Congressional Record

APPENDIX AND INDEX

TO PARTS 1 TO 13

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE
SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXII—PART 13

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

APPENDIX.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, December 5, 1921.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called slacker lists, I desire to call attention to a letter of The Adjutant General, P. C. Harris, dated November 30, 1921.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late War with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1921.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 5, 1921, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between October 5 and November 4, 1921, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD, CHEROKEE COUNTY, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1573 Wilber Moss Johnson (W. M. Johnson, Wilburn Mose Johnson), Centre, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1981 Phagan (Fagan, Phaegin) B. Bailey, Lexington, Ala. (Seventy Ato School, Kansas City, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, WINDHAM COUNTY, CONN.

1171 Maurice James Fagan, 21 Franklin Street, Putnam, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALACHUA, STATE OF FLORIDA.

1475 Charles Ruddick (C. R.) Swartz, R. F. D., Gainesville, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 67, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3489 Frank Kubiak, 4832 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 71, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1526 Per Larson Schwartz, 413 West Sixty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3903 J. (Johan) Bogvojewicz (J. Bogovojewicz), 1103 McCambridge Street, Madison, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARLAN, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

137a (137) James H. (Harrison) Brewer, High Splint, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BOSTON, MASS.

463 John F. L. Guglielmi (John Francis L. Guglielmi), 100 Marginal, East Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 3, BOSTON, MASS.

2063 William A. Cooper, 1 Union Street Court, Charlestown, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, BOSTON, MASS.

103 Wm. E. (William Edmond) Laming, 20 Maxton Road, Dover, Kent, England.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1069 Ralph E (Emerson) Allen, 19 Thayer, in Harvard Yard, Cambridge, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, DETROIT, MICH.

1858 Roy J. Lehr, 14 Seneca Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RAMSEY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

374 Sam Brown, High Service Reservoir, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1177 Robert Walker Seymour, jr., Route No. 1, Clayton, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, UNION COUNTY, N. J.

1807 Francis R. Christensen (Francis Ricardo Cristian, Francis R. Cristiain, Francis R. Cristianni), 240 East Third Street, Roselle, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

3118 Albery Gorden (Albert Gardner, Gardner, Albert), 16 First Avenue, Highland Park, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

319 Clifford C. Courson (Clifford C. Couson, Clifford C. Coursonl), 8 Fairview Avenue, Waterford, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ORANGE COUNTY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

1248 Charles Schondel, Mountain Avenue, Highland Falls, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1341 John Frank Potratz, 198 Benziner Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

2383 William Jones (William James, William J.) Mitchell, 445 Ninth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF BUNCOMBE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1967 Robert Atwater (A.) Lord, 37½ Broadway, Asheville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2845 John Musgrave Lawson, 724 Ross, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2495 Admiral Dewey Arndt, 642 Schoon Avenue, Monessen, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1300 Frank Moxallis, 36 Wevis Alley, Plymouth, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1540 Walter Hendricks, Riverside, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1436 Edward Lennox (Edward Lennox, jr.), 1027 Sarah Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2716 Joseph R. (Richard) Welsel, 1203 Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 47, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2569 Frank Ferguson, 2628 East Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2167 East Oakdale Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1895 James D. (Dixon) East, 271 Meeting, Charleston, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEXAR, STATE OF TEXAS.

2065 Paul Kurz, route 1, box 29, Von Ormy, Tex.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local boards named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ARKANSAS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

794 James Garfield Brown (James Brown), Stuttgart, Ark.
2020 Albert Davis, Bayou Meta, Ark
583 Clent Davis, Humphreys, Ark.
1952 Charles Harrington (Herrington, Brunnnett, Ark.; Charlie Harrington), R. R. 2, Stuttgart, Ark.
2340a Charley W. (Carley Wm.) Haughton, St. Charles, Ark., or Coy, Ark.
964 Willie Herring, North Maple Street, Stuttgart, Ark.
826 Sam Herron, Thirteenth and Main Streets, Stuttgart, Ark.
338a Samuel Hicks, Barton, Ark.
316a Jessie Houchins (Houchin), Webber, Ark.
612 Arthur Jackson, Stuttgart, Ark.
491 Ben Johnson, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1375 Benjamine (Benie, Benjamin) Johnson, Stuttgart, Ark.
743 Walter Lee, De Witt, Ark.
968 John Joseph McCardle, 226½ South Main Street, Stuttgart, Ark.
1467 Thomas Mouton, De Witt, Ark. (Monton, Little Rock, Ark.; 602 West Fifth Street).
1503 Robert Almore Phelps, De Witt, Ark.
2015 Parlde Ransome (Ransom), Stuttgart, Ark.
32 James Taylor, Varner, Ark.
465 Harry Thompson, Stuttgart, Ark.
1483 Bill Williams, Stuttgart, Ark.
1088 Willie Williams, Humphrey, Ark. (Oklahoma City, Okla.).
1462 Marion Wilson, R. R. 2, Stuttgart, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BAXTER, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

427 Homer Arthur Tucker, Gassville, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2117 James Benjamin Ryan (James Benjamin Ryan), no home address.
2228a Emery V. Johnson (Emery Verne Johnson), Route 3, Siloam Springs, Benton, Ark.
549 Tabe Johnson, Lowell, Ark.
231 Tilford Kirby, Centerton, Ark. (Maysfield, Benton, Ark.).
1211 Elmer Lewis Madsen (Elmer Louis Madsen), Siloam Springs, Ark.
246a George A. Pressly (George E. Pressley), Bentonville, Ark.
1022a Clifford Nelson Smith (Clifford N. Smith), R. F. D. 3, Siloam Springs, Benton, Ark.
2730a Paul David Snyder, Gentry, Benton, Ark.
417 Hall K. Webb (Hall Webb), Bentonville, Benton, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOONE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

515 Harry E. Shafer (Harry Ernest Shafer), Omaha, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRADLEY, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1244 Mack Brown, Warren, Ark.
1358a Harold Ruben (A., R.) Cunningham, Hermitage, Ark.
736 Sidney Hill, Warren, Ark.
632 Albert Ford, Warren, Ark.
1137 Henry Kines, Warren, Ark.
1117 Will Lewis, Warren, Ark.
381 Charles E. Shipley, Morobay, Ark. (Charlie Shepley, Vernon, La.).
979 John Henry Smith, Warren, Ark.
777 Willie Stanford, R. D. No. 1, Banks, Ark.
846 James W. Townzen (Townzen, James M. Townzen or Tounzen), Morobay, Ark.
1090 Bill Ward (Ward Willie, Willie Ward), Warren, Ark.
944 Lem Williams, Warren, Ark.
719 Merwin C. York, Hermitage, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1284 Jesse Bell, Arkadelphia, Ark.
1630 Sandy Bell, Gurdon, Ark.
1930 Glen Bevill, Arkadelphia, Ark.
125 Thomas Blackmon (Blackman), Graysonia, Ark.
2158 Charlie Blackmon (C. H. Blackmon), Arkadelphia, Ark.
1056 Hubert Clancy, Amity, Ark
2050 Richard Dickerson (Dickirson), Arkadelphia, Ark.
399 Bernard G. (B. G.) Henderson, Ellis, Ark.
206 Ruben (Rubin, Reuben) Hilldreth, Arkadelphia, Ark.
1912 Fred Jones Gurdon, Ark.
1199 Will Jones, Okolona, Ark.
720 Robert Littles, Graysonia, Ark.
1322 Scott Masson (Mason), Graysonia, Ark.
95 Jessie (Jesse) Rudd, Okolona, Ark.
32 Will Tucker, Arkadelphia, Ark.
1894 Eugene (Eugen) Walker, Arkadelphia, Ark.
2203 Jack Walker, Beirne, Ark.
740 Jellis (Jelia) Walker, Gurdon, Ark.
2163 Will Weather, Graysonia, Ark.
1949 Hafford Young, Arkadelphia, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLEBURNE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

913 Clyde (Cude) Johnson, Lepanto, Ark.
966a Luther Doye (Loyd) Johnson, Sidon, Ark.
298 Ben L. (Benjamin) Scott, Heber Springs, Ark.
37 Joseph F. (Piffet) Williams, Quitman, Ark. (423 West Thirteenth, Argenta, Ark.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

228 James Booker, Rison, Ark.
321 Frank Cravens, Rison, Ark.
86 Will Junior, Feenyville, Ark. (care of Clifton Owen, Star City, Ark.).
795 Joe Lindsay (L.) Lee, Rison, Ark.
101 Willy (Wiley) Martin, Rowell, Ark.
97 John Pratt, Clio, Ark.
399 Otto Riles, Fordyce, Ark.
680 Jeans Smith, Fordyce, Ark.
669 Thomas Walker, Rison, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAIGHEAD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1487a Harley Austin (Horley Austone), Jonesboro, Ark.
2057 George Herbert Baker (George Baker), Jonesboro, Ark.
3455a Mack Franklin Berry, 713 Cotton Belt, Jonesboro, Ark.
2467a Erin Black, 20 Wood, Jonesboro, Ark.
4171a Harvey (Harvy) Jacob Booker, 4 Jonesboro, Ark
289 David Frederick Brocklin (Brocklin) (David Frederick Brackin), Nettleton, Ark.
3437a Clarence Jefferson Butrum, Monette, Ark.
2473 Ira Estes Cate (Ira C. Jr.), Nettleton, Ark
2895 Alford Clark, 230 North Main, Jonesboro, Ark.
1186 Harvey Lee Coole, Cash, Ark.
1847 Frank Daniel Cobb, 918 Jonesboro, Ark. (Cobbs, 918 Cate, Jonesboro, Ark.)
1361 Green Collins, Caraway, Ark. (Frederick, Okla.)
2055 Rubert (Herbert) Crawford, Monnette, Ark
82 Will Davis, 224 Patrick, Jonesboro, Ark
1144 Early Dorphiest, 618 Johnson, Jonesboro, Ark (Early De Priest, 618 Cate)
2253 Jacob Dresden (Jacob Dresdon), Fisher Street, Jonesboro, Ark.
2722 Alfred Evans, Jonesboro, Ark.
2451 James H. Fuller (James Fullen), 511 Cherry, Jonesboro, Ark.
3132a Odie Amerlens Gwyin, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence, Ark. (Gavlo, Walnut Ridge, Ark.)
2097 Sam Heney, 1222 Gaines, Little Rock, Ark. (Henry, 410 West Matthews, Jonesboro, Ark.)
2051 Frank Howard, Monette, Ark
203 Oxell (Ozell) Jackson, Jonesboro, Ark
2842a Arrie Charley Jones, Jonesborough, Ark. (Jonesboro, Ark.).
2427 Sam Jones, Jonesboro, Ark
3785a Willis (Willie) Jones, 126 North Main, Jonesboro, Ark.
1922 Ollie Joplin, Cobb, Jonesboro, Ark.
3348a Jim Karmegny, Jonesboro, Ark.
713 Will Kelly (Kelley), Jonesboro, Ark.
772 Herman Edward McGuire, 215 Burk, Jonesboro, Ark.
1123 Samuel Elmer Maury (Samuel Maury), Nettleton, Ark.
1942 Allen Mills, Jonesboro, Ark
1672a Jessie Rigel Nunel (Nancy), Lake City, Ark., route No. 3.
1511 Frank Oliver, 803 Lutterluh, Jonesboro, Ark.
3074 Frank Pinkey (Pinkney), Church Street, Jonesboro, Ark
3370a Romie Pipes, Jonesboro, Ark.
2033a Henry Isaac Raines (Henry Isaac Rainio), Bellfield, Ark
2261a Joseph Lester Rains, Bay, Ark. (State Training and Agricultural School for Boys.)
2425 Willie Richard (Richards), Jonesboro, Ark.
2149 Jesse James Roberts (Jesse Roberts), Monette, Ark
32 Ezra Boon Robinson, Bay, Ark. (Ezra Robinson, Jonesboro, Ark.)
2004a Luther Edward Scott (Luther Scott), Nettleton, Ark.
99a Roy Augusta Simms (Roy Augustus Sims), Mouette, Ark.
1493 John Simpson, Wold (Word Avenue), Jonesboro, Ark
348a Daniel (David) Lawrence Staley, Bay, Ark.
906a Lonnie Strait, State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Ark. (Caraway, Ark.)
1231 Dock Sutton, Bano, Ark. (Jacksonport, Ark.)
2235 Roy Taylor, Caraway, Ark.
1281 Will Thomas, 128 Miller, Jonesboro, Ark.
2621 Walter Tilley (Killey), Nettleton, Ark.
1124 Vernon Turner, Word Avenue, Jonesboro, Ark
2709 Ezra Andrew Underwood (Ezra Underwood), 316 Huntington, Jonesboro, Ark.
3021 Louis Walker, North Third, Jonesboro, Ark.
3334a William Wapilka (Wapitka), Nettleton, Ark.
400 Daniel (David) Williams, route No. 6, Jonesboro, Ark.
2030 Neil Williamson (Neil Williamson), 219 Church, Jonesboro, Ark.
393 Robert Wiseman, Bay, Ark.
4174a Orval McKinley Woods, Monette, Ark. (6—1 Monette, Craighead, Ark.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2348a James C. (Calvin) Baker, Van Buren, Ark. (Jacksonville, Tenn.)
1521 John T. Baker, Van Buren, Ark.
2158a James Brewer, route No. 3, Van Buren, Ark.
300 James William Clemens (Clemings), Van Buren, Ark.
1123 M. H. Ellis, Alma, Ark.
542 Dudley Fisher, route No. 3, Van Buren, Ark
844 Grover Flanagan, Alma, Ark.
125 Clarence William Hogue (Hongue), Van Buren, Ark. (Joplin, Mo.)
619 Henry Kern (Kerns), Carthage, Mo.
1679 Joseph Glen McClendon, Mulberry, Ark.
1815 Cleve Barton McElyea, route No. 2, Van Buren, Ark.
709a Harvey Harry Merrill (Merrell), general delivery, Van Buren, Ark.
1918 Oscar Mills, Alma, Ark.
2421a John Sarchet, Van Buren, Ark.
1699 Herman Wm. Shilling, 403 Broad, Van Buren, Ark.
394a James Floyd Smith, Van Buren, Ark.
241 Isaiah Turner, Fort Smith, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CROSS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1701 Judge Alexander, Smithdale, Ark.
1882 Eliza Anderson, Princedale, Cross, Ark.
1082 Will Anderson, Princedale, Ark.
875 Robert Banks, Route 1, Forrest City, Ark.
31 Uris Banks, Parkin, Ark.
310 Henry Bland, Parkin, Ark.
1786 Lucian Bledsoe, Fair Oaks, Ark.
51 Jessie Brooks, Parkin, Ark. (Little Rock, Ark.).
894 Essie Brown, Togo, Ark. (?) (Vandale, Cross, Ark.).
85 Frank Carter, Wynne, Ark.
610 Will Carter, Wynne, Ark.
1155 Will Carter, Fair Oaks, Ark.
197 Percy Cates (Percy Rates), Parkin, Ark.
289 Booker Chatman, Parkin, Ark.
409 Milton Coleman, Parkin, Ark. (Milton Colmon, Milton Colemon, 2486 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
761 Cleveland Dixon, Parkin, Ark.
262 Jim Dixon, Earle, Ark. (Twist, Crittenden, Ark.).

892 James Echols (James Echols), Wynne, Ark.
1135 Walter Farley, Parkin, Ark.
1832 Will Fossett, Parkin, Ark.
1186 Ezedrick German, Wynne, Ark.
1808 Jerry Granger, Princedale, Ark. (Jerry E. Granger, Truman, Ark.).
846 William G. Hackett (William Jeffrs Hockett, W. J. Hockett), Wynne, Ark.
1112 Charles Hampton, Parkin, Ark. (Charley Hampton, Smithdale, Ark.).
267 Harvie Hartley, Parkin, Ark.
1452 John Hathborn, Parkin, Ark. (John Hathborne, John Hathberne, Parkin, Cross, Ark.).
92 Jessie Henderson, Parkin, Ark. (care of Dukes Café, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
1491 Elbert Hendrix, Levesque, Ark. (Parkin, Ark.).
1367 Theodore Hensley (Theodore Hensly), Wynne, Ark.
973 Niles Hightower, Princedale, Ark. (Miles Hightower, Wynne, Ark.).
1474 Will Hubbard, Wynne, Ark.
378 Jim Hudson, Levesque, Ark.
15 Morrow Hudson, Parkin, Ark. (Marrion Hudson, Marron Hudson, New South Memphis, Station L, Tenn.).
484 Henry Johnson, Togo, Ark.
650 Charlie Jones (Charley Jones), Parkin, Ark.
1502 Henry Jones, Birdseye, Ark. (Windenor, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.).
1527 Leva Jones, Parkin, Ark.
1169 Please Jones (Pleas Jones), Earle, Ark.
226 Robert Jones, Parkin, Ark.
702 Russ Jones (Riss Jones, Rus Jones), Wynne, Ark.
1529 Will Jones (Willie Jones), Wynne, Ark.
630 Sam Leatherwood, Parkin, Ark.
356 Frank Lucas, Wynne, Ark. (Frank Lucus, Wynne, Cross, Ark.).
1548 William McCray, Simsboro, Cross, Ark. (Parkin, Ark.).
1696 Neville McCree, Parkin, Ark.
1217 Dave McMillan, Parkin, Ark.
777 Robert Mason, Parkin, Ark.
481 George Miller, Wynne, Ark.
61a Nath Moseby, Parkin, Ark.
1357 Henry Pearson, Parkin, Ark.
989 George W. Perry (George Washington Perry), Fair Oaks, Ark.
1140 June Pitts, Parkin, Ark.
1251 Dink Reese, Parkin, Ark. (2706 East North Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.).
235 Dan Rement (San Renuent, D. Rennent), Levesque, Ark.
1423 David Roberson (David Robinson), Princedale, Cross, Ark.
1433 Ed Rogers, Wynne, Ark. (Shreveport, La.).
1790 Jim Russell (N. Jim Russell), Birdseye, Ark.
597 Henry Shepard (Henry Sheppard, Henery Shepard), Parkin, Ark.
808 Edward Sims, Wynne, Ark.
1261 John Sim (John Sims), Smithdale, Ark.
1444 James Smith, Parkin, Ark.
1234 Clarence Swanzy, Levesque, Ark.
449 Morris Terrell (Morris Terrel), Jackson, Miss.
1064 Amos Thomas, Smithdale, Ark.
870 James Trull, Parkin, Ark.
792 Horace Vann, Wynne, Cross County, Ark. (2104 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1798 Charlie Webb (Charlie Henry Webb, Charley Henry Webb), Marked Tree, Ark.
670 Walter Weems, Parkin, Ark.
1165 Edgar White, Parkin, Ark.
565 Frank Rosel Williams (Frank Rosele Williams, Frank R. Williams), Parkin, Ark.
1365 John Williams, Wynne, Ark. (Fair Oaks, Ark.).
1360 Nelse Williams, Togo, Ark.
82 James Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Cross County, Ark. (Jas. Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Wynne, Cross, Ark.).
1045 Frank Wilson, Parkin, Ark.
830 Willie Windle (Willie Winter, Willie Windler), Wynne, Ark.
614 Johnnie Wood (Johnie Woods), Wynne Ark. (Johnne Wood, Wynne, Cross, Ark.).
1655 Robert Young, Route 2, Wynne, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DALLAS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

479 Asa Billingly, Fordyce, Ark.
814 William Isaac Bridges (William I. Bridges), Ouachita, Ark.
930 Will Brown, Sparkman, Ark.
104 John Clide (Jno. Clide), Fordyce, Ark.
420 Will Green, Manning, Ark.
852 Charlie Hall, Sparkman, Ark.
488 George Washington House (Geo. Washington House, G. W. House), Nix, Ark.
1154 Tommie Johnson, Manning, Ark.
384a Monroe Junior, Fordyce, Ark.
498 Henry Smith, Fordyce, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DREW, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1006 Albert Anderson, Monticello, Ark.
388 Sam Bailey, Blissville, Ark.
75 Gotfred Baker, Collins, Ark.
1370 Luther Barnett, Comita, Ark. (Cominta, Ark.)
1549 James Bonner (Jas. Bonner), Tillar, Ark.
342 Walter Branch, Blissville, Ark.
652a John Britton, McGehee, Ark. (Route No. 1, McGehee, Ark.)
273 Noah Coakley (Noah Cookley), Baxter, Ark.
1269a George Daws (George Davis), Tillon Drew, Ark.
445 Harry Davis, Bastrop, La. (Blissville, Ark.)
640 Will Davis, Tillar, Ark.
1740 John Degrinart (Johny Degrinovt, Johny Degrinord), Wilmar, Ark.
309 Henry Eldridge (Henry Edgar, Heiry Eldridge), Wilmar, Ark.
1198a Will Ely, Tillar, Ark.
433 Sumbler Foote (Sumbler Foot), Tillar, Ark.
626 Ben Ford, West Dermott, Ark.
614 Henry Franklin, Blissville, Ark.
470 Cal Gifford, West Dermott, Ark.
891 Zeke Gray (Zike Gray), Blissville, Ark.
696 Arthur Griffin (Arthur Griffith), Tillar, Ark.
182 John Hall, Tillar, Ark.
181 Needham Haynes (Needom Haynes), Monticello, Ark.
1004 Sam Henry, Moody, Ark.
1376 Willie Jackson, Monticello, Ark.
889 Jim Johnson, 625 M. Third Street, Memphis, Tenn. (Blissville, Ark.)
897 Corcellus Jorden (Cornelius Jordon, C. Jorden), Selma, Ark.
1726 Albert Landers, Blissville, Ark.
687 Normal Leonard (Norman Leonard), Baxter, Ark.
1492 Walter Madison, Blissville, Ark.
994 Robt. Miller (Robert Miller), Selma, Ark.
2202a Jas. Edward Moses (James Edward Moore, James Edward More), Route No. 4, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.
974 Ben Newton, Winchester, Ark.
1595 Leslie Parker (Lesley Parker), Tillar, Ark.
116 James Parrish (James Parish), Monticello, Ark.
765 John Patton, Tillar, Ark.
687 John Peoples (John Peebles), Cornersville, Ark.
952 Sidney Pippen (Sidney Pippin), Baxter, Ark.
588 Jesse J. Richardson (Jessie J. Richardson, Jissie R. Richardson), R. F. D. No. 3, Monticello, Ark.
942a John Ridgell (John Ridgill, J. B. Ridell), Monticello, Drew County, Ark.
543 Jundus Robinson, Tillar, Ark.
1367 Andrew Rosebud, Monticello, Ark.
690 Walter Samson (Walter Sanson), Route No. 4, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.
254 Haywenther Simms (Simmons, Hoy Weathers Simmons, Mac Weather Simmons), Winchester, Ark.
848 Ed Stokes, Tillar, Ark.
1143 Will Veasey (Will Veasey), Lacey, Ark.
621 Albert White, Tillar, Ark.
508 Dink White, Baxter, Ark.
776 Jessie Williams, Winchester, Ark.
1759 Richard Willliams, Monticello, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FAULKNER, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1812 Willie Brewer, Conway, Ark.
1234 Fred Dudley, R. F. D. No. 2, Mayflower, Ark.
1907a Ben Errick, Cato, Ark.
1851 Teedie Hall (Teadie Hill), Conway, Faulkner County, Ark.
1988 Charley Hogan, Mount Vernon, Ark.
1941 James Hughes, Conway, Ark.
2095 Wm. Arthur Hyatt (William A. Hyatt), Conway, Ark.
1237 Robt. Jefferson Johnson, Route 2, Mayflower, Ark. (Robert J. Johnson, Robert Jefferson Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Mayflower, Ark.)
1687 Grover Cleveland Powell, Enola, Ark.
744 Hawthorne Reed, Conway, Ark.
28a Walter Thomas, Conway, Ark.
2 Booker Thompson, Conway, Ark.
1309 Charles Wm. Williams (C. W. Williams, Charles W. Williams), England, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

752 Charlie English (Charley English), Ozark, Ark.
646 Hassie Green (Hasie Green), Ozark, Ark.
450 Earl Torix, Ozark, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FULTON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

947a Earl Grenex, Mammoth Springs, Ark. (Earl Grouix, Mammoth Springs, Ark.).
566 King Robinson, Mammoth Springs, Ark.
189 Wm. I. Thomas (William Isaac Thomas, William I. Thomas), Fryatt, Fulton County, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GARLAND, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

600 Joe Allen, Great Northern Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.
27 Charles C. Bailey (Chas. Cyril Bailey), Saratoga Hotel, Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
1004 Jimy (Jimmie) Costello, Howard House, Hot Springs, Ark.
141 Alfonso Derosa, 207 Algonquin Flats, Prospect, Hot Springs, Ark.
839 Israel Felix, 415 Cottage Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
322 Edward (Ed) Flynn, 133 Chapel Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
912 James (Joseph, Joseph Grisham) Grissam, Mount Valley Route, Hot Springs, Ark.
198 Hirch Hech (Hoch), 316 Market Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
157 Tom Hucey (Hercy), 110 Ravine Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
984 Francis King, Hot Springs Township, Hot Springs, Ark.
286 Joseph Frederick Kranz (J. F. Kranz), 510 Spring Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
751 Nael Lyles, Brighton, Tenn. (548 West Grand Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
647 John M. Orencole, 275 Benton Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
1057 Louis Richardson, Fourth Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
228 John Robinson, 411 East Grand Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
146 Horace Rousey, General Delivery, Hot Springs, Ark.
233 Jack Seals, 314 Cottage Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
481 George Scerbacio (Scrbacio), 110 Ravine Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
116 Oscar W. Tabor (Oscar Waldron, Waldrom, Tabor), 408 Spring Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
509 Frank Ward, 1246 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
665 Joseph Washington, 6 Jasper Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
1023 Wilton Weidman (Wiedeman, Wideman), Hot Springs, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

298 Archie Bill Jackson (Archie Bell Jackson), Camp 15, West End, Pine Bluff, Ark.
638 Frank McDonald, Camp 15, West End Station, Pine Bluff, Ark.
190 Harris Mays, Dunham, Ala.
532 Will Ramsey, Camp 15 West End Station, Pine Bluff, Ark.
679 Sherman Thomas, Sheridan, Ark.
693 Eli Turner, West End Camp 17, Pine Bluff, Ark.
518 Lewis Yarborough, West End Station, Pine Bluff, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOT SPRINGS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

133 Elijah (Elzia) Anderson, Mabrum, Ark.
74 Neal Brown, Mabrum, Ark.
148a Claud Dillard, 123 Bank Street, Malvern, Ark.
913 Sherman Calvin Dixon, Donaldson, Ark. (Menday Route 1, Ark.).
393 Dud Dason, Malvern, Ark.
1175 Gurley Flanagan, Perla, Ark.
41a Frank B. Grey, route 2, Malvern, Ark. (F. B. Grey, R. F. D. 1, Malvern, Ark.).
241 Burton Hall, Gifford, Ark.
1623a Corries Hillard, Malvern, Ark.

790 Albert Johnson, Malvern, Ark. (West Helena, Ark.).
271 Other Artemus McDaniel (McDonald), Memdag, route 1, Ark.
702a Porter Nevils (Nevels), Malvern, Ark.
639 Adkin Tobins (Adkin Tobin, Adkin Tobin), Malvern, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

187 Ellis Bain, R. F. D. 1, Nashville, Ark.
1340 Eular (Eplys) Bragg (Eulas Braggs), Nashville, Ark.
1372 John (Jim) Chaney, Buck Range, Ark.
253 Jim Collins, Shaw, La.
808 Willie Crafton (Crofton), Schoal, Ark.
1353 David Curry, Gaskett, La. (Glorkin, La.).
1227 Sam Evans, Dierks, Ark.
298 Bud Jackson, St. Augustine, Tex.
1288 Tonie Jackson, Crockett, Ark.
409 Willie Jones, Selma, Ala.
169 Pink A. (Alexander) Neal, Harrell, Ark.
440 Joseph L. Rodden, Galena, Ark.
467 Claud (Claude) Smith, Center Point, Ark.
215 Arthur Stewart, Nashville, Ark.
724 Resier (Rossier) Taylor, Kilmonock, Va.
1182 Jack Walker, Dierks, Ark.
1302 Jim Watson, Birmingham, Ala.
1272 Willie Watson, Torros, La.
593b Baykin (Roykin) Williams, Shreveport, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF INDEPENDENCE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

524 Will James Ballinger, Batesville, Ark.
1026 Nicholons Leindecker, Billboard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1936 James Perry Raney (James Perry Ramey), Elmo, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IZARD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

490 James Brandt (James Brant), Anderson, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2026 Sol Amie, Olyphant, Ark.
1553 Daniel C. Brannium (Daniel A. Brannum, Branmim, Braunium), Route No. 3, Newport, Ark.
264 Tom Brown, Newport, Ark.
1965 Ed. Clark, Newport, Ark.
2031 George Cole, Newport, Ark.
418 Herbert Dickerson, 221 Vine, Newport, Ark.
1075 Benjamin E. Frizzell, Newport, Ark.
2062 Henry Gains (Gaines), Forrest City, Ark. (Morris, Newport, Ark.).
1251 Louis Gordon, Newport, Ark.
134 Richard Harlapd (Horland), Grubbs, Ark.
606 Jackson Hattman, Newport, Ark.
1125 Robert Henderson, McFerren, Ark. (Newport, Ark.).
356 John Henry, Morris, Newport, Ark. (Newport, Ark.; 1007 Second Street).
274 (284). George Thomas Hodges, Route No. 1, Newport, Ark.
2071 Mitchill J. Hurley (Michal James Hurley, Michael James Hurley), 520 Malcolm, Newport, Ark.
1580 John Jones, Bardette, Ark. (Cow Lake, Ark.).
2348 James Kendricks, Tuckerman, Ark.
473 John Key, Newport, Ark.
759 Edward H. Lawrence (Edward Harrison Lawrence, Laurence), Route No. 1, Tuckerman, Ark.
727 Manzy Lewis, Weldon, Ark.
929 Alex (Alec) McClendon, Tupelo, Ark. (Avery, Pa.).
2029 Tommie McKeever, Tupelo, Ark.
1215 Ed. M. Manley (Manly), Jackson Street, Newport, Ark.
1810 Cleveland H. (Harrison) Osborne, Alicia, Ark.
1237 Harvey Owens (Owen), Swifton, Ark. (Cotton Plant).
1732 Willie Porter, on boat *Hustler*, Newport, Ark.
2377 George Ross, Weldon, Ark.
734 Harvey L. (Lucian) Scott, Route No. 1, Tuckerman, Ark.
1560 Samuel M. (Mosley) Simpson, Jacksonport, Ark.
1773 Henry Williams, Route No. 2 (Route No. 3), Newport, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 1, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

547 Edward Branch, 307 East Third, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1174 Jackson Burnes (Barnes), 1112 East Twelfth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
135 Whitfield Byers, 321 West Tenth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
713 Fred Carson (Corson), 800 Main, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1599 Spencer Collins, 1510 East Fourth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
948 William O. (Oscar, Oscor) Crockett, 1908 West Seventh, Pine Bluff, Ark.
598a Charles (Charl's) Davis, East Seventeenth and Missouri, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1053 Grant Donelson (Donaldson, Donaldsen, Dona son), 618 Virginia, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1709 Buster D. French, 221 Oregon, Pine Bluff, Ark.
921 James Golden, Pine Bluff, Ark.
687 Will Golden, 1013 Louisiana, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1207 Elbert Griffin, 628 Third, Pine Bluff, Ark.
81 Eddie Harris, 410 West Third, Pine Bluff, Ark. (200 Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.).
482 Edgar Harris, 703 West Pullen, Pine Bluff, Ark. (200 Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.; 613 West Pullen, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
1614 John Henderson, Thirteenth, Pine Bluff, Ark. (712 North Waco, Wichita, Kans.).
888 Fred[D. (Douglas, Dougless) Hill, 902 East Fifteenth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
426 Ed Ivory (E. S. Ivory), 1723 West Second, Pine Bluff, Ark.
154 Will Jones, North Palm (108 North Mulberry), Pine Bluff, Ark.
512 Will Jones, 108 North Mulberry, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Oak Grove, La.).
1412 Frank Junie, 2813 West Tenth (2713 West Tenth), Pine Bluff, Ark.
674 Robert Kelley (Kelly), 713 Cherry, Pine Bluff, Ark.
146 Inney Key (Tinney (Timey) Key), 920 East Fifteenth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1747a Arthur Lockett, general delivery, care of J. W. Dutton, Pine Bluff, Ark. (general delivery, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
349a Sam Love (Lane), Oak Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1369 Al McGowan (McGown), 1001 West Scull, Pine Bluff, Ark.
312 Tom Murray, 2801 West Tenth, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Wesner, La.).
559 William Nelson, 1307 East Thirteenth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
886 Frank C. (Clifford) O'Bannon, 1412 West Bar, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1542 Frank Price, 1315 South Oak, Pine Bluff, Ark.
701 Richard L. (Lee) Simmons, 224 North Mulberry, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1844 Samuel Snowden, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1623 Luther Tookes (Tooker), 1018 Florida, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1570 Frank Traynor (Traynor), 209 Georgia, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1773 W. C. Ward (William Carrol Ward, Willie Ward), 921 Cypress, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1792 Walter Williams, 611 East Fifth, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1289 Lonnie (Louis) Wilson, 2107 West Fourth, Pine Bluff, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2324 Wosley Ashley (Ashely), Plum Bayou, Ark.
1937 James Barber (Barbur), Ta.10, Ark.
2535 Clayton Ballard, Louisiana Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2643 Robert Barclay, Wobbaseka, Ark. (Wabbaseka, Ark.).
428 Sam Boyd, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1018 Arthur Bradford, Plum Bayou, Ark.
1346 Garfield Brandon (Branden), Altheimer, Ark.
933 Gomer (Grever) Brown, Sherrill, Ark.
2785 Ross Brown, Langsford, Ark. (Langford, Ark.).
3350 Charlie Ca'dwell, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1264 James Carodine, New Gascony, Ark.
846 Ed Chatterson, Sherrell, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
3126 John Henry Clay, Reydel, Ark.
2002 Ed. Cole, Shemill, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
1775 Palos Collins, Plum Bayou, Ark.
974 Rance Cook, Twenty-third and Cypress Streets, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1316 Robt. Cooper, Pine Bluff, Ark., Route No. 4.
2847 Sam Cosey (Casey), Sherrill, Ark.
919 Robert Crawley (Cawley, Cauley), Diantha, Ark.
1905 James Dixon, Waldstein, Ark.
1510 Mose Davis, Reydel, Ark.
2640 Will Dorsey, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1311 Henry Edwards, Youngtown, Ark.
2606 Blaird Fields (Bland Field, Bland Fields), Lake Farm, Ark.
3021 Frank Frankealn, Tamo, Ark.
913 Frank Gold, Tucker, Ark.
1222 Henry Green, Waldstein, Ark.
675 Walter Guy (Grey), Wabbaseka, Ark. (Wabbaseka, Ark.).
1105 Will (Wool) Griffin, Tomo, Ark. (Tamo, Ark.).
2986 Willie Grison (Grisson), Plum Bayou, Ark.
264 Willie Hardy, Pollock Station, Pine Bluff, Ark.
3036a Thomas Jefferson Haynes (Thos. Jefferson Haynes, Thomas Jeff Haynes), Diantha, Ark.
1476 George Handerson (Henderson), R. F. D. No. 4, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2708 Nathaniel (Nathanal) Henderson, Sherrell, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
1945 Amos Hill, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1249 Nolan Hilliard, Fairfield, Ark.
3168 Fred Hines, Altheimer, Ark.
862 Fred Hines, Altheimer, Ark. (Altheimm, Ark.).
690 Henry Hines, Route No. 2, Pine Bluff, Ark.
3158 Will Howard, Sherrill, Ark.
1612 Will Hudson, Sherrill, Ark.
2288 Rufus Hunter, Noble Lake, Ark.
3329 Will Hunter, Tamo, Ark.
1424 Nath Ingran (Ingram), England, Ark.
9a Clayton Jackson, care Leo M. Andrews, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Route No. 5, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
298 Edgar Johns, Moscow, Ark.
70a Charlie Johnson, English, Ark.
2321 Willie Ed. Johnson, Shemill, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
2063 Bin (Ben) Jones (B. J. Jones), Wabbaseka, Ark.
2909 James Jones, Sweden, Ark.
1645 L. C. Jones, Wabbaseka, Ark.
3201 Willie Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1603 Will Kindley (Killon), Sherrill, Ark.
2147 Orealus King, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1803 Sherman Lee, Cornerstone, Ark.
1570 Charles (Charley) Lewis, Tucker, Ark.
1085 Ham Lewis, Sherrill, Ark.
1565 Fred Clark (Charles) Little, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2514 Arthur Long, Moscow, Ark.
146 Dave McCoy, English, Ark.
3210 Henry McCroy (McCray), Plum Bayou, Ark.
1837 James McGehee (Jno. McGehee, John McGehee, James McGhee), Wabbaseka, Ark.
1679 George Wright McKinney, England, Ark.
447 James Martin, Lake Dick Ark.
1137 Jack Mayfield, New Gasconey, Ark.
3036 George Moore, 182 Texas Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2269 George Amos Neeley (Neely), Wabbaseka, Ark. (Wabbaseka, Ark.).
2494 Tommie Nelson, Waldstein, Ark. (Wladstein, Ark.).
2074 Ed Olden, Langford, Ark.
2428 Alvin O'Neal, R. F. D. No. 3, box 46, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2304 Bishop Owens, Shemill, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
1731 William Parker, Hannaberry, Ark. (Humphrey, Ark.).
499 Lee Perkins, Waldstein, Ark.
887 Conway Perrill, Sherrill, Ark. (C. W. Perrill, 307 Cedar Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
503 James Poole (Pool), R. F. D. No. 3, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2237 Anthony Reed, Noble Lake, Ark.
2227 John Robertson, R. F. D. No. 4, Pine Bluff, Ark.
3288 Fayette Robinson, route No. 4, Pine Bluff, Ark.
813 Willie Scott, Plum Bayou, Ark. (1028 East Thirteenth Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
416 William Sims, R. F. D., Pinebluff, Ark. (Willliams Simms (William Simms), R. F. D., Pine Bluff, Ark.).
3227 Charlie (Charles, Charley) Taylor, Cornerstone, Ark.
2508 James Thomas, Sherrill, Ark. (Sherrill, Ark.).
1788 Oscar Thomas, Clarenden, Ark. (Althelmer, Ark.).
536 Robert Thomas (Thompson), Pine Bluff, Ark.
857 Willie (Willis) Thomas, Humphrey, Ark.
3198 Dee Thompson, Monks Addition, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Monks Addition, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
2463 Charles (Charley) Tubbs, 619 East Fifth Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2960 James Washington, Wabbaseka, Ark.
321 Samuel Washington, Gethsemane, Ark.
1386 Willie White, route No. 3, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2085 Albert Williams, Fairfield, Ark.
2250 Arthur Williams, Altheimer, Ark.
1039 C. H. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Pine Bluff, Ark.
3296 Earnest Williams, Sherrill, Ark.
760 Elmer Williams, English, Ark.
1027 Frank Williams, Wabbaseka, Ark.

2028 Fred Williams, Jefferson County, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2780 Henry Williams, Altheimer, Ark.
3373 Leonard Williams, New Gascony, Ark.
1300 Wilbert Wilson, Wabbaseka, Ark.
3348 Robert Winfield (Winfreld), Altheimer, Ark.
1716 Henry Witherspoon, R. F. D. No. 2, Pine Bluff, Ark.
3258 Henry Wright, Faith, Ark.
812 John Wright, Reydel, Ark.
287 Lee Young, Pine Bluff, Ark. (route No. 5, Pine Bluff, Ark.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1335 Robert Gipson, Hartman, Ark.
1108 Walter Holliday (Walter Holiday), Clarksville, Ark.
403 Earnest A. Wood (Earnest Ansley Wood), Spodra, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1150 Arthur Anderson, Stamps, Ark.
1449a Charlie Brown, Arkana, La.
560 Lee Bush, Lewisville, Ark.
1039 Jim Hail, Lewisville, Ark.
1146 Henry Honore (Honere), Stamps, Ark.
1229 John Helghter (Highter), Lewisville, Ark.
45a A. J. Johnson, Wallo, Ark.
437 William Jones, Stamps, Ark.
7a Andrew Keel, Stamps, Ark.
9a Joseph Larry, Doddridge, Ark.
942 Virgil Lester, Stamps, Ark.
302 Willie J. Lewis (Willie Lewis), Lewisville, Ark.
748 Jimmy Moore, Lewisville, Ark.
671 LeRoy Palmer, Lewisville, Ark.
880 Jesse Franklin Rich (Jesse Rich), Bussey, Ark.
535 Walter Benjamin (Walter B.) Rogers, Stamps, Ark.
168 John Taylor, Blytheville, Ark. (Stamps, Ark.).
1193 Jonah West, Stamps, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1262 O. H. Barnes, Walnut Ridge, Ark.
1265 C. M. Forrest, Walnut Ridge, Ark.
1612 Fred Gray, Hoxie, Ark.
2272 Andy Halcraft, Walnut Ridge, Laurence, Ark.
230 Ray H. Helm (Roy Hayden Helm, Hoxie, Laurence, Ark.).
734 Robert Higgs, Walnut Ridge, Ark.
1875 Louis B. Huff (Lewis B. Huff, Portia, Ark.).
318 [illegible] Hutchinson (Marion Hutchison), Clover Bend, Ark.
1036 Henry McThurman, Minturn, Ark.
523 Clarence C. McWell (Clarence Clifton McWell, Clarence C. McMell), Malden, Mo.
514 James Roddy, Walnut Ridge, Ark.
685 Stanley Seemore (Stanley Slemore), Route 1, Hoxie, Ark.
177 George A. Wilson, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

508 Henry Alton, Peters, Ark. (Rosall, Rosa Lee, Ark.).
985 Mose Alexander, Peters, Ark.
1340 Henry Andrews, Marianna, Ark.
2108 Abraham Avery, Pillow Mound, Ark.
855 John Baker (John Bakle, John Barker), Hughes, Ark.
84 Charlie Berry, Haynes, Ark.
792 Joe Betts, Soudan, Ark.
1678 Arther (Arthur) Bradley, Council, Ark.
528a Chesmuel Brasher, Marianna, Ark.
1112 Henry Brown, Marianna, Ark.
650 Johnnie Brown (John Brown), Askew, Ark.
648 Will Burnett, La Grange, Ark. (Marianna, Ark.).
1554 McKnight Butler, Marianna, Ark.
1317a Sonie Campbell (Sonie Campbell), Marianna, Ark.
2815 Tom Cannady, Rosalee, Ark. (Tom Cannady, Eblina, Ark.).
2456 Martin Cannon (Martin Conner), Marianna, Ark.
2549 Walter Carroll, Marianna, Ark.
1316 Anderson Carter (Andrew Carter), Soudan, Ark.
888 Horace Centers (Horace Senters), Peters, Ark.
724 George Clark (Clarke), La Grange, Ark.
1195 Solomon Clay, Council, Ark.
77 Otto Clifton, R. F. D. 1, Marianna, Ark.
941a Freddie (Freadie) Cole, Morr, Ark.
437 Charley Collins (Collier, Charlie Collins), Brickey, Ark. (Brickeys, Ark.).
1640 Will Cork, Aubrey, Ark.
1128 John A. Cox, Moro, Ark.
1053 David Cross, Haynes, Ark.
1213 Eugene Davis, Pillow Mound, Ark.
755 James Davis, Thomasville, Ark.
1341 Jesse Davis (Jessie Davis), Soudan, Ark.
550 Sidney Davis, Pillow Mound, Ark.
387 Andrew Dickson (Dickens), Council, Ark.
2216 James Doyle, Marianna, Ark.
2603 David Dunn, Marianna, Ark.
863 John Earnest (John Ernest), La Grange, Ark.
2764a Oscar Edmonds, R. F. D. 4, Marianna, Ark.
567 John Henry Evans, Brickeys, Ark.
1950 Elijah Fitspatrick (E. Fitzpatrick, Eligah Fitzpatrick), Marianna, Ark.
1789 Willie Franklin, Marianna, Ark.
2134 Columbus Fulton, Aubrey, Ark.
748 Tom Gal (Cal, Tom Col), Marianna, Ark.
908 Hosy Galladay (Hosey Galladay), Marianna, Ark.
1528 John Gardiner, Marianna, Ark.
880 Dudley Glyson (Dudley Gibson), Askew, Ark.
188 Rider Gooden, Marianna, Ark.
1670 Lee Green, Route 1, Marianna, Ark.
577 Mose Hakes (Moses Hakes, Moses Hokes), Pillow Mound, Ark.
2434 Robert Hamlin, Council, Ark.
890 Farmis Hampton (Farmes Hampton, Ermes Hampton), Soudan, Ark.
1451 Joe Hampton, Moro, Ark.
1735 Randall Harlan (Randal Harlon, Randal Harlan), Moro, Ark.
2518 Sherman Harper, Brickeys, Ark.
2011 L. C. Harris, Brickeys, Ark.
1183 Henry Henderson, Marianna, Ark.
2212 Chester Hensley (Chester Heneley), Council, Ark.
1487 Fred Hicks, Marianna, Ark.
1894 Henry Hobbs, Dansby, Ark.
1654 Will Hogan (Will Hagan), Moro, Ark.
1348 Napoleon Hollis (Napoleon Hollins), Council, Ark.
2304 Dennis Holmes, Felton, Ark. (Dennis Homes, Clifton, Ark.).
2280 Lonnie Hopkins, Marianna, Ark.
1162 Elbert Charleston Howard (Elbert Charlston Howard), Marianna, Ark.
2210 Fred Howard, route 1, Marianna, Ark.
199 George Washington Howard, Haynes, Ark.
772 Otto Jackson, Pillow Mound, Ark.
1717 Henry Johnson, police station, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Henry Johnston, Marianna, Ark.).
1916 John Johnson, Brickeys, Ark.
1872 Lills Johnson (Silas Johnston, Billis Johnston), Askew, Ark.
1952 Mitchell Johnson (Johnston), Askew, Ark.
771 Joseph Johnson (Joseph L. Johnson), Marianna, Ark.
2545 Mose Johnson, Rondo, Ark.
780a Willie Richard I. Johnson (Willie Richard Iziah Johnson), care T. C. Conner, Marianna, Ark.
2685a Henry Jones, Marianna (Marrianna), Ark.
239 Ira Johnston (Ira Johnson), La Grange, Ark.
80 Henry Day Jones, Marianna, Ark.
1481 Walter Clayborne Jones (W. C. Jones), Marianna, Ark.
544 Will Jones, Palestine, Ark.
253a Cleveland Knox, route 1, Marianna, Ark.
1709 Tom Lambert (Tom Lamburt), La Grange, Ark.
911 Jim Lane, Dansby, Ark.
1193 Willis Lane (Willie Lane), Council, Ark.
1911 Walter Lee, Council, Ark.
1677 Edward Lewis, Brickeys, Ark.
1169 Frazier Lewis, Askew, Ark.
1959 Eugene Loving, Moro, Ark.
2428 Sydney Luckett (Sidney Muckett, Sidney Tuckett), Marianna, Ark.
979a Charlie McClendon, Dansby, Ark. (Charlie McClenon, Charlie McLendon, Charley McClendon, 676 North Summersville Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
1617 Tom McDaniels, Askew, Ark.
2242 Peter McKinley (Petre McKinley), Marianna, Ark.
1475 Willie Madick (Willie Maddick), Askew, Ark.
2396 Henry Miller, Marianna, Ark.
1834 Walter Minoe (Walter Minor), Peters, Ark.
1179 Johnnie Moore, Route 1, Marianna, Ark.
1652 Dolphus Pannel, Route 1, Marianna, Ark.
1943 John Portwood, Marks, Miss.
1146 Isaac E. Price (Royce, Isaac Evander Rice), Marianna, Ark.
2081 Ed Ragland (Ed Raglond), Marianna, Ark.
263 John Rankin (John Rankins), Brickeys, Ark.
2188a Stonewall Ray (Roy), Route 3, Marianna, Ark.
1388 Leroy Robertson (Leroy Roberson), Natchez, Miss.
400 George Robinson, Council, Ark.
1055 Matthew Robinson (Matthew Robertson), Brickeys, Ark.
2045 Joe Roe, Marianna, Ark.
715 Andrew Rogers, Phillps Boyo, Ark. (Andrew Roges, Andrew Rodgers, R. F. D. 4, Marianna, Ark.).
2559 Jose Saunders (Joe Saunders), R. F. D. 2, Marvell, Ark.
402 Leon Sharp, Marianna, Ark.
2033 James Shepherd, Marianna, Ark.
1081a James Arthur Slaughter, Aubrey, Ark.
762 North Smith, Brickeys, Ark.
744 Sam Smith, Council, Ark.
362 Van Smith, Askew, Ark.
2195 William Smith, Marianna, Ark.
388 Scott Spencer, Marianna, Ark.
1845 John Stevens (John Stephens), Council, Ark.
2118 Ira Stokes, Philips Baron, Ark.
1581 Burrell Stone, Brickeys, Ark. (Burl Stone, Burrell Starnes, Brickups, Ark.).
2483 Edabe Stovall (Ed. Stovall), Marianna Ark.
20 Richard Taylor (Richmond Taylor), care J. H. King, Brickeys, Ark.
262 Robert Taylor, Council, Ark.
1747 Walter Taylor, Brickeys, Ark.
773 William Taylor, Clifton, Ark.
1881 Jim Temple, Marks, Miss.
1284a John Thomas, Route 2, Marianna, Ark.
794 James Thompson (James Thomsson), Moro, Ark.
1417 Jesse Thornton, Moro, Ark.
1986 Charlie Tucker, Rondo, Ark.
1212 Monroe Valley, Marianna, Ark.
1739a Dennis Walker, Route 4, Marianna, Ark.
1328 James Walker, Marianna, Ark.
1900 John Walker, Marianna, Ark.
1065 Otho Walton (Otto Walton), Brickey (Brickeys), Ark.
99a Willie Watson, Brickeys, Ark.
546 John Wesley, Soudan, Ark.
2139 Jerry White, Endora, Ark.
2565 Oscar White, Houston, Miss. (Lexa, Ark.).
1628 Willie (Clay White, Marianna, Ark.
853 Thomas Wiggins, Askew, Ark.
473 Dempsey Wiley (Willey), Route 2, Morolle, Ark. (Route 2, Marville, Ark.).
1611 Arthur Williams, Marianna, Ark.
288 Jim Williams, R. F. D. 1, Marianna, Ark.
2457 Lee Andrew Williams, Brickeys, Ark.
937 Thomas Williams, Marianna, Ark.
2605 Willie Williams, Council, Ark.
245 Alex Wilson, Aubry, Ark.
1508 Wesley Wise, Anbrer, Ark.
2524 Rivers Wood (Woods), Pillow Mound, Ark.
852 Willie Woods, Route 1, Marianna, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

278 James Barker, Furth, Ark.
1214 Charley Barnett, Varner, Ark. (Barrett, Readville, Ark.).
896 James Beardon (Bearden), Route No. 1, Dumas, Ark.
990 Edgar (Edger) Bell, Grady, Ark. (Radelle, Ark., care Dinton McNeal).
110 Arthur Brooks, Tontitown, Ark. (Autha Branks (Arther Brooks), Yorktown, Ark.).
446 Aaron Callaway (Calloway, Collaway), Gould, Ark.
557a Arthur Cannon (Connon), Gould, Ark.
190a Eddie Cox, Gould, Ark.
877 Haywood Dunbar, Furth, Ark.
879 Robert Foley, Gould, Ark.
812 Floyd Gooden, Meroney, Ark. (Deep Bayou, Ark.).
1106 Sam'l Graces (Samuel Graves), Dumas, Ark., Route No. 1.

548 Henry Green, South Bend, Ark.
911 Ewan (Ewane, Ewen) Grundy, Sarrossa (Sarrassa), Ark. (Mcroney, Ark.).
1628 Elijah Hardin (Elija Harden, Eliga Harden, E. H. Harden), Yorktown, Ark.
608 Ned Harper, Dumas, Ark.
1566 Gilbert Harris, Grady, Ark. (Cummins, Ark.).
1074 John Harrison, Grady, Ark. (1404 East Fourth Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
1620 George Hill, Grady, Ark.
1577 Frank Jackson (Jacksen), Grady, Ark.
1598 Howard (Haywood) Jackson, Spring Township, Lincoln Co., Ark. (Tarry, Ark.).
414 William Johnson, Route No. 1, box 62, Dumas, Ark.
845a Charley Jones, Russellville, Ark. (Dumas, Ark.).
846 Sam Kelly (Kelley), South Bend, Ark. (Gillett, Ark.).
290 Thos. Lee (Thomas L. Lee, Tomas L. Lee), Grady, Ark.
462 Priston (Preston) Leek, Grady, Ark.
1008 Jige (Lige) McHaskell, Tarry, Ark. (Toltec, Ark.).
1315 Wm. C. McLemore (William Corrall (Carrel) McLemore), Star City, Ark.
1310 Earnest Mullen, Furth, Ark.
1202 Sylvester (Sylvesta), Nash, Gould, Ark.
38a Geo. Nelson, Varner, Ark.
166a Jim Phillips, Gould, Ark.
53a Harry Rhodes, Bill Board Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
917 Henry Scott, Grady, Ark.
49 Moses Rhodes, Gould, Ark.
178 Andrew Ross, Yorktown, Ark.
745 Silas Ross, South Bend, Ark.
171 Charley Roy, Spring Township, Lincoln County, Ark. (Tarry, Ark.).
208 John Taylor, Grady, Ark.
659 John Henry Thomas, Spring Township, Lincoln County, Ark. Pine Bluff, Ark., Route No. 7.
132 Robt. Thompson, Grady, Ark.
193 Oliver Walker, Indianola, Miss (Trulosa, Miss.).
1438 Garrett Washington, Furth, Ark.
51 Fred Watson, Savassa (Sarnssa), Ark.
575 Joe Williams, Jonesboro, Ark. (Jones Spur, Ark.).
722 Ollie Williams, Altheimer, Ark.
182 Tom (Thomas) Williams, Sarassa (Savassa), Ark.
1548 Willie Woods, Varner, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LITTLE RIVER, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

142a Marsiano Awie (Rwis), Red Bluff, Ark.
429 James Barham, Ashdown, Ark.
1016 John L. (Lee, Ell) Brown, Foreman, Ark.
1304a Irving Camel (Erwin Camel, Comel), Winthrop, Ark. (Foreman, Ark.).
905 Carr Daniels, Foreman, Mo.
879 Jess (Jesse) Daniels, Foreman, Ark.
397 Will Davis, Ashdown, Ark.
1142 Jess (Jesse) Day, Ogden, Ark.
1236 Howell Edwards, Foreman, Ark.
896a Honecisimo (Cruz) Gonzales, Ashdown, Ark.
75 Hal Haudge, Ogden, Ark.
804 Al Jamerson (Jamison), Ashdown, Ark.
360 John Johnson, Foreman, Ark.
996 George Jones, Foreman, Ark.
1042 Charles (Charley) Kelley, Foreman, Ark.
1123a Coser Mortimos (Caslen Mortimose), Red Bluff, Ark.
1381a A. Pauteledon (S. Pantveleon), Ogden, Ark.
1477a Rabisocha (Rachisochon, Robosock) Siga (Robosock R. E. Sega), Red Bluff, Ark.
1241 Edward Wallace, Ashdown, Ark.
1072 Joseph Williams, Ashdown, Ark.
23 John D. Simmons (Johnie Jay Simmons, John J. Simmons), Foreman, Ark.
1031 Glen Locke, Richmond, Ark. (920 Laurel, Texarkana, Ark.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1885 Henry Appleberry, 3016 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
962 Harvey Baldone (Baldon), 1706 Main Street, Little Rock, Ark.
968 Arthur Beaty (Beadley), 415 East Twenty-eighth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2536 Marion E. Benson (Marion Ellis Benson), East Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark.
849 Walter Bradford, 109 East Fifteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2766 James Branch, General Delivery, Van Buren, Ark.
2634 Harrison Bryant, Little Rock, Ark.
1831 William P. (W. P.) Bryant, 714 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark.
850 George Carol (Carrol), East Second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1568 Austin Coleman, 3012 Walnut Street, Little Rock, Ark.
507 John Coleman, 1810 East Seventeenth Street (1114 Walnut Street), Little Rock, Ark.
1706 Arthur Conner, 909 West Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
621 Morris Wilber (M. W.) Criss, 1215 Welch Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1493 John Cummings, 1718 East Ninth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
980 Murray Daniels, 908 Arch Street, Little Rock, Ark. (522 East Thomas Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
2546 Leroy Davis, 110 East Fifteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2397 Will Davis, 307 East Twenty-second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
355 Andrew Dean, 410 Ferry Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1228a John Finnecane (Finnicane), County Jail, Little Rock, Ark.
54 Walter Geter, 1120 College Street, Little Rock, Ark.
973 Clarence L. Gowers, 520½ Center Street, Little Rock, Ark. (Clarence Lee Gowans, 621 West Main Street, Batesville, Ark.).
2783 Willie Harris (Hannes, Hanns), 1900 East Third Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1033 Fred E. (Fred Eugene) Hart, 1007 Spring Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2184 Robert Hendrix, Kerrs, Ark.
1858 Louis Henry, 513 West Third Street, Little Rock, Ark.
337 John Hightower, Little Rock, Ark.
1989 Anderson Jackson, General Delivery, Little Rock, Ark. (care of F. A. Edgar, Ruston, La.).
1781 Arthur Johnson, 1804 East Fourteenth (Fourth) Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2107 John Johnson, 700 Broadway Street, Little Rock, Ark.
987 Will Johnson, 123 Cumberland Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1646a Will Johnson, 116 Oak Street, Monroe, La.
1257 Frank Jones, 117 West Second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
618 Nerlie D. (N. D.) Jones, 501 West Tenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1261 Walter R. Jones (Walter Roy Jones, W. R. Jones), 315 North State Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1531 Will Jones, 910 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2625 Thomas Joyce, 1016 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2127 Will Kilgore, 2720 Rock Street, Little Rock, Ark.
423 Lorey (Lory) Lamey, 817 Chester Street, Little Rock, Ark.
371 Oliver Lewis, Little Rock, Ark.
301 Ganz E. Lopez (Gonzalus Lopez, Gunzellus), Little Rock, Ark.
609 Roy McClinton (McClintock), 402 Sherman Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2834 Levi McDonald, 1000 East Second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2159 Raymond McGown (McGowan), 1005 East Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1042 Eugene F. (Eugene Field) Martin, Imperial Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.
222 Henry H. (Henry Highland) Miles, 1319 Rock Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1441 Robert Mosley (Westley), 1111 Spring Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2141 Clifford C. Moss, 2802 College Street, Little Rock, Ark. (Clifford Cicero (C. C.) Moss, 1057 Wall Street, Beaumont, Tex.).
1623 Primmer Newton, Hot Springs Junction, Little Rock, Ark.
590 John G. (John Garnett) Payne, 2517 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1073 William A. Peters, Merchants Hotel, Little Rock, Ark. (William Ambrose Peters, Shamrock, Okla.).
1244 Arthur D. Phillips (Arthur Dale Phillips), Central Apartments, Little Rock, Ark.
532 H. D. Phillips, 320 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark.
258 Robert Rhoades, 1619 Main Street, Little Rock, Ark.
854 James Richardson, 917 McGowan Street, Little Rock, Ark.
185 John T. Riley (John Timothy Riley), 405 East Twelfth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1016 Ed E. Smith (Eliza Smith), 520 West Fifth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
607 Earnest Stewart, East Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark. (general delivery, Little Rock, Ark.).
2706 Guy T. Taylor (Guy V. Taylor), Little Rock, Ark.
1306 Roy Taylor, 407 Abilene Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1849 Avis B. Thompson (Avis Brooks Thompson), 606 Rock Street, Little Rock, Ark.
834 Edward J. Trumbler (Edward Jacob Trumpler), Gleason Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.
490 William Trusch, Southworth, Pa.
2268 Nathaniel Walker, 109 East Second Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1666 Walter Washington, Little Rock, Ark. (R. F. D. No. 1, North Little Rock, Ark.).
1693 Henry Watson, 605 West Tenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
129 Henry Wells, 3021 Short Izard Street, Little Rock, Ark. (1607 Ringo Street, Little Rock, Ark.).
1187 Alex Williams, Tuxedo Park, Little Rock, Ark.
2710 Leroy Williams, foot East Seventeenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
656 Mose Williams, 2311 Spring Street, Little Rock, Ark.
2135 Jessie (Jesse) Williamson, Eighth Apperson Street, Little Rock, Ark. (care of Pennsylvania Railway Co., Alliance, Ohio).
686 Arthur Willis, 2004 Park Avenue, Little Rock, Ark.
2364 Sidney C. Woodruff, 614 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1465 Barnes Wright, Third and Cummins Streets, Little Rock, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOGAN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1061a William Theodore Battenfield, Booneville, Ark.
1780a Lawrence John Colling (Cooling, Lawrence Colling), Booneville, Ark.
721a Jack Karr, Booneville, Ark.
1798 Arthur C. Meredith (Meridth, Merideth), Booneville, Ark. (care of Rock Island Railway, Little Rock, Ark.).
1382 James Richard Osborne (Osborn, Osbon), Sugar Grove, Ark.
268a Ednie Alearna (Albarna) Phillips (Ednia Alafama Phillips), Driggs, Ark.
1874 Joseph (Josephus) Robinson, Delaware, Ark.
336 Christopher C. (Calbus) Strong, Paris, Ark.
766a Loyal (Loyd) Astor Thomas, Magazine, Ark.
1020a Robert Ray Thomas, Booneville, Ark.
1153a Sam Riley Thomas, Paris, Ark.
1449 Giles Williams, Paris, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

880 Jess Brown (Jesse Brown), Rush, Ark.
539 Edgar E. Cunningham (Edgar M. Cunningham), Flippin, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

17 Oscar Alderson, Monroe, Ark.
43 Elsie (Elyie) Luther Alexander, Turner, Ark.
1077 Henderson Allen Turner, Ark.
134 Smith Armstrong, Holly Grove, Ark.
1272a Henry D. Bannister, Holly Grove, Ark. (Henry Dallett (D.) Banister, Evansville, Ind.).
1500a Nathaniel Bell, Route No. 2, Holly Grove, Ark.
1673 Lanus Biles, Water Valley, Miss. (Vance, Miss.).
681 Harry Branch, Clarendon, Ark.
887 Albert Brown, Clarendon, Ark.
1680 James Brown, Clarendon, Ark.
2411a John Brown, Calion, Union County, Ark.
1053 Nathan Brown, Route No. 1, Clarendon, Ark.
101 Luther Bryan, Brinkley, Ark. (Holly Grove, Ark.).
286 Will Ester Clark (Clarke), Brinkley, Ark. (Clarendon, Ark.).
127a Henry Cobb, Holly Grove, Ark. (Sterling, Ill.).
1378 Frank Davis, Indian Bay, Ark.
726 Mile (Miles) Davis, Clarendon, Ark.
1536 John Ed Dunu, Fargo, Ark.
1844 Willie Farney (Farnay, Fornay), Blytheville, Ark.
834 Robert Lee Gaston, Cotton Plant, Ark.
508a John Golma, Mexico (Keevil, Ark.).
1102 Allen Hamilton, Clarendon, Ark.
1297 Eddie Hampton, Route No. 1, Clarendon, Ark.
1590 Rufus Harrel (Harrell), Dagmar, Ark.
1252 Charles Henry, Route No. 4, Holly Grove, Ark.
1833 Charles Andrew Hill, Brinkley, Ark.
527 Frank Jadler, Clarendon, Ark.

955 Will Jefferies, Clarendon, Ark.
989 Ed (Eddie) Johnson, Marianna, Ark.
1794 Edward Toney (Fony) Johnson, Brinkley, Ark.
1108 George Johnson, Clarendon, Ark.
366 James Washington Johnson, Route No. 1, Clarendon, Ark.
254 John Johnson, Clarendon, Ark.
766 Johnnie (Jonnie) Johnson, Clarendon, Ark.
985 Cornellus Jones, Cedars, Miss.
255 Morgan W. Jones, Indian Bay, Ark. (Holly Grove, Ark.).
2 Ed McDowell, Brinkley, Ark.
53 George Mallory (Malloy), Clarendon, Ark.
489 Henry Malone (Molone), Brinkley, Ark.
490a John Marks, Clarendon, Ark.
171 Archer (Archie) Meeks, Monroe, Ark (Braggs, Okla.).
85 Ollie Miles, Des Arc, Ark.
103 Rufus Mitchell (Ruffus Gilham Mitchell), Keevil, Ark.
1372 John Henry Moore, Holly Grove, Ark.
657 Willie Owens, Holly Grove, Ark.
1042 Arnie (Louie) Price, Clarendon, Ark.
1575 Frank Sanders, Zont, Ark.
1386 George Scott, Clarendon, Ark.
951 Will Shaw, Brinkley, Ark.
1303 Asbury Smith, Clarendon, Ark.
40 Acy Stringer, Brinkley, Ark.
1016 Albert Sutton (Sutson), Holly Grove, Ark.
2321a Jackson Taylor, Brinkley, Ark.
228 Walter Taylor, Brinkley, Ark.
1801 Phillip (Philip) Thomas, Clarksdale, Miss.
259 Arbin (Abbie) Thompson, Route No. 1, Cotton Plant, Ark.
2377a Sisto Vangus, Pueblo, Mexico (Keevil, Ark.).
1111 Jonas Walker, Brinkley, Ark.
364 McKinley Washington, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1806 James Whitley, Brinkley, Ark.
1129 Elijah (Elizah) Williams, Brinkley, Ark.
1138 Henry (H. U.) Williams, Cotton Plant, Ark.
1767 Wallace Williams, Belzoni, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

795 Thomas D. Lance, Black Springs, Ark. (D. E. Queen, Black Springs, Ark.).
655 George Hamilton Morgan, Womble, Ark.
119 James Henry Smith (J. H. Smith), Hopper, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

761 Nathan Eason, Glenville, Ark.
463 Lee Curry, Mount Moriah, Ark.
5 James Hindrix (Hendrix), R. F. D. No. 4, Prescott, Ark.
1019 Frank Kennedy, Mount Moriah, Ark.
51 Leonard Moreland (Lenard Morehead, Leonard Morehead), Prescott, Ark.
147 Sam (Sim) Smith, Route No. 2, Prescott, Ark.
80 Ossie Stewart (Stuart), Mount Moriah, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWTON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

198 Henry Nichols (Nickles), Red Rock, Ark.
152 James W. Sartor (James William Sartor), Bass, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OUACHITA, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1620 Grant Barnes, Chidester, Ark.
1614 Jewell (Jewel) Bradford, Camden, Ark.
374 Mathew (Matthew) Bradley, Elliott, Ark.
502 John Bruce, 747 (749) Second Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
1584 Ruben Burrell (Reuben Burrell), Millville, Ark.
1777 Jack Formby (Fomby), Camden, Ark.
173 Israel Haller, Millville, Ark.
1887 Willie Harris, Route No. 1, Chidester, Ark.
1669 Vernon Hill, Camden, Ark.
859 Robert Hodge (Hodges), Eagle Mills, Ark.
292 Andrew Jackson, Millville, Ark.
142 Will Johnson, Camden, Ark.
1368 Jesse (Jess) Lee, Elliott, Ark.
1065 James P. (Polles) McDonald, Eagle Mills, Ark.
192 Nuley (Neeley, Neely) Miner, Millville, Ark. (Rosboro, Ark.).
1231 Jimmie Morgan, Chidester, Ark.
397 John C. R. (Campbell Richard) Neal, Eagle Mills, Ark.
418 Thos. A. Nell (Neal, Niel), Camden, Ark.
1026 Albert R. (Ross) Newton, Tinsman, Ark.
761 Jothoon Naisha, Stephens, Ark.
1680 Joe Phillips, Reader, Ark.
1181 Louis Roberts, Louisville, Ark. (Robert Louis, Lewisville, Ark., Camden, Ark.).
995 Sam Robertson, Camden, Ark.
1619 Ike Sheppard (Shepherd), Mendon (Mindon), La.
264 Geo. Smith, Finnis, Ark. (Stephens, Ark.).
496 Wm. M. Smith (Will Murrell Smith), Bearden, Ark.
30 James G. Thompson (James Thompson, James T.), Camden, Ark.
231 Leon Trammell, Millville, Ark.
1519 Antest (Anelse) Tucker, Eagle Mills, Ark.
836 Sam Houston Whitaker (S. H. Whitaker), Stephens, Ark.
1009 Garland Willingham, route 2, Stephens, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

395 Jno. [redacted]n Babbs), Glenwood, Ark.
190 Earl Rosh, Glenwood, Ark
154 Condy Mullins (Condy Mullen), Shawmut, Ark.
344 Arthur Nichols, Rosboro, Ark.
237 Neal G. Phillips, Glenwood, Ark.
79 Hugh R. Roberts, Glenwood, Ark.
653 Jno. Wm. Sharp (John William Sharp), New Hope, Ark.
824 Robert (Rob't) Walls, Glenwood, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

107 Oliver Crane (Craine), Mena, Ark. (Elk City, Okla.).
112 Asa Dean, Vandevoort, Ark. (Beaumont, Tex.).
328 Wm. Henry Felder (Wm. Felder), 311 West Brook, Texarkana, Ark.
802 Walter W. Neal (Walter Washington Neal), Nunley, Ark.
586 Cleveland M. (Maize, Mays) Patrick, Engletown, Ark. (Longview, Tex.).
994 Fred C. (Charley) Thomas, Nunley, Ark., care Arthur I. Thomas, deputy sheriff, Mountain Grove, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRAIRIE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1409 Cary Adams, Cotton Plant, Ark.
534 Alex Bird, Biscoe, Ark.
1363 Edgar Brackston, Biscoe, Ark.
1167 Will Brew, Des Arc, Ark.
1087 Isaac (Isaiah) Clark, Biscoe, Ark.
920 Roy Lee Cooley, Des Arc, Ark.
1448 Roger Dew, Devalls Bluff, Ark.
313 Robert Fallen (Follon), Ulm, Ark.
193 Cleveland Gains (Gaines), Biscoe, Ark.
421 Fred Douglas Goodwin, Des Arc, Ark.
1291 Fred Hayes (Frank Hays, Frank Harp), Biscoe, Ark.
525 Thomas Woodson Hixon (Thomaw Hixon), Des Arc, Ark.
163 John Otis Hadley, Biscoe, Ark.
48 Carle (Carrie) Lee Hamilton, Biscoe, Ark.
1048 Clarence Hanna, Route No. 1, Hazen, Ark.
1386 Wilbur Harris, Biscoe, Ark. (Ramsey's Levee Camp, Rosedale, Miss.).
10 William Helton, Rosedale, Miss. (Biscoe, Ark.).
1297 Dave Holts, Biscoe, Ark
797 William Mike Jamesko (Janesko), Route No. 3, Hazen, Ark.
109 Daniel Johnson, Biscoe, Ark.
851 Albert Mask (A. L. Mask), Biscoe, Ark.
1316 Charlie Mooneyham (C. A. Mooneyham), Devalls Bluff, Ark.
862 Charlie (Charley) Smith, Rosedale, Miss. (Devalls Bluff, Ark., Osceola, Ark.).
555 Fred Wells, Hazen, Ark.
13 James White, Biscoe, Ark.
1456 Garfield Wigglus (G. W. Wiggins), Biscoe, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF PULASKI, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1073 Warren Agnew, Route No. 1, Scott, Ark.
1470 Frank Alexander, Route No. 4, Little Rock, Ark.
1618 Nathaniel Carry (Carrie) Alexander, Route No. 1, Scott, Ark.
412 Willie Baldwin, Route No. 2, Little Rock, Ark.
287 Willie Baller (Ballar, Ballor), Hensley, Ark.
883 Willie Bargin (Bargen, Borgen), Woodson, Ark. (Route No. 1, North Little Rock, Ark.)
1385 Esslek Biggs, Sweet Home, Ark.
1335 Samuel Billard (Samuel Dillard), Sweet Home, Ark.
1908 Ulyses (Ulysses) Boyd, Hensley, Ark.
161 Silas Brooks, Wrightville, Ark.
687 Enoch Burchett, Route No. 1, Argenta, Ark. (Route No. 1, North Little Rock, Ark.)
803 Ed Burns, Route No. 1, Scott, Ark.
172a H. R. Burton, Route No. 1, Levy, Ark.
1524 Sam Calvert (Colbert), Wrightsville, Ark.
111a Howard Clark, Levy, Ark.
367 Odel Cornellus, Roland, Ark.
1925 John Edward Daugherty (Daughtery), Route No. 2, Cabot, Ark. (Route No. 1, Lonoke, Ark.)
1369a Jim Davis, Roland, Ark.
1014 Jim Edwards, Route No. 4, Scott, Ark.
124 Jesse (Jessie) Fisher, Sweet Home, Ark.
2078 Luther Eagan Forshng, Route No. 4, Little Rock, Ark.
1410 Bangton Gayton, 218 West Eighth, Argenta, Ark. (London Gayton, Langdon Gayton, 218 West Eighth, North Little Rock, Ark.)
88a George Gordon, Route No. 3, box 4, England, Ark.
372 Jeffrey (Jeffery) Gray, Scott, Ark.
2130 Ben Green, Keo, Route No. 1, Ark.
1163 Frank Green, 908 Short Third, Argenta, Ark. (Ferriday, La.)
1411 Frank Gallock (Gallach, Goliach) Green, Formosa, Ark.
1387 James Gulli, Route No. 1, Keo, Ark.
1425 James William Hamlett, 2600 Monroe, Little Rock, Ark. (James William Hamlet, Jesse William Hamlet, 2500 Monroe.)
1559 Elbert Hardy, England, Ark.
1231 Nat Haton, Sweet Home, Ark.
1655 Harvey Hollens, Route No. 1, Keo, Ark.
1502 Henry Jackson, Route No. 2, Little Rock, Ark.
1424 Henry Johnson (Johnston), Natured Steps, Ark.
161a Nathan Johnson, Sherrill, Ark. (Route No. 1, box 84, Keo, Ark.)
2035 Elizah (Elijah) Jones, Route No. 1, Keo, Ark.
1683 John H. Jones, Jacksonville, Ark.
1526 Jim Kinley (Kenley), Wrightsville, Ark. (1107 East Seventeenth, Little Rock, Ark.)
280 Jim Lewis, No. 6, Ark.
1596 Willie (Will) Lewis, Route No. 3, Little Rock, Ark.
219 A. J. McFadden, Route No. 2, Little Rock, Ark.
871 Robert McMillion (McMullin, McMillon), Route No. 1, England, Ark.
1333 Jesse Madusben (Madusbin, Maturbin), Route No. 2, Little Rock, Ark.
2098 Sherman Mason, Route No. 1, Scott, Ark.
394 Jim Maxwell, Route No. 1, Keo, Ark.
1551 James Mooney (Moorey), Scott, Ark.
1640a Eddie Nichols (E. Nichols), Route No. 4, box 257, Little Rock, Ark.
116 Gillson Pearson, Route No. 2, box 147, England, Ark. (Gibson Person, Gibson Pearson, Route No. 2, box 47.)
171 Ben Picket (Pickett), Little Rock, Ark.
829 Daniel Moss Preseton (David M. Preston, David Mauso Preston), Route No. 1, Scott, Ark.
32 L. E. Puckett, 660 South Commerce, Jackson, Miss.
1454 Carroll (Carrol) Reed, Sweet Home, Ark.
343 Ike Robinson, Roland, Ark. (Rison, Ark.)
112 Henry Robson, Route No. 1, England, Ark. (Route No. 1, care of E. A. Allison, England, Ark.)
1632 Eddie Rogers (Rodgers), Wrightsville, Ark. (3433 Fares Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
456 Arthur Shepard (Sheppard, Shepherd), Sweet Home, Ark.
2133 John Simpson, Sweet Home, Ark.
1450 John Tallver (Tolever, Tollver), Sweet Home, Ark.
1888 Elbert Andrew Tunner, Route No. 3, Little Rock, Ark. (Baker, Fla.)
1727a William (Will) Taylor (Tayler), Clifton, Ark. (Big Rock, Township, Ark.)
1305 John Thomas, Route No. 1, England, Ark.
819 Shaw Washington, Levy, Ark. (611 Arch, Little Rock, Ark.)
1762 John Wesley, Route No. 2, Little Rock, Ark.
710 Charles Whitaker (Whetaker), Route No. 3, Little Rock, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF PULASKI, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

519 Arthur Adams, Eighth and Maple Streets, Argenta, Ark.
1250 James Allen, 1318 East Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.
1203 Sam Blain, 1191 Main Street, Argenta, Ark.

93 Elliott Parker Bradley (Ellie P. Bradley), 214 Vine Street, Argenta, Ark.
180 Melvin Butler, 115 East Fifth Street, Argenta, Ark.
673 Titus Caine, 1312 Texas Street, Pine Bluff, Ark. (Fort Logan H. Roots.)
843 Robert Calhoun, 1121 East Washington Street, Argenta, Ark.
969 Nobert Clark ((Clarke), 1700 East Second Street, Argenta, Ark. (1700 East Third Street.)
956 Arthur Cole, 200 West Eighth Street, Argenta, Ark.
162 Richard Lee Cole, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (Fort Roots).
726 Simon Collins, Eighteenth Pike Street, Argenta, Ark.
1103 Charlie Cook (Charles Cook), 304 West Eighth Street, Argenta, Ark.
9 Robert H. Davidson (Robert Nusem Davidson, Robert Newsom Davidson), 309 East Seventh Street, Argenta, Ark.
646 John Davis, 1700 East Second Street, Argenta, Ark.
89 Larry Hubbard, 1800 East Washington Street, Argenta, Ark.
1022 James Dee Lee, 315 East Sixth Street, Argenta, Ark.
317 Lee (Le) Andrew Dorman, 212 Pine Street, Argenta, Ark.
980 Capers Duncan (Capus Duncan), 1318 East Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.
1239 John Elliott (John Elliot), 920 East Third Street, Argenta, Ark.
1376 Jim Fowler, 21 Pike Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
443 Fiza Grays, 202 West Eighth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
285a Tom Hamilton (Thos. H. Hamilton), 1400 Ark Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
230a Lemuel Doty Harpel (Harvell) (L. D. Harrell), 517 East Short Ninth Street, Argenta, Ark.
1102 John Harris, 305 Cedar Street, Argenta, Ark.
449 Odis (Odie) Henry, 404 Arkansas Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
963 Harry Hill Hewitt (Harry H. Hewitt), 1008 Poplar Street, Argenta, Ark.
267 William Chancy Holt (William Clancy Holt), 215 Main Street, Argenta, Ark.
734 Edgar Huggins, 308 Pine Street, Argenta, Ark.
392 John Isom Hurley, 209 Pine Street, Argenta, Ark.
1035 Wesley Jackson, 114 Hickory Street, Argenta, Ark.
1071 James Jefferson, Clark Street, Argenta, Ark.
248 Carter Johnson (Carthern Johnson), 819 Vine Street, Argenta, Ark.
826 Jessie Johnson, 21 St. Pike Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
1054 Roscoe Johnson, 714 West Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.
844 Lester Jones, Fourteenth and Maple, Argenta, Ark.
1147 Edward J. Keele, 316 West Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.
724 Leroy Leeks (Lee Roy Leeks), 113 Cornish Street, Argenta, Ark.
720 Florence Lewis, Buckeye Street, Argenta, Ark.
42 Van McKinney (Van McKenney), 200 Magnolia Street, Argenta, Ark.
357 C. Martin (Concereles Martin), Fort Logan H. Roots (Fort Roots), Argenta, Ark.
335 John Milton, 1119 Pine Street, Argenta, Ark.
661 Clarence Nichols, 109½ South Main Street, Argenta, Ark.
831 Arthur O'Neil (Arthur O'Neal), 712 West Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.
92 Arthur Patterson, 1102 Highland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (1303 Magnolia Street, Argenta, Ark.; 1306 Magnolia Street, Argenta, Ark.)
500 Joe Porter, Argenta, Ark.
657 Robert Pouncy, 215 Pike Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
1279 Herman V. Richmond (Herman Veveum Richmond), 2300 Pike Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
121 Charles Roberts, I. N. Yard Beach, Argenta, Ark.
1202 Henry Scott, 1213 Beech Street, Argenta, Ark.
743 Love L. Sissons (Sisson), 1600 Locust Street, Argenta, Ark.
827 Enis Smith, 1010 Hazel Street, Argenta, Ark.
682 James Smith, Argenta, Ark.
1203 Lee Smith, 1704 East Second Street, Argenta, Ark.
1097 Asbury Stephens (900 Hazel), 917 Hazel Street, Argenta, Ark.
796 L. M. Strasner, 1153 Main Street, Argenta, Ark. (Lloyd Mack Strasner, 301 West Third Street, Argenta, Ark.)
485 Wm. (William) James Teal, 108 South Cypress Street, Argenta, Ark.
1162 Doe Thomas, 21 St. Pike Avenue, Argenta, Ark.
70 Bert Underwood, 903 West Third Street, Argenta, Ark.
784 Will Walton, 415 Olive Street, Argenta, Ark.
1086 James G. Wickman (Wickman) (Jos. (Jas.) J. Wickman), (400) 406 Main Street, Argenta, Ark. (Jos. G. Wickman, Norfolk, Va.)
153 Bryant Williams, 212 Vine Street, Argenta, Ark.
237 Elisha Williams (Maple Street), Eighth and Maple Street, Argenta, Ark.
984 Fred Williams, 806 East Ninth Street, Argenta, Ark. (808 West Nineteenth Street, Argenta, Ark.)
553 Frank Matthew Wilson, 113 Cornish Street, Argenta, Ark. (Frank Mathews Wilson, 115 Cornish Street, Argenta, Ark.)
1842a James Wilson, 923 Magnolia Street, Argenta, Ark.
1257 Norman Wisery (Norman Nosery (Wosery), Norman Ursery), 822 Orange Street, Argenta, Ark.
69 Lee Young, 1318 East Fourth Street, Argenta, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANDOLPHA STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1105 Willis Anderson, Water Valley, Ark.
1495 Tom Boswell (Bosevell), Pocahontas, Ark.
844 Tom Ezell, Noland, Ark.
133a James Benjamin (Benjiman, Ben), Payne, Datto, Ark.
1134 Luther E. (Eddie) Sammons, Pocahontas, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. FRANCIS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1304 Charlie Adams, Madison, Ark.
1023 V. C. Aldrich (V. A. Aldrich), Heth, Ark.
2811 Warner F. Aldridge (Warner Franklin Aldrich), Hughes, Ark.
963 John Anderson, Widener, Ark.
46 Louis Anderson, Widener, Ark.
2714 Major Anderson, Heth, Ark.
242 Robert Anthony, Widener, Ark.
998 Frank Bailey, Rawlison, Ark.
2292 Crowley Bell, Round Pond, Ark.
2288 Ed. Bell, Madison, Ark.
223 John Benton, Kinton, Ark.
880 Robt. Berry, Heth, Ark.
2040 Oba Bobbitt (Bobitt), Horton, Ark. (Obra Babbitt, 2818 Adams, St. Louis, Mo.).
931 Allen Boykins (Boyken, Boykens), Forrest City, Ark.
1161 Robt. L. (Lee) Briggs, Widener, Ark.
2360 Ollie (Olle) Brooks, Lakeside, Ark. (Ebling, Ark.).
2178 Jesse (Jess, Jessie) Brown, Heth, Ark.
2237 William Brown, Forrest City, Ark.
1789 Jim Bruce, Widener, Ark.
2161 Ruben Burrs (Burries), Heth, Ark.
582 Willie Butler (Buttler), Heth, Ark.
306 Horace Calvin (Colvin), Heth, Ark.
2862 Luther Carter, Hughes, Ark.
1474 Preston Carter, Hughes, Ark.
625 Arthur (Alfred) Chalmers, Lakeside, Ark.
2130 Leo (Lee) Chandler, route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
391 Percy Clayton, Heth, Ark.
907 Henry Clay, Round Pond, Ark.
2850 Jesse Coleman, 114 route No. 2, Forrest City, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
1136 Bard Cook, Hughes, Ark. (Marianna, Hughes, Ark.).
338 Henry Cook, Forrest City, Ark.
2681 Wm. McKinley Cooper (William McCooper), Hughes, Ark.
2845 Peter J. Cowan (Peter James Cown), Round Pond, Ark.
1925 Willie (Will) Cowan, Hughes, Ark. (Wall, Miss.).
2822 Henry L. (Lee) Cunningham, Forrest City, Ark. (R. F. D. Forrest City, Ark.).
265 Madison Cunningham, route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
543 Will Curley, Hughes, Ark.
460 Phillip Curry (Currie), Heth, Ark.
2611 Tensy (Lindsey) Davidson, route No. 2, Forrest City, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
2638 Robt. Davis, Rawlison, Ark.
133 Johnnie Dead (Dean), Forrest City, Ark.
86 Robt. Dennis, Forrest City, Ark.
2880 Henry Dill, Hughes, Ark.
982 Curley (Curly) Ellis, Heth, Ark.
2711 Frank Estelle (Estell), Madison, Ark.
1487 James Evans, Heth, Ark.
2024 Fred Everson (Ellerson), Heth, Ark.
686 Geo. Fair, Heth, Ark.
2027 Henry Fair, Haynes, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
1180 Ed Faulkner (Eddie Falkener, Ed. Falkener), Heth, Ark.
267 Chas. Featherston (Charley, Charlie, Henry Featherston), route No. 2, Forrest City, Ark.
1350 Albert Ferrell (Ferrel), Round Pond, Ark.
2070 Sam Fletcher (Felton), Lakeside, Ark.
2789 John Fowler, Heth, Ark.
1448 Will Franklin (William Franklin) Hubbard, Palestine, Ark.
2224 Joe Frier, Wheatley, Ark.
2612 Peter Garcia (Gardie), Heth, Ark.
487 John Gardiner (Gardner), Forrest City, Ark.
2012 Sam Gardiner (Gardner), Leon Spur, Ark.
1382 Wm. Garrett, Heth, Ark.
1602 Henry Garvis (Gorvis), Forrest City, Ark. (Route No. 8, Forrest City, Ark.).
1455 George Gee, Heth, Ark.
518 Alex (Alec, Gladden, Heth, Ark.
1697 Andrew Gould (Goule), Heth, Ark.
2032 Ernest Green, Forrest City, Ark.
270 Frank Green, Route No. 3, Forrest City, Ark.
718 Robert Green (Green), Heth, Ark.
2840 Sam Green (Greer), Heth, Ark.
1391 Tom Green, Heth, Ark.
1324 William Grey, Forrest City, Ark.
2585 Johnnie (Johnie) Griffin, Heth, Ark.
2278 Jackson (Johnson) Hall, Forrest City, Ark.
2415 Elihu (Ellihue) Harris, Heth, Ark.
1229 John Harris, Hughes, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
2818 Morgan Haskins, Heth, Ark.
1616 Willie Hays, Forrest City, Ark.
1662 Will (Willie) Henderson, Heth, Ark.
560 Tom Hipp, Round Pond, Ark.
416 Lucius Holliday (Holiday), Palestine, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
943 Marshall Holmes, Madison, Ark.
2835 Wm. H. (Henry) Howard, Palestine, Ark.
719 Bryce (Brice) Hunter, Widener, Ark.
76 Frank Irving (Ewins), Widener, Ark.
320 R. E. Jackson (Roy Edward Jackson), Pine Tree, Ark.
1537 Ernest Jenkens (Ernst Genkins, Ernest Jennings), Round Pond, Ark.
881 Henry Johnson, Hughes, Ark.
2614 Richard Johnson, Round Pond, Ark.
885 Will Johnson, Heth, Ark.
916 Willie (Willys, Willis) Johnson, Hughes, Ark.
1715 Bill Jones, Rawlinson, Ark.
2046 Dennis Jones, Round Pond, Ark.
621 Ernest (Earnest) Jones, Heth, Ark.
2830 Frank Jones, Forrest City, Ark.
958 Jeff Jones, Heth, Ark.
175 Robt. Jones, Widener, Ark.
294 Roy Jones, Widener, Ark.
121 Tom Jones, Madison, Ark.
2453 Alfred (Alford) Kimmons, Madison, Ark.
1069 Eugene Layton, Hughes, Ark.
2518 Freddie Lee, Forrest City, Ark.
82 Alphonzo (Alfonzo) Lemon, Heth, Ark.
1669 Charles (Charley) Leonard, Hughes, Ark. (Palestine, Ark.).
1530 James Lester (Luster), Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
2880 Gold Lindsey, Hughes, Ark.
564 Wm. Liston, Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
2211 Porter Little, Forrest City, Ark.
999 Will Lunion (Limion, Limmon), Hughes, Ark.
2335 Thos. McCutcheon (McClatchon, McCutchen), Widener, Ark.
2735 Curtis McDaniel (McDonald, Curtes McDaniel), Starkville, Miss.
1128 Arthur McElliott (McElottt, McElliott), Round Pond, Ark.
2420 Louis McGee (McGhee), Round Pond, Ark.
1805 Edward McLane (McLemore), Boston, Mass. (C. C. R. I. & P. Railway, Widener, Ark.).
2729 Willie Malone, Augusta, Ark. (Round Pond, Ark.).
1979 Will E. Marshall (Will B. Marshall, Wilbert Marshall), Hughes, Ark.
1523 Lonnie Martin (Lewis Martin), Heth, Ark.
714 Doc. (Dock) Massey, Round Pond, Ark.
2801 Jess Matthews (J. E. Matthews, jr.), Heth, Ark.

1873 W. Matthews (Will (Willie) Mathews, Jim Mathews), Madison, Ark.
873 Will Matthews (Mathews), Madison, Ark.
1719 Fel Merbone (Merbone, Merebone), Hughes, Ark.
422 Geo. Miller, Palestine, Ark.
2455 Howard Miller, Money, Miss.
1 Sim Moore, Hughes, Ark.
1694 Walter Murden (Menden), Heth, Ark.
2459 Preston Palmer, Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
2504 Ruben Parker, Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
1803 Ezra Patrick, Rawlison, Ark.
1793 Richard Patterson, Heth, Ark.
2831 Ed Pegues (Peguee, Peguree), Hughes, Ark.
2402 Zebedee (Zebedes) Perkins, Heth, Ark.
1704 Jimmie Phelan, Round Pond, Ark. (Route 3, Aberdeen, Miss.).
1634 Charles Pittman (Rittman), Round Pond, Ark.
835 Arthur (Albert) Porter, Hughes, Ark.
445 John S. Porter, Forrest City, Ark.
2640 Bob Powers, Madison, Ark.
1656 Mathis Price, Round Pond, Ark.
2615 Eugene Rawlins (Rawling), Madison, Ark.
417 Walter Releford, Route No. 3, Forrest City, Ark.
2490 Dave Rice, Cromo, Miss.
1741 Albert Robertson (Roberson), Hughes, Ark.
2113 Bennie Robinson, Hughes, Ark. (McGehee, Ark.).
1837 John Robinson, Democrat, Ark. (Hughes, Ark.).
1409 Johnson Robinson, Hughes, Ark. (John Robinson, Jim Robinson, Democrat, Ark.).
2531 Will Robinson, Pine Tree, Ark.
1879 Sam Rodgers (Rogers, Sammie Rodgers), Wilson, La.
576 John Henry Sasser (John H. Sisson, Jno. Henry Session). Hughes, Ark.
1545 Arthur Satterwhite, Route No. 2, Forrest City, Ark. (Forrest City, Ark.).
157 Willie Seamore (Willie C. Moore), Forrest City, Ark.
2901 James Shannon, Heth, Ark.
883 Cleve Sigrrod (Cleveland Sheadt), Hughes, Ark.
644 Jack Shreen, Heth, Ark.
2843 Henry Sisk, Forrest City, Ark.
556 Charley Sledge (Slez), Lakeside, Ark.
1860 Elijah (Eligh) Smith, Haynes, Ark.
2519 Geo. Smith, Searcy, Ark.
2271 James A. (Arthur) Smith, Hughes, Ark.
870 Janson (Jason, Jasen) Smith, Heth, Ark.
23 Nathan Smith, Kinton, La. (Kinton, Ark.).
1862 Walter Smith, 212 Winchester, Memphis, Tenn.
317 Will Smith, Lake, Ark. (Lakeside, Ark.).
529 Andrew Stokes, Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
1636 Percy Stovall, Hughes, Ark. (Route No. 1–B–38, Ruth, Miss.).
522 Tom Stovall, Hughes, Ark.
153 Everett (Everette) Sullivan, Kanton, Ark. (Kinton, Ark.).
370 James Swindle (Windle), Forrest City, Ark.
1127 James Sykes (Sikes), Route No. 1, Colt, Ark.
1971 Fletcher Taylor, Wheatley, Ark.
1515 Henry Taylor, Heth, Ark.
1148 Richard Taylor (Rich Taylor), Wheatley, Ark.
856 Sylvester (Syl.) Taylor, Hughes, Ark.
2009 Wallace Taylor, Rawlison, Ark.
1644 John Thomas, Madison, Ark. (Hughes, Ark.).
507 Claud (Claude) Thompson, Madison, Ark.
1505 Lemon Towns (Lenon Townis, Lemore Towns, Lemon Townes), Hughes, Ark.
1952 Dave Triplett (Havell Triplet, Harell Triplett, Havell Triplett), Forrest City, Ark.
2208 Thos. E. (Elmer) Vaughn (Thomas Elmer Vaughan), Rawlison, Ark.
421 Henry (Harvey) Wade, Forrest City, Ark.
1878 John Walker, Madison, Ark.
1383 Frank Wallace, Madison, Ark.
630 Walt Warner (Walter Warner), Madison, Ark.
286 Leon Washington, Heth, Ark.
1777 Herbert Watkins, Round Pond, Ark.
1780 Albert Watts, Goodwin, Ark.
928 Leonard (Linard) Wells, Forrest City, Ark.
1108 John D. Wesley, Route No. 2, Forrest City, Ark. (Johnnie Phillips (Phillip) Wesley, Forrest City, Ark.).
123 Alonzo Wheeler, Forrest City, Ark.
666 Howard White, Forrest City, Ark.
938 Fannie (Tommy) Wilks, Heth, Ark.
2786 Alex Williams, Hughes, Ark.
827 Chas. (Charley, Charlie) Williams, Heth, Ark.
791 Clyde Williams, Heth, Ark. (Clide Williams, care of W. L. Browning, Robinsonville, Miss.).
2355 Curtiss (Curtis) Williams, Marked Tree, Ark. (Round Pond, Ark.).
1497 Enoch Williams, Heth, Ark.
2621 Fred Williams, Heth, Ark.
1773 Jim Williams, Heth, Ark.
1827 Joe Williams, Truman, Ark. (Heth, Ark.).
1989 John Williams, Widener, Ark.
2637 Will Williams, Route No. 1, Forrest City, Ark.
2309 Dread (Bread) Willis, Palestine, Ark.
259 Tom Willis, Charleston, Miss.
1005 Earl Wilson, Heth, Ark.
834 Lytle Young, Forrest City, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SALINE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1422 Thomas Anderson, Bauxite, Ark.
149a James Carroll, Bauxite, Ark.
1426½ Ernest (Earnest) Carter, Malvern, Ark.
1397 George Green, Neimeyer Lbr. Co., Little Rock, Ark.
68 William (Willie) Guthrie, Bauxite, Ark. (Benton, Ark.).
992 Arthur Harrell, care of G. G. Woods, Bauxite, Ark.
997 Robert Higgins, Bauxite, Ark.
817 Robert Lee, Bauxite, Ark.
915 Walter McKey, Bauxite, Ark.
1096 Edmond Minger (Minger Edmond), Benton, Ark.
1086 Howard Mitchell, Bauxite, Ark.
1137 George Partin, Bauxite, Ark. (general delivery, New Orleans, La.).
815 Charles A. Payne, Bauxite, Ark.
948 Willie Stover, Bauxite, Ark. (Ellisville, Ark.).
514 Carl Sutton, Benton, Ark.
822 Clark Taylor, Bauxite, Ark.
409 Dennie Williams (Dennis Williams), Bauxite, Ark.
897 Henry Williams, Bauxite, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEARCY, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

107 James L. McFadden (James Lonnie McFadden), Leslie, Ark.
627 James Lester Wilburn, St. Joe, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF SEBASTIAN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

602 Joseph Armstrong, Goldman Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark.
466a Henry Barber, 24 Red Row, Fort Smith, Ark.
1928 Albert Berry, unknown, No. 13, Fort Smith, Ark.
1085 Frank Joseph Clark, Route 2, Fort Smith, Ark.
18 R. E. Cooper, 900 North Ninth, Fort Smith, Ark.
1812 Erskin (Erskine) R. Crow, Main Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark.
1850 Henry Daily, general delivery, Fort Smith, Ark.
1294 John Thos. Ford (John Ford), South Eighth and Rogers, Fort Smith, Ark.
871 Robert Fortner, Fort Smith, Ark.
368 Nathaniel Gotier (Gothier), 1634 North Ninth, Fort Smith, Ark.
2211 Dexter Wilbur Hitchcock, South Fort Smith, Ark.
1640 Albert Chas. Housley (Housley, Albert Housley), 302 North E, Fort Smith, Ark.
2095 John Thos. Johnston (John Johnston), 305 Garfield Avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.
167 Henry Lawrence, Memphis, Tenn. (Fort Smith, Ark.).
1123 Maurice Martin, corner North Eleventh and B, Fort Smith, Ark.
426 Charles Smith, general delivery, Fort Smith, Ark.
1952 Harry E. Smith, Leon, Iowa.
234 Ruben Smith, 919 North Eighth, Fort Smith, Ark.
1089 William David Smith, 422 South Sixth, Fort Smith, Ark.
2119 Charles (Charlie) Taylor, Free Ferry Road, Fort Smith, Ark.
2204 Luther Vinson, 621 North Tenth, Fort Smith, Ark.
424 Richard Walker, 1813 North Eighth, Fort Smith, Ark.
2242 Charles E. Wall, 166 North Main, Spencer, Ind.
605 Clavin (Calvin) Wells, Louisiana Avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.
2201 Walter Williams, Fourth and Gar. Avenue, Fort Smith, Ark. (care of Frederick Motor Co., Tulsa, Okla.).
733 Henry Wilson, Free Ferry Road, Fort Smith, Ark.
1748 Albert Wilt, 508½ Garrison, Fort Smith, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF SEBASTIAN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1467 William Perry Bowers, Mausfield, Ark. (Grannis, Ark.).
1169 Frank Fortuna (Fartuna), Hartford, Ark.
1919 Henry Rencher, Huntington, Ark.
1435 George Jones, Parkin, Ark. (R. F. D. No. 2, Fort Smith, Ark.).
415 Ben Shelton, Midland, Ark.
615 Charley Williams, Huntington, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEVIER, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1016 John Barnaby, Locksburg (Lockesling), Ark.
33 Vincenzo Firramtello (Firrantello), Lebanon, Ark.
208 Irvin (Irving) Harris, Horatio, Ark.
1215 Frank Houston, Marshall, Tex.
151 Wade Jones, Horatio, Ark.
1238 William P. Turrentine (Türentine, William Turrentine), Horatio, Ark.
905 Marion F. Wright, DeQueen, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHARP, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

32 Newman Jones, route No. 1, Cave City, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2218 Roy Amos (Roy Ames), El Dorado, Ark.
935 Will Anderson, Huttig, Ark. (care of A. L. Green, Monroe, La.).
98 Walter Andrews, El Dorado, Ark.
23 Henry Robert Ashley, New London, Ark. (Henry Ashley, Huttig, Ark.).
1903 Eclans Lee Bell (Eolous Lee Bell), El Dorado, Ark.
1839 David Benson, Huttig, Ark.
282 Duncan Bragg, Huttig, Ark.
106 Simon Briggs, Junction City, Ark.
2110 Will Brown, El Dorado, Ark.
748 Ezra Bryant (Esire Bryant), El Dorado, Ark. (Bokhoma, Okla.).
2001 A. Lawrence Butler, Wesson, Ark.
2290 Ernest Carter, El Dorado, Ark.
2097 Grady Davis, Lumison, Ark. (care of C. W. Niehuss, Browdel, Tex.).
2069 Charles Douglass (Charley Dougless, Charlie Duglass), El Dorado, Ark.
1599 Jim Fikes, El Dorado, Ark.
396 Arthur Ford, El Dorado, Ark.
1754 Homer Gill, Huttig, Ark.
2518 Will Gilmore, El Dorado, Ark.
991 Clarence Gordon, El Dorado, Ark.
972 Herman Hanry (Hermon Henry), El Dorado, Ark.
1034 Will Horace (Willie Horace), Huttig, Ark.
2126 Will L. Howard, Wesson, Ark.
2153 Willie Thos. Hughes (Willie Thomas Hughes), Quinn, Ark.
800 Joe Leatherwood, Huttig, Ark.
2479 John Lewis, El Dorado, Ark.
1870 Tom Lockart (Tom Locket), Cargile, Ark.
976 Jerry McClelland, Huttig, Ark. (Jerry McLellan, Junction City, Ark.).
1611 Joe Melone, Wesson, Ark.
2275 Robert Miller, El Dorado, Ark.
1781 S. Lee Miller, Wesson, Ark.
440 Leonard Moore, Norphlet, Ark.
285 Milton Murphy, Huttig, Ark. (1423 Maple Street, Little Rock, Ark.).
433 Mose Palmer, Junction City, Ark.
2273 Oscar Ross, Cargile, Ark.
1866 Chester Royal (Chester Royle), Junction City, Ark.
979 Elmer Scott (Elmore Scott), El Dorado, Ark.
825 William Sheppard, Hillsboro, Ark.
614 Joseph Simon, El Dorado, Ark.
1009 Morgan Smith, Huttig, Ark.
1685 Henry Thompson, El Dorado, Ark.
62 Jamie Thompson (Jenie Thompson, Jenis Thompson), El Dorado, Ark.
107 Prentiss Thompson (Prentici Thompson), Shuler, Ark.
1888 Sidney Ward, Cargile, Ark. (Fay, La.).
28 Cornelius Ward, Cargile, Ark.

2154 Robert White, Huttig, Ark.
217 Jim Williams, Mount Holly, Ark.
305 Ernee Wright, El Dorado, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

2063 Robert F. Emerson (Robert Franklin Emerson, R. F. Emerson, Robert Franklin Emmerson), Woolum, Van Buren, Ark.
467 Freeman J. Kepple, Rupert, Ark.
491 R. R. Hutto (Robert Rust Hutto), Damascus, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

147a Chas. Bolton (Charles Bolton), Fayetteville, Ark.
2047a Charley Logan Edmiston (Edmisten), Prairie Grove, Ark.
2319 Harry Johnson, Fayetteville, Ark.
2435a Hubert (Herbert) Maywell, route No. 1, Summer, Ark.
2372 James Clarence Murphy, Morrow, Ark.
1728 James F. Peckenpaugh, Blackburn, Ark.
2250 Jess A. Peckenpaugh (Peckenbaugh), Blackburn, Ark.
504 Cornelius Pennington, Fayetteville, Ark.
2276a John Thos. Sparks, Sunset Ark.
880a Peter Robert Welsh (Welch, Webb), Mayfield, Ark.
1579 Chas. Williams, 223 College, Fayetteville, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WOODRUFF, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

421 Dan Barnett (Burning, Burrett), Grays, Ark.
1141 Ernest Bell, McClelland, Ark.
638a Will Briner (Brimer, Bremer), Augusta, Ark.
1109 Joseph H. Burns (Joseph Henry Burnes, Brenn, Bunn, Joseph Burnee), McClelland, Ark.
337 Wallace Butler (William Butler), Cotton Plant, Ark.
539 Jimmie Lee Carter, Augusta, Ark. (McCrory, Ark.).
745 George Chapman, Cotton Plant, Ark.
868 Floyd Davis, Cotton Plant, Ark.
488 Harry Deason, Helleman, Ark. (Hillman, Ark.).
1112 Alford (Alfred) Dennis, Cotton Plant, Ark.
147 George W. Donaldson (George W. Davidson), Augusta, Ark.
[illegible] John Duncan, McClelland, Ark.
1245 George Fora (Geo. Ford), Augusta, Ark.
1235 Porter Frazier (Porter Frazier), Cotton Plant, Ark.
1902 Willie Fuller, Cotton Plant, Ark. (William Fuller, McClelland, Ark.).
923 John Hance (Hance), Cotton Plant, Ark.
1049 Joe Hyde, Cotton Plant, Ark.
1531 Clarence Jackson, Cotton Plant, Ark.
734 Richard Jones, Cotton Plant, Ark.
231 D. E. Lewis (David Leslie Lewis, Lechle, Lee, Lechle), Weldon, Ark.
1206 Will Light, Augusta, Ark.
187 J. F. Matthews, McCrory, Ark. (Joseph F. Mathews, Joseph Franklin Matthews, Forrest City, Ark.).
594 Lee Mitchell, McClelland, Ark.
626 James Guy Nelson, Cotton Plant, Ark.
1266a Joe Randolph (Joe Randall), Augusta, Ark.
1472a Johnnie Reed, Cotton Plant, Ark.
1509 Roy Roddy, Augusta, Ark.
665 Robert H. Ruff (Hobert Huff, Robert R. Hoff, Robert Huft, Robert Huff), Fitzhugh, Ark.
1684 John Wesley Stearns, Cotton Plant, Ark.
345 Hampton Strong (Han P. Strong), Cotton Plant, Ark.
270 Lewis Taylor (Louis Taylor), Helderman, Ark.
703 John Verges (John Verges, jr., John Varges), Cotton Plant, Ark.
738 Emanuel Walker (E. M. Walker), McClelland, Ark.
1962 Fred West, Augusta, Tex.
994 Henry Williams, Lawson, Ark. (Augusta, Ark.).
1022 Jerry Williams, Cotton Plant, Ark.
1217 Joe Woods, McClelland, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

1672 Jos. Anderson (Joseph Theodore Malcom, Joseph Anderson), 115 Linwood Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
311 Cherim Brabameto (Cherun Babanuto), 77 Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2008 John Jos. (John Joseph) Barnes, 779 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1332 Arthur Barry (Arthur T. Barry), 832 (822) State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1942 Francis Jos. (Francis Joseph) Barry, 832 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1331 Cornade Hestor Beaupre, 85 Linwood Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Conrad Hector Beaupre, 120 Lorraine Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1424 Loaf (Olof) Becklund, 454 Poplar Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1664 John Henry Borst, 217 Laurel Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2467 John Bradley, 73 Hanover Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
724 Archie Borgonian (Stanley, Borgomain), 119 Werdin Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2902 Edward Louis Campbell, 1242 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2900 Harry Clark, 232 Colorado Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
760 Edwin Haskell Clifford, 1427 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., care of T. M. Lynch, Route No. 1, Middletown, Conn.
1495 Tomly Stephen Cotemillo, alias Alex Steve, 596 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Lamby Stephen Cotimillo, 576 Hancock Avenue).
8053 Gustave (Gustave Valfride, Gustave Valfred), Danielson, 161 Lee Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1907 Claude Michael Doremus, 777 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1451 Bernard Aron Enberg (Enbury), Bridgeport, Conn.
296 Robt. B. Enlow, 89 Norman Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
874 Maurice Fagan, 95 Hillside Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1386 James B. Frank, jr., 887 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (James Brown Kranks, jr., care of Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.).
2709 Harry Gershen, 485 Alden Street, Bridgeport, Conn. (Foxborough State Hospital).
435 Archibald (Archibald Carson) Graham, 2105 North Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
787 Helmer A. (Hilmer Alfred) Hammerstrom (Hilmer Alfred Hammarstrom), 119 Poplar Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1946 Ernest Chas. Hoane (Hoare), 787 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2053 Honstan (Huston, Haustan) James, 577 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2525 Wm. Jefferies (Jeffries), 1185 Iranistan Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
284 Carl Johnson, 59 Butler Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2328 Ernest D. (Ernest E.) Johnson, 231 Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1160 Nils R. (Richard) Johnson, 71 Poplar Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
14 Arthur M. (Mackvin) Jones, 1229 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
71 Toney (Tony) Jones, 711 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
441 Geo. J. (George John) Keller, 75 Bedford Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2793 Steve Korolewski (Kowlenski), 25 Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1127 Richard Koski, 812 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1176 John Levy (Lelry), 116 Bassick Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2820 Ting Hai Ling (Ting Hai Teng), 89 Norman Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1095 Frank Lobocha (Frank Loboda, Michael Bono, Mike Loboda, Mike L. Loboda), 13 Clinton Avenue (Street), Bridgeport, Conn.
665 Bert Manchester, 102 Organ Street, Bridgeport, Conn. (Bert A. Manchester, 85 Frank Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
71 Roscoe Nelson, 1185 Iranistan Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1004 John Nyberg (Nyborg), 1287 Parke Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
581 Charley Ohan (Charles Olah), 70 Lesbia Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2185 James Pickero (James Dunlop Picker, James Dunlop Picken, James Dunlop Pickero), 1617 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Martin Jones, 2124 Oak Street, Butte, Mont.).
1764 Wm. Joseph Powers, 337 Howard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2002 James A. Rose (James A. Ross, James Albert Ross), 9 Lee Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2027 John Joseph Smith, 158 (150) Hanover Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1398 John W. Stacey, 1118 Railroad Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (John —William Stacey, Melville Terrace, Strathfield, Fairfield, Conn.).
221 Bertie Stengord (Bertil Stengard, Bertil Stengord), 1031 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1430 Charles Wade, 1185 Iranistan Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2404 Michael Weiss, 202 Sherwood Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2829 Frederick A. (Arthur) Whaley, Lee Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2546 Harry C. Williams, 88 Lee Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1789 Frank E. Wilson, 89 Norman Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
2783 Albert Wnek (Wnek), 1004 Hancock Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
2500 Won Yon Young (Wong Yon Yeung), 1823 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
369 Manuel Zetina, 41 Butler Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, WATERBURY, CONN.

2547a Hilario Aguirre, No. 11 Shanty, Chase Metal Works (Hilavio Aguirre, Waterville, Conn.).
63 Frank P. Bryant (Frank Pinkerton Bryant), 38 West Farm, care of Frank Scova, Waterbury, Conn.
1256 Carl Carnuskna (Carl Ulatusky), 56 Bishop, Waterbury, Conn.
467 James Clark, 28 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
1024 Anton Damingis, Shanty 7, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2042 Temorfry Demchenko (Temofey Demchenko, Temofey Demchanks, Temofey Demchenks), 134 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1666 Wasile (Wasileo) Demice, 20 Summer, Waterbury, Conn.
1002a Earlie Douglas (Earle Douglass), 196 Pearl Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2769 John Duborich (John Dubarich, John Dubarick), 967 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
1367 Joseph Econski (Joseph Eoonski), 199 Easton Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
1496 Pedro Shanty Galert (Pedro Shanty Galarl, Pedro Guiart, Pedro Galort), Shanty, Lower Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
126 Candildo Garcia, Shanty (No. or 117), Nottingham Terrace, Waterbury, Conn.
1459 Frederick G. Gomes (Frederick Goncalves Gomes, Frederick Gomcalves Gomes), Shanty, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
404 David Grant (David H. Grant), 102 Pearl Street, Waterbury, Conn.
62 Samuel Green (Isaac S. (Isaac T.) Green), 55 Bronson, Waterbury, Conn.
844 Gerrosin Growlez (Garrvin Grosolez, Gerrosin Gorzion), Waterville Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Waterville Street, Waterville, Conn.).
1498 Geo. Hammond (George Andrew Hammond, George M. Hammond), 358 West Main, Waterbury, Conn.
2399 Geo. S. Shah Haroff (G. S. Shah Naraveff, George Semonor Shah Naroff), 116 North Main, Waterbury, Conn. (150 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City).
1024 Sadik Hansan, Shanty No. 4, Waterville, Conn.
2863 Angelo (Angeli) Jaffry, No. 5 Shanty, Waterville, Conn.
332 William Jones, 99 Pearl, Waterbury, Conn.
974 Zeodor Kamunsky (Yeodor (Zeodor) Kaminsky), 75 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
1269 Joseph (Jaseph) Kennedy, Shack, Waterville, Warterville, Conn.
1230 Thos. Kilduff, 35 Center, Waterbury, Conn.
867 Ivan Kiriluk (Ivan Kiviluk, Ivan Kiniluk) (John Rubil), 229 Parke Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
851 Mike Kochanee, 49 Pine, Waterbury, Conn.
65 John Korosky (John Karasky, John Karosky), 153 Sheldon Street, care of M. Garben, Hartford, Conn. (75 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.).
1102 Leon Korseno (Leon Koresno, Leon Korexno), 542 Washington Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
869 Avidel Kosper (Avidle Koseph), 75 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2033 John Krjesinsey (John Krzesinsky), 56 Jefferson Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2559 Kuprion Kuchernk, 16 Burton, Waterbury, Conn.
547 Edgar D. Lee (Edgar De Forrest Lee), 64 Pearl Street, Waterbury, Conn. (23 Pearl Street).
2768a John Lee, 196 Cooke Street, Waterbury, Conn.
920 Arcel Lembo (Arelle Lombo), 134 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
1669 Leon Lmolsky (Leon Lmolsky), 27 West Farm (27 West Farne) Street, Waterbury, Conn.
164 Geo. Lions (Geo. Lious), 14 Central Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
1600 Joaquin Lonza, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2748 Joaquin Lzcares (Joaquin Lina Somres), Thomaston Avenue, Waterville, Conn.
976 Jose Macimes, No. 1 Shack, Waterville, Conn.
245 Serter Manikee (Sotir Manikee, 523), 55 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.

1355 John Manti, No. 3 Shack, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2019a Beautista Marl (Beautista Marti, Beautista Manti), Shanty No. 12, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2234 Pedro Martine, Shack, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
7 Francisco Martimas (Francisco Martinas), Chase Shanty, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
963 James L. Martino (James Lopes Martnij), 46 French, Waterbury, Conn.
1758 William Mackey (William J. Mockey, William J. Mochey), 331 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
1448 Frank Muard, Shanty 3, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2045a Jim Muska (Jim Nusska, Jim Yuska), 113 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2421 Alexander (Alex) Nelson, Waterbury, Conn.
1310 Hyman Nelson, 28 Hill, Waterbury, Conn. (180 Easton Avenue, care of Hyman Dis—
2453 John Nudzula (John Niedziela), 37 Bronson, Waterbury, Conn.
1464 Manuel Mauso Otero, Nothingham Terrace, Waterville, Conn.
1275 Angelo Orville (Angelo Orvillo), 323 Pine, Waterbury, Conn.
1434 Harry (Henry) Piskevich (Henry Riskevick), 799 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
491 James (Jim) Ponchenko, 8 Hopkins, Waterbury, Conn.
1053 Peter Popohits, 523 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
1340 John I. Portney, 589 East One hundred and thirty-eighth, Bronx, N. Y. (John Isadore Portney, 50 Crown Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
1970 Edward Pryor, 29 Pearl, Waterbury, Conn.
1012 Ella Romanuk, 298 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
206 Joseph (Jas) Roy, 48 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
1672 Michael Rush, 239 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
2828 Julian Rybacl, 334 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
883 Chafer (Shafer) Sant, 28 French, Waterbury, Conn.
2359 Samuel Savalenko (alias Hoeriz (Harry) Bellows, Lemul Kavalenko), 75 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
2397 John M. Scecoa (Jeronimo M. Scocoa), Leonard, Waterbury, Conn.
1286a John Sechos, Waterbury, Conn.
2508 Pascual G. Seqll (Seqll) (Pascual Gargo Seqll, Pascual Garga), Chase Avenue and Nottingham, Waterbury, Conn.
2806 Phillip Shafohn (Phillip Shafahn), 32 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
1028 Moses Shalapsota, 100 Bronson, Waterbury, Conn.
1375 Wladislaw Shefler, 56 Bishop, Waterbury, Conn.
622 Vasil Silato (Vasilie (Vasil) Sliote), 80 Warren, Waterbury, Conn.
1074 Joseph Somers, Perkins Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
1553 Manuel Spenwither (Manuel Spenwither), 301 Bishop, Waterbury, Conn
2840 Gamil Sulejman, 28 French, Waterbury, Conn.
2784 Constantine (Constantino) Susalka, 849 North Main, Waterbury, Conn.
2372 Edward Swift, Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
1169 Paul Szezepanski, 175 Bishop Street, Waterbury, Conn.
613 Harry Vanpelt, 991 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Harry Van Pelt, 70 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.).
2314 Vasilev Varojlit, 75 Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
1453 Weadimir Vroserez, 517 North Main, Waterbury, Conn. (Weadimir Vrozarez, 25 Talmadge Street, New Brunswick, N. J.).
767 Everett Wilson, 100 Pearl Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2802 Steve Zaverzevitz, 75 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2470 Joe Zedraitis (Joe Sedraitis), 76 Summer Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2690 Nathen Zelmanovitz (Nathen Zelmanovitz), 10 Grove Street, Waterbury, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.

1607 William E. (William Edward) Albert, 101 Cleveland Avenue, Newark, Del.
2874 West W. (West Woodie) Allen, North Second Street, New Castle, Del.
1043 Wm. H. (William Henry) Barnes, New Castle, Del.
1279 Paul D. (Paul DeWitt) Bennington, Richardson Park, Del.
2546 John C. Berrell (John Clinton Berrell, John Clinton Berrett), Strand Street, New Castle, Del.
2347 Frank Brown, R. F. D., Newark, Del.
12 William Carey, 924 Young Street, New Castle, Del.
2250 Richard Cepes (Richard Copes), Elsmere, Del.
2845 Ambrose Conway, box 168, Wilmington, Del. (Holy Oak, Del.).
916 James S. Cook (James M. Cook), Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.
460 Geo. Cooper (George Cooper), 74 New London Avenue, Newark, Del.
2402 James Copes, Rural Street, New Castle, Del.
2097 George W. Cotes (George Walter Cotes), 924 Young Street, New Castle, Del.
1023 Julius Council, Delaware Avenue and Strand, New Castle, Del.
845 Chas. R. (Charles Richard) Cunningham, Holly Oak, Del.
2982 Samuel Cunningham, Blackbird, Del.
1456 Cristoforo, D'Amore, 740 Clark Street, New Castle, Del.
1417 Edward Davis, New Castle, R. F. D., Del.
2915 Marshall Donaldson, Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.
1099 Charles S. Doulis (Charles Spiros Donlis, Charles S. Doulis), Brandywine Springs post office, Del.
1205 William W. Edle (William Warren Edie), Newark, Del.
2033 Ray Enchis (Roy Enches), Cassart, Pa.
2157 Sherwood Finch, Shellpot Camp, Edgemoor, Del.
935 George Finney, New London Avenue, Newark, Del.
689 John Francis, 916 Young Street, New Castle, Del.
3526 Charles E. Gardner (Charles Edward Gardner, Charles Gardiner), R. F. D., Newport, Del. (814 Union Street, Wilmington, Del.).
2793 William Garrett, Elsmere, Del.
3462 Edward Garris (Edgar Garris, Edward Garvin Garris, Edward Garvin), Shellpot Camp, near Edgemoor, Del.
2424 Robert D. Gibbs, Middletown, Del.
2787 John Glenn, 30 South Fifth Street, New Castle, Del.
2876 Walter R. Gordon (Walter Burke Gardon), R. F. D. Route A, Rockwood, Brandywine H—d., Del. (R. F. D. Route A, Brandywine, Rockwood, Del.).
2989 Mark Green, Elsmere, Del.
3499 Elmore Griffith, Claymont, Del.
2414 Diambrone Gude (Diambrone Gudo, Diambrini Gudo), Port Penn, Del. (4302 Leiper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1806 William Hall, Edgemoor, Brandywine H—d., Del.
1496 William Harris, Newark, Del.
1871 John P. Herbert (John Patrick), 908 Young Street, New Castle, Del.
2101 Arthur Hundley (Archie Hundley), Bear, Del.
231 Lonnie Hunt, Elsmere, Del.
1188 Charles Johnson, Delaware City, Del. (231 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
707 James Johnson, R. F. D., New Castle, Hundred.
251a Frank Jones, Delaware City, Del.
1849 Jose Guadalupe Y. Jutieres, Claymont, Del.
3516 John J. Kelley (John Joseph Kelly), 312 Chapel Street, Newark, Del.
660 Frank Klaninsky (Frank Kalinsky), 623 ark Street, New Castle, Del. (633 Clark Street, New Castle Del.).
3189 Robert Landing, Townsend, Del.
1522 John H. Lee (John Henry Lee), Elsmere, D
1731 Ferdinando Loseto, 816 Clayton Street, New astle, Del.
874 Drono Lewis (Louis Drono), 731 Dobbin Street, New Castle, Del.
2603 Rannie S. Lloyd (Ranuie Soll Lloyd, R. S. Lloyd), Sixth and Tremont Street, New Castle, Del. (32 Whiting Street, care Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich.).
3181 Manning S. Green (Manning Summer Greene), Elsmere, Del. 205 Broadway, Farrell, Pa.).
170 Howard J. McGinnis (Howard Joseph McGinnis), Edgemoor Camp, Edgemoor, Del.
2901 Joseph P. McMullon (Joseph P. McMillon, Joseph P. McNillon), Buttonwood, New Castle, Del.
1314 Constantine Massetti, 907 Gray Street, New Castle, Del.
2193 Nathen Miller, Seventh Street, New Castle, Del. (4154 Viola Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2259 Lewis E. Morgan (Lewis Earl Morgan, Lewis Morgan), Elsmere, Del.
3150 John Mouring, Pennsylvania Railroad camp, Edgemoor, Del.
681 John H. Nelson (John Henry Nelson), 413 Harmony Street, New Castle, Del.
2153 Joseph A. C. Nelson, 118 Elmaen Avenue (J. A. C. Nelson, 118 Delaware Avenue), New Castle, Del.
723 Narry Newton (Harry Newton, Henry Newton), du Pont Banks, Wilmington, Del.
218 James Otis (Jiamls. O(is), Bethlehem Boarding House, New Castle, Del.
2647 George Ontlaw, Shellpot Camp, Edgemoor, Del.
474 Jos. R. Paige (Joseph Paige), R. F. D. No. 1, Wilmington, Del.
2318 John Palmer, Middletown, Del.
1703 Alexander Ray, Edgemoor, B. Wine Hd., Del.
2353 George T. (George Theodore) Reynolds, Claymont, Del.
515 Junius Robinson, Elsmere, Del.
1077 Isidore Rosenweig, Gurencourt, Del. (care T. B. Stegel, 71 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York).
3460 Pietro Antonio Sampogna (Pietro A. Sampogna), Henry Clay, Del.
2442 William C. Saunders, Elsmere, Del. (William Clifton Saunder, (Will Clifton Saunder, William C. Saunders), Elsmere, Del.).
2328 Lester Schmidt, Newark, Del. (Brookmeal Farm, Devon, Del.).
713 Conwill Simpler, Townsend, Del. (Conwell Simpler, Smyrna, Del.).
1483 Harry Smith, Farnhurst, Del.
2372 Howard Smith, Route A, Wilmington, Del. (2510 North Van Buren Street, care O. Oberly, Wilmington, Del.).
1098 Frederick P. Steeets, North Chapel Street, Newark, Del. (Frederick Potts Streets, 1130 East Fourteenth Street, Wilmington, Del.).
3105 Guerino Tavarlieri, Clayton 920, New Castle, Del. (920 Clayton Street, New Castle, Del.).
1608 Leo Thomas, Mar, Edgemoor, Del.
71 Chas. L. Tingle (Charles Luther Tingle, Charles Tingle), New London Avenue, Newark, Del.
1318 Twaddell, Ellhu, Route A, Wilmington, Del. (Ellhu T. Twaddell, Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2176 Elrel W. Tyree, Shellpot Camp, Del. (Birel W. Tyree, Birel W. Tyree (Syree), Shellpot Camp, Edgemoor, Del.).
6 Cesare Vagnoni (Cesare Vagnoni), Decimer's farm, New Castle, Del.
1527 Harry Ward, Shellpot Camp, Edgemoor, Del.
1247 Wayman, Frank, Newport, Del. (Frank Wayman, 815 Union Street, Wilmington, Del.).
1889 Thomas Wells (Thomas Wolls), Route A, Wilmington, Del.
642 Lester J. White, 924 Young Street, New Castle, Del.
3273 Charles Williams (Charlie Williams), Shellpot Camp, near Wilmington, Del.
2178 Richard Williams (Richard Beverly Williams), Edgemoor, Del.
2748 Lewis Wilson, Middletown, Del.
2777 Robert L. Wilson, Kirkwood, Del.
126 Michael Winters, Middletown, Del.
680 Harry Beason Guest, west branch Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOLMES, STATE OF FLORIDA.

489 Joe Armstrong, Bonifay, Fla.
293 Charles (Charlie) Croft, Bonifay, Fla.
623 William Dixon, Esto, Fla.
749 Luke Gilbert, Black, Ala., R. F. D. No. 2.
649 Andy Harris, Ponsode Leon, Fla.
202 Mamon (Mommon) Jordan, Noma, Fla.
718 Freeman Laten, Black, Ala., R. F. D. No. 2.
223 James Pinkerton, Route No. 1, Noma, Fla.
664 Andrew Williams, Esto, May (Esto), Fla.
619 James Williams, Bonifay, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EMANUEL, STATE OF GEORGIA.

777 Abraham Admon (Edmon), Nunez, Ga.
1444 James Allen, Swainsboro, Ga.
1328 Robert Allen, Summertown, Ga.
314 Arthur Battle, Nunez, Ga.
1120 Charlie Bell, Swainsboro, Ga.
887 Thomas Bell, Swainsboro, Ga.
520 Albert Belmont, Wade, Ga.
621 John Blakely, Canoochee, Ga.
540 Roger Bland, Summit, Ga.
349 Wright Brinson, Swainsboro, Ga.
1171 Larence (Lawrence) Brooks, Garfield, Ga.
1096 Collin (Collins) Brown, Stillmore, Ga. (2026 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.).

1205 Florence Burley (Burly), Adrian, Ga.
2081 James (Joseph) Coleman, 1 Ware Street, East Point (Dellwood), Ga.
701 Jeff Davis, Canoochee, Ga.
871 John Davis, Garfield (Herndon), Ga.
2047 Noah Dixon, Summit, Ga.
546 Henry Ellison, Summit, Ga.
1250 Millard Flanoy, Route No. 2, Herndon, Ga.
1688 Cleve Gillman (Gilman), Garfield, Ga.
272 Will Grifin (Griffin), R. F. D. No. 2, Herndon, Ga.
1087 Perry Hagin (Hagins, Hagans), Canoochee, Ga.
809 Casport (Casper) Harris, Blundale, Ga.
235 John Hart, Swainsboro, Ga.
1565 Charlie Holton, Adrian, Ga.
1276 Willie Howard (Howell), Lexsy, Ga.
1587 Gus (Guss) Hudson, Canoochee, Ga.
37 Sam Hudson, Soperton, Ga., R. F. D.
664 Weaver Hutchinson (Hutcheson), Covena, Ga.
1737 Robert Jackson, Graymont, Ga.
630 Robin Johnson, Garfield, Ga. (care Southern Express Co., Savannah, Ga.).
1391 Sam Johnson, Swainsboro, Ga.
919 Jesse Kemp, Dellwood, Ga.
2058 Willie Kirkland, Swainsboro, Ga.
1503 Wade Lynch, Swainsboro, Ga.
682 Will Mclan (McMclain, McLain), Garfield, Ga.
94 Grady Mercer, Graymont, Ga.
1817 Garfield Mobley, Vidalia, Ga.
123 Will Mogu (Moore, Maze), Route No. 2, Garfield, Ga.
1825 Allen Nelson (Nelsen), Oak Park, Ga.
880 Chester Obery (Obrey), Swainsboro, Ga.
1049 Watson Page, Adrian, Ga.
1555 Ben (Bin) Pierce, Route No. 2, Herndon, Ga.
1487 William (Will) Rice, Garfield, Ga.
1558 Raymond Roberts, Blundale, Ga.
543 Tom Robinson, Swainsboro, Ga.
501 Albert Rogers, Blundale, Ga. (Midville, Route No. 2, Georgia).
532 Hule Rodgers, Garfield, Ga. (Hine Rogers, Andrews, S. C.).
147 Will Shuman, Canoochee, Ga.
1042 Junior Bruce Smith, Augusta, Ga. (care G. & F. Railway, Augusta, Ga.).
678 Israel (Isreal) Waters, Swainsboro, Ga.
1747 John Williams, Stilmore, Ga.
2115 Robert Williams, Swainsboro, Ga.
1045 William Williamson, Adrain, Ga.
1389 Pink Woods, Garfield, Ga.
1710 Dewitt Lester Merley (Morley) Young (Dewitt L. M. Young), R. F. D. No. 5, Swainsboro, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TATTNALL, STATE OF GEORGIA.

968 A. I. Bacon (Arren Issac Bacon, Anen Issac Bacon, A. J. Bacon), Collins, Ga.
62 Peter Bedford, R. F. D., Manassas, Ga.
988 William (Wm.) Byes, Glennville, Ga.
1178 Will (Willie) Carter, Collins, Ga.
565 Eddie Cooper, Glennville, Ga.
429 A. D. Dorsey, R. F. D., Manassas, Ga.
269 Fred Douglas, Glennville, Ga.
550 John Dove, Collins, Ga.
345 G. R. Ford, Reidsville, Ga.
267 Edward Green, R. F. D., Daisy, Ga.
845 Wash Harden, Collins, Ga.
1091 Hoyt H. Hodges, R. F. D., Manassas, Ga. (H. H. Hodge, 1113 Park Avenue, East Savannah, Ga.).
1119 Henry Holmes, Cobbtown, Ga.
973 Robert Holmes (Rob Holmes), Glennville, Ga.
280 Pal Howard, Glennville, Ga.
181 Samuel James, R. F. D., Manassas, Ga.
906 Lonnie (Laney, Loney) Johnson, Daisy, Ga.
1058 Andrew Miller, Mendes, Ga.
3066a George Moody, Glennville, Ga.
1020 Jim Morris, Mendes, Ga.
898 William (Wm.) Padgett, Cobbtown, Ga.
213 Clyde Perry, Glenville, Ga.
684 Fred Shaw, Reidsville, Ga. (Jacksonville, Fla.).
939 Claude (Claud) Smith, Glennville, Ga.
669 Jim Stephens (Stevens), Cobbtown, Ga.
554 Albert Walker, Blacksheat, Ga.
761 Boston Williams, Mendes, Ga.
712 Abraham (Abrom) Wimbush, Manassas, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 24, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

197 Frank Barnard, 1922 Allport Street, Chicago, Ill.
1046 Joseph Kerpan, 1925 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
738 Joseph Louis (L.) Kolar, 2020 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3177 Charles Miller, 1030 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
699 Pete (Pet, Peter) Nosinic (Nosomic), 1915 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
2076 Barney C. Ryan (Barny Ryan), 1539 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 45, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

330 Nicola Dimitri, 1615 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
714 Matthias Girlunas (Matejusis Girlunas, Matanas Girlunas), 1920 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1453 Paul Ostrainkis (Paul Astranekis, Paul Astrainkis, Paul Ostrailkis, Paul Ostranickas), 1712 (2710) South Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1110 Stanley Pandare (Stanley Randuve, Stanley Rauduve, Pandave Stanley, Paudave Stanley), 1606 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1672 Bernodae Rasimas (Ben Rasimas, Bernadae Rosimas, Ben Rosimas), 2126 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
252 Chas. Sinkevice (Charles Sinkavice, Charles Sinkevice), 1905 Ruble Street, Chicago, Ill.
1818 Nanm Vasik (Naum Vasilve), 1619 Nebery Avenue (or Newbury Avenue), Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 60, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2865 Frank Buss, 5148 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
201a Frank Clark, 47 School Street, Chicago, Ill.
35a Filippo Gagliana, 1003 Oak Street, Chicago, Ill. (Filippo Gagliano, 1000 Larraber Street, Chicago, Ill.).
403 Joseph Kivialkowski (Joseph Kwialkopski), 2521 Winoda Street, Chicago, Ill.

804 Nicholas Mouras, 4711 Wastenaw Street, Chicago, Ill. (Nic Manos, Nicolas Monemvasitis, Nichlas Manos, county jail, Cook County).
230 Per Pearson (Pere Pearson), 1640 Carmen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1058 James Peterson, 5052 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2613 George Ratori, 5338 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
151 Parold Sidney Slater (Harold Sidney Slatter, Harold Glatter), 5156 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2840 Gustaf W. Stenberg (Gustaf Waldemar Stenberg), 1654 Winona Street, Chicago, Ill. (G. W. Stenberg, 3220 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2975 Jas. Edward Swanson (James Edward Swansan), 2317 Farragut Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1622a Burnette Whitloch, 1060 Collins Street, Joliet, Ill. (6036 West Ravenswood Park, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 66, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

552 Robt. R. Ageton (Robert Roy Ageton), 2327 North California, Chicago, Ill.
2523 Geo. Albert Black, 2939 Schubert Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
637 Carl Forsberd (Forsberg Carl, Sarl Forsberg), 2729 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2767 Wm. Fred Jarmuth, 2523 North Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
20 Conrad Martensen (Conrand Martinson), 2884 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2889 Jos. Vallelunge, 2044 Bingham Street, Chicago, Ill.
2151 Walter Winship, 2857 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF KANKAKEE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1242 John Baker, New Orleans, La.
15 Charlie Brown, Kankakee, Ill.
2088 David Dean, Manteno, Ill.
595 Hennyson Flavlows, Manteno, Ill.
317 Chas. Goss, Kankakee, Ill.
627 Pete Hlaczaryk, North Entrance Street, Kankakee, Ill.
1933 Claude Jefferson, R. F. D. No. 1, Kankakee, Ill.
570 Russel Johnson, 585 North Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
3148 William Kalt, 539 South Washington Street (531 Washington Avenue), Kankakee, Ill.
3506 Stanley Kennard, Grant Park, Ill.
2343 William Klass, 200 Chicago Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
2645 Coleman McClain, Grant Park, Ill.
3353 Sandy McKines, Kankakee, Ill.
3167 James Parks Mattocks, 209 South Wildwood Street (509 South Wildwood Avenue), Kankakee, Ill.
434 Fred Myers, N Street, Momence, Ill.
3608 Marimus Nelson, P. O. box 475, Kankakee, Ill.
801 Thomas R. Nicholds, Momence, Ill.
2296 Clifford E. Okey, Irwin, Ill.
910 Claude Raven, 223 South Sixth Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
1874 John Spells, Port Jervis, N. Y. (care of Y. M. C. A., Davenport, Iowa).
217 Ernest Thomas, New Orleans, La.
2557 Henry Thomas, 232 West Court Street, Kankakee, Ill.
782 David Wright, 1424 South Third Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF RICHLAND, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

590 Lenard Henley, Strington, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLINTON, STATE OF INDIANA.

492 William Carter (David William Carter, Davet William Carter), Buick car, T. St. St. L. & W. Railroad, Frankfort, Ind.
1777 John Dye, 460 Fifth Street, Frankfort, Ind.
1863 Joseph Finchen (Joe Finchen), R. F. D. No. 4, Frankfort, Ind.
669 Frank Gordon, 9 Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., Williamsburg, Ohio.
2076 Everett Mooney, West Armstrong Street, Frankfort, Ind.
629 Si Ning Pang (Pang Si Ning), 75 South Main Street, Frankfort, Ind.
430 Claude W. Sheets, Merlin, Ontario (Claude W. Sheet (C. W. Sheets), Michigantown, Ind.).
217 Bennie Stevenson (Bennie Steverson), South Side, Kankakee, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF EVANSVILLE, STATE OF INDIANA.

122 Herbert Devers, 438 Olive, Evansville, Ind.
2185 Edward Fenwrick (Ed. Fonwrick), 323 Lincoln, Evansville, Ind.
18 Jessie (Jesse) Gray, 19½ Ballard, Evansville, Ind.
234 James Green, 1014 Bizal, Evansville, Ind.
508 Luther Holmes, 1013 N. Rowier (1013 N. Garvin), Evansville, Ind.
1053 Gene Hunt, 626 McCormick, Evansville, Ind.
1180 Wm. Kelly (Kelley), 2101 Div., Evansville, Ind.
1510 Walter Newton, 2723 E. Indiana, Evansville, Ind.
1573 Frank Price, 1401 Harriett, Evansville, Ind.
356 Noble B. Rice, 1318 E. Illinois, Evansville, Ind.
459 Cassie Robesson (Roberson), 818 William, Evansville, Ind.
910 Henry R. Smith, 1305 Main, Evansville, Ind.
538 Edward Tate, Baptistown, Evansville, Ind.
1837 Francis E. Tate, 1510 Harriett, Evansville, Ind.
1633 Richard Wallace, 1100 Gum Street, Evansville, Ind.
1326 Richard West, care general delivery, Griffith, Ind. (16 Orr, Evansville, Ind.).
518 Oscar Charles Wright, Mitchell Street, Evansville, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF GARY, STATE OF INDIANA.

2536 Marshall Adams, 1429 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
237 Gust Akrivis, 1235 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
502 Justin Andrieon, 1316 West Thirteenth Street, Gary, Ind.
2725 Fred Aplink (Spilak), 1233 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
413a James Arba, 1005 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
35 Theodore (P.) Aristoff, 1308 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2050 Francisco Atilino, 1520 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
543 Nick Augierine (Augierine), 1237 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2785 Ivory Baldwin, 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2903a John Banks, 1426 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1049 Otto Barolinen (Ottl Barolinin, Otto Balolinin), 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1724 Will Bates, 315 West Eleventh Street, Gary, Ind.
764 John Bedis (Bodis), 1237 Adams Street, Gary, Ind. (1226 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.).
683 Charles Bekeredis (Bekienelis), 1310 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
774 William (Will) Bell, 1005 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1360 Louis Blackmore, 1413 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
399 Trusty Brooks, 1651 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
291 James Brown, 925 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.

1562 John Cachadeorian (Cachadionon, Cachadeonon), 950 Adams Street, Gary, Ind. (1049 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.: 921 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.).
1171 William Calaway (Callaway), 1432 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2702 Steve Canos, 925 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
508 Pablo Carrion, 1528 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
729 Joseph (C.) Carter, 1429 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
900 Tony Cosimo (Tony, Toney, Cosimo), 1200 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1091 George Chaperos, 1440 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (189 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
26 Vangel Christoff, 1444 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1785 Sam Coffey, 1628 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
3021 Minie (Miss Mims) Coles, 1006 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1751 Steve (Stephen) Conles, general delivery, Gary, Ind.
2468a Joe Cook, 1629 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
3334 John Cox, 1632 Washington Street Gary, Ind.
2887 Howard Crolin (Crain), 900 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
3135 Lee A. Culloway (Calloway), 950 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1503 Soloman (Solomon) Dandridge, 1636 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2042 Nicholas Darapanegnostis (Nicholas D. Arapanegnostis), 1520 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
1573 Henry Denser, 1631 Jackson Street, Gary, Ind.
44a Charley Dixon, 1325 Georgia Street, Gary, Ind.
59 George Dorwis, 1328 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
3099 James Drakes (Drakas, Draves), 1321 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1551 Frank Edwards, 1408 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1222 Antonion Elifonia (Antonio Gilfonia), 1609 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
1888 Strippe Fetta, 16 West Tenth Street, Gary, Ind.
2694 Angel Flechoso, 1528 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
452 Elvire Garcia, 1326 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2137 Bill Gemakolaz, 1600 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
645 Gee Gim (Gee Yim, Gee Jim), 1217 Adams Street, Gary, Ind. (445 Carroll Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, box 2604).
1645 R. C. Grooms, 1521 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (3221 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2293 Alexander Gross, 1005 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind. (347 North First Street, Clinton, Ind.).
2624 John Grozdanoff (Grozanoff), 1407 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
261 Whaley Hale (Ham), 1665 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1663 Curtis P. Hardy (Curtis P. Hardy), 1641 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2570 Charles Harper, 1500 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2973 George Harley (Harelos), 1237 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1043 Charles Harvey (Hasry), 1654 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
3290 Sam Hawkins, 930 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2796 James Hayes, 925 Madison Street Gary, Ind.
2288a Verna Hedgepath (Verna E. Hedgepath), 1649 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1077 William Henry, 932 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
805 Henry Hobeard (Hobeart Henry), 938 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
3103 W. M. Howard (W. H. Howard), Michigan Central & Grant Streets, Gary, Ind.
3089 Fransudo Hoya, 1429 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
14 Vazil Isachenke (Isachenka, Isackenka), 1008 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
505 Darius Jackson, 1521 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1383 Joseph Jenkins (Jukas, Zukas), General Delivery, Gary, Ind.
2766 Charley Johnson, 1201 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2896 Henry Johnson, 1641 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2681 Frank Johnston (Frank Johnson), 914 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1625 Jesse (Jessie) Jones, 1663 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
975 William Henry Jones (Wm. H. Jones), 1107 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2727 Gus Kaekmeister, 1440 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1154 Andrew Kalas (Kalos), 135 West Fifteenth Avenue, Gary, Ind.
2231 Earle Kane (Earl Kane), 925 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
2384 Stamatios Karatsis, 1550 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2595 Bill Karle, 1240 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2820 James Keith, 1232 Cleveland Street, Gary, Ind.
3044 Aledesey Kolodlusky (Aledesey Kolodlusky, Alekesy Kolodlusky), 1515 Hayes Street, Gary, Ind.
569 Vladik Kondas (Kondras, Kondra), 1237 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2541 John Kpotam, 1225 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2927a Charles Otto Kuhu, 1050 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2458 Lozo Learney (Lozy Kearney), 1641 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1497 Stanley Lecheniak, Ninth and Taney (Fancy) Streets, Gary, Ind.
797 Henry Lewis, 1107 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
7 Tola Llolea, 1531 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
388 Adolph McDonald, 1624 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1215 Henry McDonald, Fifteenth and Washington Streets, Gary, Ind.
2828 Theodore Manas (Manos), 1432 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
801 Frank Miller, 918 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
1018 Klimo Miteref (Mitref), 1348 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1378 Arthur Montague, 1104 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
930 John W. Moore (J. W. Moore), 925 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
1170 William Moore, Garfield Hotel, Gary, Ind.
1125 John Mosley, 1005 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
80 John Francis Murray, 1235 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1675 Charles (Charlie) Sandlin Nakomis, 1408 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1201 Tom Namisas, 1550 Jefferson Street (205 Filmore Street), Gary, Ind.
1065 Angelos Norris, 917 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2061 Andro Paris, 936 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (Andrew Paris, 25 West Ninth Avenue, Gary, Ind.)
1246 Parros Patsiklos, 1348 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (Parros Patriklos, 1311 Weilling Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
2158 Howard Thomas Patterson (Howard Patterson), 1314 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
613 Joseph Pavilonis, 1132 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind. (1020 Star Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
2601 William Reezon Payne, 1301 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
3178 Christ Plavas, 936 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (3370 Pennsylvania Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)

126 Antonins (Antonios) Pothules, 1148 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1932 Ethaniel Prodget (Pridget), 1641 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2091 James Pugh, 1005 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2930 Prohar Pylina (Pyling), 78 Eleventh Street, Gary, Ind.
2229 Ivan Quastasoff, 1301 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
430 Louis Raatke (Radtke), Maple Street, between Eighth and Ninth, Gary, Ind.
3036 Arthur Reynolds, E. J. & E. R. R. camp, Gary, Ind.
1583a Thomas W. Reynolds (Thomas William Reynolds), 1432 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
730 Edward Rigge, 1428 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
51 Harry Roam, 1222 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2711 Charles Roberts, 1510 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1896 Dave Robinson, 922 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
2339 Tahesim (Tahesin) Rogers, 932 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
2777 Panagiotis Roulsomilopoulos (Koulsomilopoulous), 1300 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2114 Antono Ruiz, 1220 Washington Street (1520 Washington Street), Gary, Ind.
3341 Eugene Russell, 925 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
1230 Robert Sanderfur, 1624 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2252 August F. Sebsen, 244 Truman Street, Hammond, Ind. (1727 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.)
744 Bob Scott, Shack 16, Broadway, near Fourteenth, Gary, Ind.
3205 James Shields, 1521 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
98 Thomas H. Smith, 1663 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
1872 William James Smith, 1651 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2278 Peter Snake, 1528 McKinley Street, Gary, Ind.
718 Benner Stamson, 1609 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
462 William Steriopulous, 1348 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
2313 Robert Sundberg, 935 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (Randolph Hotel, Canton, S. Dak.; Randolph Hotel, Canton, Pa.).
933 Alphonse Supulewiski (Alfonse Sipulewski), 1100 Broadway Street, Gary, Ind.
2015 Lee Hong Tai, 1236 Washington Street, Gary, Ind. (215 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1635 William Taylor, 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2590 Casker (Clakey) Thomas, 1632 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
2436 Joe Thomas, 1521 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1223 Walter Thomas, 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1850 Willie Thomas, 1107 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2695 Will Vaten, 1632 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
776 John Walker, 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2356 Jetson Wallace, 1608 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
288 Joseph Wallace, 1709 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind. (3901 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.).
223 Robert Wallace, 1530 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1994 David Wer, 1608 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind. (David Wier, Dave Wier, 820 Dailey Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
1914 Alec Williams (O. B. Williams), Thirteenth and Jefferson Streets, Gary, Ind.
209 Henry Williams, 940 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
3117 Jewel Williams, 934 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2940 McKinley Williams, 920 (926) Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
1210 Pete (Peter) Williams, 1600 Monroe Street, Gary, Ind.
1208 Stanley Wiadoski, 2184 West Ninth Avenue, Gary, Ind.
119 George Xonrfes (Xouatis), 1249 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF INDIANA.

1158 Harry Adam Smith, R. R., Noblesville, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF INDIANA.

665 Frank Cason, 110 North Kennedy Street, Kokomo, Ind.
2663 Roy Mack Edwards, 118 East Markland Street, Kokomo, Ind.
98 Lloyd Edward (E.) Garris, 342 East Morgan Street, Kokomo, Ind.
3511 Louis Green, 401 Richmond Street, Kokomo, Ind.
100 Ernest Nicknas (Nichaus), 812 South Jay Street, Kokomo, Ind.
755 Glade H. (Benford) Outland, Kokomo, Ind.
204 Wm. E. Perry, 145 Western Avenue, Kokomo, Ind.
541 Luther L. Roberson, 245 South Washington Street, Kokomo, Ind.
2133½ Luther (Luthan) South, 314 East Walnut Street, Kokomo, Ind.
209 Leon Watkins, 311 Richmond Street, Kokomo, Ind.
3892 Robert (R.) Williams, 417 Richmond Street, Kokomo, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MIAMI, STATE OF INDIANA.

14 Thos. Banks (Banks, Santa Fe, Ind.), Charles City, Va.
1330 Otho O. Bird (Beld), 56 North Grant Street, Peru, Ind.
239 Thos. Bowser, Wabash Roundhouse, Peru, Ind.
268 Clark Browning, general delivery, Peru, Ind.
1270 John Wesley Burg, C. & O. roundhouse, Peru, Ind.
1705 Chal. Dlile, Scott Hotel, Peru, Ind.
468 Bob Drake, C. & O. roundhouse, Peru, Ind.
687 Lyman Francis (F.) Drew, rural route 6, Peru, Ind.
82 Ercher Harris, 726 Twentieth Street, Newport News, Va.
90 Thos. Hill, 152 South Lafayette Street, Peru, Ind.
2065 James Johnson, Peru, Ind.
1250 John Henry (J. H.) Mally, Y. M. C. A., Broadway, Peru, Ind.
998 Richard Massey, Wabash roundhouse, Peru, Ind.
1187 Geo. Mason Morris, Wabash Station, Peru, Ind.
1308 Porter Patton, 63 East Tenth Street, Peru, Ind.
1745 Ben Rarey, Bennetts Switch, Ind.
701 Frank Simms (Sims), general delivery, Peru, Ind.
1035 Geo. Wm. Spangler (Spandler), Scott Hotel, Peru, Ind.
935 Joseph Townsend, Peru, Ind.
120 Clifford Williams, Peru, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, STATE OF INDIANA.

437 Isaac Austin, 232 West Will Street, Winchester, Ind.
361 George A. Benner (Geo. A. Benner), Union City, Ind.
573 Clyde Dixon, R. F. D. No. 37, Union City, Ind.
87 Glen Howell, Modoc, Ind.
1599 Clarence J. Parmelee, 201 Franklin Street, Winchester, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPTON, STATE OF INDIANA.

2654 Harry Fields, 309 North Independence, Tipton, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOURBON, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1826 James Blakey, Escondida, Ky.
557 James Butler (James Buckler), R. F. D. 5, Paris, Ky.
144 Hugh Clemons, Paris, Ky.
78 Lewis Franklin, Escondida, Ky.
162 James Holman (Jones Holman), Escondida, Ky.
950 Porter Jones, Escondida, Ky.
1539 James Martin, rural delivery 3, Paris, Ky.
355 Willie Ransen (Ransom), Claysville, Ky. (Paris, Ky.).

598 Walter T. (Thaddeus, Thadeois), Rutherford, Marshall Street, Paris, Ky.
290 William Shaw, Paris, Ky.
37 Jesse W. (Jesse Nelson) Steagall, Paris, Ky.
217 Geo. (George) Stoker (Geo. Stoken), R. F. D. No. 1, Hutchinson, Ky.
50 Charles Washington, Eighth Street, Paris, Ky.
75 Willie Washington, Watson Street, Paris, Ky.
1012 Jenk Williams, High Street, Paris, Ky.
705 Henry Wolfe (Woolf), Escondida, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JESSAMINE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

740 Woodford Gooch, Route 4, Nicholasville, Ky.
823 H. J. Griffith, Nicholasville, Ky.
285 Chas. G. Grow (Charles (Garnett Grow), Wilmore, Ky.
217 Albert Hall (Alert Hellet), Nicholasville, Ky., U. S. A.
959 John Hendricks, Nicholasville (N. Y.), Ky.
406 Will Lacy (William Lacey, Will Lacey), Nicholasville, Ky.
182 Emery Lawson (Enery Lawson), Route 1, Nicholasville, Ky.
994 Oscar Smith, Route 3, Nicholasville, Ky.
995 John Mutt Young, Wilmore, Ky. (Governors Island, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD, PARISH OF LA SALLE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

814 Huey (Hughie) Baldridge, Tullos, La.
326 Charlie Brown, Standard, La.
127 James Brown, Pine Bluff, Ark.
824 Frank Lee Butler, Good Pine, La.
904 Robert R. Carter, Olla, La. (Harrisonburg, La.).
733 Gillie Floyd, Tullos, La.
150 Blu (Ben) Grigsby, Trout, La. (Shreveport, La.).
769 James H. Hall, Standard, La.
197 John Henry (J. H.) Hutton, Good Pine, La.
405 Eugene Jackson, Alexandria, La.
643 John Jackson, Jena, La.
134 Abraham Johnson, Standard, La.
175 Lewis (Louis) Johnson, Trout, La.
640 William Johnson, Standard, La.
249 Frank Jones, Jena, La.
837 Andrew Lee, Trout, La.
728 Ed Lewis, Jackson, Miss.
866 William Lewis, Trout, La.
274 Lonnie Reaves (Reeves), Good Pine, La.
41 Henry Rhodes, Good Pine, La.
315 Ernest Runnells (Runnelle), Trout, La.
802 Tom Runnels (Runels, Runnells), Trout, La.
109 Fallen Samuels, Trout, La.
352 Jesse Smith, 1304 Polk Street, Dallas, Tex.
491 Dennis Stugeon (Stungeon), Trout, La.
50 John Taylor, Trout, La.
708 William Walker, Jena, La.
209 Isaac West, Farnsdale, Ala.
349 Charles (Charley) Wheelwright, Trout, La.
305 Claude (Claud) Williams, Jena, La.
909 Jerry Williams, Good Pine, La. (Urania, La.).
35 George Wilson, Jena, La.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

959 P. (Promise) Adams (Promise Adam), 1903 St. Claude Street.
1892 Geo. Alfred, 1727 St. Anthony Street, New Orleans, La.
1216 R. (Richard) Anderson, 1224 Touro Street, New Orleans, La.
626 J. (John) Bell, 2116 North Tonti, New Orleans, La. (2443 Seventh Street, New Orleans, La.).
2676 Charles Brown, 1931 Annette Street, New Orleans, La.
1776 Anderson Coleman, 1125 Turo Street, New Orleans, La.
2735 James Coleman, 631 Kerelec Street, New Orleans, La.
3214 Bernard Cousin (Cousen), 2617 Toulouse Street, New Orleans, La. (3606 Madison, New Orleans, La.)
1292 Clem Daniels, 1718 Derbigny Street, New Orleans, La.
2868 Peter Forneret, 2215 Virtue Street, New Orleans, La.
205 Joseph Foster, 1137 Tauro Street, New Orleans, La.
518 C. J. Frederick (Charles J. Fredericks, Chas. J. Frederick), 2340 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
217 M. (Marshall) Gondeau (Godeau), 2833 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
685 H. (Hamilton) Horsey, 3224 Yentelly, New Orleans, La. (2329 Gentilly Terace, New Orleans, La.)
2072 Walter Johnson, 1236 Turco Street, New Orleans, La.
39 Frank Kellam (Koffman, Keffman), 3321 Manrepas, New Orleans, La.
28 Denis Kennady (Kennedy), 1849 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
774 Louis Kilbert, New Orleans, La.
2032 Alfred Lewis (Lewes), 1915 Bergundy Street, New Orleans, La. (1927 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.)
648 L. Loxalla (Salvador Loxalla, S. Lealla, S. Laxalla), 2109 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La. (2109 Ducator Street, New Orleans, La.)
1159 M. (Manuel, Manal) Maire, 1710 North Roman Street, New Orleans, La.
1404 Alfred Melton, 1707 Bergundy Street, New Orleans, La.
1318 J. P. Paul (John Pierce (Pierre)), 1572 North Derbigny Street, New Orleans, La.
2910 Charlie Percy, 1719 Villere Street, New Orleans, La.
2695 Louis Perrara (Louis A. Perena, Louis Perana), 1378 Annette Street, New Orleans, La.
2498 G. C. (Grover Clevelaud, Grover C.) Ragin, 2445 Aubry Street, New Orleans, La.
1348 Noah Rendell, 1919 Bergundy Street, New Orleans, La.
1505 E. (Edgar) Roux, 2217 Onzaga Street, New Orleans, La.
751 Emil (Emile) Schreiber, 2023 Annette Street, New Orleans, La.
1688 Wm. (William) Thomas, 2232 London Street, New Orleans, La. (333 South Robinson Street, New Orleans, La.)
65 Mack (Mock) Washington, 1242 Kerlerec Street, New Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF ST. BERNARD, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

397 Geo. Howard Allen, Meraux Post Office, La. (25 South Street, New York, N. Y.).
163 Richard (Ricardo) Amor, De La Croix Island, St. Bernard, La.
73 Ezikel (Ezekiel) Ballard, Poydras, La.
98 Jos. Beller, St. Claude Avenue, Arabi, La.
412 Kite Kolsome, New Orleans, La.
804 Jno. Moses, St. Bernard, La.
143 Isaac Parker, Greentown Street, Arabi, La. (Arabi Post Office, La.).
403 Jno. Reed (Reid), Friscoville and St. Claude Streets, Arabi, La.
425 Walter Thompson, Chalmette, La.
15 Pedro Vasques (Vasquez), Shell Beach, La. (St. Bernard Post Office, Shell Beach, La.
131 Ezikel Wilson, 1014 Angela Street, Arabi, La.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 1, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

152 Alfred Broussard, Route No. 2, Opelousas, La.
83 Edward Daile (Dail), Port Barrie, La.
124 Ed. Eagland, Gunset, La.
1580 Adolph (Adolphh) De Jean (De jean), R. F. D. No. Shuteston, Opelousas, La. (Bellvue, La.).
594 Ezel Freddie, Opelousas, La.
118 Alcide (Alcede) Fruge, Opelousas, La.
1559 Rayville (Rayffle) Hadden, Opelousas, La.
77 Phillip (Phillips, Philip) James, Opelousas, La.
835 Johnny (Johney) Kirkwood, R. F. D. No. 5, Opelousas, La.
2 Lucius La Vergne (Laverne), Opelousas, La.
1698 Joe Lee, Opelousas, La.
112 Maxine Thomas, Opelousas, La. (care Mary Auzene).
1110 Phillip (Phillip) Tyler, Eola, La.
1608 George Williams, Opelousas, La.
1587 Phil (Phill) Wilton, Opelousas, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, ME.

1816 Dudley J. Boyle (Dudley Joseph Boyle), 184 Court Street, Auburn, Me.
143 James Perley Bryant, Poland, Me. (Houlton, Me.).
1911 Harold Farnham (Harold F.) Coburn, Turner, Me.
2094 Fred McMichael, Pleasant Street, Mechanic Falls, Me.
2115 Dick Michigan, 75 High Street, Auburn, Me.
156 Sabatino Panetri, 2 Drummond Court, Auburn, Me.
11 John Colburn Robinson, R. F. D. No. 1, Auburn, Me.
408 Harry M. Savoy (Harry Melvin Savoy), 208 Main Street, Auburn, Me.
1448 Jude Veilleux, Stevens Mills, Auburn, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

212 Allie Abraham, 176 (175) La Belle, Illighland Park, Mich.
1409 Sam Acey, 113 Victor, Illighland Park, Mich.
2770 Hampritz (Hampartz) Ademian, 664 La Belle, Highland Park, Mich.
3949 John Alami, North Manell, Highland Park, Mich.
4636 Neal Allen, 76 La Belle, Highland Park, Mich.
5514 Teruph Alli, 34 Hart, Highland Park, Mich.
4492 Ramzan Alorushe, 95 Midland, Highland Park, Mich.
4934 Emil Antonoff, 211 Church, Highland Park, Mich.
263 James Apellan, 78 Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
5899 Gus Attore (Gus Lolle Attore), 45 Victor Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4661 Manoog Avedisian, 224 La Belle Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. (Manoog Avedeslan, 99 Grand East, Highland Park, Mich.).
3015 Edward William Balley, 237 Ferris Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
3969 James Wm. H. Bales (James Wm. Bales), 25 La Belle Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
501 Krikar Bandaklan (Krikor Baudakain), 24 Passadena Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4232 Ernest Bardelmier (Ernest Bardelmier), 40 East Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
3420 Paul John Becker, 112 La Belle Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
810 Frank Albert Beckman, 29 Grand Avenue east, Highland Park, Mich. (276 Holden, Detroit, Mich.).
6153 Minas Bektemovrian, 76 Manchester, Highland Park, Mich.
5910 Lelji Bellgario, 203 Hawthorne Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
1153 Austin W. Book (Clifford Austin Book), 148 Grand east, Highland Park, Mich.
2067 Jules Broncolin, 119 Pasadena, Highland Park, Mich.
4298 William F. Broderick, 46 La Belle, Highland Park, Mich.
4796 Felix Stephen Buba, 112 Gevena, Highland Park, Mich.
6100 John Michael Burns, 261 Grand east, Highland Park, Mich.
1889 Joseph Callad, 155 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
4581 George Christ, 44 Banner (Banes) Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
3976 Stanley Chram, Seven Mile Road and Oakland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4348 Frank Clark, 34 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
1473 Efthim Canstantine (Efteim Constantun, Efthin Cunsttmistn), 232 Manchester, Highland Park, Mich.
4127 Roy Cook, 203 Florence, Highland Park, Mich.
3404 James Octave Daniels, 23 Kanadn Road, Highland Park, Mich.
5703 George David (David George), 155 Cottage Grove Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
417 Egidio di Donato (Egidio di Doviato), 136 Ford Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
5137 Henry De Verbeck (Henry Didinde Averbeck), 27 La Belle, Highland Park, Mich.
322 Vasil Dicoff, 206 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
2198 Todor Dimco, 33 Kendall, Highland Park, Mich.
121 Thedos Doola, 190 Manchester, Highland Park, Mich.
5500 John Robert Dougan, 220 Grand Avenue east, Highland Park, Mich. (John Dougan, Copliand Motor Sales Co., Windsor, Ontario).
3177 Benj. Ellesen, 45 Victor Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
156 Mstfe Eyub (Eyub Mestfe), 234 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
1410 Sam Falcony, 1028 Cameron, Highland Park, Mich.
3014 Arthur A. Fisher, 144 Ford Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4622 Otto Foos, 179 East Grand, Highland Park, Mich. (256 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.).
6297 George Galbraith, 52 Windemere Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
5497 Ralph Gerwid, 41 La Belle, Highland Park, Mich.
1497 John H. Griffin, general delivery, Watertown, Tenn. (John Haddon Griffin, 75 Windemere Street, Highland Park, Mich.).
4379 David Grossman, 2591 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
2756 Kedar Hamid (Hamald), 119 Windemere Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
457 Roy Milton Hamilton, 191 Passadena, Highland Park, Mich. (169 Abbott Street, Detroit, Mich.).
5664 Joseph Habnad (Hanad), 146 Gerald Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

661 Nisham Hashfiem (Nishan Hashjian), 19 Passadena, Highland Park, Mich.
2423 Keder Hassan, 119 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
1703 William Hastings, 1088 Oakland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
3765 Henry Hennisey 143 (193) Rhode Island Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
708 LeRoy (Leroy) W. Hess, 253 Rhode Island Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4062 Lester E. Holcomb, 58 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
1111 Salmon Hammood (Simon, Salmon Hommood), 131 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
1032 Keloosd Hoomaian (K. Hoomaion), 234 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
349 Joseph Hsein (Hossvin), 122 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
4734 Tonias (Louis) J. Janicki, 142 Kanada, Highland Park, Mich.
809 Hagop Jarobegian, 168 Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
2651 James Garland Johann, 209 Tyler, Highland Park, Mich.
3316 James Joseph (Joseph James), 38 Kendall, Highland Park, Mich.
1465 Bernardo Juecardo, 145 Maple Street, Detroit (158 Hawthorne Avenue, Highland Park), Mich.
4360 Joseph Kalafe, 111 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
617 Mahmod (Mahmond, Mahord) Kaleel, 111 Victoria, Highland Park, Mich.
2088 Sam Kalil, 239 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
5378 Geo. Mena Kantsaungyan, 87 Church, Highland Park, Mich.
5676 Vartan Kassakin, 204 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
1427 Clarence W. Keetch, 664 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
2818 Raymond (Raymond C., Raymond Clinton) Kellerman, 3401 Woodward, Higland Park, Mich.
2403 Sarkes Keshegian, 204 East Grand, Highland Park, Mich.
2903 Joseph (Joe Yielm) Kille, 158 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
4571 Ragy Kolegian (Hagy Kolegian), 77 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
3083 Frank Kroupa, 32 Church, Highland Park (130 East Eighth Street, Traverse City), Mich.
5027 George Langlais (Langlair, Langlais), 40 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
3889 Frederick (Jonnach) Lawton, 54 Pilgrim, Highland Park, Mich.
3275 Maurice LeClair, 17 Davison, Highland Park (101 Bragg Street, Detroit), Mich.
4135 Louis S. Leuthanser, 36 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
4714 George Liaskas (Liakas), 142 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
29 Lawrence L. Lucier, 296 Glendale Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
5052 Sain Mahfooz, 117 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
1512 Dimiter (Dimeti) Makevoff, 45 Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
2688 Jno. Maracassian, 96 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.
4678 Michael Medici, 64 Manchester, Highland Park, Mich.
4593 Arthur Miller, 37 Pasadena, Highland Park, Mich.
868 Simon D. Mitruk (Mitruck, Metruk), 234 Palmer Boulevard, Highland Park, Mich.
1735 Cecil Moffat, 22 Davidson, Highland Park (1797 John R Street, Detroit), Mich.
895 Alley Mohmd (Mohamed), 183 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
4344 Solomon Mohomed, 149 (111), Gerald, Highland Park, Mich.
2380 Nicholas Molorevich (Molorevich, Nicholas Andruff Molorevick), 234 Palmer Boulevard, Highland Park, Mich.
2167 George Monkhouse (Molorcivick), 128 Buena Vista W., Highland Park, Mich.
631 Clarence Myers, 321 Louise Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
615 Sisag Noradounigian, 127 Victor Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
3191 Patrick B. O'Connor, 27 Pasadena Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4745 John Pappas, 113 (81) Cottage Grove, Highland Park, Mich.
3892 Frank Polzin, 192 Grand Avenue west, Highland Park, Mich.
5866 Sozont Potasenia (Protasenia), 157 Gerald, Highland Park, Mich.
1587 Robert Powers, 41 Pasadena Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4074 Oscar Prinele, 192 Elmhurst Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
1204 Elmer T. Quillar (Elmer Gullar), 218 Rhode Island, Highland Park, Mich.
1896 Wm. Randolph, 182 Pasadena, Highland Park, Mich.
5392 Herbert C. Ray, 90 West Grand, Highland Park, Mich.
1485 John G. Razak (Rasak), 218 Trumbull, Highland Park, Mich. (John George Rasak, 388 LaBelle Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.).
2702 John Saliag, 238 LaBelle Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
1881 George Salamon (George Salansn, George Solomon), 128 Gerald Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
1717 Adolph Shedeen, 2956 Woodward, Highland Park, Mich.
3766 Parsegh Sirabian, 204 Grand E., Highland Park, Mich.
5212 Abdn Skeff, 227 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
3820 Charlie Slymon (Slyman), 161 Grand E., Highland Park, Mich.
3213 Baltromey Smillngia (Smillgia, Smilangia), 19 Windemere Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
2623 Nadim Sorbagi (Nadim Corbagi), 2949 Brush Street, Highland Park, Mich.
1341 Wilson A. Spatz, 169 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
1217 William Alfred Stewart, jr., 25 LaBelle, Highland Park, Mich.
5080 George W. Stroman (George Wilbert Stroman), 52 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
5280 Alan G. Stuart (Alan Gordan Stuart), 106 Manchester, Highland Park, Mich.
4447 John F. Sullivan (John P. Sullivan), 3013 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4539 Fred Swanson, 65 Winder Street, Highland Park, Mich. (45 Victor, Highland Park, Mich.).
1200 Sam Tanner, 195 Grand E., Highland Park, Mich.
2142 Salvatore Tarranovra, 565 Cardoni, Highland Park, Mich.
5104 Filiipo Tenaglio (Filippo Tenaglio), 172 Hawthorne, Hihgland Park, Mich.
993 Thos. Valassia (Thos. Valassis, Tom Valassis), 221 Trumbell, Highland Park, Mich.
1672 Henry Van Babian (Henry Wm. Babian, Henry Van Babrian), 162 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
4107 Vartan Vartanian, 208 Windemere, Highland Park, Mich.
5124 Alexy Vazchuk (Alexey Vazehuk, Alexy Vazchuk), 208 Victor Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
4228 John Acik, 231 Hawthorne, Highland Park, Mich.
2517 John Vonica, 107 East Grand, Highland Park, Mich.
5288 Albert E. Voss (Albert Voss), 150 Geneva, Highland Park, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

209 Vernon F. Bush, box 35, Lewiston, Mich.
85 Samuel Gus Fleming, Hillman, Mich.
82 Mike Krzomiski (Krezuiski, Krzominski), Atlanta, Mich.
360 John Petsch, Atlanta, Mich.
817 Harry Welsh (Welch), Atlanta, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1160 John Anderson, 1413 (1412) Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
2063 Forest Armstead, 1510 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2266 John Banks, 1909 Tracy, Kansas City, Mo.
1444 Emanuel Bekemeir (Bacalouca), 1333 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1705 Will Bird, 1411 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1912 Charles (Chas.) Black, 1703 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
2148 Henry (Harry) Bolen, 1024 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
996 Tom (Thomas) Boyd, 1215 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
1842 John Brown, 1728 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
1710 Robert Brown, 1518 Tracy, Kansas City, Mo.
770 Frank Bush, 1802 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1577 Ernest Butler, 109 Crouckshank, Ala. (Talledega, Ala.).
2206 Bert Caeser (Caesar), 1742 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
2349 Charlie W. Carls, 1221 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.
1104 Victor Carpoff, 1310 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
725a Frank Chistiansen (Christensen), 1205 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
201 Herbert R. (Rubin) Clark, 1213 East Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
165 Houseu Clark, 1518 East Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1040 Lee Clark, 1706 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1200 Jesse (E.) Clay, 1420 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
2038 Charley Clayton, 1735 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
826 John H. (Henry) Clifton, 1418½ Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
1343 Walter Coltbart, 1007 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2341 Ellsworth (Elsworth) Conway, 1212 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo. (1724 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.).
1098 Frank B. (Bruce) Conway, 1016 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
597 William (Wm.) Crutchfield (Crutchfeld), 1920 Grove, Kansas City, Mo.
576 Harry Davis, 1923 Vine, Kansas City, Mo.
2498 Young Davis, 1804 East Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
414 Frank Dearborn, 1028 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2037 Lewis DeCue (DeClue), 1712 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1928 Joe Thurman Dennard, 1916 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
116 Laelan Derricks, 1416 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
2147 Grover Cleveland (C.) Dewalt, 911 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
525 Ralph (V.) Dickenson (Dickinson), 1612 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1745 Ralph Dooley, 1918 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1737 Oscar Douglas (Douglass, Oscar), 924 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
1668 J. E. Duvall, 1103 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2230 Geo. (George) Dyer, 1108 East Seventeenth (1118 West Madison), Kansas City, Mo.
185 H. C. Dykes, 1741 Lydia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1281 Lloyd (L.) Lafayette Eagon, Park View Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. (Bell Telephone Co., Plaut Depot, Fort Worth, Tex.).
1918 Horace Eaton, 1706 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2142 Earl Edwards, 1112 East Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
532 Frank Elam, 1514 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2530 Homer L. Fields, 1216 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
2127 Joe Fields, 1201 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
230 Oscar Fields, 1219 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Orange City, Iowa).
2128 Spencer Fink (Finch), 1824 Paseo, Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Mo.
204 Frank Fitts, 1516 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
473 Charlie Fitzpatrick (Charles (Charley) (L.) Fitzpatric), 1334 East Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
287 Charlie Foster, 1828 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Charley (Chas.) Foster, 511 Parke, Fort Worth, Tex.).
849 John Francis, 1917 East Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
90 Willie Freeman, 1823 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
998 Jas. T. (James Thomas) Gerren (James Gerren), 1817 Woodland (1228 Michigan), Kansas City, Mo.
2346 Lewis Gregory, 1315 East Fifteenth (3016 West Prospect), Kansas City, Mo.
986 Harry Hall 1912 East Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1844 Gilmore Harris, 1510 Michigan Avenue (1019½ Michigan Avenue), Kansas City, Mo.
1012 Palmer D. (Dewey) Harris, 1224 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1883 Scott Harris, 1515 East Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1744 Benjamin Franklin Harvey, 1704 East Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
169 George Hays (Hayes), 1116 East Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1518 Henry Heller, 1427 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1546 Geo. (George) Hewitt, 1207 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
161 Eleck Holmes, 1420 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
182 Sandy Holmes, 1328 East Sixteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1693 Jesse Hopkins, 1224 (1214) Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
1049 Wm. H. Horn (William Henry Horn), 1708 Tracy, Kansas City, Mo.
239 James Housely, 1121 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
108 Clarence B. Hurn (Hurr), 1418 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
1135 Ernest Jackson, 1907 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
298 Geo. Jackson (George Jackson), 1807 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2015 Walter Jackson (Walter Jackson Jackson), 1610 East Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2100 John C. Jenkins, 1204 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. (817 East Fifteenth, Kansas City, Mo.).
1558 Clarence Jiles, 1908 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1823 Edward Johnson, 1811 East Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1681 Frank Johnson, 1000 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
1520 Oscar Johnson, 1804 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
852 Charlie (Charley) Jones, 1616 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
219 John Jones (Johnes Jones), 1713 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1566 Lunford Jones, 1227½ Highland, Kansas City, Mo.

122 Virgil Jones, 1824 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
1216 William (Wm.) C. Jones (William Colbert Jones), 1503 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1424 Chas. (Charles) A. Jordan, 1025 East Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
2304 Will Kemp, 1216 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
965 Williiam (Wm.) Kennedy, 1920 Grove, Kansas City, Mo
1798 Alex Kinney, 1713 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
2461 Bud Lair (Lair), 1912 East Eleventh, Kansas City, Mo.
1780 Ellis Lee, 1822 Tracy, Kansas City, Mo.
1371 Benny Lawson, 1203 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1317 Freeman L. (Truman L.) McCumber, 1007 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1403 James Morgan (Woogin) McCall, 919 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
1904 Harry Joseph McNahon (McMahon), 1506 East Eleventh, Kansas City, Mo.
2358 Chas. (Charley) Mason, 1418 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
1879 Robert Matthews, 1620 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
567 Floyd D. Maxfield, 1529 Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
140 Ernest Mays, 1321 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1667 Albert Miller, 1830 (1230) Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2069 Frank Miller, 1520 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1617 Theo (Theodore) Miller, 1718 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1621 Calvin Moore, 1130 (1126) Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
1352 Buddy Nelson, 1738 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
1789 Charles Noland, 1017 East Eighteenth (1017 East Nineteenth), Kansas City, Mo.
892 Burt Osborn, 1234 Euclid Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1718 Max Ernest Otto, 1024 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
869 Oscar Parrish, 1114 Troost Avenue (rear), Kansas City, Mo.
2188 George (H.) Paxton, 1908 Grove, Kansas City, Mo.
509 Roger Henry Paymon (Patmon), 1824 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
455 Frank E. (Edward) Pemberton, 1208 East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
320 John H. (J. H.) Peterson, 1739 Lydia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
874 Steve Prazl (Prazl), 1916 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
280 Phillip Randolph, 1509 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2162 Claude (Claud) Rann, 1737 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
966 John Reed, 1216 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
2077 Earl Rhymes (Rhynes), 1121 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
678 Allen Rubin (Kneben) Robertson, 1607 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
428 Chester Robertson (Robinson), 1314 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1600 Charles (Charlie) Rolland, 916 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
258 John W. (Westley) Rolland, 1510 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1029 Carey (Cary) Rowles, 1117 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1661 Samuel Sacker, 1620 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2179 Charles (Chas.) Salters (Chas. Satters), 1822 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
1247 Bond Scott, 1514 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.
491 Odir (Odie) Sharp, Col. Y. M. C. A., Nineteenth and Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. (1824 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.).
1001 Walter Shelton (Walker Shelton), 1831 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
188 Geo. A. (George Albert) Simmons, 1716 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
78 Oscar Fletcher Simms, 1402 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1311 Doc. Sims, 1307 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo.
739a John T. Slavens (Thomas Slaven), 1306 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.
2285 Chas. H. Smith, 1216 Forest, Kansas City, Mo. (West Point, Calaveras County, Calif.).
1675a Edward Smith (Otis Edward Smith), 1114 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.
312 Frank Smith, 1015 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
522 Frank Smith, 1303 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
625 Hugh Smith, 1517 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.
11 Melvin Smith, 1308 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1140 Robert Smith, 1209 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
784 Henry Strong, 1216 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
1300 Charley Thomas, 1610 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1952 Eddie Lamar (Lamonte) Thomas, 1223 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
429 John Thomas, 1908 Grove, Kansas City, Mo.
172 James Thompson, 1326 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
247 Luther Thompson (Luther Ernest Thompson), 1206 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
527 Will Thompson, 1002 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1406 Leroy (Lee Roy) Turner, 1025 Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.
264 William D. (David) Veach, 1008 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1255 Louis Wade, 1739 Lydia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
224 Thos. (Thomas) Wade, 1805 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
946 Alex (Alec) Warmick (Warnick), 1402 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
66 Wm. (Willie) Lee Washington, 1609 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
1587 Wm. Welch (William Welch), 1910 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.
1992 Ira E. White, 1620 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
145 John White, 1515 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
1973 Charley Whittington (Whitington), 1333 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1814 Ben Williams, 1121 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1804 Chas. (Charles) Williams, 1214 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
2159 Fred Williams, 1222 East Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
1464 Chas. A. (Andrew) Williams, 1400 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2425 Johnnie Williams, 1716 Tracy, Kansas City, Mo.
819 Silas (Sialos) Williams, 1911 East Sixteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2282 Will (Willie) Wilson, 1200 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2229 Winfred Wilson, 1802 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
596 Arthur Winroe, 1701 East Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1289 Fred J. (Joseph) Woods, 193 Michigan Avenue (913 Michigan Avenue), Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COOPER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

845 John Belfast Flynn, Boonville, Mo.
684 Claud Knight Gaines, Boonville, Mo. (Claude Knight Gaines, Licking Laundry, Newark, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1236 John Adler, 335 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
650 Rudolph George Balloun (R. G. Ballon), 440 West Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1651 Willie Bolden, 1711 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1872 Arthur Clarence Brown, 513 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
1034 Arthur Thomas Bunten (Arthur Thomas Buntin, A. T. Buntin), 1720 Penn Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1663 Columbus Burrell, 1644 Summit Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1609 Francis Byers, 2350 Mercier Street.
771 Albert Carr, 4 police station, (1707 Grand Avenue), Kansas City, Mo.
1845 John Wesley Cathers, 2136 Mercier Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1455 Bert Edwards Cramer (Bert E. Cramer), 2041 Belleview, Kansas City, Mo.
55 Robert Crossen, R. F. D. No. 4, box 14, care Commissary, Carlinville, Ill. (2007 Madison Street, Kansas City Mo.).
1289 Joseph Carrington Culbertson, 1216 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Joseph Carington Culbertson, 1412½ Main Street, Kansas Mo.)
1798 James Roy Davenport (Jine Davenport), 1408 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1525 Elmer James Davis (Elmer Davis), 415 West Twentieth Street.
554 Willard Davis, 1627 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
1494 Henry Davis, 818 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (412 West Twentieth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
693 Tom Douzias, 2007 West Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.
643 George William Drown (George Drown), 1630 Madison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1802 Ottie Clarence Dushane, 4407 Pennsylvania (Ottie C. Dushane, 1302 Cliff Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
60 Samuel Powel Dushane (Samuel Powell Dushane, 1519 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1389 James Foster (James Foster), 2005 Madison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
310 Sam Frost, 1500 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
275 Chester Arthur Green, 1707 Penn Street, Kansas City, Mo.
872 Mack Griffith, 201 West Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
572 Hugh Edgar Hall, 225 West Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1754 Arthur Glen Hart (Arthur Glenn Hart, 1603 Wyoming (1603 Wyandotte Street), Kansas City, Mo.
853 Frank L. Heins, 716 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
11 George William Hendrix (George W. Hendrix), 2342 Holly Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1369 Peter Kanloska (Peter Kanloska), 1404 Madison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2011 Charles Edward Kelgore (Charles Edward Kilgore), 1720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
1951 David James Kelly, 1910 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1809 Sellas Linvill, 1510 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1998 Frank Oliver Long, 2000 Belleview, Kansas City, Mo.
1909 John McGovern, 1327½ Monitor Place (2827½ Monitoro, Kansas City, Mo.).
504 Raymond Marshall (Raimond Marshall, Raymon Marshall), 711 West Twenty-third Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1901 John Francis Mornin, 7 East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1285 Mannie Morgan, 1717 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
1095 Robert Elmer Odell (Robert Elmer O'Dell), 2831 Fairmount Street, Kansas City, Mo.
087 Harvey Pyle, 230 West Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
083 Leobardo Ramirez (Leobardo Ramirez, 1118 West Twenty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
2013 Simon Runels (Simon Runels, 107 West Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
207 Jim Sanders, 1717 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2012 Walter David Scot (Walter Scott), 2321 West Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1714 Alex Siers, 715 West Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
86 Earl V. Smart, 1021 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
974 Frank Smith, 1824 Madison, Kansas City, Mo.
2007 Carl Stanley, 107 West Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
379 Bernie Muriel Stewart (Burnie Muriel Stewart, Edgemont, S. Dak., B. M. Stewart, 1432 West Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
486 George Ward Stewart, care of Kansas City Bolt & Nut Works, Sheffield Station, Jackson County, Kansas City, Mo. (1607 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
295 Luther Taylor, 1513 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. (1023 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1855 Robert Amos Thomas, 11 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Robert Thomas, 621 North Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1917 Howard Andrew Thompkins (Howard A. Thompkins), 1412 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1842 William Tolliver, 2918 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
517 Edward Walker, 1023 West Seventeenth rear, Kansas City, Mo.
1207 George Wallace (Geo. Wallace), 1718 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1337 James Wallace, 1823 Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. (4428 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).
1954 Edward Ward, 1709 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1688 Harry Olander Ward (Harry O. Ward), 809 West Twenty-first Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1679 Joseph Edgar Weatherford, 1637 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
10 John Adam Wilson, general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.
1151 John Thomas Wilson, 2131 Bellview, Kansas City, Mo.
1428 Harold Clay Woolam, 14 West Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

398 Floyd H. Dempster (Floyd Homer Dempster), 313 Lawrence Street, Kansas City, Mo.
678 Inman Blackabee Douglas, 4524 Bell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
432 Charles A. Falbe (Charles Alfred Falbe), 4110 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
5734 William Edward Mize (Maize), 3727 Bell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

1651½ Chas. A. Morris, 904 East Seventy-fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (3927 Bell Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
2779a Archie Pettyjohn, 4525 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1458 Grant Tolliver, 820 East Forty-third Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1623 George Anderson, 1012 Pacific, Kansas City, Mo.
200 Bert Arthur (Bert Arthur) Bray, 812 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
1165 Thomas Biggler (T. Biggler), 581 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.
45 Edward Blakely, 1415 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
652 John William Boyce, 722 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.
1374 Mason Bradley, Woods Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
1501 Chas. Albert Brotton, 912 East Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
625 Gordon H. (Gordon N.) Brown, 744 Oak, Whitney Apartment, Kansas City, Mo.
911 Theodore Brown, 809 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
706 John Buchanan, 728 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
249 Everett Bylington, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
740 George Carter, 616 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1572 Lee Clark, 571 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
336 James Coleman, 565 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
901 Howard Collins, 807 East Third, Kansas City, Mo.
2243 Cusula Conzales (Conzaless), 409 East Fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
385 Morris (Mollis) Craft, 620 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
324 James L. Denman (Denman, J. L. Demman), 802 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2185 John H. Doersch (Dorsch), 600 East Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
527 Ernest Lee Dunbar, 805 (605) Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1042 James Ellis, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
614 George Flick, 537½ Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2293 Harry Fitzhugh (Fisher), 724 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
2300 Zarko Fodorack (Todorovk, Fodarovk), 107 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1262 John James (Joseph) Forbes, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
391 Clarence Ford, 805 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo. (805 Pacific, Kansas City, Mo.).
1109 James Patrick Fox, 200 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1547 George Albert Gleason, 301 Independence, Kansas City, Mo.
1107 Yancy E. Goodman (Y. E. Goodman), 219 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
266 Charles Goodwin, 514 E. G. Aberdeen Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
1287 Edward T. Grant, 612 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
988 Edward Grant, 734 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
1461 Max Greenberg (Greenburg), 608½ Harrison Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1705 Mike Greene, 607 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
2013 Joe Hamilton, 813 Pacific Street, Kansas City, Mo.
473 Robert Hammer (Hamner), 817 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
393 James Harris, 612 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
296 William Harris, 744 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2 Byron Hawkins, 1206 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1947 Robert Tipton (T.) Henderson, 524 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
340 Charles A. Henry (Chas. Albert Henry), general delivery, Kansas City, Mo. (Chas. Henry, 82 Terris and Euclid, Kansas City, Mo.).
358 Eddie Hurst, 919 East Fourth, Kansas City, Mo.
1670 John V. Jackson, 635 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
94 Ralph Jackson, 215 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1551 Ray (Roy) Jackson, 561 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
1067 Albert Johnson, 559 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
1629 Ben Johnson, 804 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
411 Elmer (Edwin) G. Johnson, Portageville, Mo. (625 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.).
1340 John E. Johnson (John Clifton Johnson), 404 East Fifth, Kansas City, Mo.
127 Richard Johnson, New Madrid, Mo. (537 Gillis, Kansas City, Mo.).
937 Theo. Johnson, 572 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1760 Mead Louis Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
1891a Jacob (J.) Kaki, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
1485 Leslie Kamerick, 307½ Independence, Kansas City, Mo.
730 Melzar Kelley (Kelly), 508 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
860 Charles (Charls) Kersey, 580 Tracy Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1807 Charley Kimble (Kimball), 575 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
679 Reinholdt O. Knusel (Reinhold Oswin Knusel) (Knousel), Helping Hand Institute, Kansas City, Mo. (523 Grand Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1004 Harry Lacey, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1470 John Lavender, 583 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
669 Jim Lee, 416 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
102 William Lewis, county jail, 219 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
738 Percy Love, 421 Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
803 Lucas Lovelace, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1335a Thomas Percy (P.) Lovelock, 35 Dupont Street, Kansas City, Mo.
147 Joseph Francis McCullough, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
939 John Wray McKnight (McKenzie), 522 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
108 Edward (Ed) Matthews, 418 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
782 Earl Martin, 705 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2115 Thomas R. Martin (T. R. Martin), 708 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
926 Aurelino (Aurelinno) Mendez, 804 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1609 William G. Meyer, 710 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (2106 Penn Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
2314 James Miller, 9203 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
686 Will (Willie) Minor, 573 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo. (572 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
13 James H. Moore, 575 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2176 William Moore, 541 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1389 Frank O'Brien, General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
2166 Dranan Prenot (Pernot), 809 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2187 Albert Munsey (Munsey) Pike, 721 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1586 Charles Price, 704 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1404 Walter J. Reynolds, 313 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
629 Floyd Higgins Rigby (Floy Higley Rigby, Floyd Higgin Righy), 808 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1211 William Riley, 308 Gillis Street, Kansas City, Mo.
298 John David Roadenbaugh (Roadenbough) (John D. Roadenbaugh), 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
656 Walter H. Roberts, 620 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
897 John Robinson, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1935 William Robinson (Robertson), 409 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
566a Johan Rose (Rose), 702 Admiral Street, Kansas City, Mo. (General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.).
1995 Fred Royal, 804 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
142 William Rudolph, 803 Pacific Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1172 Wallace Cowing (C.) Russell, 523 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
105 Lester Edw. (E.) Sanders, county jail, Kansas City, Mo. (219 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).
1694 Giovanni (Govanni) St. Angelo, 606 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
321 Lewis Scott, 406 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1752 Geo. Vincent Seidel (Siedel), 744 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1687 Angelo Sevantino (Seventino, Levantino), 424 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2028 Harry Shaffner (Shoffner), 11 NE. Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (1121 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1573 Edward Earl Shaw, 742 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2282 Gaspara Siccotta (Gaspare Sicotta), 527 Gilles Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2181 Frank Joseph (J.) Smalley, 420 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (535 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1310 Forest Smart, 912 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1940 Edmund (Edmond, Eddman) Smith, 573 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1396 Elezy Smith, 413 Gillis Street, Kansas City, Mo.
553 Jeff (Jiff) Smith, 575 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2233 John Smith, 523 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
650 Tom Smith, 579 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
2006 Will Smith, 409½ East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
687 Willie Smith, 220 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
574 Fred Tait, 216 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
431 Walter Thompson, 414 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2138 Charles Thornton (Charlie Thornston), 616 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
558 Wilburn (Milburn) Turner, 731 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
613 William Vest, 565 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1630 Walter Walker, 583 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1401 William Walker, 575 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1134 William John (J.) Ward, 535 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
377 Arch Dixon (A. D.) Warsha, 1013 (1012) East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1811 Riley Washington, 517 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1255 Melleck (Mellech) Wasilevsky (Wasilewsky, Wasilevsky), 1206 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
204 Louis Watts, 630 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1322 Willie Watts, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
447 Joseph Albert Werdick, Oakley Hotel, Eighth and Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1177 Doyle White, 534 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
124 Pattie (Pottie) White, 509 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
1910 Edgar Williams, 579 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
2202 Ellis Edgar (E.) Williams, 1334 East Eighth, Kansas City, Mo.
2143 Harry D. Williams, 722 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1766 Homer Williams, 579 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
101 Gustave (Gus) Wilson, 225 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1625 Howard Hamilton (H.) Wilson, 809 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
785 James Wilson, 402 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1829 Hamilton Wise, 550 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
1452 Walter Van Horner Wisner (Walter Van Horn Wismer), 213 East Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1520 John Albert Yakel (Yakal), 707 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2175 Abraham Zuckerman, 612 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1435 Major Allen, 1831 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
373 M. S. Allman, 1333 Grand Avenue (Myron Smith Allman, 1333 McGee), Kansas City, Mo.
1057 Henry Arrison (Harry Arison), 1426 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1238 Frederick C. Bagby (Frederick Cecil Bagby), 1318 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
504 B. H. Bailey, 1509 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
530 Collins John Baird (John Collins Baird), 1609 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1138 Edw. M. Barton (Edward Martin Barton), 405 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2153 Lee F. Benton (Lee Foster Benton), 1102 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
122 Edward G. Berry (Garrett Edward Berry, Bery), 1429 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
90 John Boregard, 1110 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
412 Chas. Brandon, 608 East Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo. (General delivery, Houston, Tex.)
828 Lloyd Bridges (Loyd Bridges), 1011 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
382 Ivan Brown, 719 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1037 James M. Brown, 1323 A. McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
534 Quitman Brown, 1923 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
1776 Wm. Brown, 841 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
573 Wm. Buford, 1803 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
829 Roy Butler, 1105 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1440 Benj. F. Carey (Benj. Franklin Carey), 1516 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
607 Richard Carpenter, 1829 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1610 Chas. Carter, 1614 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
531 Hillions (Hillions) Carter, 1118 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1929 Lawrence P. Caurish, 1321 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
902 Earl S. Chaffin (Earl Simond Chaffin, Chaffen, Earl Ginond Chaffin), 1228 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
189 Christopher Channless (Channels), 1822 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
2201 John T. Cochrun (John Thomas Cochrun), 1334 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1164 Harvey S. Coffey (Harvey Samuel Coffey), 507 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.

2012 Harry L. Coleman (Harry Lee Coleman), 1825 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
970 Armstead Collins, 1728 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
734 Frank Corcoran, 800 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
988 Thos. Corrigan (Carrigan), 917 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
485 Harry Cramer, 1424 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
1677 Elijah Crittenden (Crittendon), 1422 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
2011 Ernest W. Crouch (Earnest Walter Crouch), 609 East Sixteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2276 Henry Davis, 527 East Fifteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
450 Wilbur H. Davis (Wilbur Hamilton Davis), 217½ East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
956 Chas. H. Dehmer (Charles Henry Dehmer), 519 East Nineteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2252 Agapito Delarosa (Delorosa), 614 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
99 Asia Dixon, 1008 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
484 John J. Dolan (John Jerome Dolan), 1304 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
2327 Wm. S. Dougherty, 1303 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
662 John Douglas (Dougles), 1823 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
2135 Albert Dunn, 1311 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1084 James R. Elkins, 1317 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
660 Paul E. Erwin (Ervin), 1405 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
912 Clyde Fallis, 804 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
1201 James A. Farley (James Arthur Farley, J. A. Farley), 1212 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
967 Clement Fitzpatrick, 402 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
1409 Wm. Ford, 1522 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
1127 Geo. E. Foster (Geo. Earl Foster), 921 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1173 Thos. Galvin, 1013 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
635 Harry L. Gard (Harry Lee Gard, Gord), 903½ East Fifteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2161 Chas. Gandet, 1120 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
162 Fritz Ghertong (Ghertung), 1312 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
2426 Fred B. Gibson (Fred Barney Gibson), 1517 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
2119 Earl Gipson, 1716 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
455 Claude H. Gooch, 507 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
829 Jacob Goodman, 716 East Seventeenth, Kansas City, Mo.
794 Frank J. Gordon, 507 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1519 Geo. Gordon, 2000 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
1058 Geo. H. Gorman, 614 East Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2197 John V. Gorman (John Vincent Gorman), 1319 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1083 Thomas P. Harvey (Thomas Paul Harvey), 705 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
675 Jesse Heggans (Jessie Heggans, Jessie Higgins), 1524 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
1188 Geo. W. Henry (Geo. Washington Henry), 811 Sixteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
149 Theo. Edwin High (Theodore E. High, Theodore Edwin High), 1824 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
2309 Geo. Wm. Holland, 1106 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1171 Harold W. Holland, 1231½ McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
2133 Wm. P. Homan, 1110 Oak, Kansas City, Mo. (Wm. Platt (Platte) Homan, general delivery, Uniontown, Pa.
2323 James S. Hughes, 1226 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
2391 Amos E. Hunsaker, Allen Hotel, 215 East Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1460 Chas. M. Hunt (Charley M. Hunt, jr., Charley M. Hunt), 1414 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
26 Louis Irvin, 1731 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
966 Geo. Jeffries, 1724 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
1002 Chas. G. Johnston (Chas. G. Johnson), 427 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
343 Frank V. Jones, 1333 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
852 Michael Jones, 1017 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1198 Charley Kines (Charlie Kines, Charley Kives), 1702 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
962 Ylmrelle King, 1821 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
2293 Joseph A. Knarre (Joseph Aloise Knarre), Monarch Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
13 Theodore Laspy (Lospy), 507 (509) East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2405 Vaserline Leapheart (Leaphart), 1011 Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
1259 Raymond Mack (Ray (Roy) Mack), 1415 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
873 Warner Makings, 1504 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
499 Roy Malboff (Malbaff), 1306 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
1651 Chas. L. Maloz (Chas. Leonia Maloz), 1213 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
939 Ernest (Earnest) Mayberry, 1724 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
1053 Harry McCall (McColl), 1208 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
1633 Lonnie McCauley, 1719 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
286 John S. (John G.) Mesh, 1231½ (1123½) McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
399 Isaac (Issaic) Miksell, 1210 (1020) Oak, Kansas City, Mo.
669 Jas. J. Miller (Jas. Jefferson Miller), Saline, Kans.
2061 Will Moore, 1814 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
2196 Edgar S. Munyon, 611 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (care of Carl Foneberger, Lawton, Kans.).
1627 Roy Murphy, 1825 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
188a Frank Murray, 1010 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
2443 Chas. A. Nelson, 804½ East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
532 Claude Netherland (Netherlands), 507 East Eighteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1999 Otto F. Oehmig, 514½ East Fifteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
432 Otto R. Osborne, 515½ East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
2232 A. D. Partridge, 1306 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
225 Robert Port, 922 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1715 Harry Pottman (Pittman), 514 East Eleventh, Kansas City, Mo.
1465 Joseph M. Reagan (Joseph N. Reagan, Joseph Norman Reagan), room 506, Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Mo.
567 Eugene Robertson (Robinson), 1527 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1405 Amader Ronarez (Amador Ranirez), 49 McClure Flats, Kansas City, Mo.
580 Jamea J Rose, 824 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
624 Benny Ross, 1312 McGee Street (1512 McGee Street), Kansas City, Mo.
1795 Geo. L. Schiltz (George Lewis Schiltz), 1214 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.

1944 Roscoe Showalter, 905 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1678 Chester S. Shreve (Chester Clark Shreve, Chester C. Shreve), 1210 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
802 Bennie Smith, 1821 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1793 Will Arthur Smith (Will Smith), 1408 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
2078 Homer W. Sorrells (Sorrels, Homer Sorrels), 55 McClure Flats, Kansas City, Mo.
134 Sam Spector, 1331 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1445 Leon Spencer, 1427 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
1294 Chas. W. Spooner (Chas. Ward Spooner), 1106 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1212 Roy Stale (Roy Stole), 1824 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.
346 Jas. H. Stearns (James Harold Stearns), Tenth and Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
316 Arthur Strous (Strouse), 1828 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
923 John Thomas, 1022 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
8 Milam Thomas, 1617 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1463 Richard Thomas, 1734 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1637 Lewis Thompson, 1118 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1143 Joseph A. Thornburg, 801 East Twelfth (Joseph Albert Thornburg, 804 East Twelfth Street), Kansas City, Mo.
385 Henry Tobin, 1614 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
875 Frank Tucker, 1104 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1734 Floyd Turner (Tumer), 1601 Midland Court, Kansas City, Mo.
281 Walter B. Turner, 1301 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2358 Chas. E. Van Wie (Chas. Elmer Van Wie), 901 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.
384 Milton E. Vingenia (Milton Edward Vingenia), 926 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
602 Geo. Walder, 1333 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
230 Noal Walker, 818 East Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
335 Valrous W. Walter (Valerous Wade Walter, Valouros W. Walters), Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Mo.
893 Verne Wasser, 1214 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.
1605 Clifford A. Weaver, 1431 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1676 Ben Weidner, 921 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1094 Harry M. Wilkinson, 1020 Locust, Kansas City, Mo. (Harry Melvin Wilkinson (H. M. Wilkinson), care of Walker House, Toronto, Canada).
554 Chas. C. Williams, 921 East Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
2285 Wm. A. Williams (Wm. Arthur Williams), 1223 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.
1362 James Wilson, 1330 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.
2060 Chas. Wright, 915 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

187 John Burns, 2539 Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo.
35 Frank Ollinger, 2532 Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1432 Joe J. Robert (Joe John Robert), 2437 Brooklyn Street, Kansas City, Mo.
786 Herbert Wilkin, 2215 Brooklyn Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

201 Lawrence Swift Allison, 2904 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1792 Andros Alston (Andres Alstrom, Andres Alstrong), 3040 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Jackson, Mo.
949 Ruperto Arzola (Kuperto Arzola), 2017 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.
915 Patrick David Berry (Patrick D. Berry), Twenty-fourth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
774 James Harrison Booth, 2462 Flora Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1997 Henry Earl Carroll, 3018 Troost Street, Kansas City, Mo.
360 Otto Babe Christensen (Otto Babe Christenson, Otto B. Christensen), 2600 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
336 Irving S. Clay, 2302 Woodland Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1260 Ben Coprlan (Ben Coprean), northeast corner Thirty-first and Forest Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
1715 Edgar Crawford (Edd Crawford), 2420 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1492 Willie Elven Davis (Wm. Elvan Davis, Wm. E. Davis), 2200 Vine Street, Kansas City, Jackson, Mo.
463 Charles Halloway (Chas. Halloway), 2731 Troost Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1357 Albert Hickman, 1513 Cottage Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
10 Willis Joedan (Willie Jordan), 1613 East Twenty-second Street, Kansas City, Mo.
42 Alex Johnson, 2304 Woodland Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1671 William P. Kellum, 2922 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1071 Wm. Lawrence Madden (Wm. L. Madden), 2214 Woodland Street, Kansas City, Mo.
766 James Martin, 2028 Vine Street, Kansas City, Jackson, Mo.
19 Frank Monday, 1215 East Twenty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1992 Clvic Paul Mueller (Dr. C. P. Mueller), Twenty-fourth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
2067 Claude B. Murphy, 2406 Forest Street, Kansas City, Mo.
986 George Wiggins Scales (George W. Scales), 2450 Vine Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1276 Harry S. Stein (Harry Eugene Stein), 2504 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1883 William McCorkle Stephens (William McCorkle Stephens), 2736 Forest Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1 John Tate, 2110 Troost Street, Kansas City, Mo.
902 Albert Thomas, 2920 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
147 Leslie Thomas, 2810 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
29 Louis Thomas, Twenty-second and Tracey Street, Kansas City, Mo.
339 Robert Walter Thomas, 2020 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
33 Roland Lewis Weaver (Roland Louis Weaver), 2906 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
433 Henry Clay Wheeler, 3018 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2032 Edgar Williams, Twenty-second and Cherry Street, Kansas City, Mo.
112 French Williams, 2112 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2082 Eddie Wright, 721 East Twenty-first Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

270 William Hunt, 1315 Linwood (Hadden Hall), Kansas City, Mo.
1661 Una C. (Cornelius) Oakley Johnson, 1121 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.

1225 Fred Ray, 3400 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
951 Wm. Dallas (D.) Robinson, 3116 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1724 Roy Van Winkle, 405 East Thirty-third Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

29 Andrew Cason, 5418 Chestnut, Kansas City, Mo.
852 Pancho Doniff, 68 Jackson, Kansas City, Mo. (Pancho Doneff, box 821, Randolph, Mont.)
847 Steve Doniff, Sixty-eighth and Jackson, Kansas City, Mo. (Steven Comeff Doneff (Steven Doneff (Donett)), box 821 Randolph, Mont.)
191 Ralph Eagles, 6724 Walrord (Walnut), Kansas City, Mo.
255a Daniel Harbin, 6714 Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo.
1612 David Wm. Mansfield (David Mausfield), 4512 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.
1132 Lonie Franklin (Franklyn) Orvark, 4321 Euclid, Kansas City, Mo. (Box 523, Pawhuska, Okla.)
2419 Jack Smith, 5409 Kansas, Kansas City, Mo.
1306 Harry Strong, 63 Lydia, Kansas City, Mo.
323 Jesse (Jessie) Julius Wagner, 7300 Indiana, Kansas City, Mo.
914 Frank Williams, 114 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo. (3930 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.)
644 Charles Hugo Wright, 4405 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

65 James H. (James Harrison) Allen, 3603 Victor, Kansas City, Mo.
902 Chas. (Carlos) Dechos, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
192 Frank P. Harrison (Frank Phillip (Philip) Harrison) (B), 2618 Mersington, Kansas City, Mo.
473 Charles McDougal (McDougall), general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
668 Albert Williams, Leeds P. O., Kansas City, Mo.
702 Eddie Williams, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

943 Charles Elmer Bocklage (Chas. Elder Bocklage), 2021 Spruce Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1315 Walter Chancellor, 1405 Bennington.
445 Rafael Durante (Rafael Durnte, Rafael Duarte), Twenty-third and Blue Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
1583 Ross Golden (Ross Goldon), 1101 Crystal Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1396 William Hill, 901 Cambridge Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
320 George McGuire, 1502½ Kensington Street, Kansas City, Mo.
778 Grover McGuire, 1502½ Kensington Street, Kansas City, Mo.
343 Roy Mitchell, 1025 Carrington Street, Kansas City, Mo.
641 John Shay, 7404 East Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
432 Sam Smith, 1106 Crystal Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1686 Will Tucker, 2024 Askew, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

710 Callum Bruce, 111 South Bellaire, Kansas City, Mo.
2218a William Arley (Arly) Cole, 7116 Independence Road, Kansas City, Mo.
931 Jake Diggins, 7024 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
861 Barnard (Bernhard) Elmer, 811 Fuller, Kansas City, Mo.
1719a Albert Aaron Felix, jr., 423 Cypress, Kansas City, Mo.
256 Ther Frbion (Forbion), 702 Winchester, Kansas City, Mo.
1470 Oren Gardner, 308 Ewing Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1629 Walter Elmer Huffaker, 4817 East Seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
857 Cecil McCallan (McCallon), 7008 Independence Road, Kansas City, Mo.
1053 Earl Scott Mawby, 419 South White Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1148 Jesse Carl Mitcheltree, 6811 Independence Road, Kansas City, Mo.
2632a Charles E. (Chas. Ercin) Myers, 346 North Lawndale, Kansas City, Mo.
563 Harvey Norman, 6819 Washington Park Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
749 Jess (James) Floyd Pope (James Floyd Pape), Garden Avenue and Milwaukee R. R., Kansas City, Mo.
645 Thomas W. Stanley (Thos. William Stanley), 430 Kensington, Kansas City, Mo.
405a Robert McDonald Wright, 316 Ewing, Kansas City, Mo.
4 James Isaac Wheeler, 7200 Independence Road, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF MISSOURI.

295 Enos L. Ard (Enis Linel Ard, Enos Linel Ard), 2022 Crescent Street, Aurora, Mo.
1602 Henry H. Bailey (Henry Herbert Bailey), 927 Fifth Street, Forest Park, Mo. (Henry Hubert Balley, Henry H. Biley, Forest Park, Mo.).
1113 John Buck, Pierce City, Mo.
1633 Jess Clinton, Marionville, Mo.
1750 Jno. Cobat (John Corbet, John Cobat, J. Corbet), route No. 3, Monett, Mo.
1 Wm. F. Conley (William Francis Conley, Wayne F. Conley), R. F. D. No. 3, Monett, Mo. (William F. Conley, Monett, Mo.).
1300 Ruben F. Cooke (Rublin Franklin Cook, Rueben Franklin Cooke), Pierce City, Mo.
1839 Richard Garoutten (Richard Crittenden Garoutte), Marionville, Mo.
793 Louis L. Harr (Louie Loren Harr, Louie Loren Horr), Miller, Mo.
986 Geo. R. Jackson (George Ray Jackson), 17 Coffe Street, Aurora, Mo. (George Roy Jackson, Aurora, Mo.).
1005 Ora Swipsey Legg, Forest Park, Monett, Mo.
79 Carl McDaniel, Susan, Okla.
108 Ben Reeves, Marionville, Mo.
201 Chas. Richard (Charles Manual Richard, Charles M. Richard), route No. 2, Wentworth, Mo. (Charles Richard, rural route No. 3, Wentworth, Mo.).
1047 Chalmer H. Sapp (Chalmer Harrison Sapp), Pierce City, Mo.
275 Jno. E. Shipley (John Edward Shipley), Springfield, Mo.
831 Wm. Ware (William Parter Ware), 631 East Springfield Street, Aurora, Mo. (Wm. Porter Ware, William Ware, Aurora, Mo.).
1244 Denney Woods, R. F. D. No. 2, Wentworth, Mo. (Denney Wood, Wentworth, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWTON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

164 Robert M. (Morris) Brown, Newtonia, Mo.
1864 Robert Dyer, R. F. D. 5, Neosho, Mo.
661 Roy A. Ferguson, R. F. D. 2, Neosho, Mo.
1369 Perry Green, Granby, Mo.
188 Charlie P. (Charley Paul) Hancy, Route 7, Neosho, Mo.
253 Lon Hawks, Granby, Mo.
519 Charley E. House, Granby, Mo.
285 Thos. O. Hutchinson (Thomas Oliver Hutchison), Neosho, Mo.
758 Roy Jones, North Wood, Neosho, Mo.
317 Walter Lashan (Lashlee), Granby, Mo.
591 Ben Needham, R. F. D. 2, Neosho, Mo.
1229 Douglas (Douglass) Ritchey, Granby, Mo.
1181 Fred Suttle, Cut Bank, Mo.
1497 Mack B. (Bernice) Weaver, Granby, Mo.
851 Pete Mathew Wasdorth (Peet M. Wisdorth, Peet Mathew Wisdorth), 32 Sargeunt Street, Joplin, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1239 Jesse Roscoe Bewley, Sentinel, Mo. (Jesese Rosco Bewley, Polk, Mo.).
831 Walter Duckworth, Humansville, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, STATE OF MISSOURI.

105 Chas E. Bare, 615 North Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
840 Charles Brown, 1015 Ball Street, Dallas, Tex. (218 North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo.).
1154 Edward Frederick Brown, 817 North Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (1522 South Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.).
1144 Joseph Anderson Burrell, 114 North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (1223 Highland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).
1611 Franklyn B. Clegg, 402 North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (Benjamin Franklin Clegg, 505 East Eighth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
231 Ralph Fitzpatrick, 502 North Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1179 Joseph Harris, 729 Corby Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1293½ Roy Jackson, 911 Penelton Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
723½ Harlen Jones, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
504½ Jack Kern, 102 North Second Street, upstairs, St. Joseph, Mo.
1368 J. B. King (Sting), care of S. W. Bell Telephone Co., Fort Worth, Tex. (102 North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo.).
487 Arthur P. (Patrick) McGrath (Arthur McGrath), 114 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1155 Dallas C. (Chester) Mark, 110 North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
493 Vannie (Varnie) Marr, 807 (526) North Second Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1739 George Abraham Matthews, 411 Main Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (George A. Matthews, 1012 Virginia Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1083 Kingston B. (Brian) O'Hara, Metropole Hotel, Third and Francis, St. Joseph, Mo.
1274 Herman Quinn, 214 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
633 Raymond Emmett Warnick, 708 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (Horton, Kans.).
1566 Orla Williams, county jail, St. Joseph, Mo. (1509 Beattie Street, McAlester, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2283 or 2223 Leora Nicola Bane (Leora Nicola Bone), 220 West George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
77 Albert F. Berneeking (Albert F. Bernecking), 2911 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
2184 Erwin Blaxton (Edwin Blaxton), 2855 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1700 Yino Carbajal (Yino Carabajal), 144 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
485 Roy Burton Curtis (Ray Burton Curtis), 2801 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1106 Peter Drago (Peter Drege), 2401 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1060 Pete Flory (Peter Flory), 144 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1067 Refugio Elorejito (Garmica, Refugio Gormica, Refugio Garnica), 2521 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
375 Joseph Habermahl (Joseph Habermehl), 137 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1320 Harry W. Hammer, 2708 South Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
253 Rudolph Hnizdil (Rindolf Hlnzdil), 1843 Menard Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1159 Mislein (Mislin) Jenis (Mislein Janis), 2518 DeKalb Street, St. Louis, Mo.
557 Felix Loera (Felix Leara), 142 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2075 Geo. August Logan (George A. Logan), 2315 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
472–(473) Leudro Martinez, 215 Lamis Street, St. Louis, Mo.
673 Aug. Maulton (August Mauthon), 2500 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
620 Chas. Milegenich (Charles Milegenich, Charles Mileyinch), 411 Sami Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1635 Felix Mendez, 144 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1766 Mike Moles, 906 Geyer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1927 Sarako Nasyl (Wasyl Soroko), 2455 DeKalb Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2308 Frank E. Naznyak (Nozynal, Frank Woynyak, Frauk E. Nozynk), 208 Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1944 Rudolph Riedt, 2214 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1799 Donasciano Romierz (Donasciano Ramirez, Donasiono Ranierz), 144 St. George Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1879 Angel Sanchez, 2529 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
551 W. B. Schoenkom (Schoenborn, William B. Schoenborn), 2801 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
255 Vira Schotra (Vira Scotra), 2618 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
856 Arif Shaquir (Arif Shaqur), 2218 South First Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2061 James Shupe, 2801 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
539 Martin M. Snider (Martin Mike Snider), 2405 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2186 Frank Swierdni, 117 Sidney Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1274 Arnold Vogler (Arnold Vogeler), 2533 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1247 Joe Boyd, 7500 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
234 Albert Bryant, 6622 Water Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1939 Oscar Earl Harvey, 7500 South Broadway, Camp No. 37, St. Louis, Mo.
1909 James H. Hogan, 6020 Minnesota Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1762 Wm. Fred Wernli, 5218 Vermont Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

3990 Donald F. Adams, 3832 Shaw Avenue (3924 Delmar Street), St. Louis, Mo.
464 James Anderson, 3801 Dunnica Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1721 Clarence C. Canode (C. C. Canode), 4133a Shaw Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1553 Earl Sturdevant (Studevant), 3809 Russell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3829 Chas. J. Weinel, 347 Alberta Street, St. Louis, Mo.
4245 Joseph Weithuchter (Joseph Joe Wietbuchter), 4100 Granois Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1409 Prince Amey, 3511 Bernard Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Chicago Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.).
1738 Mathew J. Andrews (Andrew), 3709 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1054 Charles F. Bauer, 3428 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1415 John Viegis Bently (Bentley, John Bentley), 2712 Bernard Street, St. Louis, Mo.
840 Henry (Hy) Evans, 2950 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1798 Levi Harris, 2960a Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
216 Thomas A. (Augustus) Hasey, 2700 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1438 John Holder, 1504 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
671 John Holtman, 3728 Forest Park, B 1, St. Louis, Mo.
697 B. B. (Bebe) Houston, 2800 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
413 Leeman Jackson, 1212 South Theresa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
880 Edward Jolly, 1206 South Theresa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1011 Marshal (Marchel) Jones, 2930 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1071 Ode Lockridge, 2825 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1418 John W. McCall, 28 South Theresa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1412 Jeff McMillian (McMilliam), 2629 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1127 John L. Murphy, 3138 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
539 Leo Ogllaro, 3400 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo. (510½ East Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
1943 Jessee (Jesse) Patton, 3304 Choutean Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1558 William Reynolds, 3001 Choutean Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1698 Willie Sanders, 3701 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
376 David Sears, 2822 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
842 Ed. Smith, 2922 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1178 Albert Stewart, 2834 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
414 John Sullivan, 420 South Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
389 Terrance W. Thomas, 116½ South Channing Street, St. Louis, Mo. (116½ Channing Street).
2072 Seopis Thompson, 315 Montrose Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
373 Turner Waters, 540 Montrose Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1989 Davis Watkins, 526 South Ewing Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1140 Willie (Willis) Watson, 2941 Atlantic Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2 Sidney Wilson, 205 South Ewing Street, St. Louis, Mo.
165 Willie Wright, 421 South Leffingwell Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 23, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1071 Wm. (William, Will) Bailey, 4145 Lindell Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2111 Michener H. Beach, 3934 Delmar, St. Louis, Mo.
842 Victor M. Cano, 4131 Westminster, St. Louis, Mo.
393 Jos. (Joseph) Cassady, 4043 Westminster, St. Louis, Mo.
1184 Scott Clawson, 4174 North Belle, St. Louis, Mo.
697 Jno. (John) Cooks, 4135 Finney, St. Louis, Mo.
123 Geo. Cordaax (George Codaak), 4147 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1815 Frank Montes DeOca, 3955 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1641 Andrew Givens, 4765 Torney (4265 Finney Avenue), St. Louis, Mo.
1894 Geo. (George) E. Hamilton, general delivery, Chicago, Ill. (4003 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.).
1448 Harold H. Henderson, 4249 Von Versen Street, St. Louis, Mo.
991 Edw. (Edward) James, 4247 Finney, St. Louis, Mo.
631 Leonard Jones, 4312 West Bell Place, St. Louis, Mo.
1698 Sanders Lindsay, 4031 Fairfax, St. Louis, Mo.
1464 Samuel Lucas, 4055 West Belle (4065 W. Bell Place), St. Louis, Mo.
1268 Ira E. Marshall, 3057 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, Joplin, Mo.).
552a Jno. (John) Murphy, 402a (4042a) Manchester Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
509 Henry (Hy) Price, 3936 Cook, St. Louis, Mo. (Bolivar, Tenn.).
2312 Adolphus Purifay, 4009 Finney, St. Louis, Mo.
1718 Aubrey (Aubry) Presley, 4112 Finney, St. Louis, Mo.
793 Jno. Scruggs, 3955 Finney, St. Louis, Mo.
1168 Benj. Shields, 4276 Washington, St. Louis, Mo.
2257 Wyatt Simms (Sims), 4032½ Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
444 Wm. (William) Snyder, care of Palmer Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. (1115 Tower Grove, St. Louis, Mo.).
1826 Harry E. (H. E.) Stanley, 1339 Vandventer, St. Louis, Mo.
2159 Edward (Ed.) Stephens, 4057 Finney, St. Louis, Mo. (Argente, Ark.).
1160a Geo. (George) Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.
1368 David Thorne (Trone), 3902 Lindell Avenue (Lindell Boulevard), St. Louis, Mo.
2675 Rector (Hector) Trudell, 4005 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2448 Edward J. (John) Utz, 4005 Westminster, St. Louis, Mo.
1655 Wm. C. (William Charles) Valentin, 4062 Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
1935 Raymond Wellson, 354A N. Boyle Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
82a Jno. H. (John Henry) Williams, 4026 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.
1940 Jno. (John) Will Williams, 4016 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.
57 Jessee Wilson, 4105 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTT, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1007 W. M Allen, Commerce, Mo.
1710 James Wesley Bailey, Crowder, Mo.
1556 Cove Brown, Commerce, Mo.
329 Louis Cleveland (Clevelena) Downs, Crowder, Mo.
592 Thomas Fizer, Illmo, Mo.
1315 Irvin (Irvan) Lamar Gilbert, Fornfelt, Mo.
1541 Scott Grant, Illmo, Mo.
1630 Fred Griffin, Illmo, Mo.
639 Henry Morris (Norris) Hedges, Illmo, Mo.
1637 Willie Hobbs, Illmo, Mo.
2000 John Holmes, Illmo, Mo.
1057 James Hunter, Illmo, Mo.
1021 Henry Senick (S.) Nelson, Illmo, Mo.
1288 Bertie Elmer Patterson, Sikeston, Mo.
1030 Bert Richerson (Richardson), Sikeston, Mo. (Buffalo, N. Y.).
1933 Sol Stuckey, Chaffee, Mo.
1384 Sam Wilson, Sikeston, Mo.
1045 Tom Spenks (Spinks), R. F. D. No. 2, Sikeston, Mo.
1895 Henry Young, Illmo, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2608 Charley (Charles) Bergann, 518 East Center Street, Springfield, Mo.
2460 Charles Bergann, Home Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
679 Geo. F. (George Francis) Climer, 417½ South Campbell Street, Springfield, Mo.
2014 Robt. Coby, 405 Boonville Street, Springfield, Mo.
3346 Edward Dora Coker, 1330 East Lynn Street, Springfield, Mo.
3185 Lewis Dean, 730 West Olive Street, Springfield, Mo.
3287 John Lavy Dolph, 1427 Irving Street, Springfield, Mo.
1728 Robert Lee Enyard, 851 South Main Street, Springfield, Mo.
2228a Edward Fields, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo. (Eddie Field, Springfield, Mo.)
2773 Walter Henry Garrison, 917 Robberson Street, Springfield, Mo.
1297 Inez Goodall, 281 North Dollison Street, Springfield, Mo. (Ogden, Utah).
1473 Henry Johnson, 616 Phelps Street, Springfield, Mo.
2248 John Francis Lloyd, 402½ South Street, Springfield, Mo.
1103 David Ott Mangum, Harvey Eating House, Springfield, Mo.
245 Tommy Murphy, Springfield, Mo.
3253a Green Nelson, C. P. Williams, 1030 North Campbell Street, Springfield, Mo.
2511 Will Lee Norman, College Street, Springfield, Mo.
192 John Earl Poffenberger, 1919 Washington Street, Springfield, Mo.
3168a Albert Lafate (Lofote) Rutledge, 612 West Lynn Street, Springfield, Mo.
1301 Claude (Claud) Tillman, 618 North Jefferson Street, Springfield, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STONE, STATE OF MISSOURI.

213 Ernest Walter (Waller) Perkins, Baxter, Mo.
549 Francis Norman Plumlee, Nauvoo, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TANEY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

683a Wm. Harrison Day (William Harrison Day), Branson, Mo.
419 Enoch W. Roller, Forsyth, Mo.
673 Grover Mills Zimmerman, Pinetop, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TEXAS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

569 John A. Davis, Cabool, Mo.
1260 Virgil M. Davis (Virgil Morrow (Morow) Davis), Hartshorn, Mo.
1276 Chas. Albert Gerth (Charles Albert Girth), Cabool, Mo.
306 Henry Esco Green, Willow Springs, Mo.
45 Irvin E. Gruben (Irwin E. Gruben), Hartshorn, Mo.
742 Ben Hensley, Summersville, Mo.
1281 Chester E. Mull (Chester Emanuel Mull), Cabool, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

892 Jno. C. Boyer (John Clarence Boyer, John C. Boyer), Potosi, Mo
953 Clarence Casey, Mineral Point, Mo.
368 Chas. McBride (Charles McBride), Quaker, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MISSOURI.

694 Benjamin H. Gribler (Gribbler), Arab, Mo.
1092 William Alonzo Johnson, Piedmont, Mo. (Willie Lonzo Johnson, Sullligent, Ala.).
328 James Monroe Waynick, Patterson, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WRIGHT, STATE OF MISSOURI.

152 Norton E. Galhon (Gallion), Mountain Grove, Mo.
770 Claude Wynn, Laring (Loring), Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CARTER, STATE OF MONTANA.

2564 John Beltz, Ridge, Mont.
767 Bradford Hough, Camp Crook, S. Dak. (Bradford Leroy Hough, Lima, Mont.; Bradford L. Hough, Pocatello, Idaho).
367 Andrew Baxter Jarvis, Capitol, Mont.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SWEET GRASS, STATE OF MONTANA.

264 Luigi Balocchi (Luicia Balacci, Luigi Balocchi, Louis Balcchi), Big Timber, Mont.
456 Ole Carson (Ole Carlson), Big Timber, Mont.
291 Vigfis Gudmundson (Vigfus Gudmundsson), Big Timber, Mont.
755 Jerry Hickey, Deer Lodge, Mont.
256 Geo. W. Horejs (George W. Horejs), Big Timber, Mont.
507 Erick (Erik) Hzmmersmark (Erick Hammersmack), Big Timber, Mont.
708 Theodore Lobrek (Theodor Lovbrek, Theordore Lovbrek), Gray Cliff, Mont.
148 Patrick Arthur O'Leary, 303 North Main, Butte, Mont. (Patrick Arthur O'Leary, Patrick O'Leary, Reed Paint, Mont.).
220 Aljin Pilkinton, Progress, Mont.
422 Mathyss Pontervold, Grey Cliff, Mont. (Matchas Pontervold, Mochias Pountervold, Baron, Alberta, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF VALLEY, STATE OF MONTANA.

578 Elmer J. (John) Alberg, Opheim, Mont.
2424 S. J. Billings, Hinsdale, Mont.
1445 John J. (John Jack, Jack) Bissett, Glasgow, Mont.
1720 Robert Borwn, Glasgow, Mont.
2164 Elof O. Christianson (Elof Christenson, Elof O. Christenson), Glasgow, Mont.
2554 Henry Coensgen, Opheim, Mont.
927 Herbert Davidson, Glasgow, Mont.
1362 William S. DeMusey (De Musey), Hinsdale, Mont.
2113 Walter E. (Walter Edward) Denham, Nashua, Mont. (2403 First Avenue south and Stacy, Seattle, Wash.).
173 Richard DuVall (Du Valli, box 807, Glasgow, Mont.
869 Peter Friesen (Freisen, or Freislin), Oswego, Mont.

2191 Sam Futer, Nashua, Mont.
2586 Abraham (Abraham A.) Goertz, Oswego, Mont.
1767 John Goertz, Oswego, Mont.
2711 Louis Hargent, Tarobe, Mont. (Angleton, Tex.).
2400 Ed Heater, Glasgow, Mont.
1487 Fred W. (Fred William) Heitmiller, Glasgow, Mont.
1727 Foster E. (Eugene) Hively, Opheim, Mont.
15 Thomas Holden, Glasgow, Mont.
1636 Carl O. Howe, Glasgow, Mont.
854 Frank Jarvis, Glasgow, Mont.
857 Carl A. (Carl Anton) Johnson, Richland, Mont.
1691 Carl W. (Carl Wilfred) Johnson, Glentana, Mont.
2205 Chris M. Johnson, Wolf Point, Mont.
241 Henry E. (Edward) Johnson, Nashua, Mont.
2352 George A. Kallizka (Kalitzke), Glasgow, Mont.
2420 Ames Kimble (Ames Kimp Kimble), Glasgow, Mont.
827 Otto Theodore Kundsin, Wolf Point, Mont.
1336 John B. Laframbois (John Baptist La Frambois, John Baptist Laframbois), Glasgow, Mont.
1723 Orville Lambert, Oswego, Mont.
330 Emil Lang, Glasgow, Mont.
1151 Henry C. (Henry Charles) Larkin, Glasgow, Mont.
1321 Walter Lemke, Wolf Point, Mont.
2781 Rudolph Lentzner, Great Falls, Mont. (S. 34, T. 42, R. 82 E., Avondale, Mont.).
2292 John Makl, Hinsdale, Mont.
2133 Rocco Manzo, Tampico, Mont.
2710 Pete Marcus, Glasgow, Mont.
2214 Max Richard Markert, Hinsdale, Mont. (Kewaunee, Ill.).
2541 Henry G. Miller, jr., Glasgow, Mont. (Henry G. Miller, Garden City, S. Dak.).
581 Charles J. (John) Ming, Glasgow, Mont.
14 Peter Neidcken (Peter Edmond Neidenken or Neidcken, Peter Neidcken), Glasgow, Mont.
1110 Herman Nelson, Gold Metal, Mont.
45 Geo Frederick Neisken (George Frederick Niesken, Geo. Frederick Nesken), care of Great Northern Railroad Co., Wolf Point, Mont.
901 Mike Opdahl (Mike Lawrence Opdahl, Mike Larnonce Ophadl), Glasgow, Mont.
1187 Iver Orten (Iver A. Orton), Glasgow, Mont.
621 Miguel Pedaorena (Pedrearena, Pedoarena), Glasgow, Mont.
536 Herman Peterson (Perterson Hernian), Hinsdale, Mont.
2803 Verne Phillips, Glasgow, Mont. (Vern Phillips, Bonners Ferry, Idaho).
2846 Fred H. Poff, Glasgow, Mont.
1800 Arthur J. Priebe, Glasgow, Mont. (Arthur Preibe, Arthur J. Preibe, care of J. A. Berg, Rosedalle, Nebr.).
1702 Roy Rasmusson, Nashua, Mont.
2408 George R. (Geo. R.) Raymond, Glasgow, Mont. (Seattle, Wash.).
212 Louis Rector, Glasgow, Mont. (Great Falls, Mont.).
2592 Antonio Rondenalls (Rondenelli, Rondenalle), Glasgow, Mont.).
721 Miner Ross, Glasgow, Mont.
1168 Adolph Schindell (Adolf Schendel, Aldolf Schindel, Adolf Schindel), Oswego, Mont.
1496 Conrad Seibel, McClosky, N. Dak.
472 William Otto Sloan, Glasgow, Mont.
2850 Noel Smith, Opheim, Mont.
208 James M. Stafford, Glasgow, Mont.
4889 John B. Stephens (John Bernet Stevens), Opheim, Mont.
2759 George Sward, Pine City, Mont. (San Pedro, Calif.).
2361 Jim Swenk, Genevieve, Mont.
1300 Jacob P. Theisen (Thiesen), Oswego, Mont.
2977 Gilbert Thompson, Nashua, Mont.
1243 Joseph Timmerman, Opheim, Mont.
2000 La Rosa Vito (Vito La Rosa), Tampico, Mont.
2995 Clarence Walling (Clarence H. Wuling), Glasgow, Mont.
2200 Louis O. (Owen) Walling, Glasgow, Mont.
2725 Edward F. Warner (Edward Warner), West Court Street, Glasgow, Mont.
1048 David John Westlund (Westland), Tango, Mont.
1293 Joseph E. White (Joseph White), Glasgow, Mont.
1547 Delor J. Willette (DeLor J. Willette, De Lor Joseph Willette), Glasgow, Mont.
2416 Thomas (Thos.) Woodrow, Oswego, Mont.
3020 William N. Workman, Glasgow, Mont.
1292 John Zibnel, Nashua, Mont. (box 748, Plentywood, Mont.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

409 William Andreson (Andreeson), 212 North Rhode Island Avenue, Hastings, Nebr. (1622 John Carrick, Pa.).
1312 Benj. Franklin (Ben. F.) Blum, Route No. 4, Hastings, Nebr.
559 Cyrus (Syrus) Edward Cullison, Kenesaw, Nebr. (Prosser, Nebr.).
369 Francisco Chavary (Chavez, Chavey), live in cars, Burlington yards, Hastings, Nebr. (B. & M. yards, Hastings, Nebr.).
1176 Jack Harrison Clark, 312 North Saunders Street, Hastings, Nebr.
1806 Harry Jas. Field (Fields), 3961 Trinety (Trinty) Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
1578 Lewis Hauck (Houck), Roseland, Nebr.
1318 John Pappergeropolis (Pappergeropolos), 519 North Hastings Street, Hastings, Nebr. (Camp Funston, Kans.).
460 Roy Elmore Rodeberg, 1124 West Sixth Street, Hastings, Nebr. (Mattoon, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BANNER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

138 Charlie (Charley) Ross, Kimball, Nebr. (Yuma, Ariz.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOYD, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

80 John Pierce, R. F. D. No. 5, Dayton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHERRY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

322 Geo. Ralph Strode, Valentine, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMING, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

765 George Francis (Franics) Adams, Bancroft, Nebr.
1025 Ralph Dudley, West Point, Nebr.
586 Herman Hoemer, Bancroft, Nebr. (Madison, Nebr.)
746 Frank McCall, West Point, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOOKER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

98 Grover Alfred Culver, Mullen, Nebr.
20 Harry Casper Menifee (Harry Cusper Menefee), Mullen, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

498 Emil Miller, Cushing, Nebr.
162 Ingverd Severensen, Elba, Nebr.
710 George Verbeten, Kimberly, Wis.
557 Boden Vopat (Vopate), Wallach, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KEARNY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

328 Reuben L. (Lisco) Manzer, Lowell, Nebr.
102 Martin Edward Nelson, Minden, Nebr.
596 Antonio Peren (Perez), Lowell, Nebr.
338 Satero Perez, Lowell, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KIMBALL, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

80 W. D. Goodwin (William Daily Goodwin), Bushnell, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

711 Will Anderson, Rural route 1, box 61, North Platte, Nebr.
931 Tony Bevaloo (Bedaloo), Brady, Nebr.
759 Andrew Benjamin Buck, Sutherland, Nebr.
339 Henry L. (Henry Leo) Casey, Candy, Nebr. (Gandy, Nebr.).
315 Dewey Creighton, 1012 North Locust, North Platte, Nebr.
904 John Davis, Old Round House, North Platte, Nebr.
640 Ed Duval (Deval), Round House, North Platte, Nebr.
503 Hugh Victor Emory, 103 East Eighth Street, North Platte, Nebr.
1254 Frank Hover (Hoover), 108½ East Front Street, North Platte, Nebr.
484 Frank Kirby, Maxwell, Nebr.
1632 Frank N. Pavlis (Frank W. Paulis), Wallace, Nebr.
1691 Rufus Malvin Reed (Rufus Reed), Maxwell, Nebr.
691 Estavnu (Estman) Rosales, Hershey, Nebr.
361 George Stone, Old Round House, North Platte, Nebr.
387 Levi Towers (Powers), 1112 West Fifth Street, North Platte, Nebr. (Old Round House, North Platte, Nebr.).
455 Harry Franklin (Frankland) Weber, 1006 West Tenth Street, North Platte, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, THE CITY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1232 Clarence Wm. Green, 2115 Monroe, Lincoln, Nebr.
347 Jess Hall, 2771 D, Lincoln, Nebr. (2219 Webster, Alameda, Calif.).
1178 Leroy (LeRoy) L. Taylor, 1303 L, Lincoln, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOGAN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

8 Charles L. Fredrix (Charles Loyd Fredrix), care of J. E. Paine, Gandy, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOUP, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

166 Jack King, Taylor, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MERRICK, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

512 Arnold J. Lew (Arnold Joseph Lew, Leu), Palmer, Nebr.
685 Jerry Roy, Mississippi (employed Silver Creek, Nebr., Union Pacific Railroad Co.).
541 Lee A. Wilcox (Lee Albert Wilcox), Clarks, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, THE CITY OF OMAHA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1394 Jesse E. Beezley, 4703 North Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1010 James E. Bennett, 2224 North Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2912 Jesse Clinton Bradford, 3211 Pinkney, Omaha, Nebr.
1915 Ertle Hugo Brown, 2517 Ohio, Omaha, Nebr.
1164 Henry Harris, 1830 North Seventeenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1959 Charles Morrison (John (Charles) Morreson), 1118 North Seventeenth, Omaha, Nebr.
13a Dwight Pinkhard (Dwight M. Pinkhard), 1448 North Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
922 George G. Rea, 3525 North Twenty-eighth, Omaha, Nebr.
2867 Charley (Charlie) Reynolds, 1802 North Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
967 Robert Stewart, 1302 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2885 Hirsch (Hirsh) Zarembowsky, 1519 North Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2998 Jake Zarembowsky (Zaremborsky), 1519 North Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, OMAHA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

2989 Ira Pearl Attebery, 967 North Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
117 Zelyold (Zeliyard) Brooks, 986 North Twenty-fifth Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
3442 Jens P. P. Bukal (Jens Peter Friedel Burkal), 3105 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
180 James Davis, 107 South Twenty-eighth, Omaha, Nebr. (2612 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).
852 Arthur Roly Fitch, Sedalia, Mo. (Thirty-sixth and Hanemput, Omaha, Nebr.).
2243 Paul Benj. Fleming, 2404 North Twenty-seventh Avenue, Omaha, Nebr. (2613 L Street).
3089 Jesse Fowler, 2414½ Erskine, Omaha, Nebr.
1217 Wilbur H. Hightower, 982 North Twenty-fifth Avenue (1723 Cumins), Omaha, Nebr.
3610 John H. (Henry) Jackson, 1040 North Twenty-first (2117 Clarke), Omaha, Nebr.
3191 Spencer Jackson, 1040 North Twenty-first, Omaha, Nebr. (4844 Edison Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
2023 John Ray Johnson, 702 South Twenty-fourth, Omaha, Nebr.
417 John Keys, 2561 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
2885 Thomas Laird, 2107 South Twenty-seventh, Omaha, Nebr.
2479 Joseph Lamberth, 2205 North Twenty-fifth, Omaha, Nebr.
143 Peter Lawless, Good Shepherd Convent, Omaha, Nebr.
2529 Ray Moore, Thirty-sixth and Davenport, Omaha, Nebr.
118 Harry Murray, 2020 Clark (2106 Grace), Omaha, Nebr.
2384 Ralph Pemberton, 2124 North Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
392 B. Frank Potter, 2621 Harney, Omaha, Nebr.
3421a Edgar (Edlar) Eugene Ratliff, Omaha, Nebr. (Texas Penitentiary, Austin, Tex.).
2456 Charles Jack Robinson, 2126 North Twenty-seventh, Omaha, Nebr.
1877 N. Frank Swickard (Swickart), 3852 Hamilton, Omaha, Nebr.
782 Carl (Karl) Lane Ulp, 3715 Hamilton, Omaha, Nebr.
77 Henry Harvester Williams, 307 North Twenty-seventh, Omaha, Nebr.
3137 James Williams, 2834 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr.
240 Chas. Roderick Wilson, 24 Spruce, Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OTOE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

117a Edward Herman Boettcher, Talmage, Nebr. (Vancouver, British Columbia).
642 Fred M. Cantley, Talmage, Nebr.
1233 James D. McQuown, Palmyra, Nebr.
1426 Pat O'Shea, Binghamton, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PHELPS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

454 Carl Ivar Anderson (Karl, Ivar Anderson, Tvar, Karl Lvar Anderson), Route 1, Fuuk, Nebr. (1705 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md.).
566 Ray Alonzo Eaton, Loomis, Nebr.
750 Victor Nelson, Route 1, Bertrand, Nebr. (Route 4, Bertrand, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

506 Christie Josiah (J.) Condit, Osmond, Nebr.
62 Hans Schumann, Route 3, Norfolk, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

551 Frederick (Frederick) Herbert Brown, Teddington, Saskatchewan, Canada (Osceola, Nebr.).
294 Carl Oscar Edwin Johnson, Silver Creek, Nebr. (Cortland, Nebr.).
762 Edward Jones, Red Oak, Iowa (Polk, Nebr.).
540 August Algot Nelson, Osceola, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RED WILLOW, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

565 Everett King, 314½ Main, McCook, Nebr.
873 Quincy Ralph Schauer, Herndon, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHARDSON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

896 William H. Brodnox, 1216 Stone, Falls City, Nebr. (Broadnox, Falls City, Nebr.).
721 Howard M. Forney, Verdon, Nebr.
1099 Will Medlin, general delivery, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
375 George Moore, Falls City, Nebr. (Alliance, Nebr.).
603 Martin Robert Noonan, Falls City, Nebr.
346 George Roimmel, Stella, Nebr. (York, Nebr.).
1085 James White, St Joseph, Mo. (Rulo, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

113 Donnell J. Adair, transient, home address of troupe (Wayne, Nebr.).
58 Leroy S. (Shelby) Johnson, Horsefoot, Nebr. (Duff, Nebr.).
25 Richard Martin (Marten), transient, home address of troupe (Wayne, Nebr.).
193 Joseph Socha, transient, home address of troupe (Wayne, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THAYER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1035 Robert Southern, Gilead, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THOMAS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

51 Wiphie (Elphie) Duncan, Sioux City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAUNDERS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

913 Fred Butler, Cedar Bluffs, Nebr.
928 James J. (Joseph) Conners, Yutan, Nebr.
1277 Frank B. (Bernard) Danley, Yutan, Nebr.
66 Ephrain (Erphriam) Hunter, Malmo, Nebr.
473 John Krynotich (Krnyotich), Wahoo, Nebr.
767 Jack Larsen (Larson), Cedar Bluffs, Nebr.
106 John McGuire, Ashland, Nebr.
1161 Benjamin H. Osborne (Osborn), Ashland, Nebr.
1102 Willie Perkins, Huntington, W. Va.
714 Romulo Rulos (Rios), Yutan, Nebr.
1058 Delmar Saylor (Saylors), Ashland, Nebr.
946 Clinton W. (Willis) Wade, Ashland, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

762 Frank Barney Beahrs (Frank Barny Beahrs), Hazard, Nebr.
662 Harry Fisher, Ravenna, Nebr.
91 Thos. Edward Taylor, Louisville, Nebr. (Lincoln, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

82 James McGlocklin, Hofland, Nebr.
665 Walter O. (Oscar) Swanson, Hofland, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STANTON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

148 Earl Olin, Leigh, Nebr. (Madison, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1006 David Becklin, Wayne, Nebr.
667 Frank Geo. Lee, Wayne, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBSTER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

230 Barney Altwan (Altman), Red Cloud, Nebr.
536 Harrie Irving (Harris I.) Barlow, Rural Route 1, Red Cloud, Nebr.
787 Lester A. (Andrew) Chressenesser (Chrisinsen Lester Anderson, Lester A. Chrisensen), Bladen, Nebr.
51 Miguel (Migure) Lopez, Blue Hill, Nebr.
569 Albert Roberts (Roberts Albert), Red Cloud, Nebr.
487 Albert Arthur (A.) Sack, Rosemont, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

698 Frank Moore, York, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NYE, STATE OF NEVADA.

609 Patrick Jos. Bavan (Joseph Lavan), Tonopah.
438 Carl Blomquist (Karl Blomquist), box 763, Tonopah, Nev.
104 Carl Clark, Tonopah, Nev.
672 Thos. Dunkin (Thomas Durkin), Tonopah, Nev.
247 Alfred Eastman, Tonopah, Nev.
296 Geo. (George) Gardner, Castle Gate, Utah (Tonopah, Nev.).
134 Mike Gildersleeve (Gildesleeve), Tonopah, Nev.
436 Louis Jenson (Jensen), Tonopah, Nev.
256 Jim Rivielle, Tonopah, Nev.
30 Robert Albert Jones, box 661, Tonopah, Nev.
689 Antton Lonkkula.
552 Daniel C. Malone (Daniell Clinton Malone), Tonopah, Nev.
251d Jno. Maylais, Manhattan, Nev.
353 W. R. Reynolds, Tonopah, Nev.
15 Frank Smith, Keeler, Calif. (Tonopah, Nev.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BAYONNE, N. J.

4888 Adam Aducas (Adam Adukas), 436 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
3105 John Andreski, White Lane, Bayonne, N. J.
4114 Frank Anisykyk, 77 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2660 John Anderson, 179 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4133 Martin Anderson, 128 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J. (17 Linden Street, Bayonne, N. J.)
338 Peter Anderson, 17 Linden Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1055 Tony Balavis, 64 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
2414 Adolph Baranetza (Adolph Barentza, Adolph Baranetva, Adolph Baranetza), 29 East Seventeenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2866 Julian Becklewlez (Julian Becklewicz), 131 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
3107 John Belemor, 104 Linnett Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1060 Michael Belynzar (Michael Belynvar, Michael Belynoar), 325 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
938 Chas. Arthur (Chas. A.) Bennett, Port Johnson, Bayonne, N. J.
3739 John (Jack) Benton, 188 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1760 Frank Bergel (Frank Bergol, Frank Bergal), 39 East Seventeenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4156 Peter Berkman, Fort East Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
296 John Bochosky (John Bachosky), 44 West Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1483 John Bodus (John Bodnus), 17 Mechanic Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4357 Michael Bokack (Michael Bobac), 196 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
930 Michael Bolenda, 80 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4844 Stephens (Stephen) Brigl, 407 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2425 Peter Brosich (Peter Binsich), 224 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1153 K. Buchanowitsky (Kazimierz Bukanowsky, Kazimreny Bukanosh, Kasimir Buchanowsky), 44 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
3445 John Buckley, 66 East Fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2733 Joseph Burgne (Joseph Bugus, Joseph Bujinez), 466 (456) Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
3899 Bernard Burns, 16 Evergreen Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4906 Joseph Buro (Joe Bura, Joe Buro), 143 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
4622 Stanley Buyka, 125 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
4708 Anthony Capik (Toni Capik), 163 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
5347 Thomas Carberry, 138 Avenue O, Bayonne, N. J. (138 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.).
4541 Carl Carlson, *Barge 59*, Standard Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.
3876a John Cepk, 37 East Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2255 Jos. Chelelowski (Jos. Chalslowski, Jos. Chaslowski), 82 East Twenty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2131 Macey Chopnowsky (Macej Chojnowsky), 35 West Ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2294 George Chormes (George Chorlnes, George Ghormes), 137 Hobart Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
410 Tiogre Christiansen (Trygie (Tragre) Christiansen), care Texas Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.
4323 Patk. Christophia (Pitu Christopoia, Pitu Christopoia, Patu Christophia), 14 Silver Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1200 Tharol Chrsjlieski (Tharol Chrijlieski), 104 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
3078 Mick Chuminsky (Nich Chuminski), 32 West Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
136 Paul Cieneski (Paul Cieneskl), 92 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1738 Louis Collins (Louis Collni, Louis Collin), 149 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1608 Daniel Connors (Daniel Comnois), 340 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
2335 Joseph Crenmovitch (Joseph Crimovitch), 8 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
3091 Vinvenza Curra (Vincinzo Currao, Vincenzo Curreo), 442 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
4494 Victor Dalbowski (Victor Dabkowski, Vicor Doblkowski), 207 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
223 Benjamin Darzenski (Benjamin Dardzienskl), 20 East Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4437 Anthony Joseph Daugerowski (Anthony Joseph Dziergowskl), 136 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
1920 Frank Davidevski (Frank Davidovski), 42 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
4421 James Dellesandro (James D'Alessomdro, James D'alessondro, James Dallesandro), 387 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2801 Frank Diaz, 91 Lord Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
4263 Adam Domacki (Adam Dameski, Adame Dameckl), 125 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
2163 Patrick Jos. Donnelly (Patrick Jos O'Donnell), 22 West Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3138 Daniel Donovan, 128 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
2465 John Dorhak (John Doslak, John Dorhok), 34 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
5151 William Downer (William Downar), 74 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3654 Alexander Dugda (Alex Durda, Alexandr Durda), 303 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
166 Vincent Dzikowski, 30 East Fifteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4142 Bonezwiz Edwards (Edwardz Bonozirwiz), 399 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
3504 Louis Farmicola, 2272 West Fifteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J. (Louis Fermicola, 22½ West Tenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.).
5323 Cilestine Fernandez (Celestino Fernandez, Celestin), Cottage Street, Bayonne, N. J.
5481 John Filipczuk, 7 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
5925 James (J.) Fillmore Cox (James Fillmore Cox), 36 Edwards Court, Hudson, N. J.
672 Jose Flores, 76 Lexington Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
1226 Francis Ford, 76 East Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
2112 Jose Antone (Jose Antonio, Jose Antino) Franco, 76 Lexington Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
1022 Earl Raymond Gardner (Raymond Earl (Raymond E.) Gardner), 174 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2128 Charles Garet (Charles Gavet, Kasmerz), 127 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
4498 William Gatawosky (William Gatowsky), 114 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1689 Otto Gerlach, 25 West Eighth, Bayonne, N. J.
1668 John Hans Golka (John Hans Gorka, John C. Gorka), Nautic boat, Bayonne, N. J.
4571 Solomon Goldman, 379 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1020 Geo. Goges (G. Gugies), 215 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

1926 Manuel Gonzales (Manuel Gonalez, Manuel Gorzalz), 44 West Tenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2121 John Jos. Char. Gotti (John Joseph Charles Gatti, John Joseph Charles Gotti), 21 West Tenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2502 Steve Greszinisniski (Steve Gierzienowski, S. Gierzienoski, Steve Gleszinimeckl), 82 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2484 Arondacheck Hairington (Hariton Arendarchek), 179 Hobart, Bayonne, N. J.
2780 John Hallis, 328 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
5026 Alex Hendiak (Alexander Hundiak, Alex Handiak), 241 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
5257 Edw. Hanf, 320 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
5917 Wesley Louis Hundley (Westley Louis Hardley, Westley Louis Hurdley, 17 Court Place, Bayonne, N. J.
3765 Michael Harken, 85 West Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3734 John Hilicki (John Hilecki, John Hilareckl), 22 East Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
4739 Stanilaw Holkowski (Stanislaw Helkowski, Stanislaw Helkowske, Stanislaus Holkowski), 4 Liberty Court (4 Liberty Street), Bayonne, N. J.
2329 John Huder Hansen, Steam Lighter *Nina C*, Bayonne, N. J. (John Hador Hansen, John Haldon Hansen, John Haldor, Steam Lighter *Nina C*, First Street and Avenue A).
1312 Michael (Mike) Hudyma, 29 East Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J. (29 West Seventeenth).
1397 John Hurowec (John Hnomec, John Hnomec), 48 East Twenty-fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
3401 Jos. Jacobs, 286 Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J. (28 East Sixteenth).
5833 Salmon (Simon) Jalonen, S. S. *Gulglight* (Gulf Oil Co.).
770 Alfred Kustiun Jargensen (Alfred Kristian E. Jargensen, Alfred Kristian Emil Jorgensen), *Phoenix* ship, Standard Oil, Bayonne, N. J.
2441 Manuel R. Jimeniz (Manuel R. Jimenz, Manuel R. Jiminez, Manual R. Jimenez), 22 East Thirty-third, Bayonne, N. J.
3785 Edward Jones, 77 Hobart, Bayonne, N. J.
4329 Simon Kapyatanski (Semen Kapustansky, Seman Kapyatanski, Seman Koppatanski), 193 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
3929 Macey Karzek (Maciej Karzeh), 16 Trembly Court, Bayonne, N. J.
3355 Stanley Kasgh (Stanley Kaszn), 19 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3132 James Keegan, 29 East Fifteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
4445 Thomas Kelly, 29 East Fifteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1383 or 1388 Stanislaw Kenhinsky (Stanislaw Kuchinski), 444 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
3457 Bolles Kemourecurio (Bollesloff Kemourecuro, Ballasloff Kamourecuro), 30 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3712 Wm. Klemy, 100 Avenue E., Bayonne, N. J. (Wm. Klemp, William Klem, No. 1 Jefferson, Schenectady, N. Y.).
3456 Alex Knut, Scow No. 1, Bayonne, N. J.
502 Wladyslaw Kocowicz (Wladyslaw Kaslewicz, Wadislov Kuslewicz, Wadislov Kasefvlecz), 140 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
2924 Justin Koczaw (Justin Kocsaw, Justin Kaczaw, Justin Kaczan), 115 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
3474 Stanley (Stanislaw) Koztowski, 169 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
4119 Michael Kravatz (Mickeal, Mickael, Kravatz), 91 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1900 Tony Kravoleski (Tony Krawieski, Tony Krawiecki, Tony Krawiecke), 4 Meadow, Bayonne, N. J.
2853 Tony Krawezak (Tony Krawezyk, Tony Krawczyk), 142 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1557 John Krusa (John Kruza), 68 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
1378 Walter Kubicki, 16 West Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1520 Peter Kuchinsky (Peter Kuchinsky), 338 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1799 Joseph Kuczok, 31 East Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2701 Konstantly (Konstanty) Kulesza (Constant (Konstanty) Kulesa), 147 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
4095 Szeslaw (Czeslaw) Kurowski (Czeslaw Kurowski), 50 East Twenty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
3958 Bernard Chas. Lantee (Lantree, Lanktres), 283 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
2964 Sygmuin Leaniewski (Zygmund Lesniewski, Zygmund Lesmiewski), 19 East Twenty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
3149 Mike Lechodziensky (Lichodziensky, Lichodziewsky), 125 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
939 Chas. John Lee, 232 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
775 Adam Lercsko (Lercsko, Adann Lercsko), 195 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4307 Norman N. Levine (Norman Hyman Lavine), 382 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
5134 Steve Lebonek (Steve Labonoak, Stephen Lavonook), 478 Boulevourd (Boulevard), Bayonne, N. J.
2489 Thomas Locknyk (Those (Kose) Lechnyk), 74 West Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
5049 Vincent (Vincenty, Vicente) Perez Lopez, 180 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
1618 James McEvan, 15 West Fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
3587 Aurdius Manchaca (Aurello Manchaca, Menchaca), Kishiner steamship, Standard Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.
2835 John Markunas (Zarkunas, Wzarkunus), 93 Evergreen, Bayonne, N. J.
225 Frederick (Traefon Louis, Freefon Louis) Martinoff, 250 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
1190 Sulgo Masriangelo (Luigi Mastrangelo, Luigi Masrangelo, Luigo Mastranglo), 426 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2608 Ludwick Matusiewski (Ludwig Matusiewlez, Mausiewicz), 48 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
3572 Adolph Mazrales (Mazrlas, Aduigns Mazalas), 19 East Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
5775 Alexander Medrwtedowicz (Niechwiedouez, Nilchwieduz), 125 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1791 Carl Mediackecke (Mediseckocke), 148 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
4043 Geo. Michael, 17 East Twenty-fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
1645 Masso Michelogo, 29 Silver, Bayonne, N. J. (Masso Michlonglo, P. O. box No. 861, Rumford, Me.).
692 Joseph Miller, Standard Oil Docks, Bayonne, N. J.
3887 Nicholas Miktika (Mikitka), 29 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
4846 John Misz (Misa), 48 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
4687 Jos. Mokosky (Mokosbky, Mokeski), 38 East Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
4723a Alfred Henry Montague, 23 Silver, Bayonne, N. J.
2556 Michael Mrocka (Mrocks), 5 Liberty Court, Bayonne, N. J.
2058 Cornelius Murphy, 24 East Thirty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2578 Nicholas Murzak, 14 John, Bayonne, N. J.
1430 Vincent Naplorkoski (Vincent Napirkouski, Vincent Napirkouski), 83 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
1272 Pericles Naumidis, S. S. *John D. Rockefeller*, Bayonne, N. J. (Pericles Naumidas, Bayonne, N. J.).
5398 Stanley Nikan (Stany Mikan, Sty Nekan), 449 (448) Broadway Bayonne, N. J.
3475 Henry Nyberg (Henry Nybery), 43 North (43 West) Ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1419 John Nykalynski (John Nywalyczyn), 184 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
4078a Michael Francis O'Connor, 85 West Fifteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1779 Tony Okin, 479 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1101 John Okontlwski (John Okowielwski, John Okowielvski), 12 Cooper, Bayonne, N. J.
3537 Wihold Okunnenusky (Wibold Oknnewski, Witold O. Kumewski, Witold Okumewski), 12 Cooper, Bayonne, N. J.
3176 Joseph Olszewski (Joseph Olszewski), 29 East Sixteenth (29 East Fifteenth), Bayonne, N. J.
4868 Oscar Olsen, 179 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
2696 Peter Olszewski (Peter Olszewski), 16 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
509 Tonnes Ommendsen (Toennes Ommundsen, Thomas Ommundsen), foot of East Twenty-eighth, Bayonne, N. J.
3858 Bronislaw Orzechowshl (Bronistaw Orzechonski, Bronintaw Orzechowski, Bronistan Orzechowski), 31 East Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1041 Frank Ostrofski (Frank Wostrofski), 136 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
3373 Stanley Otlowski, 43 West Ninth, Bayonne, N. J.
2292 Wajeich Pajak (Wajciech Pajak, Wajciech Payak), 83 East Twenty-eighth (83 East Twenty-sixth), Bayonne, N. J.
3159 Vicor Panek, 33 East Fourteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2312 Andrew Panelko (Andrew Pawelko), 197 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
1979 Ben. Papalski, 104 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
616 Manuel Perez, on board tanker *Kishinco*, Bayonne, N. J.
4031 Julian Pertele, Bergen Port, Chemical Avenue, Bayonne, N. J. (Juhan Pertel, John Pertel), Bergenport Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J.
3038 Geo. Petsos (Geo. Petso), 107 Avenue I, Bayonne, N. J.
4914 Vicenty Pevas, ship *Campana*, Bayonne, N. J. (Vicenty Pevis, Vincenty Perez, Vincinte Peres Reos, ship *Campana*).
2898 Antonio Pllock (Antonio Fliak, Antoni (Antony) Fiak), 128 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
5045 Pedro Pinnco (Pedro Pinnea, Pietro Pinna, Pietro Pinno), 9 Silver, Bayonne, N. J.
1191 Geo. Pitrikanis (Geo. Petrikanis, Geo. Petrikains), 47 (417) East Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2723 Theodore Pizinski (Theodore Pizanskl), 105 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
2674 Frank Plolery (Frank Pallory, Frank Pollory), 24 (34) West Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
5225 Anthony Poloski, 47 East Sixteenth (47 East Seventeenth), Bayonne, N. J.
2409 Wladyslaw Poplowski, 250 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
349 David Michael Powers (Michael David Powers), 133 Hobart, Bayonne, N. J.
573 Isador Prawdick, 403 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J. (Osidor Prowdigk, Tzydor Pnawdik, Passaic courthouse, Paterson, N. J.
1769 Boleshaw Pronski (Boleslaw Ptowski, Boleslaw Plowski), 50 East Twenty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
2849 John Pullnoricz (Paullnovicz), 87 East Twenty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
592 Joseph Pupu (Pupo, Pupa), 288 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
5256 Ignatz Puska, 195 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
4480 Steven Putishko (Steven Putisbko, Steven Putishka, Stefan Puchko), 257 (267) Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
4380 Niilas Radzek (Niklas Rudzuk, Nikalas Radzuk, Nikolas Radzuk), 409 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
729 Sigmund Rampuk (Sigmund Raupuk, Sigmund Ranpnk, Sygmont (Symont) Raupuk), 101 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
5494 Louis (Luisi, Lnusi) Reika, 77 Linnet, Bayonne, N. J.
5171 Bernard Reilly, 17 Chase Court, Bayonne, N. J.
4121 John Remunsx (John Remunsx, John X.), 68 East Fifth, Bayonne, N. J.
2975 Benny Repuk (Ropuk), 110 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
47 Tolusfek Ribvezk (Tolusfek Ribveck, Palusfeck (Palusfek) Ribneck), 21 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
4754 Harry Jos. Rigby, 393 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
2055 Clemens Rimnock (Zimnock, Zimnoch), 14 Cooper, Bayonne, N. J.
4785 Wm. Rip, 24 East Fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
204 Manuel Roche, 77 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
283 Jose Rodiguz (Rodrigus, Rodriguz), 130 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
73 Arelardio Rodriques (Rodriquez, Abelardo Rodriguez, Arelado Rodriquez), 68 Cottage, Bayonne, N. J.
5004 Mike Rosko (Rasko), 43 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
2140 Antoni Roskowski, 44 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
2408 Wladyslaw Rowalosky (Wadislaw Rowslosky, Wasislow Rowbosky), 28 East Twenty-third, Bayonne, N. J.
4379 Victor Rubin, 131 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J. (Vicktor Wrubel, 16 West Fifteenth).
4318 Frank J. Rusk, 25 West Eighth, Bayonne, N. J.
1570 George Salduk, 407 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
3844 Alesander Sambowski (Alexander Samborski, Alexander Lamborski), 27 East Twenty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
1950 John Sasliski, 12 East Thirtieth, Bayonne, N. J.
4719 Herman Schultz (Shultz), 8 Season Court, Bayonne, N. J.
4593 Stefun Sckot (Sckat), 36 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
3131 Joseph Senjelman (Sanjelman, San Jerman, Tosi Lan Jernar), 75 Cottage, Bayonne, N. J.
3308 Martin Sigaald Sgamson (Sigaald Martin Shansen, Sigaald Martin Shamson, ship *S. V. Brown*, Sigaald Murton Shansen), ship *S. Brown*, Bayonne, N. J.
5153 Michael Sheloy, 47 East Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2550 Jos. Shilbosky (Shibaskosky, Shibosky), 41 East Twenty-third, Bayonne, N. J.
1876 Anthony Sholachik (Anton Stolack), 77 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
3579 Mike Sielf (Self), 230 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.

2797 John Sieleski (Sieleckl), 131 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
3527 Ignatiz (Ignatz) Simon, 22 (212) East Twenty-third, Bayonne, N. J.
4680 Karol Skrowrowski (Skewrowski, Skowronski, Skouronski), 106 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
4157 George Sicke (Slake, Shska), 50 East Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1868 Mike Slinszk (Silncak), 218 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
4099 Hyron J. (Myron James) Smith, 38a Thirty-first, Bayonne, N. J.
2729 Joseph (Joe) Stankus, 24 East Twenty-fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
4282 Jos. Stofanek (Stofancik, Stonfenscki, Stanfenscki), 245 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
3507 Jos. Stvarts, 115 Sisson Court, Bayonne, N. J. (Jos. Stoarto, 15 Sisson Court).
741 Tony Suczka, 456 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1361 Stanley Szexpzniak (Szesepaniak, Szczepaniak), 12 Cooper, Bayonne, N. J.
4444 John Wm. Taylor, 142 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2306 Anthony Tilutko (Titulko), 58 Avenue F, Bayonne, N. J.
2661 Felix Tomczak (Felex Tomczak, Tlloks Lomczak, Felicks Tomczak), 5 Liberty Court, Bayonne, N. J.
115 Wadyslaw Trembesky (Wadislaw Trenebcsky, Wladyslaw Tremczyk, Walter Tremlcsyk), 6 East Nineteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
567 Gus Turner (Durner), 415 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
3781 Bronislaw Urbaniowiez (Broruislaw Urbanowicz, Brorowslaw Urbornowicz), 2 East Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
5751 Henrick Petrus Van Britter, 37 Hndson, Rotterdam, Holland (H. Druten, care of Standard Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.; Hendrik Petrus Van Druten, Hendrick Petrus Van Brutter).
1105 Joseph (Joe) Veres, 127 Hobart, Bayonne, N. J.
4072 Jos. Volenski (Valensky, Volenski), 50 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
3907 Andrew G. Wahsh, 21 East Twenty-fourth, Bayonne, N. J. (Andy Yewchak, 41 East Twenty-first; Androw Yeveak).
4520 Victor Wandling (Wano King), barge L. & W., Bayonne, N. J. (B. No. 2).
4111 San Weresleck (Sam Werasleck, Sam Weremellick), 478 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
4330 Kundret Weremy, 94 Andrew, Bayonne, N. J. (Kndret Weremoy Kondrat Weremy), Chicago, Ill.
1572 Peter Wescnick (Peter Wescuick, Peter Wercuich), 108 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
467 Edw. Geo. Whitney, 51 West Fourth, Bayonne, N. J.
3171 Wladyslaw Wilkoski, 17 Northwest Street (Watslow W. Wilkoski, 17 New Street), Bayonne, N. J.
3909 Wincenty Wilt (Wicenty (Wicentz, Wincenta) Wilk), 228 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
251 Stanley Wolchest, 28 West Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1331 John Woodozhi (John Woodczki, John Wordczki), 120 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
3111 Stanley Wanreski (Stanley Wndareskl), 32 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2698 John Wozlutoski (John Wojtuloski, John Wojtulskl).
3614 Peter Wezniwak (Peter Wozniyak, (Peter Wozniak), 202 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
1263 or 1363 Jacab Yablonski, 179 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
1160 Alex Yackamalek (Yahm Holyk), 23 East Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1548 Bronislaw Yasoski (Branislare Yazoski), 145 Prospect, Bayonne, N. J.
1851 Jan. Yencurek (John Yencurak, Jass Yenckurak), 238 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
919 Stanislaw Yivarouski (Stanislaw Yivarowski, Stanislaw Ywanowski), 29 West Sixteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
1281 Adolph Yonhevitsy (Adolph Youhevitsky, Adolph Youhevitcy), 30 East Fifteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
38 Joseph Yonkosky (Joseph Yonkosky), 20 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
1488 Josef Yuzika (Josef Yuzikl, Joseph Ywoski), 209 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
2485 John Zabilenovitch (John Zakchrovitch, John Zahchrovitch), 100 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3650 Nester Zakaiupney (Nestor Joe Zakaluzvy, Hester Zakaluzny), 18 East Seventeenth, Bayonne, N. J.
2397 Hukna Zarajnivak (Hukna Zarapivak, Hukana Zarapwak), 409 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2412 Stainslaw Zelenty (Stanislaw Zelenty), 82 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
5261 John Zonkonowski (John Zonkonike), 62 West Twelfth, Bayonne, N. J.
2247 Simon Znk (Simon Zurk), 32 West Eighteenth, Bayonne, N. J.
3780 John Zurik, 82 West Andrew (John Zirekl (John Zarecke, John Zareckl), 82 Andrew), Bayonne, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BAYONNE, N. J.

8082 Peitro Aguila (Pietro Aguglio, Pedro Agulla), 90 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2277 Sanquin Quintano Balajo (Snaquin Quintalo Baluio, Balajy), 131 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3230 Szando Formayo (Segundo Formay, Segundi Formayo) Balajo, 31 West Twenty-fifth, Bayonne, N. J.
3145 Aleck (Alik) Baloff (Alak Balom), 575 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1640 Sol Baslow (Zaslaw, Zecslow), 459 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2923 Hegosevia Belaguainsin (Hegosovire Belaguaimyir, Beldquccinp Klegapolsa), 573 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
326 Abraham Bergzer, 774 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2037 Alex (Alexander) Blanco, 43 East Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
214 Joseph (Josef) Bucnsky, 29 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3186 Alex Buniska (Klunicki, Kurnicki, Kumiski), 514 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
221 Harry Burnstein (Burstein), 118 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2143 Amadoe Calva (Amadoro Calvo, Amador Calvo), 581 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2842 Jose Canbiero (Canbeiro), 88 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
179 Mike Casula, 73 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2219 Jose Maria Cintras (Jose Maria Cintrao, Josecuania Cintrao), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
879 Isador (Isidor) Cohn, 700 Boulevard (71 West Twenty-sixth) Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2626 Augustine Campi (Augostino Campi, Campi Agostinos), 595 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
313 Gussippe Caonoe (Canone Guippe, Cannll Ginsippi, Canone Guseppo), 589 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
1782 Michael Connor (M. Cennor, Michael Connors), 121 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
845 Owen Coyle, 98 West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3008 Steve Daniel (Daniel Steve), 646 (645) Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
3076 Rogelio (Rogell) Diaz, 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
3140 Rocco Di Croce, 95 North Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
267 Harry (Henry) Donner, 682 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
1428 Antonio Gauni (Antonino Ganio, Antonino Iaunl, Antonio Ganini), 85 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2846 Santiego Gonzales, 65 West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3222 James Gormally (Gomelly), 513 (573) Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2054 Orichiello Guiseppe (Orichello Guiseppe, Guiseppe Orichiello), 44 (94) West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1741 Matthew Felix Hanhleyd (Mnthew Banhinera, Mathew Felix Hanhinord), 701 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
213 Gustave Joseph (Gustay Jos.) Hoffman, 86 West Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3213 Thos. John Jennette, 643 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
252 Claude Johnson, 95 West Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1345 Louis (Tome, Lomfu) Johuson, 100 West Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1212 Simones Jose (Jose Simoes, Simoes Jose), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
3029 Edward Joy (Edter Joy, Edward Joey, M. Joey, Edward Joi), 537 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
3103 Henry Konzler (Kosher), 528 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
945 Jucob Krafalovitz (Krafalowitz), 490 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.
1564 Michael Kumuras, 90 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1248 Angel Camanze Lago (Angel Camano Lago, Angel Carna, Angelo C. Lago), 94 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2646 Jose Larreriors (Jose Larrinos, Husu Variwas, Larreriors Jose), 89 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2139 Jos. (Joseph) Lastra, 98 West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1601 Antonio Lemela (Antono Lamela), 87 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1112 Crispino Liguori (Liguani), 73 North Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1277 Jolo Lopes (Jono Lopes, Joe Lopes), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
1959 Manuel Lopez, 124 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2683 Marcial Laurez (Marcial Luarez, Marcial Laurer, Marcial Snarez), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2085 Edw. McCauley (Edward McCauley), 431 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
2650 Richard Maceries (Richard Maceras), 585 Boulevard Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2746 Jos. Malopsky (Joseph Molafsky), 136 West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2935 Ferdinand Martin (Ferdinand Marti, Fernando Marti), 503 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.
2562 Wm. Nolan (William Nolan), 30A West Forty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1717 Antonio Nomse (Antonio Nonne, Antonio Nomne), 88 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2455 Wladyslaw Ogreodowik (Wladeslow Ogreodoncek, Wladyslaw Ogrodonck), 47 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2299 Simon Lara Padilla (Simon Lana Padilla, Semion Lora Pardilla, Simen Lana Padilla), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
174 Enstiquio Manuel Pardd (Eustaquino Manuel Pardd, Eustencino Mannel, Eustoquino Mannel Pardd), 90 Northwest Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
4227b Jose Loreto Perez, 130 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
2354 Wndino Pilardi, 16 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3303 James Henry Porter (J. Henry Porter), 79 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1997 Wm. Pritt (William Fritt, William Tritt), 43 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1202 Wm. Ray, 71 West Nineteenth (William Ray, 518 Boulevard), Bayonne, N. J.
2844 Manuel Riberio (Manuel Biberio), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
977 Antonio Rodriguez (Antonio Rodrigues), 96 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.
964 Jacinto Rodriquez (Jocinto Rodriguez, Jacinto Rodriguez), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
1828 Jose Maria Sabin, 584 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
2426 Francisco Espasito Sanchu (Francisco E. Senchu, Fracisco Eresito Sendo), 517 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
1759 James Sawyer (James Sawner), 218 West Thirty-sixth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3138 Peter Sheypuk (Pete Cheypuki), 479 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
1313a Bernard Francis Sweeney (Bernard Sweeney), 39 East Twenty-ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
1528 Wm. Tray (William Tray), Fifty-fourth Street and Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
463 Tichon Usa (Techon Uso), 485 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
3348 Oscar Vincent, 850 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
4436b Nathan Welnberg, 33 West Forty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
3040 Severin Williamson (Severin Willamsen), 25A West Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
997 Jos. Zdiebkowsky (Joseph A. Zdziebkowsky), 30 West Fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

2832 Pablo Alvarez, 22 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
3238 Leslie A. (Leslie Arthur) Bennett, 8 Mortimore Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.
3485 Francisco Blanquer (Francisco Blanques), 554 Second Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
498 Stainstay Bueskowki, 105 Jewell Street, Garfield, N. J. (Stainstov (Stanislaw) Bucskowski, Chroine, N. J.).
2226 John Bundoski (John Bundaski), 38 Jewell Street, Garfield, N. J.
2681 Edw. Burns, River Road, North Arlington, N. J. (Edward D. Burns, Dayton, Ohio).
834 Chas. F. (Chas. Frederick) Butz, 10 Riverside Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.

57 John Carbonare (John Carbonaro), Marvin Avenue, Kingland, N. J.
2732 Angel R (Angelo Reig) Carrares, Camp Tenycke Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
1940 John Cichocki, 353 Third Street, Lnydhurst, N. J.
3456 Michael Climenko, 57 Monroe Street, Garfield, N. J.
2608 John Cornelius, 31 Grove Street, Rutherford, N. J.
2054 Emiliano Cucio, 220 Madison Street, Garfield, N. J.
1692 Thos. Cucci (Thomas Cucco, Thomas Cucae), 147 Monroe Street, Garfield, N. J.
3338 John Doll, 709 Stuyvesant Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J. (Turnwood, N. Y.).
1223 John Dradwill, 500 Forest Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.
355 Frank Fajewski (Frank Fajwski), 509 Third Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
3229 Adolph Feichert (Adolph Faichert), 175 Passaic Street, Garfield, N. J.
901 Jose F. Ferier, Camp Tenyck Street, Lyndhurst, N. J. (1980 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
528 George Formont, 250 Orient Way, Lyndhurst, N. J.
1511 Wm. Gerboski (Wm. Gelboski), Schuyler Avenue, North Arlington, N. J.
3194 Chas. Gerick (Chas. Gerish), 40 Lincoln Place, Garfield, N. J.
462 John G. Goban, 20 Commerce Street, Garfield, N. J.
2354 Enrique Grandia (Enrique Granden, Enrique Grandin), 38 Gouvenour Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.
1708 Jos. Grisini, Carlton Hill, N. J. (Joseph Karosyno, Paterson Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.)
3313 Walter O. (Walter Oscar) Gunz, 17 Summit Cross, Rutherford, N. J.
2546 Wm. Haley, 511 Passaic (311 Page) Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.
2437 Wladyslaw (Wladystaw) Kaczmnscyk, 721 Bloomfield Place, Lyndhurst, N. J.
2289 Max Kagan, care of Quallenberg, 12 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J. (101 Clinton Street, Manhattan, New York City).
3214 Alex Karscun (Alex Karacsun, Alex Karciczun), 40 Santa Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
128 Alexander Kleius (Alexander Kleins), 193 Wessington Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1646 John Kopsu, 164 Palisade Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
3200 Wicenty Kysyk (Wicenty Kyeyk), 21 Somerset, Garfield, N. J.
3339 Helmuth Leth, 37 Somerset, Garfield, N. J.
511 Mike Lichanski (Michael Lichanski), 108 Semel (108 Lemel) Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
949 Wm. Loarn (Willie Loam), Schuyler Avenue, North Arlington, N. J.
2533 Frank Lraski, Marion Avenue, Kingsland, N. J.
1187 Michael McGovern, 10 Riverside Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.
1647 Jos. Vincent Mack, 57 Park Avenue, East Rutherford, N. J. (14 Ayer Place, Rutherford, N. J.).
3372 Frank Make, 51 Monroe Street, Garfield, N. J. (Haskell, N. J.).
932 Mike Malon, 66 River Road, Garfield, N. J.
789 Guiseppe Marchegiani (Guiseppe Marchigian, Guiseppe Marchinciono), 111 Farman Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1490 Jos. Matobesano, 428 Ardmore Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
958 Chonynsky Mariyan, 65 Market Street, Garfield, N. J. (5 Stockman Street, West Orange, N. J.).
1316 Apoleny (Apolinary) Medekszo, 446 Second Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
5994 Giuseppe (Guisippe, Guisippo) Melso, 105 Farnham Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
39 Julius Messavos, 30 Wessington Avenue (Julius Meszavos, 90 Grand Street), Garfield, N. J.
2273 George Meyers, 1 Passaic, Garfield, N. J.
2283 Malk Milez (Mike Miles), 131 Wessington Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
3119 Faust Moll, Camp Tenycke Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
2512 Thos. J. (Thomas J., T. J.) Morten, 25 Commerce Street, Garfield, N. J.
2617 Nicholas Motsko (Nick Motzko, Nick Munko), 37 Bloomingdale Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1287 Leonard Muller, 652 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J. (5 Glenwood Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.).
1837 Charles Nemm (Charles Pemm), 193 Wessington Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1738 Nathan Newman, 54 Maple Street, Garfield, N. J. (Nathan Newman, 710 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
886 Edw. Noble, 52 Union Avenue, East Rutherford, N. J. (172 Sherman Street, Passaic, N. J.).
2626 Thos. J. O'Connell, 250 Orient Way, Lyndhurst, N. J.
655 John Oliver, 66 Hoboken Road, East Rutherford, N. J.
1421 Pieter Ouwerkerk, 130 Everett Place, East Rutherford, N. J.
1923 John Podgoiecki (John Podgorcikl, John Plagarecki), 157 Midland Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
410 Salvatore Petrito (Salvadore Pitetro), 96 Harrison Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1076 Geo. Pinzanik (Geo. Pinzenik), 64 Palisade Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
1704 Chas. Polifka (Chas. Palifka), 135 Van Winkle Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
270 Frank Puglo, Scutter Street, Garfield, N. J.
1277 Jesse W. (Jesse Wells) Randall, 316 Livingston, Lyndhurst, N. J.
2399 Michael Rosa, 244 Copeland Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.
2378 Wm. (Willy) Schartz, River Road, Garfield, N. J.
525 Michael Sinkovitz, 56 Maple Street, Garfield, N. J.
2612 Andrew Skafska, Hards, N. J. (Andre Skafska, 56 Belmont Avenue, Garfield, N. J.).
1652 John Skodo, 21 Monroe, Garfield, N. J.
1340 Alex Skuba (Elek Skubo), 52 Monroe Street, Garfield, N. J.
2880 Michael Soetka, 27 Willard Street (Michael Soetka; Mike Saska, 28 Willard Street), Garfield, N. J.
3099 Vincent Stadwicki (Vincent Stadnicki), 509 Third Street, Lyndhurst, N. J.
468 Guiseppe Stile, 110 Grenelle, Garfield, N. J. (Guiseppe Stilla, Stile Guiseppe), 650 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
771 Frank Sylos (Frank Sejins, Frank Lyios, Frank Lejius), 45 Belmont Township, Garfield, N. J.
1768 Chas. Trombis, 114 Lincoln Place, Garfield, N. J. (Waltersbork, Pa.).
1099 Frank Trilla, 215 Paterson Avenue, East Rutherford, N. J.
3175 Adrians J. Vanderbeck (Adrians Johannes Vander Beek), 85 Clinton Place, East Rutherford, N. J.

2697 Mario Vinturi (Mario Venturo), 440 Kings Highway, Lyndhurst, N. J.
162 John Wawarano (John Wawarane), 64 Palisade Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
181 Alik Winer (Alex Weiner), 145 Belmont Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
33 Stanzly Wynek, 110 John Street, New London, Conn. (Stellny Wynek, Passaic Street, Garfield, N. J.).
2546 John Yavos (John Yaros), 52 Monroe Street, Garfield, N. J.
2322 Paul Zabo (Paul Szabo), 42 Belmont Avenue, Garfield, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CAMDEN, N. J.

3346 Jos. Ball (Joe Ball), 1253 Mount Ephraim Avenue, Camden, N. J.
3316 Jos. Bedwarczik (Jos. Bedwarczik), 1222 Thurman Street, Camden, N. J.
3118 Jno. Beldonicz, 1191 Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
3348 George Betz (George Betts), 731 Baxter Street, Camden, N. J.
2588 Arthur Bevan, 1814 Miller Street, Camden, N. J.
2362 Michael Borich (Michael Borisch, Mike), 2007 South Ninth Street, Camden, N. J.
1398 Lewis Brolowski (Louis Belowski), 1737 Kossuth Street, Camden, N. J.
2627a Charles D. Brown, 962 Bulson Street, Camden, N. J.
3114 James Brown, 1003 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.
1076 Frank Caldwell, 1001 Ferry Avenue (Frank Calwell, 1101 Ferry Avenue), Camden, N. J.
632 P. Di Cesaro (Pisino Di Cesare), 412 Emerald Street, Camden, N. J.
1119 Martin Chanalse (Martin Chanaka), 1249 Whitman Avenue, Camden, N. J.
1680 Joseph Cibulski (Joseph Cybulski), 1238 Liberty Street, Camden, N. J.
1340 Eugene J. Clark, 891 Chelton Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2802 Edward Conway, 737 Sycamore Street, Camden, N. J.
2337 William Conway, 2011 Arlington Street, Camden, N. J.
3068 John Costigan, 536 Lester Terrace, Camden, N. J.
414 K. Czartowicz, 1892 Salem Street (Kazmier Czartowicz, 1829), Camden, N. J.
1528 H. W. Davis (Harry Webb Davis, jr.), 706 Cherry Street, Camden, N. J.
3484 M. L. Davis (Meyville LeRoy Davis), 1848 Miller Street, Camden, N. J.
1358 Wallace Dallas (Wallace Dallas), 1617 Fillmore Street, Camden, N. J.
1930 Adolph Doreski, 1929 Fillmore Street, Camden, N. J.
3638 Stanley Doris, 1002 Kaighn Street, Camden, N. J.
3194 Vincent Drapcozuk, 1865 South Fourth Street, Camden, N. J.
1795 Joseph Duvil (Jozef Duvil, Jozef Duvel, Jozef Dubil), 941 Mechanic Street, Camden, N. J.
3170 Simon Dzuivz (Simon Dzinba), 1823 South Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.
3433 Andy Fichl (Andy Ficih), 2330 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
2226 Nicholas Francisco (Nicola B. Francesco, Nicola di Francesco), 1705 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2381 Henson Frazier (Handsom), 1834 Salem Street, Camden, N. J.
1447 Fred Good, 731 Baxter Street, Camden, N. J.
871 George Gordon, 1773 Marter (Master) Street, Camden, N. J.
3533 Joseph Grieken (Joseph Grikeu), 1821 Salem Street, Camden, N. J.
1379 John Guzonix (John Guzomas), 1911 South Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.
3655 Henry Harris, 1840 Eighth Street, Camden, N. J.
3087 Charles Hill, 1249 Liberty Street, Camden, N. J.
3446 Stephen Hirovik (Steve Hirodik), 722 Woodland Avenue, Camden, N. J.
1543 Wilbert (Wilbur) Jackson, 741 Sycamore Street, Camden, N. J.
3308 Stanislaw Jarmusc, 1039 Diamond Street, Camden, N. J. (Stanislaw Jarmusc (Stanley Jarmusz), 1039 Hadden Avenue, Camden, N. J.
3289 I. (Ignacy) Jaruszewski, 1168 Ross Street, Camden, N. J.
2797 James Jones, 1826 Tenth Street, Camden, N. J.
1458 Peter Kannachi (Peter Kanwacki), 1819 Fillmore Street, Camden, N. J.
2290 Andro Kirliuk, 677 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.
3706 Wacta Klokotha (Wacta Klokotha), 1238 Everett Street, Camden, N. J.
716 Albert Charles Laws (A. C. Laws), 1003 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2854 Luke Leonowicz (Luke Leonowicz), 1258 Haddon Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2349 Mnsor Lidislaus (Lidislaus Mnsor, Master Lidislaus, Mason Lidislaus), 1256 Sycamore Street, Camden, N. J.
1893 Tony Liss, 891 Jefferson Street, Camden, N. J.
3470 Allen Lomaz, 1822 L. Ninth Street (Allen A. Lomax, 1822 South Ninth Street), Camden, N. J.
1684 Tonna Lukashuk, 707 Central Street, Camden, N. J.
2263 Joseph McCarty (Joseph Ambrose McCartney), 2051 Arlington Street, Camden, N. J.
2984 Love McGate (Love McGhee), 755 Pine Street, Camden, N. J.
2629 Henry Malnes, 758 Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
1356 Paul Malinowski (Paul Malinoski), 1211 Butler Street, Camden, N. J.
1094 Waclle Matfiuk (Waclie Matfinko), 1103 Pine Street, Camden, N. J.
3648 Joseph Miller (Joseph Aloysius Miller), 2051 Arlington Street, Camden, N. J.
2703 James Moore, 1606 South Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.
1424 Samuel Morris, 1804 Kossuth (Kossuth) Street, Camden, N. J.
2055 Joseph Obruvtor (Joseph Obrator), 645 Central Street, Camden, N. J.
2105 Nicholas Ottavia (Ottiavia Nicholas, Nicholo Ottiaveo), 1725 Van Buren Street, Camden, N. J.
2161 Catino Palmaino (Palmasino Catini), 423 Winslow Street, Camden, N. J.
906 William Peples (William Peeples), 706 Sycamore Street, Camden, N. J.
2775 Antonio Pietniccio (Antonio Pietruccio), 423 Emerald Street, Camden, N. J.
462 Peter Ponce (Peter Ponce), 749 Woodland Avenue, Camden, N. J.
841 Puer Poshkes (Peter Poshkes), 1737 Kassuth Street, Camden, N. J.

2294 John Prurouick (John Perouich, John Perouick), 2330 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
1442 Doan Rochok (Ivan Rochak), 1901 South Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.
1921 Charles Scalagrewicz, 1607 Holcaine Avenue, Camden, N. J. (Charles Scalagwicz, 1607 Holcaime).
1601 Zinovie Senchuk (Zinovie Sanchuk), 1819 Salem Street, Camden, N. J.
2883 Wallace Shappella (Wallace Shapelle), 1266 Haddon Street, Camden, N. J.
8378 Norman Shepherd (N. Shepard), 7106 (710) Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
1279 Martin Smyth, 708 Tulip Street, Camden, N. J. (care of Curtis Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.).
3368 Alfred Soleb (Alfred Michael Sobel), 1534 (1454) Mount Ephraim Avenue, Camden, N. J.
8271 John Somillio, 1813 Fillmore Street, Camden, N. J.
1226 Joseph Sprih (Joseph Spiroh, Joseph Spiroch), 687 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2857 Julius Stanley, 817 Beachlyn Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (817 Beadym Street, Camden, N. J.).
8597 Frank Sudzenski (Frank Sudzinski), 1219 Thurman Street, Camden, N. J.
1362 John Tarri (John Farri), 1819 South Fourth Street, Camden, N. J.
1894 James Terry, 1901 Broadway Street, Camden, N. J.
8395 Walters Thomas (Walter Thomas), 1806 Kossuth Street, Camden, N. J.
991 Benjamin Urban (Benjamin R. Urban), 2213 South Tenth Street, Camden, N. J.
2065 Martin (Morton) Vukich, 658 Central Avenue, Camden, N. J.
2213 John Wade, 1223 South Seventh Street, Camden, N. J.
1836 Samuel Walker, 824 Kaighn Avenue, Camden, N. J.
1721 Walter Wartock (Albert Wartock, Albert Wartoch), 1049 Diamond Street, Camden, N. J.
2101 Stanley Weinzevk (Stanley (Stanislaw) Weinzeyk), 1158 Morton Street, Camden, N. J.
3569 William (Willie) Williams, 706 Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
2336 Harry Wolf, 1009 Kaighn Street, Camden, N. J.
977 Szczepan (Szczepan) Wrukowski, 1550 Newport Street, Camden, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. J.

399 Paul Anderson, 539 Plum Street, Vineland, N. J.
2324 Chas. Deemer (Chas. Deener, Charley Deener), 426 Second Street, Millville, N. J.
1109 Benjamin Doran (Benjamin Clinton Duran), 644 Wood Street, Vineland, N. J.
472 Joseph Feduk, Malaga Road, R. F. D. No. 2, N. J. (R. D. No. 2, Millville, N. J.).
1960 Jasper Guiton (Jasper Guyton), Soldiers Home, Vineland, N. J.
2427 Leonk Hing, 11 South High Street, Millville, N. J.
1044 Frank Holton (Franz G. Holton), 13 Sharp Street, Millville, N. J.
228 Joseph Jack, Main Avenue Vineland N. J.
2084 Thomas Jelloreffici (Thomas Jilloreñga Thomas Dellorifia), Park House, Vineland, N. J.
1978 Russell S. King, Walnut Road, Vineland, N. J. (R. S. King, care Delco Light Products Co., 124 East Jefferson Building, South Bend, Ind.).
579 John J. McNally (John Joseph McNally), 618 Landis Street, Vineland, N. J. (613 Landis Street, Vineland, N. J.).
1547 Harry Manicka (Harry Manica), 236 Montrose Street, Vineland, N. J.
1811 Ernest Maracci (Ernest Marcacci, Ernesto Maracci), Vine Road, Vineland, N. J. (southwest corner Tenth and Carpenter Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2389 Charles Mason (Charles Franklin Mason), 837 West Main Street, Millville, N. J.
1529 Angelo Rocco, Malaga Road, Newfield, N. J.
2529 Angelo R. Rocco.
180 Samuel (Sam) Rubin, Sixth Penn Street, Vineland, N. J.
2429 John Smith, 215 Green Street, Millville, N. J.
468 Stephen Smith (Stephen A. Smith), Training School, Vineland, N. J.
953 Chester Spinney (Chester Joseph Spinney), 2 East Green Street, Millville, N. J.
636 Harry Steinhauer (Harry Renzir Steinhauer, Harry Renzie Steinhauer), 713 North Third Street, Millville, N. J.
2254 Claude Stewart (Claude O. Stuart), Grove Road, Vineland, N. J.
356 Demetonis Valakkis (Demetrius Vlahakis), 211 South Sixth Street, Vineland, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J.

2373 Pete Ajakce, Kovna, Russia (Swedesboro, N. J.).
1881 William C. Arnold, near Bridgeport, Logan Township, N. J. (1403 Broadway Street, Camden, N. J.).
2971 Major Austin, Mantua Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
137 Dennis Bagby, Jamaica, Va.
2782 Alfred Barkland, Glassboro, N. J.
1733 Joseph W. Belz (Joseph William Belz), Swedesboro, N. J.
3250 Gianbrancesco Bernardino, 334 Adams Street, Paulsboro, N. J. (Gianfrancesco Banardino, Paulsboro, N. J.).
7 Roderick W. Berkely, Paulsboro, N. J.
1761 McKinley Beverly, Glassboro, N. J.
2794 Bishop Bibbins, Thorofare, N. J.
2397 Glenn F. Bickmire, 199 South Broad Street, Woodbury, N. J. (Glenn Frank Bickmier, 135 Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y.).
1403 Fred Biskie (Fred Biskel), Swedesboro, N. J.
2736 Conrad Bittner, Westville, N. J.
304 Joseph Bletcher (Joseph Plectchez), Paulsboro, N. J.
1004 Fred Borji (Fred Borse, Alfio Borzi), Mickelton, N. J.
1058 William Boyle, Paulsboro, N. J.
1278 Alfoam Brooks, Virginia, Hollis, Chester (Swedsboro, N. J., Logan Township).
8119 Henry Brown (Henry Broom), 211 Broad Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
167 Paul C. Brown, Yorktown, N. J. (Paul Chester Brown, Swedsboro, N. J.).
1950 Konstantin K. Brun (K. K. Brun), 139 Delaware Street, Woodbury, N. J.
188 Ralph Burns, Gibbstown, N. J.
8048 James Burke, 706 North Henry Street, Alexandria, Va. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
16 Matheos Angulay (Matheos Angula, Matheos Augulo), Monroe Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1230 Dimitrios Caleris (Dimitrio Calesis, Dimitrio Dalczis), Monroe Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2940 George Cameron, Gibbstown, N. J.
377 Frank Campo, Glassboro, N. J. (rear 747 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
65 Antonio Cane, Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, N. J.
2856 Yuan Cane (Juan Cane), Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, N. J.
1244 Thomas Carl (Thomas Coal), Glassboro, N. J.
3251 John Joseph Carlin, Gibbstown, N. J.
1970 Caluccio (Carlucclo) Carlo, Paulsboro, N. J.
960 John W. Cephas (John Wesley Cephas), R. F. D., Sewell, N. J.
2307 Jose Augusto Cesar, Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, N. J.
456 John F. Checkman (John Frank Checkman), 526 Billings Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
1166 Sebastino Chinkini, 5 Capital, N. J. (Constantino Chinkini, Chiahini Constantino, Paulsboro, N. J.).
3178 Eugene Clark, 452 William Street, Glassboro, N. J.
1121 Morgan R. (Cleveland (Morgan Ruger (Morgan Rugly) Cleveland), Gibbstown, N. J.
959 Robert Colan, Mantua Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
398 Luigo Coppela (Luigi Coppolo, Luigi Coppola), 18 Benevento Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2695 Thurston Cornelius, Hoffman Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
7 Alfredo Correa, Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, N. J.
754 John T. Costello, Paulsboro, N. J.
690 Zealous Davis, Washington Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
683 James Arthur Deashields (James Arthur Deschields), Evergreen Hall, Woodbury, N. J.
1180 Paolo Del Casale, 19 Washington Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1382 Antonio Di Giovacchini (Antonio Di Giovacchini, Antonio Di Giovacchirre), Gibbstown, N. J.
3073 Antonio Di Milio (Antonio Di Mills), 36 Roosevelt Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
3190 Nicardo Di Tornio (Nicaoro Di Zornio), 15 Madison Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
860 Adamo Dostillio (Adamo Dosdio), Paulsboro, N. J.
2823 Joseph B. Ellis, Poplar Street, Glassboro, N. J.
3156 Luigi Eleinman, Allelsta, Italy (Luigi Eleionan, Lui Giovanni, Luigi Vienni), Swedesboro, N. J.
336 William Fells, 216 Washington Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2990 Guiseppe A. M. Fillo (Guiseppe Antonio Fello, Guiseppe Antonio Marignelli), Gibbstown, N. J.
3242 Leslie Flemming (Leslie Fleming), Narvin Street, Woodbury, N. J.
2092 John A. Frew (John Frew), 410 Pennsylvania Avenue, National Park, N. J.
292 William C. Fowles, 15 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (William C. Towles, Paulsboro, N. J.).
1257 Joseph Gallagher, Londonderry, Ireland (Swedesboro, N. J.).
161 William Gardner, R. F. D. No. 1, Swedesboro, N. J.
2492 Mike Garlorole (Mike (Michele) Ganorak), Broad Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1728 Nick Gavoncis (Nick Cavoncis), 20 Monroe Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
3159 Guillermo Gonsales, Glassboro, N. J.
978 Patrick Grace, Billings, Port Road, Paulsboro, N. J.
1556 James Gray, Little Washington, N. C. (Logan Township, N. J., Gloucester County).
2998 Robert Hance, Salem, N. J. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
830 Abrahams Harris, Commerceville, Lancaster County, Pa. (Bridgeport, N. J.).
2374 Leonard Heflo (Leonard Hiplo, Leonard Hiflo), Swedesboro, N. J.
222 Oto Henderson, Swedesboro, N. J.
646 Edward Hill (Edward Helll), Thorofare, N. J.
884 Garnet (Garnett) Ridel Holmes, Thorofare, N. J.
2547 Patrick Holden (Patrick Holoban), Commissionary, Paulsboro, N. J.
141a David Horupa, box 309, Paulsboro, N. J.
1132 Arch Howard, Poplar Street, Glassboro, N. J.
242 John L. Hymer (J. L. Hymer), Harrison Boarding House, Paulsboro, N. J.
847 Geelnt Iglinimo (Geint Iglinuio), Swedesboro, N. J.
1226 De Francesco Ignazio, Glassboro, N. J.
1924 Alex. Isak, Chestnut Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1416a Carlton Jackson, Swedesboro, N. J.
2128 Miecreptau Jarvorski, Seeley Camp, Paulsboro, N. J. (Miecryptaw Jaworski, Paulsboro, N. J.).
1507 French Johnson, Woodetown, N. J. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
905 Henry Johnson, Woolwich Township, N. J. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
2067 Oscar Johnson, Paulsboro, N. J.
3105 Richard M. Johnson, 1 Mill Lane, Woodbury, N. J.
73 James T. Jones, Dupont Boarding House, Gibbstown, N. J.
570 Samuel Jones, Mantua, Gloucester County, N. J.
1699 Walter F. Jones, Pennsylvania and Salem Avenues, Woodbury, N. J.
3088 Maddie (Maddi) Junno, 431 Adam Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
812 John A. Kalne, Swedesboro, N. J.
2976 Morris Katcherne, Swedesboro, N. J.
1021 Clentaron (Clenton, Clention) Kelley, Mickleton, N. J.
74 Joe Kerestturi (Joe Garastutli), box 484, Paulsboro, N. J.
3202 Adam Klein, 808 Delaware Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
188a Dunueto Krasanbear, Mullica Hill, N. J.
2249 Louis Kuzemann (Louis Kuszmann), Paulsboro, N. J.
831 George A. Laclare (George Amil Laclare), West Broad Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1225 Domenico Lafranchi (Domenico Lanfranchi), box 450, Paulsboro, N. J.
787 Peter Joseph Leddy, Gibbstown, N. J.
1072 Jack Lehto, 431 Adams Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
3177 Angelo Leone, Spruce Street, Paulsboro, N. J. (808 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2847 Michael Lipnicke (Michael Lipnicke), 218 Buck Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2447 Francisco Lotte (Lotto, Lotts), Paulsboro, N. J.
3036 Tony Lounaurdo, Columbia Avenue, Pitman, N. J.
1444 James J. McFarland, 621 Maryland Avenue, Wilmington, Del. (James John McFarland, Paulsboro, N. J.).
2293 Martin Maccarone, Logan Township, Gloucester County, N. J.
8180 Frank Makona (Makoma, Mokana), Mickleton, N. J.
2319 Phillip F. (Francis) Maloney, Bridgeport, N. J.
2964 Amello (Anlello) Maresco, Gibbstown, N. J.

111 Charles J. Martin, jr., Gibbstown, N. J.
1682 Peter Massanoda (Peter Massanova, Pietro Massanava), Swedesboro, N. J.
406 Ivory Matthews (Mathews), Paulsboro, N. J.
2097 John C. Maurer (John Cunningham Mauer, John Cunningham Maurer), Gibbstown, N. J.
415 Richard L. Minor, Chesview, Va. (Richard Lee Minor, Swedesboro, Va.).
2643 William John Mitchell, 32 Church Street, Clifton Heights, Pa. (Paulsboro, N. J.).
2506 William Moody, 21 Courtland Street, Woodbury, N. J. (William Moddy, Woodbury, N. J.).
3200 Harold M. Moore (Harold M. Donald), Gibbstown, N. J.
3210 Frank Morless, Swedesboro, N. J.
2015 Thomas Moore (Morre), Glassboro, N. J.
173 Edward Morris (Morres), 25 Walnut Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
2868 Manuel Morris, Glassboro, N. J.
1565 Yocum Morvick (Morwick), Paulsboro, N. J.
181 Stanislaw Mozolenski, Cylbstown, N. J. (Stanislaw Mozolewlki (Mozolewski), Gibbstown, N. J.).
1703 Hara Nafed, 217 Buck Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
141 Guzzilo (Gezzlo) Nicola, Paulsboro, N. J.
1784 William O'Neill, No. 9 Washington Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1725 Pete Ounn (Awnn), Swedesboro, N. J.
1712 Frank Palermo, Swedesboro, N. J. (Frank Palermo, Swedesboro, N. J.).
2220 John Papas, 20 Monroe Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1192 Spiros Parnilis, 20 Moss (More) Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2842 Henry Francis Parks (Henry Sparks), Paulsboro, N. J.
313 Carrington (Carrinto) Phillips (Caronton Phillips), Gibbstown, N. J.
1971 Alvin Pierce, Lebanon, Pa. (Gibbstown, N. J.).
1070 John Platts (Platts), Clarksboro, N. J.
24a Domenick (Dlomnik) Polis, P. O. Box 310, Paulsboro, N. J.).
1174 Charles Real Pollock (Pellert), Thorofare, N. J.
294 Charles (Charley) Premones, Gibbstown, N. J.
1242 George C. (Coleman) Price, Paulsboro, N. J.
20 Edward Pryor, Swedesboro, N. J.
946 John Recko, Paulsboro, N. J.
669 Julius Robinson, Mantua Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
2862 Lem (Sem) Rondezzo (Sem Roudezzo), Swedesboro, N. J.
3137 Pulup Roykid (Philipp (Philip) Roykid), Glassboro, N. J.
2004 Baculio Rozebak, Nbanefka, Russia (Baculle Rozebak, Woolwich Township, Gloucester County, N. J.).
1826 Rocco Endrarcer (Rocco Rudrarerer), Paulsboro, N. J.
2871 John Rust (John Rusk), Paulsboro, N. J.
2416 Parizo (Parize) Salvatore, Swedesboro, N. J.
666 Dominick Sasso, Mantua Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J. (Domenick Lasso, Edgemoor, Box 11, Del.).
3239 Albert Victor Scherer, Gibbstown, N. J.
2282 Charles Shoemaker, Paulsboro, N. J.
1961 Harry A. Schultz (Harry Andrew Schultz), Almonesson, N. J.
2757 Salvador Sinares (Salvador Linares), Wenonwah, N. J.
652 Paul Smith, S. P. Thomas Lane (Line), Paulsboro, N. J.
704 Ivey Stevens, Naomis Avenue, Woodbury, N. J.
5009 Benedict Suthus (Benedict Sutkos), Paulsboro, N. J.
1493 Frank Swelleo (Frank Swello), 1245 Thomas Street, Cairnen, N. J.
846 Neils Swenson, 27 America Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Nils Swenson, Paulsboro, N. J.).
2280 Pasquale Tassani (Prasquale Tassoni), 9 Capitol Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
1906 Charles H. Taylor, Almonesson, N. J.
1873 John Taylor, 650 Billings Avenue, Paulsboro, N. J.
535 James Turner, Swedesboro, N. J.
718 John Tucker, Swedesboro, N. J.
1456 John Vason, Adams Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
2684 Daniels D. Verano (Domenico D. Verano), Paulsboro, N. J.
874 John Verlander (John L. Verhander), Swedesboro, N. J.
1950 Guiseppe Vizzarri (Guiseppe Vizzarri), Gibbstown, N. J.
303 Herman W. Volght (Herman Walker Voight, Hehmann W. Volgh), 148 South Broad Street, Woodbury, N. J.
248 Willie Washington, Toppahannic, Essex County, Va. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
1486 Andrew W. Waers, between Richwood and Barnshend, Savell, R. F. D., N. J. (Andrew Nelson Waters, Sewell, R. F. D., N. J.).
1997 Manuel Weiss, Paulsboro, N. J. (412 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
805 James Whiting, Westville, R. F. D., N. J.
1539 Mathew Wilson, care of Vacuum Oil Co., Paulsboro, N. J.
1688 Andrew Wright, Washington Street, Paulsboro, N. J.
1476 Taylor W. Wright (Taylor M. Wright, Taylor Wright), Paulsboro, N. J.
417 Walter Wright, Center Cross, Va. (Swedesboro, N. J.).
1457 Willie Wright, Paulsboro, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

1998 Geo. Abbot, 14 Trenton, Dover, N. J.
3883 Jno. Adams, Canal Street, Wharton, N. J. (Canal, Dover, N. J.).
1046 Nishas Ajamian, 911 Depew, Dover, N. J. (502 Central, Dover, N. J.).
1474 Erick Akerbled (Akerblad), Konvle, N. J.
2653 Boris Aklnfrieff, Pine Terris in Blacknell Street, Dover, N. J. (Boris Aklulieff, Petrograd, Russia).
2418 Stanley Ambro, Wharton, N. J.
1022 Ernest Anderson, Oakridge, N. J.
2573 Ralph Anderson, Rockaway Avenue, Rockaway, N. J.
1581 Angelo Anicello (Anisello), Netcong, N. J.
2810 Jno. Anislo, 65 Hudson, Dover, N. J.
2743 August Andrews, Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
1766 Louis Anthanslado (Athanaslades), 7 River, Dover, N. J.
2324 Alfred Antolo (Autolo, Anttlia, Auttlia), Wharton, N. J.
149 Louis Appelson (Lewis (Louis) Apelson), 69 North Sussex, Dover, N. J.
1271 Foster Raymond Babcock, Main Street, Rockaway, N. J.
645 Geo. Maclone Babcock, Netcong, N. J.
2288 Geo. Backalis, 81 Pequanvock, Dover, N. J.
818 Guiseppe (Giuseppe) Baffigi, Kenvil, N. J.
150 Jno. Balak (Balck), R. F. D., Wharton, N. J.
2365 Mike Baran, Kenvil, N. J.
1442 Alek Barat, care of Island Creek Coal Co., Holden, W. Va. (Poppenhusen, Wharton, N. J.).
1006 Thomas Barker, Hercules Camp, Kenvil, N. J.
1861 Cedre Barkof (Barkhof), Kenvil, N. J.
3783 Antonio Jose Barrito (Barreto, Antonia Jase Barreto), Kenvil, N. J.).
813 Cleveland Bateson, Mount Hope, Route 1, Wharton, N. J. (Cleveland Batson, Route 1, Mount Hope, N. J.).
2424 Richard Batson, Mount Hope, N. J.
3629 Cipain Battista (Cipani Battisto, Battista), Netcong, N. J.
2149 Geo. Becker (Beckerr), 22 Park, Dover, N. J.
2584 Chas. F. Beijen (Charles P. Beyer), 274 East Blackmell (Blackwell), Dover, N. J.
1581 Sergy Belleveck, Pine, Wharton, N. J. (Sergy Bellerech, Sergey Belleveck, Fort Plane, N. J.).
2235 Frank Betro, Wharton, N. J.
1993 Frank Bidal, Kenvil, N. J.
3654 Steve Bill, Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
2443 Salvadore Bisogno (Bisogino, Bisogno Salvatore), 90 Sams, Dover, N. J.
911 Wm. Bobb, Port Morris, N. J.
2109 Isadore Chirunisky (Izadore Chirulnsky, Isidore Chirwinski), Mine Hill, N. J.
3061 Andrew Cibulckig, Kenvil, N. J.
3191 Jno. Cinco (Omer), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
543 Micheal (Michael) Clarbar, Brook, Rockaway, N. J.
2015 Jno. Close, Succasunna, N. J.
788 Jas. Codrington, Port Morris, N. J.
3102 Adamo Constotto (Consetto), 14 North Sussex, Dover, N. J.
3852 Manuel Dacot Conti, 11 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
86 Louis Cornell, Mount Arlington, N. J.
324 Leonardo Costa, Netcong, N. J.
2775 Aniello Costes (Costese, Cortese), Landing, N. J.
757 Chas. Craig, Mount Arlington, N. J.
3509 Chas. Cranston, Kenvil, N. J.
259 Patrick Jos. Creamer, Mount Arlington, N. J.
2001 Beacleo (Biachio, Biacho) Creco, Rockaway, N. J.
3084 Ekdeeen Creelko (Edeoklm Creekko, Edeoclm Creekko), box 22, Hercules Camp, Kenvil, N. J.
3022 Chas. Cres, Irondale, Wharton, N. J. (Croill Cres, care of Island Creek Coal Co., Holden, W. Va.).
3405 Peter Croma (Cramij), Robert Street, Wharton, N. J.
1100 John Baltavski (Jon Boltonski, Jan Boltanski, John Baltanski), Kenvil, N. J.
258 Wm. Brown, Roberts Street, Wharton, N. J.
1539 Edwin F. Buckson (Edwin Forrest Bricksen), Kenvil, N. J.
3395 Jullo de la Torre Buenov (Julio De La Torre Bueno Pas, Julio Dela Torre Bueno), Orchard, Dover, N. J.
758 Joe Bukis (Bukes), Fort Morris, N. J.
1822 Nicolo Cagiano, Allen, Netcong, N. J.
22 Andrew Capura, Kenvil, N. J.
2494 Mike Carazns (Mike (Mikes) Caranzas), 12 North Warren, Dover, N. J.
2022 Jose G. Carona, 2216 Fifth, New York, N. Y. (Jose Carana, Jose G. Corana), Kenvil, N. J.
3876 Louis Castas, 132 Prospect, Dover, N. J.
3159 Gerald Causon (Giraldo Caruso), Netcong, N. J.
3266 Michael Ceavorello (Ciaverella, Michele Ciavarella), 88 Sussex, Dover, N. J.
2243 Geo Champion (Geo, Champian), Hibernia, N. J.
1158 Jno. Chedric (Chedrick), Wharton, N. J.
3049 Gregory Chelois (Chelios), 2 Bergen, Dover, N. J.
2568 Alex. Chernonogeberlewski (Alex. Chernonog Cherwinski, Alexander Chernovlog Cherinski), Kenvil, N. J.
2788 Stycen (Stypen) Cubba, Kenvil, N. J.
1213 Jno. Cychler (Cyohler, Cyohler, Czohler), Route No. 1, Wharton, N. J.
1147 Eugenio Daniel, Mount Arlington, N. J.
2206 Jas. Delaney, Kenvil, N. J.
1704 Attelco Del Pro (Del Pra, Attillo Del Pra, Del Pro), 88 Sussex, Dover, N. J.
3840 Frank Demito, Rockaway, N. J. (14 East Northampton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
1225 Anthony De Nunzio, 200 West Blackmell, Dover, N. J. (Anthony Denunzio, general delivery, St. Augustine, Fla.; 200 West Blackwell, Dover, N. J.).
2277 Baldomero De Vega, Bal de Mero de Vega), 63 Gold, Dover, N. J.
575 Fidel Dolmon, Cuba (Fidel Dalman, care of Hercules Powder Co., Kenvil, N. J.).
428 Jno. P. Donnelly, Landing, N. J.
2695 Francis Jos. Doyle, Kenvil, N. J. (27 North Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2714 Jos Dromboski (Drombroski, Joe Dombroski), 32 Trenton, Dover, N. J.
2916 Joe Dubek, Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
650 Konstantin Duberdek (Dubowik, Dubawik), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
453 Adolfo Duelita (Adolfa Duelita), Kenvil, N. J.
1856 Jno. W. (Whyman) Ellis, Arlington, N. J.
1814 Jno. D. (David) Elwell, Mine Hill, Kenvil, N. J.
3731 Josi (Joseph) Pincro Estevez, 86 South Morris, Dover, N. J.
3038 Jno Evans, Canal Street, Wharton, N. J.
2514 Geo. Feber (Geo. Feher), Route No. 1, Wharton, N. J.
256 Benj. E. Felter, Sutanis Street (Ben E. Fleet, South Morris), Dover, N. J.
712 Jose Fernandez, 4 Spring, Dover, N. J.
3337 Lortodio Feterer (Iortodio Eeteves, Iortodio Ecteven), Kenvil, N. J.
299 Jno. F. Fitshibbons, box 44, Ledgewood, N. J. (Jno. P. Fitzgibbons, 324 Broad, Newark, N. J.).
2703 Nxukowski Frapmoviebur (Zukascurl Frapmoviebur, Bill Balto, Bill Bolto, Bill Frapmoviebur), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
329 Phillip (Phillips) Freeman, Kenvil, N. J.
3630 Phillip (Philip) Freeman, 33 West Blackwell, Dover, N. J.
1433 Santiago Frennandes (Santiago Frennandez, Santiago Fennandez), Mechanic, Netcong, N. J.
1645 Juan Gaudiano (John Guadiano), 71 West Blackwell, Dover, N. J.
3192 August Gennari (August Gennaci), 180 Richards, Dover, N. J.
3651 J. Gimaranes (Jogi Gare Gimaranes, Jogi Marones), Hercules Camp, Kenvil, N. J.
3295 Isidore Gitov (Isidore Gitove), Crane Hill, Dover, N. J.
2554 Hyman Goldenberg, Ledgewood, N. J.

2136 Peter Gorveroch (Peter Gooverak, Petr Gendry), Wharton, N. J.
2047 Arturo Govun (Arturo Govin), 125 Gold, Dover, N. J.
2362 Kasmisz Gouvdo (Kazmisz Gouvda), Vandeyne Street, Rockaway, N. J.
3275 Jno Groff, Kenvil, N. J.
2090 Bosem Gulke (Bosen Sulko, Bodin Gueko), Robert Street, Wharton, N. J.
2895 Sosito (Santo) Gurzillo, Mount Arlington, N. J.
993 Gustaf Gustafsson (Gustaf Gustafson), Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
1411 Jno. J. (Jno. Joseph) Hall, 36 South Morris, Dover, N. J.
2611 Geo. Hanges (Geo. Hange, Georges Hanger), 21 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
823 Thos. Hanlon, 69 West Blackwell, Dover, N. J.
2404 Bill Hayes (Billy Hages, Bill Hanyis), 21 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
1297 Wm. Hobba, Mine Hill, N. J. (Wm. Habba, 16 East McLond, Ironwood, Mich.).
1909 Paul Honcrick (Paul Honcrik, Pal Horcik), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
2101 Samuel B. Howell, Landing, N. J.
188 David Jacobus, 8 First, Dover, N. J.
2712 Phillip Jelovack, Roberts, Wharton, N. J.
72 Jos. Jogenski (Jos. Jegenski), Netcong, N. J.
1638 Andrew Johnson, Canal Street, Wharton, N. J.
1266 Chas. Jonesi, Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J. (general delivery, New York, N. Y.).
1273 Jackow Jonkoway (Jackow Jankoway), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
738 Fred Jusseik (Fred Jursick), Wharton, N. J.
2241 Jno. Kachicky, Kenvil, N. J.
1249 Benny Kaploa (Benny Kapaca, Benny Kapica), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
1017 Mikal Kari (Michael Kali), Wharton, N. J.
1127 Jos. J. Kassner, 27 East McFarlan, Dover, N. J.
1048 Geo. Keenan, Kenvil, N. J.
3403 Fred Kiefner, Kenvil, N. J.
2404 Jos. P. Kiefer (Joseph Peter Kiefer), Rockaway, N. J.
1672 Frank Kim, 6 Bergen, Dover, N. J.
730 Jos. King, Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
1263 Steve Kish, Wharton, N. J.
3263 Wm. Kloss, Kenvil, N. J.
3315 Charlie Kolomak (Charlie Kalomak), Kenvil, N. J.
952 Jno. Kolwelkoskie (Jno. Kolwelkoskie), Hercules Camp, box 157, Kenvil, N. J.
3241 Jno. Koneckey (Jno. Konecker), Kenvil, N. J.
233 Indracg (Indrac) Koutsupz (Intoalo Kontrumpis), 21 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
1526 Michael Korant (Micheal Korant, Mike Korant), Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
2761 Andrew Kresbik (Andro Krenchik), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2278 Harry Kroce, Hotel North End, Dover, N. J. (Harvey Kroce, care Burdette G. Lewis, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y.).
835 Wassel Krosorhria (Wassel Krusnovia, Wasil Krasnkiro), Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
618 Alex Krushinz (Alex Kronsauskie, Alex Krushinza), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2267 Lozar Kurianof, 88 Sussex, Dover, N. J.
1900 Jno. Kutscher, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. (346 East Seventy-sixth, New York, N. Y., third floor).
3838 John Kyoka (Jno. Myoka, Jno. Mauka), Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
2662 Geo. Lagos (Geo. Lagas, Geo. Lagal), 82 Pequannac, Dover, N. J.
3718 Elias Lahlouh, 101 Blackwell, Dover, N. J.
298 Mah Laive (Matt Lyano, Matt Lyana, Matt Laive), Wharton, N. J.
3249 Oscar Lammie, 31 West Blackwell, Dover, N. J.
1945 Jno. Lantz, Hercules Camp, Kenil, N. J.
1758 Jno. Lasko (Jno. Lesko), Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
2332 Attillo Lento, Netcong, N. J.
1980 Alyck Levechuck (Alyck Levchuck), Kenvil, N. J.
1552 Mike Levithians (Mike Levethians), 24 Depew, Dover, N. J.
1432 Warren (Werner) Lindgren, 60 Sussex, Dover, N. J.
1808 Steve Lockwad (Steve Lockwood, Steve Lackwood), R. F. D., Wharton, N. J.
1963 Jos. Lokol (Jos. Loko, Josep Lokol), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
781 Rodolfo Lomeli, 2216 Fifth, New York, N. Y. (Kenvil, N. J.).
652 Emilio Causo Lopez, 4 Spring, Dover, N. J.
3585 Ramon Lorden, 9 South Morris, Dover, N. J.
123 Jos. Loselio, Hurdtown, N. J.
3618 Stanley Luchynski, Port Morris, N. J.
795 Harry Equela Lynne (Harry Equella (Harry Equalla) Lyme), 28 West Dickerson, Dover, N. J.
1278 Mahew (Mathew) McClaverty, Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
1865 Peter A. (Peter Alichous) McNally, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
2317 Jury (Jerry) Mahoney, Hercules Camp, Kenvil, N. J.
3607 Wm. Marajectreo (Wm. Marajeates, Wm. Marajectres), 21 Warren, Dover, N. J.
3473 Pitr Mardal (Pitr Mardel), Kenvil, N. J.
3033 Antonio Matte, 9 North Warren, Dover, N. J. (Dever, N. J.).
2848 Sam Melnek (Sam Melnik), Kenvil, N. J.
682 Guinsisindo C. Mendez (Gumsisindo Mendez, Gumeisinde Castille Mendez, Gumersindo Castillo Mendez), 56 Sammis, Dover, N. J.
427 Stephen Mezur (Stephan Mazur), box 371, Wharton, N. J.
413 Antately Milenshuk (Anatoy (Amtoly) Milenchuk), Hercules Camp, box 22, Kenvil, N. J.
193 Alex Moses, 22 Depew, Dover, N. J. (903 Braddock, Braddock, Pa.).
3259 Jos. Mosja (Joe Mosjo), 118 Kelly, Albany, N. Y.
3119 Logvin Nekey (Logvin Nekay), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
1363 Michael Neroda, Wharton, N. J.
3094 Adam Newenchaunk (Adam Newenchanuk), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2855 Sergey Nicolajclick (Sergey Nicolajchik), Wharton, Route No. 2, N. J.
2104 Thos. Nicolavo (J. Nicciavi, J. Nicelaj), 9 Bergen, Dover, N. J.
1178 Joe Nickolaeff (Joe Nekoliff), Kenvil, N. J.
415 Jim Nikolichik (Jim Nikolnichik), Bolbyville, N. J.
2382 Kuzmo Nosko (Kuzma Nosko), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.

1048 Chas. V. O'Brian (Charles Vincent Obrien, Charles Vincent O'Brien, Regg Cavalleggeri Monferrato, Regg Cavalleggeri Monfenato), Succasunna, N. J.
334 Jno. Mooney, Kenvil, N. J.
2715 Fidencis Moraliz (Fidencio Moralez, Fidencio Morales), 25 Dickerson, Dover, N. J.
902 Richard Morrissey, Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2857 Abraham Geo. Milliman, 115 Prospect, Dover, N. J. (23 Grant, Newark, N. J.).
3018 Regg C. Monfenato, 23 Sams (Regg C. Monfenato, 23 Samuis), Dover, N. J.
910 Mike Ontru (Mike Onutru), box 299, Wharton, N. J.
698 Michael Ostrin, Ledgewood, N. J. (Michael Ostrim, 214 East Twenty-fifth, New York, N. Y.).
3579 Anastesias (Anastasios) Pafanis, 9 Monmouth, Dover, N. J.
1342 Makis Papas (Makis Pappas), 9 Warren, Dover, N. J.
2021 Jno. Parchutse (Jan Perchutos), Kenvil, N. J.
2552 Andrew Jos. Parsons (Andrew Parsons), Kenvil, N. J.
3419 Raymond (Ramon) Perez, 9 Morris, Dover, N. J.
264 Geo. W. (Geo. Werner) Peterson (George Werner Petterson), Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
3294 Hary (Herry) Piz (Heoy Piz), Flanders, care of Acme Silisia Co.
3822 Tony (Toney, Toney Pontarsire, Toney Pontarserl) Pontorsire, 4 Grant (4 Grant Place), Dover, N. J.
2953 Burry Pressney (Burry Pressay), Port Morris, N. J.
770 Alex (Alec) Procup, Mount Hope, route No. 1, Wharton, N. J.
3485 Geo. Prokopow, box 457, Kenvil, N. J.
2691 Jno. Prozlosa (Jno. Prezioso), Mount Arlington, R. F. D., N. J.
3824 Walter Puppel, Wharton, N. J.
1312 Petra (Petro) Proshuta, box 482, Wharton, N. J.
2407 Carlos Quninoez (Carlos Quinones), 4 Spring, Dover, N. J.
2271 Andtotelia Raccumento (Aristolelis Rascumento, Aristotolis Sarcumentos), 623 Farrand, Dover, N. J.
2875 Jacob Reid (William Reid), Hercules Club, Kenvil, N. J.
766 Fritz Reinhart (Fritz Reinhardt), Mount Arlington, N. J.
2923 Isaac Rhone (Isaac Rhone), 71 Morris, Dover, N. J.
3052 Wm. H. Rick (William James Rick), box 199, Wharton, N. J.
3662 Antonio Riveria, 51 Grant, Dover, N. J. (Antonio Riversia, 122 George, Bridgeport, Conn.).
866 Abraham Rothstein, Kenvil, N. J.
1606 Philip San Serviro (Philip Sanseverino, Philips Sanreveseino), Netcong, N. J.
3202 Goakins (Goakuin, Gacklm, Gachim), Santos, Kenvil, N. J.
1879 Anthony Saradz (Anthony Saradzos, Anthony Saradjos), Landing, N. J.
3097 Ceferino Savalia, 56 Sammes, Dover, N. J. (385 Marcistis, New York, N. J.).
630 Ike Schagrin, Hercules Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2649 Jno. Schhook, 88 Sussex, Dover, N. J.
2428 Paul Schlitz, Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
3363 Morris Schwartz, 6 Spring, Dover, N. J.
3406 Jos. Scrum, Oak Street, Rockaway, N. J.
2693 Jos. Seeuk (Jos. Secirk), Kenvil, N. J.
1513 Jno. M. Shaughnessy, Succasunna, N. J.
2472 Prokor Scharando (Prohor, Prokor, Sharanda), Kenvil, N. J.
13 Stephen (Stephan) Sheplgian, Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
1575 Jno. Shivlivitch (Jno. Lhivlivitch), Wharton, N. J.
2011 Steve Shukol (Steve Shukal), Bowlbyville, Dover, N. J.
1750 Jos. Skukes (Jos. Skuches), Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
1193 Paul Skura, Pappenheusen (Paul Skural, Poppenheusen), Wharton, N. J.
58 Mike Saccio (Mike Saccio), Sussex, Dover, N. J.
3325 Virgilio Soles, 9 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
1978 Mike Sopanstonk (Mike Sopantenk, Mike Sopaztnuk), Kenvil, N. J.
3360 Jos. Sostick, Hurdtown, N. J.
1686 Angel Soto, Kenvil, N. J.
1282 Alex Stankerich, Main Street, Wharton, N. J.
3556 Peet Stanslaweto (Peet Stanuslawets, Peet Stanslaweto), Hercules Men's Club, Kenvil, N. J.
1573 Wm. Stevens, Landing, N. J.
2519 Ernest Clare Sundburg, 35 Elliott, Dover, N. J. (Ernest Olare Sundburg, 329 Wagner, Highland Park, (Ernest Olar Sundburg), New Brunswick, N. J.
2893 Geo. Tokacs, Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
1752 M. Tako (Mick Taki, Mick Tako), 12 Dickerson, Dover, N. J.
746 Nicholas Tanglos, 81 Pequannoc, Dover, N. J. (Nicholas Tangloes, 207 West Twentieth, New York, N. Y.).
1557 Martin Tellepson, care of Mrs. Niper, Kenvil, N. J. (Martin Tellepsen, Martin G. Tellepsen), 16 Second, Brooklyn, N. Y.
200 Paul Terecnkovish (Paul Terecukovich, Martin Terirukovich), Kenvil, N. J.
2950 Mike Test, Kenvil, N. J.
1969 Apolinar Tilves (Apolinar Telvis, Apolinaris Tilves), Kenvil, N. J.
1551 Geo. Bernard Tobin, West Main, Wharton, N. J.
8645 Adam Tolkach (Adam Tolkoch), Bowlbyville, N. J.
136 Wm. Toloko, Kenvil, N. J.
776 Chas. Torres, 9 Orchard, Dover, N. J.
3145 Washington Town, Port Morris, N. J.
2230 Juan Trujillo (John Gisi), 81 Pequannec, Dover, N. J.
1733 Yermal Tusky, R. D., Wharton, N. J.
709 Jno. Ushkarick, Harris Rowe, Rockaway, N. J.
3112 Theodore (Theodoras) Varadimos (Theodoras Varadinas), 8 Berger, Grant Place, Dover, N. J.
1358 Charley Velcen (Cray Valsain, Cray Valasin), Richard, R. F. D. No. 1, Wharton, N. J.
2663 Louis Velznis (Louis Velnnis), Hercules Club, Kenvil, N. J.
2431 Guiseppe Venezio (Guiseppi (Guispe) Venczia), 175 Morris, Dover, N. J.
3148 Francesco Vilocci (Francesco Velacci), Netcong, N. J.
2319 Joe Vincente (Joe Vicente), Ledgewood, N. J.
20 Evan Walkovich, Kenvil, N. J.
2506 Harry Waski (Harry Washa, Harry Waska), Netcong, N. J.
367 Geo. Richard Wasso (George Wasso), Richard, Route No. 1, Wharton, N. J.
1770 Elia Wesherensky (Elia Wecherensky), box 152, Hercules Camp, Kenvil, N. J.
1636 Harold W. White (Harold Wesley Whittier), Canal Street, Wharton, N. J.

2640 Louis Wilks (Louis Wilkes), 76 Mount Hope, Dover, N. J.
1510 Nick Wittik, Robert, Wharton, N. J.
185 C. Wojtowic (Charles Wogtoavc, E. Wojtowic, E. Wajtawic), Landing, N. J.
1489 Jas. Woode, Kenvil, N. J. (general delivery, New York, N. Y.).
3491 Tichau Warwashrn (Tichau Warawasenna, Tichau Warawaselma), Kenvil, N. J.
704 Jno. Woreuik, Bowlbyville, N. J.
2528 Kornily Yarotz, Kenvil, N. J.
1247 Jos. Yourick (Jo Juvak), Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
633 Ustin Zalerich (Ustin Zalerich), Wharton, N. J.
1585 Mike Zenogicez (Zenogicez Mike), Mill Street, Wharton, N. J.
1082 Demotrius Zervos (Demetrius Zervas, Demetrius Zervos), 5 Dickerson, Dover, N. J.
1644 Michael Zimbiski, Irondale, Wharton, N. J.
3293 Conrad Zubb (Conrad Zuble, Conrad Zubel), Kenvil, N. J.
2729 Thos. Zusenk (Tomocsz Zuzlock), Denville, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

4149 Jim Adams, 169 Church, New Brunswick, N. J.
1686 Jno. Adornebuk (John Adornelnik), 282 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1440 Andro Aengeyel (Aengyel), 36 Brown Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4401 Peter A. Alicakos (Peter Agislion, Alicakos), 2 Riter Road, Highland Park, N. J.
2758 Emilio Andoma, 101 Albany Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4507 Sanford I. Angas (Sanford Irving Angus, Sanford Angus), Mauchen House, New Brunswick, N. J.
849 Marko Antoniczuk (Marko Antewicynk, Marks Antonicynk), 86 John, New Brunswick, N. J.
2804 Frank Balogh, 48 Division, New Brunswick, N. J.
1357 Junious Edw. (Edgar, E.) Banks, 190 Brown, New Brunswick, N. J.
974 Moses Banks, 141 Baldwin, New Brunswick, N. J.
1099 Walter Barnes, 160 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1931 Elie Beckzaur, 274 Townsend (139 Welton) Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1465 Dan (Daniel) Belewitz, 286 Burnet Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2299 Deont Bellow, 28 Dennis, New Brunswick, N. J.
1345 Joe Benedict, 28 Easton, New Brunswick, N. J.
129 Wm. (William) Bennan, camp at Nixon Nitration Works, New Brunswick, N. J.
5375 Chas. P. (Charles Patrick) Bergen, 292 Talmadge Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3950 Arpel Bers (Burs), 120 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4011 Jno. (John) Bertoban, 34 Railroad Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
2465 Louis Bikon, 14 Harvey Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3441 Jos. (Joseph) Black, 306 Sommerset Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
484 Jno. Bolden (John Bolden), 252 French New Brunswick, N. J.
1668 Alex Borden, 249 French, New Brunswick, N. J.
2810 Julius Bourden (Bourden), 370 Delevan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4061 Leo Buck, 165 Burnet Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2987 Stephen Buzo, 61 Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.
573 Philip (Philipp) Calderone, 226 Hamilton Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3798 Saul Capan (Capon), 36 Hurain, New Brunswick, N. J.
2356 Jno. (John) Cassidy, boat 9, Delaware River Canal, New Brunswick, N. J.
2988 E. Chrisandrachis (Eraklis Chisandrachis), 47 Washington Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4030 Paul Clakaza, 9½ Condict Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
24 Thos. Clements, Jersey Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1851 Peter (Pete) Collins, 291 Comstock, New Brunswick, N. J.
457 Steve Crist, 232 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3090 Jas. (James) Cross, 32 Bishop, New Brunswick, N. J.
3040 Jno. (John) Danko, 170 Hamilton, New Brunswick, N. J.
1980 Gabriel Dehecini, 297 Neilson, New Brunswick, N. J.
414 Demetrious (Demetrious) Delegiematino, 7 Albany Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1089 Chas. Dezi (Charles Doezi), 9 Prospect Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2727 Geo. Dorn, 34 Oliver Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2038 Steve Donko (George Dorn), 312 Suydam, New Brunswick, N. J.
2985 Forrest M. (Forrest Willmirth, Forrest W.) Eccleston, 307 Suydam, New Brunswick, N. J.
2867 Antonio Edlessia (Eglessin), 93 Comstock, New Brunswick, N. J.
259 Alex Enterberg, 22 High Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
267 Joe Erick, 254 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
911 Wm. A. (William Alfred) Fleming, Derry Bros. steamboat, New Brunswick, N. J.
4005 Jas. M. First (James Monroe Frost), Herzog Hall, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
4804 Jas. (James) Frampton, 265 Hale Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4508 Stephen W. (Stephen William, S. W.) Francis, Woodbridge Avenue, Linden Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
5165 Isadore (L.) Friedman, 71 Neilson (609 Second) Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1184 Louis Fulop, 22 Sommerset, New Brunswick, N. J.
1815 Jas. (James) Funches, 349 Church, New Brunswick, N. J.
4076 Peter Gall, 18 Prospect, New Brunswick, N. J.
633 Stephen Garlace, 63 French, New Brunswick, N. J.
1165 Elie Gatteno, 269 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
1204 Mike Gavela (Gavala), 404 Sanford, New Brunswick, N. J.
1977 Jos. (Joseph) Gdenbrowski, 28 John, New Brunswick, N. J.
481 Steve Herrce (Cerrce, Ciucci, Gerrce), 264 Neilson, New Brunswick, N. J.
2579 Constantine Glanadakis, 8 Peace, New Brunswick, N. J.
3171 Harold Ambroe Ghrantus (Haralambo G. Haranis, Haralambo George), 140 Albany Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3469 Harvey D. Giles (Harvey Giles), 66 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
2293 Wm. (William) Gilmore, 180 Remsen, New Brunswick, N. J.
1711 Adolfo Gonzales (Adolfo Gonzalez), 309 Comm, New Brunswick, N. J.
2372 Agapsito Gonzales (Agapsito Gonzalez), 169 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2672 Thos. Gonzales (Tomas Gonzalez), 60 Ward Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1806 Mariano Gonzalez, 60 Ward Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

1201 Jos. (Joseph) Georges, 87 Plum, New Brunswick, N. J.
4098 Tony Grass, 177 Delevan, New Brunswick, N. J.
3123 Thos. Greagbs (Thomas Aloysius Grealis, Thomas Grealis), 57 Ray Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1742 Rudolph Grull, 80 Plum, New Brunswick, N. J.
4072 Antonio Guerrera (Antonio Guerrern), 109 Delevan, New Brunswick, N. J.
1033 Candido Gulido (Candido Ginaldo), 93 Comstock Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1899 Grander Hoden (Grander Haden, Jrandon Heyden), 17 Hartwell Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
772 Carl P. Hanson (Carl Peter), 191 New, New Brunswick, N. J.
2019 Edw. F. Harned (Edward Fairbanks), 261 Delevan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1684 Michael Hatrack (Michael Hatrach), 181 Codvise, New Brunswick, N. J.
2085 Brine Hazen (Aaron Isaac Hazan), 89 Morris, New Brunswick, N. J.
4082 Jno. D. (John Daniel) Henter, 67 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
49 Jno. A. (John Arnold) Henderson, 160 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1043 Ouray (Ouray F.) Henderson, 10 Albany Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
427 Mack Holmes, 435 George, New Brunswick, N. J.
3505 Harris H. (Hans) Hope, 89 Richardson, New Brunswick, N. J.
2855 Jno. (John) Horwath, 12 Brown Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1719 Frank Hunjadi (Frank Huyadi), 18 Central Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1477a Jose de la Iglesia, 174 Delevan, New Brunswick, N. J.
2928 Martin Jakponics (Martan Jakpovics), 124 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2473 Thos. Jefferies (Thomas Jeffries), 186 Seamen Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4075 Henry D. (Henry David) Johnson, 9 Delafield Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3080 William Johnson, 90 Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
66 Joe Kady, 56 Harvey, New Brunswick, N. J.
2977 Jos. Karely (Joseph Karoly), 163 Albany, New Brunswick, N. J.
3370 Steve Katras, 88 Railroad Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3239 Jno. Kernya (Jno. Kornya), 20 Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3495 Bertl Kiss, 91 French, New Brunswick, N. J.
4007 Jno. Kiss (John Kis), 266 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
223 Morris (Marris) Kohen, 26 John Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
876 Philip Kormoishik (Philip Kornelchik), 1 John Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
711 Louis Kormonei (Luis Carmen), 18 Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3036 Gedmas (Gedus) Kosa, 14 Plum Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3328 Peter Koso (Peter Keso), 50 City Alley, New Brunswick, N. J.
2010 Jos. Kossack (Joseph Kossak) 275 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
604 Konstantel Kostukeritz, 100 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
483 Steve Kovacs, 44 High Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3516 Jno. (John) Kowri, North Brunswick Township, N. J.
2786 Steve Krespri (Steve Kerepri, Steve Kerepesi), 11 Railroad Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
871 Jno. Lacks (Johu Lsoks), 136 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1153 Frank S. LaFray, 11 Cogswell Place, New Brunswick, N. J.
99 Kiralby Lajos, 246 Neilson Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3528 Stephen Lakatos, 33 Division Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1649a Mike Leonard (Mike Lenard, Michael Leonard), 378 Sanford Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1292 Isaac Levy, 84 John Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1770 Sam Levy, 9 Dennis Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2718 Thos. (Thomas) Lough, 54 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3601 Robt (Robert) Love, 49 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2434 Wm. H. (William Hector, Wm. Hector) Lyons, 160 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2772 Moses McDonald, 80 Lee Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1167 Toni (Toney, Touey Mutel) Madai, 8 Peace Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2918 Mikola Maiko (Nikola Maiko), 13 Comm Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
279 Andrew Majska, 251 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2717 Steve Manol, 14 Hiram Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2703 Tony Marino, 14 Jersey Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
4340 Adron (Aaron) Mayer, 310 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2518 Jno. (John) Mehr, 15 Harvey Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3682 Raymond R. Meserole (Raymond Reginald, Raymond Meerole), 107 Baldwin Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1306 Andrew Mesvaros, 72 Plum Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2900 Jas. Mewson (James Mewson), 19 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3092 Edw. (Edward) Miller, 4 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3647 Stephen (Steve) Molnar, 378 Cole Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1695 Jno. (John J.) Nagy, 71 Plum Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1752 Jno. (John) Nagy, 71 Plum Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3783 Wasso Narbuck, 7 Ward Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1285 Wm. Edw. Neilson (Emerck Narak), 204 Redmond Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4094 Guiseppe Nicastro, 24 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1225 Emerck Norak (Emereck Narak), 94 Condit Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3815 Chas. Olgori (Charles Olgire), 120 Patterson Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
579 Jos. Oziel (Joseph Onziel), 54 Hiram Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3165 Felix Pascual, 169 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
887a Martin Pelus, 174 Delevan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2862 Augusta Peters (Augustus Peter, Agustus), 53 New, New Brunswick, N. J.
3946 Ettore Poli, 17 Schuyler, New Brunswick, N. J.
2671 Jos. (Joseph) Popper, 73 Remsen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1848 Jno. (John) Poulsnek, 40 Somerset, New Brunswick, N. J.
2519 Ballevino Rabal (Ballerno Rabanal, Ballevino Rabawal), 179 Remsen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3652 Adolph Racako (Adolph Raesko), 84 Plum Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1484 Jos. Rick (Joseph (Joe) Rizk), 36 Bartlett, New Brunswick, N. J.

5403 Gilbert J. Robertson (Gilbert Joseph Robiston), 435 George, New Brunswick, N. J.
2965 Alex Robnick, 7 Ward Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
701 Diego Andres Romero, Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J. N. J.
1876 Juan (John) Romero, Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
138 Ode Romosel, 25 Talmadge, New Brunswick, N. J.
2104 Chas. (Charles) Rosenberg, 188 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3204 Nick Samulick, 100 Burnett Street (20 Hassart Street), New Brunswick, N. J.
3295 Gregerino (Gregaris) Saudresi, 169 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1048 Felipse Sandrez, 309 Comm Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
959 Augustin (Agustin) Sanhiez, 309 Comm Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
2191 Thos. (Thomas, Tom) Santosocia (Tom Santeosoff), 73 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
25 Stephen Sarka, 14 Harvey, New Brunswick, N. J.
4150 Jacob, 254 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
1452 Jno. (John) Saves, 275 Barnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
1634 Leon Schinasi (Leon Schinosi), 287 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
532 Peter Schlufka, 58 Condict Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3457 Fred Schwanpf (Fred Selinanof, Fred Selinvanpf), 35 John Street, New Brunswick, N. J
1564 Adam Simon, 20 Prospect Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
644 Meyer Shiff, 3 Bishop, New Brunswick, N. J.
86 Nicholas Sirlanos, 7 Albany, New Brunswick, N. J.
3653 Kaymenes (Kaymenos) Skros, 18 North Remsler, New Brunswick, N. J.
1956 Andrew Smith, 162 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3749a E. C. Smith, 18 Talmadge Street, New Brunswick, N. J. (Edward C. Smith, care of Round House, Malone, N. Y.).
1973a Raymond L. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, New Brunswick, N. J.
616 Steve Span, 229 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
2926 Nicholas J. Spridlin (Nicolas John Spridlon), 69 Albany Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
988 Rob't (Robert) Stein, 190 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
1796 Junior Suitler, 165 Burnet Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1191 Jas. (James) Suker, 10 Comm Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
3497 Alex Szabo, 341 Townsend Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
340 Henry Szabo, 128 Condit, New Brunswick, N. J.
2729 Steve Szabo, 6 Scoot Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3058 Jos. (Joseph) Szenas 42 High, New Brunswick, N. J.
2159 Steve Szentlecsky (Steve Szentlesky), 874 French, New Brunswick, N. J.
1922 Pete Szoke, 50 City Alley, New Brunswick, N. J.
2420 Harry Taborsky (Harry Tabarsky), 127 Neilson, New Brunswick, N. J.
2090 Harry Taplinger (Harry Taplinzer), 61 Jersey Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
5342 Edw. S. J. Thorn (Edward Sidney Joseph, Edward Thorn), steamer Denny Bros., New Brunswick, N. J.
2812 Ralph Tomkins (Ralph Tompkins), 41 Duke Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
1534 Stephen Toth, 234 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
480 Steven (Stephen, Steve) Toth, 150 Peterson, New Brunswick, N. J.
1070 Rosario S. Turiano (Rosario Turiano), 174 Delevan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
4104 Frank Vargo, 54 Harvey Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
2000 Jno. Varga (John Vargo), 54 Hartwell Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3143 Jos. Varge, 25 Neilson (Joseph Vargo, 45 Neilson Street, Joseph Varge), New Brunswick, N. J.
3701 Steve Vasal, 102 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
500 Thos. D. Verling (Tomas Dantel Velenej, Thom D., Thomas Dentel Verlenj), 212 Burnet, New Brunswick, N. J.
806 Carl F. Voight (Carl Frederick Volgt, Carl F.), 274 Bartlet Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
3231 Franz Wachlinger (Franz Wochinger), 126 Church Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
590 Jno. (John) Waclaswski, Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
1047 Teodasy Wesnowitz (Teodosy Wesnowitz, Teodosyi, 13 Comm, New Brunswick, N. J.
3507 Daniel Webster, 100 Comm, New Brunswick, N. J.
1256 Geo. Weisenman (George Weissman), 232 French, New Brunswick, N. J.
2118 Basil L. (Bazel W., Bazel L.) Whims, 183 Codnise Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
2042 Jno. H. Williams (John W. Williams), 186 Seaman, New Brunswick, N. J.
3586 Theodore Witte, 23 Courtland (Theodare Witte, 25 Cortlandt Street), New Brunswick, N. J.
2666 Louis A. Wolf (Louis Arthur Wolfe, Louis A.), 74 Jersey Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
128 Mike Zedo, 71 French Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
376 Geo. (George) Zubko, 49 Delafield, New Brunswick, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

820 Fronyksso Abonske (Fronyksso Abondse, Fronyksso Abonkse), 273 Conover Street, South Amboy, N. J.
786 Gose Alvina (Gose Alvins, Gose Alvino), Mexican Camp, Jamesburg, N. J.
1991 Wm. Anderson (William Anderson), Sayreville, N. J.
1038 Jesus Arebalo, Sarfreville, N. J.
1666 Sigmund Arkanowski (Zygmund Ardonoski, Zygmunt Ardonoski), Burta Creek, Sayreville, N. J.
1528 Mike Babi, Sayreville, N. J.
1658 Henry J. Baker (Henry J. Baken, Henry J. Bakeu), 158 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
772 Geo. Ballak (George Ballak), Parlin, N. J.
1245 Macaris Barbaca (Macovis Barbaca, Marcavis Barbaca), Furmans Road, Sayreville, N. J.
2042 Marcel Barglowski, Hoag Street, Sayreville, N. J.
2451 Frederick Beeker (Frederick Baker, Fritz Becker), Browntown, N. J.
1900 Stiferino Betano (Stiferno Betanvo, Steferino Belano, Stifferino Betanro), Sayreville, N. J.
550 Peter Bilskej (Peter Bilsky), Parlin, N. J.
2581 Andrew Bodek (Andrew Bodak), Sayreville, N. J.
314 Roman Bordak, Parlin, N. J.
1820 Chas. Henry Bowen (Bowen, Chas. Henry), Gillespie, Sayreville, N. J.
663 Tony Brill (Tony Bril), Parlin, N. J.
381 Wallace Buck, Sayreville, N. J.
1259 Germanza Burza, Sarfreville (Germazo Burza, Germavo Buza, Sayreville), N. J.
916 Michael Carnesale (Michele Carnevale), box 73, Parlin, N. J.
2053 Fortunato Caruso, Sayreville, N. J.
33 Tranguilino Casarez, Sarfreville (Trangullino Cazares, Sayreville), N. J.
2381 Michael Cahill (Michael Cahill, Michael Cohill), Sayreville, N. J.
2301 Frank Charook, Parlin, Camps, N. J.
1531 Peter Ciferskoz (Peter Ciferskos), R. F. D. No. 3, box 62, North Brunswick, N. J.
453 Nicolair Cozna, Sarfreville (Mikotow Cozno, Vicolol Cozno, Vicolair (Cozna), Sayreville, N. J.
857 Con Cronin, Parlin, N. J.
2660 Jos. Diaz (Joe Diaz), Sayreville, N. J.
859 Jos. Dirsa (Joseph Dirsa), 404 Raritan, South Amboy, N. J.
1726 Jno. Dougherty (John Dougherty), Sayreville, N. J.
1579 Jno. Dusek (John Dusek, John Drisck), Sandfield Road, Sayreville, N. J.
619 Albert A. Eisenhauer, box 47, Parlin, N. J.
208 Pascual Estrada, Sayreville, N. J.
1777 Alberto Facio, Sayreville, N. J.
1332 Jas. Farley (James Farley), Parlin, N. J.
2506 Jno. Farrell (John Farrell), 246 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
1859 Wm. Fedorczyk (William Fedorczyk, William Fedorozyk), Parlin, N. J.
477 Moretti Flororante (Msretti Flororante, Msretti Flororante, Moretto Flororanta), Sayreville, N. J.
2314 Emilin Rene Fiquet (Emlin Rene Fiqurt, Reine Flvplet, Emilin Rene Fuplet), Camp Gillespie, Sayreville, N. J.
717 Roka Flek (Rokol Solndod Elek, Roka Elek), Sayreville, N. J.
2461 Russel H. Ford (Russell H. Ford), 117 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.
776 Chas. E. Forner, Hudson Street Blue Line, N. J., U. S. A. (Chas. E. Forney, Chas. E. Tonny, Chas. E. Touny), Hudson Street Blue Line, Jersey City, N. J.
2215 David Fox, 675 Lenox Avenue, New York City, N. Y. (Sayreville, N. J.).
951 Ernest (Ernst) Fritz, Railroad, Jamesburg, N. J.
813 Nicodemo Frondonki (Frongonki), 273 Conover Street, South Amboy, N. J.
544 Rosario Geropalo (Lorafalo, Lorofalo, Gerapalo), Sayreville, N. J.
812 Gonanzales Gonzalo (Gonzales Gonzelo), Sayreville, N. J.
2756 Amills Gorng (Amalls Gormey, Amalls Gorng), Sayreville, N. J.
423 Jno. Guckian (John Guckin, John Crackin, John Guckian), 246 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
1422 Miguel Guerrero (Miguel Guerrero, Mignel Guerrero), Sayreville, N. J.
2389 Tony C. Guisson, Jamesburg, Va. (Tony Guara Guesso (Guisson), Jamesburg, N. J.).
50 Aurello Gutierres, Gillespie Camp, Sayreville, N. J.
19 Jesus Guzman, Sayreville, N. J.
249 Jacob Horgeicznik (Horgeixnick), Parlin, N. J.
2289 Jno. Jacob (John Jacobs), Sayreville, N. J.
1785 Andreas M Johannissen (Andreas N. Johannnsen, Andreas M. Johnnnsson), Parlin, Sayreville, N. J.
2323 Geo. Johnston (G. Johnston), Sayreville, N. J.
1909 G. Tanaceo (Guanacio) Juarez, Old Bridge, Sayreville, N. J.
1407 Mike Jullus (Mike Julino, M. Julius), Parlin, Sayreville, N. J.
944 Fred Karvakue (Karakn, Karvakur), Washington Street, Sayreville, N. J.
2320 Joseph Kasprzyok (Jozef Kasprozok, Jozef Kasprzuk), Sayreville, N. J.
750 Hugh (Maurice M.) Kennedy, Sayreville, N. J.
513 Jas. (James, J.) Kennedy, Parlin, N. J.
446 Wm. Klemenski (William Klemenski), Parlin, N. J.
52 Andrew Koska, R. D. No. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.
2105 Phillip Kowalchuk (Pilip Kowalchek), Sayreville, N. J.
649 Kuprian Kowgan, Catherine Street, Sayreville, N. J. (Kuprian Kowgam (Kowpain), Cultheur, Sayreville, N. J.).
2796 Pietr Kuble (Pietr Kupic, Tempro Kynoy), Parlin, N. J.
428 Abraham Kuchlbe, Sayreville, N. J.
2040 Harry Kuchuk, Sayreville, N. J.
574 Jno. (John) Levchus, Sayreville, N. J.
1796 Jno. (John) Levitski, Sayreville, N. J.
811 Stanley Lisiecki (Stanley Lisiecki, Stewj Linckl, Stany Luckl), 264 Rathburn Street, South Amboy, N. J.
86 Antonio D. Lopez, Sayreville, N. J.
895 Marcelino Lorenzo, Sayreville, N. J.
2104 Jas. McConre (James McCowie), 5046 Matthey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
531 Barney McCue, Marion Hotel, Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
112 Jno. McDonald (John McDonald), Sayreville, N. J.
2206 Alonzo McLean, Sayreville, N. J.
2845 Gudiah McLeod, Parlin, Sayreville, N. J.
870 Jno. Makoski (Jon Makorski, John Makoski), Parlin, N. J.
575 Giovanni Mallto, Sayreville, N. J.
2207 Chas. Mann (Charles Mann), No. 1 First Street, South Amboy, N. J.
822 Jozef Marek (Joseph Mirak, Josef Mavek), Amboy Road, Sayreville, N. J.
1558 Soloman Marovitch (Soloman Merovitch), Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2261 Mieves Martinez, Sarfreville, N. J. (Sayreville, N. J.).
1410 Prokop Maruk, Parlin, N. J.
2004 Jno. Melnik (John Melnik), Parlin Camp, Sayreville, N. J.
543 Metro Metrisin, Sayreville, N. J.
1868 Chas. Mettey (Charles Metty, Charles Mettey), R. F. D. No. 8, New Brunswick, N. J.
2705 Steve Michals (Stevo Michaels), R. F. D. No. 8, box 86, New Brunswick, N. J.
1478 Frank Miller (Frank Millar), 101 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
463 Andrew Minca (Andrew Minor), Sayreville, N. J.
2091 Jno. Mooney (John Mooney), Camp Parlin, Sayreville, N. J.
2613 Wilson Moreleski (Witslow Mozeleski, Wilslow Moselski), Sayreville, N. J.

457 Tony Morcirowski, Sayreville, N. J. (Tony Morricowski (Tony Morrirowski, Toney Morierowski), Quaid Avenue, Sayreville, N. J.).
2779 Arthur J. Morgan (Arthur James Morgan), 423 Union Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2151 Domenick Morley, care of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Hebronville, Mass. (Dominick Morley, Union Powder Works, N. J.).
415 Simon Morris, Parlin, Sayreville, N. J.
2126 Manuel Murillo, Sayreville, N. J.
2238 Thos. P. Murphy, Sayreville, N. J. (Thomas P. Murphy (Thos. P. Murphey), Sarfreville, N. J.).
1156 Wotyk Muschak (Wojck Muska, Wottk Muschak), Sayreville, N. J.
306 Jas. O'Brien (James O'Brian, James O'Brien), 246 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
2492 Iwan Owsink (Iwan Orosink), Parlin, N. J.
2446 Jno. Pachulsky, 117 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J. (John Pachulsky, Jan Pachulsky, 114 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.)
2462 Stanislaw Pajewski (Stanistaw Pajewska, Stanistaw Pajewska), Sayreville, N. J.
2055 Felix Patrokowski (Felix Patrkowski, Felir Patrokowski, Felix Patrokowskii, Sayreville, N. J.
1012 Peter Paulse, Main Street, Sayreville, N. J.
2791 Steve Pavoloski (Boviowski, Pavloski), Parlin, N. J.
1338 Paul Pearlman, Sayreville, N. J.
2785 Elbert F. Penn, Sayreville, N. J.
2387 Paul Perdek (Pevdek), Sandfield Road, Sayreville, N. J.
2724 Nicholas Petrlen (Patrlen, Nykito Petren), R. F. D. No. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.
1551 Crisoforo Pinsca (Crisfora Pinoco, Pinsca, Crisaforo Pinoco), Sayreville, N. J.
9 Jos. (Joseph) Plocienieckl, Sayreville, N. J.
1233 Jno. (Juan) Angel Polanco, Sayreville, N. J.
1912 Rubi Pollock, Sayreville, N. J.
1691 Alfredo Ramirez (Ramisez), Sayreville, N. J.
565 Gerogio (Glorgio) Rano (Giorgin Roin), Cliffwood, N. J.
628 Antonio Remoero (Romero, Remoera) Sayreville, N. J.
2198 Gran (Guan) Rocha, Mexican camp, Jamesburg, N. J.
2500 Pillar Romarez (Pilar Ramisez), Sayreville, N. J.
2499 Walter W. (Walter) Ruston, Sayreville, N. J.
1722 Troth Subonbe (Salonisc), Parlin, N. J.
1570 Peter Samulick (Samulick), R. D. No. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.
1572 Gregory Schestopol, 105 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.
2014 Louis (Lonie) Semachku, 358 George Street, South Amboy, N. J.
1817 Austin Sextone, Sayreville, N. J.
2540 Alek (Alex) Shub, Parlin, N. J.
593 Michael Sclwrcski, Sayreville, N. J. (Michael Liewrerski (Lieurerski, Giewiskl), 355 Raritan Street, South Amboy, N. J.).
2108 Alek Sleszkski (Alex Sleshuskl), 3007 Solomon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1437 Jno. Smith, Sayreville, N. J. (John Smith, care of American Realty Co., care of Montgomery Duquuan, Quebec, Canada).
2825 Geo. Snydam, T. A. Gillespie, Sayreville, N. J.
1281 Matidat Soniano (Somiano, Loriano), Sayreville, N. J.
2367 Bell Sozonk (Sozonk), 240 Fetters Street, South Amboy, N. J.
1320 Paris Spirides, Sayreville, N. J.
2288 Andrew Stack, Mayfield, Pa. (boat now in South Amboy).
1705 Jos. Stepczy, Sayreville, N. J.
2290 Frank Suberis, 18 Aspine Street, South Amboy, N. J.
2748 Peter Suchecki (Sucheckl), Pecktown, Sayreville, N. J.
1203 Gustave Sevenson (Gustuv (Gustow) Swenson), 230 Fetters Street, South Amboy, N. J.
940 Wm. Tead (William Teed), R. F. D., Jamesburg, N. J.
2456 Anton Tomusiak, Sayreville, N. J.
1030 Bronislaw Teyetski (Benjamin Tollskie, Bupdrsslaw Toyolsh, Buerrslaw Tayetski), box 22, Jamesburg, N. J.
2707 Louis Trezz, 373 Highland Street, South Amboy, N. J.
584 Jno. Trutko (John Trutko), Sayreville, N. J.
552 August Van de Velde (August Van De Valde), Sayreville, N. J.
693 Jno. Vannane (John Vannane), Sayreville, N. J.
2508 Benito Vasues (Benito Vasquez, Benito Vasuez), Sayreville, N. J.
1052 Manuel Vellaniceo (Manuel Vellaimeen), Sayreville, N. J.
1030 Jose Villanneva (Jose Villanneva), Sayreville, N. J.
1093 Marcello Villato, Sayreville, N. J. (Marcello Villata, Kenilworth, Elizabeth, N. J., Marcello Villetto, Division G, 1909, Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1467 Walter Waiti (S. W. Waiti), 211 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.
1770 Bill Waskowski (Bill Waskowski), 240 Feltus Street, South Amboy, N. J.
661 Canada Williams, 224 Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J. (Canada William, Youngstown, Ohio, 625 Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio).
2234 Jas. Wilson (James Wilson), Sayreville, N. J.
1508 Stanislaw Wolnavoski (Stanislaw Wojowsoski, Stanislaw Wojuvoski), Sayreville, N. J.
1604 Everett Worth, 85 First Street, South Amboy, N. J.
2551 Bronislaw Wysocki, Matawan, rural delivery No. 1, N. J.
2735 Jos. Youngalesk (Joseph Youngelski, Joe Youngelski, Jos. Youngolesk), Englishtown, N. J.
1030 Pietro Zambrzycki (Pinto Zambrzycki, Piotr Zambrzyckl), Sayreville, N. J.
2004 Martin Zastarzuri (Martin Bastanzurli, 122 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.
23 Nazzareno Zavaglini, Morristown (Cliffwood), N. J.
2783 Wassil Zilucow (Wassil Zilucow, Wassil Zilucow), Clinton Bank, Clinton Street, New York.
1789 Anton Zobrzlecki, Bohn, Sayreville, N. J.
1308 Paul Zulego (Paul Julacha, Paul Julacka), Sayreville, N. J.
2030 Auston Zyorskowski (Auston Zyorskovl), Melrose, Sayreville, N. J.
1886 Anthony Zyskewski (Anthony Zyskowsk), Sayreville, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, NEWARK, N. J.

2857 Vito Adese (Vita Adose, Vito Adise), 43 Stone Street (43 Store Street), Newark, N. J.
430 Pompillo Albanese, 35 Drift Street, Newark, N. J.
273 Fargno W. Albert (Fargnoli Albert, Albert Fargnoli), 43 Stone (48 Stove) Street, Newark, N. J.
1449 Salvatore Bianchia (Salvatore Bianchi), 10 Cutler Street, Newark, N. J.
2252 Nicola Bonapane (Nicola Bonapart), 203 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2382 Lawyer Brooks, 89 Lackawanna Avenue, Newark, N. J.
879 Michael Cadaulo (Nick Cataulo), 30 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
1474 Barbara Caliezaro (Barbara Caluzaro, Barbara Carloyary), 76 Seventh Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2411 Antonio Capalco (Antonio Coparco, Antonio Caparco), 49 Cutler Street, Newark, N. J.
576 Thos. (Thos. J.) Carroll, 249 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2363 Vito Clavato, 45 Stove Street, Newark, N. J.
1283 Domenico Colae (Domenico Colas), 8 Aqueduct Alley, Newark, N. J.
756 Christos Custos (Christos Castas), 79 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1713 Gordon Daniel, 254 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J. (Garden Daniels (Gordon Daniels, Gordon Denisle), 264a Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.).
2186 Ferian De Blanc (Ferain De Biano), 47 Park Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2442 Frank Del Vichhia (Frank Del Vecchiv, Frank Del Vecchi, Frank Del Vecchio), 38 Sheffield Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2062 Jno. Duglud (Jno. Duguid), 31 Clark, Newark, N. J.
1425 Jos. Formato (Joseph Formato, Joseph Formata), 26 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
2777 Giovanni Fraul (Giovanni Frino), 6 Cutler Street, Newark, N. J. (Giovanni Fraindo, 176 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.).
2 Chas. H. (Chas. Hugh) Fraser, 23 State Street, Newark, N. J.
2293 Conti Giovanni (Conte Giovonni), 34 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
2694 Jas. W. (James William) Grimley, 21 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J.
862 Wm. Hoymark (W. Hoimark), 113 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J.
632 Guiseppe Iraggi, 35 Crane, Newark, N. J.
1837 Andrew Jackson, 28 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2921 Frank Jones, 329 Brock, Newark, N. J.
2058 Frank F. (Frank Frederick) Keis, 57 Webster Street, Newark, N. J.
2150 Stephen Kohonji (Stephen Kohony, Sephen Kohnyio, Kohnyin), 8 Rowland Street, Newark, N. J.
954 Antonio Lagnella, 120 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1957 Vincenzo Iannone (Vincenzo Lannenoe, Vincenzo Ianacone, Vincenzo Iannacone), 36 Stone Street, Newark, N. J.
1404 Chas. P. (Charles Percy) Lyons, 218 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2853 Richard Maudel, 80 High Street, Newark, N. J.
2540 Ralph Martinelli (Mortinelli Ruff), 32 Aqueduct Alley, Newark, N. J.
2209 Vito Maurello (Vito Mourielio), 34 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
313 Frank Meie, 73½ Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1104 Nicola Messita (Nicola Messito), 45 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
1517 Herbert Mills, 41 Crane, Newark, N. J.
1213 Louis Moore, 317 Ogden, Newark, N. J.
201 Santo Nova (Santos Nave), 137 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.
1733 Branch Nicks (Branch Hicks), 53 High Street, Newark, N. J.
2035 Jno. (John) E. Noble, 39 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1700 Patrick T. O'Rourke, 35 Clark, Newark, N. J.
2728 Wm. (Wm. J.) Parker, 50 Johns Street, Newark, N. J.
1431 Howard Pier, 288 Broad, Newark, N. J.
941 Salvatore Pullano, 21 Drift Street, Newark, N. J.
1832 Wm. Reilly, 31 Nassau Street, Newark, N. J. (William E. Reilly (William Riley), 232 Clifton, Newark, N. J.).
3026 Benvenuto Rocloppe (Benuevento Rachppo), 74 Stone (74 Stove) Street, Newark, N. J.
2163 Thos. Row (Thomas Rowe), 14 John Street, Newark, N. J.
2110 Carlucci Sclabarro (Carlucci Sclabarra, Carlucci Scloan), 6 Nassau Street, Newark, N. J.
1919 Alex Smith, 270 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
1208 Stanley Smith, Passaic Street, Newark, N. J. (Brown's Stone Yard, Passaic Street, Newark, N. J.).
1085 Jno. Greenwell Spences (John Greenwell Spence, John Greenwell Spencer), 129 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
13 Henry Taylor, 41 Crane Street, Newark, N. J.
2305 Wm. (William) Taylor, 77 Webster Street, Newark, N. J.
1515 Walter Louis Webb, 107 High Street, Newark, N. J.
814 Willard Thompson (Willard Allen), 1284 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1484 Chas. Tillery, 70 High, Newark, N. J.
1537 Vito Tomasiello, 12 Cutler Street, Newark, N. J.
85 Jos. (Joseph) Turner, 76 Crane, Newark, N. J.
2480 Vittoris Visciarel (Victor Visciani, Vittaris Visicarse), 155 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2387 Parke Voorls (Parker Voorls), 47 Webster Street, Newark, N. J.
644 Harry Wheeler, 165 Seventh Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1708 Jno W. Williams (John W. William), 136 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2098 Jas. (James) Woolworth, 48 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.
918 Jas. Yannuzzi, 224 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J. (Joseph Yannuzzi, 80 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR OCEAN COUNTY, N. J.

1187 Jno. D. Almeidadias (Jno H. Almeida Dias), Sea Side Park, N. J.
102 Anders Joseph (Anders Josef) Anderson, Chadwicks, N. J.
774 Matthew Bork (Matheo Book), Seaside Park, N. J.
1084 Gilbright (Gilbert) Leander Campbell (Gilbert L. Campbell), Brant Beach, N. J.
621 Harry Demson, Smilax, Va. (Henry Demson, Ocean, N. J.).
1410 Adam Fattler, Whitesville, N. J.
578 Donald Henderson, Water Street, Toms River, N. J.
1307a Harry Martin Huise, 14 Holly, Lakewood, N. J.
504 For Adolph (For Adolf) Hilde Johansson (For Adolf Hilde Johanssan), Ship Bottom, N. J.
1417 Wm. Ross King, Beachhaven, N. J.
246 Manuel Martine (Manuel Martina, Emanuel Martine), Sea Side Park, N. J.
814 Wm. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
495 Axel Mystrom, Sea Side Park, N. J.
149a Clayton Robbins, Lakewood, N. J.

1660 Wm. Sternkeker, Belmont Hotel, Seventh, Lakewood, N. J.
1715 Antonio Suxeheny (H. Antoni Surcheny, Antoni Surcheny), Providence, R. I.
1703 Edw. Van Ilse, Cassville, N. J.
620 Mike Vilson, Cleveland, Ohio (Mike Wison, Mike Willson), Ocean, N. J.
11 Heine Whesspann (Heine H. Wehrspann), 1094 Third, New York, N. Y.
721 Jno. Eusthacus Wiggers, Central Avenue, Point Pleasant, N. J.
207 Stephen (Stefan) Wronz, New York City, N. Y.
764 Richard Newton Yonkers (Richard Newton Yonker), River Front, Point Pleasant, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.

887 Lenset, Alec, Manville, N. J. (Manville, N. J.).
205a Io Ali, Manville, N. J. (Manville, N. J.).
733 John Joseph Anderson (Jno. J. Anderson), New Brunswick, R. F. D. No. 6.
697 Antone Esponore (Antone Asponove), Skillman, N. J.
918 Jose Logo Blonco (Jose Blanco), 41 West Main, Bound Brook, N. J.
1222 Winslaw Buanowski (Wladlaw Bujanowski), Manville, N. J.
1545 Grazio Cardone, Fisher Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.
863 Frank Cominnk, Manville, N. J.
1302 Leslie Arco Cole (Leslie Cisco Cole), Belle Mead, N. J.
628 Hedy Colinskey, Manville, N. J.
1047 Bolesiande Dogen (Bolesienie Dogen), Manville, N. J.
1157 Paul Domidsck, Manville, N. J.
1190 Jno. Dudar (John Dudr), Manville, N. J.
1536 Roscoe Durrand (Durrand Roscoe, care of W. J. McCurdy), New Brunswick, N. J.
835 Jos. Farkas (Joseph Farkas), Manville, N. J.
1514 Geo. Farrington (George Farrington), Jackson, So. Bound Brook, N. J.
745 Jos. Fayrchack (Joseph Fayrchack), Manville, N. J., U. S. A.
378 Howard Fisher (Howard Franklin Fisher), 215 East Second, Bound Brook, N. J.
1483 Jno. Galvin (Galvin John), Belle Mead, N. J.
108 Philip Goldberg, 25 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
46 Peter Grossman, Belle Mead, N. J.
12 Henry Grube, R. D. No. 6, New Brunswick, N. J.
1228 Stephen Gulbinski (Steven Gulbinski), East Millstone, N. J.
1560 Tony Gwieszenski (Tony Gurczenski, Antoni Gurczenski), Manville, N. J.
1403 Jos. Haglovig (Joseph Haglovig, Hagloving Joseph), Weston, N. J.
719 Wm. Harris (William Harris), East Millstone, N. J.
573 Jas. Healey (James Healey, James Healy), 18 John Street, Bound Brook, N. J.
766a Louis Hill, 29 Pullman Street, Montreal, Quebec (29 Fullum Street, Montreal, Canada).
1395 Jno. Howat (John Howat), Manville, N. J., U. S. A.
1170 Vincent Habinski, 125 Van Kueren Avenue, Bound Brook (Hubinski, Vincent, 125 Wishcan Street, Bound Brook, N. J.).
1588 Elias Jonhoisable, Franklin Township, Bound Brook, N. J. (Elias Jonhoisable, R. F. D. No. 2, Bound Brook).
636 Harry Kevak (Harry Kirak, Kavak Harry), Manville, N. J.
580 Gzigoz Klemcuk (Gzegoz Klemcuk), Manville, N. J.
1183 Piotr Knowinski (Piotr Konulnski, Konewinski Piotr), 9 Fisher Avenue, Bound Brook.
1577 Jno. Kobont (John Kobont, Kobout John), Manville, N. J.
1042 Nick Kucharcick (Nick Kucharcick), Rockyhill, N. J.
352 Joe Kura, Manville, N. J.
225 Vladek Lachinski, Manville, N. J.
1496 Jos. Lapiet (Joseph Lapiet), Manville, N. J.
52 Steve Lipdl, Manville, N. J.
778 Jno. Wm. MacPherson (John Wm. Macpherson), 33 Church Street, Bound Brook, N. J.
463 Basilio Malon, Bound Brook, N. J. (Basillo Molon, Morris Farm, Bound Brook, N. J.).
602 Stanley Markewle (Stanley Markewic), 24 Lesher Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.
1444 Frank Miazkiewiz, 46 West Second Street, Bound Brook, N. J.
969 Jno. W. Milanich (John W. Milanich, John W. Milamich), Manville, N. J.
962 Jno. Millnicz (John Millnicz), Weston, N. J.
919 Jno. Militawitzch (John Militawitzch), Manville, N. J.
197 Francesco Moreno, Skillman, N. J.
188 Fillip Moskallsk (Fillip Moskalick), Manville, N. J.
1499 Angel Munoz, Skillman, N. J.
1524 Mike Nasco, Manville, N. J.
1376 Steve Opolek (Opolek), 101 Talmadge Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.
1434 Anthony Ozeisesky (Antony Ozeisesky), 205 Talmadge, Bound Brook, N. J.
1331 Nikolay Parolick (Parvlick Nikolay), Weston, N. J.
1123 Costazo Pasquale (Costanzo Pasquale), Middlebush, N. J.
135 Peter Patrella (Peter Patrelai), Manville, N. J.
224 Jno. Pete (John Pete, John Petty), Manville, N. J.
1595 Frank Petrio (Frank Petrie), Manville, N. J.
849 Vincenzo Picciche, Manville, N. J.
1232 Morris Potter, Harlingen, N. J.
1584 Frank Robiuko, Manville, N. J.
1511 Clim Rohalsky, Rocky Hill, N. J.
1506 Mike Roman, Manville, N. J.
305 Alvin Thos. Salisbury (Alvin Thomas Salisbury), Skillman, N. J.
1405 Alex Sanatover (Alexander Sanatover), 201 Talmadge, Bound Brook, N. J.
1354 Aueseb Seebender, Manville, N. J.
186 Frakip Siba, Manville, N. J.
179 Stanislo Slearkoricki (Stanislo Stearkonckl), 121 Vosseller Avenue, Bound Brook, N. J.
661 Walter Snow, Skillman, N. J.
1119 Mike Sokolowsky, Manville, N. J. (608 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
435 Frank Szzizeti (Frank Szigeti), Manville, N. J.
88 Steve Spaniel, Manville, N. J.
136 Karos Stomkowitz, Manville, N. J.
1027 Konstantin Suchstawsky (Rev. Konstantine Suchastawsky), Manville, N. J.
799 Jno. Sugarsk (John Sugarski), Manville, N. J.
1408 Willie Sugol (Millie Sugol), Manville, N. J.
1033 Nicola Suronelli (Nicola Simonelli), Manville, N. J.
1303 Jno. Telicska (John Telicska), Manville, N. J.
32 Darrigo Vinenzo (James Darrigo, Darriji Vinenzo), La Monte, Bound Brook, N. J.
1492 Frank Vernon Virtue, Skillman, N. J.
1307 Vincent Vlamlevski (Vincent Vlsnievski), Manville, N. J.
117a Patrick F. Walsh (P. F. Walsh), 848A, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1399 Steff Wasyeyscyn (Stef Wasylyscyn), Manville, N. J.
839 Jno. Yancki (John Yanski), Manville, N. J.
1467 Enrique Ybara, Skillman, N. J.
42 H. Zaharuk (Harry Zaharuk), Weston, N. J.
412 Tony Zayso, Manville, N. J.
360 Mike Z igal (Zigal), Manville, N. J.
429 Paul Zala, Bound Brook, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

4 Talmadge (Talmage) Allison, 52 Malden Lane, Asheville, N. C.
853 Charles Arnold, Newburg, Mo. (113 South California Street, Indianapolis, Ind., Amsterdam, N. Y.).
325 Clarence Bale, 308 Travor Street, Johns, Mich.
3361 Arthur (Arthar) R. Benson, Utica, N. Y.
376 Eddie Black, 547 West North Street, Greenfield, Ohio.
3081 Homer Blank, Columbus, Ga.
1044 Bert (Burt, Burr) Bond, Glenville, W. Va.
2740 Henry Boucher, 534 Chestnut Street, Nashua, N. H.
1160 Homer Butts, rural free delivery, Montgomery, Ala.
134 William Carroll, 1519, Louisville, Ky. (John Robinson Circus, Amsterdam, N. Y.).
2997 Donald Bartlett (Donald B.) Chalmers, Robinson Shows, Amsterdam, N. Y.
940 John Chlcivinski (John Chleirvinski, John Chlewiuskl), 21 Van Der Veer Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1793 Marcello D'Allesandro (Marcello D'Alessandro), 254 West Main, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1082 Anthony Dzielek, 3 Third Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y.
2725 Chas. Franklin, 102 Hall, Montgomery, Ala.
1153 William Gallagan, 340 Thirteenth, Milwaukee, Wis.
1528 Albert A. Gilson (Albert A. Gibson), Derry, Pa.
2920 Wallace A. Grover (Grover H. Wallace), 63 Forbes, Amsterdam, N. Y.
926 James Holt, 21 Irony Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. (4 Tracy Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.).
1191 Albert Johnson, 21 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
907 Percy E. Johnson, 1010 Greenway, Syracuse, N. Y.
2025 Stanislaw (Stalnslav, Stainstav) Kaciczak, 59 Jay Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
2575 Stanislaw Karpavicius (Stanislovisas Karpavicius, Stanistaw Karpowicy), 15 Corey, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1262 Francis E. Kelly, 22 Brookside, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1665 Walter Kullik, 20 Putnam Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
3066 William N. (William M.) Lewis, 801 North Buchanan, Richmond, Va.
1458 Walter McKay, 4032 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
303 James Martin, Second, Detroit, Mich.
2308 John Mason, 100 Carrollton Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2190 Vincent Megosky (Megoskey), 8 Corey, Amsterdam, N. Y.
686 Benjamin Miller, 421 Jackson, Pensacola, Fla. (Hotel New Barnett, Canton, Ohio; Amsterdam, N. Y.).
644 William Miller, 6 Blood, Amsterdam, N. Y.
2761 Benj. (Bennie) Mitchell, 107 Water Street, Bainbridge, Ga.
3405 Walter Murphy, 593 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
13 Jesse Naubia, New Boston, Tex. (1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.).
1364 Jesse Parker, 1715 Kansas Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2310 Charles Perry, 168 Wash, St. Louis, Mo.
1904 Phillip (Philip) Playford, 25 Evelyn Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1386 Frank Porter, 2026 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2461 Thomas Ross, 2639 Dearborn Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Amsterdam, N. Y.).
3351 Chas. Reese, 949 Annie Oak, Augusta, Ga.
2089 William Robinson, 232 Scott Alley, Lexington, Ky.
1953 Felix Rostanlo (Felix Rosterris), 252 East Main, Amsterdam, N. Y.
930 William Sharples, 246 Alben, Hudson, N. Y.
2476 Charles Smith, 5 Wall, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1715 George F. Smith, 165 Grant, Dayton, Ohio.
2583 Arthur Sproul, 763 Commerce, Norfolk, Va.
2728 Warren Swigert, 27 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
54 Dewey Tookes, Americus, Ga.
650 Sylvester Ware, Texarkana, Tex.
1960 John Weidman, 277 West Main, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1057 Max Wbilg (Max Uhling, Max Ublig), 63 Sloane Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y.
1157 Hal Wiggins, South Pittsburg, Tenn.
1367 Cliff Woodhall (J. Cliff Woodhall), 2 Oakenmulgen, Macon, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1842 Charles A. (Charles Henry, Charles H.) Baldwin, 29 Grape Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2376 John L. Bell (John Lloyd Bell), 218 Kingsley Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
232a Walter V. Harrigan, 23 Girard Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
203 Arthur Lemm, 580 East North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
576a Harry Marshall, care of 269 Cherry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
537 John C. Rhodes, 218 Kingsley Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1568 W. J. (Walter John) Sullivan, 509 Humboldt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1820 Anthony Wallenberg, 161 Winslow Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (Anthony Adelbert Wallenberg (Anthony A. Wallenberg), Springville, N. Y., rural free delivery).
577 William Webb, 564 Dodge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1905 Sam Alsperi, 402 Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Sam Alperin (Sam H. Alperin, Sam Alsper), 176 Cedar Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
36 Fred Armashnke (Fred Armashnke), 1164 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
1823 Harold Smithson Bluff, 35 Spruce Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2778 Steve Borokowski (Steve Borkoski), 119 Kosciusco Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3217 Leon A. Comstock, 24 Moclaw Street, Rochester, N. Y. (45 A Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).

203 Frank Chas. Devorak, 515 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Frank Charles Devorak, 3391 West Fifty-ninth Place, Cleveland, Ohio; Frank C. Devorak, 3361 West Fifty-ninth Place, Cleveland, Ohio).
305 Ernest Frank Drews (Ernest F. Drews), 4 Girard Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
73 Ralph August Ely, 81 Rich Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Ralph A. Ely (August Ralph Ely), 81 High Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1715 John Paul Filer, 820 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
804 Christian Wm. Frank, 305 Walnut Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3003 Louis Freedman (Zei Freedman), 556 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
885 Peter Fronczak, 282 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3100 John Galass (John Gaiss), 26 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2212 Lawrence Francis Godzisz (Lawrence F. Godzisz), 296 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
3399 Raymond C. Hill, 610 Adams Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Raymond C. Hill, second assistant engineer, steamship *Carolyn*, 17 Battery Place, New York City).
1167 Anthony Janicki, 205 Loepere Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3494 John Jeszke (John Jeskie, John Jcozke), 862 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2878 Stanley Kaczmarowski (Stanley Kacy Marowski, Stanley Kacy Marowsai, Stanley Knczmarowski), 237 Rother Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2758 Joseph Kalinoski (Joseph Kalinowski), 49 Harmonia Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
216 Stanley Kasmer, 237 Rohtmer Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4034 Jacob Keinberger (Jacob Kienberger), 285 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2604 Jacob Keinberger, 197 Mortimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2393 John Kikuzzki (John Kupuzzki, John Kukaczki), 901 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3059 Jacob Kimberger (Jacob Kienberger), 197 Mortimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2381 Stanislaw Kowalewski (Stanislaus Kowalewskl), 329 Sweet Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2194 John Krojewski (John Krgjewskl), 58 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1265 Paul Kucemba, 277 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1286 Joseph Lindner, 272 Lathrop Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2327 Charles Phillip Linn (Charles P. Linn), 607 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2477 William Loos (Wm. Loos), 115 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
618 Edwin Loth, 600 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3871 John Michael McCoskey, 77 Harmonia Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
48 Kaszmier Mackiewicz (Kazimir Mackiewicz, Karzmierz Mackierwicz), 34 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
876 Stanley Majchrzak, 32 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1487 Wallace Malkowski (Wallace Malkowsky), 171 Lathrop Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3288 Walter Phillip Mangacz, 162 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Walter Phillip Mrugacz (Walter F. Mrugasz), 162 Stanislaus Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2592 Teofil Marszewski, 84 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3884 Wladyslaw Miderski, 229 Solpere Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Wladyslaus Joseph Miderski (Wladislaw Miderski), 229 Sobleski Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2017 Frederick Miller, 790 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
2802 Carmelo Mineo (Carmelo Minneo), 182 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1610 George Moore, 401 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
591 Bolesiaus G. Niclzewski (Bolesiaus Joseph Niclzewski, Bollslaw Nigizewski), 804 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
125 Joseph A. Nowak, 160 Lathrop Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3632 John Oezkewski, 113 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (904 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2155 John Osmala (John Osmola), 1113 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3835 Martin Paluszynski, 90 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1945 Albert Patratz (Albert A. Patratz), 225 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3696 Gustav Pfeiffer, 334 Mortimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3873 Henry Max Plack (Rluk) (Henry M. Riap), 310 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
450 Abraham Pliss, 572 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3538 Morris Pliss, 572 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
610 Stephen Frank Pudlewski (Stephen Pudlawski), 282 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
147 Frederick Charles (Chas.) Rambath, 197 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1306 Leon (L.) Rohak, 94 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
779 Jan Rybczinski (Jan Rybczniski, John Rybosinski), 94 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
819 Peter Saecki (P. Sawicki, Lawicki), 267 Herman Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2459 John Sajeski (Sajecki), 1960 Fillmore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3691 Walter Charles (Chas.) Sautter, 51 Eureka Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4097 George Edward (E.) Schwartz, 501 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
229 Joseph Simson, 88 Sweeney Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3192a George Smith, 36 Rey Street (Bradford Farms), Buffalo, N. Y.
484 Adam Szczepankewicz (Szczepanbuwicz, Szczepanhworcy), 62 Pink (366 Wilson) Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4031 Vincent Szuminski (Sluminski), 130 Playter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
338 Vincent Telago (Telaga), 47 Reed Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4150 Konstanty Toric (Tonic), 27 Olga Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
3988 Robert Trimble, 45 A Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4258 Casimir Wallgorski (Cazimice Wallgorski, Cazimer F. Wallgzerski), 166 Loepere Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3738 Joseph Wijnar (Wojnas), 118 Rother Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2274 Charles (C.) Williams, 392 Madison Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2792 Wilke (Wilkie) Wilson, 141 Madison Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3812 Leon Wojnowiak, 3622 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Leon Wojnowski, Camp III, Gurney, Wis.).
2319 Frank Wozniak (Wazniak), 138 Lathrope Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3954 Joseph Zachowicz (Zachowcz), 250 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2193 Thomas Zoltkowski (Zlotkowski), 136 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, BUFFALO, N. Y.

2131 Frank Walter (Mathew) America, 236 Bissell Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2051 Royal Alexander Blythe, 173 Carl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
429 Lewis Mathew McCarthy, 475 Winslow Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1296 John H. (Harrison) Moesel, 1441 East Delevan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1668 John Harry Reimers, 148 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
537 Stanley F. (Frank) Soby, 992 East Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
83 Edward Paul Vogt, 1154 East Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, BUFFALO, N. Y.

5101 Andy P. Agnak (Egnak, Andy D. Egnak), 121 West Mohawk Buffalo, N. Y.
3382 Fred Anderson, 84 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3726 Max T. Arnholt (Arnoldt), 122 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5074 Allen H. Bacon, 97 Commercial Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2246 Simon N. Bagasseroff (Simon Manasan Bagdasarodd, Simon Monasan Bogasseroff, Simon Monasan Bagasseroff), 90 Tracy Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (235 West Tupper Street).
3152 Jno. Barbietalo (Jno. Barbabictola), 363 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4586 Waldo Bartolo (Waldo Batolo), 28 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
839 Arthur Baumann (Arthur Bauman, Arthur Bauman), United States Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3185 Frank Beardsley (Frank Beardley), 212 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4010 Murray Berk, 18 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y. (967 Ellicott Street).
539 Chas. Blumenstein, 194 Delaware Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3656 Fred Norman Bolett, 90 West Mohawk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4835 Cologero Boncore, 18 Malden Lane, Buffalo, N. Y.
3067a Ralph Bray, 120 West Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1464 Geo. W. Campbell (Geo. W. Campsall, Geo. V. Campsell), 247 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1938 Ray Chalkin (Ray Chalker), 186 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (86 Lloyd Street).
140 Avery Allen Clark, 86 West Mohawk Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (80 South Elmwood Street).
4172 Peter Cleary, 94 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1604 Jas. Raymond Connors (James R. Connors), Bakes Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (406 Riley Street, Norfolk, Va., care County Hospital, San Diego, Calif.).
3905 Jas. Conroy, 126 Mohawk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2836 Jos. Constance (Jos. Constanco, Jos. Costanco, Joe Costanca), 157 Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1425 Victor Conte, 51 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3810 Ferdinando Corbesiero (Ferdinando Corbesiero, Ferdinado Corbisiero, Ferdenando Corbesiero), 188 Tereace Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (186 Terrace).
3222 Saviowl Cordaro (Saviur Cordaro), 422 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (329 Front Avenue).
4041 Chas. A. Costello, 480 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
980 Ray Louis Crance (Ray L. Crance, Roy L. Crance), 87 Mohawk, Buffalo, N. Y.
1037 Chas. Henry Curtiss (Chas. Henry Curtis, Chas. H. Curtis), 349 Porter Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
5366 Sam Datona (Sam Latona), 86 Efner Street (85 Efner Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
1774 Wm. D. (Wm. R.) Davies, 85 West Mohawk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5433 Samuel Davis, 271 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
5133 Henry De Angielis (Henry De Angielis), 230 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1332 Wm. Jean De Haven, 305 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5475 Antonio Delauro (Antonio Delauro), 52 Commercial Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4238 Stanley Dembiski, 47 West Elvafferner, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stanley J. Dembeski, 47 West Chippewa Street).
2233 Jas. Demetrous, 251 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1382 Thos. J. Donnet (Thos. J. Doncet), Belledune, New Brunswick, Canada.
4526 Jos. Jas. Doran (Joseph J. Doran), Meaford, Ontario, Canada.
269 Richard F. Dorsey (Richard T. Dorsey), 185 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
576 Chan Dow, 504 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3283 Earl Dunn, 470 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1295 Jos Dwiante (Jos. Duranti, Jos. Duronti), 111 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
3027 Max Elsenstein, 86 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
423 Elaristo San Esteban (Enaristo San Esteban, Elaristo Sanenteian, Evaristo Sanesteban), 118 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1863 Edw. P. Ellis, 151 Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.
417 Vincent Farraro (Vincent Ferraro), 114 Niagara (114 Niagara Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
3423 Eugene Felton, 379 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3949 Nicholas Ferris, 380 Prospect Avenue (189 Franklin Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
64 Antonio Ferro, 12 West Genesee, Buffalo, N. Y.
274 Chas. Fields, 77 West Chippewa, Buffalo, N. Y.
2266 Lee (Lee) Fisher, 11 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5259 Walter John Fisher (Walter J. Fisher), 170 Erie, Buffalo, N. Y.
1258 Irving Fleer, 187 Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.
1731 Fred Flynn, 23 West Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
813 Jno. J. Fox, 123 Whitney Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
320 John B. Foy (J. B. Foy), 37 Tenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4963 Harry Frebstein (Farbstein, Farbestein, Forbstein), 227 Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.
2952 Carl Francis (Frances), 127 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3814 Giarichrino Francisco (Giavechino Francerco), 363 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2347 John Gallagher, 205 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (220 East Broad Street, Chester, Pa.)
3294 John Christian Ganzmann (John Christen Ganzmann, John Christin Ganz, J. Ganzmann), 177 South Elmwood, Buffalo, N. Y.
3150 Lloyd Garris, 179 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2200 Jacob Giangraseo, 9 Maidenlane Street (9 Maiden Lane), Buffalo, N. Y.
1006 Samuel Giglio, 394 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1576 Benj. Grancontiere, 15 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

2101 Dominico Grasino (Dominco Grartsina, Dominco Grarsina), 863 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
811 Max Grunberg (Greenberg), 207 University Street, Toronto, Canada.
5353 Armin Guttman, 76 West Huron, Buffalo, N. Y. (Aruim Guttman, 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
2992 Matthias V. Haintger (Mattrias V. Haintges), 98 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
988 Frank Lee (Leo) Hallihan, 17 Johnson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
8833 Jack Hanley, 112 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
335 Constattine L. Haralampkos, 918½ Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Constantine L. Hardamfakos (Haralampakos), 1766 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.)
1231 Jos. Hartman, 84 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1743 Mangus Christ Hall (Magnus Christ Hatt), 79 Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1491 Jack E. Hautala, 270 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jack Hantala, 172 Seldon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)
4344 August Albert Hean (August A. Hean), 261 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
5309 Chas. Bernard Hill, 184 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
608 Chas. Howard Horton (Charlie H. Horton), 180 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3223 Thos. Hreskos, 17 Tenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3067 Frank Francis Hughes (Frank F. Hughes), 433 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5171 Bernard Ingram, 134 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1131 Wm. Inkson, 122 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2567 Thos. Jennings, 37 Whitney Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
5167 Eberzo Alex Jenson (Ebberta Alexander Jenson), 79 West Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
126 Edw. Jones, Anchor House, Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (2229 Central Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
5069 Wm. R. Jones, 333 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4804 Albert Kautz (A. Kautz), 160 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4578 John Keegan, 145 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
280 Robt. Keith, Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo, N. Y. (Warners, N. Y.).
5441 John Keller, 239 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5515 Alex Kwielnsky (Alexander Kurernsky, Alex Kurernsky, Alexander Kwieelnsky), Olmstrads Hotel, 66 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
191 Jas. J. Kline, 38 Root Building, North Chippewa, Buffalo, N. Y., care of general delivery.
3175 Melvin David Kohlman (Melvin D. Kohlman), 41 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1821 Jos. Kovh (Jos. Koh), 66 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1732 Jas. Kowles, 195 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jas. Koules, 35 Perk Place, Morristown, N. Y.)
3001 Gaetano Laccone (Saccone), 135 Giorgia, Buffalo, N. Y.
4014 Jas. Lally (Tally), 71 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1073a Chester Larmee (Larnee), Men's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
30 Chas. B. Lee, 88 Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5284 Irving Lehr, 64 Cottage Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (154 West Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
5285 Wm. Licata, 552 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2142 Wm. C. Lockman (Wm. C. Lockmann), 1146 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5380 Clyde Lower, 322 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1232 Biagio Lucero, 49 Tenth Street (4 Fly Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
4714 Clyde W. Lyons, 116 Delaware Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4930 Florence McCarthy, 227 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2079 Fred McLean, 122 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5151 Wm. Henry McMaster, 366 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1430 Wm. John McTague, 512 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1042 Julio (Julios) Maceiras, 45 West Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
2384 Edw. Kasper Maleszewski, 172 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Edward Kaspar Maleszewski, Edward K. Maleszewski, 70 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3998 Martin Malkind, 172 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1458 Edw. Malloy (Edward Melloy), Men's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
1496 Jos. Mancci (Jos. Maucci), 25 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
588 Angelo Martino, 152 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
8580 Geo. W. Mason, 337 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2984 Frank Manchialardo, 146 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
1902a Felix Max, 82 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4806 Jos. Millette (Jos. W. Millette), 291 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2583 Stanley J. Minister (S. J. Minister) 825 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
5508 Vincenzo Morrelle (Vincenzo Morreall, Vincenzo Morreale), 68 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
274 Jas. Jos. Murphy (James J. Murphy), 200 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
207 Chas. Lee Myers, 227 Franklin Street (258 Pearl Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
289 Walter Meuenfeld, 422 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Walter Neuenfeld, care of Hecker Camp, Amherst, Ohio).
2958 August Sherman Newman (Augustus S. Newman), 103 Union Station, Toronto, Canada.
964 Jay Nicholas (Jay Nichols), 325 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1126 Henry Nicolsen, 128 West Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y. (Marine post office, Detroit, Mich.).
2957 John Edw. Norris, 336 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4778 John L. Ohman, 241 Maryland Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (John Ludwig Ohman, John Ludwig Ahman, 550 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
5100 Samuel Olcott, 23 Prospect Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4409 Conrad Olsen, 180 South Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (29 South Street, New York, N. Y.).
1264 Carl August Olson, 208 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4317 John O'Rourke, 444 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4135 Jack Packard, 434 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2434 Lawrence Patti, 298 Trenton Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (Laurence Patto, 442 South Division).
8018 John Pelockouskt, 76 Floyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (526 Whitesboro Street, Utica, N. Y.).
2331 Baldomero (Ballomero) Peres, 152 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
2093 Heo Felton Phillips (George Felter Phillips) 261 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4086 Wm. Phillips, 82 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2047 Stanley Plucienick (Stanley Plucienik), 126 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
8951 Chas. Polino, 384 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
3684 Nicholas M. Poulidas (Poulides), 50 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1203 Geo. Roetz, Men's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (Geo. Raetz, 999 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.).
3291 John J. Reynolds, 242 (342) Carolina Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5209 John Wm. (W.) Reynolds, 122 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2625 Leo Wilfred (George W.) Rhodes, 307 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
635 John Richardson, 116 West Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
8090 Gaitano Rivolo, N. Y. C. box car off Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Gaetano Ruvolo, Ruvolo Gaetano, Gaeltano Ruvolo, Fort Genesee).
8673 Jas. B. (Jas. F.) Robinson, 42 Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4441 Angel Rodaegues (Rodaeguer, Rodriguer), 127 Commerad, Buffalo, N. Y.
1208 Paul G. Ruppert, 173 Niagara (375 Walnut) Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1044 Francis Edw. (F. E.) Rush, Touraine Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3157 John Ross (Roiss), 111 Commercial Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4010 Frederick (Fred) Allen Saeger, 232 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
212 Vincenzo Savoia (Vincerizo Savoia), 75 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5425 Filippo (Fillippo) Scalzi, 10 Fly Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4555 Jos. (Gioseppi) Schembri, 62 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
8255 Frank Schultz, 177 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2916 Jos. Bruno (Joseph B.) Schultz, 152 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4330 Lemuel Seneca, 130 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
744 Jas. J. (Jas. C.) Shannon, 123 West Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5029 Jos. Simonetta, 200 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (66 James Street, Rochester, N. Y.; general delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2316 Edward A. Smith, 227 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2201 Harry Lawrence (L.) Stark, 212 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2300 Stanislaus (Stanislano) Stawicki, 111 Commercial Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3764 Jas. Stewart, Men's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3427 Jos. A. Stewert, 22 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3438 Aurelio Stuart (Duart), 22 State Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2427 Wm. Stunger (Stungur), 35 Prospect Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
307 Henry Sullivan, 32 Canal, Buffalo, N. Y. (Hartford County Jail, Hartford, Conn.).
1917 C. L. (Charles Lewis) Taylor, 248 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
976 Jas. Walter Taylor, 92 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3369 Ole Thompson, 358 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2218 Emich Vojkner (Enich Vojkzner), 24 Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2401 Herman Oscar (Oear) Way, 505 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
281a David Wenrick, care of Ella Wright, 262 Maryland, Buffalo, N. Y.
4193 Jack Wm. (W.) West, 110 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
3503 Clifford L. Whatley (Whately), 365 South Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4130 Walter Wm. (W.) Wright, 51 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
381 Jas. Yeager, 135 (133) Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Millestrip, Blasdell, N. Y.).
1552 Rosario Zalayo (Zalago), 283 Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3564 Nick Zegara (Zegarro), 143 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

2081 John Adams, South Road, R. F. D. No. 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2103 Angelo Alberto (Angiolino Alberico, Angelo Alberta), Spring Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1654 Thomas Bird, Fulton Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1859 Isaac Black, Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
1925 Floyd Bouser (Floyd Bowser), Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
194 John Branch, Tomey Dock, Beacon, N. Y. (John Bronch Long Dock, Beacon, N. Y.).
1733 Frank Butler, McKinley Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1598 Guiseppe Caravacci (Guseppe Caravacci), 3 Franklindale Avenue, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1181 Arthur Carlson, Foot Main, Beacon, N. Y.
609 Eli Dargan, steamer *Homer Ramsdell*, Newburgh, N. Y. (Brockway, N. Y.).
959 William Davis, Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
1786 Paul Dalola (Paul Delola), Creek Road, P. O. Arlington, R. F. D., N. Y.
1233 Vincenzio Donato (Vincenzo D. Donato, Vincenzo Di Donato), Spring Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1248 William Eckert, Arlington, N. Y.
1515 Edward Gates (Edward Cotes), Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
862 Michael Gibbons (Micke Gibbons, Michael Gibboo, Michael Geppo), Dutchess Junction, N. J.
1489 Auber Graham, Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
2224 Sherman Grasty, Brockway, N. Y.
550 James Harrison, Brockway, N. Y.
2162 James Henry, Brockway, N. Y.
534 Frank Edward Jones, 62 Elm, Oklahoma, Okla. (Frank E. Jones, care of M. E. Polhill, Beacon, N. Y.).
826 Willie Jones, Brockway, N. Y.
1428 Jessy Jordon (Jessie Gordon, Jessie Jordon), Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
144 Albert Bates Justus, 286 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1409a Joseph Kane, West Main Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1836 Luther Markham, McKinley Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
2208 Clifton Martin (Clifford Martin, Clifton Martin), McKinley Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
445 Benjamin Montague, Dutchess Junction, N. Y. (Banjamin Montague, Mount Union, Pa.).
56 Hugh Monteith, Fulton Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1622 Frank Moore, Brockway, N. Y.
2024 Nelson O'Dell (Nelson Odell), Arlington, N. Y.
778 Thomas Powell, Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
1738 Joseph Rhodes (Joseph Rhoades), Arlington, N. Y.
386 Edward Rielly, Maloboran, County Lanfort, Ireland. (Edward Riley, Edward Rielly, Edward Rielley, Hyde Park, N. Y.).
2047 Nathan Roane, McKinley Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1632 John Schwabenthan, Arlington, N. Y. (John H. Schwabenthan, 56 Cherry Street, Pittsfield, Mass.).
879 Hozea Scott, Arlington, N. Y.
245 Guiseppe Serino (Serino Guiseppe), Arlington, N. Y.
2282 Richard T. Lee Vassens (Richard T. Le Vassens, Richard T. Lee Vassene), Dutchess Junction, N. Y.
285 Junious Watkins, Brockway, N. Y. (Junius Watkins, 119 Mountain Street, South, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1119 Mountain Street, South, Philadelphia, Pa.).
88 Lewis Watson, Brockway, N. Y.

1000 William Welsh, Fulton, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
1612 Cephus Wilkerson (Cepheus Wilkinson), Brockway, N. Y.
1398 Arthur Williams, McKinley Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

1078 Robert Berton (Robert Burton, Robert B.) Ackley, South Wales, N. Y.
326 Albert E. Brookman, East Main Street, Gowanda, N. Y.
618 Joseph Coolridge, Lackawana, N. Y.
1759 Joe Joseph Cronin (Joe Joseph Cromin), Springville, N. Y.
1981 Tom Carmelo Cugino (Tom Carmello Gugino, Tom Carmelo Cugino), Farnham, N. Y.
540 Almon A. Curtis, Jamison Road, Elma, N. Y. (Almon Albert Curtis, East Aurora, N. Y.
572 John Dear, Lawtons, N. Y.
2149 Antonio Diplazza (Anthony Diplozza), Irving, N. Y.
1417 William Federleckner (William Fegerlechner), East Aurora, N. Y.
3016 Arthur Ferner, East Concord, N. Y.
474 Elmer Frelchlag (Elmer J. Freischlag), Elma, Erie County, N. Y.
693 Robert E. Heinrich (Robert A. Heinrich), R. F. D. Hamburd Road, N. Y.
740 John Jablinski (John Cablinski, John Gablinski), West Falls, N. Y.
2282 Royal Jemison, Irving, N. Y.
512 Jacob Sandy (Jacob Tandy) Jimerson, Gowanda, N. Y.
1856 Henry J. (Henry John) Kuhlman, Farnham, N. Y.
85 C. T. (Charles Theodore) Lautz, Springville, N. Y.
2291 Stanley Maciejewski, Eden, N. Y.
1185 Lawrence F. (Lawrence Francis) Nugent, Gowanda, N. Y.
726 John Satvatorenski, Orchard Park, N. Y.
2294 Anthony Samaras, Irving, N. Y.
1524 Carl Schelble, Elma, Erie County, N. Y. (North Boston, N. Y.).
978 Frank Peter (Frank P.) Schmidt, R. F. D. No. 1, Porterville, N. Y.
221 Frederick C. (Frederick Christian) Stein, Lackawana, N. Y.
2128 Joseph Ingnall Waiega, Elma, Erie County, N. Y. (Joseph Ignals Waiega), Ebenezer, N. Y.
1618 Romeo Wieler, Orchard Park, N. Y. (State farm, Dayton, Ohio).
723 Burnell John (Burnell Johnson, Burnell Johns) Willett, Collins, N. Y.
149 Lisle M. (Lisle Micajah, Lisle Micijah) Willett, Collins, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

395 James Darkan (Darwin), Catskill Mountain House, Haines Falls, N. Y.
1271 Natale Del Piano, 390 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.
1742 James Devoe, Alsen, N. Y.
716 Conrad Eulck (Erie Conrad), Lexington, N. Y.
1428 Henry Frey, Gayhead, N. Y.
1841 Corthan Hall, 325 West Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.
737 John King, Lexington, N. Y.
1413 Threko Luka, Cermecton, N. Y. (Luka Tuko Treko (Luka Tocka), Cementon, N. Y.).
1342 Joe Mihaljevich (Joe Mil oljevich, Joe Mikoljjevich), Alsen, N. Y.
1267 Arthur Morrison, 56 Thompson Street, Catskill, N. Y.
1463 Christopher Nouk (Christopher Nocnh, Christopher Nocuk, Christopher Noonk), Alsen, N. Y.
1218 Geo. (George) Petrulu, Alsen, N. Y.
113 Robert J. Proper (Robert Jeremiah Proper, Robert T. Proper), Rural Street, Athens, N. Y.
1523 Frank H. Smith (Frank Herbert Smith, F. H. Smith), R. F. D., West Coxsackie, N. Y.
1656 John Strbich (Joseph Stibict, Joseph Strbic, John Strbic), Cementon, N. Y.
2043 Frank Szeschonck (Frank Szczebanek, Frank Szcsebuenck, Frank Alex Szcsebuenck), 116 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.
220 Frank Harold Thorpe, 7 River Street, Danbury, Conn. (Frank H. Thorpe, Alsen, N. Y.).
1877 Joseph Valanzano, Athens, N. Y.
1999 Michael Zulavich (Mikel Zuljevich, Mikel Zulavich, Michael Zelavich), Alsen, N. Y.
1801 Chnorikoo (Chnoriko) Zynot, Cementon, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.

1901 Domenico Arnicida, Old Forge, N. Y. (Domenico Arnicida, Ardley, N. J.).
1972 Farl Akkanen, Old Forge, Me. (Farl Akkanen, Old Forge, N. Y.).
1190 Wojciech Bavzycki (Wojciek, Wojteck Bavzyck), 329 Pleasant Avenue, Herkimer, N. Y.
1618 Ernest Brandry, Clearwater, N. Y.
2283 John Robert Bennett, 135 State Street, Auburn, N. Y. (John R. Bennett, Mohawk, N. Y.).
244a Wilford Bissenet (Wilford Blasnet), Brandeth, N. Y.
2807 Burton Boofield (Burton Boousfield), Remsen, N. Y.
2096 George E. Brooks, R. D. No. 1, Jordanville, N. Y.
2584 Sidney Bryant, Box 10, R. F. D., Frankfort, N. Y.
1745 Theodre (Theodore) Castela, Frankfort Hill, Frankfort, N. Y.
1219 Apcenin Chispynokr (Apanin Curspynokr), Brandeth, N. Y.
1504 Camille Joseph Chisson, St. Simon (Camille J. Chisson, St. Sinion, Camille Joseph Chiasson), New Brunswick, Canada.
1978 Lewis Arthur (Lewis A.) Darrah, Clearwater, N. Y.
1023 Frank Dodge, Stop 18, Frankfort, N. Y. (Ilion, N. Y.).
482 Nasye Dobranski (Will Doberarshi, Nasyl Dobranski), Salisbury Center, N. Y.
2408 Watson Eotzkzech (Watson Eotstzech, Wotzn Eotskvech), Jordanville, N. Y.
2407 Robert Evans, 128 Cemetery Street, Frankfort, N. Y.
1151 Jose L. Figenido (Jose (Gizo) Ligo, Jose Lijo Fegerrido), Newport, N. Y.
538 Edward Hans, Brandrette, N. Y.
2105 William F. Higham, Little Falls, R. F. D., Eatonville, N. Y.
1474 John Hopkin (John Hopnik), Gravesville, N. Y.
1069a George Hooks, R. F. D. No. 4, Frankford Hill, N. Y.
3256 Charles Peter Ives (Charlie P. Ives, Chas.), Salisbury Center, N. Y.
876 August Kerster (August Castin, August Kersten), McKeever, N. Y.
943 Simeon La Crows, Brandeth, N. Y.
1576 Jose Lawrence (Jose Lawrenzo, Jose Lausazo), Jordanville, N. Y.
2807 Emil (Hal) Losson, Big Moose, N. Y.
139 Michael McDonough, 288 Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Michael F. (Michael William) McDonough, Barker's Camp, No. 1, care of Joe Scanlon, Patten, Me).

2778 Richard Mangen, R. F. D. No. 3, Frankfort, N. Y.
2602 Joseph Materkowski, 120 Wires Avenue, Herkimer, N. Y. (Joseph Matrykowski, care of Union Mills, Herkimer, N. Y.).
1448 John Mazor (John Mazer), at canal, Herkimer, N. Y.
2689 Jackob Mickolenko (Jacket Mickelenko, Jakob Micholenco), 222 King, Herkimer, N. Y.
564 Bennie Miller, Cherubusco, N. Y.
1811 John Andrew (John A.) Miloshevsky, 348 Eureka Avenue, Herkimer, N. Y.
2446 John Rourke (John R.) Murphy, 226 Mohawk, Herkimer, N. Y.
1137 Fred Murray, Fulton Chain, N. Y.
1651a Michael (Michel) Olanick, Jordansville, N. Y.
1781 Polardo Onofrio, 204 Orchard Street, Frankfort, N. Y.
892 Leo A. O'Rourke, 220 Park Place, Herkimer, N. Y.
1533 Stefan Parlus, Small Bush, R. F. D. No. 1, Little Falls, N. Y. (R. F. D. No. 1, Herkimer, N. Y.).
340 Joseph Sobeski (Joseph Sobenski), Bargy Road, East Frankfort, N. Y.
576 Harry Streeter, Fulton Chain, N. Y.
1652 Thomas Vlasich (Thomas Valasich), Salisbury, N. Y.
1443 Harry C. Wheeler, Cannon Camp, McKeene, N. Y. (Inlet, N. Y.).
2266a Pirl Augustus Williams, Mohawk, N. Y.
199 George A. Wingfield (George C. Wingfield, George Wingfield), East Herkimer, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

1486 Charles Bliss, track construction, N. Y. C. cars, Oneida, N. Y.
1102 Eugene Emory Case, Montgomery, Hamilton, N. Y.
1004 Conle Cirro (Coalo Girro, Caolo Cirro), Route No. 1, Canastota, N. Y.
721 Bert Clark, Georgetown, N. Y.
1800 John Dombroski (John Dombroke, J. Tombroske), South Hamilton, N. Y.
2112 Robt R. Gorden (Robert R. Gorden, Bovad R. Gonde), 6 Fitch, Oneida, N. Y.
1606 Riley Wm. Hart, Chittenango, N. Y.
2245 Louis F. Maccorne (Lewis F. Maccorone), Providence, R. I.
259 Thomas Martin, N. Y. C., Oneida, N. Y.
1547 John O'Toole, Canastota, N. Y.
1245 Geo. Pane (George Pano), R. D. 1, Munnsville, N. Y.
2180 Louis Plaskey (Plackey), Poolville Road, Hamilton, N. Y.
1157 Fred Rosa, West Center, Canastota, N. Y.
1977 Carl K. (Kurt) Seller, Cazenovia, N. Y.
2370 Warren W. (Myrl) Smith, 55 Lenox, Oneida, N. Y.
1058 Chester Edw. (Edward) Stephens, 25 Central, Oneida, N. Y.
1929 Gilbert H. Walden, Lebanon, N. Y.
1804 Louis (Lewis) Walden, Farnum, Lebanon, N. Y.
2599 Mike Whitkerosk, Canastota, N. Y.
2820 Bolieslio Wigdsnski (Bollesiln (Bodlestan) Wigdnlnski), Stockbridge, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 27, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2887 Torreo Adolfo (Adolfo Torres), 58 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3a Valentine Bermudez (Valentin Bernudez, Valentin Bermudez), 48 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1215 Ed. Francis Bucchri (Edward Francis Bucchiri, Edward France Buccheri, Edward Francis Bacchrri), 267 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3960 John Cullen, 77 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3018 Eurebia Dalman (Eusebio Dalman, Enreblo Dalmar), 23 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3024 Russell Farrar (Farrarr), S. S. *Claire*, Pier 27, East River, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2672 Moargie Porter (Maargie Foster, Meargie Poster, Moafgle Porter), 23 Union Street, New York, N. Y.
1997 John George Gabrielson, 61 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3263 Frank S. Gambino (Ganbino, Frank Gambino), 215 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3084 Norman E. Gebhart (Norman E. (N. E.) Gebhart, 275 Clinton Street, New York, N. Y.
2106 E. M. Gronwald (Elliott Marinus Thos. Hans Peter Levin Gronwald, Elliott Marins, E. Gronwald), 178 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1829 Hans Guiman, 73 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Hans Giuman Harvey Guiman, Havey Guinan), 75 or 95 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3913 John Hanson (Hansen), 639 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1737 Frank Hankins, 249 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
732 Harold John (John Harold), 108 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1668a Modesto (Modesto) Lauria, 49 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
242 Alex McConnach (McCormach, McCormack), 41 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2407 Henry P. Markham (Markhan), 352 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A462a Enrique Palacio (Enrrique Polacco), 55 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3802 Eugene Putori (Peetors), 2 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
477 Bernard Thomas Riley, 52 Amity Street (Berandu Thomas Reiley, 52 Smith Street), Brooklyn, N. Y.
499 Rolndn Baye Robbino, West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y. (Roland Waye Rooblas, Robbino), Brooklyn, N. Y.
A380a Charles Avery (C. A.) Smith, 166 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1230 Francis E. (C.) Snow, S. S. *Eliza*, foot Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
590 Everett Van Pelt, 136 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1173a John Vegas, 23 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2535 Jones Vidot (Jose Vidot), 1 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
415 James A. Wallace, 5 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
228 Henry J. Williams, 238 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 28, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

2290 Jack Abramson, 610 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1127 John Barnio (Bornio, Borino), 707 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1695 Lorenzo Belling (Bellino, Bellins), 166 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
787 Samuel Bruno, 622 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1388 Albert Chambers, 625 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Albert Chamber, 30 Delmonico Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
122a Jos. Edw. Clark, 87 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1390 Rosario Distefano, 26 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1746 Gustan Felix (Felixz Gustav, F. Gustaw, Felix Gustan), 135 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

84 Harry Freof (Freot), care Abe Katz, 85 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2113 Edmund Chas. (C.) Gleason, 110 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
840 Isadore Goldstein, 15 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1249 Harry Halber (Harry Arber Habber, Hevey Haber), 90 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1698a Chas. Edward (Charles Edward, Chas. Edw.) Jericho, 63 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
715 Isaac Lerdman, 165 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2029 Alfonso B. Liboris (Alfonse Bartlomeo Liboris, Alfonzo Bartolomeo, Alfonso Bartomeo Liboris), 622 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1630 Giacinto Mangiaracina (Giacinto Mangiaracina), 585 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1202 Joseph Parness, 82 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
666 Paul Ristan, 81 Stocton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
69a Wm. (William) Rogers, 548 Mascy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2162 Szczepan Sleczkowski (Szczepon Sleczkowski), 52 Floyd Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 35, NEW YORK, N. Y.

732 Morris Berger, 52 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2644 Joseph Bomstein (Bronstein), 807 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
499a Samuel Cohen, 331 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1944 M. Dougherty, 23 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. Doherty, Hercules Mea's Club, Kenvil, N. J.).
1434a Charles Edelstein, 20 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Canada (295 Augusta Avenue, Toronto; 23 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
121 Isaac Epstein, 1042 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1809 Michael Ernst, 208 Floyd Street, New York City (Earnest Megli, 308 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Michel, Estford, Conn., Abington Station).
2547 Albert Haeffer (Hoeffer), 597 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1954 Benj. (Benjamin) Katz, 222 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1888 Gustave Isear, 227 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
821 Robert (J.) Kearns, 994 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1806 Abraham Krasnon, 871 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2521 Morris Kulkowitz (Kulkowich), 836 Park Street, New York City.
113 Micolo Kyriacos (Kyriacos Nicola, Kryiacos (Kyrecacos) Nicola Gropreapolo), 429 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1239 J. L. W. Landgren (John Leonard Walford Landgren), 100 Sumner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2395 Schime (Schlenie) Metz, 1020 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1633 Joe Michelitsch, 1052 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
152 Edward Miller, 43 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1784 William Padian, 849 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1872 John Salazar, 75 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1627 Louis (J.) Sands, 995 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2066 Peter Serdenoff, 60 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
384 Pincus Smilowitz, 353a Vernon Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Pincu Smilowitz, 353a Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1514 Martin Stember, 601 Kosclusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2556 Max Rabinowitz, 260 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1197 Morris S. (Scott) Romans, 411 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 41, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1401 Frank Adams, 440 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2174 Arthur Ammunsen (Arthur Ammunaen), 419 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
495 Jos. (Josef) Anderson, 270 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
599a Frederick Ahrens, jr., 6811 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
752 Gustaf F. Backe (Gustaf Fr. Backe, Gustaf Fredrick Backe), 356 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
660 Isadore Barken (Isador Barkan, Isadore Barkan), 4807 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1791 James P. Brosan (James Patrick Brosnan), 364 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2156 Thos. A. (Thomas Andrew) Caddell, 5506 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1420 Bennie Cohen, 77 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
2396a Charles C. Davis, Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Charles Cleveland Davies Nortfield, Birmingham, England).
2822 Fred Fabr (Frederick Faly), 473 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
968 Axel Gabrielson, 224 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Minerville, care of Sherman & Co., Essex, N. Y.).
2419 John G. Gabrielson (Johan Gustav Gabrielson, John Gustav Gabrielison), 4808 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2993 Sigvald E. Gabrielson (Sigvald E. Gabrielsen), 4923 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
708 Sam'l Garfean (S. Ganfein, Sam Garfean), 321 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2425 Max Grimm, 5701 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1594 Stephen Gunning, 322 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Stephan Gunning, 564 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
4 Anders Jacobsson (Anders Jacobsen), 362 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1016 Gong (Gorig) Jick, 4913 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
382 Louis (Louie) Joe, 6011 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2026 Herman Lindquist, 552 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2543 Jos. Martin, 5801 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (339 Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
2238 Walter McElreath, 263 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1714 Alfred Michaelson (Alfred Mikkelson, Alfred Milskelson), 506 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2894 Michael Michaelson (Michael Michelsen, Michael Michelson), 229 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3097a Harold S. Nilson, 5848 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Harold Sagvart Nilsen, Grimstad, Norway).
1504 Richrd J. (Richard James) O'Brien, 430 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
718 Charles B. O'Hanlon, 536 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1932a Ernest Olsen (Ernest Olsson), 449 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2929 Kund Paterson (Kuno Peterson), 313 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2736 John M. Pederson (John M. Pedersen), 4920 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1088 Nick Pederson (Nick Pedersen), 4920 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1750 Theodore (Theodor) Pietrashkevich (Fedos Pietrachevech), 316 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
702 Exel F. Plusette (Exel Frederick Poussette, Axel Fred Pousette), 5504 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
272 Fred N. Rose (Frederick Nicholas Rose), 434 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1198 Thomas F. Ryan, 4812 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
610 Lawrence J. (Thomas Francis) Ryan (Thomas Ryan), 333 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2175 Wm. Shea, 548 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1334 Francis Parker (Francis Parks, Francis P.) Smith, 316 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
518 Camille Tajur, 521 Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (Camille (Camilli) Tager, 321 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
923 Tryaw G. Tonnesen (Tryem G. Tonneson, Trygve Tolnusers), 355 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
122 Frank Wiley, 232 Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 83, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1961 Morris Arnow, 1511 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2271 Godfrey Berner, 1197 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1832 Efim Brook (Efim Brook), 1658 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2279 Louis Budin, 1709 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2573 Thos. Gartland (Thomas Gartland), 1869 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1097 Wm. Ginsburg (William Ginsberg), 1762 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3261x Joseph Goroshink (Joseph Goroshuk), 2112 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2481 Jonathan J. Kellner, 227 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2411 Harry Kirshenbaum, 459 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1623 Michael Lesser, 1935 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3036 Isaac Lifshitz, 429 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
275 Chas. Mallin (Charles Mallin), 1904 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1100 Samuel Meshil, 1678 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
667 Henry Miller, 1771 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
432 Isrnel Polotowsky, 1557 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1557 Marrs Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1492 Louis Reisender, 2016 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1644 Philip Rogers, 1768 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2006 Wm. Simmons (Wm. Simons, William Simmons), 1781 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2886 Louis Tabachonik (Louis Tabachpick), 1492 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3098 Chas. Taylor (Charles Taylor), 1485 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3052 Arthur Whitehead, 1863 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2327 Chas. Wiggins, 419 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
258 Arthur Henry Woods, 1874 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 98, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2471 Abe Alberts (Abe Albert), 79 Columbia Street, New York City.
2674 Benjamin Balton (Benjamin H. Balten, Benjamin Bittan, Benjamin Bitton), 81 Willett Street, New York City.
1968 Jacob Brodofsky, 460 Sheriff Street, New York City.
633 Fred Doff, 79 Sheriff, New York City.
24 Morris Ellerin, 99 Willett Street, New York City.
152 Raymond Evans, 53 Columbia Street, New York City.
2350 Samuel Max Fishman, 171 Broome Street, New York City.
10 Sam Goldberg, 61 Sheriff Street, New York City.
3110 Hyman Greenberg, 119 Ridge Street, New York City.
528 Charles Haber (Charles Harber), 82 Attorney Street, New York City.
407 Abraham Hoffman (Abraham Hoffamn), 164 Broome Street, New York City.
3253 Max Joffe (Max Jaffe), 92 Attorney Street, New York City.
2964 Morris Klein, 132 Ridge, New York City.
51 Arthur Kleiner, 174 Delancey Street, New York City.
1635 Jacob Landorf (Jacob Lansdorf), 85 Pitt Street, New York City.
1455 Israel Langer, 216 Delancey Street, New York City, N. Y.
3249 Jacob Manashevitz (Jacob Manashevtz, Jacob Manoshevtz), 751 Columbia Street, New York City.
2186 Harry Mandelkern (Harry Mandelkern), 62 Sheriff Street.
3076 Harry Mehlboch (Harry Mehlbock), 208 Rivington, New York City.
2769 Abraham Middleberg, 152 Clinton Street, New York City, N. Y.
2169 Abraham S. Neches, 40 Clinton Street, New York City.
617 Abe Pernatoskey (Abe Pernatsky, Abe Pernatskey), 10–12 Attorney Street, New York City.
1121 Harry Perry (Henry Perry), 214 Rivington, New York City.
552 Eaman Rosenberg (Eanan Rosenberg, Eanen Rosenberg), 247 Stanton Street, New York City.
737 Harry Rosenfeld, 91 Ridge Street, New York City.
13 David Rosenthal, 416–18 Grand Street, New York City.
1834 Jacob Salat, 25 Attorney, New York City.
1385 Max Satofskey, 102 Pitt Street, New York City (Max Sadofsky, Max Sudofsky, 2 Pitt Street, New York City).
1159 David Schiffman, 51 Pitt Street, New York City.
2058 Hyman Silverberg, 51 Sheriff Street, New York City.
1622 Michael Sirek, 187 Rivington, New York City (Michal Sirok, Massena, N. Y.; Michael Sirok, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Michael Strock).
2441 Morris Slobodsky (Morris Solneky), 165 Broome Street, New York City.
3164 Morris Solimsky (Morris Solnikl), 210 Rivington Street, New York City.
1211 Adolph Solomon, 76 Clinton Street, New York City.
208 John Stohle, 348 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, N. Y. (242 Rivington Street, New York City; care of Jacob Green).
2154 Joe Taber, 43 Attorney Street, New York City, N. Y.
2984 Jacob Tamashefsky (Jacob Tameshefsky), 82 Willett Street, New York City.
894 Isidore Terester, 63 Sheriff Street, New York City (Isidore Tröster, 56 Ridge County, N. Y.).
240 Morris Volinsky, 185 Rivington, New York City.
1140 Isaac Wagman, 135 Ridge Street, New York City.
2531 Charles Zucker, 153 Broome Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 99, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1078 James Anderson (James A. Andersen), pier No. 50, East River, N. Y.
2189 Isadore Balamuth (Isidore Balmuth, Isidor Balmuth), 82 Sheriff Street, New York City, N. Y.

2408 Isidore Bazinsky (Bazinsky Isadore, Isador Bazinsky), 308 Rivington Street, New York City, N. Y.
1887 Jacob Batt (Batt, Jacob, Jack Batt), 456 Cherry Street, New York City, N. Y.
1671 Thomas Clark, 43 Thompkins Street, New York City, N. Y.
2028 Giro Dagromo, 15 Cannon Street, New York City, N. Y.
1569 Abraham Feldman (Abe Feldman), 294 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y.
2453 Samuel Fendel, 34 Columbia Street, New York City, N. Y.
1523 Henry Wilfred Gaborlaudt (Henry W. Gaborlanth), pier No. 39, East River, New York City, N. Y.
2074 Abraham Gatsoff, 370 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
584 Morris Hack (Mors Hack), 83 Lewis Street, New York City, N. Y.
813 Meyer Halprin (Meyer Halprcn), 454 Cherry Street, New York City, N. Y.
1580 Charles Haruk, pier No. 40, East River, New York City, N. Y.
1829 Charles Stewart Innis, pier No. 39, East River, New York City, N. Y.
61a Joe Katz, 93 Lewis Street, care of Musinger, New York City, N. Y. (93 Cannon Street, New York City, N. Y.).
480 William Klein, 101 Mangin Street, New York City, N. Y.
80 Pietro Liestro (Petro Listro), 60 Goerk Street, New York City, N. Y.
445 John M. McCormack (John Matthew McCormick, John M. McCormick), 229 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y.
2051 Patrick McDermott, 574 Grand Street, New York City, N. Y.
1750 John McHugh, 466 Cherry Street, New York City, N. Y.
293 Abraham Miseles, (Abrahan Miseles, Abraham Miescles, Abraham Mieslea), 72 Lewis Street, New York City, N. Y.
846 Louis Ramar, 112 Goerck Street, New York City, N. Y. (34 Cannon Street, New York City, N. Y.).
2198 Mose Robertson (Moses Robertson), pier No. 39, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
683 Vincent Rosky, pier No. 50, East River, New York City, N. Y.
2061 Joe Rothenberg, 270 Rivington Street, New York City, N. Y. 122 Bovine Street, New York City, N. Y.).
2236 Solomon Schein, 97 Cannon Street, New York City, N. Y.
1038 George Schllar (Geore Schiler, Grevy Schliar), 578 Grand Street, New York City, N. Y.
1876 Solomon Senft, 31 Cannon Street, New York City, N. Y.
Paul Siegel, 288 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y.
623 Harry Silber, 273 Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1688 Sam Singer, 96 Columbia Street, New York City, N. Y. (1114 Blake Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
2020 Daniel Burke Torn, 288 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y.
1767 Harry Van Nort, pier No. 50, East River, New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 100, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

402a Isadore (Isidore) Allen, 417 West, New York, N. Y.
1107 Angelo Alvarez, 355 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1805 Andrew Anderson, Morgan Line Pier, 48 North River, N. Y.
2349 John Geo. Andrewits, 103 LeRoy Street, New York, N. Y.
1884 Philip Anzeldo, 33 Carmine Street, New York, N. Y. (60 Thompson Street, New York City).
2831 Thomas H. Baggin (Thomas M. Higgins), 11 Morton Street, New York, N. Y.
396 Raymond Ballard, 13½ Cornella (13½ Cornilla) Street, New York, N. Y.
1892 Alonzo Barela (Alonzo Varila), 352 West Eleventh, New York City.
1525 Manuel Blano (Manuel Blanco), 166 Christopher, New York City.
1088a Vincent (Vincente, Vicente) Bogo, 354 Eleventh Street, New York City.
1920 Charles Capello (Charles Cappello), 166 West Fourth Street, New York City.
2119 Edward J. Carey, 5 St. Lukes Pince, New York City (Edward Josph Carey, 819 Broadwey, South Boston, Mass.).
992 Frank Carez (Frank Corez), 661 Washington Street, New York City.
3246 John Carilo ((CarrlO) John Carrio, John Carrlo), 385 West Street, New York City.
1770 Joseph Cleary, 228 West Tenth Street, New York City.
1615 Rocco Cree, 10 Morton Street, New York City (Rocco Crea, 521 East Fourteenth, New York City).
1092 Samuel Daunis (Manuel Darrns, Manuel Dans, Manuel Dauns), 5 Weehawken Street, New York City.
2813 Salvatore Davanzo, 50 Morton Street, New York City.
2695 Grenan De (Grenan Do) Campo, 385 Washington, New York City.
296 William Demphy, 328 West Eleventh Street, New York City.
2322 Juan E. Diaz, 278 Perry Street, New York City.
1049 Louis Diazzo (Luis Diaz), 169 Charles Street, New York City.
2480 Robert Downer, 506 Hudson Street, New York City.
1466 John M. Doyle, 174 Perry Street, New York City.
2646 Joseph Fartore (Joseph Fartore), 223 West Tenth Street, New York City.
1034 John Felice, 67 Clarkson, New York City.
42 Corrello Finglis (Corello Fruglis), 19 Jones Street, New York City.
3012 Peter Flaherty, 80 Barrow Street, New York City (447 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City).
2088 Joseph (Joseph G.) Flynn, 358 Bleecker Street, New York City.
1191 Joseph Flynn, 527 Hudson Street, New York City.
1797 John Foley, C. W. Chapin Fit, Clarkson Street, New York City.
2224 Pasquale Forte, 10 Morton Street, New York City.
2653 Jose Furtorez (Jose Turtorez), 385 West Street, New York City.
1545 Joseph Gahan, 385 West Street, New York City.
3108 Joseph Gonalez (Gonzalez), 169 Charles Street, New York City.
1853 Michael S. (M. Sullivan) Green, 42 Morton Street, New York City.
1808 John Jackson, 1928 Panama Street, Philndelphia, Pa. (New York City).
2329 Thomas Jameson, 678 Washington Street, New York City.
2625 Alfred Johnson, 51½ Morton Street, New York City.
1021a James J. Kelcher (James J. Kellher), 20 Morton Street, New York City.
1110 Patrick Kelley, 320 West Eleventh Street, New York City (Patrick Kelly, care Emfield Café, 225 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, Long Island).
988 Jose Lazo (Jose Lago, Jose Loge), 173 Perry Street, New York City.
1011 Fabian Llord, 6 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, care R. B. Frost.
3018 Alfred Longobardi, 236 West Tenth Street, New York City.
2930 Nicholas Louis, 11 Morton Street, New York City (Nicholes Louise, 96 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1979a Lawrence (L. S.) McCanns, 140 Charles Street, New York City.
1085 Charles McGuire (Charles (Charles V.) Maguire), 80 Morton Street, New York City.
2365 John McGuire, 330 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.
2048 Daniel McMahan (Daniel McMnhon), 82 Christopher Street, New York City.
1074 John McMahan (John McMahon), steamship *Virginia*.
3054 Santos Marcia (Santos Macia), 385 West Street, New York City, N. Y.
3215 John Mordue, 5 St. Lukes Place, New York City (John Moudue, 877 Ninth Avenue, New York City).
693 Denis (Dennis) Murphy, 340 West Eleventh Street, New York City.
2880 John Murphy, Greenwich Street, near Perry, New York City.
2146 Thomas Murphy, 739 Greenwich Street, New York City.
725 Thomas P. Newmon, 104 Bedford Street, New York City (25 Grove Street, New York City).
2031 Carl G'dohnson, boat *Kenvil*, C. R. of N. J. Petv 41 N. R. (boat *Kenvil*, C. R. of N. J. Pier 11 N. R., New York City).
868 James O'Rouke (James O' Rourke), S. S. *Antilles*, N. Y. & New Orleans, Southern Pacific S. S. Co.
991 Louis Pana (Luis Para, Luis Parra), 361 West Street, New York City.
642 Juan Peno (Juan Pena), 385 West Street, New York City.
2892 Gregonis (Grigorie, Grigorio) Perez, 385 Washington Street, New York City.
2490 Hjalmer Peterson (Halmar (Hpalmar) Petterson), Pier 50 N. R., New York City.
2086 Joseph P. Phelan, 165 Christopher Street, New York City.
2326a James Alexander Quinn, 90 Perry Street, New York City.
861 Antonio Rivera (Antonio Rivers), 355 West Eleventh Street, New York City.
102 Blas Rodriquez (Blas Rodrizuez, Blas Rodrigue), 355 West Eleventh Street, New York City.
478 Robert Rooney, 25 South Street, New York City.
3049 Frank (Frank A.) Rossi, 272 Bleecher Street, New York City.
1857 Antonio Hurio (Antonio Rurio), 385 West Street, New York City, N. Y.
9 William Schreiber (William Schrieber), 263 West Tenth Street, New York City.
645 Matthew Joseph Shanley, 1050 Putman Avenne, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1301 Michael J. Sullivan (Michael Sullivan), 93 Grove Street, New York City.
1245 Joseph Tadini, 168 West Fourth Street, New York City (New Orleans, La.).
1649 John Takaro, 11 Jones, New York City (John Zakaro (Nbover Zaxghre), 283 Bleecker Street, New York City).
297 Avid Johanns Taspale (Arvid Johananss (Arvid Johnanas) Taepale), 331 West Eleventh, New York City.
2509 John Teevan, 338 Bleecker Street, New York City.
3093 Alonerndo (Almerindo) Torsiello, 400 Bleecker Street, New York City.
1654 John Gustave Trainor, 12 Grove Street, New York City.
1316a David Trotman, Pier 42 N. R., "Gen. O. H. Ernest," New York City.
3060 Manuel Volenza, 23 Jones Street, New York City (Amonal Avilanz, Emanuele Valenza, 11 Jones Street, New York City).
1246 Giacomo Valani (Giaxomo Vilomi, Giloni Giacomo), 30 LeRoy Street, New York City.
1775 Thomas H. Whittaker, S. S. *Creoleo*, S. P. Co. Pier 49 N. R., New York City.
293a Henry W. White, S. S. *St. Paul*, Pier 62 N. R., New York City (Henry William White, Pier 62, North River, New York City).
208 Elijah (Eliga) Williams, 134 Cornella Street, New York City.
596 Lafayette Woolridge S. S. *Sorenir* (S. S. *Soueria*), Clyde Line, New York City.
699 Robert Wigfall, S. S. *Mundo*, Pier 50, North River, New York City.
1430 Charles W. Wilson, Pier 49, N. R., New York City.
1968 Engollo (Eulogio) Yglesias, 352 West Eleventh Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 133, NEW YORK, N. Y.

282 Geo. (George) Bodie, 335 East Seventieth, care of Sweeney, New York City.
1870 Daniel Callahan, 1351 Second Avenue, New York City.
1120a Francis Farley, 1262 Second Avenue, New York City (Francis George, 3680 Notre Dame Street, East Montreal, P. Q.).
382 Raffaele Florio, 1323 First Avenue, New York City (18th Assembly district, New York County).
804 Frank Grulich, 390 East Seventy-fourth, New York City.
711 Frank (Frank P.) Holland 327 East Seventy-second, New York City.
1171 Peter Homzo, 326 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City.
797 Henry Klemmer, 228 East Seventieth Street, New York City.
871 Joseph Kostyn, 315 East Seventy-third, New York City.
842 Peter McEvoy, 1317 Second Avenue, New York City.
1677 Fred Morganwick (Morganwink, Morganweck), 356 East Seventy-fourth, New York City.
1302 Timothy Murphy, 214 East Seventy-third Street, New York City.
1971 John Plichta, 219 East Seventy-second, New York City.
904 Herman Rackoff, 351 East Seventy-second, New York City.
1297 Armanda (Armando) Parla Reina, 321 East Seventy-second, New York City.
642 Joseph Reinholz, 224 East Seventy-second, New York City.
1607 Ernest Schultz (Schultz), 250 East Seventieth Street, New York City.
1162 Chas. (Charles) Smolik, 418 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.
1767 Anton Suchank, 357 East Seventy-first, New York, N. Y.
2264 John (Jochaim) Wimmer, 50 East Seventy-second, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 140, NEW YORK, N. Y.

256a Edward John Allen, 600 West One hundred and ninety-second, New York, N. Y.
687 Edwin Ancker, 152 Nagle Street, New York, N. Y.
4181 Frank Berkery, 207 Dyckman Street, New York, N. Y.
A1549a Jacob Birk, 2461 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. (247 Sherbrooke Street, West Montreal, Canada).

3481 Morris Cohen, 552 West One hundred and eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., care of A. Raymond & Co., Fulton and Nassau Streets, New York, N. Y.
1115a Endin, Siampit, Madoera "East India."
5572a Lucius A. Frye, 382 Wardsworth Apartment, 6 F, New York, N. Y. (Lucius Arnold (L. A.) Frye, 382 Wadsworth Avenue, New York).
1974 Hector Emanuel George, 570 West One hundred and eighty-third, New York, N. Y.
4731a William Cron (C.) Gordon, 121 Sherman Avenue, New York, N. Y.
9 Bernard Guth, 2346 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
A4209a Stanley M. (Mathews) Hall, 843 West One hundred seventy-ninth Street, New York City.
A387a Fred Dwight (Fred D., F. D.) Harris, 221 Sherman Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3506 Simon E. Jundilla, 502 West One hundred and eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2227a John Knollin (Kollin), 623 West Two hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2172a Arthur John (J.) Lambrosa (Lambrosa Arthur), 550 West One hundred and eighty-fourth, New York, N. Y.
722 William Earle Lenny (William Lenny), 835 West One hundred seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
A1911a Walter (R.) Miller, 661 (66) West One hundred eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
227a Thomas Moulthrop, 534 North One hundred and seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3961a Abram (A.) Noe, 25 South Street, New York, N. Y.
1807 Frederick R. Oliver, 21 or 116 Nagle Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Frederich R. Oliver, care of Hotel Windsor, Elizabethtown, N. Y., care of Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 21–24 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2183 Altanzoo Ottarlano, 2329 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Attanazlo Ollarlous, Allanezeo Ottavlout, 2529 Heust Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
381 Walter Page, 130 Wadsworth Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
2743 Demosthenes Pappas, 567 West One hundred and eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
3252 Guiseppe Ratudu (Ratondi), 2590 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Giuseppe Ratondi, 2590 Hurst Avenue, New York, N. Y.)
3968 Jacob Roosefeld, 661 West One hundred and eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
58a John Schlick, 100 Northern Avenue, New York, N. Y.
5520a John Anthony (A.) Small, 1464 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3661 Chu Stai, 1388 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2713 Omik (Omik) Hagop Tashjian, 518 West Two hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2058a Herbert Weinrib, 509 West One hundred and seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 158, NEW YORK, N. Y.

700a Adolph Ackerman, Mills Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Adolph Akerman, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.).
4200 George Ashley, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1853 Charles Aystal (Charles Ayotal), 229 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
3441a Ernest Ballinger, 248 West Forty-sixth, New York, N. Y. (580 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.).
4138 Perley Gardner Barlow, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
907 Nathaniel Barnes, 219 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
3816 Ray Barnett, 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1278 Frederick (Fred) Barrett, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Fredrick Barrett, general delivery, San Francisco, Calif.).
2528 Henry Bennett, 136 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
3702 Ralph Edw. Bennett, Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first, New York, N. Y.
4337 Jesus Bergay, 240 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
526 Axel Berggren, 268 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3302 Benjamin Bernard (Benjamin Bernhard), 612 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2570 Herbert C. Blackwell, 224 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2990 Joseph A. Blake, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
544 Russel (Russell) Booker, 259 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
434 Geo. L. Bougas, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1807 Wm. Brady (Wm. Bradey, Wm. Bradery), 258 West Fifty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
3663 Fred E. Bragg, 1402 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
3909 Isaac J. Bronstein, 661 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y. (Esaac J. Bronstein, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.).
2801 Harry Brown, 114 West Forty-second, New York, N. Y. (17 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
1433 Henry Brown, 147 West Fifty-first, New York, N. Y.
2089 Joseph Brown, 239 West Fifty-second, New York, N. Y.
3714 Lewis Brown, 250 West Forty-third, New York, N. Y.
1855 Thomas J. Brown, 236 West Forty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
1579 Tyler B. Brown, 210 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2889 Olin Bryan, 249 West Thirty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
342 Fred J. Bureila (Fred J. Beuneil, Fred J. Beuelle), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3126 Michael J. Burke, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
4390 Erward C. Burton 207 West Thirty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
2350 Charles Busch (Charles Beusch), 252 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
2690 Edward C. W. Butler (Edw. Chas. Warren Butler, Edw. C. Butler), 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
3235 Zessy (Zissy) Calolr, 243 West Forty-first, New York, N. Y.
764 Elof (E.) Carlson, 15 West Thirty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
3491 Robert Carr, 225 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
3274 Marco Tubo Carredos (Marco Turbo Corredos, Marco E. Corre Soo), 588 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
843 Dante Carrazzini (Dante Carrozzini), 160 West Forty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
590 Stanley M. Childrey (Stanley M. Childray), Palace Theater, New York, N. Y.
512 Arno Viggo Christensen (Arno Christensen, Chrisitensen Arno Viggo), 1730 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1183 John Christian, 157 West Fifty-first, New York, N. Y.
3920 Roland Clifton, 266 West Forty-third, New York, N. Y. (R. Clifton, 106 Carroll Street, Washington, D. C.).
1874 Stanley H. Clothier (Standley P. Clothier), Hotel Normandy, New York, N. Y.
8531 Robert L. Coffey, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
1249 Gust Condas, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3925 Robert Counick, 242 West Thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
3149a Carl (Carlton) S. Coppedge, 247 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
4029a Jesus Coronado, Dollallo Ranch, Lasivera, Mexico (care of Catholic Protective Society, 137 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1724 Edward Conlon, 256 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1857 Chas. Coverman, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (145 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2135 Frank A. (Frank Alan) Craig, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3334 Francis Crefice, 259 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1625 Oleander (Alexander) Cruse, 266 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
3533 Benj. Sam'l Cunningham, 161 West Forty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
2586 Joseph Francis Dalton, 223 West Forty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
3010 Patrick O'Connell D'Arcy, Mills Hotel, Thirty-sixth and Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.).
2860 Wm. F. Davies (William Davies), 122 West Forty-third, New York, N. Y.
1287 Eric L. Davis, 236 West Forty-first, New York, N. Y.
1552a George J. Davis, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
1428 Joseph DiMalo (Guiseppe DiMarclo, Guiseppe Demanico), 834 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1087 Robert E. Dennis, Times Building, second floor circulation bureau (R. E. Dennis, care of New York Times, New York, N. Y.), Times Square, New York, N. Y.
2161 Albert C. DeRooy, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y. (A. C. deRooy, 282 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.).
2884 Frank James (Frank J.) DeVaux (Frank James DeVeaux), 113 West Fifty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
2806 Zissi Dimu, 243 West Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
84 Otto Dohn (Otto Dohm), 164 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1502 Louis Edward Drendaro (Louis Edward Drendere, Louis Drendaro), 168 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
4183 Ignaz Dunatz, 248 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Ignas Dunetz (Ignas Dunets), 114 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.)
3097 Patrick Durkan, 802 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3175 James Durkin, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1266a Lloyd Joseph Emmerson (Lloyd Joseph Enmerson), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2475 Charles Emmy, jr., 159 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1943 Efeftherios Estavrakis (Eleftherios E. Stairakis, Eleftherios E. Staurakis), 207 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2122 John J. Fagan, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2917 Alfred Farr Ferguson, 170 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2562 James Ferre, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2816 Stephen Flurnas (Stephen Turnas), 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2868 John E. Foley, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1013 Maxwell Forrest, 268 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
157 Oscar Frederickson, 224 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.
3581 Arthur Carl Fromme (Arthur Carl Fronnul, Arthur C.), 259 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2525 Mike Gabel, 811 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
14 John D. Garelas, 260 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3539 Charles Garner, 61 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (359 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.).
3512 Thomas Ritchie Gibb, 112 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3181 Lawrence (Lawerence) Gillis, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3293 James Gilmurray, 218 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2166 Jose V. Gimiinez, 121 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
520 Harry Glaus, 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
142a Richard L. Gobel (Richardo Lofy Gobel, Ricardo), care of Hotel Albemarle, New York, N. Y.
3622 Percival Geo. Gobourn (P. Geo. Gobourn), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1902 Louis Goode, 255 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
901 Eeverlee (Eeverlee) Goodwin, 221 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3200 James Gorman, 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2407 Henry Goss, 136 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2530 Harris Clifton Gould, 104 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2909 Patrick Grogan, 237 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (413 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
3350 Fred Hausen, Mills Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Fred Hansee (Fred Hansen), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3855 James Hayes, 252 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1229 William Heckinger, 224 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
4431 Carl Helm, 236 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2688 Michael Herlihy, 257 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
221 Nicholas A. Heritz, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3441 James Patterson Hill, 234 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (James P. Hill, care of Edward Evans).
4267 Alfred Walter Hohm (Alfred Walterholm), 257 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
3023 George Holler (George Halier), 756 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
817 Clarence Evan (Clarence Eban) Holley, Hotel Jefferson, Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
620 Joseph Holzschuk, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Joseph Holzschuh, Pinckham Avenue, care of John Noonan, Oceanic, N. J.).
16 Edgar Hooper (E. U. Hooper), 217 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

2596 Geo. Horan, Mills Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. (161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
3346 Eben H. Howe, 1492 Broadway, Hotel Wallick or Wallaky, New York, N. Y. (care of Morris & Co., Waterbury, Conn.).
400 Loyal G. (L. G.) Howey, Masborough or Marlborough Hotel, 362 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
4153 James Frank Incho (James Frank Inscho), 218 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y. (James F. Inscho, 239 West One hundred and twenty-second, New York, N. Y.).
3895 George Ing, 1558 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
4328 Leo Jackson, 241 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (1587 Broadway, N. Y.).
401 Carl Wadsworth Johnson, 242 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
4243 James Henry (James H.) Jones, 129 West Forty-second, New York, N. Y.
1071 John Jones, 104 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
4085 Ing Jong, 1558 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1466 Harold M. Joyce, 248 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1843 Stanley (S.) Joyce, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
4418 Anton (Antor) Julias, 230 West Forty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
69 William Kavanagh, 802 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
938 Lee Kee, 1158 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
8449 Paul Thomas Kelity (Paul Thomas Reilty, Paul T. Kelity), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1965 Thomas E. Kelly, 161 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Big Port Walters, Alaska).
1467 Thomas Kelly, 239 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (229 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
547 Franklin (Franklyn) Raymond Kemp Garmany (F. R. Kemp Garmany), 979 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
850 Chas. Joseph Keough, 109 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Chas. J. Keough, 109 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2167 Fred. W. Kersey, 249 West Forty-fourth, New York, N. Y. (615 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.).
57 Chas. Kline, 243 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (C. Kline, 129 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
2323 Manuel K. Komroff (Manuel Komroff), Hotel Grenoble, New York, N. Y.
3133 Malachy Krusella (Malachy Kinsella), 245 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3809 Chas. Joseph Kuehn, 257 West Thirty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
3774 Benj. Kuntz (Benj. Kurtz), 148 West Forty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
2745 Louis Cloud LaBretteville (Louis Cloud le Brettsville, Louis Claud Britterville), 740 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
911 Chas. A. Lackard, jr., 226 West Fiftieth, New York, N. Y.
424 Ralph LaMorte, 268 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
4147 Jean Damien (Jean Demien) Langa, 100 West Fifty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
1381 Arthur E. Lape, 268 West Forty-third Street, care of Delmon, New York, N. Y.
2194 Alphonze (Alphonse) Lattion, Mills Hotel, New York, N. Y.
2422a Ignazt (Gngnazt) Laurentz, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
4318 Thomas H. Lavender, Fifty-third Street, Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y. (Young Men's Christian Association, Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
3117 James W. (James M.) Lawless, 678 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1380 Reinhold Lendsey, 242 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3515 David Levin, 173 West Forty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
1805 John D. Lewis, 225 West Forty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
2652 Robert W. Lieder, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
2642 Arthur Lindberg, (Wilson) Normandie Hotel, 120 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2553 Albert Limm (Albert Limm), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1501 Edward P. McCarthy, 268 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Ed. P. (Edw. F., Edward M.) McCarthy, 139 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
8686 Frank A. McGovern, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
3921 John Andrew McLaine (John Andrew McLain), 825 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
444 Robert B. McMillan (Robert B. McMillon), 132 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
466 Ernest Vincent Malcco, 142 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Ernest Vincent Malocco, Ernest V. Malcco, 124 West Fifty-fourth, New York, N. Y.).
1575 John Peter Mallos (John Peter Mallor), 101 West Forty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
753 Joseph Manz, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3016 Armando Marriero (Armando Maauero), Morris & Feil Palace Theater, New York, N. Y. (Armando Maarrero, Armando Marriro, Morris & Fiales Building, New York, N. Y.).
2552 Euribo Martimer (Eurebio Martiner, Eurebio Martinez), 783
3050 Edgar H. Martin, 36 Broadway, New York City (Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.).
1800 Enoch Washington Martin, 154 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2080 Gabriel Martin, 13 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1806a Joseph Martron, 114 Forty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
1760 Roy Masculin, Variety Journal, Times Square, New York, N. Y.
4278 Robert Austin Mason, 159 West Forty-fifth, New York, N. Y. (Hotel Harmonia, Thirtieth and Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1169 Peter Matotos (Peter Matotus, Peter Matotis), 152 West Forty-second, New York, N. Y.
1672 Giddeon (Gideon) Earle Matthews, 258 West Fifty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
4408 Louis Marlon Merriam (Louis D. Merriam), 245 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2933 Gabriel Mighirian, 242 West Thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
4284 Joseph J. Miller, 242 West Forty-second, New York, N. Y.
1454 Walter W. Miller, Hotel Continental, Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1297 George D. Mills (George Peter Mills, George P.), Babylon, N. Y.
3969 Howard (H.) Mitchell, 155 West Fifty-first, New York, N. Y.
194 Leo A. Mitchell, 214 West Fiftieth, New York, N. Y.
8084 Dayton Ball (Daton B.) Mochrie, 1005 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
502 Edward Maloy (Edward Molloy), 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
3243 J. Morden Murphy, 116 West Fifty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
4301 Albert K. Murray, 127 West Forty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
2017 Paul Musanti (Paul Musauto, Paul Musante), 126 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3776 Marius Naeseth, 116 West Forty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
159 Ramon Oceja Nevada (Ramon Oceja Naveda), 240 West Thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
4065 George Wm. Oberg (G. W. Oberg), 828 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
205 James O'Connor, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2110 Herman Owen, 115 (114) West Forty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
2117 John Owens, 145 West Fifty-first, New York, N. Y.
1531 Joseph A. Pagnot (Jos. Oaguob), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
431 Philip (Phillip) L. Palmer, 145 West Forty-first, New York, N. Y.
1212 Elias Pappaefthimon (Elias Pappaefthimion, Elias K. Pappaifterneror), 608 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
761 Robert W. Parker (Robert W. Packer), Hotel Grenoble, New York, N. Y.
3036 Walter A. (W. A.) Patterson, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2995 Francisco Pendas (Francisco Rendas), 134 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
3399 Joseph Perkins, 250 West Forty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
4115 Axel Peterson, 118 West Forty-fourth, New York, N. Y.
351 Anthony (Antonios) Petrakis, 266 West Thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
2029 Alfred Pettlik (Alfred Pijttlik), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
172 Sascha Piatov (Sascha Piator), 226 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3123 Frank R. Pinedo (Frank R. Pineda), 769 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
175 Arthur Pope, 252 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (care of F. Frets, 447 West Eighteenth, New York, N. Y.).
951 Theodore Probst, 100 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
335 Louis Prothupez (Louis Prokupez), 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
561a Roy Joseph Provost, 151 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
887 Felix Radzanosky, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2190 John J. Raferty, 883 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (John J. Raftery, 130 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.).
595 Alexander Raftopulos (Alexandros Raftopulos), 879 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1539 Raymond Randels, 254 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1877 James Michael Raximidis (James Michael Raxinidis), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
699 John Reed, 250 West Forty-seventh, New York, N. Y.
2425 Frank Renne, 120 West Thirty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
3753 James F. Rennie, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1983 Frank M. Roberts, 223 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
2451 Russell A. Robertson, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y. (Russell A. Robinson, 138 West Thirty-sixth, New York).
2030 Carroll (Carrol) Robinson, 102 West Thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.
380 Morris Rodesky, 694 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3353 James Rogers, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
1209 Edward Rose, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
4159 John Sage, 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
1088 Jacob Benj. Sammin, Mills Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Jacob Benj. Sammas, Jacob Benj. Sammar, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
137 Frank Sargent, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
313 Domenico (Dominico) Sasarent, 782 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
206 Herman (Herman J.) Schindler, 262 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1901 Rodney E. Schuster, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3528 Alfred Schwaar, 250 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2508 Joseph Schwartz, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
525 John Seechi, 107 West Thirty-eighth, New York, N. Y.
4116 John Francis Shellman, 217 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1421 Ing Sing, 1558 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
4406 James Milton Skinner, 2484 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
2126 Frank Elmer Smith, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2092 James Daniel Smith, 104 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
235 James (Janes) Smith, 263 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
688 Wm. Harrison Smith, 248½ West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1210 Wm. R. Smith, 206 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1477 John M. Snow, 608 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2589 Ed. Snyder, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
729 Herman R. Socter (Herman R. Soelter, Herman R. Soeter), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
522 Adolph Sokoloffsky, 234 West Fifty-first, New York, N. Y.
3698 David Archer Stanley, Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York (Davis Archer Stanley, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2127 Joseph Stanley, 236 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
210 Albertus Stender, 200 West Forty-first, New York, N. Y. (care of Anderson Stand, Twenty-third and Broadway, New York, N. Y.).
4223 Louis Stern, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
899 Frederick W. Stock, 568 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1042 Cornelius Sullivan, 959 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
326 Edward John (Edward J.) Sullivan, 250 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
4281 George J. Syron, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
587 William Taylor, 113 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3459 Edward (Ed.) J. Thomas, 248 West Forty-first, New York, N. Y.
4021 George Derby (George W.) Thomas, 219 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.

1337 James A. Thomas (James Thomas), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
4302 Joseph Thomas, 219 West Fortieth, New York, N. Y.
3085 Theodore Morgan Tindall (T. M. Tindall), 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
428 Max Travis, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3811 Pantaleon J. (Pantaleon Julian) Valdes, 234 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
566 Charles E. Wagner (Charles Wagner), 236 West Fifty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
468 Sam Waldman, 149 West Forty-fourth, New York, N. Y.
3072 Morris Wallnck, 244 West Forty-sixth, New York, N. Y. (352 West Fifty-seventh, New York, N. Y.).
542 Walter Ward, 150 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2035 Samuel Welch, 212 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
22 George Weldon (George Weldon), 161 West Thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
838 Clarence Dan'l Whipple (alias Fred Marshall), 754 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1103 Fred White, 217 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1398 Frank D. Williams (F. D. Williams), Great Northern Hotel, New York, N. Y.
883 Hilliary Williams, 113 West Forty-sixth, New York, N. Y.
2871 Frederick Pani Willis, 223 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3673 Ambrose Wilson, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3324 Samuel Wilson, 248 West Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (255 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
1430 Harry S. Winnie (Harry S. Winne), 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2808 Christian Wuest, 222 Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
193 Wm. Wyche, 157 West Fifty-third, New York, N. Y.
3176 Max A. Zeitlin (Max A. Zeitlin, Max Zeitlin), 238 West Forty-ninth, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 178, NEW YORK, N. Y.

184 Hagop Boyaglan (Hagop M. Boyaljan), 219 Fifteenth Street, College Point, N. Y.
1345 Edgar Brewster, 156 Lincoln Street, Flushing, N. Y.
2042 Nic Cadillz (Nick Cadillia), 96 Myrtle Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.
2080 Emanuel Cauchi (Emanuel Cauchi), 40 Locust Street, Flushing, N. Y.
1944 John Davis, 154 Lincoln Street, Flushing, N. Y.
871 Chas. Djurck, South Eleventh Avenue, Whitestone, N. Y.
2100 Frank Golden, 45 Ninth Avenue, Whitestone, N. Y.
1287 Fred (Frederick) Johnson, 209 Second Avenue, College Point, N. Y.
1655 Percy Lee, 656 Fourth Avenue, College Point, N. Y.
1177 Joseph P. McManus (Joseph Patrick McManus, J. McManus), 865 Fourth Avenue, College Point, N. Y.
1086 Kndonik Ocnarryk (Kadonik, Kalchuk Ocnarryk), 74 West Grove Street, Flushing, N. Y.
1205 Albert A. Tows, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y. (Albert Augustus Tows, Albert A. Tows, care of Williams Bros.).
707a Arthur Williams, 19 Avenue C, Whitestone, New York, N. Y.
213 Leo Zavolmar (Leo Zavolner, Leo Zavolmar), 317 Fourteenth, College Point, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

1140 William Edward C. Barnett (William Edward Charles Barnett), 12 Goodele Terrace, Geneva, N. Y.
1203 John Bowne, Liberty, S. C.
134 Harry Carson, care of L. V. R. R. Co., Geneva, N. Y.
1568 William Cohen (Will Cohen), Oak Hill Farm, Jay Street, Geneva, N. Y.
1363 John J. Collins, 206 Seneca Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1418 William Connors, Canandaigua, N. Y.
1258 Edward Andrew Davis, John H. Sparks Circus, N. Y.
730 Fletcher Davis, route No. 2, Covington, Ga.
1021 John Davis (Jno. Davis), 6 Elm Street, Geneva, N. Y.
997 John Daywalt (John Dawalt), Geneva, N. Y.
1925a William Duffy (Wm. Duffy), Canandaigua, N. Y.
578 Alvin Dunlap, Lewis Street, Ozark, Ala.
1602 Arthur J. Farrell, 639 Creighton Street, Dayton, Ohio (Arthur James Farrell, care of Hopedale House, Hopedale, Mass.).
141 Oscar Gates, Sparks Show en route Savannah, Ga.
317 William Henry Gebhard (William Henry Gebhard), John Sparks Circus, N. Y.
1511 Charles Gibson, Hearst Street (Guceb or Guret Street), Cordle, Ga.
1128 Dana Dire Gregory, Stanley, N. Y.
577 Thomas Gulini (Gubina, Thomas Gulini), 131 Niagara Street, Canandaigua, N. Y.
448 Ollie Heath (Olie Heath), Rock Hill, S. C.
963 George Herbst, 424 Exchange Street, Geneva, N. Y.
55 William L. Holms, 91 Geneva Street, Geneva, N. Y.
1230 Walter Hoker, Cenga, Miss.
1288 John W. Johnson, 189 North Avenue, Burlington, Vt. (John William Johnson, Penn. Y. M. C. A., Canandaigua, N. Y.).
1162 Charles Henry Jones (C. H. Jones), 2 North Exchange Street, Geneva, N. Y.
917 William McManus, Wheeler, Pa. (travel. Sparks Circus).
1725 Leroy Osborne (LeRoy Osborne), Salisbury, N. C. (traveling, Sparks Circus).
1015a Alexander Joseph Roche, 32 Avenue B, Geneva, N. Y.
867 William H. Rogers, 51 John Street, Geneva, N. Y. (William Henry Rogers, 43 Troy Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.).
1273 Frank Scaro, 5 Exchange Street, Geneva, N. Y.
291 William Smith (Wilson Smith), John Sparks Circus (traveling), Geneva, N. Y.
1212 Joseph Suecurage, Plymouth, Pa.
1491 John Tegge, John Sparks Circus, Geneva, N. Y.
370 Lyod Thomason, travelng, Lexington, N. C. (Loyd Thomason, R. F. D. No. 2, Lexington, N. C.).
1404 William Walker, John Sparks Circus, Geneva, N. Y. (headquarters, Salisbury, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ORLEANS, N. Y.

681 Edgar E. Baldwin (Edgar Baldwin), Lyndonville, N. Y., R. D. No. 1.
2214 Harry Brody, Lyndonville, N. Y. (Harry Brodie, Lyndonville, N. Y.).
106 William Flannigan, John Robinson Circus, Albion, N. Y. (William Flanagan, William Flanigan, Robinson Circus, Albion, N. Y.).
154 Juan (Juon) Flores (Guan Flares), R. F. D. No. 1, Morton, N. Y.
1093 John Getowski (John Getowski), 509 Canal Bank, Medina, N. Y.
691 Wickey Anthony Lampo (Wickeyo Lampo, Wickey Lamps), 161 Ryan, Medina, N. Y.
1639 Marshal Samuel (Marshal Samuels, Marshall Samuels), 79 West Avenue, Albion, N. Y.
1786 Vincent Earl (Vincent E.) Smith, 200 Catherine, Medina, N. Y.
965 Paul Syrell, Redford, N. Y.
2169 Robert E. Young (R. E. Young), Albion, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

1782 William Brown, 46 Church Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
1373 John Burnham, 13 Hunt Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
324 Angelo Claramella (Angelo Ceasamella, Angelo Claramella), 9 Baker Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
1777 Arthur L. Foran, 50 River Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
478a Joseph Killion, D. & H. Camp Car, Oneonta, N. Y. (D. & H. Cimping, Oneonta, Otsego, N. Y.).
345 William B. Laweon, West Laurens, N. Y.
1334 Bert H. Sperry, 508 Cedar Street, Scranton, Pa. (Bert Harry Spencer, West Oneonta, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1317 Geo. A. Bojanna (Geo. A. Bojanna, George A. Boyanna, George A. Bojanna, Geo. A. Boyanna), Rochester, N. Y.
1117 Frederick J. (Frederick James) Boulanger (F. Boulanger), 4440 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
1783 Benj. Clyde (Benjamin Clyde) Bunting, Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
2166 John Clancy (John Clancey), 10 Kent Street, Rochester, N. Y.
130 John Collins, 17 White Street, Rochester, N. Y.
286 Lewis (Louis) Davis, 380 Platt Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3276 Ray Barnard (Ray Bernard) De Poty, 442 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
2463 James Emmett (James Emmet) Duffy, Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
217 Frank Dugan, 852 Main Street, West, Rochester, N. Y.
3406 Thomas Farrell, 148 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1710a Arthur Edward Fitzgerald, 28 Brooklyn Street, Rochester, N. Y. (care of Canadian Kodak Co., Toronto, Canada).
2163 John Martin Gallagher, 445 Lake Avenue (78 Scottsville Road), Kenmore Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
3074a J. Renton Haney, 434 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
1749 Clifford Charles Johnson (Clifford Charles Johnston), Charlotte Post Office, N. Y.
330 James A. Laughran, steamer *Ontario*, No. 2 Port, Rochester, N. Y. (James Aloysius Laughran, steamer *Ontario*, No. 2 Port, Rochester, N. Y.).
2952a Emile Le Clair, 69 Fitzburgh Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Emile Le Claer, 69 Fitzburgh Street).
1592 Christie Lobus (Christie Lobue), 82 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2428 James McDonald, 25 Central Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
3152 Gerald R. Manahan (Gerald R. Monahan), 148 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
954 Jos J. (Joseph J.) Martin, 35 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1390 Lawrence C. Maurer, 456 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3576 Alfred Conrad Merz, 240 Beach Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (Alfred Conrad (Alfred C.) Merg, General Dellvery, Toledo, Ohio).
2997a Edw. (Edward) Murphy, Rochester, N. Y. (Edward Murphy, care of Prudential Insurance Co., Rochester, N. Y.).
1486 John Raymond Nelli (John Nelli), 263 Emerson Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1402 Jos. C. Neill, 263 Emerson Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Joseph Chas. (Joseph C.) Neill, 260 Emerson).
2876 Joseph Neubig (Joseph Newbig), Rochester, N. Y.
1447 Domingo Perry (Dominge Perez, Domingo Pery), 33 Kent Street, Rochester, N. Y.
138 Patrick Piggott, 343 Platt Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2604 Non Pou (Mon Pule, Mon Pou), 74 Andrew Street, Rochester, N. Y.
905 Henry A. Roberts (Henry Arthur), Rochester, N. Y.
528 J. H. Rodgers (J. H. Rogers), 128 Alben Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2318 Elmer Rovane (Elmer J. Rovana, Elmer J. Rovane), 311 Selye Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
2059a John W. (John Wm.) Smith, Genessee Docks Car Ferry, Rochester, N. Y. (St. Johns Park, Rochester, N. Y.; 1359 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3111 F. Welferd (Frederick Welford, F. Welford) Snell, Rochester, N. Y.
2700 Wendell D. (Wendell Donovan) Strawway, 215 Emerson Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1636 Charles Welch, Rochester, N. Y.
2139a Wm. R. Young, 585 Birr Street, Rochester, N. Y. (William Roy (William R.) Young, Vancouver, B. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

2070 Samuel David Bates, 30 Church Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
2826 George R. Brown (Geo. Russell Brown), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1664 Henry Eugene Brown, 104 Congress Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1795 Albert Bryant, York Avenue, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
608 Michael Delog, Victory Mills, N. Y.
1752 Hergert Eddy, 58 Putnam Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
837 Antonio Fernandes (Toney Fernandes), 67 Ash Street, Saratoga, N. Y.
263 Steve Gregorczyk (Steve Gregorcjk, Steve Gregorsjk), West Street, Stillwater, N. Y.
1764 Henry Hargrave, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1589 Willis Hines, West Street, McVille, N. Y.
1928 Mike Kobtun (Mike Kobtyn), Stillwater Road, Stillwater, N. Y.
294 Harry La Fare (Harry Lafare), Ballston Spa, N. Y.
1849 Clarence Lapoint (Clarence I. Lapoint), River Road, Stillwater, N. Y.
165a Mike Losovsice (Mike Losovski), West Street, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
1896 John Mechalisky, Van Buren Street, Stillwater, N. Y.
1001 Edgar Parker, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
955 William Presle, 7 Tracy Alley, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
1635 John Proctor, 9 Tracy Alley, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
1962 John Raymond, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1712 R. W. Rogers, 42 Church Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

562 Harry Rosenberg, 63 Van Dam Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
2044 Henry Smith, 84 Congress Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1413 John Tillery (John Tillery), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1346 Frank Webb, 27 Walworth Street, Saratoga, N. Y. (475 Lenox Avenue, New York City).

LOCAL BOARD FOR SENECA COUNTY, N. Y.

1068 Harry Bowman, Ovid, N. Y.
1346 Elleck Casey, care of L. V. Yfedden, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
506 Alpheus L. Gambee, 166 Virginia Street, Waterloo, N. Y.
26 Chas. Alfred Gaylord, Border City, N. Y.
1402 George J. (George John) LaReaux, 44 Walnut Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
463 Lucisano Loone (Lucisano Leone), 47 Bridge Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
1406 Chas. C. Meade (Charles Cornelius (Charles Corneallus) Meade), Caywood, N. Y.
2228 or 5 Charles Pelovitz.
734 Joseph Phillips, Montgomery, Pa. (care of Stone-Webster Co., Girard, box 601, O.).
263 John J. Nickerson (John Joseph Nickerson), Willard, N. Y.
1081 Voler Santino (Santonio Voleo), 209 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, N. Y.
809 Wm. Tanner (William Howard Tanner), rural delivery No. 4, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
35 Julius Thomas, R. F. D. No. 5, Clyde, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

3457 Elijah (Elija) B. Andrews, 12 Kingsley Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
2537 Lorenze Angele (Lorezo Angelo, Angeles), 958 Emerson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
2561 Leon B. Hill (Leo. Breston Hill, Leo Preston), 405 Wyoming Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
2278 Archibald R. Mayer (Archibald Robinson Boyle), 154 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2457 John C. Billy (John Carl Billy), 120 Willis Avenue (202 Willis Avenue), Syracuse, N. Y.
3140 Clarence J. Rroderick, 520 Tully, Syracuse, N. Y.
2995 Daniel Cane (Daniel Kane), Victor Hotel, South West and Fayette Streets, Syracuse, N. Y.
509 Francis Cassidy, 130 Harbor (30 Harbor) Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1785 Santine Cervine (Santonis Cervino), 916 Emerson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
3636 Amos D. Cooke, 229 South West, Syracuse, N. Y.
2602 George (Geo.) Crozier, 424 Tully Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
524 Geo. Wm. (George William) Cullen, 440 Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.
2159 Paul Dahlberg (Dahlberg), 130 Harbor Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2893 Edw. V. (Edward Vincent) Deveny, 1329 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3293 Patrick J. (Patrick Joseph, Patrick G.) Flaherty, 105 Belmont, Syracuse, N. Y.
1594 Bert W. (Bert William) Fisher, 808 South West, Syracuse, N. Y.
465 Edny T. (Edny Thorpe) Fox, 627 Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.
1800 Frank Friend, 504 Niagara, Syracuse, N. Y.
545 George H. Goering, 130 Harbor Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (George Henry Goering, 43 Belden Avenue).
1463 James C. Hammond (James Cornelius Hammon), 15 Granger, Syracuse, N. Y.
1496 Wm. F. (Wm. Francis, William Francis) Hammond, 121 Dickerson, Syracuse, N. Y.
1510a John J. Jordan, 135 State, Auburn, N. Y. (215 Merriman Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.).
2885 James H. (James Henry) Kane, 302 Tallerman, Syracuse, N. Y.
3580 Freddie Kendrick, 130 Harbor, Syracuse, N. Y.
3078 Bohatain Klowhikowski (Bolertaiv Krolikowski, Solintain Klowlikowski, Colertan Krolikowzki), 8 Kingsley Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
2450 Wm. (William) J. Langdon, 211 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2765 Rosario Lanza, 223 Marcellus, Syracuse, N. Y.
2589 Samuel H. (Samuel Hobson) Mank, 135 Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.
2361 George Marto, 625 West Fayette, Syracuse, N. Y.
2392 Peter Masur (Mazur), 1029 West Fayette, Syracuse, N. Y.
3499 Michael (Mike) Morosa (Moroza), 140 Nelson, Syracuse, N. Y.
2861 Arthur H. Mosher, 215 Otisco, Syracuse, N. Y.
2821 John T. (John Thos.) O'Brien, 1219 Avery Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
1682 Vincenty Paboski (Vincentz Pavoski, Pawtoski), 1210 Willis Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
978 Thos. P. Pack (Thos. (Thomas) Pachney), 501 South Geddes Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3472 John (Johan) Paja, 130 Harbor Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1580 Benj. (Benjamin) Reynolds, 209 (219) Otisco Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
102 Percy E. Revoir (Revoir), 407½ Cayuga Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2500 Wladyslaw (Wladeslaw) Siepiola, 108 First North Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1783 Peter J. (Peter Manley John) Smith (J. Smith), 219 South West, Syracuse, N. Y.
2331 Matthew Steffins (Matthew Anthony Steffins), 808 South West, Syracuse, N. Y.
1901 Jos. Stemoraski (Stemosaski) Joseph Stepmowski), 202 (203) Oswego, Syracuse, N. Y.
385 Harry Samuel (Harry S.) Sweezy, 130 Harbor Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3342 John Vaertnape (Vaertmape), 310 Marsellus Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (John Vasrtmspe, 311 Marcellus Street).
1709 Anthony R. (Raymond) Weinig, 215 Gifford, Syracuse, N. Y.
2340 Louis Wieclanawski (Lole Wiechanowski), 1009 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2647 Soo Hoo Wing, 123 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3630 Timofey Zaccaria, (Timofey Shavamko), 309 Tioga Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

2163 Antonio Cannova, 930 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2489 Harry Case, 206 Rich Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3086 William H. Collins (Wm. Henry Collins, W. H. Collins), 602 Jackson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1815 David E. Erickson, 213 Cannont Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (D. E. Erickson (David Erickson), 213 Cannon Street, Syracuse, N. Y.).
1914 George Ewing (Geo. Francis Ewing, Geo. F. Ewing), 936 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1509 Hugh E. Miller (Hugh Elmer Miller), 101 Price Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
1567 Raymond G. Owens (Raymond Golden Owens, R. G. Owens, Raymond C. Owens), 401 Midland Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
1308 Avery C. Rowley, Cannon and Forest Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
729 Wm. G. Schoerer, 817 Star Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. (William G. Scheerer (Wm. G. Shere), Barrack 24, Nitro, W. Va.).
2283 Earl T. Snow (Earl Thomas Snow), 111 Bellevue Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
73 Gutanis Speros (Speros Gutanis), 913 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2177 Joseph Trecozi, 406 Jackson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2919 Richard C. Weaver, 747 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Richard Conklin Weaver, 606 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, TROY, N. Y.

1588 Walter C. (Walter Christopher) Miller, 736 River, Troy, Rensselaer, N. Y.
709 Daniel F. Miner, 3113 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
588 James V. O'Donnell, 709 River, Troy, N. Y.
790 Samuel J. Sharp (Samuel J. Sharpe), Eleventh Street, Fourth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
46 William Alvius Tracy (William Alious (William Alivus) Tracey), 516 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

516 Otto Alest, Ardonia, N. Y.
695 Guiseppe Anonato (Guiseppe Ononato, Guesseppe Onouapo), Highland, N. Y.
1738 Raffaelo Cannino (Raffaele Conino, Raffaele Conino), Highland, N. Y.
1406 Michael Carthas, Ellenville, N. Y. (Michael Cortos, Spring Glen, N. Y.).
1840 Junius Casby (Jemins Cosby), Wallkill, N. Y.
824 Kelsa Dabney Casby (Kelso Dabney Casley, Kelso Dabney Casby), Wallkill, N. Y.
369 Jno. Jos. Cox (John Joseph Cox), Walden, N. Y.
1935 Phillip Creeh (Philip Creck), Marlboro, N. Y.
41 Miguel Dias, Wallkill, N. Y. (Miguel Dias Gomery), Wallskill, N. Y.
243 Morris Drattfield, Ellenville, N. Y.
1594 Louis Gonzales (Luis Gonyales Fermendes, Luis Gonyales Termendes, Louis Gonzalez), Wallkill, N. Y.
1444 Wm. (William) Griffiths, Wallkill, N. Y.
480 Guiseppe Guipple (Guesspe Guipple), Highland, N. Y.
1341 Jas. Howard Jackson, New Paltz Street, New York (James Howard Jackson, New Paltz Street, New York).
776 Wm. Glenton Kenney, Napanoch, N. Y. (William Glenton Kenney, Pompton Lakes, N. J.).
590 Jas. Lynch, Nalden, N. Y. (James Lynch, Wallkill, N. Y.).
460 Frank Martino (Frank Martino), Wallkill, N. Y.
376 Jno. (John) Otero, Wallkill, N. Y.
1798 Neto Panenio (Neto Panemo, Neto Paneme), Highland, N. Y.
1611 Tony Policistro (Tony Belecostro), Milton Avenue, Highland, N. Y.
404 Jno. Schultz (John Schultz), Red Hill, N. Y.
440 Juan Forres Serra (Juan Torres, Juan Tores Serra), Wallkill, N. Y.
1569 Samuel Silverman, Ellenville, N. Y.
1101 Henry Smith, Granite, N. Y.
1096 Daniel Stanley, Gardiner, N. Y.
1376 Henry Stanley, Gardiner, N. Y.
179 Philip Teschberg, Oliverea, N. Y.
1377 Ed. Wilson, Wallkill, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2182 Jerry Allen (Jerry Alln), New Berlin, N. C.
2208 Wm. (William) Beaty, Boardman, N. C.
2203 Setson Howard (Letson Howard, Latson Howard), Boone, Hallsboro, N. C.
846 Jesse Brown, Boardman, N. C.
1 John Brown, Wananlth, N. C. (Wananish, N. C.).
2300 Joseph Brown, Balton (Bolton), N. C.
2346 John Brunnell, New Bern, N. C.
1370 Geo. (George) Burney, Vineland Post Office, Whiteville, N. C.
2206 Henry Davis, Bolton, N. C.
1949 Ernest Dixon, Boardman, N. C.
2326 John Evans, Fair Bluff, N. C.
500 Geo. (George) Franks, Vineland, N. C.
507 John (Jno.) Ganons, Boardman, N. C.
1863 Moses Gause, Whiteville, N. C.
2042 Ned Getter, New Berlin, N. C.
2205 Wm. (William) Hobbs, Whiteville, N. C.
13 Moses Hoover, Bowden, N. C.
1951 Henry Clay Jones, Armour, N. C.
1793 John W. Lloyd, Newton Grove, N. C.
709 Geo. (George) Miller, Acme, N. C.
34 Ira Moore, Vineland Post Office, Whiteville, N. C.
1654 Hosea Robinson (Hoseo Robison), Bolton, N. C.
1892 Jas. Thos. (James Thomas) Smith, Chadbourn, N. C.
501 Robt. (Robert) Stackhouse, Whiteville, N. C.
1554 John Nolan (John Nolon) Todd, Dotham, N. C.
2277 Raymond Truelove (Trulove), Whiteville, N. C.
1313b Council Webb, Freeman, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF SAMPSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1178 Willie Oscar Autrey (Autry), Cooper, N. C.
763 Barons Barksdale (Barens Borksdale), Warsaw, N. C. (Rocky Mount, N. C.).
521 Clennie Boone, Sampson County, N. C. (Cleve Boon, Roseboro, N. C.).
2632 Marion Boykin, Turkey, N. C.
2062 Manchester Brodeaux (Bordeaux), Clinton, N. C.
560 Willie Bromson, Clinton, N. C.
2103 Jessie (Jesse, Jesse H. Bryant), H. Bryan, Clinton, N. C., route No. 2, Clinton, N. C.
1920 Frank Bunn, Dunn, N. C.
1556 Henry Carroll, Clinton, N. C.
115 George Chambers, Jackson Springs, N. C. (Parkersburg, N. C.).
68 Burlus (Brutus) Collins, Dunn, N. C.
2204 John Covington, Garland, N. C.
701 Sam Dowtin, Littleton, N. C. (Dowton, Mints, N. C.).

2631 Thomas Elliott, Roseboro, N. C.
139 Archie Garles (Garless, Gorless), Georgetown, S. C. (Clinton, N. C.).
957 Alfred Gaston, Dunn, N. C.
1684 Frank Graham, Cooper, N. C.
1035 Thomas F. Hair, Salemburg, N. C.
2351 Minus Hallback (Minus Hallback), Dnnn, N. C.
1187 Danlie (Danlel) Herring, Ivanhoe, N. C.
1922 Wiley B. Honetcutt (Honeycutt, Haneycutt), Clinton, N. C.
1494 Abraham (Abrnm) Jackson, Kerr, N. C.
1829 Andrew Jackson, Faison, N. C.
1891 Dan Jacobs, Clinton, N. C. (Faison, N. C.).
1673 John Jenkins, Georgetown, S. C. (Dunn, N. C.).
142 Joe (Joseph) Jones, Roseboro, N. C.
608 Jonathan Jones, route No. 6, Dunn, N. C.
1282 Smith Jones, Ivanhoe, N. C.
814 Will Kerr, Mints, N. C.
96 Francis Ladson, care Filghman Lbr. Co., Dunn, N. C.
247 Willie Lee, Dunn, N. C.
828 Mathew E. Lockamy, Clinton, N. C.
2267 Neal (Neill) McAllister, Dunn, N. C.
2201 Jess (Jesse) McCallop (Jesse McCalope), Clinton, N. C.
71 Frank McClucken (McCluckles), Roseboro, N. C.
378 Dan J. (Jackson) McLean, Raeford, N. C. (Salemburg, N. C.).
691 Dennis Miles, Dunn, N. C.
1483 John Henry Moore, Clinton, route No. 6, N. C.
2213 Junc Oats (Oates), Clinton, N. C.
1638 Wilson B. Parker, Clinton, N. C.
2605 George Wash Powell, Clinton, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF SAMPSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

681 Oscar (Oscor) Powers, Wallace, N. C. (Clinton, N. C.).
1223 Charlie Robertson, Clinton, N. C.
3358 William (Willie) J. Simmons, Clinton, N. C.
174 Charley Smith, Clinton, N. C. (Lamberts Point, Va.).
2083 James L. Smith, Lumberton, N. C. (Clinton, N. C.).
2592 Moses Smith, Clinton, N. C.
179 William J. Stewart, Clinton, N. C.
83 James E. Strickland, Route No. 6, Dunn, N. C.
834 Lake Taylor, Roseboro, N. C. (Clinton, N. C.).
50 Josea (Hosie) Thompson (Hosie Thomson, Hosea Thompson), Clinton, N. C.
189 Fred Underwood, Roseboro, N. C.
1892 Amos M. Vann, Clinton, N. C.
2242 Floyd W. Vann, Clinton, N. C.
1830 Ed. Walker, Kerr, N. C.
783 Josh (Joe) Warren, Faison, N. C.
1855 Hike Lee Washington, Dunn, N. C.
2041 Saul White, Dunn, N. C.
481 Henry Wiley, Dunn, N. C.
1329 Clarence Williams, Faison, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ASHLAND, STATE OF OHIO.

408 Mike Burzor, Ashland, Ohio (Mykon Bwnzor, Burzor Mike, 5 North Duquesne Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.).
102 Salvatore Conjiliafe (Conjiliars, Congiaro Salvatore, Conigiaro), Ashland, Ohio.
433 John Dully, 187 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn.
452 Mike Forbica (Mile Torbica), Ashland, Ohio.
830 Harry Ismail, Revani, Albani (Hamdy Ismail, H. Ismail, Elm Street, Ashland, Ohio).
461 Frank Janordinn, R. F. D. No. 4, New London, Ohio.
500 Leroy Johnson, Nova, Ohio.
216 Chas. (Charles) Jones, Myers Avenue, Ashland, Ohio.
1710 Rahmadan Mahmet, Goblan, Givevens (Mehmet Ramadan, Ramadan Mehmet, care of Jones Construction Co., Jeromeville, Ohio).
211 Egnes Zoosca (Egners Zooscco, Egness Zoosceo, Zooscco Egness), 227 Eleventh Street, Ashland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1 COUNTY OF ASHTABULA, STATE OF OHIO.

1195 Alex Anderson, 5 Spruce, Ashtabula, Ohio.
458 Alfred Geo. (G.) Anderson, Conneaut Township, R. F. D. No. 1, Ohio.
37 Wm. (William) Rue Ashley, Occidental Hotel, Conneaut, Ohio.
1975 Ward Babcock, Daus, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2884 Jno. (John) D. Barkey, 15 Fisk, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2665 Jas. (James) Jacob Bartholomew, R. D. No. 1, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2137 Joe Bataglia, 749 Harbor, Conneaut, Ohio.
3249 Walter Allen Beardsley, Occidental Hotel, Conneaut, Ohio.
3175 Jas. Francis (James F., James Francis) Boggs, 633 Madison, Conneaut, Ohio.
798 Jno. (John) Borkovich, 43 York, Ashtabula, Ohio.
897 Geo. Leonard Brown (George L. Brown), 328 West Fortieth Street, New York City (George Leonard Brown, 114 Depot, Ashtabula, Ohio).
1958 August Candalnen (Hamafainen), 29 John, Ashtabula, Ohio.
445 Hans Carl Christiansen, 7 Bell, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3179 Anthony Leo Costa, 15 Pine, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2275 Earl (Ed) Dane Dambrowski, Lake Carriers' Association, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2372 Dominic De Joseph (Dominico De Giuseppe), Ashtabula, Ohio.
2783 Jos. (Joseph) Donald Dunn, 874 Bridge Street, Ashtabula, Ohio (632 State Street, Chicago, Ill.; care of Mellon Stuart Co., Gunpowder Reservation, Magnolia, Md.; care of S. H. & M. Camp Bay, Md.).
3197 Leon Henry (H.) Edward, 95 Adams, Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
94 Roy Emory (Emery), 186 Center, Ashtabula, Ohio.
742 Thos. (Thomas) Milton Fee, Occidental Hotel, Conneaut, Ohio.
1367 Manuel Fratis 6 Dewey Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
860 Edw. (Edward) Gibson, 874 Bridge, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1020 Wesley Post (W. P.) Gillespie, Kingsville, R. F. D., Conneaut, Ohio.
819 Chas. Wm. (William) Goss (Charles William Goss), 874 Bridge Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3124 Julius Gouith (Guoith, Tuslle), 22 King, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2262 Sylvester Gregoin (Gregeon), New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad camp, Conneaut, Ohio.
3163 Lornie (Lornnie) Hamilton, 122 Depot, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1184 Floyd Earl (E.) Hampton, 51 Division, Ashtabula, Ohio.
784 Rupert Wm. (R. W.) Harris, 5 Ziele Court, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3113 Jos. Wm. Kalsinski (Joseph William Kolasinski), 33 High, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3036 Mattio (Matti) Wilhelm Karkkainen, 6 Key Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1846 Hugo Kary, 19 Third Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2713 Carrol R. Keep, 31 Spruce, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1374 Michael Lewis Kelly, care of Harry Colby, Marine Post Office, Detroit, Mich.
195 Arsenios Kondonechallos (Orsenios Kondome Lallos), 714 Bridge, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3460 Stamulin Kononechallos (Stamulin Nick (W.) Culorgiotla), Ashtabula, Ohio.
1065 Clarence Jacob (J.) Lehman, 224 Mill, Conneaut, Ohio.
2306 Wm. Lepesana (Lepisaa, William Lapper, Will Leppisca, William Lepisaa), 155 Oak, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2098 Jos. Stanley Lowes (Joseph S. Lowes, Joseph Stanley Lowes), Cedar Springs, Ontario, Canada.
3070 Gust. Luoma (Luama, Gus Luaina), North Springfield, Pa. (Gust Luana, Westfield, N. Y.).
2592 Jerry McGraw, 183½ Park, Conneaut, Ohio.
3026 Wm. Marmy (William Marney), 316 Chestnut, Conneaut, Ohio.
707 Matti Matteinen (Math Mattine), Erie Hotel, Day Street, Conneaut, Ohio.
951 Erwin Mattison, 18 Baker Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1533 Wm. Jno. Maxwell, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., Conneaut, Ohio (William John Maxwell, Garrett, Ind.).
455 Jno. Medved, New York Central, Collinwood, Ohio.
1266 Herbert Leland Merrill, 183½ Park, Conneaut, Ohio.
1587 Chas. (Charles) Mitchell, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2997 Jno. Edw. Morrison (John Edward Morrison), 89 Bridge, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3073 Jos. (Joseph) Alyonis Nelson, Conneaut City, Ohio (Joseph Alyonius Nelson, County Jail, Conneaut, Ohio.
3417 Axel Niemi (Miemi), 22 Key, Ashtabula, Ohio.
3053 Gst. (Gust) Niemi, Wakefield, Mich.
888 Victor Niemi, 24 Eames, Ashtabula, Ohio.
412 Victor Nittio (Mittl, Victor Nittl), 7½ Knapp Court, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1002 Nick Norback, 869 Day, Conneaut, Ohio (945 New Park Loc, Ashtabula, Ohio).
413 Anthony Nott (Notte), 32 Joseph, Ashtabula, Ohio.
714 Jno. (John) Olkari, 29 Joseph, Ashtabula, Ohio.
24 Frank Emil Petersen, 653 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1309 Paul William Pinkerton, 544 Blair, Conneut, Ohio.
154 Johannes Helmrich Prawell, 874 Bridge, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2028 Adolph Puttanen (Purranen, Puuranen), 27 Colorado, Ashtabula, Ohio (care of Curry & White, Marcy, Minn.).
2614 Gust Raulio, 109 Route F, Ironwood, Mich. (R. F. D. 1, box 109, Ironwood, Mich.).
3060 Achille Renaud, 874 Bridge, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2375 Harry Riddlegough (Riddlehough), Occidental Hotel, Conneaut, Ohio.
338 August Rikes (Gust Jonk Rakis), 251 Main, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2119 Knuto Wm. (William) Rintala, 43 High, Ashtabula, Ohio (21 High, Ashtabula, Ohio).
2854 Edgar T. Roanne (G. Reaunie, Edgar Reaume), Chatham, Ontario, Canada.
2403 Chas. (Charles) Scheffler, Amherst, Ohio.
1240 Harry Schreiber, 874 Bridge Street, Ashtabula, Ohio (719 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2537 Elias Sirvio (Sirvio), 19 Cherry, Ashtabula, Ohio.
106 Jos. (Joseph) Smith, Lake Carriers Assn., Cleveland, Ohio.
2982 Axle Stone, 972 Broad, Conneaut, Ohio.
1685 Argerios Antonios Stamatopulos (Argirios Antonios Stamatopulos, Argiros Antonios Stamatopulos, Argerios Antonios Stamotopulos), Ashtabula, Ohio.
219 Peter (Petter) Stormwall, 907 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., care of Mrs. Durant.
1452 Geo. Edw. White (George Edward White), 215 Washington, Conneaut, Ohio.
812 Jno. Wm. White (John William White), 4 Russell, Ashtabula, Ohio.
449 Yrjo Wiota (Yrjo Yrjai Wiita), 370 Lake, Ashtabula, Ohio.
2182 Arthur Wilson, Occidental Hotel, Conneaut, Ohio (44 Pittsburg, Ashtabula, Ohio).
1439 Emil Arvid Wirta, 4 Mary, Ashtabula, Ohio.
1084 Angelo Zapitelli (Geppitelli), 81 Tilloo, Conneaut, Ohio.
1567 Thos. Jas. Zepher, N. Y., Chicago & St. L. Yard Co. (Thomas James Zepker, 280 West Water, Milwaukee, Wis.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AUGLAIZE, STATE OF OHIO.

77 Harry Sylvester Botkin, Armstrong Street, St. Marys, Ohio (919 Webster Street, Dayton, Ohio).
440 Robert Henry Copeland, R. F. D. No. 6, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
302 Henry Harrison Mann, 301 South Pear Street, St. Marys, Ohio.
614 Peter Mariades, R. F. D. No. 1, Wapakoneta, Ohio (East Liberty Street, Palace Hotel, Wooster, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DISTRICT NO. 10, CENTRAL ARMORY, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

3666 Matt Alpert, East Sixty-fifth Herpiss Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Matt Albert, Mat Albert), East Sixty-eighth and Hubbard Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3683 Stia Bliznak, 4010 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3249 Harry Oliver Clark, Erie Camp, East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1926 Joe Falinski (Dalinski), 3569 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3417 Alexander Glaszewski (Gleswski, Glasniewski), 3563 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2189 Paulin Grodowski, 3864 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2240 James Hribal (Kribal), 3809 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2809 East Fifty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1293 Felk (Fell) Johnson, Erie Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
3386 Stanislaw Kacpura (Kacburla, Kacbura), 3566 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2288 John H. Koshinski (Kloshinski), 6005 Engel Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2262 Andy Lopricki (Lapidski, Lapinski), 3618 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1843 John McLarvich (McLarvish), 3643 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2687 John A. McNeil, Hebara Street, Cleveland, Ohio (John Alexander McNeil, Hubbard Street, Cleveland, Ohio).

4607 Joseph Malchulies (Matchulls, Matchullc), 3379 East Seventieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4535 Edmund Marczewski, 6814 Sebert Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3025 John Organski, 6515 Fullerton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3281 Thomas Philburn, 5634 Drake Street, Cleveland, Ohio (general delivery, Connellsville, Pa.).
2817a Frank A. Reardon, corner East Fifty-fifth and Erie R. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
1814 Rufus Reese, Erie R. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
1306 William Restridge (Rostridge), Cleveland Steel Casting Co., East Sixty-ninth and Hubbard Streets, Cleveland, Ohio.
4119 Hipienka Slupejka (Hiepienka Shspejka, Shespejka), 3675 Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2606 Arthur Spaulding, Hubbard and East Sixty-ninth Streets, Cleveland, Ohio.
2273 Boleslaw Stupinski (Slupinski), 3715 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2569 John Szoinski (Szolminski, Sizolmonski, Lizolmonski), 6718 Baxter Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4497 George Totaff (Totoff), 6904 Fleet Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3436 Stanislaw Wenczkowski (Stanislaw (Stanislaus) Wenczkoski), 6401 Fleet Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2711 Peter Wersyteak (Werstak, Wersztak), 7622 Dunkane (Durkham) Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3981 Joe Williams, Cleveland Steel Casting Co., Hubart (Hubbard) Street, Cleveland, Ohio (East Sixty-eighth and Hubbard Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
4297 Lucian Woczinski (Wodzinski, Wodzynski), 3886 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2786 Joseph Wroblewski, 5912 Hosmer (Hosner) Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Thorpe, W. Va.).
3744 Marcell Wytucki, 6719 Hosner Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2963 Joe Zalewski, 3597 (3599) East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1578 Felix Zawada, 6866 Broadway Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2344 Felix Zawada, 6866 Broadway Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN, STATE OF OHIO.

1322 Oscar Johnson, 469 Storms Avenue, Urbana, Ohio.
1265 Robert Arthur Lee, East Court Street, Urbana, Ohio (222 North Kenton, Urbana, Ohio).
410a Clifford Pullins, Urbana, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

2779 Marian E. Ammerman (Marion Elgin (Elgin) Amerman), 7106 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3147 Geo. (George) Arbanas, 1405 East Forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1974 Metro (Mettro W.) Bennett, Camp L, Side and Marquette, Cleveland, Ohio.
2238 Joseph Bleckley (Blockley), 4229 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
244 Christopher Brew, 5449 Homer, Cleveland, Ohio.
239a Joe Brown, 284 East Sixty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4580 Martin Callahan, 5360 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio (146 Elbe, Elyria, Ohio).
149 Joseph Ciezko (Lyska, Josef Lyska), 769 East Seventieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2189 Michel Connally (Micheal Connolly, Micheal Connoly, Michail Connoilly), 1237 East Sixtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1157 Peyton Duke, 5719 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
1523 Hulett P. Dunn, Camp, Marquette and Lake Streets, Cleveland, Ohio (post-office box 555, Carthage, Mo.).
3764 Otto Flaum, 1101 East Seventy-second St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2792 Joseph Gole (Jos. Golde, Galde), 1017 East Sixty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1855 Joseph R. Goze, 1252 Norwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
2040 Frederick Gertz, 1607 East Forty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.
1225 John Grzincic, 1387 East Forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2564 Anthony Hacevar (Hochevar, Hocevar), 6816 Edna, Cleveland, Ohio (1072 East Seventy-fourth, Cleveland Ohio).
4806 John Gubnits (Gubreth), 1410 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3837 Leon Howe, R. F. D. No. 2, Warrensville, Ohio (Leon Allison Howe, Willard Storage Camp, Marquette, Cleveland, Ohio).
2720 Joseph Jakoviso (Jakovigs, Josef Jakovise), 1375 East Forty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1524 Chester Everett Jaynes, Willard Storage Camp, Marquette Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
4614 Wm. (William) Henry Jones, 1854 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (435 West Southern, Springfield, Ohio).
2479 Joseph A. (Ant) Kalina (Joseph Klina), 1106 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3086 John Kostio, 6429 Addison Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1204 Stanislaus Kazakas (Hazakac), 1000 East Seventy-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3115 Charles Kemp, 4829 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1380 Michael S. (Micheal Stanley) Kileen, 5516 Dorethy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1424 Steve Kipecauk (Kopecouk), 5921 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
3390 Chas. Kirstein (Kirschstein), 757 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Charles Kirchstein, 6910 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio).
943 Nick Klemette (Mikke (Nike) Klemetti), 1268 East Sixty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4134 Michael Kovel (Micheal Koval), 903 East Seventieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2230 Frank Ladd, 1380 East Forty-ninth (1221 Eddy Road), Cleveland, Ohio.
551 John Kozi (Jrohan Kozi), 6922 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2340 John Lawson (Jhon Lawson), 1669 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3060 Thos. Lynch (Thomas Lynch), Willard Camp, Hamilton and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
4527 James McAllister, 5140 Superior Avenue (1597 East Forty-seventh), Cleveland, Ohio.
1159 Edward McKenna (Edward J.), Camp, Marquette and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
2401 Warren Clyde Miller, 7042 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
1835 Adolph Miltnel (Adolph Milnel Muldner, Adolph Muldner), 5354 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
1043 Pedro Palmero (Palermo), 2711 Addison, Cleveland, Ohio.
537 Chas. (Charles, C.) Petukanskas, 1394 East Forty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4544 John (J.) Plondunis (Plondumis), 5363 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
3744 Louie Popp (Louis Popp, Pop), 4826 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4489 Russell W. (William) Ross (Russell Ross), Camp, Lakeside and Marquette, Cleveland, Ohio.
1846 Anten Rozas, 6422 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2086 Joe Sametz, 6507 Junlata, Cleveland, Ohio.
3066 Walter W. Schultz, Camp Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
4078 Henry Shaw, 6022 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4832 Geo. Shaltis (George Shaltis), 7301 Donald Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (West Park, Box 78, Ohio).
803 John Henry Simon (John Simons) 1583 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
989 John Smith, 5829 (5827) Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2685 John Styakal (Styskal, Stystal), Camp Willard, Corner Hamilton and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
2436 Frank Svete, 1273 East Fifty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3059 John (Jdhan) Tauko (Tanko), 1114 East Sixty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2778 Edward Tetzner, 1453 East Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
795 John Turney (Tierney), 1237 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4202 Stephen Timcoe (Timcio), 1422 East Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4604 Joseph Tobiana (Tobrano), Camp Willard, Hamilton and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
3334 Alfred (Aldred) Towers, 6737 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2518 Carl J. Trinkhous (Trinkhaus), camp at corner Lakeview and Marquette, Cleveland, Ohio (Carl Joseph Trinkhaus, Main Street, Anaconda, Mont.).
4199 Paul E. Wagoner, 6810 Bonna, Cleveland, Ohio.
3009 Leo. J. Walters, Camp Willard, Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
774 Alex Whecke (Allx Wueche), 713 East Seventieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4733 Daniel Wicky, Marquette and Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
2889 E. D. Wildel, Cleveland, Ohio.
1354 John Zurko, 6534 Metta, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

8823 Albert Harold Aland, 10502 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4605 Christ Andonian (Andonion), 1908 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
108 Louis Bartel (Bartlett), 10537 Anor Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5084 Oscar Boehmer (Boeh), 10712 Tacoma, Cleveland, Ohio.
4740 Glen Harvey Brooks, 1883 Lakeview Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3390 Martin Chappell, 670 Parkwood Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.
2471 G. Clair, 676 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
902 Otto Claver (Cleaver), 504 East One hundred and third, Cleveland, Ohio.
4753 Frederick L. Dixon, 10936 Tacoma, Cleveland, Ohio.
3411 Frank (Franke) Dube, bunk house No. 9, Erie Forge Co., new plant, Erie, Pa.
4572 Wesley Ewins, Fulton, Ky.
2903 William James (J. B.) Gale, Danville, Ky.
4316 Kenneth Hugh Gordon, 1383 Lakeview Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
568 Harry Joseph Hopkins, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1833 Charles Howarth, 2515 Tillman Avenue (10308 Garfield), Cleveland, Ohio.
1138 Charles Johnson, 1248 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
172 Joseph M. (Julius M.) Makoul, 703 East Ninety-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio (Apartado 2092, Mexico City, Mexico).
3052 Joseph J. Malsky, 1093 East One hundred and first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4286 Frank (Haber) Mayer, 684 East One hundred and first, Cleveland, Ohio.
3034 John Miller, Bates & Rogers Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio (camp 105 and St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio).
304 Joseph Sterling Miller, 972 East One hundred and fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3195 Terrence (Terence) Morgan, 810 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2831 Harvey Pearson, 2217 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2473 Fred G. Rossow, 1128 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4279 Patrick Sedwith, 8404 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4683 Walter L. Smith, 845 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3707 George E. Sofko, 10300 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
3761 Paul A. Tint, 625 East One hundred and first Street, Cleveland, Ohio, care of Farr Brick Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
4438 Glenn E. (Glen Erie) Watkins, 684 Parkwood Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.
1858 Joe Dung Yook, 940 East One hundred and fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1077a Otto Zirn (Jacob Allen), 10516 Dupont, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF OHIO.

1250 Steve Aggagos (Steve Agyagos), 365 Reeb Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3447 Luther Walter Aiken, 322 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
1861 John A. O. Akerlund (John Axel Oska Akerlund, John Akerlund), 566 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4381 George Andholis, 1004 Dennison Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (1140 Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio).
70 Harvey Frank Asher (H. F. Asher), 1731 South Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5055 Allen Bailey, 959 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2017 William E. Barr, 280 Reeb Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (290 Reeb Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
1673 Claude Chester Baugh, 1795 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1540 Emery Beaver, 1931 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2527 Melvin E. Beedham (Melvin Edson Beedham), 529 North Third Street, St. Clair, Mich. (490 South Monroe Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
1327 Billey Biggs (Billey Bigg), 159 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5232 Chester L. Brown (Chester Lindsay Brown), 1515 Washington Street, Redwood Lodge, Phoenix, Ariz. (C. Lindsay Brown, 886 South Ohio Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1931 Frank Otho Burk, 486 East Jackson, Columbus, Ohio.

1164 Ralph Carbon, 316 Barthman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (1864 Wager Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1563 Bernard Chapman, 1950 High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2099 Warren Chandler, Route 1, box 13, Glenwood, W. Va. (1849 South Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio).
5336 Elijah Christian (Elijah Christian), 1248 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2058 William Clarida, 254 Innis Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5359 Evans Clark, 320 Stamford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
2174 Benjamin Cohen, 420 South Monroe Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2961 Raymond Coleman, 96 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1269 Fred Cooper, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Blanc, Ohio (755 Raymond Street, Columbus, Ohio).
3171 Frank Butts Davis, 1426 South Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2882 Leon Davis, 371 Forrest Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3656 Angello Domingys (Angelo Domingys), 1935 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3142 Harry E. Downend (Harry Ellsworth Downend), 40½ Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1800 Alex. Doze, 367 Barthman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3000 Robert Eagleston (Robert Eggleston), 490 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1877 Domenico Federico, 429 Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (Domenico Frederico, Nillson, Columbus, Ohio).
3061 Joseph Ferrell (Jos. Ferrell), 610 East Fulton Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1463 William C. Ford, 375 Washington Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2102 Dan Fryer, 300 Merritt (Merrit) Street, Columbus, Ohio.
148 Curtis Main Galoway, 882 McAllister Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2551 Reaca Gastone (Reaca Galtono, Reaca Goetono), 429 Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
458 Henry George, 468 South Eleventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3481 Jessie Giles, 1269 Hawthorne Street, Columbus, Ohio. (R. 1212 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio).
5188 George Girbich, 2033 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3413 Hugh Hacket Graham (Hugh H. Graham), 229 Donalson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2550 John Gramelt, 1889 Goethe Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4244 George Hairston (George Halston, Josh Halston), 490 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
154 Hugo George Hauck, 1107 Jaeger Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5341 C. H. Hawthorne, 219 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3028 Robert Henderson, 408 Broadway, Terrell, Pa. (376 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio).
4688 Albert Hill, 670 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5392 Fred Hoppes, 1931 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3416 Scott Howard, 300 Merritt Street, Columbus, Ohio (300 Meritt Street, Columbus, Ohio).
744 Thomas Humphrey, 159 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5194 Cephus Hunter, 633 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3450 Peter Hunter, 258 Hinkle Street, Columbus, Ohio (Sharon, Pa.).
2452 George Wm. Johnson (George William Johnson), 476 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4369 Benjamin F. Jones, 473 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1976 David Jones, 424 S. Persons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (David Jones, 424 Sparsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
1986 Militek Jurkoski (Matak Jurkoski, Muk Jurkoski, Max Lurkoski), 1608 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3126 Geo. Wm. Kennedy (George William Kennedy), Hilliarda, Ohio (Geo. Kennedy, 1233 Franklin, Columbus, Ohio).
5348 Chester Kinchlow, Ironton, Ohio (K. Kinchlow, 523 Crawford, Columbus, Ohio).
121 Darie Korich (Dane S. Korich, Cane Skorich), 1997 Parsons, Columbus, Ohio.
4331 John Kosma (Kosma John, John Kasma), 351 Barthman, Columbus, Ohio.
4900 Homer Lester Ledford, 1931 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5385 Charles Leefabian, 995 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4647 Julius Ludwig, 996 Jaeger, Columbus, Ohio.
4412 Alvin W. Lyona (Alvin William Lyons), 637 South Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio (136 Morrill Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
4865 John Logan McBride, 1164 Lyle Alley, Columbus, Ohio.
1665 Edward M. Manley (Edward McCauley), 443 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4697 Walter McDowell, 1318 Granville Street, Columbus, Ohio (641 Raymond Street, Columbus, Ohio).
712 Martin McKnight, 617 Engler, Columbus, Ohio.
1047a Frank Mann, Columbus, Ohio (care of Ohio Fuel Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio).
491 William Martin, 476 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2914 Herbert Maynard, 468 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3511 Sam Miller, 444 Stauring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3198 Israel Mills, 298 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
2872 John Moore, 298 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
4609 Luke Moore, 316 Hasaack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4957 Robert Moore, 300 Merritt Street, Columbus, Ohio (Robert More, 300 Merit Street, Columbus, Ohio).
4490 Reed Morgan, Ensley, Ala. (159 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio).
3734 Russell Mosby, 590 Desbler, Columbus, Ohio.
5100 Albert Neil, 292 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
4813 George Nickles (Geo. Nickles), 472 Will Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1817 William Otno, 2093 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3540 Henry Overson, 387 North Nelson Street, Columbus, Ohio (Groveport Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
3359 Harry Patterson, 331 Stauring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
90 Harrison Patterson, 350 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2750 Frank Pinn, 227 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn. (Frank Pin, 298 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio).
328 Stojan Pozdanovic (Stojan Pozdanovic, Stojan Pozdanovich), 303 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3593 Earl Wm. Robbins (Earl William Robins, Earl W. Robbins), 779 Ebner, Columbus, Ohio.
105 John Rogatka, 1935 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3419 Theodore E. Rollins (Theodore Edward Rollins), 642 Stauring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4248 Cecil Mathias Schraeder (Cecil Mathias Shrades), 39 Woodrow Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1041 John Simon (Johan Simon), 1857 South Washington, Columbus, Ohio.
3992 Douglas Smith, 300 Merritt Street, Columbus, Ohio (300 Meralt, Columbus, Ohio).
4378 Timothy Smith, 32 Larrell Street, Massillon, Ohio (rear 194 South Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ohio).
5149 Willie Smith (Willis Smith), Parsons and Hosack Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
3595 Ed Starus (Starns), 300 Merritt Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5162 Sam Stockdale, 316 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio (316 Dossek, Columbus, Ohio).
3241 Louis Benjamin Straub, 137 Innis Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4914 Joseph Sujck (Joseph Sujok), 1943 South Ninth, Columbus, Ohio.
2620 Etel Tesler (Ely Tesler), 382 Hinkle Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1353 Harry Thall, 496 South Parsons, Columbus, Ohio.
3021 Dolphus Thomas, 577 Stauring Street, Columbus, Ohio (Adolphus Thomas, 577 Starring Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
4398 Norman Toney, 372 Donaldson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3608 Charles Trent, 617 Engler Street, Columbus, Ohio (Chas. Trent, 617 Angler Street, Columbus, Ohio).
3611 Ernest Walker, 458 South Seventh, Columbus, Ohio.
3879 William Walker, 71 Eaton Street, New Haven, Conn. (159 Hosack Street, Columbus, Ohio).
3139 Harry Weber, 327 Rose Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3325 John A. L. Weber, 374 Rose Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2146 Arthur Woltz, 224 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Ohio (496 Markison, Columbus, Ohio).
578 Robert Woodson, 320 Stanford Place, Columbus, Ohio.
2892 Lorenzo Woolridge (Lorenzo W. Woolridge, Lorenza W. Woodridge), 292 Barthman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF OHIO.

2231 Clarence Albert Bair, St. James Hotel, Seltzer Street, Crestline, Ohio (212 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.).
667 Louis E. Bellma (Lewis F. Bellma), 127 West Railroad Street, Galion, Ohio.
1258 Harry Dougherty (Harry Doughtery, Harry Daugherty), Emerson Hotel, Crestline, Ohio.
2849 Otto Franklin Gilliland (Otto F. Gilliland), 725 East Rensellaer Street, Burgess, Ohio.
199 Richard Henderson, Liberty Street, Meadville, Pa.
1828 Jasper Isadore, Lincoln Avenue, Crestline, Ohio.
1429 Sidney Johnson, Lincoln Avenue, Crestline, Ohio (Camp 35, Route 6, Logansport, Ind.).
1686 Archie Hugh McKinmon, 302 East and Edward Streets, Galion, Ohio.
729 Chas. R. Miller (Charles R. Miller), Poplar Street, Bucyrus, Ohio.
1789 Jno. Wm. Murphy, Chatfield, Ohio (John William Murphy, J. W. Murphy, Stockton, Calif.).
2160 Arthur Schupp, Galion, Crawford County, Ohio.
419 Pete Simatolch (Pete Simatovich), Galion, Ohio.
1621 Domic Trimboli, Polistena, Italy (care of Iron Works, Galion, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, STATE OF OHIO.

4879 Ernest Alexander, 935 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (Swift & Co., West Park, Ohio).
198 James Banko (Jack Banko, Lakal Delko), 11814 Madison, Lakewood, Ohio.
4187 Peter Paul Barnas (Peter Paul Barunas), 11702 Detroit, Lakewood, Ohio.
3999 Enrlas Bishop, Herrington Road, West Park, Ohio.
277 Eddie, Brooks, Section D. K., 1½ Big Four Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio.
5183 Bustay Bushmia (Gustav Bushmia, Gaatera Bushmee), Rosedale Avenue, West Park, Ohio.
3423 Jack C. Dawidelt (Jack Curtis Dawidlet), Lindale, Ohio.
942 James Dockins, Bennington Avenue, West Park, Ohio.
924 Frank Dosky, Berea, Ohio (care of Dunham Co., Berea, Ohio).
1505 Jesse Garvey, Savanna, Ill. (Jesse Gravely, Jessie Gravely, Herrington Road, West Park, Ohio).
743 Florian Gordon, Berea, Ohio (Flone Gordon, 333 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio).
1954 Clarence Grayford (Clarence Louis Crayford, C. L. Crayford, Clarence Louis Grayford), North Olmsted, Ohio.
1798 Oscar L. Hawkins, 12047 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
4282 Elijah Jackson, Lancaster, Va.
1768 John Kalynchak (John Colerchok), 2049 Halstead and Lakewood, Ohio.
5281 Edwin Albert Keeshan, Rocky River, Ohio.
1173 John Krajnik, Laverne, West Park, Ohio (John Kragnek, Laverne Street, care of Swift & Co., West Park, Ohio).
3513 Chess Lawrence (Kahn Lawrence), R. F. D. No. 3, Berea, Ohio.
4522 George Lesak (George Llesak), 1508 Winchester, Lakewood, Ohio.
423 Robert Lynch, Bennington Avenue, West Park, Ohio.
2249 Samuel McClune (Sam McClune), R. F. D. No. 3, Berea, Ohio.
4091 Marvin B. McKee, 782 West Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
4336 Frank W. Meyer, 14821 Detroit Street, Lakewood, Ohio (care of Gardner Printing Co., Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio).
3973 John Moss, R. D. mail, Berea, Strongsville, Ohio.
2049 Harry W. Nations, Bayer Village, Ohio.
761 Vassilias J. Nichos, Rocky River, Ohio (Vassilios Nichos, 1727 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
3601 Harry Payne, 514 Cherry, New York, N. Y.
5232 Robert E. Puett, North View Road, Rocky River, Ohio.
3367 Allen N. Rucher, West Dover, Ohio (Allen McCreary Rucker, R. R. 17, Anchorage, Ky.).
5070 William F. Schlender (William Frederick Albert Schnieder, Wm. Frederick Albert Schneider, Wm. F. Schneider), R. D. 1, Brooklyn Station, Cleveland, Ohio.
4738 William Smith, Bay Village, Ohio.
1946 Thomas A. Thomson (Thos. A. Thompson), Route 2, Beren, Ohio.
1861 Mejip (Nejip) Topall, Berea, Ohio.
5298 Edward Eddy Wenck, Brown Road, West Park, Ohio.
2472 Martin Michael Wilcox, Berea, Ohio.
5295 Elijah Williams, Bennington Avenue, West Park, Ohio.
623 Kasner Yusnru, 2035 Quall, Lakewood, Ohio (Kasmer Yusura, Jusura, 2515 Jeff Street, Gary, Ind.).
166 Albert A. Stripped, 1507 Elmwood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF OHIO.

2722 Robert Arthur, station "C," R. F. D. 3, Columbus, Ohio.
1065 Francisco Conrad (C. F., Francis Conrad) Baker, 466 East Innis Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

2429 Master Bethel, station 9, R. F. D., Columbus, Ohio (120 Dayton Avenue, Xenia, Ohio).
1609 Isaac Neighbor Born, Gahanna, Ohio.
1308 McCloud Brady, Worthington, Ohio.
993 Oscar Brown, R. F. D. 1, Shepard, Ohio.
1433 George Buelc (Bulcek), Camp Chase, Ohio.
3574 Otis Calvin (Otis Calvin Temple, Ottis Calvin), Valley Crossing, Ohio.
761 Alex Cordic, Hilliard, Ohio.
2100 William Douglas (Douglass), South Columbus, Ohio.
2611 Robert Floid, Birmingham, Ala.
2431 James Henry Garby (James Harry Gorby), Westerville, Ohio.
2999 Bransford (Bransford, Brounsford) Golden, Lockbourne, Ohio.
2576 Earl (Harold) Emmett Gorden, R. F. D. 7, Clintonville, Ohio.
3633 James Hairston, station G, Columbus, Ohio.
1855 Connis (Camil) Harmon, station G, South Columbus, Ohio.
3134 Thomas (Tom) Harvey, Valley Crossing, Ohio.
3669 Robert C. (Clark) Hendrix, station C, Columbus, Ohio.
2789 Charlie (Charley, Charles) Hill, West Goodale Street, in cars, care of American Rolling Mills, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3445 Ross (E.) Holliday, Pleasantville, Ohio.
1786 Albert Lon Roy (Lou, Lenroy) Houser, station C, R. F. D. 3, Columbus, Ohio.
1405 Howard Johnson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.
2461 Robert Johnson, Glen Walton, Va.
1953 George Allen (Alen), Jones, Shepard, Ohio.
2846 James Jones, 109 Fourteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
560 Homer Rolland Kirby, Worthington, Ohio (149 Seventh Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.).
3664 John Lee, Americus Addition, Columbus, Ohio.
31304 Walter Lewis, Hilliard, Ohio.
889 John Long, Worthington, Ohio.
2933 Will McKeithen, East Columbus, Ohio.
1793 William Morgan, Dublin, Ohio.
1307 Lawrence Myers, R. F. D., Gahanna, Ohio.
2470 Robert Norris, Valley Crossing, Ohio.
3485 John Peoples, West Goodale Street (Penna. R. R.), Columbus, Ohio.
3256 Mike O. Ranney, station A, Columbus, Ohio.
1425 James Reid, station G, Columbus, Ohio.
2207 William Rice, West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3746 Walter Rohl, Worthington, Ohio.
3430 James Sanders, Valley Crossing, Ohio.
1407 John Willard (Willaid) Sanders, Powell, Ohio.
449 Ohlen Russel (Russell) Selman, Westerville, Ohio.
982 Frank Simpson, Station C, Route 3, Columbus, Ohio.
2110 Joseph Koehler Smith, 400 Minnesota Avenue, Linden Heights, Ohio.
2241 Lewis Smith, South Columbus, Ohio.
1016 John Lionel Steward (John L. Stewart), 269 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
572 William Swiney, Valley Crossing, Ohio.
4734 Samuel Wilbert Thompson, Shadesville, Ohio.
893 William Willets, jr., Station C, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GALLIA, STATE OF OHIO.

755 Harry Kelly, Gallepolis, Ohio.
418 Wm. Lane Linton, 914½ North High Street, Columbus, Gallia County, Ohio (William Lane Linton, Vinton, Ohio).
472 Fred Shamblin, Raccoon Island, Ohio (Portsmouth, Ohio).
297 Roy (Ray) Shingleton, Parkersburg, W. Va.
856 John E. Young, Olive Street, Gallepolis, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LORAIN, STATE OF OHIO.

2850 Isaac Arrington, 100 Broadway, Stay Hotel, Lorain, Ohio.
619 Bill D. Baclantotis (Bill D. Basianotis, Bill Basianiolis, Bill D. Baclanotis), 205 West Erie Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2506 Mike Blackin (Blackie), 1772 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3031 John Brant, 234 Conn Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
1219 Patrick J. Brassland, 1004 Reid Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
2980 William Brown, 187 Elyria Avenue, Lorain, Ohio (Wm. Brown, 188 Elyria Avenue, Lorain, Ohio).
252 Harry Buck, Lakeview Hotel, Lorain, Ohio.
955 Patrick Burke, 1064 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
948 John (W.) Buzdor, 1612 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2064 Joseph Canjar, 3136 Norfolk Street, Lorain, Ohio (Emrick, N. Dak.).
2761 Wm. (William) Carey, Lorain, Ohio.
3120 Robert Carr, Beach Park, Lorain, Ohio.
407 Mack Carrington, 107 West Erie Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2244 William (Wm.) Carter, 107 Erie Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
752 Efkilidas Choris, 1558 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
238 John Constatine (Constantine) (James Constantine), Baltimore & Ohio Camp Car, Lorain, Ohio.
2324 Alexander Coretan (Alexandria Coretan, Alexandria Boreton), 2104 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
786 David G. (Galt) Crispin, 65 East Pine Street, Gloversville, N. Y.
1688 John Crupavinskay, 441 Florida Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3004 Victor Coffman, 325 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio (steamer *Alpena*, Ford City, Mich.).
4150 Charles C. (J.) Coleman, 2305 South Ame Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Chas. J. Coleman, 1805 Washington Street, Lorain, Ohio).
1549 Geo. Dallas (George Dalas), 943 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
2705 Leonard Davis, 1881 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1499 Monroe Davis, Nickel Plate, Lorain, Ohio (Nickel Plate Camp, Lorain, Ohio).
2878 Pando Dinito (Dimitio), 2062 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3561 Petiscult Diedore, 200 Twelfth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
197 Richard Donthy, Nickel Plate Camp, Lorain, Ohio.
4109 Charles R. Foster, 1881 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3171 Edward M. Frunk, 1006 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
222 Andy Gaber, 2513 East Thirtieth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1796 Andro Garlas (Aro Garlas), 2433 Camden Street, Lorain, Ohio.
710 Daniel Gerke, 1527 East Thirtieth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
96 Jim Gerras, 1771 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1294 Edward Gibbs, Baltimore & Ohio Yard, Lorain, Ohio.
1463 Albert Gileszeskl (Albert Gileszroski, Alert Galeszroski), 1125 West Eighteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.

144 John P. (J. P.) Glynn, Walkerton, Ontario.
3412 Herbert Gordon, 1223 West Thirteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1429 Albert A. Grundstean (Albert A. Grundstoan), Lorain, Ohio (Finland, care of mayor).
184 George Hill, Band O, Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3944 James Hoban (Jas. Hoban), 1242 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
3667 Foster Iweiy, 204 Thirteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1728 Saraphim Janavoras (Sarajhin Janavaras), 1788 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2525 Floyd Johnson, Nickel Plate Camp, Lorain, Ohio.
3143 Benj. Jones (Benjamin Jones), 420 A Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1469 Matthew W. Joyce (Mathew Walter Joyce), 1827 East Thirtieth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1563 George Kapas (George Kopas, George Hopas), 1557 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
108 Zilsor Karalsliff (Zilzar Karalsliff), 2108 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3804 Willie Lee Leathers, 205 East Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.
632 Wilnos Lex (Wilnos Lux), 2444 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1378 John Loots, rear 1124 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
3139 Harry D. Lucas, 1802 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2160 Vernard L. McAndrews (V. L. McAndrews), 332 Fourteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1766 L. B. McGaha, Lake Shore Electric Building, Hoyce, Lorain, Ohio.
561 Hugh Ed. McGovern, 657 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
776 John Machlewicz, 1956 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2956 Wlakyslaw Madhowski (Wladyslaw Mackowski), 331 East Twenty-second Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1065 Frank D. Madison, 3005 Elyria Avenue, Lorain, Ohio (Frank B. Madison, 3405 Elyria Avenue, Lorain, Ohio).
3219 Arthur Marsh, Delmont Restaurant, Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
3662 Oscar Minick (Oscar Minnick, Oscar Minnelk), 1617 Hamilton Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3823 Charles Montgomery, Nickel Plate Camp, Lorain, Ohio.
1907 Nick Mullicht, 335 East Erie Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
1652 Victor Muzzo (Victor Nuzzo), 200 Twelfth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
815 James Nash, B. & O., Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3707 Sam Neglos, 1496 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
423 Wm. Nellum (William Neellum), Nickel Plate Corporation, Lorain, Ohio.
1762 Cornelius J. O'Donnell (Cornelius James O'Donnell, C. J. O'Donnell), 657 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
1411 Jos. Pawlowski (Joseph Pawlowski), 330 Fifteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2148 James Phneres (James Phneyres), 1542 East Thirtieth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
386 Wm. J. Ream (William Ream), 1774 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3401 Albert F. Rheinsburg (Albert F. Rheinsburg), 1236 Lexington Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
591 Kracium Rosacl, 2413 East Twenty-ninth Street (Kracium Rosacl, 2412 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1471 Beotre Ross, B. & O. camp, Lorain, Ohio.
3207 Peter Rosson, 1788 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
201 Elec Saljug (Soline), 3839 Oakwood Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1112 George Scott, 1337 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
285 Mike Simcosem, 2847 Caroline Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
854 John Shinckefsky (Shinskofsky, Sampofawski), 1008 West Eighteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1519 Elijah Sipscomb (Lipscomb), Nickel Plate camp, Lorain, Ohio.
579 William (Wm) Harrison Smith, 651 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio (Wm. H. Smith, 657 Broadway, Loraine, Ohio).
2361 Joe Solich (Solelc), 1700 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
100 James Robert Sorrells (Sorella), No. 9, Bassfield, Miss.
215 Lazar (Sazar, Fazar) Spiro, 2094 Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
140 George Stumbangh, 2756 Oberlin Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
2799 Ike Taylor, 1712 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
841 Emil Tessman, 164 Wabash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2363 Mike Till, 3535 Clifton Avenue (2335 Clifton Avenue), Lorain, Ohio.
3578 Robert Tiolen, 329 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
2530 Michael Toteff, 1821 East Twenty-eighth Street (1831 East Twenty-eighth Street), Lorain, Ohio.
1371 John Trancantina, 1002 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.
2225 Domineck (Domenico) Venti, 624 Fourteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
1300 John Viaga (Viado), 2852 Oakwood Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2939 Kelly Vines (Vine), West Erie Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
1811 Rudolph Weigl, 1219 West Thirteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
2369 Geo (George) Williams, N. Y. C. & St. Louis camp, Lorain, Ohio.
3307 Henry Williams, B. & O. camp, Lorain, Ohio.
3860 Robert J. Wilson, B. & O. camp, Lorain, Ohio.
2532 Albert Wolfram, 1234 West Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.
3811 Alex Yovan (Yoven), 2526 East Twenty-ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MAHONING, STATE OF OHIO.

4182 Russell (T.) Addis, Lowell Road, Shuthers (Struthers), Ohio.
6142 Relp Arotic (Relfe Avotis, Ralph Avillo), 66 Broad, Struthers, Ohio.
2194 Will Baker, Eleventh Street east, Youngstown, Ohio.
5197 Felix Black, 100 Gordon east, Youngstown, Ohio.
2424 R. J. Boss (Bass), 441 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Ohio.
413 Jos. Bon, Station A, Youngstown, Ohio.
4659 Louis Brogen (Bron), Tenth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
4660 R. A. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2578 Pasquale Centefente (Centanfente), 23 Adams, East Youngstown, Ohio.
1246 Frank (Frank B., Frank Bernard) Chapelle, 2780 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3796 Harrison Cheeshan (Cheathem), 20 Briar, Evansville, Ind.
2722 Walter Clay, R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, Ohio.
3893 Robert Connor (Conner), 100 Gordon Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
2955 Solomon (Solomon Levi) Conrad, 30 Huntington, Harrisburg, Pa.
3734 John Davis, Alliance, Ohio.
2092 Jos. Farmer, East Youngstown, Ohio.

3061 Landers (Sanders) Gatewood, State Street, Struthers, Ohio.
35 Charles Grabouska (Grabouski), 3158 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
5303 John Graham, R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, Ohio.
2745 John Greco, R. F. D., Youngstown (stop 14, Youngstown & Sharon line), Youngstown, Ohio.
1833 John Hall, Broad, Struthers, Ohio (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).
4331 Aloug (Alang, Alango) Hart, R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, Ohio.
4489a Andrew Hazon, last residence R. F. D. 2, Beloit, Ohio (Alvin Rooms, Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. B. C.).
2281½ Martin Johnson (Johnson Martin), stop 22, Sharon line, Youngstown, Ohio.
4519 Edward (Ed.) Jones, Boaz, Ill.
5062 Peter Kotanki (Kotanski), sheet and tube labor camp, Youngstown (Poland Avenue, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., East Youngstown), Ohio.
838 Larry Liotta, labor camp, East Youngstown, Ohio.
28 Albert Lowe, 284 Seventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
2193 Jos. (Joe) McCormick, 40 Madison Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
615 Edmund (Edward, Ed.) McCray, 13 Eleventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
4309 John McDonald, general delivery, Alliance, Ohio.
4062 Tom McGlee, 3510 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
5463 Johnston (Johnson) Macintosh, stop 5, Sharon line, East Youngstown, Ohio (Youngstown & Sharon line).
2857 Arthur H. Magan, R. F. D. 4, 7th, Youngstown, Ohio. (Arthur Hugh Magan, 7th, Harris Plat, R. D. No. 4, Struther, Ohio.)
1613 Arthur Marshall, 345 Riley Avenue, East Liverpool, Ohio.
4291 George Mason, 112 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2741 James R. Mathes (Mothes), P. L. E. Y. M. C. A., East Youngstown, Ohio.
2910 Andy May, No. 52 Fifth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
6454 Dan Merritt, Eleventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
495 George Miller, Bridge Street, Struthers, Ohio.
2646 Robert Miller (Robert W. Miller), R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, Ohio.
3264 George Mitchell (George Henry Mitchell), State, Struthers, Ohio.
5902 Normhes (Mormhes) Mouskaidhalo, Ninth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio (Nomikos Monokandilios, 57 Ninth Street).
6071 William S. Monroe (William Sherman Monroe), 145 Michigan Avenue, Sebring, Ohio.
401 Charles Moore, 2727 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
6102 John Moza (Floza, Ilosa), 188 Madison, East Youngstown, Ohio.
2035 Frank Murray, 1024 Franklin Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
6282 Henry Ogletree, Sheet & Tube Co., Labor Camp, Youngstown, Ohio (Cycletree, Stop 14, Poland (Boland) Avenue).
650 Young Owens, 3041 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
4367 William Phillips, 3140 (or 3141) Wilson, East Youngstown, Ohio.
1425 James Platter, P. L. E. Road House, East Youngstown, Ohio.
811a Felix Porter, care of Wilbur Land Co., Stop 19, Youngstown & Sharon Line, Youngstown, Ohio.
6268 William Addison (Edilson) Rice, P. & L. E. Y. M. C. A., Youngstown, Ohio.
2800 Sherman Ridgeway (Sherman H. Ridgeway), P. & L. E. Y. M. C. A., Youngstown, Ohio.
1085 James Rowland (James Burnett Rowland), 4 Park Avenue, Struthers, Ohio.
3023 Hugo Seibel, 69 Lowell Road, Struthers, Ohio.
3411 Harvey Shaffer (Shoffer), 141 Bridge, Struthers, Ohio.
4000 Willie Smith, Struthers, Ohio.
4559 Frank Sodick (Sodicke, Sodicki), 34 Short, East Youngstown, Ohio.
1930 William E. Stewart (William Ewing Stewart), Bridge, Struthers, Ohio.
778 William Stilley (William N. Stilley, Stelley, Willey Stilley), 68 Elm Street, Struthers, Ohio.
2920 William Terry (William Harry Terry), Water Street, Lovelville, Ohio.
6602 Samuel (Sam) Thomas, 27 Ohio Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
4089 Mike Veher, Robinson Road, East Youngstown, Ohio.
817 Doc Wallace, 4 Tenth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio (45 Tenth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio).
5078 Mike Wallena (Willena), 140 Reed Avenue (Youngstown, Ohio?).
6308 William R. West (William Roscoe West), 386 Pennsylvania Avenue, Sebring, Ohio.
603 John Williams, R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, Ohio.
6618 Richard Williams, Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
125 Floyd Wilson, First Street, Struthers, Ohio.
3066 Mathew Wyatt, 2705 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
4611 John Zenkroff, 185 (165) Jefferson, East Youngstown, Ohio.
2864 George Zonch (Zunich), 101 Adams, East Youngstown, Ohio.
1055 Pete Zumon (Zumon), 58 Eleventh, East Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEDINA, STATE OF OHIO.

1279 Elmore Fanning (Elmore Fannings), Wadsworth, Ohio.
425 Frank Garcia, Wadsworth, Ohio.
1582 Harry Gensert, Rt. Seville, Ohio.
1333 Richard Johnson, bunk car, Wadsworth, Ohio.
1733 Ray Chas. King (Ray Charles King), Wadsworth, Ohio.
373 Stanley Mictekege (Mitckege), Kinkston, Pa.
1378 Charley Sanford, 195 Chestnut, Wadsworth, Ohio.
926 Clarence Shoemaker, Spencer, Ohio.
1423 Frank Sifero, 149 Water, Wadsworth, Ohio.
1367 Albert B. Springer, general delivery, Chillicothe, Ohio (Albert Bertly (Bertley) Springer, 593 South Court, Medina, Ohio.
1305 Mike Tichonchuk, 129 Rainbow, Wadsworth, Ohio.
1826 Tom Topus (Tom Loopis, Tom Lopus), Wadsworth, Ohio.
922 Marcial Ventura, Wadsworth, Ohio.
158 Roy Jay Williams, Vermillion, Ohio (283 Main Street, Wadsworth, Ohio).
594 Nick Yonasch (Yanosch), Mill Road, Wadsworth, Ohio.
867 Steve Zeffer, Mill Road, Wadsworth, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORROW, STATE OF OHIO.

1002 Rupert Alvarez, 216 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
612 Thomas Barlos, Edison, Ohio (Tomis Barlas, Toms Barlas, Chester, Pa.).
1144 Enoch Steve Cholacoff, Fulton, Ohio (Encho Ste Cholacoff, Fulton, Morrow, Ohio).
1155 Eli Evanoff, Fulton, Ohio.
722 Paul Furley, McGilead (Paul Finley, McGilead), Morrow, Ohio.
592 Chas. Henderson, 10–12 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio (Charles Henderson, 308 Naughton Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1000 Thos. McDowell (Thomas McDowell, Tom McDowell), McGilead, Ohio.
905 Peter Papaglann (Peter Papaglana, Papaglann), Edison, Morow, Ohio.
293 Thomas Pritchard, Edison (1101 Edison), Ohio.
940 Bony Sangeff (Bony Sangeft), Fulton, Ohio.
841 Paul Spatulas, Edison, Ohio (Paul Spatulos, Elwood City, Pa., post-office box 583, Edison, Ohio).
885 Young Whitley, McGilead, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE, STATE OF OHIO.

955 Will Bruck, Louisville, Ky.
8 Ben Butord, Pulaski, Tenn.
253 Rob't Clark (Robert Clark), Cornersville, Tenn.
329 Bismark Ethridge, Nashville, Tenn.
262 Matthew Freier (Matthew Frier), Savannah, Ga.
862 Joe Goins, Houston, Tex.
574 Bud Johnson, Newellitown, La.
291 Jesse McElrath, Spartensburg, S. C.
49 Geo. Owens (George Owens), Anison, S. C.
82 Chas. Parks (Charles Parks), Nashville, Tenn.
401 James Ragland, Kata, Ala.
836 Wm. Watts (William Watts), Lincoln, Nebr.
108 John Maylon Wilson, Waverly, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PORTAGE, STATE OF OHIO.

2098 Peter Abradovich, railroad camp, Kent, Ohio.
2168 Frank Allen, Salem Etna, Kent, Ohio.
1145 Herman (Harmon) Anderson, Rootstown post office, Route No. 4, Ravenna, Ohio.
2877 George Brady, Aurora, Ohio.
2429 Fred G. Brown (Fred Brown), camp car Erie, Kent, Ohio.
2133 Nick Brozor, Suffield, Ohio.
570 Robert C. Butts, Mogadore, Ohio.
1134 Joseph Allen Byrd, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
197 James Caboris (Caberis, Caberis), Kent, Ohio.
2447 Sun Carlton, Kent, Ohio (11 Davis, Atlanta, Ga.).
765 Paul Cinpka, 202 East Thirtieth, New York, N. Y. (Paul Cinpka, camp car 4, Columbia Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa.).
2885a Carl Clemens, general delivery, Kent, Ohio.
514 Willie Collins, Stad, Kent, Ohio.
1289 George M. Colburn, Route No. 7, Kent, Ohio.
27 Edwin J. Contave (Edward J., Edwin J. Contine), Kent, Ohio.
245 Tilden Duncan, Erie Railroad camp, Kent, Ohio.
1309 R. H. Gillis, R. F. D., Mishler, Ohio.
1743 Mat Glavac, camp car, Kent, Ohio.
2203 Frank A. Goodrich, Aurora, Ohio (12212 Ingomar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
2053 Robert Emmett Hoban, Windham, Ohio.
1097 George Hraster (Georgeon Hrester), 13d Day, Kent, Ohio.
328 Carlo Iacoul, 617 Third, Ravenna, Ohio.
2538 Eldridge Johnson, general delivery, Kent, Ohio (Erie roundhouse, Marion, Ohio).
2188 Walter Johnson, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
2007 John Jones, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
1881 Richard T. Kelly, Wayland, Ohio.
729 Tomo Korica (Tano Korica, Tomo Koricer), Wayland, Ohio.
2005 Steve Kuzik, Route No. 6, Kent, Ohio.
647 John Henry Lee, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
2004 H. E. McGinnis, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
2313 Frank Marion (Marina), 131 Franklin, Kent, Ohio.
915 Mato Mike (Mike Mato), Suffield, Ohio.
1306 William Milet (Melet), 135 Washington, Ravenna, Ohio.
500 Roy Lee Miller (Ray Miller), Stower (Storer), Kent, Ohio.
583 Thomas Miller, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
2630 Thomas Mills, jr. (Thomas Mills) Erie depot, Kent, Ohio.
2497 Red Mitchell, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
45 Arthur B. Moss, Erie Railway camp, Kent, Ohio.
780 Adam Ostorch, Erie camp car, Kent, Ohio.
1350 Guy E. (Earl) Pierce, Garrettsville, Ohio.
1997 Florentine (Florentino) Porillial, Erie Railway camp car, Kent, Ohio.
2031 Lewis E. Rodgers, Rootstown Post Office, route No. 3, Ravenna, Ohio.
1125 Chesla Rodelch (Calda Rodelch, Chida Radish), Suffield, Ohio.
1933 Ray Ruggles, rural delivery 19, Diamond, Ohio.
2583 Beal Russenak (Russenk), Franklin, Kent, Ohio.
589 Oscar Sample, Wayland, Ohio.
551 Alf Sanders, Kent, Ohio.
2251 Giovanni Schinlo, 118 Erie, Kent, Ohio.
2294 Roy E. (Franklin) Shockley, Camp Car, No. 15, Kent, Ohio. (Dravesburgh, Pa.).
1482 Clifford Shoemaker, Orchard, Kent, Ohio.
2287 Eugene Lingers (Linyers, Smyers), Camp Car No. 12, Kent, Ohio.
1355 John Snarkalo (Snarkala), Franklin Avenue, Kent, Ohio.
1336 Paul E. Stauffer, 301 Franklin, Kent, Ohio.
1438 John Stomatelopoulos (Stamatelopoulos), Suffield, Ohio.
705 Armando Tomassetti (Tomassetti), 118 Erie, Kent, Ohio.
357 Joe Travlica, Camp Car, Kent, Ohio.
1295 Paolo Valenti (Valente), route No. 6, box 54, Kent, Ohio.
2379 Frank Wall, Atwater, Ohio.
605 Anderson (Addison) Williams, Camp Car, Erie Railroad Co., Kent, Ohio.
2334 Lewis Washington Williams, Camp Car No. 10, Kent, Ohio.
1429 Sam Williams, Kent, Ohio.
1684 Hemsley Wright, 211 Franklin, Kent, Ohio.
499 Rafael Spers Yeraze (Gernze Rafaiel Spers, Rafael Spers Yeroze), Ravenna Township, Ohio.
1136 Joe Zirovic, Wayland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF TRUMBULL, STATE OF OHIO.

2759 William Allen, Coalburg, Ohio.
3051 Carl Archese (Archeto, Archesi), Mill Street, Girard, Ohio.
1513 James Balus (James Baluc), 52 Main Street, Niles, Ohio.
1653 Vlodus Barovcka, Weathersfield, Trumbull County (Vladas Barackas, Niles, Ohio).
1466 E. N. Berbig (E. N. Berdig), 915 Main, Girard, Ohio.
880 Willie Boatwright, 74 Davis Street, Sharon, Pa. (Ohio).
553 John Brooks, Thomas Works, Niles, Ohio.
8346 Pon Burke, Kline, Girard, Ohio.
8816 Charles Burke, Hubbard, Ohio.

3776 Oliver Burns, Hubbard, Ohio.
396 James Bycraft, 21 Evans Street, Niles, Ohio (Toronto, Canada).
3241 Francis Xavier Byrne, Weathersfield, Trumbull, Ohio (Carnegie, Pa.).
233 Louis Carmen, 1267 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
220 Frank Cassidy (Fred Cassidy), Hubbard, Ohio.
472 Thomas J. Collins, Grand Street, New Britain, Conn.
241 John Conroy, 48 James, Girard, Ohio.
3638 Jesse (Tregar, R. F. D. No 3, Hubbard, Ohio.
2064 Dagostino Nicole (Nicola Dagestino, Nicolo Dagostino, Nicolo Danrila), 406 Depot, Niles, Ohio.
2165 George Davis, Weathersfield, Girard, Ohio (West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio).
1079 Mat Deal, Macom, Miss.
255 Joseph Donegan, R. D. No. 3 Hubbard, Ohio.
709 William Endrick (Hendrick), Weathersfield, Trumbull, Ohio.
2976 John Paul Fagan, Hubbard, Ohio.
701 Filippo Germana, 269 Depot Street, Niles, Ohio.
3084 Antonio Gloncola (Antonio Grocola), Butler Street, Niles, Ohio.
256 Parravato Gnisseppe, 519 Ann Street, Niles, Ohio (Gauseppo Paravato (Giuseppe Daravato, Paravato Guiseppe), 510 Ann Street, Niles, Ohio).
1436 Frank Hahn, 44 Evans Street, Niles, Ohio.
2684 Henry Carl Hahn, 41 Evans, Niles, Ohio.
3821 Harry Hanson (Harlsen), R. D. No. 67, Sharon, Mercer County, Pa.
2834 Danile Joseph Haynes (Daniel Joseph Haynes), Hubbard, Ohio.
1273 Yitonl Kinnune, Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio.
3814 Tony Kloebsky (Kloesbsky, Klosky), Hubbard, Ohio.
1029 Thomas Knight, Wilson, Girard, Ohio.
3343 Sam Kapannkis (Sam Kopanakie, Sam Kapanakic, Sam Kopanskis), 55 North Main Street, Niles, Ohio.
3015 Sam Kovych (Kouvech, Koach, Kovch), 300 Mill Street, Girard, Ohio.
3628a Nicholas Kowalchuk, Trumbell Steel Camp, Warren, Ohio.
2430 Irwin Raymond Kreble, R. D. 1, Hubbard, Ohio.
1933 Charles Kuntzleman, Newton Falls, Ohio.
1178 Lois Lami (Lanz, Lamz), Walnut, Girard, Ohio.
2427 Edward F. Linsman, 210 Holmes Street, Youngstown, Ohio
2942 State Street, Girard, Ohio).
William McHugh, R. D. No. 1, Hubbard, Ohio (general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2639 Hanan Abli McNey (Hannan Able McVey, Hannan Able McVey), general delivery, Sharon, Pa.
2506 Julius May, Hubbard, Ohio (McKees Rocks, Pa.).
1049 Frank Mayo, Sharon, Pa.
1221 Harold Mcgan (Mcgan), 32 Water Street, Niles, Ohio.
2866 Cornelius Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Niles, Ohio (care of Baker, Dunbar & Allen, Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3524 Joseph P. Murray, Manhattan Hotel, Niles, Ohio (Chase House, Alliance, Ohio).
3026 Edward Nattress, R. F. D. No. 3, Hubbard, Ohio.
3351 Ellsworth Ohlinger, 30 Abbey, Girard, Ohio.
1820 Francesco Proh, 540 Fenton Street, Niles, Ohio (Francesco Pirone, 806 Mason Street, Niles, Ohio).
1230 Roy Henry Raffe (Roy Henry Roff), R. F. D. No. 3, Youngstown, Ohio.
1014 George Robinson (George Robbinson), R. F. D. No. 1, Niles, Ohio.
3760 James Ross, Yorkville, S. C.
3198 Gurt Rostos (Rostera), 79 State Street, Niles, Ohio.
280 George Saffen (George Samuel Saffen, George Saffen Samuel), 1354 Yates, Toledo, Ohio.
1566 Sam Sariski (Sam Sowoski), Hubbard, Ohio.
3029 Charles Nathan Seagreaves, R. D. No. 3, Youngstown, Ohio.
633 Earl Small, Hubbard, Ohio.
1109 Nicholas Stanbaker, 424 Main, Niles, Ohio.
2361 Steve Thomas, Hubbard, Ohio.
103 Aaron Thorton, 64 West State Street, Sharon, Pa. (Aaron Thornton, R. F. D., Melvern, Ohio, care of J. R. Tope).
1091 Luigi Toniano (Luigi Tosiono), 420 Fenton Street, Niles, Ohio.
3762 Christ Torbas, 62 Main Street, Niles, Ohio.
3795 Anton Van Bruggen (Brouggen, Antone Van Bouggen), Niles, Ohio.
300 Arlington Bonnell Vaughn, Weatherafield, Ohio.
859 Joseph Vita (Vite), 514 Pratt Street, Niles, Ohio.
1803 Harry Wager (Wagner), Weathersfield, Girard, Ohio.
41 Elmer Milton Weston, 248 Chase Street, Marion, Ohio (Elmer Milton Weston, Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio).
2622 John Winfred Woods, 641 South Seventh Street, Louisville, Ky. (Sharon, Pa.).
3593 Frank E. Wolfe (Frank Wolfe), Williams, Niles, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WOOD, STATE OF OHIO.

1169 Premo Antonioli (Primo Antonioli, Premo Antoniali), Rossford, Ohio.
2691 Harry Beery, Prairie Depot, Ohio.
956 Joseph Biesiada (Josef Bieriador, Joseph Biesida), Rossford, Ohio.
579 Paul Biro (Paul Bire), R. Rossford, Ohio.
2822 Walter George Brim, R. F. D. No. 3, Bowling Green, Ohio (424 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
3441 Charles Brown, Rossford, Ohio (306 Armstrong Street, Columbiana County, Ohio).
886 Lewis Butler, Rossford, Ohio.
2990 Robert Covington, Albertville, S. C.
391 Van Cristott (Wan Hristott, Van Christott, Criscott), Rossford, Ohio.
533 Alvin Doughty (Oliver Doughty), Walbridge, Ohio.
486 Floyd Edward Duquett, Thurstin Avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio (Walbridge, Ohio).
3729 Marion Isaiah Emmons (Marion Isiah Emmons), Risingsun, Ohio.
3146 Franklin Henry Ferguson, Station A, Toledo, Ohio.
266 Pete Frederick, Rossford, Ohio.
1369 Komstantinos Granakopulos (Konstantinos Granakopulos, Gianakopulos), Walbridge, Ohio.
913 Carl Grosch, Rossford, Ohio.
1160 Clifford Haynes, Kansas City, Mo.
2978 Lee Heady, Millbury, Ohio.
894 Avam Hoonanian (Aran (Arom) Hoonanian), Walbridge, Ohio
1489 Tom Irvin, Rossford, Ohio.
3202 Amos Johnson, 704 Henry East, Savannah, Ga.

3274 Eleftherios Kefalas (Kefolas), Stony Ridge, Ohio.
1211 Mike Kopina (Kokina), Rossford, Ohio (Mike Kopino, R. F. D. No. 4, Rossford, Ohio).
3752 Martin Kurnk (Kuruk), Rossford, Ohio.
2109 Frank Long (Lang), Rossford, Ohio.
1034 Joseph Macigdo (Macigda), Rossford, Ohio.
588 Horizon Mormott (Morenott, Horizan Marnott), Rossford, Ohio.
540 Jacob Mitacek (Mitscek, Mitocek), R. D. No. 3, Perrysburg, Ohio.
265 Edward Earnest Orwig, R. F. D. 4, Bowling Green, Ohio.
2501 Arthur Owens, 1182 Sixth Street, Fourth Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
2232 Gordon C. Paulson (Jordon C. Paulson), Walbridge, Ohio, Hotel.
1202 Walter Petchmek, Rossford, Ohio.
3773 John Floyd Riser, Walbridge, Ohio.
548 Ed Robinson, Millbury, Ohio.
646 John Carl Albert Schroeder, Station A, Toledo, Ohio (John Carl Schroeder, Station B, Rural Route No. 2, Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
103 George Seonfard (Seonfard, Seondras), Rossford, Ohio.
3551 Ellen S. Sharp (Elen S. Sharp), Bairdstown, Ohio.
364 William H. Smeltz (William H. Schmeltz), Luckey, Ohio.
3749 John Sroga, Rossford, Ohio.
1594 Thomas Taylor, Rossford, Ohio.
891 Georgias A. Sonkalas (Georgias Tsonkalas), Walbridge, Ohio (Gorgias A. Tsonkalas, 853 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio).
350 William Wimbro, Rossford, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, STATE OF OHIO.

6778 George P. Adamos (George P. Adams), No. 13 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6102 Addie Addison, 221 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
3033 Edward Addison, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
5058 Eddie Addison, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1401 Millas Agellos, 1211 Eleventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio. (Angelo Melba, Angellos Mellas, 12— Eleventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.)
1311 Silvester Adolphus, 116 Canal Street, Youngstown, Ohio. (Silvester Adolphus, Silvesti Adolphus, 116 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
4954 Charles Algner (Charles Agnes), 2910 Jubou, Youngstown, Ohio.
5005 Nick Alckolnes, 352 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio. (Nikolnos Talkanis, Neck Aeokolnes, 352 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.)
4136 Peter Alapitz (Peter Alapich, Peter Alapich), 1161 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3002 George Andrianopules (George J. Andrianapulas, George Andrianopolas), 704 Washington Avenue, Girard, Ohio.
3909 Kustagnio Anias (Kustagnio Ouas, Kustagnio Arias), 350 East Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3557 George Anlarakis, 317 Albert Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6425 Augustin Arios, 350 East Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. (Augustin Arias, 350 East Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.)
3137 Guinard Axelson, 305 Fulton, Youngstown, Ohio.
3041 Clarence Ball, Tent Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7274 G. E. Baumgardner (Ora E. Baumgardner), 1550 Clay, Youngstown, Ohio.
3207 William Beatty, Davids Alley, Youngstown, Ohio.
1870 Pete Bellos (Pete Ballos), No. 2, North Hine Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3814 Marko Bosslo (Marco Bosslo, Marco Bosio), 188 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1083 George Simmns (George Rimmns), care of New York Central Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
7811 Vasil Bispotla (Vasil Bespoltz, Vasil Bispatz), 207 Cooper, Youngstown, Ohio.
494 Roy Bland, 222 West Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
4148 Allos Bobit, 204 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio. (Alloua Bobit, 2244 East Boardmna, Youngstown, Ohio.)
2038 Angelo Bollate (Angelo Bonltati), 218 Oklahoma Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
8721 Harper Bokerd, 105 Watson, Youngstown, Ohio.
1091a Mick Bork (Nick Bork, Mick Borck), 250 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1508 Alex Boyd, Tent Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
5990 Wallace Winston Braddock, 1171 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. (1181 Poland, Youngstown, Ohio.)
3031 Edward Brennon, Skelly Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio. (Edward Brennen, Edward Breinnan, Steubenville, Ohio, care of Moody House.)
7690 William Earl Bristol, 118 North Walnut, Youngstown, Ohio.
3530 John Maria Broers, 257 Pasadena Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1204 Eugen Brooks (Eugene Brooks), 10 Hurz Alley, Youngstown, Ohio.
8644 George Brown, 904 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
6137 James Brown, box car Pennsylvania Railroad, Haselton, Ohio.
3122 Owen Bryant, 329 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6008 Warren Earl Buchanan, 916 Market, Youngstown, Ohio.
2210 Hugh Calahan (Callahan), 240 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8053 Howard Campbell, 240 South Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6552 John Canary (Conery), 224 East Thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
6745 Guy Cantojanto (Centefinti, Centofanti), 120 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio (69 Blaine Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio).
8273 Joseph Carangos (Caranzos, George Cararzes), 917 Albert Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2458 Arthur Carlton (Cureton, Arthor), N. Y. C. round house, Valley Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4206 Marco Carnso (Caruso), stop 14, Sharon Line, Youngstown, Ohio.
3957 Manuel Carrazce (Carrazco), 311 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
194 Gabriel Carshoda (Carohoda, G. Corohoda), 207 Cherry Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2405 Arvie (Arvid) Carter, Poland Avenue extension, Youngstown, Ohio.
3330 Jose Cosvilla (Costilla, Castilla), 339½ East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2043 Vasa Cavich, 114 South Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Chavich, 113 South Center Street).
2585 Charles Christian (Charles Wesmor Christian, Christain), Y. M. C. A. round house, Youngstown, Ohio.
5353 George Clark, 838 Edgewood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

862 James Clark, 820 Valley Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1271 Charles Coloyeo (Caloyeo), 323 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7691 Andrew Comis (Comes), 259 East Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio (640 Bolliver (Bolivar) Road, Cleveland, Ohio).
605 James Edward Connely (Connelly), 602 Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
666 Elemon R. Conway (Clement R. Conway), 914 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3813 Louis Conyatis (Lewis Conyates), 29 S. Champion Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8177 Clyde Cooley, 246 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8847 James Coolsis (Joseph Cooliss, Coalsis), general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
6338 William Coppler, 125 East Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2270 Melecio Correo (Melecio Correa), 377 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5401 Alceos Courakos (Alaros Courakes, Courakas), East Youngstown, 5 step at box car.
8139 Wide (Wido) Craig (Crain, Craig), 223 North Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1757 Henry E. Croller (Crowley, Crolley), 1124 Republic Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7182 Melvin Crooks, 223 Summitt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2394 Walter Cruise, 214 Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4670 Mike Cunnings (Cummings), 244 Center Street, Youngstown Ohio.
2557 John Czarnich (Czarnick, Czernock), 545 Gibson Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8182 Frank Czyzak (Czyzyk), 416 Poland Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7742 Rode Doncho (Radi Dancho), 1892 Lawrence Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6139 Dominica D'Angleo (D'Angelo), 356 Summit Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5027 Salomon Dashafsky (Solomon Doskafsky), 722 East Myrtle Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1771 Edward Davidson, 703 Himrod (Himwel) Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7482 William Davis, 119 South Waluut Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4951 Wyatt Davis, 2236 Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3485 Emilo De Francesco (Emilio Di Francesco), 342 Summit Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1561 Moriario De Frank (Mariano, Marion Difrank), 945 (946) Albert Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5387 Raymond Vego (Vega), 24 Basin Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1650 Anthony DeLorentis (DeLorentes), 615 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2024 Julian DeMorio (Di Mario), 824 East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7416 Anthony De Rosa (Antony, Antonio Derosa), 228 East Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4357 Antonio DeVicola (Di Nicola), 233 East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7693 Arthur Dodson, 426 East Federal (114 South Walnut) Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4295 Paul Draguic (Draganic), 427 East Woodland Avenue, second door, Youngstown, Ohio.
2833 Lon E. Drancker (Lon Edwin Dranchi, Drancke), Y. M. C. A., Hornell, Ohio.
486 Herbert (Hubert) Dyson, 125 East Commercial Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8175 William Edward (Wm. E.) Ebner, 1419 Market (106 West Chalmer) Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4933 Abraham Elesman, (Iseman, Riesman), 215 Kirtland Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1327 Pocko (Rocko) Emmo, 380 East Hood (Wood) Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4133 Hershel England, 541 Oak Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
717 Vasil Evanetz (Evaniks), 760 Willow Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
558 William Farnack (Farncak), 2654 Taft Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3727 Angelo Fasson, 662 (562) Wilson Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8386 Mike Feachenio (Fedchenio), 1032 State Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4195 Joe Federwich (Jova Todarovico, Joe Todorovich), 1161 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3400 Richard Fentsch (Tentsch, Teutsch), Baltimore & Ohio Camp, tube, Youngstown, Ohio.
6151 Robert Fergeson (Ferguson), European Lodging House, Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1712 Alvonso (Alfonso) Ferrato, 135 North Hine Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2129 Angello R. Ferrone, box 1, Himrod (Hinrod) Avenue station, Youngstown, Ohio. (Angelo Raffaele Ferrone, box 103, Mahoningtown, Pa.)
8730 Valentine (Valentino) Fiornto, 278 Willard Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7847 Joe Fiplp (Filip), 99 Edgwood Street, Youngtown, Ohio. (1817 Wilson Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
1975 Patrick T. Flinn, Camp 912, Youngstown, Ohio. (Patrick Thomas Flinn, 912 Campbell Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
4816 Bliceo (Eliceo) Flores, Center Street Camp No. 19, Youngstown, Ohio.
3212 Murle Foster, Brocamp, East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8845 Emuliano Frozzino (Emiliano Frazzini, Frozzini), 318 East Rayen Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3060 William Funcheon, 16 Forest Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4742 Bernardo Gollo (Gallo), 1423 Hawn Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8706 Pete Ganuoz (Ganuz), 914 Wabash Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. (2913 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
7332 Robert Gibson, 1855 Cherry Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2563 George Giolich (Globlick, Globlock), Cherry Road (Cherry Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
4143 Salvatore Golla (Golico) (Golla Salvatore), 117 Maple Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
771 Marhy (Matty) Grace, in a shack, Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. (Shop 14, Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.)
5116 Ross Gramps, 108 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3427 Alex Gray, 837 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3960 John L. Gray (John Louis Gray), 9½ South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8471 Eddie Green, 9 Valley Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2450 Frank Green, 100 North Prospect Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4609 Frank Green, 91 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6213 Julie Gusman (Julio Guyman), Camp No. 19, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
850 Edward Hall, 950 Rigby, Youngstown, Ohio.
6175 James Hamilton, 624 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
5330 Clinger B. Harnish (Clinger Benedict Harnish), 1200 Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio.
6068 Harry Hartanich (Hanostowich), 723 Willow Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5325 Andrew Hayes (Hays), 131 South Pearl Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8714 Curtis Hayes, camp New York Central roundhouse, Youngstown, Ohio (camp New York Central road house, Youngstown, Ohio).
3931 Earl Hayes (Earl Hays), 425 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2779 Jesse E. Haynes (Jesse Edward Haymen), 116 North Walnut, Youngstown, Ohio.
5239 Steve Hazopoulos (Steve Hotsopolus), 216 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
8052 A. C. Henton, 536 Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
8318 Miguel Hermandez, 335 East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Miguel Hernandez, 333 East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
2143 Carl Hilfinger (Carl Hliefinger), 20 North Hine Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3991 William Hebber, 116 Campbell Street, Youngstown, Ohio (William Heber, 1116 Campbell Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
5044 Carl Hoffman (Carl Huffman), 1105 East Main, West Indianapolis, Ind.
4519 Fred Hoyer (Fred Hoges), 65 Morley Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7819 Clarence D. Hood, 523 North Garland, Youngstown, Ohio (Clarence Hood, 525 North Garland, Youngstown, Ohio.
5327 William D. Hopson (William Douglas Hopson), 226 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1827 Andrew J. Horney, 1510 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2941 John Horwath, 1845 Cherry Street, Youngstown, Ohio (John Howath, 1845 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
1668 Frank Howard, 419 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio (84 South Lane, Youngstown, Ohio).
4520 Otis Hunley, 14 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
709 Stewart A. Hutchinson, 321 North Pearl Street, Youngstown, Ohio (321 South Pearl Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
25 Anton Hychenko, 66 Blaine Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio (Anton Hychenka (Aumorr Taurerka), 66 Blaine Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
2765 Carl Ingeluds (Carl Ingledue), Buckeye Hotel, corner Front and Champion, Youngstown, Ohio.
5892 Nazzareno Ingrillim (Nazzarena Ingrillim, Ingrillim Nazzareno), 239½ East Wood, Youngstown, Ohio.
8321 Henry Jackson, 1881 Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio.
6454 Willie Jackson (Will Jackson), 250 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
2941 Peter Janulis (Petros Janlus), 314 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
6838 Albert Jenkins, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
2084 Arthur Jenkins, 1855 Center, Youngstown, Ohio.
763 Henry Johnson, 258 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio (Hotel Yoder, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2486 Mock Johnston, 248 East Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Mack Johnson, 248 East Font Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
5293 Carl Jones, 1818 Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa.
8990 Frank Jones, 1034 Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio.
4414 Harry Jones, 1004 Franklin, Youngstown, Ohio.
5149 John Ellas Jones (John Ellos Jones), Albert Street, Ext., Youngstown, Ohio.
2291 William Jones (Willie Jones), 224½ East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1000 Gartuse Juisseppi (Gartuse Juseppi, Gartuse Jusseppi), 105 East Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2820 Arthur Justice, 109 South Humphrey (South Prey), Atlanta, Ga.
1047 Nick A. Kalamadiay, 258½ East Boardman (Nickolas A. Kalamadiay, Nick A. Kalamadialos), 258½ East Boardu Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
2556 George Katsaress (Georgeos Katsareas, Georgios Katsareas), 114 South Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
6188 Efthemos Katsang, 13 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Efthemas Katsang, Efthimos Katsang, Efthunulous Katsan, 13 South Watt Street, Jarythe (Janjthe), Ohio).
1161 James Kelley, 114 South Walnut, Youngstown, Ohio.
725 Frederick Kerns, Kitymiller, Md. (Frederick J. Kerns, Kittymiller, Md.).
2878 Horace J. Kern (Horace Kern), 723 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
6642 John Keley (John Kelley), 326 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
8583 Daniel King, 1601 Hubbard Road, Youngstown, Ohio.
689a James King, 1369 Oak, Youngstown, Ohio.
8375 Charles Kinsey, 2851 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Tent Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio).
2685 Mike Kinjaci (Mike Kijace, Mile Kijou), 1906 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
8098 Tony Kleva (Klewa), 781 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7287 Ludwick Komarowski (Wick Konnowsky), 1135 Franklin, Youngstown, Ohio.
5786 Nick A. Kopanos (Nikolous Alexis Kapanos, Nick Kopanos), 308 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1987 Georgios Kostaboris (Yeorjios Kostanabory, Yeorjios Kostafaris), 54 Gordon Avenue, East Youngstwon, Ohio.
599 Anthony Koupsta (Anton Koukstes, Anthony Kouksta), 908 Rose Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3753 Nick Kozar, 549 Jones Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
485 Pantalems Kunchuck (Pantalemo Kupchuk), 17 Fountain Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
526 Duley Kurtz, 922 Edgewood Street (Duley Kirtz, 922 Edgeworth Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
8826 Stylianos Kyrakodis (Stylianos Kyriakodis), 25 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5437 John Locks (Lacks), 2510 Japan Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2812 Andy Lames, 259 East Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8308 George Larnich (George Lamick, George Larnck), 308 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
8507 John La Viens (John Le Viesro), 331 Summit, Youngstown, Ohio.

8511 Harry Lee, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
6013a Howard Lewis, 227 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
7725 Wm. M. Lewis, 123 Ridge Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4336 German B. Lighter (Garman B. Lighter), 1161 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3479 John Livingston (John W. Livingston), 11 Price Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
6749 Eustratios Losembacos (Eustratios J. Tsombacos), 308 Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8623 Lawrence McCoy (Laurence McCoy), 820 Center, Cairo, Ill.
7564 John McDonald (John MacDonald), 121 East Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
5402 William Henry McCoy, 417 Sixth Street, Jennett, Pa.
7344 Frank McGarrity (Frank J. McGarrity), 207 Chapel Place, Youngstown, Ohio.
954 Miles Charles McCabe (Miles Charles McCab), 447 East Myrtle, Youngstown, Ohio.
8843 Sam Moeri (Sam Macri), 1353 Emma, Youngstown, Ohio.
2113 Pantelsi Moiros, 308 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Pantelis Marros, Pantelis Malros, 308 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
8856 Christ Mokrio (Christ N. Makris), 424 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
5464 Gust George Makris, 424 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7163 Gust Malis (Gust Matls), 50 East Eleventh Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
8376 Steve Manich (Steven Manich), 24 South Center, Youngstown, Ohio.
1846 Giacouco Marenzzi (Giacomo Merucci), 233 Summit Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7547 Mike Markosk, 207 Cooper, Youngstown, Ohio.
1951 Jerolomo Morleno (Jerolamo Merleno), 105 North Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4453 George Marshall, 541 East Oak Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7092 Thomas Marshall, 220 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio (222 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio).
8130 John Martin, 912 Tube Street, Baltimore & Ohio Camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
7726 Maz Mury, Baltimore & Ohio labor car, Youngstown, Ohio (box car, Hazelton, Ohio).
7290 Angelo Masteo, 355 North Watt, Youngstown, Ohio (335 North Watt, Youngstown, Ohio).
4156 Guiseppe Mastrangelo, 523 Union Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5311 Thomas Matagomie (Thomas Matigasic), 137 Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4777 DelVechio Moteo (Delvechio Mateo), 350 Summit, Youngstown, Ohio.
8246 Felix J. Matlich (Filix J. Mattick), 270 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6618 John Matnck, 356 Main, Andrew, Youngstown, Ohio.
5960 Charles Meyer, 1173 Waverly, Youngstown, Ohio.
3043 Thomas Michael, 285 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio (285 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
7650 Frank Miles, New York Central Roundhouse, Youngstown, Ohio.
3795 James J. Moran, 3106 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3528 Michael Morstamios (Mitchel Mourstanos, Michael Monrstanios), 316 East Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7135 Harrison Morton (Harrison Norton), 314 Meadow, Youngstown, Ohio.
141 Silvins Mosco (Silvins Mosca), 321 Summit Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
6559 Clarence (M.) Miller, 929 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
5980 Francis Miller, 447 Y. M. C. A., Youngstown, Ohio (Francis Malhiot, 1612 South Sixth Avenue, Maywood, Ill.).
3310 Emery Milsor (Misial, Mislan), 18 Alpine, Youngstown, Ohio.
2021 John Minzck (Minich, Monucki, Minzck), 90 Blaine, Youngstown, Ohio.
4314 Bento (Benito) Moledo, 312 South Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1664 Frank Moore, Price Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
3334 Henry Moore, 9 Valley, Youngstown, Ohio.
5368 Kid Morris, 950 Edgewood, Youngstown, Ohio.
3058 Bonciano Munca (Munos), Mexico Musques, Coahiula (Youngstown, Ohio).
4282 Hawn Murphy, 611 Himrod, Youngstown, Ohio.
7349 Raffaela Nalone, box 380, Hazleton Sta., Youngstown, Ohio (Raffaele, Ruffaela Naione, 45 Blain, Youngstown, Ohio).
1707 Louis Norony, 1021 Samuel Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5348 Raymond A. Noughton, 41 South Garland, Youngstown, Ohio (Raymond A. Naughton, 21 North Galand, Youngstown, Ohio).
4416 David Neal, 337 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2573 Daniel Nelson, 248 East Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
8105 Clarence Newhouse, camp No. 10, Pitcairn, Pa. (Clarence Neuhouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1447 Christ Nicholas, 537 Carolina, Gary, Ind. (Christ Nicholis, 308 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio).
76 Maimanis Nicholas (Nicholas Malmanes), P. & L. E. camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
6004 Michell Nicholas (Mitchell Nichols), 262 East Front, Youngstown, Ohio.
7484 Ray Nicholns (Nichols), 1025 Albert, Youngstown, Ohio.
4565a King Nile, Wabash Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1389 James Norris, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1112 Clinton Oakes (Oaks, Oahs), Herringbone Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3241 John F. Obert (O'Bert, Jno. Obert), 704 Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7043 Charles Leo O'Neil, 68 East Glenavin, Youngstown, Ohio.
6319 Macedonia Oparogh (Oppangoh, Macedoni Opangoh), 16 South Watt, Youngstown, Ohio.
4202 Jim Panros (Pearos, Peassos), 1928½ James Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3495 Daniel Parlor, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
4225 John Pavlicko (Pavlicka), 3526 Taft Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
8947 Gierrirl Pavonep, 420 East Prospect Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Guerrieri Pavone, 420 North Prospect Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
3053 David Payne, 425 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
6180 Stanko Peroof (Peloff), 1654 Edgewood, Youngstown, Ohio.
2255 John Perry (John L. Parry), 260 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
4704a John Peterson, 425 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.

6125 John Petnios, 26 East Front, Youngstown, Ohio (John Petinos, 265 East Front, Youngstown, Ohio).
3567 John J. Pitts, 44 East Madison, Youngstown, Ohio.
2980 William Poles, 337 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
192 Harry A. Porter, 1004 McHenry, Youngstown, Ohio (Syracuse Motor Sales Co., Syracuse, N. Y.).
5376 Jim John Poulious, 62 Spruce Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Jim Poulouir, 69 Spruce Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
1131 Antonio Pozoulis, 241 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio (Antonio Pozonlis (Antonios Mihellia Pozanles), 241 East Bauchman Jaunt, Youngstown, Ohio.
3285 Sam Raney, Kurz Alley, Youngstown, Ohio (Sam Ramey, Kurtz Alley, Youngstown, Ohio).
4982 George Raaman, 639 Dickson, Youngstown, Ohio.
6791 Malonson Raymond, 220 Myrth Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
5468 Pietro Reidalty, 415 Valley, Youngstown, Ohio (Pietro Rhoditic, Pete Rhoditic, 405 Valley, Youngstown, Ohio).
6377 General Reiley (General Riley), Himrod Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3184 Frederick Reitz (Frederick F. Reitz), 419 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
125 George Renge, 1014 Albert, Youngstown, Ohio.
4020 Samie Richardson (Samuel Richardson), 105 Watt Street North, Youngstown, Ohio.
503 Alex Robel (Alex Bobel), 720 Willow, Youngstown, Ohio.
7333 David Robinson, 222 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1384 Elik Rocik, 770 Laurel, Youngstown, Ohio (Elik Roak (Elia Roak, 770 Lalrel, Youngstown, Ohio).
2203 Eugene Hurley Rodgers (Eugene Hurley Rogers), 963 South Main Street, care of E. P. Milbough, Lima, Ohio.
752 Vasilos Ronks (Vasilios Roukis, Vasilio Rouko), 2584 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
3315 George Rutan (Cisvi Rutom), 518 Gibson, Youngstown, Ohio.
5927 Guiseppe Sabarber (Guiseppe Sabarbera, Guseppe La Barbera), 538 Mable Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3590 Tiberio Sabiabi (Tiberio Sabial, Tiboeric Sabiac, Tiboeir Sabeac), box 333, Coltsville, R. F. D., Youngstown, Ohio.
4765 Angelo Sach, 123 Oklahoma, Youngstown, Ohio (Angelo Sacchi (Sacchi Evangilsto), 16 Island Avenue, McKees Rock, Pa.).
5821 Amado Saenz (Amado Sanecz, Amado Sanchey), Camp Penn, R. R. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
3652 Maksim Saharcheik (Maksim Sakarchuk, Maksim Saharckuk), 1216 Hill Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5969 Agil Sanchz, 3596 Rayeu Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio (Angel Sanchez, 5596 Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio).
7916 Willard A. Sanders (William Arnold Saunders), 323 Oak Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5426 James Sanford, Edgewood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1482 Melterdes Sbamablon, 280 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7451 John (Johnie) Scales, 346 Albert, Youngstown, Ohio.
6904 George Sears, 118 South Champion Street, Youngstown, Ohio (George E. Sears, 3074 Cherry Street, Seattle, Wash.).
5444 Frank Serafino, 278 Willard (Frank Serafiuco, 278 Elliot Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
1631 Joseph Smith, 922 Edgewood, Youngstown, Ohio.
7435 Wilson Henry Smith, 1537 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
6493 Sam Snell, 838 Edward, Youngstown, Ohio.
1583 Walter Sobieski, 40 South Center, City (315 East Boardman), Youngstown, Ohio.
8248 Tom Soteros, 28 Springdale (Tom W. Soteros (Tom Sdoros), 28 Spring Lane), Youngstown, Ohio.
2852 Horace Stamps, Poland Avenue, exit, Youngstown, Ohio.
8803 Louis Stanllovich, 1233 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
5251 John Henry (Harry J.) Stanley, Alexander, Youngstown, Ohio.
6871 Mike Steele, 3227 Beldon (3467 Belden), Youngstown, Ohio.
8610 Stephen Stephanashi (Stephan Stephenlski, Stephanisli), 722 Willow, Youngstown, Ohio.
7701 William J. Stickel, 3520 Powersway, Youngstown, Ohio (William Jacob Stickel, 1103 McGill Street, Orville, Ohio).
19 Louie (E.) Stone, 1160 Donation Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2719 Mike Stridoes (Stridos), 13 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
3797 Yee Tang, 131 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
5269 James Taylor, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
888 Triplan Tempas, 241 East Boardman, Youngston, Ohio.
1759 Guiseppe Terace (Tarace), 632½ Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7654 J. D. Thomas, 337 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6897 Lewis Tooney, 223 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
4321 Anthony (Antonio) Trisina, 635½ Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4052 Andreas G. Tsoakoumaks, 310 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Andreas P. Tankoumakas, 198 Suffolk, Lowell, Mass.).
6096 Fate Tucker, 222 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2997 Peter Vains (Vanis), 308 Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
7200 Michael Varpma (Varona), 120 North Center, Youngstown, Ohio.
3752 Jesse (Jessie) Vaughn, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
1017 Sallotor S. Vincenzo, 120 North Center (Salvatore Seminerl (Sallator Geminara Vincenz), 138 North Center), Youngstown, Ohio.
7204 Michael Voytilla (Mike Voytella), 21 Edgewood Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2019 Joe Vronzok (Vranjah), 314 East Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4040 John Vrich (John Brich), 326 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
5706 Jim Walker, 802 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2489 Robert Walker, 607 Twelfth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
8301 Cleve Wallace, 250 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio (Clive Wallace, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio).
8397 Arthur Warren (William Warren), 9 Valley Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
6576 Willie Watts, 730 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
6141 Clarence White, 222 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
3950 David Mansfield White, 425 East Federal, Youngstown (425 Tanipe, Youngstown, Ohio).
2218 William M. White (William White), 116 Canal, Youngstown, Ohio.
8712 Clarence Whitney (Clarence Whittey), 1652 Reese Street NW., between R, Second, and Third Streets, Washington, D. C.
9019 John Wilbon, 222 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
3487 George Wilkins, 223 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.

5595 Percy Wilkinson (Percy Wilkerson), 114 Walnut Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1353 Fred Williams, 531 Oak Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5291 Lew Williams (Lee Williams), 222 East Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
8285 Arthur Williamson (Arthur Williams), 425 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
829 Charley Wilson (Charlie Wilson), 730 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
7425 John Wilson, 836 Edgewood, Youngstown, Ohio.
2707 Michael Wispenzich (Michael Wispezich, Michael Wizevich), 308 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
9045 Henry Woodards, 1855 Cherry Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2605 John H. Wyncoop, 183 South Forest Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2146 Abelas Yofft, 380 Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio (Abelas Yofft, 880 Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio).
2124 Mike Zlones (Mike Clones, Mike Clonis), No. 1 East Front, Youngstown, Ohio.
5702 Stanislaw Zurez (Stanislaw Vjez), Camp No. 19, Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ATOKA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1320 Julius Allen, Atoka, Okla.
910 Clarence Ashing, Wesley, Okla.
879 John Bailey, Stringtown, Okla.
214 Robert Brunner, Griffin, Okla.
809 Rufus Jenkins, Redden, Okla.
108 Elvara (Elvera) Martin, Wesley, Okla.
481 Bruce E. Morrison, 1504 Lower Grove Street, St. Louis, Mo.
76 Earl Olden, Kenedick, Okla.
1656 Albert Wesley Parker, Crystal, Okla.
32 John William Potter, R. F. D. No. 1, Atoka, Okla.
775 Floyd M. Reed, Stringtown, Okla.
462 Edward Frank Rice, Atoka, Okla.
382 George Walton Ridley, Daisy, Okla.
294 Louis Robinson, Atoka, Okla. (Tulsa, Okla.).
508 Roy Earl Smith, Daisy, Okla.
734 A. D. Wilson, Antlers, Okla.
982 T. M. Wilson, Antlers, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BECKHAM, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1252 Ray Ellis, Elk City, Okla.
722 Jesse S. Fuchs, Prentis, Okla.
412 Marvin W. Powell, Route No. 2, Carter, Okla.
880 Albert Rasnick, Doxey, Okla.
19 Wm. Jefferson (W. J.) Reedy, Erick, Beckham, Okla.
816 Montie Woodruff, Erick, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARTER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

4012 Willis (Willie) Austin, No. 9 E Street SE., Ardmore, Okla.
1186 Bill Bailey, Carter Co., Graham, Okla.
1659 Virgil Baker (Barker), Wirt, Okla.
1956 Ramie O. Banks (Romie Banks), Gilabend, Ariz.
3212 Emsey N. Barker (Emsey (Emsy) Nellas Barker), Healdton, Okla.
1073 Sam H. Branch, 330 G SW., Ardmore, Okla.
1762 Clifford Brewer, New Wilson, Okla. (Wilson, Okla.).
1141 Willie Brooks, Eminice, Mo. (William Thomas Brooks, Eunice, Mo.).
1192 William E. Brown, 202 Fifth Avenue SE., Ardmore, Okla. (William Egbert Brown, Ardmore, Okla.).
1206 Walter Burnitt (Burnett), 26 F Street SE., Ardmore, Okla.
4171 Edward D. Byers, general delivery, Ardmore, Okla.
1786 Rex O. Campbell, Ardmore, Okla.
2022 Newton Cantrell, Newport, Okla.
3487 Roscoe S. Carter, Wirt, Okla.
4096 Henry Childress, Wirt, Okla.
2683 Albert Clymer, Wilson, Okla.
2754 Charles Colt (Chas. Cott), Ardmore, Okla.
2871 Henry Cook, Ardmore, Okla.
716 Robert M. Cook, Mulkey, Okla.
2858 Walter Dean, Healdton, Okla.
3479 Henry C. Dockett (Henry Calvin (Calvan) Duckett), Cleveland, Tenn.
2189 Jim Dunn, Healdton, Okla.
830 James Edgar Edington (J. E. Addington), Ardmore, Okla.
1480 Z. E. Epperly (Epperlly), Wirt, Okla.
2934 Dudley Everett, Wirt, Okla.
1804 George Ewing, Ardmore, Okla.
1233 Chester Felix (Felix Chester, Lester Felix), Berwin (Berwyn), Okla.
512 L. L. Frisbie (Leonard Lalemer (Latimer) Frisbe), Healdton, Okla.
2784 James E. Fuller (James Edward Fuller), Wilson, Okla.
1366 David G. Garcia, Healdton, Okla.
2434 Willie W. Hackney (Willie Newton Hockney), Millburn, Okla.
3826 Boss (Bose) Hansford, 605 Second Avenue NE., Ardmore, Okla.
1783 Willie Hansford (Willy Hansfore), Ardmore, Okla.
2564 Henry A. Hensen (Henson), Healdton, Okla.
3147 Austin Hickman, Victoria, Tex.
921 Wiley J. Huddleston, R. F. D. No. 1, Alma, Okla. (Hudgeston, Huddleston, Alma, Okla.).
3003 Wm. Thos. Huey (William Thomas Huey), Graham, Okla.
1261 Earl Hurst, Healdton, Okla.
3817 Thurman L. Ingram (Thurman Leslie Ingram), Wirt, Okla.
1815 A. W. Jacobs (A. W. Yers Jacobs, Awyers Jacobs), Marshall, Okla.
3055 Ben Jones, Jacksonville, Tex.
3326 Calvin R. Jordan, Milo, Okla. (Calvin Richard Jordan (Jordon), Springer, Okla.).
3214 D. A. Kerby (Kirby), Ringling, Okla.
2404 Lewis B. King (Lewis Byrum (Bynen) King), Ardmore, Okla.
1135 Joseph L. Lane (Joseph Lindzey Lane, Linzey Layne), Wynne Wood, Okla.
268 Lum (Linn) Larkins, Healdton, Okla.
231 Walter Lee, Ardmore, Okla.
1838 Joe Licha, Ardmore, Okla.
4431 Edgar Lofton, Berwyn, Okla.
3696 Archie McBride, Fort Worth, Tex.
109 Harry McBride, Ardmore, Okla.
4056 William McClatchey (McClatchy), Healdton, Okla.
3487 Allen McCurtain, Antlers, Okla. (Wilson, Okla.).
441 Ed. M. McNeill (Edward McNeill), 511 Marquett Street, McComb City, Miss. (Edw. M. McNeill, Ardmore, Okla.).
1312 Frank Martenies (Martinus), Ardmore, Okla.
3451 William Green Micker (Miekler), 314 Ryan Street, Lake Charles, La. (19 Mill Street, Ardmore, Okla.).
3597 James C. Miller (James Columbus Miller), Hewitt, Okla.
3646 Harry W. Morris, 16 First, SE., Ardmore, Okla. (Harry Wilford Morris, 16 First Avenue SE.).
829 Ira E. O. Morrison (Ira Elsworth Morrison, Ira E. Morrison), Ardmore, Okla.
682 Joe Moss, New Wilson, Okla. (Wilson, Okla.).
3029 Jesse Mowland (Jessie Mowlind), between Washington and C Streets, Ardmore, Okla.
3516 John Murray, Lone Grove, Okla.
2310 Ben Olmstead (Almstead), West Tulsa, Okla.
1241 Robert O. Pollock, Healdton, Okla.
783 Jesse Stephen Power, 617 Fourth Avenue SE., Ardmore, Okla.
1109 Chester Redman, Healdton, Okla.
429 Dan Reed, 311 B NE., Ardmore, Okla.
450 J. P. (Jessie Patrick, Jesse P.) Riley, Big Springs, Tex. (Quay, Okla.).
1096 Jim Robb, New Wilson, Okla.
3095 John Roberts, Crusher (Springer), Okla.
1735 John C. Robison (Robinson), Eldorado, Kans.
3162 James Samuel, Ardmore, Okla.
928 Lee Simmons, New Wilson (Wilson), Okla.
3350 Albert Smith, Wichita Falls, Tex.
3672 Charles (Charley, Chas.) Smith, Ardmore, Okla.
1115 J. M. Smith, Wirt, Okla.
501 A. C. Stephens (Ahum Chécton Steuson, Ahom Clenton Stenson, Stevens), Healdton, Okla.
425 Vassie Tata, Wilson, Okla.
378 William R. Thompkins (Tompkins), Healdton, Okla.
483 Jewell (Jewele) White, 907 Roff Street, Ardmore, Okla.
1906 Sylvester (Silvester) Whitney, Ardmore, Okla.
2665 W. W. Willingham, Ardmore, Okla. (Wickliff Williams, Willingham, general delivery, Ardmore, Okla.)
41924 Earl Wilson, Ardmore, Okla.
2312 Will Woods, Wirt, Okla.
2503 Charley W. (Wissle) Wyatt, Ardmore, Okla.
1520 Andrew Yates, Tatums, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CLACKAMAS, STATE OF OREGON.

1621 John Cameron (Camerson), steamer *Lang*, Oregon City, Oreg.
2532 Fred John Ellis, 411 Main Street, Oregon City, Oreg. (Yakima, Wash.).
2338 Ray Howe, Clackamas, Oreg. (Pierce City, Mo.).
2497 Ferdinand E. Merz, R. F. D. 1, Aurora, Oreg. (Thalberg, Canada).
1442 Walter Carl Merz, R. F. D. 1, Aurora, Oreg. (Shalberg, Mass.).
339 Erick A. Sandberg, Colton, Oreg.
1175 Carl Soderblom, Colton, Oreg.
1194 Wald (Ward) St. Arnold Welter, Canadero, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF COOS, STATE OF OREGON.

483 Frank Arvid Berg, Allegheny, Oreg.
202 Grant Taylor (Tyler) Boone, Powers, Oreg.
622 Earl Fisher, Mansfield, Oreg.
396 George Huddle, Olt Town, North Bend, Oreg.
615 Charles Lester Lee (C. L. Lee), Cedarville, Calif.
75 Gus Klametti (Klanetti), 510 Broadway, Marshfield, Oreg.
1818 Bernard E. Roedel (Bernard Edward Roedel), 137 North Front Street, Marshfield, Oreg.
1007 Arvid Sandquist (Sanquist), Lakeside, Oreg.
1363 Frank Saul, Bunker Hill, Marshfield, Oreg. (665 Weller Street, Seattle, Wash.).
344 Leslie A. Scott (Leslie Albert Scott), C. A. Smith Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Marshfield, Oreg.
963 Edward Everett (Lyle) Sole, Marshfield, Oreg.
1394 Arthur Thomas, Bunker Hill, Marshfield, Oreg.
1641 Bert Burril Turpin, Eugene, Oreg.
732 Cornellus Stephen Woodruff, Powers, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CROOK, STATE OF OREGON.

167 Forest Delmar Blair, Prineville, Oreg. (10019 Foster Road, Portland, Oreg.).
15 Raymond J. Ferry, Meadow, Oreg. (Raymond John Ferrey, East Fifty-third Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
251 Waldo Peloske, Prineville, Oreg.
12 Clarence Elson Sharp, Prineville, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CURRY, STATE OF OREGON.

33 James Delbert Campbell, Brookings, Oreg.
144 John Bartholmew Clark (Jno. B. Clarke, John Bartholomew Clark), Brookings, Oreg.
16 George Donnell, Brookings, Oreg.
110 Benjamin Lawrence Keeper, Brookings, Oreg.
255 August Reese, Brookings, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF OREGON.

492 Charles Rudolph Leighton (Charles R. Leighton), Roseburg, Oreg.
1503a Eldon N. Maine, Roseburg, Oreg.
886 James (Jame) Alexander Martin, Glide, Oreg.
1081 John Richard W. Carlson (John Richard Walfried Karlson), Glendale, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF GILLIAM, STATE OF OREGON.

16 Dell Beeson, Condon, Oreg.
80 George Henry Cooper, Mayville, Oreg.
153 Michael Joseph (Jos.) Creegan, Condon, Oreg.
248 Thomas Francis Heslin, Condon, Oreg.
181 Stanley Bert (Burt) Murphy, Condon, Oreg.
270 Charles Norton Steele, Arlington, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF OREGON.

285 Jessie (Jesse) James Harrison, 974 Macadam Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF OREGON.

1254a Felix Ray Anderson (Felix Fay Anderson), 244 South Central Street, Medford, Oreg. (Felix F. Anderson, care of Wheaton Pulp & Paper Mill, Port Alice, British Columbia, Canada).
1163 Ralph Ray (Roy) Bowling, 729 Welch Street, Medford, Oreg. (Camp S, box 1160, Sacramento, Calif.).
203a Carl Brown, Ashland, Oreg.
67 Clifford Davis, Derby, Oreg.
1029 Frank Deho, Talent, Oreg.

817 Alford Fattig, Jacksonville, Oreg. (Alfred Fattig, Ruch, Oreg.).
922 Charley Fattig, Jacksonville, Oreg. (Charles Fattig, Ruch, Oreg.).
172 Samuel Grisson, 130 Helman Street, Ashland, Oreg.
1106 Merle Laurence Hollopeter, 1132 Oak Street, Ashland, Oreg.
1378 Ignatius Machael (Michael) Kelly, Foley & Burke's Show, Going North, Venice, Calif.
486 Thomas Edward Kelly (Kelley), Palace Hotel, Medford, Oreg. (Pittsburg, Calif.).
656 Emslie Lanier (Emslie Laniess), 605 Humbolt Building, San Francisco, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JOSEPHINE, STATE OF OREGON.

500 Frank Otto Grove, 709 South Eighth Street, Grants Pass, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF OREGON.

897 Fred Billings, Lakeview, Oreg.
628 John Brosman (Brosnan), Plush, Oreg.
649 Lee Roy Kilbalt (Kimball), Lakeview, Oreg.
686 Dennis John Kippie (Denis John Keppel, Kepple), Lakeview, Oreg.
419 Parker W. (William) Nomer, Viewpoint, Oreg.
199 Michael O'Shea, Lakeview, Oreg.
155 Stephen A. (Alfred) Ward, Lakeview, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LANE, STATE OF OREGON.

935 Henry Gilchrist Anderson, Canary, Oreg.
397 Jack Veona Bates, Noti, Lane County, Oreg.
2367 Ralph Burgdorf, Wendling, Oreg.
1287 Peter Finan, Transclent, Eugene, Oreg.
693 Lloyd Foster, 1399 Garrison Street, Eugene, Lane County, Oreg.
857 Joseph Hennenan, Wendling, Oreg.
1624 Alford John Herz (A. J. Herz), 295 Jefferson Street, Eugene, Oreg.
1542 Fred Maglu (Meglen), 346 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
1192 Vincent Walter Stokes, Junction City, Oreg.
2011 Samuel Winstead, Wendling, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINN, STATE OF OREGON.

1615 John Joseph Batteate (John Batteate), Albany, Oreg.
1540 Arthur Filkins, Tangent, Oreg.
371 Floyd Filkins, Albany, Oreg.
1697 Thomas (Greenwell, Route 6, Albany, Oreg.
1261 Earl William Swift, Harrisburg, Oreg.
428 Earl Edward Thompson, 424 East Davis Street, Portland, Oreg.
682 Albert Wold, box No. 31, Lebanon, Oreg.
1024 Howard Griggs, Mill City, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF OREGON.

780 Earl John Clark, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodburn, Oreg.
769 James M. Eagleston (Eggleston), Silverton, Oreg.
420 Roy Stewart, Aurora, Oreg.
626 James Bert McKinney, Main Street, Silverton, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, STATE OF OREGON.

559 Vern A. Anderson, Bridal Veil, Oreg.
843a Elmer Elliott (E. M. Elliott), 987 Ninety-sixth Street, SE. Portland, Oreg.
1086 Pacentino Galigani (Placentino, Racentino Galigani), Arsta Wa, Fairview, Oreg.
1090a Frank L. Howard, 1017 Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.
142 Ioone Misate (Misato Inoue), Corbet Post Office, Oreg.
646 Leisaku Mita (Teisaki Nitta, Teisaku), box 120, Cleona, Fairview, Oreg.
392 Carl Adolph Owyen (Owyan), Trantdale, Oreg. (care of M. Enchron Ship Yard, Astoria, Oreg.).
404 Herbert Peters (H. P.) Rogers, Capitol Hill, Oreg.
630 Louis Karl Siege, Kilpatrick Collins Tract, Oswego, Oreg.
966 Roy Lee Aradale (Van Alsdale), Palmer, Oreg.
733 Go Yenn, Warrendale, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

441 John T. Betteridge (John Thomas Betteridge), 725 East Fifteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
963 Robert A. Borland, 7111 Foster Road, Portland, Oreg. (St. Regis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.).
1071 Jack Wesley Day, 4036 Fifty-second Street, SE. Portland, Oreg.
463 Elijah H. Nelson, 5815 East Fifty-ninth Avenue (Elijah Huston Nelson), Portland, Oreg.
1007 Bertie A. Ross (Bertie Alva Ross), 490 Umatilla Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
1112 John E. Sanders, 925 Tacoma Avenue, Portland, Oreg. (John Erick Sanders, care of C. G. Roseberg, Linton, Oreg.).
826 Lidas Vorpahl, 1628 East Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

1464 Joseph Clayborne, 530 Failing Street, Portland, Oreg.
386 Thomas Jacob Mathewson (Mathewsen), 547 East Forty-seventh North, Portland, Oreg.
897 Leo D. Monroe, 146 East Sixty-eighth Street, North, Portland, Oreg.
921 William G. Turtle (Wm. C. Turtle), 409 Morris Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

1161 John Boswick, 1618 Newell, Portland, Oreg.
329 Napoleon (Napolen) Bowles, Macrum, Portland, Oreg.
75 Jesse (Jessie) Chamberlain, Burlington Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1282 Aappo Hahta (Hahto), 710 Michigan, Portland, Oreg. (1361 Franklin, Astoria, Oreg.).
668 Edward Hansen, Kenwood Hotel, Kilpatrick, Portland, Oreg.
1063 Herman Klimmer, 1343 Detroit, Portland, Oreg.
1662 Elton C. (Charles) Metlin, Bridgeton, Oreg.
514 Joe Thomas Miller, 118 Kilpatrick, Portland, Oreg.
872 Kakujiro Monnaka, foot of McKenna Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
1858 Orville Morgan, 759 Lawsdowne, Toronto, Ontario (Portland, Oreg.).
423 John Matias Person, 202 Graham, Portland, Oreg. (care of S. H. Co., Bend, Oreg.).
138 Jack James Reed, 245 East Broadway, Portland, Oreg.
1648 Rufus Bradley Weaver, 719 Union North, Portland, Oreg. (general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1907 Arthur Wiltrem (Wiltren), 118 Kilpatrick, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF OREGON.

1549 Julius Henry Bronner, Route No. 1, Beaverton, Oreg.
47 Henry Martin Clemens, Route No. 1, Hillsboro, Oreg.
842 Lawrence H. Lee, Hillsboro, Oreg.
1612 Millard G. Morley, Forest Grove, Oreg.
859 Berthold Bert Suran, Tualatin Hotel, Hillsboro, Oreg.
407 William Marion White, Scofield, Oreg.
1337 Armel Wilson, Route No. 2, Hillsboro, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, DELAWARE COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

575 George Adams, Knowles Avenue, Darby Township, Pa. (Knowles Avenue, Glenolden).
1392 Wyatt John Alston, Essington, Pa.
496 Arthur Bailey, Essington, Pa. (633 McMahan Street, Monessen, Pa.).
1146 Sam'l D. Bates, Essington, Pa.
161 Robert Beaunsill, Parker and Ashland Streets, Glenolden, Pa.
340 Otto Gottfried Becker, Essington, Pa.
119 Ricardo G. (S.) Belaval, 446 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Lester, Pa.).
2226 Ernest Black, Strath Haven Inn, Swarthmore, Pa.
1313 Sam Bolding, Essington, Pa.
1446 John F. Brooks, Essington, Pa.
1292 Paul James Brown, Bartram Avenue, Darby Township, Pa.
1301 William Brown, Essington, Pa.
1373 Willis G. Burtin, Essington, Pa.
1080 George Coar (Caar), Essington, Pa.
1973 James Henry Collins, 1004 School Street, Darby, Pa.
2198 John Conrad, Essington, Pa.
1693 James Crooms, jr., Clifton Avenue, Folcroft, Pa.
1331 Robert Dale, Essington, Pa.
167 Henry Davis, Essington, Pa.
1488 Wm. Henry Delost, Essington, Pa.
818 George Doyle, Essington, Pa.
174 Chas. Francis Forsythe, 102 South Water Street, Colwyn, Pa.
501 Elton Russell Gibbs, 113 Chestnut Street, Colwyn, Pa.
2145 Willie Halley, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
447 Paul Hansen, Essington, Pa.
1690 Arthur Harrington, Essington, Pa.
1896 Eugene Hopkins, Essington, Pa.
1210 Jean Kundig, 955 Springfield Avenue, Darby, Pa.
83 Launie McCall, 1017 Center Street, Darby, Pa.
1571 William McDade, Essington, Pa.
851 Thomas McKeaney, Mill Branch Post Office, Coatesville, Pa.
1626 Eugene Christopher Meggs, 315 Kenyon Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa.
1652 Gilbert Moore, Essington, Pa.
1013 John Morse, Essington, Pa.
707 Emil Olson, Lester, Pa.
544 Joshua Perry, care of Dr. Ludlam, Gladwyne, Pa.
369 James Sylvester Riley, Essington, Pa.
140 Raymond Edward Rhodes, Essington, Pa.
156 Charlie Robinson, Essington, Pa.
602 Cleveland Robison (Robinson), Essington, Pa.
558 Stewart Smith, Essington, Pa.
829 Lawrence Ross Stanton, 1126 Main Street, Darby, Pa.
1283 George Turner, Esington, Pa.
1503 Samuel Washington, Essington, Pa.
226 Wilmore Wright, 140 East Jackson Street, Sharon Hill, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF FAYETTE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

6 Jas. (James) Blackwell, Grays Landing, Pa.
222 Mike Borrelli, general delivery, Newcomer, Pa.
1740 Ewing Clyde (C.) Cooley, Fairchance, Pa.
65 Chas. Ford, Fairchance, Pa.
824 Maynard Branson Hill (Maynard B. Hill, Maynard Branson Hill), Smithfield, Pa.
1371 Richard Leombrono (Richie Leonbrono), Oliphant Furnace, Pa.
1894 Edgar I. (L.) McVicker, Water Street, Smithfield, Pa.
1382 Jos. (Joseph, Joe) Michaleki, Route 5, Uniontown, Pa.
1696 Howard Jas. (James) Miller, Gans, Pa.
448 Jno. (John) Minkus, R. D. 5, York Run, Pa.
1150 Fred Monroe, R. D. 3, Uniontown, Pa.
1078 Chas. (Charles) Neal, Mechanic Street, Point Marion, Pa.
1095 Washington Purtt, North Port, Ala.
1556 Calvin Richardson, R. D. No. 15, Masontown, Pa.
426 Domunick Ridirossi (Dominico (Dominick) Redirossi), Gans, Pa.
1930 Jesse Roesell (Russell), Cheat Haven, Pa.
1542 Elijah (Elija) Singleton, 1139 Leonard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
698 Jos. (Joseph) Skovarc, Uniontown, R. D. 5, Pa.
693 Andrew Tilliitt (Thiitt), 73 Shoaf Street, Smithfield, Pa. (R. D. 2, Smithfield, Pa.).
1325 Abe Watkins, Newcomer, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1784 Robert S. (Samuel) Bingham, 178 North Seventh Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
1272 Earl Daniel Hammond, Dry Run, Pa.
896 James Williams (Williamson), National Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LEBANON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

318 Dewitt Buford, 28 Fifth Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.
1408 Edward Curtis, Route No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
1463 Pio Di Ylaemo (Ylaemi, Yiocomo), Myerston, Pa.
1807 Bruno Gidero Cornwall, Pa.
924 Milton R. (Royer) Horst, R. F. D. No. 4, Lebanon, Pa.
1734 Arthur Jefferson, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
1765 George Jones, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
1231 John Matthew, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
687 William Peters, 1830 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
2274 Jos. Ransom, 19 Fifth Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.
744 Joseph (Joe) Revels, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.
1030 Lloyd Roy, Cornwall, Pa.
1894 Dee Smith, Bethlehem Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa.
1856 Leroy Smith, care Bethlehem Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa. (Durham, N. C.).
716 Edgar White, Cornwall, Pa.
415 Huber Whitfield, care Bethlehem Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa.
2488 William B. (Brady) Young, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF M'KEESPORT, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

8401 Herman C. Jackson, 1112 Market Street, McKeesport, Pa.
2921 Wilson Blaney, 1304 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.

2295 Andrew Branct (Branck, Branch, Brauct), 134 Fourth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
1697 James Bronenik (Joh. H. Bronenik), 72 or 172 Martin Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3309 Joe Buzyuiski, 1201–5, McKeesport, Pa.
2968 Frank Cestaignomi (Cestnigomi, Cetinjoini, Castingomi, Cetinjomi), 925 Jerome Street, McKeesport, Pa.
1309 Gee Chew, 911 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
1121 Falco Di Martino, 1010 Bellefonte Street, McKeesport, Pa. (F. D. Martino, 315 South High Street, Baltimore, Md.)
1959 Braonislaw Domalewski (Bronislaw Domalewsky, B. Domalewski), 901 Harrison Street (alley), McKeesport, Pa.
2021 Giavonna Feceral, 936 Fourth Street, McKeesport, Pa. (Giovanni Feceral, 926 Fourth Street.)
1998 John Georgeodaois (Ioanis Demetrion Georgeodoais, Ioanis D. Georgeodavis, John Georgeodaois), 1320 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
3231 Lim Gow (Limo Gow, Linlo Gow), 521 Sin Clair Street, McKeesport, Pa.
717 Fred L. Hawkins (Fred Hawkins), 1112 Wedell Alley, McKeesport, Pa.
2481 Anastase Hillas (or Hollas) (Anasiosi Hilles), 211 Twelfth Street, McKeesport, Pa.
2361 Dong Hong, 911 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
238 Mike John Jianouros (Jianorras or Jianorros), 132 Thirteenth Street (132 Thirteenth and Market Streets), McKeesport, Pa.
1273 Ignacy Juleynski (Ignacy Julcynskii, Zulcynski Ygnacy or Ygnacy, Kgnacy, Ygnacy Zulcynski, Ygnacy Julcynski), 1321 Market Street, McKeesport, Pa.
1500 Tony Karwasky (Karursky), 1104 Market Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3129a Howard King, Railroad Street, McKeesport, Pa.
66 Gust Lehowuti (Lehowreti), 107 Ninth Street, McKeesport, Pa.
2764 Melvin Lerelle, 329 Sand Alley, McKeesport, Pa.
2328 Wm. (William) Lovett, 1514 Jerome Street, McKeesport, Pa.
2625 Ed E. (Edward E.) Lynn, 719 Enterprise Street, McKeesport, Pa.
744 George McGooken (McGookin), 162 Peshine Street, Newark, N. J. (404 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.)
636 Savis G. Mackris, box 198, Canonsburg, Pa. (213 Strawberry Street, McKeesport, Pa.)
2073 George Henry (George H.) Mason, 541 Ringgold Street, McKeesport, Pa.
819 William Mlance (Milinoos) (Williams Millionos), 1216 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
1586 Rislo Augusti Nevalainie (Nevalainon), 332 Sixth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
1809 Onnie Richard Niemi, 1132 Jenny Lind (or Lnd), McKeesport, Pa.
2807 Epiphanios Panagistopula, 421 Olive Street, McKeesport, Pa. (Epiphanion Panagistopulo (Panagistopulor), 501 Fifth Avenue.)
3319 Mike Papalis (Papalas), 1206 Railroad Street, McKeesport, Pa.
92 James Porter, 606 Juniata Street, McKeesport, Pa. (738 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
3176 Michael Rack (Racko), 534½ Evans Street, McKeesport, Pa.
1345 Anestis Rapel, 1216 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3343 James Jones Ryckman (Rychnen or Rycimen), 1304 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3337 Joseph Sahoskiy (Sahoskry or Sahoskey), 1123 Rose Street, McKeesport, Pa.
875 Vasilios Nicola Saveam, 132 Thirteenth Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3292 Archibald F. Soisson (Soissor, E. Soissan), 520 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
2851 Wm. Irwin (William Irvin) Thomas, 929 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
2075 Charles J. Trenton, 1504 Jerome Street, McKeesport, Pa. (520 Griffith Street, Youngstown, Ohio.)
2340 Stanislaw Wasniak (Wazniak, Stanslaw Wasniak), 1123 Weddell Alley, McKeesport, Pa.
1638 William H. (Wm. Harvey) Watts, 410 Sheridan Street, McKeesport, Pa.
3493 C. K. (Clyde K.) Wilkinson (C. K. Wilkinsor), 227 Diamond Street, McKeesport, Pa.
16 John Henry Williams, Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.
2187 Robert Williams, 1332 Jenny Llud, McKeesport, Pa.
2177 Geo. Allebuugh Wiltner, 530 Coursin Street, McKeesport, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF M'KEESPORT, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

128 Sam Gozita, Dravo Camp, Seamless Tube Co., McKeesport, Pa. (Box 289, East Pittsburgh, Pa.)
109 Osbon Upton, 36 Lod Street, Berkley, Va. (Second district, eighth ward, McKeesport, Pa.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

439 Osborne (Osborn) Addison, Third Street, Milton, Pa. (22 Arsenal Place, Buffalo, N. Y.)
828 John Coleman, Northumberland, Pa.
1439 Herbert Gibbons, Third Street, Milton, Pa.
1540 Walter Hendricks, Riverside, Pa.
118 Sam Jackson, Northumberland, Pa. (Point Township, Northumberland, Pa.)
1679 Ottis Jerry, Northumberland, Pa.
151 Johnny Jones, Milton Borough, Pa.
124 Merrit Kenney, Third Street, Milton, Pa.
14 Robert Moore, Montgomerys Island, Milton, Pa.
706 George Moses, Northumberland, Pa.
283 Harry L. Reedy, 30 Second Street, Milton, Pa.
1704 Royal Radie Robinson, Northumberland, Pa.
1157 Edward Walker, Third Street, Milton, Pa.
1444 Sidney Washington, Third Street, Milton, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

379 Stanley Aster, 413 North Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa.
2290 John Ed Barrison, Showman's League of America (John Edward Barrison, Coop & Lentz Circus; John E. Barrison, Dickson, Ill.).
298 Edward Copeland, Clinton, S. C.
1764 Benj. F. Davis, Elm Hotel, Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Benjamin F. Davis, Ben Davis, Shamokin, Pa.).
665 Harry Davis, 515 Coal Street, Charlestown, W. Va.
821 Rox Fiber, Coop & Lentz Circus, Dickson, Ill.
1350 Walter Pence, Coop & Lentz Circus, Dickson, Ill.
2974 Roy F. Phillips (Roy Phillips), 50 East Dallas Street, Palestine, Tex.
2214 Robert Ryan, Coop & Lentz Circus, Dickson, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1367 Joseph Adams, 10 C Street, Charleston, S. C.
2802 Levy Aiken, 7 Romney Street, Charleston, S. C. (Levi Aken, 7 Runley Street, Charleston, S. C.).
3662 Sam Aiken (Akin), 7 Rumly Street, Charleston, S. C.
2954 Richard Anderson, 24 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.
1345 James E. Bean, 158 St. Philip Street, Charleston, S. C.
1945 Henry Blue, Charleston, S. C.
2417 John Borders, 29 Reid Street, Charleston, S. C.
1170 David Bostic (David E. Bostic), 11 Cleveland Street, Charleston, S. C.
2558 Frank J. (James) Boyd, 12 Wolfe Street, Charleston, S. C.
1489 Edward Brown, 87 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.
1537 Edward Brown, 14 Brigade Street, Charleston, S. C.
287 Frank Brown, 29 Aiken Street (4 Harris Street), Charleston, S. C.
2308 Harry Brown, 4 Mary Street, Charleston, S. C.
1026 Joe Brown, 21 E Street, Charleston, S. C.
2277 James Brown, Charleston, S. C.
2337 Leon A. Brown, 84 Cooper Street, Charleston, S. C.
1083 Francis Bryan, 21 Green Tenement, Charleston, S. C. (Francis Bryen, 21 Green Seurmer Street, Charleston, S. C.).
946 Wesley Busch (Bush), 154 Judith Street, Charleston, S. C.
2810 Albert Bush, 35 Bertha Street, Charleston, S. C.
3169 William Butler, Charleston, S. C.
2482 Lee H. Carter, 4 North King Street, Charleston, S. C.
3429 Henry Coleman, 94 Coming Street, Charleston, S. C.
2052 James R. (B.) Cordray, 27 Sheppard Street, Charleston, S. C.
3461 Thomas A. (Alexander) Cox, 15 Warren Street, Charleston, S. C.
1856 Abraham Cummings (Cummins), 7 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.
3016 Francis Curtis, Charleston, S. C.
3162 Oscar David (Dawis), 13 Morris Street, Charleston, S. C.
3578 Isaac Deas, Cedar Court, Charleston, S. C.
1134 Eugene Dolphin (Eugene P. Galphin, Eugene P. Golphin, Eugene T. Golphin), 29 (28) Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
1428 Frank Edwards, 7 Smalls Alley (11 Desports Court), Charleston, S. C.
1092 William Ferguson, 15 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.
3431 Frank Fields, 10 Addison Court, Charleston, S. C.
3145 Oscar Flemming, 14 Morris Street, Charleston, S. C.
3147 Andrew Flynn, 27½ Congress Street, Charleston, S. C.
3082 Arthur Fyall, 66 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.
1132 Edward H. (Hamilton) Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.
1958 Tony (Toney) Gadsden, 22 Lucas Street, Charleston, S. C.
3136 Henry Goodwin, 140 Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
1279 Peter Grayson, Charleston, S. C.
761 Burness Green, 43 Charlotte Street, Charleston, S. C.
2522 Joseph Green, 23 Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
3187 William Green, 24 C Street, Charleston, S. C.
2342 Bailey Hall, 2 Romney Street, Charleston, S. C.
2476 Isaac Hamilton, 7 Cedar Court, Charleston, S. C.
779 Alonzo Hebron, 7 Hampstead Square, Charleston, S. C.
2018 Joseph Henfy, Charleston, S. C.
29 Robert Hills, 185 Smith Street, Charleston, S. C.
702 Geo. Hines (George Hines), 1 Simons (Simmons) Street, Charleston, S. C.
2410 Benjamin Howard, 38 Race Street, Charleston, S. C.
1312 Hibbard Hutchinson (Hubbard Hutcherson), Charleston, S. C.
993 Samuel Hymes, 128 Columbus Street, Charleston, S. C.
1555 Julius James (Julian James), Charleston, S. C.
508 Geo. Jenkins, Westminster, S. C. (George Jenkins, 74 Cooper Street, Charleston, S. C.).
1645 Harry Jenkins, Dough and Lucas Streets, Charleston, S. C.
1755 Joseph Johnston (Joseph Johnson), Charleston, S. C.
2249 Charles S. Jones (Charles Sullivan Jones), 5 Hackers Alley, Charleston, S. C.
3555 Oscar Jones, 24 Bogart Street, Charleston, S. C.
305 Aaron Judge, 21 Reid Street, Charleston, S. C. (21 Chapel Street, Charleston, S. C.).
2436 Charlie King, 48 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.
42 Eugene Kirk (Eugene Augustus Kirk, Eugene A. Kirk), 27 Huger Street, Charleston, S. C. (Hampstead, N. Y.).
1627 Ed. Knighten, 29 Cooper Street, Charleston, S. C.
675 David Livingston, 10½ C Street, Charleston, S. C.
3201 Ranshaw Long (Ranshow Long, Renshaw Long, Renchshow Long), 29 Reid Street, Charleston, S. C.
3654 Wm. McCoy (Bill McCoy), Charleston, S. C.
82 Norman McFadden (Norman McFaden), 34 Ashton Street, Charleston, S. C.
1329 Arthur M. Manigault, 181 Smith Street, Charleston, S. C.
2889 Wm. Manifault (William Manigault), 8 John Street, Charleston, S. C.
440 Robert Matthews, 2 Paine (Payne) Court, Coming Street, Charleston, S. C.
2618 Samuel W. Mercer, 198 Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
3598 Silas Middleton, Charleston, S. C.
103 Samuel C. Miller, 113 Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
2873 James M. Mitchell (James Milton Mitchel), 5112 Felix Street, Charleston, S. C.
1585 Wm. Nickles (William Nickels), 7 Addison Court, Charleston, S. C.
1434 Christopher C. Pearman (Christopher Columbus Pearman), 14 John Street, Charleston, S. C.
1012 Joseph Pettigrew, 773 King Street, Charleston, S. C.
2508 George W. Reid (George W. W. Reid), 650 King Street, Charleston, S. C.
1996 Willie Robertson (Willie Roberson), 41 Spring Street, Charleston, S. C.
2305 Peter Samuel, Charleston, S. C. (217 Echols Street, Greenville, S. C.).
1440 Matthew Sanders (Mathew Sanders, Matthews Sanders), 14 America Street, Charleston, S. C.
61 Sampson Sanders (S. Sanders), 13 Green Terrace, Charleston, S. C.
1289 James Scott, 584 King Street, Charleston, S. C.
2744 Charles Simmons, 40 Chapel Street, Charleston, S. C.

2456 Samuel Sanders (Samuel Saunders), 12 Kracke Street, Charleston, S. C.
162 Jerry R. Simmons, 15 Nunan Street, Charleston, S. C. (800 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
2989 Roswell Simmons (Rosewell Simmons), 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.
17 Isaac Singleton, 179 Line Street, Charleston, S. C.
1368 Edward Smith, Charlestown, S. C.
3375 Frank Sneider (Frank Snidert), Charleston, S. C.
386 Charlie Stark (Charlie Starks, Charles Starks), 32½ H Street, Charleston, S. C.
3514 St. Julian Stewart, 21 Mill Street, Charleston, S. C.
141 Christopher Taylor, 60 Spring Street, Charleston, S. C.
1388 Henry Thompson, Terminmore Lot Judith, Charleston, S. C.
2997 Henry Timmons, Charleston, S. C.
859 Thomas Toomer (Thomas Tomer), 54 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.
1858 John Trescott, Charleston, S. C.
3162 Eddie Ward, 24 Lucas Street, Charleston, S. C.
1096 Louis Warrer (Louis Warner), 39 Rose Street, Charleston, S. C.
2914 Scipio Warren (Sipio Warren), 45 Mary Street, Charleston, S. C.
2226 Chester Washington, 10 Bogard Street, Charleston, S. C.
1629 James Washington, 5 Heyward Street, Charleston, S. C.
644 Benj. Weed (Benjamin Weed), 740 King Street, Charleston, S. C.
1828 Robert Lee Werston, 33 Comman Street, Charleston, S. C.
773 George Weston, Mary and Meetings Streets, Charleston, S. C.
1052 Joe Williams (Joseph Williams), Charleston, S. C.
1789 Willie R. Wilson (Willie Robert Wilson), 1 Collins Court, Charleston, S. C.
3451 William L. Wolfe (William F. Wolff, Wm. F. Wolff, William F. Wolfe), 88 Shepard Street, Charleston, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1450 John Adams, star route (R. F. D.), Blacksburg, S. C.
1573 Joseph (Joe) Bankhead, Frederick, Gaffney, S. C.
96 John Bonner, Gaffney, S. C.
985 Tony (Tony) Brister, Darlington (Gaffney), S. C.
444 Enerne (E.) Collins, Route No. 5, Gaffney, S. C.
606 James Dester, Hickory Grove, S. C.
650 Ditto Hardin, Route No. 1, Gaffney, S. C.
1661 Victor Spurgeon (S.) Hardin, Route No. 5, Gaffney, S. C.
2556 William Thomas (W. T.) Hewett, No. 4, R. F. D., Gaffney, S. C.
849 Walter Homes, Gaffney, S. C.
47 William Jackson, Thickety, S. C.
820 North Jefferies, Blacksburg, S. C.
1320 Elliott Johnson, Thickety, S. C.
1809 Robert Johnson, Thickety, S. C.
576 William Clancey Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, box 11, Kings Creek, S. C.
205 Walter Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Gaffney, S. C.
244 Elijah (Elejah) Lipscomb, 7, New Concord, Ohio (R. F. D. No. 2, Gaffney, S. C.).
1142 Moses Lockhardt (Lockhart), care of Bob Lockhart, Route No. 1, Blacksburg, S. C.
1511 Horace McClinton, Blacksburg, S. C.
21 John Manning, Blacksburg, S. C.
60 Dell Means, Brooks Calloway, Gaffney, S. C.
1578 Wade Means, Route No. 1, Gaffney, S. C.
653 Oscar Morris, Peach Tree, Gaffney, S. C.
1916 Sam Mowtry, Colesville, S. C.
668 Paul Petty, Gaffney, S. C.
1602 Robert Hiram (Robert) Price, Blacksburg, S. C.
1032 Dave (David) Prisock, Gaffney, S. C.
881 Jackson Reed (Boyd), Gaffney, S. C.
1105 Will Reid (Reed), Route No. 1, Kings Creek, S. C.
1502 Norman John (J.) Reynolds, Gaffney, S. C. (7304 Frankford Avenue, Holmesburg, Pa.).
1947 John Riddle, R. F. D. No. 1, Pacolet, S. C.
1679 Billie Roberts, Blacksburg, S. C.
1570 Marvin Rosser, Blacksburg, S. C.
1106 Letcher Sims, Route No. 2, Gaffney, S. C.
1801 John Samuel (Sunuel), Blacksburg, S. C.
63 Richard Smith, Smyrna, S. C.
610 William Waters, Gaffney, S. C.
1158 Talie Brown (B.) Whisonant, Blacksburg, S. C.
836 Jim (Jimo) Wilkins, Gaffney, S. C.
759 Leo Wilkins, Gaffney, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLLETON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1943 Wheeler (Wheler, Weeler) Allen, Hampton, S. C. (Wiggins, S. C.).
2285 Willie Austin, Andrews, S. C.
993 Jack Bennett, Colleton, S. C.
756 James Bradley, Briant, S. C.
115a Henry Brooks, Walterboro, S. C.
688 Francis (Frances) Brown, Charleston, S. C. (care O. C. L. R. R. Co., Charleston, S. C.).
194 James Brown, Colleton, S. C.
1556 Joe Brown, Colleton, S. C.
1113 Sam Brown (Browne, Blahl), Colleton County, S. C. (White Hall, S. C.).
2385 Joe Campbell, Walterboro, S. C.
1205 Joseph Capers, Frogmore, S. C. (care Savannah River Lumber Co., Wiggins, S. C.).
1884 Henry Carson, Walterboro, S. C.
1258 Geo. Carter, Colleton, S. C. (Procter, N. C.).
794 Luther Chisolm, Walterboro, S. C. (Estill, S. C.).
875 William Fishburne, Jacksonboro, S. C.
595 Ivy (Ivey) Ford, Ritter, S. C.
1436 Callus Frazier, Green Pond, S. C. (Callus Frasier, care Hamilton Ridge L. Co. (Estill, S. C.).
27 Joe Gethers, Green Pond, S. C. (Ritter, S. C.).
470 Jerry Gilliard, Loughman, Fla. (Green Pond, S. C.).
1176 William Grant, Frogmore, S. C. (Wiggins, S. C.).
2246 Fred Green, Santee, S. C. (Wiggins, S. C.).
635 Jake (Jape) Green, White Hall, S. C.
1045 March Green, Green Pond, S. C.
330 Titus Green, White Hall, S. C.
1006 Willie Green, Vance, S. C.
744 David Harrison, Walterboro, S. C.
159 Henry Harrison, Jacksonboro, S. C.
1858 William Henderson, Round, S. C. (Salkehatchie Lumber Co., Varnville, S. C.).
409 James Hodges, Smoaks, S. C.
1517 Harvey Holmes, Ritter, S. C.
1404 Abram Huger (Hugue, Hugee), Green Road, S. C. (Green Pond, S. C.).
626 Stacy Jackson, Louisville, Ala. (Green Pond, S. C.).
915 James Jenkins, Walterboro, S. C.
1606 Robert Jinkins (Jenkins), Green Pond, S. C. (care chain gang, Green Pond, S. C.).
152 Sinclair (St. Clair) Johnson, Colleton, S. C.
692 Eddie Jones, Colleton, S. C. (Ritter, S. C.).
310 Herbert Jones, Lodge, S. C. (care Southern Railway, Marion, S. C.).
1124 John Jones (John Juines), Walterboro, S. C. (care Savannah River Lumber Co., Walterboro, S. C.).
809 Adam King, Williams, S. C.
384 Abraham Lee, Beaufort, S. C. (care County Chain Gang, Walterboro, S. C.).
30 Silas Mack, Colleton, S. C. (Harleyville, S. C.).
458 Isaac Mitchell, West Case, S. C. (care of Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co., Estelle, S. C.).
1433 John Mitchell, Walterboro, S. C.
1418 Pat Mitchell, Wiggins, S. C. (care of Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co., Estelle, S. C.).
1815 Gus (Guss) Monroe, Green Pond, S. C.
179 Sam Morgan, Walterboro, S. C. (Hampton, S. C.).
1152 Ed. Padgett, Walterboro, S. C.
47 Will Roy (Will Ray), Route No. 1, Olar, S. C.
28a Joseph Simmons (Simons), Round, S. C.
228 Henry Simons, Walterboro, S. C. (Route No. 1, Walterboro, S. C.).
1225 Siplo Simmons, Green Pond, S. C.
1873 Will Small, Green Pond, S. C. (Estill, S. C.).
1309 John Smith, Green Pond, S. C.
1611 Sam Smith (Sam Small), Walterboro, S. C.
1241 Murphy Staton, Walterboro, S. C. (care of Dunlevie Lumber Co., Allenburst, Ga.).
1050 James Walley (Walbey), Green Pond, S. C.
601 Andrew Wells, Georgetown, S. C. (care of Savannah River Lumber Co., Wiggins, S. C.).
709 John White, Wiggins, S. C. (Georgetown, S. C.).
1917 Benjamin Wigfall, Colleton, S. C.
1787 David Williams, Walterboro, S. C.
469 William Wilson, Frogmore, S. C.
1812 Samuel Wright, Walterboro, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF DARLINGTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

2957 Lonnie Alexander, Darlington, S. C.
1555 Luther Allen, Route 2, McBee, S. C.
6 Larry Baker, Darlington, S. C.
748 Henry Batts, Lamar, S. C.
2071 James Breeden, Route, Darlington, S. C.
2202 Tony Brister, R. F. D. No. 2, Darlington, S. C.
2421 Frank Brown, Darlington, S. C.
589 Henry Brown, Darlington, S. C.
2051 Joseph Brown, Hartsville, S. C.
1930 Major Brown, Lamber, S. C.
614 Clemmon Brunson, Hartsville, S. C.
1111 Rora Rarmur Bryant, Route 2, Timmonsville, S. C.
660 Edmond Caraway (Coraway), Route 4, Lamar, S. C.
2161 Redman Caraway (Carroway), Route No. 1, Dovesville, S. C.
2445 William Carter, Route 3, Hartsville, S. C.
1580 Charlie Davis, Darlington, S. C.
244 Mose Ecklos (Moses J. Ecklos, Ecklos), Darlington, S. C.
1079 Charlie Ford, Route 1, Darlington, S. C.
2505 Coy Gardney, Route 2, McBee, S. C.
2023 James Alexander Garrett, Hartsville, S. C.
819 Laddie Gregg, Hartsville, S. C.
200 James Hennigan, Route 3, Hartsville, S. C.
2431 Randolph Henson, Darlington, S. C.
2066 Ephrim Hodge, Lamar, S. C.
1145 Israel (Isarol) Howard, Lamber, S. C.
889 Robert Howard, Route 1, Dovesville, S. C.
1378 Alonzo (Alonza) Jackson, Darlington, S. C.
760 Clarence Jackson, Darlington, S. C.
1413 Edward James, Mont Clare, S. C.
1064 Jacob James, Lamber, S. C.
104 Ned Law, R. F. D., Hartsville, S. C.
1807 Allen H. McDuffie (Allen McDuffie), Hartsville, S. C.
667 Cressie McPhail, Darlington, S. C.
2046 Frank Miles, Syracuse, S. C.
2429 Barney Mixon, Route 2, Darlington, S. C.
1054 Andy Moses, Darlington, S. C.
562 Edwin Quillin, R. F. D. No. 5, Timmonsville, S. C.
1779 Lawrence Rend (Reed), Route 2, Darlington, S. C.
393 Harry Roberson, Darlington, S. C. (Sparrows Point, Md.).
1834 James Russell, Hartsville, S. C.
257 David Smith, Route 5, Darlington, S. C.
2628 Willie Smith, Route 5, Darlington, S. C.
201 Clarence Stephenson (Stevenson), Darlington, S. C.
577 David Harrison (Henderson), Route 1, McBee, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, McBee, S. C.).
395 Willard Timmons, Route 2, Timmonsville, S. C.
1822 James Coit (C) Weatherby, 135 East Hampton, Darlington, S. C.
1411 David Washington (W.) Williams, Society Hill, S. C.
2281 Joseph Williams, Route 3, Lamar, S. C.
2466 Johnnie (Johnie) Williamson, Darlington, S. C.
3039 Samuel Wilson, Lamber, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

997 Will Adams, Winnsboro, S. C.
133 Tom Arnette, Shelton, S. C.
871 Willie Austin, Winnsboro, S. C.
689 Jones Boykin, Ridgeway, S. C.
1374 Walter Brown, Winnsboro, S. C.
1709 James Carter, 1329 Blossom, Columbia, S. C.
131 Moses (Mose) Cockrell, Winnsboro, S. C.
1455 James Coleman, Blairs, S. C. (Blackstock, S. C.).
134 Will Davis, Blairs, S. C.
802 Henry Denver, Ridgeway, S. C.
1096 Ed Dorsey, Winnsboro, S. C.
1155 Beauregard Edrington (Eddington), Shelton, S. C.
588 Joe Gaston, Greenville, S. C. (Winnsboro, S. C.).
1032 Willie Gist, Nelson, S. C.
184 Geo. Gladden, Winnsboro, S. C.
1095 Robert Gladney, Winnsboro, S. C.

118 Moses Hall, R. F. D., Blackstock, S. C.
847 Press Hale (Pres Hall), Winnsboro, S. C.
365 Robert Harmon, Winnsboro, S. C.
81 Frank Harrison, Winnsboro, S. C.
497 Abry Henderson, Dawkins, S. C.
85 Lewis Henderson, Rockton, S. C.
1445 John Holmes, Jacksonville, Fla.
744 Charlie Willis (William, Charlie W.) Jackson, Wallaceville, S. C.
1692 Jacob Jackson, Blythwood, S. C.
1849 John Jackson, Route 4, Blackstock, S. C.
669 Willie Jeter, Shelton, S. C.
776 Henry Johnson, Monticello, S. C.
19 Nathan Johnson, Woodward, S. C.
918 Thomas Johnson (Johnston), Winnsboro, S. C.
1562 Robert Vessel Jones, Fairfield County, S. C.
424 Ed Kennedy, Winnsboro, S. C.
939 William Kincade (Kincaid), Fairfield County, Winnsboro, S. C.
515 Eddy (Eddie) Kirkland, Longtown, S. C.
426 Charles Lightner (Leitner), Woodward, S. C.
103 Jesse McDaniel, Woodward, S. C.
130 George McDowell, Blackstock, S. C.
1479 Abe March, Rion, S. C.
1610 Robert Martin, Jenkinsville, S. C.
262 Nathan Mayo, Blairs, S. C.
377 William Mays (Mayes, Willie Mays), Ridgeway, S. C.
958 John Means, Winnsboro, S. C.
1476 John Miller, Ridgeway, S. C.
1227 John Nell, Route No. 3, Blackstock, S. C.
1693 Joseph Owings, Winnsboro, S. C.
488 William Robertson, R. F. D. No. 1, Winnsboro, S. C.
1381 Will Smith, Shelton, S. C.
1428 Joe Stewart, Fairfield County, S. C.
38a John Suber, Winnsboro, S. C.
969 Sam Turner, Shelton, S. C.
1433 Max (Wax) Walker, Winnsboro, S. C.
266 Samuel Woods, York County, S. C. (Winnsboro, S. C.).
1240 Herbert (Hubert) Woodward, Blairs, S. C.
291 Isiah Young, White Oak, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

874 Isaac Barnes, Lancaster, S. C.
1076 Thunlow (Thurlow) Belk, Lancaster, S. C. (care of chain gang, Lancaster, S. C.).
305 Frank Bell, Route 3, Lancaster, S. C.
1885 Robert Blackburn, Lancaster, S. C.
104 James Cunninghan, Lancaster, S. C.
1192 Walter Foster, R. F. D. No. 1, Riverside, S. C. (Route 15, Pine Hill, S. C.).
1462 John Gardner, Kershaw, S. C.
655 Henry L. (Henry Lee) Harris, Van Wyck, S. C.
180 Benjamin J. (Benj. J.) Hilton, Lancaster, S. C. (Tradesville, S. C.).
863 Will Jones, Lancaster, S. C.
1401 Bosey McKinney (Boepy McKenney), Route 2, Lancaster, S. C.
1927 Hal McKinney, Lancaster, S. C.
1949 Pralah (Proloh) R. McKinney, Lancaster, S. C.
1516 Adam O'Leary, Yanwyck, S. C.
613 Edzar Payseur, Lancaster, S. C.
1685 Robert (Robt.) Simpson, Stoneboro, S. C.
168 Ed Taylor (E. D. Taylor), Lancaster County, S. C.
2003 Sam (Samuel) Truesdale, R. S. Lancaster County, S. C.
302 Lem (Len) Woodward, Rock Hill, S. C. (Lancaster, S. C.).
1616 James Wright, Lancaster, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAIBORNE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

174 John Arch Amus, Clairfield, Tenn.
1631 Wm. Joke Cupp (William J. Cupp), Route 3, Goin, Tenn.
232 Albert W. Hampton (Albert Worth Hampton), Clairfield, Tenn.
487 Edd Partes (Edward Partes, Partees), High Cliff, Tenn.
915 Andrew Perkins, Pruden, Tenn.
1262 James A. Pierce, Fork Ridge, Tenn.
318 Andrew Pillion, Hoop, Tenn.
993 Jarvis Smith (James Smith), Pruden, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAWKINS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1067½ Andy Brown, Rogersville, Tenn.
1332½ Ed Davis, Rogersville, Tenn.
1320 Riley Francis (F.) Dykes, Church Hill, Tenn.
304 Thomas Newton (N.) Dykes, No. 5, Church Hill, Tenn.
336 Wiley Edwards, Mooresburg, Tenn.
1197½ Frank Gosen, Rogersville, Tenn.
1105½ Tom Johnson, Rogersville, Tenn.
1347½ John Lewis, 23 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
289½ Geo. Simpson Smith, Rogersville, Tenn.
694½ Will Smith, Rogersville, Tenn.
1191 Arthur Walker, 3142 Fifteenth, Rogersville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1073 Geo. Alexander (George Alexander), Fort Payne, Ala.
313 Grant Edwards, Richard City, Tenn.
510 Charley Grant (Gant), Richard City, Tenn. (Charlie Grant, Charlie F. Grant), Dixie Portland Cement Co., Richard City, Tenn.).
1268 Thos. Grant Hawkins (Thomas Grant Hawkins), South Pittsburgh, Tenn.
536 Henry Lawson, Richard City, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF ROBERTSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1025 Vanderlee (Vander Lee) Barbee, R. F. D. 8, Springfield, Tenn.
2084 Leny (Leney) Bibee, Cedar Hill, Tenn.
1353 James Edward Biggers (James Biggers), Cedar Hill, Tenn.
909 Lee Brewer, R. F. D. 1, Whitehouse, Tenn.
479 Percy Brown, Longsdale, Ala.
1023 Thomas Chambers, Adams, Tenn.
496 Berry Cole, Springfield, Tenn.
960 Gordon Dews, route 2, Robertson County, Tenn. (Springfield, Tenn.).
1972 John Wm. Dority (Jno. William Darrity, John Dorrity), route 2, Springfield, Tenn.
893 Luther M. England, Robertson County, Tenn. (Arthur M. England, Howell, Ind.; Arthur, A. M., box 2, McFadden, Ind.).
1410 Geo. (George) Epperson, Springfield, Tenn.
410 James W. Gaines (James Walter Gains), Cedar Hill, Tenn., rural delivery No. 4.
118a Oscar Thomas Goins, 1 Crossplains, Robertson, Tenn. (Gorens, Cross Plains, Tenn.).
1723a Henry Shannon, route 3, Adams, Tenn.
81 Elbert E. (Elvis) Jernigan, route 1, Adams, Tenn.
51 Edd Jones, Springfield, Tenn.
403 Eugene McGray (McCray), Adams, Tenn.
790 Herchel Manor (Hershel Maner, Herschel Manor), Cross Plains, Tenn.
1442 Frank Mitchell, route 2, Adams, Tenn.
674 D. (Dee) Moore, Cross Plains, Tenn.
742 Wm. R. Murphy (Willie Raymond, W. R., Wm. Ruben), route 1, Thomasville, Tenn.
438 Richard Samuel (Sanmuel), R. F. D. 3, Springfield, Tenn.
756 Joe Willis (Willie) Washington, rural route 1, Adams, Tenn.
643 Rufus Williams, Earlington, Ky.
1724 Willie (Will) Williams, Springfield, Tenn. (Cottage Grove, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEVIER, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1269 Oscar Elrood, Marble Hill, Ga. (Pickens County, Ga.).
2 Robert Bruce Emert, Sevierville, Tenn.
657 Solomon J. Gibson (Solomon Jackson Gibson), rural delivery No. 1, Seymoor, Tenn.
1330 John Wesley Rimel, Lineville, Tenn. (John Westley Rimel, colored, Sevierville, Tenn.).
1227 Bill Swank, Elkmont, Tenn.
564 Bob Tipton, Elkmont, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

4313 Henry Adams, 508 Center Street, San Antonio, Tex. (849 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.).
2958 Marcelin Albarez (Marcelo (Marcelo) Alvarez), Houston and Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
937 E. F. Anderson (Edward (Edwin) F. Anderson), 514 Sixth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3761 Harry Anderson (Harry C. Anderson), 2300 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
4165 Neale (Nels) Anderson, 114 South Second, Philadelphia, Pa.
3164 Walter Anderson, near Texas Avenue, Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
310 Pablo Apolinar, 145 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3289 Gonzalo Apolinas-Apolinar, 145 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1938 Joe Arrojo, 226 Eighth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
1258 O. M. Arstein (Olav Magnus Arstein), 1116 Kanyard (Olav M. Arstein (Erstein), Canwood Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
673 E. Asebedo, Vista, Tex. (Esteban Asebedo, Port Arthur, Tex.).
2770 Adam August, 11 House East Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2636 Ramuon Auroja (Ramon Awroja), Point Neches, Tex.
3860 Henry Babb, 815 San Antonio Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3582 Frederick A. Baecker (Frederich Alfred Baecker, Fred A. Baecker), 347 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3252 Calistro Barza (Garza, Grifling Station, Tex.), Griffin, Port Arthur, Tex.
3479 Thornton Bass, Mistreating Alley, Port Arthur, Tex. (Eureka Paving Co., Tulsa, Okla.).
2942 Abraham Batist, 1000 Prudon (Proctor) Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
3420 Willie Batson, 300 Fort Worth Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex. (121 Louisiana, Lake Charles, La.).
3348 Ed Beloney, Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
240 Neal Bennette (Bennett), West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2629 John Bernard (Benordi), 2704 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2401 Edgar Black, 803 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
3010 Lee Black, bonrd car, Kansas City Southern Railway, Port Arthur, Tex.
4053 Frank Blodden (Blowden), 72 Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1271 Fred Bodaker (Parker), 200 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3141 Gentle Boscomb, Mistreating Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
3596 Ferdinand Bother (Bottcher), 25 South Street, New York, N. Y.
1520 Felix Boudreaux, United States Engineering Department Dredge, Orange, Tex.
2775 Jean Maria Bourens (Jean Marie Bourens, jr.), New Orleans, La.
1142 Martin Brattin (Braatin, Barttin), United States dredge *Sabine*, ——, Tex.
1323 Justillian V. Breux, Port Arthur, Tex. (Justillian Vivian Breaux, Gulf Refg., Moorings Port, La.).
2717 Claude Brock (Borch), Galveston and Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3878 Mose (Mos) Brooks, 643 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
106 A. C. Broussard, Port Arthur, Tex. (A. L. Broussard (Alphe A. (S.) Broussard), Port Neches, Tex.).
173 Eugene Broussard, Sabine, Tex., Gulf Fish & Oyster Co.
2568 Onezle Broussard (O. Broussard), Nederland, Tex.
3605 Slm Broussard, 1224 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
4084 Henry Brown, Sabine Pass, Tex.
1657 Ozwell (Ozwell) Brown, Henton, between Seventh and Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Stone and Webster Engineering Co.).
704 Phillip Brown, No. 7, Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
2779 Roy Buchannan (Buchanan), over A. J. Edwards' Store, on Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1094 Peter Bucker (Bucken, P. Bucken), Grifing, Port Arthur, Tex.
3967 John Buen (Brien (on ship), Breen), S. S. *Florida*, Texas Company.
149 Isaac (Iaasac) Burley, Sabine, Tex.
2008 Edwin (Edward) Burton, Texas Avenue and Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Texarkana & Fort Smith Railway Co.).
900 Steward (Stewart) Busch (Bush), 1042 Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1165 James Albert Cain (J. A. Cain), Pear Ridge, Tex.
1129 Pablo Camarillo, 246 Twelfth and Dallas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex., Texas Company.
1286 Edward Carlson, 345 Corley Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.
139 James Casson, no home; gets mail at 41 Loyalls Lane, Norfolk, Va.
283 William Casson (Cason), Tenth Alley, 1000 Block (100 Block, Tenth Street), Port Arthur, Tex.
1177 Joe Causa, 127 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
231 Clarence Charles (Clarency), 334 North Eighth, Port Arthur (W.), Tex.
2498 Willis (Willie) Charles, Lone Star House, West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2528 S. A. Clement (Simpson A. Clement, Simon Albert Clement, A. C. Clements), 1902 West Fourteenth, Port Arthur, Tex.

2593 Henry Alex Clifton, Guffy, Tex. (Henry Alexander Clifton, H. A. Clifton), Gulf Production Co., Goose Creek, Tex.
3651 Walter Cous (Clous, W. Claus), steamship *Weston*, Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y.
2384 Louis (Lewis) Coburn, Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
3655 Howard Colby (Howard Bethune Colby), 1305 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
221 Charles Colorado, 127 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
124 Murphy Conway, 8 Gracie (Granniss) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3384 A. Cosagnord (Costognard, Antonio Costognond), Sabine, Tex.
2811 Michael J. Creek (Michael, Elchiel John Creek), 801 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
721 James Cruce (Cruse), 440½ Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
1273 Preston Cyprien, West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1886 Albert Davis, Sabine, Tex.
1339 Carson Davis, Sabine, Tex.
641 D. D. Davis, Lincoln and Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
3118 James Davis (Davies), near corner Seventh and Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1757 John Davis, Tenth Street (Babeeck & Milican), Port Arthur, Tex.
1404 John Davis, 66 Fourth (stable), Port Arthur, Tex.
1704 George Deal, Griffing, Port Arthur, Tex.
3102 Charles A. Delchsel, 213 East Fifty-eighth (213 Fifty-Ninth), New York, N. Y.
676 L. Delainy (Lewis Delaney), Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
355 John Detege (Detiege), P. O. Box 46, Port Arthur, Tex.
2404 Adelaido (Adelaido) Diaz, Port Neches, Tex.
769 C. L. Dillon, Eighth and Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex. (Conla Dillon, Tenth and Titsingh.)
553 Rufus Dodson, 507 West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1772 Fred Douglas, 404 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
785 Armelica Duger (Amolia, Amelia Dugar), 22 Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2258 Bob (Rod) Dugar, 906 Lincoln, Port Arthur, Tex. (518 Washington Street, Lafayette, La.)
3733 William Duiker (W. Duiker), Marine Department, Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
496 David Z. Dunahoe (D. Z. Dunahoe), care McFadden, on Fourth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3410 Houston Dunahue (H. Dunehue, Houston Dunshue), Texas Co., Port Neches, Tex.
2280 Howard DuPlican (Duplican), 1540 Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3889 John Elman (Sieman), Rotterdam, Holland.
1150 Eugene Ellis, rear of Van Tynens, Port Arthur, Tex.
463 Henry Ellis, near corner Seventh and Houston, Port Arthur (Beaumont), Tex.
2827 Samuel William Ellis, 813 Texas Avenue, Porth Arthur, Tex.
3687 Guadalupe Ermandez, general delivery, Port Arthur, Tex.
1651 Franz Ettmiller, 179 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
3686 Henry Evans, Fifth and Dallas, Port Arthur, Tex.
905 Nick Falcon, Port Arthur, Tex.
2427 Francisco (Francias) Farias, 1712 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1656 Camello (Camilo Fernandez), Fernadez, Sabine, Tex.
163 David Figare (Figars), 425 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
950 Dave Fontenot (David (Dave) Fontenete), on Seventh Bliv Grois and Texas, Port Arthur, Tex.
1728 Lionel Fontenot (Fontenett), West Fifth (Gulf Refining Co.), Port Arthur, Tex.
4048 Joseph Forman (Foreman), Sabine, Tex.
3613 Dennis Francais (Francois), 911 Atlanta Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
1904 John Freeman, 820 Dallas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
2932 Billie Fuller, 407 Sixth (4076 Sixth), Port Arthur, Tex.
2706 Frank Furguson (Furgson), 1934 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
23 John Galan, Colonia, Spain (J. Galan, S. S. *Florida*).
3842 Even (Even) Gardner (Even Garden), 1123 Lincoln, Port Arthur, Tex (Levert, La.).
3723 Edwin Ruskin (Ruskin) Gray, 711 Eleventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1768 Manuel (Mannel) Garza, Walter P. O., Hardin, Tex.
2748 Alex (Elex, Etex) George, 526 Railroad Avenue (Eureka Construction Co.), New Iberia, La.
1480 John George, 1024 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
1197 Abe Gilbert, No. 6 Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1195 Walter M. (W.) Gilbert (Walter Meador Gilbert), 314½ Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3500 Eslanislode (Eslanislado, Estanislado) Ginez, North Proctor (employed by city), Port Arthur, Tex.
2943 Noah Mason Glossmon, 520 Sixth Street, Denver, Colo. (Noah Glasson, Noah Mason Glosson, N. M. Glossen), Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2906 Cato Godlson corner Tinsen (Tien) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1686 M. L. Golden (Marinur Leedert Golden), Port Arthur, Tex.
3530 Jessie (Jesse) Good, West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1864 Bonnie (Rennie, Ronnie) Goodie, Sabine, Tex. (Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.).
283 Felix Granger, 2800 Proctor Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
48 Richard Gray (Gary), Texas and Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3780 Anderson Green, Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
919 Dalton M. Greene (D. M. Greene, Dalton Mollard Greene), 1104 Sixteenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
4007 Forrest (Horace) Green, 201 Roffel, Beaumont, Tex.
3135 Awald Gruellick (Gruellich, A. Gruellich), 628 Vicksburg, Port Arthur, Tex.
1971 Joe Guertmann (Foe Guertman), 810 Lincoln Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3167 Stephen Guidry, Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1054 Albert Guinice, between West Seventh and Sixth (Gunice (Junice), Sixth and West Seventh), Port Arthur, Tex.
2576 Emilio (Emilio) Gutierrez, Santiago, Mexico (Gulf Coast Line, Hardin, Sandiego, Mexico).
781 Genover Guzman, Port Arthur, Tex. (Genovere Guzman, Guzman Genovere), fireman, steamship *Brenton*, Standard Oil Co.).
3515 Joe Sol Hall (Joe S. Hall), Port Neches, Tex.
791 William B. Hall (W. B., William B. Hall), Port Neches, Tex.
2776 Jim Alex Hally (Jim Alexander Halloy (Halsey), Jim Halsey), 351 Fifteenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1420 Tom Hampton (Hampton), Seventh, near Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
3366 Tom Hansen (Hanson), 149 Seventeenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1622 Dan (Don) Hartinez, 2045 San Antonio, Port Arthur, Tex.
3831 John C. Harvester (John Chester Harvester), Rose Farm, Thill Road, Port Arthur, Tex.
1118 Henry Haynes (Hayes), Almster Station, Tex. (Elvester Station).
2234 Joe Hebel (Hebl), 22 Granite (Grannis), Port Arthur, Tex.
354 Ingram Stanly Hedegard (Ingvardi Stanley Hedegard), 326 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
990 John Henry, 821 Margrale, Shreveport, La.
320 John Herald (Johnie Herold), 117 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
2876 Thomas Hernandez, Sabine, Tex.
3182 K. J. Herro, 285 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3959 Hugh Hollinan (Halliman, Hugo Halminen, Halminer), on ship, Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
813 Sam Horne (Howe), Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex. (Texas Avenue, P. A. Planing Mills).
2092 John Horness, 1100 Austin Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1330 Sam Howard, 3 Lincoln, Port Arthur, Tex.
3077 Will Howard, 500 block, Seventh west, Port Arthur, Tex. (Mag. Refg. Co., Beaumont, Tex.).
1158 Fred Hubbard, Seventh and Kansas Avenue (Texas and Kansas Avenue), Port Arthur, Tex.
3713 Robert Hunt, Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex. (care of Lone Star Boarding House, 526 West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.).
3838 George Iriel, 419 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
3458 Clarence Jackson, 402 West Seventh, Beaumont, Tex.
484 Claude Jackson, Seventh and Railroad, Port Arthur, Tex.
1121 Dimp Jackson, 1036 Lincoln Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1604 Dock Jackson, alley 900 block Fifth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3198 Grant (Grantt) Jackson, 900 (500) Sixth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
2579 Louis Jackson, Fourth Street, alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
2998 Robert C. James, McFadden House, Port Arthur, Tex.
3334 William John, rear 1200 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3836 Carl Johnson (Johansen), 440 Fulton Street, New Orleans, La.
2514 Charlie Johnson, Texas & New Orleans section gang, Port Arthur, Tex.
4131 Henry Johnson, Griffin, Tex.
782 Jeff Johnson, West Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Beaumont, Tex.).
472 Joseph Johnson, 428 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3978 Nickle (Nickel) Johnson, Texas and Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex. (care of Gulf Refining Co.).
2511 Columbus Joicy (Joley), 37 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3279 Beecham Jones, Sixth and Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1230 Clarence Jones, Sixth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3489 Edward Jones, Sixth Street west, last block, Port Arthur, Tex.
2199 George Jones, Sabine, Tex.
2758 Homer Jones, 1001 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
4309 Ike Jones, 526 DeQueen, Port Arthur, Tex.
1583 Joseph Jones, Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
21 Sam Jones, 127 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2930 Willie Jones, 708 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
1577 John Jonssen (John G. (C.) Jonssen), Lockowong and Owen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4005 Anthony Joseph, Seventh, across switch, Port Arthur, Tex.
4069 Henry Joseph, Eighth and Gravis, Port Arthur, Tex.
4330 Carl Park Kalc, Nujnirl, Finland. (Karl Parkkali, Vuperie, Finland bark *Startskog*. K. Jarkkali, Strey S. Co.)
1836 Daniel Kane, 128 Fourth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1559 Buron W. (B. W.) Keeton, Sabine, Tex.
911 Albert Kempt, Ninth and Fitsing, Port Arthur, Tex.
1976 Mathew Kenedy (Matthew Kennedy), 401 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1840 Elisha Kennord, care of 858 Alexander Building, Seventh and 300 block, Port Arthur, Tex.
1485 Mile (Mike) Kilpatrick, Lincoln and Texas Avenues, Port Arthur, Tex.
2512 J. F. (Jesse F.) King, 2120 Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
682 H. Kjolsvik (Harlse, Haris Kyolsvik), care tug *Senator Bill Bailey*.
2212 W. Kleddler (Kledler), marine department, Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.
2826 Lafe Knac (Knoc, Luco Kunoc, Cunos, Luca Cunats), Port Neches, Tex.
1971 Phillip (Philip) Konoraloff, marine department, Gulf Refining Co.
2913 Alfred Kraue (Krauch), steamship *Vesta*, Port Arthur, Tex.
1100 Leroy (R. L.) Lackey, 803 West Sixteenth (Fifteenth), Port Arthur, Tex.
826 L. Laishe (A. Lashe, Abner, Abner Lashsine), 626 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
1784 Paul Landry, between Tenth and Eleventh on Austin Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
4295 William (Wesley, W.) Langley, Fourth Street Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
3302 Antonio Lanzo (Antoinia Lonza), Port Neches, Tex.
1162 Johnie Lavakiner (Johnnie Lavekanier, J. Lavekanier), Nuburg, Finland.
2179 Theodosio Lavara (Feodosio Ilarra, Theodosia Iavara), 240 Eleventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
863 Dave Lawson, Mistreating Alley, Fifth and Proste (Proctor?), Port Arthur, Tex.
4152 Alfred LeBlanc (La Blanc), 18 West Seventeenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2782 Thomas Lee, 917 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
52 Leroy Le Fluer (LeRoy La Flour, LeRoy O. LaFlaur), between Fifth and Sixth, Waco Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
1411 Lucius D. Leon (Lucus De Leon), 18 San Antonio, Port Arthur, Tex.
665 Percy Edgar Letney (P. E. Letney, Percy Letney), Sabine, Tex.
3194 Cornelius Lovon (Levon), 1900 Lake Charles, Port Arthur, Tex.
3075 Doran Lewis (Louis), Twenty-sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
4243 Grover Lewis, 812 South Fourth, Wilmington, N. C.
2230 Issa (Isaac) Lewis, Tetsing and Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex. (Isaac Louis, Houston and Seventh).
206 Wood Lewis, 326 rear Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
4212 Wm. Lippe, on board tug *Calvert*.
2209 Decidero Lopez (Decidores Lepez, Dececlerio Lopez, Decidero Lepez), between San Antonio and Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
3351 Ford W. (Ferd, Fred) Loy, jr., 1935 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3680 Sylvestor (Sylvester) Lucero, Port Arthur, Tex.

4296 Bazile Latulas (Dazile Lutulas), 15 Granis Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3507 William S. McCoy, Sabine, Tex (William Sam McCoy, Willie McCoy, Port Arthur, Tex.).
1253 America De Maedo (De Macedo, Ve Marcedo, de Macedo), Lisbon, Portugal (S. S. *Frieda*, Lisbon, Portugal).
403 William M. Martin (W. M. Martin), 304 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
1248 Joe (Jo) Martinez, 151 South, New York, N. Y.
2557 Bryon (Byron, Bryan) Muthews, Tictinney and Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Sectioning, Tenth Street; Gravit Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.).
505 David Merriweather (Merriwe), two houses from corner Tenth (Tenth and Granniss Streets).
1654 Francisco Mesa, 12 Proctor Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
2836 G. D. Metcalf, Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
2823 Andres Miden, Port Niches, Tex.
3137 Walter Miller, Port Arthur, Tex.
3312 Charles F. Miner, 25 South, New York, N. Y.
3352 Robert Minex No. 100 block, Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
3227 Clarence Mitchel (Mitchell), Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
73 Kentwood (Kenwood) Moore, Texas and Kansas, Port Arthur, Tex.
3115 Bobby (Boby) Morgan, Seventh between Fort Worth and Dallas, Port Arthur, Tex.
1812 C. D. Mosely (I. D. Mosley, C. D. Mosley), boarding car K. C. S. R. R. at Griffen, Tex.
396 Ed Mott, El Vista, Tex.
3862 Joseph Nases, 473 Bowie, Beaumont, Tex.
3388 Emmett Nathan, Hellbig, Tex. (Emmit Nation, Hilbig).
2467 Nelson Nelson, box 60 (Box Co.), Beaumont, Tex.
1316 Willie Newman, 223 Grant, Beaumont, Tex.
1112 Peter Nicholas (Nicolas), on ship (steamship *Florida*, Texas Co.).
1223 Claude Nichols (Nikels), 1063 Gladdis (1036 Gladas Avenue), Beaumont, Tex.
667 Morris Noel, 1111 Clement, Beaumont, Tex.
309 John Nunez (Munez), 345 Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2513 Emil Ohlanssen, Gulf Refinery, Wollegranden, Sweden (Emil Emanuel Olsson (Ohlanssen), 17 Mottegranden, Halsingborg, Sweden).
3863 Gunnar Osterburg (Osterberg), care The Texas Co., marine department, Port Arthur, Tex.
2671 Buster Owens, care J. E. Adams, Sabine, Tex.
1933 Robert Payne, 519 West Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
4038 Robert Peaux, Granis Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3297 Woodson (Wootsen, Wootson) Peco, 433 Fourth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2293 Gabe Pellerin, 911 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Tobe Pellarin (Gobe Pellerin), R. F. D. 1, box 70, Lake Charles, La.).
2778 Thomas Penny (Perry, T. M. Perry), 533 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1706 Wilaca (Wilaco, Wilaco) Perier, Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
922 Evan Perry, 2539 L Shore, Port Arthur, Tex.
2667 Charles (Charlie) Peterson (Carl Pettersson), 128 Fourth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2339 J. R. Peterson, on ship; gets mail at 191 Sumner Street, East Boston, Mass. (John Richard Petterson, Gulf Refining Co., steamship *J. M. Guffey*, Tex.
2990 Fenrich Petry (Fenwick Petrey, Petry), Sabine, Tex.
2522 Alex Pierson, 32 Grannis Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1786 Jerry (Jesse, Jessie) Poole, London, England (steamship *Fireman*, Cunard Steamship Co., New York, N. Y.)
3160 J. R. (J. R.) Porter, Tenth and Texas, Port Arthur, Tex.
392 Garfield (Golfield, Gorfield) Potts, Titsing (Titsingth) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
4154 Hicsuill (Hiesville, Hisville, Hiesnille) Prescott, Gulf Refining Co., Main Street, Martinsville, La.
1533 Alex E. Prins, Saurbrigken, Germany (Alex Frank Prince (Allex Frank Prine; Alex Prince), barge *Commeaut*.)
2026 Willie Provost, 707 West Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
4263 Claud Pullings (Pullins), Chudle Pullin), 1056 Crockett (1056 Proc.), Beaumont, Tex.
3874 Maxwell Quinn, White Kitchen Café, Port Arthur, Tex.
3934 Henry Ramierez (Henrique Ramirez, Henry Henrique Ramierz), Hardin, Tex.
651 Pedro Ramiere (Ramirez, Ramirez), Port Arthur, Tex.
3349 Jose Ramirez, 408 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3262 Isaac Ramsey, Seventh and Texas, Port Arthur, Tex.
4051 Joseph Rankin, Port Arthur, Tex. (Jack Rankins, Stone & Webster).
1827 John Reed, 136 Third Street, Gretna, La.
4281 Edward (Ed, Edd) Reese, 617 West Ninth (617 Wg.), Port Arthur, Tex.
820 Ed Randels (Reynolds), Tenth and Kansas, Port Arthur, Tex.
4311 Gilbert Richard, 2301 Lake Shore, Port Arthur, Tex.
3547 Rufus Richardson, steamship *Wasconomo*.
4026 Henry Thomas Roberts (Henry Robinson Roberts, H. R. Robert), Eighth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
923 Alexander (Alexandria) Roberston (Alexander Roberson), 434 Eighth 438 Tenth), Port Arthur, Tex.
415 Josh Robertson (Joseph Robinson), Kansas Avenue and Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2305 Harvey George Robinson (H. G. Robisen), West Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2602 Joel W. (H.) Robinson (Joel W. Robison), Sabine, Tex.
4090 Finnis (Timous) Rockmore, Mistreating Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
1956 Will Rome (Rone, W. Rone), 647 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3658 James Rory (Roy), 11 Grand (Grannis) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
978 Santoz Rosalez (Sanatos Rosales, Rosalles, Sontos Rosales), 424 Seventh Port Arthur, Tex.
1190 John Howard Rose, 916 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex. (J. H. Rose, 211 Fifth).
1556 Walter Rowden (Clowden, Plowden), 848 Park (Cork) Street, Beaumont, Tex.
3421 Dennis Roy, Port Neches, Tex.
3449 Ramon Roy (Key), 845 Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex.
4233 Hy. Rungo (Henry Hans Joachin Runge, Henry Runge), tug *Pan Americas*, Port Arthur, Tex.
4336 Jerald Ban Russum (Jerard Van Rossum, Gerard Van Rossum, Gerard Ivan Rossum), Box 687, Port Arthur, Tex.
3454 Arthur Sam, 11 Granite (Grannis), Port Arthur, Tex.

936 Carl Samulson (Samuelson, C. Samuelson), care of The Texas Co., Marine Department, Port Arthur, Tex.
3535 A. (Agustin) Sanchez, 724 Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
2286 Gabriel Sanchez, general delivery, Port Arthur, Tex.
868 Richard Santos, Madeira, Portugal, S. S. *Freida*.
2478 William Saurer (Sauer), Mary Gats Hospital, Port Arthur, Tex.
1706 Henry Scott, 1013 Kansas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
4100 Merrill G. Scott (Merrill Guilford Scott), Port Neches, Tex.
3550 Mike Seffanen (Seppenen, Seppanen), Narva, Russia.
2848 John A. Sells, P. O. Box 245, Port Arthur, Tex.
468 Sell Shaw (Shanu), Grandest Avenue and Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1133 Max K. Shipp, 620 Beaumont Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1283 Inman Silva (Iman Silvis), Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1430 Elibert (Eilert) Simmerlund (Elbert Simmerland), Skien, Norway (steamship *Swort Stegg*).
1421 Berdardino (Bernandino, Bernardino) Simoes, Oporto, Portugal (Port Arthur, Tex.).
1143 George Simon, 1329 Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2302 Walter Simon, 1345 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3350 Percy Small, 200 Blk., Sixth and Seventh, in alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
4195 Henry Wm. Smith (Henry Smith), 103 West One hundred and twenty-fifth, New York, N. Y.
4109 James Smith, K. C. S. Terminal, Port Arthur, Tex.
914 Robert Solomon, Fifth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
1590 Manuel Solva (Silva), Oporto, Portugal.
3324 Raymond Sonchez (Sanchez), Sabine, Tex.
1189 Henry Spencer, Fifth and Granis, Port Arthur, Tex.
321 Luclus Stag (Staggs), P. 4, Port Arthur, Tex.
1611 Emil Stempel (Strempel), 221 Thirteenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1764 Frederick Stensen, Port Neches, Tex.
1887 Charlie (Charley) Sulcer, 411 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2373 Chin Sung (Lung), 335 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
235 Forrest E. Swain (F. E. Swain), Plaza Hotel, Port Arthur, Tex.
752 M. Swartz (Morris Stetton Schwartz, M. Schwartz), 225 Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3794 Joe Terriot, Granite (Grannis Avenue), Port Arthur, Tex.
1418 Gilbert Thibedaux (Thiboux, Thibodeaux), 316 Titsingth (Titsen), Port Arthur, Tex.
2530 Censer Thibodeaux (Caeser Thibodeaux), 344 Tenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
535 Barney Thigpon, Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
819 Charles Thomas, corner Texas and Tenth, Porth Arthur, Tex.
3657 Ernest Thomas, 556 West Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
728 J. (Joseph) Thomas, 1831 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
2756 John Thomas (J. Thomas), Houston, Port Arthur, Tex.
1565 Richard Thomas, corner of alley on Dallas, between Sixth and Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1069 P. H. Thurman (Porter Henry Thurman), Fifth and Dallas, Port Arthur, Tex.
2502 William Ruby (R.) Tippen, Port Neches, Tex.
3539 James Turner, West Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
3611 Charles Twoodle (Tweedlie, Tweedel), Apelousas (Apellonsas), La.
2381 William Vallat, St. John, La. (Gulf Ref. Co., St. John, La.).
2648 Ralph Vastiele (Vastice), 587 Holmes Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.
4112 Fidel Nunez Veloso, 226 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex. (Fidel Sunez Vetoso (Fidel Nunez Veloso, Fidel N. Veloso), 826 Eighth).
2939 Abelardo Vellarrel (Villareal, Dellarel, Villarreal), 437 Eighth, Port Arthur, Tex. (R. F. D. 1, Box 212 B, Houston, Tex.
1086 Nicholas Villianis (Villianids, Nicklis Vellianids, Vallianis), on ship, tugboat *Florida*.
1588 Karl Voss (Karel Vaals, Karli), Naals, Holland.
473 A. Vrachipedes (Vrachipedes, Athanasius (A.) Vrichipedes), Island of Samoa, Greece.
3276 Carey Wade, 634 Fourth, Port Arthur, Tex. (211 First Street, Orange, Tex.).
1087 Albert (Elbert) Wallace, near Seventh Street, Lincoln Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3721 Cornelius Ward (Cornelius J. Ward), Port Neches, Tex.
2882 William Curtis Warden (Ward, William C. Ward), 304 Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
3113 Eric (Erick, Erich) Warter, 179 East Twenty-second, Bayonne, N. J.
4258 Alfonso (Alfonse) Washington, 23 Grand (Grannis) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
751 D. (Dee) Washington, House 12, Seventh between Kansas and Texas, Port Arthur, Tex.
3181 Isaac Washington, Texas Avenue, 7 Eighth Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
2359 Morris Washington, one and one-half blocks beyond Marble Heart Saloon on Seventh Street, Port Arthur, Tex.
583 Albert M. White, rear 630 (369) Waco Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
1506 Henry White, 300 block, Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
913 Robert C. White (R. C. White), Tenth and Gradis, Port Arthur, Tex.
2843 Von (Van) White, at S. P. bridge on Taylor Bayou.
2589 Stanley Whitlock, 616 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex.
2112 Annais (Ananias, Annias) Williams, 10 Grands (Grannis) Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
3682 Charlie (Charley) Williams, corner Sixth and Texas, Box 127, Port Arthur, Tex.
241 Joe Williams, 2229 Proctor Alley, Port Arthur, Tex.
234 Robert Williams, Lone Star Cafe, 21 Seventh, Port Arthur, Tex.
1104 Herman Wilson, 14 (1004) Proctor, Port Arthur, Tex.
1767 Jules Wilson, 130 (1230), Fifth, Port Arthur, Tex.
1953 Mat Wilson (Wilsen), steamship *Courier*, oil tanker.
2914 Sam Wilson, alley, between Sixth and Seventh ou San Antonio, Port Arthur, Tex.
1519 Benjamin C. Wimberly, Port Neches, Tex. (Benjamin Clyde Wimberly, 469 Walnut Street, Beaumont, Tex.).
2022 Albert John Wright (A. J. Right), 1 Ninth, Port Arthur, Tex.
690 John Yoeman, 725 Fiftenth, Port Arthur, Tex.
926 Morris Young, De Queen Boulevard, Port Arthur, Tex.
1052 Freeman Zinck (Truman D. Zuick, Truman Zuick), Nova Scotia, Canada.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

341 John L. Bennett, Alvarado, Tex.
3072 George T. Robinson, 817 North Wilhite Street, Cleburne, Tex. (Geo. T. Robinson, Gaunsville (Gainsville), Tex.).

835 Jerry Brown, Cleburne, Tex.
76 Sam Brown, Venus, Tex.
209 Isaac Franklin Carter (Isac Franklin Carter), Grandview, Tex. (I. F. Carter, 1012 Union National Bank, Houston, Tex.).
372 Pat Castro, Alvarado, Tex.
1752 Rip Chase, Venus, Tex.
2072 Fluil Deavenport (Fluie Davenport, Daevenport), Cleburne, Tex.
82 Irving Thomas Goen, R. F. D. No. 1, Grandview, Tex.
246 Charlie Ausbon George, Mansfield, Tex.
2762 James Edward Gipson, Grandview, Tex.
2284 Arthur James Jackson, Alvarado, Tex.
1453 Willie Johnson, Cleburne, Tex. (Will Johnson, Wolfe City, Tex.).
1003 Willie Lee Johnson, Joshua, Tex.
2081 John Wesley Knox, Grandview, Tex.
692 Herman Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 2, Venus, Tex.
407 Guyvest Martin, Venus, Tex.
916 Andy McLerran, R. F. D. No. 4, Cleburne, Tex. (Andy McClessin, Alvarado, Tex.).
2509 George Marvin Morgan, Johnson County, Tex.
7131 Robert Lawrence Morgan, 811 North Seventeenth Street, Cleburne, Tex.
145 Jack Mosely, R. F. D. No. 2, Venus, Tex.
268 Joseph Houston Riddle, 707 East Willingham Street, Cleburne, Tex.
1799 Wm. Campbell Edgar Shaw (William Campbell Edgar Shaw, Cleburne, Tex.
743 Eugene Sims, Venus, Tex.
346 Wellington Small, 109 East Grandview Street, Cleburne, Tex.
1917 Charlie Steward, Alvarado, Tex.
2060 Lester Edward Wells, R. F. D., Cleburne, Tex.
2643 Grover Wheat, R. F. D., Alvarado, Tex.
1274 Frank Foster Whitney, Cleburne, Tex.
2413 Andrew Wilson, Alvarado, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KARNES, STATE OF TEXAS.

120 Teodoza (Teodozo) Adams, Runge, Tex.
978 Jesus Aguilar (Aguilar), Runge, Tex.
1586 Manuel Aguilar (Aguilar), Karnes City, Tex.
683 Victriano Aljandro (Alejandro, Victrino Alyandro), Helena, Tex.
1187 Pablo Alonzo, Kennedy, Tex.
550 Francisco Alvarado, Kennedy, Tex.
1208 Francisco Amaya, Kennedy, Tex.
1506 Izeral Anajo (Izrael Anoja), Pauna Maria, Tex.
936 Victor Angono, Helena, Tex.
1392 Pedro (Pedro) Arinio, Runge, Tex.
1312 Julis Banuellas (Julio B. Banuellas), Gillett, Tex.
678 Jose Barragan, Karnes City, Tex.
452 Lucio Barrera (Barera), Falls City, Tex.
173 Manuel Barrera (Barrero), Kennedy, Tex.
963 Colomen Bentacur (Bentancur), Route No. 1, Kennedy, Tex.
921 Jesus Bildauri (Bildaure), Pettus, Tex.
1098 Fermin (Firmin) Bildiallo (Ferman Bildiblo), Kennedy, Tex.
496 Juan Antonio Deal Brues (Dela Crues), Route No. 1, Kennedy, Tex.
538 Gregorio (Gregorio) P. Candela, Kennedy No. 2, Tex.
387 Carmelio Cantu (Cormello Canty, Cornello Canter), Kennedy, Tex.
45 Frenando (Fernando) Cantu, Karnes City, Tex.
704 Frutoso Caranza (Frutoso Carranza, Fructosa Carraza), Helena, Tex.
1461 Rafael Castanedo (Rafell Castander, Costonedo), Kennedy, Tex.
572 Carlos Castenado (Castenyear, Castaneda), Kennedy, Tex.
72 Pedro Castero (Casteo), Runge, Tex.
800 Serafin Cardenas Castro (Serafin Cardenas Y. Castro), Runge, Tex.
166 Simon Maroquin Chabes (Chavez, Marrami Chabes), Runge, Tex.
1125 Julian M. Chavez (Julian Marrequin Chaves), Runge, Tex.
233 Juan Cortez (Garter), Route No. 2, Kennedy, Tex.
650 Santana Cuellas (Santanas Cuellae), Runge, Tex.
1179 Romaldo Cuentes (Cuentez), Kennedy, Tex.
1404 Elario Ernandez (F.), Route No. 1, Kennedy, Tex.
1147 Florentino Escador (Florintino Escodar, Escolor), Green, Tex.
1326 Enrigue Escamillo (Escamilla), Runge, Tex.
1414 Doretio (Dorotes, Doreto, Doroteo) Espinosa, Kennedy, Tex.
1018 Walter Favella, Falls City, Tex.
180 Frank Fields, Kennedy, Tex.
609 Eracio Flores, Kennedy, Tex.
301 Antonio Fuente, Runge, Tex.
375 Espresen Galvin (Coprevan Galvan), Route No. 2, Runge, Tex.
1017 Abraham Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
814 Alfredo Garcia, R. F. D., Runge, Tex. (Kennedy, Tex.).
1525 Amando (Amando) Garcia, Runge, Tex.
780 Biviano Garcia, Kennedy, Tex.
117 Carlos Garcia, Kennedy, Tex.
1155 Cecelio (Cecilo) Garcia (Cecilo Galcea), Gillett, Tex.
1533 Emilio Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
207 Gravial (Graviel) Garcia, Kennedy, Tex.
1537 Guadalupe G. Garcia (Guadalupe G. Garzia, Guadelupe G. Garcia, Guadalupe G. Garza), Kennedy, Tex.
941 Jose Garcia, Helena, Tex.
1307 Ildefonso Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
909 Jose Garcia, Runge, Tex.
845 Luis (Louis) Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
1540 Vincent (Vincente, Vicente) Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
1245 Narciso (Narcisco) Garcia, Karnes City, Tex.
938 Pablo Garcia, Runge, Tex.
1033 Sabino Garilay (Garibay, Garolay), Runge, Tex.
1409 Alberto Garza (Garcia), Route 3, Runge, Tex.
1542 Cipriano Garza, Runge, Tex.
347 Gregorio Garza, Runge, Tex.
127 Lenardo Garza, Kennedy, Tex.
911 Lino Garza, Runge, Tex.
953 Refugio H. Garza (Refugio Garza), Runge, Tex.
1445 Santiago Garza, Karnes City, Tex.
739 Juan (Jose) Angel Gomez, Karnes City, Tex.
416 Amado Gonzales, Hobson, Tex.
1417 Francisco Gonzales, Kennedy, Tex.
1146 Marcellinas (Marcellones) Gonzales, Route 3, Runge, Tex.
521 Andres Guerra, Kennedy, Tex.
322 Balentine (Balantin, Balintin) Guerra, Kenedy, Tex.
924 Francisco Guerra (Guerro), Karnes City, Tex.
1193 Fnatio Guerra, Kennedy, Tex.
1095 Fidencio Guzman (Gusman), Kennedy, Tex.
1122 Maximino (Maximino) Guzman), Karnes City, Tex.

1241 Santos Guzman (Gusman) (Santas Gusman), Runge, Tex.
1437 Juan Hermina, Runge, Tex.
219 Ensovio (Enseva, Ensevio) Hernandez (Ensevio Ernandez), Falls City, Tex.
188 Jesus Hernandez, Kenedy, Tex.
1328 Lucas Ibarra (Ybarra), Karnes City, Tex.
86 Gerardo Jaramillo, Karnes City, Tex.
48 Jesus Juentio, Route 2, Kennedy, Tex.
1338 Sello (Scilio) Lasano, Runge, Tex.
1093 Alonzo Leal, Kennedy, Tex.
660 Constancio Lerno (Lermo, Germo), Kennedy, Tex.
510 Harvey Leonard, Route 1, Kennedy, Tex.
1135 Juan (Whan) Lopez, Runge, Tex.
1053 Sabas Loya, Karnes City, Tex. (Homestead, Pa.).
1021 Glorencia Loyosa (Florencio Losoya), Kennedy, Tex.
619 Andres (Andrew) Luna, Gillett, Tex.
408 Antonio Macedo (Masceda), Gillett, Tex.
439 Antonio Madrigal (Madragal, Madrogal), Helena, Tex.
969 Cruz Maldonado, Kenedy, Tex.
229 Emilio Maldonado, Karnes City, Tex.
1781 Hugh H. Manning (Hugh Hugo Manning), Kennedy, Tex.
260 Anacleto (Anacleta) Markez), Route 1, Kennedy, Tex.
840 Francisco Marroguin (Francisco M. Marroguin), Kennedy, Tex.
460 Felipe Martinez (Marteuez), Karnes City, Tex.
1096 Juan A. Martinez (Juan Arellano Martinez), Karnes City, Tex.
1261 Lacando Martinez (Lacanda Martines, Lacando Martanes), Runge, Tex.
871 Graviel Martinez, Kennedy, Tex.
1297 Pablo Martinez, Harlingen, Tex.
1027 Vincente (Visente) Martinez (Visenti Martines), R. F. D., Runge, Tex.
985 Stafford Mathews (Stfford Matthews), Karnes City, Tex.
1550 Dominigez Mendez (Domingo Mendes, Domenges), Kennedy, Tex.
1486 Daris Mendoza (Dario Mendoza), Runge, Tex.
913 Harrison Mieler (Miller), Kennedy, Tex.
959 Eugenio Minor, Gillett, Tex.
806 Helen Mones, Runge, Tex.
1566 Jose Moniuez (Monenz), Kennedy, Tex.
377 Julian Monsilby (Moncibay, Monsiby), Runge, Tex.
651 Pedro Montido (Mantido, Mantadio), Route No. 3, Runge, Tex.
624 Nanwell Montimonsea (Manwell Montimonosia), Helena, Tex.
364 Mayro Monuiz (Mauro Manuiz), Kennedy, Tex.
431 Benigno Moreno, Karnes City, Tex.
1254 Rosallo Morin, Route No. 2, Runge, Tex.
1136 Feleclan A. Munoz (Feliciano Munoz), Runge, Tex.
1288 Nemencio Munoz, Karnes City, Tex.
883 Josoz Nanjiz (Josoz Nanjez), Route No. 1, Kennedy, Tex.
661 Ramon Nino (Romon Nine, Ramone), Runge, Tex.
629 Dolores Obera (Olvera, Delores Olbera), Gillett, Tex.
564 Poferio (Pofirio) Orosco (Porferio Orosco), Falls City, Tex.
695 Eleadoro (Eleodora, Eleodoro, Elisdora) Ortiz, Gillett, Tex.
1522 Pedro Ortez (Pedro Ortiz), Route No. 1, Kennedy, Tex.
464 Augustin Panavede (Agustin Penaverde, Penavede), Karnes City, Tex.
281 Robert Anderson Parker, Nordheim, Tex.
433 Pedro Chavez Paz (Pas), Runge, Tex.
844 Gipriano (Cipriano) Perez, Kennedy, Tex.
1388 Melitan (Meliton) Perez, Karnes City, Tex.
928 Tomas (Thomas) Perez, route 2, Kennedy, Tex.
153 Ysebel Perez (Ysabel Peres), Karnes City, Tex.
71 Stefan Ramirez (Ramerez), Panna Maria, Tex.
801 John Henry Rino, Runge, Tex.
1483 Martin Rincon, Karnes City, Tex.
1212 Benito Riojas, Hobson, Tex.
582 Anastacio Rivas (Anasticio Ribas), Runge, Tex.
716 Adolpho Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Helena, Tex.
1110 Antonio Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Davy, Tex.
418 Atilano Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Runge, Tex.
1040 Bomaldo Rodriguez, route 3, Runge, Tex. (Bemaldio Rodregnez (Bernaldio Rodgeious), Runge, Tex.).
956 Emilio Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Davy, Tex.
1028 Encarnacion Rodriguez (Encarnacion Rodreguez), Panna Maria, Tex.
1350 Felix Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Runge, Tex.
300 Florntgo Rodriguez (Floringo Rodreguez), Kennedy, Tex.
1395 Jacob Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Gillett, Tex.
1308 Jose Rodriguez (Rodreguez, Hose Rodrigez), Runge, Tex.
1374 Jose Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Kennedy, Tex.
208 Leondro Rodriguez (Leandro Rodreguez), Kennedy, Tex.
165 Manuel Rodriguez (Rodreguez, Rodruegez), Panna Maria, Tex.
1439 Pablo Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Runge, Tex.
722 Serafin Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Runge, Tex. (Helena, Tex.).
1059 Seturino Rodriguez (Seturino (Seturmino) Rodreguez), Davy, Tex.
845 Trinidad Rodriguez (Rodreguez), Kennedy, Tex.
1578 Pablo Ruiz, Kennedy, Tex.
823 Jose Salanis (Salinaz), Runge, Tex.
262 Jose Maria (Merra, Mera) Salazar (Jose Maria Salozar), Gillett, Tex.
1055 Domingo Saldongo, Helena, Tex.
1198 Gaudalupe (Gadelupe, Guallelupe) Sales, Helena, Tex.
1294 Euladio Salinas, Helena, Tex.
479 Agapito Saliz (Agapito Salez, Solez, Soliz), Runge, Tex.
1020 Santos Samudio (Samudio), Runge, Tex.
826 Hosa Sanchez (Sanchas, Sanchez), Runge, Tex.
586 Eluterio Sandoval, Nixon, Tex.
51 Juan (Jaun) Sandoval, Gillett, Tex.
277 Savis (Savas) Sandoval, Nixon, Tex.
689 Manuel Saurez (Swarez), Panna Maria, Tex.
1380 Eulallo (Ealalla) Tascano, Falls City, Tex.
895 Arcadia Trevino (Arcadio Trevino, route 2, Runge, Tex.).
4 Landeslado Trevino (Ladislado Trevinio, Trevine), Runge, Tex.
1564 Merze Trevino, Panna Maria, Tex.
1354 Manuel Trigo, Karnes City, Tex.
1205 Anastacio Valderos (Valderas, Balderas), Runge, Tex.
1082 Leonal Vargas (Leonel Vargaz), Yorktown, Tex.
1469 Leovigildo Vasguez (Leovgildo Vargas), Karnes City, Tex.
142 Jose Vella, Helena, Tex. (Pharr, Tex.).
539 Nicholas Vadaurri (Nicolas Vidaveri, Vidaurri), Karnes City, Tex.
1274 Francisco Villareal (Vilearcal, Frank Vercalla), route 3, Runge, Tex.
1298 Pablo Villareal (Paublo Villerall), route 3, Runge, Tex.

662 Samuel Villareal (Villarreal, Villarcal), Hobson, Tex.
706 Louis Vura (Verra), route 1, Kennedy, Tex.
92 Will Watson, Runge, Tex.
440 Daniel Yarlez (Yaneysd, Yaroz), Runge, Tex.
1325 Tomacio Yarzle (Tamacio Yarzle, Tamario Yargia, Lomario Yargia), route 1, Runge, Tex.
552 Juan Lopez, Gillett, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KLEBERG, STATE OF TEXAS.

230 Daniel Acebo (Acebdo, Acebedo), Kingsville, Tex.
184 Lucas Acuna, 528, Kingsville, Tex.
564 Pedro Santana Araiza, Kingsville, Tex.
142 Jose Garza Arreola, Kingsville, Tex.
93 Leon Balariu, Kingsville, Tex.
263 Donato Benocia (Donoti, Donato Benecia), Kingsville, Tex.
665 Acencion Betancur (Acentian, Acencion Bentancur), Kingsville, Tex.
5 Rafael Briseno (Brisano), Kingsville, Tex.
195 Eledoro (Eleodore, Eleordoro) G. Cantu, Kingsville, Tex.
433 Eleno Cantu, Guajillo ranch, Duval County (Kingsville), Tex.
256 Saturnino (Seturnino) Cantu, Kingsville, Tex.
452 Leonardo Cuellar, 528, Kingsville, Tex.
96 August (Augustin) Curiel, Ben Bolt, Tex
259 Gil Davilla (Davila), Kingsville, Tex.
60 Newton Davis, Kingsville, Tex.
359 Estanislado Dimas, Kingsville, Tex.
258 Manuel Dimas, Kingsville, Tex.
554 Cestro L. (Calistro Longoria) Garcia, Kingsville, Tex.
250 Eugenio Garcia, Kingsville, Tex.
280 Lauro Garcia, Kingsville, Tex.
132 Marcello R. (Marcelo D.) Garcia, Kingsville, Tex.
596 Enrique Garza, Kingsville, Tex.
193 Paul Gomez, Ricardo, Tex.
556 Santos Gomez, Kingsville, Tex.
63 Arnulfo Gonzales, Kingsville, Tex.
171 Rodolfo Gonzales, Kingsville, Tex.
262 Andres Gutierrez, Kingsville, Tex.
145 Elijio (Alejo) Guelerrez, box 523, Kingsville, Tex.
223 Jose Hernandez, Kingsville, Tex.
153 Jose M. Leal, Kingsville, Tex.
579 Rafael Leal, Kingsville, Tex.
15 Manuel V. Longoria, Kingsville, Tex.
414 Manuel Gorza Luna (Manuel Garza de Luna, Manuel Garza), Kingsville, Tex.
221 Jesus Hernandez Martinez, Kingsville, Tex.
53 Sixto Martinez, Kingsville, Tex.
654 Lorenzo Moreno, Kingsville, Tex.
609 Hilario Ochoa, Riviera, Tex.
416 Ramon Olbera (Roman (Roman) Olvera), Kingsville, Tex.
255 Clarence Palmer, Kingsville, Tex.
332 Carlos E. Paz, Kingsville, Tex.
356 Justo (Jush) Pena (Jush Pina), Rivera (Sarita), Tex.
101 Pedro Pena, Kingsville, Tex.
192 Candelario (Candellario) Perez, Ben Bolt, Tex.
659 Marcario (Macario) Perez, Kingsville, Tex.
494 Marcus (Marcos) Perez, Kingsville, Tex.
539 Martin Perez, 528, Kingsville, Tex.
307 Santiago Peres, Alice (Kingsville), Tex.
594 Francisco Prado, Kingsville, Tex.
483 F. (Favian) Guintanilla (Favin Quintinilla), 528 Kingsville, Tex.
299 Santos Quintinilla (Quintinalla, Tumtania, Tumbanlo), Kingsville, Tex.
342 Timiteo Ramirez (Timeteo Ramisez), Kingsville, Tex.
657 Andres Ramos, Kingsville, Tex.
455 Edw. J. (James) Reid, Kingsville, Tex.
439 Wm. Richmond, Ricardo (Kingsville), Tex.
430 Severiano Riviera (Severano Revera, Sevevano Revena), 528 Kingsville, Tex.
445 Flario Rozendos (Rosendes, Rezendes), Kingsville, Tex.
512 Jose M. (Ma. Maria) Ruiz, Ben Bolt, Tex.
213 Ramon (Roman) Ruiz, Ben Bolt (Kingsville), Tex.
56 Segunda (Segundo) Ruiz, Ben Bolt, Tex.
339 Luis B. Salazar, Kingsville, Tex.
329 Victor (Vittor) Saldana, King's ranch, Kingsville, Tex.
289 Amado Salinas, Kingsville, Tex.
412 Ramon Silba (Silva, Kingsville, Tex.), No. 528, Kingsville, Tex.
183 Santos Silvas (Silba), Box 528, Kingsville, Tex.
392 Senovia (Senobio) Soreta, Kingsville, Tex.
141 Sam Swan, Kingsville, Tex.
325 Lonnie (Lomier) Thompson, Kingsville, Tex.
532 Antonio Trevino, Kingsville, Tex.
652 Ramon Trevino (Trebino), 528 Kingsville, Tex.
218 Thomas (Tomas) Vega, Kingsville, Tex.
574 Vincente (Vicente) Vega, Kingsville, Tex.
148 Erasmo Vela, Kingsville, Tex.
630 Pedro Vela, Kingsville, Tex.
551 Lum Warren, Kingsville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIBERTY, STATE OF TEXAS.

38 Camilo Arellane (Camile Arellano, Camelo Arellano, Camilo Arellano), Walter, Tex.
1206 Marshall Broussard (Brousard), Nome, Tex.
766 Eugene Bryant, Raywood, Tex.
577 Jerry Burnett (J. Burnett), Miloid, Tex.
768 Jim M. Burnett, Walter, Tex.
1305 Jose Chapa, Walter, Tex.
1309 L. Davis, Romayor, Tex.
811 Ervin Ervin, Felicia, Tex.
470 D. Farrell, Miloid, Tex.
987 Andrew Fowler, Cleveland, Tex.
649 Charley Frazier, Dayton, Tex.
1225 Will Gay, Felicia, Tex.
808 Ellsh Gillam, Devers, Tex.
856 Willie Glen, Lyric, Tex.
29 Joseph Goodall, Milvid, Tex.
137 Bill Gussman (Gusman), Liberty, Tex.
860 Marvin Eugene Hanson, Dayton, Tex.
67 James W. Harris, Liberty, Tex.
928 Ben Holmes, Felicia, Tex.
1234 Walter Johnson, Hightower, Tex.
1224 Bradley King, Felidia, Tex.
196 Dego Lopez, Walter, Tex.
688 Jesse McWashington, Milvid, Tex.

80 Robert (Rob't) Moore, Walter, Tex.
309 Geronimo Nieto (Geronomo Nicts), Devers, Tex.
421 Jno. Vawter Noble (John Vawter Noble), Cleveland, Tex.
1031 Ed Quarles, Milvid, Tex.
887 Oliver Reese, Lyric, Tex.
145 Clarence Richardson, Liberty, Tex. (Houston, Tex.).
1258 Lee Robinson, Cold Springs, Tex. (Fuqua, Tex.).
956 Will Ross, Felicia, Tex.
626 Macimo Rueg, Linares, N. Mex. (Eastgate, Liberty, Tex.).
253 Martinez Sanchez, Liberty, Tex.
248 Will Stacy, Felicia, Tex.
269 Gus Sterling, Liberty, Tex.
1293 Edgar Stoneham, Lyric, Tex.
989 Will Thomas, Milvid, Tex.
1300 Will Walls, Walter, Tex.
656 T. V. Watson, Romayor, Tex.
993 Floyd White, Farqua, Tex
277 Rob't E. Wier (Robert E. Weir, R. E. Weir), Dayton, Tex.
378 Bennie Williams, Rayburn, Tex. (Benny Williams, Royburn, Tex.).
541 Will Williams, Felicia, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIMESTONE, STATE OF TEXAS.

2949 Elijah Anderson, Big Hill, Tex.
3317 Florencio Arellans (Florencio Arcland), Farrar, Tex.
98 John Austin, Coolidge, Tex.
2381 Arlie Otto Barker, Della, Limestone Co., Tex. (Artie O. Baker, route No. 2, Della, Tex.).
346 Mack Baker, route No. 1, Della, Tex.
693 Willie Bartlett, route No. 4, box No. 29, Mart, Tex.
1826 Marshall Bell, Coolidge, Tex., general delivery.
1602 Ed Bradshaw (Edd Bradshaw), route No. 1, Mexia, Tex.
3357 Isah Brown (Isiah Brown), Mexia, Tex.
2714 Roy Brown, Mexia, Tex.
3445 Alford Bryant (Alfred Bryant), route (?), Groesbeck, Tex.
3117 Juan Cortez (Juan Cartez), Tehuacana, Tex.
2658 Bencis Cervantez, Groesbeck, Tex.
2309 Jesse Chatman, route No. 2, Mart, Tex.
2958 Refugio Contresas, Big Hill, Tex.
2720 Tom Cooper, Frosa, Tex.
683 Willie Cox, route No. 2, Hubbard, Tex.
3211 Pete Curry, Madisonville, Tex.
2754 Louis Davis, route No. 2, Hubbard, Tex.
2129 Francis Delesons, route No. 2, Mart, Tex.
1618 Ellis Dossey, Della, Tex.
2464 George Edson, route No. 1, Mart, Tex. (Celina, Tex.).
1699 Jordan Farris (Jordon Farris), Munger, Tex.
3213 O. Fernandez (Anastacio, Anasacio, Fernandez), Groesbeck, Tex.
1962 Foribio Garcia (Forbio, Toribio, Garico), Groesbeck, Tex.
1458 Lonnie Glenn (Lonie Glen), route No. 5, Mexia, Tex.
121 Ed Glover, route No. 2, Mart, Tex.
2130 Trinidad Gomez, Kosse, Tex.
2793 Jose Gonzales, Kosse, Tex.
1579 Will Green, route No. 1, Mount Calin (Mount Calm), Tex.
1700 Allie Harris, Kosse, Tex.
975 Andrew Henry, route No. 5, Mart, Tex.
2455 Frank Hobbs, route No. 3, Coolidge, Tex.
102 Lonnie Hobbs, Frora, Tex. (Frosa, Tex.).
2446 Will Holland, Della, Tex.
2297 Oscar Hooker, Thornton, Tex.
3206 James Henry Hulbuer, route No. 4, Kasse, Tex.
493 Roy Jackson, Groesbeck, Tex.
1805 Mathew Johnson, Mart, Tex.
1334 Will Johnson, Mart, Tex.
63 William Johnson, route No. 1, Big Hill, Tex.
3161 Dave Jones, Kosse, Tex.
3354 Jonnie Jones, Delia, Tex.
2817 Frank Kelly (Frank Kelley), Groesbeck, Tex.
482 Joe Kenerd (Joe Kenard, Joe Kennard), route No. 4, Wortham, Tex.
2036 Newton Lamb, Mart, Tex.
696 Isinh Law (Isaac Law), route No. 2, Delia, Tex.
1375 Botie Leonard (Beatie Leonard, Batie Leonard), Thornton, Tex.
2177 Pete Lennard (Pete Leonard), route No. 2, Delia, Tex.
2128 Joe Lopez, route No. 6, Mexia, Tex.
1917 Caleopis Lopez (Sliapas Lopez, Liafas Lapez), Farrar, Tex.
1268 Presiliano Lozaro, Personville, Tex.
2917 Ysabel Macias (Yasabel Macias), Tehuacana, Tex.
2528 Leopoldo Martines, Tehuacana, Tex.
2426 Sirils (Sirilis) Medrono, Delia, Tex.
695 Clay Mims, route No. 4, Mexia, Tex.
2596 Charley Lanson Moody, Groesbeck, Tex., route No. 3.
89 Burton Moore, route No. 1, Mart, Tex.
1129 Alvert Moota (Albert Moote), Thornton, Tex.
932 Francisco Nuncio, Thornton, Tex.
2981 Jesus Pantoja (Jesus Pantoja), Pessonville, Tex.
164 James Perkins, route No. 1, Mart, Tex.
1706 David Poke (David P. Polk), Mexia, Tex.
2062 Clarence Jerome Powell, Mart, Tex.
2049 Charlie Randolph, Kosse, Tex.
3294 Fanstino Ranjel, Personville, Tex.
3313 Arthur Chester Raymond (A. C. Raymond), Mexia, Tex.
2901 John W. Riggs (John Wall Riggs), route No. 1, Coolidge, Tex.
1834 Willis Roberson (Willis Robertson, Willis Robinson), route No. 4, Mart, Tex.
2188 George Robinson, route No. 1, Mount Calm, Tex.
2505 Fernando Rodriquez, Delia, Tex.
2627 Earnest Starcy Salbola, Groesbeck, Tex.
2267 Walter Santenes (Sanches), Thornton, Tex.
3539 Eliza Sanders (Elispe (Elija, Eliga) Sanders), Mexia, Tex.
1893 Charlie Smith, Richmon (Richmond), Tex.
2160 Daniel Smith, Mart, Tex.
1422 Elisha Sparks, route No. 2, Mart, Tex.
2974 Henry Stgall (Henry Stegall), Mount Calm, Tex.
532 Bennie Talbert, Delia, Tex.
2425 Sticker Talton, Route No. 3, Coolidge, Tex.
1165 Cephus Taylor, Mart, Tex.
515 Dave Taylor, Bryant, Tex. (Big Hill, Tex.).
1016 George Taylor, Munger, Tex.
150 Jesse Taylor, Kosse, Tex.
2766 Lewis Thomas (Louis Thomas), Route No. 1, Groesbeck, Tex.
3176 Florentino Tolocio, Kesse, Tex. (F. Tolocio, Kosse, Tex.).

356 Moses Traksler, Route No. 4, Coolidge, Tex. (Moses Tracksler, Route No. 3, box No. 81, Hubbard, Tex.; care of Henry Quincy).
44 Oscar Turner, Mexia, Tex. (Oscar Tamer, Oscar Tanner, Mexico, Tex.).
3696 Juan Vrebe (Verbe), Tehuacana, Tex.
2985 Henry Waters, Mexia, Tex.
480 John Frank Weathers, Thornton, Tex.
219 Lonie Weeden (Lonnie Weeden), Mart, Tex.
81 Arthur Williams, Route No. 4, Mart, Tex.
3186 Arthur Williams, Route No. 2, Mart, Tex. (4, Mart, Tex.).
2739 Jimmie Williams, Route No. 6, Mart, Tex.
3510 Sam Williams, Route No. 2, Delia, Tex.
962 Frank Wilson, Route 5, Groesbeck, Tex.
1203 George Wilson, Delia, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'CULLOCH, STATE OF TEXAS.

814 Francisco Banado (Banadn), Lohn, Tex.
616 Nathan Beam, Fife, Tex.
691 Walter Boyles (Boyes, Walder Boyes, Walter Boyse), Brady, Tex.
970 Erwin Brooks, Pear Valley, Tex.
412 Fredlco (Frederico) Chevara, Brady, Tex.
932 Henry Evans, Brady, Tex.
619 Rito Florez, Brady, Tex.
188 Sidney West Gibson (Sid Gibson), Brady, Tex.
313 Teofilo Gonzales (Gonzalez), Mercury, Tex.
316 James Mathew (Matthew) Hill, Melvin, Tex.
943 Fred Johnson, Melvin, Tex.
622 Jess Poole (Pool), Brady, Tex.
286 Edward Sandoral (Edwardo Sandoral), Melvin, Tex.
254 Santiago Soldizo, Melvin, Tex.
339 Encarnacion Trevino, Melvin, Tex.
473 Gashll (Gsabil, Gsabel) Rios, Melvin, Tex.
384 Antonio Vasquez Zapota (Zupata, A. V. Zapata), Brady, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF M'LENNAN, STATE OF TEXAS.

398 Felix Anguiano, Route No. 1, Waco, Tex.
782 John Arnold, Navasta, Tex. (Oklahoma City, Okla.).
446 Charles Barlow, Moody, Tex.
1181 Bud Branch, Crawford, Tex.
1490 Tom C. Brown, Speegleville, Tex.
275 Lee A. Campbell (Cambell), Route No. 3, Waco, Tex.
436 Ben Chaffe (Chaffe), Lorena, Tex.
1992 Willie Colwell (Colwe), Speegleville, Tex.
1874 Willie (Willis) Crugar, R. F. D. No. 2, Waco, Tex.
2080 Charles (Charley) Cummings, Moody, Tex.
102 James R. Darron, 72 Rufuory (79 North Refuvey) Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
33 Joe Daniel (Daniels), R., Bosqueville, Tex.
2151 Perry Dickens, Route 5, Waco, Tex.
1507 Jim Diggs (Giggs), Route No. 3, Waco, Tex.
1713 Benj. Dobbin (Peny, Benj. Dobins), Lorena, Tex.
460 Herman Douglas, Lorena, Tex.
2145 Richard Duglas (R. Douglas), Route No. 2, Lorena, Tex.
1823 Walter Veal Dugan, Houstin, Tex.
1086 Odel (Odell) Erwin, Moody, Tex.
463 Frank Kingsley (K.) Evans, R. F. D. No. 6, box 9, Waco, Tex.
1106 Manuel Flores, Route 6, Downs, Waco, Tex.
2078 Samuel Garcia, Speegleville, Tex.
851 Manuel Gonzilos (Gonzales), McGregor, Tex.
417 Paulino Gonzalos (Gonzales), Route 6, Waco, Tex.
1908 Chas. H. Green, Route No. 1, Waco, Tex.
1046 Henry Greer (Green), Moody, Tex.
1194 Natibidad (Natividad) Guerra, Route No. 5, McGregor, Tex.
348 Allen Harvey, Lorena, Tex.
207 William Henderson, R. F. D. No. 6, Downs, Waco, Tex.
2447 Cornelious (Cornellus) Hester, South Bosque, Tex.
1293 Herman Hicks, Speegleville, Tex.
2447 Wash Hider, Speegleville, Tex.
906 Louis Hill, R. F. D. No. 1 (R. D. No. 3), Speegleville, Tex.
691 Willie Hogan, McGregor, Tex.
1083 Walter Holmes, R. F. D. No. 2, Waco, Tex.
539 Stanley Ivory, Moody, Tex.
2406 Bacilio Jaramillo (Jaramello, Bacilio Jaramille, Bacilo Jamramillo), R. F. D. No. 3, Waco, Tex.
899 Claude Eugene (E.) Jenkins, China Springs, Tex.
693 Alex Jones, Moody, Tex.
1123 William Frank (F.) Jones, Lorena, Tex.
313 Robert Lewis, R. F. D. No. 5, Waco, Tex.
2425 Johnnie (Johnie, John) Lockett, Route No. 4, McLennan, Tex. (McGregor, Tex.).
548 Thomas (Tonnie, Tonie) McCutcheon, Route 6, Waco, Tex.
1928 Ira McJunkin (McJunken), R. F. D. No. 2, Waco, Tex.
501 Floyd McQueen, Lorena, Tex.
2573 Dave Mansolo (Mansolo), Crawford, Tex.
1096 Benjamin Martin, R. F. D. No. 3, Waco, Tex.
61 Holbert Martin, R. F. D. No. 6, Waco, Tex.
39 Frank J. Montgomery, Bruceville, Tex. (Frank Montgomery, Bosqueville, Tex.).
1016 Raphael (Rapall, Rafael), Naha, Route No. 6, Waco, Tex.
1139 James Delmar (D., J. D.) Parks, Route No. 1, Waco, Tex.
2465 John Pendergrass, Hewitt, Tex.
117 William Porter, Route No. 2, Waco, Tex.
1225 Abram (A., B.) Quintanla (Abram B. Quintanta, Abran B. Quintanic), Lorena, Tex.
804 Jesus Quintella (Quentenilla, Quintanilla), Lorena, Tex.
408 Amado (Amada, Amade), Rios, Route No. 6, Waco, Tex.
821 Walter Robinson, R. F. D. No. 2, Lorena, Tex.
2303 Benet Rowen (Bonat Rauen, Benet Rouen), Brenham, Tex.
2113 Jessie L. Russell (Jessie L. Russel, Jesse), Hewitt, Tex.
1207 Johnie (Jonnie, Johnie) Sargent, Waco, Tex.
678 Ernest (Earnest) Iby Schilling, Waco, Tex.
2345 Ernest Otto (O.) Smith, McGregor, Tex.
311 Robert Lee Smith, Speegleville, Tex.
1504 Herbert A. (H. A.) Spencer, Bruceville, Tex. (West Texas Electrical Co., Sweet Water, Tex.).
2886 John Henry (H.) Talbert, China Spring, Tex.
1821 Burl Tarver (Burt Tarver), Speegleville, Tex.
1350 John H. (L.) Taylor, Lorena, Tex.
559 Willie Taylor, Route No. 2, Lorena, Tex.
1842 Adolphus Weir, McGregor, Tex.

306 Denny Ernest Wille, rural general delivery, Waco, Tex. (R. F. D., Waco, Tex.).
1936 Charles B. Williams, Patrick, Tex.
806 Cleveland Yeager, Lorena, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MAVERICK, STATE OF TEXAS.

304 Andres Barrientes, Eagle Pass, Tex.
265 Octaviano (Octavino) Barrientes, Eagle Pass, Tex.
182 Gabriel Borrego (Gabrial Barrego), Avenue C, Eagle Pass, Tex.
20 Gabino Cardenas (Garbino Cardenas), Avenue C, Eagle Pass, Tex.
389 Jose Casas (Casos), Jefferson, Eagle Pass, Tex.
225 Jose Maria Diaz, Avenue E, Eagle Pass, Tex.
105 Poncinno Diaz, Olmos Coal Mine, Eagle Pass, Tex.
177 Pedro Duran (Pedro Duran, jr.), Eagle Pass, Tex.
252 Jesus Flores, Eagle Pass, Tex. (Quemado, Tex.).
93 Jacobo (Jacoba) Garcia, Eagle Pass, Tex.
118 Lucas A. Garza (Lucus Armando Garza), Eagle Pass, Tex.
456 Santiago G. (Gregorio) Gomez, 520 Jefferson, Eagle Pass, Tex.
202 Florentino Gonzales (Gonzolez), Commercial, Eagle Pass, Tex.
12 Lucas Hermandez, Eagle Pass, Tex.
140 Anastacco (Anastasio) Jimenez, Hillcrest, Eagle Pass, Tex.
300a Howard Jinkins, Eagle Pass, Tex. (care of Int. Garage, Eagle Pass, Tex.).
438 Anastacio Jiminez (Jimenez, Nnistacio Jininez), Hill Crest, Eagle Pass, Tex.
86 Eulogio H. Jininez (Eulogio Jininez, Jimenez, Eligio Jimenez), Avenue C, Eagle Pass, Tex.
392 Nicolas Klerges (Kurges), Main, Eagle Pass, Tex.
475a Juan Maldonado (Maladona), Eagle Pass, Tex.
101 Julian Maldonado, Madison, Eagle Pass, Tex.
76 Manuel Maldonado, Quemado, Tex. (Manuel Maldonado, jr., care of Lehmans, Eagle Pass, Tex.).
448 Bonafacio (Bonifacio) Marcos, Eagle Pass, Tex.
388 Ismael Marales (Morales), Eagle Pass, Tex.
506 Manuel Moreno, Hill Crest, Eagle Pass, Tex.
347 Teofilo (Teofelo) Olivares, Eagle Pass, Tex.
109 Pablo H. Rodriquez (Rodriguez), Adams, Eagle Pass, Tex.
437 Catareno (Catasino) Rosales, Eagle Pass, Tex.
325 Julian Rosales (Rosalez), Eagle Pass, Tex.
38 Encarnacion G. Sanchez (Encarnacion Sanchez), Ford, Eagle Pass, Tex.
210 Pablo Sanchez, Lamar Mines, Eagle Pass, Tex. (Eagle Pass, Tex.).
413 Santenas S. Sifnentes (Saltener S. Sifnenter, Sestener S. Sifventer, Sastenes S. Sifnantes, Sifuentes), Eagle Pass, Tex.
296 Silvester Taburres (Toborres, Tabanes, Tavanes, Silvestre Taboves, Tavares), Webster, Eagle Pass, Tex. (Eagle Pass, Tex.).
57 Paris Typhon, Eagle Pass, Tex.
159 Willie Wah, Eagle Pass, Tex.
7a Peter Albert Ward, Eagle Pass, Tex. (care of American consul, Mexico City, Mexico).
197 John Wilson, Eagle Pass, Tex.
3 Paul Wilson, Eagle Pass, Tex.
104 William Yates (W. M. Yates), Eagle Pass, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

428 Sam Anders, Deweyville, Tex.
404 Monroe W. Berry, Bon Wier, Tex. (Monroe Newel (Newall), Berry, Starks, La.)
473 Jim Calhoun, Call, Tex.
478 John Conley (Colily, Carley), Call, Tex.
669 Fella Grindell (Fellio (Felila) Grinnell), Remlig, Tex.
927 Calvin Harris, Call, Tex.
26 Tom Harris, Call, Tex.
257 Will Jackson, Fairmount, Tex.
608 Charley (Charlie) Johnson, Bon Wier, Tex.
10 Phillip (Philip) Love, Munson, Fla. (Burkeville, Tex.).
627 Arthur Neely (Neeley), Carthage, Tex.
302 Tom Pruett (Pruitt), Call, Tex.
914 Ivey Owen Rayborn (Raborn), Deweyville, Tex.
370 James Smith, Deweyville, Tex.
817 Tom West, Call, Tex.
581 Clyde White, Newton, Tex.
524 Charlie (Charley) Williams, Newton, Tex.
939 Dewell (Dowel, Duel, Dull) Williams, Fairmont, Tex.
408 Johnie Williams, Deweyville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SMITH, STATE OF TEXAS.

3392 Quence (Quince) Anderson, route No. 2, Tyler, Tex.
2255 Claude Atkinson (Claud Atkinson), route No. 5, Tyler, Tex., U. S. A.
1778 Warren Barber, route No. 1, Garden Valley, Tex.
3283 M. (Mex.) Barrors (Martiniano Barron), Whitehouse, Tex.
3988 Will Bugtie (Bostic), 3 Lindale, Smith, Tex.
1950 Walter E. Baylngton (Walter Hector Boyington), 1 Troup, Smith, Tex.
4495 J. (Joshua) Bell, rural free delivery 2, Winona Smith, Tex.
2986 George (Geo.) Biggs, North Border Street, Tyler, Tex.
582 F. D. Boring (Fletcher David Boring), route 3, Tyler, Tex.
4907 Edgar E. Brashear (Edgar Ellison Brashear), Huntington, Angelina, Tex.
445 Wilson Brown, Swan Smith, Tex.
11842 Tom Mack Burphey (Tom Mark Burphy, Tom Mack Burphy), route 5, Miniola Smith, Tex.
2281 Aaron (Aron) Camp, 3 R. Tyler Smith, Tex.
3882 James (Jim) Carter, Tyler Smith, Tex.
3375 Andrew Centriva (Andres Contreras), near depot, Tyler, Tex.
1286 Romallis Chester (Romalls Chester, Ramallas Chester), 3 Overton, Tex.
3295 Zeb (Zed) Choice, route 1, Winona Smith, Tex.
3687 Felipe Cisueras (Cisneros), Troup, Tex.
3338 Thomas (Tom) Clark, 1823 South Bois D'an Avenue, Tyler, Tex.
507 Monday A. Clifton (Monday Arday Clifton), rural free delivery 1, Mount Sylvan, Smith, Tex.
3613 Peter P. Cole (Peter Patrick Cole, Peter Patrick), Troup, Tex.
8253 Monroe Cook, Whitehouse Smith, Tex.
1739 Horace Collins, route 5, box 55, Tyler, Tex.
1125 John E. Cooper (J. E. Cooper, John Elexander Cooper), rural free delivery 6, Troup Smith, Tex.
16701 Roy Carson Cox, care of Bell Board, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Roy C. Cox, Tyler Smith, Tex.)
4325 James C. Crow (James Cleveland Crow, Clevelan Crow), rural free delivery No. 5, Tyler Smith, Tex.

1703 Nathan C. (Clyde) Dark, rural free delivery 4, Lufkin, Angelana, Tex.
658 Alen F. Darnell (Allen Franklin Darneen), Tyler, Tex.
2477 J. M. Deanda (Mardonio Deanda), W. Line, Tyler, Tex.
2611 R. R. Doggett, Lindale, Tex. (Riley Richard Doggett, 2606 Louise Street, Dallas, Tex.)
2697 D. (Deo) Doss, 1431 North Bois Avenue, Tyler, Tex.
4664½ John Henry Easley (John Henry Potts), Lindale Smith, Tex.
1979 Ben (Bennie) Fields, route 3, Tyler, Tex.
1042½ Robert Clayton Foster, Tyler Smith, Tex.
76 Juan Garcia, North Liberty Street, Tyler, Tex. (Garden Valley, Tex.)
4871 Willie S. Garner, rural free dilvery No. 2, Troup Smith, Tex.
4563 Joe Gibson, Tyler Smith, Tex.
4881 Ira Harden, 2 Ourton Smith, Tex.
1635½ Berwin D. Hardgrave (Burnace Dewey Hardgrave), Tyler Smith, Tex.
2102 W. H. Harper, Bogata, Tex. (William Henry Harper, general delivery, Tyler, Tex.)
4938 Alfred J. (James) Herrington, Tyler Smith, Tex.
2828 Elijah F. Hinds, Flint, Tex.
3418 Clarence Hix (Clarence Hick), 1 Kilgore, Gregg, Tex.
1279½ Alex Houston, 1317 North Bodock Street, Tyler, Tex.
2281 A. F. Humphrey (Arthur Franklin Humphrey), Tyler, Tex.
3155 Ben Jackson, Winona Smith, Tex.
876 Clyde Jackson, rural free delivery 1, Arp Smith, Tex.
3933 Albert Johnson, 1 Gladewater Smith, Tex.
81 Cole Johnson, East Fifth Avenue, Tyler, Tex.
2712 Guy Johnson, East Tyler, Tex.
1973 Willie Johnson, Arp, Tex.
2558½ Sam Jones, route No. 6, Tyler Smith, Tex.
2787 Henry D. Kelley (Henry Dowe Kelly), 2 Troup Smith, Tex.
946 Isaac Kennedy, rural free delivery No. 9, Tyler, Tex.
1651 Archie R. Kenney (Archie Bennie Kinney), 835 Harris Street, Tyler, Tex.
4487 Bennie King, 1 Winona, Tex.
1682 Robert Kinney (Robt. Kenney), 420 E. Lyon Street, Tyler, Smith, Tex.
3735 Sam (S.) Kurfsky, 155 Adam Avenue, Tyler, Tex.
2197 Ross Lindsey, 208 West Elm, Tyler, Tex.
3920½ Joseph Omas Iefrancois, care of American consul, Montreal, Canada (Joseph Omas Lefrancois, Greenbrier, Tex.).
16 Stanford Leland (Leland Stanford), Overton, Tex.
829 Joe Littlejohn (Joe L. Littlejohn), Swan Smith, Tex.
3492 Elmer R. Livingston (E. R. Livingston, Emo Rolland Livingston), West Erwin, Tyler, Tex.
2691 Webster McClindon (McLendon), rural route 1, Troop, Smith, Tex.
2354 Max L. (Max Lee) McCook, route 9, Tyler, Tex.
2054 John M. (John Mack) McKellar, Bullock, Smith, Tex.
697 Atall McKinney, R. F. D. No. 3, Tyler, Tex.
2737 H. O. (Howerton Overton) McMinn, 2 Flint, Smith, Tex.
30 Halis Mack, Route 7, Tyler, Smith, Tex.
1404 Ben J. Malone, 2 Troup, Smith, Tex. (Route 6, Troup, Tex.).
4985 Daniel Martinez, Big Sandy, Tex.
2622 Trinidad Martinez, R. F. D. 1, Winona, Tex.
2931 Andrew Miller, Tyler, Tex.
2358 John (Johnie) Mitchell, R. F. D. No. 2, Flint, Tex.
3615 Frank Murphy, 1 Kilgore, Tex.
3193 P. Perdilla (Pofrido Perdella), East Cameron, Tyler, Tex.
3350 Ben Pettigrew, R. F. D. No. 1, Flint, Tex. (Champaign, Ill.; care of Illinois Central Railway Co., Champaign, Ill.).
3198 Lewis (Louis D.) Phillips, Border Street, Tyler, Smith, Tex.
4713 Joe K. (Joe Knitten, Joe) Potter, Garden Valley, Smith, Tex.
1919 Clayton Powell, R. F. D. 2, Lindale, Smith, Tex.
441 Jesus Prado, North Liberty Street, Tyler, Tex.
281 Jno. F. (John James Francis) Pullen, Route 5, Tyler, Tex.
2292 Santiago Ramona (Romero, Romona), Arp, Tex.
329 Willie (Willie) Rather, Troup, Tex.
2158½ Frank Red, R. F. D. 2, Flint, Smith, Tex.
2654 William Rheimes (Rhemes), No. 6, box 62, Tyler, Tex.
958 L. Richie (Lem Richey), Lindale, Tex.
1729 Panhilo Sanchez (Panilo Sanchez), Troup, Tex.
2527 J. S. Sander (Jesse Lee Sanders), 306 West Paul Street, Tyler, Tex.
2940 Hollis Scott, Englewood Street, Tyler, Tex.
3539 Henry (Herye) Smith, Garden Valley, Tex.
3258 John F. (John Finon, John Finor) Smith, 326 West Elm, Tyler, Tex.
807 Lonnie Smith, Whitehouse, Smith County, Tex.
370 Joe Soldiz, 7 Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
4147 Lone Starr, Route 3, Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
2621 Allen (Allen C.) Strickland, Bullard, Tex.
89½ William Swann, Route 3, Lindale, Smith County, Tex.
309 Henry J. (Henry Jefferson) Talbert, R. F. D. No. 3, Lindale, Smith County, Tex.
1111 Less Tarlton (Talton), 430 East Line, Tyler, Tex.
2942 Carl J. Taylor, Tyler, Tex.
1018 Justice Torias, Big Sandy, Tex.
1783 Manuel Tovlas (Torias), Big Sandy, Tex.
1209 Sam Thompson, West Houston, Tyler, Tex.
1217 James Towns, 1 Gladewater, Smith County, Tex.
2298 Sam Tramunel (Tramel), Winona, Tex.
2577 Quence A. (Quince Adams) Tucker, 3 Winona, Smith, Tex.
3399 Pedro Varan (Varon), Adams Avenue, Tyler, Tex.
2646 P. Vargas (Piedad Vargas, Peedad Vorgas), Troup, Tex.
910 Archie Washington, R. F. D. No. 2, Overton, Tex. (Route 3, Overton, Tex.).
2050 Gus Webb, 3 Overton, Tex.
2642 James R. L. (James Robt. Luke) Webster, 1 Flint, Smith County, Tex.
247 W. C. Wickliffe (William Charles Wiekliffe, Wickliffe), 1406 Liberty, Tyler, Tex.
3673 Ben Wilbourn, R. F. D. No. 5, Tyler, Tex.
2217 Henry Wilkins, R. D. 3, Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
2143 Robert Williams, Route 1, Tyler, Tex.
618 Willie J. Williams, 3 Winona, Smith, Tex.
3197 Billie F. Wilson, 1 Troup, Smith, Tex.
532 Felix Wilson, Route 8, Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
2441 Burt Yarbraugh (Bert Yarborough), Rural Route 1, Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
2011 Jack Yates, Route 9, Tyler, Smith County, Tex.
3191 Elijah (Eliza) Young, Winona, Tex.
639 Jose Zanazosa (Zarazosa, Zaragosa), Troup, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STARR, STATE OF TEXAS.

484a Victoriano Alonis, Garzeno Ranch, Tex. (Alanis, Garzeno Rct., post office Rome, Tex.).
331 Felix Alvarez (Alverez), Rio Grande, Tex.
296 Quirino Alvarez, Remolino, Tex.
37a Sixto Barrerra (Barrera, Sixta Barrera), Brasil Ranch, post office Falfurrias, Tex.
370 Manuel Bermudez (Bermedez), San Roman Ranch, Tex.
447 Margarito Bermudez, Rio Grande, Tex.
363 Nicholas Brown, Rio Grande, Tex.
465 Candelario Canales, Salenieno, Starr County, Tex.
469 Lino Carreon, Garclas, Tex.
98 Eladio Gastro, Agua Nueva, Tex. (Rio Grande, Tex.).
359 Pablo Castro, Agua Nueva, Tex.
250 Bernardo Chapa, Salmeno, Tex.
41 Fidencio Chapa, El Refugis Ranch, Tex. (Refugio Ranch, Tex.).
279 Fernando Cruz, Robberson Ranch, Tex. (Rio Grande, Tex.).
54 Nicanor Elizando, Grulla, Tex.
87 Cruz Flores, Grulla, Tex.
191 Andres Garcia, Rio Grande, Tex.
110 Ascencio Garcia, Rio Grande, Tex.
7 Estalnslado (Estanislado) Garcia, Salineno, Tex.
459a Faustino Garcia, Escobares, post office Roma, Tex.
389 Felipe Garcia, Salineno, Tex.
297 Fidel Garcia, Salineno, Tex.
492 Fidencio Garcia, Rio Grande City, Tex. (Salineno, Tex.).
196 Jose Garcia, Roma, Tex.
141 Jose Ma. Garcia (Jose Marcia), Roma, Tex.
327 Marcelo Garcia, Garclas, Tex.
5a Nicanor Garcia, Escobares, post office Roma, Tex. (Escobares Ranch, Roma Post Office, Tex.).
75 Refugio Garcia, Refugio Ranch, Tex. (El Refugio, Tex.).
163 Teodoro (Feodoro) Garcia, Rio Grande, Tex.
396 Florencio Garza, Santa Elena, Tex.
326 Juan Garza, Roslta, Tex. (La Roslta, Tex.).
95a Juan Garza, Rio Grande City, Tex.
321 Lazara Garza, Refugio, Tex. (El Refugio Ranch, Tex.).
137 Pablo Garza, Rio Grande City, Tex.
445 Rafael Garza, Los Saenz, post office, Roma, Tex.
419 Reyes Gongora, Santa Elma, Tex. (Sta. Elena, Tex.).
451 Candelario Gonzales (Gonzalez), Los Sarez, post office Roma, Tex.
157 Daniel Gonzales (Gonzalez), Santa Marzarita, Tex.
423 Desiderio Gonzales, Santa Margarita, Tex.
279a Donaciano (Donocian, Donociano) Gonzales, Escobores, post office, Roma, Tex.
384 Salvador Gonzales (Gonzalez), Rio Grande, Tex.
403 Silvestro Garza (Silvestre, Silvestre Gza) Gongora, Copita, Tex.
308 Carmen Guerra, Roslta, Tex.
311 Guadalupe Guerrero, Rio Grande City, Tex.
509 Antonio Hernandez, Los Saenz, post office, Roma, Tex.
303 Mateo Saenz Hinojosa, Robertson, Tex. (Roberson Ranch, Tex.).
246 Brsulio Laurel, Robberson Ranch, Tex. (Robertson, Tex.).
189 Juan Laurel, Santa Elena Ranch, Tex.
453 Lucio Leal, Santa Elena, Tex.
292 Eutiguio (Eutiquio) Loera, Chapeno Ranch, Salineno, Tex. (Chapeno, Tex.).
318 Manuel Loera, Chapeno, Tex.
281 German Longoria, Rio Grande City, Tex.
426 Crisoforo Lopez, Casita, Tex.
107a Estevan (Esteben, Estebon) Lopez, Rio Grande, Tex. (Perry Landing, Tex.).
386 Toiesforo (Telesforo) Lopez, Casita, Tex. (La Casita, Tex.).
128 Manuel Macal, Stockdale, Tex.
412 Ramon Macal, Stockdale, Tex.
434a Jose Magana, Rio Grande, Tex. (Perry Landing, Tex.).
183 Manuel Martinez, Roma, Tex. (Escobares, Tex.).
848 Manuel Medrano, Roma, Tex.
195a Emilio Montalvo, Hacha Ranch, post office Roma, Tex.
329 Pablo Morales, Santa Elena, Tex.
477 Manuel Ramon Moreno, Rio Grande City, Tex.
33 Eustaquio Moya, Rio Grande, Tex.
135 Luis Muniz, Barreras Ranch, Tex.
130 Eustacio Munoz, Rio Grande, Tex.
222 Tomas Naranjo (Noranjo), Roma, Tex.
413 Sixto Garcia Olivarez, Garclas, Tex.
323a Jose Pena, Santa Cruz Ranch, Tex. (Rio Grande, Tex.).
61 Manuel Pena, Rio Grande, Tex.
463 Bruno Perez, El Sauz Ranch, Tex.
106 Felix Perez, El Sauz Ranch, El Sauz, Tex.
30 Francisco Perez, Escobores, post office Roma, Tex.
47 Lino Perez, El Sauz Ranch, Tex.
49 Santos Porras, Rio Grande, Tex.
63 Jose Angel Ramirez, Las Veias Ranch, Tex.
275 Juan Ramirez, Rio Grande, Tex.
393 Lino F. Ramirez, Santa Elena Ranch, Tex.
43 Roberto Ramirez, Rio Grande City, Tex.
55 Leandro Resendes (Resendez), El Sauz Ranch, Tex.
104 Canuto Reyes, Casito Ranch, Tex.
236 Genaro Reyes, Rio Grande City, Tex.
52 Juan Reyes, Garzas Ranch, Tex.
253 Francisco Rivera, Rio Grande, Tex.
517 Ancelmo Rodriguez, Santa Elena, Tex.
360 Juan Rodriguez, Los Vedas Ranch, Tex.
69 Rosalio Rodriguez, Rio Grande, Tex.
39a Alejo (Alejos) Rosales, Escobares Ranch, Tex.
73 Geronimo Ruiz, El Pinto (post office, Los Ebonas), Tex. (Evanos, Hidalgo, Tex.).
224 Amado Saenz, Robberson, Tex. (Robertson, Tex.).
314 Jose A. Saenz, Roberson Ranch, Tex. (Robertson, Tex.).
428 Luis Saenz, Rio Grande City, Tex.
263 Pablo A. Saenz, Robberson Ranch, Tex. (Robertson, Tex.).
493 Genaro Samudio (Genero Zamudio), Rio Grande, Tex.
446 Felix Silva, "La Briza" Ranch, Tex.
374 Augustin Solis, Grulla, Tex.
218 Macedonio Solis, Grulla, Tex.
135 Transito Solis, Grulla, Tex.
442 Jose Suarez, Grangenitos Ranch, post office, Cuevilas, Tex. (Grangenitos, Tex.).
330 Pablo Tanguma, Garcia, Tex.
273 Alberto Tijerina, Rio Grande City, Tex.
366 Alfredo Trevino (Tijerina), Roma, Tex. (Rio Grande, Tex.).
281 Marcos Trevino, Rio Grande, Tex.
402 Albino Vela, Grulla, Tex.

248 Demetrio Vela, Garcia, Tex. (Garclas, Tex.).
249 Faustino Vela, Velas Ranch, Tex.
252 Felipe Vela, Rio Grande City, Tex.
282 Juan Garcia Vela, field near Golfad, Tex.
274 Lorenzo Vela, Rio Grande, Tex.
9 Tomas Vela, Rio Grande, Tex.
18 Victor Vela, Garclas, Tex.
353 Alonzo Villareal (Villarrel), Grulla, Tex.
507 Rosendo T. Ybanez (Ybanes), Los Saenz, post office, Rosua, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA, STATE OF TEXAS.

63 Santiago Adames, Marianna, Tex.
684 Manuel Balades, Bloomington, Tex.
1571 Ygnacio Baldibuz, Marianna, Tex.
209 John Balverde, Inez, Tex.
886 George Berkley, Victoria, Tex.
546 Joe Eddie Britton, Placedo, Tex.
1590 William (Will) Caviel, Victoria, Tex.
472 Hilario Costello (Castillo, Castello), Route No. 1, Victoria, Tex.
477 Filomena (Filomeno) Diaz, Mission Valley, Tex.
118 Manuel Egnia, Nursery, Tex.
339 Simon Ernandez, Inez, Tex.
1424 Jose Espinosa, 704 South Bridge, Victoria, Tex.
375 Pablo Flores, Meyersville, Tex.
1485 Damasio Gaitan, Victoria, Tex.
729 Antonio Garcia, Victoria, Tex.
1789 Theodore Garcia, Kennedy, Tex.
1724 Feliuciano (Felicinno) Guana, Marianna, Tex.
1465 Juan Hernandez, 806 South William, Victoria, Tex.
688 Jose E. (Encarnacion) Gonzales, Guadalupe, Tex.
1581 Maximiano Gonzales, Thomaston, Tex.
407 Rosendo Gonzales, Inez, Tex.
1712 Joseph Goods, 205 Railroad, Victoria, Tex.
627 Elejio Guano, Marianna, Tex.
2446 Francisco Hernandez, Victoria, Tex.
1264 Paul Hill, Victoria, Tex.
1105 George Johnson, Route No. 1, Victoria, Tex.
653 Eunice Bonner Lewis, Route No. 8, Victoria, Tex.
1734 Anastacio Martinez, Bloomington, Tex.
448 Jose Martinez, Victoria, Tex.
1504 Marcelino Martinez, Marianna, Tex.
1316 Leocadio Mata, Victoria, Tex.
495 Pablo Mata, Route No. 2, Victoria, Tex.
278 Reymundo Mata, Anaqua, Tex.
680 Ysidoro Mate, Anaqua, Tex.
466 Senerio (Senario) Morena, Victoria, No. 2, Tex.
1550 Tomas Moreno, Victoria, Tex.
356 Henry Orilton, Victoria, Tex.
127 William Paulk, Bloomington, Tex.
22 Juan Pena, Fannin, Tex.
1682 Miguel Poncio, Marianna, Tex.
718 Amelio Quintera (Quentera), Inez, Tex.
1113 Lincho Ramedez, Nursery, Tex.
84 Sabas Ramirez, Anaqua, Tex.
745 Bentura Rangel, Victoria, Tex.
2 Juan Resendes, Victoria, Tex.
1780 Geronimo Reyna, Anaqua, Tex.
838 Jose Ribera, Fannin, Tex.
731 Tomas (Thomas) Rodriguez, Nursery, Tex.
483 Gregorio (Gregario) Ruiz, Route A, Victoria, Tex.
912 Marcelo Ruiz, Route No. 3, Victoria, Tex. (Route No. 3, Victoria, care A. Krause, Tex.).
1313 Phillip Salazar, South Main, Victoria, Tex.
1372 Abraham Sanchez, Inez, Tex.
581 Frederico Sanchez, Placedo, Tex.
435 Joe Silbos (Silbas), Placedo, Tex.
203 Louis Silcers (Selgara, Silgero), Inez, Tex.
1151 Manuel Rio Selvas, Inez, Tex.
588 Manuel Sol, Rockport, Tex.
1169 Pedro Solis, Nursery, Tex.
748 James Christopher Tolson, Victoria, Tex.
1031 Marcellino Travino (Marselino Travinio, Marselino Trebno), Fannin, Tex.
382 Amando Uresti, Nursery, Tex.
668 Santiago Vasquez, Victoria, Tex.
1235 Emilio Villarreal, Thomaston, Tex.
1268 Manuel Villarreal (Villeral), Victoria, Tex.
481a Glover Williams (G. C. William, Glover William), Victoria, Tex.
300 Leonard Smith Williams, Victoria, Tex.
176 Isabel Zavallo (Zavalla) (Isobel Zavalla), Main Street, Victoria, Tex.
361 Alvino Zepeda, Placedo, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CACHE, STATE OF UTAH.

532 William Henry Dawson, care G. T. Currie, American Express, Logan, Cache Junction, Utah.
686 Claud Herron, Trenton (Toocle), Utah.
183 Merl Hendry Muffley, Lewiston, Utah.
537 Jas. Harrison Shimmel, 76 West First, Logan, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DUCHESNE, STATE OF UTAH.

420 John Abraham, Tabiona, Utah.
471 Amos Joseph Kinghorn, Roosevelt, Utah.
588 Emile Lewis (Louis), Marcellin, Duchesne, Utah (Gap, Hautes Alpes).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF EMERY, STATE OF UTAH.

89 Sylvester Grottan, Green River, Utah.
855 Orrin (Oren) S. Jones, Huntington, Utah.
816 Leonard Lucero, Green River, Utah (Woodside, Utah).
847 Dan Montrich, Mohrland, Utah.
154 Charley Nartucci (Martucci), Green River, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MORGAN, STATE OF UTAH.

38 George Sfikas (Geo. S. F. Kas, George Sfikas), Abramion, Mesimias, Greece (Peterson, Utah).
44 John Tarampos (Tarampoes), Mavrolithanen, Greece (Peterson, Utah.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF PIUTE, STATE OF UTAH.

101 Patrick McManus, Marysvale, Utah.
80 James Thomas Wilson, Greenwich, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SANPETA, STATE OF UTAH.

169 Anthony Chapman, Fountain Green, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BRUNSWICK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

573 Garfield Arrington, Charlie Hope, Va.
916 James Atwood, Rural Free Delivery 4, Brunswick, Va.
1034 Wm. C. Austin, Lawrenceville, Va.
425 Matthew Brown, Lawrenceville, Va.
279 Wm. (William) Brown, Fitzhugh, Va.
249 St. Mathew Coleman, Meredithville, Va.
694 James Edmunds, Meredithville, Brunswick County, Va.
1001 Judson Franklin, Lawrenceville, Va.
787 James Grammer (Grammar), Vote, Brunswick County, Va.
1609a James Arthur Grammer (James Amthor Grames), Vote, Brunswick County, Va.
487 Garfield Green, Lawrenceville, Va.
496 James Harris, Warrville (Warfield), Va. (850 Sparrows Point, Md.).
813a Thomas Hughes (Thomas Huges), Cosburg (Cosberg), Va.
357 David Jones, Grandy, Va. (Meridethville, Va.).
778 Thos. Elam Jones (Thomas Eliam Jones), Lawrenceville, Va.
1149 Denton Lewis, Danieltown, Brunswick County, Va.
711 Hiram McNeil (McNiel), Dolphin, Va.
557 Charles Mose, Valentine (Valentines), Va. (Lawrenceville, Va.).
786 James Newkirk, City Point, Va. (Triplet, Va.)
1223 Tom Nolly, Kress, Va. (Thomas Nally (Tom Nally), general delivery, Brunswick County, Kress, Va.).
1272 Robt. Perry, Brunswick County, Va.
357a Bias Rice, Lawrenceville, Va.
1311 James H. Robinson (Jas. Henry Robinson), Dolphin, Va.
1185 Richard Robinson, Freeman, Va.
162 Chas. Short (Charlie Short), Alberta, Va.
1249 Aleck Sommerville, Merchant, Va. (Warrenton, Va., Warren County, Va.).
58 Ralph Stratton, Edgerton, Va.
63 Sidney Swift, Dolphin, Va.
1325 Henry Taylor, Lawrenceville, Va.
160 Rob't Taylor (Robert Taylor), Lawrenceville, Va.
137 Everett Williams, Danieltown, Brunswick County, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

781 Charles Lewis (Chas. Louis) Bryan, Warren, Pa.
663 Emerson Crandall, Mansfield, Wash.
235 Oscar Hawkinson (Hawkinson), Waterville, Wash.
887 Manfred (Menfred) Holstrom, 518 Cataldo, Spokane, Wash.
54 Leonard Kingsep (Kingslp), St. Andrews, Wash. (St. Andres, Wash.).
747 Mike Liba (Silva), Rock Island (Mologo Post Office), Wash.
393 John Francis Patterson, Mansfield, Wash.
694 Millard P. Robinson (Willard Perring Robinson, Willard Perrine Robinson), Leahy, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HANCOCK, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

265 Ilianio (Iliano, Stillono) Antonio, Avenue B, Weirton, W. Va.
1224 Louis Boreh (Boreh), Weirton, W. Va.
1155 George Bugn, Hollidays Cove, W. Va.
5 James Carter (Garter, Gorter), Weirton, W. Va.
1152 Gasan Castan, Weirton, W. Va.
1195 Garetalos Chakeris, Avenue B, Weirton, W. Va.
1565 James Coroneos (Caroneos, Coronaos), Weirton, W. Va.
509 Joseph Daltorie (Daltarn, Daltora), Weirton, W. Va.
572 Steiny Foos, Congo, W. Va. (Weirton, W. Va.)
540 Gvetruo Grico (Greco), Weirton, W. Va.
38 Bennie Jackson, Weirton, W. Va.
2 Frank David Jones, New Cumberland, W. Va. (El Dorado, Kans.)
207 Ben Kalesky, Weirton, W. Va.
561 Mike Landis (Londis), Weirton, W. Va.
179 Carmine Maratto (Cormine Maratta, Carmine Marattu), Weirton, W. Va.
569 Raniero Mattowz (Raniere, Raniero Mattowzi), Weirton, W. Va.
583 Rufus Mitchell, New Cumberland, W. Va. (Rufus J. Mitchell (Rufus Mitchel), Weirton, W. Va.)
481 Kostanios Muwkanos, Hollidays Cove, W. Va. (Kostaninos Mwhanos (Mohunos), Weirton, W. Va.)
431 Lucas Panageoto (Panagioto), Weirton, W. Va.
870 Costis Papomis (Papalos, Papolas), Weirton, W. Va.
830 Nicholas Pato (Nickolon Pato), Weirton, W. Va.
704 Frank Leo Rhodes, Paun Avenue, Chester, W. Va.
1760 Francis Roy Scarlott, 526 Sixth Street, Chester, W. Va.
1422 Arthur Sims, Weirton, W. Va.
822 Luigi Tafrate, Tenth Street, Chester, W. Va. (Foputs Tafrote (Luigi Tofrate), Weirton, W. Va.)
315 Bose Todawf (Todauf), Hollidays Cove, W. Va. (Weirton, W. Va.)
866 Andy Vestich (Bestich), Weirton, W. Va.
817 Paul Wakie (Yakob, Tal Yakob), Weirton, W. Va.
912 Andy Schmanak, Weirton, W. Va.
1872 Nucke Yklich (Mike, Micke Yklich), Weirton, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MERCER, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

243 Willie Alston, Darlington, S. C.
1380 Tom Billings, Leatherwood, Va.
1768 Chas. L. Boles (Roles), Flat Top, W. Va.
1207 Clutio Boskovich (Antio Boskovich), Mannering, W. Va.
2522 Cleveland Boyd, Selma, Ala. (Dott, W. Va.).
853 Richard Boyd, Coopers, W. Va.
887 Prof. Braxton, Madisonville, Va. (Professor Braxton, Dehue, W. Va.).
681 Hubert Carter, Pendleton, S. C.
1592 Will (Willie) Danley, McComas, W. Va.
2731 Mack (Mat) Davis, Montcalm, W. Va.
980 Ed Dozier, Lowe, W. Va.
2727 Walter Flynn, Pulaski, Va.
2066 Robert E. Fuller, Montcalm, W. Va.
2020 Silas Green, Princeton, W. Va.
675 Butcher (Belcher) Greer, Crystal, W. Va.
1999 Vill Gvanel (Guvanee, Guvnel, Guvenl), Wide Mouth, W. Va.
667 James L. Halley (Hally, James Lista Hally), Matoaka, W. Va.
1275 Ed Hicks, Montcalm, W. Va.
2241 Isaac (Issac) James Horton, Bramwell, W. Va. (Pocahontas, Va.).
1694 Soloman (Soloman) Hudson, Crystal, W. Va. (Minden, W. Va.).
948 Willie Hughes, Madisonville, Va. (Thorpe, W. Va.).
2527 Wm. Henry Johnson, Christiansburg, Va.
1710 Kent Jones, Lashmeet, W. Va.

855 Tom Lightner (Lightener, Lightner), Montcalm, W. Va.
2546 Ed McBee, Oliver Springs, Tenn. (Springton, W. Va.).
1286 Lucian McLenden (Lusciau McLordon, Luciaus McClenden), Goodwill, W. Va.
2319 James E. Mack, Greenville, S. C.
1376 Garner Mann, Crystal, W. Va.
2344 Frank Robert Fred Meridith (Frank Robert Meredith), Crystal, W. Va.
2550 William Meredith (Maridith, Merideth), Spartansburg, S. C.
1757 John Modaffee, Lowe, W. Va.
1428 William Mrzone (Murzone), Princeton, W. Va.
2597 Archie Dee Patrick, Hardy, W. Va.
2311 William Pearson (Povelle), Goodwill, W. Va.
1793 Chas. Perry (Charlest Peary), Freeman, W. Va.
1234 Oliver Price, Crystal, W. Va.
2199 Garfield Randolph, Montcalm, W. Va.
647 James M. Boswell, 200 Highland Avenue, Princeton, W. Va.
2122 Eddie Thomas, Plant City, Fla.
194 John Andrew Tillman (John Tillman), 197 East Main Street, Uniontown, Pa.
2563 Harry Tinsley, Beckley, W. Va.
1274 Arthur Turner (Thume), Montcalm, W. Va. (Roderfield, W. Va.).
993 Veto Vittore, Mannering, W. Va.
2399 Davis Ward, Lowe, W. Va.
1371 Harry Watkins, Montcalm, W. Va.
14 Henry Wilborn, Macon Post Office, Miss.
545 James Williams, Montcalm, W. Va.
944½ Snooks Willison (Willowson), general delivery, Princeton, W. Va.
992 Render Yarbough, Grotto, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MINERAL, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

503 Aaron (Aron) Baxter, Erin Street, Piedmont, W. Va.
1343 Daniel F. Dunkle, Ridgeley, W. Va.
1349 Jack Goldberg, 101 Armstrong, Keyser, W. Va. (general delivery, San Antonio, Tex.).
457 Leon Robert Heim (Hein), 64 Second, Piedmont, W. Va.
507 Clarence Helmick, Ridgeley, W. Va.
38a or 37a Jas. Russell L. Hymes (James Russell Lovell Hymes), Ridgeley, W. Va.
825 Ernest Taylor Kelley (Ernest Taylor Keller, Earnest Taylor Kelly, Earnest Taylor Kelley), Ridgeley, W. Va.
964 Nicholas Kleandis (Nick Kleandil), Potomac Manor, W. Va.
1016 Toby Lombardo, Ridgeley, W. Va. (Toby Lonbord, Lombordo), box 65, Bridgeville, Pa.
678 Jim Longo, Oakmont, W. Va.
945 Wallace McKee, 15 Water, Piedmont, W. Va.
102 Roy E. McPherson, Ridgeley, W. Va.
751 Joseph Morle (Joseph Mamare, Jle Morre), Piedmont, W. Va.
1413 Michael B. Pasko (Pasho), Ridgeley, W. Va.
758 Peter Penvenco (Penveco), Keyser, W. Va.
1346 George (Gearge) Rowe (Gerge Rawe), Piedmont, W. Va.
1463 Johnson Wm. Simpson, West Hampshire Street, Piedmont, W. Va. (Johnson Wm. Sampson, Johnson William Simpsan (Simpsay), Piedmont, W. Va.).
667 Dennis B. Smith, Ridgeley, W. Va.
123d Wm. Franklin Smith (William Franklin Smith), 9 B, Keyser, W. Va.
1334 Wm. E. Washington (William Edward Washington, W. E. Washington), Piedmont, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MINGO, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

472 Arthur A. Adams, Route No. 2, North Wilkesboro, N. C. (Arthur Adams, Hopewell, Va.).
1113 Braddas (Bradas, Bnadas) Adams, War Eagle, W. Va.
147 James Adams, Cinderella, W. Va.
319 Tom Alexander, Williamson, W. Va.
1869 Will Allen, Thacker, W. Va.
988 Vrico Antronio (Antonio), Sprigg, W. Va.
1476 John Austin, Thacker, W. Va.
864 Simon Barksdale, Thacker, W. Va.
152 Earnest Barnes, Williamson, W. Va.
2465 Juan Bega, Glenalum, W. Va. (Mexico).
1896 Ulysees (Ulysses, Ulyses) Bentley, Sprigg, W. Va.
2069 Curley Blackburn (Blachburn), Sprigg, W. Va.
1898 Early Booker, Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
1090 William (W. M.) Saunders Booker, Cinderella, W. Va.
5 Alex Bridnor, Thacker (Thacker Mines), W. Va.
424 Earl Brown, Sprigg, W. Va.
2049 John Brown, Walter Street, Williamson, W. Va.
2200 Ray (Roy) Brown, Matewan, W. Va.
1574 Rufus Brown, New Thacker, W. Va.
2174 Will Bryson, Sprigg (Red Jacket), W. Va.
695 Jesse Calloway, East Williamson, W. Va. (Jessie Caloway, care Bailey Coal Co., Hardy, Ky.)
462 Alvis Wm. (W.) Cardle, East Williamson (Williamson), W. Va.
1569 Walter Chapman (Chatman), Thacker, W. Va.
2265 Webb Clark, War Eagle, W. Va.
414 John Coachman, West Williamson (Williamson), W. Va.
408 Charles Coleman, Cinderella, W. Va.
896 Otto Combia, Edgarton, W. Va.
1899 Oscar Cooper, Matewan, W. Va.
919 Earl Corby (Carl Carby), Thacker, W. Va.
1638 Vinceno Damato, 022 Third Avenue, Williamson, W. Va.
882 John Danuk, Sprigg, W. Va.
452 Ben Davis, Fourth Avenue, Williamson, W. Va. (Conneaugh, Pa.).
150 James Davis, box 685, Williamson, W. Va.
2275 Louis (Lanis) Davis, Thacker, W. Va.
1014 Throphilus (Theophilus) Dickson, (Dickerson, Pheophilus Dickson), 603 Logan Street, Williamson, W. Va.
97 Walter Dozier, Rawl, W. Va.
88 Luther Dowdy, Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
213 John Edwards, Thacker, W. Va.
787 Calvin (Alvin) Elkins, 409 Peters, Williamson, W. Va.
197 Floyd (Lloyd, Loyd) Evans, Williamson, W. Va.
31 John Ferguson, Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
1149 Ellis Finch, Williamson, W. Va.
2198 Hipolito Frevino (Hipalito Frevino), Mexico (Hipalito Fredino, Glenalum, W. Va.).
1858 Tom Garrett, Williamson, W. Va.
334 Ben Graves, Coswell, N. C. (Glenalum, W. Va.).
2337 Willie Grayson (Grasnt), Glenalum, W. Va.
2213 Andy Gregley (Andi Geregley, Andy Gergely), Edgarton, W. Va.
2250 Ernest Hairston (Earnest Haiston, Ernest Harston), Thacker, W. Va.
1680 Harvey (Harvy) Hall, Williamson, W. Va.
860 Will Harley, Sprigg, W. Va.
2426 Leroy Harris, Cinderella, W. Va.
305 Walter C. Hanser, Williamson, W. Va.
1581 Edward Henners (Hanners), Williamson, W. Va.
1062 James Hoper, Rawl, W. Va.
2162 Cleveland Jackson (Jacbson), Williamson, W. Va.
880 Lyle Jackson, War Eagle, W. Va.
1520 Willie Jackson, Rawl, W. Va.
741 Palmer Johns, 608 Logan, Williamson, W. Va.
1426 Charles Jones, War Eagle, W. Va.
826 Frank Jones, War Eagle, W. Va.
2357 Will Jones, Cinderella, W. Va.
459 Bainto Juares, Mexico (Benito Juarez, Glenalum, W. Va.).
823 Leonard Casey (Kasey), Thorpe, W. Va. (105 East Fifth, Williamson, W. Va.).
254 Alonzo Kennedy, War Eagle, W. Va.
1706 John Kinney, Williamson, W. Va., care Geo. Palmore, 11 Bedford Street, Cumberland, Md.
619 George Krach (Kroach), Red Jacket, W. Va.
686 Jasper Lash, War Eagle, W. Va.
1673 Will Lee, Cinderella, W. Va.
1231 Solvotire Leondum (Salvotire Leomdum, Solvotire, Solvatire Leondinn), Armor, W. Va.
433 Miles Lewis Lowe (Slone), Williamson, W. Va.
250 Owen McCoy, Rawl, W. Va.
1934 George Malay (Maley), Williamson Coal Camp, Williamson, W. Va.
2435 Johnnie (Johnie) Marcum, Dicy, W. Va.
958 Noah Marcum, Maynard, W. Va.
1479 John Martankovog (Martankovaz), Sprigg, W. Va.
2462 Clement Martin, Pisarils, Italy (Sprigg, W. Va.).
1989 William Martin, Red Jacket, W. Va.
198 Willis Martin, Sprigg, W. Va.
1716 John Matura (Mature, C.), Williamson, W. Va.
1516 Willie Middleton, Thacker, W. Va.
277 Wilson Miles, Williamson, W. Va.
2078 Alex Mitreff (Metriff, Alec Mitreff), Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
98 Grant Molvor (McIvor), box 685, Williamson, W. Va.
1959 Ballard Moore, Thacker Mines, W. Va.
350 Simon Moore, Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
1201 Jack Nesby (Wesley), Williamson, W. Va.
151 Wesley Nils (Nails), Williamson, W. Va.
1649 M. H. O'Brien (Obrien), Sprigg, W. Va.
1237 Archie Oller, Spencer, W. Va.
987 Henry Palmer (Panerr, Pamer), War Eagle, W. Va.
72 Lawyer Parson, Wadesboro, N. C. (Vulcan, W. Va.).
1504 Ira Prandt, Glenalum, W. Va. (Ire Brandt, 906 Main Street, Charleston, W. Va.).
83 Crockett Ridings (Crocket Ridings, Crockett Riding), Sprigg, W. Va.
1705 Lane Robbins (Rohins), War Eagle, W. Va.
1745 William Edward St. Clair (Ed. St. Clair), Williamson, W. Va.
1440 Linous (Lincus) Smith, East Williamson, W. Va. (Williamson, W. Va.).
2138 Jessie Lee Stagner (Stagnor), East Third Avenue, Williamson, W. Va.
1018 Ira J. Steel (Steele), Chattaroy, W. Va. (Huntington, W. Va.).
1920 Robert Stevens (Stevins), Cinderella, W. Va.
650 James Straton (Staton), Chattaroy, W. Va.
969 Clinton Street, Station A, Williamson, W. Va.
2348 Floyd Sullivan (H. G. Sullivan), Third Avenue, Williamson, W. Va.
2042 Andrew Taylor, Thacker Mines, W. Va.
1028 Jack Thomas, Thacker Mines, W. Va.
1155 Zollie Waddler, Rawl, W. Va. (Vola (Zolo) Wadden, Farrell, Pa.).
533 David Wallace, Rawl, W. Va.
228 Elmer M. Wampler, Norton, Va. (Chattaroy W. Va.).
1431 John White, Dingess, W. Va.
2298 Irvin (Irwin, Irwen) Elmer Winston (Elmer Irvin Winston), Cinderella, W. Va.
1728 Frank (A.) Young, Sprigg, W. Va.
234 James Young, Thacker, W. Va.
2144 Sam Youst (Youse), East Williamson, W. Va. (Williamson, W. Va.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONONGALIA, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

460 Emil Bersani, 209 Wilson Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
426 Chester David Bowers, Lowsville, W. Va. (Twin Mountain, W. Va.).
2342 Wm. Brown (William Brown), 23 Fayette Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
150 Paul Carter, Morgantown, W. Va.
732 Raimando Formento (Raimando Formanto, Raimondo Gormento), Seventh Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
1155 Domenico Hine (Domenico Mino, Demenico Hine), Richard, W. Va.
849 Andy Hzeblyn (Andry Hrillyen, Andy Hreblyn), R. D. No. 10, West Haven, Pa.
2510 Stephen R. Kinnan, Morgantown, W. Va.
1197 Mike Musciska (Mike Miciska, Mike Muciski, Mike Muciska), Sabraton, W. Va.
329 Chas. Frederick Norman (Charles Frederic Norman), Mona, W. Va.
2106 Markas Walter Parrish (Marcus Walter Parrish, Marcus Walter Parish), Lowsville, W. Va.
1908 Herbert Richardson, Bridge Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
787 Harry Stokes, 119 Pleasant Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
1058 James Sullivan (Jim Sullivan), Bridge Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
2374 Hugh S. Townsend (Hugh Sylvester Townsend), 141 Water Street, Connellsville, Pa.
427 Giacamo Veltri, 117 Kingwood Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
2369 Fred Wagoner (Fred Wagner), R. I. Morgantown, W. Va.
848 Nick Winfield, Lowsville, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TAYLOR, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

550 Emelian Biriuln (Biluiln), Wendel, W. Va.
41 Eli Watson Boyles, R. F. D. 3, Coffman, W. Va. (E. W. Bayles (Eli Watsen), R. F. D. 3, Grafton, W. Va.).

1240 Clarence (Clarance) Cox, 1135 West Main Street, Grafton, W. Va.
547 Charles Luther Davis, general delivery, Columbus, Ohio (Luther Charles, general delivery, Hammond, W. Va.).
713 Trezzie Flakes (Frezzie Flakes), Rosemont, W. Va.
981 Frederick Johnson, 315 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C.
510 Albert Marks, Flemington, W. Va.
1349 Fred H. Pricer, general delivery, Grafton, W. Va. (Frederick Harry Pricer (F. H. P.), Portland, Oreg.).
614 John H. Richardson, 1221 Railroad Street, Grafton, W. Va.
1089 Joseph Slanter (Joseph Slanter), B. & O. camp, Grafton, W. Va.
1025 Rosario Sonolle, box 166, Grafton, W. Va. (Sonelle, box 116, Grafton, W. Va.).
1256 Will Stevens, B. & O. camp, Grafton, W. Va.
1421 Lawrence Stewart (Lawrnce Sturt), Pearl Street, Grafton, W. Va.
1195 Russell E. Swain, 501 West Main Street (Russell Elsworth Swaim, Russell E. Swaim, 501 West Main Street, Grafton, W. Va.).
231 Elmer (Elmor) Thomas, 1221 Railroad, Grafton, W. Va. (1221 Railroad Street, Grafton, W. Va.).
483 Ralph Watkins, Grafton, W. Va.
274 James Wiley, B. & O. camp, Grafton, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TYLER, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

660 John F. (Franklin) Gaines (J. F. Gaines), Middlebourne, W. Va.
895 Thomas William Pygott, 300 Kathryn Street, Sistersville, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHAWANO, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1326 William Froeming, Bonduel, Wis., Route No. 2 (Bonduel, Shawano, Wis.).
117 Carl W. Carlbrecht (Carl William Garbrecht), Route 1, Cecil, Shawano, Wis.
153 Frank Giese, Tilleda, Wis.
980 Clarence J. Johnson (Clarence John Johnson, Clarence John Johnson), 40,000 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Cook, Ill.
300 Hans C. Larson, Hutchins, Shawano, Wis. (Mattoon, Shawano, Wis.).
921 John L. Schertz (John Lorence Shertz, John L. Schirtz), Bowler, Wis.
2268 Frank Joseph Styczynski (Frank Joseph Styczinski, Frank J. Styczynski, Jo. Stizynski), Route No. 2, Pulaski, Wis.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. S. D. FESS,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, December 21, 1921.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted I extend my remaks by printing the following address delivered by myself before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Lancaster, Pa., on December 11, 1921, as follows:

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE COUNTRY WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE ARMS CONFERENCE.

[By Representative S. D. FESS, of Ohio.]

(Address delivered before the Y. M. C. A., Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 11, 1921.)

Secretary Searles, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I am pleased to see this great audience on this occasion. I have been making an annual trip to address these great meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. since 1913. Recently I had the honor to be present as a guest at the dinner tendered in the Capital to Marshal Foch by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Mott gave us a bird's-eye view of the wonderful work of this organization during the war. I was really proud to be thought worthy the honor of the invitation, and wish now to congratulate those here interested in the work of this great organization that has already encompassed the civilized world.

I came to speak to you on the problems before the country. I will confine what I have to say on the problems and prospects of the arms conference now in session at Washington. The world was fully prepared for this conference. It had just passed through history's greatest convulsion, which left the world in a state of complete dislocation.

Heavy as were the burdens of war to us, they were vastly more disorganizing in the Old World. Britain's debt, which prior to the war was three billion, is now thirty-eight billion. France, with a population of but 38,000,000 people, saw her prewar debt of six billion increased to fifty-one billion. Germany bends under a debt of at least seventy-one billion. The Old World's debts approach the bewildering figure of four hundred billions. No one sees the way to meet these obligations of war.

Aside from this situation the fiscal systems of Europe are no less hopeless. The rouble, which normally is worth 51 cents, is now worth about one-tenth of a cent. The mark, worth normally 24 cents, is now worth one-third of a cent. Even the franc in France, one of the most substantial countries, is worth but 7 cents instead of its normal value of 20 cents. Italy's currency is about 4 cents instead of 20 cents. This deranged credit system has made the rate of foreign exchange almost prohibitive.

The depletion of Europe's productive power owing to war's vast destruction both of man power and industrial organization adds an additional item to the dislocation of the Old World's productive powers. Whatever be the remedies for this rehabilitation, everyone conscious of its causes—war—is anxious to find a way to prevent a recurrence of such a catastrophe.

It is well known that this was the determining factor which led ex-President Wilson to go to Europe to assist in drafting the treaty. He brought back his plan as a guaranty against future war. Whatever be the virtue of his plan of a League of Nations, no one will seriously doubt the sincerity of purpose nor deny that the intention was good.

I was among that number in public life that very seriously feared the possibility of his scheme; not the sincerity of his purpose but the actual commitments, which I feared involved a surrender of our sovereignty and independence. When it was submitted to the people in the "solemn referendum," I used all the energy I possessed to resist its adoption.

Whether its rejection was wise or not, as I think it was, the people did not agree to it as a safe plan against future war. President Harding, fully conscious of the yearnings of a war-weary world, soon after his inauguration took up through diplomatic channels the matter of calling a conference upon limitation of armament, a concrete possibility in lessening the burdens of war.

The many foreign complications growing out of the war and other sources one by one were clearing up with great honor to our own country and general satisfaction of all concerned. This composure was noticed in the Panama dispute with Costa Rica, the Tacnia-Arica embroglio, the controversy with Great Britain over Mesopotamia, and the Russian episode. The one cloud upon our international horizon was that of the Far East, greatly aggravated by the mandatory provisions of the Versailles treaty.

The President wisely requested the invited countries to the conference to agree to a discussion of the Far East question and to permit China to participate in that discussion. Quite naturally Japan hesitated, since this question involved her in a peculiar manner. She first desired to know whether in the proposed arms conference it was necessary to discuss the Far East question. When answered in the affirmative, she desired to know whether the range of discussion could be limited to specified items. When informed that such limitation would be unwise, she accepted unconditionally, and is now in the conference, which is unhindered in the range of discussion of the sensitive question.

Japan's situation appeals to all fair-minded countries. She is an island country, half the size of Texas, with a resident population of 56,000,000. This population is increased to 78,000,000 if we include the Japanese in outlying countries. Her one great need is territory, not only for expansion of a growing population but for needed industrial and agricultural production to support the population. This is necessary if this rapidly growing nation is to continue to grow. However, this very item is to this country a source of some concern. It constitutes our Japanese problem in California and other coast States. It is a phase of our Hawaiian problem. It aggravates in some degree the Philippine problem. Britain also realizes the same possible controversy in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. While we as a Nation sympathize with Japan's needs, it should be no offense for us to wish to know her ambition. Whatever be her purpose, we do not fully understand her ambitions in the future if her activity in the past is to be taken as suggestive.

In 1894 Japan was in war with China. The world received its first sensation from that quarter when it saw a small country of 50,000,000 people at that time dictate hard terms of peace to a country of 425,000,000 people. China was told she must pay an enormous indemnity or grant concessions in Manchuria. Of course, Japan knew China was unable to do the former, and naturally included in the latter her real needs—territory for expansion. China, helpless, agreed to the concessions exacted, whereupon Russia intervened. Here was a country comprehending one-sixth of the inhabitable globe, but without an outlet to the sea, which would preclude her ever becoming a world power. The Baltic is a closed sea. Her northern coast is a frozen sea; Vladivostock is closed by ice six months of the year. Her real hope for an outlet was through Manchuria. If Japan secures the concession demanded of China, that hope vanishes. Russia therefore supplied China with means to satisfy the indemnity and in turn sought and secured from China the much-needed port at Port Arthur, with further concessions to make the port accessible.

Japan, left with no alternative, accepted the indemnity and set about building a navy. In 10 years she reached her naval supremacy on the Pacific, and issued an ultimatum to Russia to withdraw from Port Arthur. The inaction of the Northern Empire was the occasion for the order for the armies of Japan to move. Here the world was to receive its second suprise from Japan in her ability to humble one of the world's most powerful Governments and populous nations and win her much-desired area for expansion.

This last achievement, not unlike the one 10 years before, caused much inquiry as to the real ambitions of Japan. Her population now reaching 78,000,000 is not insignificant. She is trailing close to our number. We will not be easy if she in time by a policy of aggression comes into control of the 425,000,000 Chinese. In 1900 the United States had occasion in the Boxer episode to study the tendencies of the nations toward China as the world's greatest field for exploitation. President McKinley took his stand for the maintenance of the political and territorial integrity of this ancient oriental empire, which is now conceded to have been the force that prevented the carving of China and which marked our Nation as China's best and most powerful friend. Japan's relations with China had been a matter of such concern to our Nation that her various movements had already attracted our attention.

When the World War finally drew Japan on the side of the Allies, and later when the secret treaty of 1915 became known, it is not too much to say that America became deeply concerned. Japan's 21 points demanded of China, especially group 5, were ominous. When the war ended and the treaty was signed, at least five specific items of wide significance stood out before us. Japan's attitude and her claims were of interest:

1. Her clear intent to seize and hold that portion of Chinese territory occupied by Germany under treaty wrung from China at a former date.

2. The revelation of the 21 demands in 1915.

3. Her Siberian expedition in 1918, when she joined the United States to cooperate in the protection of the eastern coast by sending an army equal to ours. Instead of her sending an army of 7,000 to match our force she placed something like 90,000 men in various parts of Chinese territory so brigaded as not to reveal to the world just how many she had sent in, or under what command they were operating.

4. Her demand at Paris in 1919 for Shantung, a Province of perhaps 40,000,000 people, which would make Japan a nation of 118,000,000, or considerably greater than our own population.

All this in the light of Japan's policy in Korea compelled this Nation to inquire into the real purpose of what seemed an ambitious country.

President Harding has been gratified in seeing our international relations, which had been sadly interrupted by the war, clear up one by one. He has been happy over the marked success of his Secretary of State, who has taken rank with the greatest of our diplomats. As I said before, he saw Panama adjust her dispute with Costa Rica in accordance with our suggestion. He saw Mexico by decree of her supreme court eliminate the offensive article of her constitution of 1917 in

accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Hughes. He was greatly pleased to find Britain willing and anxious to adjust our unfortunate dispute growing out of the mandatory feature of the Versailles treaty.

He indorsed the State Department's handling of the soviet relationship in a manner not only salutary to us but to all Europe. The one ominous cloud still on the international horizon is the Far East.

The Wilson administration has attempted to reach an agreement with Japan on this issue. The one concrete accomplishment was the publication in November, 1917, of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

Mr. Lansing's interpretation is that through this agreement we have committed Japan to the American doctrine on the "open door" in China. Just how far the recognition of "special interests" may extend is not stated and seems to have aroused fear in China. The language of the agreement is as follows:

"The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

Japan has said we do not fully understand her situation and her desires. She claims she only wants a Japanese "Monroe doctrine" for the Far East, as we have an American Monroe doctrine for the New World. She concedes the justice of our grounds for such a doctrine and wishes us to do likewise for her claims. If that be an accurate statement of her position, we would not resist it. The Monroe doctrine is our effort to prevent interference of any European Government with the Government of any American country—Central or South American. This was formulated when an attempt through the European Holy Alliance was made to compel the former Spanish colonies in South America which had successfully set up independent Republics to return to the alliance of Spain.

If Japan's policy is to maintain the sovereignty and independence of China as against outside aggression, as we wish to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the American Republics—in all American Governments—our country will not question it. In the light of the recent past and the great uneasiness displayed in Chinese circles, as well as the attitude of this ancient oriental people through their representatives at the Versailles treaty, the real desires of Japan are important, and our country is anxious to know them and reach an amicable understanding with honor and justice to all concerned.

The immediate dispute is the Island of Yap.

While relations with other countries interrupted by the war were expeditiously composed, Japan seems unable to reach agreement with us on the Yap episode, growing out of the Versailles treaty, which added to the desire of the President to bring her into a conference to discuss the whole situation as it affected the entire Pacific.

Mr. President, as a preliminary to the opening of the conference, a scene occurred in Washington the day before which will never be witnessed again in the world. We saw the bier containing the body of an unknown American soldier, which the day before, on November 10, while lying under the dome of the Capitol had been viewed by 100,000 citizens—we saw this soldier pass down Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House on to its final resting place at Arlington. The bier was followed by President Harding and Gen. Pershing on foot. They were followed by the Cabinet. Then came the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Taft. Then came the Senate, then the House of Representatives, which was followed by ex-President Wilson in a carriage drawn by two black chargers; then came the soldiers and sailors, followed by the populace. At Arlington all the world was touched by the tributes. Marshall Foch, the head of the allied armies, laid upon the bier with his own hands the floral tribute of the conquering armies of the world. Gen. Diaz, the Italian victor over the Austrian Armies, did likewise. Admiral Beatty, the victor in the Battle of Jutland, paid the tribute of the navies of the allied powers. The English war mother did it for the golden star mothers. About the bier stood with bowed and uncovered heads Balfour, the head of the British delegation; Briand, the head of the French delegation; and the representatives of all the delegations here to meet in conference on the following day, as one by one, nation after nation, paid its tribute of respect to an unknown soldier, who, on the call of his country, had responded to defend the honor of his Government, had fought and died under the skies of France, and was now back home again to rest in the soil of his native land. It was a scene which beggars description and which will never be duplicated.

The high note of the occasion was struck when the President said:

"Standing to-day on hallowed ground, conscious that all America has halted to share in the tribute of heart and mind and soul to this fellow American, and knowing that the world is noting this expression of the Republic's mindfulness, it is fitting to say that his sacrifice, and that of the millions dead, shall not be in vain. There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare."

The entire address was a clarion call to the statesmen of the world to endeavor to find a way by which the burdens of armament can be reduced. No more fitting occasion could have been chosen than the time and place—Armistice Day at Arlington, in the presence of the delegates of all the great powers of the earth.

This relief from the burden of war was the dominant note in the thought of the world, and formed a splendid slogan for the conference which the President was to open the next day.

In his address at the opening of the conference he stirred the entire reading world when he declared that the United States "wanted less of armament and none of war." He also made our purpose in calling the conference when he declared "we harbor no fears, we suspect no enemy, we apprehend or contemplate no conquest. We have no sordid ends to serve. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly, invite and offer cooperation."

Mr. Balfour, in presenting Mr. Hughes as the president of the conference, declared the President had placed the work of the conference on the plane of "sincerity, honesty, and honor."

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to give those assembled, a most eminent audience, their wonderful thrill. It came after his audacious announcement, "The time has come, and this conference has been called, not for the purpose of general resolution and advice but for action." He then, speaking for the American delegation, acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, proceeded to submit the American proposals. As he laid the cards on the table—one, two, three—in which America proposed to go more than halfway, and virtually challenged the world to meet her, the audience, at first breathless, broke into wild enthusiasm, in which most of the foreign delegates joined. This open and clear-cut proposal disarmed the usual secret diplomacy. Three days later the second conference was held to hear the answer of Britain and Japan on the proposals. During these three days the proposals were read by literally the whole civilized world. The world experienced its second thrill when Balfour, the head of the delegation from the country of the greatest navy of history, accepted in principle the proposals. He was followed by Japan. Some of us realized that history was taking great strides. No one can truly estimate how great.

In the meantime the various committees on the Far East, appointed at the first conference, had been at work.

At the third conference, after Chairman Hughes announced satisfactory progress of the conference, Mr. Briand presented the French situation as touching the needs of an army. While limitation of land forces was not included in the agenda, France has a peculiar situation the conference agreed to allow presented by her premier. His presentation was dramatic and powerful, and it was quite apparent that he won the sympathy of the conference as immediately expressed by the nations represented, as one by one the delegations responded in brief speeches. However, Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that France must and will reduce her army. Not by order of this conference, as I have just stated the army is not included in the agenda. But France, under her conditions, can not possibly maintain her present military establishment.

We are a Nation of over 100,000,000 people, the wealthiest of all the earth, with more banking resources within our borders than all the outside world combined possess. We have a debt of but $24,000,000,000, yet this Nation complains of the burdens of an Army of but 150,000.

France, with a population of but 38,000,000, not increasing, has a debt of fifty-one billions; a population a little over one-third of ours and a debt considerably more than double ours. How can she support an army four times the size of ours? She simply can not do it. She must and will reduce it, notwithstanding the danger of a nearby enemy nation of nearly double her population, with a hatred the bitterness of which can not be expressed, and the duration of which must be disturbing for some time to come.

The same is true of Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. These armies sap the wealth of the nations both in reducing production and in increasing unproductive consumption.

The fourth conference was held yesterday, when the nations took action upon questions concerning China. This far eastern situation has from the beginning involved more difficulty than that of limitation of naval armament. Japan's 21 points in the light of her movements since 1894 were unsettling, if not ominous. Back in 1915, May 11, our Government had notified Japan "that it can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the Governments of Japan and China impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open-door policy." Her expedition in Siberia, which she is slow to vacate, and her dominancy to-day in Vladivostok, Harbin, Mukden, and other centers occupied since 1918, and what has appeared to many as her vacillating attitude on her purposes in Shantung, all taken together make the far eastern the most acute problem before the conference.

China in the early days of the conference submitted her 10 points as counter to Japan's 21. The sharp difference thus stated indicated the acuteness of the issue. The American delegation, representing an unbiased judgment on the far eastern situation, submitted, through Root, probably the ablest mind on international relations now living, a sort of magna charta for China, couched in four short paragraphs, sufficiently broad as to cover our view of an independent and sovereign China. This proposal comprehends the aspirations of a nation and it promises when fully realized more far-reaching results than China has had in all her history. They are as follows:

"(1) The nations agree to respect the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"(2) The nations agree to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity for China to establish and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"(3) The nations agree to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of the present condition in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States."

The first principle is to insure a sovereign and independent China, free from outside domination, a thing China has not had for years, and without which she remains helpless as against probable exploitation. The second is to assist in composing the unfortunate internal dissension now between north and south China. The united support of all nations here represented to assist China in her need for stability at home, a very significant step for China. The third is to insure the open-door policy. This is a signal achievement which this country has ever sought to win. Its significance lies in the possibilities of an awakened Orient. The fourth is to free China of the extraterritorial jurisdictions of numerous nations now claiming special rights and privileges. These proposals had been favorably acted upon on November 21, and yesterday were formally and publicly approved by all the powers represented at the conference, including Japan. I am sure that few of us can realize how far-reaching toward complete composure of the acute situation of China this action is. In the light of the character of the dispute it is difficult to even realize that such agreement could ever be achieved. It speaks volumes upon the importance of the conference when measured by results.

After this action Senator Lodge reported the quadrilateral agreement which had been reached by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan on Pacific matters outside of the territory of China. It is couched in four short articles and very simple language. It is to make possible the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is not free of some offense to the United States and which Britain wanted to abandon if it could be done without offense to Japan. It is not an alliance but a mere agreement to frankly communicate with one another over disputes to reach adjustment. It involves no element of force, but rests simply upon the good faith of the four nations. The signers of the instrument all assert that the agreement neither expresses nor implies the use of military force to compel adjustment.

The United States will not enter into any offensive or defensive alliance. Our Nation has ever been averse to such a policy. That was made plain to France to the great disappointment of the latter country, which had hoped to win a triple alliance for her protection. The four parties of the agreement have interests in the Pacific which might some time be occasion for dispute. We have the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii. If a dispute should arise between us and Japan, or either of the other two parties, over any of these items which we were unable to adjust, before any belligerent step is taken all the four countries under the provisions of the treaty would be called into advise over the matter in the hope of reaching an amicable decision. That situation is covered by the first article. It simply is a provision for a "cooling off" time. If the rights are threatened by some power not of the four signatory powers, say a dispute between the United States and Germany over the Philippines, the United States will consult with the three other signatory powers as to the most efficient measures to meet the situation. This treaty covers possible disputes over the mandated islands. For months Japan has delayed to accept our position in this controversy as applied to the island of Yap. This present treaty provides that our position in this dispute must be accepted as a condition of ratification. This will clear up the remaining item of controversy growing out of the Versailles treaty as far as it affects the United States and Japan. It further provides that upon its ratification the Anglo-Japanese alliance shall cease. It thus removes a treaty that, right or wrong, has been regarded by us as unfriendly.

Gentlemen, I am unable to properly estimate the importance of what is now taking place in Washington. Greater history is being written there since Armistice Day, of a little over a month ago, than has been written in a century of time in the lives of most nations.

Yesterday we listened to the vote on the approval of the Root proposals on behalf of China. Then we listened to the reading of the quadrilateral treaty and saw and heard Mr. Hughes on the part of our Nation vote the assent of this Republic. He then proceeded to call in alphabetical order the names of the other eight nations in the conference. It was a moment of stupendous meaning, not only to those present but to all the world. He was literally calling the roll of the world and recording the vote as openly and publicly announced by the representatives upon an issue of world significance in behalf of world peace, which has taxed the wisest minds of the race.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have talked to you upon the problems of the arms conference. Now what can I say about the prospects? I will take but a moment of your time on this query. I am not dogmatic and am not given to undue speculation, but since many pessimistic dispatches are daily going out from Washington by correspondents some of whom unfortunately wrote without comprehension of the world situation and wholly unmindful of the spirit of the conference on the one hand and the directing power of its proceedings on the other, I wish now to say that the conference will be a wonderful and signal success. The proposals laid down by our Government will be accepted substantially as first proposed. It is simply incredible that any nation would throw herself athwart the only course now open to the world for relief from burdens which if continued will cause the collapse of civilization. The final decision on the limitation of naval armament will not differ from the Hughes proposals. If Japan has reasons to keep the *Mutsu*, which is her contention, a way will be found for her to scrap some other vessels so as to leave the ratio as originally stated. It is not the vessels which are important, but the ratio for future armament.

There never was a time in our history when the Nation was so completely dominated by the sentiment on any subject as it is now dominated by that of peace. In fact, the horrors of this war have effected such a powerful organization of public opinion that to-day it is driving every nation before it.

Suppose that the magnanimous proposals of our Government—which means scrapping double the fighting craft demanded of Japan and decision to require replacement in the future to be maintained as the existent tonnage of the three naval powers of 5, 5, 3—suppose Japan rejects that proposal. What is the only conclusion to be drawn? That she must be free to get ready to make a test on the sea in the future. With whom? Not Britain, the other sea power, because she and Britain have been in an alliance since 1901. It must mean the United States. Allow that statement once to reach the public, what would become of the peace sentiment now so powerful? Ladies and gentlemen, here in America there would blaze such a demand for immediate preparation that nothing we have yet known would compare with what we would feel then. The only limit on the sea would be America's ability, which is boundless. Japan knows this as well as we do. Britain has made it plain that no alliance can be continued that could be unfriendly to the United States. That means Japan would have to go alone. This made the rejection of the proposals incredible, if not impossible, from the beginning.

Our great duty to follow the agreement is a sort of mental disarmament, where we can think calmly and coolly upon international differences; hence the vast importance of a plan to insure a "cooling-off" time before decisive action is taken.

Japan has shown a surprisingly fine attitude on the Far East question. As a student of this problem I frankly express my surprise as well as great satisfaction that a way has been found to adjust that one difficult international problem to the satisfaction of our own views, and seemingly to the complete security of China's proper position.

When the first day's conference closed I was so thrilled over the sudden, unexpected, and surprisingly concrete proposals that I went to my office and wrote Secretary Hughes a note in which I stated that when he had finished his address our Nation had reached a high level I had never hoped to live long enough to see. I further stated that during the hour and a half of the conference, we had, in my judgment, grown more than in any 25 years of our history. That is my belief to-day, and, further than that, I wish now to say to you that when the conference adjourns it will have achieved, in my judgment, the most outstanding single event in the history of our national existence, outside of the inauguration of our Constitution and the preservation of the Union by the Civil War. I sincerely believe that this conference has already demonstrated the fulfillment of President Harding's utterance to the delegates on the opening of the conference—utterance which now appears prophetic. "In all simplicity, in all honesty, and all honor, there may be written here the avowals of a world conscience refined by the consuming fires of war, and made more sensitive by the anxious aftermath. I hope for that understanding which will emphasize the guaranties of peace, and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquillize the world. In such an accomplishment there will be added glory to your flags and ours, and the rejoicing of mankind will make the transcending music of all succeeding time."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. SINCLAIR,
OF NORTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, December 15, 1921.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, under the permission granted me I wish to insert in the RECORD a speech on the subject of general agricultural conditions, delivered by Senator E. F. LADD, of North Dakota, before the monetary conference, held in Washington on December 15, 1921, as follows:

WHY I INTRODUCED SENATE BILL 2342.

The bill that is presented for the consideration of this conference provides for a credit service to supplement, not to supplant, that already in existence. It proposes that the Federal Government shall resume the function of issuing money and distributing credit to the extent necessary to give to all the people on equal terms access to the productive facilities that all have created. It proposes to restore and equitably to distribute to the people the buying power which is now concentrated in the hands of a few and which those few are unable to use beneficially to themselves or to the country as a whole. It proposes to free industry from the bonds which have been fastened upon it by a system that admits its helplessness to break those bonds and it proposes to do this by restoring to the people through their Government the power that belongs to them alone and that can not be exercised by private interests for private profit, without bringing disaster upon all the people, including those who exercise such power. It proposes to do this by providing for the exercise of a sovereign power delegated by the States through the Constitution to the Federal Government and reserved to it alone. In short, the bill provides for the remedying of a situation that can not longer be endured by the only method that is at once economically sound, constitutional, and practicable.

It should be borne in mind that we can not hope to attain all that each individual or each school of thought would strive for; however, we must focus on some definite proposition and seek to deal through this with the real fundamentals, leaving the less essential details to be later developed as experience will demonstrate as desirable.

Observers of world conditions are agreed that a crisis exists to-day that threatens the very existence of our civilization. It is also agreed that, menacing as are international relations and political conditions in many countries, the most serious problem confronting civilization is the adjustment of economic and industrial relations, so that the people of the world may be fed, clothed, and sheltered, and may acquire the material means for the development of their intellectual, moral, and spiritual life.

The situation in the Old World, no doubt, is largely aggravated as a result of the World War, which brought about a collapse of economic, financial, and industrial organization in all the countries engaged. In this country our present economic ills may be in part ascribed to the war, but only in part. There is a fundamental difference between our economic situation and that of Europe. The economic problem of Europe is how to produce, with her entire man power and resources, enough to keep her people alive. Our economic problem is how to dispose of the surplus products we have produced and are able to produce.

The American Continent is the only part of the civilized world left by the war with practically unimpaired resources. Even before the war the resources of the Western Hemisphere were, as compared with its population, much greater than the resources of the Old World, as would naturally result from the fact that their civilization is centuries older. The Western Hemisphere was also richer before the war in individual initiative, inventiveness, and productive power.

The United States is by far the richest and the most favorably situated country on the Western Hemisphere. Our losses, whether of materials or men, were much smaller than those of European nations, so that our position is still more favorable by comparison since the war than it was before.

Because of the Great War the world, according to recent statistics, lost 9,998,771 men killed, 20,297,551 wounded, and the money lost was $337,946,179,657. The United States loss of men was 50,226 men killed, 197,613 men wounded. The balance of the great loss came mainly from the Old World and from its possessions.

THE UNITED STATES CAN FEED THE WORLD.

This country alone has resources more than sufficient to feed, clothe, and shelter the entire population of all civilized countries. Probably it would not be too strong a statement to say that with our present man power and material equipment, properly and effectively applied to our natural resources, we could furnish all the principal necessities for the economic support of all the people of the earth for years to come. It has been computed that we have standing room for all the human beings now living in the State of Texas alone, giving to each individual 66 feet square of space. It has been estimated that California alone could furnish all necessities and many luxuries for one-half the present population of the United States. That section of the country usually referred to as the Northwest could feed the present population of the United States with the exception of such things as are grown in tropical countries without any great strain upon its resources, and its surplus will be sufficient to purchase these products. Taken together with the Pacific Northwest it could furnish all the breadstuffs, meat products, dairy and poultry products, wool, flax, shoes, lumber, iron, steel, coal, and water power the entire country could use in the next 500 years.

The like could be said of almost any other great subdivision of the United States, yet there are millions in this country today who are facing a winter of threatened suffering from exposure and lack of food. At the same time, the farmers of the country have produced so great an excess of food that it can not be carried over by our transportation, marketing, and credit system and placed in the hands of consumers, even though we have employment at prices within their reach. We have ample resources of coal and other fuel to meet all needs for industrial and domestic uses of our people and more; yet many parts of the country are facing the practical certainty of a fuel famine in case the winter should be severe. We have plant capacity for the manufacture of wood and metal products and fabrics far in excess of available markets. We have an almost incalculable supply of hydroelectric power lying unused. In short, we have everything needed for production at living standards unknown in any other part of the world and nonexistent in the entire economic history of civilization.

Paradoxical as it may seem, economists are telling us that all of our troubles are due to the fact that we have produced more than we can consume. Dr. R. Estcourt, writing in the Annalist, recently took this position, pointing out that similar crises have heretofore been passed by the absorption of the surplus by Governments in destructive wars or constructive public enterprises. This economic writer of world-wide repute seems unable to find any other solution for our present problem, except that we shall encourage a still greater piling up of profits by the economically favored classes, so that they may take to themselves and use up our accumulated surplus of production so as to allow industry to go on again. This, he calls "vicarious consumption." Others who agree with Dr. Estcourt on the fact of overproduction and its effects differ with him as to the possibility of disposing of the surplus by increasing the consumption of the rich. They hold on the contrary that even with the utmost extravagance the rich do consume and can consume only a very small part of what is produced; yet, inconsistently these economists hold that the consumption of the masses must always be rigidly restricted by keeping down of wages or otherwise in order to prevent "impairment of our capital."

BARRON DEFINES CAPITAL.

The review already given of our resources, however, shows very plainly that there is no lack of capital in this country for the production of many times the commodities that all classes could use, even in the absence of automatic or arbitrary checks upon consumption. What is capital? Capital was defined during the war by Mr. C. W. Barron, of the Wall Street Journal and Barron's Weekly, who certainly will not be accused of radical or socialistic leanings, as being "our total ability to produce." He explained that it included all material resources and equipment, organization, directive ability, and skilled and unskilled labor. It has been shown that there are more resources than we can use; more plant equipment, more skilled and unskilled labor than those who are directing our industrial and business affairs are able to keep on the job. It appears, therefore, that the thing that we are lacking is effective coordination and organization for the application of capital to the work of production.

Mr. Barron has also accurately diagnosed our present economic disease, although he has not prescribed a remedy. He says that the normal round of production, exchange, and consumption has been broken throughout the civilized world; that the economic system has broken in the middle; that we are suffering from a collapse of transport, meaning by transport all the activities by which products are moved from the producer and distributed to the consumer. He divides transport into conveyance of goods, transportation; the marketing of goods and the exchange of goods by means of money and credit. Mr. Barron regards the breakdown in credit as far more serious than the breakdown in transportation or marketing. What is needed is that the round of production, exchange, and consumption be restored. When that is done, we shall be able to purchase all that we need and consume all that we produce.

IS OVERPRODUCTION A FACT?

Thus far we have spoken about overproduction somewhat as though it were an absolute fact. It may have been inferred that what is meant is that in the normal working out of the economical relations there will be produced from time to time more goods than can possibly be consumed. This is by no means true. Overproduction must be understood in a relative sense. There has never been a time in the history of mankind when all the people of any country had more than enough to satisfy their reasonable needs, to say nothing of their reasonable or unreasonable desires. Furthermore, overproduction, that is the constant existence of somewhat more actual goods or power to produce such goods than will supply the wants of the people at existing standards, is an indispensable condition to progress. It is a law of nature that there must always be something in excess of what is needed for the accomplishment of a given end. But we need not resort to any such philosophical reasoning to show that our present excess of production, as well as productive capacity, now lying unused could be easily absorbed. In fact, the excess must be absorbed and our production still further increased in order to save the people from want and their energies from deterioriation.

EARNINGS NOT PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED.

The trouble lies not in the fact that there are more goods produced than all of us need, but in the fact that the buying power is so distributed that the most of us can not buy what we need. Though there exists a glut of farm products that is bankrupting the farmers by the millions, food costs are so high that the average earnings of those in employment are insufficient to provide a reasonable standard of living, and there are from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 out of employment who will presently, after their savings have been exhausted, be unable to buy anything. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the buying power of the farmers of this country, through the deflation of farm products, was reduced $8,000,000,000 in 1920.

Farm prices are at least 25 per cent lower in 1921 than they were in 1920. Therefore if the buying power of the farmers was reduced $8,000,000,000 in 1920, it was reduced $14,000,000,000 in 1921 below what it was in 1919. But reliable figures have been compiled showing that all farm products produced in 1919 were sold at approximately $6,000,000,000 less than it cost to produce them. Production costs were higher in 1920 than in 1919 but somewhat lower in 1921 than in 1920. If we assume that the average production costs in the last two years were approximately equal to that of 1919, we find that the farmers received for the 1919 crop $6,000,000,000 less than the cost of production, for the 1920 crop $14,000,000,000 less, and for the 1921 crop $18,000,000,000 less than the cost. Thus we arrive at the astounding conclusion that the crops for these three years were sold at $38,000,000,000 less than the farmers and their families put into them in capital and labor. This means that the purchasing power of the farmers has been reduced by $38,000,000,000 in two years. Six billion dollars of this is due to inflation of all prices except farm products in 1919, and $32,000,000,000 to deflation of farm prices during the last two years.

THE GREATEST INDUSTRY.

There are in the United States 6,500,000 farms, and on these farms are employed 13,000,000 men, for the farmer is the largest single employer of labor of any industry in this country. It is also estimated that the farmer pays 56 per cent of all the freight charges of the country, for he pays the freight not only on the products shipped from the farm but likewise on all products purchased for use on the farm.

Have you ever stopped to think that these 6,500,000 farms are each separate manufacturing plants, purchasing enormous supplies, farm machinery of all kinds, tractors, thrashing machines, reapers, trucks, lumber, tile, wire fencing, building material of all kinds for homes and farm buildings, furniture, sewing machines, clothing, shoes, fertilizers, and innumerable other manufactured products to keep these plants running?

Now, force these 6,500,000 manufacturing plants to dispose of their year's output at way below cost of production, as indicated elsewhere in this address, and is it any wonder that the purchasing power of the country is gone? That is what

has been done by the system adopted arbitrarily by a legalized governmental agency when turned over into private hands to form a monopoly. Could you expect the owners and managers of these 6,500,000 manufacturing plants, individual farmers, to go on purchasing when they have all been forced to the verge of bankruptcy and many tenants and renters obliged to leave all and move from the farms they tilled, while farm owners have had their mortgages foreclosed and the accumulations of a lifetime swept away in a few months by unnecessary rapid deflation brought on, according to John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, deliberately and in cold blood by the Federal reserve system officials, the officers of which have no interest or sympathy for the American farmer, nor do they understand his problems, because they reap their profits from the commercial and speculative interests of the country and in the fleecing of the farmers by prearranged panics, apparently successfully timed, brought on and managed by the great financial and banking interests who now control the world's greatest monopoly, the lifeblood of the Nation—its currency and credit. The Federal reserve bank system is the capstone of this financial banking system authorized by Congress and now a source of great danger for the overthrow of our democracy.

At a time when the Federal Reserve system was loaning, according to information furnished, for agriculture and live-stock paper in 18 States to 4,000 member banks only about $17,000,000, they planned and perfected arrangements for the erection of banking quarters in New York City that were to cost more than $25,000,000. How much better it would have been for this country had they turned their attention and efforts to legitimately solving the great problem confronting the farmers of this country and aiding in protecting the great basic industry so that we could have escaped at least in part the financial losses that stepped in.

WHAT OF DEFLATION?

The deflation of farm prices was the principal cause of a slowing up and stagnation of industry and business all along the line. It is a fact requiring no comment or explanation that individuals and corporations will not expand their business on a falling market. Instead the prices are going down and likely to continue going down; every business will curtail operations and, if necessary, close down entirely in order to avoid selling at a loss. This is what has occurred during the last two years. The slump in farm products started all prices downward. Only the greatest and most powerful of the industrial corporations, such as the Standard Oil Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation, were able to maintain their prices for any considerable time; and in the case of the latter it could only be accomplished by curtailment of production. In the end even the Steel Trust, the coal interests, lumber interests, and all other big monopolies except the oil combinations had to reduce their prices and to curtail operations in order to prevent further reductions. These adjustments resulted in throwing out of employment from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 workers, under conditions in which, normally, we should have been short of man power to the extent of our own war losses, plus the migration of several million workers to Europe during the war. It is estimated by the United States Department of Labor that the losses of wage earners due to unemployment and reduced wages will amount to $10,000,000,000 a year. Owners of plants agree that their losses in profits, depreciation, and interest in idle investment will be at least equal to the losses of the wage earners. This means an additional $20,000,000,000 or $40,000,000,000 in two years to be added to the losses and reduced purchasing power of the farmers, making the enormous total of $78,000,000,000. It has been estimated by Mr. Hoover and others that incidental losses to mercantile business, due to stagnation of industry, will not be less than $5,000,000,000 a year, so that we have a grand total of $88,000,000,000 of loss to all industrial classes and an equal reduction in purchasing power coming as a direct or indirect result of the deflation of farm products. These enormous losses fully explain our inability to restore buildings and equipment which have to so great an extent run down since the beginning of the war. We practically suspended construction during the war, first, because of high prices due to the exportation of enormous quantities of war materials, and afterwards to meet the war necessities of our own Government.

To a large extent, especially on the farms, we have not even maintained the upkeep of building and equipment. It was estimated some time ago by the president of the American Contractors and Builders' Association that we are short in buildings and equipment to the extent of $30,000,000,000; and this estimate does not include the repairs and the renewal of farm buildings. Congestion in all the great cities of this country, due to lack of housing, is an ever-increasing menace to the health and well-being of our people. Our public utilities are many of them ready for the junk heap. Our national railway system is nearing the brink of material, financial, and moral bankruptcy; so that the need for building and equipment not only furnishes an outlet for so-called overproduction but the situation imperatively demands that large amounts of capital be turned in that direction. But the capital needed to restore buildings and equipment and $50,000,000,000 more has been wasted because of the failure of exchange that is largely due to the breaking down of credit.

RESTORING BUYING POWER.

Production fell off because of a lack of demand, and presumably may be restored by restoring demand. We could restore demand by putting our 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 unemployed workers at work building homes and other structures and producing the equipment that we lack. This would set plants going. It would start mines and sawmills in operation. It would furnish an outlet for farm products at prices that would cover the cost of production. The reemployment of these millions would restore their purchasing power. The absorption of surplus farm products and the restoration of farm prices to a normal level would bring back the purchasing power of the farmers. Plant owners and business men would again make profits; so that the $88,000,000,000 of lost purchasing power would be restored. This is equal to more than two years of normal net production. It amounts to over $400 a year for every man, woman, and child in the United States. It represents an annual loss in buying power and therefore in production of more than twice the cost of the war. It is for the two years more than twice the total of our municipal, State, and National bonded debt. It is nearly one-half of our estimated total wealth, and represents an annual loss of nearly the amount necessary to support our entire population at a standard of reasonable efficiency and comfort.

THE BANKING SYSTEM FAILS.

And all of this is chargeable, on the testimony of a prominent Wall Street expert, to the breaking down of exchange by means of credit and the failure of our banking system to discharge its proper function of financing the industries of the people.

It ought to be plain that the continuation of these conditions can not longer be endured. We are rapidly undermining our civilization by destroying our fundamental industry, by degrading creative genius and productive labor, and by demoralizing industrial organization. But how can these evils be remedied? How can this glaring defect in our economic system be cured?

We could easily restore buildings and equipment, notwithstanding these enormous losses, and in so doing we should so revive industry all along the line that all losses will be covered many times over.

It is held that deflation is the natural reaction from inflation and that inflation was the unavoidable accompaniment of war financing. But Government financing is not chiefly responsible for inflation.

The total cost of the war was less than $40,000,000,000. Government obligations issued for financing war activities were never much in excess of $30,000,000,000. The total national debt at this time is approximately $24,000,000,000. It would be absurd to say that these figures represent the total inflation of our business and industry. It may be that the financing of the war largely by bond issues increased the opportunity to profiteer and it has certainly furnished a means by which the enormous profits accumulated during the war period can be invested at something like two or three times their value at the time they were taken.

THE EVILS OF EXCESS PROFITS.

Excess profits from the industry and business of this country during the last several years have been estimated as high as $57,000,000,000. These profits are rightly called "excess" profits, not only because they are in excess of a fair business return but because they have accumulated during a period when production was below normal and therefore represent no economic service. In 1920 Mr. Hoover produced figures showing the annual increase in production for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive, was only 3 per cent; since then production has still further fallen off. The average annual increase in production for the 10-year period ending with 1913 was 19 per cent; so that the average for the seven years since 1913 is 16 per cent below the average of the preceeding period, which for our purposes may be regarded as normal. During 1917 and 1918, while we were actually engaged in war and while the three to four million men in service were withdrawn from productive industry, we increased production nearly 20 per cent annually. This increase is included in the 3 per cent annual increase from 1913 to 1920, inclusive. So that, eliminating the years when we were engaged in war, the increased production which may be ex-

plained by the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people and the beneficial action of the Government in promoting and protecting industry, we find that there was no annual increase in production. Even including the war years the total increase for the period will no more than cover material war waste, so that these enormous profits were taken from our industries during a time when there was no equivalent production—that is, no actual commodities or wealth was produced corresponding to them. They represent pure inflation and nothing else. They stand now as a charge on American industry that must be paid out of future production. Not only is this true, but unless prices to producers are restored to a high level it would take at least twice the volume of products to pay for them that it would have taken if they had been paid when prices were highest. Therefore, even if these profits had been real economic profits, with a corresponding volume of production behind them, we should have had to pay for the services rendered double what they were worth. As it is, there are no services behind them. Those in control of our resources, our capital, our labor, and our credit arbitrarily fastened on our industries a charge of $57,000,000,000, which they afterwards doubled by the process of deflation.

WHERE EXCESS PROFITS HAVE GONE.

The Government has taken approximately $11,000,000,000 of these profits in taxes. It is a great pity that it did not take all of them. It has been prevented from taking more by the false cry that the excess-profits tax was draining away our capital and therefore stifling business. Instead of this being true the taking of these profits in taxes would have extinguished our war debt and at the same time would have eliminated this enormous charge upon our present and future production.

These profits were not only the chief cause of and the chief motive for inflation, but deflation has been brought about mainly for the purpose of securing their safe investment on a basis of value more than twice that which existed at the time the profits were taken. It has been pointed out repeatedly of late that the doubling or trebling of the purchasing power of the dollar doubled or trebled our entire public debt. It is believed by many that these profits are largely invested in municipal, State, and Federal bonds, and that therefore the war profiteers are the chief beneficiaries from this doubling and trebling of the debt. It is believed by many that the exemption from taxation of these securities give the holders of this enormous wealth wrung from the people under the stress of war an additional advantage. But the situation is apparently even worse than it would be if war profits were all invested in public bonds. So far as can be ascertained it appears that no very large amount of war profits has gone into public securities, and this for the reason that the holders of those profits have an even better way of investing them. Up to the end of 1920 more than $16,000,000,000 of these profits had been "plowed back" into the industries from which they were derived. Additional corporate financing has been going on at a tremendous rate. It would probably be conservative to estimate that share investment in great industrial and financial corporations, including this $16,000,000,000, has increased $30,000,000,000 since 1913. In addition there have been enormous issues of corporation bonds at rates of interest heretofore unknown. What the great financiers seemed to have aimed at and what they seem largely to have accomplished is the reinvestment of war profits in corporate industry on a basis that will yield them something like the war rates of return after business has recovered and prices are restored.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS—WHY?

Not only is it not true that Government war financing was chiefly responsible for inflation, but it is not true that the war was chiefly responsible for our present dangerous economic crisis. The causes are more fundamental and are to be sought further back in our industrial history. Agriculture was going downhill long before the war, and when agriculture is going downhill all industry is going downhill. Production per acre had fallen off; soil fertility was being depleted; farm earnings were declining; farm-mortgage indebtedness was piling up; tenancy was increasing and rents becoming every year more burdensome; and all of this was reflected in a constantly accelerated migration from the farm to commercial centers, thus draining the industry of its best human energy at the same time that material resources were being depleted. The 1920 census shows that over 38 per cent of those operating our farms are tenants; calculations based upon the 1920 census returns show that farm mortgages for the entire country total $8,666,000,000. Short-time loans amount to approximately $4,000,000,000, making the total indebtedness upon which the farmers are paying interest $12,000,000,000. The annual interest charge upon this indebtedness at the average rate of interest, including bonuses and commissions charged by the bankers, will amount to over $800,000,000. The gross receipts of the farmers for the 1921 crop can hardly exceed $14,000,000,000, so that the farmers will be paying 6 per cent of their gross receipts in interest charges alone. In some agricultural sections the conditions are even worse.

In North Dakota the total interest paid by the farmers in 1920 was not less than $40,000,000 out of a gross return of $225,000,000. That is, North Dakota farmers paid in interest that year nearly 18 per cent of their gross earnings.

Nothing further is needed to show that under our present methods of financing agriculture and of transporting and marketing farm products the industry was on the road to bankruptcy even without the war. The war in many ways temporarily improved the condition of the farmers. While they made no great profits during the war, the stabilization of prices by the Government placed them in a better position than they had occupied for years, and better than they can hope to recover unless some very fundamental changes in our financial and marketing arrangements are made. What is true of the farmers is in a scarcely less degree true of our industries as a whole.

The outlook was by no means all rose color before the war. Before the war and before the accumulation of the enormous charges upon our industry due to war profiteering 2 per cent of the population of the United States owned 60 per cent of its wealth; 33 per cent of the population owned 35 per cent of the wealth, and the remaining 65 per cent owned 2 per cent of the wealth. These figures have been held to be misleading on the ground that it is not the ownership of wealth that is important but the distribution of the products from the employment of wealth. Attempts have been made to show that wage earners and farmers receive 80 per cent of our net annual production, and that the remaining 20 per cent goes largely to the maintenance of the capital necessary for future production. But these propositions, even if true, are nullified by the obvious fact that capital has ceased to function at a time when there is an excess of productive capacity and when that excess is admitted to be the chief factor contributing to the present stagnation of industry.

HIGH PROFITS AND CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The distribution of wealth does give a measure of the relative power of the different interests to control production. Defenders of high profits and concentration of wealth reiterate the obvious fact that the very few who own so much of the wealth can not possibly consume it. They draw the inference from this fact that the very wealthy use what they do not consume for further production. This reasoning is fallacious. The real evil lies in the fact that the concentration of wealth has placed the control and management of production and distribution in the hands of a few great corporations and they have managed badly. This is conclusively proven by the record established by those in control of our capital resources since the war. The 2 per cent who own the 60 per cent of the wealth of the country had that control before the war and they have it now. They have exercised that control in such a way that we have lost $88,000,000,000 through the nonfunctioning of capital. They have controlled our productive resources in such a way that our war burden has been doubled. They have fastened upon industry an additional charge of over $80,000,000,000 in war profits for which they have rendered no service; they have wasted our natural resources. They have demoralized industrial organization. And they now confess that they have neither the initiative nor the courage to lead the country out of the chaos into which they have brought it.

Is there a way out of this chaos? There is, and the road is straight and open. All that is necessary is to state the facts of the situation clearly, to give them fair and impartial analysis, and to base our plan of action squarely upon the facts as found. Only by so doing can we gain and hold the confidence of the people and make headway against the powerfully entrenched interests that stand in the way of industrial and financial adjustment in the interest and for the protection of the rights of all the people.

THE LOSSES SUMMARIZED.

Before proceeding with the presentation of our plan it will be well to recapitulate the principal facts of the situation. We have found—

1. That as a result of the policy of inflation farmers lost $6,000,000,000 on the 1919 crop.

2. That as a result of the policy of deflation that followed farmers were behind $14,000,000,000 on the 1920 crop and $18,000,000,000 on the 1921 crop.

3. That on account of the slump in farm prices and the consequent stagnation of industry and business all along the line six or seven million workers were thrown out of employment, which, with wage reductions, resulted in losses to wage earners estimated by the United States Department of Labor at $10,000,000,000 a year.

4. That losses to owners of plants that reduced their output or closed down amount to another $10,000,000,000 a year.

5. That losses of merchants and other business men incident to the reduction of buying power and the slowing up of manufacturing industry have been estimated by competent authorities at $5,000,000,000.

6. That these losses to the several industrial classes aggregate $88,000,000,000 in two years.

7. That public debts, farm loans, and obligations of public-utility corporations capitalized against production mainly during the period of high prices amount to $78,475,843,900.

8. That at present values these capitalized charges upon production amount to at least $156,951,687,800.

9. That excess profits accumulating when prices were high amount, after taxes and postwar losses, to approximately $42,000,000,000, which at present values would amount to $84,000,000,000.

10. That if we estimate $50,000,000,000 only of debts of public utilities and farm mortgages as having accumulated while prices were inflated, there now stands against production a capitalized charge of $100,000,000,000 as the result of deflation, which added to the excess-profits charge gives a total of $184,000,000,000.

11. That the total accumulated charge on production due to war inflation and after war deflation, plus the losses due to the nonfunctioning of capital since the war, is $272,000,000,000.

It is to be noted that this amount is $22,000,000,000 of our total estimated wealth. It is more than two and a half times the highest estimate of net annual production in any previous year. But even this enormous sum does not fully represent the capitalized charge upon our industry.

HOW PROFITS ARE PLOUGHED BACK.

As we have seen, $16,000,000,000 corporation profits have been "ploughed back" into the industries from which they were taken; and there have been all along the line tremendous increases in corporation financing. It has been shown that it is strongly probable that the greater part of the war profits have been so disposed of.

While it is apparent that such profits as have been reinvested are already included in the total given, it must be borne in mind that the corporations are capitalized as nearly as possible on a basis of a maximum profit; which means that as soon as former profits are all safely invested those controlling the corporations will exert their utmost power to make our industries pay the former rates of dividend, so that the amount of profits already realized and reinvested by no means represents the entire charge upon production through corporation financing.

The realization of these investments and future profits depends upon the resumption of the maximum production, but those who are in control of our finances admit that they are unable to set industry and business going. They have been telling us for the last year and a half that it would be necessary to return to a "normal price level"—whatever that may mean—before we could go ahead again.

WHAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD TRIED TO DO.

We were told that prices could be brought down to a normal level by the restriction of credit. In line with this idea the Federal Reserve Board, supported by the greatest banking and financial interests, proceeded to put into operation a plan of credit restriction, with the disastrous results already enumerated. It would be a great mistake, however, to assume that the Federal Reserve Board actually accomplished credit deflation. It has been admitted by more than one of the strongest supporters of the policy that so-called "frozen" loans were not to any considerable extent thawed out, and that, in fact, the total volume of credit deflation is disappointingly small. As ought to have been expected, the very announcement and putting into practice of this policy so alarmed business that everyone who was able to do so got out from under as quickly as possible. Industrial and business concerns that were perfectly solvent and were making money curtailed their operations or closed their plants, paid their losses, and quit, in order to avoid the disaster that they knew would otherwise come with deflation. Many of the greater corporations, however, were in a strong enough position to hold on and maintain their high prices, restricting output to what they could dispose of at the high-price level. They, of course, retained the greater part of the credit they had been using in order to carry these operations. While the policy did compel the unloading of some swollen inventories, a recapitulation of the situation shows that the greater part of the high-priced goods in the hands of the manufacturers or merchants when the plan to deflate was announced were unloaded on consumers at the old prices, apparently because of a tacit conspiracy of manufacturer and merchants not to offer any low-priced goods until they had disposed of what they had on hand. Some of the great industrial corporations like the copper people covered their short-time loans by the issuance of long-time security, thus merely transferring the load from one part of the system to another. Because of the enormous slump in farm prices many farmers did not net enough to pay their bank obligations; and as bankers found that farm property would not sell for enough to pay these obligations they are still carrying them. It turns out that the total reduction in bank credit since the policy was put into operation is scarcely more than 25 per cent, and this is largely accounted for by the closing of solvent concerns, the covering of short-time with long-time obligations, the carrying over of farmers' obligations. It is therefore apparent that such credit deflation as has taken place has been accomplished largely by the stoppage of the industries using credit. This looks like killing the patient in order to cure the disease.

PRODUCTION DEFLATED, NOT CREDIT.

Production, not credit, has been deflated. Money, including credit, is inflated when the volume is disproportionately large as measured by the volume of production. We have shown that, as the result of deflation, the buying power of farmers, wage earners, and business men has been reduced $88,000,000,000 in two years. Except in agriculture, production has fallen off in equal ratio as measured by production at the highest war level. The decline in production is even greater than the falling off in buying power. There has been a reduction from the 1918 level of at least 50 per cent. We have, then, a deflation of money and credit of approximately 25 per cent and a deflation, outside of agriculture, of production of 50 per cent; so that inflation is greater now than it was when prices were at the highest level.

In fact, fundamentally considered, we are still suffering from inflation. There is too great a charge upon production. The charge must be extinguished or provided for before production can go forward. We must pay nearly $200,000,000 on the basis of present values or half that amount on the basis of values existing when the greater part of these obligations were contracted before those in control of our productive resources will allow us to go forward. We must also make up the enormous losses of the last two years. These interests tell us that we can not go ahead and restore our buying power, dispose of our surplus, and restore our depleted buildings and equipment until we have more capital. Though, while these tremendous obligations were being accumulated, they told us that profits constituted capital. They now tell us that capital can be accumulated only by personal abstinence and saving. If that were true, there would be no way out at all. How can we save when those of us who are in employment are earning barely enough to feed ourselves and our families, keep a roof over our heads, and millions are earning nothing at all? How can we save when all the big mines, mills, and factories are running only part time or are closed down? But even if we were saving at the maximum rate during the period of greatest capital prosperity, we could not by any possibility add more than $10,000,000,000 a year to our capital. At that rate it would require nearly four years to make up the losses the farmers have suffered during the last two years. It would require two years to make up the losses of the wage earners and an equal time to cover the losses of the plant owners, with still another year to cover those of the merchants.

PUBLIC DEBTS AND FARM MORTGAGES.

At present values it would require 18 years to accumulate enough in this country to pay public debts and farm mortgages. It would require nearly 30 years to pay off the whole existing capitalized charge upon production. In fact, figuring that these obligations bear an average interest rate of 5 per cent, our utmost accumulation through savings would fall short $5,000,000,000 a year of paying the interest alone, if paid in the present deflated value of labor and products.

It is therefore plainly absurd to talk of building up capital by savings in order to make up the enormous losses due to the nonfunctioning of capital. This proposition will appear even more absurd when it is remembered that, according to the financiers themselves, the present stagnation of industry and business is due chiefly to lack of buying power to absorb the capital that we had produced and can produce.

If we can already produce so much that the accumulated surplus threatened to bankrupt our industries, what would be the

use of accumulating more capital? The truth is that we have resources, facilities, and man power sufficient to produce all that is needed to meet our maximum requirements, and we have buying power within ourselves enough to absorb all that we can produce, if we can only get the stuff over to the average consumer instead of having it piled up under the control of a few who are unable to use it.

ONE YEAR'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.

It was estimated several years ago by an economist of high standing that, with the resources and facilities then existing, each worker could produce a value of $10 a day. Productive capacity per man has greatly increased since that time; but taking that figure, 40,000,000 workers will produce $120,000,000,000 worth of products in a year; the highest estimate of the sum necessary to provide a reasonable sustenance made by the United States Bureau of Labor is about $500 a year per capita. This would require $52,500,000,000 to support our present population, leaving an annual surplus for the capital fund of $67,500,000,000. It is therefore evident that instead of being in need of more capital, it will be necessary to further expand our capacity for consumption in order to prevent too great an accumulation.

As things stand, however, we shall have to extinguish the enormous total of charges upon production before we can begin to accumulate anything in excess of our needs for present sustenance, unless we are to adopt what is universally condemned as confiscation. We shall have to pay these obligations, whether they are just or not. In view of our enormous capacity for production, even with our present capital facilities depleted by the enormous losses of the past two years, this is by no means impossible. The entire amount could be disposed of within four or five years. It does not follow, however, that we must pay these obligations in products that are worth less than half what they were worth when the obligations were originated. Production has been deflated. It can be reinflated; or rather the value of products can be restored to a just ratio with the value of these charges upon production. We can do this in the very process of restoring industry and reviving production. We can do it by placing credit, which is the means and method of organizing and applying our capital resources to production, in the hands of an agency that will serve all productive industry impartially, instead of serving the interests that have loaded this tremendous burden upon industry. We can do it by restoring to the people the power through their own agencies to exchange their material capital, their organizing power, and their labor.

CREDIT CONTROL.

Under the present system credit is determined primarily with regard to the interests of those holding the accumulated charges upon production. Credit ought to be distributed so as to enable consumers to buy all that they need to satisfy their economic wants, so long as by the application of all capital and labor, the wants of all can be supplied. We have seen that the present stagnation of industry is due directly to a curtailment of buying power on the part of the consumers.

There is no lack of buying power in the aggregate, but it is concentrated in the hands of those who are unable to use it, and who have lately proved their inability to apply it as capital in further production. The most advanced economic thinkers of England have recently developed the doctrine that credit should be organized and controlled in the interests of consumers; that is, to enable all the people to buy the goods that all the people produce. But it really makes no difference whether credit is organized on a basis of consumption or on a basis of production since production is limited by demand and must approximately equal demand. Therefore, when we have credit enough for the consumer we also have credit enough for the producer. It is simply, as a Mr. Barron puts it, a matter of maintaining the round of production, exchange, and consumption among all the people who are both producers and consumers.

Practically, credit is always expressed in a demand upon goods ready for consumption or goods used in production. A loan is the transfer of such a demand from the borrower to the lender. We have seen that under the present system demands are capitalized upon production and become constantly greater until the load can no longer be carried. Those holding those demands will not release them and let industry go forward except upon such terms as will enable them to continue to draw to themselves the entire surplus that industry can produce above a minimum support of those who do the work of production. The carrying out of this policy impairs both our human energy and our material capital. It leads unavoidably to a periodical stagnation of industry such as we are now experiencing. The remedy is found in a system of credit that will adjust itself to the volume of production needed to meet economic demand for consumption and leave a sufficient surplus over to increase capital proportionately to the increased production needed to cover capital depreciation.

CAPITAL REPRESENTS WORK DONE.

Except for the accumulated charges upon production, wrongly designated as capital, buying power represents work already done, expressed in existing goods or facilities for producing goods, or ability or willingness to do work and deliver goods in the future. A credit system, operated as a service to all industry, will furnish the means for making effective such buying power. In other words, it will enable all the people to exchange goods and services whether for consumption or for further production on a basis of absolute equity. No credit will be extended except for the purpose of producing, buying, or selling something of value. No credit will be denied where it is needed for the production, buying, or selling of anything of value. It follows that disastrous inflation or deflation of credit will be impossible. All of the evils of the present system, the taking of enormous profits when prices are going upwards and the capitalizing of these profits against production when prices are going downward will be a thing of the past. Credit will be exactly determined by the amount of goods produced and exchanged, and, therefore, by the amount of goods necessary to supply all the economic wants of the people, since production is limited by demand.

After we have once extinguished accumulated charges capitalized against production there will be no further capitalization, except in the interest of all the people as producers and consumers.

FUTURE PRODUCTION CAPITALIZED.

The evil of the present system does not lie so much in the fact that the surplus over the minimum requirements for the sustenance of the people is taken as interest or profits, as in the fact of a progressive capitalization against future production, which must finally become so large that it can not be paid. The evil, as we have found, is aggravated by the fact of periodical deflation of prices, thus still further increasing the amount of goods that must be produced to meet these capitalized demands. Inability of productive industry to meet them intensifies and prolongs each period of stagnation, thus further decreasing the quantity of goods produced for the paying of these capitalized demands, for maintaining our capital, and for supplying our present needs. Thus it appears that the present form of credit control must inevitably defeat the purposes of industry instead of aiding them.

LAWFUL MONEY ONLY LOANED.

The bill before us provides for the making of loans, for the rediscounting of obligations in lawful money of the United States, and prohibits the loaning of any other kind of credit. It does not prevent private banking institutions from making loans or rediscounting paper, but if they do so they must lend lawful money and nothing else. The banks can not lend on a basis of bank deposits, except in so far as those deposits consist of lawful money of the United States, issued by the proposed loan bureau under the provisions of this bill. Thus the entire evil of pyramiding bank credit upon bank deposits, which consist largely of the very notes or obligations given for the securing of bank credit, will be done away with. The result will be that we shall always have enough lawful money to carry on all our industrial and financial obligations. In other words, the function of expanding credit now exercised by the banks will be exercised by the sovereignty of the Nation through the proposed loan board. It would be enabled to adjust the volume of credit expressed in lawful money at all times to the volume of production. This can be done by applying indices of production supplied by State and Federal departments, which are becoming every year more accurate and reliable. We shall thus do away with the uncertainties of the present system, in which there is no definite method of adjusting credit to the volume of industry, so as to prevent periods of disastrous inflation and deflation. We shall, in fact, at no distant date, have accurate measures of the relative value of goods and services, and reliable means of adjusting the whole volume of credit to the whole volume of production.

THE REMEDY IS OFFERED.

The bill which is before this conference provides for the liberation of credit for the one true purpose of satisfying the enormous wants of the people. It provides that the Government shall exercise its sovereign function and duty to provide a volume of money adequate to do the business and develop the resources of all the people. It provides that this shall be done by the Government and not by private monopoly. It provides that this money shall be furnished to any and all who are engaged in productive industry and who can give assurance of

ability to repay at rates that are estimated, as nearly as may be, to cover the actual cost of the service, and the profits go to the Government to lessen taxes on industry or production. The maximum rate of interest provided by the bill is 4 per cent. The bill does not deprive existing banking institutions of the power of rediscounting or making loans, but it does take from them the power of issuing money. It also prevents private banking institutions from loaning any credit other than lawful money issued under the provisions of this bill, thus abolishing the evil of enormous inflation and contraction of bank credit. Since the bill will stabilize interest charges at 4 per cent, it will reduce by many billions existing charges capitalized against production. Being operated for service to all industries of the people instead of for profit to private bankers, the credit system created by this bill will serve all industries with absolute impartiality. By means of rediscounts it will finance all buying and selling operations. The bill does not, as has been asserted by financial interests, seek to build up new machinery, but utilizes the existing agencies of the Federal Government already in existence.

BUYING POWER RESTORED.

The bill provides for the restoration of the buying power without which it is admitted industry and business can not be revived, because it provides for the release of resources, facilities, and human energy for the production of the things the people need and desire. It will guard against the future disastrous accumulation of capital charges by furnishing the credit which represents the total ability of the people to produce directly through an agency subject to their control. It provides, indeed, the only means by which the charges now capitalized against industry can be met. It therefore will protect and promote the just interests of consumers, producers, and all of those, whether producers or not, who have acquired and hold these charges upon production.

The bill will save the farmers alone in interest charges not less than a quarter of a billion dollars annually. It will save more than this to other industries and business. Basing credit on money representing the productive ability of all the people and nothing else, it will establish a true and stable relation between the volume of production and the volume of credit, and therefore will do away with violent inflation and deflation of money and credit, which is the chief source of our economic ills.

POSTAL SAVINGS UTILIZED.

The bill will remove the present absurd restrictions upon our national postal savings banks, and will make the savings accumulated therein directly available for the uses of beneficial production. By this means the surplus earnings of the people will go directly back into their productive industries, and those savings will be measured in terms of a money that always bears an equitable ratio to the ability of all of the people to produce and will, therefore, represent the equitable claim of each in production on account of such savings, so that the system provided by the bill will be fair to all interests. It will be equally beneficial to the producer, the consumer, and the investor. It will provide alike for the full expression of our mutual buying power, for the supplying of our immediate needs, for the accumulation of necessary capital, and for the equitable distribution of the products of industry according to the relative efficiency and thrift of all of those engaged in the work of production. The Government will never be under the necessity of acquiring gold to stabilize its currency or to meet its own extraordinary needs, because gold will be completely eliminated as a basis of money and credit.

THE GOLD-BASIS FALLACY.

As a matter of fact, the gold basis is now pure fiction. There is not a country in the world that is on a gold basis. The gold that is now accumulating in this country is a serious embarrassment to our international finances and it may in the future turn out to be a cause of tremendous loss, both to the Government and to our industries. The final guaranty that is behind all money is the ability to make it good. A dollar or other money unit is a conventionalized measure of the average buying power at a given time. A material dollar was necessary only when trade relations were so undeveloped that in the majority of cases people could not be sure that that money they received to-day would be good to-morrow, or that the money they received in one place would be good in another place. But since the development of a system of exchange throughout the entire country, and largely throughout the civilized world, and since the development of a practical certainty of the continuance of industrial activities practically along present lines, all that is needed for the expression of values and for the exchange of commodities is an evidence that certain goods or services have been delivered or will be delivered in the future. The possession of a dollar shows that the person possessing it has delivered or has promised to deliver such goods or services. Therefore, when he exchanges a dollar for other goods or services, the next holder knows that he also can exchange it for goods or services at the ratio of value existing at the time. It follows that if the value of the dollar can be stabilized with relation to goods and services it will always be good. Therefore, there will be no need to use gold or any other material for fancied intrinsic value. In fact, we are not now using gold as an intrinsic measure or standard value. It has been shown that the only way it can be used is by pegging the price of gold at a certain place regardless of its so-called intrinsic value. In other words, we have stabilized the price of gold by pegging it to our conventionalized measure of values in terms of commodities, rather than stabilizing the value of our commodity dollar in terms of an assumed unalterable value of gold.

THE GOVERNMENT RECOVERS USURPED POWER.

It appears, then, that the credit system provided by the bill to a great extent makes explicit and gives legal sanction to what is already in practice, but in addition it transfers the control of credit and therefore of industry, from private concerns operating for profit to an agency that shall serve on equal terms all the economic interests of all the people. It takes back from those who have usurped their ownership and control facilities and services absolutely necessary to the efficient and equitable functioning of our economic system. It does this without destroying or impairing individual initiative. It does not even interfere with the activities of private banking institutions for the financing of industry, except that it takes away from them the sovereign power of determining the measure of value of the buying power or producing power of all the people. In fact, by this very restoration of the sovereign power of controlling money and credit to the people, equal opportunity among individuals and associations of individuals is assured. Furthermore, the ultimate interests of those who now control and mismanage credit are protected against themselves, in that the establishment of a credit system operating impartially for the service of all industry is the only means by which production can be resumed, buying power restored, and value of investments maintained. Those holding these charges can hardly complain if, in the bringing about of a readjustment for the protection of all industry, their values are relatively reduced, since they must entirely disappear if such readjustment is not made.

The bill will greatly aid all producers, and especially the farmers, who most stand in need of a better money and credit system. The bill will enable farmers to borrow money on eligible warehouse receipts. The bill provides for loaning on city real estate to 50 per cent of its value and on farms to 60 per cent of their value and 40 per cent on their improvements. The bill provides for loans to renters either on farm or city dwellings under proper regulations and guaranty to 75 per cent of their value. The bill provides for loans to individuals on notes with certain stocks and bonds as securities. The bill provides for the release of lawful money of the United States for legitimate development of the great natural and industrial resources of the country and prohibits the loaning of false money and will thus destroy the means of gambling in farm products as well as in stocks and bonds. The bill provides for destroying inflation of stocks, of stopping trusts and monopoly combinations; and it will stop the gold raid on the Treasury of the United States, for every dollar issued will be full legal tender for all debts public and private. The bill will replace the present debt-manufacturing system controlled by plutocrats with a debt-paying system of honest and real money.

THERE IS NO GOLD STANDARD.

The bill destroys the artificial gold standard, and money is based on real property. The banker and financier can not honestly complain at this for the currency put in circulation now is based largely on credit, and in this connection the Washington Herald editorial said December 7, commenting on the Federal reserve banks:

They authorize currency based on all sorts of value hardly more tangible than that of Muscle Shoals even with the percentage of gold reserve required by law now so vastly exceeded.

It is said that instead of 66 per cent of gold reserve at this time with which to protect the currency the amount in this country does not exceed 10 per cent, and for Europe is even less. Where then is the gold standard? I question whether the countries of the world can ever return to an honest workable gold standard. It can not be said that this is due to a shortage of monetary gold for it is claimed that during the past two years not less than $2,000,000,000 have been added to the monetary gold of the world. The bill does away with the present bank reserves system and keeps all money in circulation, and establishes property as the thing of value and will in a

few years free all of our people from financial bondage. These are some of the things the bill attempts to provide in the interest of all our people.

THE BILL INDORSED.

The principle underlying this proposed legislation has been repeatedly indorsed by various groups and organizations during the past few years. The last to indorse the principle was the American Farm Bureau Federation, with a membership of more than a million and a half of the most progressive farmers in this country, in convention recently at Atlanta. They passed resolutions on finance in harmony with the provisions of this bill and appointed a committee—

to carefully prepare and present to Congress as the views of our membership a bill which would so amend existing laws as to secure for every American citizen an adequate and proper system of financing which shall be truly national in its character, safe, sound, and administered under the direction of an independent and representative board of directors, representing every phase of national life, so that Congress shall not only "coin money and rate the value thereof" but shall carry out the true spirit of the Constitution by regulating the expansion and reduction of credit, not with a view of private gain but in such a way as to protect the interests of all our citizens and secure and promote the public welfare.

Certainly this resolution in principle is in harmony with the bill now under consideration, and their further resolutions on finance confirms this belief. The other resolutions read:

We ask:

(a) Proper credit for farmers on 12 to 24 months' paper instead of short-term credit now available.

(b) The proper authorization for commodity financing based on warehouse receipts.

(c) Live-stock financing based on a proper pledge.

(d) Personal rural credits secured by proper insurance features and the creating of machinery that will allow cooperative societies to get money direct.

(e) That the Federal Reserve Board direct its policy so that primary production may be given the consideration which it merits.

In fact, in conclusion, I may say the bill when enacted into a law will be of incalculable benefit to all of the people and will be injurious to no legitimate interests.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
OF KENTUCKY,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, December 14, 1921.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an able and exhaustive address delivered last night before the Washington Chamber of Commerce by Gov. W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, on the Federal reserve system as related to American business.

The address is as follows:

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AS RELATED TO AMERICAN BUSINESS.

(Address by W. P. G. Harding, governor Federal Reserve Board, before the Washington Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 13, 1921.)

Although more than seven years have elapsed since the establishment of the Federal reserve banks, there is still a surprising lack of knowledge of what they really are and of what their proper functions are, not only on the part of the public at large but among business men and bankers as well. Much has been said and written regarding the Federal reserve system which is calculated to create entirely false impressions, and in order to present the subject in a fair and proper light, an effort will be made to describe concisely the fundamental character and some of the distinctive functions of the Federal reserve banks and the Federal reserve system.

The Federal reserve act, which is responsible for the existence of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks, was approved on December 23, 1913, and has at various times since been amended by Congress. The amendments, for the most part, have been the result of suggestions made by the Federal Reserve Board and were designed to render the act more effective.

The general purposes of the act are outlined in its caption, or short title, which is as follows:

"An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes."

The need for a more efficient banking system in the United States had been felt for many years. Ever since the year 1890 the subject was one which was discussed frequently at bankers' conventions and at gatherings of commercial bodies, but the event which gave great impetus to the movement for banking reform along constructive lines was the panic of 1907. The following year Congress created a Monetary Commission, which after a long and thorough study of the banking systems of the world submitted an exhaustive report. During the years 1911 and 1912 a committee of the House of Representatives, commonly known as the "Pujo Committee," investigated banking methods in this country and submitted a report.

With this wealth of information in hand, Congress early in the year 1913 took up the matter of banking reform in earnest and the Federal reserve act was put upon the statute books before the close of the year.

This act is very generally admitted to be a great constructive piece of legislation and is praised both by friends and critics of the Federal reserve system; frequently by those who do not understand the act, as well as by those who do. It is because so many have no real conception of the purposes or meaning of the act that much of the criticism which has been directed against its administration has been given a consideration entirely unwarranted by the actual facts.

The Federal reserve act did not establish a central bank. On the contrary, it made possible the establishment of as many as 12 Federal reserve banks, each almost wholly independent of the others in operation as well as in local policies. From a legal standpoint these banks are private corporations, organized under a special act of Congress, namely, the Federal reserve act. They are not in the strict sense of the word Government banks, but are only quasi-Government institutions, in that they are under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board and have on their boards of directors three men, representing the public, who are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Each bank has nine directors, and the other six are chosen by the member banks, which are the sole stockholders of the Federal reserve bank. The law does not contemplate active competition by the Federal reserve banks for business with each other or with national banks, State banks, trust companies, and savings banks. Federal reserve banks are not allowed to receive deposits from the public and can accept deposits only from their member banks, from the United States Government, and, solely for the purposes of exchange or collection, from nonmember banks or trust companies. They are not allowed to make loans or advances direct to the public, but can lend only to the United States, to their member banks, subject to certain conditions, for periods not exceeding six months, in anticipation of the collection of taxes or the receipt of assured revenues, to States, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions in the United States.

The Federal reserve banks are not permitted by law to make loans direct to individuals, firms, and corporations, and while they can, under certain restrictions, purchase bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances in the open market, their dealings with the public in the matter of loans are limited to the discounting of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange for member banks, all such paper to be indorsed by the member bank offering it. In lending in this way to their member banks, the Federal reserve banks are not authorized by law to use the same discretion and freedom of action that are allowed national banks, State banks, and trust companies, but they must observe the limitations prescribed by law as to the character and maturity of the notes offered them by member banks for discount; except as to notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock, which a Federal reserve bank may discount for a member bank if the maturity does not exceed six months, a Federal reserve bank can not discount any paper for a member bank which has longer than three months to run, exclusive of days of grace.

The law puts a limitation also upon the character of a note which a Federal reserve bank may discount for a member bank. A Federal reserve bank may make advances to its member banks on their promissory notes for a period not exceeding 15 days, provided such promissory notes are secured by the deposit or pledge of bonds or notes of the United States, or by notes, drafts, and bills of exchange or bankers' acceptances, which are themselves eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal reserve bank. To be technically eligible for rediscount a note must be indorsed by a member bank, its maturity must be within the time limit prescribed by law, and it must have been issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, and it must also be shown that the proceeds of the note have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes.

As Federal reserve banks are not permitted by law to rediscount any paper which does not bear the indorsement of a member bank, it is clear that in order for a Federal reserve bank to render financial assistance to those engaged in commerce and industry, in agriculture or in the raising of live stock, the loans must first be negotiated with member banks. There are many loans, however, which member banks may legally and properly make which can not be rediscounted with Federal reserve banks for the reason that the law does not admit of the classification of such paper as eligible. A Federal reserve bank, therefore, can not discount a note, paper, however good it may be, which is not technically eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act; and, on the other hand, it is entirely within its right in declining to discount notes which, even though technically eligible, are not satisfactory from a credit standpoint.

Federal reserve banks are forbidden by law from discounting notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments, or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.

The Federal reserve act, as amended, has changed both the amount and character of the reserves which all national banks and State member banks must carry against their deposit liabilities. For a long period of years, it has been the practice of American banks to carry as a reserve in cash and on deposit with other banks a certain proportion of their deposits. Before the passage of the Federal reserve act the national banks in the three central reserve cities were required to keep in their own vaults as reserve in gold or lawful money an amount equal to 25 per cent of their net deposits, and in other cities and towns they were required to keep a part of their required reserves in cash in their own vaults and a part on deposit with other banks.

The laws regarding the reserves of State banks varied in the different States. Under the Federal reserve act the percentage of reserve required has been substantially reduced, and as amended no national bank and no State member bank is required to keep any definite amount of cash in its own vaults, and whatever amount of cash is kept on hand by the member banks, as deemed necessary by the judgment and experience of their officers, does not count as part of the banks' lawful reserve.

The entire legal reserve of all member banks must be kept on deposit with the Federal reserve banks. As a consequence, the cash resources of the Federal reserve banks are necessarily very large and their holdings of gold, in particular, constitute a very large proportion of all the gold in the country. The gold held by the Federal reserve banks is equal substantially to all the gold that might have been held by all the banks throughout the country if there had been no Federal reserve banks established.

As the Federal reserve banks are made the sole custodians of the legal reserves of all member banks, the object of Congress in throwing safeguards and limitations around their loan transactions is evident. It is necessary that Federal reserve banks should keep themselves in a "liquid" position—that is, their bills discounted must be of short maturity and should be readily collectible. The strength of the entire banking system of the United States is directly related to the strength of the Federal reserve banks. If the Federal reserve banks should allow themselves to get into a weak, overextended, and unsafe position all member and nonmember banks would be seriously affected.

While Congress has placed upon the Federal Reserve Board the responsibility of defining eligible paper, within the meaning of the Federal reserve act, it has intrusted the management of the Federal reserve banks, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to their own directors. Each Federal reserve bank has power to appoint, by its board of directors, such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in the Federal reserve act and to define their duties, to prescribe by-laws, not inconsistent with the law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and to exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by law, and such incidental powers as may be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by law.

Each Federal reserve bank is conducted under the supervision and control of its board of directors, who are charged by law to perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and to administer the affairs of the bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks, and, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, to extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

The Federal Reserve Board is not authorized by law to pass upon the paper which is offered for discount to Federal reserve banks. This is a function which must be exercised by the directors of the Federal reserve bank or by their duly authorized officers or agents. While the law does not prescribe any fixed limit as to the amount of loans that a Federal reserve bank may make to a member bank, it does require that due regard must be given to the claims and demands of other member banks; that is, to their possible needs for credit accommodation. It also provides that a Federal reserve bank must extend to each member bank such discounts and accommodations as may be "safely and reasonably made." This means that the directors of a Federal reserve bank and the officers appointed by them must exercise their best judgment in granting discount accommodations. They must assure themselves that the discounts are such as can be safely made and reasonably made, with due regard to the possible requirements of other member banks which may ask for accommodations later on.

The lending power is not vested in the Federal Reserve Board, and the reason for this is probably twofold. First, the Federal reserve system is not a central bank. It is a regional system, comprising 12 banks. Congress did not intend there should be a centralized control of credits. Second, in a country embracing so vast an area as the United States it would be a very difficult task, if not an impossibility, for a central board to pass intelligently upon the security of the paper offered for discount, which must necessarily come from all sections of the country.

While the Federal reserve act was intended to strengthen the banking system of the United States and to provide ready means of rediscounting certain classes of paper, it is also the evident intention of the act to disturb as little as possible the business of the member and nonmember banks or their dealings with their customers. There is nothing in the Federal reserve act which gives the Federal Reserve Board or a Federal reserve bank any control over the loan policy of any member bank. A Federal reserve bank can not compel a member bank to make a loan which it does not desire to make nor restrain it from making a loan which it wishes to make even though it is forbidden by law.

A Federal reserve bank can not lend directly to the customers of a member bank, nor does it, in fact, take the initiative in making loans to a member bank for the purpose of enabling the member bank to distribute the funds so advanced to its customers. The Federal reserve bank lends to the member bank against transactions already made for the purpose of enabling the member bank to restore its reserve to the legal requirement after the reserve has been impaired or is about to be impaired because of increased loans and deposits.

There is a very general popular misconception regarding this, and it may be that some of the member banks are responsible for this misunderstanding without being actuated, however, by sinister motives. Banks, as a rule, do not like to admit to customers that they are short of loanable funds nor do they wish to arouse enmity in declining to make loans or in asking for a reduction of a loan already made.

There are some bank officers who are able frankly to decline an application for a loan in a way which leaves no sting, but which, on the contrary, gives the applicant the impression that the rejection of his application is a favor to him. But not all bank officers have such tact. Some are frank enough, but their bluntness hurts the feelings of the would-be borrower. It is not unusual, therefore, for bank officers in declining loans to look for a buffer or some one to whom they can "pass the buck." In the old days the board of directors was made useful in this capacity.

Nowadays, however, bank officers find in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal reserve bank a much more satisfactory buffer than a local board of directors. In many cases, in agricultural sections particularly, banks have found it very convenient to "pass the buck" to the Federal reserve bank or the Federal Reserve Board, and have stated to a borrower or would-be borrower that they would like to grant the extension asked for or make the loan desired, but the Federal reserve would not permit it. Such a procedure has a tendency to relieve the situation as far as the local bank is concerned, but it is certainly unfair to the Federal reserve system. This evasion of responsibility has subjected the Federal reserve banks to a great amount of unjust criticism and has given the public a wrong impression of the authority and attitude of the Federal reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board. It has aroused indignation, which is entirely natural in the circumstances, and has caused much correspondence with the Federal Reserve Board direct and with Congressmen and United States Senators, whose ire has been aroused because of these alleged arbitrary methods.

It is entirely true that a Federal reserve bank, mindful of its responsibility under the law and acting in accordance with the dictates of ordinary banking prudence, may have had occasion to call the attention of some of its larger borrowing banks to their large discount lines, which have run in some cases over a period of years without being reduced, and have called the attention of the borrowing banks to the necessity of working themselves into a stronger position. But in no case within the knowledge of the Federal Reserve Board has any Federal reserve bank undertaken to say to a member bank what particular loans it should call or ask to have reduced.

I will give you a concrete example. In a southern State there is a national bank which has for a long time been a large and continuous borrower at the Federal reverse bank, the amount of its rediscounts being several times greater than its capital stock and its fair proportion of the loanable funds of the reserve bank. It seems that this bank has made frequent promises to reduce its discount line to a more reasonable sum, but as it collected notes it would constantly send in others for rediscount.

Here is a notice that this bank appears to have been sending to some of its borrowing customers, which reads as follows:

"Your note for $—— falls due ——.

"Our Federal reserve bank owns this note, having rediscounted it for us. As it has been renewed several times, they are insisting on a payment of $—— or more. It is absolutely necessary to arrange this note on the day of its maturity.

"Yours, truly,

"——, *Cashier.*"

When the Federal reserve bank was informed that these notices were being sent out, it immediately called the attention of the member bank to the fact that it had not insisted upon the payment of any particular note and directed that this form of notice be discontinued. The Federal Reserve Board has received many complaints growing out of incidents of this kind.

It is gratifying, however, to know that the general sentiment toward the Federal reserve system is not molded by ignorant or prejudiced critics, but that there is throughout the country a high appreciation of the splendid service it has rendered during the trying times through which we have passed. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to say a word of commendation of the manner in which the officers and directors of the 12 Federal reserve banks have performed their arduous duties and of their skill and courage in dealing with the many grave and complex problems, some local, others national in scope, with which they have been confronted during the acute world crisis, which, happily, is now a thing of the past, as far as this country is concerned.

It is my sober conviction that basic financial conditions in this country are very much better than they were 12 months ago. There are many surface indications which bear out this statement, and those who know the general situation appreciate this fact.

Business has passed through the primary stage, the acute period of reaction, but we have not yet reached "normalcy," for the readjustment has not been uniform and there is not yet established a natural and equitable basis for the exchange of goods for goods or goods for services. For example, farm products in many cases are now below the prewar level, and in some instances below the cost of production. Prices of some manufactured goods have declined sharply, while others have not, and the general price index and the cost of living are still much above the 1913 level. Manufacturers and merchants are vitally interested in conditions in the agricultural sections. The farmer is the great consumer of manufactured goods. His purchasing power at present is much impaired, partly because of the lower exchange value of his products and partly because of unliquidated indebtedness. Until the purchasing power of the farmer improves it will, of course, be idle to look for any rapid or substantial improvement in domestic trade.

I think, however, that the outlook for the farmers is more hopeful. They have, no doubt, been benefited through the activities of the War Finance Corporation, which, although it can not make direct loans to individuals, is rediscounting paper for banks which, because of long maturity, is not eligible for rediscount with the Federal reserve banks. While the agricultural situation is a most important factor in our domestic trade, there are other things which must be taken into account. The decline in prices of manufactured goods has not been as great as the shrinkage in value of raw materials, and the retail price index does not show a drop corresponding to that of the wholesale price index. This indicates that manufacturing costs have not declined in proportion to primary production costs and that the costs of distribution and of doing business are disproportionately high.

The remuneration of farm labor depends mainly upon the price of farm products, but in manufacturing industries labor costs are not always immediately related to the cost of the raw material used in those industries, nor, indeed, to the price of the finished product. Other important elements of cost are taxes, freight rates, rents, and fuel. The Federal Government must necessarily raise large revenues in order to meet obligations incurred as a result of the war, and our system of taxation is designed to levy the highest rates on large incomes.

This taxation can be escaped altogether or in part by investing in State and municipal bonds, which are exempt from the income tax, and the ability of municipalities to sell their obligations more readily because of this fact has had a tendency to increase the volume of their indebtedness. Consequently, local taxation has increased materially, and unless the issue of tax-exempt obligations is checked the ultimate results are likely to be serious.

Operating costs of the railroads are much above normal and transportation rates have been increased as an offset.

Rents are high because of increased taxes, higher upkeep costs, and the inadequate supply of houses occasioned by the reduced building operations during the past four or five years.

Fuel is high, due partly to increased taxes, higher costs of production, and increased costs of transportation and distribution.

The restoration of normal conditions in agriculture, commerce, and industry depends to a great extent upon the reduction of these essential items of expense.

Much depends also upon the results of the Conference for Limitation of Armaments now being held in this city. This conference is the most important which has ever been held in this country, and if the program submitted by the Secretary of State is adopted it will have a profound effect upon the finances of the world. In fact, the proceedings of the conference up to this time and the proposed treaty between the four great powers which control the Pacific are accepted as harbingers of peace and have had already a stabilizing effect. The notable advance in sterling exchange, which began with the assembling of the conference, is not a mere coincidence.

When great nations enter into competition with each other in the extension of huge naval and military establishments, the large sums necessary for these additions and maintenance must be met by taxation in some form or other. Money expended for armament is devoted to nonproductive and destructive purposes. These sums released for

constructive or productive use in the creation of new wealth will stimulate the revival of business activity.

The position of the United States with respect to world affairs has entirely changed since 1914. Up to that time we were a debtor Nation. When the war broke out in Europe the United States was a debtor on the world's balance sheet to the extent of probably $4,000,000,000, representing amounts due on current account plus foreign investments in this country. Now we are a creditor Nation in a large amount. Besides the sum of $10,000,000,000 advanced by the United States to nations associated with us in the war, there is a large balance due this country as a result of private trade transactions, which has been variously estimated from a billion and a half to three and one-half billion dollars.

Agriculture, industry, and commerce in the United States all have a vital interest in foreign trade. We produce a large exportable surplus of farm products and of manufactured goods, and any curtailment in the foreign demand for these products is immediately reflected in our domestic trade.

During the past year we have received large additions to our stock of gold by reason of importations from foreign countries. These importations do not represent sums for account of central banks, which have, as a rule, increased their gold holdings since the outbreak of the war, but they represent widely scattered holdings from practically all countries which have been sent here in payment of pressing obligations or for the purchase of supplies urgently needed.

It is evident, however, that a normal volume of foreign trade can not be supported by shipments of gold from abroad. In ordinary circumstances international trade is based upon the exchange of goods and services, actual transfers of gold representing only a very small proportion of the total volume of business and being made merely for the purpose of stabilizing the exchanges.

Most of the business troubles through which we have passed and which still confront us to-day can be attributed either to the war or to the course of events during the year 1919. It was realized that the signing of the armistice which ended the war from a military standpoint did not end it in a financial sense, and during the early months of the year 1919 there was a lull and much hesitation in business. The successful flotation, however, of the Victory loan in May of that year was regarded as the end of the war in a financial sense and a period of great activity set in.

It was evident that four years of war had greatly impaired the productive capacity of Europe and had reduced almost to the vanishing point stocks of goods and supplies of all kinds. There was a general impression that there was a world-wide shortage of goods, and that Europe in replenishing her supplies must continue to draw heavily upon the productive capacity of the United States, just as had been the case ever since the year 1915. This impression was deeply engrafted upon the minds of the public, and for a time European needs were so urgent that they had to be supplied at any sacrifice. At the same time a substantial part of the sum which during the war the United States had agreed to advance to foreign nations was still unexpended, and these funds were used during the year 1919 in payment of goods exported to Europe.

Many shrewd business men looked forward confidently to several years of commercial and industrial activity, and made their plans upon the assumption that prices would either advance or remain stable and that a return to the prewar level or a serious decline in the immediate future was most improbable. Farmers incurred obligations for additional land at a valuation based upon the commodity prices then existing, merchants extended their business, and manufacturers prepared to increase their productive capacity by making additions to their plants, regardless of the fact that such additions could be made only at costs much higher than normal.

The consensus of public opinion was that we had entered into an era of high prices and that there would be for some time a serious shortage of goods. Many jobbers called in their salesmen and were obliged to scale down the orders which poured in by every mail. Prices advanced week by week, and many producers and merchants were reluctant to sell, for advancing prices were accompanied by higher wages and greater production costs.

Credit was freely used, not only in production at high cost but in withholding goods from the market, and inventories and bank statements everywhere showed an expanded condition which would have been regarded as unthinkable a few years before.

Looking backward it is easy to point out the essential fallacy in the position which was taken and to explain the logical and inevitable reaction which took place, a reaction, however, which many did not foresee until too late. This fallacy lay in the incorrect estimate of the shortage of goods.

The normal relationship between production and consumption was accepted at a time when conditions were anything but normal. There was, indeed, no question as to the desperate need of Europe for American goods and supplies, but proper consideration was not given to the flexibility of consumptive requirements. What a man can not get at all he must do without, and when he can not obtain all that he needs he must be satisfied with a moiety. The mere need for goods, however urgent, does not create an economic demand. There must be an ability on the part of those needing goods to satisfy the need, either by exchanging other goods, by rendering service, by paying cash, or by tendering some acceptable form of credit obligation.

Millions of people in Europe were obliged to deny themselves a part of their accustomed food supply, to forego purchases of clothing and other things which ordinarily would be regarded as absolutely necessary. Luxuries were impossible and in many cases articles so classed were sacrified in order to provide necessities.

The effect of high prices in this country was reflected finally in reduced consumption, and in the latter part of March, 1920, those who had dreams of a long continuance of the conditions which had existed up to that time were rudely awakened by the collapse of the silk market in Japan. Public opinion began to undergo a change, and public opinion is a powerful force, more potent than banking boards, than legislative bodies, and Government itself. The curtailment of buying became more and more noticeable. What has since been referred to as the "buyers' strike" manifested itself throughout the country and in quick succession the drastic reactions in commodity prices began to take place. Many who had been eager to buy withdrew from the market and many who had been reluctant to sell became anxious to dispose of their goods.

Banks began to find that loans which they had thought could be repaid at any time desired could not be collected in the new circumstances and must be carried along. Recourse was had in increasing degree to the Federal reserve system, which responded to all legitimate demands and which should be credited with preventing what would otherwise have developed into a most disastrous money panic.

During the year 1920, when these drastic changes in price levels were taking place, the total earning assets of the Federal reserve banks, which include rediscounts for member banks, increased from $3,039,000,000 at the end of January to $3,256,000,000 at the end of October. At the same time there was not only no contraction in Federal reserve note currency but, on the contrary, there was an almost continuous increase in the volume of Federal reserve notes in circulation, the amount increasing from $2,844,000,000 on January 23 to $3,404,000,000 on December 23, 1920, a record high mark.

These figures should be impressed upon the minds of the public, for the reckless and unwarranted statement is often made that the Federal reserve authorities deliberately set out to bring about deflation and to accomplish this purpose caused sharp curtailment of credit and drastic contraction of the currency.

The events of the past two years have demonstrated the fact that there is no unalterable relationship between commodity prices and the volume of credit and currency. It is not the function of the Federal reserve system nor of any banking system to attempt to fix or control prices and Federal reserve discount rates have never been established with that idea in view. Banks should be concerned with prices only in so far as the security of their loans may be involved and they are interested more in the stability of prices and their margin of collateral than in the price level itself. Banks do not create general conditions, but they must adjust themselves to changing conditions, which in recent eventful months have been brought about by unseen and irresistible forces throughout the world.

Early in September there was much rejoicing throughout the Southern States because of the marked advance in the price of cotton. This advance is not due to any increase in the loans of the Federal reserve banks nor to any expansion of the currency. As a matter of fact, the amount of Federal reserve notes in circulation on September 15, when cotton was selling at about 24 cents a pound, was about $500,000,000 less than when cotton was selling at 11 cents a pound early last spring. The advance in the price of cotton was due to economic causes and to the operation of the inevitable law of supply and demand. After the report of the Department of Agriculture, early in September, the world awakened to the fact that the present cotton crop is abnormally small, and it was thought at one time that less than 7,000,000 bales would be produced. As the ginners' reports were made it became evident that the Department of Agriculture had underestimated the size of the present crop of cotton and the price declined 4 or 5 cents a pound.

This decline took place notwithstanding the reduction which was made about the same time in the discount rates of all Federal reserve banks, including those in the South. The fact should be emphasized that the net advance which has taken place in the price of cotton has been due not to credit or currency expansion but rather to the deflation of the anticipated supply of cotton and to the probability of increased consumption.

There is perhaps even greater confusion in the public mind regarding the issue of Federal reserve notes than there is regarding the rediscounting functions of the Federal reserve banks. There are some who appear to have an impression that the Federal Reserve Board has power to expand or contract the currency of the country at will and that it has exercised this power in a reckless and arbitrary manner. While the law prescribes that the Federal Reserve Board shall have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes, it has never exercised this right. On the contrary, it has always approved promptly every application which has been made for the issue of Federal reserve notes. One of the purposes of the Federal reserve act, as stated in its caption, is to furnish an elastic currency, but there are many whose idea of elasticity is continuous stretching.

Currency to be really elastic must be susceptible of expansion or the reverse, as the needs of industry and commerce may require. Many believe that there was a prescribed contraction of the currency during the year 1920, determined upon in order to reduce prices. The expansion of nearly $600,000,000 in Federal reserve note circulation which actually took place during that year shows that the impression is absolutely unwarranted.

An increase or decrease in the volume of Federal reserve notes outstanding is not the result of any preordained policy or premeditated design, for the volume of Federal reserve notes in circulation depends entirely upon the activity of business or upon the kind of activity which calls for currency rather than book credits.

Federal reserve notes can be issued only against collateral in an amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes applied for, which collateral security must be notes and bills discounted or acquired by the banks or gold or gold certificates. The law requires each Federal reserve bank to maintain a reserve of 40 per cent in gold against its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.

During the present year the loans of the Federal reserve banks to their member banks have decreased by about $1,550,000,000, and as the notes discounted with Federal reserve banks have been paid off Federal reserve note currency has come back to the banks and in the absence of a demand for it has not been reissued. Upon payment of commercial paper which has been deposited to secure Federal reserve notes there necessarily results either an immediate return of an equivalent amount of notes to the bank or an automatic increase in the percentage of gold reserve available for their redemption. Federal reserve notes are not legal tender, nor do they count as reserve money for member banks. They are issued only as a need for them develops, and as they become redundant in any locality they are returned for credit or for redemption to the Federal reserve banks or to the Treasury at Washington. Thus there can not be at any time more Federal reserve notes in circulation then the needs of the country at the prevailing level of prices and wages require, and as the demand abates the volume of notes outstanding will be correspondingly reduced through redemption. The increased volume of Federal reserve notes in circulation from 1917 to the end of the year 1920 was, in so far as it was not the result of direct exchanges for gold and gold certificates, the effect of advancing wages and prices and not their cause, just as the reduction which has taken place during the present year is the result of lower prices and smaller volume of business rather than their cause.

Under the Federal reserve system, as business expands, as labor is more fully employed, and as production increases and distribution becomes more active, there follows a demand for greater discount accommodations and a need for more currency, and the increased volume of discounts furnishes a means of providing the increased volume of currency required.

The Federal reserve banks hold to-day a gold reserve of about $2,850,000,000 and a combined reserve against member banks' deposits and note issues of slightly more than 73 per cent. Or if the legal minimum reserve of 35 per cent be set up against deposits there would remain a gold reserve of slightly more than 100 per cent against Federal reserve notes outstanding.

For some months past there has been a marked easing in domestic rates of interest. Notwithstanding unfavorable features in our revenue laws the investment market is now absorbing securities at reasonable rates which could not have been considered a few months ago. Market quotations of Liberty bonds have steadily advanced until they are now approaching par. Good railroad and industrial bonds have also appreciated, and there have been some noticeable advances in standard stocks.

In his annual report just sent to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury remarks that the advance in the price of Liberty bonds and Victory notes is in part a reflection of easier credit conditions and lower interest rates, though increased buying on the part of investors and better distribution of the public debt doubtless account for much of the improvement. High commodity prices and great business activity usually mean lower prices for bonds and other securities yielding a fixed income, while reduced commodity prices and lower money rates bring higher market prices for bonds.

The question is often asked, Why, in view of our enormous stock of gold, American bankers do not avail themselves of the opportunity of making the United States the world's banker? There is no question that our present gold supply is far beyond our domestic requirements, nor is there any doubt that a great stimulus would be given to our foreign trade were it practicable for American bankers to engage in world finance in a large way.

As high-grade American securities yield a lower income rate, the attention of investors will be directed more toward European securities. Investments in foreign properties and securities and long-time loans abroad will improve foreign exchange conditions, but before such investments or loans will be made in very large volume it will be necessary to inspire American investors with confidence in the political and economic stability of Europe.

A successful outcome of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments should do much to inspire confidence in the political stability of the world, and when the Governments of the various countries in Europe balance their budgets by limiting the amount of their expenditures to the revenues received from taxation and other sources and discontinue the emission of new issues of uncovered paper money, there should follow a restoration of confidence in the economic and financial condition of Europe. Judging from our own history after the Civil War, many years will doubtless elapse before some European countries can restore the normal value of their currencies; but if the violent fluctuations in exchange which have marked the past two years can be prevented in future and a stabilization on some basis accomplished, it will be possible to engage in commercial and financial transactions with Europe on a much larger scale than at present. If we wish to sell our surplus products abroad, it is evident that we must continue to exchange commodities with foreign countries, for where we sell we must buy. A curtailment of production to meet merely American requirements would involve widespread unemployment and would invite disaster. On the other hand, because of the great depreciation in the currencies of many foreign countries their labor costs are much less than ours, and partly because of this fact and partly because of the high premium on dollar exchange they are able to undersell us in our own markets. One of the great problems of our national legislators to-day is to frame a tariff which will prevent the dumping upon our markets of foreign goods, without at the same time erecting a tariff wall so high that our exports will be greatly reduced because of the inability of foreign nations to trade with us.

In conclusion, a word more may be added concerning the Federal reserve system. A Federal reserve bank is what its name implies. It is a reserve bank. It holds on deposit the entire legal reserve of its member banks. It is not authorized by law to receive deposits from the public nor to lend directly to individuals, firms, or corporations. It can rediscount paper of short maturity for member banks with their indorsement; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes. Based in part on the security of such paper, it can put in circulation Federal reserve notes in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of ordinary business transactions or of an acute emergency.

But the Federal reserve system should not be expected to accomplish the impossible. It is not a panacea for all economic and financial ills, and it can not, however skillful its administration may be, prevent periods of depression in the future, although it can do much to modify them. Other nations, such as Great Britain and France, with their great central banking institutions, have always had their years of prosperity and their periods of depression, although they have been free from the money panics which we formerly had in this country as a result of our inadequate banking system, and which we would undoubt have had in the most aggravated degree a year or so ago but for the efficiency and stabilizing influence of the Federal reserve system.

There are well-defined cycles in business. We have the short and frequently recurring cycles incident to the changes of the seasons, and all history shows that there are longer swings or periods of prosperity and depression, the rotation being about as follows: (1) Business activity and increasing production; (2) excessive expansion and speculation, followed hitherto by panic and forced liquidation; (3) a long period of slow liquidation, business depression, and stagnation; and (4) revival.

There are many indications that the beginning of revival is not far distant. When it does definitely set in, it will be followed in due course by a period of prosperity. While the losses during the past two years have been great, much experience has been gained, and while experience is not transferable, except perhaps to a limited extent, the new generation of business men has several years of business activity ahead of it.

In the light of this experience we should remember when we again enter into a period of full prosperity that a reaction will follow sooner or later, and if the flow of the incoming tide can be controlled so that the crest may not be reached too rapidly nor rise too high the subsequent reaction will be less severe and the next period of industrial and commercial activity and general prosperity will be marked by saner methods, greater achievement along constructive lines, and be a longer duration than any which we have had before. We should not forget that the ebb of the tide is always equal to the flow, and that the ebb in the Bay of Fundy, where the tide rises high-set, is far greater than in safer harbors, where the tidal fluctuations are more moderate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STUART F. REED,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, December 15, 1921.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. GUY D. GOFF, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED AT CLARKSBURG, W. VA., DECEMBER 4, 1921, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF LODGE NO. 482, BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Thank you one and all for this great privilege and for the cordial and friendly greeting you so generously extend. It would be difficult to address such a gathering on such an occasion without recalling the debt of gratitude I owe to Clarksburg and the departed whom you honor to-day. Nothing could have been more satisfying than this day here. It is more like a pleasant dream hurrying to the land of shadow than the satisfying reality it is. I recall many of you with gratitude, as well as your fathers and mothers who were my friends. Since I left in 1884 my visits have been few and far between, but during all of the intervening years my heart has been with you and my hand in yours. In my childhood days Clarksburg was a typical border State community. Here the passion of Civil War has left its scars and indelible marks. However, the people were typically human and always hospitable. They were great in their capacity to help. They were great in their maxims of love and generosity, and they necessarily impressed their convictions and patience upon the souls of all who came in contact with them. As I look back, I would say that my experience here taught me that it is not life that counts, but the courage you bring to it—the spirit that enables you to do the very best you can just when and where you are. This community gave me, I am grateful to say, more than an education. It affected and shaped my subconscious mind. It has always helped me to see straight and, I hope, true. It impressed upon me this fact: That the essential element of all life is conduct, and that conduct springs from what you believe, what you cling to, what you love, and what you yearn for in faith and resolution; and as I reflect upon my boyhood days here, I recognize with gratitude that it was the Clarksburg atmosphere, the mental balance that enables you to see things as straight as a ray of light, and to know no fear except the fear of doing wrong, that endears this old town to us all.

I would be false to my best impulses if I failed to bring my tribute and lay it upon the graves of those whom we mourn to-day. Death always preaches an impressive sermon and feelingly teaches us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. We understand death for the first time when he puts his hand upon those whom we love. We often hear the respect paid the dead disparaged and undervalued. It is called a poor substitute for the just treatment of the living. To me it is most laudable, everything it does, the best it can and the truest judgments of mankind. Men see clearly and feel rightly at the grave as nowhere else. Here clouds and mists disappear and prejudices are carried away. We know little of each other even under conditions of the greatest intimacy. In our social, business, and political relations we mingle with men who can never know us and whom we can never know. Our real world is within ourselves, and that world is ever sacred in its secrecy. Across its portals none other may ever step, except to catch but the imperfect reflections of another soul, the twilight that but faintly heralds the glow of the real day. And then in the presence of death, in a spirit of helplessness, touched by grief and inspired by our affections, we seek to build a monument in our hearts to our departed friends, and for its structure we draw from the depths of our nature the noblest and the best of our impulses. Their eyes can never behold it, and neither do they need or heed our eulogies. But we do benefit ourselves and help the world by extolling the lofty virtues of those who have forever passed from our sight. A great divine has said:

"Death did not first strike Adam, the first sinful man, nor Cain, the first hypocrite, but Abel, the innocent and righteous. The first soul that met death overcame death; the first soul parted from earth went to heaven. Death does not argue displeasure, because he whom God loved best dies first, and the murderer is punished with living."

In the suddenness of it, the occasion of it, the environment of it, death is always a tragedy. And yet it has nothing terrible which life has not made so, because no man who is fit to live need fear to die. We are told it is the soul that has fled when we stand in the presence of the earthly tenement.

So coldly sweet—so deadly fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.

We never forget the genial, smiling, courteous, vigorous, manly forms of our departed friends. Death always lies in ambush beyond the remotest thought of those whom it attacks. It seldom sends a herald to warn.

How pale appeared
Those clay cold cheeks where grace and vigor glowed—
O dismal spectacle, how humble now
Lies that ambition which was late so proud.

Every environment produces its type, every period its men. Our people, our institutions measured by the world's standards have been more than successful. Our country has, beyond precedent, been fruitful in successful men and in all lines of endeavor. The right of initiation has been without restraint. Birth has neither given the rank nor fixed the station. Every path leading to a goal has been free to every foot. Our country and our flag have been the emblems of individual opportunity. Our great and worthy men have risen by native power. Family name has not been a guaranty, nor has poverty and obscurity been a bar to the future of the American child. Our friends were charged with energy, inspired by hope, and steadied by determination. After all, the ideals of life are the essentials of life. Our ideals are the standards by which we gauge our character. They measure the length, the breadth, the height, and the depth of our thoughts and

our purposes, our impulses, and our conduct. As we think, we act. The thoughts that come out of the heart and the brain move us to action. These acts beget our characters, and our characters are the causes of whatever commendation or condemnation we receive from friends and foes.

There is no conquerer save death. It is a fearful thing. In the midst of circumstances that seem to defy destiny, the gaunt, grizzly, invisible champion of the grave stalks forth; a sudden swoop of the scythe and the highest and strongest fall forever. And so from life to death, from existence to immortality, from achievement to history, our dearest and our closest friends without warning, amid genuine sorrow, pass away.

How wonderful is Death;
Death and his brother Sleep!

A modern author has aptly said:

"The progression of man through the circle of evil is marked by three infelicities—necessity, oblivion, and death. The deaths which follow are changes, they are just so many escapes from their power."

The philosophy of death and the state which ensued was naturally a matter of much speculation by the learned men of antiquity. Death, says the elder D'Israeli, was the only divinity to which the ancients never sacrificed, convinced, as they were, that no human being could turn aside its stroke. They raised altars to fever, to misfortune, and to all of the evils of life, for these might change. In the beautiful fables of their allegorical religion, Death was the daughter of Night and the sister of Sleep. We find in the old Latin chroniclers a delicacy about using the word "death." They did not say that their friend had died but that he had lived. We honor and profit by these philosophical speculations, but we are happy in the better belief that we can say of our departed friends, "They lived."

The Great Apostle has taught us that "Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead"; and that "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

I read the other night Lamartine's account of the deaths of Mirabeau and of Vergniaud, the philosophic deputy of the Gironde. He speaks of Mirabeau's dying words:

Environ me with music,
Sprinkle me with incense,
And crown me with flowers,
That I may pass into eternal sleep.

And then taking up the story of the last night passed by the condemned deputy in the old conciergerie, he quotes him as saying:

"Death is but the greatest act of life, since it gives birth to a higher state of existence. Were it not thus, there would be something greater than God. It would be just man immolating himself uselessly and helplessly for his country. This supposition is full of blasphemy, and I repel it with contempt and horror. No; Vergniaud is not greater than God, but God is more just than Vergniaud and will not suffer him to ascend the scaffold but to justify him in future ages."

Here we have in contrast philosophy and faith. Mirabeau going down into the gloom of the grave, without hope and full of blasphemy for the religion and teaching of the Nazarene. Vergniaud, in the sight of the guillotine, condemned to die, reproving the sceptical levity of his colleagues, and proclaiming his unfaltering belief in immortality. It was Rousseau who said, "If Socrates died like a philosopher, Jesus Christ died like a God."

This may or may not be man's philosophy of life, depending on his religious views. It may not be, because no man can say he knows. All that man can do is to turn and face the battle, enter the contest, struggle and toil, and do the very best he can. In the hour of sorrow—

Memory is the only friend
That grief can call her own.

And yet our lives are filled with the voices of the dead. They speak from records, books, and associations. The dead are always with us. We converse with them, live with them, and always love them in our busy, craving, absorbing life. How true it is, and how we appreciate its meaning, "That to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." And is it not a compensation that in the grave our rest is undisturbed? No sorrow, no slander, no venom, and no temptations. The ocean that separates this world from the next no human eye can penetrate. The shadow of the future is on the shore of the present, and what lies in that shadow none of us can tell. But would it not be comforting and beautifully sweet if on this ocean that divides time from eternity and on which souls are the ships of passage, we could freight these spiritual vessels with messages of love and good cheer to that "bourne from which no traveler returns"? We would send letters fragrant with the tenderest thoughts of our hearts. We would send flowers as beautiful as any in paradise. But we find it all a dream. We look at the sea and it is shoreless. It passes our comprehension and we accept with resignation what we know is "the inevitable."

The poets for ages have sung of the suddenness of death when it comes to a man full of life and vigor, to one still ready and willing to do a man's part in the world of men, yet the Greeks personified death by a beautiful boy crowned with immortal youth, and, after all, in meditation and reflection that ideal seems most fitting.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle, face it; 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not the days are evil. Who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce. O shame!
Stand up, speak out and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not; fight on! To-morrow comes the song.

Indeed, judging my departed friends from my intercourse with them, I know of no man to whom could be more aptly applied the shrewd judgment of Horace Walpole:

"To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, place the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation."

"In the midst of life we are in death." Death is an abiding presence. The All Wise Being has made every living thing subject to death, and possibly his rational creatures in order to teach them the greatest of all truths. The very fact that man is an heir of pain and death is no doubt given him that he may learn that life is only the beginning of his existence. The mute lips of our dead can send us no message. They have passed through the gates and are to-day solving the great mystery. Speaking of death, Shakespeare says:

Here lurks no treason, here no envy dwells,
Here grows no damned grudges, here no storms—
No noise but silence, and eternal sleep.

It has been consolingly said by a great philosopher, and I always read him with a new meaning, that—

"It can not be that earth is man's only abiding place.
"We were born for a higher destiny than earth.
"It can not be that life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness.
"Else why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold their festival around the midnight throne or set above the grasp of our limited facilities, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory?
"There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful things that pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence.
"And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?"

But, soothing as such reflections are, none of us knows what awaits us in the hereafter, in that unknown to which we all in our turn shall go as a bird flies from the lighted room out into the darkness of the night. It may be we shall realize the Buddhist hope and spend the illimitable future in calm and passionless contemplation of the worlds below us, without longing and without desire. Perhaps there awaits us the heavens of Mohammed, with their barbaric splendors, or it yet may be as so many of us hope and believe, that redeemed and sanctified we shall sit at the feet of the crucified Savior, the Christ, resplendent in the ineffable glory of His divine presence. It is not given us to know these things, but it is given us to realize and to remember until we go to join the silent majority, silent to all human ears, that if we would plant our feet upon the eternal rock we must keep our eyes turned upward and ever press forward in that direction. We must never evade a responsibility. We must cultivate courage and the highest moral character. We must be absolutely, unflinchingly honest. We must be honest with ourselves, honest with our fellow man, honest with our country. If we do we shall typify all that is best in American life—all that can be required in any Christian life. The profound philosophy of Victor Hugo, reflecting as it does the thought of one habituated to meditation, is worthy of deep consideration:

"I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.
"You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of the bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head, but eternal spring is in my heart. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets, and the roses as at 20 years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history.
"For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, and song—I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, 'I have finished my day's work.' But I can not say, 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin again next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight; it opens on the dawn."

Turning to where man meets man in the absorbing activities of life, where can we go, to whom can we point for an example in higher degree of those elements of heart and soul and courtesy, cheerfulness, and charity, in private and business relations, and in winning personality, than our departed friends possessed. They had a love of truth which ambition for success in the strenuous contests of life never caused them to violate. They were conservative in a high degree without a taint of want of courage. No storm of passion unbalanced them. Those whom we now commemorate possessed the well-balanced character of true greatness which everyone admired and everyone loved as well.

It seems upon such an occasion that silence is the most eloquent tribute, and yet I hesitate to close. Eulogists say that these occasions should be lessons to us, the living. But how swiftly they come. Hardly time for a recess between—as all of us are called upon to view "the innumerable caravan" as it crosses the "covered bridge." There is so much in general which might be said. Veiled in the background are whisperings, gentle and persistent as the music of the leaves touched by the soft zephyrs of the summer's night, seeking expression. As seen in retrospect, the lives of our departed friends were finished at the zenith of laudable ambition and without a blemish. Though dead in the physical sense, yet they speak out to us with powerful influence in conception of an existence beyond all earthly things. In contemplation of the days when they moved among us, beautiful, unpaintable pictures appear in the mind of how much sweeter life is that they lived. Winter's snows and springtime's flowers, summer's sunshine and autumn's decay, with its blending of gloom and brightness, may succeed each other over the physical resting place of these noble characters till the spot itself shall have been forgotten except to the passerby who may read it cut in stone; even the marble or the granite may fall into decay, yet the lives of these men, what they did, how they lived, what they were, will continue to teach valuable lessons, and their gentle spirits will continue to influentially reach out from the unseen beyond the impenetrable veil 'twixt the finite and the infinite to guard and to guide those in being and those who shall come after.

"Something has gone from nature since they died,
And life is not the same, nor can be."

Truly, rare and extravagant spirits come to us at intervals who disclose new facts of nature. Character and power, early and late, do not vary much. The inspiration of purpose and work very soon establish personality.

While we mourn the life of a friend, we may find comfort in the fact that of such men as these little is taken away by death. Their spirit and character live after them, and in the contemplation of their lives we feel the force and truth of Webster's words:

"How little there is of the great and good that can die. They live in all that perpetuates the remembrance of men on earth; in all the recorded proofs of their actions; in the offsprings of their intellects; and in the respect and homage of mankind. They live in their example; and they live and will live in the influence which their lives and their efforts, their principles and their opinions, exercise and will continue to exercise on the affairs of men."

When Dickens was bringing out his Old Curosity Shop, chapter by chapter, serially, the readers appealed to him: "Do not let Little Nell die; it is a life so beautiful"; but Dickens replied: "I have to let her die; I can't help it; she must die to complete the story and her life work."

Our departed brethren died rich in friends. In the hour of distress and misery the eye of every mortal turns to friendship. In the hour of gladness and convivially, what is our want? It is friendship. When the heart overflows with gratitude or with any other sweet and sacred sentiment, what is the word to which it would give utterance? A friend. King Solomon said: "He that hath friends must show himself friendly." This they did, splendidly and conspicuously, not only in deeds but in words.

You will excuse, even though you may expect it, that I should here sound a personal note. The warm, red blood of Ireland, flowing and commingling with the life currents of other people, has in all history produced men to stir with quickening speech; to thrill with ecstatic song; to die with superb daring; to live in truth for their loves and in faith for their friends, and, with it all, to wear a sun smile in their souls that carries warmth and cheer wherever it beams. And this was the blood from which Burton M. Despard sprung, and right eminently did he illustrate its noblest traits. He was not a man of expediency, substituting tact for courage, nor did his affection for his friends find its origin in dependence. It was the impulse rather of a heart as gentle as it was brave, as considerate as it was fearless and true. And his cordial manner and winning smile gained for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. It is not the length of man's friendship that gives it value, but rather the lifelong impression it makes and the good that comes of it. He lived the best of all lives—the life of service—the service that has that divine attribute of forgetfulness of self and thought of others. He was an humble and a consistent Christian. He lived much because he loved much. He loved the beautiful in nature and art; he loved the birds and trees and flowers; he loved his fellows:

I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men—
The Angel wrote and vanished.
It came again with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed;
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

No truer tribute can be paid to his memory than is contained in these two words "death" and "duty":

Dead at his post of duty.
What finer eulogy—all the boast of pomp and glory seem but idle breath—
Beside the calm quiet dignity of death,
Where death and duty meet,
Is found solution most complete
Of all life's problems—'tis enough—
Dead at his post.

"Dave" Davidson, "Uncle Dave," as we affectionately called him, was one of my boyhood friends. He was a welcome guest at the wedding of my parents. To visit him at his store was always an event in my childhood days. I can see him now, so typical of Clarksburg and its life during that period. He moved and talked and lived and toiled as one of them. He was greatly loved by all who knew him. He was simple-hearted as a child, and his rugged, sturdy, kindly spirit shone in his face and his walk. He was a truly tender man. The fountain of tears and the fountain of laughter ran close together and carried his associates upon their mingled waters. He assimilated with this atmosphere and was a product of its then conditions. He possessed to a marked degree the qualities of the successful man. He had excellent common sense. He was decidedly and conspicuously practical. He saw things as they were in their true and real light. He believed in what was just. He loved what was right, and, like Burton Despard, he moved in straight lines from point to point. How the death of these men point the lines:

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain,
But who shall teach us when to look for thee—
O messenger of death!

The innate gentility of their natures, their unfailing courtesy, their unaffected kindness, and their consideration for the welfare and failings of others leave with those who knew them best the sweetest of recollections. They were born for a higher destiny than that of earth. They lived and died as gentlemen—the world's indispensable type of man. Their attitude toward life can be summed up in the lines:

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Death is the most illogical and, therefore, unexplainable fact in life. Why the Grim Reaper should take men when they are just qualified to live and to be of value passes the comprehension of the finite mind. We wonder and we always shall ponder over this great mystery. I can never reconcile myself to the thought that a personality should be destroyed and annihilated when it has just rounded into maturity. Among all the nations of the earth—civilized and uncivilized—on continents and in the islands of the sea, the belief in immortality has been entertained. Nothing short of eternity could enable men to imagine, think, and feel, and then to express all that they have imagined, thought, and felt. Immortality is, therefore, not only the supreme yearning of the soul, but it is also an intellectual necessity; and nothing more powerfully argues of a life beyond the grave than these facts. If intellect and hope are to be stamped out by annihilation, then life is a hollow mockery and character a superb farce.

Death always leaves in its train the thought that he who was taken was fitted for higher achievements. To us who remain occasions such as this may well seem like admonition. To-day our brothers sleep. It is we who speak. To-morrow our lips may be silent and other voices speak as we are doing now. In the lottery of death there are no blanks. The dread moments are sure to come when the happiness of a lifetime melts away in one sad hour. Yesterday it was the child just unfolding into the beautiful mysteries of life; to-day it is the middle-aged just ready to reap a harvest of unrecalling toil; to-morrow it is the aged, full of years and honors, whose light, burned to the socket in a well-rounded life, goes out in darkness.

Yes; when the pale messenger lays his hand upon an accomplished life, a life that has rounded out the years which experience and inspiration assign as the desirable limit of human duration; when these years have been occupied with usefulness, rewarded by success, and crowned with love and gratitude; yes, when the good man, having discharged the duties and fulfilled the trusts of life, lies down calmly and peacefully to his final repose, we may grieve, but we are not permitted to complain. The tears of affection may not, indeed, be kept back, but the voice of reason is silenced. To complain at the close of such lives as our brothers lived is to complain that the ripened fruit drops from the overloaded bough, that the golden harvest waits for the sickle. To complain under such circumstances is to accuse the Creator because He did not make man immortal on the earth. True, their sunset has come, but let us hope—if we can not believe—that it was a sunrise that will never again set. We should have praise, honor, imitation, but no tears for such men as these. We should save our tears for those who have failed; for those who have fainted on the wayside; not those who have finished the journey without a spot on their escutcheon. The perplexing riddle of life will disturb us, I know, by the fact that everything is fragmentary and that nothing is permitted to reach perfection. Whether we shall see our friends face to face in that undiscovered country; whether we shall know them there as we know them here; whether body and soul separate here to be united again "over there"; whether that other life is a commingling of kindred spirits while the body returns to dust; whether it is all of life to live and all of death to die are problems we can not solve. But this we know, that in the death of our friends whose lives and services we commemorate to-day, earnest, active intellects, are stilled; that just as they hearkened to the call of duty God's finger touched them and they slept; beckoned them away from all the splendid, majestic beauties of life, from love and care and sorrow, to awake in eternity free from grief and pain. Such men need no praise. Their record is safe without panegyric.

Col. Whittlesey and His Command Were Never Lost But Added to the Luster of Our Arms.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, December 19, 1921.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, when the newspapers flashed the news around the world during the trying days of October 3 to October 8, 1918, that a part of the Seventy-seventh Division consisting of battalions of the Three hundred and eighth Infantry, together with parts of the Three hundred and seventh Infantry and Three hundred and sixth Machine Gun Battalion under the command of Maj. Whittlesey had held out for five days, although surrounded by a very large force of Germans, the American people applauded this heroic defense and there were no words too strong in the praises sung in behalf of these brave men. Some of the newspaper correspondents named the battalion "The lost battalion." The consequence was that wherever the survivors of this battalion turned they were reminded constantly that they had been lost. The truth of the matter was that they had advanced in accordance with orders to their objective point. The support which was expected to be given them to the right and the left failed. Thence came this wonderful heroic struggle to uphold the high traditions of our troops, and although the mortality rate was 50 per cent, they declined to surrender. These brave men wrote one of the most glorious pages in American history, yet there were some men who constantly and continuously misstated the facts regarding this incident.

The boys making up this battalion came from what is commonly known throughout the country as the lower and upper East Side of New York. Most of them were either immigrants or sons of immigrants. They demonstrated that which I said in 1916 when the immigration debate was on would be found to be true, namely, that when the time would come that the country really needed them that they would make the same sacrifices for the United States as the native born of generations back. The test came and in the critical hour they showed that I knew the mettle of which they were made.

Recently when the commander of this brave battalion, Col. C. S. Whittlesey, passed to the far beyond when he could no more withstand the sights of some of his men being unable to find employment, the failure on the part of certain administrative officials to take proper care of the men of this battalion, and the absolute neglect of employers to give these brave men a preference when seeking employment, some who had not dared to speak during the period of the war attempted to assert that this battalion had been lost. Even some of the news-

papers commenced to express some doubts as to what had actually occurred. Accordingly, I felt the injustice to Col. Whittlesey and the brave men living and dead who were part of this famous battalion, and I therefore obtained the facts, so that the truth may for all time be known to future generations and to the historians who will write the story of America's great part in the World War.

The following letter written by Gen. John J. Pershing establishes beyond contradiction and controversy that this battalion was never lost.

It reads as follows:

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES,
Washington, December 15, 1921.

Hon. ISAAC SIEGEL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have your letter of December 13, making inquiries regarding the celebrated incident of Col. Whittlesey's command in the Meuse-Argonne Battle. I have seen neither of the articles you refer to as having appeared in the New York Tribune and the New York Evening Mail, and so I do not know how they present the matter.

In brief, Col. Whittlesey's command was not lost. After it had been isolated frequent attempts were made to furnish food and ammunition by means of airplanes. Unfortunately, it was very difficult for the aviators to locate in the dense forest the position of the battalion, which had been accurately indicated on the map. These relief supplies fell into the hands of the enemy. I mention this as evidence that the battalion was not lost in the sense that we did not know where it was. It was cut off.

Col. Whittlesey's command in making an advance penetrated more deeply into the enemy's position than did the adjacent battalions. Communication through the heavy underbrush in the forest was difficult, and before connection had been obtained with the units to his right and left rear the Germans filtrated through the gaps which then existed and eventually succeeded in surrounding the battalion.

I trust the foregoing is a satisfactory answer to your question. The official reports concerning the incident are on file in the archives of the War Department, and in due time will be assembled and accurately analyzed by the historical section of the General Staff.

With assurances of my regard,
Very sincerely, yours. JOHN J. PERSHING.

Maj. W. M. Blunt, assistant executive officer of the historical section of the Army War College, has furnished me with the following extract covering the incident in question of the report of the commanding general of the Seventy-seventh Division, Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION,
December 15, 1918.

From: Commanding general Seventy-seventh Division.
To: The Adjutant General, A. E. (through military channels).
Subject: Report of operations, Forest D'Argonne.

8. The position referred to in the Bois de Naza and continuing across the ridge to the westward to the end of the trench system extending southward from the Bagatelle Pavilion, was encountered on the morning of October 1. On the right of the position referred to, improvised defenses had been constructed by the enemy consisting of slashed and wired underbrush and small trees covering the entire front of the position. This improvised organization extended beyond the right (eastern) flank of the divisional sector, the organization of the left extending eastward from the southern end of the Bagatelle trench system. This latter appeared to be trench system which had been begun but not entirely completed. This entire position was attacked, but very little progress was made during the day. During the 2d of October the attack being resumed at an early hour in the morning the position was penetrated on the left toward evening by the First Battalion of the Three hundred and eighth Infantry, together with elements of the Three hundred and seventh, under Capt. McMurty, and elements of the Three hundred and sixth Machine Gun Battalion. This detachment, under command of Maj. Charles S. Whittlesey, advanced as far as the position near the Bois de la Bulronne, on the La Viergette Road about 500 meters to east of the Moulin de Charlevaux. The troops on his right, however, were unable to penetrate the positions in their front. As soon as I learned of the position of Maj. Whittlesey's detachment I immediately ordered the battalion which was part of the Divisional Reserve held up till then in the vicinity of La Harazee, to proceed to the vicinity of the Deport de Machines; at the same time I notified the commanding general of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Brigade of my action in regard to the Divisional Reserve Battalion and directed him to use the battalion, which was his brigade reserve, for the purpose of covering the left flank of the troops in their advanced position. It appears that, owing to the darkness of the night, this battalion—formerly in the brigade reserve—did not reach the position where the function expected of it could be performed, and during the night the enemy forces penetrated the trenches south of the Bagatelle position, and linked up those trenches by wire entanglements with the position on the ridge west of the Bois de Naza in such a manner as to isolate the detachment commanded by Maj. Whittlesey, part.

9. On the morning of the 3d October the attack was renewed, the purpose being primarily to advance and, secondly, to reestablish communication with the advanced detachments, but owing to the difficulties of terrain, the inevitable absence of adequate artillery preparations and the thick character of the country, no appreciable progress was made during the day, either on the right or left. In this connection it may be stated that on neither flank of the division were there friendly troops within covering distance.

10. The French division on the left did not advance beyond the road running east and west through Binarville, and all that was to be found on the right were scattered parties of the Twenty-eighth Division. These scattered detachments had no connection with the main body of that division.

11. Five determined attacks were launched by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Brigade against the position in its front for the purpose of breaking through, carrying the line forward and reestablishing communication with Maj. Whittlesey's command, but without success. This lack of success was not due in any sense to incorrect direction of these attacks. It was brought about by the extreme difficulties of terrain, the lack of adequate artillery support due to the impossibility of observation of fire, and the close proximity of the opposite lines.

12. Meanwhile every effort was being made to advance along other portions of the divisional front, and finally, at about noon of the 7th, an opening was found between the position in the Bois de Naza and the position on the ridge west of that Bois. At this point, at the junction of ravines shown on map, it was found that the wire did not extend entirely across from one position to the other. By a process of infiltration and taking advantage of inequalities of the ground detachments from the left to the One hundred and fifty-third and the right of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Brigades finally reached positions from which reverse fire could be brought to bear on the hostile organization in front of our right and left, respectively.

13. I am informed that about the same time an attack was delivered on our right by a brigade of the Eighty-second Division in the direction of Cornay and Chatel Chenery, and it is probable that this attack assisted somewhat in relieving the situation in my front. However that may be, the evident thing to us was by the reverse fire brought from the detachments of the One hundred and fifty-third Brigade and One hundred and fifty-fourth Brigade, as indicated above, the opposition in our front was driven out and liaison reestablished with the detachment under Maj. Whittlesey about 9 p. m. on the night of the 7th of October.

14. Maj. Whittlesey's command had been cut off from the remainder of the division for a period of five days, during which time no communication had been had with them except by pigeon messages, copies of which are attached hereto as part of this report. The men of the command had carried into action with them two days' reserve rations, upon which they subsisted during the five days of their isolation. Too much credit can not be given Maj. Whittlesey, Capt. McMurty (since promoted to major), and the other officers and men of this detachment. On short rations, surrounded by enemies, continually under fire, having suffered losses of about 50 per cent, they still resisted and treated with contempt a demand for surrender made by the German commander on the morning of the 7th of October. Even though this division had accomplished nothing else during the course of this campaign, the exploit of Maj. Whittlesey and his detachment would be worth the highest honor. It exemplified the indomitable spirit which animates the division and which has enabled it throughout to triumph over its very serious obstacles which it has encountered.

15. After overcoming the hostile resistance along the general line of the Bois de Naza and Bagatelle position, the division continued its advance through the forest without encountering further abnormal resistance. The machine-gun resistance was to be found anywhere, as was to be expected, but organized positions were not further in evidence.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major General, Commanding.

This is an exact copy and contains the mistakes found in the original.

WILFRID M. BLUNT,
Major of Cavalry.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the American people have always been fair and in their hearts and souls desire to do justice to the brave men who responded to the Nation's call when their services were so urgently needed.

Let us hope that this incident will awaken in them the realization that we owe a debt of gratitude to all the gallant men who served us so well. We can show it best by taking care of those who were wounded and are now in the hospitals, many of them forgotten and neglected. In each vicinity will be found some of the boys of the various battalions and divisions, including the survivors of the "Lost Battalion."

Let us hope that willing hands will be stretched out to bring to those who are in our hospitals some of the little luxuries of life, including reading matter and athletic goods, and that the sacrifices made by the men of the "Lost Battalion" and other organizations will not have been in vain.

Let us give credit where it is due.

Let us sincerely be thankful that in our midst there were such men willing to face the enemy and decline to surrender, even though 50 per cent of their numbers had been mortally wounded or passed to the far beyond. They have taught us a lesson of real patriotism which time can never efface.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. ANDREWS,
OF NEBRASKA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, December 15, 1921,

On the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civil-service positions in the District of Columbia and in the field service.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, when we began the consideration of this bill a few days ago I fully intended to vote for its passage. The debate has disclosed some serious defects which ought to be corrected by this committee before it is recommended to the House. The central purpose of the bill is highly commendable, and when properly supported by wise, practical schedules and grades it ought to be incorporated into law.

Such legislation would assist very materially in avoiding gross abuses now existing in connection with lump-sum appropriations. It would also safeguard and promote the best interests of the people employed under the classified civil service.

It has been shown in the course of this debate that the bill in its present form would clothe the Civil Service Commission and Bureau of the Budget and the so-called Bureau of Efficiency with authority to veto the decisions of heads of departments and independent establishments with respect to the grades to which individual clerks may be assigned by those who are in direct contact with their daily duties. An intelligent classification or allocation, as some express it, of the clerks in the various departments can not be wisely made without an intimate knowledge on the part of the classifying officers as to the qualifications and merits of individual clerks. Without such knowledge the classification would be a mere matter of guess.

Who, aside from the head of the department and the chiefs of his bureaus, offices, and divisions, has any intimate knowledge of such qualifications? To gain that knowledge the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Budget, or the Bureau of Efficiency must place people in constant contact with the daily duties of all of these clerks, numbering 60,000 to 70,000, so that they may have an accurate knowledge that would warrant them in determining a classification. Before any of these outside agencies—the commission, the Bureau of the Budget, or the Bureau of Efficiency—can secure that knowledge, their own force must be placed in all of the Government departments, and that would mean duplication with a vengeance. As they do not now possess that knowledge, it is exceedingly unwise to give them any veto power in this question.

Moreover, such outside agencies should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to interfere with the conduct or orderly business now under the direction of the heads of the departments and independent establishments of the Government. If such heads are to be held responsible for results in administration and in efficiency of service, they must be given full authority to direct their own business. If they should find need of assistance from the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, or the Bureau of Efficiency, let them call for it and thus those outside agencies could render assistance under the supervision of the head of the department or independent establishment, and when the head of such department or independent establishment has no further use for the outside agency, it can be dismissed without friction or without misunderstanding.

This bill has been materially improved by striking out section 8. Section 9 and other provisions of the bill should also be stricken out. Such improvements would add materially to the value of the bill.

GRADES OF SCHEDULES.

The different grades proposed in the schedules of this bill are based, according to the committee in charge of the bill, upon the prewar salary plus the bonus of $240 as a basic salary. They also state that the salary proposed in the different grades would be equal to such basic salary plus 8.5 per cent of that amount. They further state that the minimum salary for clerk grades of entrance salary will be $1,080.

Without including the bonus of $240, a large number of clerks were receiving salaries of $1,000, $900, $840, and $720. Under the terms of the bill, it is proposed to advance all these lower grade clerks at least to the minimum salary, $1,080. This would require a very large increase of appropriations. It is claimed by some who have studied this question very closely that these provisions will require an increase of expenditures to the extent of eight or ten million dollars a year.

Under the terms of the bill a clerk may receive one promotion each year, thus making it possible to advance from the minimum salary of a particular grade to the maximum salary in a short period of time. Suppose we have a group of 25 clerks in a particular grade in a certain office. Take the minimum-salary grade at $2,000, the next $2,200, the next $2,400, and the next $2,600. At the end of the first year after the classification all those receiving the minimum salary would be eligible for advancement to the next higher salary of $2,200, likewise those at $2,200 might pass to $2,400, those at $2,400 would pass to $2,600. Thus in a very short period of time all the clerks of that grade might be advanced to the maximum salary allowed for that grade, or $2,600.

This provision would increase the appropriations annually very largely, and nobody could tell from year to year how much that increase would be. These conditions clearly show why this committee that submitted the bill is unable to tell us what the bill would cost. Would it not be wise to recommit the bill until the committee has had time to find out and fix rules by which we could tell what the annual expense would be? The members of the committee tell us that we ought to pass this measure as a scientific arrangement for classification. Well, perhaps it would be sufficient to say that the committee was lost in the midst of numerous and conflicting details, and that the only way in which they could extricate themselves is to call their classification scientific. This illustrates quite clearly the causes which bring the word "scientific" into use so frequently in the absence of real science. This occurs not only in business and departmental affairs, but also in educational and religious affairs. When people do not know what to call a certain method which nobody can understand, they say it is "scientific."

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I heartily favor a recommitment of this bill to the committee for the purpose of eliminating this extraneous matter and securing definite, reliable figures as to the actual cost of the bill. We can well afford to give more time to the committee for the solution of these problems. I would dislike very much to vote against the principle embodied in this bill, but how can we consistently vote for the bill with all of these superfluous, extraneous, and unwise provisions with which it is burdened?

Mr. Speaker, I heartily favor a recommitment of the bill to the committee in the hope that it may be put into such shape that we can afford to pass it.

The Filipinos' Answer to the Wood-Forbes Report.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAIME C. DE VEYRA,
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 5, 1922.

Mr. DE VEYRA. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me by the House, and on behalf of both my colleague, Mr. GABALDON, and myself, I include, first, a letter addressed by us as Resident Commissioners from the Philippines to the President of the United States, dated December 13, 1921; second, a speech by Sergio Osmeña, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, delivered before the delegates to the convention of the Nationalist Party held in Manila on December 3, 1921; and third, an extensive analysis by Prof. Maximo M. Kalaw, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, on the recent report submitted by the Wood-Forbes mission sent to the Philippines last summer by President Harding.

These papers deal directly on the report in question. The mission's report was given out to the public on November 30, 1921, by the War Department.

The Philippine question is of great interest to Americans and of vital importance to Filipinos, and I consider it my imperative duty to acquaint the Members of Congress and, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the American people with the viewpoint of the Filipino people on the questions raised by the Wood-Forbes mission. The documents referred to are as follows:

LETTER TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1921.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You have recognized the Filipino protest against a report filed by Gen. Wood and ex-Gov. Forbes, who were appointed by you to investigate conditions in the Philippine Islands, and we appreciate assurances that opportunity will be given to meet what we deem to be hasty criticisms which it contains.

That report is being analyzed so that a correct statement may be set forth from the standpoint of the Filipino people.

At this time we briefly present for your consideration the great outstanding belief of our people in you because of your efforts to impart faith in international dealings by challenging selfish designs, exploitations of weaker people, and thereby giving to civilization a hope of lasting peace. The four-power treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan guarantees the peace of the Pacific for 10 years, and with you, we hope, for all time to come. That treaty removes any vestige of fear of Japanese interference with the islands, never in fact considered a menace to the independence by the Filipino people, who intimately know conditions, but it has served as a convenient cloak to interests in the past that have urged a benevolent despotism in order to protect or exploit the islands. The partial sovereignty retained by the United States was stated by ex-President Roosevelt to be a military liability to your country, and it has been deemed none the less so to ours through its threat to involve us in international differences wherein we had no voice.

Following the expression of world-wide good will comprehensively laid down by you at the initial meeting of the disarmament conference Great Britain has negotiated a peace treaty with a portion of her own Government with which she has maintained the most intimate relations for many centuries, and she has now given to Ireland and the Irish people a separate free State with independent rights, marking a dawn of new freedom to subject peoples. England has surrendered

control of an unwilling island within the shadows of her own coast without any past pledges or promises by recognizing the spirit of justice and good will to the world first inaugurated by the great Government of which you are the honored head and exponent.

In recognition of that same high purpose we pray that you give ear to the plea of over 10,500,000 people 7,000 miles distant from American shores, who look to you as the leader of high national ideals and who have implicit confidence in you and your Government and believe that an early performance of pledges repeatedly made to them will be kept. Your Government, with its glorious history of helping humanity and honest dealing among nations, set a high standard for subject people when a handful of pioneers, composing the weak, struggling Colonies nearly a century and a half ago, wrote in history a new page of hope. Inspired by that same spirit your people have repeatedly expressed deep sympathy with Irish aspirations for independence, even as Cuba was granted that which we crave immediately following peace made with Spain.

Compared with the stability of your Government at that time or conditions in Ireland, Cuba, and many organized and recognized Governments of the Old and New Hemispheres to-day, we invite comparisons with our own Philippine Islands based even on the few concessions made by the Wood-Forbes report, from which we quote:

Of the 10,500,000 Philippine inhabitants, 90 per cent of whom are Christians "over 1,020,000 are in school" (p. 17). "Public order is maintained principally by the constabulary, a force of 5,800 officers and men. This organization has proved itself to be dependable and thoroughly efficient" (p. 23). "They are naturally an orderly people" (p. 19). "The Philippine people possess many fine and attractive qualities—dignity and self-respect, as shown by deportment, complete absence of beggars, personal neatness and cleanliness, courtesy and consideration to strangers" (p. 16). The number of votes cast (by men) at the general election, 1919, was 672,122" (p. 6). "We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men" (p. 45).

"Financially the income of the Philippine government in 1920 was $40,500,000 with tax per capita of $3.96" (p. 5) (or about 10 per cent of the per capita tax paid by the American people). "Resources of commercial banks, 1920, $215,000,000" (p. 25). "Postal savings, 1920, 107,000 depositors and $1,612,500 deposits" (p. 33). "Trade with the United States, 1920, $197,506,041" (p. 5).

"The supreme court (of which four of the members, including the chief justice, are Filipinos) has the respect and confidence of the Philippine people" (p. 24).

What small government with the same handicaps, we submit, can offer better evidence of stable government represented by a report which we deem is not well considered in many respects. For illustration affecting the last statement, criticism is heaped on our inferior courts and an unstable government inferred in the report because in hundreds of different courts of the islands, including the supreme, municipal, and justice, the report alleges 50,000 cases are pending on the different court dockets. If true in fact, we regret this congestion in the judicial branch of our government, but we submit that by the same standard the United States Government might be found unstable, because 8 Federal district courts out of more than 100 in this country reported 63,344 cases pending on their dockets, according to statistics offered in Congress last week.

Bearing in mind the unexcelled record for peace, order, and law-abiding citizenship existing in the islands, which is admitted in the Wood-Forbes report and without any purpose of criticizing conditions elsewhere, we frankly say that stories of lynchings, holdups, armed mail trains and orders of shoot to kill, bank robberies, and crimes generally related in the daily press here, would shock and confound the frequently exploited "head hunters" and "warring" Filipinos who long ago joined their peaceful neighbors and are now law-abiding citizens of the Islands. They help till the 1,946,579 small farms now owned by Filipinos as reported in the last census.

Reading from the report Messrs. Wood and Forbes say: "We find the people are happy, peaceful, and in the main prosperous" (p. 45); again "we find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos (90 per cent of the population) the desire for independence" (p. 45) "the pagans and non-Christians, constituting about 10 per cent of the population, are for continued American control" (p. 21). "The Americans in the islands, numbering 6,931 out of 10,956,730 total population, or far less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, are for a continued American control" (p. 21). That is a situation conceded by a critical report of island conditions.

In your capacity of a world leader fearlessly engaged in arousing humanity's conscience heretofore subservient to force, power, and selfish ambitions, we further briefly submit to your attention pledges and guaranties that have come to us from your predecessors in office without political bias or partisanship.

President McKinley (1899), "the Philippines are ours not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government." Again he says, "We must make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance."

Gov. Taft (1907), "Our jurisdiction and control will finally end in the islands when they are capable of self-government." Ex-President Roosevelt (1915), "If we act so that the natives understand us to have made a definite promise, then we should live up to that promise. * * * These being the circumstances the islands should at an early moment be given their independence without any guaranty whatever by us and without our retaining any foothold in them."

The Jones existing law: "It is and always has been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." President Wilson (1920): "I respectfully submit that this condition precedent (stable government) having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

Ex-Presidents McKinley, Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson—four of your illustrious predecessors—at different times have reminded the Filipinos and the world that the promises made to them are promises made to be kept. The American Congress has voiced that same pledge for the American people in the Jones Act. May we not in this day of noble aspirations and accomplishments among nations led by the United States now look to you as representative of that people to urge fulfillment of the pledge to grant Philippine independence even as a mother country over a century and a quarter ago yielded to a small but sovereign people that which in recent days has made your Government the greatest power for good on earth?

We will submit as soon as possible views promised on the Wood-Forbes report in order to present a further record of the achievements and high standards of citizenship reached by the people of the Philippines. Herein we have sought to place before you briefly these accomplishments as evidenced by a hasty report, and above all we have endeavored to set forth the solemn guaranties heretofore given to our people so that at this momentous time, when the world is moved by great moral uplift toward high ideals and unexampled spirit of international brotherhood, we may hope for early fulfillment of national pledges given by the United States to the Filipino people.

Very respectfully,

JAIME C. DE VEYRA,
ISAURO GABALDON,
Resident Commissioners, Philippine Islands.

VIEWS OF SPEAKER OSMEÑA, OF THE PHILIPPINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I will next offer the views of Sergio Osmeña, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives. His conclusions of the now famous Wood-Forbes report are contained in a speech delivered by him to the delegates attending the Nacionalista Party convention in Manila, P. I., December 3, 1921:

"These are special circumstances which demand the exercise of tact, ability, and perspicacity, so that we may be able to solve the big problems which confront us and which require big measures also," he said in beginning his speech. "In circumstances like this we should be calm, we should keep our poise and reflect carefully. The cooler we are, the better we shall be prepared to fight.

"The Nacionalista Party has been born in the midst of trying circumstances. It came into life poor, and it is but natural that at these moments it should continue to suffer, comforted only by the confidence placed in it by the people. We have a big task ahead of us, we are shouldering heavy responsibilities, and it is our duty to remain faithful to the people.

"What is the principal question now, the main issue? The question is whether we have fulfilled the conditions imposed upon us by Congress as a prerequisite to the granting of our independence, whether we have responded to the wishes not only of the people but also of Congress. In other words, the question is whether or not we have established here a stable and orderly government.

"Our struggle, therefore, is not only for independence, but for our fundamental rights. Our nationalism of to-day is the same as it was before. We have more than fulfilled the established conditions. We have now in the islands an orderly, free, and stable government. It is now up to Congress to fulfill its pledge of 1916 honorably. Our government has not been established overnight. It is merely a continuation of the government founded here the day following the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the islands, a government improved gradually upon the old one.

"In asking for the establishment of a stable government here Congress did not mean, I am sure, that we should really have a stable government because such a government has been in existence here since American occupation of the islands, but to improve on the old one, to extend the powers already conferred upon the Filipinos.

"We have followed to the letter the wishes of Congress in this respect. Our bureau system remains the same as it was before 1916. The only difference is that while formerly the administration did not have any direct dealings with the people, the commissioners remaining isolated from them and the bureaus constituting independent branches of the government, now we have what we call departmental responsibility, the bureaus and departments can at any time be summoned before the legislature. The department secretaries are now chosen after every general election so that the influence of the masses may reach the high spheres of government.

"The present government has been brought about without making any marked changes in the old government. While we openly give ex-Gov. Forbes credit for his road construction initiative, it was the Philippine Assembly to which he appealed in 1907 for funds which established a fixed public works policy. Before 1907 there was no such policy. Funds were not regularly appropriated for public works, except for a few roads like that of Baguio. When 1916 came, we not only maintained but improved and extended the public works system of the islands. There is no town or Province here but has been benefited by this improvement.

"As to schools, you know full well how our people are anxious for an education and how the parents of the children are compelling their little ones to go to school. The progress of the public-school system in the islands began in 1907 when the Philippine Assembly was first established and the Nacionalistas received an overwhelming majority at the polls. Without need of imposing any new taxes upon the people, we have made a big sacrifice by setting aside ₱30,000,000 from the insular funds for public schools only.

"The administration of justice in the islands now is as good as it was in the past. It is not true that the administration of justice has been neglected. Philippine judges are admitted to be competent. Even ex-President Taft recognized this fact and declared that they would be the pride of any bench in the world, even America herself. Formerly the judges were appointed at the pleasure of the Philippine Commission and could be summoned to hear, try, and decide certain special cases. Naturally, such a practice aroused the suspicion of the public. Now no judge can be removed, even by the Governor General of the islands. Those who denounce the administration of justice in the islands must appeal to the corresponding authorities and must be prepared to produce facts for the removal of any judges. Otherwise, they alone should be held responsible for the consequences of their act.

"With regard to public order, you know better than I do that the Filipino by nature is peaceful and orderly. He is not headstrong or rebellious. On the contrary, he is submissive and ready to obey the law. During the war not only did we exercise self-control but also offered to send abroad a division of our National Guard. Former Gov. Gen. Harrison, despite the defects he might have had, was the only governor general we have had who could say that the Philippines was orderly and that there was no need of sending additional troops from the United States to the Islands. The peace we had in the days during the war is the best proof of the stability of our government here.

"Nor are these alone our achievements in the past few years. We have improved our central government as well as our Provinces. Formerly there was a confusion over the classes of Provinces. Such is not the case now. The Nacionalista Party therefore has been able to establish an efficient and stable government, not because of its own efforts alone but with the aid and cooperation of the people.

"It goes without saying that the work of the Nacionalista Party is to secure independence. We may have a domestic platform, but independence will remain the principal issue, the fundamental problem. We should not feel relieved of our responsibility until we have attained independence. Nothing short of independence should satisfy us. After we have reached our goal it matters little if this party is dissolved. You may then seek other paths, form other groups.

"We have sent a message to President Harding in an endeavor to obtain a hearing. We have been judged and it is but logical that we through our representatives should be heard. I am confident that President Harding will give us the hearing we seek."

SPEAKER OSMEÑA'S GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The Manila Times of December 4 itemized the general conclusions of Speaker Osmeña as follows:

1. Anybody attacking our courts must appeal to the proper authorities and produce facts for the removal of incompetent and dishonest judges, and should he fail to substantiate his charges he alone must be held responsible for the consequences on his act.

2. While due credit must be given to former Gov. Gen. Forbes for his initiative in establishing a fixed policy for road construction, it was the old Philippine Assembly which gave him the means to carry it out.

3. We have extended our school system to the point of appropriating ₱30,000,000 exclusively for public schools without need of imposing any new taxes upon the people.

4. Public order in the islands is such that even during the war, the most crucial moment for the United States, no disorder of any kind was registered here, and consequently there was no need of sending additional forces of the Army or Navy to the Philippines.

THE WOOD-FORBES REPORT—A CRITICAL ANALYSIS BY PROF. MAXIMO M. KALAW, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The acceptance by President Harding and the American Congress of the conclusions and recommendations of the special mission would mean, in the first place, an indefinite postponement of Philippine independence. To quote former Vice Gov. Yeater, the report of the mission would place the Philippine question "on the table." Analyzed more closely, the report spells a backward policy for the Philippines. It points out, however, in a graphic form some of the grave mistakes that have been committed during the last eight years. This is possibly its greatest merit. It presents to our eyes the possibilities of the improvements that can be made. It does justice to some very salient and notable characteristics of the Filipino people, but its compliments are always followed by "buts" which go far deeper to prove the present incapacity of the Filipino people to support by themselves any decent constitutional government.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S REASONS FOR SENDING THE MISSION.

What was the reason for sending the special mission to the Philippines? President Harding frankly stated that the basis for the sending of the mission is the message of President Wilson to Congress on December 7, 1920, which he quoted in his letter of instructions to the mission as follows:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

President Harding further admitted that the above message was based on the report of the highest authority of the Philippines, meaning Gov. Gen. Harrison.

In appointing the special mission, President Harding made it known that he wanted to find out whether the recommendation and report of President Wilson and Gov. Gen. Harrison were true to the fact or not. He stated that while President Wilson and Gov. Gen. Harrison had already certified that the Filipino people had fulfilled the requirements of stable government in the Philippines, there were other people who did not believe so, and hence the sending of the Wood-Forbes Mission.

THE STANDARD OF A "STABLE GOVERNMENT" AS SET FORTH BY THE JONES LAW.

If the purpose of the mission was to verify the report of the previous administration, it is only fair, nay, necessary, that we know the criterion or standard on which that report was based.

When President Wilson and Gov. Gen. Harrison officially certified that there was a stable government in the Philippines, they did not mean a perfect government, or a government on a par with an oligarchy in so far as efficiency is concerned, or even a government approaching the perfection of the six foremost democracies in the world, which have been described by Mr. Bryce in his recent book. President Wilson and Gov. Gen. Harrison simply meant a standard required both by the general practices of international law and by the United States whenever the phrase "stable government" is used. It must be remembered that the possession of a stable government is one of the conditions required by the League of Nations before new States can be admitted to it, and in this connection, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, and Finland have been adjudged possessors of "stable governments." In other words, a stable government has been interpreted by the learned internationalists of the assembly of the League of Nations as a de facto government which has the support of the people. America's interpretation in the past is not far from that interpretation, as is shown when President McKinley urged Congress to declare war with Spain to liberate Cuba. He definitely stated that as soon as the Cuban people had established in the island "a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own," Cuban independence would be recognized.

In passing the Jones law, the American Congress simply adopted the American policy for the recognition of Cuban independence and provided that "as soon as a stable government can be established in the Philippines, Philippine independence would be recognized." When Gov. Harrison appeared before the congressional committee in 1919, he said:

"I wish to state upon my responsibility as the Governor General that, in my opinion, there exists to-day in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and, as I understand it also, by Mr. Root, namely, a government elected by the suffrages of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations."

In his official report to the Secretary of War he confirmed this statement. It was the basis of President Wilson's message to Congress quoted by President Harding.

President Wilson and Gov. Gen. Harrison applied, therefore, the standard set down by the Jones law and followed by the United States and the League of Nations.

A DIFFERENT STANDARD SET FORTH BY SECRETARY WEEKS.

While President Harding's desire seems to be to prove or disprove President Wilson's and Gov. Gen. Harrison's statement, the instructions of Secretary of War Weeks to the special mission were somewhat different. He did not take the Jones law preamble as the criterion for the work of the mission, although the preamble of the Jones law is the statement of policy that was ever voted upon and approved by the only legal and constitutional body that can announce any policy at all binding upon the American people—the Congress of the United States. Secretary of War Weeks in his letter of instruction rather considered the instructions of Mr. McKinley in 1900 as the standard. Now, the instructions of President McKinley apparently sound well, but when one analyzes it more closely and more intensely he will find that it is less liberal than the Jones law. In fact, it may never mean independence. The Philippine Commission was authorized to establish a government conformable, it is true, to our customs, habits, and even to our prejudices, but only to the extent consistent with the accomplishment of the "indispensable requisites of a just and effective government." Apply a similar criterion to the question of Philippine independence and you have this inevitable formula: If in the opinion of the United States Philippine independence will not be for our happiness, peace, or prosperity, whether we like it or not, whether it has been promised us or not, whether we have fulfilled the condition or not, it will not be given us.

It is true that in other portions of the instructions Secretary Weeks firmly states that the determination as to whether the present government of the Philippines has contributed to the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Filipino people "must necessarily depend largely on the views of that people." It is also true that there is another apparently splendid provision requesting the mission not to use the standard of other countries and other climates and particularly the American idea of perfection in governmental matters. But the last paragraphs neutralize the intent of the foregoing admonitions. Secretary Weeks predisposed the mind of the mission in favor of indefinite retention when he said:

"The pleasing of the Filipinos of this generation would be a minor satisfaction if it were believed that it would result in the bondage or destruction of the Filipino people for all time hereafter.

"Whether the result of your investigation may or may not be to the satisfaction of the majority of the Filipino people at this time, I am convinced that, undertaken in the spirit in which it is committed to you and in which you have undertaken it, it can not but be to the future satisfaction of the Filipinos and must, of necessity, result in their permanent well-being and progress."

Now, the foregoing pronouncement is clearly in conflict with the spirit and letter of the Jones law. It is in conflict with President Harding's own attitude, who has often assured the Resident Commissioners that he stands by the Jones law. It is tantamount to saying to the Filipinos of to-day: "You might as well quit all agitation for independence now. I will give it to you whenever it pleases me to do so."

We have thought that with the enactment of the Jones law an entirely different stage has been reached in the discussion of the Philippine problem. The Jones law contains a definite pledge voted and approved by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President to the effect that when the conditions of a stable government have been fulfilled the recognition of independence would be in order. That pledge was accepted by the Filipino people in good faith. The Jones law became, in the words of its author, a "covenant between the American and the Filipino peoples."

Why should another criterion be now injected, saying that it does not matter whether the present generation of Filipinos is pleased or not?

THE STANDARD OF 1913 FOLLOWED BY THE MISSION.

The Wood-Forbes mission thus started its work with the apparently arbitrary standard set down by Secretary Weeks, which would eliminate from consideration the desires of the present generation of Filipinos.

It did not accept the standard of a stable government as defined by the League of Nations, by the United States in the past, and by Gov. Gen. Harrison. In fact, no mention whatever is made in the report of the promise of independence contained in the preamble of the Jones law. It seems that the chairman of the mission had a different interpretation as to the term "stable government." At the meeting held by the Philippine Columbian Association he was reported to have defined "stable government" in the following words:

"A stable government means civic courage, courts of justice which give equal opportunities to the senator as well as to the simple 'tao,' resources ready for disposal at any moment they are needed by the country, organization which will enable the country to defend its integrity, adequate hospitals all over the islands which are not found in the provinces we have just visited, social organization which shows keen human interest in the protection of the needy and the poor, effective public sanitation, common language, and many others."

Now, the foregoing was not the accepted definition of "stable government," as is seen in the definitions which we quoted above. It is true, however, that in judging the Philippine situation the mission was asked by Secretary of War Weeks to apply this apparently benignant rule:

"In passing on questions thus presented it is necessary to avoid comparison with a standard of other countries and other climates and particularly with our own idea of perfection."

But, again, does the foregoing suggestion when treated separately result in a fair standard? In the first place the Philippines is the first attempt on a large scale at representative government in the Tropics. So there can be no tropical standard. Then what is the standard left? Only one; the standard of the previous administration of which Gov. Forbes, one of the members of the mission, was the head! And the Wood-Forbes mission made it its standard! It said:

"The general administration of the Philippine Government in 1913, the period of greatest efficiency, was honest, highly efficient, and set a high standard of energy and morality."

Now, unfortunately, Gov. Gen. Wood was not in the Philippines in 1913, so he could not have known the standard then. How could he, therefore, compare the 1913 standard with the present government when he was not here? So the only arbiter in judging the situation and comparing it with a definite standard was Gov. Gen. Forbes. Here

was a strange anomaly unheard of in the annals of the United States, where an interested party, head of a previous administration, was made the judge as to the success or failure of his rival and successor! But even granting for the sake of argument that the Wood-Forbes mission, despite Gov. Forbes's participation, acted judiciously and fairly in comparing the administration of 1913 with that of the eight years of Philippine autonomy, we maintain that Philippine autonomy would still be at a disadvantage as regards the efficiency of the government. An oligarchic government, with no popular favor to cater or local constituencies to please, is likely to have a more efficient administration than a government controlled by the representatives of the people. This is a well-known axiom in politics. Thus Bryce says in his "Modern Democracies":

"There are points in which a democratic government suffers by comparison with an oligarchic, for the latter is more likely to recognize the importance of skill in administration and of economy in the management of finance, since it is not tempted to spend money in satisfying the importunities of localities or of sections of the population."

THE GOOD POINTS IN THE REPORT.

We will not go at this time into details of the report with regard to the different Government activities. The heads of the different bureaus and other people conversant in the different cases may come out in their support or defense. The foregoing statement of the different standards used, I believe, will be sufficient for a conclusion that the Wood-Forbes report is based on unwarranted premises. It has evaded the issue of stable government and would inject a new criterion in the discussion of the Philippine problem. This is in no way a criticism of the individual members of the mission, for it seems that they have followed only the instruction. The chairman of the mission has always been considered by the people as a fair-minded, square man.

There are many good points in the report. For a Republican report it is a tremendous step toward a better appreciation of the good qualities of the Filipino people. Compared to the reports of the early days of American occupation one will see that it has apparently a more sympathetic view of the Filipino people. One entire chapter is devoted to a description of the people. Examined closely, however, many of the paragraphs which begin with apparently complimentary sentences invariably end with qualifications and criticisms which neutralize all the fine things that have been said in the first part. The Filipino people, we are told, are not lacking in capacity; that they are orderly and law-abiding; but "their government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government." Viewed separately in connection with the purely local problems, the graphic picture that it has made of our shortcomings and deficiencies should be welcome. Surveys are necessary so that we may view what we have done and correct the deficiencies that we have made. The lack of sufficient press which will insure a sound public opinion; the mistakes that have been made in the finances; the delay in the administration of justice; the need of good teachers both in the schools and in the higher institutions of learning, the inadequate treatment and care of dependent peoples; the defects of the election law—all these are more or less recognized by the majority of the people, and measures are already afoot for their correction.

WHAT IF THE WILSON-M'KINLEY STANDARD HAD BEEN USED.

The reader may believe that the writer has already dwelt too extensively on the different standards used in gauging the Philippine question; but in the estimate of any social condition is not the standard a deciding factor? The Spanish verse, "Todo es segun el color del cristal con que se mira," is appropriate to the present case.

Let us suppose that the mission had used the Wilson-McKinley standard in the survey of Philippine conditions. Critical as the survey has been, I believe that the conditions exposed in the report would compare favorably with the existing conditions of four countries admitted to the League of Nations, because, among other things, they possess stable government—Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, and Finland. There are apparently in President McKinley's estimate two main elements in a stable government: First, ability to maintain order and insure peace and tranquillity and the security of citizens; second, ability to observe its international obligations. To these two elements Mr. Root, in his instructions for the Cuban people, also added the following: It must rest upon the peaceful suffrages of the people and must contain constitutional limitations to protect the people from the arbitrary actions of the Government. These four elements will be found in the facts gathered by the mission. It is admitted by the mission that order has been in excellent condition and that our constabulary is sufficient to maintain internal peace. The tranquility and security of the citizens are not jeopardized. As to the obligations for international life, the Wood-Forbes mission recognizes that there are people in our service who could do credit to any Government; that our legislature is filled with representative men. Without desiring to enter into invidious comparisons, the Filipinos have an advantage over any oriental country in so far as ability to maintain international relations is concerned, for the simple reason that we are the most western of all oriental peoples and our laws are not taken from oriental sources. Even to-day foreigners in the Philippines are being judged in the courts by Filipino judges, so that there will not be any need of extraterritorial courts. International obligations will naturally mean sound finances, and it is here that we must confess that the Filipino people have made the greatest blunders, but the financial situation of the Philippines is not as bad as that of other countries where moratoriums have had to be declared. In fact, the Wood-Forbes mission itself states that we have comparatively more simple financial problems here and that our economic ailings can soon be healed. On page 39, for instance, it says:

"In view of the good earnings, moderate expenses, inherent wealth, a small public debt, and backed by the credit of the United States, the problem of rehabilitating the credit of the Philippine Islands should be an easy one. The lesson has been a bitter one for the Filipinos and the gravity of the mistake is generally appreciated."

Stable government has never meant ability to repel an outside attack, for, indeed, how many nations will be independent to-day if this is a criterion for independence? France, one of the great nations, was found unable by herself to repel a German attack.

Even the statement of the mission that "the Government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in a destruction of government" can be applied to all the new nations of Europe and even to some old ones. Our country has been accustomed to constitutional restrictions. They are one of the greatest benefits that has been given us by America. Such constitutional limitations have been since 1900 the fundamental law of the land. It may be said that they are already embedded in the legal and political life of the people. No matter what political changes may occur, they will hardly find any material alteration.

DISREGARD OF OUR REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

In its report, as well as in its travels in the Philippines, the mission has, perhaps involuntarily, shown a tendency to disregard or belittle the attitude and work of the Government, especially of our legislature. Many people came to look upon the mission as an administrative court of last resort to hear and decide complaints of all kinds against the existing Government. This practice was certainly destructive of the principle of representative government, for instead of fostering the idea that the people themselves through the voters must correct the administrative abuses of those in power they were led to believe that they can look somewhere else for the remedies they desire. It is fortunate that the chairman of the mission became the Governor General, for as Governor General he will be in duty bound to require the support of the people for the Government. He will thus be able to erase the bad impression unconsciously made.

It is noticeable how the entire report fails to mention, even incidentally, the official attitudes and representations that the Philippine Legislature has taken on the general independence question. Yet the Wood-Forbes mission certifies in its conclusion "that the legislative chambers are composed of representative men."

Now, if it is the desire to create and strengthen representative government in the Philippines, the people must be taught to respect and acquiesce in the decisions legally and officially rendered on their behalf by their representatives. This must be done unless the American people desire to establish direct legislation by the people themselves. But if in the opinion of the mission the people have not yet absorbed their present powers, it would seem absurd to advocate a more advanced step toward democracy such as the initiative and the referendum. Perhaps this attitude of belittling or ignoring the legislature was unconsciously made by the Wood-Forbes mission as a reflection of the attitude of distrust with which the legislature is held in many States of the Union to-day. But the Philippine Islands is not yet ready by any means to take this attitude; so that we must, on the contrary, try to foster the idea of representative government by urging the people to elect their best men as representatives, and then to follow the decision of such representatives in the government, subject, naturally, to their recall at the following elections.

The mission has completely ignored the legislature. Perhaps the members of the mission did not realize that the Philippine Legislature, representing the Filipino people, has taken official attitudes on the independence question. The Philippine Legislature has ratified in a joint resolution signed by the Governor General, the establishment of a commission of independence for the purpose of discussing with the United States the ways and means for the recognition of independence. The independence commission is, therefore, a legal body clothed with powers to deal on the indpendence question. It was this commission of independence which sent a special mission to the United States, which was officially received by the Secretary of War on behalf of the President of the United States. Now, it would seem to the ordinary observer that the special Wood-Forbes mission could not ignore the legal personality of the commission of independence or the legislature, especially when the work of the mission was to deal with independence problems and the relations between the United States and the Philippines. Upon the arrival of the mission the commission of independence sent a statement welcoming the mission to the Philippines and offering its services. One would believe that most of the dealings of this Wood-Forbes mission would be with this body, especially in matters pertaining to the relations between the United States and the Philippines. But the Wood-Forbes mission—obeying, perhaps, instructions—treated the commission of independence like anybody else. Nay, it has not even a mention of any resolutions of the legislature in the body of the report. No. 12 of the list of exhibits is listed as a "declaration of senators and representatives requesting independence." Now, this was undoubtedly the declaration of the commission of independence in an official capacity, yet it was listed simply as a declaration of individual senators and representatives! It is placed on the list of exhibits and not even on the list of appendices. It apparently has the same weight with the mission as the "letters from prominent Americans of long residence in the Philippines" and "petitions from Americans of Mindanao." It is perhaps in the same category as the author's own book, "The Present Government of the Philippines," which was honored with a place on the list of exhibits. It would seem to me that a body clothed by law with powers and therefore authorized by the people to speak in their behalf would deserve better treatment than that.

We do not in the least mean to question the fairness of the men composing the mission, but we only will say that they are human beings, and, in the case of ex-Gov. Forbes, it would practically be impossible for him to do away with the personal equation. What we desire to impress is that if the United States means to establish and has established in the Philippines the principle of representative government by means of an elective legislature composed of the senate and the house of representatives, it is only proper that we give this body all the consideration and the authority which a representative organ should have. If a representative organ is supposed to speak for the people through legal channels, it would seem to us that next to the people themselves directly it is the greatest authority on what the people want; so that, no matter how extended has been its trip, no matter how thorough has been its investigation, it would still be illogical and contrary to the principles of democracy to take the word of the mission, in so far as the desires and aspirations of the people are concerned, rather than the word of the duly elected representatives of the people. The mission, for instance, in its heading on the present condition, has stated the following:

"The great bulk of the Christian Filipinos have a very natural desire for independence; most of them desire independence under the protection of the United States; a very small percentage desire immediate independence with separation from the United States; a very substantial element is opposed to independence, especially at this time. The Moros are a unit against independence and are united for continuance of American control * * *."

Now, we admit that the representatives of the Moros in the legislature are not designated by election, but by appointment, and perhaps in that case a direct survey will prove of some help. But Gov. Gen. Wood, with only two exceptions, has reappointed the representatives of the non-Christian Provinces, apparently believing them to be representative men.

Senator Hadji Butu was reappointed, who was present when the legislature made known its "declaration of purposes." But in all the Christian parts we submit that the safest barometer, if we are to exercise self-government here, the people's representatives—the Filipino people have been electing representatives for the last 13 years and the issue in all elections has always been independence. If the statements of the legislature are still being questioned by the American authorities, the only way left for a more faithful reflection of the people's desire is a nation-wide plebiscite.

REPORT WOULD HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF TWO STRONG PARTIES.

The Herald (Manila) has rightly observed that while the American Government presents the spectacle of a sovereign power willing to exercise all important powers of government possible, taking away even those which have already been granted to the people or their representatives, we can never develop in the Philippines a strong two-party system, for the Filipino people must always feel the necessity of having a united front. What nations engaged in an international conflict or discussion desire to have a strong party government instead of a coalition government? During the Great War all the Governments of Europe were coalition Governments. President Wilson tried to manage his Government during the war on the old system, and he failed. So, while the great issue of self-government and independence exists, it is doubtful whether the great Nacionalista Party will be foolish enough to split itself into liberal and conservative factions. It must always feel the necessity of preserving unity. Has anybody noticed how soon the clouds of animosity between the different Nacionalista factions have disappeared as soon as the report of the mission was known? How placid are the waters of the Nacionalista convention!

TWO THINGS THAT ARE AN IMPROVEMENT OVER 1913.

The report is firm in its conviction that, compared with 1913, the present Government has gone down in efficiency and usefulness. We are prepared to say that the present Government has made two fundamental improvements over that of 1913. One of them is the reorganization of the executive departments, some portion of which—especially those which took away bureaus from the supervision of American heads—the mission seems to take exception to. On the main object and result of the reorganization act, the mission was silent, when, as a matter of fact, the law placed the Government on a secure foundation of efficiency—a much greater efficiency than the 1913 in so far as organization and proper coordination of the bureaus and activities are concerned.

There were several reasons why the reorganization was made.

In the first place, the Jones law authorizes such reorganization, and it was necessary to ratify in the statute books of the Philippines the new executive power granted the Filipinos to make the departmental secretaries partly responsible to the legislature. In the second place, it was urgent that there be a more logical and scientific regrouping of bureaus and offices. This need had long been felt, even before the passage of the Jones law, and for that purpose the emergency board provided in the appropriation law of 1915 was authorized to act as an efficiency board to investigate and analyze as minutely as possible the organization of the bureaus of the insular government for the purpose of determining the utility of each of them, the possibility of their improvement by eliminating all duplication work * * * and in general indicating such changes in the direction and organization of the bureaus as will tend to simplify the system of work followed and result in economy and increased efficiency." In the third place, it was necessary to provide for a harmonious action and cooperation between the executive heads and the legislature. And in the fourth place, it was felt that the new department heads should have more authority and power over the offices and bureaus under them.

Acts 222 and 1407 of the Philippine Commission, which were responsible for the organization of the executive departments up to 1916, left a great deal to be desired in the way of logical and scientific arrangement of bureaus. The departments, as created by the first act, were denominated the department of the interior, department of commerce and police, department of finance and justice, and department of public instruction. The mere mention of the names given to these departments," said Senator Palma, "shows that organization to be theoretically defective. No country in the civilized world has organized a department of commerce and police, because commerce and police involve completely contrary and antagonistic ideas. The commerce is essentially pacific, while the police is essentially warlike."

Act No. 1407 reorganized the departments and bureaus and offices of the government, abolishing certain bureaus and offices and creating others in their stead. This organization was not better than the previous one, because under it bureaus whose activities were very dissimilar were kept in the same department. In the department of the interior the bureau of health remained side by side with that of lands and the bureau of agriculture with that of quarantine service. In the department of commerce and police the constabulary continued side by side with the bureau of public works and the bureau of posts, together with that of port works. The department of finance and justice still performed its legal functions at the same time as the work of collecting customs dues and internal-revenue taxes. The department of public instruction continued to solve educational problems and have charge at the same time of the bureaus of supply and printing, a rare combination, indeed.

Heretofore each bureau was almost a department by itself. It used to send its estimates directly to the legislature through the executive secretary and the department head had almost nothing to do with it. It had great power of making regulations. The control of the department head was very slight. The reorganization act, therefore, as amended by act No. 2803 (sec. 79c of the Administrative Code) provides that the department head shall have direct control, direction, and supervision over all bureaus and offices under his jurisdiction, and may, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, repeal or modify the decisions of the chiefs of said bureaus or offices when advisable in the public interest.

Thus the reorganization act put united responsibility, abolished the sovereignty of bureaus, and placed them under six secretaries, with power of supervision and control, and subordinated the secretaries, in turn, to the Governor General, instead of the old order in which secretaries could demand similar executive prerogatives with the Governor General, as was shown by the incident between Commissioner Riggs and Gov. Gen. Harrison.

THE BUDGET.

"The forms of the budgets are good," the report states. This was the only mention of that great step which placed the Philippines, in so far as financial systems are concerned, above the United States. It could have gone a little further and frankly admitted that the budget, next to the reorganization act, is the other great reform to the credit of Philippine autonomy.

Here was the old procedure which savored of medieval methods: Thirty days before the opening of each regular session each bureau chief—not the department head—sent to the executive secretary a statement of the receipts and expenditures of his bureau or office during the year and an estimate of the receipts and necessary expenditures thereof for the ensuing fiscal year. Like the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the executive secretary simply compiled these estimates and sent them to the legislature. He had no power of revision or coordination. There was no executive responsible for the fiscal plan of the government. It was the question of who had the greatest "pull."

Other bills appropriating money were introduced in a hit-or-miss fashion, following no systematized and unified scheme of national improvement. They were considered on their individual merits, and not on a well-defined fiscal plan for the entire country. They were not based on any possible amount of revenue that might be gathered. Thousands of this kind of bills were introduced at every session. Had they all passed, the resources of the country for the next 10 years would have been exhausted. We never knew whether we were expending more than we were earning. We never learned, even more or less definitely, whether we were running into bankruptcy or not. This was shown to be the fact when on the assumption of office by Gov. Harrison there were wide asseverations that the Philippine Government had been running headlong toward financial ruin. "For three years prior to 1913," says Gov. Harrison in his first message, "the government had expended from two to two and a half million pesos yearly in excess of its ordinary income, and in 1913 had expended more than ₱7,000,000 in excess of such income." Seven million pesos in excess of our income! The fact had never been openly communicated to the people or their representatives.

That there was an unpardonable lack of systematized plan in our previous financial system can be easily seen in the number and nature of appropriation bills annually passed by the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Legislature. From April 3, 1916, to March 16, 1916, for instance, 37 acts, carrying a total appropriation of over ₱38,000,000, were passed. The list follows:

Acts carrying appropriations passed by the Philippine Legislature or the Philippine Commission alone from Apr. 3, 1915, to Feb. 24, 1916.

No. of act.	Amount carried.	Object.
1. No. 2519	₱12,000.00	Lepanto trail.
2. No. 2521	2,500.00	Publicity for forest study in Agusan Valley.
3. No. 2523	20,000.00	Locusts and rinderpest in mountain provinces, Nueva Vizcaya, Mindanao, and Sulu.
4. No. 2524	15,000.00	Roads and bridges in Nueva Vizcaya.
5. No. 2525	10,000.00	Cholera in Mindanao and Sulu.
6. No. 2526	35,000.00	Agriculture, industry, health, and irrigation in mountain provinces.
7. No. 2529	10,000.00	For Baguio fair.
8. No. 2531	1,000,000.00	Education in non-Christian parts.
9. No. 2534	(1)	For destruction caused by baguios.
10. No. 2535	15,000.00	For repairs in Bongnet road.
11. No. 2540	25,468,913.21	General appropriation bill.
12. No. 2542	52,000.00	Repair Naguilian-Baguio road for 1916.
13. No. 2543	1,488,491.00	Appropriation for Mindanao and Sulu.
14. No. 2546	16,000.00	For Hotel Pines, Baguio.
15. No. 2547	269,311.11	Current expenses for mountain provinces and Nueva Vizcaya.
16. No. 2548	50,000.00	For immunization.
17. No. 2550	(2)	For obligations on account of friar lands.
18. No. 2575	2,000.00	For creation of fiscalship in Palawan, and other purposes.
19. No. 2583	2,621,000.00	Permanent improvements.
20. No. 2596	100,000.00	Aid to young industries.
21. No. 2598	10,000.00	For "Junta de Productos del Coco."
22. No. 6207	2,500,000.00	Deposits in Commercial Bank for agricultural loans.
23. No. 2610	49,145.09	Judiciary deficiency bill during 1915.
24. No. 2611	118,882.59	Deficiency bill for other governmental offices for 1916. (Total deficiency, 168,027.59 pesos.)
25. No. 2612	2,309,000.00	Part payment for National Bank.
26. No. 2513	15,000.00	Forests of tobacco.
27. No. 2623	10,000.00	Conservatory of Music.
28. No. 2524	(2)	To pay interest on bonds.
29. No. 2625	(2)	For amortization of bonds.
30. No. 2632	7,500.00	For schools in mountain provinces.
31. No. 2633	1,000,000.00	To combat infant mortality.
32. No. 2637	10,000.00	Exhibition at Formosa.
33. No. 2638	71,000.00	"Reambolso" of land taxes in typhoon-devastated provinces.
34. No. 2649	10,000.00	For forest-reserve purposes.
35. No. 2651	25,000.00	For immunizations.
36. No. 2652	(2)	Loans for irrigation purposes.
37. No. 2659	2,250.00	For police quarters, Mountain Province.
Total	38,341,993.01	

[1] Not fixed. [2] Not determined.

The table of laws shows a lack of systematized groupings of objects for the easy comprehension of the public or the legislature. At the end of every session a member could not know what had been the main fiscal policy of the legislature. Appropriations for special improvement or economic development are in several and independent bills. Act 2523, for instance, appropriates 20,000 pesos for extermination of locusts and rinderpest in the Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, Mindanao, and Sulu; act 2526 sets aside 35,000 pesos for agriculture, industry, health, and irrigation in Mountain Province; act 2548 provides 50,000 pesos for immunization; act 2598 gives 10,000 pesos for Junta de Productos de Coco; act 2613 appropriates 15,000 pesos for the foment of tobacco; act 2651 adds 25,000 pesos to immuniaation funds provided in act 2548; act 2652 provides for loans for irrigation purposes. All these acts refer to the development of agriculture, and should be grouped together in one bill under that heading. They were undoubtedly drafted by different persons who might not have the same ideas as to the way the agricultural development should be carried on. It is just as likely that some of these bills are at cross purposes with other bills on the same subjects.

Such was, in brief, the system of government finance in vogue prior to the establishment of the Jones law. There was no attempt on the part of the Filipinos to adopt a budget system, for there was no responsible executive to frame it. All executive posts were filled by appointment by the President of the United States or the Governor General without the consent of any representative body.

There was no centralized responsibility in the preparation and submission of estimates. Every little bureau was a department by itself,

prepared its own estimate, and sent it to the legislature through the executive secretary. There was no coordination, each bureau trying to get as much as it could. There was no financial secretary to clip the wings of overambitious bureaus obsessed with self-importance. The result was an extravagant, top-heavy bureaucracy, and unnecessary duplication of work and activity.

The old precedure of the submission of estimates was inefficient and medieval. It was patterned after the old congressional system which has just been changed in the United States. These mistakes were corrected with the establishment of the budget.

SPECIAL REPORT SUGGESTS BACKWARD POLICIES.

While in the body of the report the Wood-Forbes mission states that a reversal of policy is not needed now, the second, third, and fourth recommendations all express a backward policy. Let us analyze the second and third:

"2. We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor General, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting, or dividing the authority granted the Governor General under act of Congress No. 240, known as the Jones bill.

"3. We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor General and the Philippine Senate in the confirmation of appointments that the President of the United States be authorized to make and render the final decision."

The government of the Philippine Islands, as it is at present constituted, is not based upon legal and statutory provisions alone. It has been largely built upon democratic principles and upon a clear constitutional understanding between the representative of the United States and the representatives of the Filipino people. Every Governor General has taken these factors into account. No Governor General has ever completely ignored these democratic principles or failed to enter into some sort of understanding with the representatives of the Filipino people on important questions. That is why the leaders of the Philippine Assembly were frequently consulted by the Governor General on serious domestic questions. There was no law which required this of the Governor General, but it was done as a matter of policy in pursuance of fundamental democratic principles.

Every legislation passed since 1916 has been in conformity with these principles and the spirit and letter of the Jones law. It was the purpose of Congress to give the post of departmental secretaries to Filipinos alone, except the secretary of public instruction. That was the reason why their appointment was taken from the President and given to the Governor General with the consent of the Senate. The present position of the Governor General has been the result of the Jones law. It simply followed the policy of Congress. Congress must mean a participation of the Filipinos in the administration, otherwise the Jones law would not mean the autonomy that it now means to the Philippines. This was the interpretation given by Gov. Gen. Harrison in a statement explaining the Jones law on September 1, 1916, in which he said:

"The main points of opposition to the bill centered upon the promise in the preamble of ultimate independence, and the power of confirmation of executive nominations by the Philippine Senate. So far as my own personal efforts could be of any influence these were the two points upon which the greatest insistence was laid. With the support of the President and the work of friends in Congress, both questions have been resolved favorably. I am a firm believer that an executive should consult the people, through their representatives, as to who shall serve them in office. This is the vital nerve of self-government. It should never be possible, and it will now never be so here, for an executive to ride ruthlessly over the people he is sent here to govern without due regard for their sentiments and due consideration of their wishes.

That was the understanding of the Filipino people. That is why they accepted the bill. It was simply another exposition of the intent and purpose of that law as proclaimed in its preamble which is "to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing their exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

THE LAST RECOMMENDATION.

Let us take the last recommendation:

"4. We recommend that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

We do not know what is exactly meant by this recommendation. If it is simply an interpretation of the preamble by the Jones law to the effect that autonomy must be given the Filipinos to the extent "compatible with the exercise of the rights of American sovereignty," then it is not a new thing. We beg to state that this was followed in spirit and letter during the last administration. In other words, on matters of domestic concern, the Filipinos were allowed to rule; but in matters where the sovereignty of the United States might be called in question, then the Governor General acted. What were those matters which might jeopardize the exercise of American sovereignty? To our mind they were simply those which pertain to order, the protection of alien lives and property, and the international relations in general. This was followed in the last administration. When there was a disturbance, like the Intramuros Constabulary case, Gov. Gen. Harrison would assume the command in person, for all disturbances are a defiance of the sovereignty of the United States. Similarly, all dealings with consuls or matters of foreign property and citizens have gone to the office of the Governor General. If this recommendation means that the United States intends to take direct control and responsibility for every act of the municipalities, Provinces, and every one of the 20,000 officials of the Philippine Government, then we wish to say that such procedure would be tantamount to the abolishment of autonomy in the Philippines. No autonomy is possible under such circumstances.

IT MAY KILL INDEPENDENCE FOR GOOD.

"1. We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands."

Now, this recommendation may mean no independence either to-day, to-morrow, or a hundred years from now! When can the Filipino people "thoroughly master the powers in their hands" To this I will answer, "Never." What are the powers already in our hands? The Wood-Forbes mission admit that we have had practical autonomy. We elect our own local officials and our two houses of the legislature, the department heads are Filipinos with one exception; practically all of the courts of first instance are in the hands of the Filipinos. When will we master, not only master but "thoroughly" master, the power of conducting our courts of justice, our legislature, our varied executive departments, and our local functions? In other words, when is our perfect democracy coming? Even the six great democracies of the world which have been examined by Mr. Bryce have failed to master "thoroughly" all the powers that have been given them.

Popular government is still an ideal which may never fully and thoroughly be realized.

CONCLUSION.

The report will prove a disappointment to both Americans and Filipinos, for the simple reason that it does not propose in itself to settle the Philippine question once for all. The American investors who want to bring money to the islands and the American business men who already have interests in the Philippines would naturally prefer the continuation of American sovereignty; but if there is to be such a continuation, they want to see that it is definite and assured for a stated time, say, 10, 30, or 50 years. If there is to be independence at all, they want to know when it will come, and what future relations will exist between America and an independent Philippines. The Filipinos on the other hand are convinced that the time has already come for independence and are willing to talk about its terms and conditions. Neither Americans nor Filipinos want an indefinite continuation of American régime "until the people shall thoroughly master the powers in their hands."

If the Wood-Forbes mission had only made even an approximate guess as to how many more years!

Provision Should Be Made for the Relief of the Unemployed, the Needy, and Distressed in the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ.
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, December 17, 1921,

On the bill (H. R. 9548) for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, our President, in his most recent message to Congress on the subject of Russian relief, recommended an appropriation sufficient to supply the people in the drought district of the Volga with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grain. At present prices this grain could be supplied at a cost of about $10,000,000. The standing committee did not see fit to confine the bill to the people of the valley of the Volga but extended its terms to all the Russians. Furthermore, the appropriation necessary to cover the President's recommendation has been doubled. The reason for thus disregarding the President's recommendation has not been explained.

When the bill was at the amendment stage, having in mind those in our land who were poor and needy, this condition being due in large measure to unemployment, I undertook to amend the bill so as to provide an amount equal to that appropriated for the Russians, $20,000,000, for the distressed, needy, and starving people of the United States. My efforts and the result thereof, shown at page 576 of the RECORD of December 17, is as follows:

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Amendment offered by Mr. GOODYKOONTZ: Page 1, after the section, add a further provision to be known as section 2, reading as follows:

"'That the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to purchase and distribute to the distressed, needy, and starving people of the United States food, fuel, and medical supplies necessary to relieve such distressed, needy, and starving people in the United States.

"'That the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized to expend out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation a sum not exceeding $20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section of this act.'"

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order against that that I did to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE].

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from West Virginia desire to be heard?

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard briefly only. I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TEMPLE] has seen fit to interpose this objection. I can say this, however, that while it may not come within the rules of the House, at least it has the merit of coming within the Constitution of the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

By reason of the technical rules of the House, which are out of date and ought to be changed, I was forbidden to have the amendment proposed voted upon. The only course left for me was to vote against the bill, and this I accordingly did.

My action in this regard was not due to a want of tender feeling toward a people afflicted by famine and pestilence, but to grounds that, to my mind, were fundamental and insuperable. In brief, my reasons for voting against the bill were these:

First, the bill is violative of the Constitution. Congress can only legislate upon the subjects intrusted to it. The powers delegated to Congress are specified, particularly named, all other rights and powers being reserved to the States, respectively.

One may search for authority of Congress to appropriate money for the relief of aliens in a foreign land, but he will search in vain. The nearest approach to such authority is the provision that allows Congress to legislate in the interest of "the general welfare." My theory is that the well-known phrase I have quoted is limited to the general welfare of the people of this country and does not comprehend the welfare of the other peoples of the world.

Congress, under the Constitution, may declare war, and, I presume, as an incident of the war power, may grant relief to the people of a foreign nation upon the theory that this might help us to win the war. Certainly this was done in gifts and loans to the extent of over $10,000,000,000 during the late war, but the war is over. Peace has been declared, and it follows that Congress is utterly powerless to legislate in the premises.

Secondly, the bill goes too far in its scope, disregarding the President's recommendation. The committee has been entirely too generous in respect to giving away other people's money. Twenty millions is quite a large sum, more than $400,000 for each State in the Union, and equivalent to almost 20 cents for each man, woman, and child in America.

Who authorized Congress to donate this vast sum and to impose a tax on the people in order to cover the donation? The answer is, nobody. Congress, according to my view, acted without authority under the Constitution and in the absence of a mandate from the people. In the third place, I very much doubt if conditions are as bad in Russia as some represent and others believe. Three crops have been harvested since the armistice. Russia is surrounded by other nations engaged in agricultural pursuits and rich. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and others of Russia's neighbors can help, likewise England. Russia can help herself. Her domain is vast, several times larger than that of our country.

Last year a propaganda was started for the Chinese, but Congress paid no attention to it. It was said that millions of Chinese were going to starve to death, due to bad crops. Now we hear nothing further of the matter, and I doubt if any Chinaman has died from starvation.

Mr. Hoover's "organization" wants to be kept busy. Two years ago they got a lot of money out of us for the Austrians. They showed us pictures of Austrian children that looked to be thin and emaciated. There are American children that are poor and underfed. There are thousands of families whose bread winners are out of employemnt. There are widows without food or fuel. There are ex-service men in our cities who are hungry and cold. There are thousands that are sick and suffering right here at our own door. In my district many coal miners are out of work. Railroad men have lost their jobs. Why, may I inquire, should these not be helped, at least as much as the Russians? The Belgians, the Armenians, the Austrians, the Polish, and now the Russians, have all been helped at the expense of the American taxpayer and to the exclusion of the needy but deserving American citizen.

Somewhere in the world every year there is a drought. Private individuals have a perfect right to give, in accordance with their own decisions, their own money to whomsoever they choose. Foreign Governments and their subjects will get no money by any vote of mine, for the money is not mine to give. Congress, under the "general-welfare" clause of the Constitution, on the subject involved is limited to American citizens or those within our gates, and these I am ready, willing, and anxious to help in all cases where, without any fault of their own, their necessities call for assistance. Wherefore it was not only my privilege, but a duty, to offer the amendment authorizing the appropriation of $20,000,000 to be used by the President in providing food, fuel, and medical supplies necessary to relieve the needy and distressed people within the United States.

I wish to place in the record an editorial from the Clarksburg (W. Va.) Telegram of the issue of December 24, 1921. The editorial is as follows:

THE RUSSIAN RELIEF BILL.

In view of the efforts made by Congressman WELLS GOODYKOONTZ, of this State, to amend the bill providing for an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the relief of starving Russians, it is of interest to note that when this bill finally passed the Senate it carried two amendments, one for an appropriation of $100,000 to help the Secretary of Labor curtail unemployment in the United States and another for $500,000 for increasing facilities for the care and treatment of World War veterans afflicted with tuberculosis. These two appropriations are in addition to the sum voted by the House for Russian relief.

There has been some misapprehension with regard to Representative GOODYKOONTZ's proposal in submitting his amendment to the House. He did not seek to divert the $20,000,000 proposed to be spent for Russian relief to American relief, but sought to tack on an appropriation for the relief of distressed unemployed in this country equal to the amount of the appropriation for the Russians. He was ruled out of order on the floor; but the interesting point about the Senate amendments to the bill is that the Senate did in a limited way exactly what Mr. GOODYKOONTZ tried to have done in the House. The Telegram's Washington correspondent states that the Goodykoontz amendment would have had a fairly good chance to pass, owing to conditions in this country, had it not come in conflict with a point of order.

The tenor of the feeling in both Houses of Congress was similar in regard to the appropriation. The argument doubted the wisdom of substituting Government for private charity as a precedent, but it was shown that the American public had about exhausted its resources to the demands of foreign charity, as shown by the comparatively meager response to Secretary Hoover's appeals to private citizens, and the sympathetic argument of the heart was too overpowering to be denied. There has been considerable difficulty with regard to foreign needs for charity because of the great volume of propaganda dumped in this country by foreign politicians and schemers. Yet President Harding and Secretary Hoover had investigated the situation and had found that there was real and terrible distress in the Volga Basin. They were in a position to learn the facts, and with their recommendations the Congress could hardly do otherwise than to respond.

The following is an editorial from the pen of Mr. Edward D. Woodyard appearing in the Times-Record, of Spencer, W. Va., issue of December 29, 1921:

RELIEF FOR AMERICA.

The citizens of West Virginia can be proud of the fact that one of their Representatives in Congress is interested in the welfare of the people of this country to the extent of trying to give them the benefit of governmental aid before it is extended to the peoples of foreign countries.

We refer to Hon. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ, who, when the bill providing for a loan of $20,000,000 for the relief of Russia was before the House, offered an amendment to it making the funds available for the relief of the unemployed and distressed in America. His attempt was unsuccessful, as the amendment was ruled out of order, but it was prompted by the right spirit, and it would have been interesting to note the attitude of the House had the motion been allowed to come to a vote.

In commenting on the decision of the Speaker Mr. GOODYKOONTZ said:

"This amendment may be out of order under the rules of the House, but it is not out of order under the Constitution of the United States." Which hits the nail exactly on the head.

This editorial was very likely inspired by Congressman HARRY C. WOODYARD, who, although confined to his room on account of illness and paired against the bill, communicated with his friends, urging them to oppose the measure.

If my unavailing efforts in the House had the effect of drawing public attention to the matter and in any degree contributed to the action of the Senate in amending the bill to the exent of appropriating $100,000 to help the Secretary of Labor curtail unemployment in the United States and $500,000 for increasing facilities for the care and treatment of World War veterans afflicted with tuberculosis, I shall be glad, indeed.

Antilynching Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GUY L. SHAW,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 5, 1922,

On the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I can add anything to what has already been said on the bill now before the House. I shall vote for the antilynching bill because all my life I have felt that lynching was a shameful blot on the fair name of America.

To think that we who claim to give protection to all alike within our gates have not the courage, shall I call it, or manhood to grant every citizen, no matter what his crime, the chance to prove himself innocent is unthinkable. It is inconceivable how it has ever come about that lynchers have gone unpunished, how we can calmly read an account of the burning alive of a human being by a howling mob, how we can sit by with folded hands and do nothing to blot out this shame of America.

For all the State knows the victim may be innocent. He has been given no chance to tell his story. There may have been

some justification for mob action years ago when there was no recourse to the law, no courts to try the case. No sane man with the heart of a loyal citizen could justify mob action now in this day. Civilization does not stand still, and surely we have advanced in the matter of affording the protection of the law to each and every citizen of the United States.

The strange thing is that thousands of American citizens who claim protection for themselves under the laws of the country can engage in bringing disgrace upon that country by participating in these shameful and inhuman practices.

The fact of the atrocity of the crime is usually the cause which arouses mob violence, and it is a matter of history that where race antagonism is added to hatred or revenge, hunger or lust, the fury of the mob is increased to the highest pitch.

The very word "lynch" suggests to the average mind "Negro." I suppose the real cause for antagonism toward the colored race is a remnant of the former servile state of the Negro.

We would be very blameworthy if we did not realize our duty toward the Negro to be as sacred as toward any other citizen of the United States. The colored man fought in the World War side by side with the white man. His record for loyalty was good. He pleaded exemption in no greater proportion, considering his numbers, than did the white man. He proved his allegiance. I can not see why we are not bound in duty to protect him as surely as we are bound to protect any other citizen.

We are told by people of the South that we do not understand for a moment the hideousness of the crimes of the southern Negro. We realize that that is true and that the Negro problem is infinitely greater in the South than in the North. But the crime of lynching, while it is more prevalent in the South on account of the race antagonism which a greater number of Negroes makes obvious, is not wholly confined to the South. Even if it were, it is an American disgrace and should be dealt with as such.

We may not condone the crime committed; we do not condone it. We must maintain, however, that, no matter how hideous the offense or how low and brutal the offender, we are obligated under the Constitution of the United States to give that man the protection of the law. If we let our passions have free rein and take the law into our own hands in infuriated and inhuman revenge and hatred, in what degree are we better than the criminal himself? We may abhor the deed done by the victim of mob law, but we also abhor the crime committed against the United States by those who take the rendering of justice to all out of the hands of the law of the land.

Mob law is not the will of the people generally, and since we hold the best element in the community responsible for the deeds of the community, it is inconceivable how any can rest until the stigma of lynching is blotted out. We are a big community. Foreign nations marvel at the spirit in America that allows such a hideous practice. How shall we answer them? How shall we answer ourselves? How shall we answer to God in that last day, "when whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world"?

Are not we here in this House responsible for many laws? Are we not in an appalling sense responsible in a great measure for the condition of every citizen under our flag? Will we not have to answer to God for the condition of our "Man with the hoe"? Must we not enact laws that will give to everyone the "upward looking and the light"?

Abraham Lincoln, in a memorable speech in Springfield, Ill., said:

> There is no grievance that is a fit object for redress by mob law.

And in suggesting a remedy for mob violence, said:

> Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice.

Theodore Roosevelt, another great American, said:

> The cornerstone of this Republic is respect for and obedience to the law. When we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow.

He calls upon all public men and writers to denounce with all their energy and strength these brutal crimes.

It will not only take time to educate every citizen to a conscientious regard of the law as each of these great examples of American manhood suggests, but, in my opinion, we can not even so fortify ourselves with any degree of certainty against the outbreak of mob hatred and revenge. We must depend upon other means to prevent the crime of lynching. The very fact that lynchers go unpunished increases the tendency to the crime.

The need of a Federal law to suppress such a shameful thing is a sad commentary on our civilization. But I believe that to practically all reasonable thinking men this is the chief way to suppress the evil. I think that every crime that excites mob violence should be punished to the limit of the law but under the law. I think that the punishment for the atrocious crimes which do not end in the death of the victim should be made more severe. But I also think that those who dare to take justice out of our hands and deprive us of doing our duty in protecting every American citizen should be punished to the limit of severe law.

It is my opinion that Congress has the right under the Constitution to enact such a law, and now that we have the opportunity to express ourselves, let us, in the name of justice and in the name of humanity, and in a spirit of respect and reverence for the Constitution of the United States, vote for this bill to punish the crime of lynching.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,

OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, dated December 30, 1921.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1921.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between November 5 and December 4, 1921, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

J. T. KERR,
Adjutant General, in charge of office.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF ALABAMA.

2348 Lee Ernest Huskey (Husky), Taylorsville, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

2902 Edward Louis Campbell, 1242 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2676 Arthur Black (Arthur Brick Bleck, Arthur E. Bleck), 2952 Bonaparte Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 40, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1853 Carl S. Anderson, 1216 Frontier Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 79, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1818 Fred Thyfault (Phyfault), 2654 Narragansett Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2654 Maremont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

835 William H. Wynn, M. D. (William Herbert Wynn, M. D., William Herbert Wynn), Magnolia and Julia, Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, ME.

11 John Colburn Robinson, R. F. D. No. 1, Auburn, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, BOSTON, MASS.

2910 James F. (James Francis) Mahoney, 16 Carter Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

5361 Vincent Bruzyck, 581 Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3085 Emil A. Kath (Emil August Kath), Orchard Lake, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OLMSTED, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1611a John Thos. Kellett, R. R., Simpson, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1944 Rudolph Riedt, 2214 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1234 Claude Abbott, 1710 East Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BAYONNE, N. J.

349 David Michael Powers (Michael David Powers), 133 Hobart, Bayonne, N. J.

4099 Hyron J. Smith (Myron James Smith), 38a Thirty-first, Bayonne, N. J.

5917 Wesley Louis Hundley (Westley Louis Hardley, Westley Louis Hurdley), 17 Court Place, Bayonne, N. J.

5925 James (J.) Fillmore Cox, 36 Edwards Court, Hudson, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, NEWARK, N. J.

2163 Thos. Row (Thomas Rowe), 14 John Street, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CUMBERLAND, COUNTY, N. J.

2254 Claude Stewart (Claude O. Stuart), Grove Road, Vineland N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SENECA COUNTY, N. Y.

263 John J. Nickerson (John Joseph Nickerson), Willard, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

1446 Richard Mocklare (R. Mocklare), 456 Eighth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 87, NEW YORK CITY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

11a Samuel (Sam) Silverstein, 238 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2203 Stetson (Letson Howard, Latson Howard) Boone, Hallsboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUSQUEHANNA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2265 Van Decker. R. F. D. No. 3 Nicholson, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

228a Walter Raunsley, 1421 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, DELAWARE COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

501 Elton Russell Gibbs, 113 Chestnut Street, Colwyn, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1125 John Green (Greene), New Market, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF M'LENNAN STATE OF TEXAS.

1123 William Frank (F.) Jones, Lorena, Tex.

806 Cleveland Yeager, Lorena, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STARR, STATE OF TEXAS.

465 Candelario Canales, Salenleno, Starr County, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CHELAN, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

730a (703a) Leone La Verne Foote (Leone L. Foote), general delivery, Chelan, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RACINE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

848 Edward Matson, Larson Street, Racine, Wis.

The men whose names appear below and who were under the jurisdiction of the local board named were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which for any of the aforementioned reasons should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should for any of these reasons likewise be removed notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1110 Wm. Lee Bradfield (William Lee Bradfield), 1900 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

633 Wesley Brooks, 1540 Park Avenue, Denver, Colo.

595 Rob't. Bruce (Robert Bruce), 293 East Colfax Street, Denver, Colo. (R. Bruce, 233 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colo.)

1319 Chas. Frank Cardano (Charles Frank Cardano, C. F. Cardano), 1620 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo.

1154 Geo. Dudley, 1544 Washington Street, Denver, Colo. (George Dudley, G. Dudley, 2137 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.)

452 L. Hobart Freeman, Ayers Hotel, Denver, Colo. (L. H. Freeman, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

1430 Geo. V. Freeman (George V. Johnson), 1450 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

7764 Howard P. Johnson, 1340 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

1474 Geo. K. Koale (George K. Koale), 1921 Washington Street, Denver, Colo.

646 Henry Reid McAlroy, 1258 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

296 Jas. McNulty (James McNulty), 1408 Sherman Avenue, Denver, Colo.

1016 Alonzo Grady Malone (A. G. Malone), 1165 Downing Street, Denver, Colo.

1197 Frank Emmet Miller, 1351 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

1533 Oscar A. Morroh, 520 East Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. (Oscar Augustus Morroh, O. A. Morroh, care of Monte Christo Hotel, Salida, Colo.)

959 Henry Mill Shephard (Henry Mell Shephard, H. M. Shephard), 808 East Eighteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

735 Frank Thon, jr., 1432 Logan Street, Denver, Colo. (Frank Thom, jr., F. Thom, jr., 621 East Colfax Street, Denver, Colo.)

817 Jack Wm. Young (Jack Young), 1422 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1779 Roman Aguilar, 2635 Walnut Street, Denver, Colo.

1021 Morris Presby Anderson (Andersen), 2418 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo.

2256 Fred Atencio (Antencio), 3345 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

550 Dan T. Bass, 1119 Twenty-second Street, Denver, Colo.

272 Preston Blackford, 2126 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1783 Frank Brown, 2619, Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

1782 Joseph Brown, 2318 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

32 Arthur Buckley, 2100 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo. (In jail, San Quentin, Calif., San Diego, Calif.)

1891 Roscoe Camp, 2054 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1095 Christy Carter, 3911 Fox Street, Denver, Colo.

237 William Carter, 2563 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo. (2210 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo.)

1797 Ortil James Caskie, 2051 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

155 Geo. Harold (George H., Harold) Charlton, general delivery, Omaha, Nebr. (3354 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.)

211 Claude Ayers (A.) Dewey, 2760 Downing Street, Denver, Colo.

1412 Walter Diamond, 2236 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.

2025 Lee Allan (Allen, A.) Dolan, 2425 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

418 Perry Duncan, 2231 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colo.

1918 Geo. (George) Dution, 2434 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.

2187 James Robert (Robert James) Dykes, 2330 Glenorm Place, Denver, Colo.,

741 James Frorandino, 2135 California Street, Denver, Colo.

116 Gynacio Gonzales (Ignacio Gonsalez, Gousalez, Gynacio Gonsolez), 2445 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

167 Rafael Gonzales (Gonsales), 2949 Walnut Street, Denver, Colo.

192 David Halmoff, 2411 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.

1900a Will (Willie) Henderson, 2234 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1722 Fred Humphrey, 1219 Twentieth Street, Denver, Colo.

531 Edkel Lee Hunt, 2238 California Street, Denver, Colo.

1021 Thos. (Thomas) Isley, 2121 Tremont Street, Denver, Colo.

1213 Alex. Johnson, 1422 Twenty-seventh Street, Denver, Colo.

1338 John Jones, 2936 Walnut Street, Denver, Colo.

1060 Claude R. (Robert) Kerr, 2754 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.

1522 Raymond P. (R. P.) Lecuyer, 2042 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

111 John (Juan) Lopez, 1332 Twenty-seventh Street, Denver, Colo.

360 John Thomas Lowrie (J. Thomas Lowry, John Thomas Lowry), 2036 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.

274 Thomas Marthrel (Marthal), 2048 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1471 Geo. (George) Lincoln Mason (L. Mason), 318 Twenty-third Street, Denver, Colo.

1287 Benj. H. Miles, 617 West Nineteenth Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyo. (Benjamin Herbert (Benjamin H.) Miles, 2558 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.)

112 Walter Ray (Roy) Nyman, 2038 Glennrm Street, Denver, Colo.

1266 Alexander Ogilvie, 2156 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.

1526 William Parker, 2041 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.

908 Edmundo Perez, 2304 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

849 Jess Ramey, 2042 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

2168 Edward Reynolds, 2318 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

67 Samuel (Samuel S.) Rossman, 2312 Marian Street, Denver, Colo.

1113a Chas. F. (Charles F., Frederick) Shell, last add in United States, Welton Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, Denver, Colo. (1550 Napier Street, Vancouver, British Columbia; 520 Railroad Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia).

706 Luther J. (John) Steele, 2431 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1098 Chas. (Charles) Sweatman, 2152 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

1291 Adren Pearl (P.) Thompson, 2205 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

1088 Fred A. (Albert) Williams, 926 Twenty-sixth Street, Denver, Colo.

1345 Vincent Zonzwick (Jonzwik, Guzwlak, Jouzwik), 2037 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

829 Andrew J. Bishop (Andrew Johnson Bishop), 4792 High, Denver, Colo. (1625 East Thirty-seventh Street).

378 Ray Harry Coulter, 3739 Marion, Denver, Colo.

1450 Phillip Harris, 3456 Downing, Denver, Colo.

106 Kirk Patrick Hunter, 3640 Delgany (3540 Delgamy), Denver, Colo.

1287 Walter Earl Maurits (Walter E. Maurits), 3434 East Thirty-fourth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

1719 James L. McQueen (James Loyal McQueen), 2411 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

1146 Edward Suchy (Suechy), 1832 West Thirty-seventh Avenue, Denver, Colo.

991 Charles W. (Chas. W.) Traynor, 1940 West Thirty-third Avenue, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FREMONT, STATE OF COLORADO.

812 Guillermo Alvarez, 504 Petroleum Street, Florence, Colo.

14 Jose Aurelio Jiron, Rockvale (Rockvale), Colo.

559 Carlo Lobato (Carlo Labato), Calcite (Howard), Colo.
957 Henry McCoy, Howard, Colo.
702 Domenico (Domicio) Montoya (Demecio Montoya, Demicio Montoya), Cotopaxi, Colo.
257 Fildadalfo Segviel (Fildadelfo Segviel), Portland, Colo.
550 Ralph A. Skaggs, Canon City, Colo.
409 Mike Trujillo, corner Third and Dewey, Florence, Colo.
72 Clifton Hill Wallis, 519 West Main Street, Florence, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GARFIELD, STATE OF COLORADO.

273 Samuel Bruce, Route No. 1, Carbondale, Colo.
829 Manuel Cruz, Rifle, Colo.
205 Lorendo (Lorndo) Dorns, Atchee, Colo.
211 Joseph Floreso (Jose Flores), Florissant, Colo.
683 Vincente Gonzales (Gonsalez, Visente Gonsalez), Rifle, Colo.
525 Albert Gutierrez (Gutierez, Gutrrez), Silt, Colo.
532 Leslie J. (Jessie) Harris, Glenwood Springs, Colo.
605 Robert A. Hess (Robert Abraham Hess), Glenwood Springs, Colo.
44 William Jones, Glenwood Springs, Colo.
285 John Lotteri, Aspen, Colo. (Gleuwood Springs, Colo.).
322 Antonio Lovato, Rifle, Colo.
856 Vincent Mantych, Auttlers (Antlers), Colo. (1417 Cedar, Pueblo, Colo.).
588 Louis Marquez (Llewy Marguers), Rifle, Colo.
272 James Mistenz (James Misteuz), Grand Valley, Colo.
789a Joe A. Romero, Orroyo Seco, N. Mex. (Marble, Colo.).
618a Peter Theoharis (Pete Theohnrris, Rifle, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRAND, STATE OF COLORADO.

41 Erwin Bailey, Granby, Colo.
88 Charley Christopher Davis (Charles Christopher Davis), Route No. 2, Fort Lupton, Colo. (R. F. D. No. 2, Fort Lupton, Colo.).
339 Oscar Lee Hamilton, Fraser, Colo.
882 Gus Ed. Kachicas (Gus Et. Kadicas, Kadincas), Fraser, Colo.
18 Pilotes Kirakovlis (Kirakovlis Pillotes, Euckalles Relectz), Tabernash, Colo.
244 George Nasse, Kremmling, Colo. (Richfield, Idaho).
228 George E. Prinejos (George E. Prinyies, George A. Prinyos, George Et. Prinejos), Fraser, Colo.
202 Andrew Sena (Andres Seva), McCoy, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUERFANO, STATE OF COLORADO.

1181 George C. Baker, Farr, Colo.
254 Vasilios Bidales (Bilales, Bialales), Lester, Colo. (Denver, Colo.).
148 Jesus Chavez, Toltec, Colo. (Walsenburg, Colo.).
28 Austin Charles Cline, Walsenburg, Colo.
946 Felix Cordova, Rouse, Colo.
427 John Dalrymple, Walsen, Colo.
444 Jesse Edward Duncan (Jesse Duncan), Oakview, Colo.
314 Emmons Ebrecht, Strong, Colo.
1105 Jose Refuges (Refugio) Gallegos, Walsenburg, Colo.
518 Refugio Gallegos (Refugio B. Gallegos), Walsenburg, Colo.
1234 Edwardo J. Garcia (Eduardo (Edurdo) Jesus Garcia), Walsen, Colo.
54 William Clay Holmes, Walsen, Colo. (William Holmes, Berwind, Colo.).
94 Roberta Jaquez (Jagues), La Veta, Colo. (Picton, Colo.).
365 Louis A. Leonidas, Lester, Colo.
1597 Albert Martinez, Toltec, Colo.
838 Jose L. Martinez, Redwing, Colo.
1612 Lawrence Mason, Walsen, Colo.
63 Eric Crosby Matthews, 119 North Victoria Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
1373 Garfield Miller, Walsenburg, Colo.
248 Antonio Montoya, Aguilar, Colo.
456 Lasaro Rayes (Reyes), Walsen, Colo.
142 Paul Roma, Seventh Street, Walsenburg, Colo.
428 Miguel Vallegos, Walsenburg, Colo.
1566 Andy Williams, Ideal, Colo.
1114 Paul R. Youngberg, general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa. (Paul Robert Youngberg, Mustang, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LA PLATA, STATE OF COLORADO.

597 Eduardo Basques, Coujelon, N. Mex.
379 Lester Chastain (Lester S. Chastain), Breen, Colo.
178 William Harvey Clarkson, Griffith, Colo. (Hershey, Nebr.).
347 Jose Candelarin (Candelario) Esquibel, Seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, Durango, Colo.
318 Eduardo Fresquez, Durango, Colo.
387 Frank Alvin Miller, Hesperus, Colo.
260 Jose Ines (Inez) (Y) Romero, 248 Main Street, Durango, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LARIMER, STATE OF COLORADO.

30 Sam Aguilar (Sam A. Guilar), R. F. D., box 54, Fort Collins, Colo.
26 John Archuleta (Archuletta, Archuleto), general delivery, Fort Collins, Colo.
1047 Ulalo Casada, Fort Collins, Colo., R. F. D. No. 1, box 115.
1028 Amador Contreras (Ounador Contreras, Amador Cantraras), 226 Cherry Street, Fort Collins, Colo.
2095 Arthur Culver, Estes Park, Colo.
1282 Refugio R. Guerrero (Gwerrero), Timnath, Colo.
620 Dewitt Gibson (D. Gibson), Estes Park, Colo.
1251 Pedro Gonsalez, N. E., Fort Collins, Colo.
1352 Vincente Gonsalez (Vincents Gonsaly, Vicente Gonsalez), R. F. D. No. 1, box 54, Fort Collins, Colo.
2080 Sidney (Sydney) Lamonte, Fort Collins, Colo.
1681 Lee Sanchez, 227 Linden Street, Fort Collins, Colo.
2122 Jesse Herbert (J. H.) Tornthwait, Estes Park, Colo.
1877 Charles Morris (Charles M.) Veach, R. F. D. No. 3, Loveland, Colo.
1802 Ruben Vigil, Fort Collins, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MINERAL, STATE OF COLORADO.

49 Jesse (Jess) Earl Self, Pagosa Springs, Colo. (Creede, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RIO GRANDE, STATE OF COLORADO.

535 Oli (Ole) Bacca, Monroe Street, Monte Vista, Colo.
564 Earl Bell Bancom, Monte Vista, Colo.
209 John Michael Cordova, Monte Vista, Colo.
213 Frank Hernandez, Del Norte, Colo. (Francisco Hermandez, Monte Vista, Colo.).
234 Leonor Maes, Del Norte, Colo
317 Juan Bautista Marines, South Fork, Colo.
342 Ralph L. D. (R. L. D.) Shotwell, 359 Adams Street, Monte Vista, Colo.
100 Byron Otwell Stephens, 351 Madison, Monte Vista, Colo.
20 Fidel (Fidil) Vigil, Monte Vista, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN JUAN, STATE OF COLORADO.

91 Jack Bertalotti (Bartolotti), Empire, Silverton, Colo.
328 Ballora Gandenzie (Bellora Gandenze, Ballora Gandenze, Ballora Gandenzie, Bellora Gandenzie), Eureka, Colo. (Silverton, Colo.).
175 Rafail (Rafael) Garamillo, Howardsville, Colo.
244 Rosinda (Rosendo) Garcia, Eureka, Colo.
240 John M. Hikada, Silverton, Colo. (John M. Hikada (J. M. G. Hikida, John M. Hikida), Box 254, Bingham, Utah).
60 Zaro Knezewich, Silverton, Colo.
123 John Olsen (Olson) Lien, Eureka, Colo.
326 Ralph Dean Loud, Silverton, Colo.
5 Gust Pearson, Reese, Silverton, Colo.
259 Jose Romero, Silverton, Colo.
114 Adam Serna, Eureka, Colo. (Chamita, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TELLER, STATE OF COLORADO.

238 Julius Johnson, 207 Twelfth Street, Goldfields, Colo.
726 Claud Pleasant Nowlin, 331 East Warren, Cripple Creek, Colo.
866 Wm. (William) Abraham Thomas, 14 Ella Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF COLORADO.

1126 John Carl (C.) Bell, Pinueo, Colo.
607 Ralph H. Harlman (Harriman), Otis, Colo.
891 Henry Harrison Hobbs, Lindon, Colo.
79 Ralph W. Welch, Otis, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WELD, STATE OF COLORADO.

1139 Santiago Allala, Greeley, Colo.
1262 Carl Carringer (C.) Avery, Crest, Colo.
1055 Rene Beaupres, route No. 2, Berthoud, Colo.
376 Austin Boggs, 729 Sixth Street, Greeley, Colo.
1822 Lewis Riley Bond, box 1410, Greeley, Colo.
327 Charles Lemuel (Lenuel) Campbell, rural delivery No. 1, Longmont, Colo.
1851 Jack Elliott, Platteville, Colo. (Billings, Mont.).
2618 Ira H. Greathouse, County Farm, Greeley, Colo.
1310 Perry Thomas Ready, 8 miles southwest of Greeley, Colo.
1954 Louis Jarocz, Dacono, Colo.
1511 Tranquilino Jimenez, Longmont, Colo.
2416 Jose Inez (Ines) Lopez, Fort Lupton, Colo.
2334 Encelso Medina, Kersey, Colo.
590 Emilio Mejes, Gilcrest, Colo.
2671 Erie L. C. Phillips, 1601 First, Greeley, Colo.
25 Churchill M. (C. M.) Powers, 3708 We. Watly, Denver, Colo. (Hudson, Colo.).
421 Jesse Loyd (Lloyd) Rodgers, Fort Lupton, Colo.
1717 Jose Rojas, Greeley, Colo.
795 Neure (Neus) Sewalt, Mead, Colo.
961 Fritz Vigil, Walsenberg, Colo.
2057 Earl West, route No. 4, Longmont, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF WELD, STATE OF COLORADO.

1091 Wm. G. Anderson, Eaton, Colo.
731 Jos. D. Cope, Windsor, Colo. (New Windsor, Colo.).
18 Wm. R. E. Fischer, rural route No. 1, Colorado Springs, Colo. (William Robert Ernest Fischer, Eaton, Colo.)
320 Dewitt Wm. Hudson, Pierce, Colo.
922 Elmer Roy (Ray) Hunt, Hereford, Colo.
1879 John Gotthard Johnson, Purcell, Colo.
121 James Cornelius (James C.) Kenton, rural free delivery No. 1, Ault, Colo.
1861 Nagniades Norales (Malgniadez Morales), Windsor, Colo.
1857 Maximiro Rameriz (Marantio Ruiniez, Maiuino Raiuces, Maxamiro Ramarez), Windsor, Colo.
26 John Lowell Rawson, Pierce, Colo.
271 Norman Rhivey, Coleman, Colo.
1838 Joseph Rich, New Haven, Conn.
828 John Schaedel (Schaedel), rural free delivery No. 2, Greeley, Colo. (Denver, Colo., general delivery).
284a Jos. C. Smith (Joseph Smith), Windsor, Colo.
1825 Harry J. (James) Sprague, Buckingham, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIESS, STATE OF INDIANA.

587 Cleo Lowery, Washington, Ind.
1104 John Miller, 117 West Main, Washington, Ind.
728 William Clay Thompson, 1401 McCormick Avenue, Washington, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DEKALB, STATE OF INDIANA.

1166 William Baxter, 109 Franklin Street, Garrett, Ind.
1402 Samuel Wm. Beberstein (Samuel Willlom Beberstine, Samuel Willion Beberstine), Garrett, Ind.
580 Harris Cole, Garrett, Ind. (Jackson, Tenn.).
129 Edward Coxe, Keyser, Garrett, Ind.
942a Harry C. (Harry Clifford) Darling, Garrett, Ind.
1694 Alvis Diericks (Alvin Diericks), Auburn, Ind.
1773 Robert Faelin, Garrett, Ind.
346 Alexander Fortier, Garrett, Ind.
1569 John Peter Fundrein (John Fandrum, John Peter Fandrem), railroad camp, Guilford Street, Garrett, Ind.
949 Charles Albert Gardner (Gordon) (C. A. Gordon, C. A. Gardner), 103 Peters Street, Garrett, Ind.
674 Haywood F. Gillispie (Haywood E. Gillespie, Gillispie), lumber yard, Garrett, Ind.
1663 Percy Gordon, 300 West King Street, Garrett, Ind.
373 John Hemphill, 203 West Quiny Street, Garrett, Ind. (Joh hemphell, 200 West King Street, Garrett, Ind.).
1457 Robert Scott Jackson, 101 North Cowen Street, Garrett, Ind.
763 James Marinus (James Marnus) Larsen, B. & O. R. R. camp, Garrett, Ind.
906 Thelmer (Thelmar) Lee, Garrett, Ind.
299 Earl Thomas, 103 North Cowen Street, Garrett, Ind.
1999 Nels Thorsen, corner Kayser and Randolph, Garrett, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ELKHART, STATE OF INDIANA.

868 Lewy (Leroy) Ballou (Leroy Balou), Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
408 William Deming (Demming) Barnes (William D. Barnes), 922 Indiana Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.
1394 Willie Brown, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
148 Walden Brown, 113½ South Main Street, Elkhart, Ind. (Tullahoma, Tenn.).
2021 Charles Chekek (Chabek), 1313 South Sixth, Elkhart, Ind.

2037 Leora Chittum, 617 South Second Street, Elkhart, Ind.
2696 Frank Curro, 1333 Blaine Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.
1119 Whdyslaw Doda, Kalserhoff Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
127 Clem Edwards, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
1219 Emerson W. France, Elkhart, Ind. (Dalton, Conn.).
2290 James Goodman, Elkhart, Ind. (Bethlehem, Ala.).
328 Nat Holdness (Holdmas), Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
144 John Jackson, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
169 Jesse Franklin Johnson (Jesse F. Johnson, Jesse Frankling Johnson), Alabama Hotel, Ala.
414 George Kallas, — west of St. Joe Street, in cars.
2074 Charles Lucas, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
864 Lish Lyons, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ala.
378 Lawrence J. Mason (Lawrence John Mason), Depot Hotel, Tyler Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.
41 Prince Pierce (Pierce, Prime Pierce), Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
426 Glenn T. Powers (G. T. Powers), Y. M. C. A. Building, Elkhart, Ind. (Tyler Avenue).
1239 Edward Pulliam (Pullian), Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
520 Frank Ricketts, 600 Harrison, Elkhart, Ind.
247 Raymond Orson Roginson, 1208 Lafayette Street, Elkhart, Ind.
1603 Oran Sadler, Olive, Elkhart, Ind.
1580 George Smith, 522 St. Joe, Elkhart, Ind.
2347 Johnie (Johnnie) Smith, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
2526 Lee O. Smithson, 522½ South Main, Elkhart, Ind. (Lee Orville Smithson, 305 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1673 Fred Strophpanl, Y. M. C. A., Elkhart, Ind.
1130 Charles J. Toppel, 950 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
539 Quiney Winfield, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
1802 Mark Wing, 314 South Main, Elkhart, Ind.
2270 James Wright, Alabama Hotel, Elkhart, Ind.
2469 James J. C. Wysong (James J. Corbitt Wysong), 126 South Sixth, Elkhart, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1178 Charles Al Ellig, 305 Central Avenue, Commersville, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1956 William Cochran, Jasonville, Ind.
1753 William Thomas Gromer, 14 South Depot Street, Brazil, Greene County, Ind. (William Thomas Groomer, Bloomfield, Ind.).
1048 Ben Harrison Johnson, Jasonville, Ind.
695 Calvin Marshall, Northwest Second Street, Linton, Ind.
2660 Charles Edward Miller, Bloomfield, Ind.
2650 John W. Moore, 740 Northwest Third Street, Linton, Ind.
1406 Everett Nail (Evert Nail, Evertt Nail), Worthington, Ind.
2763 Edgar Padgett, Linton, Ind.
869 William Ruth, 73 Northeast Tenth Street, Linton, Ind.
501 Charles Stark, 76 Southeast Fourth Street, Linton, Ind.
2885 Charles Lester Weaver, Cincinnati, Ind.
281 John White, Switz City, Ind.
2199 Adam Yondaukimas (Youdzukinas, Yondzrikinas), rural route No. 7, Linton, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARRISON, STATE OF INDIANA.

1070 Valentine Stark, rural route No. 1, Georgetown, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF INDIANA.

287 John Alanskas (Alauskas), East Eleventh Street, Bicknell, Ind.
2712 Earl E. Arnold (Earl Arnold), 810 North Second Street, Vincennes, Ind.
3609 Louis (Lewis) Beebe, Pennsylvania Avenue, Bicknell, Ind.
2816 William Dunlap, 238 Fairground, Vincennes, Ind.
2465 Homer Wilbur (Wilburn) Hineman, Bicknell, Ind. (Lyons, Ind.).
3231 Joseph Horrall, Kings Hotel, Vincennes, Ind. (Box 17, Marshall, Ill.).
2040 Alvia (Alvie) Hamm Means (Alvie Ham Means), 1734 Parkinson, Vincennes, Ind.
2260 Roscoe Meyers (Rosco Myers), Vincennes, Ind.
2125 Alexander John Olst, 109 West Second, Bicknell, Ind.
1114 Otto (Ottie) Roach, Edwardsport, Ind.
2670 Jack Wade, 208 North Seventh, Vincennes, Ind.
2177 William Wright, Bicknell, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF INDIANA.

249 Sidney Martin Brooks, 415 North L, Bedford, Ind.
1686 Paul Brown, Mitchell, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF INDIANA.

892a Hilliard Charles Alexander (Hilliiard Charles Alexande), French Lick, Ind.
1239 Charles Bennett, Paoll, Ind.
536 Dubois Bardwell, West Baden, Ind.
960 Tolson Buchanan, West Baden, Ind.
861 Joe Parker, French Lick, Ind.
1206 Davie Richardson, French Lick, Ind.
260 Grover Cleveland Roberts (G. C. Roberts), French Lick, Ind.
1056 Harry Roberts, Hagenbeth & Wallace Show, West Baden, Ind.
439 Yli Si Schm (Yli Zi Sehu, Yli Zu Sen), West Baden, Ind.
987 Harrison Swope, French Lick, Ind.
80a Ovid Clarence Wells, Orleans, Orange County, Ind. (Ovid Colman Wells (O. C. Wells), Canada).
113 Wong Schong Wen, Hagenbeck & Wallace Circus, West Baden, Ind.
715 John Williams, West Baden, Ind. (Orleans, Ind.).
885 Wang Schi Si (Schi Si Wong), West Baden, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PORTER, STATE OF INDIANA.

1680 Geo. Tony Bader, Campsteel, Ill. (George Toney, Hebron, Ind., R. F. D. No. 3).
145 Frank Brennan, 303 Monroe Street, Valparaiso, Ind.
993 John Henry (H.) Brown, Wheeler, Ind. (Pekin, Ind., care of E. Brown, R. F. D. No. 41.
1393 Chas. Henry Burke, 202 Jefferson Street, Valparaiso, Ind.
1763 Jerry Cronin, 309 Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill.
735 John Dickey, Marion, Ohio.
972 Rob't J. (Robert J.) Dolan, Chicago, Ill.
1923 Peter Paul (P.) Gapshis, 807 Union Street, Valparaiso, Ind.
861 Edward Paul Greenwood, Chesterton, Ind.
1128 Walt Hannibal (Walter Hanibal, H.) Kolawski, 401 Union Street, Valparaiso, Ind. (7807 Cornelia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; 8208 Bellevue Avenue NE., Cleveland, Ohio).
1336 Jeremias Maki, 607 (804) Union Street, Valparaiso, Ind.
1333 James (James J.) Murphy, Hobart, Ind., R. F. D. No. 3.
743 Saul Rhelnish, 354 Greenwich Street, Valparaiso, Ind.
1201 Edward Leo Sullivan, Hulbert, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPPECANOE, STATE OF INDIANA.

2884 Arthur G. Chenoweth (Arthur George Chenoweth), Bramble Hotel City, Lafayette, Ind.
1285 Harry E. Daffron, 107 Second Street, Lafayette, Ind.
1410 Earl Fisher, West Point, Ind. (West Point, Lafayette, Ind.).
2575 Boce Jopich (Boos Jopich), 1406 Kossuth, Lafayette, Ind.
433 Willard Wm. McDonald, 1013 South Twentieth Street, Lafayette, Ind. (Willeard (Williard) Wm. McDonald, Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colo.).
564 Millard Perry, R. R. "E," Lafayette, Ind. (Milard (Milerd) Perry), Route E).
2530 Wesley M. Peterson, Romney, Ind. (Romney, Lafayette, Ind.).
3521 Vora Polley, 648 South Lafayette, Ind.
1842 Frederick Ramsey, 900 North Fifth, Lafayette, Ind. (Freddie Ramsey, Frederic (Frederick), Ramsey, 900 North Fifth Street, Lafayette, Ind.).
3368 Jas. E. Smith (James E. Smith), 509 South First, Lafayette, Ind.
21 Chas. Gray Stith, R. F. A., West Point, Ind. (Charley Stith, Charlie Gray Stith, Route A, West Point, Ind.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VANDERBURG, STATE OF INDIANA.

441 Richard Blackman, Cypress, Ind.
423 Benj. F. Crimm (Benjamin Frank Crimm), R. F. D. No. 6, Evansville, Ind.
737 Wm. H. Donaldson, Wilmyngton, N. C. (William Henry Donaldson (W. H. Donaldson), Henderson, Ky.)
1037 Curtis Frazier, Cypress, Ind.
221 Edwin Theo. Gerhardt (Edwin T. Gerhardt, Edwin Theodore Gerhardt), R. R. No. 3, Evansville, Ind.
127 Wm. H. Halms (William Walter Halmes, William W. Halwes), R. R. No. 1, Inglefield, Ind.
458 Ellis (Cellis) Harris, Montgomery, Ala., care of McArthur Hanger Co., Cypress, Ind.
299 Frank Lewis, Daves, Dallis County, Ala., care of McArthur Hanger Co., Cypress, Ind.
764 Clyde McFall, R. R. 7, up Mount Vernon Road; Clyed Mcfall, R. 7, Evans, Ind.
260 S. R. Mathley (Seymore Robert Mathley, Seyemore Robert Mothley), R. R. 5, Evansville, Ind.
803 Clyde Perry, R. R. A., Evansville, Ind.
525 William Rhodes, Jefferson, Ala.; Wm. Rhodes, care of McArthur Hanger Co., Cypress, Ind.
613 John Schlittenhart, R. R. 9, Howell, Ind.
157 Robert Schmidt (Schmitt), R. R. No. A, Evansville, Ind.
171 James Simms, Frankfort, Kentuckey (Ky.); Jas. Simms, care of Jos. C. Sauer, Cypress, Ind.
137 Ben Talley, R. R. 2, 137 box, Vand, Ind.; R. No. 2, Evans, Ind.
502 Robert (Robt.) Turner, Leberron (Lebenon), Tenn., R. R. No. 3; Cypress, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VERMILLION, STATE OF INDIANA.

1190 Mike Benencewiz (Bennewiz), 337 North Eighth Street, Clinton, Ind.
1640 Floyd Boston, route No. 2 Clinton, Ind.
539 Berto Constantino, 1045 North Ninth Street, Clinton, Ind.
1749 Joe Gosta (Cost Loinec), 342 North Seventh Street, Clinton, Ind.
305 Vernon Harrison, C. & E. I. Camp No. 2, North Tenth, Clinton, Ind.
2449 Phoney Homes, 512 North Street, Clinton, Ind.
1649 Samuel Irwin, 511 Plum Street, Henderson, Ky.
1824 Gaine A. Jackson, 529 North Third Street, Clinton, Ind.; Hillsdale, Ind.
1801 Elmer Johnson, route, Clinton, Ind.
533 David Marken, care of B. & B. Stores, Logansport, Ind.; 211 Fourth Street, Clinton, Ind.
1168 George (Geo.) More, Clinton, Ind.
2163 Albert Murphy, Rileysburg, Ind.
905 Arnold Niccoson, 122 South Main Street, Clinton, Ind.
472 Joseph (Joe) Padiski, Universal, Ind.
884 Stanis Petrosunas (Petrasuna, Petrannas), 438 North Sixth Street, Clinton, Ind.
1666 Thomas Petrosunas, 438 North Sixth Street, Clinton, Ind.
1980 Eugenie Pirani (Pirani Eugenia), 728 North Ninth Street, Clinton, Ind.
2083 Herman Riddle, 550 Casey Avenue, Clinton, Ind.; 559 Casey Avenue, Clinton, Ind.
1836 Herman Roberts, C. & E. I. Camp, No. 2, Clinton, Ind.
1581 Emilio Sagrillo, 403 North Eighth Street, Clinton, Ind.
714 Urshel Shelton, C. & E. I. Camp, No. 2, Clinton, Ind.
1772 James Southern, 328 North Ninth Street, Clinton, Ind.
303 Frank Tifit, 337 North Ninth Street, Clinton, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WARRICK, STATE OF INDIANA.

1093 Fred Conner, rural route No. 28, Elberfeld, Ind.
532 Josie Deiz, Newburgh, Ind. (Jose Deiz, Newburg, Ind.).
1283 Frank M. Price (Frank Marion Price), Newburgh, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRECKINRIDGE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

787a Jno. Will Carson (John William Carson, John William Corson), Irvington, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARDIN, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

730 William Haywood (Hayward) Bland, 1 Sonora, Ky.
121 Nick Conner (C.) Cecil, rural route No. 2, Vinegrove, Ky.
202 Joe Collins, Jr. (Joe Collins), 1205 Dunnavant Street, Memphis, Tenn.
178 John Leonard Hutts (Hults), Stithton, Ky.
1295 William Ezra Johnson (William Johnson), Vale, Tenn.
2297 Will Klinglesmith, Cecilia, Ky.
2118 James Miles Murion, Shepherdsville, Ky.
616 Jessie Ivan Myers, Stithton, Ky.
62 Will Riley Nelson (Mays), Frankfort, Ky.
1318 Edmund Hugh Poole, Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky.
24 Frank Sewell Scott, Vertills, Ky.
686 Robert Stevenson, Mill Wood, Grayson, Ky.
2148 David Colman (Colemnn, C.) Young, Henderson, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

536 Henry Baker (Harry Baker, Harry Richard Baker), 649 South Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
1957 Robt. Baker (Robt. Mays Baker), 344 West Water Street, Louisville, Ky.

910 John W. Barrett, 2626 Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky. (John Walter Barrett (John Walter Burrett), 1120 Tudor Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1852 Frank Brett (Frank Britt), 745 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
1082 Lewis Carter (Louis Carter) (Cart), 1028 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
1070 Fred Clifford, 543 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
2089 Henry Cole (Henry Francis Cole), rear 313 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
872 Raymond Conder, 233 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
50 Virgil Crask (Virgil Clifton Crask), Fifth and Market Streets, Louisville, Ky.
2093 Frax Crimes, 126 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
1153 Geo. Curtis (George W. Curtis), Y. M. C. A., Third and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
803 Basil De Marcus (Basil Isadore De Marcus), 224 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
1619 Barney Drake (Barry F. Drake, Barney F. Drake), 123 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
394 Clark Henderson, rear 831 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
840 Bertrand Kennedy, 3012 Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
385 Henry Lewis (Henry Blande Lewis), care of C. C. Smith, Race Track, Louisville, Ky.
598 Robt. Lillard (Robert Lilliard, Robert Lillard), 2119 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
307 Randolph Lussky (Randolph Harvey Lussky, Randolph Harvey Lusskey), 1406 South First Street, Louisville, Ky.
1001 James Paige, 112 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
1610 Willie Pipens, 613 Central Street, Louisville, Ky.
492 Mose Porter (Mose Bradley Porter), 413 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
1484 John Rapier (John Mattingly Rapier), 506 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
1510 Will Ritchey (Richey) (William Edward Richey), 538 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
226 Will John Russell (William John Russell, Wm. J. Russell), 535 South Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
35 Geo. Ryan (George William Ryan, George W. Ryan), 231 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
1142 Will S. Seigel (Siegel) (Will Stitzel Siegel), Louisville, Ky.
252 Leonard Shelby, 222 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
847 Wilson Shirley (Wilson Shafter Shirley), 658 South Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.
940 Marshall Smith, 650 First Street, Louisville, Ky.
1547 Arthur Turner, Weissinger-Gaulbert, Louisville, Ky. (Arthur Dean Turner, Weissinger-Gaulbert Building, Louisville, Ky.).
1420 Ray Walker (Ray R. Walker), Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky.
969 Harry Walton (Herry Ben Walton, Harry Ben Walton), care of F. S. Fogg, Race Track, Louisville, Ky.
886 Will Watkins (William Watkins), Y. M. C. A., Third and Central, Louisville, Ky.
2139 Wheeler Wright, 119 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORGAN, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

970 Lee Branner (Lee Brannner), Insko, Ky.
328 Floyd Gullett, Pekin, Ky.
599 John W. Hill, Relief, Ky. (John William Hill, Relief, N. Y.).
987 Joe Lawson, Ebon, Morgan, Ky.
445 Jas. Templeton (James S. Templeton), Florress, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, MASSACHUSETTS.

388 Frank Bappaz (Babbez, Babbaz), 19 Carpenter Street, Lane, Mass. (19 Carpenter Street, Greenfield, Mass.).
2588 Frederick Geo. Barquin (Fred'k Barquin), 45 Haywood Street, Greenfield, Mass.
981 Novales (Novalos) Belul, 16 Deerfield Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1850 Antonio Bertoletti, 137 Deerfield Street, Greenfield, Mass.
880 Joseph Brichelle, Buckland, Mass.
28 Guido Chispini (Guido Chiapini), 21 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1391 Stanislaw Chliszicalski (Chludzicuski), 22 Solon Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1922 Leon M. Collins, 25 Reedville Street, Boston, Mass. (Leon Nolan Collins, 1 Berkley Street, Easthampton, Mass.).
2318 Mathew (Matthew) Cronan, East Deerfield, Mass.
2858 Olavaro Jose Da Cunba (Alvaro Jose da Cunba), 107 Hope Street, Greenfield, Mass.
2716 Veli Daond (Veli Daond), 16 Deerfield Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1997 Augustus Joseph, Shelburne, Mass.
2138 Frank Lamore, Conway Street, Buckland, Mass.
1524 Oliver LaPlant (LaPlante), Conway, Mass.
944 Barbonyer Lesmiski, Whately, Mass.
2512 James L. McCarthy (James Lignon McCarthy), East Deerfield, Mass.
2610 William McDonald (Wm. E. McDonald), 108 James Street, Greenfield, Mass.
2277 Roman Maikut (Roman Malkut), West Deerfield, Mass.
951 Roger Morris, 12 Washington Street, Greenfield, Mass.
2443 Michael O'Brien, Greenfield, Mass.
2782 Attleo Pampea (Attleo Pampeas), p. o. box 21, Charlemont, Mass.
2033 Chester W. Riley (Chester Willis Riley), East Deerfield, Mass.
2112 Amede Randean (Amede Rondeau), Prospect Avenue, Greenfield, Mass.
2404 Nicastro Rosario, South Deerfield, Mass.
896 Joseph (Josef) Roskowski, 167 Deerfield Street, Greenfield, Mass.
389 Forest L. Shattuck (Forrest Lynwood Shattuck), 6 Montague City Road, Greenfield, Mass.
1458 Joseph Sabola, Mountain Street, Haydenville, Mass. (Joseph Sobola, Mountain Street, Haydenville, Mass.).
1138 Jan Spanks (Jan Spaniaa), Hope Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1597 Howard C. Spencer, 75 School Street, Greenfield, Mass.
1719 John T. Tatizakes, 15 Washington Street, Greenfield, Mass. (John D. Tatigakes, 180 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.).
67 Stanley Ulewicz, South Deerfield, Mass. (Stanley Uleuicz, 28 Newman Street, Boston, Mass.).
2172 Joseph Walgaszak, Bernardston Road, Greenfield, Mass.
1041 Clarence Winshelmer, St. Johnsbury Street, Greenfield, Mass.
900 Edward Woytewski, Whelety Street, South Deerfield, Mass. (Edward Woytowski, Whately Street, South Deerfield, Mass.).

624 Ant. Young (Ant. Neng, Wong), 16 School Street, Greenfield, Mass.
2736 Emil J. Zembe (Emil John Zembe, Emil John Zemba), 50 Chapman Street, Greenfield, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, MASSACHUSETTS.

2250 Theodore Abair, Pakarhong Street, Auburn, Mass.
1030 Joseph V. Angiolini (Guisippe Angolini, Joseph Angiolini), Main Street, Millbury, Mass.
902 Walter A. Bagley, Power Construction Co., Millbury, Mass.
317 Henry Cederette (Henry Cadarette, Henry Cadorette), Millbury, Mass.
1417 Frank Callahan, High Street, Millbury, Mass.
1778 Walter W. Case (Walter William), Grove Street, North Brookfield, Mass.
2197 John Joseph Flanley, Lowell, Mass. (John J. Flanley, Lowell Street, Oakham, Mass.).
760 Wm. (William) Joseph Grant, Main Street, North Brookfield, Mass.
80 Godfrey Grumbstrom (Godfrey Grundstrom), Grafton Road, Millbury, Mass.
1431 Peter Jette, Spencer, Mass.
1754 Charles Wm. (Charles W., Charles William) Lavalles (Charles W. Lavelee, Charles W. Levellee), Main Street, North Oxford, Mass.
335 John Manning, Leicester, Mass.
352 Wm. A. (William A.) Pepin, 66 Temple Street, Spencer, Mass.
86 Joseph C. Pourer (Joseph C. Poirier, Joseph Calexte Poirer), West Millbury Street, Millbury, Mass.
2102 Archie J. (Archie James) Quigley, Mill Street, Auburn, Mass.
367 Richard Rowland, West Millbury Street, Millbury, Mass. (Richard Rowlands, 9 Main Street, Waterville, Mass.).
2085 Antonio Trikonkis (Antonio Triconakis), Oakham, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 34, MASSACHUSETTS.

5 Egagelos S. Anastaskos (Egagelos Stavros Anastasakos), 139 Hampden, Holyoke, Mass.
1781 Joseph Brock (Joseph F. Brock), 50 Curve, East Dedham, Mass.
2153a Francis Jos. Cahill, Norfolk, Mass.
2586 Martin Canfield, 24 Lydon, Norwood, Mass.
1958 Chin Chong (Ching Chong), 4 Walnut, Dedham, Mass.
556 Rayria (Rsyria, Rosyria) Cmyngnia, 365 East, Walpole, Mass.
878 James Curran, 58 Railroad, Norwood, Mass.
1761 Wm. P. (Wm. Patrick) Flanagan, 12 Washington, East Walpole, Mass.
1755 Joseph Flynn, Washington Street, East Walpole, Mass.
5 Frank Edw. Meyers, 681 Washington, Norwood, Mass.
806 Peter Pilus, 11 Lewis, Norwood, Mass.
2335 Lester James Smith, Washington Street, Walpole, Mass.
1051 Kenneth G. (Kenneth George) Uter, Pond Street, Dedham, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 40, MASSACHUSETTS.

232 Pierre J. (Pierre Jean) Baptiste, off Washington, Attleboro, Mass.
1146 Guiseppe Datalco Constantirco (Guiseppe Di Falco, Guiseppe Di Falco Constantina), 41 Pine Street, Attleboro, Mass.
431 Antonio Correla (Antonio Correla), 45 Linden Street, Attleboro, Mass.
2180 Geo. David, South Main Street, Dodgeville, Mass.
1000 Waitro Walreman Elaniaa (Waine Waldemar Elaniaa, Waine Elninaa), railroad camp, Attleboro, Mass.
859 Willie Genereux (Willie Generux), 99 Dexter Street, Attleboro, Mass.
1059 Phillip Jacob, R. F. D. No. 3, Wilmarth, Attleboro, Mass.
499 Jno. J. Joyce, 20 Gold Street, Boston, Mass. (Jno. Patrick (Jno. Peter) Joyce, 18 Jay Street, North Attleboro, Mass.).
533 Martin J. (Martin James) Keating, 50 Pearl Street, Attleboro, Mass.
150 Wajada Kovlnlery, Reed Street (Kovrlmievz (Kovlnierz) Wajada, Read Street), Attleboro, Mass.
990 Alfred La Force (Alarde Laforce), 101 Cumberland Avenue, South Attleboro, Mass.
865 Jno. J. (Douglas James) McDonald, Knight Avenue, North Attleboro, Mass.
457 Robt. H. (Robt. Frederick) Rutledge, 43 East Avenue, North Attleboro, Mass.
147 Geo. H. Simmonds (Geo. Henry, Geo. Henry Simmons), 93 West, North Attleboro, Mass.
47 Wm. T. Soule (Wm. Foeb, Wm. F. Soule), R. F. D., North Attleboro, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 41, MASSACHUSETTS.

2115 Chas. E. (Charles E.) Cooley, Brown Avenue, Seekonk, Mass.
1508 Frank M. (Frank Maurice) Cordera, Cedar Street, Dighton, Mass.
1603 Julie Mcdiros Do Arte (Jullio Miderras do Arte), Main Street, Somerset, Mass.
2006 Jas. (James) Driscoll, Taunton Avenue, Seekonk, Mass.
1201 Geo. Kardasz (George Kardasy), Forrest Street, Dighton, Mass.
1934 Damiel (Dan) Earl King, Main Street, Boston, Mass.
984 Dennis J. Leahy (Dennies James Leahy), Main Street, Somerset, Mass.
172 Jno. Albert Oakes (Oaks), 352 West Street, Mansfield, Mass.
1990 Jos. Robichian (Joseph Robicheau, Joseph Robichand, Joseph Rohichian), Wilbur Avenue, Somerset, Mass.
1721 Jas. H. (James Henry) Ryan, 194 Fall River Avenue, Seekonk, Mass.
844 Joso (Jons) V. Silva, Elm Street, Norton, Mass.
1920 Manuel Tes (Manuel Tell), North Dighton, Mass.
1921 Jose R. Turuira (Jose R. Turuira), Elm Street, Norton, Mass.
1572 Jos. Vera, Mechanic Street, North Easton, Mass. (Joseph Vera Joseph Vara), 97 Addison Street, East Boston, Mass.
469 Harry Victor Vines (Veins, Wm. Harry Viens), Worcester Street, Norton, Mass.
1801 Jos. Viera (Joseph Veira), Seaner Street, Easton, Mass.
1581 Granville H. (Granville Hersey) Weston, Norton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, BOSTON, MASS.

2283 Oscar Aglacam (Ashur), 156 Lenox Street, Boston, Mass.
98 Robert Allen, 10 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
2473 Walter M. Anderson (Walter K. Anderson), 108 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
593 Thomas Bell, 22 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.

1364 John Berliss (John Berlino), 166 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
1452 Benjamin Blake, 8 Marble Street, Boston, Mass.
2078 Henry F. Boyer (Henry Francis Boyer), 936 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1243 Cecil V. Brown, 29 Hammond Street (Cecil Victor Brown, 27 Hammond Street), Boston, Mass.
1974 Frederick N. Browne (Frederick Newman Browne), 10 Windsor Street, Boston, Mass.
2260 William E. Bryden, 10 William Street, Rox., Boston, Mass.
2042 Arbie E. (Arbie Edward) Butcher, 62 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
2081 Pedro Carrion, 71 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
2973 Horace T. Chinman (Horace Thomas Chin Mann), 613 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2168 William Cockwell (William Cockrell, William Cackrell), 54 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
2184 John J. Collins, 27 Kent Street (John Joseph Collins (John Joseph Collin), 6 Cunard Street), Boston, Mass.
1322 Franklin Coolidge, 5 Regent Court, Roxbury, Mass.
949 Payton Cooper, 204 Northampton Street (304 Northampton Street), Boston, Mass.
29 Milton Corbin, 6 Hubert Street, Roxbury, Mass.
1996 John F. (John Patrick) Corrigan, 72 Hampshire Street, Boston, Mass.
903 Edward Crane, Bryant Street, Boston, Mass.
1160 Harvey Dalton, 188 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
56 Edward E. G. DeWitt (Edward E. G. Dewitt, Edward E. A. DeWitt), 1983 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2794 Frank J. E. Diggs (Frank James Edward Diggs, Frank James Digg), 16 Dilworth Street, Boston, Mass.
661 Charles (Chas.) Dickson, 564 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
633 Roger Dixon, 20 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
344 Frederick (Fred) Dolan, 40 Kent Street, Roxbury, Mass.
531 Charles (Charles Harris, Charles H.) Drummond, 200 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
2709 George O. (George Oscar) Duke, 21 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
91 John M. Edwards (John M. Edmunds), 446 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1610 John J. (John Jasper) Elam, 28 Arnold Street, Boston, Mass.
1073 William Ewing, 257 Northfield Street, Boston, Mass.
397 Walter C. (Walter Charles) Foster, 36 Cunard Street, Boston, Mass.
2532 Geo. Freeman, 184 Northampton Street (182 Northampton Street), Boston, Mass.
1564 John J. (John Joseph) Freid (John Freid), 171 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass.
264 John N. (John Norman) Gibson, 626 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
911 Jas. (James) Gilligan, 604 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2018 Leroy E. Glasgo (Leroy Edward Glasgow, LeRoy Glasgow), 15 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
1274 Lewis Glover, 124 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
488 Samuel Gohs, 16 Hubard Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2273 Manuel Gomes (Manuel Pena Gormes), 27 Warwick Street, Boston, Mass.
818 Henry Gunderway, 545 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1949 Charles (Chas.) Hall, 30 Sterling Street, Boston, Mass.
1865 Price Harkins (Price Haskins, Price Haskin), 110 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
604 Hezekiah Harvey (Hezeklah Jen Harvey, Hzekiah Harvy), 3 William Street, Terrace, Boston, Mass.
223 Harley E. Hawes, 41 Regent Street, Boston, Mass.
2499 Robt J. (Robert J.) Henry, 552 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1115 George E. (George Elmer) Hicks, no home.
133 Colleton Hill, 27 Hammond Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2443 James Hobbs, 32 Greenwich Street, Boston, Mass.
785 Charles N. Hodges (Charles William Hodges), 42 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
490 Murray J. (Murray Jay) Hoppock, Bryant Street, Boston, Mass.
11 Carroll Hornsby (Carrol Hodsby, Carrell Honsby), 47 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2017 Frank Howard, 92 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
2351 Joseph P. (Joseph Payne) Hubert, 117 Warwick Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2525 Ernest F. Jackson, 93 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
2462 Frank Jackson, 181 Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
2875 Joseph Jennings (Joseph H. Jening), 26 Windsor Street, Boston, Mass.
1290 Cleveland Jewell, 86 Camden Street, Boston, Mass. (Bridgeport, Conn., care Ringling Bros. Circus).
2583 Albert Johnson, 11 Windsor Street, Boston, Mass.
470 Clarence Johnson, 71 Greenwitz Street, Boston, Mass.
1462 Frederick A. Johnson, 186 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
267 Joseph C. Jones, 37 Winsor Street, Boston, Mass. (Joseph Columbus Jones, 692 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
2055 Wilbert I. Kerns (Wilbert Dinswell, Wilbert D.), 577 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
784 Charles A. Keefe, Ringling Bros. Circus, Bridgeport, Conn.
822 Joseph Kirkland, 126 Cabot Street, Roxbury, Mass. (671 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1840 Harold G. Lacy, 614 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2015 John Langsford (John Langford), 187 Northfield Street, Boston, Mass.
2883 Richard Law, 93 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass.
1863 Edgar J. Lawson (Edgar John Larson), 529 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1296 James Leary, 4 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
2637 James E. (James Edwin) Leighton, 529 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
838 Joseph Lewey, 186 Northampton Street (367 Northampton Street), 48 Sterling Street), Boston, Mass.
2560 Philip (Phillip) Longo, 63 Northfield Street, Boston, Mass.
2128 Paul MacClaine (Paul McClain), 673 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1670 William McBride, 365 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass. (217 East Canton Street, Boston, Mass.).
1025 Daniel McCarthy, 8 Linden Avenue, Boston, Mass. (3 Chadwick Street, Boston, Mass.).
1177 Harry McClain, 63 Sterling Street, Boston, Mass.
2543 Geo. O. McGirt (George Owen Macgirt, Geo. Own McGirt, George O. McGirt), 87 Lenox Street (37 Lenox Street), Boston, Mass.

145 George E. (George Edward) McKnight, 63 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
2144 William McNeal, 21 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
2026 Frank McPartland, 64 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2320 John McPartland, 581 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2231 Ezel Mackey (Ezel Mackay), 188 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
1256 Francis A. (Francis Albert) Maguire, 3 Wentworth Court, Boston, Mass.
1921 John Marks, Bryant Street, Boston, Mass.
1516 Will Maupin, 44 Northfield Street (40 Northfield Street), Boston, Mass.
1774 Albert Mazian, 514 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1586 John M. Melvin (John Melford Melvin), 15 Oak Grove Terrace, Boston, Mass.
2057 George Miller, 21 Northfield Street, Boston, Mass.
828 James Miller, 1025 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1902 Oscar Monley (Oscar Manley), 57 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
356 William Morgan (W. Morgan), 112 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
2014 Daniel Morris, 94 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
158 Michael J. Murphy, 21 Auburn Street, Boston, Mass.
1209 Frank N. Nelson, 306 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass.
2348 Henry J. Neville, 27 Sarsfield Street, Boston, Mass. (Henry Joseph Neville, 52 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.).
2161 Abram Noner, 80 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
26 Thomas O'Cavio (Thomas O'Garro, Thomas Ogarro, Thomas Ozarro, Thomas O'Carro), 556 Shawmut Street, Boston, Mass.
1788 Leroy Oestrancher, 751 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Leroy (Le Roy) Oestretcher, general delivery, New York).
332 Charles N. Olsen (Charles William (Charles W.) Olsen), 551 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1561 Thomas E. Parsons, 586 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. (Thomas Edward, care Edw. Reynolds, Washington Street, Canton, Mass.).
209 Charles M. Paul, 479 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1454 George L. Peakes (George Ishmael Peakes, George I.), 182 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
1821 Lars M. (Lars M., Lars Martin) Pearson, 71 Bartlett Street, Boston, Mass.
2954 Bertram N. Peck (Bertram Norman Peek), 148 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
2781 Samuel P. Potter (Samuel Park Potter, S. P.), 553 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1851 Konstantinos Poulopoulos (Konstantenos Poulopoulas, Konstantienes Poulopoulos), 6 Prinestes Street, Roxbury, Mass.
338 Percy Robinson, 48 Northfield Street, Boston, Mass.
2900 Frank Rogers, 186 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
1236 Aaron Rosenthal, 8 Tolman Place, Boston, Mass. (79 East Sixth Street, Oswego, N. Y.).
757 Wallace Sabb (Wallace Dabb, Wallo Dabb), 41 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
1975 Harry W. (Henry W.) Schacht, 221 Roxbury Street (Rox.), Boston, Mass.
901 Samuel Scrapsky (Samcul Scraysky), 536 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2094 Bertie N. Sessions (Bertie Mark Sessions, Bertie Sessions), 20 Woodbury Street, Boston, Mass.
2547 Wm. H. Shands (William Henderson Shands, William H.), 63 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.
2606 Alfred J. (Alfred Joseph) Sharpe, 521 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
473 Manuel B. Silvia, 18 Davenport Street, Boston, Mass.
2640 Thomas A. Singleton (Thomas Olga Singleton), 749 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. (5 Fuller Street, Brookline, Mass.).
1683 Caleb Smith, 50 A Linden Park Street (Rox.), Boston, Mass.
1020 George Smith, 564 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. (2032 Kater Street, Phila, Pa.).
2466 Jas. N. (James Napoleon, James N.) Smith, 18 Fountain Street, Roxbury, Mass.
796 John H. Smith (John Hugh Smith), 2161 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. (Rip Stream, Lily Bay, Camp Depot, Me.).
919 Kenneth Smith, 61 Church Place, Boston, Mass.
614 Fred Snell, 41 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
230 Harry H. (Harry N.) Spencer, 16 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
170 James Staples, 53 Windsor Street, Boston, Mass.
1022 John J. Stephel, 806 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2207 John Stevens, 29 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
821 Michael J. Sullivan, 574 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. (114 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.).
812 Judge Taylor, 1930 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
384 William Thompson (William W. Thompson), 64 Kendall Street, Roxbury, Mass. (12 Kendall Street, Boston, Mass.).
2149 Edward Underwood, 188 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
2872 Charles L. Vaughan (Charles Leo Vaughn), 10 Fenwick Street, Boston, Mass. (2502 South Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2854 Roy Walper (Roy Walker), 188 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
21 Louis Ward, 31 West Lenox Street, Boston, Mass.
1630 William R. Ward, 31 West Lenox Street, Boston, Mass.
697 Irving (Erving) Washington, 29 Ball Street, Boston, Mass.
667 James W. Washington, 22 Windsor (Winsor) Street, Boston, Mass.
2153 Walter Washington, 26 Ball Street, Boston, Mass.
986 Arthur Weber (Arthur Gregory Weber), 696 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2931 Kenneth D. White, 210 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
1853 Rollins Jas. White (James Rollins White), 19 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
1574 Joseph Williams, 117 Lenox Street, Boston, Mass.
1318 Marion Williams, 30 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
2824 Samuel Williams, 227 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
2545 Harry H. Willis (Harry Hobson Willis), 42 Hammond Street, Boston, Mass.
865 Albert H. Wood (Albert Henry Wood), 1 Glenwood Place, Boston (Roxbury), Mass.
63 John Wood, 551 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2609 John J. Wormley, 745 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. (John N. J. (John W. J.) Wormley, 745a Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.)

2107 Henry Yee, 19 Downing Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2226 Silas (Selas) Young, 63 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
1351 Joseph Zoffoli, 43 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, BOSTON, MASS.

1277 Olaf Anderson (Olaf Arthur Anderson), 48 Cedar Street, Mattapan, Mass.
1332 Jos. H. Borofaski (Joseph H. Borofski), 1015 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1203 Einar O. Brathen, 83 Nelson Street, Boston, Mass. (Einar Olsen Brauthen, 7 Edgewood Street, Roxbury, Mass.)
1345 James F. Brown (James Francis Brown), 21 Sturbridge Street, Boston, Mass.
1341 James A. Cameron (James Andrew Cameron), Boston State Hospital, Boston, Mass.
2723 L. Charlow (Charlow) (Lawrence (Larcon) Churelow), 145 Cantaburg Street, Boston, Mass.
2395 Geo. Curtis (George Frederick Curtis, George F. C.), 36 Mora Street, Boston, Mass.
806 Hollis T. (Hollis Thomas) Gallagher, 1410 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston, Mass.
296 Carl Gellert, 39 Harwood Street, Dorchester, Mass. (115 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
895 Peter F. Gillette (Peter Piccard Gillette, Peter Piccald Gillette), 32 Braid Street, Dorchester, Mass.
308 Wm. E Guy (William Edward Grey), Boston State Hospital, Boston, Mass.
2222 John Hanley, Boston State Hospital, Mattapan, Mass.
72 Nathan Izeman, 42 Fabyan Street, Dorchester, Mass.
2040 Cornelius J. (Cornellua Joseph) O'Brien, 249 River Street, Boston, Mass.
494 Michael J. Quinn (Michael (Micheal) Joseph Quinn), Boston State Hospital, Boston, Mass.
2401 Geo. E (George Emanuel) Rauschal, 20 Newman Street, Boston, Mass.
3534 Winfield Roe, 971 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
49 Joseph Ruskin, 19 Lorne Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BROCKTON, MASS.

1682 Paul Baronas, 229 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass. (32 Lansdowne Street, Brockton, Mass.)
1337 Edward J. Bassett, 34 Skinner Street, Brockton, Mass.
1269 Stanislovas Berzinis, 61 Porter Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
319 Walter Dubendris (Walter Dubenstris), 22 Broad Street, Brockton, Mass.
837 Harry Fitzgerald (Harry E. Fitzgerald), 216 Center Street, Brockton, Mass.
2326 Andrew T. Gavich, 134 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass.
428 Harry Gus (Harry Guss), 61 Plymouth Street, Brockton, Mass.
1256 Louis Heller, 27 Otis Street, Brockton, Mass.
2561 Nelson Jackson, 73 Thatcher Street, Brockton, Mass.
2107 Felix Jodoin, 4 Bryant Street, Brockton, Mass.
1728 James Kamenskas, 68 Front Street, Brockton, Mass. (James Kamenciekie, James Kamencivkie, 25 Bunker Avenue).
1025 Frank Kaslantinovicz (Frank Kastantinovicz, Frank Kastantinowicz), 3 Burton Street, Brockton, Mass.
2423 Stanley Klinga, 162 Melrose Street, Brockton, Mass.
959 Paul Margis, 259 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass. (244 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
1186 Paul Margris, 259 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass. (244 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
756 John Mustietes, 107 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass.
2495 Ralph C. Nichols, 47 Court Street, Brockton, Mass. (47 Count Street, Brockton, Mass.).
1684 Frank J. Parcusk, 18 Albert Street, Brockton, Mass.
1610 David Pedro, 45 Walnut Street, Bucklov, Mass. (45 Walnut Street, Brockton, Mass.).
2515 Frank Pinskis, 166 Summer Street, Brockton, Mass. (10 Andover Street, Montello, Mass.).
39 Vincent A. Prudis, 42 Vine Street, Brockton, Mass.
2284 Stanislov Rumza (Stanislov Rumsze), 229 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass.).
117 Adolph Sheputa (A. Sheputa), 23 Intervale Street, Brockton, Mass.
818 Alphonse Skirmont, 526 North Quincy Street, Brockton, Mass.
649 Martin Stunpas, 99 Arthur Street, Brockton, Mass.
2203 Paul Waltekunas, 256 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass. (25 Enterprise Street, Brockton, Mass.).
1474 Hyman Wallowitz, 77 Plymouth Street, Brockton, Mass.
1216 Zeno Waron (Zeno Woron), 38 Ames Street, Brockton, Mass.
2038 Charles J. Yasunas, 288 Field Street, Brockton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR FITCHBURG, MASS.

2870 Simanas Antanaitis, 50½ Cascade Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
912 Rushan Azis (Rushan Hazis, Rushan Aizis), 3 Blais Court, Fitchburg, Mass.
2765 Chas. Edw. Batchelder (Charles Edward Batchelder, Charles E. Batchelder), 21 Pleasant Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3825 Geo. Hamilton Blake (George H. Blake), 15 Snow Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1918 Chas. Borg (Charles Borg), 320 Elm Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2986 Edmond Cormier, 87 Clighorn Street, Fitchburg, Mass. (87 Cleghorn Street, Fitchburg, Mass.).
993 Raoul Desgroselliers, 15 Princeton Road, Fitchburg, Mass.
1638 Querino Jno. Gonsalves (Querino John Gonsalves), 160½ Fairmount Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
4080 Anthony Thos. Gritz (Anthony Thomas Gretz, Anthony T. Gritz), 62 North Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3194 Sulo Hakkarainen, 162 Charles Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1056 Frans A. Hiittenkallio (Frans A. Huttenkalero), 4 Caldwell Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3013 Martti Hill, 6 Johnson Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
214 John Jakaitis (John J. Jakaitis), 42 Hartwell Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3661 Hjalmar J. Jarvela, 190 Hazel Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1520 Joseph Jupiliat, B. & M. Car Shops, Fitchburg, Mass.
2001 Emil Kari, 320 Elm Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
777 Kalle Laine, 6 Nichols Street, Fitchburg, Mass. (Kallia Laine, 6 Urdlsk Street, Fitchburg, Mass.)
3871 Hugo Lake, 28 Arlington Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3389 Louis S. Letsas, 40 Grove Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2383 Jacob Lliver (Jack Lliver), 257 High Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2125 Mike Lunthum, 101 Mechanic Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
56 John Jos. McConnell (John Joseph McConnell), 27 Middle Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2973 Jno. Murdock McDonald, B. & M. Rep. Shop, Fitchburg, Mass. (John Murdock McDonald, B. & M. Rep. Shop, East Fitchburg, Mass.).
1369 Chas. Maki (Charles Make), 20 Academy Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2656 Joseph Maki (Joseph Kutilainen alias Joseph Maki), 24 Cottage Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1442 Wm. Martikkala, 181 Tollstone Street, Fitchburg, Mass. (William Martkkalo, William Martikkala), 181 Marshall Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
172 Joseph Muraska, 25 Bond Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1048 Mane Musa, 3 Blais Court, Fitchburg, Mass.
1306 Wm. G. Nason (William George Nason), 55 Myrtle Avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.
3515 George Niclas (Niclas George, Nicles George), 25 Federal Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2678 Otto Oja, 148 Marshall Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3981 Juho I. Paananen, 214 Rollstone Street, Fitchburg, Mass. (Juho Ilmari Paananen, 16 Omena Street, Fitchburg, Mass.).
2359 Donenico Palmerini (Domenico Polmerini), 65 Middle Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
678 Matti Parssinen (Matti Parreinos), 24 Cottage Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2707 Emil Peterson, 878 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2751 Tony Piers (Tony Peirce), 160½ Fairmount Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
1280 Mautus G. Powell, 29 Granite Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
862 Toivo Rautio (Toivo Rautia), 39 Omena Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
781a Robert L. Sackett, Oklahoma State Penitentiary, Guthrie, Okla. (Robert Lewis Sackett, Fitchburg, Mass.).
3150 Sam Abraham Shaenberg (Sam Abraham Silaenberg), 36 Jackson Avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.
1437 Nexhip Sufle (Nexhip Suffe), 15 Huron Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
3758 Kaarl Syrjala (Carl Syujala, Kaarl Syesjale), 117 Mechanics Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
2276 Aati Tiasari, Fitchburg, Mass. (Aadi Tessal, Aadi Tissari, work car, Fitchburg, Mass.).
749 James H. Wheeler, 31 Fay Street, Boston, Mass. (James Henry Wheeler, 24 Day Street, Fitchburg, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, LYNN, MASS.

1768 Govanni Barboli (Barboll Govanni, Barbollo (Barbaro) Giovanni), 73 Sagamore, Lynn, Mass.
999 Frederick C. Batchelder, 39 H, Lynn, Mass. (Frederick Charles Batchelder, 39 High, Lynn, Mass.).
814 Louis Alphonsus Blanchette (Louis Alphonsus Blanchet), 71 Howard, Lynn, Mass.
1899 Benedick Bowen, 29 High, Lynn, Mass.
122b Milo B. Chesley (Milo Byron Frederick Wesley, Milo Byron Frederick Cesley, Milo Byron Frederick Chesley), 16 Alice Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
3072 Ernest Coffin (Ernest P. (Ernest F.) Coffin), 20 Daniels Place, Lynn, Mass.
1515 Thos. Connolly, 17 Beckford Court, Lynn, Mass. (Thos. Connelly, 429 Johns Street, East Newark, N. J.).
423 Joseph A. Connor (Joseph A. Cormier), 75 Sejabee, Lynn, Mass.
214 Joseph Stanley (Joseph S.) Daye, 534 Essex, Lynn, Mass.
2900a William Lee Deane, 17 High Street, Lynn, Mass.
2702 Phillip Doherty (Phillip P. Doherty), 22 Jefferson Street, Lynn, Mass.
2559 Yee Dok, 31 Buffum, Lynn, Mass.
2128 David R. Estvan (David R. Estrion), 376 Washington, Lynn, Mass.
1559 Elroy Martino (Elroy Marine) Gore (Elroy Dore), 107 Newhall, Lynn, Mass.
1153 John P. Hanrahan, 63 Andrey, Lynn, Mass.
1901 Joseph H. (Joseph Henry) Hayes, 8 Greenwood Place, Lynn, Mass.
1188 Ralph Edwin (Ralph E.) Holden, 4 High, Lynn, Mass.
1052 Frank Hughes, 25 Oneida, Lynn, Mass.
3054 Michele Imperiale (Michele Tmperiale, Michele Temperiale), 9 Brookline Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
720 Ben Jaras, 46 Webster, Lynn, Mass.
2167 Ephriam (Ephraim) Joe, 207 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.
16 Michael J. Keefe (Michael Joseph Reefe), 169 Sagamore, Lynn, Mass.
1243 Peter J. Kelley, 40 Tudor Street, Lynn, Mass. (Y. M. C. A., Richmond, Va.).
106 George Kent, 111 Collins, East Lynn, Mass. (Perth Amboy, N. J., general delivery; Pictinney Arsenal, care of Stone & Webster, Dover, N. J.; United States Navy Yard, labor camp 2, Norfolk, Va.).
1251 Louis La Chapelle (Lewis J. Lachapelle, Louis Lachapelle), 286 Chestnut Street, Lynn, Mass.
1746 Harvey Odlin (Harvey O.) LaValle, 52 Hollingsworth, Lynn, Mass.
639 Charles F. McGuire, 120 Hamilton Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
2427 Sporos Mardekor (Sporos Mardekos, Spiros Mardikos), 52 Andrew Street, Lynn, Mass.
272 Joseph L. Mason, 365 Essex, Lynn, Mass.
880 Bernard O'Brien, 62 Vernon, Worcester, Mass. (Bernard Aloysus O'Brien, 12 Daniels Place, Lynn, Mass.).
1910 Edward D. Palmer, Ireson, Lynn, Mass.
2420 Albert Curtis Alfred Siedler (Albert C. A. Siedler), 42 West Green Street, Lynn, Mass.
2681a Fred Anthony (Fred A.) Soutlier, 3 Farrar Street, Lynn, Mass.
802 John Spangler Wilson, 45 Stewart, Lynn, Mass. (10 Oak Terrace, Dorchester, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, WORCESTER, MASS.

3559 Amed Abdulha, 1111 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
1434 Jullus Petro Abbruzzese (Jullus P. Abbruzzese), 45 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.
1764 Alli Abedin, 169 Madden Street, Worcester, Mass.
3315 Romes Aden, 161 Mechanic Street, Worcester, Mass. (Adem Romes, 261 Ouala Street, Pittsfield, Mass.).
3816 Abedin Adem (Abeden Adem, Abeden Aden), 163 Madden Street, Worcester, Mass.
3649 Amdon Ohanasian (Amdon Ohannasian, Ambon Ahanasian), 84 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
3614 Adolph Alex, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.
1073 James Allen, 240 Front Street, Worcester, Mass.
3848 Monzor Alli, 39 Hanover Street, Worcester, Mass.
3887 Mustapha Alli, 8 Arch Street, Worcester, Mass.

3944 Hertos Antoniere, 73 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
2361 Antonio Pietro, 122 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass. (Pietro Antonino, Pietro Antonio), 122 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
3198 Vincengo, Aquafresca (Vincenzo Aquafresca, Vincenzo Aquafresca), 30 Shamrock Street, Worcester, Mass.
1913 Mihran Astouriun, 16 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
2955 Theodore Athans (Theodore Athens), 154 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
3734 John Avidisian (John Avsisian), 27 Myrtle Street, Worcester, Mass.
3454 Guraved Badovosian, 68 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
3579 Omar Baker, 81 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass. (Baker Omar, 240 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.)
3707 Antono Balaundis (Antoni Balaundis), 122 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
809 Antonias Baltos (Antonio Baltas), 41 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.
2174 Gaetanno Barato (Barbato Gaetano), 7 Temple Street, Worcester, Mass.
3536 Soloman Barbate (Solomon Barbate), 7 Temple Street, Worcester, Mass.
911 Edward F. Barry, 131 Austin Street, Worcester, Mass.
3087 Prencipe Bartolomeo (Bartolomeo Prencipe), 199 East Central Street, Worcester, Mass.
3465 Moisei Belko, 425 Radcliffe Street, Brison, Pa. (Belko Moisei, 57 Lafayette Street, Worcester, Mass.).
589 William J. Bentley (William Joseph Bentley), State Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
3706 Efstratios George Cergiatzis (Efstratios George Bergiatzis, Efstratios C. Bergiatzis), 52 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
3029 Salvio Bertone, 279 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
1390 Nigoghos Boghosian (Nigoghos Boghosian, Nignghos Boghogian), 160 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
4378 Ray Stanley Brisbin (Ray S. Brisbin), 45 Sherborne Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
3594 George E. Burgeson (George Elmar Burgeson, Bugison, George Elmar), 30 Central Street, Worcester, Mass.
906 Emmanuel Carlson (Victor Immnnual Carlson, Victor E. Carlson), 70 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3612 Nicholas Charles, 23 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
1655 Lazo Charsto, 184 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
2744 Regir Cheaban, 168 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
1039 Yao Chuo Chieg, 150 West Street, Worcester, Mass.
168 Adelard Chouinard (Adelard Chouinerd), 136 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.
2211 Edward William Christian (Edw. W. Christian), Essex Hotel, Worcester, Mass.
3423 John Cira, Coits Corners, Worcester, Mass. (Cira, John, Coits Corner, Worcester, Mass.).
2061 Vacco Ciro (Ciro Vacca, Vacco Cira), 4 Lyon Street, Worcester, Mass.
3996 Alcide Joseph Cloutier (Alcide Joseph Clotier, Clotier, Alcide J.), 18 Grant Street, Worcester, Mass. (Alinde J. Clotier, 18 Front Street, Worcester, Mass.).
838 Frank James Colline (Frank J. Collins), 15 Davis Street, Worcester, Mass.
1374 Anastasios V. Constantina (Anastasios Vasilios Constantine, Anastasios Vasilos Constanstina), 32 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
2370 Lanor Cousin, 6 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass. (Cousin, Lanor, 30 Central Street, Worcester, Mass.).
3597 Michael Andrew Cronin, 68 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
3227 Solomon Calvin Crouse (Solomon C. Crouse), 166 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
2652a Geo. David (George David), 406 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.
1021 Michele Del Gaudio (Michele DelGaudio), 6 Henry Street, Worcester, Mass.
1840 Michele S. Deluca (Deluca Michele Saverio), 125 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
3347 Biagio Di Toro (Biagio DiToro, Baigio DeToro), 26 Larkin Street, Worcester, Mass.
1834 Kachadoor Deyinian, 16 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
2671 Efratios Diamondi (Efstratios Diamondi), 112 Harding Street, Worcester, Mass. (Diamondi Efsratios, 15 Burt Street, Worcester, Mass.).
1399 Eugene Francis Dillon (Eugene F. Dillon), 166 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
2630 Rocco Sun Di Luigi (Rocco S. DiLuigi), 28 Gage Street, Worcester, Mass.
2140 Geo. Dimitrios (George Dimitris) Pappos, 21 Sproing Street, Worcester, Mass. (Dimitrios George, 21 Spring Street, Worcester, Mass.).
1868 Nicholas Dimitris, 35 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
2254 Constantn Dimitropoulos (Constantinos Dimitropoulos), 37 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
2739 Tome Bove (Tom Dove, Bove), State Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
64 Stavros Economou (Stavros Economou), 23 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
3609 Osman Emin, 164 Plymouth Street, Worcester, Mass.
4257 Nicolas Agelis Fills, 141 Union Street, Worcester, Mass.
1866 Fuda Kalil Fozley (Fuder Kalil Toozley, Fuda K. Forzley), 62 Suffolk Street, Worcester, Mass.
3532 Mohammed Arif (Mihamed Arif, Arif Mohamed, Mohammed, Frif, Arif), 79 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3757 Gallo Giamoco (Giacomo Gallo, Giamoco Gallo), 65 Gage Street, Worcester, Mass.
875a Everett Lincoln Galloway (Everett L. Galloway, W. L. Galloway), Worcester, Mass.
2511 Albert Cadarett, 29 Charles Street, Worcester, Mass. (Albert Cardretti (Gardaretti Albert), Worcester, Mass.).
3371 Bastri Gelal (Wastri, Bastri, Gelal), 142½ Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
917 Henry J. Gero (Henry Julian Gero), 85 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
4175 Manolis Glicococpos (Manolis Glicococolos), 125 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
1701 Milkon Goshgarian, 22 Salem Street, Worcester, Mass.
963a Joseph R. Gougeon, Worcester, Mass. (Joseph Raoul Gougeon, 2215 Parthenals, Montreal).
3868 Timothy J. Grady, 173 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Timothy Joseph Grady, Worcester, Mass.).
1394 Raouf Graphl, 79 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.
1494 Mustapha Hacky, 115 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Mustapha Macky, Worcester, Mass.).
3902 Robert Howell Hanley (Robert H. Hadley), 59 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
2199 Abdurahman Hamza (Abdura H. Hamaza), 9 Gold Street, Worcester, Mass.
1800 Onan Harootinian (Harootinian Onan), 50 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
4089 Kirker Harootinian, 80 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
4456 Charlie Hassan, 163 Madeen Street, box car, Worcester, Mass.
2500 Mustapha Hassen, 58 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3200 Frans H. Heino (Frnas Jalmaris Heino), 38 Carroll Street, Worcester, Mass.
3704 David Hill, 20 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
4060 Joseph Hinellan, 137 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
1722 Mohamed Husein, 83 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3335 E. R. Hetu (Ephram Raoul Hetu), 68 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
3907 Angelo Izzo, 8 De Marco Street, Worcester, Mass.
3578 Pietro Izzo, 240 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
1885 Carl Joseph Johnson (Carl J. Johansen, Carl J. Johnson), 147 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
400 Gustave Johnson, 12 Kendall Street, Worcester, Mass. (Gustaf Theodore Johnson, Gustaf Theodor Johnson, 33 Alexander Street, Framingham, Mass.).
2601 Oscar Johnson, 46 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.
3544 Soloman Jorjorian (Soloman Jorjoriau, Solomon Jorjorian), 32 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.
2157 Kachadoor Kachaian (Khachadoor Kachian, Kachaian Kachadoor), 16 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
4207 John F. Kalakoski (John Felix Kalokoski, John Felix Kalakoski), 15 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
3729 Samuel Kalagain (Samuel Kalagian), 22 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
2609 John Kallio, 4 Glen Street, Worcester, Mass.
1279 Wute Kardach, 135 Salem Street, Worcester, Mass.
3160 Victor Karell, 15 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
3231 Freich Karw (Ferik Karw, Frederick Karw), 64 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
2026 Abdsul Kasem, 136 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
2582 Costes J. Katches, 70 Temple Street, Worcester, Mass. (Coses J. Katches, 64 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.).
4048 Wihtor Evert Keskinen (Wehtor Evert Keskinin, Wehtor E. Keskinen), 56 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
3273 Edwin F. Kent, 86 Abbott Avenue, Leominster, Mass.
3909 Emil Adiel Kiminkinen, 28 Shelby Street, Worcester, Mass.
4095 Peter Kosin, 64 Front Street, Worcester, Mass.
2517 Autti N. Kuoppaloa (Autti Nikolai Juoppaloa), 4 Elicott Street, Worcester, Mass. (Autti N. Kuoppala, 4 Elliott Street, Worcester, Mass.).
3973 John Kuusela, 50 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
2522 Arthur R. Lamothe, 1 Goddard Street, Worcester, Mass. (Arthur R. Lamotte, Worcester, Mass.).
547 Albert J. Langlois (Albert Langlois, Albert Joseph Langlois), City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
1026 Kamil Lain (Kamil Laul), 79 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.
3876 Giovanni Lampo (Givanno Lampo, Giaconno Lanipo), 247 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
1666 Alfred E. La Tulip (Alfred Edmond La Tulip), 15 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
1749 Bernhart Liliberger, 51 Myrtle Street, Worcester, Mass.
3417 Michael Althan Litsis (Michael A. Litsis), 5 Ash Street, Worcester, Mass.
670 James Loras, 135 Mechanic Street, Worcester, Mass.
1172 Harry A. Love (H. A. Love), Bancroft Hotel, Worcester, Mass.
2188 Curmalo Lucco (Curmaoo Lucco), 5 Cross Street, Worcester, Mass.
471 James McCrann, 53 Broad Street, Worcester, Mass.
1304 John McDonnell, 68 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
1084 Angus Mac Gregor (Angus MacGregor), 131 Machanic Street, Worcester, Mass.
3947 Frank James MacMullen (Frank J. Mac Mullen), 79 Myrtle Street, Worcester, Mass. (Frank J. MacMullen, general delivery, Howland, Me.).
2751 James Edward Mackie (James E. Mackie), Waldo House, Waldo Street, Worcester, Mass.
3032 Joseph Mackus (Joseph Markus), 67 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
704 Spyros Harris Majourkis (Spyros H. Majourkis), 5 Ash Street, Worcester, Mass.
2271 Gregoroes Makos (Gregoreos Makos), 23 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
3452 Vito Nick Manicone, 7 Lyons Place, Worcester, Mass.
1544 Setrak Marsoolian, 4 Summer Place, Worcester, Mass. (Setrak Marsonbian, 4 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.).
3415 John Maskos (John Makos), 70 Temple Street, Worcester, Mass.
4077 John Melikin (John Melikian), 108 Green Street, Worcester, Mass.
93 Geo. Michaelian (George Michaelian), 152 South Bridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
3193 Geo. Miker (George Mikes), 3 Gold Street, Worcester, Mass.
1142 Ahmed Mohamed, 3 Arch Street, Worcester, Mass.
3505 George Moore (Goerge Moore), 31 Norfolk Street, Worcester, Mass.
1262 Suklas Mooradian (Suklas Mooridian), 130 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
2419 Arsham Moosegbian (Abroham Moosegolian), 106 South Bridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
1320 Leon N. Moreau, 804 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Leon Napolian Moreau, Worcester, Mass.).
2006 Gabriele Morze (Gabriel Morza), 23 Winter Street, Worcester, Mass.
2558 Anisa Moucho (Hansan Mucho), 79 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.
1600 William J. Murray (Wm. J. Murray), Worcester, Mass.
3812 Bekir Mustafa, 83 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
4139 Osny Mustafen, 20 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
3502 John Mustonen, 20 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
1743 Nahon Nogohosion, 106 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

2008 Mendu Nazin (Memu Nazin), 3 Gold Street, Worcester, Mass.
2731 Thomas Micholas (Thomas Nicholas), 23 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
502 Bruno Nykanen, 56 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
2086 Otto Nyman, 40 Shelby Street, Worcester, Mass.
2692 Frederick J. O'Brien, 214 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass. (Fred'k J. O'Brien, 214 Southbridge Street, Foxboro, Mass.).
3050 Thomas F. O'Brien, 131 Mechanic Street, Worcester, Mass. (Thomas Francis O'Brien, Worcester, Mass.).
3666 Toimothy O'Connell (Timothy O'Connell), 44 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
3041 Eric Gunar Olson (Eric Gunnar Olson, Eric G. Olson), No. Quinsigamond Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
1586 Fritz A. Olson, Worcester, Mass.
2111 Attilio Orazo (Attilio Orazi), 31 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass. (Orozi Attilio, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester, Mass.).
4190 Arsen A. Panian, 69 Salem Street, Worcester, Mass.
4057 Efstratios Papanis (Efstratios PaPanis), 56 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
2947 Stavros Papashrestu, 12 Bartlett Street, Worcester, Mass.
991 Gregorio Pappas (Gregorios Pappas), 12 Butler Street, Worcester, Mass.
3632 Jullus Pasanen, 56 Laurel Street (12 Newport Street), Worcester, Mass.
4081 John Pekko, 9 Orchard Street, Worcester, Mass.
140 John V. Pietila, 23 Shelby Street, Worcester, Mass.
4216 Francesco Antonio Pizzimenti, 117 East Central Street, Worcester, Mass.
3051 Adolphus Polinko, 463 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
2879 Peter Poppas, 56 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass.
4333 Joseph Edmond Powers (Joseph Edward Powers, Joseph E. Powers), 166 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3001 Gaetano Pozzessere, 79 East Central Street, Worcester, Mass.
3849 Kustaa Prust, 71 Eastern Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
4179 Adam Rajup (Adam Rajup), 8 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
4466 Robert Assaf Rahal (Robert A. Rahal), 65 Wall Street, Worcester, Mass.
4372 Ramo Rejep (Ramo Regep), 79 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.
2645 Wentworth T. Rollins (Wintworth Rollins, Winthrop Truman Rollins), 9 Vine Street, Worcester, Mass.
2075 Mohamed Said, 125 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
1661 Edmond Sampson, care of W. B. Ludwel, Norfolk, Va.
2158 Peter Leonowick, 15 Burt Street, Worcester, Mass.
1806 S. Seragas (Stephano Seragas), 3 Gold Street, Worcester, Mass.
3690 Hamazasp Shamolan (Hamazap Shanolan), 11 Prospect Street, Worcester, Mass.
1381 Mahmet Shaven (Mahmet Shaban), 164 Plymouth Street, Worcester, Mass.
1247 Mohamed Shukrey (Sheckrey Mohamed), 58 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
4246 Giafer Shrabain, 12 Belknap Street, Worcester, Mass.; 129 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
2758 Frank Sillanpaa, 25 Shelby Street, Worcester, Mass.
719 Cin Ann Sing (Chin Ann Sing), 496 West Boylston Street, Worcester, Mass.
1843 Hirdean M. Smat, 64 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
2991 Ferrond Newell Smith (Ferond N. Smith), 23 Hanover Street, Worcester, Mass.
4236 Joseph Stopchinsky, 3 Vinton Street, Worcester, Mass.
1703 Namee Sujoun, 37 Wall Street, Worcester, Mass.
2931 Damas P. Suzor (Dumas Peter Suzor, Norris Peter Suzor), 82 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.
2851 Edw. Taskinen (Edv. Taskinen), 38 Carroll Street, Worcester, Mass.
2533 Haig Tarkanian (Haig Terkanian), 58 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
2990 Spiros Fotos Themior, 11 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.
2483 Michele Toinaincio, 145 Shrewsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
2273 Bedros Toomasian (Bedras Toomasian, Bedras Toomassian), 11 Prospect Street, Worcester, Mass.
1290 Domenico Toscano (Domenick Toscano), 8 Brattle Court, Worcester, Mass.
299 James Tsokas, 141 Green Street, Worcester, Mass.
1828 Guiseppe Trevigliozzi, 7 Nebraska Street, Worcester, Mass.
3471 Ehon V. Trompert (John Victor Tromberg), 34 Ormond Street, Worcester, Mass.; John Victor Tromper, 130 Salem Street, Worcester, Mass.
2747 Efstration Tsakiel, 9 Trumbull Street, Worcester, Mass.
1269 Hovanes TutunJian, 75 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
3370 Lotirius Varietis, 46 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
3066 Constandinos S. Vasilaron (Vasilaron, Constantios S.), 3½ Winter Street, Worcester, Mass.
3712 Arestecles Vatsos, 12 Bartlett Street, Worcester, Mass.
4533 G. Marshall Vogt (Marshall G. Vogt), 16½ Trumbull Street, Worcester, Mass.
1724 August Walkonen, 56 Laurel Street, Worcester, Mass.
3511 Frank Walo, 2 Glen Street, Worcester, Mass.
1042 John J. Walsh, 4 Hall Place, Worcester, Mass.
2453 Richard H. Wheeler (Richard Henry Wheeler), 822 West Fayette Street, Worcester, Mass.
2010 Nelm Yarin, 16 Plymouth Street, Worcester, Mass.
1508 Leslie (Powlas) Yashinska (Powlas Yashinskas, Leslie Yashinskas), 25 Winter Street, Worcester, Mass.
1063 William Ywaska (William Ywashka), Worcester, Mass.
2554 Marouka Stephen Zarmanian (Marouka S. Zarmanian), 117 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass.
3455 Adam Zinka (Adam Zeinka), Worcester, Mass.
4472 Rebet Zhir (Rebet Zgrl), 16 Jackson Street, Worcester, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

277 Tropiin Astapenky (Trophin Astapenky), Graybug, Mich.
399 Fred Cramer, Grayling, Mich.
421 Kalle W. Kekanen (Kalle Walter Hoakkanen, Kalle Walter Hakkaue, Kakkane), Grayling, Mich.
252 Kelkki Hokkinen (Kelkki Hokkanen), Grayling, Mich.
7 Clarence Wm. Riggs (Clarence William Riggs), Grayling, Mich.
168 Roland E. Smock (Rolland Earl Smock), Frederic, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EMMET, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

849 Arlo L. Gwilt (Arlo Leighton Gwilt), Mackinaw City, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAPEER, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1749 Joseph Beyzene, Kings Mills, Mich. (Beyzens, Deyzene, 393 Franklin, Detroit, Mich.).
102 Clayton H. Skinner, 58 Adams, Lapeer, Mich.
835 Charles Henry Smith (Charles Smith), North Branch, Mich.
1502 Perry (Percy, Harry) Thompson, Metamora, Mich.
1737 Robert M. (Manuel) Walker, Pontiac, Mich.
337a Aden Leroy Wilcox, Lapeer, Mich. (North Battleford, Sask.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRAND TRAVERSE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

692 John Goreston, 412 East Front Street, Traverse City, Mich.
1492 Verne Hardendorf (Vern Hardendorff), Grawn, Mich.
1155 Roman Matsche, Kingsley, Mich.
625 Dave Plette, 138 Lake Avenue, Traverse City, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUSTER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

2009 Glen Miller (Glen Willer, Glen Willis), Broken Bow, Nebr.
69 Roy A. Taylor, Broken Bow, Nebr.
95 Frank W. Pease, Arnold, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAKOTA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

105 Ora Hinds, Dakota City, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DEUEL, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

144 Creis Melvin Frost (Creis Frost), Edelstein, Ill.
14 Ervin Muskoff, Big Springs, Nebr.
308 Wm. Edward (William, Wm. Edw.) Rosenbaum, Big Springs, Nebr., (Chappell, Nebr.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DUNDY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

204 George Nelson (N.) Ashley Benkelman, Nebr.
155 Sam Wesley Chambers, Benkelman, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GAGE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

703 Emery P. Johnson, 424 North Twelfth Street, Beatrice, Nebr. (Emery J. Johnson, Council Bluffs, Iowa).
1146 Willie Jones (William Jones), Pearl Ave., Blue Springs, Nebr.
854 Noah Kincade (Noah Kincaid) 613 Perkins Street, Beatrice, Nebr.
844 John Nelson, 1505 Bell Street, Beatrice, Nebr. (care Cottage Home Hotel, Eureka, Kans.)
980 Joe Pinado, Blue Springs, Nebr.
2336 Chester Arthus Raunsavall (Chester Arthur Raunsavall, Chester Arthur Raunsvall), Childress, Tex.
997 August H. Riggert (August Henry Riggert, August Riggert), Lanham, Nebr.
161 Henry Schlachenman, (Henry Schlacherman), Joliet, Ill. 612 Twenty-third Avenue.
889 George Swartout, Reynolds, Ill. (Sand Point, Idaho.)
928 James Swartout, Milford, Iowa (Spokane, Wash.)
1194 Harry Walker, Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio.
226 Winfield Williams, Paddock Hotel, Beatrice, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

89 Apostolas Geo. Ellipupos (Apostolos Elliopulos, Elliopupoo), Hyannis, Nebr.
167 Roy Hartley Scott, Southerland, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KEITH, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

113 Elmer Jay Browning, Belmar, Nebr.
1 Nicanor Gabrial (Cabrial), Paxton, Nebr.
456 Leroy Gibson, Paxton, Nebr.
466 Howard Goss (Doss), Paxton, Nebr.
315 Louis (Lewis) Harris, Paxton, Nebr.
292 Charley (Charles) Johnson, Brule, Nebr.
227a James Ross, Paxton, Nebr.
140 Henry Smith, Brule, Nebr.
107 Geo. S. Szymanski (George Szymanski), Ogalalla, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

2677 James Atwell, Havelock, Nebr.
437 Walter Irving Bentzinger, Greenwood, Nebr.
1181 Ralph Carra, C. B. & G. shopyards, Havelock, Nebr.
960 Bill Clark, Bethany, Nebr.
2437 Melvin Coyle, Normal, Nebr.
1108 Will Davis, Bethany, Nebr.
649 Jose Estroda, C. B. & G. roundhouse, Lincoln, Nebr. (Jose Estrada, C. B. & G. Ry. Co., Lincoln, Nebr.).
433 Anton Glick, Roca, Nebr.
1620 Orval C. Hart, Roca, Nebr.
325 William Jackson, Waverly, Nebr.
2250 John Lewis, Bethany, Nebr.
804 James Missonnis (James Missonris, James Missouris), Raymond, Nebr.
168 Albert Pearson, R. F. D. No. 2, Ceresco, Nebr.
1243 (1245) West Perkins, Bethany, Nebr.
2113 Vincent (Vincente) Sandoval, C., B. & Q. Ry., Lincoln, Nebr. (Moroleon Quanoguah, Mexico).
1956 Everett E. Shinneckes (Everett Elroy Schwennecker), Sixteenth and I, Havelock, Nebr.
1185 Eulallo (Emlaus, Enulallo) Sustaita, Lincoln, Nebr.
1894 Charles C. Vanderflets (Charles Chap Vanderflete), State Hospital, Lincoln, Nebr.
234 Charley (Charlie) Wagner, Des Moines, Iowa.
1579 August W. Williams, Hayblock, Nebr.
1968 Eugene Victor Worshaw (Eugene V. Worshaw), Bethany, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

2344 Lee Calvin (Colvin), Burlington Freight Depot, Lincoln, Nebr.
2310 Ronald J. (Ronald James) Burton, 900 S Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
2682 John Caffantae (John Cappantae), 1325 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
2781 Lloyd Davis, ice house, C., B. & S. yards, Lincoln, Nebr. (ice house, Burlington yards, Lincoln, Nebr.).
700 Archie Dawley, 1204 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
733 Jack Gould, 346 North Seventeenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
233 Peter Herter (Harter), 130 J Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
2607 Chas. W. (Charles W.) Johnson, 230 North Tenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
2852 Juan Madrid, Nineteenth and Vine Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
2749 Thos. (Tomas, Tom) Masterson, 117 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
708 James Thos. (James Thomas) McBride, transient, address care of Patrick McDonald, 788 North Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; care of V. E. Need, Clay Center, Kans.).
2799 John M. M. Morgan (John Miren Maurice Morgan), Englewood, Denver, Colo.

2635 Wm. (William) Nygren, 527 South Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
1976 Wm. (William) Smith (W. M. Smith), 427 North Sixteenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
501 Geo. Stamm, Western Newspaper, 126 Fourteenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
106 Joe Turner, 1539 North Side Avenue, Lincoln, Nebr.
424 Johnny Williams (Johnie Williams), ice house, Burlington yards, Lincoln, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORRILL, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

861 Nicholas Carbrera, Northport, Nebr. (Nicolas Cabrera, Bridgeport, Nebr.).
259 Neal Alfred Draper, Bayard, Nebr. (general delivery, San Francisco, Calif.).
264 Guadalupe Gonines (Godines), Northport, Nebr. (Guodolupe Godines, Bayard, Nebr.).
845 James M. Hadellx, Bridgeport, Nebr.
783 Jack Hendrickson, Angora, Nebr.
193 Willie Hernandez (Hermandez), Bayard, Nebr.
788 George R. (Robert) Jackson, 509 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr. (Broadwater, Nebr.).
770 Jim Limotas (Jim Simotas), Bayard, Nebr.
554 Christ Pappas (Pappos), 308 North Spruce, Colorado Springs, Colo. (Bayard, Nebr.).
84 Jose Rajas (Rojas, Roja, Rojos), Angora, Nebr. (Bayard, Nebr.).
329 Renulfo Recendes, Bridgeport, Nebr.
966 Willis P. Russell, Bayard, Nebr.
345 Alvo Salgado, Broadwater, Nebr. (Alvo Solgodo (Salgads), Bridgeport, Nebr.).
5 Aleck Solgado (Salgado, Salgodo), Broadwater, Nebr.
548 Milo Vandivort, Bayard, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEHAMA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

616 William Colby, Maxwell, South Auburn, Nebr.
1022 Madison Patterson, Brock, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF OMAHA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1112 Allie Ahmede (Ohmede), 2425 N Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3352 Bolesiar Blekoz, 3427 Y Street, Omaha, Nebr. (B. Blekoz, 3427 P Street; Railslaw Blekez, Blekaz.)
1228 Sava Bornonovich, 2911 S Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1915 Charley (Chas.) Brown, Fortieth and D, Omaha, Nebr.
70 Oscar (Oscor) Brown, 4929 South Twenty-fifth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2612 Lawrence (Laurence) Casper, 4211 S, Omaha, Nebr.
2460 Nobe Cross Cross (Nobe Cross, Nove B. Cross), 2519-2, Omaha, Nebr.
1177 Henry Donaldson, 2514 O Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2806 Henderson Emery, 4820 South Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
917 Edwards Everett (Everett Edwards), 4820 South Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
2020 Robert Faulkner, 5014 South Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
2659 Thomas Herman (H., Henry) Fryl (Frye), 2624 M, Omaha, Nebr.
2692 Elonzy Glen, 4820 South Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2695 William L. Griffin, 5301 South Twenty-eighth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3144 Leota Harris, 2606 M Street, Omaha, Nebr.
7 Major Harris, 2606 N Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2955 Charles U. (W.) Hendricks, 1811 Missouri Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
2991 Adam Jurivicz (Jurwicz), 311 T, Omaha, Nebr.
514 William Kipper, 4820 South Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
1682 Stanley Kolasinski, 4530 South Thirty-second, Omaha, Nebr.
80 Joe Lathan (Latham), 5219 South Twenty-ninth, Omaha, Nebr.
1410 Charles Lowry (Lowery), 2410 N Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2173 Ed. (Eddie) Lyons, 4820 South Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
389 John McCormich (J. (Jno.) McCormck), 2514 N Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2310 John W. McGee, 5308 South Twenty-seventh Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2255 Bastrow Mastinany (Martinany, Bostrow Martinany), 5417 South Thirty-third, Omaha, Nebr.
810 Tabor Milosalivic (Tobor Milosallvan, Tobar Milosalavic), 2911 S, Omaha, Nebr.
1418 Thomas J. Minor, jr. (Thos. J. Minor), 4826 South Twenty-fifth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
558 Constatantinos Plavakos (Plavakas, Konstatious Plavilos, Konstanions Plavios), 4830 South Twenty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
832 John Rak (Rok), 2713 J Street, Omaha, Nebr.
529 Adolf Jan Sanink (Adolf (Adolph) Sanink), 4308 South Thirty-seventh Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2914 William Schaffner (Schaffener), 4820 South Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2526 Petros Skoridilakis (Peteras Skordilakis, Petros Shoudilakis), 292 Twenty-sixth South Street, South Omaha, Nebr.
314 Vesel (Vasil) Talt, 4012 T Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2585 Stiko Tasich, 5211 South Thirtieth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1679 Pete Teizzoz (Peter Tcozzoz (Tciggoz), 2515 M Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3249 Joe Tavasavech (Tearsavich, Tarasavech, Terasanek, Tarasavech), 3417 T Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1757 Henry Thomas, 5200 Q Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3170 Lacey Edward Williams, 4906 South U Street, South Side, Omaha, Nebr.
2877 Robert Williams, 4907 South Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1564 Sidney Williams, 4924 South Twenty-fifth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
771 Vincenty Winski, 4405 South Thirty-third, Omaha, Nebr.
1318 Krsto Zdrankovich (Krsti (Krsta) Zdravkovich), 5111 South Twenty-fifth, Omaha, Nebr.
2992 Antanas Zeneckis (Antonas Zemeskis (Zennieckis)), 3421 U Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1960 Tony Zoken (Zolen), 3116 T Street, Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SALINE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1282 Walter Boyer (Walter Royer), Crete, Nebr.
349 Petro Hernondes (Pedro Hernondes, Pedro Hernandez), Crete, Nebr.
530 William Chalmer Moore, Friend, Nebr.
815 William Rubash, Wilber, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SARPY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

164 Patrick Francis Cline (Patric, Patriels France Cline), Papillion, Nebr.
325 Luigi (Luige) Maracci, Fort Creek, Nebr.
266 Serafin Navarre (Seraphin Navarro, Nevarec), Zarmora, Mexico.
635 Fred Sims, South Side, Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTTS BLUFF, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

699 Magdaline (Magdalino, Magdaleno) Alaric, Mitchell, Nebr.
414 Paul Richard Bartell (Barkell), Scotts Bluff, Nebr. (Gering, Nebr.).
512 Wilbur W. Blevins (Wilber B. Blevins, Wilber W. Blevins), Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
55 Richard Brett (Bret), Gering, Nebr. (Brighton, Colo.).
97a Herbert F. (Franklin) Carpenter, Gering, Nebr. (box 365, Gering, Nebr.).
795 Pilar Carro (Caro), Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
243 John Thomas Cassidy, Morril, Nebr. (care of New Valley House, Salt Lake City, Utah).
950 Guy Chew, Minatare, Nebr.
173 Henry John Gray, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
940 Joe Ingersoll, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
259 David Johnson, Minatare, Nebr.
395 Ethimiulen Nicholas (Kallenis, Esthimion Nicholos Kallenis), Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
230 Colin Hugh McCuaig, 4427 James, Vancouver, Canada.
280 B. Masuda, Gering, Nebr. (Scotts Bluff, Nebr.).
929 Charles Grover Meyers, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
469 Max Rivas (Ribas), Morrill, Nebr. (Minatare, Nebr.).
581 Francisco Rodriquez (Frederico Rodreguez, Rodriquez), Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
812 John Ruiz, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
410 Jose Burquez (Ruiquez, Ruguez, Ruizsnez, Ringauz, Riugauz), Mitchell, Nebr. (Scotts Bluff, Nebr.).
1370 George Schreiber, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
1436 Gerbo Sellenas, Morrill, Nebr.
254 C. Shiahara, Gering, Nebr. (C. Shiohara, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.).
23 Charles Smith, Minatare, Nebr.
724 Daitare Sumy (Daitaro Sumi), Scotts Bluff, Nebr.
501 Charles Bartlett (Burttell) Wilson, 1231 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

659 Frank Bob (Bobe), Blair, Nebr.
925 Jim Luther Cooper (Jim Cooper), Fort Calhoun, Nebr.
693 Lester Harry Hall, 331 East Front Street, Blair, Nebr.
30 Orval Closson (C.) Hart, R. F. D., Fort Calhoun, Nebr. (R. F. D. Coffman, Fort Calhoun, Nebr.).
1029 Dave Jones, Wister, Okla.
541 Oscar Kaveler, Fort Calhoun, Nebr.
698 Edward Lee Oldaker, 1625 South Thirty-second Street, Omaha, Nebr. (Edward Oldaker, 2635 South Thirty-second Street).
91 Billie (Billy) Parker, Route No. 2, Blair, Nebr.
1089 W. J. M. Sanderson (Sandersen), Blair, Nebr.
981 Frank Tabor, Kennard, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BELKNAP COUNTY, N. H.

1156 Wilfred W. Douin (Wilfred Willie Drouin), 20 Pleasant, Laconia, N. H.
995 Ossian M. Johnson, Meredith, N. H.
849a W. George (W. Geo.) Montgomery, Tilton, N. H.
1364 Matthew J. Mulchy (Mathew Joseph Mulchy), Mill Street, Tilton, N. H.
478 Joseph T. Simoneau, 249 Union Avenue, Laconia, N. H. (Joseph Simmoneau, Auburn, N. H.).
857 George Thomas, 28 Church Street, Laconia, N. H.
455 Everett W. Trombley (Everett W. Twrombley), Meredith, N. H.
1238 Guy B. (Guy Bert) Webber, Center Barnstead, N. H.
1344 Frank Williard (Willard), Belmont, N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COOS COUNTY, N. H.

55 Arthur Boulanger, 25 First, Berlin, N. H.
262 Clarence A. Bean (Charles Albert Bean, Charles A. Bean, Clarence Albert Bean), Milan, N. H.
1421 Joseph Bernier, 24 First, Berlin, N. H.
2474 Joseph A. Bickford, Pleasant, Berlin, N. H. (Joseph Alton Bickford, Fairfield Gagnon Garage, Me.).
638 Edward J. Bourbeau (Edward Joseph Bourbeau), Gorham, N. H.
1312 Semion (Semeon) Brosway, Gorham, N. H.
1897 Alphonse A. Calasson (Alphonse Aler Calusson, Alphonse Alec Chiasson, Alphonse A. Chiasson), Gorham, N. H.
1378 Russell James Carr, Saradrella Block, Green Street, Berlin, N. H.
1211 John J. V. Cavanaugh (John Joseph Vincent Cavanaugh), Fapyan, N. H.
Christie Coarr (Christei George Coarr), 109 Emery Street, Berlin, N. H.
1486 John J. Conway (John Joseph Conway), 333 Maine, Berlin, N. H.
318 Joseph Conray (Joseph Conroy), 513 School, Berlin, N. H.
133 Louis Contourier (Louis Couturier), 9 Main Street, Berlin, N. H.
2316 Napoleon Couture, Berlin, N. H. (Scotstown, Quebec).
2813 Leopold Cote, 54 King, East Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Leopold Cote, Pittsburg, N. H.).
2667 Willie Daie, Northumberland, N. H.
875 Albion C. Farnier (Albion C. Farnour), Berlin, N. H.
227 Jandaise (Jandiase, Gandiase) Fournier, 486 Goebel, Berlin, N. H.
3076 Frank Gogne, Berlin, N. H.
553 Peter Norbert Gaines, Berlin, N. H.
152a Ovide Gagnon, 177 School Street, Berlin, N. H.
2991 Fred Gibbons, Crawford, N. H.
480 Walter Everett (Walter Ernest) Gleason, Dalton, N. H.
2632a Walter Gorman, Grovetown, N. H.
904 Lucien (Lucian) Gosselin, 32 Second, Berlin, N. H.
1127 Adelard Goupel (Adelard Goupil), 181 Portland, Berlin, N. H.
399 Daniel P. Hennessy (Daniel Patrick Hennessy), Fabyan, N. Y.
53 Frank Lofton (Frank Lafton), 46 Green Street, Berlin, N. H.
1950 Francis X. Lang (Frank Xavier Lang), 165 Main, Berlin, N. H.
144 Charles P. Landry (Charles Peter Landry), Gorham, N. H.
1306 Kronstantin Lapin (Kronstantin Sapin), 12 White, Berlin, N. H.
851 Joseph LeBlanc (Joseph Louis LeBlanc, Joseph L. LeBlnnc), Hillside, Berlin, N. H.
1423 David Liberty, Northumberland, N. H.

2342 Daniel MacDonald (Daniel McDonald), Post Office Square, Stinefield Block, Berlin, N. H.
2486 Jacob Maguire (Jacob Mazurec, Jacob Maguric),752 Western Avenue, Berlin, N. H.
2983 Joe (Jo) Micheau, Berlin, N. H.
130 Alcide Nedeau (Alcide Nadeau), East Angus, Province of Quebec.
2659 Alphonse J. Roberge, Coos, Berlin, N. H.
1775 John Saab, 105 East Mason, Berlin, N. H.
1979 John P. Sullivan, Balsam, Dixville, Grant, N. H. (John Patrick Sullivan, Balsam Dix Grant, N. H.).
2819a Theodore Turmelli, Commercial House, Berlin, N. H.
2413a Anthony Teternick (Anthony Lutnick, Anthony Lertnick), Berlin, N. H.
2637 Edward Vien, Colebrook, N. H.
2602 Harry Warner, Carlisle, Antario, Canada (Howe Brook, Maine.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, HOBOKEN, N. J.

3178 Grover C. Adkins, 18–20 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N. J. (20 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N. J.).
3205 Tony Aeiffo (Tony Aieffo), 450 Second Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1736 John Anderson, 72 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2726 Victor Arata, 74 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J. (Vittorio Arata, 74 Jefferson Street, Noboken, N. J.).
1799 Sam Aunedy, 218 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2974 Jos. Balacio (Joseph, Joseph Berbreco, Guisippe Balacio), 214 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
511 Anton Boele (A. Boele), 109 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2065 Jos. Borske (Joseph Borske), 235 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
3253 Salvatore Brunetti, 231 Winton Street, Hoboken, N. J. (Brunetti Salvatore, 231 Clinton).
441 Geo. Edw. Butler (George Edward Butler, George Edward Butter), 375 Newark, Hoboken, N. J.
2563 Chas. J. Burnes (Charles J. Burns, C. Joe Burns), 20 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N. J.
1524 Gaspare Carbonore (Caspare Carbonaro), 102 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
835 Nicholas Cardinalli (Nicholes Cardinalli, Nicole Cardinole), 508 Second Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2674 Alfred Christiansen (Alfred Christensen), 132 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1869 Filippo Companio (Filippo Pompanio, Filippo Pamponio), 84 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.
610 Chas. (Charles, Charles N.) Cooper, 83 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2683 Giacomo Copolechio (Giacomo Capolechio, Giacomo Capolechis), 215 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
1608 Anthony Correnti, 133 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1834 Geo. Chas. Cox (George Charles Cox, Charles G. Cox), 230 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2679 Maurice Curtis, 263 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
2544 Richard Daxen (Richard Daxon), 63 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1060 Angelo De Pinto, 231 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2195 Gustave Desplanche (Gustave Desplancke, Gustave Desphangcke), 137 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1887 Anthony Di Agostino (Antonio D'Agostino, Anthony Di Ajustino), 214 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
2556 Stephen Douscki (Stephano Deueckl), 231 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2166 Damiano Farniola (Daminaon Farniola, Donniono Formolo), 72 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
2954 Antonio Ferrise (Antonia Ferrise), 559 Second Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1144 Vip Fob, 120 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1403 John Forbes, 65 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. (Joh Forbes, 63 Park Ave.).
2712 Thos. (Thomas) Gill, 22 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N. J.
1868 Geo. T. (George T.) Gilson, 59 Paterson Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
1668 Denis Gray, 258 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1785 Jos. Grybas (Joseph Grybas, J. Grubas), 117 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
287 Sylvester Hammer (Sylvester Hammer), 109 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1723 Arnold C. Hansen, steamer *Fulton*, D., L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, N. J. (Arnold Christopher Hansen (A. C. Hensen), steamer *Fulton*, D., L. & W. Pier, Hoboken, N. J.).
3111 Robt. (Robert, Robet) Heaney, 258 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1346 Robt E. Hermansen (Robert Edmund Hermansen, Robert E. Hermansen), 210 Bloomfield, Hoboken, N. J.
1561 Harry Hilweg, 208 Washington, Hoboken, N. J.
1369 Emil Hulfert, 62–64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J. (64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.).
2547 Arthur Jacobsen (Arthur John Jacobsen), 121 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1771 Erling Jurgensen, S. S. *Fulton*, D., L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, N. J. (Erleng Jorgensen (Erleng Jurgensen), S. S. *Fulton*, D., L. & W. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.).
2257 Jos. Jorgiliewicz (Joseph Jurgieliewicz, T. Turgiellewicz), 72 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
3116 Fred Kain (Fred Kaim), 105 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1867 Jack Kalagian (Jack Kalajian), 419 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.
211 Paul Kayser, 204 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1744a Thos. (Thomas) Kenny, 215 Clinton Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
612 John King, S. S. *Occidente*, Piers, Hoboken, N. J. (S. S. *El Occidente*, Hoboken, N. J.).
2135 Henry Knoop, 78 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
295 Khistian Kristianson (Crsten Christjohnson, Kristian Kristianson), 231 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1532 Vita La Forge (Vita Laforge), 92 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
724 Jos. (Joseph) A. McCooley, S. S. Vaterland, Hoboken, N. J.
509 Chas. (Charles) Malinak, 135 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.
620 John Marsell, 258 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2240 Steve Mason, 258 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
3008 Domenick Mastropirtos (Dominick Mastropietro, Domerieso Mastripuro), 214 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
989 Jos. Matuzas, 112 Bloomfield Street (Joseph Matuzas, 112 Bfld Street), Hoboken, N. J.
2617 Joseph Millman, 55 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
570 Onofrio Minervini (Onofrio Minervini, Onofrio Minrini), 209 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
1128 Giovanni Monastere (Giovanni Monastero, Manstero Giovanni), 131 Monroe Street, Hoboken, N. J.

3140 Daniel Morgan, 22 Pasjedela Pribar, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
1505 Magayelli Nicola (Nicola Magarelli), 223 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1541 James H. Noble, 88 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2061 Salvatore Pardise (Paradise), 356 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
666 Giovanni Perri, 70 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1514 Sebastian Petruzella (Sebastian Petruzzella, Sebastian Petruzzrila), 91 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2504 Giuseppi (Guiseppi, Guiseppe) Picca, 72 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
157 John D. (Daliani) Poli, 92 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
3142 Christofero Ponelli (Povelli Cristoforo, Christoforo Ponelli), 231 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
975 Jos. Repila (Joseph Rekila), 227 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.
981 Antonio Rezzo (Rizzo), 559 Second Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2608 Michael (Michel, Michcal) Roman, 258 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.
74 Francisco Rosale (Francesco Resale), 216 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
1145 Jos. Ruffett, 214 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. (Joseph Ruffett, 248 East Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1750 Aleck Saruo (Alessandro Sarmo), 75 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
842 Pantaleo (Pantales) Sciangaicpore, 215 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
2343 Berti Sheehy, 207 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2127 Geo. Spell (George Skell, Geo. Skell), S. S. El Occidente, S. Pacific S. S. Co., Hoboken Piers.
2411 John Supl, 361 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.
679 Hiersch (Hiersh) Sureck, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2848a Alfred Trapp (Troepp), 135 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
2157 John Trembley, care S. Landon, 246 Portland Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (222 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.).
1950 Jos. Henry Van Mooren (Joseph Henri Van Mooremy, Joseph Henri Van Mooran), 72 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2216 Albert Veiblejr (Veiblejn), 102 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2728 Johannes Verdenbregt (Johannis Vredenbregt, T. A. Vredenbregt, Johannia Vredenbregt), 129 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1291 Floyd J. Wagner, 231 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
2767 Samuel Waxman, 410 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.
4308 Stanley Abecenos, 134 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4108 Karp Abramchuck (Karp Abramchuk), 10 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.
650 Louis Aizel, 29 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. (211 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
544 John Andrews, care Mengels Box Co., Duffield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1022 Nathan Bailey, 19 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
680 Townes Baskler (Townes Baskew), Pier 28 N. R., New York City, N. Y. (62 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
2176 Anthony Charles Beno, 101 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J.
122 Stephen Beseida (Stephen Besida), 65 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
42 Wasil Biliuski (Vasil Bilinski), 81 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3157 Make Bilitzo (Mike Belyca, Mike Bilitzo), 137 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
181 Frank Bollman, jr., 69 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4211 Alexander Borowski (Alexander Barkowski), 105 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2749 Anthony Thomas Borkowski (Anthony Thomas Barkowski), 191 First Street, Jersey City, N. J. (196 First Street).
2495 Frank Bozan (Frank Bazan), 346 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1571 Alexander Bozejeurez (Alexander Bozejewicz, Alexander Bozejewicz), 51 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1511 or 1514 Boniface Braken (Boniface Brabon), 364 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
457 George Bryant, Camp PRR. Co. Station, Pier 4 NR., Jersey City, N. J.
2288 Joseph Bush (Joe Bush), Jersey City, N. J. (General Delivery, Columbus, Ohio).
3137 John V. (John Verner, John Werner) Carlson, 50 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
800 Wasil Cerkownik (Wasel Carkowinck), 20 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1393 Hobson Champlain (Hobson Champlin), P. R. R. bunk room, P. R. R. station (Penna. R. R. Co., Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
1a Andrew Charles (Andrew Nowak), 167 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. (181 Morgan Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
4194 Francisco (Francesco) Chiara (Francesco Chearo), 55 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2973 Joseph Childs, 231 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. (545 East Hartingsan Street, Savannah, Ga.).
3274 Simon Chociu, 131 Morgan Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1553 Anthony Clarnacki (Anthony Clarmacki), 377 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2975 Acnicyh Colla (Aculcgn Colln, Aculcyn Coller), 95 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2064 Patrick Collins, 211 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2554 Johnie Coney, 45 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1228 Albert Coop (Albert Cody), 203 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.
714 Patrick Corbett, 396 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3022 William Crosson, P. R. R. bunk room, P. R. R. station, pier 4, North River, Jersey City, N. J.
4067 John Curren (John Curran), pier G, P. R. R. boat, Jersey City, N. J.
1743 Daniel Daugherty (Daniel Daughterty, Daniel Daughtery), 123 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1565 Edward Davis, camp P. R. R. station, pier 4, Jersey City, N. J.
3158 William H. Davis, 309 Grand Street (300 Grand Street), Jersey City, N. J.
3844 Antonio De Poza, 101 York Street (Antonio Da Roza (Antonio da Rosa) 101 Yah Street), Jersey City, N. J.
1623 Steve Dierkowski, 170 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Steve Djerkowski, 257 Culver Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.).
3122 Paul Dimitko, 185 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Pavel Dzimitko, 184 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.).

3604 Frank Donofrio (Frami Donofrio Donofri), 293 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1788 Benjamin Drayton, 245 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4162 Alexander Drucksi (Alexander Dmoski), 358 [illegible] Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1757 Jeremiah M. Dynan (Jeremiah M. Dyman), 82 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3062 Bronislaw Dytrych (Bromebrame Dertrych, Bromistaw Dytrych), 194 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4077 George H. (George Henry) Edwards, 30 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4315 Albert Evans, No. 60 Edenbourgh (No. 60 Edenboro) Road, Norick, Norfolk, England, care Ringling Bros. circus.
1569 Thomas Evans, 52 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1189 Edward R. Fahey, Bvat Highlander, Jersey City, N. J. (Edward P. Fahey, care McAllister Bros., 17 State Street, New York City).
1283 Ansell Fennimore (Ansell Fennymore), 105 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
820 Daniel Fenton, 83 Hudson Street (Daniel Fulton, 33 Hudson Street), Jersey City, N. J.
4092 Shilo Fisher, 170 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1658 John Flacheter (John Flaharty), 199 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3707 John P. Flanagan (John Francis Flangon), 196 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1049 Charles Joseph Foley, 162 Steuben Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3064 William Frazer, Penn Station, Jersey City, N. J. (Whitehall, S. C.)
2798 Michael Garvey, 65 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4231 William Gaucher (William Yaucher), 197 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3762 Thomas A. Gavin, 37 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Thomas Aloysius Gavin, 133 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.)
3800 Wladyslaw Golembiewski (Wladyslaw Gotembrewski, Wladyslaw Golewblewski), 186 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1723 Luigi Golofaro (Luigi Galofaro), 109 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
841 Louis Grabocoski (Louis Grahowski, Louis Grobowski), 140 Stuben Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2816 Robert Greer, P. R. R. bunk room, J. C. Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Robert Green, P. R. R. brick.)
4113 Marius Hansscu, boat *J. W. Jordan*, foot Grant Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Marris Hansen, care of L. Boyer & Sons, 82 Beaver Street, New York City).
2098 William Hargrove, 164 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2255 George Heimer, 58 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2828 George Heitzmann, Fort Sussex, Jersey City, N. J. (George Heitzman, care of W. W. Oetrich, 11 Broadway, New York City.)
2275 William Alfred Heritage, Jersey City, N. J., care of Cook Bros.
3797 James S. Hill, 13 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. (American Lunch, Henderson, Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.).
3117 W. E. Holliday, 62 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. (William E. Halliday, 303 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
4127 John Hobson (John Hopson), camp P. R. R. Ex Pla., Jersey City, N. J.
3915 John Huculi, 49 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3516 Ira Hughes (R. A. Hughes), 19 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1125 Wasyl Hululko (Wasyl Halulko, Wasyl Hululha), 136 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3134 William M. Jackson, 200 Morgan Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1582 Bernard Jeppesen (Bernhard Jeppensen), 29 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
221 Edward Johnson, 133 Morgan Street, Jersey City, N. J. (133 Mercer Street).
1816 Frederich (Fred) G. Johnson, 64 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1688 Charles F. Jones, 223 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. (215 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City).
725 John Kacmar (John Kaczmar), 64 Canal Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1103 Kos. Kaminsky, 241 Grand Street, Jersey, N. J. (Joseph Kaminski, 118 Grand Street).
1490 John Kardusch, 136 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3294 Chasis Kaswuba (Charles Kaswba, Charles Kasmbur), 153 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1245 Edward Kelly, Jersey City, N. J., care of Mercer County workhouse, Trenton, N. J.
4297 James Kelly, 242 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2889 Hans F. C. Kienast (Hans Frederick Carl Kienast), 72 Wayne Street, Italy, Jersey City, N. J.
2811 Henry Kinerd, P. R. R. bunk room, P. R. R. station, Jersey City, N. J. (Pier No. 4, New York City).
2301 Dimond Klonatio (Dimond Klonaris), 96 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
655 Ole Knudson (Ole Knudsen), 169 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1880 George H. Koffer (George Harvey, George Harvey Kaffr), 95 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2343 Stanislaw Kominski, 66 Canal Street, Jersey, N. J.
309 Frank Kopeza, 142 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Frank Kopezn, 142 Morris Street).
3261 Stanley Koslnkin (Stanley Koskin), 196 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4240 Trofim Koweleuco (Trofinn Kowalanko, Trofini Kowalenco), 132 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4319 Andrew Kozack (Andrew Kozack, Andrew Korack), 119 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1358 Steef (Steet) Krain, 126 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
83 John Krini (John Krinck, John Krinik), 52 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3708 Kohn (John) Krobochinski, 319 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2048 Detlef Kruth (Detlefs Knuth), 98 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.
256 Edward Kuhn (Edward A. Kuhn), care of Hagenbeck Circus, Jersey City, N. J.
4192 George Lavigne (George Lavegne), 50 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4244 William Leahy, 239 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2231 Gust Lentz, 912 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Gust Lenz, 246 Beals Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
1987 John Lewebuck, 315 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.

3816 Feliko Lewandowski (Felix Levindisky, Felike Lewanovwski), 171 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
112 John Litwinick (John Litwinilk), 56 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3556 John Lotzko, 132 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
809 John Louzine (John Pourine, John Lourine), 169 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3495 John McClain (John McLain), 25 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1108 Patrick McGannaty, 79 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. (Patrick McGannaty, 179 Newark Avenue).
4183 Charles J. McInerney (Charles J. McInnery), 387 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2961 George McVey, 28 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2531 Harry T. Mackin (Harry Aloysbious Mackin), 75 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2027 Kardon Maglene (Kaidon Magera, Kojipan Nagient), 202 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2511 Frank T. Maher (Frank T. Mahn), 231 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
537 Frederick W. (Frederick Wm.) Mannering, 111 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.
174 John Marchozky (John Marthozky), 262 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1534 William Marshall, 236 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2272 Herbert Wallace Mee, 29 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3055 Jose Mendez, 61 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3842 Frank Menson, 68 Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3917 Henry Meyer, 398 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3777 Michael Mikelowlitz (Michael Mickelourty, Michael Mickelswitz), 63 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2586 Demetrino Milone (Demetalur (Demetriores) Milona), 371 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2112 Joseph Misuca, 134 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Joseph Misura, Joseph Miesiora, 48 Canal Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
3549 Charles G. Mophet (Charles G. Maphit), 238 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3483 Paul Montulo (Paul Montulu), 187 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1969 John Morris, 29 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2667 James Moss, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, N. J. (Exchange Place, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.).
111 Nicholas Mosskin, 44 Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Nichlas Morlin (Nichlas Morrhin, Necklys Marrlin), care of American Sugar Refining Co., Jersey City, N. J.).
238 Joseph Mosukowski (Joseph Mosakowski), 180 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
806 Joseph Mozak, 225 Barrow Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Joseph Muzak, care of American Sugar Refining Co., Jersey City).
1450 Charles Murphy, 245 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2153 James J. Murphy, 227 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2884 Thomas Murphy, 199 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2222 Kasper Nasulowski, 116 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Kasper Nosielowski, 138 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
219 William Nanb, 33 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2314 Ross Nooks (Ross Hooks), 229 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
40a Andrew Nowak, 181 Morgan Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2910 Hehman Pahl, 102 Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3437 Marion Palmer (Marion Wenford Palmer), 162 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1971 John Panagopoulos, 257 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1769 Giuseppi Pangallo, 44 Gilchrist Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2739 Thomas Payne, 287 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2421 William Peannix (William Piannix, William Plenix), 238½ Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3580 Martin Pecherski, 360 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
534 Alexander Pelolunkowicz, 188 Third Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Alexander Piolunkowski, Alexander Peolunkowicz, care Kessler, 317 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
269 Thomas Petreske, 140 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Thomas Petreski, 146 Morris Street).
936 Isaiah Pettegrew, Pier 4, North River, New York City, N. Y.
3820 Louis Pfeffersuhi (Louis Pfefferkuk, Louis Pfefferkuh), 134 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
657 Stanislaw Pilirlski (Stanislaw Pidarsky, Stanistare Pilarski), 185 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2783 Walter Pimkard (Walter Pinkard), 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2036 Michael Pitash (Michael Pitash), 201 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
401 John Plazsey (John Plaszay), 180 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2205 Joseph Preldis, 234 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3720 Walter Prince, 221 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2723 Stephan Radiosky (Stephen Radleosky, Stephen Radleosky), 111 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
2905 Andrew Ray, 71 Sussex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
903 Reufus (Rufus) Reese, 423 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
927 Muriel Robertson, 223 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3850 Frank Romanoski, 123 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2805 Maximilian H. Rosefeld, 261 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Maximilian Hugean Rosefeld, 118 Bellville Avenue, Newark, N. J.)
3747 William F. Rowe, 255 Barrow Street, Jersey City, N. J.
18 Samuel Roz (Manuel da Roz, Manuel Roz), 101 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3033 James Ryan, 148 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.
811 Samuel Schwarko (Samuel Schewarko, Samuel Scwarko), 126 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1443 Charles Sedwinker, 104 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Charles Ledwinker, 111 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
2948 Heronin Serafin, 108 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Heronin Serofin, care of Wisnewski, 110 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
8186 Kazimierz Sielski, 64 Canal Street, Jersey City, N. J. (Kazimerz Sielski, 64 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
2338 Charles Frank Skinner, Jersey City, N. J.
1499 Arthur Smith, 48 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
836 William Smith, 49 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3507 Sranley Sokowski (Sranley Sokolowski), 108 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3849 Lawrence Solomon, 19 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. (262 Spruce Street, Jersey City, N. J.).
540 Isaac (Issac) Spencer, 151 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

1270 Julius Spitzmochel (Spitzmachar, Spitzmacher), 208 York (57 Monitor) Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3656 John Staniszewski (Staniszewski), 201 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3457 Lewis J. Stefan, Jersey City, N. J. (Lewis Joseph Stefan, care of Chas. Phiel Sons, 132 West Fiftieth Street, Newark, N. J.)
195 Herman Sterner (Stiner), 218 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
630 Waclaw Strzesnlewski (Wactaw Stryelnewski, Strzelnewski), 51 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1065 George Szewczak (Szewczuk), 104 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4167 Joseph Taskowski (Laskowski), 148 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2532 John Vanner Tholen (John Vander, Vandertholen), 341 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
64 Benjamin Tomazewski (Tomaszewski), 44 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3312 Joseph Travers, 80 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
203 Benjamin Tuchna, 63 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
976 Michael Volek, 357 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2818 John F. Wachter, 141 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2866 Frederick Wagner, 75 Essex Street, Jersey City (85 Fulton Avenue, Weehawken), N. J.
2917 Elmer Watson, 234 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
646 Stanley Wejckoff (Wyckoff), 23 Ash (302 Grand) Street, Jersey City, N. J.
285 Clarence Williams, 62 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
396 Golie Williams, 223 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
926 Mose William (Williams), 62 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3650 Royal Percy Williams, 263 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1932 Willard Wilson, 98 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2874 Samuel Wise, 170 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1563 Josef Wojcieskowski (Joseph Wojcirchowski), 142 Steuben Street, Jersey City, N. J.
4189 Wladyslaw Wozniak (Wadyslaw Wozneak), 140 (110) Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
532 Joel Wrzeznsky (Jan Wrzesynsky, Wyrerynsky), 108 (102) Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
766 Joseph Yankowich, 189 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1770 Harry Yakubowski (Hegnko Yokubowski, Harry Yakubenski), 262 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.
8492 John Yowosk (Jorosh), 51 (81) Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2460 Ignatz Zalesker (Zaliske), 127 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1998 Mike Zalinsky (Zelinsky), 128 Dudley Street, Jersey City, N. J.
982 William Zwang, 241 Van Vorst Street, Jersey City, N. J.
3938 Josef Zawacki (Joseph Zawacerki), 341 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
124 Peter Zilinsky (Zilinsky, Zilinski), 169 Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.
575 Wclaw Zimlecki (Ziemlecky), 65 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.
462 Kostanty Zolkowski (Kostanty Zeokarski, Konstanty Zeolarski), 380 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BERNALILLO, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

862 Archille Antheman or Autheman, general delivery, San Francisco, Calif. (Achille Awtheman, Alvarado Hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex.).
2001 Antonio Apodaca (Spadoco, Spodaca), Holbrook, Ariz. (Chilili, N. Mex.).
170½ Pabbo (Pablo) Aragon, precinct No. 1, San Jose (Albuquerque), N. Mex.
1322 Vernie (Vernice) Bass, 513 West Silver Avenue, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1093 W. F. Blanks, 611 West Coal Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (W. F. Blank, William F. Blank, Ogden, Utah).
1495 Fred Bruce, 319 South Arm Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
936 Max Candelario (Candalaria, Candelaria), south of Albuquerque, N. Mex.
336 Gregorio Apodaca Chevez, Cariozo, N. Mex. (Apodaca y Chavez, Gregorio Apodacn Chavez, Albuquerque, N. Mex.).
853 M. T. Danshe, North Broadway, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
758½ Emilio (Emecilo) Espinosa, Isleta, N. Mex.
984 Juan Greigo (Griego), Old Abluq, N. Mex.
1504 Manuel Greigo, Barelas Road, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Griego, (?) Barelas Railway, Albuquerque, N. Mex.).
1522 Pedro Gutierrez, 405 West Pacific, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
2209 Mack Horton, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
6361 Benjamin H. Kane, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Benj. H. Kam, New Mexico State Penitentiary; Benj. H. Kane, Santo Fe, N. Mex.).
1541 W. James (Wm. James, William James) Kelly (William James Kelley), 418 South Second Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1305 Adam John Knapp (Knopp, A. J. Knoff), 509 South Second Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1183 Simon Peter Kolp (Kalp, Rolp), Combs Hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
660 Martin de Jesus Lavato, Old Albuquerque, N. Mex.
2114 Ignacio Lechuga, Barton, N. Mex. (Sedillo, N. Mex.).
1882 Marvin L. (M. L.) Long, Albuquerque San., N. Mex.
1923 Joe Mata, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
401 Virginio (Berginio) Molina, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1745 Liberato (Liberto) Montoya, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
38½ Liberto (Liberato) Montoya, John Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
551 Petronilo Monyoya (Montaya, Montoya), Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Petronilleo Montoyo, Montoga, transferred Jerome, Ariz.).
1491 Ignacio Ramirez (Ignasio Ramires), 424 West Pacific, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
2009 Jose Ramirez, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
5641 V. M. (Vernal Mont.) Reaves, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1187 Jose Maria Ruiz, San Jose (Albuquerque), N. Mex.
830 Ramon Sanchez(Alvarado Hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
2174 Crecencia (Crucencio) Santanna, 312 Charley Street, El Paso, Tex.
2112 Sosto (Sisto) Santanna, El Paso, Tex.
1690 Francisco Searfico (Serafico (Chikuihui), Francisco Serafico (Chehuihui)), Isleta, N. Mex.
616 Bill Seymour, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1037 John Swannaberry (Swanaberry), Savoy Hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1669 William (Wm. M.) Turner, Y. M. C. A., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
310 Rumaldo Varela (Barela), Chilili, N. Mex.
2129 James Wardell, Continental Hotel, 201½ Copper Avenue, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
2261 Harry Oliver Warner, 1006 South Edith Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1936 Rufus Williams, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (general delivery, Rock Island, Ill.).
1708 Walter C. Williams, 524 South Second Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CURRY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

353 James Bailey, 100 North Connelly Street, Clovis, N. Mex.
149 James Davis, St. Vrain, N. Mex.
236 Ross Benjamin Duke, Clouis, N. Mex. (Plainview, Tex.).
539 Jack (Jock) Hall, Grady, N. Mex.
121 Robert Jones, Clovis, N. Mex.
203 Guy Ohlhausen (Ohlhousen), Hallene, Curry, N. Mex.
856 Frank Reeveves (Rweles), Harvey House, Clovis, N. Mex.
249 Francisco Rodriquez county Jail, Clovis, N. Mex.
647 Martin Sanchez (Sonchez, Sahchez), Clovis, Curry, N. Mex.
794 Phineas Fay Stulz (Phinies Fay Stults), St. Vrain, N. Mex.
939 George Thompson (Tompson), R. R. "A," Clovis, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

626 Jesus Alvarez (Albarez), Oscuro, N. Mex.
831 Pantalion Anaya (Pantalcon Analla), Arabela, N. Mex.
738 Wm. Henry Donner, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
631 Will Griffin, Oscuro, N. Mex.
749 Amado M. Guttierrez, San Patricio, N. Mex.
649 Joe David Higdon, Arabela, N. Mex.
721 Juan Mirieles (Miriles, Ancho, N. Mex.; Mirries), Arabela, N. Mex.
557 Juan Moya, Carrizozo, N. Mex. (Peralto, N. Mex.).
590 Ray Austin Wood (Roy Austin Woods), Carona, N. Mex.
443 Claud Albert Harrison, Amarillo, Tex. (510 Grant Street).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LUNA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

513 Fernando Atlir, Myndus, N. Mex. (2130 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.).
361 Henry Bone, Deming, N. Mex.
480 Charles Daniel Byrars (Charles D. Bryars), Columbus, N. Mex.
341a Donald S. Campbell, 52 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (general delivery, Deming, N. Mex.).
669 Francisco Chaves, near Deming, N. Mex.
839 Walter J. Filpotte (Walter John Filpotte), Columbus, N. Mex.
427 James Forrester, Columbus, N. Mex.
730 Anastacio Gallegas (Anastacia Gallegos), Deming, N. Mex.
678 Sam Gideon, near Deming, N. Mex.
790 Ernest Elijah Harmon (Ernest E. Harmon), Miesse, N. Mex.
659 John Hoffman, Deming, N. Mex.
583a Herman Holmes, Demmings (?), Deming, N. Mex.
372 E. C. Kennedy (Edward Clayton Kennedy), Deming, N. Mex.
704 Edward Kirby, Deming, N. Mex. (Ardmore, Okla.).
58 Florian Kramer, near Deming, N. Mex.
609 Carlos Raramer Lascane (Lascaro, Lascano, Carlos R. Lascano), First and Pearl Streets, Deming, N. Mex.
576 Wm. McAllister (MacAllister, W. MacAllister), Columbus, N. Mex.
648 Jas. Gilspie (Gllespie, Gelspie, James G.) McShann, Deming, N. Mex.
373 Pedro Martinez, Deming, N. Mex.
821 Samuel Martinez, Deming, N. Mex.
755 Rudolph A. Muller, Deming, N. Mex. (Rudolph Allen Muller, Benson, Ariz.; Rudolph A. Miller).
683 Jack Naylor, Sierra Blanca, Tex. (Hachita, N. Mex.).
198 Harry Richard Nevins, Cambray, N. Mex.
28 Samuel Perez, Deming or Las Cruces, N. Mex.
561 Albert Retens, Myndus, N. Mex.
120 Charles Richards, Deming, N. Mex. (Ashton, S. Dak.).
776 Wm. Guy Roberts (Guy Roberts), Columbus, N. Mex.
447 Pedro Jose Rodriguez, Deming, N. Mex.
574 Ignacio Romero, Deming, N. Mex.
544 Abraham Rosenberg, Deming, N. Mex.
846 Desidero Sanchez, Deming, N. Mex.
496 Braulio Marques Tapia (Braulio M. Tapia), Deming, N. Mex.
191 Jose Ynojos, R. F. D. 1, Deming, N. Mex.
213 Lorenzo Ynojos, Deming, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MORA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

729 Jose Epimenia (Epiminio) Aguilar, Wagon Mound, N. Mex. (Wagon Mound, Mex.)
454 Rosendo Apodaca, Wagon Mound, N. Mex.
1008 Crescencio Benavides (Benavidez, Bernavides), Wagon Mound, N. Mex.
800 Henry Franklin Bowman (Henry F. Bowman), Roy, N. Mex.
616 Chester M. (N.) Hubart, Shoemaker, N. Mex.
569 Godfried Implemans (Impelmans), Solano, N. Mex.
547 Cannto Maes, Mora, N. Mex.
829 Jose Elisio Medina, Nilar (Nilas), N. Mex.
514a Jose Guillermo Montoya, Colmor, N. Mex.
455 Bonifacio Ortega, Levy, N. Mex.
1128a Eddie Voekel (Voelkel), Roy, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF OTERO, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

695 Mauricio (Maurico) Alvarez, Tularosa, N. Mex.
173 Earl (Earl W.) Armstrong, Clouderoft, N. Mex.
743 Clarence Marin Brigham (Marvin Brigman), Alamogordo, N. Mex.
266 Ascension (Asencion, Asuncion) Dorame, Tularosa, N. Mex.
573 Willie Elboatenn (Ellie Eboaton, Will), Alamogordo, N. Mex.
377 Willie Peter Jones, Alamogordo, N. Mex. (Tucumcari, N. Mex.)
159 Nicolas Lujan, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
800 Wm. Lundin, Clouderoft, N. Mex.
161 Geo. Madrid, La Luz, N. Mex.
24 Justino (Joustino, Jaustino, Juastino), Marquez, Chaysl, N. Mex.
489 Harry Ray McVey, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
295a Estuul sindo Saenz (Salnz), Three Rivers, N. Mex.
645 Frank Stevens, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
220 Juan Valdez, Telarosa, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF QUAY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

270 Thomas B. Anderson (Thos. B. Anderson), San Jon, N. Mex.
490 Juan Francisco Atancio (Juan Francisco Atencio), Quay, N. Mex.
6 George David Carr, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
142 Henry O. Christie, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
27 Alberto Corona, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

223 Felix Crespin (Felix Crispin), Tucumcari, N. Mex.
983 Joseph Robert Eley, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
138 Juan Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
213 Pablo Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
1058 Porfinio Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
1035 Sateso Gonzales (Sateso Gosalez), Endee, N. Mex.
749 Cicero R. Langford, San Jon, N. Mex.
112 William Ervin Lowery (Wm. Ervin Lowery, William E.), Glenrio, N. Mex.
222 Mauro Morales, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
183 Alonzo Pickard, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
476 John David Richardson (Jno. David Richardson), Tucumcari, N. Mex.
272 Flavours D. Tice, Hudson, N. Mex. (Tucumcari, N. Mex.)
424 John Ernest Wasson, Kirk, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN MIGUEL, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1199 Juan Anaya, Onava, N. Mex.
1901 Eulogio (Eolojin, Eulijio or Eolijio, Eojio) Baca, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
479 Louis Barela, Lopez Street, Las Vegas, N. Mex. (Trinidad, Colo.).
563 Milliun Parcia or Militan, East Las Vegas, N. Mex. (Las Vegas, N. Mex.).
687 Antonio Benovides (Atanacio Garcia Benevidez, Benefider, Antanicio Garcia Y. Bernavidez), San Germimo, Mineral Hill, N. Mex.
1595 Isidor (Isidoro) C. Casias, Charez Street, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1407 Ralph Arthur Chandler, general delivery, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1801 Luis C. Chavez (Luis G. Charez or Chavez), San Pablo, Mineral Hill, N. Mex.
610 Charles Ehrenfald Connor (Condor, Conner), Fourth Street, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
932 Margatio Garcia, Las Alamo, N. Mex.
834 Patrick Gilmore, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
362 Porfirio Goldsmith, Chaperita, N. Mex.
1494 Abelino (Adelaido, Adelaide) Gonzales, Hilario, N. Mex. (La Lleudre, N. Mex.).
1510 Paul Herrera, Sapello, N. Mex.
814 Pinterio (Elenterio or Elenterio, Elunteris or Eluntiris) Lopez, Trujello, N. Mex.
1117 Roberto (Robert) Lopez, Grand Avenue, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
74 Jose Lucero, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1385 Francisco Maestos (Maestas), Chihunhuta, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
827 Isabel Montano, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
799 Rosendo Montano, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1455 (1445) Ambrocio (Ambracio) Montoya, Isador, N. Mex. (Charez, Las Vegas, N. Mex.).
1074 Dionicio Montoya (Montaya, Dionicia Montoya), 926 Tilden Street, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
459 Fidel Ortega (Ortega or Ortego), Canada de Medio, N. Mex.
963 Candelario Ortiz, Tecolote, N. Mex.
45 Juan Rafael (Rafel) Ortiz, South Pacific, Las Vegas, N. Mex. (Juan Ortiz, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.).
1727 Raymundo Padid (Raymunds Padia, Reymunds, Reymundo), Ribera, N. Mex.
1300 Martin Padilla, Las Gallinas, Porvenir, N. Mex.
506 Joe Pintomonti (Pintumonti), care of Storrie Dam, Santa Femia (or Feruia), Italy.
1388 Rutino Quinones, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1082 Alonzo Rivera, San Germimo, N. Mex. (Mineral Hill, N. Mex.).
476 Florencio (Florencia) Roybal, La Lleudre, N. Mex.
1521 Emiliano Santillanes (Emilio Santillanos, Emilio Sanlellanes or Santellanes), Trenentina, N. Mex.
490 Richard Jackson Scoggins (Richard J. Scoggins or Scoggons), 508 Railroad Avenue, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1192 Reginald Stanley, 540 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, N. Mex. (Bell Ranch, N. Mex.)
1563 Rafael (Rafall) Trujillo, 220 Commerce Street, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1506 Transito Valdez, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SOCORRO, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1314 Norman B. Absher, Socorro, N. Mex.
1843 D. E. (Daniel Erwin) Albert, Wardville, Okla.
875 A. P. Axion (Austin Van Buren Atkinson, V. P.), Wellington, Tex.
285 Wm. J. (William Joseph) Babers, San Muraal, N. Mex.
692 Francisco Baca (Bega, Vega), Kelley, N. Mex.
1073 Abran Barelo (Abrahum Varellas), Mogollon, N. Mex.
909 Juan G. (Gomez y) Barreras, Cuebero, N. Mex.
1232 Solomon Baca, Magdalena, N. Mex.
1156 Manuel Bedugo (Berdugo, Bedigo), Kelly, N. Mex.
1643 T. P. Beeler (Billard), San Marcias, N. Mex. (Thomas Paul, San Marcial.)
285 Wm. J. Blevens (William Joseph, Babers, Baburs), San Marcial, N. Mex.
1350 C. Camarril, Glenwood, N. Mex. (Claud Cawyer (Camryl), Socorro, N. Mex.)
1498 Miguel Carasco (Covrasco, Carroco), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1074 Francisco Castillo, Carthage, N. Mex.
3 Angel Chacon, Mogallon, N. Mex.
1233 Manuel Chacon, Kelly, N. Mex.
1850 Miguel (Chacon, Kelly, N. Mex.
978 Marcelino Chavez (Chaves), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1154 Onfre (Onofre) Chavez, Magdalena, N. Mex.
1284 Preciliano (Presiliano) Chaves, Magdalena, N. Mex. (Mogollon, N. Mex.)
209 Andres Cona, Alma, N. Mex.
1057 Jas. M. Cruse, Wichita Falls, Tex. (James Monroe Crua (Cruey, Cruze), Magdalena, N. Mex.
770 Warren L. (Lester) Cruse (Crew), Magdalena, N. Mex.
463 Jeff Davis, Magdalena, N. Mex.
1340½ Liandro De La O (DeLac), San Antonio, N. Mex.
1217 Roques Dominguez (Rockr Domingues), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1054 Thos. (Thomas) Downey, Socorro, N. Mex.
826 Enselio (Euselio, Eusevio) Espinosa, Socorro, N. Mex.
1839 Frank Gallegos, San Juan, Ariz.
1771 Ignacio (Ygnacio) R. Gomes, Water Canon, N. Mex.
1210 Guadalupe Gonzales (Ganzales, Gauzales), Kelly, N. Mex.
1385 Anastacio Griego, Magdalena, N. Mex.
213 Virgil Herbert Grant, San Marcial, N. Mex.
340 Bartolo Gutero (Surios), Socorro, N. Mex.
483 M. (Mirarnon) E. Gutierrez, Belen, N. Mex.
1591 Milton (Meliton) Gutierrez, Magdalena, N. Mex.
610 Hilario (Halario) Hidalgo, Magdalena, N. Mex.
1049 R. (Rudolph) Hoffman, Alma, N. Mex. (Spring Valley, Ark).
1063 E. (Earl) Howard, Socorro, N. Mex. (Box 248 Yoakum, Tex.)
360 Felipe B. (Berotemeo) Jaramilo (Jaromille, Jormillo), Engle, N. Mex. (Kelly, N. Mex.).
1205 Juan Jaramillo, Atresso, N. Mex.
1658 Juan Leal, Kelly, N. Mex.
1782 Jesus Maria Lobato (Loboto), Magdalena, N. Mex.
119 Lucario (Lucero, Lucavio) Lobato (Lovato), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1259 E. T. Lovato (Estamsiado Labato, E. F. Laboto), Magdalena, N. Mex.
847 Damacio Lucero, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
189 Juan Sanchez y Lucero, Kelly, N. Mex.
1610 Monicio (Monico) Lucero, Kelly, N. Mex.
774 Geo. (George) McDonald, Oscuro, N. Mex. (Carthage, N. Mex.).
1811 P. A. (Percy K.) McGuire, Datil, N. Mex.
1701 A. (Augustine, Augustina) G. Madrid, Kelly, N. Mex. (Las Cruces, N. Mex.).
1741 C. (Concepcion) Madrid Kelly, N. Mex.
1168 Alfonzo Marquez, Water Cayuon, N. Mex.
1180 Delfino Marquez (Delfino Cuellac, Marques), Magdalena, N. Mex.
157 Timoteo (Frank) Marquez, Socorro, N. Mex. (San Antonio, N. Mex.).
394 Francisco Martinez, San Pedro, N. Mex.
742 Serafin Mendoza, Magdalena, N. Mex.
73 Chas. W. (Charles William) Miller, San Marcial, N. Mex.
883 Harry J. (James) Miller (Muller), Mogollon, N. Mex.
1706 J. A. (Jose Antonio) Mirelez, Magdalena, N. Mex.
1605 F. A. (Frank H.) Montoya, Magdalena, N. Mex. (South Marcial, N. Mex.).
1805 Jose T. Montoya, Gibson, N. Mex. (Kelly, N. Mex.).
656 Flodora (Tlodora) Montoya, Aragon, N. Mex.
24 Francisco Morales (Monalis, Morralis), Mogollon, N. Mex.
1142 Apolonio Maunez (Nanuez), Candelarla, N. Mex.
336 Felipe Naranjo, Frisco, N. Mex.
182 Francisco Narnalis (Naranlia, Narnalla), Magdalena, (Long H. Precinct), N. Mex.
696 Segunio (Segundo) Ortiz, San Marcial, N. Mex. (Old San Marcial, N. Mex.).
1856 Lorenzo G. Otera (Otero), Santa Fe, N. Mex. (Socorro, N. Mex.).
1349 Manuel D. Padilla (De Bedillo, DePaddillo, Peddillo), Kelly, N. Mex.
23 Justianio Perea, Kelly, N. Mex.
1086 Rogerio T. (Refugio F.) Perea (Perra), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1849 Frank Privolo (Piolo), Mogollon, N. Mex.
233 Martin Riber (Riva), Alma, N. Mex.
846 Eugenio (Eugino) Rodriguez, Mogollon, N. Mex.
1638 Antonio G. Monero (Romera), Magdalena, N. Mex.
657 Pedro Romero (Romero y M), Socorro, N. Mex.
765 Simplicito (Simplicio) Salazar, Quemado (Quenado), N. Mex.
1740 R. F. (Ralph Frank) Sampson, San Marcial, N. Mex. (Tucson, Ariz.).
810 Miguel M. Segudo (Mals & Cyndo, Maiz Sequdo), Magdalena, N. Mex.
955 Antonio Sena (Seona), Moorad, N. Mex.
1742 Enrique Sena (Henriquez (Enriquez) Feno), Socorro, N. Mex.
574 Jno. H. Shafelth (John Shufeldt (Shafeldt), general delivery), Magdalena, N. Mex.
1331 Chas. Silva (Charez Silver, Charlez Silver, Dr. Charley Silver), Socorro, N. Mex.
593 J. Roy (Jessie Ray, Jesse) Spradling, Box 96, Socorro, N. Mex.
1751 Alfredo Talenfa (Talanfa, Folanfa), Socorro, N. Mex.
868 Frank (W.) Taylor, Magdalena, N. Mex.
160 Santos Telles, Kelly, N. Mex.
1535 Jose O. (Oscar) Trivino (Trevins), Kelly, N. Mex.
1627 Francisco Valdez, Caisea de Absolo, Mexico (Francisco Valadez, Carthage, N. Mex.).
1834 Samuel Vallejos, Magdalena (Samuel Bayejos, Vallegos), N. Mex.
1136 Manuel Valles (Villas), Carthage, N. Mex.
1278 Hilario Virgil, Kelly, N. Mex.
1216 M. (Manuel) U. Vigil, Socorro, N. Mex.
1812 S. G. Ward, Engle, N. Mex. (Salvester (Sylvester) Cass, Magdalena, N. Mex.).
424 Manuel Wright, Magdalena, N. Mex. (Manul Wright, Engle, N. Mex.).
481 Irwin A. (Alonzo, Aloya) Wyokoff (E. A. Wapkoff), Magdalena, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TORRANCE, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

918 Byrd Anderson, Torreon, N. Mex.
510 Juan M. Aragon, Pinos Wells, N. Mex.
334 Esequiel Gallegos (Esequel Gallegos), Encino, N. Mex.
219 Dometrio Gonzales (Demetrio Gonzales), Duran, N. Mex.
931 Marcos (Gutierrez, Torreon, N. Mex.
448 Prem L. Jarabek (Prem L. Jerabek), Encino, N. Mex.
946 John Maxwell, 234 East Thirty-second Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (23A East Thirty-second Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
760 Wm. Quinlisk (William Quilish, William Quilisk, William Quinlish), Pequa, Ohio.
669 Santiago Sena (Santiago Sena Herrera), Palma, N. Mex. (Ribera, San Miguel County, N. Mex.).
218 Rosendo Tafoya, Duran, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VALENCIA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

398 Hubert (Hurbert) Francis Allen, Bluewater, N. Mex.
869 Eugenio Archuleta, Marquez, N. Mex.
449 Oscar R. Asher, 716 North Fifth, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
45 Dionico Padillay Baca (Padilla y Baca), Blue Water, N. Mex.
347 Frank Bernurd, Peley, N. Mex.
155 J. (Jesse) L. Cates, Scholle, N. Mex.
86 Cisto Calanto (Cisco Calante), Pralta, N. Mex.
614 Sipriano (Sipiano) Gutierrez Candeloria (Ciprianano Candelaria), Atarque, N. Mex.
251 Adolfo M. Chavez, Apache Spring, Ramah, N. Mex.
820 Crescencio Marino Chavez, San Rafael, N. Mex.
297 Pablo Chavez, San Rafael, N. Mex.
709 D. Dominquez (Domes Domingo), Swanee, N. Mex.
105 Oracio Gabaldon, Belen, N. Mex.
213 Pedro Gabaldon, San Rafael, N. Mex.
422 Eduardo Gutierrez, Ramah, N. Mex.

410 Juan Hernandez (Hernandes), Piralta, N. Mex. (Valencia, N. Mex.).
43 Emerson Jacob Hyde, Grant, N. Mex.
350 William Herman Kennebeck (Wm. Herman Kennebeck), Belen, N. Mex.
245 E. C. Reynolds (A. Raynold), Belen, N. Mex.
368 Juan Maria (Myra) Sabens, McCarty, N. Mex.
605 Lorenzo Sanchez, Moquino, N. Mex.
192 Grover B. (G. B.) Spencer, Racine, N. Mex. (Shreveport, La.).
118 Antonio Torres (Torrez), Jarales, N. Mex.
539 Bernabe Trujillo (Trujulio), Ramah, N. Mex.
525 Antonio Zigala (Sigala), Pecalta, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

2918 Gasparo Carazo (Gaspero Carnzo), D. L. & W. R. R., Binghamton, N. Y.
2349 Patrick Cullen, 47 Robinson Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
80 Frank R. Cummings, D. L. & W. freight house, East Buffalo, N. Y. (51 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.).
699 Edward J (Edward James) Kelly, 89 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.
1857 Patrick J. McNamara, 185 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
3179 James T. Murray, 56 Pine Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
2086 Patrick Petillo (Patrick Petilio), 39 Susquehanna Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
2287 George Phtathis (George Phtathas), 132 Henry Street, Binghampton, N. Y.
2251 Robert M. Prentice, 425 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
2285 Frank Robbins, 39 Hawley Street, Binghamton, N. Y., care of W. G. Gardner, G. D., Binghamton, N. Y.
2125 Charles E. (Charles Everton) Roskelly, 34 Collier Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
3178 Wm. E. (Wm. C.) Shaw, 30 Fairview Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.
1896 Peter J. Tierney, 128 Washington Street, Binghamton, N. Y. (Peter Joseph Tierney, Carney Point, N. Y.).
3701 Frank Waeuik (Frank Waeulk), Erie Hotel, Binghampton, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

833a William Johnson, Plattsburg, N. Y.
1561a William LaClair, Val cour, Clinton County, N. Y. (Willie LaClair (Willie La Calir), 168 B. Wolfe Street, Montreal, Canada).
685a Henry LaPierre, R. F. D. No. 1, Chazy, N. Y.
1317 Wm. J. McDonald (William J. McDonald), Peru, N. Y.
1799a H. James Martin, 26 Vallee Street, Montreal, Canada (Henry James Martin, Plattsburg, N. Y.).
1789 George O'Connell, Montgomery Street, Rouses Point, N. Y.
1870 Patrick J. O'Connell, 31 Monty Street, Plattsburg, N. Y. (31 Margaret Street, Plattsburg, N. Y.).
1684 Clarence LeRoy Simmons, Plattsburg, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

285 Charles Henry Bailey, Albany Hotel, Hudson, N. Y. (251 West Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
2377 Blower Belkill (Blowdis Beklocitle, Blowdos Beklos), 31 Chapel, Hudson, N. Y.
1311 Ignaz Bengowitz, 16 Blower Avenue, Hudson, N. Y. (James Bugowitz, 16 Power Avenue, Hudson, N. Y.).
861 Ernest Blake, New Lebanon, N. Y.
1045 Frank Ceazz (Frank Ceazz), Newton Hook, N. Y.
1400 Randall Clark, 143 State Street, Hudson, N. Y.
1721 H. Ernest Davis, Millerton, N. Y.
2269 James Davis, Ancram Lead Mines, New York.
609 George Degris (George Digris), 37 Partition Street, Hudson, N. Y.
2249 Chauncey DeWitt, 10 Railroad Avenue, Hudson, N. Y.
1412a James Farrows, 24 State Street, Hudson, N. Y.
2070 Joseph Gazos, 27 Cross Street, Hudson, N. Y.
1223 Joseph Green, Ancram Lead Mines, New York.
991 Lewis Keely (Lewis Kelley, Louis Kelly), R. F. D. Tivoli, Dutchess State, N. Y.
1579 John Palmus, 33 Cross, Hudson, N. Y.
2338 Joe Moslame (Joe-Morsbame), Hudson Star Route, Hudson City, Hudson State, N. Y.
1579 John Palmus, 33 Cross Hudson, N. Y.
1815 Claud William Rider (Claud W. Rider), East Nassau, N. Y.
1642 Edward Riey, 446 Diamond Street, Hudson, N. Y.
2833 Morris Robinson, Craryville, R. F. D. 1, N. Y. (1493 Fifth Avenue, New York City).
2807 John Rossik (John Rusick), Ghent R. F. D. No. 2, New York, N. Y.
2010 Albert Percy Sheldon, Kinderhook, N. Y. (Albert Sheldon, Kinderhook, Col. State, N. Y.).
1526 Browny, Sincowich (Browny Sincovich), East Chatham, N. Y. Col. State.
3131 Frank Steward, 306 Diamond Street, Hudson, N. Y.
2723 Milburn Ten Eyck, Glenco Mills, Columbia County, N. Y.
3189 Joseph Vismarski (Jos. Nisnavsk, Jases Wisnewski), Tivoli R. F. D., N. Y.
1046 James Westbrook, Petersburg, Va. (Jas. West Brook, care of Dr. J. W. King, Stottville County; John (James) Westbrook, Col. State, N. Y.).
2840 Allen White, 252 Fulton Street, Hudson, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, FULTON COUNTY, N. Y.

1060 Alexander Ferrari, 116 East Clinton Street, Johnstown, N. Y.
1441 Wm. Henry Groves (William Henry Groves), Green Lake, N. Y.
983 Nichel (Michel) Nigro, 203 Sixth Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.
18 Paul Oliver, 207 Meadow Street, Johnstown, N. Y. (Paul Olnier, 26½ Cayadutta Street, Johnstown, N. Y.).
1535 Charlie H. Palen, Laport, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LEWIS COUNTY, N. Y.

1169 Lewis Buinareell (Lewis Buscarelli, Lewis Buscciarelli, Luiz Bucciarell), Harrisville, N. Y.
1641 Wm. Carey (William Cary), Constableville, N. Y.
248 Fred Hilt, Center, Lyons Falls, N. Y.
214 Andy Iurich (Andy Yunck, Andy Yurich), Natural Bridge, N. Y.
1140 Fred Kelly, Barnes Corners, N. Y.
648 Waino Ivan Kwsela, Martinsburg, N. Y. (Waina Ivor Kusela, Waino Ivor Kwsela, Newton Falls, N. Y.).
1491 Marko Penyno (Marko Penjno, Marko Penjno, Mark Pennyo), Natural Bridge, N. Y.

1562 Litono Sanallo (Litono Sarello, Litono Sarallo), Natural Bridge, N. Y.
182 Fred Withart, Constableville, N. Y.
1681a Jacob Warner Woolschlager, Castorland, N. Y. (Jacob Warrner Woolshlager, Beaver Falls, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 28, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3553 Cornelius Abrahamson, 299 Van Brunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3412 Raimando Amiti (Raimando Amiti, Raimando Amuti, Raimundo Amato), 46 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2894 Christian Anderson, 27 Manhassett Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1742 Arlan Arlanson (Arenn Arensen), 46 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3938 Carmilio Arico (Carmelo Arico, Arico Carmado), 179 Sullivan Street, New York City.
2314 Francesco Babio (Benido Francesco), steamship *Hewitt*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3982 Frank Baise, 30 Carroll Street, New York.
299 George Bannerman, 526 Columbia, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2309 John Bara, 161 President, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2985 John P. Barry, 417 Van Brunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1797 John Patrick Barry (John P. Barry), 417 Van Brunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
690 Geo. C. Bartlu (George C. Bartlum), 54 King Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
755 Filipo Basela (Fillepo Basela), 70 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3185b John Robert Bennison, 67 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1418 Oscar Bersten (Oscar Bensend), 38 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3986 Joseph Bland, 102 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
724 Axel Alb Boresan, Axel Albert Borgasson), 16 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1848 Michael Boylan, 291 Van Brunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3971 August Brehm, 131 Imlay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2041 Edward Brown, 524A Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
710 Parisi Bruno, 12 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2779 Arthur Carlson, 40 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2333 Mosununi Carreldo (Masonuni Carriedo), steamship *Oswego*, Broad Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2888 Frank Pat Carroll, 70 Summit Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1338a Harry A. Charlesbous (Harry A. Charlebois, Harry A. Charlesboust), 106 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
248a Ole Christianson, 226 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
611 Michael Ciminello (Michall Chinnerillo), 137 Kings Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
509 Ludwig M. Cofoed (Ludwig M. Kofoed), 22 Manhassett Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4073 Thomas Colligan, 135 Huntington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2626 Joseph Connelly (Joseph Conally), schooner *Judge Boyce*, 25 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1684 Guy Crocker, Fort Pioneer Street, Smithfield, Va.
3413 Saverio De Esposito (Saverio Di Esposito, Saverlo Di Esposotl), 11 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1479 Carmine De Scola, 78 Hamilton Street, New York City, N. Y.
3930 Anthony Di Perritolo (Anthony Scotto di Perratato), 41 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3642 Brtie Manuel De Silva (Brite M. De Silva, Manual De Selva Brite), 108 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3449 Nicola Di Ciolile (Nichole Di Coilile, Nicholo Assante Decopille), 161 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1280 Vitantono Diomede (Vitantonio Diomede, Votantono), 55 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2512 Richard Donnegan, 72 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3200 Patrick J. Donovan, 32 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
897 Joseph H. Dubinsky (Joseph M. Druknosky), 221 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3421 Nels M. Edholm (Nels M. Eldholm, Niels Martin Eldholm), 532 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1137 Edwin Elkholm, 112 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2751 Andreas Emanuelson, 46 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3744 Peter L. Erickson (Peter Lldel Ericksen), 10 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1101 Hurt F. Erpe (Kurt F. Erpe, Kurt Ferpe, Kurt Terpe), 18 India Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2273 Samuel Eastnosa (Samuel Eastnosa, Samuel Eatnosa), 93 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2597 Nunzio V. Eugenio (Zunino V. Engeno), 24 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1294 Ben Eversen (Ben Evertson), 298 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2588a Gustav A. Falk, 9 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2676 John Fennelli (John Fanelli), steamship *Glenpool*, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1075 Anton Fennesno (Anton Fenneson, Antin), 46 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2694 Joseph Ferguson, 125 Coffey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1825a Pedro Hernandez (Pedro Fernandez), 1 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2220a Carl Finnesand (Carl Finnessand), 317 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
990 William Froeble (William Freebel), India Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
101a Jacob Gundmundsen, Kristiania (Kristiana), Norway.
113 Giacomo Gennuro (Giacomo Gennaro, Jacuana Antino Gennoa), 167 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2208 Bernadino Gonsalem (Bernardino Gonsalez), 30 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3165 Morris Greene, steamship *Momus*, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1832 Carlo Grillo, 93 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
740 Carl Gruza (Carl Grucza), 18 India Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3324 Albert Martin Hansen (Albert M. Hansen, Albert Hansen), 75 Walcott Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
411 Reginald Hensen (Regnald Hansen, Rugnald), 18 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3003 Alexander J. Hanson (Alexandre Hansen), tug *Spartin*, New York.
2459 Gustav H. Hanson (Gustaf H. Johanson, Gustavo H. Johanson), 103 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2043 Adoiph Harinnas, 129 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Adolf Harlnnns, 203 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1061 Axel Hermansen, 25 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2168 Frank Harold, 23 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3718a Paul Harreby, 25 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1622 Henry Heidrik (Henry Heidk), 15 Manhassett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2214 Karl Heimonson (Karl Hemonnn), 16 Conover Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
403 Jose Heinanden (Jose Heinandez), 1 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3046 John Higgins, 51 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
847 Charles F. Hilbert, steamship *Hewitt*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
736 Gnar Jens Hohn (Jens Gnar Hohn, Jens Eynar Nicolay Holm), 11 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
695a Axel Holm, 105 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.
2283 John J. Hoodenes, 43 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
83 Alfredo G. Horas, steamship *Chios*, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1676 Johan Imhoff, 15 Conover Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2413 Patrick K. (Patrick Kirvin) Irvin, 62 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
201 Nels Jacobsen, 656 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3908 Emil A Janssen (Emil G. Jansson), 553 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1253 Soren Jensen, 25 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1959 John Joberg (John Sjoberg), 12 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3142a Sigurd Johannsen (Sigurd Johannesen), 657 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3613a Bergen Johnson (Birgen Johnson), 44 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3211 William Johnson, 57 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
574 Cornelius N. Jordan, 232 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2174 Hilmar Karlson (Hillmar Karlsson, John Hilmar Karbia), 13 Manhassett Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3152 Walter R. Kretchman (Walter R. Kretcham), 23 Mill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1850 Hans F. Krestianson (Hans F. Kristiansen), 414 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2139 Just Kristianson (Just A. Kristensen), 572 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2983 John Kroporizirz (John Koprowicz), 24 Walcott Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1643a Erick Kukkonen (Erick Kukkonen, Eino), 31 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3036 Joseph C. Lacomba, 11 Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2688 John D. Lafferty, 81 Summit Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1625 Jacob Lauer, 18 Indian Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
270 Frank Lewis, 368 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
264 B. D. Lockwood, coal barge foot Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
300 Harry G. Lopez, Dredge No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.
545a Carl Lundmark, 9 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2033 Harry McCormick (Harry McCormack), 67 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2401 James J. McDermott, 24 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
888 Hugh McLeon, 93 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3936 William Macbeth (William McBeth), 27 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2068 John Maigudo (John Maizidl), derrick *Hewitt*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2276 Thomas Malone, 93 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2440a Jose M. Martinez (Jose Martines), 27 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2537 Hugo O. Mattison, 24 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Hugo Ossian Matteson, 28 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2518 James Matto, 50 Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1276 Oscar Cornelius Mattsion, 16 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1663 Antonio Mendes, 36 President, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2893 Luis de Silva Farinha Midelro (Luis de S. F. Midiero), 20 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
293 Martin Mocas, 1 President, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2802 John Monson (John Monsen), 638 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3339 Giacomo Mute (Giacomo Muti), 646 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
783 Christ Nelson (Vest Nelson), 556 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3559 Newmun Nelson (Neuman Nelson, Newman Kilson), 298 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3837 Nicholas Niccola (Nicholas Niccola), 113 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
694-6 Carl J. Nilson (Karl Nilson, Karl John Nielson), 553 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3277 Gorgan Nilson (Jorgan Nilson), Johnson Lighterage Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City (Jorgen Nilsen (Jorgen G. Nielson), scow *Kenney*, moored at Red Hook Flats, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
305 Kinar (Elnar) Nilson, 226 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2369 Nils M. Nilson (Nils Marcus Nilsen, Nils Marcus Nilsen), 462 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1312 Ole Nilsen, 94 Summit Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1895 Oscar Nilson (Oscar Nelson), 407 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2228 Geo. Nissenen (Geo. Nissinen), U. S. S. *Hewitt*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2515 Thomas Noonan, 38 Walcott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2928 Joseph Nunis, Lisbon, Portugal.
588 Ruben Oakmar (Rubin Oakmar), steamship *Oswego*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1366 Joel O. Bryant (Joel O'Bryant), 298 Columbia, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1264 Ole Olsen, 38 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1868 Oscar H. Olsen (Oscar Hugo Olson), 20 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3257 Peter L. Olson (Peter L. Olsen), 637 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3776 Salvatore Parlo, 59 Woodhill Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1661 John G. Patterrsson (John G. Patersson, John G. Petterrsson), 532 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2579 Edward Paulson (Edward Palsen), 8 Second Place, New York.
2150 Walter H. Payne, 39 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1210 Arnold Peerson, 36 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. (30 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1165 Olaf Peterson, 640 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Olaf Petersen, 690 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1564 Victor Pierson (Victor Pearson, Victor Persson), 94 Summit Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2006 Luigi Pito (Luigi Viti, Luigi Vito), 195 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2727 Alexander Pizzimento, 578 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2559a Jose Prino (Pereino), 27 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
899 Robert Ramsey, 93 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
479 Reinhard Reinhardsen (Reinhartson), 44 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1034a George Ribias, 30 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2784 Evangelista Riccio (Evangelista Riccio), 32 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2208a Peter Roach (Rooch), K. C. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
713 Gustav Robert, 104 Summit St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
4054a J. Rodriguez (Jesus Rodrigues), 1 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3173 Juan Rodriquez, steamship *Chios*, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3301 Florecio Romelo, dredge *No. 6*, coastwise dredging, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Meiwac Coruna, Spain).
2688a Chas. Rose, steamship *Chinn*, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1829 Ramon Rodriquez, 22 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1151 Frans Rydman, 44 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3614 Vilhelm Salamonsen (Salamansen), 42 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
909 Martin Salverson, 34 Fourth Place, New York.
2875 Frank Sammaritin (Sammaratin), 32 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1761 Erling Sandberg (Erly Sanberg), 91 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1706 Lee Shing, 182 Richards, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1980 Spergan Simpson, towboat *Edgar F. Cooney*, mine sweeper, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3321 Ole Slanghille (Ole Stonghille, Oli), 512 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2702 John Soctmulder, 4 President, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Johann Svetmuldun, Soectmuldo, 61 President, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2079 Aramas Sorenson, 324 Van Brunt (324 Van Brent) Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1058a John Siegfrid (John S.) Sundberg, Skee, Sweden.
2267 Carl Sivald (Svard), 8 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2582 Vodvar F. Svendsen, 812 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md. (Bodvar F. Svendsen, Vodvar F. Swendson, foot Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
177a John Edwin Swenson, 13 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3434 John Thomas, 23 Manhasset Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
422 Charlie Thompson, 415 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2016 Surft (Swift) E. Thompson, 344 Van Brunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2743 Halvor Thorbjoruson (Thorbjornson), 115 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2906 Oswald G. Tomeson (Tonneson), 298 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3251 Ingwald Tregstad (Inequald Trogstad), 67 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2223 Tony Turanto (Toranto), 178 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2093a Antonio Tuxura (Feriscia, Antonio Diaa Feixeira, Teixeira), 120 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2575 Vincent Vergona (Vergona Vincent, Vergona Vincenzo), 88 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
174 Frank G. Walker, 167 Coffey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
257 James Walker (James McPherson Walker), 145 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2114 Maurice Walls (Wall, Wallsp), American Steamship Line, steamer *Philadelphia*, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1601 Joseph P. Walsh, 311 Van Brunt Street, New York City.
2281 Dick V. Werff (Dick V. D. Werff), 108 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2072 Alfred Winnerberg, 6 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Alfred Winnersberg, 2 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2274 Sigurd A. Winsel, 36 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 52, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2058 Harry Anderson, S. S. *Clymer* (S. S. *Clyma*), foot of South Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
575 Samuel Barlin, 327 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (24 Dodd Street, Bloomfield, N. J.).
942 Harry Blum, 269 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1281 Meyer Boro, 150 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1214 Frank Brady, 169 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
752 Carl Brown, 218 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2506 Clarence J. Brynes (Clarence J. Burns, Clarence J. Byrnes), 263 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2903 Sam Cantor, 276 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1419 Guisseppe Chiefario (Guiseppe Chiofari, Guiseppi), 78 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
621 Anthony Clemento (Clements), 31 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1892 Morris (Moris) Cohen, 225 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
488 Temot Dynowsky (Temor Dymosky), 36 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1250 Wm. Eckensberg, 302 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2183 Peter Egan, 302 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
112 Meyer (Moyer) Feldman, 187 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2238 Wm. Gemritz (William Gemritts), 54 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
542 Solomon Gudis, 115 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
491 Jesse Herman, 150 East One hundred and sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
699 David Herre (Herrz, Herez), 231 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2316 Harry Horowitz, 117–119 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York, N. Y.).
237 Bernard Kaufman, 305 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1560 F. A. Kelly, South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Francis A. Kelly, Ft. A. Kelly, Williamsburg Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
131 Samuel Lifschus, 209 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2500 Kostante Koskoske (Kostnte Kosrkoske), 38 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1155 Joe Livawski (Livowski), 285 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
624 Wm. Lopatem (Lopaten, Lopate), 308 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1592 Andrew Lope (Lopel), 542 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2613 Abe Levitt, 271 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1123 Jos. (Joseph) Miller, 132 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
407 Harry Newman (Neuman), 244 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2994 Chas. J. O'Neill, 91 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1842 Peter Pakenkis (Pakinkis), 312 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2109 Joe Patrick, 72 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2182 Chas. (Charles) Perlmutter, 184 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2010 Benigno Siera (Silva), 103 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2569 Issie Slotnick (Issie Slotnik, Isle), 325 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1493 Elias Slutsky (Slutzkin), 139 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2291 Antanas Staniska (Staniskis), 105 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2700 Matthew Statsinger, 357 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
908 Stanislaw Taprotsy (Taprotny), 360 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2541 Anthony Zonenberg (Zonemberg), 295 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 59, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1404 John S. Babesta (John S. Babista), 1601 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1013 Duk Adrian Bessen, 1321 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Dirk Adrian Bessen, 37 Penstraat Street, Curacon, Dutch West Indies).
2213 M. H. Brooks, 2064 West Sixty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, N. Y. (Martin A. Brooks, 2064 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1252 Jacob Brown, 210 (220) Bay, Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
898 Louis Caplar, 8757 Bay Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
278 Manuel C. Charis, jr. (Manvel C. Chaves, jr.), 8799 Bay Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1095 George Dean, 122 Bay Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1822 Bay Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
362 Edward Freye, Cropsey Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Edward Frye, Cropsey and Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
645 Harris Greenstein (Louis Greenstein), 2110 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
806 David Herman, 194 Bay Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
925 Brister Johnson, 8621 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Bristler Johnson, 2621 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
492 Morris Klublock, 1705 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1291 Valentine McAuliff (Valentine Philip McAuliffe), 7407 Newltrech, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2064 Frank Mestota (Frank Mestretta, Frank Mistreth), 1931 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
769 Harry Louis Nolan, 1442 Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.
145 Illa Pashinsky (Julius Poshinsky), 196 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
110 Frank Ponte, jr., foot of Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2001 Samuel Radeloff (Sam Radiloff), 8776 Bay Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2649 Charles August Schiller, 6615 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2517 Anthony Sennenscony (Onuhrly Semensky, Onuhrly Semenokly), foot Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3415 Jno. Solzick (John Soltzslnk), 8002 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2329 Sam Zubow, 1720 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2280 Hyman Zuckerman, 202 Bay Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Hymen Zuckerman, 1062 Fail Street, Bronx, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 75, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1599 Joseph Bauer, 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
387 Wm. Cardel (Cardew), 17 Fayette Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1462 Albert Cohen, 83 Terry (Gerry) Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
806 Varellio Drusenhensio (Varellel Drebushenko, Varelle, Varellie Drusenhenslo), 31 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1963 Fred Felst, 559 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1107 Leo Fieldman (Leo Feldman), 29 Bartlett Street, New York, N. Y.
2304 Thomas Fichter, 236 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2175 Andrew (Abraham) Fishbein, 29 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
580 Abraham Goodman, 30 Boerum (Boeruna) Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2114 George Joseph Grimm (George Joseph Grimn, George Joseph (Grimin), 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1024 Edward (Ed) Grossman, 668 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
538 Martin Hershkowitz, 802 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1003 Fred Hoffman (Fred Hoffmann), 143 Walton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1164 Sam Kuch (Lavelo Curlo, Samuel Kuck), 53 Moore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
848 Wm. C. Leonard, 15 Beaver Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1955 Wm. Lerpora (Wm. Lertora), 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1237 Frank Liebld (Frank Liebled), 55 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1516a John Matthews (John Matthew), 660 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
403 Nickola Nulinsale (Nickola Nulinsalo, Mickolo Hulinsko, Mikolo), 140 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1940 Aaron Pazornick (Aaron Pazoemik), 297 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1314 Wm. Podvornyl (Wm. Podworny, Wm. Podvorny), 92 Cook Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
21 Matway Powzum (Matwey Powzun, Matway Powzum), 40 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
368 Louis Rosenberg, 20 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
427 Nicola Santora (Nicola Santoro), 7 Park Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2049 Simon Schanowsky, 157 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
113 Ruben Staller, 34 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Ruben Stoller, 34 Bartlett, W.).
1701 Alexander Trunlko, 59 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
526 Elarno Ventorini (Elvimo Vintorini, Elvino Ventariri, Elvino Ventorini), 177 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
229 Luigo Venturini, 177 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Ventun Luigo, 1086 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 90, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3069 Jacob Abramonits (Abramovitz, Jacob Abramowitz), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2968 James J. Alellar (Cuilla, J. J. Cuellar), 160 Bleecker Street, New York City.
1112 Andrwe Arello (Andera Ciallo, Clello Andrea, Atello Ambreo), 207 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1278 George Albert, 492 High Street, Newark, N. J. (Geo. Albert, 108 King Street, New York, N. Y.).
1903 Bobo Antonio (Antonio Bovo, Bovo, Bove Anthony), 159 Prince Street, New York, N. Y.
1623 Joseph Barocio (Barocia, Joseph Barecie), 167 Spring, New York, N. Y.
133 Nicholas Binino (Bonone), 7 King Street, New York, N. Y.
3575 Wilber Boone, 339 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
1261 James Salvatore Brancoto (James Salvator Brancato), 39 Kings, New York, N. Y.
1190 Frank Brancone (Brangani), 179 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.
1173 Benjamino Bufano, 143 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y. (Benlamino Bufano, 143 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.).
1459 Adolfe (Adolfo) Cardinale, 137 Sulivan Street, New York, N. Y.
1315 Edward (Edw.) Cavenaugh, 44 Clarkson, New York City.
3738 Louis Cezzo (Cerlo), Mill House, Bleecker, New York, N. Y. (Cerio Louis, 160 Bleecker Street, New York City).
47 Leonardo Chicareid (Caccurello), 208 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
722 Mele Ciriace (Ciriaco Mele, Mile), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1616 Joseph F. Coffey (Joseph F. Coffrey), 160 Bleecker Street, New Yor, N. Y.
2039 Frank Colbin, 401 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
2510 Frank Camp, 138 West Third, New York, N. Y.
3639 James Cox (James P. Cox), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
3353 Camillo D'Angelo, 240 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.
2468 Clarence E. Davidson, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
3655 John Davis, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y. (Montclair Hotel, Utah, N. Y.).
1438 Modesta De Casle (Modesta De Carlo), 2-6 Hancock Street, New York, N. Y.
136 Joseph De Cillis, 128 McDougall Street, New York, N. Y.
2687 John Donley, Mills Hotel No. 1, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1748 George Evens (Evars), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
781 Louis Farley, 396 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
210 Herbert A. Flynn (Herbert Flynn), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2720 Edward Forrester, 209 Varick, New York, N. Y.
1953 Thomas Fortune, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
3085 Giullo (Guillo) Garazzi, 58 McDougal, New York, N. Y. (Guillo Cavazza (Gulio Gavazzi), West Pittston, Pa.).
2447 John Charles (John Chas., J. Chas.) Gardella, 16 King Street, New York, N. Y.
2524 Charles Gatto, 215 Sullivan, New York, N. Y.
2821 Frederick Georgi (Giorgi, Frederico Guidice, Grudice), 205 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
180 Lingi Gianini (Luigi Gianoni), 217 Thompson, New York, N. Y.
1089 Franuk Glorgia (Gloglo), 172 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
1206 Balbo Glorglo (Glagio Balbo, Balba), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1099 Richard Gleiss, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
924 Iradore Gluck (Isadore (Isidor) Gluck), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
912 William J. Glynn, 106 King, New York, N. Y.
1949 Manual Goto (Marnual Goto), 133 Charlton Street, New York, N. Y.
2774 Lewis Green, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2435 Hector Guntenke (Feador Gnotenke, Gnotenki Feador), 22 Clark, New York, N. Y.
3241 Cardelle Guiseppe (Gaisaffe Cardele, Guiseppe), Mills Hotel No. 1, New York, N. Y.
3367 Samuel Hale, 12 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2333 Patrick Halligan, 401 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
2204 Robert R. Holeman (Hofeman), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2251 Edward (Edmon, Edmond) Hollywood, 510 West Broadway, New York City.
2971 Grover (Garver) Howard, 12 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3015 Robert Taylor Jones, Mills Hotel No. 1, New York, N. Y. (160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.).
1898 James (J.) Kane, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2059 Martin Kendrick, pier 37, N. R. Clyde, New York, N. Y.
2945 Vito Lanazzare (Sanazzaro), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2477 Marce Laurin (Marco Laurim, Mario Lauria), 148 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
1264a Jose Ledesman, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
101 Frank L. Leonora (Frank R. Leonard), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1717 Salvatore Lettiere, 176 Thompson, New York, N. Y.
255 John Francis (John F.) McCarthy 300 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
3105 John McNamara, 146 Charles Street, New York, N. Y. (John A. McNamara, 295 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3357 Thomas Magner, 188 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
1601 Leonardo Mancesco (Leonardo Antonio Mancusi, Leonardo A.), 124 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.
254 Peter Manchette (Manchetti), 161 Prerice, New York, N. Y.
1462 Benjamin Martin, 14 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1464 Alexandro Mecogatte (Allesandro Mocogatto), 1-3 Hancock Street, New York, N. Y.
3515 Louis Mennto, 16-18 King, New York, N. Y.
2551 John Milanaro (Malinaro), 141 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.
3484 John Molinare (Molinaro), 141 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.
2292 Flornet Mois (Florent Moes (Moles)), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2752 Frank Edward Moncvert (Frank E. Moncbert), Thompson & Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
3700 James Mulcahey, 222 West Houston, New York, N. Y.
109 Abraham Newman, Mill Hotel, Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y. (160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.).
26 Nunzio Nicastro, 11 King Street, New York, N. Y.
5085 Harry F. Nicholas (Harry T. Nichols, H. T.), Broadway Central Hotel, 671 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1865 Frank Nolan, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
3678 Thomas F. O'Brien, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
837 Edward O'Donnell, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2377 Vito Pasquale, 112 McDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
2224 Antonio Pasquale, 112 McDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
2746 Martin Payne, Mill Hotel, No. 1, New York, N. Y. (160 Bleecker Street).
2080 Genovese (Genonese) Pellegrino, 132-134 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.
1858 Terry Pellegrino (Pelligrini), 22 Bedford, New York, N. Y.
1912 Alfosono J. Perea (Juan Alonza Perez), 1½ Charton Street, New York, N. Y.

1316 William Phillips (Philips), 140 West Third Street, New York, N. Y.
1892 Vito Pertropinte (Vito Pietropinto), 54 McDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
1823 Tony Presano (Prercono, Tony Prercone), 161 Wooster Street, New York, N. Y.
2374 Michael Privimini, 206 Thompson, New York, N. Y.
990 Dave Procodne (Prcolne, Davide Percodanti, David Percodani), 113 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.
503 Joseph Ruspin, 486 West Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Joseph Ruspini, 25 Jones Street).
2318 Joseph M. Russel (Joseph Michael), 48 Clarkson, New York, N. Y.
1559 Arthus Sache (Arthur Sachs), 251 West Houston, New York, N. Y.
607 Frank Salamandi, 179 Prince Street, New York, N. Y.
3377 Guiseppe Salussolia, 105-7 MacDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
2509 John Scherer, 137 Thompson, New York, N. Y.
2399 Herbert R. (Herbert Reginald) Schmidt, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1259 Sam (Samuel) Schneider, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1519 Raymond Sheehan, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
1286a Rubin Tarr, Mills Hotel, Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y. (Rueben Larr, 59 (54) Dundas Street, East Toronto, Canada).
3250 Guiseppe Torrenson (Guiseppe Torresan), 71 McDongal Street, New York, N. Y.
620 Peter M. Treanor, 510 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.
3496 Paulo Vifale (Vitale), 121 MacDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
950 James L. Walsh (James Lawrence), Broadway Central Hotel, New York, N. Y.
3777a John J. Walsh (John Joseph), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
574 Lowney (Lonnice, Lonnie), Ward, 117 West Houston, New York, N. Y.
2761 David Watkins, 6 Carmine Street, New York, N. Y.
3448 Frank M. Watson (Frank Mortimer), 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.
2288 Frank W. Zedren, 160 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y. (160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 93, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2841 Philip Adalakos (Filipos Adamakos, Philiplf Adalakos), 160 Henry Street, New York City (Edwin F. Baldwin, 120 West Forty-sixth Street, H. S. of Commerce).
677 Meyer Allshewich (Mayer Allshevich), 20 Rogers Place, New York City.
3238 Bennie Alperowitz (Benj. Alperowitz), 11 Rutgers Place, New York City.
2997 Markar Apiecnaff (Mokar Apichoff), 304 Cherry Street, New York City.
2863 Fred K. Baer (Fred Baer), 453 Clinton Street, New York City.
2789 Max Ball (Max Paul, Baul), 203 Madison Street, New York City.
3328 Morris Bankowitz (Morris Bankowsky), 287 Madison Street, New York City.
1612 Benj. Bardofsky (Benj. Bordofsky), 128½ Monroe Street, New York City.
1305 Sader Bayko (Sidor Bayko) 332 Cherry Street, New York City.
2305 Walter Beisel, 221 East Broadway, New York City.
201 Benj. Binemowitz (Benjamin Benemovitz, B. Binemovitz), 266 Cherry Street, New York City.
3422 Samuel Bearman (Samuel Berman), 264 Division Street, New York City.
1085 David Bernstein, 143 Willet Street, New York City (Dave Bernstein, 254 Henry Street, New York City).
458 Louis Bernstein, 170 Clinton Street, New York City.
1229 A. Birnbaum, (Abraham Birnbaum, Biernbaum), 64 Montgomery Street, New York City.
453 Benny Blumstein (Benny Bloomstein), 221 Clinton Street, New York City.
473 Irving A. Bogart (Irving Arthur Bogart), 10-12 Attorney Street, New York City.
3674 Gregory Bohusk (Gregory Bobush), 300 Cherry Street, New York City.
3665 Joseph Boller, 6 Rutgers Place, New York City, N. Y. (Joseph Bailer (Joe Bailer), 1040 Third Avenue, New York City.
510a Harry Botwin (Batwin), 213 (3006) Clinton Street, New York City.
3248 Paul Bozzo, 83 Henry Street, New York City, N. Y. (Paul Bozzo, 188 Henry Street, New York City).
2317 Morris Brown, 281 Madison Street, New York City, N. Y.
2126 (Samuel Brunnell) (Sam Brunnel, Samuel Brummel), 272 Cherry Street, New York City.
2758 Luis Burnstein (Louis Bernstlen, Louis Bernsten), 51 Rutgers Street, New York City.
1452 Morris Bushman (Morris Buchman), 213 Madison Street, New York City.
785 Levie Cahano (Levic Cahano, Sevic Cahanof), 206 Madison Street, New York City.
2292 Morris Cheitz (Morris Chetz), 140 Monroe Street, New York City.
1353 Ader Chernopsky (Cidor Chernopky, Cedar Chernopky), 260 Cherry Street, New York City.
2777 Tony Cischuck (Tony Dimskuk, Tony Cewrijuk), 334 Cherry Street, New York City.
3790 Isaac Cohen (I. Cohen, Isaac Cohen), 240 Henry Street, New York City, N. Y.
3002 Max Cohen, 221 Clinton Street, New York City.
3277 Morris Cohen, 243 Henry Street, New York City.
3517 Nathan Cohen, 30 Montgomery Street, New York City.
219 S. M. Cohen (Schmariah Cohen Margolis, Schmariah Marg. Cohen), 176 Clinton Street, New York City.
2509 Solomon Cohen, 224 Henry Street, New York City.
2273 Harry Cooperstein, 204 Henry Street, New York City, N. Y.
082 Joseph Cooperstein, 45 Rutgers Street, New York City.
2309 Jacob Dalnman, 204 East Sixth Street, care of Stromberg, New York City (Jacob Dalnman, 100 Clinton Street, New York City; L. E. Pleidian, P. S. 110, Broome and Cannon Streets).
3517 John Dane, 66 Jefferson Street, New York City.
14 Nicholas De Dels (De Fles), 280 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.
423 Emil Deitch (Emil Deitch), 124 Monroe Street, New York City.
788 Promitrios Dimitrios (Dimitricos Prving, Dimitrios Proimos, Promuy Dimitrios), 227 Clinton Street, New York City.
1745 Isidore Duchin, 300 Cherry Street, New York City.
2676 Benjamin Epstein, 175 Monroe Street, New York City.
2578 Mike Enger (Mike Engen), 8 Monroe Street, New York City.
3721 Joe Falk, 457 Grand Street, New York City.
2882 Herman Falk, 464 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York City.
2638 Jack Feldstein, 344 Madison Street, New York City.
1983 Morris Feldman, 315 Madison Street, New York City (345 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2587 Abraham Fellberg (A. Felberg), 340 Cherry Street, New York City.
1334 H. Fidstein (Herman Fidoten, Fidsten), 186 Henry Street, New York City.
3507 Samuel Franics (Samuel Francis, Frances), 212 Madison Street, New York City.
587 Abe Frank (Abraham Frank), 206 Clinton Street, New York City.
2561 Abe Friedman, 273 Madison Street, New York City.
2329 Isidore Friedman (Isidor Friedman), 265 Madison Street, New York City.
1534 Morris Frielman, 21 Montgomery Street, New York City (4 Montgomery Street, New York City).
2038 Efin Fwodorofsky (Efin Fwidorovsky, Efin Fwdorofsky), 248 Madison Street, New York City.
1896 Isidore Gavarowitz (Isidor Gavorowitz), 42 Montgomery Street, New York City.
125 Morris Gebarsky (Morris Garbarsky), 18 Rutger Place, New York City.
1387 Morris Geller, 117 Monroe Street, New York City.
691 Morris Gilshansky (Morris Gilshansky), 234 Henry Street, New York City.
3644 Jack Guldberg, 7 Ridge Street, New York City.
2410 Sol Goldberg, 282 Madison Street, New York City.
2621 Isidore Goldfarb (Isadore Goldfarf), 78 Madison Street, New York City.
2757 Morris Goldkin, 226 Clinton Street, New York City.
2560 Hyman Goldsman (H. Goldsman), 213 Madison Street, New York City.
781c Jacob Goldstein, 10-12 Attorney Street, New York City, N. Y.
612 Sam Goldstein, 218 Henry Street, New York City.
1232 Louis Goldstein, 15 Attorney Street, New York, N. Y.
1017 Nathan Gordon, 411 Grand Street, New York City.
2551 Harry Goroslow (Harry Goroslav), 197 Madison Street, New York City.
3627 Adolph Gottlieb (Adolf Gottlieb), 288 East Broadway, New York City.
1867 Bassila Govilchik (Bassila Govilichik), 332 Cherry Street, New York City.
2798 Jabier Granzeick (Iron Granzios (Granzik), John (Jahn) Granzik, Jabin Granczick), 300 Cherry Street, New York City.
351 Herman Grosswelner, 253 Madison Street, New York City.
1636 Leo Halperin, 258 Cherry Street, New York City.
3399 Herman Harris (Himan Harris), 206 Madison Street, New York City.
2932 George Hochberg (G. Hochberg), 66 Montgomery Street, New York City.
3175 Joseph Horowitz, general delivery, Substation 26, Bridgeport, Conn. (Joseph Hurwitz (Joseph Hurowitz), 224 East Broadway, New York City).
1025 Max Indig, 417 Grand Street, New York City.
586 Noah Isaacs, 170 Clinton Street, New York City.
2150 Jacob Jatkerowitz (Jacob Jotkerwitz), 141 Monroe Street, New York City.
2518 Jack Jones (Jack Zelik Jones, Jack Z. Jones), 247 East Broadway, New York City.
3191 Make Julee (Mike Jules, Mike Julios), 218 Madison Street, New York City.
3562 Moses Kahn (Kahn Moses), 36 Montgomery Street, New York City.
1271 Barney Kalish (Barney Kulich), 196 Henry Street, New York City.
2018 Abr. Kaplan (Abraham Kaplan), 219 Henry Street, New York City.
2708 Maxin Kapmanzack (Mixim Meckencu Kapmanzack), 332 Cherry Street, New York City.
3653 Sam Karchick, 221 Division Street, New York City (Sam Kavalchick (Sam Kovaltchik), 628 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2928 Macardy Killge (Macardy Killje), 330 Henry Street, New York City.
1588 Isidore Karolinsky (Isidor Karolinsky), 272 Cherry Street, New York City.
3280 Isreal Kaskchi (Israel Kadische), 12 Rutger Place, New York City.
382 Bennie Katz (Benny Katz), 340 Cherry Street, New York City.
1388 Sherba Kerill (Kirill Sherba), 274 Cherry Street, New York City.
488 F. Kerrigan (Timothy F. Kerrigan), 253 Clinton Street, New York City.
1520 Maisel Kiklewitz, 334 Cherry Street, New York City (Wasil Kiklewicz (Wasil Kiklowitz), 234 Cherry Street, New York City).
1503 Sam Kilayewitz (Sam Kilayewitz), 152 Monroe Street, New York City.
1066 Irving Kipnis, 275½ Madison Street, New York City.
1747 Sol Kirchner, 140 Monroe Street, New York City.
1509 Fred Klsco (Fred Kostkov (Kostkor), Fred Kostko), 198 Madison Street, New York City.
2203 Mike Kondrachella (Kondrachella Mike, Kondraello Mike), 296 Cherry Street, New York City).
1503 John Kozel (John Kosnel, John Kozoll), 52 Ridge Street, New York City.
1849 D. J. Kramer, care of Sam Prango, 4708 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (David Jacob Kramer, 198 Henry Street, New York City).
2225 Nikita Krupsky (Flukesman Kjoynoky), 306 Cherry Street, New York City.
2623 Edward Kulikowsky (Edward Kulikovoski, Edwant Kulikowski), 16 Rutgers Place, New York City.
1387 Edward Kulikowsky, 226 Madison Street, New York City.
600 David Lampert, 170 Clinton Street, New York City.
710 Morris Lavender (Morris Levender), 14 Rutgers Place, New York City.
3202 Lois Leibman (Louis Toibman), 187 Clinton Street, New York City, N. Y.

3118 Abraham Lever, 42 Montgomery Street, New York City.
3046 Sam Levine, 270 Cherry Street, New York City.
2065 Charles Levine, 254 Henry Street, New York City.
2316 Hyman Levine, 391 Madison Street, New York City (230 Madison Street, New York City).
2196 Morris Levine, 1 Ridge Street, New York City, N. Y.
1417 Morris Levitan, 191 Henry Street, New York City.
2823 Mike Levitzky (Mike Levitsky), 332 Cherry Street, New York City.
1833 Max Jacob Levy (Max J. Levy), 229 Madison Street, New York City.
3758 Samuel Levy, 229 Madison Street, New York City (Hotel Belnar (Belvar), Worcester, Mass.; 216 Clinton Street, New York City).
1536 Jerome M. Lillian (Jerome M. Lillien, Jerome Max Lillien), 170 Henry Street, New York City.
2738 Issac Lipman (Ike Lipman), 23 Rutgers Place, New York City.
2175 Louis Lipshitz, 297 Madison Street, New York City.
2398 Louis Lipshitz (Louis Lipchitz), 292 Cherry Street, New York City.
3331 Louis Lipshitz, 137 Monroe Street, New York City (Lewis Lipshitz (Louis Lifshitz), 622 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2859 Max Lipshitz (Max Lipschitz, Max Lifshitz), 244 Madison Street, New York City.
1923 Morris Lipshitz (Morris Lepshitz), 243 Clinton Street, New York City.
1035 Joseph Liss (Joseph List), 220 East Broadway, New York City.
981 Abraham Loveler (A. Loveler), 14 Montgomery Street, care of Mrs. Kornefsky, New York City.
1837 Verma Lunica, 24 Henry Street, New York City.
1008 Max Malinsky (Molensky), 186 Clinton Street, New York City.
3427 Joseph Manikoff, 104 East Broadway, New York City (71 East Broadway, New York City).
811 William Mess (Wm. Mess), 66 Montgomery Street, New York City.
1774 Abraham Meyer (Mieyer), 271 Henry Street, New York City.
1726 Styff Milch (Styff Mitlick, Styff Milck), 66 Jefferson Street, New York City.
2828 Max Minkoff, 220 Henry Street, New York City.
247 Louis Mushkin (Louis Muskin), 154 Henry Street, New York City.
1669 Harry Pen (Harry Penn), 130 Monroe Street, New York City. N. Y.
1269 Harry Penn, care of Quint, 2703 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2033 Abr Pernatofsky (Abe Peranatafsky), 10 Attorney Street, New York City.
286 Louis Pickman, 118 Monroe Street, New York City (care of S. Goldstein, 236 Clinton Street, New York City; Washington Hotel, South River, New Jersey).
1654 Henry Pindeck (Henry Pindack), 2-4 (24) Attorney Street, New York City.
1202 Harry Pollack (Aran Palagedkin), 258 Cherry Street, New York City.
2788 Isreal Pomper (Israel Pomper), 223 Henry Street, New York City.
2830 S. Posteo (Sliga Posteo), 81-83 Monroe Street, New York City.
2114 Saul Robbins (Paul Rabbins), 266 Henry Street, New York City.
3167 Max Raskind, 271 Madison Street, New York City.
2310 Max Rachmilchack (Max Rachmelchak, Rachmilchak), 55 Rutgers Street, New York City.
552 Morris Reiter (Morris Reitter), 313 Madison Street, New York City.
3056 Morris J. Robin (Morris Jacob Robin), 230 Madison Street, care of Rev. Germitaker, New York City.
2219 John Rokytzky (John Rokytsky), 193 Henry Street, New York City.
938 Pete Romonsky (Pete Romonosky), 274 Cherry Street, New York City.
2219 Solomon Rothstein, 137 Monroe Street, New York City.
2743 Meyer Rosenthal (Rosenthal Meyer), 220 Madison Street, New York City.
3138 William Rosenthal, 52 Jefferson Street, care of D. Cohen, New York City.
2900 Morris H. Rubinstein (Morris Harry Rubenstein), 236 Henry Street, New York City.
2810 M. Rudolph (Rudulph, Meyer Rossoff), 244 East Broadway, New York City.
3390 Jacob Rothenstein (Jack Rothenstein), 177 Monroe Street, New York City.
978 Michael Rubitsky (Michael Rulbitzky), 298 Cherry Street, New York City.
1952 Abr Rubman (Abraham Richman), 161 Monroe Street, New York City.
1810 Toney Rysyck, 296 Cherry Street, New York City.
877 Alexander Sadownsky, 243 Henry, New York City.
380 Max Schireiber (Scherber), 263 Henry Street, New York City.
2672 Maxim Schneider (Maxin Schweder), 173 Monroe Street, New York City.
836a Morris Schory (Morris Schorz, Maurice Schorz), 235 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.
3746 Nathan Seigel, 49 Rutgers Street, New York City.
2407 H. Seiger (Harry Sieger, H. Sieger), 253 Madison Street, New York City.
2247 Joseph Sverd (Jacob Swed), 250 Clinton Street, New York City.
781k Max Senchuch (Max Seushuk), 306 Cherry Street, New York City.
500 Hyman Sheakin (Hyman Sheukin), 236 Madison Street, New York City.
2633 Herman Shemansky, 190 Henry Street, New York City.
2442 John Shiba (Shibon), 224 Division Street, New York City.
2108 Joel Shoobin (Joel Solomon Shoobin), 221 East Broadway, New York City.
2145 Jacob Shor (Shone), 233 Madison Street, New York City.
1461 Joseph Silverstein, 247 Clinton Street, New York City.
2842 Carl Slorty (Siroty), 234 Division Street, New York City (Carl Strotty (Siroty), 106 Henry Street, New York City).
1419 Herman Singer (Herman Joseph Singer, Herman J. Singer), 216 Clinton Street, New York City.
8523 Joe. Sklar (Splar), 134½ Monroe Street, New York City.
1618 Murray Sklar (Sklax), 54 Jefferson Street, New York City.
504 Sam Slepack, 258 Cherry Street, New York City.
1682 Benj. (Ben) Slikewitz, 18 Rutgers Place, New York City.
2120 Abraham Smith, 206 Madison Street, New York City.
1103 Jack Smith, 17 Attorney Street, New York City.
2074 Stephen J. Smoller (Stephen Johnson Smolak, Steef Smolak), 222 Madison Street, New York City.
2615 Philip Solomon, 210 Henry Street, New York City.
2367 Benj. (Benjamin) Solutzky, 1604 Madison Street, New York City.
1591 Joe Span (Spun), 327 East Third Street, New York City (221 Division Street, New York City).
3486 Harry Stein, 228 Clinton Street, New York City.
2700 Harry S. Stelrs (Harry Sylvester Stlers), 55 Rutgers Street, New York City.
2873 George Strakes (Strokes), 175 Stanton Street, New York City.
3791 Benj. Streifeld (Benjamin Streifeld), 261 Madison Street, New York City.
3787 Phillip Strelisky, 22 Rutgers Street, New York City.
3725 Harry Suths, 229 Madison Street, New York City.
1092 Ivan Taras (Taras (Farss) Ivanuk), 173 Monroe Street, New York City.
3638 Max Taren (M. Taren), 138 Monroe Street, New York City.
3801 Natup Timpoli (Timofei Natuk), 296 Cherry Street, New York City.
1673 Dave Tomashefsky (Dave Thomashefsky, D. Tomshafsky), 135 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
2659 Herman Tomashoff (Tomashff), 234 East Broadway, New York City.
1051 Isidore Trager, 243 Henry Street, New York City.
1584 Isidore Tubach, 37 Rutger Street, New York City.
3628 Louis Vand, 218 Henry Street, New York City.
3498 Reuben Vanda (Vunda) (Rivan Vanda or Vunda), 287 Madison Street, New York City.
182 Zeelik Vargon, 241 Henry Street, New York City.
3411 J. J. Wagner (Jackson Jacob Wagner), 217 Madison Street, New York City.
80 Jacob Waihl (Jakob Wolna), 218 Madison Street, New York City.
226 Jack Walters (Walters Jack), 264 East Broadway, New York City.
763 Philip Weinstein, 69 Montgomery Street, New York City (59 Montgomery Street, New York City).
2388 John Widerberg, 37 Orchard Street, New York City.
2745 William Wiener (Weiner), 233 Division Street, New York City.
2050 Hyman Wigdan, 230 East Broadway, New York City (147 Madison Street, care Feldman (Feldian), New York City).
2938 Hyman Winer, 244 Clinton Street, New York City (Hyman Weiner, 54 Jefferson Street, New York City).
1495 M. Winikoff (Nathan Winikoff), 166 Henry Street, New York City.
3508 Abraham Wolk (Wilk), 265 Madison Street, New York City.
3030 Sam Yagur (Sam Yaegur), 284 Madison Street, New York City (58 Rutgers Street, New York City).
2208 Max Yancash (Yancach), 224 Clinton Street, New York City.
1075 Harry Yanowitz, 22 Rutgers Place, New York City.
3630 Allie Yellin, 111 Monroe Street, New York City.
2475 Henry I. Belabin, 131 Monroe Street, New York City.
3112 Isidore Zaretzky (Isidor Zaretky, Isidore Zaretsky), 232 Clinton Street, New York City.
1865 Louis Zavin, 206 Henry Street, New York City.
2978 Meyer Zeltzer, 226 Henry Street, New York City (264 East Broadway, New York City; 221 East Broadway, New York City, care Feinberg).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 413, NEW YORK CITY.

3075 Andrew Roda, 194 East Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3274 Vladimer Cheal (Vladimer Choal, Vladimar Choal, Valdimer Cheal, Vladaem Chrei), 233 East Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1947 Max Cohen, 326 East Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1425 Harry Cole, 521 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
210 Bernard (Berbard) Cornet, 529 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
2378 Donato Cristino (Donato Cristno, Donato Crestono, Donato Cristino), 326 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
3622 Joe Deutsch, 235 East Fourth Street (235 East Sixth), New York, N. Y.
677 Hyman Feldman, 155 East Fourth, New York, N. Y. (287 Madison, New York, N. Y.).
695 Sam Festigner (Sam Festinger), 314 Fifth, New York, N. Y.
3611 Francis Geram, 194 East Third, New York, N. Y.
1738 Henry Grandjat (Henry J. Grandjot, Henry Grandjot), 324 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
1956 Gustave Greenfield, 333 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
1234 Hyman Hoffman, 309 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.
2350 Elias Kateff, 309 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.
2304 Wm. Keller, 302 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
1175 Nathan Landau, 94 Seventh, New York, N. Y.
79 Geo. Lee, 203 East Third, New York, N. Y.
3486 Wm. Ludmere, 225 East Fourth, New York, N. Y.
2132 Samuel Makeover (Samuel Makover), 417 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.
41 Jacob Markowitz (Jacob Markowcz, Jacob Mindmos (Israelowity), 60 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
2639 Jos. Andrew Mazauck (Andrew Joseph Mazauck, Andrew Joseph Maznreck), 293 East Fourth, New York, N. Y.
3719 Harry Nastklewitz, 118 East Fourth, New York, N. Y.
2848 Benny Ogstein (Beney Ogstein), 536 Fifth, New York, N. Y. (108 East Fourth).
3187 Hymey Ogstein (Hymey Ogstin), 536 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.
1788a Martin Pollack (Martin Pollock), 9545-101 A Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2486 Aaron Premark, 86 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
1979 Hyman Riefman (Hyman Reifman), 428 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
244 Jno. Sanojica (Jno. Sanojca), 87 First, New York, N. Y.
3666 Louis Schnroader, 304 East Fifth, New York, N. Y. (Louis Schmrooder, Louis Schmovkler, 304 East Fifth, care Rocker, New York, N. Y.).
1465 Dimitry (Demetry) Slonevsky, 147 East Fourth, New York, N. Y.
1366 Alex. Toplosbko (Alex. Trepolohko), 439 Fifth, New York, N. Y.
1513 Peter Witzman (Peter Yitzman, Peter Zitzman), 160 East Third, New York, N. Y.
1997 Nathan Wurbautman (Nathan Wurbarman), 536 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.

8636 Louis Yusim, 443 East Fifth, New York, N. Y.
2701 Bolis (Boris) Zalkind, 304 East Sixth, New York, N. Y.
3050 Halmy Zerahia (Halmy Zorahia), 31 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 116, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2746 Walter E. Ackerman, 543 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1145 Jos. Ruffett, 214 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. (James Anderson, 616 West Forty-eighth Street).
2248 Wm. (William) Bacon, 326 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
717 Geo. Ball, 317 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (George Ball, 421 West Fifty-seventh Street, care of Miss Lutz).
2652 Bernard Barry, 730 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3057 Jacob W. Braun, 533 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
272a Wm. A. (William Allen) Breen, 768 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
558 Jos. (Joseph) Carrara, 456 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2044 Harvey T. (Harvey Thomas) Carroll (Harry Thos. Carrol), 330 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
12 Andreas A. (Athanasio, Athansio) Catacosino, 405 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1522 Chas. (Charles) Chewing (Chas. Chewning), 517 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2383 Harry Collins, 600 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2153 Wm. J. Conaty (W. J. Conaty), St. Paul Hotel, Sixty-first Street and Colorado Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2096 Jno. (John) Coon, 433 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3148 Fred'k J. (Frederick J.) Cooney, 327 West Fiftieth Street, New New York, N. Y. (Fred. J. Cooney, 357 West One hundred and sixty-second Street).
3071 Jack Corrigan, 514 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1761 Jos. M. (Joseph Michael) Cowan, 541 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1378 Frank Cummins, 352 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1275 Frank Downes, 362 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1279a Russell Elam, 535 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1890 Jesse J. Ellison, 316 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2040 Nathaniel Fleibsch (Plebsich), 323 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3126 Wm. (William) Fleming, 452 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2668 Jos. Georghagen (Joseph Geoghegan), 604 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2972 Jas. (James) Gillespie, 310 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2931 Irving I. (Isador) Goldberg, 300 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1515 John A. (Jno. A.) Haas, 555 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1896 Jos. Halligan, Scow, N. Y. (Joseph Halligan, 44 Whitehall Building, New York, N. Y.).
1933 Stephen Hayes (Stephen Aloysius Hayes), 525 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1127 Jas. (James) Higgins, 408 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
955 Bruno A. Hipper (Bruno Hippe, Alfrut Hippe), 413 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2045 Thos. J. (Thomas J.) Hughes, 731 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2777 Henry Jackson, 332 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
3048 Wallace Jenkins, 330 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
455 Frank Jones, 326 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
488 Carl Juhken (Charles Juhken, Carl Juhkan), *Cleary* tugboat.
467 Andrew Karnaaskus (Frank Karnaskas), 553 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1898 Andrew F. Kearney, 410 West Fifty-first Street (447 East Eighty-third Street), New York, N. Y.
1290 Everette H. Kelly (Kelley), 325 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1746 Patrick J. (P. J.) Kelly, 405 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1771 Michael A. (Aloys, Aloysius) Kirby, 434 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
180 Edw. Knudsen, 437 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Edward Knudsen, care of C. F. Harms & Co., 17 State Street).
2440 Gustav Kretyer, West Street Pier 49, Creale Pier, Forty-ninth Street, River.
2359 Martin J. Langah (Martin Joseph Langan, Martin John, Martin J. Langan), 325 (335) West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1463 Jas. (James) Larkin, 667 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1716 Jno. (John) Leahy, 426 Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2115 Thos. (Thomas) Leavy, 326 Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
121a Edw. Loraine (Edward Lorraine), 503 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2632 Patrick J. Lynch, 443 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1713 Patrick McManus, 542 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
188 Wm. Maher (Mathew Maker, Mathew Maher), 409 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2066 David (Dantel) H. Mann, 348 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
865 Paul Niecholonoc (Mecholonoc), 337 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
8140 Michael Metrick, 627 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
601 Peter G. (Pantelis G.) Monkas, 362 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2561 Thos. (Thomas) Muldoon, 550 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
148a Thos. F. Murphy, 307 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Thomas F. Murphy, 320 West Fifty-second Street).
153 Abraham Neiler, 414 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
997 Jos. (Joseph, Josc) Papalis, 426 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1545 Fernan Patrick (Patrick Fernan), 506 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3012 Jno. (John) Poniatowski, 532 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
266 Jas. J. (James John) Ryan (James Ryan), 517 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2901 Jno. Spath (John Christian (John) Spath), 554 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
827 Jos. (Joseph) Stankiewicz, 514 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2183 Ambrose Rentz, 438 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1644 Jas. (James) Smith, 349 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1879 Harry K. Sommers (Harry K. Somers), 323 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
814 Geo. Theosphanpus (George Theosphonous, George Theophanous), 348 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2673 Archie Tierney, 339 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2136 Jos. (Stephen, S.) Tierney, 300 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1511 Thos. (Thomas) Tiernan, 405 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2711a Wm. (William) Turner, 543 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1813 Andrew Walsh, 452 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1696 Alonzie G. Webb (Alonzie Gilmore, Alonzie Webb), 330 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
322 Jos. G. Willis (Joseph Green, Joe), 416 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1423 Jno. Wixsorn, boatman, Fiftieth Street, N. R., N. Y. (John Wixsom, towboat *Cyrus*, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 117, NEW YORK, N. Y.

785 Herman Amdursky, 217 Avenue B, New York, N. Y. (336 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.).
2403 Pete Antonik, 706 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
817 Harry Bloom, 532 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
999 Harry Blumstein, 466 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
633 Thomas Bonner, foot East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y. (foot East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1776 Chas E. (Charles E.) Britch, 709 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2277 Dionesios Capptos, 635 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. (Dionesios Cappatos, 194 Avenue B, care of Berekly, New York, N. Y.).
2271 Saul Brodsky, 601 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
957 Paul Chigorkoff, 650 Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. (Paul Chigarnoff, 650 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.).
410 Mike Circo (Mick Circo), 636 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1202 Paul Czubatynsky (Paul Shnbortinsky, Paul Czubotynsky, Paul Czubatynsky), 609 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
503 Peter Dioniogis (Peter Dioniglo, Peter Dioniogia), 602 East Twelfth Street, New York City.
1084 Chas. Diprima (Charles DeBrema, Charlie Di, Charles Diprima), 190 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
1743 Philip Drakatos, 638 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1574 Refuel Feinman (Refuel Feinmann), 634 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
851 Frank Gallay (Frank Gillay), 530 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2759 Frank Gerandasy (Frank Gerdandsky), 517 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1560 Angelo Gerolimate (Angelo Gerolimato), 643 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
992 Bernard M. Ginsberg, 199 Avenue B, New York, N. Y. (Bernard Marcus Ginsberg, care of Fannie Budnick, 199 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.).
1100a Samuel Ginsberg, 199 Avenue B, New York, N. Y. (care of Fannie Budnick, 199 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.).
252 Louis Graf, 383 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1135 Orizo Grimaldi (Orazio Grimoldi), 606 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2579 Julius Grossman, 47-53 Delancy Street, New York, N. Y. (615 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
1650 Nafferly Greenberg, 355 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1206 Jno. Haretos (John Haretos), 633 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
494 Louis Hendel (Louis Hender), 357 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
969 Samuel Hendel (Sam'l Hendel), 357 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2061 Labros Herevante (Labros Houvanta), 637 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
777 Harry Herschfeld (E. Herschfeld), 516 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1319 Ernest Jewiss (Ernest Sabler Jewiss), foot of East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2065 David Kamiszarchild (David Kamiszarchik), 640 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1825 Frank Kanter, 170 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
1387 Sam Korenfield, 519 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2058 Nathan Kosansky, 602 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Englishtown, N. J., care of Michalansky).
1351 Geo. Krantz (Geo. Kranz), 120 Avenue D, New York, N. Y.
1002 Jno. Leencoff (Jno. Lenacoff), 650 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1368 Anthimas (Anthimos) Mazarakis, 205 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
1977 Harry Meripol, 634 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Harry Meripol, 240½ East Houston, New York, N. Y.).
253 Hyme (Hymie) Miner, 640 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
141 Isidore Morciness (Isidor Morieniss), 516 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
601 Harris Parlato, 633 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
473 Jno. Pasknoff (John Pasnkoff), 607 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1252 Frank Pellicane, 518 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1753 Harry Pitotsky, 534 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
739 Samuel Pritzker, 619 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1248 Sam Protasko (Sam Protaske), 184 Avenue A, New York City.
2701 Jacob Rosenberg, 534 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
996 Max Roth, 617 East Tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1271 Morris Schipnagel, 357 East Tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1211 Mark (Marc, Max) Schwartzman, 650 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2392 Fred Shabatski, 207 Avenue B, New York, N. Y. (719 East Sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2429 Louis Sher, 608 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
929 Hyman Silverstein (Hyman Scherstein), 185 Avenue C, New York, N. Y.
1024 Edw. (Edward) Samerdin (Ed. Samerdin), 528 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1969 Morris Sohn, 551 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

246 Jno. Supionas, 635 East Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y. (John Supionas, 194 Avenue B, New York City).
2873 Jno. Swanick (John Sevanick), 512 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2380 Alex. Triatzi (Alex Treatzi), 602 East Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1097a Wm. (William) Trnc, 606 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1066 Morich (Morick) Tycurski, 625 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
711 Edw. (Edward) Washington, 601 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
560 Morris Zavodnick, 630 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
689 Sam Zindler, 134 Avenue D, New York, N. Y.
2230 Harry Zvotosck (Harry Yvotosck, Grigory Yvotosck), 509 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 121, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3285 Edward Abornathy (Edwin Abernathy), 225 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1055 Geo. Anastasiades, 511 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (George Anastasiades, 125 West Sixtieth Street.)
3439 Robert Beech, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1761 Jno. (John, J.) Bell, 215 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1233 Isaac Bennaen (Isanc Benneau), 225 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
416 Lee Berry, 239 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2245 Harry D. Bollg (Harry Deppin, H. D.), 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
392 Arthur Brames (Arthur Barnes), 224 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2037 Geo. Brooks, 235 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (George Brooks, 214 West Sixtieth Street.)
4 Frank Brown, 223 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1865 Sam'l (Samuel) Brown, 229 (215) West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2110 Henry F. (Henry Francis) Byrne, 129 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2344 Arthur Calzarette, 509 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
860 Dionision (Dionisios) Chaliklas (Dionisions Halikios), 507 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
173 James H. Christmas, 219 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1019 Leigh C. Clarke, 239 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
3063 Hyde (Hyder) Cousser, 218 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1430 Gail W. (G. W.) Crowell, 119 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1338 Jos. (Joseph) E. Curry, 107 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1515 John Dandasios, 189 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2040a Alfred Lorraine (Alfred De Loraine), 113 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1685 Toni Deskooch (Toni Deskovovch, Toni Deskovch), 48 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2480 Richard Deyas (R. Deves), 216 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
3013 Millard (Willard, Willie) Douglas, 218 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2685 Thomas Doyle, 48 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2813 Clarence Edwards, 245 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1910 Wm. Emerick (William Emrich, William A.), 537 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2906 Chas. (Charles) Evans, 242 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2174 John Everett, 216 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3128 Arthur Flemming (Arthur Fleming), 112 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
898 Herbert Franklin, 250 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (218 West Sixty-first Street.)
1650 Chas. Fraser, jr., 236 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2022a Luther Frazier, 214 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2019 Chas. Gaskins (Charles Atkins Gaskin), 114 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1044 Wm. (William) Gibson, 248 West Sixty-second Street New York, N. Y.
1603 Jack Giverns (Jack Givens), 231 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2012 Geo. (George) Golitis (George Gostides, George Colitis), 72 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1057 Henry Greene (Henry Green), 233 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1594 Wm. Hagerty, 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (William Hagerty, 416 West Fifty-eighth Street.)
1924 Frank Harrington, 117 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
269 John Harris, 223 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
897 Harry Heisenbuttle (Harry Heisenbuttel), 72 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2266 Frank Hogwood, 206 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3110 Arthur Innis, 203 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2258 Clarence Jackson, 244 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (154 West One hundred and thirty-first Street.)
2997 Irving Jackson, 230 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
696 Frank Johnson, 246 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
219 James Johnson, 240 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3244 Ulysee (Ulyssee) Jones, 218 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1328 Luke Kealy, 141 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1544 Jas. B. (Joseph Benj.) Kendall (Jacob B. Kendal), 433 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2709 Clarence Kirk, 125 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2924 Robert Lamar, 122 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2852 Joshua Layne, 218 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
755 George (Geo.) Lewis, 231 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
35a Francesco (Fancesco) Lonello, 475 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2394 Albert Luck, 249 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1977 John McGowan (John McCowan), 93 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3256 Robert McDaniels, 235 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (care of Turner Construction Co., barrack 99, Washington, D. C.).
475 Stephen McDonald (Stephen Alervalles McDonald), 418 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
544 Daniel J. McManamin (Daniel McManamin), 250 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1384 Moses (Mose) McPherson, 211 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
665 Edward (E.) Mallon, 6 Amsterdam, New York, N. Y.
886 Gregoris Marcorios (Gregores Marcorios), 143 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2926 John Matsikas, 114 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1096 Stamatis (Satmanis) Mauridonkis, 115 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2439 Edward Meade, 249 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Ed. Meade, 122 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
707 Thomas Mitchell, 125 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3367 Wm. Mitchell, 144 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. (William G. R. (William George Richard) Mitchell, 240 West Sixty-fifth Street).
2106 Julius A. (Julius Augustus) Moore, 244 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
93 Syare Moore, 225 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2440 Shiro Mori, 140 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1965 Geo. Morris (George Madison Morris), 225 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
721 Wm. Morrison, 245 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (William Morrison, 226 West Sixty-second Street).
2757 Dennis Mulcahy, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y.
1971 Jas. J. (James Joseph) Murray, West Fifty-seventh Street, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y.
3214 Wilbur Myers, 220 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
776 Henry Nelson, 145 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2416 Michael (Daniel John, Daniel J.) O'Keefe, 461 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1738 Frank Oxidino (Frank Oxidine), 235 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2581 Floyd Palmer, 234 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (F. Palmer, 125 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street).
1085 Geo. (George) Palmer, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y.
809 Demetrian Papashalides, 163 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Dimitrion (Dimetrios) G. Papashalidis, Demetrion Papashalides, post-office box 184, Hazard, Ky.).
1086 Chas. J. Hall, 171 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Charles Joseph Paul, 251 West Sixty-eighth Street).
2733 Smith Perkins (Smith Hampton Perkins), 340 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1359 Frederick Peters, 148 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1299 Chas. (Charles) Polack, 128 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1841 Barfield (Banfield) Price, 215 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2383 Will Randall, 227 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
44 Timothy Reilly, 503 West Fifty-seventh Street, (117 West Sixty-first Street), New York, N. Y.
154 Napoleon Reise (Napoleon Reese), 226 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2660 Romeo Richards (Romeo Richardson), 214 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1773 Harlen Rivers (Harlie Rives, Harlen River), 215 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2830 Arthur Robinson (Arthur Robinon), 229 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1950 Earl M. Rocker, 242 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2065 Wm. (William) Rollo, 211 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2193 Henry Ruechert, 762 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3218 Herman Rutledge (Herman Frank Rutledge), 232 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (Frank Herman Rutledge, 208 West Sixty-first Street.)
2771 Richard Ryan, 247 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (846 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.)
3314 Shoolis Sarlshoolis, 132 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Shoolis A. Sarlshoolis, 447 Seventh Avenue.)
1616 Thomas (Thos.) Savoy, 237 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1024 Chas. J. (Charles Julius) Singer, 626 Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
407 Clyde Smith, 236 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1530 Wm. Smith, 206 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (William Smith, 206 West Sixty-first Street.)
2636 Mike Snyonvick (Mike Snyonovitch), 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2726 Antonio Sola, 127 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
873 Wenlseclak Sota (Wenlseclak C. Sota), 109 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1142 Jos. (Joseph) Staton, 210 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2715 Bertram Taylor (Bertram Stanley Taylor), 148 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2582 John S. (John Sylvester) Taylor, 240 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1743 Upshur (Upshur H.) Taylor, 225 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
213 Eddie Thompson, 211 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1105 Geo Thompson (George St. Louis Thompson), 229 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
849 John J. Towley (John Joseph Towely, J. Joseph), 73 Amsterdam Street, New York, N. Y.
1026 Cyril Townsend, 210 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2084 John Trillvar, 537 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2419 Clarendon Trottman (Clarendon Trotman), 213 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
3277 Gabriyll Vlakock, Pier 66 New York Central, New York, N. Y.
1858 Arthur Wade, 231 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2795 John Wade, 207 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
614 Henry Waldon (Henny Walden, Henry), 226 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1697 John Walsh, 877 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1597 Jos. Wanderhorse (James Wnaderhorse), 237 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

3321 Louis Ward (Ward Louis), 229 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
312 Geo. (George) Washington, 218 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2297 Jas. (James) Washington, 218 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
240 Olden West, 219 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
413 James E. White, 236 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (236 West Sixty-third Street.)
875 James Whites, 228 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2358 Alonzo Williams, 231 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
752 Geo. (George) Williams, 135 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3047 John Zemart, 116 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 125, NEW YORK, N. Y.

463 Melliton Francesco Arranjo (M. F. Aranjo, Melliton Francesco Aranjo), 430 Columbus Avenue, Apartment 12, New York City.
2034 Gustabe Averg (Gustave Aberg, G. Averg), 401 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1106 John (Jrel) W. Berger, 177 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
562 Edward Brenner, 102 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Edward Brennen, care of Morgan, box 60, Jersey City, N. J.).
1656 Jorge (J.) Caro, 159 West Eightieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
105 Gregory Chanquet, 162 West Eightieth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Gregory Changuet, 409 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1263 Louis (Lois) Clement, 203 West Eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1568 Allen Cox, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
100 Owen Donohue, 232 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
8485 Raphael Ferrer, jr. (Raphael Ferrier), 373 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1782 Henry Geergarella (Henry Gargarella), 119 West Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
590 Frank Gilmore, 148 West Eighty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
193 Frank Thomas Hallack (Hallech, F. T. Hallech), 179 West Eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
231 Lloyd Wessley Hankins (Kankins, Floyd Westley Hankins, Lloyd Wesley Hankins), 201 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York.
1512 Ernesto (E. A.) Harmsen (Hermsen), 221 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1709 Ollie Hill, 142 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2176 Felix Kraewoski (Felix Krorenski, Felix Kraewoeski), 100 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2187 William D. McCoy, 307 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1867 William A. (Wm. A.) Malone, 106 West Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2154 J. H. (Joseph H.) Mauer, 473 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1920 Lew Melandorff (Lew Melanodoff, Melamedoff), 136 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City.
1694 Dusan Meranerti (Dusban Naranerl, Dusan Neranerit), 122 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1933 James Muswico (James Musswico, L. Musswico, James Mussurio), 464 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1916 Evello A. Oscaio (Osorio), 110 North Eighty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1511 Brook (Brooks) E. Pendergrass, 149 West Eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1523 Patrick Quinn, 201 West Eighty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1842 James J. Reilly (Jas. Joseph Reilly), 427 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
386 Albert A. Rule, general delivery, general post office (Albert Augustus Rule, 49 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1518 Hal Thompson, 102 West Seventy-second or Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1736 Antonio M. Tuason (Antonio Maria), 71 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
111 Samuel Alexander, 100 West Eightieth Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 131, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1483 Gabriel Balagem (Gabriel Bolageur), 414 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
945 Alexander Beregow (Alex Beregon), 1137 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2810 Frank Boselli, 407 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1098 James C. Brazille (James C. Brazill), 1035 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2120 Buthoed Cann, Hotel Grnewald, New Orleans. (Berthold Cann, New Orleans, La.).
769 Geo. L. Clark, 243 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (George Lionel Clark (George Lamore Clark), 486 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1179 Frank Costinzo (Frank Costonzo, Frank Costango), 1138 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1427 Rob't J. Cotterell (Robert James Cotterell, R. Cotterell), 224 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1930 August Chris Croon, 174 Second Avenue, Astoria, L. I. (August Christian Croon (August C. Croon), 12 Suton Place, New York).
2429 Jos. Daurmino, 1142 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Joseph Daormino, 400 East Sixty-third Street, New York; Gio Goarlning, 1143 First Avenue, care of Peter Medre, New York City).
2435 Louis Delsignore, 342 East Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1769 Hine Ditt, 1065 Second Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y.
53 Jno. Aloysius Donovan (John Aloysius Donovan, John A. Donovan), 254 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1080 Fred A. Doyle (Fred Arthur Doyle), 1088 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
924a Grosclaude H. Durenouz, 316 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (Grosclonde Henry Dusernoy, Grosclaude Henry Durernay, Henry Groscalande Deuernay, 316 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2234 Michael Egan (Michael Eagan), 312 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
73 Wilbur Erdson, 216 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
946 Thos. Jos. Fallon (Thomas Joseph Fallon), 324 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1790 Nils A. Frazen, care of E. Bergern, 325 East Fifty-sixth Street (Nils A. Kanyin, Nils Kanyin, 218 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York).
1062 Furnari Gioachino, 1138 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Furnari Gioorihno, Turnari Gloachino, 406 East Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.).
2176 Wm. Gomis (William Gomis, William Gouris), 230 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2119 John Grantham, general delivery, Annapolis, Md. (Johan Grantham, 229 East Sixtieth Street, New York City).
2819 Patrick Greoman (Greeman, Patrick Greenan), 410 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
783 Wm. Groben, 328 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (William Groben, 328 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
2704 Eddie John Gustafson (Eddie John Gustafson), 229 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
770 Harry Otto Harris (Harry O. Harris), 419 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2158 Geo. Harrison (George Harrison, George Harrisson), 480 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
759 John H. Henrickson (John Harry Henrikson, John Harry Hendrickson, John Henrikson), 251 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.).
1627 John Michael Hesser, 1017 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. (201 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York).
2314 Huit Hong, 201 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
801 Hue Hong (Hue Hong), 1065 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
706 Eric Johnson, 243 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
218a Chas. Kelly (Charles Kelley, Charles Kelly, Chas. Kelley), 349 East Sixty-second Street, second floor, New York, N. Y.
1029 Chas. Kraft, 211 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Charles Kraft, 211 East Fifty-sixth Street).
1241 John Krumpet, 423 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1275 Samuel Laklsian, 209 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
190 Eric Hugo Larson, 251 East Thirty-first Street, care of Mrs. Sjoberg, New York. (Eric Huga Larson, 243 Sixtieth Street, New York City).
1207 Nicholas Latimore, 372 Vernon Avenue, Long Island, N. Y. (249 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
620 John Lenorotti, 233 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1478 Frank T. Lindhoven (Frank T. Lindenhoven), care of Thomas S. Wood, Imperial Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (F. Lindenhoven, 32 Sutton Place, New York City).
1420 Roy A. Maple (R. A. Maple), 245 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
127 James McDermott, 433 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (227 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.).
191 Thos. Morohan, Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Canada. (Thomas Morohan, Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Canada; T. Morahan, P. O., care of G. M. P., Montreal, Canada).
180 Chas. Morse (Charles Morse), 200 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2286 James Musachia (James Mussachia), 250 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
286 John Naylor, 242 East Sixtieth Street, New York City.
1905 Bartholomew O'Sullivan, 949 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2104 Joseph Owens (Joseph Owen), 357 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
152 C. D. Pappanikolson (Constantino D. Pappanikolson, Constantine D. Pappanikolson), 231 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
263 Jacquin Perez (Josquin Perez), 250 East Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1870 Rudolph Pichanda (Rudolph J. Pechanda), 1073 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
827 John Pallock, 337 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1164 Patrick Porter, 216 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
146 Joseph Prete, 822 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
432 Everetti Ranta, 252 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Everitt Ranta (Evertte Ranta), 226 East Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.).
2280 Frank Reilly, 243 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1407 Bernard Rogers (Bernard Rodgers), 300 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1699 Vincent Schere (Vincenzo Spera), 1138 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2319 Frederick Schmidt, 108 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
67 Geo. Stratis (George Stratiz), 1194 First Avenue, New York City.
2647 John Sullivan (John F. Sullivan), 414 Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1599 Salvatore Vulpitto, 315 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Salvatore Vulpit (Vulpitto Salvotore), 409 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1238 Gunnar Wall, 205 East Fortieth Street, care of Morris, N. Y. (208 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2268 Michael Walnetta (Michael Walnetta), 433 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1601 Geo. Washington White (George Washington White), 405 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.
1277 Samuel Yellin (Samuel Yellen), 321 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 140, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3272 Clarence Adams, 38 West One hundred and thirty-first Street (5 West One hundred and thirty-first Street), New York City.
1835 Bert D. Allen, 7 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2826 William J. (Jackson) Allen, 460 Lenox Street, New York City.
1088 Harry Anderson (Amberson), 2540 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
2574 Hugh Archer, 62 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1858 Charles (Charlie) Askew, 2144 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1824 Hubert Austin, 370 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York City.
2022 Revero C. Baptist (Revro C. Baptist, Revro Christopher), 34 One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
2323 Albert S. (Sidney) Beckham, 2256 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

2101 S. Berne, 222 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3182 Thomas Blanchad (Blanchand, Blanchard), 72 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1873½ Edward (Eddie) Bowden, 29 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
214 Edward Bradley (Bradly), 57 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1157 Jerome E. (Ellsworth) Brassey, 261 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1691 Leander Brewington, 32 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2377 Edward Bright, 81 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2752 John Brooks, 224 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3303 Alfred Brown, 117 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2748 Ernest J. (Jas.) Brown, 247 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2266 Charles Brown, 201 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2848 Clarence T. Brown (Clarence Brown), 29 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1630 George Brown, 116 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1316 Frank Bryan, 35 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1144 Richard Burroughs, 29 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
181 John Butler, 32 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2373 Raymond Campbell, 473 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
2078 Joseph Capero, 28 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3035 Samuel Carter, 124 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1031 James Chandler, 63 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3125 Perrie Cheatham, 83 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2938 Edward M. Clarke, 300 West One hundred and fifty-first Street (300 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street), New York, N. Y.
7 John Coleman, 231 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York City.
635 Richard O. Coles (R. Coles), 116 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2145 William Coles, 26 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
1228 Andrew B. (Andrew Bailey) Colonel, jr., 109 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2241 Charles Cook, 115 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2986 Frank Correa, 4 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3407 John Correll, 174 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
802 Michael Cowan, 224 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
2837 Theodore Crosby (Theodore Victor Crosby), 63 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
1364 Cleophas F. (Ferdinand) Davis (C. F. Davis), 158 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
760 Jess Davis, 123 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3658 D. Rule de Lilly (DeRube (DeRule) DeLilly), 24 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3866 Joseph Dilligard, 155 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City (32 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City).
4007 Lee Dixon, 60 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2757 Harry (Henry, Harold) Donaldson, 123 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
602 Frank Donovan, 300 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York City.
274 Thomas (A.) Doran, 2480 Eighth Street, New York City.
1443 Arthur Dougherty, 46 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1521 Eddie Douglas, 34 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
853 John Danzy (Dinzy), 471 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
3529 Hubert Elry (Elvy), 199 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
447 Ralph Escudero, 28 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3614 Jean B. Esquerre, jr., 2144 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1742 Harry Evans, 34 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
1731 William B. Evans (Wm. Bossy Evans), 16 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
1764 Eugene Fields (Field), 42 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
2038 Joe Fischer (Fisher), 159 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1081 Silas Fisher, 63 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York City (101 West One hundred and fortieth Street, care Earl, New York City).
1375 Edward (Eddie) Floyd, 25 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
359 Samuel (E.) Fraiter, 186 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3376 Matthew F. Freeman, 25 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
413 Mathew Garnder (Mathews Gardner, Matthew Gardner), 4 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3422 Walter Gibbs, 211 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
518 Albert C. Gilbert (Albert Crofton), 159 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2061 Daniel Giles, 1 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1164 Oscar Gonsalez (Oscar Gonzalez), 114 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2509 Victor E. Gouzong (Victor Robert Gouzong, Gonzong, Gouzoug), 26 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1257 John Grady, 300 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York City.
3418 James Graham, 208 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2909 Frank Grant, 63 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1384 Ira Greene (Ira Green), 16 East One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
152 Robert Henry Hale, 1 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1843 George Hamilton, 102 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
952½ Paul Harris, 25 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2475 Frank Hawkins, 170 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
3692 Leon Hernandez, 251 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
3011 Grover G. (C.) Hill, 12 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2876 William (Willie) Hill, 204 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2845 Jewett Halland, 170 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Jewett Holland, 106 West One hundred and forty-third, New York City.)
482 Webster A. Haynes, 69 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2083 Eugene David Hunt (Eugene D. Hunt), 129 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
362 John Hutchinson (John Hutchison, Hutchinson John), 473 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
2230 Luther Hyger (Luther Huger, Luther Huges), 6 West One hundred and thirty second Street, New York City.
1023 Alvin Jackson, 20 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2490 Benjamin Jackson, 125 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
3586 Charlie (Charley) Jackson, 471 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
59 Howard A. Jackson, 23 One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2787 Wm. Thos. Jackson (William Thomas Jackson, William Jackson), 197 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
522 Edward Janson (Edward Jansen), 247 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
1798 John Jasper, 209 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1500 Emmett (Emmitt) Jefferson, 5 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1433 James Johnson, 39 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1296 John Jonson, 136 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2563 Charles R. (Chas. Redick) Jones, 63 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
108 Emmett Jones, 2146 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1240 John M. (John Monroe) Jones, 36 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3022 Walter L. Kennedy, 81 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City. (Walter Lee Kennedy, 110 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.)
3341 Henry King, 112 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3818 Pedro Lacruz, 24 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
1893 Joseph F. Latham, 49 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1582 Thomas Lavetti (Thomas Lovett, Thos. Lavett, Thos. Lovett), 26 One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3780 Thomas M. Layton, 186 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3442 Jewett Laddel (Jewett Teddell, Jewett Leddel), 123 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2456 William J. Lennon, 204 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City. (The Lock Hotel, Victor, N. Y.)
312 Earl Lewis, 18 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City. (36 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.)
822 Frank Lewis, 130 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
534 Charles D. Livingston (Livingston Daniel Charles, Lavington), 111 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2204 Albert Lloyd, 110 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2120 Joshua Loonan, 19–21 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
592 William Luther (Luther Williams), 60 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1827 Edward McAllister (E. M. McAllister), 130 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1225 Samuel McAllister, 277 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1298 John McDaniel, 67 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2251 Joseph McDonald, 299 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
3540 Davis (David) McNeil, 44 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3708 Henry Mack, 106 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
342 Leroy (LeRoy) Maddox, 69 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
827 Peter Major, 473 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
3997 Nazareth Manoogian (Nazareth Mansogian), 261 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3280 Leland Marshall, 69 West one hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.

98 James Martin, 5 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City (26 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City).
1416 Raphael J. Martinez, 416 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
3739 William Mason (William Moson), 215 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2110 William Massey, 131 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1135 William Matthews, 32 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City (Wm. Matthews, 163 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City).
2135 Butler May, 93 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2036 Harold Miller, 14b West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
395 William Minor, 12 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
550 Albert C. Mims, 226 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1280 Julius C. Mirns, 85 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2330 Albert Mitchell, 2144 Fifth Street, New York City.
2277 George Monahan (George G. Monahan), 470 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
3220 Albert L. Morton (Albert L. Horton), 55 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
953 James W. Mottley (James Washington Mottlery), 2212 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
2278 Malcolm Moye, 146 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
914 Joseph Nero, 49 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2953 James Newall (James Newell), 14 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3032 Clarence A. Newble, 47A One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1080 Arthur G. (Arthur George) Oakleaf, 315 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
863 William O'Leary, 2138 Fifth Avenue, New York City (460 Pearl Street, New York City).
1535 Alejandro (Alex.) Oms, 11 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
726 Fleet (Fleat) Owens, 101 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3857 Norman Owens, 22 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
707 John Palmer, 32 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2775½ William Parker, 6 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City (504 Lenox Avenue, New York City).
270 Audreas Parlos (Andreas Poppate Parlos), 804 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
93 Philip Payne, 19 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
1629 Benjamin (Ben) Pendleton, 55 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
3142 James S. (James Sydney) Perry, 183 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
414 Archer (Archie) Pettigrew), 71 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
1357 Arthur Phillips (Arthur Philips), 60 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3381 Seth Phillips, 66 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
822 Warren M. (Warren Manuel) Phillips, 120 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
569 Charles Pinn, 67 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
271 Vincent P. J. Plant, 114 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2919 John Jasper Potter (John J. Potter), 209 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1341 Ezequiel Portmondo (Ezequel Portmondo), 27 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1449 Leopold Pirette (Leopold Priette), 409 Lenox Avenue New York City.
3362 William L. Pugh (William Leon), 209 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
146 John Van Putton (John Van Putten), 1 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2893 Archibald Queen, 44 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
189 James W. Rabold, 2558 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
183 Edward Rector, 101 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3898 Granby Reddick, 10 ? One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City. (Grandy Reddick, 10 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.)
1901 Michael Reddick (Michal F. Reddick), 126 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
858 Alfred Reese, 233 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3731 Edwin Irving Reeves (Edwin Reeves), 36 West One hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City.
442 Albert Reynolds, 4 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2973 George G. Richards (Geo. C. Richards, G. C. Richards), 35 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1896 Isaac Rivera (Rivero) Rivers, 14 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3227 Ralph Rodriquez 11 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3077 Howard Russell (H. Russell), 208 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York City.
237 William (Willis) Rutherford, 2268 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
1025 Benjamin Salkoff alias Chaim Salko (B. Salkoff), 144 West Two hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2339 Arthur Schuller, 39 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.
2282 Benjamin Scott, 119 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
702 John E. Seymour (John Seymour), 139 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
52 John Benj. (J. Benjamin, George Benj.) Shand 25 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1655 Frank Shearman (Sheerman), 107 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3204 Wm. R. (Wm. E.) Sheppard (William E. Shepard), 11 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2237 Charlie (Chas.) Simmons, 124 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
2320 Percy S. Slater, 2144 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
3501 Jacob W. Shudder (Scudder) Jacob Westley Shudder), 4 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
2211 Charles (Chas.) Smith, 205 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
525 Harvey (Harry) Smith, 445 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
26 John (Jno.) Smith, 34 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3542 Washington Smith, 40 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3823 Warren G. (Warren Gerald) Sniffen, 230 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
464 William Spanner, 4 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
315 James W. Sparks (Jas. W. Sporks), 109 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2723 Percy Springs (Spriggs) 124 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
199 David Statton, 120 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
492 Joseph (Jos.) Stewart, 448 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
678 George A. Stokes, 15 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
2102 Willie F. Suber (Willie Frankin), 108 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3744 Daniel Sullivan, 235 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
1979 Filmore Tate, 119 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City (Fillimore Tate, Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2063 Clinton Taylor, 2285 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
95 Frank Taylor, 117 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street New York City.
751 Herbert Taylor, 63 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
1344 James Taylor, 125 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2246 Leon Taylor, 214 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
2739 Kilbrain Texado (Kilrain, Kilrian Texada), 14 A West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3288 Leroy C. Thomas, 15 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1269 Robert J. (Robert James) Toogood, 119 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
62 Charles Trott, 62 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3184 James Tucker, 19–21 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
617 James E. Vaughan, 144 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2870 Gladston Walcott, 29 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2760 William Ware, 170 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
3933 Lott T. (Lott Taylor) Warren, 6 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
2174 Terrel Warren, 119 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3292 Andrew Washington, 63 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1584 Benny (Bennie) Western, 101 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1268 Reginald Wetherle, 25 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1388 Cullen S. Whaley (Cullen B., Cullen Bryant, C. B. Whaley), 2148 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
1109 Hamilton White, 155 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
3620 Pharnell J. (Pharnell Jay) Whote (White), 116 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
3773 Clifton J. (Clifton Joseph) Williams, 49 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2143 Geo. H. Williams (George Hite Williams), 18 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1323 James J. (James Jackson) Williams (James Williams), 72 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
2389 John A. (John Arthur) Williams, 123 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
597 John H. Williams, 101 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
2231 Peter Williams, 66 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City (600 West One hundred and sixty-ninth Street, New York City).
773 Robert Williams, 2285 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
2928 Russell G. (Russell Gilbert) Williams, 2144 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
998 Scipio Williams, 275 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City (110 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York City).
3611 Garland M. Wilson, 144 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
415 James Wilson, 409 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
3914 Joseph Wilson, 119 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City (119 or 109 or 189 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City).
1771 William (Wm.) Winters, 198 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2889 Marcellus Wooden (Worden), 131 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
3101 Samuel Wooding, 229 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City.
1769 Robert Woodruff, 115 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York City (115 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City).

527 Thomas Woods, 41 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.
3517 George (Geo.) Woodson, 22 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
514 Isreal Wooten (Isreal Watson), 228 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
2931 Ernest Edward Wright, 6 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.
661 John Wright (John W. Wright), 93 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1852 Charles T. Wyklel, 6 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
1218 David Walter Young, 186 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 145, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2716 Morris (Mawrice) Ahearn, 2797 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
943 Winslow Annis, 2853 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2596 Arthur Avent, 309 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
528 Thomas Ballance, 202 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2218a James Briggs, 301 West One hundred and fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1572 E. Harry Bunn (E. S. Carry Bunn), 301 West One hundred and fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
200 William Anthony Carroll, 248 West One hundred and fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (248 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.)
3079a Mike (Catees (Mike Catses, Mike Cotses), 3467 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1554 Daniel Clancy, Parlin, N. J. (262 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2637 Leonard James Collins (Leonard J. Collins), 2529 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
369 William Torpin (Turpin) Comerford, 520 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2560a John P. Connelly (John P. Connolly, John Patrick Connolly), 2762 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2609 Antonio Crusco (Crusco Antonio), 263 West One hundred and fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2180 Matts Leander (Leander) Dalvik, 259 West One hundred and fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
49 John de Luces (John de Luces, John De Lucas), 301 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
38 James F. (Francis) Dougherty, 306 West One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1698 Edward Downing, 286 West One hundred and fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2497 Matthew William (Mathew Wm.) Drummond, 2733 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2590 Joseph Friedman (Freidman), 266 West One hundred and fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2021 Robert Groff (Robt. Craff, Robert Croff), 309 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1401 Matts Tyler Jannson (Janssan), 265 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1522 Frank Kennedy, 2789 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
329 Philip Kolman, 267 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
444 Richard Lally, 660 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1062 John Lannigan, 123 West One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1693 William (Wilhelm) Leaf, 248 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1681 Max Lubok, 159 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1041 Thomas McGuirk (Thomas M. McGuirk), 304 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1777 Thomas P. Mulligan (Mulligan Thos. P.), 269 West One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2472a Abraham Norica, 228 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2425 William J. O'Neill, 287 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2332 Thomas Ranahan, 267 West One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2433 Charles E. Roscoe (Chas. E. Roscoe), 2542 Seventh Avenue, care West, New York, N. Y.
733 Thomas Stokes (Stokes), 215 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1673 James Sullivan, 298 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
892 Eugene Thurn, 86 Bradhurst Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 146, NEW YORK CITY.

1381 Marses Bademian, 558 West One hundred and fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1698 Paul Bauer, 544 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1122 Harry W. Boldt, 513 West One hundred and forty-third Street (513 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street), New York, N. Y.
1034 Melven R. Burghes (Melvin Rupert Burghs, Melvin R. Burghe), 716 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1942 Manuel Casilla (Manuel Castilla, M. Castilla), 600 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2371 Albert Cheetheam, 1791 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1542 Phillip (Philip) Goodman, 506 West One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2109 Harry Gutterman (Harry Guterman), 562 West One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
907a George Henry, 3505 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Henry George, twenty-third assembly district, New York, N. Y.).
2000 Almer Johnson (Hjalmer-Janssan), 529 West One hundred and fifty-first street, New York, N. Y.
1793 Gustin R. Liber (Gustin Robert L. Liber, Gustin Robert Liber), 504 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
549 Robert Ohman (Robert Ohman), 1768 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2215 Arthur Partanian (Arthur Partarian, Arthur Partarlean, Arthur Parterlan), 558 West One hundred and fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

1303 John C. Schnebel, 257 West Twenty-third Street (511 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street), New York, N. Y.
1843 Nathan Swartz, 522 West One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2273 Jacob Trefan (Jacob Frefan), 450 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 152, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

1860 James Ashley, 299 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
98 Domenico Bilanioni (Domenico Bllancioni, Bllancioni Domenico), 135 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2383 Max H. Bodenheimer, 228 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1402 Malcolm (Malcom) Bogue, 43 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2055 James E. Brady, 124 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
316 Wm. J. (Wm. Jay) Brennan, 39 Washington Square, New York, N. Y.
843 Robert Brown, 89 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y.
2167 Irving B. Carrter (Irving Benj. Carter), 220 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
1348 George M. Cills, 27 Greenwich Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2087 Donald Corley, 62 Perry Street, New York, N. Y. (care of John J. Corley, Woolworth Building, Jacksonville, Fla.)
318 Alfred DeLaroque (Alfred DeSaroyne), 64 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2145 Silvio DeOro, 81 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1089 Frank D'Esposito (Frank Desposito), 80 Charles Street, New York, N. Y.
672 Thos. J. Devanney (Thos. J. Devaney), 237 West Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
824 Pasquale Di Pietro, 87 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Pascuale Di Pietro, 125 Macdougal Street, New York, N. Y.).
2337 Peter Formoso, 19 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
396 Walter Franzen, 16 Charles Street, New York, N. Y.
1579 Emilio A. Gambuzzi (Emilio Gambuzzi), 9 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y.
779 Harry Gehrmann, 329 West Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
128 William Harper, 259 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
892 John Joseph (John J.) Killeen, 227 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1658 Patrick J. (Patrick Joseph) Killeen, 227 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2284 William Langford, 25 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2199 Nicholas D. (Nicholas David) Lorenzo, 231 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.
1697 Michael McCormick (Michael M. Cormick), 60 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
383 John McKevitt, 177 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
393 James A. (James Arthur) Marshall, 42 Washington Square, New York, N. Y.
455 Elbert V. G. Meyers (Elbert V. Girard Myers), 66 West Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1379a William (William W.) Miller, 27 Bank Street, New York, N. Y.
2077 John O'Neill, 24 Charles Street, New York, N. Y.
541 Guiseppi Orotello, 53 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1285 Evagelis Papasotirian (Evagelos Beli) (Evagelos Blli) Pappasotirian, Evagelos Bill Pappasotiron), 104 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
311 Antonio Pardo, Lafayette Hotel, Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
195a Frank Ramirez, Hotel Virginia, 72 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2543 George W. Reilly, 86 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1037 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; 275 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.).
658 Elmer L. (Elmer Louis) Sawyer, 53 Greenwich Avenue, New York, N. Y.
479 William C. Smith, 137 West Third Street, New York, N. Y.
1716 Dennis G. (Dennis J., Denis) Sullivan, 244 West Twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1461 Early Swinton, 127 Third Street, New York, N. Y.
2424 John Edward (J. E.) Tedford, 22 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
703 Henry D. Tevis, 54 Charles Street, New York, N. Y. (Henry Dietrich Tewes, 8 Montgomery Street, care of Mrs. Reede, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.).
2201 Joseph Thomas, 113 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
1234 Maurice (Morris) F. Vernon, 102 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
2067 Frank Watson, 25 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. (257 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 155, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3008 Mariel Aldrick (Mariel Aldrich, Moriel Aldrich, Moriel S. Aldrick), 163 East Ninety-first Street, New York, N. Y.
186 Morris Amerod, 62 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
2694 Emil Ammundsen (Emil Amondson, Harry (Emil) Amundson), 112 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
336 John Bladenkoff (John Baldinkoff), 116 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
541 Hetchem Billwes, 140 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
587 Barnett (Barnet) Brod, 49 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1638 Patrick Callaghan, 153 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2510 James Cargill, 71 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
1054 Albert Chalfin (Albert Chalfra, Alfred (Albert) Chalfine), 60 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
790 Henry Cherlotz (Henry Cherlortz), 23 East One hundred and third Street, New York, N. Y.
2718 Joseph Cohen, 106 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
2584 Michael Connelly (Michael Connolly), 1249 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
476 Patrick Connelly (Patrick Connolly), 1249 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
499 Jack Cruso, 1421 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1163 John Daily, 22 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
1084 Samuel Dunn (So. Dunn), 69 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1447 Frank Ferro (Frank Fero, Florentino Ferro), 10 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
980 Albert Foote, 1 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
1960 Patrick Gallegher (Patrick Gallagher), 1720 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2539 Herman Ganzer (Herman Gansser), 79 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
3060 John Garvey, 181 East Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.
883 Louis Gershovitz, 48 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2699 Julius Goldblatt (Julius Goldblott), 22 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
1718 Hyman Greenberg, 59 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
1671 Benjamin Grogisky (Benjamin (Benjanin) Grogensky), 20 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
1760 James Henry, 1506 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
450 Joseph Horowitz, 66 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
2786 Ivon Ivanov (Ivon Ivonov, Ivon (John) Evanov), 1 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
897 Joseph Johnson (Joseph Johnston), 150 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2009 George Lehrer, 62 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
3036 Louis Lippman (Louis Lipman, Louis Lippmann), 1268 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1662 Joseph Lipschitz (Joseph Lipshitz, Joseph Lifshitz), 1427 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1647 Dennis Lynch, 1249 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1298 Patrick McCormick (Patrick McCormack, Patrick K. McCormick, Patrick J. McCormack), 175 East Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2206 Zella (Selig, Zelig) Mednik, 1332 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2993 John Menehan, 1497 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1493 Bronislaw Paluszkirwicz (Bronislaw (Broneslaw Paluszlewicz) Broneslaw Palriewecz), 1713 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2174 Max Pietkowsky (Max Piertkowsky), 119 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2014 Samuel Plotkin, 69 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
1583 Peter Rappodistria (Peter Rapodistria, Peter Rapodistrio), 1480 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2113 Joseph Rogers (Joseph E. Rogers, Joseph E. Rojors), 1475 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
668 Benjamin Seid, 72 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2088 Fred Simmons (Frederick Simmons), 154 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2731 Israel (Irael) Soffner, 2 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
586 Abraham Spivok or Spivak, 13 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
700 Harry Stein, (care of Hurowitz, 75 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
46 Harry Steinhardt (Harry Steinnert or Steinnert, H. Steinert), 116 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
992 Frank A. Urbanka (Frank Urbanka, Frank A. Urbanker), 133 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1510 Sam Weingrad (Sam Windgrad, Samuel Winograd), 7-9 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.
2072 David V. Weinhaus (David Weinhaus, care of Winestein, David Weinhouse), 72 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2777 Clarence Wilson, 1310 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1982a Peter Wolf, 1427 and 29 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2258

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 161, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1218 Antonio Alito (Antonio Alioto), 209 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
803 Samuel Avins, 204 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2344 Joseph Bonavité, 234 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Guiseppe Bonaviti, J. 234 East One hundred and thirteenth Street).
1562 William Burke (William Burkle, William Burkee), 239 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1745 Vincenzo Cantare (Vincenzo Cantera), 2197 First Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2470 Christopher Corekon (Christopher Corikon), 209 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1427 William DeLucia (William De Lucia), 314 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1106 Patrick Dolan, 179 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2175 Gerard Dominico (Gerardo Dominico, Domelo), 337 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2730 Anthony Duranto (Anthony Durante, Anthony Charles Durante), 2037 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2307 Julius Faber (Julius Farber), 204 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2763 Hyman (Herman) Feinstein (Herman Fenstin), 105 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2710 Costa Naoun Geoanidis (Naoum Costa Geoanidis), 188 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1711 Anthony Giesa (Anthony Giosa), 204 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2095 Michael Greco (Michael Grieco), 2216 Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1422 Morris Grossbert (Morris Gross-berg), 165 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2995 Edward A. Huln, 160 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1511 Hyman Hasatsky, 1786 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2661 Walter Hoffman (Walter H. Hoffmann), 213 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
699 Charles Irwin (Charles (Charlie) Irvin), 176 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
245 Morris Israel (Morris Isreal), 135 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2748 William Jaroussky (William Jaromsky, William Gramsky), 118 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
718 Isidore Kalhan (Isidore Kahan, Isidore Kahn), 1761 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1236 Thomas Kean (Thomas Keane), 226 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1249 Max Kornbluth (Max Korenbluth, Max Korenbleth), 110 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1877 Charles Larson (Charles Larsen), boat *Freda*, One hundred and tenth Street and East River, New York, N. Y.

725 Louis Lerner, 225 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2654 Alexander Levine (Alexander Levin), 120 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1451 George Levine (George Levin, George L. Levin), 122 One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
674 Charles Lipschitz, 117 East One hundred and ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1500 Stephen Machs (Stephen Macks, Stephen Nacks), 161 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City.
1678 Alfred Masciolo (Alfred Mastricolo, Alfred Masricolo), 309 East One hundred and tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
829 Frederick Mauer (Frederick Maurer), 2075 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1801 Harry Meyers (Harry Myers), 1713 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2253 Charles Michaels (Charles Michels), 203 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2014 John Moore, 2154 Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1611 Sylvester Nelligan (Sylvester Nelligar), 2022 (2023) Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1531 William J. Nelligan, 2022 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1552 John Palumbo (Giovanni (John) Palunbo), 338 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
190 Harvey C. Phillips, 132 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
73 Jacob Pototskin (Jacob Pototzkin), 202 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2139 Louis Raff, 152 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
2962 Augustine Ramcie (Augustine Ramicce, Augustine Ramerice), 215 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
880 Joseph Schenlomen (Joseph Shenkman, Joseph Schenkman), 1786 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
298 Selig Scherr, 1786 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
481 Saverio Serrillo (Saverio Sarrillo, Saverio Sorvillo), 352 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1963 Benjamin Sherman, 151 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2180 Charles Spamon (Charles Sparrow), 226 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City.
1927 Guiseppe Spordono (Guiseppe Sbordone, Guiseppe Sbordono), 313 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
472 Frederick Villman (Frederick Billman, Fredrick Villman), 199 East One hundred and ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 168, NEW YORK, N. Y.

569 Max Abramson, 110 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (100 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1458 Parogetes Lienetrius Agenckis, 134 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Parayectes Demetoos Agremakis (Banagroti (Panayectes) Agermakis), 134 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
534 Goviales R. Alfreido (Alfredo Ruir Gonzales, Ruis Alfreide Gonales), 125 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1094 Abe Ali, 20 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2171 Morton Bessmore, 25 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2487a Ephraim Borkorsky (Ephriam Borkorske), 11½ West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2004 Morris Borshay, 103 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Morris Barshay, 1541 Madison Avenue, care of Kroll, New York, N. Y.).
2459 Morris Boulbach (Morris Boulgach), 120 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1010 Harold Boulden (Harry Boulden), 24 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1214 David Brasnick (David Brasnik), 17 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2025 Abraham Brown, 81 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2557 Chas. Cantor (Cantlor, Kantor, Charles Kantor), 139 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2574 Morris Cooperberg, 36 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1294 Pessah Gensberg (Pessah Ginsburg), 1350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
109 Harry Hellman (Hillman), 22 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
590 Theodore Horowitz, 14 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2391 Bechente Janulle (Bichente Janulle, Vicente Jaramillo Botero, Vicente Jaramillo), 53 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2261 Harold Johnson, 104 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1832 John Johnson, 57 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1807 Harry Kastenbaum, 21 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2366 Frank Kaufman (Dr. Frank Kaufman), 122 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1224 Isidore Libidinsky (I. Liebedinsky, Isidore Lebedinsky, Labedinsky), 121 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1786 Isidore Lolbovitch, 1356 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2287 Geo. Lipchity (Geo. Lipschitz, George Lipshitz), 139 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1824 Harrison Wm. Lockhart (Harrison W. Lockhart), 70 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2174 Alfred Lopey, 1100 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Alfred Lopez (Alfredo Lopez), 110 West One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.).
604 Irving Namm, 121 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2441 Robert Ortez (Robert Ortiz), Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1736 Edw. Ramos (Edward Ramos), 84 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.

29 Julius Reines, 26 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2594 Louis Rodiqueen (Louis Rodiquem, L. Rodriquez), 122 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1802 Samuel Seidling (Samuel Suckling), 30 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2623 Frank Semals, 124 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Frank Smalls (Sinals), 124 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
821 Max Silver (Stiller), 29 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y. (51 East One hundred and ninth Street, New York, N. Y.).
914 Louis Sobel (Louis Sohel), 19 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
2506 John Starmers (Stamus, John Stremmer), 88 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1650 Edw. Sulkow (Edward Sulkow, Edward Selkow), 47 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1710 Chas. Terrano (Carlo Serrano, Carlos Seranno), 2 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
938 Louis Tomarkin (Louis Tomatken), 106 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
893 Max Weinbrown (Max Weindrown), 13 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2093 Louis Wesenberg (Louis Wisenberg), 120 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1891 Solomon Wohlman, 60 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
611 Rirobin (Reuben, Ruben) Workman, 54 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (306 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 174, NEW YORK, N. Y.

118 Anthony Babitskas (Anthony Babitakas, Anthony Babitaskas), 80 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
2393 Walter Clegom, 140 Montgomery Avenue, Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y.
2326 John J. (J. J.) Canavan (John J. Canover), 156 Kingsland Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
27 Simon Dutik (Semen Deetik, Simon), 104 Hobson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1643 Michael Dewvis, 104 Pearsal, Loug Island City, N. Y.
2131 Thomas Joseph (Thomas J.) Hart, 150 Young Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
627 John Wilhaler Kavalden (John Wilhaler Kalvalden), 116 Forty-fourth Street, Corona, N. Y.
307 Walter Komaczki (Walter Kimacaki, Komacki), 140 Montgomery Avenue, Laurel Hill, Loug Island, N. Y.
1194 Frank Krug, Hall Street and Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
604 Waclaw Levandowski (Washlaw Levandowski), 57 Pearsall, Long Island City, N. Y.
1184 Peter Medwiedoff (Peter Madareff), 148 Young Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
1682 Emil Makka, Jackson Avenue, Corona, N. Y. (Amil Markin, Jackson Avenue, Corona, Long Island, N. Y.).
570 Semeon Petterson, 37 Worthington Street, Winfield, N. Y.
1118 Rudolph K. Reikert (Rudolph K. Relbert), Castle Inn, North Beach, Long Island, N. Y.
421 Tony Strenkowski (Tony Steenkowski, Tony Stenkowski), Jackson Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
1608 Frank (F.) Suckoski (Frank Suskowski), Old Barry Bay Road, Woodside, N. Y.
1176 Michael Wielp (Michael Weilp), 104 Pearsall, Long Island City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 175, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1135 John R. Davis, 2 Polk Avenue, Corona, Long Island, N. Y.
1838 Ralph S. Douglas, 2 New Avenue, Corona, Long Island, N. Y. (Ralph Spurgeon Douglas, 33 Boulevard, Sardou Street, Cariet, Marseilles, France).
1374 Frank Durant (Frank Durante), 40 South Avenue, Corona, Long Island, N. Y.
138 Frederick Finn (Frederick L. Finn, Frederick Leo Finn), Grand Street, Elmhurst, N. Y.
58 William Stein, 43 Edson Street, Corona, Long Island.
2223 Richard Caridon Toppin, Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, N. Y. (Richard Carlton Toppin, Richard C. Toppin, 46 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York City).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 181, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2079 Frederick W. (Fred W.) Becker, 24 Cleveland Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
907 Burno Brunatsky (Bruno Franz Benatzky, Brudo Franz Brenatsky), Central Park Riding Academy, New York (96 Beach and Forty-fifth Street, Edgemere, N. Y.).
868 Adolph M. Deutsch, 96 Beach and Forty-fifth Street, Edgemere.
1520 Gliceric C. Edgret (Glicerio Camino Egret), Harriman Avenue, Edgemere, N. Y.
1117 Robert Foster, Bibos Hotel, Alexander Avenue, Arverne, N. Y.
67 Charles E. Gagnier (Gaguen), 15 South Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Park, N. Y.
1208 John Geupel (Gompel, Gampel), Cambridge Hotel, Beach and Sixty-sixth Street, Arverne, N. Y.
189 Albert Hauser, Beach and Thirtieth Street, Edgemere, N. Y.
1452 Frederick Helser, Raven Street and Garfield Avenue, Jamaica Sound, N. Y.
972 Norman H. Kenny (Kenning), 86 Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, N. Y.
1638 Stephen H. Klatky (Stephan Hlatky Hlatky), 2401 Forest Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y. (Stephen Heatly Klatky, 240 Forrest Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.).
264 Ernest Kriegel, Mott Avenue and Point Breeze Place, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
629 Loos Lemm, Wave Crest Inn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. (Soos Leme, 145 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.).
1568 Kozmer Lozzook (Kozmr Lazork), 43 White Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
1835 David Longfelder, North Chester Avenue, Belle Harbor, N. Y. (12 Vernon Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1400 Christopher McKenna, Beach and One hundred and third Street, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
795 Eli Martini (Martinez), United States Reservation, Rockaway Point, N. Y.

2122 Henry Morris, Beach and Forty-first Street, Edgemere, N. Y. (326 West Fifty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.).
1905 James Noble (Wobie), 21 North Carlton Avenue, Arverne, N. Y.
1554 Martin Olsen, Riis (Reis, Rein) Park, Neponsit, Long Island, N. Y.
2033 Steve Ostojis, Tackapencha Hotel, South Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y. (Steve Ostoye, Steve Ostoyes, Blandburg, Pa.).
1229 Joseph V. Paresi, 157 Washington Street, New York City, N. Y. (Joseph V. Parisa, Joseph V. Paris, 163 Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, N. Y.).
2127 Louis Penkel (Louis Penkel, Luigi Fenkel), The Breakers, Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.
52 Louis Simutis, 71 Clark Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
761 Harry Spielman, 26 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
1396 Victor Steinberg, Hamel Avenue, bungalow, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
1007 Michael D. Sullivan (Michael O'Sullivan, Michael O. Sullivan), Far Rockaway Hotel, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
1461 James Taylor, 1140 Remsen Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
1286 Thomas Tsolles, Harbor Inn, Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

1326 Edw. Blim, Pittsford, N. Y.
2131 Charles (Charlie C. Charlie) Campbell, 106 Clinton Avenue, North Rochester, N. Y.
824 Edw. Earl Clapp, Pittsford, N. Y.
1051 James Curry (James Leslie Curry), Broughton Avenue, Pittsford, N. Y.
1685 Frederich J. (Frederick Joseph, Frederick J.) Dunner, 122 Parce Avenue, Fairport, N. Y.
451 Sabatino De Barnard (Sabatino DeBarnard), 213 East Chestnut Street, East Rochester, N. Y.
162 Samuel Diem, Rochester, Brighton Station, N. Y.
1134 Edw. Diglovanno, Monroe Avenue, Pittsford, N. Y.
148 Harry D. Graves (Harry Daniel Graves), Gordon Street, Irondequoit, N. Y.
785 J. H. (James H.) Harvey, Sea Breeze, N. Y.
155 Geo. W. Howard, Hudson Avenue, Irondequoit, N. Y.
1729a Frank Kelley, B. R. & P. R. R., Rochester, N. Y.
1826a Joseph Kelley, B. R. & P. R. R., Rochester, N. Y.
194 H. P. McCarthy, 22 Fourth Avenue, Fairport, N. Y.
1579 Charles McCormick, East Rochester, N. Y.
157 Gennaro Mucciello (Gennaro Mucciolo), 406 Garfild Street, East Rochester, N. Y.
2196 James A. (James R.) Muir, 117 Filbert, East Rochester, N. Y.
679 Theodore Mihlebiegel, East Avenue, Pittsford, N. Y.
1322 Francesco Pallucci (Francesco Rallucci, Gallucci Francesco), 406 North Garfield Street, East Rochester, N. Y.
1603 Loyd Palmer, R. F. D., Webster, N. Y.
287 Heinrich Raillen (Henry Gottlieb Raillon, Henry Raillon, Leinrich Rallllon), West Webster, N. Y.
2127 Matthew Regenaur (George Matthew Regenaur), Clover, Pittsford, N. Y.
750 Peter Vandervine, North Goodman, Irondequoit, N. Y.
501 Amos Vermace, Mitchell Road, Pittsford, N. Y.
439 Andrew (Andrew J.) Wambach, Woodman Road, Irondequoit, N. Y.
1915 Chas. E. Williams (Chas. F. Williams, Charles F. Williams), Victor, N. Y.
2076 Norman John Zeigler, Forest Lawn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

1421 Booker Arlstead, Rockland Lake, N. Y.
1012 Tullus Balog, Jones Point, N. Y.
484 Isaac Beckerman, Mount Ivy, N. Y. (Isaac Beckermon, 1447 Minford Place, New York, N. Y.).
11 Elijah Bruland (Elligah Breeland), Thiells, N. Y.
483 Samuel H. Bush, Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.
539 Henry Coleman, 18 Pratt Street, Haverstraw, N. Y. (232 Washington Street, New Haven, Conn.).
395 John Doe, West Nyack, N. Y.
607 Daniel Drake, West Point, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1370 Herman Ellinton (Ellington), Haverstraw, N. Y.
1326 Erik Wilhelm Erikson (Erik Wilh Ericson), Bear Mountain, N. Y.
86 Frank W. Foster (Frank Foster), 8 Broadway, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1094 Henry Frasder (Fraiser), Haverstraw, N. Y.
96 Jerry Gray, Grassy Point, N. Y.
1120 Thomas Goode, Snedekers Good, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1453 Ernest Grays (Gray), 64 Broadway, Haverstraw, N. Y.
777 Marcius Guiseppe (Marcim) (Marcius Giuseppe (Marcium)), Mount Ivy Street, New York, N. Y.
618 Sven (Seven) Godfrey Hanson, West Nyack, N. Y.
525 Alfred Holmes, Haverstraw, N. Y.
186 Berre Jones, Grassy Point, N. Y.
1617 Samuel Jones, Haverstraw, N. Y.
844 Giovanni Jotl (Toto), Benson Street, West Haverstraw, N. Y.
993 Andre (Andro) Kansky, Railroad Avenue, West Haverstraw, N. Y.
335 John Kley, Congers, N. Y.
716 Willie McGee, Grassy Point, N. Y.
526 Walter Maller (Moller), on scow, mail comes care of New York Trap Rock Co., Rockland Lake, N. Y.
1324 Amon (Annon) Mann, Archer's Yard, Haverstraw, N. Y.
424a John Murphy, care Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Haverstraw, N. Y.
692a James Quinn, St. Agatha Home, Nanuet, N. Y.
881 Nathaniel Reddick, Grassy Point, N. Y.
1142 Joseph Reynolds, Thiells, N. Y.
3221 Clayton Riley, 217 Breck Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1144 Samuel Rogers (Roger), 10 Grond (Groud) Street, Haverstraw, N. Y.
177 Nathan Rosenberg, Nanuet, N. Y.
2135 Roland Schlenker, 1235 Clifford Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
115 Peter Simons (Peter Simmons, Petera Simon), North Broadway, Upper Nyack, N. Y.
442 Benjamin Slippin, Rockland Lake, N. Y.
551 James Smith, Riverside Avenue, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1384 Joe John Soltare (J. Joe Saltare), Tompkins Cove, N. Y.
2923 Howard J. (James) Sparling, 1381 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1401 Antonios Stamatakis, North Broadway, Upper Nyack, N. Y.
1127 William James Taylor, Renno Yard, Haverstraw, N. Y.

113 Ernest Williams, 26 Clinton Street, Haverstraw, N. Y.
86 Edward Zabrieb, Congus Street, Rockland County, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, TROY, N. Y.

1271 Onnig Bodourian, 8 King Street, Troy, N. Y.
1595 John J. Boland, 1821 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
1716 Francis Cleary, 162 Tenth, Troy, N. Y.
1274 Henry N. Clothier (Henry Nelson Clothier), 87 Fourth, Troy, N. Y.
1346a David G. Dougall, 38 Federal Street, Troy, N. Y.
549 Kri Kor Hasmanian, 2271 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
2033 Wm. Hoag, 1306 Hutton, Troy, N. Y.
1199 Harootain Jangochian (Harootuin Jamgochian, Harootiun Jamgochian), 47 Ninth, Troy, N. Y.
2124 Goon Joe, 303 River, Troy, N. Y.
1402 Joseph M. A. Lowe, 215 Broadway, Troy, N. Y.
1726 Wilfred H. Mordle, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Wilfred Mordue, 52 King Street, Troy, N. Y.).
1210 John Murphy, 1218 Dennison Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
949a Claude H. Nichols, 8 Hutton Street, Troy, N. Y. (Claude Henry Nichols, N. Claude Henry Nichols, 17 Belmont Street, Montreal, Canada).
1961 Markar Pessig (Marker Passig), 45 Ninth Street, Troy, N. Y.
1955 Edward J. Purcell, Spring Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
866 Apkar N. Saghatchian (Apkar Nisban Saghatellan), 29 Fourth, Troy, N. Y.
670 George Shields, 28 Lansing Street, Troy, N. Y.
1662 Frank Sorgett, unknown, Troy, N. Y.
1024 Frank Stackpole, 2152 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
1977 Louis F. Stearns (Lewis F. Stearns), 10 First, Troy, N. Y.
873 Chin Toy, 303 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
597a Geo. B. Tufts (George Bernard Tufts, George B. Tufts), 325 Eighth, Troy, N. Y.
1722 George Webster, 409 Third Avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

1044 Vemberto Agostini (Umberto Agostine), Main Street, Whitehall, N. Y.
1545 Herman John Bingham, 1 Depot, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
1741 Charles F. Blatzer, Whitehall, N. Y.
1691 George Hotaling, East Whitehall, N. Y.
1022 Chas. Hudson, Main Street, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
704 Geo. La Bumbard, Whitehall, N. Y.
857 John Morello (John Morells), Essex County, Whitehall, N. Y.
991 Wallace E. Noyes, R. F. D. 2, Hartford, N. Y.
247 Wm. Andrew Shovah (William A. Shovah), Whitehall, N. Y.
47 Roy P. Touro (Roy P. Fours), Main Street, Whitehall, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, YONKERS, N. Y.

309 John Bogosh (John Bagosh), 21 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
1502½ Steve Cernock (Steve Cernock, Gernock), 2 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
1966 John E. (John Edward) Cornell, Brentwood, Md.
1362 Walter Dawson, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y.
1871 Michael Hyde, 44 St. Joseph Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
1125 Valenti Monieswki, 11 Madison Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
594 Michael Rienzi, 4 Arlington Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. (104 Herkimer Street, Albany, N. Y.).
591 Harry Sevocuoski (Harry Socvocnoski, Harr Sovnowski), 10 Orchard Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
490 Fred Haldane Simpson, Chitiden Avenue, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y. (Haldane (Holdane) Fred, 2 Chittendon Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GOLDEN VALLEY, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

282½ Arthur Crandell, Sentinel, Butte, N. Dak. (Prapot, Sask, Canada).
541 Shfyk Emyn, Beach, N. Dak. (Shepyk Emyn, Beach, Golden Valley, N. Dak.).
170 Norhoren Hysen (Muhrem Hysen, Nuhorem Haysen), Demores, N. Dak.
358 George Jensen, Alpha, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOGAN, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

194 Oscar Brau, Gackle, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SARGENT, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

432 Ben Gray, Forman, Sargent, N. Dak. (Benjamin Howard Gray, Nashua, Mont.).
642 Roy Hardie, Havana, N. Dak.
287 Gust Johnson, Crete, Sargent, N. Dak.
369 Mike Wesnowitz (Mike Wesnovitz), 1501 Ninety-ninth Street, Duluth, St. Louis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

322 Fred Bruneski, McClusky, N. Dak. (Hamblin, Mont.).
266 Carl Feickert, Martin Noban (North Dakota).
557 John M. Hieb, Martin, N. Dak.
457 Christ Stuber, jr., Martin, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SIOUX, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

53 John Lewis Erwin (John Lewis Erwin), Mason City, N. Dak.
98 Leonard Fogg, Hays, Mont.
12 Herb Lindquist (Herb Sindquist), Selfridge, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ASHTABULA, STATE OF OHIO.

1561 Charlie Allen, North Cedar Street, Geneva, Ohio.
543 Clarence Allen, North Cedar Street, Geneva, Ohio.
612 Michael Barnes, P. O. Ashtabula, R. D. 5, Ohio.
597 Dallas Fannin, Saybrook, Ashtabula, R. No. 2, Ohio.
899 Jacob E. Fanton, Ashtabula Harbor, general delivery, Ohio.
1578 Mayer Furdaus (Mayer Furdaus), Harperfield, Geneva, Ohio.
183 Howard Felachow, Harpersfield Township, Ashtabula, Ohio Howard Telschow, Howard Felschow, Harpersfield, Geneva, Ohio).
128 Henry Johnson, North Sedar, Geneva, Ohio.
1234 Wendell Kromer, Monroe Township, R. 3, Conneaut, Ohio.
186 Joe Lebo, New Lynne, Jefferson, R. F. D. 3, Ohio.
1291 Wm. Louis (William Louis, Wm. Lewis), North Cedar Street, Geneva, Ashtabula, Ohio.
184 James McFee (Jas. McFee), P. O. Ashtabula, R. D. 5, Ohio.
1177 James Margotto (James Margottio), East Orwell, Ohio.
157 John Rader (Jno. Rader), Geneva Township, R. D. 3, Ashtabula, Ohio.

1570a Paul L. Raymond, 130 East Main Street, Geneva, Ohio (Paul Lantern Raymond, Cando).
752 Alvin D. Renaker, Monroe Township, R. 3, Conneaut, Ohio.
1534 Jno. Jos. Sieber (John Joseph Sieber), Orwell, Ohio.
1315 Roy Smith, North Cedar Street, Geneva, Ohio.
872 Jno. Woody (John Woody), Saybrook, Ashtabula, R. D. 2, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF CANTON, STATE OF OHIO.

4077 Panajiotis Alexopouious (Panayiotis Alejopouloos), 820 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
4169 Wm. Ambush, Work Camp, Homden Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
1142 Otto Seigfried (Siegfried) Anderson, 908 Prospect Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
4923 Ponda Angelo (Pand Anglo, Ponda Anglo), Canton, Ohio.
4109 John Thornton Armstrong, R. F. D. 1, North Industry, Ohio.
1912 Nick Behabb (Bebabb, Bibabb, Lewis Foghe), 1937 Harrison Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
1259 Albert E. Baloun (Baloni), 201 Seventh Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
5596 John Bentley, Navarre Road SW., Canton, Ohio.
3998 John Blahover, 1614 Stark Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
604 Ignalsio (Ignatsio) Bongi, 816 Lafayette Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2003 Challe (Charlie) Brown, 530 East Tusc., Canton, Ohio.
6079 Tony Butio (Puth), Bollivar Road, Canton, Ohio.
2763 Ramlon Carcio, 519 Eighth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
3063 Lemernas Cevvananal (Semeraus Ceavanni, Semerano Cevracomi), 416 Pine Place, Charles Street, Canton, Ohio.
4736 Kiasta Pap Christoff (Kiasto Popchristoff), R. F. D. 3, Canton, Ohio.
5131 Frank Chunnels (Chimuels), 406 Twelfth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
283 John Cindric (Cindrick), Casey Camp, Buck Hull, Canton, Ohio.
1247 Demetrius Vasil Colessa (Colocas) (Demetrius Kojoca), 709 Eighth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2179 John Dabney (Dobney), Work Camp, Hamden Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
1526 Sam Damick (Damich), R. F. D. 3, 132, Canton, Ohio.
1786 Chas. Darnell, 1350 Garfield Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
493 Henry (Harry) Davis, 516 Ninth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
4338 Geo. Davladwickes (Davladwiakes), 731 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
4741 Walton DeLong (Walter Delong), 1836 Deuber Street NW., Canton, Ohio.
4356 Apostolas Devreinuscas (Apostolos Devarnuscas), 417 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
1357 Angelo Dino (Dine), 803 Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio. (803 Cherry Avenue South).
892 Harry Downer (Domar, Domer), R. F. D. 2, Box 8, Rayland, Magnolia, Ohio.
31 Geo. Dunetroporlis (Dunetroporli), 436 Fifth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2358 Guiseppe Fandanzzi (Fandanzzei), 915 Thompson Alley SE., Canton, Ohio.
3677 Nick E. Fedenaka (Fedenako, Fedenco), 1524 Hammond Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
1907 Lucian Fizula (Fezula), 1015 South Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
346 Wm. Flack, near Jackson School, Eleventh Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
3163 Geo. Alex. Forbes, 4729 Franklin, Pa. (1418 Allen Street SE., Canton, Ohio.)
432 Camera Fratmatus (Fortmatus), 1332 Cherry Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
487 Raymond Wm. Froelick, 1004 Fourth Street SW., Canton Ohio.
2045 John N. Fucin (John Fucin) 518 Madison Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
1031 Warren L. Fulton, 1412 Park Street SW. (1422 Park Street SW.), Canton, Ohio.
3027 Tony (Tim) Gam, United Steel Alloy Co., Box 8, Plant B, Canton, Ohio.
5637 Geo. Gamalajas (George Gam Alayas, Gamalayas), 533 Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
2488 Mike Gavril (Gaviel), R. F. D. 3, Canton, Ohio.
5 Geo. (Georges) Georanes (Geovanes), 800 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
5645 Georgeos (Georgeos) Ginkumakes (Ginkumakes, Genkamekes), 801 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
590 John Gilipu (Gihpu), 1822 Clark Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
1630 Jules Gothn, 1004 Deuber Street, Canton, Ohio.
3073 Wm. Gronsky, 820 Rex Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
3478 Wm. Hardwick, Garfield Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
3869 Fred Harris, 804 Tusc Street E., Canton, Ohio.
45 Peter Harrison, 335 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2867 Wm. Henry Harrison, 1629 Garfield Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
3351 Mathew (Matthew) Strather Herndon, 606 Walnut Street, Canton, Ohio.
2393 Wm. Henry Hoffman, 408 Seventh Street, Canton, Ohio.
334 Ed Hopson, 712 Odd Row SE., Canton, Ohio.
882 John Jackson, 606 Walnut Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
1384 Ole S. Jacobsen (Jackobson), 432 Third Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
1696 Berton (Burton) Jennings, Waynesburg, Ohio.
5150 Geo. Johnson, 1641 Market Avenue S., Canton Ohio.
834 John J. (II.) Johnson, 2814 Ninth Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
5574 Rudolph (Rudolf) Johnson, North Industry, Ohio.
184 Robt. Jordan, 524 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2078 Chas. Jullan, 509 Savannah Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
4325 Harry R. Justice, 714 Fourth Street SW., Canton, Ohio (Gen. Del., Canal Dover Ohio).
3589 Jos. Kadarl, 1702 Barth, Canton, Ohio.
2570 Geo. Kaperoni (George Capperon), 520 Younk (Youuk) Street, Canton, Ohio.
1808 Andrew G. Karampatsos, 233½ Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio (Andrew George Karampatsos, 233 Cherry Street).
138 Geo. Kardaris (Kardaras, Kardares) (Georges Kardaras), 800 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
5933 Henry Franklin Kerr, Freeport, Ohio.
3483 Louis Kiappas, 1107 Eleventh Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
1700 Christ Kosseff, rural free delivery 4, Cambridge Street, Canton, Ohio.
4100 Geo. Kustay (Kustoy), 503 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
3430 Pasquale Lancin, 703 Eighth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
4442 John Lattler, 829 Eleventh Street SE., Canton Ohio.

2223 Geo. Louvianos (Louviarros), 118 Eighth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
183 David Jos. McLean, 211 South Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
4764 Enock (Enoch) McKenzie, 1101 Cleveland Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
5729 Gust Ignatio Mantoner, 428 Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
846 Geo. R. Martin, 2415 Kimball Road SE., Canton, Ohio.
6066 Vassial Manoff (Manmoff, Vassil Naumoff), Casey Camp, Stark Yard, Canton, Ohio.
2963 Nick Mavrick (McGrick, Maurich), rural free delivery 3, Georgetown Road, Canton, Ohio.
480 Adam Medlek (Medlech, Medcih), rural delivery 1, North Industry, Ohio.
6092 John H. Melwing, 1407 Gonder Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
1851 Chas. Dan'l Miller, 1208 McKinley Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio. (422 Codorus Street, York, Pa.)
1206 Wm. Mitchell, 530 Tusc., East Canton, Ohio.
4748 Earnest Munzivve (Mungivvl, Carmelo Mungiovi, Earmelo Mungivvi), 755 Robin Street, Canton, Ohio.
1685 Suiseppe Noralito (Guiseppi Noralito), 919 Liberty Street, Canton, Ohio.
5383a John Nelson, rural route 2, Waynesburg, Ohio.
2829 W. E. Newman, East Sparta, Ohio.
4267 Alexander Packer (Parker), 923 Sherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
4534 Alfredo Panetta, 917 Ninth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2806a Steve Paryzoik (Paryzok). East Maine Avenue, Canton, Ohio. (East View Avenue, Canton, Ohio.)
5019 Enagelos Patredakis (Patedakes, Evayelos Patedakis), 236 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
3495a Jos. Phillips, 905 Lafayette Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
3136 Dominic Perone (Pirone), 804 Rex Street SE., Canton, Ohio. (Domonic Pirone, 41 Cottage Avenue, Watertown, Mass.)
4095 Christ Proneros (Christ K. Promiorers), 328 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
4156 Wm. Quarrels (Quarrellos), 16½ Oddro Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
3326 Elmer Chas. Ramey (Romey), rural delivery 1, Canton, Ohio.
2801 Andrew Rancos (Ransos), 305 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
2802 Wm. John Rilley, Cambridge Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
4715 Roy J. Rist, Kimble Road SE., Canton, Ohio.
3808 Frank Orville Robinson (Robison), rural free delivery 6, Canton, Ohio.
102 Elijah (Elagah, Elogah) Ross, 1725 Plum Street, Leechburg, Va.
4170 Hervey Roy Russ (Harry Roy Russ, Harry R. Russ), 209 Rex Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
5588 Jas. Samuel (Samuel James), 1120 Lafayette Street, Canton, Ohio.
3799 Ordred Sanders (Saunders), Navane Road SW., Canton, Ohio.
693 Joe Schwartz (Schwarts), Volster NE., Canton, Ohio.
5804 Pete Senodenos (Peter Senodenos), 236 Market Street S., Canton, Ohio.
757 Emmet F. Smith, 320 Dewalt Street, Canton, Ohio, care of Central Steel Co., Massillon, Ohio.
4620 Henry Smith, Sixteenth SE., Canton, Ohio.
4166 Arthur Southwick (Southwich), 1836 Dueber Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
5434 Bill Antros Soutropes (Santropes), 701 Tuscarawas Street E., Canton, Ohio.
2069 Georgeos E. Spujiadakos (Spyrraradukes), 517 Savannah Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio.
1140 Harry Harrison Springer, general delivery, Canton, Ohio.
1009 Constantine Stamakis (Constentine Stamatakes, Gust Stamatakis), 733 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2927 Anastassios Stantines (Stamatines, Anastassios Stamtine, Tam Stamatine), United Steel Co., Canton, Ohio.
4869 Anthony Stathis (Antony Stathis), 429 Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
2566 John Stagan (Stragan), 1521 Twentieth Street, Canton, Ohio.
4289 Murteza Suleiman, 1106 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
4360 Nicholas Tjavaros (Nicholaos Tjavora, Nick Tuvarors), United Steel Co., Canton, Ohio.
1395 Jas. Tzavaras (Jim Tsavaros), R. D. 3, Canton, Ohio (Tzavaros, 332 East Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
2440 Menelaos Varelis (Menelosos Varells, Menelasos Varell), 802 South Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
5939 Jas. Riley Wadsworth, 814 South Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.
3137 Wilbur Willis Weaver, 1032 Ninth Street SW., Canton, Ohio.
1780 Emit Weiner (Weimer), Last House, Liberty Street, Canton, Ohio.
4889 Frank K. West, 410 Second Street N., Canton, Ohio.
5750 Alvin Wm. Wherley, R. F. D. 5, Canton, Ohio.
5815 Arthur Williams (William), 606 Walnut Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
6114 Christ Williams, 800 Cherry Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
5576 James Williams, 634 Fourteenth Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
3210 Gillis Jasper Wright, 606 Walnut Street SE., Canton, Ohio.
2888 James Young, Work Camp, Hamden Works SW., Canton, Ohio.
1953 Coffus Conwell, 712 Odd Place SE., Columbus, Ohio.
2317 Diano Dominick, Cherry Street, Canton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

877 Fred Ambro, 306 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1069 Michael (Mickl) Anderson, 220 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3488 Richard Barry, 1412 Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3729 Jos. Bartell (Bertell, Joe Beretell), 126 East Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2032 Wm. L. (William Leonard) Barton, 915 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1460 Herbert Bell, 415 New Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
398 Isom Bowyser, 322 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Bowyer, care of general delivery, Carbon, W. Va.
1464 Ernest Boykin, 637 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4334 Henry L. (Lester) Brown, Standard Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
648 Robert G. Brown, Billboard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3476 Wm. Bruckner, 1226 Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2201 Homer Burgess, 536 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1608 Morton Butler, 417 New Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3432a Charles Candles, General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4099 Robert J. (John) Carpenter, 516 Vine or Wine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2275 Geo. W. Clark (George William Clarke), 923 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2957 Marion Criswell, 218 West Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4110 Nathan Cohen, Monroe Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4280 Will (Willie) Colbert, 106 East Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3744 Wm. C. Cole (William Clifton (Clifto, Clifford) Cole), 441 Pioneer Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4307 Radolfe De Basto Cordeiro (Rodolfo de VBesto (De V. Basto) Cordeiro), 15 East Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1006 John Jos. (Joseph) Graham, 1411 Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2579a Henry Davis, Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
1408 Willis Day, 605 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3216 Carl De Perra (Di Perra), 506 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3860 Llonel Edwards, 222 West Fourteenth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4240 Jos. Fallich (Fallechi), 310 East Twelfth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3369 Andrew Fear, 506 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2588 Manuel Fernandez, 124 Garfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1117 James K. Farrell (Ferrell), 919 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4097 Jos. Fouart (Joseph Wooddell Fouart, Louart, Souart), 31 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3218 George Fulton (Felton), 637 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
137 Harry Goldstein, 15 East Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4197 Rossini Goivanni, P. O. Box No. 55, Kenneth, Ind. (Giovanni, Giovanni Mossini, 220 East Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
992a Mitchell Gunn, Race Street, Opelaca, Ala.
3826 Henry Harris, 320 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3620 Jacob Hart, 618 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3610 Domingo Hartinez, 19 West Twelfth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3236 Wm. E. (William Bennett) Hawkins, 222 West Fourteenth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
553 Wm. (William) Paul Heinze, 1422 Bremen, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3917 Jobe Homes (Holmes), 320 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
706 Chas. (Charlie) Howard, 426 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1645 Carl Huffman, 913 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3014 McDonald Hunter, 322 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1724 Louis Irwin (Irvin), 1537 Providence, Cincinnati, Ohio.
702 Jones Jackson, 126 Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.
800 Sidney Johnson, 914 Cent (Central) Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1483a Wesley Jones, 315 Illinois, Toledo, Ohio (Montgomery, Ala., Cincinnati, Ohio).
3854 Cleveland Key, 320 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2056 Wm. (William) Kimbrough, 121 Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3837 Lee J. Kitchell (Ketchell), care of Bill Beard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3324 Theodore (Theodor) Kruel, 32 East Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1326 Adhamar A. (Adhemar Aleucar) Leite, 15 East Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1758a Fred Lewis, Macon, Miss.
775 Samuel D. (Douglas) McDuffie, 526 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2036 Chester McNutt, 616 East Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2417a Geo. Marino, 1114 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1435 Lewis Marion (Maxlone), 563 Oregon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1770 Leo Martina (Lajas Martine), care of Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1476a Jos. (Joseph) Meyer, Bethel Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3586 Jean Frank Miller, care of Bill Board Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
78 Thomas Nicholson (Nicholasson), 322 East Seventh Street (322 New Street), Cincinnati, Ohio.
3237 Herbert Parker, 114 East Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1109a Roy Earnest Parker, care of Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio (none with Al G. Barns Circus).
4214 Wm. Parkes (William Parks), 386 Baum, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3559 Antonio Pena, 5 East Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2216a West Perkins, 531 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1819 Jack E. Perry, 1541 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2208 John Pierdilluca (John Jiovanni Pitedlluca, Pierdilnoa), 529 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
499 Chas. (Charlie) Salter, 637 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3460 Cecil Shelton, 134 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3133 Lawrence F. (Laurence Richard) Simms, 1518 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3781 Jos. (Joseph, Joe) Smith, 1120 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1222 Russell Smith, 111 Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.
244a Willie (Willis) Smith, Sebina, Miss.
2446 Globanni (Giovanni) Spinelli, 1506 Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3140 Wm. (Willie) Stammer, 415 New Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1714 Gus Steve, 16 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1968 Frank L. Tanner, 1125 Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3498 Wm. Thaxton, 320 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1279 Wm. (William, Will) Thomas, 419 New Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4213 Vincent Trimble, 230 West Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2840 Dominic Vitale (Dominico Vitale), 32 West Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3720 Charles D. (Daniel) Wagner, 109 East Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2125 Edward Walkins (Watkins), 633 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3572 Gerat Watner (Warner), 308 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
935 Henry Watts, 732 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3099 Rufus (Rufas) A. Weaver, 61 Bowen, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2352 Oscar L. (Lee) Wespy., 117 East Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
819 Charles Wharton, 206 Charles Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3939a John Paterick (Patrick) Whelan, Billboard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
292 John White, 126 (124) Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.
717 John Williams, 118 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
581 Sam (Samuel) Williams, 421 New, Cincinnati, Ohio.
46 Winston Willlams, 309 New Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3672a Gale Wilson, Detroit, Mich.
2564 Clyde A. (Arland) Windle, 10 Gindo (10 Quido), Cincinnati, Ohio.
685 Ralph Winter, 516 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1041 Raymond C. (Collins) Woolfolk, 516 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (West Carrolton, Ohio).
2783 Strobar (Strobal) Young, 322 East Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

7 John Adams, 5025, Finn, Cleveland, Ohio.
844 Jos. August, 5614 Huss, Cleveland, Ohio.
221 Paul Bailey, 3017 Eggers, Cleveland, Ohio (21 Marshall Street, Dayton, Ohio).
2922 Jos. (Joseph) Bakowski, 5709 Mound, Cleveland, Ohio.
3779 Anton Baltross, 3642 East Fifty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
6984 Andy Barinsky, 2451 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2938 Kostanty (Kosstanty) Barrini, 5909 Ackley Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
2168 Helick Basoll, 2443 Professor Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4297 Louis Berghella, 2246 Literary Road, Cleveland, Ohio (628 Augusta, Youngstown, Ohio).
896 John Bird, 2057 West Fourteenth Street (2047 West Fourteenth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3271 San Birsch (Birach), 3961 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

2085 Alonzy Blackmon (Blackmoan), 3254 Independence Road (1146 Bolivar Road), Cleveland, Ohio.
2177 Ignatz Bodo, 5083 Hollister, Cleveland, Ohio.
4076 Melvin Bohrer, 2513 West Fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2381 Armand Brown, Keeres & Forest, City Park, Cleveland, Ohio (Blue Spring Road, Huntsville, Ala.).
3213 Jos. (Joseph) Burger (Josef Burgisle), 2465 West Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3226 Rob't. (Robert) Burton, 2560 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6907 Peter Chacing (Chacinj), 2588 Scranton Road (8031 Finn Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3295 Frank Churiz (Churex, Churej), 609 Literary Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3850 Lige Cooks (Cooke), Forest, City Park Brick Yard, Cleveland, Ohio.
5576 Frank Coral (Corol), 490 West Fifth Street (2386 Thurman, Cleveland, Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio.
3281 78 Matias Corces, 5446 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mitro Curza (Curz, Curzo), D. S. Street (West Fifth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
5050 Peter Ekel, 2137 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6812 Victor Gallic, 2137 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4681 Frank Gocke (Godoc), 2921 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
577 Geo. (George) Gurlak (Gorce Iurjak), 2236 West Fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6186 Willie Hill, 2632 East Forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2714 Harry Hira (Hera, Harhay), 2038 West Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7005 Louis Huser, B. & O. roundhouse, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio (Albert Louis Huser, 1847 Twenty-five and one-half Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
6642 Elain (Elgin) Jackson, Cleveland Steel Casting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
663 Frank Jackson, 2057 West Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2241 Tom Jackson, B. & O. roundhouse, Cleveland, Ohio.
3307 Vaso Jurosimio (Jerosimis, Jerosimio), 3435 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
1816 Chas. (Charles) Jones, 3486 Independence, Cleveland, Ohio.
5464 Wm. (William) Jones, East Sixty-ninth and Hubbard, Cleveland, Ohio.
5597 Peter Kindsacik (Kundsacik), 2487 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1808 Wm. (William) Klepatsky, 2092 West Tenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3241 John Kominski, 2071 West Thirteenth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
3015 Ludvik Komovkievic (Komoeklevice, L. Konovkiewier), 3739 (3729) East Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6382 Mike Kovalcynk (Kovalczuk, Kovalcyuk), 4219 Warren Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4981 John J. Krivanec, 5119 Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio (447 Ilsley Street, San Francisco, Calif.).
2770 Stany Kronayfski (Kronayafski, Kronayofski), 2334 West Tenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1924 Adam Kvasnica (Addam Kvanice, Adam Kvanica), 3458 West (East) Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2531 Wojciech (Wajcjch) Kvawczk (Wolcjck Kvawcek), 2076 West Thirteenth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
625 Robt. Lagan (Robert Lagon), 3234 West Fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1841 Frederick C. Lang, 2558 West Twenty-eighth Place (3902 West Twenty-fifth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3503 John Larson, 1522 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (West Moshannon, Pa.).
248 Frank Lapczinsky, 2038 West Seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2284 Valentine Lavandosky, 1113 University, Cleveland, Ohio.
4287 Tony Lezecnacke (Lezcynski), 835 Brayton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3219 Jos. B. (Joseph Benj., Joseph B.) Long, 1618 Brainard, Cleveland, Ohio.
5053 Joe Lukoscherich, 2299 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4867 Walter McClure, Erie Railroad Yards, Cleveland, Ohio (Erie Railroad yard sheps, Youngstown, Ohio).
4559 Fred McMannan (McMannon), 4283 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6999 Jas. E. (James E., James Edward) Madden, Scranton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7089 Chester (Chester S.) Madison, 1213 Fairfield (2072 West Fourteenth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3459 Aranen (Anaren) Malesch, 2409 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2550 Nicholas Marad, 818 Jefferson, Cleveland, Ohio (7 Grant Avenue, Harrison, N. J.).
2186 Stanislas (Stanislaw) Marciniewcz, 738 East Seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
5850 Jas. (James) Marshall, 2986 Eggers, Cleveland, Ohio.
3154 Aquilino Martinez, 5778 Portage, Cleveland, Ohio.
3222 Ernest Mathers, Erie Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
4802 Jas. (James) Mattingly, 3486 Independence, Cleveland, Ohio.
5624 Clarence I. (Clarence Irvin) Mayer, 483 Miller Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
3444 Nikolaj Mykoluk (Mihola Myholick, Mykoluk, Nikolaj Mykoluk), 4096 Mead Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5380 John Novac, 2248 Professor, Cleveland, Ohio.
6487 Jos. (Joseph) Novak, 2571 Professor, Cleveland, Ohio.
4095 Wm. H. (William Henry) Owens, 3015 West Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
689 John Pashunic, 2162 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4126 Leonard Patton, 3730 Bading Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Twentieth Street, Homestead, Pa.).
5508 Tony Pelnikowski (Pelinkowski), 751 Starkweather, Cleveland, Ohio.
4876 Chas. M. (Charles M., Chas. Michael) Petrosky, 1014 Fairfield, Cleveland, Ohio.
6903 John Pirck, 2365 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Clarence, Centre County, Pa.).
2035 Alexander Raczynski, 4342 Martin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Raczgnoski, Alekvander Rueznoski, 1139 East Nineteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio).
4322 Mike Repasky (Reposky, 1007 Railway Avenue), 607 Railway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2413 Geo. Castelle (George Castells, Geo. Castella) Reyes, 5446 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
6252 Frank Reyner (Reymer, Reymar), 4487 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
222 Edward Robinson, Erie Railroad Yards, Cleveland, Ohio.
4774 Brono (B.) Rody, 3643 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1220 Frank Saski (Luski, Suski), St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
4726 Ernest Schadowski, 1924 Rowley Avenue SW., Cleveland, Ohio.
2850 Geo. (George) Sedmik, 3077 Sawtell, Cleveland, Ohio.
3829 Stefan (Teofil) Sienkiewic, 2331 West Seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6941 Mike Silo, 2112 West Seventh Street (3112 West Seventh Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
4402 Stanislaw Sitkorski (Sitowski), 117 Kennilworth (1017 Kenilworth), Cleveland, Ohio.
5067 Louis H. (Louis Henry) Smith, 2452 West Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6906 Jas. (James) Sochor, 3624 East Fifty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2418 Mike (Mojk) Socis, 728 West Severn, Cleveland, Ohio.
3633 Jos. (Joseph) Sokosk, 5912 Dalloff Road (3912 Dolloff Road), Cleveland, Ohio.
5726 Soloman A. Sterling, B. & O. R. R. Restaurant, B. & O. Roundhouse, Cayuga Valley (Solomon Alexander, R. R. Y. M. C. A., Utica, N. Y.).
674 Erastus Steward (Stewart), 2526 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6077 Virgil Stowe, 3545 Independence Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1555 Paul Svonowec (Svonovitz), 2906 East Thirty-third Street (3315 East Thirty-third Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
6981 John Szubalo, 850 Starkweather, Cleveland, Ohio.
2286 Ignatius Surel, 1253 West Thirteenth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
7418 Jas. (James) Sutton, Farr Brick Yard, Cleveland, Ohio.
6995 Byron C. (Charles) Taylor, 3060 Scranton Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
2761 Richard Taylor, 3486 Beyerle Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
6330 John Trarjanskv, 4905 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2801 Masche Tukalski (Zukalski), 2216 Thunmz (2216 Thurman), Cleveland, Ohio.
324 John Tulorn, 2149 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6266 Andy (Andra) Vargo (Varga), 8116 Seager Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5376 Geo. (George, John) Vergo, 3807 Svobrda Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6906 Charlie Wahar (C. Wagar), 1307 University, Cleveland, Ohio.
2271 Jos. Waldman (Joseph Waldmann), 5329 Fleet Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
590 James Walker, 3218 Independence Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
2705 Josef Wilkon, 2483 Tremont, Cleveland, Ohio.
3573 Chas. (Charles) Williams, 3526 Beyerle Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1425 Sammy William, Erie Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
5950 Tony Wilkroski (Wikroski, Wilroski), 2486 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3852 Wacek (W.) Wolnavonski, 2826 West Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7371 Clarence Anderson, 390 Sheridan Lane, Milwaukee, Wis.
5649 David Anderson, 504 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9471 Robt. (Robert) Anderson, box 511, Columbus, Ohio. (2702 Harrison Road, Cleveland, Ohio.)
4169 Samuel Anderson (Sam'l Andersen), 1237 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
207 Willie Andrews, Cleveland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
5508 John Archer, 1531 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4177 Geo. Armstrong, 1400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7427b Harold E. Ashmore (Harold Ashmore) 1811 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4356 John Buckmon (John Berjer Blackman, John Blackman), 2052 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
930 Keeley Baldwin, 4423 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1734 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; 3540 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
8494 Wetzel Balicke (Balicki), 1556 West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9314 Carl J. Bank, 1823 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2936 Thos. (Thomas) Banville, 3307 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8993 Jos. L. (Joseph S.) Barnett, Switchman's Shanty, Union Station, Cleveland, Ohio.
6945 Ed (Edword) J. J. Barry, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
5752 Joseph (J.) Barry, Dewig, West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7692 Harry Gordon Battery (Batheray, Gordon Battroy, H. Gordon Battray), Pittsburg Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
9322 Alvn Geo. (A. G.) Beckwith, 1814 West Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6671 Clifford D. (Daniel, P.) Bell, 1619 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
2195 Harry Leroy Bell, 138 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
1907 Steve Benzelo (Bemzelo, Brenzelo), Columbia Restaurant, 402 Champlain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8286 Alfred Berg, 1405 West Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7834 Nick Betsenakos (Nich Betsenakos), 1318 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4549b Nick Blanco, 349 Colvin Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3518 Euclid Brent (Euclid B.) Bedwell, 3905 Clinton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Newell, Pa.)
8097 Walter Blessik (Blessek), 1205 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
3085 Joe Bilcumps (Bilcunis), 1291 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7422 Joseph (Joe) Blake, 1221 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
917 Pascal Blue, 1341 Central Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.
8393 Louis Bodenlos, 809 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, FOR THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

7735 David F. Abercombie (Abercombo), 2143 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1923 Bryon, Canton, Ohio.)
8182 Joe Airdito (Ardito), 313 Eagle, Cleveland, Ohio.
8796 Herman (Hermon) Albrecht, 237 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
3967 Carnot R. (Rockman) Alladice, 2532 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Detroit Apartment 2532.)
8619 Wm. Solomon (William, Willie S.), Allen, 6212 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7371 Clarence Anderson, 390 Sheridan Lane, Milwaukee, Wis.
5649 David Anderson, 504 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9471 Robt. (Robert) Anderson, box 511, Columbus, Ohio. (2702 Harrison Road, Cleveland, Ohio.)
4169 Samuel Anderson (Sam'l Andersen), 1237 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
207 Willie Andrews, Cleveland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
5508 John Archer, 1531 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4177 Geo. Armstrong, 1400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7427b Harold E. Ashmore (Harold Ashmore) 1811 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4356 John Buckmon (John Berjer Blackman, John Blackman), 2052 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
930 Keeley Baldwin, 4423 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1734 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; 3540 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
8494 Wetzel Balicke (Balicki), 1556 West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9314 Carl J. Bank, 1823 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2936 Thos. (Thomas) Banville, 3307 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8993 Jos. L. (Joseph S.) Barnett, Switchman's Shanty, Union Station, Cleveland, Ohio.
6945 Ed (Edword) J. J. Barry, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
5752 Joseph (J.) Barry, Dewig, West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7692 Harry Gordon Battery (Batheray, Gordon Battroy, H. Gordon Battray), Pittsburg Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
9322 Alvn Geo. (A. G.) Beckwith, 1814 West Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6671 Clifford D. (Daniel, P.) Bell, 1619 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
2195 Harry Leroy Bell, 138 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
1907 Steve Benzelo (Bemzelo, Brenzelo), Columbia Restaurant, 402 Champlain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8286 Alfred Berg, 1405 West Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7834 Nick Betsenakos (Nich Betsenakos), 1318 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4549b Nick Blanco, 349 Colvin Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3518 Euclid Brent (Euclid B.) Bedwell, 3905 Clinton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Newell, Pa.)
8097 Walter Blessik (Blessek), 1205 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
3085 Joe Bilcumps (Bilcunis), 1291 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7422 Joseph (Joe) Blake, 1221 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
917 Pascal Blue, 1341 Central Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.
8393 Louis Bodenlos, 809 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

4434 Harold C. Bohn, 1719 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (6509 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
1133 H. (Henri) Bolvin, 1519 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
2700 Theo. (Theodore) Boston, Steamer *C. G. Britung*, marine post office, Rock Island, Ill. (Detroit, Mich.).
8739 Walter Bradley, 131 Prospect, Cleveland Ohio (115 Webster Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2401 Solomon Brazier, 112 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
658 Harold F. Breen, General Delivery, Detroit Mich.
8876 John Brennen (Bremon), corner East Ninth Street and St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
3346 Otis (Ottis) Brewer, 311 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3679 Elmo Brides (Bridges), 1213 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3197 Warren L. (Leonard) Brightman, 1860 East Seventeenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4248 Bennie C. Brooks, 131 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8356 Robt. (Roberts) Brooks, 622 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7036 Wm. (William) Brooks, Erie Railroad, Salamanca, N. Y.
2127 John (Jno.) James Broughton, Pennsylvania Railroad Ore Dock (general delivery), Cleveland, Ohio.
3503 Chas. (Charles) A. Brown 1815 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6038 Jesse Brown, Car 3, Pennsylvania Railroad Camp, Crestline, Ohio.
8253 Wm. Thos. (William Thomas) Brown 131 Prospect NW., Cleveland, Ohio.
8148 Charley (Charles) Buck, 1198 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7268 Chas. Burk (Chas. S. Hebard), Detroit, Mich. (Charles Crescent (Chas. Cres.), route 2, Barnum, Minn.).
3573 Mike Buroske, Sumeiville, Ohio.
8588 Jos. (Joseph) Callija, One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
519 Robt (Robert) Camel, 607 Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1861 Wm. R. (William R.) Canfield, 1795 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
265 Arvid Carlson, 1537 West Thirty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1250 James W. Carron (Carson), 1627 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio (1841 Prospect Street).
7529 Joseph Carter, Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio.
7450 Robt Harrison (Robert H.) Carter, 1401 Oregon Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6094 Willie Carter, 311 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8587 James De Forest (Detroit) Case, East Ninth Street and Bolivar Road, Kelly Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio (654 Bolivar Road, East Pembrooke, N. Y.)
7733b Geo. (George) Chacon, 648 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
8752 Emanuel Chandler (Emanual Chandes, Chayder), 1778 East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1444 Walnut Street.)
865 John A. (M.) Chandler, 1841 East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2743 Reginald Chaney, 922 Sumner, Cleveland, Ohio.
4983 Philip Chathom, N. Y. C. Camp, Cleveland, Ohio. (Camp Perry Proving Ground, Port Clinton, Ohio.)
6308 Cesore (Cesare) Cifani (Cifam), 700 Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
4011 Chas. (Charles, Joseph) Cimini, 1875 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio. (552 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.)
7381 Edw. (Edward, Edwd) Clark, 1114 North Sixth, Atchison, Kans. (Berlin Arcade Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; 525 Cherry Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1765 Geo. Cleppenburg, Camp Sycamore and Winslow, Cleveland, Ohio. (Clettenberg, Camp Seyamore, Winslew, Ohio.)
5485 Michael Jesse (James) Clifford, 1253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
9018 Chas. (Charles) Cobb, 1642 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
3231 David E. Cobb, 1103 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7106 Patrick (Pat, Patt) Cobb, care Babcock Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio. (Care American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.)
4635 Amburst (Ambust, Ambrose) Cole, Sucome, Cleveland, Ohio. (Sycamore Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.)
6505 Herbert O. (Otto) Cole, 1110 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
7680 John Chas. (Charles) Cole, 1532 Payne, Cleveland, Ohio.
529 John Coleman, 1530 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
8905 Edward Connors (Conners), Pittsburg Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
2005 Albert Cook, 1201 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
813 Geo. (George) Cote, Cleveland, Ohio.
273 Carel Counsel, 649 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
1363 Sam (Saml) Courts, 646 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
7159 Chas. (C. Charles) Covington, Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio.
8820 Lee Cox, 308 Eagle Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8502 Joseph Crawford, 1253 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (Care Pittsburgh Valve & Fittings Co., Barberton, Ohio.)
6027 Wm. (William) Crawford, 607 Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1900 Geo. Cruskin (George Gruskin), 1451 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8257 Anthony Cummaiata (Cammaiata, Cummarata), Lake Carriers, Cleveland, Ohio.
7832 Broadus Cuseton, Sycamore City, Ohio (Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio).
5081 Alex Daittlo, transient.
9228 Mike Daivid (Daviad), 2366 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
6829 Andrew A. Daley, 4109 Terrett Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1624 Wm. (William) Daniels (Williams Daniells), 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
5609 Paul D. Darraugh (Darragh), 310 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1591 Wm. (William) Dauss, 1627 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio (627 Superior Avenue).
5176b Steve David (Davis), 542 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3865 Alvin J. Davis, Central Hotel, Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Alvin Jay Davis, Holloway, Ohio).
3336b Brooklyn Davis, 2322 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
151 John Davis, 131 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8451 Martin Henry Davis, 1253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
3804 Tony Dawson, 2143 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2879 Chas. Denger, 1739 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3262 Manos M. Deo Mardidosslan (Manoog M. Deo Mardirosslan), 307 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2451 Nick Destrunas (Destunay), 602 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
2235 Otto Jos Devarak (Dvarak, Dwarak), Metropolis Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
507 Grover C. Dieser, 1779 East Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

3738 Lambros E. (Lambrose E., Lambrot El, Lambros El) Dimay, 1881 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Whilie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
7855 Andrew Dixon, 654 Bolivar, Cleveland, Ohio.
7306 James Donahue, 628 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
660 Chas. (Charles) V. Donaldson, care Samuel S. Newman, 701 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6879 Louis Dorko, 1923 West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7546 Lewis Dorsey, New York Central Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
9030 Joseph Douglass (Joe Douglas, Joseph Douglas), 402 Champlain, Cleveland, Ohio.
7841 Bennie Drake, 1050 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (1936 Lakeside Avenue).
7912 James Dugan, 1126 Walnut, Cleveland, Ohio.
2861 John Dunlavey, 920 East Seventy-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (218 North Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
1190 Benj. F. Durand, 718 West Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3660 John Durkin, 445 East One hundred and sixty-third, New York, N. Y.
6711 Joseph A. Dyer, steamer City of Alxena, Detroit, Mich.
1008 Walter Dyer, 817 Hill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
86 Raymond Eckart (Echart), 2215 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9464 Geo. Economas (George Economas), 1795 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4231 Harry Frances (Francis) Egan, 131 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
7994b Vincent Eldholm, 1514 West Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6356 Fred G. Ellersen (Fred Ellersen), 1284 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8789b Tom Ellis, 2471 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4546 James E. Emerson, 320 Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.
2876 Theodor Englemann, 1067 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
358 Geo. (George) English, 607 Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2090 Chas. (Charles) Estep, St. Albans, W. Va.
8908 John Estes (Estis), 131 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (131 Prospect Avenue).
8140 Geo. (George) Evans, City of Buffalo (steamer), Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
9001 Richard Evans, New York Central Railroad camp, Cleveland, Ohio (Metcalfe, Miss.).
7642 John Fair, 3136 West Seventy-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
6317 Wm. (William) Fairchoth, 2643 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio (1345 Weyerson, Cleveland, Ohio; 2643 East Thirty-second (county jail).)
7194 Wm. Falkason (Fulkason, William Fulkason), 2913 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
9036 Leon Fannin, 2512 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
96 Kaleel Farhat, 1607 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2731 Martin B. Farkaes (Farker, Farkoes), 2242 Bridge (2240 Bridge) Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4067 James W. Farley, Waukesha, Wisc. (1016 Main Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
2045 Bigo Feaki (Rigo Floke, Rigo Fenki), 131 Prospect Avenue (1721 Superior), Cleveland, Ohio.
7281 Geo. A. Fecht (George A. Ficht, Geo. A. Hicht), 34 Kenwood Avenue, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
667 Carl Fiedler, 1565 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2877 Walter Finley, boarding car, New York Central Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio.
9224 Robt. Geo. (Robert George, Robert G.) Fleeson (Robert Fleeson), Pittsburgh Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
2125 Wm. E. (William E.) Foster, Cleveland, Ohio.
1233 Henry Frazer (Frazar), 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8198 John Frazier, 1114 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
5841 Clemont J. (Justin, C. J.) Friedman, 4611 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
2418 Theodore (Theo.) Frosch, 715 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
8362 Bob Fuller, Sycamore Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
69 Cullingo Gabbrielle (Gattrielle), 2327 Harrison Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
7526 John Gandert, 118 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
5354 Jos. (Joseph) Gantz, 1504 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
6993 Homer Garner, 1104 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3119 Louis Geise, 2922 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4258 Thomas M. Georgia (Georgin, Thos. M. Georgia), 2060 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6699 John F. Gerahty, 1347 Payne, Cleveland, Ohio.
5349 John (John J.) Gibbons, 4050 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
5946 Wm. Arthur Gilbert, Co. G, Second Regiment Company (Dewey), Great Lakes, Ill. (3206 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio; Hospital Training Camp, Great Lakes, Ill.).
853 Will Gilmore, 2341 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9257 Robt. T. (Robert T.) Glenn, 1213 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio. (General delivery, Butte, Mont.)
2417b Thomas Glover, 1801 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1069 Martin Goff, 934 Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.
8321 Lewis (Louis) Gold, 1751 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
8310 John V. Golden, Newton, Hamilton, Pa. (John Golden, 1802 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio).
7889 Wm. (William) Jay Goodrich, 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
8239 Hugh Goodman, 1105 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8857 Albert Scott (A. S.) Graham, 813 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
3917 Murdo Graham, Cleveland, Ohio.
1208 Henry W. (Wm.) Granger, Lucas Hotel, Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
5637 Louis Grannola, 2316 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9006 Benj. (Benjamin) Green, 1127 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6741 Frank Green, 295 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4786 Joseph Green, 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
6419 Medford Green, 1130 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
7143 Martin Grey, 215 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
503 H. F. (Harry F.) Griffin, Chestnut Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
6907 Emil A. (E. A.) Grimage (Emile Grimage), 1333 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4378 Roy Emerson Grundy (Grendy) (Roy Anderson Grandy), 1945 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7044 Jesse Gullie, Carrow, Tenn.
6973 Guan (Guon) Gusman, 632 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4891 Paul Haas, care of Manitowoc Shipbuilders Co., Manitowoc, Ohio (care of Manitowoc Shipbuilders Co., Manitowoc, Wis.), 1280 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
9006 Harry H. Hack (Hock), 1253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
1686 Buh Halston, New York Central boarding camp, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Ohio.

8798b John Hall, Big Four freight yards camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
3351 Wm. J. Hall, jr., 1425 Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.
8417 Wm. O. (William O.) Hall, Camp Sycamore, Cleveand Ohio.
2938 Claud (Claude) Hamblin, 1788 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8207 Artie S. (L.) Hamilton, 1257 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
797 Wm. (William) Hampton, 1547 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8232 Chas. (Charles) Hanifer, 2504 Washington Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9389b Walter Hanson, 1535 West Thirty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
266 John Harden, 2322 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
94 Fred A. (August) Harder, 33 Spruce Street, Massena, N. Y., care of F. Paige.
7841 John Hardy, 227 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4033b Michael Hargan (Horgan), 2901 Joy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5456 Tode Harrell, 1055 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5169 Andrew Harris, 607 Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
9280 Fred Harris, New York Central Camp, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Ohio.
8602 Lawrence Harris, Transient, Cleveland, Ohio.
9268 Jim Harriss (Harris), 51 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2268 John Hart, 2033 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Casing Co., West Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
12376 Gerardin Hartis, 3053 Mable Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
5904 James Harvey, 1212 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9236 James H. Hawkins, 76 Mullet Street, Detroit, Mich.
5721 Alvert (Albert) Hays, 1434 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7767 Wm. Thos. Healey, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio (William Thomas Healy, Wm Thos. Healy, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio).
3391b Mike Helch, 1016 West Main Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1891 Frank Henderson (Hendrickson), 1038 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
6140 Benj. (Benjamin) Henry, Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio.
6672 Frank Henry, 217 South Franklin Street, Van Wert, Ohio.
7991 Michael Derrick Henry, 1183 Winslow Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8068 Arthur Herd, Dublin, Ga.
3046 Curt Heynes, 1193 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
6782 Tom Hicks, 2341 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
9822 Paul Hiertsaile, 1793 Ludgwick Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
8782 Jessie Higgins, 1241 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
8851 John Higgins, 820 Eagle, Cleveland, Ohio.
954 Albert Hill, 2221 East Ninth, Cleveland, ohio.
1723 Benj. (Benjamin) Hill, New York Central Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
9261 Geo. (George) Hofford, Rome, N. Y.
2931b Thos. (Thomas) Hogland, Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
5718 Robt (Robert) Perry Hollingsworth, 1019 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
4624 Thos. D. (Thomas) Hollingsworth, 9122 Walnut, Cleveland, Ohio.
2089 Joseph Louis Hollis, 2655 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8754 Ernest (Earnest) Horn, Lincoln Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
7280 Don Houston, 1861 East Twenty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
218 Wilson Houston, 805 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1221 Fred C. (Carl) Houtler, Montfort, Grant County, Wis.
6524 Geo. (George) Howard, 1318 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
6628 Harry (Henry) Howard, 1202 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
4907 Harvey H. (Henry) Howard, 1623 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
2910 Joe Howard, Harvard Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
6950 Samuel P. Howard (Howord), 2308 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
9421 Tate Huggins, 2341 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4596b A. P. Humphrey (A. D. Humphreys), Barkwell Farr Brick Yard, Cleveland, Ohio.
5822 Albert B. Hunt (Robert), 1015 Walnut, Cleveland, Ohio.
5805 Tennie S. Hunter, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
2079 Ohie Hurd, 2227 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio (1721 F Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
8888 Jack Hurley, B. & O. Restaurant, Cleveland Ohio, Round House (B. & O. Round House, Cleveland, Ohio).
4309 Kenneth (Keneth) Roy Husted, 1227 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
7213 Peter Illiesin, 5116 Herman, Cleveland, Ohio.
5742 Wm. (William) David Irwin, Hawna (Havanna) City, Ill.
1842 Hiskis Ivans (Ivan), 2904 Clinton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3499 Frank Jackman, 112 West Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8520 John Jackson, general delivery, Dayton, Ohio.
1560 Noral Jackson, N. Y. C. Freight House, Cleveland, Ohio.
8050 Samuel Jackson, 4759 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
5191 Geo. J. (George T., Geo. I.) Jacobs, 1537 (1547) Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
2725 Benj. (Benjamin) Jefferson, 2653 East Twenty-first (2655 East Thirty-first), Cleveland, Ohio.
2567 Chas. Jefferson, 2480 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5415 Herbert Jensen, Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio (general delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
1277 Albert Johnson, 1528 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
6617 Clarence Johnson, B. & O. R. R. Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
101 Ernest Johnson, 2706 Washington, Cleveland, Ohio (Box 94, Red Lodge, Mont.).
5299 James Johnson (James A. Johnston), 2340 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8511 Jim Johnson, B. & O. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
418 Joseph C. Johnson, 1859 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
1911 Robt. Johnson, 131 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
7398b Silas (Sallie, Sailey) Johnson, Ohio Reformatory, Mansefd, Ohio (2473 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio).
9426 Theo. Hamlin Johnson, 3425 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1286 W. (William) Johnson, 2341 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
8859 Wesley Johnson, Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio.
9073 Will Johnson, 2816 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
6286 Cleveland Jones, 1305 East Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2741 Edw. (Edward) Jones, 1555 East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
9011 Frank Jones (James), 817 Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
4529 Louis B. Jones, 715 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
6178 Luther Jones, 1015 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
4061 Wm. Jones (William James), Casey Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
5575 Wm. (William) Jones, no address.
8246 Wm. (William) Jones, 1354 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
6258 Wm. (William) Jorndt, 508 Eagle (508 Eagle Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
2914 Michael Judge, 200 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4655 James Kalamedas (Kalamedes), 648 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

8513 Geo. (George) Kan, 1840 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
650 Joe Kantpolosko (Kanpowsky, Kunpolski), *J. H. Sheade*, steamer (care of *J. H. Shenale*, steamer), Cleveland, Ohio.
545 Kyreocos Karaketas, 1215 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
4156b Alexander Karopkn (Karophi, Kanopka, Aleksander Konopka, Konopka), general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
9201 John Kaster, East Sixth and Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
8137 Wm. Katilens, 622 Tyndal Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
860 Daniel Kelicher, Stag Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
736 Harry Kelley (Kelly), Lake Carriers' Association, Detroit, Mich.
5527 Henry Kelley (Kelly), 2712 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7830 Walter L. Kelley, 1927 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio (Male Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3739 Jas. (James) Kelly, lock box 335, Linesville, Pa. (3207 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio).
1083 John Paul Kelly, Pittsburg Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
3502 John Kestanrakos (Custarakis), 653 Bollvar, Cleveland, Ohio.
9004 Daniel E. Kimble, 1744 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1623 West Kindell (Kindael), 2341 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6578 Percy King, 1128 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
694 Howard W. Kizer, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
4118 Harry Kleen (Klein), 503 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
8409b Frank Knapp, 2390 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
3117 Sigmund (Sigmond, Sygmut), Kniawsky (Kindwsky), 1015 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
715 Lawrence (Laurence) Knierine, 1762 West Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4920 Steve Kosko, 1577 Davenport Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1100 P. E. (Pannycotis E.) Kosmas, 1420 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7016 Arthur Krueger, steamer *Penobscot*, Cleveland, Ohio.
8808 Carl (Call) Kulkes, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
1728 Wm. Kulikowski (Kulikowsko), 1552 Payne, Cleveland, Ohio.
5499 Joseph Kuronsky, 2140 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
6636 Wm. (William) Richard Laakso, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
8903 Geo. (George) LaFond, 215 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8870 Robt. LaGrange (Robert J. Lagrange), 1531 West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7096 Arthur Lamm, general delivery, Bristol, Pa.
2805 John A. F. Lancaster, 28 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3813 Ernest Langer, 1316 Walnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2044 Geo. Laniger, 908 Walnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6288 Peter La (Le) Piccolo, 1200 East Twelfth, Cleveland, Ohio.
7971 Antonio Lanora, 1773 East Twelfth, Cleveland, Ohio.
7554 Arno (Arne) Larson, 1895 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
9124 Anthony Laseckl, Winter Street, Berea, Ohio, care of S. G. Rider (Anthone Larcske, Waite Street, Berea, Ohio).
2919 Tony Latr (Lator), 2258 East Fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
211 Peter Latti (Lattie), 2146 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
3787 Geo. Laughlin (George Stanley (S.) Laughlin), 1236 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4796 John Jos. (Joseph, J. J.) Laurent, 2519 Joy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2480 Henry Lay, 1180 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9414 Milan Lazar (Lazor), 712 Bradley Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
307 Elmer Lee, 701 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
5190 Richard Lee, Ninth and Eagle (9 Eagle), Cleveland, Ohio.
7956 Willie Lee, 1062 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8660 Frank Leffers, Central Hotel, 1000 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2264 Ernest H. (Henry) Lenberg, 1958 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7174 Wm. (William) Leonard, St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5981 Frank J. LeRoy, care of Hayes Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
96 Howard La. (LaFayette) Lesperance, Hotel Winton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3553 Benj. (Benjamin) Lewis, New York Central Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
8411 Chas. (Charles) Lewis, 1414 Walnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7460 Tom Ernest Lewis, Meridian (P. C. Complete), Miss.
2669b Wm. Ligis (Ligins, Will Ligis), New York Central Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
1288 H. (Henry) Limon, Thirteenth and St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4215 Jacob Lipschultz (Lipchutz), 818 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (care of Adv. Board 7, Pueblo, Colo.).
346 Joseph V. Litot, 2431 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3453 Willie Little, 2322 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3189 Irvin (E.) Lock, 622 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4549 Loney Logon (Logan), corner Woodland and Twenty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
8875 Otis Loman, 1114 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1587 Eugene C. (Clarke) Long, 1766 East Seventeenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4621 Wong Long (Tong), 2222 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2889 Herbert Longtin (Longtin), 1448 Holcomb, Detroit, Mich. (1933 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio).
321 Robt. C. (Robert Clifton) Lorce, 1257 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2833b Joseph Lounsberry (Lounsbury), 1744 Fulton Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
9120 James Lovelace, 2226 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
3890 Franklin Lucus, 1337 Ninth Street, Washington, D. C.
6480 Frank Lusin, Cleveland, Ohio (Solid Concrete Co., Sioux City, Iowa).
6729 Fred Lynch, 1351 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
9254 James Lyons, 1405 West Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Lake Carriers Union, Cleveland, Ohio).
8979 Thomas McCarthy, 2629 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
744 Arthur C. McCleridon (Arthur McClendon), 311 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
6959 James McCormick (McCormich), 1531 Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.
2282 Frank McCrystal, 5610 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
8147 Mac (Mack) McCullough, 13 Alexander, Sharon, Pa. (1224 Summer, Cleveland, Ohio).
5066 James McDermott (MacDermott), Haverhill, Mass.
2010 Ronald H. (Hugh) McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio (137 Kings Road, Sydney, Nova Scotia).
1405b Chas. McGuty, 2418 Mulberry Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5399 Austin McGreal, 1773 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
8380b Richard McKee, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
4351 Ralph McLaughlin, 1512 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5807 Wm. McLennan (William (Wm.) McClennan), 2013 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

1808 Robt. C. McRibbin, 118 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6604 Edw. (Ed., Ed. M. Tulls, Edward) McTulls, general delivery, Davenport, Iowa (225 Perry Street, Davenport, Iowa).
3165 Osman Mahamid (Mohalid, Mahamad, Mahamed Osman), 2166 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3805 Charley Makuske (Markonsky, Makwske, Chas. Markowski), 1525 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
7768 Geo. (George) Manley, 715 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
1070 Gustav Mannis (Manns), Clarendon Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
1849 Walter Marcina (Narcina), 636 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
3060 Mike Margarovchis (Margarovdis, Margaoks), 547 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
3091 Edw. Martin, 1821 Grand Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
278 Edwin P. (R.) Martin, 720 Frankfort Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6070 Wm. J. (William J., William) Martin, 712 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
485 Wm. J. (William J.) Mascol, 1954 West Forty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4712 Harry Scroggs Matthews, 1710 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9443 Ray (Roy) Mandeville, 29 Ladin Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1605 Van Dyke, Detroit, Mich.).
7860 Peter Maurileas (Mavruleas, Pete Maurilias), 2035 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3655 Geo. Melasauchas (George Milasauchas), 1355 Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
5585–5588 Burley Metze (Metz), 2322 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5484 Roy Meyer, 1229 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5798 John (J.) Michalec (Mihalec), 2114 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6799 Eugene L. Miles (Mills), 115 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6996 Burke Miller, 1750 East Fourteenth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2737 Chas. (Charles) Miller, Pittsburgh Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
7390 Jos. Elmer (Joseph Elmer, Joseph E.) Miller, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
9323 Sidi (Sidney) Mitchell, 2013 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (29 Miller Street, Rankin, Pa.; 2013 Sinclair Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
6614 Anton P. Monday, 1205 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
4293b Alex Moore, 447 First Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
8270 Anthony Moore, 1405 West Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8591 Edw. (Edward, Ed.) Moore, 2190 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
4503 Henry Moore, 454 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
692 Jas. Wm. Moore, 2514 Bridge, Cleveland, Ohio.
247 John B. Morarity (Morlarity), 1213 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9049 Hardy N. Morgan, 718 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
6232 Robt. (Robert) Morris, 311 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5111b Thomas Morris, 1419 East Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
1403 John Morrissey, 135 West Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
9171 Wm. (William, Willie) Mosley, 1103 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4919 Joseph (J.) Moss, Metropole Hotel, Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
6460 Louis Moss, New York Central camp, Cleveland, Ohio (Bessemer, Ala.).
1102 Geo. (George) Murphy, Citadel Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
4608 Robt. F. (Robert F.) Murphy, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa. (715 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio).
9293 Hyman (Herman) Murray, 2217 East Thirty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3431 Jack Murray, 1830 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7317 John Musterkis (Mustelkis), 1833 Dodge Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
6758b Will Nichols, North Carolina (general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio).
7069 Harry Niehaus, 1716 East Nineteenth (9704 Cedar Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
3133 Sorin P. Nielson, 1515 West Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (Soren P. Nelson, 5028 Superior Avenue, Nankin, N. Dak.).
8936 Onni Niemi (Nieni), 1988 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
862 Arvit Niemin (Arvid Niemi, Niemin), Marine Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
6824 Mark Elmer Nugent, 4404 Clinton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5232 John Jos. (Joseph) O'Donnell, 1747 East Ninteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3895 Spencer Olmstead, 1056 Hamilton (1256 Hamilton Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
6111 Axel Olson, 1414 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3570 Edw. (Edward) O'Malley (O'Mally), New engine-room crew, Cleveland, Ohio ("City of Erie," steamer, Cleveland, Ohio).
4006 Charley O'Neil, 331 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8699 Lawrence (Lawrince) O'Neil, 1253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
7857b Thomas (Thompson) B. O'Neil, 1885 East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9031 Wm. O'Neil (Oneal, William Oneil, Wm. O'Nial), 427 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
7001b Benj. (Benjamin) Oraskl, 1253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
6944 Thos. A. (Aloycius) O'Rourke, 4912 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
3647 Karl (Carl) J. Pajman (Karl J. Pajunan), 1588 West Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2612 Anthamasios (Athanasios) Pappageorge, 1531 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (1226 State street, Erie, Pa.).
1649 A. Papparippy (Anthony P. Pappanitty), 1724 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4892b Lee Parker, 1216 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3218 Walter Parker, Cleveland, Ohio.
6703 Joseph (Jesse) Parrish, 608 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1110 Joseph Parvata, 1774 East Seventy-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
740 M. Patrick (Michel Patric, Mickal Patrik), 2406 Bolivar (2406 Berour), Cleveland, Ohio.
5889 Martin J. Patton, 200 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
5095 Geo. (George) Paul, 1836 Irwin Place, Northeast, Canton, Ohio (1532 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio).
174 James Penn, boarding camp, N. Y. Central R. R., Front Street, Cleveland, Ohio (near freight depot).
9136 Joseph C. Perrier, 1275 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
8386 Paul Petinsack (Petrnsack), general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
2855 Fredk. (Frederick) O. Pierce, 1946 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (593 South Joliet Street, Joliet, Ill.).
6323 Samuel (Sam) Pierce, 2044 East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1843 Lester Wm. (William) Pitzer, general delivery, Baltimore, Md.

851 Otis Pop, 1409 West Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1999 Eugene Porter, 2215 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
9253 Frank Porter, 1021 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
5345 James Poulos (Paulos, Jimes Poulos, James Poulas), 632 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio (812 Broadway, Gary, Ind.).
5967 Wm. (William) Powell, 34 North Howard, Akron, Ohio (Wm. Powder, 74 North Howard Street, Akron, Ohio).
4091 Jack Prutzman (Prutzmion), marine fireman, Cleveland, Ohio.
6737 Lock Queen (Quen), 822 Washington, San Francisco, Calif.
7249 Bernard Quinn, 1048 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
7947 Frank C. Raab, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
2777 David Raci, 1791 East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4243 Anthony Rekus (Bekus, Bakur), 1837 Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
6057 Antonio C. (Ch., Antonioch) Ramirez, 652 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4833 Anthony (Antony) Rayaczkowski, 721 University Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
7145 Geo. (George) Redmon, 1481 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
2429 John Reed, New York Central Pier Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
3238 Byron Reid, 311 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5072 John Reilly (Reilly), 1554 Walnut, Cleveland, Ohio.
2951 Edw. (Edward) Reiners, 54 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.
5894 Rex Lorenz Replogle, 1312 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2407 Harry Reynolds, 1436 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7389 Wm. (William) Rhodes, 1326 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
7522 Eddie Rice, 329 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
6709 Geo. (George) Richards, 1011 Hamilton (1263 East Ninth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
1532 L. (Leonard) Richardson, 1114 Hamilton (1024 Sumner Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
7351 Thos. Chas. Richerson (Thomas Charles Richardson), 1351 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5536 Alfred M. Riones (Rimes), 1328 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
5478 Richard Riser (Rizer), 2021 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7188b Edw. (Edwards, E.) Roberts, 1213 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2341 Geo. (George) Robertson, 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
774 Charley Robinson, 1354 Adelaid, Memphis, Tenn.
6608 Cly Price Robinson (Ely Price Robertson), Canal Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6883b Eddie Robinson, jail, Cleveland, Ohio.
6771 Chas. Rogers (Rogus), St. Regis Hotel, 512 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (Hotel Remington, New York, N. Y.; Charles Rogers (Rogans), 512 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.).
7436b Arch Ross, 334 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3148b Ernest Ross, 331 Kent Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
3419 Wm. Ross, 1114 Chestnut, Cleveland, Ohio (William R. Ross, 399 Holden Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
8530 Fred Russell, 1529 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9106 Lawrence Russell, 2341 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
7315 Edw. E. (Edward E.) Ryan, 1600 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
7055 Jno. (John) Francis Ryan, 1827 West Forty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
210 Joseph A. (Anthony) Ryan, 1015 Bolivar, Cleveland, Ohio.
6054b Chas. (Charles) Anthony (A.) Sahley, 518 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1745 Geo. (George) Salep (Salch), 1519 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
6772 Hjalmar Salo, 4217 Whitman, Cleveland, Ohio (4217 Whitman Avenue, California, Pa.).
6555 Houston (Houstin) Sanders, 1212 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3393 Willard (Wm.) (T.) Saxon, 1191 Chester (1171 Chester Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
9061 John Sbuscaski (Sbucaski), 1853 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
9220 Lawrence P. Schafer, 1858 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio (Laurence (L.) Schafer, 154 Alcott Street, Wadsworth, Pa.).
1687 Thos. Schenerman (Thomas Scherman), 802 Theresa Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
7361 Geo. W. Schepley, 824 Fourteenth Street NW., Canton, Ohio.
346 Joe Schepotowski, 2044 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
3853 Frank Schimelfenig (Frank S. (L.) Schimelfang, F. E. Schimelfewig), 1383 Lakeview Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
9359 Henry H. Schmidt (Schnidt), general delivery, Oil City, Pa.
9270 Fred Schomyloff (Schomyleff), 2316 Bridge Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4353 James E. Schreiner (Schreimer), Collinwood Round House, Cleveland, Ohio.
8106 Joseph Schultz, 1415 Chester, Cleveland, Ohio.
8121 Wm. Schultz (William Scholtz), 1314 West Seventieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4020 Rudolph Schulz, 1864 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2689 Lester Schuster, 804 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
6753 Wm. I. Schwartz, 7809 Superior Avenue, suite No. 12, Cleveland, Ohio (William Ivan (Iven) Schwartz, 1521 Alman Court, Cleveland, Ohio).
3261 Herbert Scott, 606 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
3639 John Scott, Baltimore & Ohio camp train, Cleveland, Ohio.
6185 Ed Jno. Seiling (Edward John Silling), Cleveland, Ohio.
2075 Thomas Selvee (Selbec, Sebbec), 1774 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6107 Salvatore Sentini (Shvotore Lintins, Salvatore Lentini, Shvotore Sentims), 2422 Ontario Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7612 Menios Sevastikis (Sevastiky), 632 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1252 P. Sewajan (Paul Sewajan), 1763 East Seventeenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5916 John Shea, 2514 Jay Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8087 John Shea (Shra), 1459 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
7822 Robt. Sheppard (Robert Sheppord), 1838 East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4187 Archie Sherwood, 5490 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
751 Roger L. (Rodger S.) Sherwood, 1872 East Seventeenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2660 Fred A. Shetler, 1309 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6639 Louis Shores, County Jail, Cleveland, Ohio.
4675 Geo. (George) Shuemaker, Hotel Benway, West Sixth and Frankfort Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3544 Alonzo (A. R.) Simpson, East Radford, Va., care of Mrs. Corden, Baltimore, Md.
8033b Wilbert (Wilbur) Sims (Simms), care of New York Central freight house, Cleveland, Ohio.
6273 Geo. (George) Sinet, 701 Berg, Cleveland, Ohio.

5327 Harry Sizer, 3334 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
5474 Albert Smeed (Sneed), 2568 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1575 Carl B. Smith, Arcade Hotel, Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
5398 Clifford Smith, 1060 Superior NW., Cleveland, Ohio.
5847 Geo. (George) Y. Smith, 1410 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
6796 Jack Smith, 607 Hill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8600 John W. Smith, 606 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4521 Joseph A. Smith, 1405 West Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1736 Oscar Smith, 1438 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1935 R. (Ike) Smith, 227 Erie Court (308 Eagle Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
5166 Ray Smith, 2506 West Walton, Chicago, Ill.
9069 Venirson (Vinerson, Vincenson) Smith, Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio.
8415 Joseph (Jos.) Snell, 1236 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1037 Rudolph (Rudolf) Snider (Schneider, Snyder), 1928 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5355 Jas. Sotirion (Demetrios Sotereon), New York Central car, foot East Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
190 Marshall Spears, 1045 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6236 Frank Sphgee, 289 Sloan Street, Chicago, Ill.
3842 Lovendis (Leonidas, Leonidas) Stamboll, 1460 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
2730 Eugeneo Stangone, 412 Hill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4317 Aron Stanton (Stonton), 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
7295 Frank Stathas, 1708 Seventeenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2321 Joseph (Jos.) Stein, 246 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (220 Mount Calm, Detroit, Mich.).
3344 Edw. Stenkowsky (Edward Stamkowsky, Stamkowski), 1435 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
8047 Edw. J. (Edward) Stevens, 1839 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
36 John (Johan) Stitinger, care Mrs. Catherine Stitinger, 426 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
5007 Norman Strasbourger, 908 Walnut, Cleveland, Ohio (7409 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio).
5143 Thomas Strike, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
4104 Leon Sturn (Sturm), care general delivery, Ruenode, Va.
6587 Thomas Sullivan (Sullivon), Cleveland, Ohio.
4545 Wm. (William) Ko Sun, 2723 West North Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (106 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.)
3396 James (Jas.) Sweeney, 1538 Payne Avenue, Cleveland Ohio.
6121 James Sweeney, 53 Linden Street, Holyoke, Mass. (410 Detroit Avenue, 4110 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio).
8421 Ollie Swift, 1291 Spruce, Cleveland, Ohio.
7594 Willie Swift, 1130 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
7243 Lester Talbot, 1409 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1547 John Tamkun (Tomkun), 1652 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
9349 Jacob T. Tatian, 25 Mechanic Street, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
7992 Alton O. (Oscar) Taylor, 1833 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6184 Bailey Taylor, Sycamore Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
3176 Elder Taylor, 1047 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
733 John Henry Taylor, 3305 Franklin, Cleveland, Ohio.
8849 Willie Taylor, 405 Sixth, Cairo, Ill.
162 Willie Temberlake (Temberkeke), 311 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5738c Joseph Daniel Terris, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.
3226 Wm. N. (William M.) Thaxton, 701 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3790 Christ Thomas, 254 East Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1850 Edw. (Edward) Thomas, 216 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
8675 Bert Thompson, Kenmord Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
7887 Frank Thompson, 734 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
2649 Geo. R. Thompson, Hotel DeA Ruke, Cleveland, Ohio.
7070 Joseph Thompson, 337 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
4457 Michael J. (Jas.) Tierney, (Jr.), 2823 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
191 Thomas Toins, 1429 Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
827 Harry Tolley (Telly), 2253 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
482 Elbert Bell Topp, Messina Spring, N. Y. (Massena, N. Y., care American Aluminum, Co.)
5221 Wm. (William) Towns, St. Clair (N. Y. C. Round House), Cleveland, Ohio (N. Y. C. Round House, Cleveland, Ohio.)
3204 Telamahos (Telamahos) Trazzaratos, 1626 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
1268 Fred J. (Joseph) Tremier, 1580 East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5358 John Allen Trimble, 3338 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
5743 Cleveland Triplett, 1793 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1431 Capon Court: 2347 East Thirty-third Street; 3117 Cedar Avenue.)
4484 John P. (E.) Trondsen, 130 First Place, Bronklyn, N. Y.
64 John Tropf, Hotel Belvidere, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
201 Jos. (Joseph) Tropkowick, 1338 Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
2484 Wm. J. Trudell, 2119 Indiana, Chicago, Ill. (2110 Indiana Avenue.)
183 Walter Tuck, 1021 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3078 John Henry Tucker, East Twelfth Street, Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
8189 Walter W. Turba, 1407 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.
3407 Clarence E. Tuttle, 1529 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
1695 Ray Tyber (Tyler), N. Y. Central Camp, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Ohio.
8481 Nathan Unger, 1545 East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1922 Rudy Chas. (C.) Valkmon, 4207 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
7890b Steve Vargo, 1777 West Thirty-first Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
5559 Harold (Herold) L. Varney, 383 Bergen Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8008 Ralph Vaughan (Vaughn), 638 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1573b Jim (James) Venslavas (Jim Wenslavas), 1631 (1681) Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
241 Simon Verbecki, 1524 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio. (Dimon Verybrcki, 1534 Lakeside Avenue.)
6157 Joe P. Vizoszki (Joe Visotski), 2202 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
3260 John Volsky, 1229 Chestnut, Cleveland, Ohio.
3416 Edw. (Edward) Waden, 4206 Perkins Avenue, suite 3, care Mrs. Gleason. (5203 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.)
7922 Gordon Wagner, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. (Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio; 242 Grantiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)
3721 Wm. (William) Wagner, general delivery, Portsmouth, Ohio.
4495 Ed Walker, 413 Chatham Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3455 Earnest (Ernest) Walker, 180 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
8823 Grover Walker, Pennsylvania Railroad Camp, Cleveland, Ohio, (Baltimore, Md.)

9409 John Walker, 2433 East Forty-third, suite S, Cleveland, Ohio. (209½ James Street, Akron, Ohio.)
3536 Oliver Wallace, 1300 East Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1631 Richard (Richmond) Waller, 131 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
7199b James Washington, 2068 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
7343 Otha Washington, Sycamore Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5696 Jack (Zack) Watson, 1021 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
6556 Wm. (William) Watson, 311 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5770 Chas. (Charles) Watt, 1762 West Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3523 Wm. (William) Watts, 136 West Lee Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1021 Henry Earl Weaver, 1429 Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio.
4070 Argo Welsh (Welch), 308 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5091 Stanley Wesolek, 1822 West Twenty-first, Chicago, Ill.
9351 Chas. (Charles) West, 131 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2584 Geo. (George) Westfall, commissary department, Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pa. (913 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio).
5324 John H. (Henry) Whickum, 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
8277 Archie Whitacher (Whitaker), 1024 Sommer (1024 Summer Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
7899 Archie Chas. (Charles, C.) White, Baltimore & Ohio roundhouse, Cleveland, Ohio.
9113 Clarence White, 1309 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
757 Edw. (Edward) Whitmore, 94 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
5921 Jack N. Whitney, 316 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
5789 Jack Newton Whitney, 57 Garfield Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1000 Karl Wikstrom, 1544 West Twenty-seventh Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
1297c John H. (Herman) Wilde (Wilde), Omaja, Quinte, Cuba (Arcadia, Fla.).
2959 Jas. (James) William, 2327 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1872 Alfred Williams, 28 Twelfth Street, Kaiserhof Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4532 Earl Williams, 7604 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio (Palisade Hotel, Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
8817 Geo. (George) Williams (William), 2215 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5280 Harry (Hoxy) Williams, Kelly's, Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6847 Harry M. (H. M.) Williams, 1770 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5428b Jessie Williams, county jail, Cleveland, Ohio.
1132 John Williams, 2423 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7616 Phllip (Phillip) Williams, 1219 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7848b Richard Williams, county jail, Cleveland, Ohio.
5047 Geo. (George) F. Wilson, 1801 East Twenty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
8772 James Wilson, 1103 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.
1965 Julius (John) Wilson, No. 1, Post Exchange Restaurant, Camp Sherman, Ohio (540 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio).
6296 Wm. (William) Wilson, Forest Laundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
5500 Albert Wisniski, 1627 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6210c Stanislan (Stanislaw) Wisonatzki, 615 Superior Avenue NW., Cleveland, Ohio.
8631 Edwin Earle Wobrock (Edward E. Wobroch), 1955 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5024 Geo. (George) Womack, New York Central freight house, Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.
3188 Edw. (Edward, Edmond) Wolff, 1229 Chestnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2218 Clarence Womeldorf, 1617 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3784 Chin Woo, 1305 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
4180 Will Wood, 1201 Webster Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2265 Clyde E. Wyatt, 734 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
6447 Frank Wyrostek (Wyrostek), 1840 Davenport, Cleveland, Ohio.
2499 John Yancey, 2286 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1637 Harry G. Quen Yee (Henry Yuen Yee), 1287 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio.
8352 Elmer Younkin, Humberted, Summerset County, Ohio.
3110 Levy (Levi) Young, 1228 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (2819 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.)
2546 Bruno Otto (O.) Zahn (Bruno Zahn), 3340 East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (3340 East One hundred and twenty-third Street.)
2180 Antony Zayaczkowski (Zajaczkowski, Zayueczkowki), 721 University, Cleveland, Ohio.
436 Arthur Isaac (J.) Zimmerman, general delivery, Shamokin, Pa.
2329 Dimas (Demos) Zouigas (Zouizas), 632 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
1494 Felix Zurro, 251 Troup Street, Rochester, N. Y. (25th Trop Street.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

3616 William F. Abrams (Wm. Frank, William Abrams), 3635 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4978 Robert Adams, 2384 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1420 Roland Adkins, 4628 Pierce Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3567 Willis L. Akers (Willie Leander Akers), 2177 East Thirty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3452 Adam Albuerest (Alburest, Albuelt), 2256 Marion Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1716 Richard J. Alexander (Richard Alexandr), 2609 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2141 Muslim Alike (Alik), 2110 East Twenty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
1631 Howard Allen, 2126 East Twenty-fourth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
5190 Thomas Allen, New Amsterdam Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio (South Charleston, W. Va.).
4354 John Allie, 2158 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio (1443 Superior Avenue).
2918 Albert Allington, 2218 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4311 C. L. (Cloid, Cloyd) Anderson, 3645 (3403) Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1812 Charles Anderson, 2194 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio (3017 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
4988 Edward Anderson, 2402 Marlon, Cleveland, Ohio.
3430 James Anderson, 2150 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (2193 East Thirty-sixth Street).
843 John Andison, 2317 East Thirty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
868 George O. (Oliver) Andrews, 2843 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3751 Pete Arrington (Arington), 1280 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
190 Lee Atkins, 2340 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2968 Oscar E. Aurswald, 2082 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Auswald, Franklin Furnace Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa.).

564 Adam Anstin, 2366 East Thirty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
240 Waldo Emerson Bacon, 2408 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio (Waldo E. Bacon, 3530 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
572 F. F. (Francis) Baker, 3668 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1480 Oscar Baker, 2149 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4036 Fred Bamden (Ferd Bambam, Bandan, Fred Bamden, Fred Bambam), 3734 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3398 Elijah (Eli) O. Bannon, 2433 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
4745 Con. L. Barber (Con. L. Barker), 2330 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5144 Louis Barber, 2340 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
2352 Emery Barnes, 2560 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2068 Joseph (Jose) Baroliff, 2154 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio (507 Hill Avenue).
4971 Kazimesz Baszkiewicz (Kazimesz Baszkiencv, Baszkiencv), 2197 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3290 Jesse (Jessie) Battle, 2326 East Thirty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
474 James W. (Washington) Black (James Black), 2448 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2370 Jack (Zack) Beary, 2329 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2287 Taylor Beauregard (Bauregard), 2343 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1756 Edward (Ed) Beck, 2324 East Thirty-first (2630 East Forty-fifth), Cleveland, Ohio.
4879 Edmond (Edmon) Bell, 3330 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
335 Robt (Robert) Bell, 2810 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3550 Walter Bell, 2393 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
1565 Ernest (Earnest) F. Bennett, Prospect Inn, Cleveland, Ohio.
4881 James D. Bigger, 3635 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1766 Charles (Chas.) Blackman, 4913 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3274 Eugene Blys (Blye), 3314 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1432 Sherman Borka (Borks), 2920 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
611 James Bosh (Bosk), 2282 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
260 John Bounogul (Bounegru), 2142 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4267 William (Wm., Willie) Bridgeford, 2393 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
16 Eric Waldo Bright, 2217 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2950 Roy Brimson, Eighteenth and Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (care of Product Coke Co., of Canada (Ltd.) Sydney Nova Scotia).
324 Cullum Brinkley (Brinkley Cullum), 2020 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
367 Leslie (Leaslie) Brooker, 2344 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
908 Chas. (Charlie) Brooks, 2217 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2680 Arthur Brown, 3736 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2401 Clarence Brown, 2346 East Thirty-fifth (2346 East Thirty-fourth), Cleveland, Ohio.
3483 Edward Brown, 2426 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
711 George Brown, 2177 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
64 George (Geo.) Brown, 2215 East Thirty-sixth (2721 Woodlane Avenue, No. 6), Cleveland, Ohio.
326 Hollis Brown, 2337 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2806 Milton Brown, 2244 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Clarksburg, W. Va.).
2137 Wade Brown, 2200 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3607 William Brownell, 3752 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
4176 David Brumfield (Brownfield), 2345 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3168 Arthur P. (Paul) Brunk, 3643 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2372 Alex Buford (Buferd), 3065 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2570 Eugene Burgess, West Forty-fifth Street and Virgin Avenue, Cassy Camp, Cleveland, Ohio (care of John Casey Co., West Forty-fifth Street and Division Avenue).
331b Howard Dewey Burkholder, 3715 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Warrensville, Ohio).
3334 William Burkley, 2541 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
314 Robert Burton, 1938 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3178 James Bush, 3257 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1698 Lee Bush, 2180 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4032 Frank H. Butcher (Frank Butcher), 2261 (2267) East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1889 Fred Butler, 2369 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
1495 George Butler (George David Butler), 2143 East Twenty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4715 Albert (Alfred) Campbell, 2522 Scorleave (Scovill Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
2320 Edgar A. Campbell, 2830 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (542 West Warren Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2694 Clarence Carlisle (Clarence A. Carlisle) 2189 East Eighteenth Street (1211 Prospect), Cleveland, Ohio.
1010 Leland Carson, 2344 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
230 Fred Carter, 2201 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4322 Litt Carter (Lett Carter), 3527 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
683 James Luther Cash (James L. Cash), 2347 (2341) East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4165a Fearl A. Cassel, 2839 East Pine Street (2839 Pine Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
4389 Joe Catalone (Joe Catoleno, Joe Catalano), 2369 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
3938 N. V. Chapaff (N. V. Chapoff), 2813 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3892 Forrest (Forest) Charles, 2831 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5164 Giatlille (Glabelle) Chillingo (Ciaclle Chillingos), 2355 East Twenty-second (403 Hill Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
2190 Everett Chisholm, 2528 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio (Nitro, W. Va., care of Sterrett-Thompson Co., Charleston, W. Va.).
2092 John Clissell, 2397 East Thirty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4637a Albert Clark, 2217 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (box No. 50, Hobokln, Pa.).
2266 Andrew Cole, 3789 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4 Raymond Collins, 1345 Webster Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
94 Edward Cook, 2387 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
736 Alfred Cooper, 3621 Scoville (2369 East Thirtieth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
2515 William (Wm.) Cooper, 1822 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
4057 Leonard (Leneord) Cressy, 2203 East Thirty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (care of Y. M. C. A. post office, Battle Creek, Mich.).
2821 Tony Corussa (Caruso, Corosa), 2614 East Twenty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1779 Charles E. (Charles C., Chas.) Crable, 2201 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.

447 Calogero Crimaldi (Gologa Glemard, Calagero, Cologero Crimaldi), 2344 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
932 Gene Cundiff, 4711 Pierce Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4097 William (Wm., Willie) Curry, 2514 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; 500 Meldon Avenue, Donora, Pa.
4769 Alex Cutler, 2124 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3490 Osie C. Daniel, 2766 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
45 Ernest Daniels, 3021 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4347 John Daniels, between 35 and 37 Central Avenue (2149 Central Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
2367 Evie Datcher, 2385 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
4676 Willie David, 2488 East Thirty-fourth (2381 East Thirty-third), Cleveland, Ohio.
515 Avant Davis, 3351 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4480 Fred Davis, 1938 Central (1035 Webster Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
5055 George Davis, 2020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1618 George (Geo.) Davis, 3020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2226 Henry David, 2501 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1750 Jake Davis, 3735 Central Avenue (2300 Woodland Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
4807 Roland (Richard) Davis, 2439 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4185 Mathew Davis, 2218 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4315 Roy Davis, 3153 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
802 Reuben Dawson, 288 East Twenty-seventh Place, Cleveland, Ohio (Rueben Dnson, Ruben Dwson, Osaka, Va.).
5185 Clifton E. Deardorf, 2525 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio (Clifford Carl Deardorf (Deardorff), 409 East Huffman, Dayton, Ohio).
2585 Cliff Dempsey (Dempsey, Denpsey), 2393 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
82 Will DeVoe (Devose), 2193 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2382 Edward Dickins (Dickens), 2317 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
5037 Raffaelo Dogastino (Raffaele Dagostino), 2343 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3931 Cleveland (Cleve) Dorsey, 2020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4758 John Dunn, 2190 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3594 Raymond Dunn, 2165 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3871 Richard Earnhardt (Richard Earnhardt, Redmonds), 2012 Woodland Avenue, Suite No. 4), Cleveland, Ohio.
657 Edwin K. Eaverson (Edwin K. Eaverson), 2072 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1655 John (Jno.) Elias, 2117 East Twenty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.
1369 Fletcher Ellington, 2203 East Fourteenth (2203 East Fourteenth or Seventeenth), Cleveland, Ohio.
301 Victor Elliott (Elliot), 2535 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2579 Eugene Elkrake (Elmore), 2829 Pine, Cleveland, Ohio (Elrake, 275 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.).
11 John W. Erickson, 2716 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Johan Waldemar Erickson, Jokan Erickson, 1207 Washington Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.).
3229 Walter Ervin, 2581 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2334 Harrison Evans, 2114 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3894 John Evans (Evens), 2141 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1851 William H. Evans (Wm. Henry Evans, Wm. H. Evans, William Evans), 2362 East Twenty-eighth (2352 East Thirty-seventh), Cleveland, Ohio.
3084 John Exum, 2165 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
617 Solon Faulkner, 3126 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
54 Philip (Phillipp) Fears, 3303 Scovill (2369 East Fortieth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
4613 Andrew Fischer, 4408 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
4805 Charles (Charlie, Chas.) Fitten, 2149 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
317 Lee Ford, 3111 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
427 Thomas Foster, 2426 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3558 Allan C. Fowler, 2350 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
509 George (Geo.) Francis, 2442 East Thirty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4310 Benjamin (Beny) Franklin, 2400 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4510 Harry Freeman, 2375 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3629 Milow Fry (Frye), 2345 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2764 Frank Frye, 2901 Pine, Cleveland, Ohio.
4786 George (Geo.) Fryer, 2181 East Thirty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
638 William F. (Fredrick) Gadsen, 2198 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2085 Walter Garrett, 3038 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
178 Cleven Gibson, 1428 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3763 Albert Gilbreth (Gilbreth), 2282 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
699 Aled (Avel) Godfrey, 2538 (or 2238) Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2823 Jacob Goldin, 4611 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2504 Frank Goods (Geode), 3645 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1241 Cris Goolsby, 2219 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4649 Walter S. Graham (W. S. Graham), 3005 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1749 Ester Green, 2481 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2723 Oliver Green, 3755 Scovill Avenue (2242 East Forty-third Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3091 Martin Gruek (Grenek, Grinck, Grinck), 2809 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
5140 Frank Halfacre, 2181 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4918 Robert O. Haley (Robt. Haley), 2800 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
33 George Hall, box 932, Reading, Pa. (2216 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio).
316 Watt Hamilton, 2216 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (Minoa, N. Y.).
87 Ben Harden, 3329 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
229 George Harris, 2149 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Geo. A. Harris, 2177 East Twenty-fifth Place).
4530 Louis (Lauis) Harris, 2362 East Twenty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio (1319 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3993 Robert Hart, 2737 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4290 Emmet Hatcher, 2154 Central (5917 Central) Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1016 Ernest Hatton, 2903 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (290 West Market Street, Alliance, Ohio).
90 Anthony Haynes, 3438 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
268 Zando (Zando) Hekk, 2123 Granger Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
976 Charles (Chas.) S. Herford, 2250 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
304 Albert Herman, 2331 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.

305 Frank H. (Henry) Herring, 4318 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3122 Philip Hick (Hicks), 2326 East Twenty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio (2228 Scovill).
595 Norville L. Hickok, 2127 Granger Court, Cleveland, Ohio (Norvill Lee Hickok, Summit County Jail, Akron, Ohio).
1794 Harry Martin Hicks, 2393 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
2649 William (Wm.) Hilliard (W. M. Hilliard), 2737 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3557 Ben Holland, 4372 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
3996 Clarence W. (Wilson) Holland, 3645 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1890 William Valentine Holt, 1256 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1078 Harry Hooper, 2190 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
807 John Horne, 1856 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
437 Charles House, 2460 East Thirty-sixth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
1891 Brahim Houssain, 2154 East Twenty-first, Cleveland, Ohio (Haussin, care of Harris Theater, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
504 Morris A. (Allious, Allions) Howard, 2158 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio (9612 Gibson Street).
2693 Clarence Hugeleck, 2252 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
4426 Charles (Charlie) Hull (Hall), 2315 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3128 Henry Hunt, 2201 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
132 Otto Hunter, 2218 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio (5713 Quimby Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
2843 Sam Hunter (C. Sam Hunter), 3635 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3697 Elmer Hurley, 2639 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2966 Ray Huston, 2062 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (1336 Divinity Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3625 Calogero Ippalito (Gippalito), 2713 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
3246 Frank Jackson, 2448 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (2330 East Forty-ninth Street).
4263 Jesse Jackson (Jessie) 3736 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1701 Roy (Ray) D. Jackson, 2217 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
4810 Lillam (Lillian) James, 2835 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
4403 James (Jas.) Jenkins, 2315 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1362 Henry L. Johns, 2119 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio (H. L. Johns, 5312 Cedar Avenue).
518 Arthur Johnson, 2165 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2180 East Thirtieth Street).
2853 Charles (Chas.) Johnson, 2388 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
286 Frederick E. Johnson, Young Men's Christian Association, Cleveland, Ohio (2200 Prospect Avenue).
3933 Henry Johnson, 2217 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2964 Jack Johnson, 2336 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3 Joseph (Joe) Johnson, 2192 East Thirty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5025 Joseph E. (K.) Johnson, 2239 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Jos. E. Johnson, 1921 Scoville Avenue).
3252 Mack Johnson, 2203 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4056 Robert (Robt.) L. Johnson, 2321 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5221 William (Wm.) Johnson, 1953 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (3307 First Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
4569 William (Wm.) Johnson, 3644 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Hog Island Shipyard).
773 Filbert (Fibert) P. Jones, 2828 Central, Cleveland, Ohio (2337 East Thirty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio).
201 Napoleon Jones, 2486 East Thirty-third Street (2364 East Thirty-sixth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
1172 Neal Jones, 3709 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
14 Sam C. Jones, 2360 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
247 William Jones, 2014 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2707 Charles (Charley) Joseph, 2217 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
1939 William Kearney, 2352 East Twenty-second Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2282 Clarence Keebler, 2254 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
460 William Keen (Keene), 2327 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4093 George R. Kehn (Geo. Kehn), 2113 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3269 William (Wm., Willie) O. Kelly, 2341 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (180 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1069 Tenny Kline, 2337 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1194 Edward Kline, 2626 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
120 Sam A. Land (Ledne, Ladne, Sam Ladne), 2217 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1836 George H. Lamb, 3111 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (304 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.).
2665 Joseph Lauchart (Lauchert), 3145 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (233 West Fourth Street, Erie, Pa.; perhaps general delivery, Duluth, Minn.).
900 Russell T. Lawry, 2716 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2540 Hollace (Horace) Laws, 3314 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2164 Ernest Lawson (Lauson), 2205 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3815 William Leitz (Lietz), 3666 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
2594 Frank Lenny (Linny, Linev, Lenerd), 3658 Central, Cleveland, Ohio (2191 East Twenty-eighth Street).
4790 Edward (Edw.) Lewis, 2308 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2346 East Thirty-first Street).
126 James E. (Jas. E.) Lewis, 3317 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
318 Edward Lingsey, 2745 Central, Cleveland, Ohio (Edw. Lindsey, 2745 Cedar Avenue).
3282 Fotis Lisosados (Liosados, Fotis Lissiados), 2235 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
4784 Frank E. Long (Frank Long), 2137 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4612 Callel Lyoness (Lynes), 2277 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4313 Will McBee (Will M. McBee) (McDoot), 3020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4373 William (Will) McCall, 2201 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3954 Allen (Allin) McCarthy, 2528 East Thirty-fourth (3108 Woodland), Cleveland, Ohio.
849 James McCarthy, 2210 East Eighteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1824 George McCausiln (McCaustin, McCausen), 2304 Carnegie (2306 Carnegie) Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4874 William (Will) McCoy, 1440 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2168 Wesley B. McCullough (McCulloch), 2173 East Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio (426 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.).
5117 Doyle McDermott, 2324 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

3322a Charles (Chas.) McGee, 2824 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
288 Joe McGee (Magee), 2844 Pine Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2218 Thomas McGrady (McGrader), 3404 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1276 A. J. McGurrin (Alphonsus J. McGurim), 3663 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
5132 Mathew (Matthew) McKay, 2431 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4387 Ralph McMullen, 2400 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2756 Alonzo (Alauzo, Alanzo) Mann, 1953 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1161 Andy Mann, 2920 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3618 Knute Erick Malien (Knutle Erik Malen), 2142 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4092 Joe Malone, 2270 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (1950 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
3160 Thomas Marble, 2227 East Twenty-seventh Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
3895a Frank Mark, 3031 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2024 Ben Marshall, East Twenty-seventh and Central (East Twenty-ninth and Central), Cleveland, Ohio.
4134 Frank Martin, 2526 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
1015 George Martin, 2171 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1573 William Mason, 2335 East Thirty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4195 James (Jas.) Mayrick, 2237 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3287 Monroe Mays (Meyes, Meys), 2828 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2151a A. Frank Mazella (Mazzella, Francisco Mazzella), 2363 East Thirty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
534 Frank Milantz, 1918 Division Street (191 South Division Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
3280 Homer Miller, 3645 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
3201 Hub Monday, 2338 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
195 Albert Montgomery (Albert J. Montgomery), 2007 East Twenty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.
1282 Will Montgomery, 2255 (2276) Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3083 Andrew Jackson Moorer, 2239 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
3906 Dan Moore, 2181 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5116 William (Wm.) Moore, 2507 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
914 Edward Moran, 3829 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2003 John Morris, care of general delivery, Elmira, N. Y. (Corner Central and East Twenty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.)
85 Robert Murphy, 2220 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
756 Max Naumchek (Naumchk), 2364 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
3757 Steve Nevershook, 2364 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
3652 Frank Nozara (NeuZara, Nezare), 2335 East Twenty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.
109 Frank O'Neal, 2881 (2851) Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
587 William E. Pappasfiros (Pappaeferos), 2137 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
344 Roy Patterson, 2340 Central, Cleveland, Ohio. (Box A 9636, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
1608 Square Patterson, 2248 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4896 Otis Pennyman, 2421 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
481 King Peoples, 2175 (4175) East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
712 Gus Perkins, 2389 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4977 John Perrigone, 2095 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio. (General delivery, Chicago, Ill.)
162 Walter Perry, 3512 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4478 Alonzo Petty, 3005 Central, Cleveland, Ohio. (141 Keene Street, Spartanburg, S. C.)
1969 James Phillips (Jas. Phillips), 2538 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
765 Hosea Pickett (Picket, H. S. Picket), 3709 Central (3602 Scovill), Cleveland, Ohio.
278a Jessie Pippins (Pippens), 2841 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1472 Charles Pitts, 2193 East Thirty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1626a James Pollard, 2149 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1780 Harry Polow, 2420 East Forty-third, Cleveland, Ohio. (528 Reed Street, care of Remor, Philadelphia, Pa.)
301 Priestly Porter, 3043 Central, Cleveland, Ohio. (828 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.)
4827 William Porter, 2381 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2917 Henry P. Powell (Henry Powell), 2347 East Thirty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3145 Willis (Willie) J. Prentiss, 3312 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1634 Clarence Price, 2323 Central, Cleveland, Ohio. (1152 Parkers Street, Columbus, Ohio).
4899 Albert Prince, 2141 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4026 George (Geo.) Randle, 2281 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4777 Harmon Rapold, 3742 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
2792 Alex Reddy (Roddy), 2325 East Thirty-first (2534 East Twenty-eighth), Cleveland, Ohio.
1316 Homer Reed, 2345 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (H. Reed, 1009 Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.)
2986 Spencer Reed, 1418 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1168 James Reeves, 1345 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
71 Eddie Ricks, 2165 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3749 Homer Rider, 2400 East Thirty-sixth Place (3111 Cedar Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
1739 Jeff Riggins, 2218 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1856 Nick Rinl, 3139 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
4840 Edward (Edw.) Roberson, 3202 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3227 Cleveland Roberts, 2399 East Thirty-sixth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
1790 Rufus Robertson, 2853 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5041 Otto Robinson, 3005 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
738 J. E. Rodgerson (Rogerson), 1838 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
730 Henry Rojas, 2118 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (perhaps 129 Barnbug Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; perhaps Bainbridge Street, general delivery).
1125 Charles (Charlie, Charley, Chas.) Ross, 3221 Central Avenue (322 East Hamilton Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
2233 Isaac Rotman (Rotnear), 2347 East Forty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3379 Andle (Andia) Rowland, 2317 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
324 Will Russell, 3203 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4052 Sam Shaikin, 2370 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3245 Collella Salvator (Colelig Salvatora), 2376 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4440 Pitser Sammon (Pitsor Sammons), 2225 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.

5163 Frank Sarge (Sorge, Large, Lorge), 2242 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2565 Frank Satterfield, 4410 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
321 Max Schwartz, 3511 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
8003 August Scott, Nickel Plate R. R. Station, Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio
4522 Frank Scott, 2121 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5069 Sam Shakelford (Shackelford), 2121 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
762 Alfred Shaw, 2816 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Alfred B. Shaw, 2906 Woodland Avenue).
458 William A. Shelton, 12355 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (Wm. A. Shelton, 2355 East Thirty-eighth Street).
339 D. N. Shoushanian, 2066 East Thirty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio (Domalled M. Shoushanian, 508 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
4243 Albert Silmon, 2281 East Fourteenth Street (2281 East 11 Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
1712 Everett Elmpson, 2324 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
685 Alfred Sims, 2507 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
3681 Weldon (Wildon) Slaughter, 3635 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
542 Ode (Ole) Sledge, 2385 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
8508 Albert Smith, 3737 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
255a Charles (Chas.) A. Smith, 3008 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
881 Claybone (Claybon) Smith, 2439 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
964 Earnest (Ernest) Smith, 2244 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4748 George (Geo.) Smith, 2359 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio (1318 Beauch Street, Erie, Pa.).
4798 Horace Smith, 2262 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3155 Harry Smith, 2174 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio (4738 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
672 James E. Smith, 2358 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (general delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.).
192 Jno. (John) Smith, 2573 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2297 Otis C. Smith (Otis G. Smith), 3031 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2807 Roy Smith, 2188 X. East Thirty-sixth (2252 East Sixty-ninth) Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3736 Roy Smith, 2405 (2905, 2905) Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2557 David Soloman, 2194 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1045 Willis Somerset, 2623 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2811 Charles (Chas.) Spelsh (Charles Sprish), 2349 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2696 George (Geo.) Stanley, 2533 (2537) Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
4457 Brown (Brana) Stennis, 2326 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5213 William L. Stepp, 2337 East Twenty-ninth (East Twenty-seventh), Cleveland, Ohio.
56 John Stewart, 2266 East Twenty-seventh Street (3024 Kerper Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
1800 George J. (George G.) Stock, 2119 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4220 Sherman Stocker (Stoker), 2517 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4305 W. M. Stockton, 3912 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (W. McLane Stockton, 87 Thirty-first Street, Newport News, Va.) (Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Docks).
2296 Dan Stover, 2848 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4735 William M. Stragin (W. M. Straigin), 3839 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
959 Frank Straub (Frank Edward Straub), 3211 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (Frank E., Navarre Hotel, Toledo, Ohio).
1732 John Strawder, 2326 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2502a James B. Sullivan, 3833 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
187 Luddie Sullivan, 3709 Central, Cleveland, Ohio (310 Sullivan Street, Greenville, S. C.).
5136 Fred Taub, 2171 East Eighteenth Street (2171 East Eighteenth), Cleveland, Ohio.
4065 Nelson Taylor, 2020 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1899 William (Willie) Thomas, 3636 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1787 James K. Thompson, 4911 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio.
2419 Rufus Thompson, Nickle Plate, Broadway Station, Cleveland, Ohio (Dispatcher, Fort Wayne, Ind.).
4397 Ben Thornton (Ben Thorton), 2020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2075 James Threates (Thernteas), 3008 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4667 George Turner, 2255 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
123 George Turner, 3028 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
221 James Turner, 2389 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1167 Louis Turner, 2326 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4446 Henry Tyler, 3028 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
4256 Erlie (Earlie) M. Tyus, 2201 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
2751 Robert Valleus, 3730 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3986 Guy W. Vance, 2400 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio (care of general delivery, Vincennes, Ind.).
3561 Mat Young (Wat Youn), 2020 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2191 Tom Young, 2361 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio (Will, 221 Front Street, Elizabeth, N. J.).
1092 William Young, 3645 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
281 Norman Zimmer, 2079 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
360 Howard Zoe, 2381 (3881) East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4190 John Zuck, 2362 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4202 Juan Villanueba (Villanuela, Villanuella), 3036 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
5181 Edward (Ed.) Walker, 2315 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
6 George (Geo.) Walker, 2123 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (4833 Holyoke).
4912 John H. Walker (John Walker), 2389 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3624 Judge Walker, 2533 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
350 Prescott William (Wm., Williams) Walker, 2337 East Twenty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio (Barracks 18, bed 235, Nitro, W. Va.).
2808 Leslie Waller, 2281 East Twenty-seventh Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2410 John Warren, 2331 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2374 Isaac Washington, 2345 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1483 Willie Watson, 1933 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2720 Joseph Webb (Joseph H. Webb), 2195 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4882 Lewis Webb (Welb), 2211 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4239 Frank Webster 3733 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3523 Theodore Weltzel, 2081 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Capac, Mich.).

2485a John Wesley, 2315 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
114 Illry West (Illry B. West), 3525 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
4962 Victor West, 2178 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (311 Market Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
4697 Walter W. (William) West, 3645 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
596a Chapman Whipple, 3939 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio (3740 Scovill).
1070 Charles (Charlie) Whiteside, 2208 East Twenty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
345 Jas. Whitfield (James Whilfeld, Whitfeld), 2219 East Thirty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
719 Robert (Robt.) Wiley, 2373 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3388 Amos Williams, 2165 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
952 Earl Williams, 2168 East Twenty-fourth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
4237 Edward (Ed.) Williams, 2189 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3193 Frank Williams, 1209 Scovil Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4233 Peter J. Williams, 2200 East Twenty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
83 Shepard Williamson, 2033 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3846 Sloanie (Sloan) Williams, 2321 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
4171 William (Wm.) Williams, 2189 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2295 Osa Williamson, 2326 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4235 Augustus Wilson, 2323 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1141 Frank D. (David) Wilson, 2323 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1140 Henry Wilson, 2162 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2535 John Wines, 3005 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3485 Dalton Wise, 2819 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4773 Henry Woods, 2429 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3100 John Wright, 3927 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4474 Jeff Young, 2203 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

1866 Charles Abercrambie (Abercombie), 2622 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2651 Robert Adams, 1222 Woodland (3222 Woodland Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
386 Frank Aderson (Anderson), 1201 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
5615 Joe Adams, 2722 East Ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6261 Husni Alle, 1113 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
1295 John Almindo (John Ahmada, John Almiada), 2501 East Forty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3568 James Anderson, 2487 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5309 Frank Andrus, 2560 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1555 John Annioinne (John Ammioinno, John Amioimino), 1217 Allen, Cleveland, Ohio.
2125 Abe Archin (Archia), 2327 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4802 Monroe Atkins (Adkins), 1123 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
638 Joffrey (Jofery) Ausman, 3634 Woodlawn, Cleveland, Ohio.
3552 Defty (Lefty) Banks, 2614 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5970 Steve Barko (Storh Borko), 3920 Burwell, Cleveland, Ohio.
3176a Charles Bateman, 2343 East Twentieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4926 Mladin Beauil (Mladin Veaicl, Mladn Veach, Nladin Veauil), 2459 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5706 Virgie (Virgil) L. Becler, 5119 Wayne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5751 John Davis Bell, 1946 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
1179 Marshal Bentley, 1718 Marion, Cleveland, Ohio.
3579 Samuel Bernard, 1124 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1022 Edgar Bessick, 2920 East Twenty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4061 Carl Blackburn, 2204 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1420 John Blakemon (Blakeman), 2020 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2846 Luther Bine, 1348 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3715a Frank (Frjuk) Bogdan, 2270 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
3907 Alex Bonaniksk! (Bousmiksbi), 2266 East Twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2746 William (Wm.) Bradley, 1836 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
5125 Jacob Brodsky, 2545 East Thirty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2621 Herbert Brown, 2471 East Twenty-second, Cleveland, Ohio.
3489 James Brown, 2327 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
178 Souls Brown, 2532 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
932 Walter Brown 2317 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
2951 William Brown, 1938 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2742 George Burdett, 2828 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio (161 Adams Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio) (Detroit, Mich.).
4279 Frank Burlak, 4825 Holyoke, Cleveland, Ohio.
5567 Thomas Burnett, 3517 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
305 Elbridge (Eldrige, Eldridge) Butler, 3202 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3043 Perry Cain (Berry King), 2556 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5809 James Cannon, 2480 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4773 Vincenzo Capaldo, 1129 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
1673 James Carl, 2343 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
4605 Gastano (Gactano) Carmelo, 2511 East Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4356 Harry Carter, 1612 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4059 William Carver, 2227 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
4970 Walter Chase, 1232 Scoville (rear), Cleveland, Ohio (1916 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
3295 Phillip (Philip) Chester, 2574 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio
4511 Bruno Chriosta (Bruno Chiriosta), Bellaire, Ohio.
5602 Sie Christian, 1200 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
1674 Joseph Christiano, 3127 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
2257 Lee Clark, 2068 East Thirty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5665 Tolbert Clay, 2115 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
1675 Sam Cohen, 2646 East Forty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
5982 Bennie Cohodis (Bennie Cohodas), 2724 East Fifty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4818 Luther Coleman, 4816 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
5849 Lorenzo Craceffo, 2501 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3359 Tony Crist, 1019 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
1619 George Cristech (Gregory Christech, Gregory Chritech), 2329 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1074 Henry Crowder, 3141 Croton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1963 Rosko Crameuksvick (Hosko Stamenkovitch, Hasko Stamenkovech, Bosko Ctameuksvick), 2656 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
2521 Nicola Cuhna (Nicola Cuhno), 1348 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.

2343 Paul Curinella (Paul Cucinella), 2325 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
5617 John Danielovicz, 3488 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3779a Douglass Daughty (Douglass Daughting), 3118 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2340 Henry (Huey) Davis, 2602 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4039 Jodie Davis, 2608 East Twenty-seventh Street (2621 East Thirty-first Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3589 Richard Dean, 2249 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
5069 Wilson Diggs, 2561 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
2683 Sam Domchuck (Sam Denichuk), 2676 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3657 Raphael Dunimovitz (Bunimovitz), 460 Cherry Street, New York City.
4245 Lucius Durant (Lucius B. Durant), 1604 Marion, Cleveland, Ohio.
5453 Clarence Eckstrum, 2574 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1473 William C. Ellison (William G. Ellison), 2500 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
6179 Milan Evanoff (Milan Evanoff), 1110 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
4003 Fred Fair, 3220 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4219 Charles Farazz, 2825 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4606 Ralph Fardehnar (Ralph Fardelmar), 2565 East Thirty-eighth Cleveland, Ohio.
2133 Henry Fennle, 1114 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5622 John Fleming, 1208 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
5548 James Ford, 2622 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5671 Jim Francis, 2628 East Forty-fifth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2670 Ezchak Fronian (Ezchak Froman, Ezchak Fornian), 3806 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
6036 Calanni Goetarco, Calanni Gaetano, Colanni Caetano), 1703 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1593 Benedetto Gollo (Benedetto Gullo), 2616 Woodland, Cleveland Ohio.
3108 Max Gesskowitz (Max Gerskowitz), Bt. Scaville & Woodland, East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
900 Granville Gibson, 2520 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1377 Henderson Gardner, 1352 Webster Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2656 Daniel Gilmore, 2933 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
5535 Edward (Elwood) B. Goodlaw, 2134 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2004 Arthur Graham, 3622 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1617 Peter Grasco (Grosco) 2614 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5656 Stewart A. Green, 3843 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
1577 Albert Goldstein, 2717 East Fifty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3942 William Graham, 2314 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3617 Centino Guiseppe (Guiseppe Contino), 2012 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
434 Zazarrio Guiseppe (Zayarrio Guiseppe) 2243 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
2389 Stevok Gwozevitch (Stevok Givegevich, Storok Givegevich), 2677 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4727 John Hall, 2602 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
2712 Leroy Hall, 1241 Parkmans Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
445 Rud (Reed) Hall, 1223 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4833 Frank Harding, 2532 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5794 George Harris, 1112 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1357 Veremander (Verenander, Verkuandr) Harris, 2525 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio (70 South Park Street, Oberlin, Ohio).
2323 Edward (Ed.) Harrison, 1509 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5206 Fanasel Hartman, 3364 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5787 Julius Haywood, 1348 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
1567 Will Cleveland (C.) Heard 3315 Croton, Cleveland, Ohio.
3187 Hyman (Hymen) Heller, 2524 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2722 John W. Helman (John H. Helman, John W. Nelman), 1105 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
3122 Ernest (E.) Henry, 2318 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3155 Edward Hemmelstein (Ed. Himmelstein), 2578 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3308 George Henderson, 2501 East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3560 Elijah Hightower, 2231 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1240 Olif Hikmet (Olif Hickmet), 3935 (2935) Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
2106 Charlie Hill, 2632 East Forty-fifth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2733 William L. Hines (Wm. M. S. Hines), 2485 East Thirty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
1627 Felix Hinton, 1440 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1951 John Holmes, 2828 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5045 Bert (Burt) M. Hubert, 3843 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4916 Tomasz Honeczyk (Tomasz Honeczuk, Tomasz Lenosyk), 2666 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street (2666 East Thirty-seventh Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
5076 Nick Hunkovitz (Nick Unkereist), 3848 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4284 George Hutchinson (George Hutchison), 2255 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
4572 Charlie (Charles, Chas.) Jackson, 2268 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
1042 Eddie Jackson, 3046 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
6109 John (Jon) Jackson, 2499 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5983 Tom Jackson, 2523 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4531 Louis Jasnow, 2578 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
258 Edwin (Elwin) Jefferson, 2210 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5054 Otis Jefferson, 2484 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4018 Walter Johnson, 2609 East Forty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio (17 Lester Street, Atlanta, Ga.).
2195 William Johnson, 2550 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5744 Sidney Jones, 1112 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2726 William Jones, 2338 East 31 Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
2430 Coozinich Kolens (Kalens, Kalenz), 2914 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1384 Irving Kapulan (Kaplan), Ashby Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
3700 Aaron Kotan (Katan), 2616 East Forty-eighth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
702 Samuel Kenet (Kanet), 2491 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (1137 Artisan Street, Chicago, Ill., care of N. Kanet).
2173 Ben Kennedy, 2706 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5317 Aaron Kerchowsky (Kerchowsky), 2345 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4088 Ed. King, 3900 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.

6252 Ksenofont Konzuk (Ksenofont Konzuk), 3816 Tustin, Cleveland, Ohio.
2558 Andro Kormian (Andro Kormisa), 3434 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
11 Stanco Krstichy (Stanko Krstichy, Stanco Krstrchy), 2560 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
6284 Morris Kukor (Morris Kuker), 3304 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
2746a Joe Kurochkan (?), East Thirty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4202 Charles Lane, 1314 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3551 Sherman Lavsor (Sherman Lavsos), 1208 Webster Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6344 Kerll Lechichin (Kiril Lechichen, Keril Lechichen), 2276 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
6067 Samuel Ledeman (Samuel Lederman), 2526 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
762 Nikole Lelew (Nikolo, Nikola Lalff, Nikolo Lalew), 2260 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
1212 Max Levett, 5111 Onthwaite, Cleveland, Ohio.
1907 Samuel Lewis, 2054 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1877 Nick (Mick) Libertile, 2012 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
5253 Charles (Charlie, Charley) Lludsey, 2303 East Thirty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4237 Sam Lodyedye (Sam Lodjedye), 4602 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5526 Stefan Louricello (Stefano Louricelo), 2626 East Thirty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1818 Dan Lurcrella (Dan Lurcella, Lurcrelle), 1205 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
376 West McDade, 2532 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4884 Sam McNeil (Sam McNeill), 1208 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
4119 Neah McRoberts, 2405 Orange (3005 Central Avenue, care of Wm. Butler), Cleveland, Ohio.
46 Mike Mackin (Mocyk Mocckin), 3020 Burwell, Cleveland, Ohio.
4670 Eddy (Eddie) Macon, 2478 East Fortieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
914 Alexander G. Makrakis, 5344 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
5056 Henry Mangron (Henry Mangrum, Henry Mangrom), 1021 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
423 Antonio Mannlot (Antonio Mannoni), 2538 East Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
253 William Manze, 2212 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
2481 Simon Marcick (Timon Marceick), 2616 East Twenty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
189 Amato Mario (Mario Amato), 1226 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4776 Samuel Marshall, 2227 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2371 Roy Martin, 2619 East Fifty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2563 Joseph F. Matthews, 1918 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C. (Mathews, Joseph H. Mathews, 1204 Central, Cleveland, Ohio).
6216 Frank Messina, 1926 Woodland (Frank Messino, Francerco Merrmno, 2267 Hazen Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
5029 Joe Micell, 2562 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4333 Clayton Miller, 3843 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2282 Joe Miller, 2504 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3399 John Miller, 1112 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
5843 Richard I. Miller (Richard Isab Miller), 2836 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4351 James Milling, 1111 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio (Seward, Pa.).
1690 George H. Mitchell, 2706 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
752a Rosto Mito (Kotsl Mito), 2607 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
764 John Mrasko, 2545 East Twenty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4932 Herbert Nance (Herbert Mause, Mance), 2622 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2165 Alfred Nars (Alfred Mars), 1224 Webster Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4138 James Nelson (Jas. Nelson), 2556 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1381 John Nikiperoyis (John Nikiperorcis), 3730 Croton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1271 Dennis O'Brien, 2751 East Twenty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
718 Sam Orsefsky, 91 Malden Street, care of Barney Bregman, Boston, Mass. (Osofsky, Osorsky, 2520 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio).
1025 Charles (Charlie) Parban, Ottoman County, Ohio (Ottoman, Cleveland, Ohio).
3599 Marko Paronizo (Marco Tononzo, Marco Parovizo), 2522 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3881 Louis Peston, 2557 East Twenty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Pistone Luiji, 1435 Orange Avenue).
1955 Clarence Peters, 1922 Marion Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5628 Russel Phillipa (Russell Phillipps), 2500 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4710 Joe Pilli, 2009 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
3856 Leonardo Puglio (Leonarda Puglia), 2501 East Forty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4700 W. Radford (Dudley Radford), 1204 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4939 Josh Rodrigues (Josi Rodriques, Jose Rodriques), 3415 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3544 William Ramich (Wm. Ramisch), 2554 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1612 Toni Randolph, 2676 East Forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2670 East Forty-sixth Street).
3464 Benjamin Ratcliffe, 2561 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
5153 Pat Reidy, 2485 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
6381a Basilio Richardo (Baiosel Riccarda, Palosue Riccardo), 2479 East Forty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3621 Daniel Richardson, 2279 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
879 Henry (Harry) Richardson, 1924 Marion, Cleveland, Ohio.
2814 Jim Roas (Jim Rosa, Roso), 1131 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6174 John Rogers, 1705 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
6086 Juttie Roland, 3046 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2907 Clifton Ronkin, 1124 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2011 Wells Rushofski (Walls Rushopki), 1113 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5312 Ellis Russ, 1318 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5130 Phillip Russ (Philip Russ), 2721 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5098 John Salchko (Sachko), Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
3614 Antonio Sansone (Sausone), 2542 East Nineteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3792 Asmon (Asmon) Samovitch, 3740 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
4110 Steve Scako (Stiv Sakoff), 1110 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
4155 Domonik (Dominick) Scarlo, 2929 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

1741 Alex Schuminsky (Shumsky), 4813 Gladstone, Cleveland, Ohio.
6232 Louis Schuwz (Louis Shivez, Lewis Shivez), 2902 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
5364 Abraham Selley (Selly), 2426 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5262 Joseph (Jacob) Shapiro (Jacob Shapire), 2554 East Fiftieth (Fifty-third) Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1138 David Sharp (Sharff), 2560 East 3 F Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4587 Edward Sharp, 2630 East Forty-fifth Place (Edward Sharh, Scharp, 2309 East One hundred twenty-eighth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
2978 Phillip (Philip) Sherman, 2530 East Thirty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4123 Bert (Burt) Simmons, 3902 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
4412 John McCoy (John M.) Sims, 1023 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
4377 Allen Siegino, 1248 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
323 Allen Smith, 2488 East Thirty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2721 Joseph J. Smith (Joe J. Schmidt, Newsome Moton, Jos. J. Schmidt), 2316 (2816) Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3946 Marston (Morston) Smith, 3334 (1609) Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2048 George Snyder, 1308 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6250 Walter Spencer, 2832 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
1294 Joseph Somenter, 2504 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio (Joseph Samenter, 726 West Philadelphia Street, New York City).
5132 Roupon Sorkinson (Roupan Sorkissen, Roobion Sorkisson), 2335 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
5117 Vincenzo Spallone, 2957 Woodland (Jim Spallone, 1435 Orange Avenue), Cleveland, Ohio.
3427 Alex Sprinc, 2213 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
4376 Steve Steven (Steve Stephan, Stev Steapnott), 2212 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
4661 William Stevens (Willie Stephens, William Stepheus), 2608 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5221 John Stones, 2656 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4340 W. E. Stout, 1912 Marion (1912 Woodland), Cleveland, Ohio.
14124 Luke Subal, 2532 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2804a Mike Sufahinko (Sufchinko), 2633 East Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
4866 Steve Surgala, 2525 East Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2117 Otto Svolles (Adolph Sowlig), 2554 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4072 George Swanson (Geo. Swauson), 1224 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
3727a Norman Taylor, 2523 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2949 Sammel Taylor, 1832 (Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4082 Emmet Terril (Emmet Terrill, Emmit Terrill), 2706 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
4099 Ed Thomas, 1718 Marion Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5002 Golie Thomas (note located), Cleveland, Ohio.
477 Henry Thomas, 3926 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5501 Joe Thomas, 1204 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4319 John Thomas, 1428 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
767 John Thomas, 1225 Holyoke, Cleveland.
5655 Cecil Thompson, 2526 Baltimore & Ohio Shop, Cleveland, Ohio.
3930 Rufus Thompson, Nickel Plate Station, Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
5212 Samuel Thornton, 1222 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
5202 Thomas (Thos.) Thornton, 7435 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (2544 Broadway.)
2823 Jessie Tollivar (Tolliver), 3334 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4362 Steve Toniff (Csmabpu Movelor), 3624 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
1817 Barney Turner, 1338 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2530 Richard Tyler, 2472 East Twelfth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3955 Joe Valenti (Valinti), 2490 East Twenty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5448 Edward Vanalstyne, 2816 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5391 Nelson Van Every, 2584 East Fiftieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1584 Rosario Varceria (Varverlia), 2619 East Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1568 W. H. Varner, 3622 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2902 George Villingslea (George Billingslea), 3016 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1507 George Wagowdik (Yagowdik), 2823 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio. (Box 722 Hopewell, Va.)
6258 Marion (Warren) Wallace, 2522 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4502 Lucieus H. Walles (Lucuis Hosley Waller), 1251 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4921 Joe Watson, 1449 Rear Brook Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (Louisville, Ky.; 1418 Rear Preston Street, Cleveland, Ohio.)
4762 Chester Webb, 2382 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5924 Louis (Louie) Weinstock, 2535 East Fifty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1288 John T. West, 312 Johns, Detroit, Mich. (Fifty-fifth and Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.)
2073 Walter West, 1124 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
5873a George (Geo.) White, 2227 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
2391 George White, 2376 East Thirty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
2565 Fred Williams, 2602 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
678 Harry Williams, 2535 East Thirty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2741 Moses Williams, 1201 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
2537 W. L. Williams (L. L. Williams), 3710 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
793 Charles Wilson, 1232 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
2386 Joseph Wilson, 2317 Orange Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4448 Hogan Winfield (Wingfield), 1201 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
1238a Andrew Wirch (Wirch), 3029 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio.
5862 William Witcher, 2290 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
4158 Clyde Wood, 3800 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6015 Paul Woolt (Paul Woobel), 2639 East Thirty-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
913 Edward Yancey, Scovill and East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
484 Kosto Yeanoff (Kosto Yoanoff), 2451 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
1657 Roy Young, 1211 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3803 Walter Young, 2382 East Fourteenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4510 William Zrositon, 4010 Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
4822 Robert Townsend, 1124 Scovill Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Robert Townsene, 1225 Broadway.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

7115 Harold Allis, 2040 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Harold Worthy Allis, 2336 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
5723 Harry Alvane (Henry Alvanez, Alvarez), 2276 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6575 Vincenz (Vincenzo) Aquilla (Aquillia), 1957 East One hundred and twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8173 Carmen Arfear, 1981 East One hundred and twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4471 Giovanni Avola, 1974 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4650 Joseph Baclke, 2380 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5017 Leon (Leeon, Seeon) Bailey, 6806 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4531 Nathan A. (Addison) Baker, 8207 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4495 Charlie Baldwin, 2112 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
298a John Beck, 2176 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6280 William Becks (William M. Becks), 7709 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2524 Daniel E. Biddle, 2135 East One hundred and seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio (205 West Wood Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
6768 Claude Black (Claude Henry Black), 2269 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1396 Mack Bledsoe, 2254 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3193 Anthony Bonners (Anthony J. Bonners), 2333 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6739 Thomas Booker (Thomas Girarde Booker), 4219 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
236 Jasper W. (Washington) Botts, 7924 Golden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
189 Fred Bowden (Bowden), 6028 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6258 Robert Bowman, 2178 East One hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6997 Edward Boyd, 2158 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6179 Victor E. (Ernest) Brassolt, 6009 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6843 Joe Brechrich (Brehrich), Fairmount and East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
5352 James Brooks, 2256 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6496 William (Willie) Broswell, 2222 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5116 Charles P. Bull, 6218 Thackeray Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7129 John Bupp, 7901 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5054 Harry Burke (Burk), 2211 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5660 W. R. Burns (W. R. Brown), 2214 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1667 Pasquale Buzzell (Buzzelli), 4709 Lorain Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (4709 Loralh Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
5619 Frank Carrier (Cerero), 10510 Norman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6844 Paul Casson, 2200 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
470 Ciro Cassoni (Cassone), 6814 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4901 Charles Churchill (Charles Lewis Churchill), 10601 Frank Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2830 McKinley Clementin (McKinley C. Clementin), 7619 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2676 Michael M. Circelli, 2264 Murry Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
3107 Edgar Coleman, 2091 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2751 Clarence Conway, 5902 Thackeray Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7001 Booker David, 2218 East Sixty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5672 James Davis, 2207 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3034 Marshall (E.) Davis, 2205 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5624 France De Grote, 1615 Magnolia Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2181 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
6054 Edward Delaney, 2031 East One hundred and fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6665 Arthur Dicks, 2214 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2270 East One hundred and first Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
7214 Harry (Lester) Dickson, 2276 East One hundred and first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6609 William (B.) Drew, 2184 East Eighty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2268 William (J.) Droszewski (Deoszewski), 129 East Ninth Street, Duluth, Minn.
2439 Jay Gould Elder, 2226 Woodhill Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3230 Arthur (Walker) Enoch, 2047 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
149 Moses W. (Watson) Evans, 2244 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (507 Huntington Street, Savannah, Ga.).
1164 Augustein Favis (Faris), 10612 Arthur Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1123 Nathaniel H. (Hills) Fields, 2393 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1221 Claud Fox, 2253 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4237 Alfonso Frado, 10115 Frank Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
7153 Timothy Frost, 2253 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2499 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
2558 Sylestory Gentroy, 2206 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1109 Basil Gibson, 2186 East Seventieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3918 Joseph (Earl) Ging, 2309 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
6372 Selmo Glenn, 2281 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Selmo C. Glenn, 107 Mullet Street, Detroit, Mich.).
957 Luke Greer, 2104 East One hundred and sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Jack Greer, 2184 East One hundred and sixth Street).
29 Josef Gulacz, 1 Pitt Street, Worcester, Mass.
7187 William (F.) Hacker, 8011 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5411 Darwin (Bruce) Hawes (Homer, Haner), 8208 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5891a Morgan Hancock, 2234 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5036 August Hanptfleisch (Hauptfleisch, Haupftleisch), 10705 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6275 Joseph Hardesty, 2162 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7224 Claud (L.) Harlderman (Halderman), 2117 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5713 Harry Harnick, 2164 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
3380 Bernard Harris, 2348 Woodhill, Cleveland, Ohio (Bull Run Post Office, Fairfax, Va.).
6485 Joseph Haskins, 9400 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.
2376 James E. Haugh, 6520 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6718 Fred Hill, 2246 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
971 Anthony E. Hoffman, 2020 East Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5228 William Holman, 2265 Tr Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2520 Scovil Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
4522 Urband (Urban J., Urbane) Hooley, 2163 East Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (general delivery, Akron, Ohio).
2896 Mike Howard, St. Luke Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
5969 Bernard Hueghy, 4308 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
5748 John Jak (Jok, Zak, Zok), 6606 Cedar Street (6506 Cedar Street), Cleveland, Ohio.

200 Herman Jaskery, 6217 Bartell Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4195 Sam Jerome, 2256 Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio.
6955 Erskin (Erskine) Jones, 2272 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1088 Harry C. Jones, 2321 East Eighty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8121 Vermont Jones, 10628 Frank Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
286 Walter Jones, 2242 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2283 Glanconio Joutuno (Giaconis Foutano, Glanconio Loutano), 2230 Fairmount, Cleveland, Ohio.
6619 Richard Kelly (Richard Patrick Kelly), 2666 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3188 John William Kerr, 2256 Ashland, Cleveland, Ohio.
121 Jose F. (Figueras) Kierman, 2227 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
7174 Joseph Kinder (Joseph P. Kinder), 2341 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
124 Anton Kuncyal (Kunczal, Kunczol, Kanczal), 6219 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5480 Abraham Laven, 2218 East Seventy-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4075 Ross Leonard, 2233 East Ninety-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
8308 Jacob R. Levine, 2174 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4740 Edward J. Lewis, 2207 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
4076 James B. Lewis, 8612 Cedar, Cleveland, Ohio.
4842 Elim Lidorchik (Elim Sidolchuk, Lidorchuk), 5921 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
2380 Dave Light, 2285 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1374 Charles B. Long, 5902 Thackery, Cleveland, Ohio.
7088 John C. Luxemberg (Carl Luxenburg), 6104 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
6833 George Madix, 2231 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2380 Alexander Maltseo (Maltino), 10600 Arthur, Cleveland, Ohio.
2661 Phillip Mandit, 10504 East One hundred and fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4259 (4250) Paul Mariano, 2242 East One hundred and fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2608 Angelo Marinelli, 2172 Cornell, Cleveland, Ohio.
3791 Albert Martin, 2077 East Eighty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Albert E. Martin, Euclid and East One hundred and fifth Street, apartment suite No. 9, Cleveland, Ohio).
1771a Wimer J. Martin (Wilmer James (Wilbur J.) Martin), 2030 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
125 Joe Mazzatti (Mazzotti), Construction Gang, Nickel Plate, Ohio (East 11, Palmer, Ind.).
6792 Michael Mazzlotte, 2189 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1494 Mediterroneo Mazzocco, 2176 East One hundred and third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1362 Wesley C. Mekley (Weseley Cleveland Merkley), 2170 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2202 Charles Migirdichum (Migirdichien), 5914 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2830a Alphonse (Alponse) Miller, Freeport, La.
6948 Fred Miller, 8415 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (West De Pere, Wis.).
6676 Samuel Mindel (Mindal), 2208 East Eighty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4095 Walter Mixen, 7405 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2192 Herbert Moore, 11425 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2487 James Moore, 2186 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4972 Frederick J. Motz, 5817 Longfellow, Cleveland, Ohio.
8115 Antonio Munert (Mainieri, Maneri), 30 Coltman Road, Cleveland, Ohio (1830 Coltman Road).
5339 Thayne Murberger, 10539 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Thayne Harold Murburger, 511 Kresge Building, Detroit, Mich.).
159 Clement A. (Allen) Nealy, 2195 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4012 Sherman Newman, 5918 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5873 Robert Norwood, 2176 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4707 George Novak, 2306 East One hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6927 Luther Palmer, 1873 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3089 Saxon Palmetter (Saxon Gavitt Palmeter), 8105 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
935 Theodore Carl Phillips (Phillips), 5904 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4093 Nick Pitrovitch, Fairmont and East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
1872 Alvin Podoll, 5808 Longfellow, Cleveland, Ohio.
5491 Anton Prenosil, 2305 East One hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2230 Loyd Quinn, 2243 East Seventy-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6497 J. (James) C. Reeves, 2273 (2245) East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
90 Edward A. Rembe, 2082 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (606 Stambaugh, Youngstown, Ohio).
2491 Frank Rembert, 2249 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6629 Walter Reyton (Peyton), 4117 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1002 Charley Rose (Ross), 2268 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3292 John Rose, 2170 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1899 Maurice Rumert (Rumery), 2185 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
2212 Andalelo Santro (Andalecio, Andalesfice, Afndalecie Seurca), 1894 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1941 Max S. Saunder (Samuel Saunders), 2160 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1066 Isadore Scherfeld (Isidore Scharfeld), 2223 East One hundredth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3349 Antonio Scorillo (Iocorillo, Iocovill, Iocoville), 1945 East One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
476 George Sebastine (Sebastian, Sebastin, Giusto Sabatini), 1965 Coltman Street, Cleveland, Ohio (stop 28½, Shore Line, Cleveland, Ohio).
6564 Willard Sebelin, 13553 Fairmound, Cleveland, Ohio (Willard Fred Sebelin, 10553 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio).
3170 Basil Shinkarovk (Shinkarook) 2267 East Seventieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5585 Antonio Simone (Antonio P. Simone), 10503 Arthur Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6065 Richard Simpson, 2254 Woodhill, Cleveland, Ohio.
6700 Herman Sims (Simms), 7709 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5489 John Slocum (John Newton Slocum), 2080 East One hundred and sixth Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
4681 John Smith, 32 Moscbrand (Morebrand) Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6753 Max Solomon, 5715 Hawthorne Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1569 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.)
2335 William Stark, 2211 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4329 Charles Stern, 2108 East One hundred and fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4894 Will Stokes, 2245 Woodhill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2362 William Sudderh, 2280 East One hundred and third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
910 John Svoboda, 8105 Lucia Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
212 Louis Swetkin, 5914 Thackeray Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5445 Michell Tamurrazi (Michele Tamurazzi), 2119 East One hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4930 Joseph Tarfarnie (Tarfarino, Karfarnio), 2236 Murrey Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
6878 Zeron Taslakian, 2170 Clarkwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
2842 Willie Tate, 2242 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5180 Thornton Taylor, 2254 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2869 William Thomson (Thompson), 2252 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5802 Harold E. Totnall (Tatnall), 2265 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4110 Silas Tucker, 5119 (5719) Thackaray Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1301 Yee Tung (Tong), 10211 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6810 Martin Turco, 2117 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2920 Charley Turner, 6401 Central Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5409 Frederick Walker (Walker), 6709 Longfellow, Cleveland, Ohio.
7197 Hugh Walsh (Hugh F. Walsh), 2108 East One hundred and seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
593 Charles Washington, 10510 Hudson Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2517 Manuel (Menuel) West, 2272 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
688 William West, 1934 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (2327 Frank Street.)
6842 Ernest Wigge (Ernest H. Wigge), 2259 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4976 James D. Wilder, 2222 East Forty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (7511 Central Avenue.)
5023 Jim (Jimmie) Williamson, 2386 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1466 Clarence Winston, 2281 East Seventy-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1187 George Woodson, 2123 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4980 Allen Wright, 2280 East One hundred and third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4816 Willard Wright, 7714 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1501 Elwood Yelock, 2248 East Fortieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2058 Peter Yoghurtglan, 5914 Cedar Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4052 Nick Zavarella, 2060 East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
135 Fred B. Zehmer (Braggins Zehner), 8808 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
934 Ben H. Zinghensian, 10108 Wilbur Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF OHIO.

1356 John Adams, 227 Goodale Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1003 Charles Allen, 157 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3003 Richard Andres, 252 East Engio Street, Columbus, Ohio.
486 William Arnold, 315½ Winner Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
868 Hezekiah (Hezikiah) Arthur, 868 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
745 Peter Avenanete (Averanetes), Hocking Valley Yards, Columbus, Ohio.
4421 Acie Baldwin, R. F. D. No. 2, box 8, Leleigh, N. C. (134 West Naghter Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1864 Taplootl (Taplott, Tatlott) Barnum, 47 Center Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3679 Peter E. (Edward) Barrett, 80 West Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3840 Peter Barsames (Barsams), 26 North Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3457a Earl Bass (Base), 158 South Oakley Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3529 John Baxter (John Walton Baxter, John Boxter), 155 Goorman Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1111 Rudolph Bloch (Black, Block), 131 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1470 Gabor Bolough (Balogh), 44 South Belle Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4517 Frank Bonlouski (Poulouski, Paulowski), 402 Hunter Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3851 Charles Bradford, 99 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3325 John Brown, 242 Cossens Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1271 William Bruce (Wm. Willie Bruce), 289 Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1052 Alexander (Alexander) Cage, 227 Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
468 Clarence Cassidy (Cassady), 277 Wayne Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1210 Ellsworth Chandler (Ilwelrth Chanden), 614 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3912 William O. (Owen) Chapman, Davis Hotel, West Broad and Front Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
542 Michael Cichowicz (Cichwicz), 500 Kilbourne Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3490 Richard Clemons (Clemmons), 376 Donaldson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2520 J. (Joseph) Connor (Joseph Francis Connor), 502 George Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4651 Lewis Conrad, Columbus, Ohio.
2581 Frank (Frank R.) Cox, 452 Dublin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1002 William Crump, 324 Spruce Street West, Columbus, Ohio (care of Hunt & Forbes Co., box 546, Williamson, W. Va.).
3707 Pierre Decoline, 518 North Pack Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3264a Floyd Dedson, 472 West Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1028 Henry G. Eichler (Richler, George Eichler), 53½ West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2401 Ralph (Ralph William, W.) Fenton, 79½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4627 Robert Ford, 572 Dennison Avenue, Columbus Ohio (Point Marion, Pa.)
3691 Willie Forest, 309 North Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1822 Frank W. (William) Foster 218 White Thorn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (719 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio).
1308 James Foster, 385 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3892 Fredericke, Frank (Frank H. (Henry) Frederick), 842 S. Lasslie Street, Columbus, Ohio.

4310 Lenwood W. (William) French, 108 Ludlow Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2532 Robert Gallispie, 108 West Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3641 Glen Galvin (Galoin), Columbus, Ohio (58 South Gift Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1873 William Gastef (Gasteff), 211 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio (Bill Gasteff, 49 South Gift Street, Columbus, Ohio).
3344 Curtis Gray, 164 Vine Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1168 Nathaniel Gray, 99 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2708 Giacomo Gualtiere (Giocomo Gualtieri), 293 Dublin Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4286 Gust (Gus) Gumas, Hocking Valley Yards, Columbus, Ohio.
2706 Samuel F. (Forest) Hall (Samuel Hall), 379½ South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2256 George R. Hamilton, 127 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
15 Harry (Henry) Frank Hane, 47 West Toun Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4234 William P. (Perkins) Haston, 115 North Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3142C Luther Hawkes (Hawks), 604 Liberty Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1083 Lawson E. (Stanley) Hill (Lawrence S. Hill), 656 West Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
287 John Hines, 108 West Naghten Street Columbus, Ohio.
4172 Rube Hoffman, 259 East Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1998 William Howard, West Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3908 Wallace Ierby, 159 Maple Street, Columbus Ohio (186 North Champion Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
1061 John Andrew Johnson, 590 George Street, Columbus, Ohio.
872 Julius Johnson, City Prison, Columbus Ohio.
4188 Louis (Lewis) Johnson, 309 North Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2731 Mac Johnson, 99 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3642 William H. Johnson, Columbus Ohio (Wm. Johnson, Franklin County, Ohio).
2542 Robert L. (Lee) Jones, 131 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3909 Earl Judy, 128 West Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2497 Patrick Kelly, 229 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1299 Sam Kid (Kidd), 383 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3753 Wesley N. (Napoleon) Koger, 375 South Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio (W. N. Koger, 1609 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2819 James Lamachi, 351 West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.
596 John Larry, 573½ Henry Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2350 Oscar Lauck (Louck), Columbus, Ohio (206 McDowell Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1900 John Lee, 30 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2042 David (Davis) Lies, 30 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3741 John T. Lynch, 83 West Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1293 T. E. McElroy (C. McEllory, McZelroy), 167 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4301 Eloon McGovan (Elvon McGowan), 131 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1465 John McHenry, 412 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
455 Richard McKelvey, 17 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2632 Harry McMullen (Harry John McMullin, Harry McMullin), 167 West Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1197 Sam Manios (Manos, Mancos), Hocking Valley yards, Columbus, Ohio.
4359b James Marshal (Marshall), 345 Dublin Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4351 James Massie, 131 West Maple Street (130 West Maple Street), Columbus, Ohio.
4574 Abraham Mills, 154 West Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4696 Nick Mokley, 130 West Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3091 Louis Moreas, 102 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3360 Harry J. Morgan (James Moran, J. Moran), Deshler Hotel, Columbus, Ohio (James Harry Moran, Columbus, Ohio).
1050 James Morris (J. M. Morris), 30 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2707 George Morrow, 220 North Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2380 Dave Mull, 570 Henry Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4357 Graham Myers, 148 West Locus Street, Columbus, Ohio.
42 Raymond Clarke (Clark) Nelson, 30 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3064 Eldridge Nichols (Eldredge Nickols), 563 Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
965 George Osborn (Osborne), 60 South Belle Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2822 Jesse Owens, 30 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1143 Harry C. (Clinton) Parker, 23 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1330 E. (Eugene) Patterson, 293 Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1225 William Penn, 306 Armstrong Street, Columbus, Ohio.
778 Otmer (Otiner) W. Perry, 183 North Central Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (O. W., Columbus, Ohio).
4572 Frank Polu (Tolu), bunk car, B. & O. yard, Columbus, Ohio.
1685 Frank Povenzana (Provenzano), 293 Dublin Street, Columbus, Ohio (Provensano, Columbus, Ohio).
2137 George Prim, 462 Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1150 John Eugene Robinson, 272 South Forest Street, Columbus, Ohio.
63 Sherman Roe, 379 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3724 Albert Rookstool (Albert James (A. J.) Rookstool), 143 Gormon Street, Columbus, Ohio.
8214 Pearce E. (Eugene) Rose, 182 West State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
85 Frank Roth, 103 Randolf Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3538 Elick Schoonover (Schoonorer, Eletck, Columbus, Ohio; Schoonover), 400 Canal Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2111 Charles C. (Conrad) Schueller (Conrad Schoeller), 53½ West State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3336 Gerald Seward, 234 West Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
100 George (Geo. S.) Sherman (Ray), 512 North State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3254 Joe M. (Mason) Short, 504 West State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3041 Albert Smith, 343 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1001 Frank Smith, 59 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1432 Joseph (Joe) Smith), 129 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4384 Dale O. South, State Hospital (57 Whitethorne Avenue), Columbus, Ohio.
144 James Southern (Southeron, Sothoren), 429 West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2550 John Stewart, Columbus, Ohio.
825 Lewis Stewart (Steward), 171 Capital Street, West, Columbus, Ohio.

4115 Yewell (Yewlell) Sydney, 342 Cossens Street, Columbus, Ohio.
955f James Taylor, 311 Water Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3075 John C. (Clapron, J. C.) Thomas, 167 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4108 William Thomas, 99 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3238 Clifford J. (John) Thompson (Clifford Thompson), 272 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1391 Jos. Thornton, 140 Gorman Street (638 South Pearl Street), Columbus, Ohio.
662 William (Wilen) Tillman, 375 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2592 Conrad Toler, 406 Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
881 Kelly Turner, 146 Randolph Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4479 Warren E. (Eli) Umensetter (W. E. Almensetter), 79 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3460 S. E. Valentine, Columbus, Ohio.
4009 Jesse Walhn (Walton), 115 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1793 James M. (Mathew) Watkins, 492 Spruce Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2716 David Wells, 144 Gorman Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1551 Amos Whattley (Whattlay), 38 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
187 Benjamin (Ben) White, 30 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3029 Lewis White, 73 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1352 Taylor Whitstone (Whetstone), Town and Mitchell Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
977 David Williams (O. William), 379 South Lazzelle Street, Columbus, Ohio.
746 Elmer B. (Brooks) Williams (Elmer Williams), 44½ West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
974 John Williams, 1414 Polk Street, Lynchburg, Va.
1671 John Williams, 156 West Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
826 Willie Wilson, 131 Lerre Street, Columbus, Ohio.
643 John Wilt (John P. Wilt), 74 Lorain Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4434 Edward J. (Jay) Yeager, 118 Dakota Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3093 Frank Young, 47 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
955 James (Jim) Young, 30 West Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1587 Albion (Albino) Zucca, 36 Lorain Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF OHIO.

3140 Weston (W.) Abott, 401 East Noble Street (281 East Noble Street), Columbus, Ohio.
1764 Chas. Adams, 1221 Leonard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1849 Sherman Adams, 671 Herlett Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4963 Edward Alexander, 1221 Leonard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
586 Clement Amoroso (Amoraso), 379 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3819 Elondus Anderson (Andreas), 318 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5260 Howard Austin (Howard B.) Austin, 144 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1897 Chas. C. Baker, 226 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4869 Wm. J. L. (Jim Lee) Baldwin, 208 East Elm Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2084 James R. (Ralph) Bell, 533 Marrion Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4515 Stephen Bell, 163 Mink Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3211 Wm. H. (Henry) Bergen, Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
649 Ivery Berry (Querry), 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3264 Thos. E. (Erwin, Irwin) Berthram (Buttram), 313 Ridgeway Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3863 Milton Bloodsaio (Bloodsaw), 318 South Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4386 Harry R. (Rob, Robt.) Bolden, 146 North St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4237 Chauncey Bours (Borns), 1099 Mount Vernon (rear), Columbus, Ohio.
379 Andrew Bowens, 188 State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1464 Cloise Boyd, 334½ Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1690 Abe Bradford, 214 East Elm Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5001 Charley Brooks, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2957 John H. Brooks, 56 North Seventeenth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4647 John W. (Wesley) Brooks, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5102 Wm. E. (Edward) Brooks, 52 East Russell Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2660 Chas. Brown, 336 Stone Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5256 David J. Brown (David Brown), 267 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5581 Frank Brown, 47 Hughes Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4608 Fred Brown, 1311 Granville Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4399 Ralph Brown, 533 Boone Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5726 Andrew J. (Jackson) Bryant, 52 Plum Street, Columbus, Ohio.
6 Tommie L. Burney, 903 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3146 Fred Burris, 249 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2790 Wm. (W.) H. Butts, 247 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio (Glassport, Pa.).
4493 Wm. C. (Chambers) Caldwell, 43 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
207 Albert Calloway, 191 North Twenty-first Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5523 Howard M. (More) Canty (Howard Canty), 1500 Leonard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3782 Alfred Cardwell, 294 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
752 Carl Carey, 85 East Layfette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3566 Bline Carter, 326 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1936 Frank Cassday (Cassidy), 280½ South Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio (Kenton, Ohio).
4590 Jas. Caze (Cage), 292 East Lafayette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5018 Oliver Champ, 137 Granville Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5369 Jack (Jock) Chislon (Chislom), 376 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
323 Wm. J. (James) Christ, 238½ East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.
842 Chester Cleaves, 319 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio (2141 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
72 Felix Cochran (Cechran), 227 East Seventeenth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
736 John A. (Alexander) Coleman, 329 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1317 Patrick Coleman, 142 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4190 Wm. Coleman, 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5050 James A. (Anderson) Collins, 1171½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3879 Harper Colvin, 79 Young Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3092 James J. (Jeff) Condon, 213 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4202 Thos. Conner, 207 North Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3845 Walter Connett, 255 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.

5222 Myrle Cowles, 215 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1814 Aaron Cunningham, 227½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2037 Edward (Edward J.) Cuttler, 440 Denmead Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2892 Eugene Davis, Third and Lafayette Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
4597 Karl V. (Van Dyke) Dean, 40 East Poplar Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4828 Frank Detrick (Frank James Detrick), 45 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4711 Jos. Devins (Joseph B. Devine), Y. M. C. A., North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2929 Wm. C. Dexon (Wm. Carrel Dixon, William Carrell Dixon), 49 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5157 Chris Dine, 471 (rear) North Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1094 Lee Doby, 236 North Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4517 Wm. Doney (William Dancy), 223 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3854 Linn Downey, 76 East Hickory Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2782 Jim Drew, 339 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4288 Martin Dwiggins, 278 Burr Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5938 Edw. H. Dyson, 353 Harrison Alley, Columbus, Ohio.
5507 Floyd Eaves (Eames), 238 Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4639 Ellsworth (Elsworth, E.) Edwards, 189 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio (Logansport, Ind.).
1511 Eddie Evans, 319 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1290 Edward Everett (Everet), 202½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2597 Claud Ewing, 199 Champion Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1053 Peter (Pete) Ferguson, 318 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2914 Melvin Fields, 1368 Granville Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3406 Clinton Fitzgerald, 269 Johnson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2352 James (Jim) Flood, 402 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2138 Robert Florence, 237 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2651 Edward A. (Anse) Foster, 60 Garfield Street, Columbus, Ohio.
483 Chas. (Charlie) Foster, 332 Ridgeway Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5262 Henry Foushee (Fouchee), rear 404 East Engler Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4327 Henry Freeze, 151 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5552 John J. Funey (Funney, John James Funey, John Funey), Columbus, Ohio.
227 James Gardner, 232 North Ohio Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1581 Clarence J. (Julius) Garner, 157 St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
502 G. T. Garner (Gray Thomas Garner), 266 North Ohio Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
974 Wm. Garlin, 280 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1308 Seward Gentry, 249 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
198 Will Gilmore, 1255 Hawthorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4096 Fred Gladdin (Gladden, Gladen), 342 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2121 Ulish Good, 661 North Pearl Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2882 Geo. Glover, 397 South Stone Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2802 Chiff (Cluff) Good, 661 Pearl Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4760 Jack E. (J. E.) Goodyn (Edward Goodwyn), 173 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio (Lorain, Ohio).
5721 Reuben B. Gothard (R.) Benjamin Gothard), 44 North Garfield Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3816 Jeff Gould, 241 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3679 John C. (G.) Grant (John Grant, 38 East Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5758 Lewis (Lawis) Gray, 114 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
624 Richard Gray, 156 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1176 Will Gray, 325 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio (William A. Gray, McKeesport, Pa.).
1205 Wm. A. (Andrew) Gray, 233 North Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1588 Sebron Green, 219 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio (Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3642 Frank Greer, 1212 Leonard Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5632 Madison Gunter, 229 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1561 Fiume Guiseppe (Flumme Giuseppe), 300 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1560 Riley Hairston, 156 Mink Street, Columbus, Ohio.
293 Wm. Hall, 229 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4952 Author Hamlet (Arthur), 323 McKee Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5321 Filton Harley (Felton), 250 Brock Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2419 Geo. Harmon, 279 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3375 Joseph A. Harper (Alonzo, Joseph Harper), 204 South Grant Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3931 James Harris, 600 Krause Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
209 Henry J. Hartard (Joseph), East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
434 Fred Harvyise (Fredderika Harvyise), 449 Boone Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2618 Harry Hawkins, Camp Car Pennsylvania Railway yards, Columbus, Ohio.
874 Charles Hayes, 188 English Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5808 Claude Hicks (Claud), 162 North Ohio Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3003 Sid Hill, 426 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2664 Wm. Hobson, 209 North Hamilton Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1154 Manfred Holland, 224 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
124 Wm. H. Holley (Henry), 238 East Naughter Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3184 Robt. S. Holly (Sanders, Robert S. Holley), 1317 Clifton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2276 Virgil Holston (Virgin), 85 East Lafayette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1882 Arthur Hopkins, 217 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1320 Jos. Hoston, 326 McKee Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2751 Samuel Hoster (Hosten), 106 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2307 Will Houchins, 255 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2129 Wyatt Hunter, 400 East Engles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5141 Wm. E. (W.) Hurley, 155 Adams Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1628 Fred W. Hushower, 57 Warren Street (Willard, 29 North Princeton Street), Columbus, Ohio.
2613 Raymond D. Isabell (David Isbell), 1292 Clifton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2553 Ernest Isom, 120 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2229 Arthur J. Jackson, 340 Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1580 Edward (Eddie) Jackson, Madison, Ga. (146 Talmadge Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1761 Howard Jackson, 146 Talmadge Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2955 Walter Jackson, 258 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

3309 Ernest Jarrett, 215 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2691 Geo. Jennings, 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3036 Cary Johnson, 249 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
443 Clarence Johnson, 212 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
846 Dave (David) Johnson, 340 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
49 Harley Johnson, 435 North Champion Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4555 John M. Johnson, 237 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5189 Marion (Morgan) Johnson, 293 North Champion Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5580 Pearl (Pearlie) Johnson, 227 Nielton Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2643 Robt. Johnson, 345 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3926 Samuel Johnson, 218 St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3383 Tom Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.
5637 Hugh W. (Wesley) Jones, 587 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
147 Robt. Jones, 830 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
8833 Willie (William) Jones, 269 Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2455 Wm. Jones, 285 Burr Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5720 Wm. Jones, 265 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4279 Wm. Jones, 230 North Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2792 Early Jordan, 314 East Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1029 Jack Jorock, 146 Fourth Avenue, East Columbus, Ohio.
5751 Will H. (Henry) Kemp, 570 Hopkins Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2665 James F. Kerr, 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1339 Geo. W. (Washington, G. W.) Kleft, 218 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2258 James King, 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5179 Marion King, 259 Mount Vernon Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3504 Geo. O. (Oscar) Kiso, Ohio Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.
499 Earnest Knox, Young Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3805 Harry Lach (Leach), 445½ East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5265 Nazzarenene Lancliotte (Nazzreno Lancliotti, Nozzareno), 959 Caldwell Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1451 Howard Lash (Howard L. Lash, Howard C. Lash), 83 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
370 Martin Layden, 290½ East Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1221 Clarence Lee, 174 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio (Monroe, Mich.).
1866 Edward A. Lee, 365 Jefferson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5136 Geo. Lee (George Lee), 1306 Granville Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5185 John D. (Davis) Lewis, 374 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2306 Wm. C. Lewis, 114 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4684 Beecher Limle, 204½ South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3405 Geo. F. (Frechoff) Linck, Hartman Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.
1256 Albert Lindsey, 58 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4867 Fleming Link, 209 Brier Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5272 Harry Lochner, 36 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5249 Nick Locolano (Tocolano), 234 West Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5380 John T. (Thomas, J. T.) Long, 85 East Lafayette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5585 Bennie Lookett (Dennis Lockett), 160 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4004 Thurman Lowery, 222 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3638 Simeon Luordy (Lundy), 114 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4200 Jas. Mac Jinkes, 345 Galloway Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5357 John McClurg, 108 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2619 Wm. M. (Meredith) McDonald, jr. (William McDonald, jr.), 218 St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5649 Leo McEntee, 419 North Monroe Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2273 Jos. R. (Roy, J. R.) McEwen, 321 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
42 Harrison McGenis (McGinis), 461 Hanley Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1937 Robt. E. (Earl) McKinley, 433 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio (Samuels Theater, Johnstown, N. Y.).
2932 Andrew (Axlender) McNeal, rear 408 East Engler Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2208 Thomas Mack, 628 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1016 Chas Main, 922 Mount Vernon Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4073 Thos. Mantasky (Mantakos), 1024½ East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio (452 Euclid Street, Akron, Ohio).
3775 Alvis S. (Smith, A. S.) Mace, 253 North Eighteenth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1506 Riley Marshall, 237 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5273 Samuel (Sam) Martin, 293 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2864 Wm. Mason, 232 East Lafayette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4907 Louis Merle, 1113 Whitcomb Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5289 D. Lalla A. Michele (Delola Antonio Michele, Antonio D. Lalla Michello), Columbus, Ohio.
1939 Sumner W. (Wesley) Miller, 483 North Monroe Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4616 Jacob H. Milleron (Harley Millvion, Harley Milleron), 71 South Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3257 Roger Mills, 225 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1380 Geo. Miner (Nuner), 702 Boone Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1468 Hobert Mitchell, 126 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3229 Rellford L. (Lewis, Releford Lewis) Michell, 66 East Levan Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4508 Geo. B. (Brinton) Mockey (Mickey), 680½ East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1300 Geo. Modesty (Moderty), 77 Layfett Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3996 Charley Montuth (Montecth), 377 East Naughtin Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4487 Wilbert Moody, 189 Kelly Street, Columbus, Ohio.
153 Bud Moore, 232 North Ohio Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5366 Harry Moore, Long and Twenty-first Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
5489 Luther Moore, corner Third and Chestnut Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
4871 Clarence Muder, Seventh and Engler Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
2913 Castantenos Necoponlos (Gost Nicoponlos, Costantenos Necoponlos), 226 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4017 Frank Nichols, 404 Galloway Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3224 Raymond W. (William) Owens, 319 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
869 Harrison D. (David) Pairs, 921 North Nineteenth Street, Columbus, Ohio (H. D. Pairs, Hillsboro, N. C.).
3514 Gus P. Palmisano, 213 West Fourth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

2246 Wylie Parks, 376 Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
733 Toney (Tony) Patch, North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3334 Wannamaker (Wanamaker) Pearl, 76 East Hickory Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2854 Claude B. (Brooks) Payne, 700 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1818 Harry Pierce, 412 East Englar Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4663 John Pope, 575 North Pearl Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4173 Hushton Porter, 539 Galloway Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3978 Leslie Purdie, 462 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2794 Charlie Rayford, 445 Wilson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1382 Herman H. Rayford, 15 North Seventeeth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
70 Samuel Reed (Reid), 191 North Twenty-first Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5785 Herbert L. (Leonard) Reynolds (Raynolds), 64 East Swan Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3916 Jos. (James) F. Rice, 224 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5083 Earl Richardson (Rechardson), 223 East Naughten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3472 Milton W. (Webster) Ridgeway, 1544 Granville Street, Columbus, Ohio.
795 Cleveland Robinson (Robison), 120 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1328 Eugene Rodley, 237 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
392 Elmer A. Ringwald, 244 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5682 Archie Robinson, 340 Briar Street, Columbus, Ohio.
54 Clyde S. (Smith) Robinson, 115 Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
173 Herman Robinson, 1281 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5556 Levi Robinson, 283 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4567 Geo. W. (Washington) Robinson, Barkerwood (George Robison, 827 Barkwood Avenue), Columbus, Ohio.
1680 Cecil Rollins, 206 North Ohio Street, Columbus, Ohio (2911 South Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
97 Otis Rolls, camp car in B. & O. R. R. yards, Columbus, Ohio.
4497 Charles F. (Robert) Rowan, 326 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2223 Pasquale Russo, 239 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
319 Domenico Savoia, 597 Galloway Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5027 Harold Scott, 261 North Garfield Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4037 Louis Scott, 124 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5764 Carl Schoette (Schoettle), 1323 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
102 Andrew Secrest (Sechrest, Sechrist), 237 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3174 Lawrence L. (Lee) Severs, 190 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3751 David (Daniel) Shauver, 249 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4798 Harry Sheppard, 1033 Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio (Shepard, 105 East Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio).
4709 Leonides (L. S.) S. (Sidney) Shelton, 282 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2648 Pearl J. Shoffer (James Shaffer) 103 East Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2789 Hugh Shortt, 159 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5092 Edwin (Elmer) W. Shroder (Willis Shrader), 328 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1733 Earnest Simpson, 60½ North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2959 Willie Sims, 147 East Long Street Columbus, Ohio.
1157 Will Slaughter, 479 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
13 Arthur Smith, 212 East Walnut Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2377 Carl H. (Harvey) Smith, 922½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2863 Early (Earley) Smith, 318 East Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1186 Edward Smith, 229 Talmadge Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4006 James E. (Edward) Smith, 360 East Walnut Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2165 John H. Smith, 684½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3423 Roy Smith, 377 Storm Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4135 Samuel L. (Lewis) Smith, 135½ East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio (Samuel Smith, Springfield, Ohio, 545 South Center Street).
5742 Willie (William) Smith, 339 East Naghten Street Columbus, Ohio.
1810 Jas. Sonder (Jens M. Kund Jensen Sonder), 108 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio (K. Sonder, 122 Montrie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3082 Antonio (Torn) Stalieto, 104 East Poplar Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3202 Althea Stanfield, 215 Neilson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3507 James P. (Preston) Stark, 35 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2065 Jesse (Jessie) Starks, 104 North Garfield Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1294 Robt. Starr 427½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
438 Melvin M. (Memphis) Stear, Clark & Conklin Show, Champion & Mount Vernon Streets, Columbus, Ohio.
106 Jewel L. (Lathair) Stearns, 35 East Lafayette Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2528 John Stewart, 257½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
534 Gerolame (Girolamo, Jirolamo) Stollimo, 300 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4212 Samuel Sullivan, 172 Thorn Street, Columbus, Ohio.
74 Ule E. (Ernest) Summers 239 Nell Street, Columbus, Ohio.
16 Henry (H.) Tanner, 217 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4787 Arthur B. (Arthur) Taylor, 75 Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
451 Bruce L. (Leroy) Taylor, 140 Talmadge Street, Columbus, Ohio.
599 Robt. Terrell, 105 East Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio (14 Polland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio).
4220 Howard Terry, 266½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
999 Geo. Thomas, 285 Burr Street, Columbus, Ohio (Thmas, 248 Burr Street, Columbus, Ohio).
1578 Ira Thomas, 287 Mileton Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3595 Frank Thompson, 229½ North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4640 Jerry Thompson (Thomson), 266½ Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
759 West Tolliver, 243 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1196 Karl Toney, 536 Marion Street, Columbus, Ohio (161 North Twenty-second Street, Columbus, Ohio).
5311 Ben F. Toomer (Toomer), 302 North Champion Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4483 Floyd I. (Illon) Towns, 167½ East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
190 Grover Tuesedale (Truesdale), 531 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.

3764 Henry J. (John) Tunstall, 288½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
351 Clarence W. (Walden) Turner, 83 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3601 Hezekiah Turner, 319 East Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio.
824 Chas. B. Tuttle, 288½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio (care of Walter Evans, Irvin, Ohio).
639 John Twigg, 384 North Monroe Street, Columbus, Ohio.
429 Elmer Tyler, 267½ Mellston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
343 Wm. P. (Penn Valden) Valder, 219 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5715 Roy O. (Ray Otis) Valentine, 15 Talmadge Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1717 Smith Ware, 376 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3740 Ed Watson, 318 East Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio.
211a Geo. Watts, 208 South Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio.
21 Theo. G. (George) Weslock, 378 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1210 Chas. White, 340 East Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1306 Wm. H. (Harley) White, 86 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5624 Jimmie Williams, 883 Pearl Street, Columbus, Ohio.
928 John H. (Hamp) Williamson, 88 North Fifth Street, Columbus Ohio (218 North Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio).
4718 John L. (Luther) Williums, 1313 Clifton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3521 Lee Williams, 323 McKee Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1254 Lucius (Lucuis) Williams, 258 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio (375 East Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio).
2143 Robt. Williams, 286 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio (554 East Naghten Street, Columbus, Ohio).
852 Wm. W. (Walton) Williams (Walton Williams), 211 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5381 Chas. (C.) Wilson, 70 North Douglass, Columbus, Ohio.
3095 Clarence Wilson, 336 Ridgeway Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2094 Geo. H. (Herman) Wilson, 418 East Noble Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4745 Fred Woods, 1097 Whitcomb Street, Columbus, Ohio.
3005 Jones Woody, 279½ North Third Street (279½ North Hyde Street), Columbus, Ohio.
1243 Ezill (Ezell) Workman, 871 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2673 Geo. Wright, 226 Neilston Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5311 John Wright, 267 Clifton Street, rear, Columbus, Ohio.
5495 Lewis Wright, 647 Congress Street, Columbus, Ohio.
1893 Samuel D. (David, David Samuel) Wright, 703 Mount Vernon Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4471 Raymond R. (Russell) Young (Raymond Young), 570 Marion Street, Columbus, Ohio.
168a Frank Zlker, jr., 288 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio.
5283 Lorenzo Zullizzi, 1087 Bennet Street, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DISTRICT NO. 4, CITY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF OHIO.

1371a Moses Aminur, 547 Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3229 Lee Barnes, 98 Randop (Randolph), Columbus, Ohio.
2101 William Bethel, 644 Delaware Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
742 August (Gus) Bohlen, 30 West Popular Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3299 Warren Bowman, Fields, Columbus, Ohio.
4926 Everett Brush, 748 Harrison Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (Quicksand, Ky.).
3454 Cleo Christopher, 408 North Poplar Street (West Poplar Ave.), Columbus, Ohio.
4456 Walter Clark, 1109 Chittenden Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1427 Willie Davis, 164 West Vine Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2784 Will Fenell, Norfolk & Western section house.
2902 Harry Finkelstein, Camp 106, near Nineteenth Street, Columbus, Ohio (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
3417 James Freeman, 1374 Fields, Columbus, Ohio.
3187 Messenger Freeman, 1374 Field, Columbus, Ohio.
5853 Roger Freman, 1374 Fields, Columbus, Ohio.
1534 William Fulp, 283 East Greenwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4222 Joe Gladney, 200 East Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1643 Charles Green (Muller, Charle Muller), 725 Harrison, Columbus, Ohio.
133 Homer Welling Green (Homer W. Green), 1199 North (West) Fourth, Columbus, Ohio.
4083 Joe Harris, 376 Charles Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4100a Walter Minor Hurd (Walter Hurd), 687½ North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
2780 Cleo Jackson, 1168 Parker, Columbus, Ohio.
5852 John Henry Jenkins (John Jenkins), 330 Clinton, Columbus, Ohio.
946 William Johnson, 442 East Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1733 Morris Karlin, 97 East Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4662 Will Little, R. R. camp, East Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
279 Walter McCarty, 685 East Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
2781 William McCollins, 38 East Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
3856 Arthur McKinley, 788 Chase Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
150 Thomas H. Martin (Thomas Morton), 107 Olive, New Haven, Conn.
1685 Harry Maxwell, 30 North Poplar (West Poplar Avenue), Columbus, Ohio.
2894 Frank Patrick Murphy, East End Leona Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
182a Andrew Ostroske, 842 Leona Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4063 Harry Edgar Parker, 74 East Sixth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5816 Francis C. Pool (F. C. Pool), Hamstidale, W. Va.
94 Everett Lawrence Roberts, 83 North Fourth, Columbus, Ohio.
3075 Jack Rose, 909 Dick Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1136 Fred Serale, 687 East Starr Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1138 George Thomas Sears, 236 East Greenwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
541 Salvatore Cepullo, 653 Henry Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4050 Clifford Cecil Shaffer (C. C. Shaffer), 44 East Seventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1879 Yin Hen (Hin) Chang, 29 Fourteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
4088 John L. Mines, 1120 Deming (Denman) Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
5870 Felix Sloan, 1170 West Sixth, Columbus, Ohio.
8580 (8636) James Stack, bunk house, Chase Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
40 Joe Terrihle (Terrible), 274 Franklin, Mansfield, Ohio.
4149 Charles (Charlie) Thompson, 1145 Leonard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1859 Weldon Vaughn, 1160 Parker Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4747 Torey Vincenso, 653 Henry Street, Columbus, Ohio.
4888 Jesse (Jessee) Virtover Wallace (Jesse V. Wallace), 861 Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

126 Will White, 1015 North Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
1225 Eglement Whitethorn (Whitehorn), 553 West Columbus, Ohio (care of the Ohio Malleable Co.).
3668 Jesse Whitney, 208 Yeoman Street, Columbus, Ohio.
994 Capers (Capero) Wilson, 498 West Popuar Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
990 John R. Wood (John Ruphos Wood), 227 North Nineteenth, Columbus, Ohio.
3128 Salvatore Zocko (Tocchi Salvatore), 450 Goodale, Columbus, Ohio.
2119 Rud Bajus (Bajuis), Idlewood Vill, Cuy County, Ohio.
2329 Harold C. Barber, 185 Sands, Brooklyn, N. Y.
525 Samuel Bennett, Oakwood Club, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
3996 Carl Bertram, Stop 17 (Carl Sigford Bertram, Stop 1, F. Kinsman Road, East View, Ohio).
745 Nick Blajkovic (Biojkonic), 2204 East Twenty-second, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
3168 Gustav Bierling, 2202 Harvard, Newburg Heights, Ohio (7610 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio).
2751 Olney R. Bliss, Granger Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
4718 John Borovitch, Bedford, Ohio (Twinsburg Road, Bedford, Ohio).
5608 Tkumuopen Bragocko (Bradbeke), Grand Avenue, Luidale, Ohio.
3697 Brown Alfred (Alfred Brown), Pig 4 yards, Lindale, Ohio.
6056 Forrest E. Bryant (Forrest Eugene Bryant), 1342 Hampton Road, East Cleveland, Ohio.
2986 Joseph Bunitls, 127 East Main, Pittston, Pa.
3075 Arthur Burton, 1515 Holyoke Street, East Cleveland, Ohio (724 Woodland, rear, Cleveland, Ohio).
6003 Carl Campbell (Earl Campbell), Kahl Construction Co., Shaker Heights, Ohio.
5423 Carl W. (M.) Carlson, 1336 East One hundred and thirty-third, East Cleveland, Ohio.
60 Wm. J. Carroll, P. O. Box 87, St. F., East Twenty-second, Newburgh Heights, Ohio (William James Carroll, general delivery, Boston, Mass.).
56 Horace L. Carter, jr., 3243 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4496 George W. Chambers, North Randall, Ohio.
1720 Reed Andrew Chambers, 1356 One hundred and thirty-third, East Cleveland, Ohio.
4047 Allen (Christy, 535 Middle, Dayton, Ohio.
4153 Wm. Cleg (William Clay), 305 Texas Avenue, Selma, Ala.
3784 Henry Cobbs, Bedford County, Va. (Virginia Avenue, Bedford, Ohio).
1370 Tim Connelly (Conelly), Gates Mill, Ohio.
4244 John Foster Cousins, Knowlton, Quebec.
1140 Charles Cox (Chas. Cox), 1505 Scoville, Clive, Ohio.
635 Joseph (Jos.) John Coyle, 5604 Linwood, Cleveland, Ohio.
1373 William (Wm.) Howard Curry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2141 Ben Daniel, 2933 Huntington, East View, Ohio.
2716 Henry Davis, Birmingham, Ala.
2519 William Davis (Wm. Davis), Broadway, Maple Heights, Ohio.
2055 James Dawson, Louisville, Ky.
4548 John Dawson, 345 North Water, Columbus, Ohio.
813 Peter Demonuc, Coke Oven Camp, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
803 James Dempsey, 504 Eagle Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2689 Eli Dixon, 1689 Lockwood, East Cleveland, Ohio.
2350 Dominich Doluch (Dominic Doloz), 10616 Woodson, Cleveland, Ohio.
5181 Wallace H. (Wallice H.) Eulitt, Bedford, Ohio.
331 Antonio Fano (Tony Grover Fano), Independence, Ohio.
3074 John Fedonchik, 3549 Thirty-fourth Street, East Cleveland, Ohio.
4019 Enok Forstenson (Torstensson), Hartford, N. Y.
3237 Frank L. Frazier (Frazer), Box 87st F., East Twenty-second, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
5434 Mike Frederick, St. Clair Avenue, Euclid Township, Ohio.
377 Miller Fuller, 2936 Huntington, East View, Ohio.
5605 Albert L. Gardy, 1267 East One hundred and forty-forth Street, East Cleveland, Ohio.
2221 James Garson (Gerson) (Charly Geersen), 5016 Portland, Cleveland, Ohio.
2776 Frank Gibson, Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio.
771 Cleveland Gilmore (Gilulne), 1806 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
6091 Agresta Girolmmo, Bedford, Ohio.
4285 Jay Goodman, Euclid, Ohio.
2587 Albert Green, Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
4559 John Grebenke (Grlbenko, Grebenko), Bedford, Ohio.
3773 Thomas (Tom) Hafley, Dufaule, Ala.
3921a George Hamme (Hamne), Noble, Ohio.
5681 Dave Haney, 309 Walcott, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1954 Frank K. Harris, Bedford, R. F. D. No. 2, Ohio.
891 Joseph Herig, Toledo, Ohio.
3073 John Hogan, Chicago, Ill.
898 John Hoenak (Kornak, Hornak), Bedford, Ohio.
5490 James E. Houston, 995 East One hundred and fifty-second Street, East Cleveland, Ohio.
2242 Geo. W. (C.) Jackson, 5218 Julia, Cleveland, Ohio.
2022 Robert Jackson, New Madric, Mo.
5054 Charles (Chas., Charlie) Johnson, 2328 East Thirty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
4480 Jno. (John) W. (William) Johnson, North Randall, Ohio.
889 Joseph Johnson, Warrensville, Ohio.
5928 Chas. (Charlie) H. D. Jones, Braddock, Pa.
6024 Joe Julnikowski (Kivelkowski), Bedford, Ohio.
4371 Daniel (Dannial) Junak, Bedford, Ohio.
62 James L. (James Lester, Jas. L.) Keith, 821 Cedar, Nashville, Tenn.
1945 John Kinner, Richmond Road, South Euclid, Ohio.
4057 Alexander Kirena, 4108 East Fifty-sixth, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
4973 John A. Klebosky, Cardwell Avenue, South Newburgh, Ohio.
2443 Ed. Klemmeta (Edward Klemmets, Klemmets), Euclid, Ohio.
1902 Pal Kocsardi, Bedford, Ohio.
4012 Jas. (Joseph) Kosmeder, Independence Vill, Ohio.
807 Juliam Kotava (Katara, Juligan Kotava), Bedford, Ohio.
5200 Edward Krall, 8035 East Forty-second and Ganna, Cleveland, Ohio.
4300 Vincent Krucko, Grand Avenue, Lindale, Ohio.
5092 Frank Kurlinski, Warrensville, Ohio.
502a Stephen Kuyumjian, corner Center Road and Kinsmon, Warrensville (Cleveland), Ohio.
8448 James (J.) Clifford Lane, 1022 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (85 Western, Boston, Mass.).

1805 Michel Lesevich, Bedford Township, Ohio.
4711 John (Marcus) Link East Seventy-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1976 Charles Latos, Rockside Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
4415 Claude Lowell (Claud Lovell), 17725 Kinsman, East View, Ohio.
3222 Raymond P. Lowrie (R. P. Lowrie), 14211 Euclid, East Cleveland, Ohio.
4253 Marcus A. Lynch (Marcus Anthony Lynch), 1637 Jamilton, Cleveland, Ohio
1403 Euly (Eulins) McCall, Bluestone Road, South Euclid, Ohio.
3639 Patrick J. (Patrick John) McCormick, 1603 Woodlawn, East Cleveland, Ohio.
3008 Jesse Mack, 1111 Cansel, East St. Louis, Mo.
3587 Domik (Dominic) Manic, 1934 Mayfield, Cleveland, Ohio.
3765 Harrison Maryland, 1020 Scoville, Cleveland, Ohio.
705 Charles (Chas.) Mattson, Sebring, Ohio.
2066 John Thom Mika (Thomas Muka), Rockside Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
3842 Frank Miczonowsky (Meiczonowsky, Milcranowsky), 2215 Vassar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3478 Crowd S. Moore (Crowd Moore), Greenville, N. C.
3306 Robert Stephan Morris (Robt. S. Morris), R. F. D., Euclid, Ohio.
5929 John A. Murphy (John Anthony Murphy), West Eighty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1635 Henry Meyer (Meyers, H. Meyer), 1831 East Seventeenth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4061 Jno. Newman, 17723 Kinsman, East View, Ohio.
852 Amiel Niemlen, Gates Mill, Ohio.
1356 Sam Niki (Mitki, Mihi), Warrensville, Ohio.
5011 Jasper M. Northington, Nashville, Tenn.
3196 Arthur Nowlan (Arthur P. Nowlan), Star Commissary, East Twenty-second, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
5135 Michael O'Keefe, 14800 Ardenall, East Cleveland, Ohio.
67 Danield Oliver, Henderson County, S. C.
5216 Leon A. Orelette (Leon Aristid Ovellette), South Woodland, Shaker Heights, Ohio.
2127 Guiseppe Parisi (Joe Parce Guiseppe, Parin Guiseppe), Independence, Ohio.
3019 Tasin Tachi (Tasin Tach) Pariza, Rockside Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
5842 Wiell (W.) Parnka, Bedford, Ohio.
1489 Iwer Patterson (Paterson, Y. Peterson), Coke Oven Camp, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
3480 Samuel Edwin Penly (Genly, Samuel E. Genly), North Street, Euclid, Ohio.
2182 John Petreechenkov (Petreechenkow), Bedford, Ohio.
2710 Paul J. Plotrowski (Paul Pickowski), 2807 East Twenty-ninth, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
4379 Alvin Rainer (Raimer), Lee Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
5689 Yasher (Yashar) Ramadan, Coke Oven Camp, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
24 Joseph R. Reilly, Euclid, R. F. D., Ohio.
5541 Frank E. (Ernest) Ross, Center Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.
5226 Paul Ruslasky, Green Road, South Euclid, Ohio.
3205 Jos. B. Schleslnger, 2326 East Eighty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1793 John Schuster, 57 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y.
4953 Sam Seba (Seta, Latn, Leta), 1046 East One hundred and twenty-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4572 Peter Shilalkis, Chicago, Ill.
2987 Joseph Sipora, Euclid, Ohio.
94 Louis T. (Thomas) Smith, 96 Hower Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio.
654 Percy Smith, 131 West Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
5911 William Smith, 1421 Magazine, Louisville, Ky.
801 Steven (Stev.) Smoliuski, 4336 East Seventy-first, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
5148 Ben Sobieego (Sobbeago Bien), 652 Blake, Utica, N. Y.
2142 Everett Sperry, South Euclid, Ohio.
902 Harry (J. H.) Stevens, Girard, Ill.
2764 James Stevens, Medina, N. Y.
1884 John Edwin (J. E.) Stibbe, Dunham Road, Maple Heights, Ohio.
5178 Apostal Stoyanoff, box 87, Station F, E. 22, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
2471 William Strahan (Straehan), Gates Mills, R. F. D., Ohio.
3183 Wilbur Strole, Driving Park, North Randall, Ohio.
4598 Joseph Strong (Strang), North Randall, Ohio.
2941 Oscar Tamm, Coke Oven Camp, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
2211 Brian Tasc (Trogo Bosco), St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio.
4365 Gust Terijes (Tergas), 1400 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio.
2171 John Thomas, 329 Oak, Richmond, Ky.
415 Lloyd William Thompson, Euclid, Ohio.
1567 Charles G. (L.) Thorn, 3622 East One hundred and forty-fourth, East View, Ohio.
1329 Gabor Valjll (Valye), 2869 East Seventy-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4268 Chas. J. (Chas. Jos.) Vanderlinder, 4315 Whitman, Cleveland, Ohio.
3057 Cleveland Vanderpool, Euclid, R. F. D., Ohio.
3731 Charles C. (Chall) Warrick, North Randall, Ohio.
3385 Kazmisz Weltowiz (Kasimer Wietowicz, Kazmiez Woytowics), 3600 West Seventy-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
2382 Charles White, Star Commissary, East Twenty-second, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
5802 Samuel White (Sam White), 1886 Central, Cleveland, Ohio.
3717 Grover C. (Cleveland) Williams, Dunham Road, Maple Heights, Ohio (Jefferson County, Bastow, Ga.).
5579 John Williams, Independence Village, Ohio.
2098 Roy W. (Winfred) Williams, 4047 East Forty-fourth, Newburgh Heights, Ohio.
2574 Jas. W. (James W.) Wilson, 17525 Kinsman, East View, Ohio.
1911 Alek Wisniewski (Alex Wisnienckl), Bedford, Ohio.
648 Henry Collins, Georgetown, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF OHIO.

4000 Dominick Ramieri (Dominick Ramierl, Domenia Raimieri), 709 Kilgore Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1611 Startle (Starile) Bolden, Hillsboro, Ohio (639 Adams, near Steubenville, Ohio).
3201 William (Wm.) Blake, 128 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Mingo Junction, Ohio).
3100 Stanley W. (William) Blythe, Haye, Pa.
3408 Mike Bralla (Barilla), 121 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3100 Frank Brookins, South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

2130 George Brown, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
1346 Peter Brublish (Girblich), 518 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2458 George Cass (Cosa, George Thomas Cosa), 141 North Fifth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2001 George Clark, 110 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
935 George R. Curry, 109 South Eighth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
790 Joe (Giuseppe) Contonessa (Contolomessa), 635 South Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3787 Morgan Cumby, Steubenville, Ohio.
2587 Durham St. Clair (Claire) Davidson, Steubenville, Ohio.
3270 Ellsworth Day, 132 South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2087 Francesco Demercurio (De Mercurio), 914 South Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
787 Bopulon Deurasinko (Bopulow Deurasinko, Bopuhon Danrasinko), 541 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1301 Charles Donevan (Donawelly), 216 South Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1911 Ernest (E. Francis) Emerick, 153 South Fourth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1841 Daniel Erwin, Ravine Street, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
3282 Elmer Evans, Belmont Hotel, Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3291 John Firto, State Street, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
2112 Lewis Albert (A.) Gibson, 330 North Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3014 George P. Gives (Paul Groves), 318 South Third Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1480 Fred Goulden, Hillsboro, Ill. (1105 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio).
407 Charles W. (Chas. William, Mm.) Graham, Lake Erie, 211 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
883 George Hanna, St. Regis Hotel, Steubenville, Ohio.
3038 Fred Hanson, Irangwie No. 6, Laundering, Steubenville, Ohio.
2805 Charles (Charla) Harre, 747 North Eighth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
54 Ollie Heck, 110 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
183 Odie (Odis) Hult, care of Alexander Lumber Yards.
2418 Andrew J. Honeycutt (Honeycutt, Andrew Honeycutt, Honycutt), 140 South Street, Steubenville, Ohio (Stearns, Ky.).
707 Henry Lee (L.) Johnson, 937 West Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
4120 Robert Johnson, 684 North Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1350 Sam Kosanovich, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
410 Andy (Andry, Andey) Koshko, 228 Ninth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1603 Yovonk (Yovan) Knerevich (Jovvonk Knerench, Kenesvich), 439 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2869 Joe Lavicke (Lechic), Mingo Junction, Ohio.
3088 Michael (Michal) O. Leech, 713 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3114 George (Geo.) McBride, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
2877 James Menete (Mente), 748 Ninth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1060 Peter Miller, 110 Duck Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1320 Peter Mills, 110 Duck Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
114 Charles (Chas.) Moore, 711 Marsh Alley, Steubenville, Ohio.
852 R. Morales, 46 Duck Street, Steubenville, Ohio (Robert Morales, Steubenville, Ohio).
1004 Loyd (Lloyd, Loyd K.) Kenneth Murphy, Newell, Pa. (Hayti, Mo.).
740 Irma Ray (Iona R.) Myers, 974 Sherman Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
477 Arthur Newton, 204 South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
55 Dell Nickols (Nicholas), Seaford, Del.
374 Philip P. (Porter) Nicholas, 117 Seventy-fourth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1750 Giacomo Pagliect, 214 North Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
140 Ruhlm Pasellci (Pasallci, Ruhlm Pawlici), 440 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2184 John J. Patterson, Cleveland Street, Wingo Junction, Ohio.
3059 Walter M. Patton, 209 Adam Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
301 Harry L. (LeRuy) Perrine (Harry Perrine, Rerrine), 111 Butte Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
2087 Pacifia (Pacido) Praggia (Pacifia Proggia), 142 North Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1624 Milc Radomulovich (Milc Radonulovich), 427 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3039 Ango Leets River (Anjo Leets Rever, Ango Leeto Reriar), Wingo Junction, Ohio.
2887 Pleasant Robeson, Monongahela, Pa. (Pleasant Ralson (Robeson), 949 Eighth Street, Steubenville, Ohio).
2740 Berardo Salvatore (Salvatora), Cleveland Avenue, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
1856 Yauko Savulo (Savula), Wells Street, No. 519, Steubenville, Ohio.
3260 George B. (G. Boyd) Schmuck, 523 Linden Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
1317 Konstantin Schunaki (Shunski), 319 Marsh Alley, Steubenville, Ohio.
1955 Tryfon Shoer (Tryfon Shmir, Tkeoperer Manoepes), 232 North Tenth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2002 Sergey Shpilka (Gergey Shjailka, Sergey Shpilko), 507 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
200 Alexander M. Skindriel, 211 Adam Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3516 Joseph Smith, Steubenville, Ohio.
235 Louie Smith, route No. 2, Barnesville, Va.
2745 Mike Smitke, 339 South Street, Steubenville, Ohio (Smutko (Smitke), 339 South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio).
929 Joe (Jee) Soko, 1085 West Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1693 Chas. Harry (Charles H., Chas. H., Charles Henry) Spinner, care of Neville Bros. Camp, Steubenville, Ohio (West Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio).
97 Miron Separush, 238 North Ninth Street, Steubenville, Ohio (Miron Srparush (Separash), Miron Srparush, Nuperer Ulnapyk), 238 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio).
898 Jackson J. Stallsbury (Jam Sallisbury, James Sallsbury), Sixth and Adam Streets, Steubenville, Ohio.
934 Frank Seitr (Szidtr, Ins Ztr), 329 South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3867 John Taroslewicz, 217 North Ninth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
2672 Anton Tiers (Onton Ticic), Mingo Junction, Ohio.
1872 Borkovi Venenko (Vecenko, Epokogsm Cpeujelly), 217 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
324 Jnobanni Vovachi (Jnobanni (Jnebanni) Vorochi, Jiobanni Urrochi), 529 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
1631 Mane Vuhelic, 418 Wells Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
3483 3482(3) William Wells, 210 North Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

3178 Zuira Wolcham (Zmira Moleru (Wolcham), Zunira Moleru), Jlehum, Russia.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF OHIO.

2202 Wm. Alexander Brutchery, Clifford Hotel, Ironton, Ohio.
1217 Wallace Faulkner, Maple Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth, Ironton, Ohio.
808 Henry (Harry) Fultz, Blackfork, Ohio.
800 George Washington Jenkins, 516 Spruce, Ironton, Ohio.
105 Wm. M. Keeney (William Keeney), Coal Grove, Ohio.
690 Max Layene, 411 Center, Ironton, Ohio.
284 Haskel P. Lusk, 1016 South Seventh Street, Ironton, Ohio.
687 Leonard Moore, Hanging Rock, Ironton, Ohio.
745 Harold L. Morris, Miller, Ohio.
190 Carl W. Parsons (Carl Melchildze Parsons, Carl Parsons), 419 Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
1150 William D. Sauer, 1854 North Fifth Street, Ironton, Ohio.
940 Charles Stewart (Charles Stewart), Pulaski, Va.
1770 Lewis Thacker, Miller, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF LIMA, STATE OF OHIO.

1040 Wilbur R. Baker (W. L. Baker), 5141 South Main, Lima, Ohio.
3509 Charles Belle, 187 East High, Lima, Ohio.
1193 Arthur Bronson, 516 Pennsylvania, Lima, Ohio.
1730 George Brown, 110 West Market, Lima, Ohio (110 W. M. Street).
1042 William Henry Burns, 516 Pennsylvania, Lima, Ohio.
503 Edward Roy Canary, 136 East Pearl, Lima, Ohio.
27014 Charles Clarence Carr, 367 South Central, Lima, Ohio.
2740 George Coleman, 131 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio.
3880 Hardy Collin, Opelousas, La. (Collins, 703 Washington, Lima, Ohio).
2674 Charles Cushman Cunningham, 139 South Jackson, Lima, Ohio.
1010 Sterley Delgar, North Union, Lima, Ohio.
2892 Noah Dewese, 975 South Main, Lima, Ohio.
1737 Charlie (Chas.) Durrum, 207 North Union, Lima, Ohio.
1252 Daniel (Danie) Dunlihon, 343 (3323) North, Lima, Ohio.
2801 Oscar Albert Lovejoy, 139 West, Lima, Ohio (Oscar Albert Edward (Oscar Albert Edward Lovejoy), 139 West Third, Lima, Ohio).
1167 Charles Eggleston (Charlie Eggelston, Charles Eggelston), 838 South Central, Lima, Ohio.
932 Geo. Harold Fender (Fedor), 411 North Central, Lima, Ohio.
3695 Arthur Fields, Harrod House, Lima, Ohio.
2833 Frank Finaso (Firasci), 901 Greenlawn, Lima, Ohio.
3006 Leo Francis Foley, 141 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio (Carreys Point, N. J.).
300 Frank Guydette, 836 East High, Lima, Ohio.
1527 Charles Hathaway, 948 West Kibby, Lima, Ohio.
4050 Geo. Jos. Hawkins (George Joseph Hawkins), 141 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio.
338 Delmar Hickok, Union Hotel, Lima, Ohio.
3343 Harry Hill, 315 South Central, Lima, Ohio.
3805 Lewis Hurlburt, 1119 East Market, Lima, Ohio (659 North Main, Lima, Ohio).
2737 Frank Hutchinson (Hutchison), Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton restaurant, Lima, Ohio.
3414 Geo. Emmett Jackson (George Jackson), Newark, Ohio.
2700 William Jackson, shanty of McKibbon on Railroad Street, Lima, Ohio.
107 William Johnson, Lima, Ohio.
3774 Edward J. Kaltwasser, Lake Erie & Western shops, Lima, Ohio.
4130 Edward King, 113 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio (34 North Third, Columbus, Ohio).
30752a Hollis Leister, Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.
3970 George Leonard, Lima, Ohio.
2645 Charlie Lutzen (Lutzer), 422 Prospect, Lima, Ohio.
90 Herman Mitchell, tanners' camp, Eden & Cross, Cincinnati, Ohio (Herman Michell, 315 South Central, Lima, Ohio).
260 Earl Belmont Jones, 1547 West Spring, Lima, Ohio.
1985 Grover C. Morris, Lima, Ohio.
3205 Mauro Nazzorero, 1135 South Main, Lima, Ohio.
2700 Hugh Neuson (Neusone), 220 South West, Lima, Ohio.
2661 Charles (Chas.) Parker (Charles Park), 315 South Central, Lima, Ohio.
3341 Thomas Richard Parker, 139 West Third, Lima, Ohio.
1994 John Harold Paulson (Paulsom), 139½ South Main, Lima, Ohio.
2618 Vernon Penn, 1109 West North, Lima, Ohio.
162 Ward W. (Winfield) Phelps, Manhattan Hotel, Lima, Ohio.
552 William Reed, 338 West Elm, Lima, Ohio.
928 William Rice, 131 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio.
3943 Vincent Riggs (Riggio), 531 East North, Lima, Ohio.
1607 Peter Roberts, 2013 South Main, Lima, Ohio.
1932 Jesse Earl Roush, 335 South Pine, Lima, Ohio.
1142 Wm. Henry Emerson Ross, 131 East Wayne, Lima, Ohio.
2684 Roy Sylvester Ruth, 139 East Third, Lima, Ohio.
1597 August H. Schiefelbein (Schlefelbein, August Herman Schlefelbein, August Schlefelbein), 211 East Elm, Lima, Ohio.
1672 Anthony Schillo, 220 East Elizabeth, Lima, Ohio (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
1199 Truman Winthrop Siem, 906 South Greenland, Lima, Ohio.
763 James Soder, Union Hotel, Lima, Ohio.
2679 Grover Sponsler (Spousler) 914 Reese, Lima, Ohio.
3326 Samuel M. Thornberry, 135½ South Main, Lima, Ohio.
273a Herman F. Tewedy, 411 East North, Lima, Ohio.
24 Franklin Vorhees, corner Pine and North, Lima, Ohio.
2028 Raymond Berkley (Bergckly) Waters, 741 South Main Lima, Ohio.
31 Lester M. Watson, L. E. & W. Co. car, Lima, Ohio.
2890 Wm. McKinley Watson, 220 East Second, Lima, Ohio.
4053 Will Webb, 137 North Union, Lima, Ohio.
2908 Henry E. Welsser, 820 South Main, Lima, Ohio.
91 Edwin L. Wertley Edwin F. Wertley), South Main, Lima, Ohio.
3219 Archie Williams, Lima, Ohio.
4081 Edward Williams (Edward A. Williams), Uhland Hotel, Lima, Ohio.
2104 James A. Williams, Lima, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LUCAS, STATE OF OHIO.

1649 Clay T. Barnes (Clay T. Bornes, Craton Barnes), City Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio.
2193 Antonio Barto (Antony Barto), Maunee, Ohio.
558 Anthony Boca, West Toledo, Ohio (Anthony Baca, 714 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2207 Ben Broome, Camp No. 1, Hil. Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (3039 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).

725 John Cooly (John Cooley), R. F. D. No. 3, Toledo, Ohio.
237 Robert E. Culver, R. F. D. 5, East Toledo, Ohio.
2100 Oscar Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
1870 Burley Dixon, Camp No. 1, N. Y. C. Ry. Co., Toledo, Ohio.
1598 Bert B. Elscher (Bert Bartholomew Elscher), 128 Ackerman Road, Toledo, Ohio.
2344 Phillip Foster, Camp No. 1, N. Y. C. Ry. Co., Toledo, Ohio.
2010 Sie Fiina (Fiino), Camp No. 1, nic Avenue (Hill Avenue), Toledo, Ohio.
2434 Willis Harris, Camp No. 1, N. Y. C. Ry. Co., Toledo, Ohio.
1293 Brooks Haynes, Camp No. 1, N. Y. C. Ry. Co., Toledo, Ohio.
1386 Edward J. Herman (Edward Joseph Herman), Berkey, Route 1, Ohio
2384 Frank Kruse, Holland, Ohio.
1448 Carl A. Leiber (Carl August Leiner), R. F. D. 5, Station A, Toledo, Ohio (care of Lucas Board for County of Richland, Mansfield, Ohio) (care of Leslie Bros., Toledo Junction, Mansfield, Ohio).
1027 George McClism, Federal Creosoting Co., Toledo, Ohio.
2548 Bennett R. McLean (Bennett Richard McLean), Grove Avenue, West Toledo, Ohio.
2401 Arthur P. J. Meister (Arthur Fred Jacob Meister, Werth, Toledo, Ohio; Arthur Fred Meister), West Toledo, Ohio.
1100 Clarence Miller, 1710 Taylor Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1275 Harrison A. Mitchell, R. F. D. No. 8, West Toledo, Ohio.
148 Harry G. Moon (Harry Gordon Moon), R. D. No. 1, Toledo, Ohio
1035 Ernest C. Scalley (Scolley), Upton Avenue, Washington Township (Upton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio), care of Y. M. C. A., Gibson, Ind.).
2404 Joe Wenner, Holland, Ohio.
74 Lois Welch, Camp No. 1, Hill Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1849 Walter Russell, Federal Creosoting Co., Toledo, Ohio.
705 George Steinhart, R. F. D. No. 1, Station A, Toledo, Ohio.
693 Frank Sulske, R. F. D. No. 9, West Toledo, Ohio.
1822 William Watkins, N. Y. C camp, Toledo, Ohio
1084 Grover C. Vellipiette, Rono, Ohio.
1025 Walter S. Vellikiette, Rono, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MIAMI, STATE OF OHIO.

1500 Harley C. Brewer, West Milton Street, Ohio.
1158 Edward (Edward William) Ebis, Troy, Ohio.
2384 Christopher Gade, 301 South Wayne Street, Piqua, Ohio.
2044 Joe Horvitch (Yoe Horvatech), Bradford, Ohio.
53 William Cleo Jackson, 830 Jefferson Street, Troy, Ohio.
3221 Chas. (Charles Raymond, Charles R.) Johnson, 67 Wood Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
2740 Peter Kenkle (Kenkel, P. Kenkel), Minster, Ohio.
2384 E. H. Mason, Troy, Ohio.
1318 Vernal F. Miggenberg (Vernal Frank Miggemberg, Vernal Miggenberg), West and Crawford Street, Troy, Ohio.
1812 George Moore, Main Street, Bradford, Ohio.
3452 Albert Olfint (Olfin), Bradford, Ohio.
1006 Snader Tuonh (Sander Tuont, Sander Tuonin), Water Street, Troy, Ohio.
3343 William Harrison Weakley (Weekley), railway camp 4, C. H. C., Elden, Ohio.
3a Abbie Wilson, 1025 McKaig Avenue, Troy, Ohio.
1a Leo Wilson, Dawning Street, Piqua, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF OHIO.

962 Jesse M. (Miller, Natter) Ballard, Vandalia, Ohio.
2140 Jno. (John) Billings, Dayton, Ohio.
2423 Wm. Blanton, Witt, Estill County, Ky. (Miamisburg, Ohio).
116 Sam Branch, Route No. 10, Dayton, Ohio.
3458 Olaf Chapman, Route No. 4, Dayton, Ohio.
2068 Claude Collins, Centerville, Ohio.
237 Hubert Creech, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
132 Jno. Creech, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
3864 Geo. (George) Davis, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
1857 Ward (Ware) Dickerson, Route No. 5, Dayton, Ohio.
287 Wm. Fleming, jr., Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
982 Fleet Gephart, Route No. 3, Miamisburg, Ohio.
2717a Arthur Graf, 940 Kercher, Miamisburg, Ohio (Salt Lake City, Utah).
3428 Jos. Jordon, Centerville, Ohio.
2246 Will King, Centerville, Ohio.
267 Mose Lawson, Miamisburg, Ohio.
812 Talmage (Talmadge) Leonard, care of J. C. Groendyke Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.
1421 Jos. Miller, Centerville, Ohio.
2652 Emmitt (Emmett) Mulberry, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
2358 Robt. (Robert Nichols, Nicholas) Nickols, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
2792 David Pendleton, Route No. 5, Dayton, Ohio.
1773 Robt. Phipps, Route No. 11, Dayton, Ohio.
2068 Thos. L. Ruthmell, Sycamore Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.
2891 Allen J. (Julius) Sauls, Main Street, Brookville, Ohio.
1956 Frank Scott, West Carrollton, Ohio.
3314 Jas. Smith, Society Hill, S. C. (Centerville, O.).
2172 Chas. McRay Stuart, Route No. 14, Dayton, Ohio.
780 Garvin Tucker, care of J. C. Groendyke Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.
3123 Jas. L. Wiles (James Lawrence Wiles), Route No. 7, Dayton, Ohio.
816 Harry T. (Thomas) Wilson, 308 Gettysburg, Dayton, Ohio.
2740 Jas. Roy Wright, Route No. 1, Dayton, Ohio.
2510 Jas. Henry Yanes, Sycamore Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHLAND, STATE OF OHIO.

1259 Carl Bass, Box Car, Penn. R. R., Mansfield, Ohio.
400 Frank Behr (Frank Behe), 1518 Place, Chicago, Ill.
687 Glenn Bentley (Glen Bentley), Steel Mill, Mansfield, Ohio.
3954 Clyde Brinley, 260 North Main Street, Mansfield, Ohio.
1647 Chas. Brown, R. F. D. 1, Mansfield, Ohio.
3641 Jas. Bush (James Bush), 4942 Thirteenth, Baltimore, Md.
2897 Arthur Craig, 193 North Franklin, Mansfield, Ohio.
20 Jacob Dejan (Jacob DeJean), 115 Lily Street, Mansfield, Ohio.
779 G. M. Evans, Shelby, Ohio.
3375 Elmer David Friedley (Elmer David Fridley), Lexington, Ohio.
2462 Arthur Henry Harrell, Mansfield, Ohio.
2794 Espy Wm. Holloway, Lexington, Ohio.
1762 Frank Jones, R. F. D. 3, Mansfield, Ohio.
2548 Philip Jno. Little (Philip John Little), 819 Bundy, Saginaw, Mich.

4105 Jno. Leonard Longacre (John Leonard Longacre), 37 South Gamble, Shelby, Ohio.
250 Jas. McMurray, Steel Plant, Mansfield, Ohio.
450 Charley Moody, Linseed Oil Mill, West Sixth.
2021 Jno. Nen, R. F. D. 1, Mansfield, Ohio.
3040 Pearl Martin Pitts, Belmot Street, Bellaire, Ohio.
2140 Clarence Prall, Lucas, Ohio.
4110 Wm. Rolla Thomas (William Rolla Thomas, Willard Rella Thomas), 124 Glessner Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.
2127 Jos. Williams, Rome, Ga. (Joseph Williams, Steel Plant, Mansfield, Ohio).
1599 Geo. Todd Wilson (George Todd Wilson, George T. Wilson), 17 South Franklin, Mansfield, Ohio.
224 Samuel Barth, R. F. D. No. 4, Mansfield, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCIOTO, STATE OF OHIO.

4899 Wm. (William) Allen, Wakefield, N. C. (Poland Avenue, Stop 14, Struthers, Ohio, care of Stone & Webster).
3903 Louis Alton (Lewis M. Alton), 1105 Gallia, Portsmouth, Ohio.
780 Agar Anderson, 1010 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3007 Frank Anderson, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3086 Milton Austin, Lakeside, New Boston, Ohio.
46 Joseph Bell, general delivery, Portsmouth, Ohio (Alex Barton boarding house, Wallar Street, general delivery, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1515 Isaac (M.) Benjamin, 1222 Kendall Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1191 Fred Berry, 1211 Fifteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
126 Odie Bettis, Camp Whitaker, Glessnor County, Portsmouth, Ohio (Whit. Gloss Camp, Portsmouth, Ohio).
197 Geo. (George) Bibb, Savannah, Ga. (1112 Fifteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio).
3928 James Broades, 1110 Eleventh, Portsmouth, Ohio.
5053 Brady Brown, 1128 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3102 Ed. (Edward) Brown, 524 Walling Street, Savannah, Ga.
503 Frank Brown, Eleventh and Waller Streets, Portsmouth, Ohio.
5183 Henry Brown, Birmingham, Ala.
4550 Herman Wood Brown, New Boston, Ohio.
5079 Wm. (William) Brown, 1207 Waller, Portsmouth, Ohio (works for W. G. Co., CK No. 5812).
3542 Anthony Cade (Code), 1520 Waller Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
4853 Frank Canter, Franklin Furnace, Scioto, Ohio (Franklin Fce., Ohio).
4037 Robert Carrington (Carrintagge), Scottsburg, Va.
42 Wm. (William) Clemens, 401 Q SW., Washington, D. C.
511 Joseph Conway, N. & W. Camp, Portsmouth, Ohio.
825 Sam Crabtree, 3044 Stanton Avenue, New Boston, Ohio.
322 Julien (Julius) E. Crumer, Whitaker Glessnor Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.
1412 Charlie Davison (Charley Davidson), Cornwall, S. C.
1324 Wm. (William) Dean, 2024 Walnut Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
4416 Chas. P. (Charles Paul) Doyle, 1547 Seventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
4302 Will Duzan, 924 John Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2230 Edward Dyson, Fricomico, Ky. (Scintsville, Ohio).
3090 Wm. (William) Evans, 1740 Gallia, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3613 Raymond Farley, 140 East Twelfth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2558 Hady Ferguson, 2310 Phlx (Plare) Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2453 Henry Fodge, Branson, W. Va. (1202 Thirteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio).
4297 Oscar Ferguson, New Boston, Ohio.
3071 Earl Gifford, Lake Side, New Boston, Ohio.
1581 Wm. (William, Will) Green, Nashville, Tenn.
4743 Samuel (Sam) Hampton, Beaver, Pa. (Lakeside, New Boston, Ohio).
170 Geo. Winthrop (George Winthrop) Harris, 1113 Thirteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1151 Charlie Herson, Scioto, Ohio (Charley Herson, Charlie Hersen, Chartridge, N. C.).
1420 Geo. (George) Holland, Seneca, S. C.
2923 Willie (William) Hollin, 1130 Twelfth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio (271 Dennison Avenue, Columbus, Ohio).
931 John Howard, Ohio Avenue, New Boston, Ohio.
5173 Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Henderson, 1103 Findlay Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1466 Archie B. Hinze, Bertha Post Office, Ohio (Archie Brooks, Route 1, Portsmouth, Ohio).
2132 Henry Hudson, Lake Side, New Boston, Ohio.
1477 Charley (Charlie, Charles) Jackson, Weaverville, N. C.
380 Owen Jackson, 1011 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1928 Hayes (Hare, Hazl) Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.
2290 Wm. (William) Jordan (Willim Jordon), Graham, Virginan (Va.).
4733 Jerome Kimble, Detroit, Mich.
2634 Andrew Lemons, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2254 James H. (J. H.) Mahoney, jr., New Haven, Ky. (James Hayden Mahoney, general delivery, Erie, Pa.).
314 Isaac Martin, Whitaker, Glessnor Co., New Boston, Ohio.
4830 Isaac Martin, 1019 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
501 James Matthews, Eleventh and Findlay Streets, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1624 Ira E. (Ira Ewing) Meyers, 2829 Gallia, Portsmouth, Ohio.
5120 Benjamin (Benjaman) Molton, Williamstown, W. Va.
792 Sidney Neville, Scioto, Ohio (Sidney Neville, Sydney Neville, Chapell Hill, N. C.).
3405 Brugel Papas (Vangel N. Papos, Vangel N. Papas), gets mail in Fire Brick, Ky.; lives in Washington Township, Scioto County, Ohio, at Government Lock and Dam Reservation No. 31.
1329 Geo. (George) Parker, Hickman, Ky.
4051 Robert Patterson (Patterson), Tampa, Fla.
890 James Pondexter, Lynchburg, Va.
1671 Mat Porter, 312 Third Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
126a Harry Prater, 3842½ Stanton Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio (3842½ East Stratton Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio).
1825 Luther Price, Lake Side, New Boston, Ohio.
134 Geo. (George) Ray, New Boston, Ohio (Nimon, S. C.).
2849 Wm. Ray (William Roy, William Ray), 1830 Eighth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3502 Geo. (George) Reed, 27 Carroll Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2732 James Reiney, Hillsborow, N. C. (Jame Reiney, Scioto ville, Ohio).
330 John Harrison Reynolds, Portsmouth, Ohio (Wise, Va.).
2180 Ezediel H. Rice, Scioto Fce., Ohio (Ezekiel H. Rice, Scioto Furnace, Ohio).
686 John Rice, 228 Oak Street, Atlanta, Ga. (Oak Street, Atlanta, Ga.).

4838 Jas. (James) Richardson, Covenl Springs, Ga. (Sciotoville, Ohio).
3414 Chas. (Charlie, Charley) Rivers, Grace, New Boston, Ohio.
4780a John A. Robinson, 214 James Street, Newport, Ky.
160 Willie Ross, 1223 Thirteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3821 Joseph Sanders, 1211 Fifteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3508 Louis M. Sayler (Louis Martford Salyer, Louis Mantford Salyer), Gallia, Portsmouth, Ohio.
1164 Lewis Sizer, Marine Station P. O., Str. Cramor (Louis Sizer, Jones & Laughlin steamship).
903 Bud Smith, 1121 Thirteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
215 Chas. R. Smith, 3825 Stanton Avenue, New Boston, Ohio (Chas. Raymond (Chas. Ramen), 3825 Stanton Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.
141 Harry Snyder, Waite Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4765 Clinton Sowards (Clinton Swords), Hinkley Hollow, New Boston, Ohio.
5102 John Spencer (John S. Spencler), Anison, S. C.
1389 Barney Stack, Sumter, S. C. (Barney Slack, Scioto P. O. Ohio).
3263 Geo. Stephenson (George Stevenson), Newbern, N. C.
348 Wilson Strawder, 145 East Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
2529 Temons Sullivan, 3852 Stanton Avenue, New Boston, Ohio.
1195 Russell Taylor, 2717 North Offnere Street, Chicago, Ill.
1128 Chas. (Charles) Thomas (Charles Thomax), Clark's Eleventh, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2522 Wm. (William) Tomas, Sciotoville, Ohio (Atlanta, Ga.).
2610 Orville Turner, Lake Side, New Boston, Ohio.
3220 Harry Walters (Henry Walters), 1212 Fourteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
3014 Wm Wall (Will Wall, William Wall), 1115 Eleventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio
2210 Le Roy (Leroy, Wallace, 120 Hayne Street, Greenville, S. C. (120 Payne Street, Greenville, S. C.).
3393 Richard Wallace 1106 Lawson Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
2553 Geo W. (G. W.) Whitman, Portsmouth, Ohio.
400 Elijah Williams (Elijah Williamson), Morgan City, La.
3270a John Wilson, Portsmouth Whittaker Glessnor, Scioto, Ohio.
1389 Leslie Wilson, R. F. D. No. 2, Portsmouth, Ohio.
395a Wm. (William, Will) Wilson, 1226 Fifteenth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
110 Charles Woods (Charlie Wood), 921 Redman, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF OHIO.

2003 Thos. (Thomas) D. Drespain, Wilkinson Street, Sidney, Ohio.
867 Allen Henry, Billboard Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
295 Floyd Parham, 1101 Tulip Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
205 Taylor H. Russell, Billboard Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (523 West Main Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2054 John Carl Smith, Ohio Street, Sidney, Ohio.
355 Ora Thomas Wilson, R. F. D. No. 2, Sidney, Ohio.
861 Aleck Zygonalds (Zyganalds), Poplar Street, Sidney, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, STATE OF OHIO.

3033 Nat Aldrich, 1219 North Limestone, Springfield, Ohio.
2221 Frank Anderson, 222 East Euclid Street, Springfield, Ohio (38 Sycamore Street, Wyandotte, Mich.).
3610 Frederick Lewis Anderson (Frederick Lewis Anderson), 254 East Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5043 James Lewis Baker, 228 South Wittenberg Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
2856 Robert Barnert (Barnart), 214 Obenchain Street, Springfield, Ohio.
3325 Thos. Ford Bell (Thomas Ford Bell), 242 East North Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4 Robert (Robt.) Bennett, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4161 Hans Berger, Chesuncook, Maine, Camp 3 (Hans Biger, 2665 Maplewood Avenue, Springfield, Ohio).
5299 Domenino (Domelno, Homenlno) Bigazzi, care of American Steel & Wire Co. 1424 Central Avenue, Springfield, Ohio).
5725 John R. Bourman (John Robert Bournan, Bowman), 424 North Washington, Ohio.
2446 Harvey L. Branum (Littletron Harvey Branum, Littelton Harvey Branum, Harvey Littleton Branum), 1239 Dayton Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3371 Benj. (Ben) Brown, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
762 James J. (James Jesse, James Perrl) Cannon, 432, rear, Linden Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
1219 Harry A. (Harry Andrew) Cartwright, 318 East Street, Springfield, Ohio.
3632 Michael Chappas (Chapas, box 593, 5 Grunsky Angoln Korno), 123 Anthony Street, Millersburg, Ill.
2821 John Benton Cherry (Cheney) (Jon Benton Cheney), 231½ East Main Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4123 Sam Clark, 222 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Ohio.
772 Bailey (Baily) Craig, 15 Johnson Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
2787 James Crittenden, Sekitan, Ohio (23 Washington Street, Springfield).
3999 Geo. T. Dalson (Dolson, 615 Seventh Avenue, Home Bakery, Beaver Falls, Pa.), 414 East Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4904 Lee Daniels (Dannill), 132 Seever Street, Springfield, Ohio.
1848 Harry Dillon, 1015 Wayne Street, Springfield, Ohio.
3884 James Dodson, 1431 Obenchain Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5101 John Epps, 10 Vanada Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3432 Christ Evanoff, 414 East Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio (1356 West Second Street, Dayton, Ohio).
5530 Robert Eveland, 708 East Colmmbia Street, Springfield, Ohio (123 East North Street, Springfield, Ohio).
2969 Andrew Fader, 228 South Whittenberg, Springfield, Ohio (336 South Center Street, Springfield, Ohio; Sulyville, Ind.).
4821 Walter James Ferguson, 770 West Grand Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
1448 John Finch, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
337 John Joseph Flannigan (Flanigan), 1667 Edwards Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3194 Albert Frye, 2329 Sunset Avenue, New York, N. Y. (778 West Grand Avenue, Springfield, Ohio).
429 Cleane (Clenne) Garrett, No. 2, Renfro, Ala. (107 Front Street, Springfield, Ohio)
4770 Charles (Charlie) Harp, 223 Fountain Avenue, Springfield Ohio.
4065 Nyur Harvell, 14 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4728 David C. (Charles, Chas.) Hayden, 421 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5241 James Heard (Beard), 333 Fair Street, Springfield, Ohio.
1548 Charles (Charlie, Charley) Jackson, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5505 Edward P. (Edward Peter, Edw. P.) Kafory, 1059 (1053) North Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
1958 Alexander Kennedy, 25 North William Street (627 South Plum Street), Springfield, Ohio.
5024 Shirley Kenney (Kinney), 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
1557 George Lewis, Fair Street, Springfield, Ohio.
669 James McFadden, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5881 Willie C. (Christopher) McKee, 24 West Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5107 James F. Meriweather (James Finley Meriwether), box 28, R. D. 28, Springfield, Ohio.
4560 Edward (Ed.) Miller, 319 Gallagher Street (319 Styles alley), Springfield, Ohio.
433 George (Geo.) Mingo, care of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Contesville, Pa. (247 Raffeneberger Street, Springfield, Ohio).
4064 Ervin (Erwin) Penn, 220 West Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4334 Joe Pierson, 308 South Yellow Spring Street (545 Second Street), Springfield, Ohio.
1784 Creston C. (Creston Clark, C. C.) Pine, 625 East Main Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5140 Karste Rostoff, 440 East North Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5343 Arthur J. (Arthur James) Riggs, 224 Obenchain Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
2780 Calvin Robinson, 925 Innesfallen Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3994 Henry Robinson, 745 North Belmont Street (745 Belmont Avenue), Springfield, Ohio.
3052 Marvin Rush, 628 York Street, Springfield, Ohio.
3569 Chas. (Charles, Charley), Smith, 745 North Belmont Street, Springfield, Ohio.
251m George W. (Washington) Smith, 913 West Main Street, Springfield, Ohio.
3531 John Smith, 745 North Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3420 Benj. Franklin (F.) Thomas, 1200 Wheldon Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
3289 Sam Thompkins (Tompkins, teankke), 633 Central Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4619 Louis (Lewis) Chester Troy, 808 South Center Street, Springfield, Ohio.
5760 Geo. (George) Allen Uhrig (George Uhrig), 117 East Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.
1349 Lucius S. Upshaw, R. D. No. 2, Cartersville, Ga. (Lucins Sylvester Upshaw, 284 Buxton Avenne, Springfield, Ohio).
4512 Jos. Waitkievs (Joseph Waitkeirz, Joseph Waitkiez), 604 Harrison Street, Springfield, Ohio.
2002 Chester B (Blane) Wallace, R. F. D. No. 7, Snow Hill, Springfield, Ohio.
2353 Will Williams, 566 Mount Vernon Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
1046 George Wilson, 14 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.
4958 Samuel Wimberly, 709 Wiley Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
1571 Will Woods (Wood), Fleming, Springfield, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

2709 Clinton J. (John) Bernhart, 3278 Maplewood, Toledo, Ohio.
652 Frank Burke, 812 West Central, Toledo, Ohio.
646 Jerry Cerkak (Cermak), 3145 Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1050 Stanche (Stancho) Christoff, Toledo, Ohio (no legal residence; staying Homeville, Ohio).
3172 G. N. (Ghaston N.) Collin (G. N. Collins), 2228 Rosewood, Toledo, Ohio.
1018 Nick Cnuf (Cntf), Toledo Ohio (Ottowa Hills).
2805 Jas Jos. Connely (James Joseph Connolly), 921 Lindsay Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3607 Arthur E. Dental (Dentel), 1315 Elmwood, Toledo, Ohio.
1263 John Daboner (Debener, Glaconco DeBonit), 1435 Macomber, Toledo, Ohio
268 Alexander W. (Waras) Eaton, 3273 Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
169 Rusen (Rusin) Elieff, Sete, Bulgaria (Toledo, Ohio).
1149 John Fedrodg, 3005 Albion, Toledo, Ohio.
2473 Roy R. N. Gard, 1316 West Bancraft, Toledo, Ohio.
2434 Frank E. Gates, 1444 Baxter, Toledo, Ohio.
1266 Mike Georgeff (Georgett), Toledo, Ohio.
781 John Gilbert, 2028 Hoag Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2880 Eli (Gorgett, stopping at Ottawa Hills; no legal residence (Georgett, Coramcea, Bulgaria; Gorgeff, Emp. Close Realty Co., Toledo, Ohio).
1544 Jacob Graf (Grof), 1522 Milburn, Toledo, Ohio.
3413 Fred Hammell (Hammell), 2829 Lawrence, Toledo, Ohio.
3274 Carson Henderson (Carson Clifton Henderson), 1345 West Bancroft, Toledo, Ohio.
1697 Derr Richard Henderson, 516 Norwood, Toledo, Ohio.
863 Jas H. Hibbs (James Harold), 834 Nesslewood, Toledo, Ohio.
1a Harry O. Hipple, 950 Islington, Toledo, Ohio (2401 Albion Street, Toledo, Ohio).
1428 Gany Ivanoff, Homeville, Ohio.
1214 Joe De Kaster (Dekaster), 2908 Albion, Toledo, Ohio.
2489 Alfred Kina, 670 Phillips, Toledo, Ohio.
3658 E. F. Knott (Earl Franklin George Knott), 668 Sylvania, Toledo, Ohio.
1846 Tony Lazaroff (Lazarett, Laxaroff), no legal address; staying at Homeville, Ohio (Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio).
2881 Andrew Thomas Lenox (Lennox), 2851 Albion Annex, Toledo, Ohio.
3594 Bernard Lozinger, 3346 Detroit, Toledo, Ohio.
282 James F. McCann, 1332 (1313) Valley Street, Baltimore, Md.
2123 Mihele D. Marie (Mario, De Morlo), 1423 West Bancroft, Toledo, Ohio.
1154 George Marken (Maken), Toledo, Ohio (2729 Albion, Toledo, Ohio).
2045 Addison J. (Joseph) Marlen, 962 Islington, Toledo, Ohio.
3013 T. Martineff (Todlo Marinoff), Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio.
2073 Geo. X. Mavreff (George Youncoff Mavreff), Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio
3678 Walter Wm. (William) Meister, 2333 Maplewood, Toledo, Ohio.
2227 Andrew Merkez (Markoz, Markus, Markos), 3204 Monroe Street, Toledo Ohio
2547 William Mack Morehouse, 3242 Glenwood, Toledo, Ohio.
1099 Henry J. Nocholas (John McNicholus), 921 Lindsay, Toledo, Ohio.
779 Jesse (Jess) North, 3168 Glenwood, Toledo Ohio.

894 Fred Petersen, 3207 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
205 James Powers, 2408 Ayera Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1810 William E. Remm (Wm. E. Renn, William Remm), 1164 Oakwood, Toledo, Ohio.
2006 Nick H. Romanovski (Hostoff Romanoski, Hirstoff Romanovski), Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio.
640 Herbert Ralph Schaefer, 2769 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
3553 Edw. (Edward) Martin Scott, 3365 Glenwood, Toledo, Ohio.
1702 Merle R. Stanton (Merle Stanton), 2925 Lawrence, Toledo, Ohio.
627 John Franklin Torreyson (Torryeson, Torryson, Torreyson), 3253 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
3786 George Trichett (Trechot, Tsothatt, Trachott), Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio. (No legal residence, Homeville, Ohio.)
2189 Ivan Wasiff (Wasileff), Emp. E. H. Close Co., Toledo, Ohio. (No legal residence, Staying Lenville, Toledo, Ohio).
3035 Chas. (Charley, Charlie) Wesley, 302 Belmont, Toledo, Ohio. (No legal residence, Staying at Homeville, Toledo, Ohio.)
3798 C. Westloff, 157 Homewood, Toledo, Ohio.
1046 Albert M. Wilkinson (N. Willersen), Toledo, Ohio (Albert Newton Wilkerson, 1846 Lawrence Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

2024 Joseph Abt, 1010 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4425 Geo. Akik (George Akik), 415 Yondota Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1338 Alex Bamos (Homos), 207 Whittemore Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4262 Bernie (Ern E.) Barnes (Fern E. Barnes), Acme Power Co., Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3721 Nickolas Bogdanoff (Nicola D. Bogdanoff, Nikola D. Bogdanoff), 514 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
322 Ernest Bonyick, 1221 Mott Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1797 Birkley Brant (Birkley Beant), A. Bently & Sons, Jackson, Tenn. (Birkley Grant, A. Bentley & Sons, Toledo, Ohio).
2449 Geo. Burmaster (George Leo Burmaster), 2234 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio
1191 Louis Evetvay (Louie Gyeetvay, Louis Gyetvay), 2353 Backwell Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3084 Willie Call (Willie Cawl), C. H. & D. Camp cars, Toledo, Ohio.
4305 Frank Canady (Canady, Frank H. Canady), Acme Powder Co., Toledo, Ohio.
1188 Jas. Casino (James Casino), 2654 Pratt Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3387 James Casino, 2654 Pratt Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1760 Joe Chapman, Acme Power (Powder) Co., Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1752 Milotho Chatanoff (Minko Chubanoff, Minko Chotanoff), 308 Second Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4673 Jim Christ, 1510 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4023 Ella Christoff (Eli Cristoff), New York Central Car, Fassett Street, Toledo, Ohio
3463 James Cliff (James Elieff), 410 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2619 John Colman (John Coleman), 1118 Montgomery Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2436 Marion Cosett (Marion Gosert), C. H. & D. Camp, Toledo, Ohio.
2886 Paul Dean, C. H. & D. R. R. Camp, Toledo, Ohio.
3807 Anthony Dotti, 2622 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5092 Henry Eichler (Henry Elkler), C. H. & D. Camp Car, Toledo, Ohio.
1831 Yalmar Eklund, 116 East Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.
1239 Evan Elieff, 115 Droege Street, Toledo, Ohio (Ivan Hieff, 115 Droege Street, Toledo, Ohio).
3176 Vasyl Evanoff, 517 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio (Vassil Evanoff, 507 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2150 Frank Evnandes, 618 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio (Frank Evandes, Toledo, Ohio).
969 Leroy Ernst, 1635 Woodmore Street, Toledo, Ohio (1653 Woodmore Street Toledo, Ohio).
258 Frank Ernsthouse, 722 Leonard Street, Toledo, Ohio (Frank Celen Ernsthouse, Frank C. Ernsthouse, 622 Leonard Street, Toledo, Ohio).
162 Joseph Formea, 734 Woodford Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4802 Frank (could not give name), 2120 Bakewell Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4304 Laurel Freeman (Lawrell Wm. Freeman), 831 Chesbrough Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4974 Joe Fullwood, camp cars C. H. & D. R. R., Opelika, Lee County, Ala.
109 Geo. Glan (George Blan), 831 Chesbrough Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1941 George Georgeff, 410 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3650a Angel Georgeff (Georgett), 434 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4116 David Greer, 420 Second Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1815 John Gush, 139 Water Street, Mobile, Ala. (139 White Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4178 Wm. Halliman, 724 First Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2403 James Forrest Hanely (James Howard Hanley), 433 Yondata Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1935 Frank Hoegler, 929 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5040 Gilbert Henderson, C. H. & D. R. R. Camp, Toledo, Ohio.
2460 Albin (Alvin J., Alvin) Hendrickson, R. and W. and Bay Street, Toledo, Ohio (Bay Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4485 Ward Hurley, 142 Main Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1776 Steve Jemelske (Jemelski), 2234 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1100 Phillip (Philip) Jordanoff, 434 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3694 Marulam Kamades (Marcelano Ramedas), 618½ Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4233 Nan Kostiff (Nam Kostoff), 122 Droege Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4566 Evon Lazoloff (Evan Lazaroff), 443 Second Street, Toledo, Ohio.
386 Geo. (George W.) Love, 1648 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
531 Joseph McGarry, 415 Spring Grove Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3501 Edward McGuire, 2234 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3577 Roy McLead (Roy T. J. McLeod, Roy McLeod), Bayfield, Ontario, Canada.
1374 Jordon Madiaroff (Jordan Madjaroff), 434 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
760 Joe Maszles, 2125 Consaul Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3523 Biny (Bony) Meroff, 622 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3102 Max Metrena, 217 Yondata Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1183 Costa Micoloff (Kosta Nodeicoff, Kosto Nicolcoff), 1420 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4168 Mike Nickloff (Mike Mikaloff, Maik Nickoloff), 424 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5167 Stanoff Mincheff (Stanoff Ninchcff, Atanos Mincheff, Stanos Mincheff), 726 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio (627 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4484 Carl Myers (Carl E. Myers), 1664 Pool Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2041 Albert Nisin (Nisin's, Nisins), 3220 Gleason Street, Toledo, Ohio.

3255 John Papatometreon (Popatometreia, Pabatemtreon), 1015 Montgomery Street, Toledo, Ohio.
688 Todor Pechinoff (Todor Pichinoff, Todor Pichenoff), 163 Main Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4780 Chas. Plasco (Charles Palsbo), 251 Elgin Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1175 Stanlalu Prater, 335 Prentice Street, Toledo, Ohio.
185 Carl W. Pressler (Carl W. Pressler, Earl Pressler), 1401 Miami Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1062 Geo. Raswloff (Ranuloff, George Raduloff), 432 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
207 Morin Rickoff (Marin Rickoff, Marin Ricoff), 2118 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
408 Ben Roberts, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton camps, Toledo, Ohio.
3508 Willie Robinson, 1110 Montgomery Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4678 Walter Roedenbaugh (Walter Rhodenbaugh), 1648 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3189 Jacob Rowdwarnski (Jacon Rowdwarnski), 1417 Miami Street, Toledo, Ohio.
528 Abraham Scott, A. Rentley & Sons, Toledo, Ohio.
1097 Frank Shannon (Frank Joseph Shannon), 140 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1039 Trajan Sicevan (Traian Sucevan), 2020 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
129 Jering Sim Wan (Jering Sin Wau, Jerng Sin Wan), 518 Fourth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3406 Robt. Stallings (Robert Stallings), Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad camps, Toledo, Ohio.
4281 Gragutin Stankovich, 125 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3158 Pete Stevanroff (Pete Stevanoff, Pete Stevnarroff), 432 First Street, Toledo, Ohio.
939 Geo. Stone (George Cleveland Stone), 460 Porter Street, Toledo, Ohio.
797 Harry Streeter (Harry Theodore Streeter), 1201 Meami (Miami) Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2145 Mike Suchwvich (Mike Suchevich), 1384 Sicbiny Street, Toledo, Ohio.
572 John Syamplas (John Granpias), 2243 Caledonia (Caledoina) Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3240 Mike Toroff (Mike Torroff), 424 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5086 Darnio Urodonoff (Darno (Darna) Urdanoff), 434 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1465 John Vall, 1420 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4263 John Wallace, Acme Power (Powder) Co., Toledo, Ohio.
3786 Harry Ward, 1699 Miami Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3560 John Wheeler, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad camp, Toledo, Ohio.
1046 Frank Willett, 980 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4388 Oliver Williams, Acme Building Co., Toledo, Ohio.
57 Edward Winkleman (Edward Winkelman), 2231 Caledonia Street, Toledo, Ohio (Edward Wilkilman, 324 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
5028 Lewis Zranulis (Louis Zlanulis, Louis Zranulis), 825 Freedom Street, Toledo, Ohio).
1670 Leo M. Kelley (Leo Martin Kelley), 675 Platt Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2356 Arthur McFall (Luther E. McFall), Ossed, Minn. (3220 Jessia Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2074 Jessie McNeil, A. Rentley & Sons Co., Toledo, Ohio.
1329 Edward Mitchell (Edw. Mitchell), Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad camp, Toledo, Ohio.
2169 Ralph Nickenes (Ralph Michenes, Ralph Michemee), 619 South Main Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1531 Homer Nims (Homer Joe Nims, Homer J. Nims), 616 Nevada Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1491 John Norris (John Morris), 1147 Miami Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2904 Harry Streeter, 1285 Miami Street, West Toledo, Ohio.
2603 William Turner (Wilbur Turner), 1103 Nevada Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2249 Geo. W. Utter (George W. Utter), 154 Foulkes, West Toledo, Ohio.
2686 Jas. Williams (James Williams), Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad camp car, Toledo, Ohio.
2816 Ed Woodcock (Edward Woodcock), 972 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, STATE OF OHIO.

362 Gert (Jart) Abrahamson, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
103 William J. (Wm. H.) Alexander, jr., 506 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio (2346 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1145 Curtis Verner Allen (Curtis V. Allen), 374 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1095 Joe Allisnon (Allison), store Webster Camp, Hallock, Youngstown, Ohio.
2861 John Armstrong, 257 West Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio (508 Elizabeth Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio).
4109 Edward (R.) Arnold, Youngstown, Ohio.
4036 George Ashbert, 129 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1697 Irwin Atchunson (Erwin Atchinson, Atchunson), 556 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4065 Moses Bailey, Brier Hill Steel Camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
175 E. W. Baker, 118 West Wood, Youngstown, Ohio (general delivery, Butte, Mont.).
504 Roach Baker, 558 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
3081 Rogers Baker (Braker), Carnegie Commissary, Youngstown, Ohio.
2269 Essie Baldwin (Balowin), 246 Front, Youngstown, Ohio.
1068 Chas. (Charles) Banks (Barks), Carnegie Steel Co. Commissary, North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3496 Lee (Leo) Barrett, Sharpsburg, Pa. (general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio).
2418 Thomas (Thos.) Barrett, Youngstown, Ohio.
726 William (Wm.) Henry Barnum (William Henry Brannm, Will H.) 4502 (450) West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1017 Sandy Baxter, County Jail, Youngstown, Ohio.
1353 John Jos. Beaner (John Joseph Beaner, John J. Benner), 317 Holmes Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2145 Albert Bell, Carnegie Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
1683 Frank Joseph (F. J.) Benert, 506 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1930 Leslie Boler, 129 West West, Youngstown, Ohio (207 Sixth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
3721 Ferdinand Boone, 226 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
850 Louis Bowen, Halleck, Youngstown, Ohio.
3539 William Bradley (Wm. Bradley), 512 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.

1074 William Brighter, 525 Wylie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1806 Arthur Britt, 863 Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
116 James Brown, Brier Hill Steel Camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
2960 Walter Brown, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
797 Willis (Willie) Brown, Rindville, Ohio.
2596 Richard Burnett, B. & O. Camp, Youngstown, Ohio (Conway, S. C.).
717 Luther Burress, Youngstown, Ohio.
2261 Daniel Bush, Carnegie bunkhouse, Youngstown, Ohio.
3229 George Thomas Butler (Geo. Thos. (George T.) Butler, 464 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1098 Henry Morrice (Morris, M.) Caldwell, Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, Ohio.
2811 John Caples, 743 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4785 Pat Carrigan, 32 West Wood, Youngstown, Ohio.
113 George (Geo.) Carter, 129 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
135 Caney Chley (Chley), Erie Railroad Camp, Brier Hill, Youngstown, Ohio.
2733 Richard Churat (Cherub), Halleck (Halleck Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
2994 Arthur Clark, Carl Carnival Circus grounds, Youngstown, Ohio (general dellvery, Youngstown, Ohio).
4697 William Clark, Youngstown, Ohio.
3270 Howard L. Clerk (Clark), 23 Holmes Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Chester, Pa.).
2195 James Colburn, Halleck, Stone & Webster, Youngstown, Ohio (708 Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4835 Luther Coleman, 129 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
625 Robert Coleman, 483 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
547 Andrew J. (Joseph) Connor (Conner), 223 Holmes, Youngstown, Ohio.
193 Thomas Cook, 759 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2285 William (Wm.) B. Cook, 16 Monroe Street, Sharon, Pa. (Youngstown, Ohio).
3389 Harry C. Cooper, 1228 Logan Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3214 Scott Corson (Corsen), Stone Webster Camp, Halleck Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3512 Milan L. (Levtis) Crage (Crago), 42 East Dennick Street, Youngstown, Ohio (811 Wagner Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.).
1345 Thomas D. (Daniel) Cummings, Erie Railroad Camp (126 North Eighth), Youngstown, Ohio.
924 Frank Lee (L., Leo) Curley, 262 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
3168 Irvin (Irving) Curry, 211 West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
361 Robert Dance, 541 Oak, Youngstown, Ohio.
714 Charles Daugherty (Dougherty), 523 (519) West Madison, Youngstown, Ohio.
1899 Odee Daugherty, 813½ West Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
159 Howard Lemar (Lamar) Davis, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
1022 Charles Davy (Charles H. Day), 253 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
1124 John Day, 1124 Arch Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4541 Thomas Dayton (Datton), 822 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1274 Jesse (Jessie) Dean, 811 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1969 Richard W. (Williamd) Douglas (Richard William Douglass), 454 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3054 Robert Dumpkiv (Dumen, Lumpkiv, Robt. Dumpkiv), 641 Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1473a James A. (Archibald) Duncan, 3234 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Jas. A. Duncan, 3274 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
4038 Walter Dunlap, 263 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
1921 Thos Edem (Edeu), 634 Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
1055 Charles Edwards (Charlie Edwards), Elliot, S. C.
1526 Henry Edwards, Carnegie Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
2180 Henning Ericson, 1322 Logan Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
204 E. V. Everson (Edward V. Everson), general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
3465 James Falsey, Savoy Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
4517 Hall (Paul) Felder, 263 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
1990 Howard Edward Finley, 709 West Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
4108 Henry Folk, Erie Round House Camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
4809 Hoges (Hodges) Ford, Stone & Webster, Halleck Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4628 Jesse (Jessie) Foster, 242 East Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1701 Charles Foy (Charley, Charlie Foy), 17 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
598 Henry Simpson (S.) Freeman, Carnegie Hotel, West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3900 Harry Gardner, 39 Davis Lane, Youngstown, Ohio.
50 Henry George, 428 Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4823 Neverson (Nefeson) Goodman, 535 Dixon Street, Homestead, Pa. (609 Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
3474 Robert Gray, West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio (Rideont Saloon).
2352 Albert Green, 211 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio (221 North Lincoln Street, Washington, Pa.).
5014 Garland Green, Kecokee, Va. (Matewan, W. Va.).
2495 Mose Green, Phelps and Erie R. R., Youngstown, Ohio.
1696 Samuel (Sam) Green, 755 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3907 Willie Grey, 625 Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2828 Thomas Lee Hall, 405 Prospect Street, care of L. F. Adams Co., Cleveland, Ohio (Thos. Leo, 240 West Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
8379 Davis Lester Hanks, 16 Hamburg, Youngstown, Ohio.
613 Joe Hardy, 816 West Federal (512 Andrews Avenue), Youngstown, Ohio.
4082 Albert Harris, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
1217 Jim Harris, 822 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
3347 John Harris, 16 Watt Street, Youngstown, Ohio (17 Beaver Street, New Castle, Pa.).
4513 Robert (Robt.) Harris, 603 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
4335 Samuel Randall Harris, 211 North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
858 John Harvey, 612 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
162 James Harley Hayes, 221 Belmont, Youngstown, Ohio.
4800 Henry Henigraw (Henigrow), 541 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
4364 Lawrence Hicks (L. Hicks), 1624 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.

3521 William Hoeshel, over Greenleaf Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
4723a Norris (N. W.) Holly, Youngstown, Ohio.
4863 William Holly (Holley), Redout Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
2988 Marshall (H.) Homes, 211 Division Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1755 Fred Hopkins, 1211 West Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
4320 Giles Hopkins, 428 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1428 John Hudson, 257 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
3332 James Hughes, 609 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2704 Howard Humphrey (Humphry), Halleck Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1351 Clifton Hunter, 211½ North West, Youngstown, Ohio.
1545 Joseph Hunter, Halleck Stone and Webster, Youngstown, Ohio.
2053 Jesse Hutchinson, 536 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
982 George (Geo.) Irvine (Geo. Irving), 129 North Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
307 James Jackson, 517 Griffith, Youngstown, Ohio (care of Sharon Steel Hoop Co., Lowelville, Ohio).
2339 Bennie Johnson, 822 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1920 Charles (Charlie) Johnson, 634 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
4922 Elmer Johnson, 246 Front, Youngstown, Ohio.
2625 George (Geo.) Johnson, 494 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1861 Jeff Johnson, 809 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
690 Johnnie (Jennings) Johnson, 324 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
1220 Lennie Johnson (Lonnie Johnston), Market Court, Youngstown, Ohio.
3647 Charles Jones, 311 Market Court, Youngstown, Ohio.
4248 Ernest Jones, 744 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
3080 Edward Michael Kelly (Ed Kelly), 725 West Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
112 Howard Kemp, Carnegie Steel Camp, Youngstown, Ohio (1105 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3330 John Kennedy, 748 Park Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
2025 Will Kerr, 632½ (633) Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
377 Harry George King, 614 Belmont, Youngstown, Ohio.
3222 Arthur Kirby, B. & O. Camp, Youngstown, Ohio (37 Quar, Baltimore, Md.).
2209 Frank Kirkland (L. Kirkland), 634 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
152 Turner Knight, 849 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3594 Benjamin (Ben) Kopesser, 504 Covington Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3090 Richard Lewis, 632½ Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
1841 Arthur (Artha) Loden, Phelps & Erie R. R., Youngstown, Ohio.
2549 James Logan, 448 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
3587 John Long, jr., Ohio Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
1238 Button McGray (McCray), 3 Kurtz Alley, Youngstown, Ohio.
3175 William O. (D.) McKnight, Commissary, Youngstown, Ohio.
3267 James F. (Francis) McLaughlin, Erie Railroad Camp, Youngstown, Ohio.
3350 Angelo Marie, Race Track, North Randall, Ohio.
1699 Charles E. Marlette, 39 West Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
4148 Henry Marquette, 1034 West Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
893 Jacob Masecko (Maseckox, Masockox), 934 McAudrews, Youngstown, Ohio.
4055 Sam Mathews, 1030 Caldwell, Youngstown, Ohio.
4940 Harry John May, 678 Elm, Youngstown, Ohio.
983 Washington Melbourne (Melburn, Milburn), 211 North West, Youngstown, Ohio.
94 David Minor, 609 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2807 Dan Moore, 2181 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (832 West Federal Street, Youngstown Ohio).
2366 Ed. T. Moore, 240 Market Court, Youngstown, Ohio.
3884 Frank J. Morgan, 334 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2741 George (Geo.) Morris, 227 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
597 Julius Morrison (Morrisey, Morresey), Halleck, Stone & Webster, Youngstown, Ohio.
1976 Harry E. (Edward) Murphy, Marget Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio. (Zarrah Monarch Shows, Paterson, N. J.).
4737 Phillip (Philip) Murphy, North West Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
895 Thomas (S., F. S.) Murphy, 328 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3286 Randall Murray, 748 Park Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
180 Harry Myers, 322 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio (2 Radford Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2598 Willie (William) Newkirk, 330 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1407 William (Wm.) Norfleet, 454 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
4266 Ed. Earl O'Dell, 3181 W. Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2739 James O'Den (Odon), 609 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2599 Paul Oden, 929 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
4718 William (Wm.) O'Nell (O'Neal), Carnegie Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
295 Lemon Orr, 412 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
879 George (E.) Orris (Geo. Orris), 1222 Manning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
376 Paul Mullen, Halleck, Youngstown, Ohio.
1173 David Owens, 757 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
1706 Ed. Campbell Patterson, 111 South Phelps, Youngstown, Ohio (1122 West Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
3000 William (Wm.) Parker, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
4544 John Payne, 606 Foster Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2033 Sam Huffman Phillips (Sam Phillips), 1918 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio).
3554 Herbert Pitt (Bert Pitt), 427 North Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4309 James Platt, 402 Pike Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2073 Jim Pollen (James Pollen, Pollen, Pallm), Stone & Webster, Halleck Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1227 Charles Ray (Chas. Ray), 2838 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
390 Charles Ray (Chas. Ray), 631 Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
3833 Joseph Arthur (A.) Rogers (Joe A. Rogers), Ohio Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
1938 John H. Ross, Carnegie Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio.
753 Joseph Runlen (Runion), general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
2744 William Sapolis, Duryea-Luzerne Co., P., Durvea, Pa.
3676 George Saville (Savilll), 822 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1260 Bruce Schaliz (Scholtz, Schaltz).
2256 Peter F. Schultz (Pete F.), 127 Wood and Hazel, Youngstown, Ohio.
1615 Joseph Seimash, 48 Central Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

2251 David Chas. (Charles) Sethman (David Sethman), 238 Broadway, Youngstown, Ohio.
396 Willie (William) Sethman, 246 West Front Street, Youngstown, Ohio (R. D. No. 2, Box 35, Urichsville, Ohio).
1994 Charles (Chas., Charlie) Sims, 211 North West, Youngstown, Ohio.
1264 Newton Smith, 404 Covington, Youngstown, Ohio.
3525 William Smith, 523 High Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3155 John Spell, 330 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio (Farrell, Pa.).
3839 Benj. Harrison Trayham (Benjamin Traynham, Traymham), 253 Commerce, Youngstown, Ohio.
3548 Raymond Spencer, 230 Zeigler Street, Dayton, Ohio (224 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio).
922 John Stephens (Stephons), 477 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio (2215 East Fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
5068 Henry Stevens, 909 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4133 Emmett (Emmit) Stone, 219 Griffith Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
3612 Robert Stone, 146 North West, Youngstown, Ohio.
591 Bernard (Vernard) Taylor, 822 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2794 Bill (Will) Thomas, 816 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
3090 Henry Thomas, 223 Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
933 Charlie (Charley) Thomas, 816 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
1571 John Thompson, 519 Graffern, Youngstown, Ohio.
1775 Jas. G. Tretca (Tretos, James G. Pseuds, D. Tretos, James G. Tretos), 48 North Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
2503 Elijah (Elija) Tripp, 211 North West (West Avenue), Youngstown, Ohio.
2738 Demer (Domer) Tucker, Carnegie Steel, Youngstown, Ohio.
2564 Glen Vanderbeck (Glenn Vanderback), 733 Elm Street (233 Elm Street), Youngstown, Ohio.
1598 Louis Vanich, 317 Dakota Avenue (1236 Manning Avenue), Youngstown, Ohio.
2823 Frank L. (Larence) Vaughn, 723 North Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
2854 Rufus Vincent, 636 Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
2865 James Albert Waller (Wullar), 483 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
4574 William (Wm.) Washington, 745 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio (162 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2008 Percy Webster, 536 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
5763 Charles Williams, West Federal Street, across from Carnegie office, Youngstown, Ohio (552 West Federal Street).
1157 Edward Williams, 822 Crandall, Youngstown, Ohio (Detroit Edison Co., Geddes, Mich.).
4170 Fred Williams, general delivery, Youngstown, Ohio.
319 George (Geo.) Williams, 166 Trusdale Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
1588 George Williams, Halleck Street, Stone & Webster, Youngstown, Ohio.
402 Henry Williams, commissary, Youngstown, Ohio.
2914 John Williams, Halleck, Youngstown, Ohio.
2846 Samuel Williams, 609 West Federal, Youngstown, Ohio.
2899 Vance Williams, 609 West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
91 Walter (Walter A.) Williams, 322 West Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio.
269 James Wilson, Morrison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
4578 Peter Frost Wilson, 18 Holmes, Youngstown, Ohio.
944 Drage (Orange) Woods, 813 Rayen, Youngstown, Ohio.
4089 J. S. Davis, 2626 Dearborn Street, Youngstown, Ohio (327 West Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
4456 Jacob Evans, Halleck Street, Stone & Webster, Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CREEK, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

3637 Chas. F. (Francis) Adams (Charles Adams), Sapulpa, Okla. (Commissary Department, Kansas City, Mo.).
1593 Otha Alfred (Ottra Alford, Otha Alford), Drumright, Okla.
2221 Arthur H. Allison, Kiefer, Okla.
4687 Carl E. F. Armley, 9 Main, Sapulpa, Okla. (Carl E. Formly (Formby, Farmly), 104 West Markham, Little Rock, Ark.).
2657 Thomas Armstrong, route No. 3, box 49, Jennings, Okla.
2778 Wm. Bagley (Bogley), Hickory, Sapulpa, Okla.
2089 James E. Bengas (Benigar, Jas. Elmer Benigar), Drumright, Okla.
2075a Willie Bias, general delivery, Oilton, Okla. (Oilton, Okla.).
3020 Reynolds Blainer (Blaner), Oilton, Okla.
4504 John A. Blakely, 3d (John Alfred Blakeley), Drumright, Okla.
1668 Joseph Bolwans (Bolwanz), East Wood, Drumright, Okla. (Jasift Bolwanz (Joseph Bolmaus), Drumright, Okla.).
115 Negly (Nealy) Bottoms, Sapulpa, Okla.
4416 Jas. B. Bozeman, Oilton, Okla. (Rollings, Who.).
3716 Harry E. (Elwood) Bradfield, Oilton, Okla.
1567 Mike Brady, Oilton, Okla.
2906 Erastus Brooks, Sapulpa, Okla.
214 Will Broom (Brown), Sapulpa, Okla.
1671 Emmett Bronson, St. James, Sapulpa, Okla.
4606 Albert Brown, Drumright, Okla.
1538 Dan Brown, 126 Hickory, Sapulpa, Okla.
4747 Joe Brown, Marretta Rooms, Sapulpa, Okla. (723 Maple, Enid, Okla.).
4470 Russell Brown, general delivery, Drumright, Okla. (Drumright, Okla.).
4622 Wm. Brown, Y. M. C. A., Sapulpa, Okla.
3847 Wm. Brunner (Bruner, Will Bruner), 700 South Main, Sapulpa, Okla.).
2787 Paul F. Bush, Drumright, Okla. (Paul G. Bush (Busch, Paul Bush), care of Phoenix Construction Co., Camp No. 5, Grace, Idaho).
1596 Virgil Bynum, East Fulkerson, Drumright, Okla.
4082 Thomas Calloway (Calleway, Thomas Calaway Chappell), 1315 East Lincoln, Sapulpa, Okla.
2092 Carl H. Campbell, box 1654 (No. 1656), Drumright, Okla.
1090 Jay Lold (Loyd) Carnes, Mirrow, Drumright, Okla.
1587 James G. (Greeley) Carter, Paducah, Tex.
766 Tim Carter, Jennette (Gennett), Sapulpa, Okla.
3891 Hugh Catheart (Cathcart, Cathcort), Drumright, Okla.
2508 Norman T. (Thomas) Chamberlain, Y. M. C. A., Sapulpa, Okla. (Norman F. Chemberlain, Argenta, Ark.).
2281 Torfire Chrismenati (Torpirio Arimendo, Torpirio Arimendi, Portirio Chrismenati), Oilton, Okla.
4551 Thos. J. (Jefferson) Craft, general dellvery, Drumright, Okla.
2893 Cephas J. (Johnson) Cresap (Cephas Johnson Crepas), Drumright, Okla.

83 Fess (Jess) Crosby, Jackson, Sapulpa, Okla.
557 Noya Crow (Crowl), Drumright Hotel (Dunn Hotel), Drumright, Okla.
389 Otis Oliver Davenport, box 606, Drumright, Okla.
4469 Robert Dawson, Drumright, Okla. (Picher, Okla.).
4716 Joseph S. Dembouske (Joseph Simon Dembouski), East Wood, Drumright, Okla.
4134 Terry J. (Jay) Desklns, Morton Hotel, Sapulpa, Okla.
2323 Ralph M. (Martin) Devine, Gunsberg & Foreman (Gunsburg & Foreman), L. section 5, Drumright, Okla.
172 John Dightman (Dightmon), route No. 2, Bristow, Okla.
2777 Charley T. (Thomas) Dodds, Drumright, Okla.
4228 John P. (Paul) Dodds (John Paul Dodd), Oilton, Okla. (Nenosa, Ill.).
4174 Earl Elders (Elder), Drumright, Okla.
1316 Jay Erie (Ivie, Irie), Drumright, Okla. (Eldorado, Kans.).
2765 Arthannel (Arthaniel) Ervin (Arthanuel Errin; A. E. Ervin), Hickory, Sapulpa, Okla. (Hickory Street, Sapulpa, Okla.).
586 Robert B. (Bee) Etten, box 63, Drumright, Okla. (Plainville, Tex.).
394 Harry W. (Williams) Evans, general dellvery, Drumright, Okla.
414 Frank M. Findley (Finley), general delivery, Sapulpa, Okla.
1103 Roy (Ray) Russell Finley, general delivery, Mannford, Okla. (Sioux City, Iowa).
1404 Frank Fisher, Sapulpa, Okla.
58 Marion Fisher (M. C. Fisher), Oilton, Okla.
2055 Willie Foards (Foard), R. No. 2, box 34, Bristow, Okla.
4793 Walter Foots (Foote), 603 East Jackson, Sapulpa, Okla.
3252 Joseph D. Fraw (James David Fraw), general delivery, Drumright, Okla.
3604 Cecil Giger (Ginger), Drumright, Okla.
517 Alfred Giles (Gills), Ohio, Drumright, Okla.
4502 Billie Gill, Drumright, Okla.
1716 James R. Gossard (James Robt. Gassard), Oxford Cafe (Clifford Cafe), Drumright, Okla.
4340 Paul J. (Joseph) Gould, Drumright, Okla.
3558 Harry E. Hall (Hale), Drumright, Okla.
1124a Elick Harmon, Depew, Okla.
4037 Chas. Harwell (Haswell), Sapulpa, Okla.
153 William H. (Hill) Harris, Drumright, Okla.
4788 Albert J. Hartman, Broadway, Drumright, Okla.
1683 Ike Hawhard (Hawherd), R. No. 1, Sapulpa, Okla.
1089 Robert B. (Bundy) Moss, East Wood, Drumright, Okla.
3183 L. Murphy, Drumright, Okla.
2188 Wm. E. (Ellis) Murray (Willard Ellis Murray, Willard E. Mussy), Drumright, Okla. (Emeka, Colo.).
2577 Joseph F. Nana (Nance), Drumright, Okla.
1529 Robert Clinton Nesbitt (Nesbett), 411 Dewey, Sapulpa, Okla.
2241 Samuel E. Newman (Samiel Edward Newman), route No. 3, Sapulpa, Okla.
4888 Clifton (Cliff) Nutter, 24½ South Main, Sapulpa, Okla.
2776 Alfred P. (Patrick) O'Ryan, 209½ East Dewy, Sapulpa, Okla.
1370 Frank Owens, Leonard Street, Sapulpa, Okla.
4484 Albert Parrott (Panott), North Main, Sapulpa, Okla.
1453 Thomas Wesley Patridge, 17½ East Hobson, Sapulpa, Okla.
2562 Walter B. Patton (Bob Patton), Markham, Okla.
2929 Willie E. (Edward) Penrod, Drumright, Okla. (Glenpool, Okla.).

1935 Chas. W. (Westly) Pevehouse, Drumright, Okla.
2239 Thomas E. (Edward) Potts (Thomas Edward Patts), Drumright, Okla.
4633 George Prolk (Prock). St. Jas Rooms, Drumright, Okla. (Perry, Okla.).
716 Joe Quinn, Mannford, Okla.
2639 Willie Raines, Heyburn, Okla.
2819 John Randall, North Eighth, Sapulpa, Okla.
100 Robert J. (James) Reese, Kiefer, Okla.
356 Walter Rice, Drumright, Okla.
647 Howard Robinson (Robertson), Drumright, Okla.
2259 Virgil Rockhold (Virgil J. Rockhold), Wood, Drumright, Okla.
714a Chas. F. Rogers (Chas. Floyd Rodgers, Charles E. Rodgers), Kiefer, Okla.
2611 Edwin Ryan, Drumright, Okla. (Augusta, Kans.).
3605 Willie Saleli, Route No. 4, Sapulpa, Okla.
883 Henry E. (Ellis) Sanford, Drumright, Okla.
1562 Qninby (Quinley) Arthur Schopper (Rinby A. Schopper), 21 North Birch, Sapulpa, Okla. (Sapulpa, Okla.).
1101 Edward Vison, Scondon, Oilton, Okla.
2380 Frank Shook (Shoak), Sapulpa, Okla.
253 John James Shores (John James Sanford Shores), Sapulpa, Okla.
2774 Harry H. (Hare) Short (Harry W. Short), 105 North Main, Sapulpa, Okla.
2103 Jack Simmers (Simons, Simmons, Simoners), Remeta, Okla. (Remeta, Okla.).
4160 James Sims, 112 South Hickory, Sapulpa, Okla.
1539 Bebee Small, Drumright, Okla.
4487 Daniel D. (David) Smith, Oilton, Okla.
2734 John M. (Martin) Smith, Kiefer, Okla.
83 Paul L. (Lancaster) Smith, 200 Drumright, Drumright, Okla.
1486 Re Andrew Smith (Revenedrew Andrew Smith, Reandrew Smith), Sapulpa, Okla.
1214 Walter A. Smith, Oilton, Okla. (Baxter Springs, Kans.).
1605 Leroy Snyder, Sapulpa, Okla.
2794 Thomas Spicer, 401 East Hobson, Sapulpa, Okla.
1480 Chas. H. (Henry) Stalcup, Broadway, Drumright, Okla.
4257 Eries (Enlis) Stanley, general delivery, Sapulpa, Okla.
1381 Riley Stevens, Jackson, Sapulpa, Okla.
1501 Wm. W. (Winfield, Windfield) Stewart, Oilton, Okla. (Smithfield, W. Va.).
155 Ned Still, Drumright, Okla. (McAllister, Okla.).
3108 Fred D. (G.) Strait, Sapulpa, Okla.
2226 Calvin Suber, Drumright, Okla.
4797 John Sullivan, Drumright, Okla.
3233 Harry A. Sweeney (Sweeny), Jones, Sapulpa, Okla.
4246 John B. Tabin (John Braddie Tobin), Sapulpa, Okla.
1756 Joe Tarrince, Drumright, Okla.
2366 John W. (William) Taylor, Tate, Ark. (Tawanda, Kans.).
2703 Thomas R. Taylor, J. S. Stout, Res., Sapulpa, Okla.
149 Clarence Thacker, Drumright, Okla.
893 George W. (William) Thomas, Drumright, Okla.
26 James Thompson, West Avenue, Sapulpa, Okla.
102 Julius (D.) Thompson, Drumright, Okla.
4722 John E. Tipton (John Edd Tipton), Bowden, Okla.
3796 Chas. M. (Monroe) Wakefield (Charles Wakefield), Oilton, Okla.
218 Jas. Walker, Keystone, Okla.
1992 Timothy Walker, Drumright, Okla.
1759 Robert Elijah Waller, 17 West Johnson, Sapulpa, Okla.
1832 Wm. Washington, Johnson, Sapulpa, Okla.
2752 William G. (Glenwood), Wm. J.) Webb, Drumright, Okla.
277 Walter C. Weflin (Weflem, Weflun), McCrady Rooms, Sapulpa, Okla. (Peck's Garage, Rosedale, Kans.).
309 Kenneth (Keneth) Wells, Drumright, Okla.
2328 Ernest Wentz, Kellyville, Okla. (Ernest Wells Wentz, 112 North Reno, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
3449 Bowman Wetzlar (Whitzlos, Whetzlen), Sapulpa, Okla.
2404 Earl White, Kiefer, Okla.
1616 Oscar White, Oilton, Okla.
3344 Wm. Whitman (Whitmore), care of Dixon Rooming House, Sapulpa, Okla.
3242 Roy (Ray) Williams, Oilton, Okla.
3369 Forest Wilson, general delivery, Ada, Okla.
1610 Jesse Wilson, route No. 2, box 92, Bristow, Okla.
263 Walter F. (Frank) Wilson (Frank Wilson), R. F. D. box, 85, Sapulpa, Okla.
1533 William A. Wilson, Kiefer, Okla.
4269 Ed. Wortman, 122 West Dewey, Sapulpa, Okla. (Canadian, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF CREEK, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1402 Jesse (Jessie) Aaron, Bristow, Okla.
428 John Bales, Heyburn, Okla.
1464 Thurman (Thermon) Bales, Heyburn, Okla.
488 Willard (Ely) Crawford, Shamrock, Okla.
472 Aaron J. Curtis, Bristow, Okla. (Aron Jefferson Curtis, care of Bristol Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
395 L. D. Davis, Shamrock, Okla.
1387 Simon Dawson, Welty, Okla.
1826 Henry Dlacon, Stroud, Lincoln County, Okla.
1485 Dill Eversole, Stroud, Okla.
627 Carlos B. Fields, Shamrock, Okla.
1254 Edgar Fields, Shamrock, Okla.
1283 Clint Fox, Shamrock, Okla.
835 Ira Gibson (Ruben I. Gibson), Newby, Okla.
1491 Henry C. Goddard, Shamrock, Okla.
380 Albert Graham, Shamrock, Okla.
1543 Horace Grisham, Route 1, Depew, Okla.
745 John (James) Harper, Bristow, Okla.
66 Joe Henry, Milfay, Okla.
2382 Son Hill, Edna, Okla.
293 Spurgeon Johnson (Johnston), Bristow, Okla.
667 Teek King, Shamrock, Okla.
884 Samuel Ross Kremmell (Kremmell), Nash, Okla.
517 E. B. Lewis, Bristow, Okla.
959 Frank McClintock, Shamrock, Okla (Pine Bluffs, Wyo.).
1271 Everett McDoulat (Everitt B. (E. B.) McDoulat), Bristow, Okla.
1044 Ezbert Meadows, Bristow, Okla. (Green River, Wyo.).
106 James H. Morgan, Bristow, Okla.
1062 Frank Morris, Bristow, Okla. (Newby, Okla.).
1186 Dick Passmore (Passmor), Shamrock, Okla.
1571 Horace Poweshick, box 481, Depew, Okla.
703 Marcus Quinn (Marcus O. Quinn), Shamrock, Okla.
1462 Jeff Reeves (Jeff Forest Reeves), Creek County, Depew, Okla.
774 Richard Rickenbaugh (Richard Leo Rickabaugh, Richabaug), Shannon, Okla.
24 Chas. (Charles) H. Rush, Shamrock, Okla. (71 Ranch, Deeth, Nev.).
507 J. D. Sears, Bristow, Okla.
824 Glover Tafanill (Tafanill Glover, La Faniel Glover), Stroud, Okla.
800 Walter Tinge, Bristow, Okla.
876 Philo True (Truex), Shamrock, Okla.
356 John Tyra, Shamrock, Okla.
453 Clinton Walker, Tabor, Okla.
786 Sam Weaver, Depew, Okla.
1610 Chas. (Charley, C. T.) T. Wigg, Shamrock, Okla.
741 Elmer (J.) Williamson, Shamrock, Okla.
668(688) Frank Wootson (Robert Wootson, Frank Roberts Wootson), Shamrock, Okla.
394 Clay E. Young, Shamrock, Okla.
2425 Edgar William (Wm.) Young, Depew, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ELLIS, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

456 Arnold W. Allen, Fargo, Okla.
522 Jesse Emory (E.) Enfield, Grand, Okla.
809 Edward Koenig, Shattuck, Okla.
340 Joseph Pete (Peet, P.) Mitch, Fargo, Okla.
148 Arthur Rogers, Gage, Okla.
907 Pet Schultz, Amett, Okla.
612 John B. Yellen, Shattuck, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF GRADY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

149a Herbert Anderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Chickasha, Okla.
636a Jim Brown, Chickasha, Okla.
329a Joseph V. Coker, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
1212 Ralph Guyman Davis (Ralph Gupman Davis), Chickasha, Okla.
815 Oscar Duckes (Dukes) (Oscar Ducker), Grady County, Chickasha, Okla.
241 Webb Esterwood (Webb Easterwood), 521 Illinois Street, Chickasha, Okla.
501 Charles G. Graham (Chas. G. Graham), Chickasha, Okla.
254 Jesse Floyd Henry (J. R. Henry), Tuttle, Okla.
1499 William Clarence Hewitt, Minco, Okla.
503a John Hudson, 614 Iowa Avenue, Chickasha, Okla.
674a Eddie Hutchins (E. D. Hutchins), 1224 Second Street, Chickasha, Okla.
1126 Alva Jack, 621 Choctaw Street, Chickasha, Okla.
1472 Olliver Elly Messer, Star Route, Tuttle, Okla.
579 Dick Moffett, Tuttle, Okla.
1596 Harry Ross Porter (Harry Rose Porter, Harry Rose Porta, Harry Pose Porter), Rural Route No. 2, Minco, Okla.
455 M. T. Pridmore, Chickasha, Okla.
70a David Prior, Chickasha, Okla.
1658 Joe Robinson (Joe Robison), Tabler, Okla.
1062 Jim Henry Shaw (Jim Henry Show), Middleberg, Okla.
1083 Roy Wagner, Minco, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

61 Roy Anderson, Nash, Okla.
579 Albert Bluhm, Jefferson, Okla.
908 Joe Jefferson Burks, no address.
642 Forest C. Johnson (Johnston), Pond Creek, Okla.
612 Henry Thomas Knox, Wokita, Okla. (122 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.).
544 Wm. (W. M.) McBrain, Turners Station, Eddy, Okla.
1091 Mentor McCord, Gibbon, Okla.
1275 Everett N. Noland (H. Noland), Lamont, Okla.
1725 James Robert Newell (Howell, Rowell), rural route C, Renfrow, Okla. (rural route 6, Renfrow, Okla.).
52 Carney Irvin O'Neal (Irvin O'Neal Carney), Medford, Okla.
369 Hubert Payton, Pond Creek, Okla.
656 Charles Plummer, Jefferson, Okla.
852 Davie Rearick, Jefferson, Okla.
865 William C. Schrall (Schall), care of Forest Edwards, B 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.
228 Andy Sefer (Cafer), Salt Fork, Okla.
375 Alvie Smith, Pond Creek, Okla.
771 Leonard Whaley, Pond Creek, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF KAY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1995 Fred Logan Arnett, Tankawa (Tankawa), Okla.
1719 Lester Lewis Boster (Lester Boster), Uncas, Okla.
1155 James Franklin Cory, Ponca City, Okla.
125 Harry (Harrie) Devens, Bliss, Okla.
318 James Grady, Dilworth, Okla.
1675 Clarence L. Green, 211 North Main, Blackwell, Okla.
920 George Hale, Kaw City, Okla.
1848 Alvin Robert Hillsinger (Hillisinger, Hilsinger), Peckham, Okla.
2795 Scott House, Ponca City, Okla.
13 Joseph Burchard Hudson, 112 South Main, Blackwell, Okla.
967 Gene Jerison (Jerisom, Jirisom, Je Jerisom), Ponca City, Okla.
151 Lillard Johnson, 309 Peckham Street, Blackwell, Okla.
2218 William Kent, 21 Park, Hartford, Conn.
1640 John Edward King, 305 South First, Ponca City, Okla.
1483 Chester Lee, 214 North Main, Blackwell, Okla.
2348 James McKay, B. Z. Hotel, West Blackwell, Okla.
2510 Gordon L. Owen, Blackwell, Okla.
955 Edward Brooks Pettee, Blackwell, Okla.
512 James Phelps (Jim Phelps), Ponca City, Okla.
1200 Edward Elmer Robinson, Newkirk, Okla.
2677 Edward Russell, Elm, Newkirk, Okla.
826 Don Charles Seelinger (Don Carless Sullinger), East Bridge, Blackwell, Okla.
2072 Samuel L. Smith (Samuel Smith, Sam L. Smith), 406 West Lincoln, Blackwell, Okla.
739 Lawrence O. Spence, 411 West Blackwell, Blackwell, Okla.
248 Ed. Sullivan, Bliss, Okla.
499 Isaac Thomas, 513 South First, Ponca City, Okla.
983 Jess Wallace, Ponca City, Okla.
62 Richard C. Whalen, Ponca City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KIOWA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

758 Sam James Allin (Samuel James Allen), Komalty, Okla.
2231a James Asab, Mount View, Okla. (Goteho, Okla.).
10 Alex Bledso (Bledsoe), Kiowa County, Mount View, Okla.
801 Lorenzo (Lorenzy) Dow, Mount Park, Okla.
752 Virgil Sidney Fulks, R. F. D. 3, Mount Park, Okla. (Roosevelt, Okla.).

944 Oler Gann, R. 3, Lone Wolf, Okla.
1467 Hiram Hutchinson, Gotebo, Okla.
992 Joda Johnson, R. 1, Snyder, Okla.
1241 Walter F. Langford (Walter Franklin Langford), Mount Park, Okla.
702a Walter Laufer, 49 Gotebo, Okla.
38 Rufus Fred McBride, Hobart, Okla.
1778 Elige Mobley, Hobart, Okla.
935 Eddie M. Morris, Mount Park, Okla.
1542 William J. Morris, Mount Park, Okla.
161 Isaac B. Norman (Isaac Bliby Norman), Saddle Mountain, Okla.
871 Harris Edgar Oxmun, Lugert, Okla.
2043 W. R. Reynolds (William Roy Reynolds), Lugert, Okla.
1199 Earnest Schmidt (Ernest B. Smith), Kiowa County, Okla.
1881 Postell Sims, Snyder, Okla.
407 Rice (Reece) Smith, Kiowa County, Okla. (Roosevelt, Okla.).
1046 Noah Stepheus, Roosevelt, Okla.
1061 Mans Strong, Roosevelt, Okla.
1076 Harry B. Taylor (Harvey Bennett Taylor), Roosevelt, Okla.
1111 Marshall Upshaw (Marshall Mack Upshaw), Roosevelt, Okla.
1983 W. F. Webb (Wm. Floyd Webb), Hobart, Okla.
1772 James Williams, Headrieh, Okla.
803 James Perry Wray, Hobart, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

817 Guy Wesley Allen, Madill, Okla.
1309 Sid Edward Archerd (Archud, Archad), Madill, Okla.
1131 John Dee Bull, Madill, Okla.
1105 Ernest Casell (Erenest Cassel, Enest Cassel, Ernest Cassell), Kingston, Okla.
275 Henry A. (Henry Albert, H. A.) Colwell, Willis, Okla. (Bokchito, Okla.).
1179 Roy Gassaway (Gassoway), Madill, Okla.
1447 William Franklin (William F.) Getts, Madill, Okla.
45 Hubert (Herbert) Henry Glenn, Simpson, Okla.
1135 Albert J. Guthrie, Madill, Okla.
1344 Luford Hill, Kingston, Okla.
180 Will (Bill) Jones, Madill, Okla.
256 Dewey Keck, Madill, Marshall, Okla.
1570 Jack Razsdale, 2 Madill, Marshall, Okla.
1056 Henry Sinles (S. Simes) Richerson, Madill, Okla.
818 Charlie Lloyd Scott, Madill, Okla.
34 Samuel Arthur (S. A.) Shores, Simpson, Okla.
1085 Sol Walker, Madill, Okla.
895 John Green Ward, Lavk, Okla.
551 Cleut (Clint F., Clint) Wolford, Madill, Okla.
616 Dan Walter (Watier) Womack, Madill, Okla. (120 North Tucker, Shawna, Okla.).
1438 Johnie H. (Jimmie Huron, Jonnie H.) Womack, Madill, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF MUSKOGEE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

487 Cloudy J. Clark, 116 Kankakee Street, Muskogee, Okla.
226 Rex Foglesong, Denver Hotel, Muskogee, Okla. (care of general delivery, Tulsa, Okla.).
205 Patrick David Kane, Denver Hotel, Muskogee, Okla. (care of Alva Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.).
294a E. H. Moore, Muskogee, Okla.
1027 Levi Reaves, 107 South Cherokee Street, Muskogee, Okla.
988 David Sanders, fair grounds, Muskogee, Okla.
88a Elijah (Eligha, Eligah) Walker, Muskogee, Okla. (care of Federal Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.).
460a Henry (H.) Ward, Muskogee, Okla. (care of sheriff's office, Arapaho, Okla.).
292 Andy White, Muskogee, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MUSKOGEE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

125 Charley Allen, Chicago Street, Muskogee, Okla.
756 Samuel Bass, 501 South Second Street, Muskogee, Okla.
875 Wm. C. Bennett (Wm. Cornelius Bennett), 222 Elgin Street, Muskogee, Okla.
974 Tom Bowman, 326½ South Second Street, Muskogee, Okla.
591 Lawrence B. Brown, Muskogee, Okla.
795 Willie Cluis, Muskogee, Okla.
1459 Jesse Cox, Euclid Avenue, Muskogee, Okla.
1464 Willie (Willis) Dennis, 312½ South Second Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1395 John Dightman, 805 North Main Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1105 Andrew Donaby, 825 Indianapolis Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1288 William Goff, Muskogee, Okla.
675 Henry Grayson, 624 South Fourth Street, Muskogee, Okla.
673 Torrence Holder, 1621 Euclid Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1424 Wm. Holland, 14 Pondulac Street, Muskogee, Okla. (William Holland, Fourteenth and Pondulac, Muskogee, Okla.).
517 Henderson Hubbard (Hubard), Muskogee, Okla.
400½ John H. Keen (John Henry Keen), Muskogee, Okla.
465 James E. Lancaster (James W. Lancaster), 314 South Fourteenth Street, Muskogee, Okla.
638 Henry Lewis, 547 South Fourteenth Street, Muskogee, Okla.
997 Eddie C. Mahon (Eddie Cowan Mahon), 1001 West Broadway Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1024 Richard H. Mason (Rirchard Hugh-Mason, R. H. Mason), Turner Hotel, Muskogee, Okla.
648 Jessie Mathis (Jesse Mathis, Jessir Mathis), 1139 Indianapolis Street, Storrs City, Okla.
1245 Maud Monroe, 311 Peoria St., Muskogee, Okla.
92 John Osborn, Muskogee, Okla.
434 Mangrum Payne, 439 North Eighteenth Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1387 R. H. Proctor (Robert H. Proctor), Waverly Hotel, Muskogee, Okla.
421 Tom Richards (Tomy Richards), 506 South Main Street, Muskogee, Okla.
1416 Will Robinson, North Main Street, Muskogee, Okla.
942 Geo. Davidson Sambrook (G. D. Sambrook), Muskogee, Okla.
317 Frank B. Stinnett (Frank P. Stinnett), Muskogee, Okla.
626 Edd Strickland (Ed Strickland), Muskogee, Okla.
268½ Johny Sykes, 130 South Second Street, Muskogee, Okla.
377½ Jack Weaver, 116 South Second Street, Muskogee, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2810a George Alexander, 614 Delawnre, Oklahoma, Okla.
1607 James Anderson, Baileys Flats, East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
2725 Henry H. (Harrison) Bledsoe (Henry Bledsoe), 522 North Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Okla. (Perry, Okla.).
648 Bennie Brooks, 205 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
278 Charlie Browning, 507 East Third, Oklahoma, Okla. (Keystone Hotel, Oklahoma, Okla.).
202 Clinton Byers, 100 West Fourteenth, Oklahoma, Okla. (903 Wes Lincoln Street, Guthrie, Okla.).
1765 Will Byrd, care of Doss Hotel, McAlester, Okla. (Boyd, 210 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.).
1663 David W. Cameron, Decatur, Ill.
2884 James Wm. Carter, 32 West First, Oklahoma, Okla. (121 West Reno, Oklahoma, Okla.).
2590 Thos. Cervantes (Cerbantez, Tomaz Cerbantez), 214½ West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
296 Robert W. Chambers, 317 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo. (Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma, Okla.).
1416 Howard M. Clark, Kinkold Hotel, Oklahoma, Okla. (McGilvery Clarke (Clark), Kingkade Hotel, Oklahoma, Okla.
8015 William Otis Cole, Oklahoma, Okla.
867 Guy Cox, 115 North Broadway, Oklahoma, Okla.
61 Earl W. Davenport, De Soto, Mo. (Earl Davenport, 2 East Sixth, Oklahoma, Okla.).
1307a Richard A. DeBriscoe, 519 West Fourth, Oklahoma, Okla.
3078 Henry (H.) Dixon, 204 North Walnut, Oklahoma, Okla. (905 Brooks Street, Shreveport, La.).
1472 Harry J. Donovan (Harvy (Harry) Joseph Donovan), general delivery, Oklahoma, Okla.
1448 Frank Dosak (Dosak), 6620 South Thirty-sixth, Omaha, Nebr.
2901 Joshom Dunham, Muskogee, Okla. (Joshua Durham, 225 North Washington, Oklahoma, Okla.).
228 Sam Ellis, 108½ West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
1906 Earnest Raymond (E. R.) Evans, 609 West Main, Oklahoma, Okla.
3174 Chee Fook, 18 West Grand, Oklahoma, Okla.
798 Roscoe C. (R. C.) Foster, Vernon, Tex.
1204a Radford Franklin, 4012 West Pine, Oklahoma, Okla.
2065 Edward Chas. Freeman, 810 West Main, Oklahoma, Okla.
588 Vollie Friels, 7 Harrison, Oklahoma, Okla. (Chandler, Okla.).
605 Camby (Canby) Gable, 626½ East Potts, Oklahoma, Okla. (638 East Frisco, Oklahoma, Okla.).
482 Jas. (Jim) Gardner, 215½ East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
3220 Marion Thomas (T.) Gee, 33½ South Robinson, Oklahoma, Okla.
407 Edgar C. Gulbert (C. Gibbert, C. Gilbert), 109½ West Grand, Oklahoma, Okla.
324 Jesse (Jess) H. Golden, Bristow, Okla., 724 East First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
693 Tom Gormley (Garmby), 27½ West Reno, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1976 Jim (James) Green, 304 East Fourth (First), Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1116 Era B. (Benjamin, E. B.) Hargrove, Courtenay, N. Dak.
219 Ira Wm. Hargrove (W. Hargave, Ira Wm. Hargove), general delivery, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1682 Fred Harris, 602 East Grand, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
3195 James Harris, 27½ East Grand, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
752 Quintus Hewiritt (Hewirtt), 706 East Washington, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
938 W. Hopkins, 720 West California, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1721 Chas. C. Horton, 1030 West Second, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
725 Geo. Porter (P.) Housh, 1101 East Sixth, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1931 Oliver Hysen (Hyzen), 1010 North Broadway, Oklahoma, Oklahoma (100 East Grand, Oklahoma, Oklahoma).
1139 Harvey James, 816 East First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
3052 N. G. Jaw, 218 West California, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1256 Edward Clarence (C.) Johns, 627 West Twenty-seventh, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
567 Henry Morlin (Martin, M.) Jones, 217½ East First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
2854 Jesse D. (David) Kemp, 230 East Second, Oklahoma, Oklahoma (325 East First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma).
2715 Geo. Lester Kitchens, Maryland Hotel, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1019 Franklin Henry Kopff (Henry Franklin Kopff), care Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1334 Geo. R. (G. R.) Brevort Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma).
3116 Frank W. Kruger, 216 West California, Oklahoma, Oklahoma, box 253 Natchez, Miss.
1048 Raymond (L.) Larwood Lawrence, Stockton, Calif., care sheriff.
2034 Willie P. (J.) Lee, 218 North Stiles, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
2826 Robert L. Lewis, 216 West California, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
2262 Wm. McKinley Lofton, 312½ South Broadway, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
941 Charles David Long, 118 West First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1245 Richard Lovings (Loving), 304 East Grand, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
2277 Whittier (Whittle, Whittier) McFadden, 5 (6) South Geary, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1372 Clyde McGill, 114 East Second, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
2284 Lee Thomas Martin, Eldorado, Kans., 412 Merchant Street (111½ West California, Oklahoma, Oklahoma).
2026 Son Mills, 108½ East First, Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
1720 Lim Moon (Linn Moore, Moon), 218 West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
276a Charles Moore, Oklahoma State Penitentiary, No. 7568, Oklahoma, Okla.
1010 Clarence Owens, care of M. K. & T. R. R., Oklahoma, Okla.
2789 Earl R. Painter, 102 West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
1252a George Palmer, 611 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.
1668 Oscar Patterson, 20½ West California, Oklahoma, Okla. (Madill, Okla.).
1763 Jack B. Paul, 219 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.
1007 Harry Emmett (E.) Pemberton, 119½ South Harvey, Oklahoma, Okla.
1174 Walter Robert (R.) Perkins, 301 East Grand, Oklahoma, Okla.
2994 Wm. Peter Peterson, 22 West Fifteenth, Oklahoma, Okla.
3011 Robt. Puhakainen, 810 West Main, Oklahoma, Okla.
946 Walter Reagan, 15 West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
2597 Emanuel Reed, 3244 Wabash Avenue, third floor, apartmeut 5, Chicago, Ill. (310 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.).
112 J. C. Rhodes, 312 North Phillips, Oklahoma, Okla.
2877a Magdeleno Sanchez (Scanchez), 326 Main Street, Oklahoma, Okla.
2393 Samuel Sandeleigz (Sandlevitz, Sam Sandertz), 716 West Main, Oklahoma, Okla.
214 Carl H. Schooler, 108½ West Grand, Oklahoma, Okla.
335 Otis B. Scroggins, 125½ Reno, Oklahoma, Okla.

1158 Wm. Sebastian (Sebastain), 231 East Twelfth, Oklahoma, Okla. (Wapanucka, Okla.).
2713 Chas. F. Smuck, 1004 Grand (100 West Grand), Oklahoma, Okla.
2803 John Smith, Honey Grove, Tex. (John Smith, 3d, 225 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.).
2091 Paul Stafford (Stafford), 412 East Grand, Oklahoma, Okla.
300 Wm. C. Standridge (Standridge, Wm. Carson Standrige, Stendridge), 810 West Main, Oklahoma, Okla.
2935 Robert Staples, 818 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.
1389 Harry Coil (C.) Taylor, 224 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
2286 Lou (Sam) Taylor, 221 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
2044 Geo. W. Thomas, 508½ West Grand (121 West Reno), Oklahoma, Okla.
2879 Henry (Henery) Thompson, 500 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
2130 Richard C. (Clouter) Trelford, 326 Seventh, North, Seattle, Wash. (503 North Lindsay, Oklahoma, Okla.).
827 Andrew Vittrup (Vittrut), 111 East Reno, Oklahoma, Okla.
152 Paul Wagoner, McAlester, Okla. (310 West Reno, Oklahoma, Okla.).
1814 John Warren (Waren), 818 East Second, Oklahoma, Okla.
2018 Henry Watson, Oklahoma, Okla.
2374 Horace (Horce) A. (O.) Whalen, Altas (Alto) Hotel, Oklahoma, Okla.
156 Alfa Wickware (Wickwore), 401 West Washington, Oklahoma, Okla.
779 Lonnie (Louie) Wilder, 110 East First, Oklahoma, Okla.
497 Geo. Williams, 80 State Street, Oklahoma, Okla.
3223 Jones (James) Ying, 211 (212) West California, Oklahoma, Okla.
1995 Wm. T. Young, Jr., 102 East Sixth, Oklahoma, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRADY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

221 Wilton (Milton) Askew, R. F. D. No. 4, Tulsa, Okla. (Tulsa, Okla.).
172 Berdie T. Baker, Electra, Tex. (Berdie Thomas Baker, Bigheart, Okla.).
244 Lester W. Baker, Hominy, Okla.
2900 Moses Barrow, Morrisville, La.
1768 Lee Joseph Dilly, Virginia, Minn.
2208 Earl Black, Avant, Okla.
504 Claiborn Briggs, Pawhuska, Okla.
2500 Milt Buwer, general delivery, Tusla, Okla. (305 North Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
1940 Oliver Brewster, Fifth, Pawhuska, Okla.
251 James (J.) Brown, 3004 Main, Dallas, Tex.
2024 Charley (Charles) Chrisman (Charley Christman), Tulsa, Okla. (Hominy, Okla.).
2359 Chas. Edw. Cook, Hominy, Okla. (Chas. Edward Cook, Pawhuska, Okla.).
1968 Harry O. (Harry Othelon) Crutcher, R. F. D. No. 4, Tulsa, Okla.
931 Herndon Wenton (Herndon Wenston) Curtner, Bartlesville, Okla.
112 Paul Coleman Custer, Bigheart, Okla.
2065 James M. DeWitt, Avant, Okla.
1711 Jim (Jim H.) Edd, Hominy, Okla.
1616 Simpson Edwards, Nelogny, Okla.
422 James E. Fraker (Frakes), Okesa, Okla.
449 Jas. Garner (James Gainer), Macon, Ga.
2433 John Gibbs, Muskogee (Muskoge), Okla.
2716 George M. Hale, Osage, Okla.
1293 Russell Harrell, general delivery, Tulsa, Okla.
934 Harold Joseph Holliday, Hominy, Okla.
652 William Luther Hughes, East Ninth, Pawhuska, Okla. (Wm. L.) (William L.) Hughes, Ash Grove, Mo.).
2087 Chester S. (Chester G.) Jones, Avant, Okla.
2546 John Carson Kelly, Hominy, Okla. (Stillwater, Okla.).
2625 Starr Knight, Hominy, Okla.
800 Brodie (Broder) Leslie, Pawhuska, Okla.
2304 Frank Lossano, Wynona, Okla. (Frank Lossano, Wymona).
592 Charles (Chas.) Lowny, Hominy, Okla.
2083 Wm. (Willis) McCully, Barthsville (Bartlesville), Okla.
1556 Earl Mackey, Palmer, Okla. (Pawhuska, Okla.).
2132 Earl Mackey, Palmer, Pawhuska (Pawhuska), Okla.
999 John Henry Markell (Henry John Markell), Coney, Kans.
2412 Edward Simon Mayo (Edward Simon Mayse (Mays), Edward Simon Mayu), Bigheart, Okla.
725 Clarence F. Myers (Meyers), Pawhuska, Okla.
865 James A. D. Morris (James Allison Delbert Morris), R. F. D. No. 4, Tulsa, Okla.
2318 Lang Murry, Osage, Okla.
4 Eddie Nix, Platt (Peath), Okla.
567 John (James) Franklin Orr, Bigheart, Okla.
140 John A. Overstreet (John Albert Overstreet), Pawhuska, Okla. (general delivery, Tulsa, Okla.).
1199 Jesse Marr Overton (Jesse Martin Overton), Hominy, Okla.
299 Wm. T. Pinnard (Pinard), Ponca City, Okla.
980 Roland Brant Ray, Avent, Okla.
1654 Eliza Rhone, Osage, Okla. (Rural Route No. 6, Des Moines, Iowa).
1149 Jack Sanders, Hominy, Okla. (Arkansas City, Kans.).
436 Wm. Sawyer (Wm. E. Sawyer, William Sawyer), Avant, Okla.
882 Geo. Wm. Shuey, Hominy, Okla. (Joplin, Mo.)
138 Matthew Small (Mathew Small, Mathews Small), Hominy, Okla. (Hominey, Okla.).
121 Arthur Smith, Tulsa, Okla. (Hevalt Here, R. F. D. No. 4, Tulsa, Okla.).
1697 George W. Smith (Geo. W. Smith, Muskogee, Okla.), 111 Maple, Texarkana, Tex.
1524 Will Smith, Osage, Okla.
417 A. G. Sparks (Garret Alexander Sparks, Alex Sparks), Avant, Okla.
951 Lonnis (Lonnie) Stockton, Wekiwa, Okla.
1761 William Sullivan, Prue, Okla.
241 Frank Rising Sun, Pawhuska, Okla.
2 Carey F. Taylor (Carey Freeman Taylor), Bigheart, Okla.
97 R. V. Vance, Hominy, Okla. (Hominy, Okla.).
1979 Wm. Vaughn (William Vaughan), Sandesprings, Okla.
2322 John Viton (John Venton, West One hundred and sixty-ninth, Avant, Okla.), Avant, Okla.
2742 Willie Fisher Walker, Pawhuska, Okla.
2673 James Watson, Pawhuska, Okla.
2722 Elijah Willard, Osage, Okla. (Swifton, Ark.).
906 Henry Williams, Osage, Okla.
1569 Jim Williams, Avant, Okla.

1478 Robert (Robt.) Williams, West Tenth Street, Pawhuska, Okla.
247 Charles Wilson, Homing, Okla.
1494 Fred Wilson, Bigheart, Okla.
1255 James Richard Withrow, Homing, Okla.
204 John Wright, Mhaul, Okla.
1108 Millard Young, Nelogany, Okla.
220 Shelton Young, Pawhuska, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PAYNE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1320 Leslie H. Adams, Payne County (Leslie Adams, Vinita, Okla.).
1718 Joseph Anderson, 302 Cherry Street, Cushing, Okla. (530 West Cherry Street, Cushing, Okla.).
334 Ralph C. Allen, Yale, Okla.
2372 Roy W. Brackett, Yale, Okla.
2430 Thomas Lee Butler, route 2, Yale, Okla. (Yale, Payne County, Okla.).
1515 John Rolland Chrisman (John Rolland Christman), Thompson Hotel, Cushing, Okla.
2306 Frank Alford, Armona, Calif., U. S. A. (Frank Clifford (Cushing, Okla.), Armona, Calif.).
1991 James Cummings, First and Main Streets, Tulsa, Okla. (Tulsa, Okla., Payne County).
550 Watress E. Cummings (Walters E. Cummings), Yale, Okla.
1471 Sidney Davidson, Yale, Okla.
1087 Herbert Jefferson Davis, Yale, Okla.
132 Joe Diggs, 514 Cherry St., Cushing, Okla. (Cushing, Payne County, Okla.).
1380 Otto T. Dodge, Perkins, Okla.
1803 Ralph F. Doty (Ralph S. Doth), Cushing, Okla.
811 Willie Duncan, R. 3, Coyle, Okla. (Coyle, Payne County, Okla.).
1010 Jas. B. Hardesty (James B. Hardesty), Yale, Okla.
2332 Lewis Hopkins, R. No. 1, Stillwater, Okla. (Louis Hopkins, Stillwater, Payne County, Okla.).
2265 Anderson Jacobs (Andersen Jones), Perkins, Payne County, Okla.
2905 Thomas Geo. Johnson (Thomas George Johnson), Mehan, Okla.
1657 Lewis Jordan, North Seay Street, Cushing, Okla. (Lewis Gordon, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.).
2161 Ed Jordan (Ed Jardan), Mehan, Okla.
2185 Albert King, Cleal Porirlo Dlox, Mexico.
2050 Wilton W. Kling (Wilto W. King), Cushing, Okla.
2054 Simon Joseph Kerby (Simon Joseph Kirby), Cushing, Okla.
1034 Fitzhugh Lee Lancaster, Wagoner, Okla.
2407 W. H. Legal (Wm. H. Legal), Quay, Okla.
1113 James W. Little, Yale, Okla.
2151 Joe Long, Yale, Okla.
1532 Frank Leslie McNell (Frank Leslie McNeal), Yale, Payne County, Okla.
2696 Sam J. Meek, Quay, Okla.
1160 Anttie Mathews, West Vine Street, Cushing, Okla. (Anntis Mathews, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.).
42 Frank Masek (Frank Mosk), Cushing, Okla.
331 Jesse Newman, Ripley, Okla.
1963 Joseph Arnold Orr, 320 Oak Street, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.
1522 Whitmore John Poche (Whitmerl John Poche), Yale, Payne County, Okla.
2109 James R. Rabun, Yale, Payne County, Okla.
2713 Sank Reed, Cushing, Okla.
1467 Dee Richardson, Yale, Okla.
2835 Thomas Francis Ryan, Cushing, Okla.
1852 Webester Smith (Webster Smith), Ripley, Okla.
2466 Charley C. Stafford, Yale, Okla.
2438 Geo. Thomas, 225 East Hickory Street, Cushing, Okla. (George Thomas, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.).
1076 Jake Frank Thomas (Mike Frank Thomas), 113 North Cleveland Street, Cushing, Okla.
2560 Alex Daiffany (Alex Tiffany), Tulsa, Okla.
924 William Tripp (William A. Tripp), Yale, Okla.
2354 Geo. K. Westfall, Yale, Okla.
987 Tom White, Yale, Okla. (Stillwater, Payne County, Okla.).
1350 Charles L. Wilkerson, Yale, Okla.
1413 Walter Willliams, Cushing, Okla.
2084 Edward Williams, Yale, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF PITTSBURG, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

770 Robert Odis (Odes) Blossam, Hartshorne, Okla.
892 Mack Daniels, Quinton, Okla.
1968 Lonnie Monroe Day, Carbon, Okla. (Crowder, Okla.).
98 Richard E. Deolzier (DeLozier) (R. E. DeLozier), Sardis, Okla.
470 Raymon (Raymond) England, fourth ward, Haileyville, Okla.
1551 Elmer Anderson Ford, Quinton, Okla.
358 Jesus Gutierrez (Gutterrez, Outleres), Haileyville, Okla.
8a Albert Hall, Canadian, Okla.
248 Charley E. (M.) Head, Hartshorn, Okla.
1582 Oscar Hyatt, Canadian, Okla.
27 Alphonso Lee Irvin (Ervin), Hartshorne, Okla.
1573 J. (Jay) Rudolph Jones, Blanco, Okla.
548 Dorsey (Darce) Ausborn Lawson, Haileyville, Okla. (Hartshorne, Okla.).
865 William Lotk (Lepk) (William Lapk, Wilm Lapk), Alderson, Okla.
1088 James Floyd Lewis, Quinton, Okla.
1056 John Moore, Hartshorne, Okla.
480 Rube (Rub) Neal, Carbon, Okla.
1485 Monroe Nichols, Crowder, Okla.
375 Walter Owell (Owens), Quinton, Okla.
291 John Charles Palmer, Canadian, Okla.
520 Guagon (Guagen) Rangel (Sagun Rangel), McAllister, Okla. (McAlester, Okla.).
928 Jimmie (Jimmy) Reed, Blanco, Okla.
694 Harry Reese (Reece), Alderson, Okla.
230 Agapite (Agapito) Reyes, Dow, Okla.
306 John Rienhart (Rinehart), Hartshorne, Okla.
651 Jose Rodrigues (Rodergals), Haileyville, Okla.
1034 Willis Sexton, Blocker, Okla.
633 Houson (Housan, Hanson) Shaw, Russellville, Okla.
1041 Oscar Smith, Orange, Texas.
326 Lewis Thomas, Crowder, Okla.
1610 William Perry Tucker, Blanco, Okla.
1164 Ralph Watkins, Crowder, Okla.
576 Henry Williams, Cameron, Okla.
1543 Leonard (Lenard) Williamson, Canadian, Okla.

1059 Marion York, Canadian, Okla.
482 Jose (Joe) Zamudio, La Vasco, Mexico.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PONTOTOC, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2489 George Edward Bartlett (Bartlett, George E. Bartlett), Lawrence, Okla.
1302 Isaac Burr, Ilsben, Okla.
747 Grover Claude Campbell, Francis, Okla.
882 John Ray Cardwell, general delivery, Dallas, Tex.
1502 Will Childress, Houston, Tex.
2153 Albert Clark, Ada, Okla.
2017 Jesse Clark, Ada, Okla.
2081 Thomas (Tom) Clark, Ada, Okla.
850 Frank Connell (Correll), general delivery, Ada, Okla.
1217 John F. Cox, Frisco, Okla.
2585 Clarence Leroy Davis, Ada, Okla.
2254 Robert Ellis, Ada, Okla.
552 Willie English, box 50, Stonewall, Okla.
2300 Rich Grady, Lawrence, Okla.
870 Willis Harris, Roff, Okla.
1348 Clifford Henson, Francis, Okla.
1810 Ethan Hughes, Roff, Okla.
2301 Arthur Loyd James, Ada, Okla.
1481 Frank James, Ada, Okla.
2078 Fred Kraus, Lawrence, Okla.
2300 Charles Thomas Mays (Aills L. Lay), 210 East Twelfth Street, Ada, Okla.
1773 Christopher C. Miller, Francis, Okla.
830 Robert Earl (E.) Omar, Ada, Okla.
848 Fred Pearman, general delivery, Ada, Okla.
753 Clyde Pool, Ada, Okla.
2488 Edward Jefferson Rainwaters (Rainwater), Stonewall, Okla.
1030 Johnie (John, Johnnie), Dr. Breen, Ada, Okla.
884 Ludovey Smith, Katy Tracks, Ada, Okla.
2031 James Trench, Ada, Okla.
1285 Isaac Turnbow (Turnbore), Clarita, Okla.
2158 James Mark (M.) Weese (James Mark Wesse, Welee), Fitzhugh, Okla.
1681 Joe S. West, Allen, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POTTAWATOMIE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

3201 Jack Cecil Andrews, 220 South Bell, Shawnee, Okla.
2041 Avery E. (Eugene) Brown, Earlsboro, Okla.
971 Willie (Will) Brown, Shawnee, Okla.
2822 Paden Bruner, Shawnee, Okla.
1945 Jesse Richard Canty, 1102 East Farrall, Shawnee, Okla.
2740 George Washington Cesler (Cosler), Tecumseh, Okla.
2340 Robert Davis, Marvin, Okla.
3179 Sylvester Griffin, route No. 4, Shawnee, Okla.
2358 Virgil Griffith, Wanette, Okla.
2108 Wm. E. (Everett) Harrison, route No. 2, Earlsboro, Okla.
89 John Ray (Roy) Head, Dale, Okla.
1165 Richard Franklin Headrick, route No. 1, Old Fort, Tenn.
1521 Willie Lee Helton, 3031 East Main, Shawnee, Okla.
1531 Jeff T. (Thomas) Hill, Trusdale, Okla.
1215 George R. Snider, Wanette, Okla.
46 Lemuel Leonard Thomas, 1102 East Farrell, Shawnee, Okla.
2383 James Washington, route No. 2, Meeker, Okla.
1357 David Welsh, Konawa, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLMAN, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1644 John Bell, R. R. Twp., Davidson, Okla. (Davidson, Okla.).
21 Latchie H. Blue, Davidson, Okla.
1337 John Henry Bowman, R. R., Hendrick, Okla. (Earlsboro, Okla.).
814 Essie Brannon, Davidson, Okla.
822 Ed Briggins, R. F. D. No. 6, Frederick, Okla.
1301 Ellis Buffins, Frederick, Okla.
717 Fred Eddiness (Eddines), Davidson, Okla.
1329a Ren Herbert Ferris, R. F. D. No. 3, Indiahoma, Okla.
1094 Irvin Hatchecha, Tipton, Okla.
1521 Jessie Jackson, Manitou, Okla.
916 L. C. Johnson, Loveland, Okla.
501 Cleveland McCarty, R. F. D. No. 5, Grandfield, Okla. (Wichita Falls, Tex.).
1641 Reed Martin, Palace Hotel, Frederick, Okla.
1096 Daniel Obert, Grandfield, Okla.
513 James Parris (Harris), West, Tex. (Grandfield, Okla.).
1456 John Ernest (J. E.) Perkins, Frederick, Okla.
563 Willie Joe Roberts, Manitou, Okla.
1168 Ramey Robinson (Robbson), R. R. Twp., Davidson, Okla.
567 Henry Starr (Star), Frederick, Okla.
835 James Charlie (Charley) Turner, Manitou, Okla.
832 Elam Walton, Frederick, Okla.
570 Chester Wyrick, Loveland, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAGONER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

802 Grover Busby, Coweta, Okla.
113 Willie (Willey) Churchwell, Coweta, Okla.
1045 Sidney Dixon, Gibson Station, Okla.
1321 Roy Hickason (R. H.) Goodenough), 7 miles east of Hixby, Okla.
1496 John Washington Johnson (Johnston), Broken Arrow, Okla.
506 Thomas McNeal, Stone Bluff, Okla.
820 William Martin Osborne (Osborn), Wagoner, Okla. (Marton, Nowata, Okla.).
1356 Leonard (Lenard) Reckley, Wagoner, Okla.
1150 Albert Roberts, Broken Arrow, Okla.
171 Henry Smith, Nybark, Okla.
1002 Charlie Starks, Wagoner, Okla.
86a William Clarence Still, Wagoner, Okla.
1345 George Williams, Wagoner, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

360 Conti Agastino, 923 Bell, Chartiers Trop, Carnegie, Pa. (Canti Agostino, 923 Bell, McKees Rocks, Pa.)
3006 Nazzareno Ambroski (Naazareno Ambrosi), 923 Page, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1101 Nick Gost Andri (Gast Audre, Andri), McKees Rocks, Pa.
707 Petro Athenina (Athelnas, Athanas), Munson Avenue, rear, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1042 Sadie Bell, River Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1410 Peter Bumkjac (Bumjac), 121 Ella, McKees Rocks, Pa.
92 Gus Butter, 418 Miller, McKees Rocks, Pa.
686 Wasil (Waegl) Buy, 341 Olivia, McKees Rocks, Pa.
654 Harry C. Button (Harry Clifford Burton), McKees Rocks, Pa.

1098 Jim Capius (Capasl, Vicenzo Capasse), 936 Island, McKees Rocks, Pa.
101 Peter Charynecky, 330 Olivia, McKees Rocks, Pa.
188 Yurl Cinfrle, 9 Washington, McKees Rocks, Pa.
3128 Constantinus Cocumaris (Cocinakis, Cocharis), 402 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1080 Sol Colbert, River Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1417 Paul Cremin (Cregor), 8 Munson, McKees Rocks, Pa.
87 John Cubanov (Dubanov), River Avenue, Lockhartee, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1307 Vincenty Delivis (Delevis), 324 Island, McKees Rocks, Pa.
415 John Deseo, 320 Hamilton, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2707 Pavel Donlina (Dombina), 331 Phoenix, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2483 Rechkel (Rechkel, Ryckiel) Ellison, 123 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2310 Henderson Fay, Lockhart Camp, River, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2080 Toby Dalbert (Dalbert), Lockhart Camp, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1335 Stephan Gabelk, 302 Helen, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2330 Jessie Gilbs, Lockhart Iron & Steel Co, Promises, McKees Rocks, Pa.
837 Tom Hartwell, 113 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1140 Mikaly Harylecky (Mikoly Hawcsuky, Mikolay Hevcguky), 337 Phoenix, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1380 John Jaraitch, 345 Olivia, McKees Rocks, Pa.
113 Jim Jenkins, River Road, Lockhart Iron & Steel Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.
1814 Andy Jimiko (Jiamki, Jemko), 318 (378) Phoenix, McKees Rocks, Pa.
148 Edward Johnson, 1350 Chartiers, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1350 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.)
2810 Anastasios Karabulos (Karabutos, Karabutas), 371 Munson, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2717 George Kines, 1350 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa. (Klines Wabash P. O. Pittsburgh, Pa.; 238 Rhole Island Avenue, Wabash Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 3410 Fort, Chattanooga, Tenn.)
1004 Peter Kopecy (Kopec), 404 Stanglas, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2187 Nicholas Kovmpanakes (Nickolas D. Kovmpanakes), 902 Page, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2848 Wallyslaw (Wallyslun) Kowalski, 326 Hamilton, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2712 Haralapos Kowriadakis, 371 Munson, McKees Rocks, Pa.
42 Wm. Linkenberger (Klinkenberger), McKees Rocks, Pa.
510 Rada Loncle (Loncle), 9 Washington, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2022 John McPahil (McPhail), Munson Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1144 Den Meirick, 332 Helen, McKees Rocks, Pa.
670 Mike Mogocs (Magacs), 329 Phoenix, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1430 Younko Moraka (Moroka), 232 Catherine, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1959 John Nenlon, Lockhart Iron & Steel Co., McKees Rocks, Pa. (care James Stuart Co. Pig Point, Portsmouth, Va.).
758 Yahannes Nerantzalis (Zaharios Nerantzakes, Nerantzalcz), 318 Helen, McKees Rocks, Pa.
960 Stephana Pallcrakz (Stepliana Pallcrakz Stipliana Pallcerakz), 360 Shingiss, McKees Rocks, Pa.
468 Marko Palovich (Paclovech), 407 Ella, McKees Rocks, Pa.
674 William Leonard (Lenard) Phillips, Lockhart Camp, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2672 John A. (Abraham) Pierce, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1246 Joe Popledzinski (Pobledozinski, Pobledzinski), L. Munson, McKees Rocks, Pa.
501 Charley Pusey (Pusey), 115 Chartiers, McKees Rocks Pa.
1316 John Ratokrich, 1 Ella (1 Ella), McKees Rocks, Pa.
347 John Robinson, care Lockhard Iron & Steel Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.
1152 Stan Roperenich (Stantto Repenenich, 407 Ella, McKees Rocks, Pa.
3022 John Leonard Rost, 839 Island, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2714 Gliorander Schninaunes (Schninxunes), 349 Alexander, McKees Rocks, Pa.
504 Nick Stephen (Stivin) Stakes, 220 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1701 Jim Sherenko, 8 Helen, McKees Rocks, Pa.
3200 Lomaz (Lomax) Leo Shuford, 115 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
450 Lonnie Smith, 1307 Robinson Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1307 Robinson Lane, McKees Rocks, Pa.).
915 Willis Smith, 115 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1356 Pulaiolog (Palailog Palaiologos) Sutonopowlos, 371 Munson, McKees Rocks, Pa.
721 Richard Swan, Lockharts Camp, River Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
1225 John A. (Aloysius) Timmons (Timmine), McKees Rocks, Pa. (Stone & Webster, stop 14, Youngstown, Ohio).
2660 Oscar Tipton, 218 Bell, McKees Rocks, Pa., care sheriff, Prairie County, Troy, Mont.).
3157 Norman Truesdale (Truesdale), River Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2513 James Arthur Williams, Lockharts, River Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa. (503 Fifth Street, Apartment 3, Louisville, Ky.).
76 Claude (Claud) Woodward, 115 Chartiers, McKees Rocks, Pa. (203 Goodson Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.).
655 Charley Yeskeck (Yeskech), 324 Washington, McKees Rocks, Pa.
2221 John Yuvan, 187 Catherine, McKees Rocks, Pa.
807 Frank Zelko (Zalka, Fryuk Zavko), 314 Washington (102 Chartiers Avenue), McKees Rocks, Pa.
3121 John Zoupoulkis (Zoupoulakis), 270 Munston, P. & L. E. R. R. Camp, McKees Rocks, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4064 Frank J. Adams, 9 Peach Alley, Duquesne, Pa.
4169 Harasin (Harasion) Adamas, 16 Linden Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2335 Alla Anderson, 120 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1909 Louis C. G. Arfwedsen (Louis Christopher Gerhard Arfwedson), 22 South Sixth, Duquesne, Pa.
3777 Frank Avery (Ivery), Lower Clairton (G. C. Co.), Clairton, Pa.
579a Berthlo Barnes (Birnes), West Elizabeth, Pa.
2379 William Bethe, Lower Clairton (G. S. Co.), Clairton, Pa.
2789 Zdravko Bogivecic (Zdrovko Boylcevic, Bogisevlso), 8 Superior Street, Duquesne, Pa.
1216 Richard Bolden, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
2291 Charles (Chas.) Boyd, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2820 Peter Brown, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
270 Robert Brown, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
505 Samuel Brown, Second Street, West Elizabeth, Pa.
3263 Sam Brown, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. (15 East Church Street, Baltimore, Md.).

247 Will Brown, Lower Clairton, Pa. (Blair Station, Pa.).
3175 William (William O., Wm. O.) Brown, 615 Kahler Street, Duquesne, Pa.
424 John Cabranjak (Cabrenjak), 130 Carbon, Duquesne, Pa.
2752 Henry Campbell, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
1586 Curty Cannon (Curry Canon), 134 Linden Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3408 Douglas (Douglas, Dauglas) Cantey, 15 Linden Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1065 Willis Carrington, Koppers Camp, Clairton, Pa.
439 John W. Carroll, Blackburn Row, Blair Station, Pa.
2405 Walter Carroll, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1129 William Carroll, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3396 Henry Chambers, 134 Linden, Duquesne, Pa.
1256 Stratton Cheks (Statten Chehs), 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2509 Robert R. (Ray) Clements, 15 Linden Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
847 Joseph Cleveland, C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa. (Port Perry Post Office, Pa.).
145 Germaro Colella, Blair Station, Pa.
3985 Moses Collier, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
277 Henry Cook, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3408 Herbert (Arthur) Crutchfield, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. 423 South Wellington Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
758 James Davies, Oliver Avenue (215 Oliver Avenue), Duquesne, Pa.
2616 John Davis, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2052 Thomas Davis, 515 Priscilla, Duquesne, Pa.
2818 Jim Dawson (Dayson), Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
1406a Noal Drake, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa. (1220 Main Street, Wellsville, Ohio).
4029 Sam Dudich (Dan Dukich), 15 Superior, Duquesne, Pa.
3224a Buck Dunmore (Dumore), 500 South Duquesne Avenue (500 Duquesne Avenue), Duquesne, Pa.
3755 Willie Edwards, 122 Mill Street, Duquesne, Pa. (134 Linden Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.).
3812 Anisin Eronsenko (Anise Yarasin, Anisin Erosenker), 51 Peach Alley (51 Cedar Street), Duquesne, Pa.
760 Andy Errington, Wylie Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
508 Herbert Evans, 14 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3863 Brady H. Farce (Force, Brady Force), 710 Grant, Duquesne, Pa.
3123 Melvin Fleming, Morgbluff, S. C.
2694 Dante Franceshini (Franceshini, Franciseshini), 928 rural route, Duquesne, Pa.
2590 Joe Harrison Fresh, State Street, Clairton, Pa. (Derry, Pa.).
2388 Fred C. (Chester) Fuller, 1427 Twenty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4219 Fred Gardner, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
2102 John Gardner, Company House, Duquesne, Pa. (Leechburg, Pa.).
2899 Frank Gibson, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
4170 Leonard Goldstrohm, Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
2341 Harry Govan, Blair Station Post Office, North Clairton, Pa.
3627 Zivata Gobanovich (Zivota Yovanovich), Vine Street, Clairton, Pa.
2429 John (Johnny) Gray, 234 Linden, Duquesne, Pa.
155 James Green, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1482 Charles (Chas.) Griffith, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
958 Ernest Gugnard, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2677 Jommi (Yemnie) Guiseppe, 619 Waddell Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
1425 Robert (Robt.) Hall, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
4105 James Hamilton, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
3311 Henry Hamlin, Koppers Shanties, Clairton, Pa.
4066 Eddie Harper, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
3280 Houston (Huston) Harris, Cluster Springs, Va.
3605 Samuel Harris, 920 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2962 Jesse Hicks, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
1157 Henry Howler, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1764 Michael Iannotti (Michle (Michele) Gannotti), State Street, Clairton, Pa.
3679 George (Geo.) Jackson, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1960 William Jackson, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
1275 Erwin James, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3780 Ernest Johnson, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
1166 Ashley Jones, 7 Peach, Duquesne, Pa.
1635 Frank Jones, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
293 John Henry Jones, Blair Station, Pa.
249 Willie Jones, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3797 George Kasloff, C. S. Co., Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa. (Geo. (Kerteff) Kastoff), Box 244, Blair Station, Pa.).
329 Frank Howard Kent, jr., Miller Avenue Hotel, Clairton, Pa.
1956 Paul G. Kirsha, Fifth Street, Wilson Borough, Pa.
3078 Leone Kirwartio, Miller Avenue, Clairton, Pa. (Leonae Kivroaitie (Kirwaitie) Leoane Kirwartie), Wilson Avenue, Wilson, Pa.
441 Alex D. Kohich (Kojich), Glicks House, Clairton, Pa.
324 Hrjbore Koiatke, 65 Superior Street (Hrehare Koratke (Krehore Korotke), 27 Peach Alley), Duquesne, Pa.
2639a Demitry Konpacan, 13 Superior Street, Duquesne, Pa.
328 Ivan Koralenko (Kovalenko, Ubans Kolaclenka), 59 Apple Alley, Duquesne, Pa.
2321 Vliace (Viloce) Kusmenko, 106 Pear, Duquesne, Pa.
16a Gust Larson (Larsa), 209 South Fifth, Duquesne, Pa.
1949 Andy Lashko (Lasko, Lacko), 313 South First Street, Duquesne, Pa.
3765 John Lehy (Leahy), Lower Clairton (C. S. Co.), Clairton, Pa.
2875 James Herman Lester, 100 South Duquesne Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. (general delivery, Akron, Ohio).
1346 Homer McGan, 506 Priscilla, Duquesne, Pa.
2494 Gustes McNair, Lower Clairton, C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa.
3875 Henry Dave McNair, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
3659 John (Uhanb) Macmephenks (Macmepenko), 40 Pear Alley, Duquesne, Pa.
4171 John Magernik (Majernik), 201 Second Street, Clairton, Pa.
1935 Gregorio Manacelli (Monacelli), box 75, Blair Station, Pa.
2738 Welborn Marshall, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
1465 Judge Meldin, Blair Station, Pa.
3890 John Michak (Micak), 408 South Second Street, Duquesne, Pa.
2318 Ernest Minick (Minlat, Earnest Minlast), 215 Oliver Street, Duquesne, Pa.
2650 Louis Mitchell, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
3071 Louis Montgomery, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3231 James Morris (Morris), Lower Clairton, C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa.
3371 Sanderson (Sanders) Morris (Norris), Blair Station post office, North Clairton, Pa.
3427 Earnest (Ernest) Murphy, Lower Clairton, care of C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa.
2133 Edward Murphy; no permanent residence.
3770 Bacusli Nedolupa (Wasuly Nedolvka), 218 River Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3029 Sara Nicholich (Sava Nickolich), Vine Street, Clairton, Pa.
4095 Andrzy Nohridiosh (Andrej Nobruchowsky), 5 Mill Street, Duquesne, Pa.
1792a Charley Oliver, care of Jas. A. Kedd, Duquesne, Pa. (2149 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
2887 Henry Oliver, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa. (310 Tannehill Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3450 John Pappas, Union Railroad Co. House, Thompson, Pa. (P. O. box 75, Warren, Ohio).
4047 Ernest (Earnt) Partex (Partec), 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
431 Radomis (Radomir) Pavlovich, Taylor Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
1805 Feadoro (Teodoro) Peres, Blair Station post office, Blair Station, Pa.
3554 Harrold Pfan (Harold Pfau), Schultz Hotel, Blair Station, Pa.
2143 Jacob (Yokop) Poyer, 3 Wylie Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
3758 Junis (James) Price, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1222 Mikolaj Puchacz (Puckacz), 313 Reed, Clairton, Pa.
3395 Clifton Quick, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3108 Huston Ragocvesky (Rogocevsky, Rogocvsky), 14 Camp Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3598 Abe Randolph, 406 Duquesne Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
3095 Murray Randolph, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
2063 Anthony (Anathony) Revolt, 221 Second Street (221 North First Street), Duquesne, Pa.
3611 Kenney Richard (Richards, Riched), 215 Oliver Street, Duquesne, Pa.
1859 Alexander Richardson, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
2772 Henry Richardson, Priscilla Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
853 Staela Ristoo (Ristoa), Blair Station, Pa.
2049a Arthur Robinson, 7½ Kahler Street, Duquesne, Pa.
3401a Joseph Rosa (Rosso), post-office box 56, Clairton, Pa.
782 Angelo Roffalle (Angelo Mazza Raffalle), Shaw Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
1621 Charley Russell, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1714 Henry Bartell Ruth, 103 South Seventh, Duquesne, Pa.
1481 Boyce Sanders, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2658 William Saunders, Water Street, Duquesne, Pa.
84 John Schulte, Duquesne, Pa.
767 George Scott, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2283 Harry G. Scott, Maple, Blair Station, Pa.
86 Bollistri Sebastino (Sebastiano), North Clairton, Pa.
1392 Aldis S. Shepler (Aldis Shepler), Goldstrohm, Dravosburg, Pa.
164 Boris Shevchenka, Clairton, Pa.
2134 Nicola Silverio, Grand Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
261 Chas. (Charlie) Skates, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
515 Edward Skates, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
187 George W. (Geo. W.) Smith, 519 Priscilla, Duquesne, Pa.
2598 Horace Smith, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1785a Curry Solomon, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
908 William Spakes, Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
2540 George E. (Edward) Stewart, 646 South Nineteenth Street, Louisville, Ky.
2838 John Stibich (Stubish), 235 Laurel Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
275 Arthur Stradford, Blair Station, Pa.
48 Hammit (Hammid) Sucre, Broadway, Blair Station, Pa.
3566 William Taylor, Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
1266 Mike Tritches, Lower Clairton, C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa. (Tritchis, box 57, Clair Station, Pa.
1406 Mike Unick, 452 Catherine, Duquesne, Pa.
2116 Munafin Urborwatz (Munorful Uborwotz), 151 Superior, Duquesne, Pa.
3549 Robert Ward (Robert Emchet Ward), 322 South Third Street, Duquesne, Pa.
2256 Joseph K. Watson, Park Avenue, Hotel, Clairton, Pa.
3237a William (Wm.) Watson, 519 Priscilla, Duquesne, Pa.
1938 Peter Weathers, 805 Chestnut, Duquesne, Pa.
3473 Roy F. Weaver, North Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
231 Will White, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. (care of C. S. Co., Homestead, Pa.).
1246 Charlie (Charles) Whitley, Lower Clairton, C. S. Co., Clairton, Pa.
2009 Forest Williams, Railroad Street, Blair Station, Pa.
1138 James Williams, State Street, Blair Station, Pa.
3010 James Williams (William), 201 Wylie Street, Duquesne, Pa.
4118 John Williams, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.
1 Major Williams, West Elizabeth, Pa.
2941 Robert William, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2510 William (Willie) Wilson, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2931 Willie Williams, Wilson Avenue, Clairton, Pa.
3643 Ed Wise, Duquesne, Pa.
1653 Willia (Willie) Woodley, 215 Oliver Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.
2163 Antonio Yanuzi (Yannizi, Gannuzi), Lower Clairton, Clairton, Pa.
3381 Ralph Yarbary (Zarbray, Yarbray), Lower Clairton (C. S. Co.), Clairton, Pa.
1202 William Cooper Yeager, 215 Oliver, Duquesne, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4302 Hosein A. Alousi (Honsein Alousi, Alonsi), 653 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
4197 Holland Anderson (Rollard Anderson, Rolland Anderson), 537 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (250 Locust Grove, Steelton, Pa.).
116 John G. Angus (John Gibson Angus), R. F. D. box 82, Turtle Creek, Pa.
3094 John Bailey, 936 Sixth, North Braddock, Pa.
2106 Diodato Bassano (Diodati Bassaun, Diodato Bossano, Diodato Bassaun), 564 Hawkins Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.
3660 Beget Bude (Beget Buda), 261 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
625 George Bugnes (George Burgnes, George Bugnes), 54 Prospect Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (54 Prospect Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1072 Thomas C. Botterill, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
1134 Joseph N. Brook (Joseph M. Brook), 220 Fall Alley, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Joseph Brook, 243 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y.)
1173 Samuel Bush, 627 Second NW., Washington, D. C. (624 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.).

1657 Albert Carpenter, 551 Baldridge, North Braddock, Pa. (551 Baldridge Street, North Braddock, Pa.).
4377 Wm. Coble, Cycamore Street, Turtle Creek, Pa. (William Coble (Will Coble), Sycamore Street, Turtle Creek, Pa.).
3267 Amos Colbert, 1413 Roy, North Braddock, Pa.
4163 Patrick Conway (Patrick Conroy), 422 Howard, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
433 S Anthony Davis, 275 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charley Davis (Charlie Davis, jr., Charlie Davis), 229 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Brintiu.
2790 Gabriel De Poale (Gabriel Di Poalo), Electric Plant No. 2, Turtle Creek, Pa.
4298 David Dubois, 517 Bessemer, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (David Dubois, 517 Bessemer Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
215 Harry A. Engle, 208 Beach Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Harold Axell Engle, Harold Axel Engle, 208 Beech Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2671 James Fawcett (Fancett, Faucett), 311 Beech, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
2044 Kasiul Feinl, 653 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Kasiul Feim, 65 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1639 Alvin Ferguson, Sixth, North Braddock, Pa. (Alwine Ferguson, Sixth Street, North Braddock, Pa.).
1912 Marshall Ferris, 419 Selden, North Braddock, Pa.
4067 Alfred Ford, 535 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Alfred E. Ford, 535 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alfred Theron Ford, District Branch, Municipal Building, Detroit, Mich.).
1942 Constanthos George, 633 Linden, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
4056 Wm. Griffin (Griffien), 573 Lobinger, Braddock, Pa. (Wm. M. S. Griffin, Wm. Michael S. Griffin, 573 Lobinger Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.).
1664 Nick Griss (Nick Criess, Criss), 953 Penn Avenue, Turtle Creek, Pa.
3065 Floyd E. Hustard, Westinghouse fire department, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
1982 Thomas Jefferson, 1512 High, Portsmouth, Va. (Thos. Jefferson, 512 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
1018 Wasili Jehelo, 1114 Franklin, North Braddock, Pa. (Waxili Jeholo, Wasili Jehelo, 1114 Franklin Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.).
2805 James Jimino, Locust, Turtle Creek, Pa. (Jones Jinirro, Locust Street, Turtle Creek, Pa.).
3984 Seldwig Karamphaltz, Jones Avenue, Braddock Township (Ludwig Koramphiltz, Leldwig Krowlholy, Johns Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.).
3897 Fred Karl, 23 Linden, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Linden Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3286 Manuel Kartro, 1110 Rebecca, Braddock, Pa. (Manuel Kastro, 1110 Rebecca Street, North Braddock, Pa.).
1363 Lawrence Keffer, 532 Franklin, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Lawrence Kiffer, 608 Bessemer Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
703 Harry C. Kline, 214 Penn Avenue, Extended, Turtle Creek, Pa.
2195 Dimitrios T. Koriklis (Demitros I. Koukis, Dmitrios Isanon Koriklis, Demithrious Koukis), 608 Linden Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
3597 Isaac Lawrey (Lowrey), 275 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
3020 John Leahy (Lecky), Lower Clairton (C. S. Co.), Clairton, Pa.
2879 Antonio Loxeatlaes (Antonio Loxacatinos, Antonius Laxacatinas, Antonios Loxacatinos), 663 Linden Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
366 Arthur McCollaue, 275 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Arthur McCollume, 275 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3099 Chas. R. McCormick, 518 Center, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Chas. Robt. McCormick (Chas. P. McCormick), 518 Center Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
4094 Robert Z. M. McKeag, Turtle Creek, Pa. (Rob. A. McKeag, Robt. Addison McKeag), T. Creek, Pa.
283 Thomas Manning, 275 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Has. Manning, 614 Main Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3033 Thomas Manson, 1532 Jefferson, Petersburg, Va. (Thos. Clyde Manson, 532, Thos. S. Manson).
2730 Jayden Moore, 819 East Sixth, North Braddock, Pa.
1477 Frank Mushkovsky (Mushkoosky, Mushovsky), 52 Prospect Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
2815 Solomon Negep (Souleiman Negip), 653 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
3591 Michael O'Connell, 503 McMasters, Turtle Creek, Pa. (Michael O'Connell, O'Connor), 116 East Thirteenth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
814 Tom Ordorock, 453 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Tom Ordorck, 435 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa., Tom Ordoreck).
1370 Wm. O'Toole (William O'Toole), 606 Bessemer Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
2836 Herbert R. Owens, 535 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
1403 Dusan Rabljenovid (Dusan Rabljenovic), 483 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
3056 Louis N. Redman, 503 Grove Way, North Braddock, Pa. (503 Grove Way, North Braddock, Pa.).
3744a Earl Roberts, 447 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (447 Braccock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Osceola, Ark.).
1974 Matches Romaweek, 1521 Oak, North Braddock, Pa. (Matcho Romaweek, 1521 Oak Street, North Braddock, Pa., Matekc Romaucsk, Matcha Romaweek, Mochs).
2465 Walter Sala, 115 Shaw, Turtle Creek, Pa. (Salo, 115 Shaw Avenue, T. Creek, Pa.)
563 Charles Small, 275 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Charles Smalls, 575 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.)
3956 George A. Smith, 236 Penna Ext. Turtle Creek (Geo. A. Smith, 236 Penn Ave. Ext. T. Creek, Pa.)
2278 Russell J. Smith (Russell James Smith), 535 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
2304 Earnest Sportwood, 535 Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ernest Spotwood, Jail, Chicago, Ill.).
109 Clarence Stallans, 535 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
3988 Nick Stavrokes (Stavakis, Stravrokes, Stravrojes), 702 Linden Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa., Atty A. C. Tepiltz, 720 Frick Trick or Tuck) Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.).
621 Patrick Paul Sullivan, 126 Monroville, Turtle Creek (Patrick Paul Linthan Sullivan, Patrick P. Sullivan, 126 Monroeville, T. Creek), Pa.
1877 Albert Taylor, 205 Water Street, Connellsville, Penn. (Turtle Creek, Pa.)
534 Harry A. Verner (Henry Abrem Verner, Henry Abner Verner), 1433 Wolf Avenue, North Braddock, Pa. (1433 Wolfe Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.).
2629 Peter K. Wall, 1906 Cliff, North Braddock, Pa. (Peter King Wall, 310 Beech Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa.)
4319 Jesse L. (Jessie T., Jesse S.). Walters, 275 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
279 James R. White, 562 Hawkins, North Braddock, Pa. (73 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
3190 Russel Woodley, 936 Sixth Street, North Braddock, Pa. (Russell Woodley, R. Woodley, Woodly, Oak Hill Lodge, Pa.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BEAVER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3932 Scott Alexander, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
3049 Ugein Allen (Yone Allen, Ugene Allen), boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
1081 Noses Baisden (M. J. Baisden, Moses Baisden), 374 Connecticut Avenue, Rochester, Pa.
3587 Louis Bannister, 220 Water, Rochester, Pa. (609 Sixth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
191 John (B.) Berberjian, Racine, Wis. (Baden, Pa.).
2760 Joseph Bondar, 808 Melrose, Ambridge, Pa.
999 William N. Broadway ((William Broadway), camp car, Conway, Pa.
984 Elmer Brummer, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
4270 Raymond Cane, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3490 John Capers, Freedom, Pa.
2592 Harry K. Cavanaugh (Cavanaugh), boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
2431 Joseph Frank (F.) Clemis, Summit Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa. (box 405, Ellwood City, Pa.).
1885 Wm. Edward (E.) Colwell, 1624 Ohioview, Ambridge, Pa.
2223 Charles Connor (Conner), Rochester, Pa.
2359 Joseph (Joe) Cook, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
2084 Nathan Newton (N.) Coon, Third Avenue, Freedom, Pa. (419 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2960 Christy Winfield Corrigan (Christy Corrigan), Conway, Pa.
3992 Will Davis, 1106 Third Avenue, North Brighton, Pa.
5106 Ubert (Uhert) Donald, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3173 Edw. Jos. (Joseph) Doran, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
4602 Walter Alexander (Alex.) French, Workman Building, Rochester, Pa. (45 Bow Street, Wheeling, W. Va.).
4808 Charles Ganno, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3584 Franklin Giles, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
5126 Theodor (Teodor) Girnadietis, 6 First Street, Ambridge, Pa.
783 George Green, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
1378 Antonio Guntagne, 304 Fifth, New Brighton, Pa.
535 Fred Harshaw, camp car, Conway, Pa.
914 Joseph Frank Hauck, First Avenue, Conway, Pa. (Celina, Ohio).
2968 Wm. Franklyn Hein (Wm. Franklyn Helm, Wm. F. Helm), 424 Adams Street, Rochester, Pa.
4140 John Henderson, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
747 Harry Hendricks, 619 Maplewood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.
10014 Daniel Whitby Herrmann (Daniel W. Hermann), Park Road, Ambridge, Pa.
4350 Martin Talmadge Hoback (Hoback, Horach), 1515 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
2923 Ollie Jenkins, Freedom, Pa.
214 Frank Johnson, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
299 Hugh Jones, Rochester, Pa. (Coal Bluff, Pa.).
2372 Oscar Jones, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
2901 William James (Jones), camp car, Conway, Pa.
2704 John Jump, Third Avenue, Freedom, Pa.
4923 Pavlos (Pavlos) Kalatsis, 91 First Street, Ambridge, Pa.
4399 George (Geo.) B. Kostas, 297 Fourth Street, Ambridge, Pa.
2980 Charles Kelly, 226 Bailey Street, Camden, N. J.
2315 Ernest Brent Kirk, 201 Plumb Street, New Brighton, Pa.
3479 Klem Kowulski (Kowalski), 614 Elm Lane, Ambridge, Pa.
5147 Charles Edward Lewis (Charles E. Lewis), Freedom, Pa.
3452 Arnar (Amar) Linquist, 592 Harmony Avenue, Rochester, Pa.
3512 Henry Livris, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
4488 Frank Lovell, 909 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
3327 Miles Jackson McClellan, Fourth Street, Freedom, Pa. (Huntington, W. Va.).
1267 Clyde McIntosh, Conway, Pa.
2240 Paul Maxwell, boarding car, Conway, Pa.
2171 James Miller, boarding car, Conway, Pa.
2005 Elmer Richard Mitchell, R. R. Y. M. C. A., Conway, Pa. (Elmer R. Mitchell, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.).
514 Benjamin Henry (H.) Moore, boarding car, Freedom, Pa. (Mitchell, S. Dak.).
2230 Walter Morall, 640 Case Street, East Rochester, Pa. (Louncoming, Md.).
4305 David Moriarty, 357 Third Avenue, Freedom, Pa.
1322 Leon Nurramore, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
2196 Wm. F. O'Neil, Rochester Township, Pa. (2196 Rochester Township, Rochester, Pa.).
4266 Vincent Talbot Orrell, 112 New York Avenue, Rochester, Pa. (general delivery, McKeesport, Pa.).
2207 Lawrence (Laurence) Osbelne, boarding cars, Conway, Pa.
1764 James Peterson, camp car, Freedom, Pa.
1508 John G. (C.) Peterson, Rochester, Pa.
4008 Thomas Richard Quinn, 12, Conway, Pa.
2522 William Stewart Raine, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
1515 George Oliver (Olive) Reister, boarding car, Freedom, Pa. (1560 Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
380 James Samuel Riddle, 1875 Sixth Avenue, Freedom, Pa.
1771 George F. Romigh, Rochester Township, Pa. (Beaver, Pa.).
1702 Wm. Rosburg, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3152 Anton Rossmeisel, jr. (Anton Rossemeisel, jr., Anton Rossemeisel), Rodgers sand boat, Ambridge, Pa. (25 North Port Street, Baltimore, Md.).
4106 Camille (Camillo) Rosa, 1429 Fourth, New Brighton, Pa.
10064 Tony Rosso (Antonio Rosso, Tony Resso), shanty near power house, Junction Park, Pa.
1072 Ablaha Sarmazian, 104 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
951 Robert Henry Schaube (Rob. Henry Schaub, Robert H. Schaube), New Brighton, No. 2, Pa.
4845 Alvie Scott, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
1307 George John (J.) Serima, 1500 Division Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
4802 Ray Simmons (Roy Simmons), camp car, Freedom, Pa.

3271 Harry Lawrence Smith, Conway, Pa. (Spokane, Wash.; general delivery, Auburn, Wash.).
4700 Jesse Smith, 411 Eleventh Street, New Brighton, Pa.
1721 Albert E. Stanyard, Rochester Township, Pa. (Albert S. Stanyard, Twentieth Street, New Brighton, Pa.).
3415 George Peter Tapken (George Peter Tapken), R. R. Y. M. C. A., Conway, Pa.
1829 Eddie Titus (Eddi Titus), 574 Conn. Street, Rochester, Pa.
1708 James Trabble, boarding car, Freedom, Pa. (Jefferson, Pa.).
1928 Andrew Underwood (Andrew W. Underwood), boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
2121 Joseph Van Kirk, New Brighton, Pa. (628 Seventh Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.)
3514 Pete Vourakis, 5 First Street, Ambridge, Pa.
3021 Albert Walker, boarding car, Freedom, Pa.
916 Joseph Allen Walker, 725 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
1232 Richard Warren, boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3983 S. T. Watkins, 1102 Thirteenth Street, North Brighton, Pa. (124 Catherine Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1019 Trueman James Weldon (Trueman J. Weldon, Welson), boarding cars, Freedom, Pa.
3061 Albert Philip Yekele (Albert P. Yekele, Andrew Philip Yekel), 542 Jackson Street, Rochester, Pa.
4447 Charles Edward Lewis, box cars, Conway, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF BEAVER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2129 Andrew Bayles, Beaver, Pa.
74 Fernando Bernard, Fourth Street, Midland, Pa.
1314 Felix Jos. Birch (Felix Joseph Birch), Shoaf, Pa. (Felix Birch, Felix J. Birsh, Midland, Pa.).
3767 Joe Bovanese (Joe Bovanise), Beaver Avenue, Midland, Pa.
2763 Henry E. Brewer, 1517 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1135 William Bryant (Wm. Bryant), New Galilee, Pa.
3904 Dow L. Burch (Dow Lorenze Burch), Sharon Road, Beaver, Pa. (First Ward, Beaver, Pa.).
1704 James Burgan, Midland, Pa.
67 James C. Burnett (James Henry Burnett), New Galilee, Pa.
3805 Raymond Calderon (Raymond O. Caldron, Raymond Calderon), Beaver Avenue, Midland, Pa.
3155 Paul Cappadeny (Paul Cappadong, Paul Cappadony), 51 Beaver Avenue, Midland, Pa.
1424 Corestini Catando (Corentino Catardo, Corentino Catordo, Corentini Catando), Pennsylvania Avenue, Midland, Pa.
4111 Jos. Catski (Joe Gataskl), R. F. D. No. 4, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1921 Archie Cleveland, 57 Second Street, Midland, Pa.
572 Jasper De Cicco (Coecco) (Joseph DeCicco, Jasper DeCicco, Jos. D. Coecco), 712 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
3599 Guiseppi De Marcia (Gusippi Di Maria, Guiseppe Di Maria), box No. 348, Brownville, Pa. (Gusippe Di Maria, Forty-fifth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.)
3034 Sank Dickesson, 210 Thompson Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.
1374 Hoey Dowling, Mount Washington Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
3901 Dominico Duina (Diuna) (Domenico Dunia, Domenico Diumo), 214 Third Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
161 George Flicken (George Fickiin, Geo. Ficklin, Beaver Falls, Pa.), Industry, Pa.
3029a Fred Flowers (R. D. No. 1, Beaver Falls, Pa.), Washington, Pa.
3976 Frank Francis (Francus) (Frank Francus), 1905 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa. (1908 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.).
2333 Edw. Frazier, Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4128 Michele Fresino (Fresca) (Michele Frisma, Michael Fresma, Michile Fresca), 315 Eighth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
3579 Mike Gavwck (Gandwch) (Mike Ganwck), West Bridgewater, Pa.
1570 Rocco Gentilo (Rocco Gentilo, Rocco Gentolo), Darlington, Pa.
3784 Geo. Gibson (George Gibson), Midland, Pa.
833 Guiseppe Gigno (Guiseppe Guigno, Guiseppi Gigno), Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
1631 Giovanni Gloci (Giovanni Croce, Giovanni Cicci), 33 Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
1528 Paul E. Haas (Paul Franklin Haas, Paul Haas), Beaver Avenue, Midland, Pa. (158 South Cedar Street, Hazelton, Pa.).
3707 Teda Haduchkin (Haduchin) (Fedac Hzduchkin, Fedos Hzduchkin, Fedos Haduchin), 42 Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
2331 John Halpon (John Walton), Fourth Ward, Beaver Falls, Pa. (Pennsylvania Railroad camp, Beaver Falls, Pa.).
4544 Thos. Haney (Thomas Haney), Racine post office, Beaver County, Pa.
1468 Thos. Harkins (Thomas Harkins), Chicago, Ill.
204 Isiah Hawk (Isia Hawk), 625 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1029 Charles Hicks (Chas. Hicks), Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Beaver Falls, Pa.
2139 Alberta Hodriguez (Alberto Rodriguez), Midland, Pa.
3418 A. S. Haskins (Hawkins, A. D. Hoskins), Eighth Avenue and Third Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4475 John Kopeko (John Kopcko), 1123 Third Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
154 Frank Knoweleski (Frank Kowalski, Frank Kowelski), 106 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1624 David Lanahan (David Lanahan), Kopple, Pa.
2614 James C. Lance (James Clair Lance, Jas. Claire Lance), 1702 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
3624 Domenico Lazzaro, 150 Winslow Street, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (Mid Avenue, Midland, Pa.).
1632 Charles Levertanichns, 516 Ninth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1167 Daniel H. McCallister (Daniel Harrison McCallister, Cherry Street, West Bridgewater, Pa.
1080 Samuel McCallister (Samuel S. McAllister, Samuel S. McAlister), 222 Tenth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
2555 Thomas McClurg, Water Street, West Bridgewater, Pa.
2471 William Chas. McFarland (Wm. C. McFarland, William Charles McFarland), R. D. No. 3, Beaver Falls, Pa. (R. D. No. 4, Beaver Falls, Pa.).
2627 Geo. E. McGinon (George Elmer McCencin), 2110 Eighth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa. (Geo. Elmer McCencin, Geo. Elmer McGinon), 2610 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.).
385 Francisco Martinez, Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
4325 John Miller, New Galilee, Pa.
3387 William Miller, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4283 Daniel Nizer (Nizeed), Industry Township, Pa. (Daniel Nizeed, Industry, Pa.).
294 Andy Nuzzo, 48 First Street, Midland, Pa.

3978 Thos. H. Palmer, Ohio Avenue, Midland, Pa.
2948 Hellas D. Pappas (Hellas Demitriou Pappas, Hellas Demitnow Papas, Hebeas Dematreou Pappas), 120 Thirteenth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
2861 James Pendergrast (James J. Pendergrast, J. J. Pendergrant), Parkersburg, W. Va.
260 Clarence Peoples (Clarence People), Lamar, S. C.
4130 John Piercychna (Piscychna, John Piscychna, John Piecyno), 1412 Fifth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4428 Cicco Pietro, 711 Seventh Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4510 George Pirelussi (Pirelucl, George Pirelussa, Geo. Pirelussi, George Pirelucl), Ohio Avenue, Midland, Pa.
455 Felice Police (Felio Police), Beaver Avenue, Midland, Pa.
923a Edw. J. Powell (Edward J. Powell, Ed. J. Powell), Big Beaver Township, Pa.
3957 Cressie Qunlles (Qualia, Cressie Qualls, Cressie Qualiia), Hopkinsville, Ky.
3327 Jose Ramiers (Jose Ramirez), Midland, Pa.
3419 Otto Renholes (Otto Reinhols), 710 Third Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
2675 Frank Roberts (Frank F. Roberts), Princeton, Ky.
1205 Edward Robinson, New Galilee, Pa.
149 Anton Rodriguez (Antonio Rodriguez), Midland, Pa.
121 Delfine Rodriguez (Rodrilnes), (Delfino Rodriguez, Define Rodriguez), Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
1000 Joe Ruozkucke (Joe Ruszkuski, Joe Ruskowski), Midland, Pa.
1826 Madison Russ, 2012 East Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1993 Samuel St. Clair (S. St. Clair), R. F. D. No. 1, Beaver Falls, Pa.
1441 Dan Schlherkova (Dan Schireckora, Dan Svalko), Pennsylvania Avenue, Midland, Pa.
3448 Harold W. Simpson, Millport, Pa. (Vanport, Pa.).
292 Albert Smith, Third Street, Midland, Pa. (Albert Donald Smith, Ohio Avenue, Midland, Pa.; 6361 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2854 John Sont (John Soup), 45 First Street, Midland, Pa.
4368 Seguarino Stone (Signorino Astone, Signarino Astone), Penn Avenue, Midland, Pa.
579 Jno. Wm. Straney (John William Straney, J. W. Sraney), Midland, Pa.
4627 Alvin Strausser (Alvin Straussser, Alvin Stresser), Midland, Pa.
3712 Abraham Sweeney (Abraham Sweeny), 629 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
4204 Eddie Taylor, New Galilee, Pa.
3493 Grant Thomas (Grant Thones), New Galilee, Pa.
1685 James Thompson, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Car., Beaver Falls, Pa.
3569 William V. Thorne (William Vermont Thorn), R. F. D. No. 1, Smith Ferry, Pa.
4400 Ambrozio Vartos (Ambrazio Vargas, Ambrozio Vargas, Ambrosio Vartos), Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
251 Jesus Wuintamalla (Jesus Quintanolla, Jesus Wuintomlla), Midland Avenue, Midland, Pa.
130 Agipito Yrena (Yerena), (Agipito Yerena), Morella, Michncan, Mexico.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF BUCKS, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1021 William Henry Craft, Quakertown, Pa.
1339 Wladyslaw Kowalikl (Wladyslaw Kowalski), R. F. D. No. 2, Sellersville, Pa.
1586 John Ramsey, Perkasie, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

466 Joseph Jones, Franklin Borough, Pa. (421 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.).
3220 Samuel Jones, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2584 Thomas John Kelly, jr. (Thomas John Kelley, jr.), rural delivery No. 1, Rosedale, Pa.
964 Alphonso Latham, Rosedale Borough, Pa.
638 Henry Lee, Rosedal Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
613 John Levansky, Nanty Glo, Pa.
301 Erins Lloyd (Erlnt Lloyd), Bridge Street, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
1758 Arthur Love, Lower Yoder Township No. 1, Pa.
1912 Harry Lucas, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2043 Henry Lucas, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2298 Edward McDonald, rural delivery .No. 1, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
3352 George McKneel, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
3272 Percy F. Manning (Percy Fabian Manning), general delivery, Johnstown, Pa.
1686 John Matson, 5 Main Franklin, Pa. (Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.).
1275 Loney Mayfield, Washington, D. C. (care of Foundation Co., Jefferson, Pa.).
135 George Medlen, No. 5 Camp, Franklin Borough, Pa.
448 Joseph Mele, 262 Spruce Street, Franklin Borough, Pa.
223 Edgar H. Melia (Edward Melia, Edgar Holmes Melia), 401 Chestnut Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
1166 John H. Miller, Franklin Hotel, Franklin, Pa.
1048 Lewis Miller (Louis Miller), 431 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa. (42 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City).
1114 Eddie Moore, camp, Cambria Steel Co., Pa.
3236 Ezekial Williams, 102 First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.
1998 Willia Williams, Franklin Borough, Pa.
370 James Wesley Willoughby, box 32, Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
3338 Albert Wolf, Davis Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
2247 Benjamin Perry, 902 First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.
1617 Allen Ponder, rural delivery 1, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
3512 Tom Powers, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa. (5 Main Street).
1197 Joseph E. Powers, Cambria Steel Co., Pa.
2314 John Pugh, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2927 Burnie Purnell, rural free delivery, Snowhill, Md.
1044 Thomas Quinn, 110 South Fourteenth Street, Newark, N. J.
3282 John Randolph, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
3021 Shakespear Reeves, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
3253 John J. Regan, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa. (box 188, Allquippa, Pa.).
710 Randolph Ricks, Camp No. 2, Cambria Steel Co., Pa.

1984 Jesse Roberts, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2014 Archie Roginson, 103 East Street, Lynchburg, Va.
1276 George Raymond Roginson, Franklin Borough, Pa.
172 John Robinson, 1 Camp, Franklin Borough, Pa.
1855 Tea Rodgers, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
423 George W. Rogers, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
31 Manuel Sandoral, Yonkers Row, Johnstown, Pa.
885 Steve Sapinski (Stefan Lapinski), 129 Main Street, Franklin Borough, Pa.
1740 Powel Spano (Spann Pavle, Powel Shano), Franklin Borough, 129 Main Street, Pa.
1321 Kadri Pasko, Greeve Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
1947 Austin L. Pau, 155 Fourth Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
3016 Peter Sinscin, Camp No. 2, Cambria Steel, Pa.
1222 Elmer Smith, Lower Yoder Township, No. 1, Pa.
1439 Gentry Smith, Franklin Borough, Pa.
551 Henry L. Smith (Henry Lee Smith), Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2070 Heldr Stanley, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2680 Phillip Taylor, 33 Chestnut Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
170 Edward Thompson, 902 First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.
2638 Clarence Thornton, 17 Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
2991 Robert Thurston, 902 First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.
3304 Robert Abraham Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
482 John Austin, 614 Bear Street, Savannah, Ga.
2029 James Bell, Fort Bondsville, N. C.
1163 George Blackburn, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2110 John Boyd, Franklin, Conemaugh, Pa.
2129 Charles Brooks, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2499 Joseph Brown, Franklin Camp, Franklin, Pa.
2199 Luther Brown, 902 First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.
2353a Samuel Brown, 26 West Orange Street, Richmond, Va.
925 Clarence Bryon, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
739 Henry Callis, 56 Hargrave Street, Fall River, Mass.
695 Frederick Harrison Campbell, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
516 Jesse Carbin, East Conemaugh, Pa.
3564 Joseph I. Clark, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
3185 Joseph Clayton, Rosedale Borough, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
1326 John Cleveland, Camp No. 2, C. S. Co., Pa.
939 James Colds, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
1280 Robert Coleman, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
1929 Earl Cook, Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
1477 George Cooper, Franklin Borough, Pa.
950 George Crosby, 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2648 Tom (Thomas) Davis, Rockingham, N. C.
1987 Peter Dawson, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
1618 Andrew Delaney, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2283 Mike Demchak, Franklin Borough, Pa.
1932 Lloyd Dillplane, 10 Locust Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
2120 Croci Domenico, Camp No. 1, Franklin Borough, Pa.
2830 Ahrom Dreyar, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
1613 John H. (Henry) Durden, Rosedale, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
2472 John Henry English, Franklin Hotel, Franklin Borough, Pa.
1677 Anthony Edward Falkowski (Fakolawski), 25 South Street, New York, N. Y.
3497 Charles W. Fehr (Charles William Fehr, Charles W. Fehar), Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
789 Frank Fields, Rosedale, R. D. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
830 Roy Fields, 15 Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
2890 Fuller Fitspatrick, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
1183 John Flippen, Franklin Hotel, Franklin, Pa.
2744 Henry Freeman, Franklin, Conemaugh, Pa.
1982 Alfred Henry Genme, Blast Furnace Co., Johnstown, Pa.
2469 Ezell Glisson, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
860 Emery Glower, Franklin Borough, Pa.
745 Henry Grady, Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
2952 Sam Graham, Franklin Commissary, Franklin, Conemaugh, Pa.
1297 John Hall, Rosedale, R. D. No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
265 Robert Hall, Franklin Hotel, Franklin, Pa.
2300 Marable Hamilton, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2045 Andrew Hanak, 525 Penn Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
1552 Chas. Hardwick, 54 Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.
1466 Chas. Harris, 451 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
3417 Logan Harris, Rosedale R. D. No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
3137 Tom Henson, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2511 Homer Hill, 119 Main Street, Conemaugh, Pa.
2186 Lewis Hill, Rosedale R. D No. 1, Johnstown, Pa.
740 Mike Holouko, Nanty Glo, Pa.
3307 Willie Hughes, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2728 Buster Jackson, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2181 Wilbur Jackson, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
1561 Bland Jenkins, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2759 Charles Jents, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2037 Charles Johnson, Franklin Commissary, Conemaugh, Pa.
1082 Frank Johnson, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
1901 David W. (Wesley) Jones, Lower Yoder Township, Johnstown, Pa.
2958 Casper Toyer (Casper Emanuel Tayer, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
130 Grant Tyler, Conemaugh, Pa.
671 James Walker, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
2397 Mene Wallace (Mene Perry Wallace), Conemaugh, Pa.
67 George Washington, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
949 R. B. Wawn, Conemaugh, Pa.
434 Council Webb, bunk house, Franklin Borough, Pa.
260 Robert H. Wheeler (Wheiler), 469 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
3022 Charles Wiggins, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2126 Cisero Wiles, Franklin House, Franklin Borough, Pa.
773 Eddie B. Williams, Camp Cambria, Steel C, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
60 William Shaw, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
1712 John Simms, East Conemaugh, Pa.
258 Freddi Wood, Franklin Borough, Conemaugh, Pa.
2910 Charles Wright, Rosedale Borough, Johnstown, Pa.
1942 Will Kingybrew, R. D. No. 1, Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1128 Jas. Thos. Bergen, 756 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
861 Domenic Bonnana (Domenico Bonanno), Elmore, Pa.

2542 Arthur Boyd, Loretto, Pa. (421 Belford Street, Johnstown, Pa.)
2418 John Brown, Loretto, Pa.
2874 Joseph (Joe) Brown, Loretto, Pa.
3110 Edward P. Byrnes, Colver, Pa.
2586 Alfredo Casalwiani (Casaliviari, Alfredo Cosaliviari, Casaliviari Alfredo), Loretto, Pa.
1781 Servia Cesandra, Expedit, Pa.
286 Leonard Chinelwski (Chinelewski), Loretto, Pa.
3026 Francis J. Clancy, 131 Thomas Street, Gallitzin, Pa. (Worthington, Ohio.)
2843 Clementi Conto (Conto Clementi), Nanty Glo, Pa.
2931 Suarsoni Creste (Squarsoni Oreste, Creste Suuarsoni, Suarsoni), Colver, Pa.
2959 Theodore Domendienke (Demidienko, Domidienke Theodore), Vintonvale, Pa.
1632 Emilio Farnia (Farnia Emilio), Marstellar, Pa.
847 Luzzi Ferrondo, Loretto, Pa.
2124 Henry Freeman, Cresson, Pa.
1497 James Green, Loretto, Pa.
2001 Guiseppe (Guiseppi) Gualtiere (Gualtieri, Gualtiere Guiseppe), Colver, Pa.
1773 James Henderson, Cresson, Pa.
3092 William Johnson, Loretto, Pa.
2208 Antonion Kerinhos (Keirakos Antonion, Kerinhos), Nanty Glo, Pa.
1434 Benjamin Leslie (Lesley Benjamin), Loretto, Pa.
1146 Joseph Lewis, Vintondale, Pa.
2680 Ernest R. McMurtie (Ernest McMustri), Vintondale, Pa.
35 Patrick Maloney, Ebensburg, Pa.
1500 Girolamo Marcazzolo (Marazzolo), Colver, Pa.
233 Arnaldo Marcelli (Msucelli), Colver, Pa.
1066 John E. Maurouchekos (Mauronchekos, Mauronchekos), box 733, Conemaugh, Pa. (Nanty Glo, Pa.)
1016 Anthony (Antony) Gorcosky (Gorcosky), Nanty Glo, Pa.
1084 Wm. H. Miller, Loretto, Pa.
257 Boscanio Mitio, Nanty Glo, Pa.
1738 Marshall Morton, Cresson, Pa.
1218 Joseph Alex (Alexander) Mullen, R. F. D., Cresson, Pa.
568 Achille Nino (Nico, Nino Achille), Loretto, Pa. (Portage, Pa.)
186 Mansueto Nizzl, Colver, Pa.
1170 James Norcross, Nanty Glo, Pa.
4 Otis James Oliver, Loretto, Pa.
1478 Peter Paomas (Psomas), Cresson, Pa.
1990 Frank Henry Parrington (F. H. Pennington), Ebensburg, Pa.
538 Clemento Richas (Clements Reckas, Rechas Clemento, Clements Reckos), Nanty Glo, Pa.
815 Nick Ritz (Reitz), Elmora, Pa. (Elmora, Bokerton, Pa.).
2226 William Ross, Gallitzin, Pa.
1552 Frank Ruis, Loretto, Pa.
623 Will Russell, Cresson, Pa.
2961 George Sanders, Cresson, Pa.
2529 Samuel (Emanuel), Shaver, Colver, Pa.
1699 Andrew Shovernock (Shevernock), cemetery, Gallitzin, Pa.
2249 Henry C. (Clement) Shiber, R. F. D., Cresson, Pa.
1838 Wasil (Vasil) Siderenko (Sidorenko), Vintondale, Pa.
1531 Yznacio Sierra (Sierro, Ygnacio Sierro, Sierra Ynacio), Gallitzin, Pa.
2049 W. Frank Small, Vintondale, Pa. (Small W. Frank, Billboard Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio).
1719 Chas. Smith, Cresson, Pa.
2826 Makar Stazienko (Makor Stasienko, Stazienko Makar), Vintondale, Pa.
1529 Frank Woods, Loretto, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CENTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

241 James Davies (Jerome Davies), Philipsburg, Pa.
1004 Globetter Palanno (Pallano Globetter), Clarence, Pa.
1494 Frank Friemdier Griffin R. F. D. No. 2, Osceola Mills, Pa.
326 William August Heffler, Munson, Pa.
1725 George Rambling, Munson, Pa.
2716 John Bryan Shore, Derry, Pa.
1488 Edy Vrsysnski, R. F. D. No. 2, Osceola Mills, Pa.
1171 Joe Wiley, Thomasville, Ga.
226 Lee Young, Powelton, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF CHESTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

859 William Anderson, 720 West Madison, Coatesville, Pa.
830 Mariano (Marino) Bacl, 778 Coats (Coates) Street, Coatesville, Pa.
900 Charles Baker, Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.
633 Michael Banroski (Bawraski, Bawroski), 205 Union, Coatesville, Pa.
101 Willis Barber, East Fallowfield Township, Pa. (care of Lukens, Coatesville, Pa.).
43 William Belmont, 110 Chestnut (Chest.), Coatesville, Pa.
2034 Clarence Blake, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa. (Standardsville, Va.).
370 George W. Brockington, 840 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
912 Izador Brovilzky (Bovilzky), 205 Diamond Street, fifth precinct, Coatesville, Pa.
1720 Henry Brown, East Fallowfield, Pa.
154 Hinton Brown, 753 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
716 John Wm. (W.) Brown (John Brown), 702 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
1196 Kero Brown, Brandywine Camp, Modena, Pa.
456 Joseph Bryan, East Fallowfield Township, Modena, Pa. (55 William Street, Newark, N. J.).
1826 John Bush, South Church Street, Coatesville, Pa.
577 Fred Chambers, R. D. No. 4, Coatesville, Pa.
682 Granville (H.) Clifton, 625 Olive, Coatesville, Pa.
397 Owen Cochlin, 110 Chestnut (362 Railroad Street), Coatesville, Pa.
2259 Willard (Williard) Davis, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
2081 Guiseppe Dipetra (DePetra), 618 Coats, Coatesville, Pa.
274 Edward Epps, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
1272 John Evans, 714 Lumber, Coatesville, Pa.
1626 Giovanni Felbi (Febbi), 840 Coates Street, Coatesville, Pa.
461 Robert Gairy, 930 Popular Street, Coatesville, Pa.
2118 Tony Galencky (Clanecky), 4 Baker Street, Coatesville, Pa.
2089 J. Garmany (Garmony, Garmeny), Baker's farm, Coatesville, Pa. (Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.).
92 John Giles, Baker's farm, Modena, Pa. (Coatesville, Pa.).

2051 Joseph Golka (Glaka), 237 Union, Coatesville, Pa.
1652 Adam Gojardo (Gwjordo), S Spruce Street, Spruces, Pa.
2184 John Gochouskhe (Gohhusky, Gokhusky) (Jan Gotuchawski, John Golchusky), 240 East Mount Pleasant, Coatesville, Pa.
489 James Greeley, 134 South Fifth Avenue, Coatesville, Pa. (James Horace Greeley, 249 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.).
1337 Ray (Roy) Gregory, Worth Bros. Camp No. 6, East Fallowfield Township, Pa.
1409 Jonlan (Iclan) Groom, 659 (633) Merchant Street, Coatesville, Pa.
1916 Edward Hall, Oxford, Pa.
2088 John Hayes, 188 Strode, Coatesville, Pa.
334 Walter Henderson, Coatesville, Pa.
585 Harry Herzog, 348 Railroad Street, Coatesville, Pa.
1306 Alexander Hilton, 758 Coates, Coatesville, Pa.
2066 Hubert (Hobart) Holman, Modena, Pa. (East Fallowfield, Pa.).
2247 Thomas Hooper, 447 North Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa. (728 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.).
1149 Foulton (Fulton), Hout, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
1584 Crawford Hudson, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
1897 Joseph Hughes, Sadsbury, Pa. (Joseph Alewishes (A.) Hughes, Sadsburyville, Pa.).
2343 Isaac Jenkins (Jenkin), Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.
630 Davis (David) Jennings, Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.
2074 Samuel Johnson, Oxford, Pa.
390 William (Willie) Johnson, Modena, post-office box 565, Coatesville, Pa.
516 William Johnson, Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.
676 William Johnson, 351 Lumber, Coatesville, Pa. (359 Lumber, Coatesville, Pa.)
1197 Henry Jones, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
1855 Mike Katweve (Katcye, Kaeteve), Modena, Pa.
239 Doc. Kearney (Kearsay), Diamond, between Fifth and Sixth, Coatesville, Pa.
272 Ben Kelly (Keely, Kelley), Moore's Stable, Modena, Pa.
1773 Martin J. King, 231 West Main Street, Coatesville, Pa.
2059 Walter Lerew (Lewer), Shallcross Boiler House, Coatesville, Pa.
1585 Berry Little, Luken's Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
359 Edwin Locolmas (Locolmac), 5 Spruce Street, Coatesville, Pa.
2196 David McDowell, Brandywine Camp, Modena, Pa.
2004 Albert McWilliams, 416 Glendale, Coatesville, Pa.
647 John (Johan Magyor) Maggor, house No. 27 Spruce Street, Modena, Pa.
158 Adam Manigo, Baker's farm, Modena, Pa.
1645 Henry Middetown (Middleton, Middletown), 902 Poplar, Coatesville, Pa.
1059 James Miller, 882 Coates, Coatesville, Pa.
917 Robert Miller, Third and Walnut Streets (Robert Newton (N.) Miller, 300 Walnut Street), Coatesville, Pa.
1114 Costa Mista, Midvale Camp, Modena, Pa.
1520 Percy Motley, 410 Glendale, Coatesville, Pa.
450 Leon Mozweck (Maswek, Moswek), 107 Gibson (Gibbons) Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.
1333 John Nagomia (Nagornia, Nagornia), 3 Spruces, Coatesville, Pa.
810 William Newey, 653 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
96 Frank O'Donnell, Landenberg, Pa.
2223 Aekor Padowruuk (Padowruuk), 532 First Avenue, Modena, Pa.
1693 Grannico Pantaleme (Grannonico Pantaleone, Patsy Granyellow, C. P. Patsy Granyellow, Grannanico Pantaleone, 305 Coates Street), 605 Coates Street, Coatesville, Pa.
985 William Payne, Haddonfield, N. J. (William C. Payne, Baker's farm, Coatesville, Pa.)
1811 Fred Perry (Fred Henry (H.) Perry), Modena, Pa.
1713 Erobi Provsky (Brovorkal), 45 Spruce Street, Coatesville, Pa.
1392 Robert Pearson, 88 Strode Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.
1840 John Radliff (Radoliff, Modena, Pa.), East Fallowfield Township, Pa.
587 Charles (Charlie) Reed, Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
429 John Roskina, Modena, Pa.
1027 Marchin Rowski (Rowski), Spruces, East Fallowfield Township, Pa. (Maschini Rowski, Spruces, Modena, Pa.)
898 Eugene Ruffin, Coatesville, Pa.
1163 Peter Sahacgopulos (Sahacopropulos, Sahacpopoulos), Brandywine Camp No. 2, Coatesville, Pa.
596 Thomas Sanda, Lenover, Pa. (Parkesburg, Pa.).
729 James Trit Sarolis (James Tritsarolis, Tritsaloris), 5 Second Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.
1177 Luigi Di Scinello (Di Schillo), Stottsville, Pa.
2294 Tom Serik (Sayerick, Sericer, Thomas Sericer), Modena, Pa.
1080 Wm. V. S. Shirliman (Wm. Vell Schirliman, William Stulman), 119 North Seventh Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.
2182 John Simathko, 435 Oak, Coatesville, Pa. (John J. Semashko, Rev. John J. Semashka, John J. Simashke, Sanatorium, Glen Gardner, N. J.).
414 Herbert Simmons (Hubert Simms), 605 Lumber Street, Coatesville, Pa.
147 Tillmore Simkpins, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa. (Fillmore Simpkins, Filmore Simpkins, Fillimore Simpkins, Lancaster Pike, Coatesville, Pa.).
53 Salvin (Galvin, Calvin) Smith, Baker's Farm, Modena, Pa. (Hartsville, S. C.).
1063 Harry Smith, East Fallowfield Township, Pa. (Modena, Pa.).
987 Louis (L.) Emmerson Smith, R. D. No. 4, Coatesville, Pa.
897 Herbert Straus (Hubert (Herbert) Stroud), 108 Ninth, Coatesville, Pa.
1010 James Taylor, 603 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
1202 William Taylor, 659 Merchant, Coatesville, Pa.
2053 Edmund (Edwin) Terrell, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
849 Charlie Thompson, East Fallowfield Township, Pa. (care of Worth Bros., Coatesville, Pa.).
1106 James Arthur Thompson (James Thompson), 601 Lumber, Coatesville, Pa.
503 George Tokag (Tokic), 13 Valley Road, Coatesville, Pa.
1785 Felix Travaglino (Travagleno), Modena, Pa. (533 South First Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.).
857 Joseph Trysenok (Trzeciak, Tusslah), 19 South First Avenue, Modena, Pa. (195 South First Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.).
1488 John Tyson, Modena, Pa.
2079 Lohie Vlyip, 15 Second Avenue, Coatesville, Pa. (Louie (Louis) Wiyip, 15 Leonard Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.).
2279 Charles Wood, Lukens Camp, Coatesville, Pa.
1007 Henry Williams, 864 Poplar, Coatesville, Pa.
1341 John H. Williams, East Fallowfield, Entsckensville, Pa. (care Midvale Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.).
875 Carol Zowtachie (Zowtochie), 424 First Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CLEARFIELD, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1601 Selil Black (Zellie), Woodland, Pa.
1477 Leroy Dixon, Woodland, Pa.
1876 Jno. G. (John George) Duproz, West Decatur, Pa.
2737 Arthur S. Hollobaugh (Hallabaugh), Clearfield, R. D. No. 2, Pa. (R. D. 2, Clearfield, Pa.).
898 John Knox, Clearfield, Pa
314 Edward J. Lee, R. F. D. No. 5, Clearfield, Pa. (Edward James, R. D. No. 5, Clearfield, Pa.).
158 Russell D. Patton (Russell David), Curwensville, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1414 William Brown, Magee Avenue, Bloomsburg, Pa.
1127 Peter Croskie, Beaver Valley, Pa.
831 Clyde Gardner, West Sixth Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1268 Robert Anderson, Lucknow, Pa.
449 Bruno Bastiani, Swatara Station, Pa.
783 Everett J. Belts, care of Pennsylvania Railroad, Division Street Transfer, Harrisburg, Pa.
2246 William H. Boughter, East Second Street, Hummelstown, Pa. (William Henry Boughter, Hummelstown, Pa.).
592 Frank Brack, rural delivery No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.
1451 Ben Glover, Chamber Street, Bressler, Pa.
2318 Edward Griffin, Chamber Street, Bressler, Pa.
1145 John J. Gruening (John Julius Gruening), Swatara Station, Pa.
2197 J. Thomas Horner, 868 Front Street, Swatara Township, Pa. (J. T. Horner, Swatara Township, Pa., Dauphin County).
1913 William F. Jackson (William Fountain Jackson), Paxtany, Dauphin County, Pa.
2467 Carl E. Johnson, East Hanover, Pa.
2295 Charles Keplinger (Keplineneger), 701 Mohn Street, Enhaut, Pa.
1614 Irwin Kreiser, rural free delivery No. 1, Hershey, Pa.
2360 Miolte Lante, 358 Fourth Street, Enhart, Pa. (Miniti Lanto, 358 Fourth Street, Enhaut, Pa.).
1204 Frank Marolli (Merolli Francesco), Hershey, Pa.
1341 Robert J. Martin (Robert Jackson Martin, Robert Martin), Duncannon, Pa.
1901 Norman M. Metz (Norman Monroe Metz), Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pa.
940 Earl Leroy Michael, Hershey, Pa. (Marysville, Pa.).
793 George L. Moore, jr., Harrisburg, Pa. (rural delivery No. 5, Harrisburg, Pa.).
2182 Weldon Murchrson, G. I. Labor Camp, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Pa.
1938 Manuel Olbeda, G. I. Labor Camp, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Pa.
2057 John Preston, G. I. Labor Camp, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Pa.
1464 Charles Sanders, G. I. Labor Camp, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Pa.
1586 Ollie Shelton, Chamber Street, Bressler, Pa.
2243 Mervin A. Shirley (Mervin Albert Shirley), rural delivery No. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.
791 Park E. Sprenkle (Park Emanuel Sprenkle), 1 Florence Street, Penbrook, Pa.
1140 John Stanley, 26 Chamber Street, Bressler, Pa.
1546 Joseph Wagner, East High Street, Hummeltown, Pa.
2220 Adonis Walker, 3018 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1506 Artemus Washington, 1943 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF HARRISBURG, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2097 George Allen, 662 Broad Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (1237 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.)
2305 Thomas Banks, 602 Forster Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2320 William Isaac Boyens (William Boyens), 1407 Currant Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
937 Frank Brisburn, 1219 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1219 Hiram Burres, 1413 Cowden Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2373 Henry Richard Canada, Harrisburg, Pa. (Neville Island, Pa.)
303 Robert Carter, 538 Camp Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1985 John Wesley Chambers (John W. Chambers), 1118 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
182 Marion Dingle, 907 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (1550 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.)
419 Cleveland Drayton, 1229 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
30 Clarence R. Davis, Seventh and Curtin Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.
28 Edward Debrosch, 1106 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1735 Winhert (Winbert) Wesley Dunlap (W. W. Dunlap), 644 Broad Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2401 John Henry Earnshaw (John H. Earnshaw), 1010 Fox Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2136 Forrest M. Furnhaugh, 1316 Wallace Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1505 Norman Gardner, 1210 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
276 Napoleon Garnuu, 1107 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
141 Leon Getters, 1129 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1356 Garfield Green, 627 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
887 Albert Harvey, 624 Cumberland Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
811 Charles James Henderson (C. J. Henderson), 1109 Wallace Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
465 Albert Hunter, 1219 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
274 Alexander Jawley, 1206 Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
66 Lucian Johnson, 1338 Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
67 Willard Johnson, 602 Forster Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2310 Frederick Jones, 1228 Currant Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2187 John Jurzuer, (John Jurzuerl, John Zurzuere), 656 Cumberland Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
713 Perry Leach, 1124 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
334 John Mason, 945 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2004 Frederick William Measner, 2117 Penn Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2334 Lem Miller, 1109 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
46 Lewis Mitchell, 1100 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
81 John Morgan, 907 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1829 Willie Morris, 1157 Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

150 Davey Moston, 1126 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1957 James Edward Nixon (James E. Nixon), Division Street, Transfer, Harrisburg, Pa.
1033 Eddie Powles (Eddie Powles), 1320 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2350 Elmer Clayton Rahe (Elmer C. Rohe), 1607 Cowden Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2250 James Randolph, 1226 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
25 Roy Robinson, 1230 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1864 Earl W. Sewell, 1211 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
578 Jerry Spiner, 1416 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1 Charles Nevson Stewart, 1218 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1578 Daniel Arthur Stockton (Daniel A. Stockton), R. R. R. Y. M. C. A., Reily & Wallace, Harrisburg, Pa.
118 Samuel E. Swencey (Samuel Swencey), 1707 Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
164 Clifford Sylvester Thompson, G. I. Labor Camp, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg, Pa. (Clifford S. Thompson, Seventh and Curtin Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.)
2332 John David Walker, 1202 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1066 Pames Wall, 1115 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
196 Roland Wallace, 1107 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2515 Jas. Thomas Washington, 1707 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1228 Maitland Washington, 5169 Broad Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
208 Earnest Williams, 1230 Cumberland Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
2341 Irvin Williams, 1229 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1809 James Luke Williams, 1157 Cumberland Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (James L. Williams, 2411 South Street, Harrisburg, Pa.)
207 George Woods, 1250 Monroe Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
1535 Joseph Nathaniel Wright, 1103 North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF LACKAWANNA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1671 Peter Bendetti (Benedetti), Eynon, Pa.
185 Veverance Dobrosky (Vaverence Dobrosky, Vaverance Deborasky), Hill Street, Jessup, Pa.
2180 Harold Hayden Houghton, Jefferson Street, Jermyn, Pa.
2549 Mike Kotchick, First Street, Jessup, Pa.
1533 John Kupick, Main Street, Archbald, Pa.
1511 Joseph F. Martin, 54 Gold Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
128 Lustanilli (Lustanili) Merlis (Lustanilli Merillis), Third Avenue, Jessup, Pa.
643 James Joseph O'Neil (O'Neill), Movic (Moosic) Street, Jessup, Pa.
1370 John B. (Berryman) Penrose, 176 Fourth, Jermyn, Pa.
2930 Pietro Patrizi, Powell Avenue, Jessup, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1490 Lester Ambrose Ford, 360 East Madison Street, Lancaster, Pa.
258 Henry Ralph Heilman (Harry Ralf Heilman), 321½ East Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.
37 Charles Albert Hohn, 323 West Walnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.
175 Charles Johnson, 258 Spruce Street, Lancaster, Pa.
1662 Harry Frey Worden, 317 West End Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3418 Stephen (Stefan) Akorite, Fountain Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
2484 Ollie R. Amos, Fourth Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
1920 Benjamin Franklin (F.) Anderson, Ellwood City, Pa.
3918 Ashy (Ashby) Banke (Ashby Banky), Enon Valley, Pa.
967 Ingtush Bankey, Enon Valley, Pa.
629 John Bibb, Ellwood City, Pa. (Riverside Inn, Thirteenth and Haward Streets, Franklin, Pa.).
1310 Otto Burnmi, Bessemer, Pa.
2022 Mikiatis (Milkatis) Cabulis (Multeardo Campozoz), 313 Franklin Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
4073 John Chilifeuus (Chiclafencs, Chislobua), 715 Lawrence Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
508 Guseppe Conrecline (Guiseffee (Guseffe) Conrecllno), Box 186, Ellwood City, Pa. (Gusriffo Conrecline, Ellwood City, Pa.).
3439 Michacle Corbo (Michele Carbo), Box 3, Hillsville, Pa.
1760 Luigi Crance (Grenco), Tenth Street and Crescent Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
2003 Romandona Deemer (Ramador Demer, Ramadon Deemer), Enon Valley, Pa.
477 Milo Delano (Di Seno, Di Leno, Deleno), Ellwood City, Pa.
1662 Guiseppe Deangelo (Diangelo, Giuseppe Di Angelo), Haze Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
1733 Luther Dickey, Hillsville, Pa.
4137 Sirvis (Strvis) Doni, 715 Lawrence Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
746 Walter (Walter J.) Driscoll, 515 Seventh Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
2571 James Drummen, Ellwood City, Pa.
2506 Elo Eftimoff (Eftinoff), West Main Street, Greenville, Pa. (Ellwood City, Pa.).
1142 Fillip Epetrucuk (Felip Petrucuk, Fellip Epetruouk), First Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
509 John Weaver (N.) Foreman, 419 Center Street, Findlay, Ohio.
1470 Charles Foster, B. & O. R. R. Co., New Castle Junction, Pa.
4054 Floyd Russell (R.) Fowler, R. F. D. No. 2, Edinburg, Pa.
1970 John Samuel (S.) Fraley, R. F. D. No. 4, New Castle, Pa.
4159 Michael Francis (Gahagan, Moravia, Pa.
2847 John Gallagher (Gollorgher), Centralia, Pa.
109 Victoria Gibson, Ellwood City, Pa.
122 Joe Green, New Castle Junction, Pa.
3618 Phillipp Grassi (Phillipo (Filippo) Grossi), Seventh Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
2667 Ray (Roy) Gulldoo, Wampum, Pa. (574 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1562 Clarine Benton Hunsel (Clernie Hunmel, Chernie Hummel), 716 Clover Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
3459 Moore Hunter, Ellwood City, Pa.
1983 Peter Ieracc, alley back of St. Agatha Church, Ellwood City, Pa.
1609 Nick Karakitsics (Karkaitsos, Karamikins, Kardketrios, Karakitsios), 325 Wayne Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
3148 Abdul Kariman (Kariminar) (A. Velije Kariman), Enon Valley, Pa.
3908 Samuel Kern, 317 Lawrence Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
3968 Pasqual Lapare, R. D. No. 2, Edinburg, Pa.
2641 Oliver (Iliver) Lare, Wayne Township, Ellwood City, Pa. (Wellsville, general delivery, Ohio).
3577 Marary Lavonansky (Makary Savonensky), 215½ Five House Row, Ellwood City, Pa.
3281 Mike Leonardo (Leonnirdo), 712 Fourth Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
3370 Charles Lewis, Mahoningtown, Pa.
2192 Josia (Josim) Lupsa, R. F. D. No. 7, New Castle, Pa.
2487 James (R.) McKee, 2209 Berger Street, New Castle, Pa.
4227 Sin Maskington (Mashington), B. O. R. R., New Castle Junction, Pa.
3372 Harry Meneice, 524 Spring Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
2150 Adam Necklass (Necklas), Wampum, Pa.
4098 George (Lior) Nikolas (Nikolos), 100 Spring Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
4177 Werner Hjalmar Paojala (Paajala, Pacojala), Bessemer, Pa.
849 John Rudolph Palkonen (John Rudolf Polkonen, Yuhon Rutalf Pockenen), Bessemer, Pa.
1388 Tony Paligratis (Paligrati), 209 Second Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
3607 Omi Wm. Paojado (Omni Wm. Paojalo, Omni Weljamo Pacajala, Orni William Paojado), Bessemer, Pa.
3686 John Pernimi (Pummi), Bessemer, Pa.
2706 Lilas G. (Lilias G.) Perron (Eliae G. Recce), 29 Second Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
4242 James Pompey, Mahoningtown, Pa.
3321 Spiros Renlas (Poulos), 629 Lawrence Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
36 Guiseppe Prolcin (Pulcim, Polcim), Quarry Street, Ellwood City, Pa.
3036 George Clarence Raymond (Ramond, Raynard), West Pittsburg, Pa.
980 John Roberson, Ellwood City, Pa.
3343 Wm. Richard Rowa (Rama, Rawa), Bessemer, Pa.
3758 Joe Samre (Smail), Bessemer, Pa.
687 Harry J. Smith, B. & O. rest house, New Castle Junction, Pa.
4230 Gustaero George Soralskes (Gustarro George Sowlskas, Gustarro George Sorabakas, P. J. Gorst George Sowmkoski, Gustaero George Sorabskas), West Pittsburg, Pa.
3457 Thomas Spencer (Spenser), Ellwood City, Pa.
3697 John Tasleski (Taslezki, Taszki), 1017½ Crescent Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
2024 John James Temple, 1086 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.
3998 George T. Traicheff (Trayceff) (George Traichett), 1 Spring Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
2893 Nasey (Mesatur) Tur, First Street and Glenn Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
1472 Rocky Tutin, box 18, Hillsville, Pa.
4145 Earl A. White, Wampum Avenue, Ellwood City, Pa.
3752 George White, New Castle Junction, B. & O. R. R., Pa.
570 John Wilson (Nilson), B. & O. R. R., New Castle, Pa.
3757 Frank Young, New Castle, Pa.
3131 Djonizi Zolkowski (Djonizi Zbikowski, Dyonizi Zleckoski), Bessemer, Pa.
8425 Alfred B. Zuraskey (Bernard Zurasky, Zyraskey), R. F. D. No. 7, New Castle, Pa. (Delaware, Ohio, general delivery).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LEBANON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2292 John D. Dearolf (John Jacob Dearolf), 133 South Seventh Street, Lebanon, Pa.
921 James D. (Daniel) Hester, 1143 Cedar Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.
2165 Ransom Ledford, 327 Locust Street, Palmyra, Pa.
2511 William W. (Willie) Richardson, Ninth and Cumberland Streets, Lebanon, Pa. (Hotel Weimar).
2224 Raymond H. (Henry) Seiders, 412 South Eighth Street, Lebanon, Pa.
1692 Miago (Miugo) Waters, 1211 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
1983 Alto Lee Willis, 1143 Cedar Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1859 James Herschell Allen, 521 (52) Bell Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
1568 Anthony Bergine, 81 Lambert, Pittston, Pa.
861 Thomas E. Cootes (Thomas Cootes), 59 Mill Street, Pittston, Pa.
1745 Ferdinando Dimaizzo (Ferdiuandi Dimbazzo), 141 South Main Street, Pittston, Pa.
1942 John Jas. Eves, 219 Lincoln Street, Dupont, Pa.
2140 Salvator Gencino (Salvatore Lucino), 178 Railroad Street, Pittston Township, Pa.
1589 William Lee Lake, 83 Center Street, Pittston, Pa.
894 Joseph McHale, 60 Butler Street, Pittston, Pa.
577 John Machutta (Machutta), 32 Union Street, Pittston, Pa.
2423 Joseph Rakus, 1383 Men Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1383 Men Street, Pittston, Pa.).
969 Fred A. Thomas, 651 William Street, Pittston, Pa.
1127 Gusseppe Tavella (Guiseppe Travella), 61 Johnson Street, Pittston, Pa.
1785 William Zockslusky (William Zockhusky), 90 Johnson Street, Pittston, Pa.
2324 Charles Volpe, 134 South Main Street, Pittston, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

821 Frank Bobobitch (Bobovitch, Bobowicz), 46 Courtwright (Courtright) Street, Pringle, Pa.
643a Frank J. Comstock, 149 Charles, Dorranalin, Pa.
905 Arnoldo Di Giacomo (DiGiacono), 243 Shoemaker Street, Swoyersville, Pa.
1322 Claude Johnson, 47 Main Street, Kingston, Pa.
1349 Nicholas Kalich (Calich), 301 Kourtright Grove, Pringle, Pa. (310 Courtright, Pringle, Pa.).
2375 Anthony Katevin, 224 Slocum, Kingston, Pa. (Anthony Katayva, Antanos Kateciva, Anthony Kateiva, 224 Slocum, King, Pa.).
927 Joe Lecoolski (Lecouski), 385 Vaughn Street, Luzerne, Pa.
1391 Patrick L. McAndrew, 37 Slocum Street, Forty Fort, Pa.
554 Frank Mateloniz, 814 Charles Street, Luzerne, Pa.
860 Martin Pengonis (Pingonis), 240 Slocum Street (Slocum Avenue), Kingston, Pa.
702 Pasquale Rotnle, 3 Paine (2 Payne) Street, Kingston, Pa.
923 Anthony Smevella (Smedalla), 32 Broderick Street, Swoyersville, Pa.
1170 Anthony Tonick (Lonick), 68 Center (688 Center Street), Kingston, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MIFFLIN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1011 Francisco Alania, Burnham, Pa.
844 Lulntin Alegria (Alegria, Intintin), Newton, Hamilton, Pa.
510 Frank Bontelar, Nagunal, Pa. (Bontelar, Naglacy, Pa.).
2729 Peter Birla (Petro Birla), Yeagertown.
1078 Wm. (William) Thomas Brown, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1017 Elijah (Ellja) Brown, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1585 Joe Linnie Byrd, Mount Union, Pa.
1119 Lloyd L. Carter, Ark, Va.
216 Andrew Cherry (Andy L. Lerlly), Baltimore, Md.
2118 Fred Clark, Lewiston, Pa.
2485 Charles R. Clements, Seventh Street and Electric Avenue, Burnham, Pa. (Charles Reginald Slements, Chas R. Clements, Electric Avenue, Lewistown, Pa.)
2852 Major Cobbs, Mount Union, Pa.
1749 Lloyd Curry, Mount Union, Pa.
2845 Harry Dellmand, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1852 John Deetlen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2883 Leroy Esken, Lewistown, Pa.
1364 Anthony Oscar Fisher, Lewistown, Pa.
223 Frank Flood, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1264 John Hugh Gallagher, 732 Electric Avenue, Lewistown, Pa.
759 Wilbur (Wilbur) Garmon, Thompsontown, Pa.
2701 Willie Geahus, Mount Union, Pa. (Willie Lewis, Wayne Township, Pa.)
2397 Joseph H. Gesh (Joseph Harrison Gesh, Gesh), Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1850 Alie Harris, Mount Union, Pa.
2613 Henry Harry (Harry Henry), Nagincy, Pa.
2851 Angel Jeserff (Jeserguff), Burnham, Pa.
1400 Hun Jones, Lewistown, Pa. (Jun Jones, 218 West Third Street, Lewistown, Pa.)
2105 Henry Jordan, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1089 Eugene L. Kelley, Wayne Township, Newton Hamilton, Pa. (Eugena Lawrence Kelley, county of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.)
972 James King, 113 Hamilton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
235 Bruce R. Klarsh (Bruce Burton Klarsch), Burnham, Pa.
1183 Jacob Khursin (Khursin, Jack Khursin), Burnham, Pa.
408 Matya Kosankovic (Rozankovic), Yeagertown, Pa.
2370 Dmett Kuliske (Kuklske, Dmett Kukoske), Yeagertown, Pa.
2470 Leo M. Lenzy (Lenzy, Joe M. Senzy, Joe M. Lenzy), Ninth Avenue, Burnham, Pa.
1261 John Lesche Mount Union, Pa. (John Lesche, 910 East Ohio Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Allegheny County.)
1280 Thomas Chester Lee, Newton Hamilton, Pa. (R. D.).
2875 Francisco N. Lopez (Lopez, Francisco Nunes Lopez, Francisco N. Lopez), Mount Union, Pa.
100 Joseph Lewis (Joe Lewis), R. D., Newton Hamilton, Pa.
721 Frank N. McCarthy (Frank Xavier McCarthy), R. D., Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1450 Nick Macks (Maks), Lewistown, Pa.
488 Wm. Beattie Maxwell (William Beattie Maxwell, W. B. Maxwell), Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1287 William A. Miller, Yeagertown, Pa.
1352 Hasson Mounhand (Hasson Mourhamd, Hasson Mourhand), 220 East Fifth Street, Lewiston, Pa. (220 East Third, Lewistown, Pa.).
1408 William M. Motley (William Motley), Burnham, Pa.
455 Joe Naramo, Burnham, Pa.
1400 Andy Nash, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
1244 Charles Patterson Newton Hamilton, Pa.
338 Marselino Perey, Burnham, Pa.
1047 Andy Pollock (Andy Pollock, Andi Polak), Burnham, Pa.
584 Mike Radanovitch (Radanovich, Mike Rodanovich), Burnham, Pa.
1295 Jas. Edward Randall (James Edward Randall; Lewistown, Pa.
2870 Walter Redmond, 1627 North Illnese Street, Wayne Township, Lewistown, Pa.
549 Feresco (Teresa) Ruvalcaba, Burnham, Pa.
2806 Arthur Smith, Austin, Tex. (Wayne Township, Pa.).
2867 Santurnino Son, Newton Hamilton Pa.
2894 Irvin G. Stumpff (Irvin George Stumpff, Irvin George Stumpff), East Walnut Street, Lewistown, Pa.
1832 Wilbert Swell (William Swell), Yeagertown, Pa.
1870 Jordan D. Williams (Jordan Dubois Williams), Kistler, Pa.
1389 Michael Yaklele, Houtadale, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

460 Wm. Ackforth (W. A. Ackforth), Quantico, Md.
2700 Frederick Douglas Clark, Swedeland, Pa.
499 Tim Connell, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgeport, Pa.
1476 Oscar Crippen, R. D. No. 2, Lansdale, Pa.
559 Sylvanus Danbury (Danberry), Gulf Mills, Pa.
451 Carnlo Evans (Giarnia), R. D. No. 1, Bridgeport, Pa.
2221 Allie Fields, Ambler, Pa.
942 Richard Joiner, Swedeland, Pa.
2272 John L. Jones, Bridgeport, Pa.
2410 William Kelley (Kelly), 314 Harry Street, Conshohocken, Pa.
2477 John McGarry, Broad Axe, Pa.
2067 Leonard Moore, Lewis Road, Ambler, Pa.
1765 John Carroll Mosby, Limekiln Pike, Montgomery Township Pa.
458 Frank Rodgers (Rogers), Swedeland, Pa.
2863 Oliver Stoudt (Stout), Lansdale, Pa.
2548 Mike Tauer, 13 Depot Street, Bridgeport, Pa.
2248 James Younger, Port Kennedy, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 32, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

616 John Brehm, 1429 North Hirst Street (John Brehm, 1429 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
21 John Benson, Drexel Apartment, Philadelphia, Pa. (Drexel Apartment, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.).
936 George Frank Bernardi (Geo. F. Bernardi), 1244 North Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1008 George Whitney Bloomer (Geo. W. Bloomer, George Bloomer), 1620 North Fifty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3871 Joseph Brown, 5451 Master Street (4851 Master Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3872 Patrick Francis Brown, 5616 Media Street (6516 Media Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1900 Edward James Callaghan (Edward James Callahan), Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2229 James William Cauley (James Wilvram Cauley, J. W. Cauley), 1421 North Edgewood Street (1421 Edgewood Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2403 Robert Collins (Robt. Collins), 2409 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3450 George M. Cuthbert, 6118 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4064 John Czarnata (John Czarneta, John Czarneta), Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
783a Adam Fiskis, 1404 North Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2690 Arthur Hasseltine (Arthur W. Hasseltine), 1417 North Hirst Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1142 Leo A. Hinkel (Leo Albert Hinkle, Leo Albert Hinkel, Leo A. Hinkle), 1224 North Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2548 John A. Ingram, 1431 North Frazier Street (James Ingram, 1431 Frazier Street), General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
3066 Benjamin F. Jarvis (Benj. F. Jarvis), 1335 North Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1087 Gunnade Johnson, Fifty-sixth and Susquehanna (Fifty-sixth and Susquehanna Avenue), Philadelphia, Pa.
2080 Thos. J. Jordan (Thomas L. Jordan, Thomas J. Jordan), Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
575 James R. Lee (J. R. Lee), 1454 North Hirst Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
440 George Luther Leister (Geo. Leister, George L. Leister), 1765 North Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2102 George Wilson Lewis (George Milson Lewis, Geo. M. Lewis), 1518 North Edgewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
133 James McClain (Thomas L. Jordan, Thomas J. Jordan), Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
844 Thomas Madera, Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1981 Regis Maher, 5400 Landsdown Avenue (5616 Landowne Avenue), Philadelphia, Pa.
780 Brewster Mohr (Brwster Mohr), 6026 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2884 Leo Joseph O'Malley (Leo J. O'Malley), 5447 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2575 J. Howard Eshlernson (Howard Eshlernson, J. Howard Roblnson), 1700 North Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1010 Patrick Rogers, Camp Holland, Philadelphia, Pa. (railroad camp, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2023 Richard Thomas Stock (Richard Thomas Stack, Richard T. Stack), 1441 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1403 Joseph P. Thompson (Jos. P. Thompson), 5547 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
88 Max Weintraub (Max Weinstraub), Camp Holland, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1120 Peter H. Williams (Peter Hurberton Williams, Percy Williams), Sixty-fourth and city line, Philadelphia, Pa.
4234 Joseph Wisnick (Joseph Wesnick, Joseph Weanick), Camp Holland, Pennsylvania Railroad, Fifty-sixth and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2000 Peter Corcoran, 1541 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

998 George Barber, 5040 Harvard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2391 George Brown, 6316 Broad Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1030 Patrick V. Burke (Patrick Vincent Burke), 511 Collins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
473 George M. Clyde (George Marshall Clyde), 5172 Broad Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
17 William Davis, 4105 Rodman Street (6116 Rodman Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
410 Fred Dawson, 5816 Kirkwood Street (102 East Lemington Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2009 Willie Graham (Willie Graham), 4851 Sullivan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
719 Alfred Groves, 913 McCandless Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3589 Chester Harper, 6230 Broad Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3766 Harry F. Hunter (Harry Fred Hunter), 5230 Carnegie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1057 Early Little, 5100 Schenley Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1404 Herbert Little, 4802 Columbo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3539 Orie L. Marts, 5327 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2339 Chas. A. Melling (Charles Albert Melling), 5109 Natrone Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2462 Stanley Mieszynski (Steve Muclnski 5425 (5424) Carnegie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3505 James C. Miller (James Clarence Miller, J. C. Miller), 6361 Frankstown Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1528 Carter A. Morgan (Carter Alfonso Morgan), 512 Culver Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
475 William W. Neuln (William Wilson Neuln), 609 Fifty-second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1036 Astor O. Nissen (Astor Oliver Nissen), 302 North Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3001 John Pietruzak (Pietrozok), 6060 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3453 Leland Price, 304 Princeton Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2253 William Richardson, jr., 5324 Broadshill Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (6249 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2104 Floyd Roedel, 150 North Ridgewood Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3103 John C. Rogers (John George Rogers), 141 North Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2430 Vincent Stitzne, 5263 Dresden Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2310 Frank Sima (Sima), 4844 Mossfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3526 Tony (Toni) Sinalski, 9 Fifty-fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1849 Willie J. Spencer (Willie Jackson Spencer), 488 Culver Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2799 Alphonso (Alphonse) Strothers, 4114 Sullivan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
333 Walter Swanson, 5210 Keystone Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2913 Angelo Tarallo (Farallo), 6044 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1228 Salvatorl Visiman, 6050 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3414 Benjamin Waite, 5011 Broad Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
913 Frank Walker, 4804 Colombo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1172 William L. Williamson (William Lee Williamson), 6353, Frankstown Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2309 Beverly W. Wormley (Beverly Wrence Warmley), 220 North Euclid Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2507 John K. Woronice, 5437 Carnegie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

366 Joseph Catanzarita (Catanzasiti, Joseph Catanzariti, Joseph Catanzasiti), 112 McClure Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1000a William Edwards, 615 Preble Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2514 Adam Fruchn (Adam Truchn, Adam Trulch), 52 Eckert Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2835 Will Lles, Atlanta, Ga.
1288 Frank J. McCullough, 3436 Bismark Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Frank Joseph McCullough, 1612 Superior Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
504 Joseph F. Meredith (Joseph Francis Meredith), 30 Woodland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2341 Ambrose Leo Murray, 3151 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh N. S., Pa.
129 Quan Prado (Juan Prado), Verner camp, Pennsylvania Line West, Pittsburgh, Pa.
17 Michael Scharer, 51 Ontario Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
21 John P. Shannon (John Peter Shannon), 651 Preble Avenue, Pittsburgh N. S., Pa.
321 Mike Wuksic (Mike Viksic), 4 Petrel Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1005a Charles Williams, 2202 Preble Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Chas. Williams, 1709 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.).
1726 David Allen Wright, 3027 Fleming Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1048 Joe Abramovich (Jos. Abramovage), 223 West Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2361 Simon Banannskey, 120 South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
615 Felix Belefsky, 235 East Mount Vernon Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1092 William Benerstine (William Benerstin, William Benerstin, Benerustic), 521 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (521 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pa.).
3050 Kastrani Bernatonis, 2171 West Oak Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3095 Alex Bewchick (Alex Lewellck, Alex Blewellck), 421 West New York Street, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pa.
3501 Thomas Bonnis, 329 East Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2913 Peter Blonynis (Peter Blonyinis), Gilberton, Pa.
3100 Peter Blonynskie, New Fourth Street, Frackville, Pa.
2070 Joseph Rubinese, 263 West Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2053 Joseph Caligaire (Joseph Caligutre), 30 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1887 Peter Chosky, 400 East New York Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1932 Adolph Chuplis, 226 East Loyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3758 Steve Chayrskie (Steve Shywiskie, Steve Chyarskie), Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill, Pa.
1084 Amiello Ciccarini (Aniello Cucarini), 345 Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (Amello Ciccarino, 345 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Schuylkill, Pa.).
3341 Metro Cliuka (Metro Ciupa), Gilberton, Pa.
143 Custon Dudulsky, 201 (211) East Poplar Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1070 J. Lonkatis (Joe Lockatlas, Joseph DocKaitus, Joseph Dockaitis), 410 East Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (512 East Mount Vernon Street, Shenandoah, Pa.).
1035 Alex Duckmosky (Alex Duckmocosky), 311 Washington Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (Alex Duckmosky, Washington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.).
3002 Raymond Kiche (Raymond Charles Elchie, Rayn. Chas. Elchis), Lehigh Avenue, Frackville, Pa.
541 Adam Fontini, 30 West Coal Street.
679 Harry Graham, 109 East Centre Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1223 Peter Hosavage (Peter Hosovage), Gilberton, Pa.
1405 Peter Kanupitsky, 230 East Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2410 Frank Kurech (Frank Kovar), 335 North Chester Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3582 Joseph Karpenics (Joseph Karpanics), 107 West Cherry Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (Joseph Paolanics, 103 West Cherry Street).
1028 William Karpawics (Wm. Karpewics), 230 East Arling Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (William Karpawics, 230 East Arlington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.).
1496 Michael Kazaklewics (Michel Kazaklewics, Michel Kosaklewic), 422 West Poplar Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
973 Matthew Keldenski (Matt Keldenski, Matthew Kledenski), 11 South Bridge Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1015 Jacob Kisilewski (Jacob Kisilanski), 322 South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
104b Stiney Koslur (Stony Koslur), 040 East Centre Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3557 Andrew Kozayko (Andrew Kozako), 464 (365) Turkey Run, Shenandoah, Pa.
2040 George Kovinecku (Geo. Korinski, George Kovinecki), 412 South Ferguson Street.
3521 Mart Kowtowskie, 426 West Popular Street, Shenandoah (Martin Kowtowskie, Shen., Schul. Co., Pa.).
1414 Stanley Kosa (Stiney Kosa), 530 West Washington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1151 Joe Kosuski (Joseph Kosluski, Kosluski), 321 East New York Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1076 Anthony Kukarsky, 521 East Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1804 Michael J. Kurges (Mikel Jkurgos, Mikel J. Kurges), Shenandoah, Pa.
1543 Frank Lipinski (Lepinski, Lapinski), 224 South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1300 Paul Lasbyko, Mah Plane, Pa. (Gilberton, Schuylkill County, Pa.).
3601a William Lawson, 514 West Arlington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
808 Mike Lookaravage (Lovkoravage, Lookoravage), 20 South Ferguson, Shenandoah, Pa.
441 Joseph (Jos.) Lutwinski (Jos. Lutavinski), 421 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1539 Joseph Maclavaige, 528 West Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (Joseph Maclavaige, 528 West Loyd Street, Shen.).
212 Michael Markalvage, 430 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3437 Ignacy Milewskie, 424 West Oak Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1283 Joseph Moreskefsky (Moreskefsky), 508 West Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2246 Peter Musicinis (Misicinis), 1035 West Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
598 Frank Nawacky, 512 West Columbus Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1058 John Normi (Norini), 221 East Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
576 John Orintskie (Jno. Ornitzki, John Ornitskie), Gilberton, Pa.
1461 Anthony Paderis, 23 South Bower Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3727 Joseph Palovige (Palevige), 332 Ferguson Street, Shenandoah, Pa. (Joe Palevige, 332 Ferguson Street, Shen., Pa.).
2415a Mike Palonis, 317 Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa. (Matt Palonis (Mat Palhonis), 638 East Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.).
1088 John Pancavago (Pancarage), 500 Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3572 Frank Paulavage, Gilberton, Pa.
2035 Crist Poppas (Chris Loppas, Poppass), 51 North Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2660 Charles Quarda, 415½ (412½) West Oak Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1050 Frank Rapel, 210 West Poplar Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1649 William Rashefskie (Wm Arshefskie, William Rashefide), 220 South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2100 Joe Ripkouskie (Repkowski), 204 West Chester Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2155 Frank Rutaufsky, 307 East New York Street (Frank Rutafsky, 307 East Mahonoy Street), Shenandoah, Pa.
2012 Joseph Sumcarss (Joe Sumcarss), 414 West New York Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3030 Julian Semaliewskas (John J. (John) Semliamskas), 223 Highland Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3681 Joseph Smith, 318 East Washington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3285 Adam Stanzik, 259 (225) East Apple Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
646 George Straggs (Straglo), 214 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
3649 Michael Subalesky, 623 Turkey Run, Shenandoah, Pa.
1264 Anthony Supowitch (Ant. Sapovitch), 532 Washington Street, Shen., Pa. (Anthony Supowitch), 532 Washington Street, Shenandoah, Pa.).
516 Benjamin Seekop, 222 West Poplar Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
588 John Turny, 411 North Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2709 Simon Twinich (Yivinich), 502 East Center Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2475 Paul Waccolo (Paul Warrcolo), Mahoney Plane, Pa.
478 Hlande Wilysk, Railroad Avenue, Frackville, Pa.
1027 Joseph Wishel (Joe Miskel), 237 West Mount Vernon Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2038 Stiney Wynovich (Stiney Wynovick, Stiney Wyenovich), 25 South Market Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
1542 Frank Yanuskie (Frank Yennerskie), 221 South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2090 John Zobo (John Zoba), 200 East Penn Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2878 Walter Zubrowicz, 430 West Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
2302 Joseph J. Zwingel (Joseph John Zwingle), 522 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1474 Joseph Gibbot, Maryd, Pa.
2210 Joseph Maloy, Maryd, Pa.
405 Enrico Proretti (Enrico Ploietti, Proietti Enrico), Tamaqua, R. F. D. No. 3, Pa.
923 James Schaeffer (Shaeffer, James Lewis Shaffer), 230 Washington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF TIOGA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

557 Harry William Walker, 95 East Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.
2000 John J. Williams, Tiadaghton, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3086 Percy Amos, Bracburn Post Office, Pa.
2788 Bruno Anendela, Arnold Post Office, Box 224, Pa.
2500 Floyd Eugene Barner, Bracburn Post Office, Pa.
2068 Steven Benele, 852 Second, New Kensington, Pa.
945 Perry Bortolo (Bortolk), 911 Kraus, Parnassus, Pa.
110 Andrew Bosolowski (Rosolowski), 772 Second Street, Kensington, Pa.
63 Abraham Calter, Pine Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, New Kensington, Pa.
1827 Zafiris Cheparas (Cheperas, Cheperas), 411 Tenth, New Kensington, Pa.
625 Edward Coleman, Bracburn, Pa.
998 Percy Collins, 1009 Second, Arnold, Pa.
70 David Colmon, Pine Alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, New Kensington, Pa.
1431 Patrick John Delaney (Dolaney), Route No. 1, Parnassus, Pa. (Kemerer, Wyo.).
1834 Paul Edward Divialle (Diville), 907 Stanton, New Kensington, Pa.
1730 Geo. Duga, 1435 Third, Arnold, Pa.
538 John Evansky (Evanski), New Kensington, Pa.
804 Toni Gannick (Ganwik), Lusk, Pa.
823 Frank Gliforitta, Export, Pa.
2270 Jim Henkala (Renkala), Export, Pa.
2258 Earl Stanley Keyser, 625 Bridge, Parnassus, Pa.
1040 James Magloro (Maglera), 224 Eighth, New Kensington, Pa.
1017 Will Mitchell, Bracburn, Pa.
2045 Robert Morrisette (Morrisette), Bracburn Post Office, Pa.
1611 John Osavic (Oravic), Bracburn Post Office, Pa.
701 Guy Preaby, 1240 Fourth, New Kensington, Pa.
3348 Nick Pulea, 420 Tenth, New Kensington, Pa.
1824 Andy Rasperger, R. F. D., Pittarn, Pa.
1019 Geo. Reid, Com. Hotel, Arnold, Pa.
2398 Kazmerz (Kazinlerz) Ratynski, 734 Second, New Kensington, Pa.
47 George Robinson (Robenson), 103 West Maple, Columbus, Ohio.
2704 William Russell, Route No. 1, Parnassus, Pa.
616 Mike Saby, 1009 Second, New Kensington, Pa.
1002 James Stevenson, 1607 Second (1609 Second), Arnold, Pa.
1018 Peter Trcelnski (Trselnski), 773 Second (473 Second), New Kensington, Pa.
497 James E. Walker, 526 Third, Parnassus, Pa.
2304 John W. Williams, 512 Fourth, New Kensington, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF YORK, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

186 Benj. H. Cooper (Benjamin H. Cooper, Benjamin H. Cooper), 8 George Street, Hanover, Pa.
1184 Marshal Custis (Curtis), Eagle Avenue, Hanover, Pa.
3075 William Godfrey, 518 Loucks Street, York, Pa. (Wm. Godfrey, 518 Locust Street, York, Pa.).
2926 Emory S. Rubenstine (Emory B. Rabenstine), Moul Avenue, Hanover, Pa.

2320 Jacob S. Reynolds (Jacob Stewart Reynold), Thomasville, R. D. 2, Pa.
1213 Faunt Lee Unger (Faunt Le Roy Unger), 1315 Stanton Street, York, Pa.
2627 Harry Powell, R. F. D. 11, York, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AURORA, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

637 August Andrew (A.) Betsch, Huntingburg, Ind.
478 William Leigh, Mount Vernon, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEADLE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1320 Jony Anterson, Huron, S. Dak.
605 Vern Judd Bates, Bayard, Nebr. (Vern Judd Bales, Frank Street, Huron, S. Dak.).
702 Frederick P. Bennett (Fred P. Bennett), 222 Idaho Street, Huron, S. Dak.
701 Harry C. Bennett, Churchill Avenue, Toronto, Ontario (Harry Corbishly Bennett, Harry Bennett, 96 Meridian Street, Newark, Ohio).
269 J. G. Bennett (J. G. Bennet), Huron, S. Dak.
879 Albert Adolph Brownlee, Wolsey, S. Dak.
1082 Herbert Edwin Burke, Hitchcock, S. Dak. (Athol, S. Dak.).
527 James Arthur Dooling, 1297 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (James Anthony Dooling, 146 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak.).
18 Olie Stirling Duffy (Olie Sterling Duffy), route No. 1, Iriquois, S. Dak.
1567 Oscar Frederick (Oscar Friedrich), McWeeney Hotel, Huron, S. Dak.
654 Darrell Freeman, 118 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak. (95 Johnston Street, Molden, Mass.).
1315 William Heck, 474 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak. (414 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak.).
867 Ernest Hojda, Yale, S. Dak.
1686 Stoyon Ilich, North Round House, Huron, S. Dak. (box No. 419, Huron, S. Dak.).
757 Stanollo Ivanovich, North Round House, Huron, S. Dak. (827 Wesster Avenue, Barberton, Ohio).
1336 Wm. Kaslanskas (Wm. Hoy Causkas, William Koy Causkas), Ashland Park, Huron, S. Dak. (Emerald Street; Croix, Wis.).
356 Lawrence Albert Kissick (Lawrence Elbert Kissick), 1 Kansas Street, Huron, S. Dak.
130 Frederick Larson (Frederick Larsen), care of T. W. Strong, Alpena, S. Dak.
1166 Angelo Markovich, C. & N. W. R. R. Co., Huron, S. Dak. (501 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).
770 Toma Miladenik, C. & N. W. R. R., Huron, S. Dak. (Toma Stanovetich, C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Huron, S. Dak., Toma Malodenovik, C. & N. A. R. R., Huron, S. Dak.).
149a Robert Martin Moore, Huron, S. Dak.
1067 Michael Murphy, Huron, S. Dak.
1415 Ernest Murray, Yale, S. Dak.
1055 Darko Neelekovich, C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Huron, S. Dak. (Darko Meleskovich, C. & N. W. R. R., Huron, S. Dak.).
966 John Nielson (John Nielsen), Huron, S. Dak.
1713 Paul Rekasus, Huron, S. Dak. (3934 Drummond Street, Indian Harbor, Ind.).
1046 Guy Harold Rohlf (G. H. Rohlf), General Delivery, Minneapolis, Minn. (622 Nebraska Street, Huron, S. Dak.).
942 Milan Saltkovich, 152 Betz Street, Barberton, Ohio (Milan Soetkovich, North Round House, Huron, S. Dak.; Milon Soetkovich, North Round House, Huron, S. Dak.).
790 Walter F. Smith (Walter Frederick Smith), Washington, S. Dak.
1655 Krsto Stankovich (Kosto Stankovich), C. & N. W. R. R. Co., Huron, S. Dak.
203 Frank Steve. Has no home but his wagon. Is a traveling showman. Name of "Western Vaudeville Show." On day elected to call his home was Wolsey, S. Dak.
1634 Kero Thachuk (Kero Tkachuck), C. & N. W. R. R. Co., Huron, S. Dak.
608 Grigo Todorovich, North Roundhouse, Huron, S. Dak. (Grugo Todorovich (Grugo Todrovich), 799 West Tuscamla Street, Barberton, Ohio).
141 Mirko Todorovich, North Roundhouse, Huron, S. Dak. (152 Betz Street, Barberton, Ohio).
62 Sam J. Walker, Huron, Carpenter, S. Dak. (Sam J. Walter, Wadona, Saskatchewan, Canada).
266 George Wheeler, 1033 Third Street, Huron, S. Dak. (220 Eleventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.).
109 Martin J. Young (Martin Young), 120 Wisconsin Street, Huron, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BROWN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1545 Raymond W. Butzow, Sioux City, Iowa (Wisconsin Hotel, Aberdeen, S. Dak.).
509 Henry Christopherson, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2256 Albert Chnrch, Warner Township, Brown County, S. Dak.
1773 William Curry, box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn. (112 Main Street, North Aberdeen, S. Dak.).
1239 William Arthur Diehle (Diebl) (colored), 106 Sixth Street SW., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2684 Morris Diggins, Morris Hotel, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
70 William Durdon, trucks of railway, Aberdeen, S. Dak. (Wm. (William) Dexdon, Aberdeen, Brown County, S. Dak.).
119 Joe Fisher (Fischer), Frederick, S. Dak.
555 Otto Fodnes (Fodnes), Columbia, S. Dak.
845 Edwin Fogel (Fogell), Elk Point, S. Dak. (Clinton, Iowa).
551 Forzeus Genzentigeer (Genzentigter), 111 North First Street, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
969 Charles Irving (C. I.) Gray, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2160 James William (Wm.) Gregor, 112 North Street, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
1787 James W. (Walker) Hodgood, Mansfield, S. Dak.
925 Carlton Male Hunter, 16½ Main Street (16½ South Main Street), Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2376 Arthur Jones (colored), Milwaukee Yards, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
336 Louis Kay, Palace Café, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
1313 Keith Stewart Keeman (Keenan), Billings, Mont. (11 Third Avenue East; 11 Third Avenue SE., Aberdeen, S. Dak.).
286 Wilfred LaCount (La Count, Lacount), Morrison Hotel, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
145 John Leasure, Woodburn, Iowa.
2619 Albert Lester Langeland, general delivery, Chicago, Ill. (Mansfield, S. Dak.).
1586 Sigmund Tony Lewandowski (Sigmund Lewandowski, Sigmund T.), 11 Third Avenue, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
876 Virgil Lewis, 213 South Main Street, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2264 George Maraa (Mareas), 212 First Avenue SW., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
405 John J. McDermott, Frederick, S. Dak.
1332a William H. Moran, no home in United States; no address, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
2056 Ellis George (Geo.) Peterson, Groton, S. Dak. (Basono, Alberta, Canada).
914 Phillip P. Schaeffer (Philip P. Schaffer), Frederick, S. Dak.
355 Harry Joseph (J.) Talbert, Chicago, Ill.
2223 William Thompson, Brookings, S. Dak. (Wm. (William) Thompson, care of H. W. Kipp, Columbia, S. Dak.).
701 Guy Watts, Groten, S. Dak.
1354 Saxar Zapera (Zopera, Conero Zowpw), South Main Street (1 South Main Street), Aberdeen, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRULE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

602 Fount R. Collin, Kimball, S. Dak.
3a Harry Olson, Pukwana, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BUFFALO, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

61 Matt Getzan, Gannvalley, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

555 James Randall Biss, Newell, S. Dak.
367 Henry Burbank, Nisland, S. Dak.
644 Fred Hale, Belle Fourche, S. Dak.
106 Louis Jackson, Newell, S. Dak.
260 Elmer A. Turpin (Elemer A. Turpin), R. F. D., Newell, S. Dak.
478 Willie Waters (Willie Watters), Vale, S. Dak.
101 Henry Webber (Henry Weber), Belle Fourche, S. Dak.
233 Chester Zand, Belle Fourche, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLES MIX, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1187 Charles Clyde Boughner, Wagner, S. Dak. (Rolfe, Iowa.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

732 Gerhard Bjorklund, Beresford, S. Dak.
31 Harry B. Ulch (Mr. Harry B. Ulch), Wakanda, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CODINGTON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

688 Elmer Charles Clayton, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1137 James Joseph Gallagher, Globe Hotel, Watertown, S. Dak.
854 Arthur Kehoe, Broadway, Watertown, S. Dak.
1172 Hans Waldemar Nelson, Watertown, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CORSON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

36 Ballard Hugen Dean, Morristown, S. Dak.
115 John Demeter, Trail City, S. Dak.
533 Raymond Lewis Du Bois, Sacrameto, Calif.
655 William Jones Evans, Wakpala, S. Dak.
226 Robert Gold, jr., McLaughlin, S. Dak.
576 Isellane Keisar (Kiesar), Watauga, S. Dak.
692 Willie McMurray, McIntosh, S. Dak.
49 Francis Nikols (Nichols), Grand Valley, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUSTER, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

6 Joseph David Cullinana (Cullinane), Dewey, S. Dak.
206 Jacob Monroe Gather, Pringle, S. Dak. (Care of Jack McCaskell, Houston, Mo.)
27 Miks (Mike, Mik) Gooch, Fairburn, S. Dak.
212 Gordon Hutchins (Hutchings), Creston, S. Dak. (Lander, Wyo.)
300 Roy McQuaid, Dewey, S. Dak.
182 Thomas Clyde Rutherford, Tulsa, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVISON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1002 John F. Denelski (John F. Denelski), 111 North Main Street, Mitchell, S. Dak.
322 Dallis John Emery (Dallas John Emery), Lomis, Davison County, S. Dak.
215 Walter Bernard Klem (Walter Barnard Klen), 735 Harvard Street, Rochester, N. Y.
647 Paul Gustaf Krouse (Paul Krouse), 115 South Main Street, Mitchell, S. Dak.
965 Harold Cornelius (Haroid Cornellius) McCauley, 422 West First Street, Mitchell, S. Dak.
730 James Patrick O'Connell, 2618 Howard Street, St. Louis, Mo.
146 Arved Olson, Mitchell, S. Dak.
1050 Charlie Christian Thompson (Charley C. Thompson), 100 Main, Mitchell, S. Dak.
633 Thomas Patrick Wheeler, Mitchell, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1393 Andrew E. Johnson (Andrew Fabian, F.), Kinistino, Saskatchewan, Canada.
238 T. A. Reavis, 307 Ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DEWEY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

492 Marie Beansle (Mario Beausie), Timber Lake, S. Dak.
430 Eleck Blar (Alec), Memphis, Tenn.
238 Thomas Diggs (Tom), 30 West Tenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
464 Eleck Howard (Alec, Alex), Richmond, Va.
394 Oscar L. Johnson (Oscar Leonard), Eagle Butte, S. Dak.
335 Glen Charles King (Glenn King), Timber Lake, S. Dak.
320 Tom Sart, 24 Washington Street, Utica, Ohio.
24 Oliver Smith, Marion, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDMUNDS, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

287 Robert H. (Henry) Bennett, Augusta, Me. (Wakeney, Kans.).
516 Alfred Matson (Alfred Lawrence Matson, Alfred Matsen), Butte, Mont.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FALL RIVER, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

565a Lyle Bowers, Gorden, Nebr.
591a Grover Carmody, Joplin, Mo. (Sioux Falls, S. Dak.).
375 John Palmer Drew, Edgemont, S. Dak.
90 John (Jonh) Hall, Edgemont, S. Dak.
612 William Henry Martin, Edgemont, S. Dak.
541 Robert Manghan (Moughon), Hot Springs, S. Dak.
511 Eddie McCall, Edgemont, S. Dak.
32 George James McNamara, Edgemont, S. Dak.
602a Pearl McPeak, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
379 William B. Spence, Edgemont, S. Dak.
532 Elmer A. Stine (James Wilson), Edgemont, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

298 Edward Danst, third ward, Millbank, S. Dak.
888 Emmett Kinney, Kordell, Okla.
281 J. M. Kinney (James Monroe Kenney), Kordell, Okla.
403a Joseph Peterson, R. F. D. 1, Hopkius, Minn.
95 Chas W. (William) Ryan, first ward, Millbank, S. Dak.
677a Martin Vin, R. F. D. 1, Summit, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREGORY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

412 Joseph McLaughlin, Gregory, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAAKEN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

125 Oswald S. Johnson (Oswald E. Johnson), Elwood, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMLIN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

782 Johennns Jacobus (Johannas Jacobos) Meyer, Castlewood, S. Dak.
534b Albert Soderling, Estelline, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAND, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

763 Milton Arthur Bloom, Rockham, S. Dak.
252 Frank Otis Chism, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.
229 Gustav Larson (Gustaf Lirson, Gust Larson), Wessington, S. Dak.
541 Jas. Elliot Moore, Miller, S. Dak.
729 Frank Perkins, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
775 Jas. McKinley Wells, Ree Heights, S. Dak.
240 Walter Wells, South Newbury, Ohio (R. F. D. No. 3, Burton, Ohio).
453 Ellie Werbich, 4941 Barring Avenue, East Chicago, Ind. (Werbick, 4941 Barring Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HANSON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

191 Ernest Kueffer, Spencer, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARDING, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

333 Henry Sayler, Ralph, S. Dak. (Maple Creek, Alberta, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUGHES, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

116 William Edward Clark, Missouri Avenue, Pierre, S. Dak.
411 Amil (Emil) Davis, First, South La Salle, Ill.
628a Donald Harold Norton, 126 West Forty-ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Donald (Danold) Norton, Pierre, S. Dak.).
104 Chester Pensyl (Pensl), Pierre, S. Dak.
24 Mose Robinson, Dalas, Mo.
359 Joseph Elge Wilson, De Grey, S. Dak. (Joe Elige Wilson, Joe Elgie Wilson, care of Curry and White Camp 4, Marcy, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUTCHINSON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

676 Julius Assenheiner (Assenheimer), Menno, S. Dak.
146 Solomon Gross (Grosz), Scotland, S. Dak.
1267 Paul Hofer, Olivet, S. Dak.
696 Wm. (William) James, Menno, S. Dak.
30 Rufus Lingle (Rufus C. Gingel, Rufirl C. Bingle), Olivet, S. Dak.
1122 Jacob Stahl, Olivet, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HYDE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

255 Albert Toth (Troth), Holabird, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

58 Michael Anderson, Interior, S. Dak. (Alfred Mikael Anderson, Bergen, Norway).
11 Heber D. Doss, Weta, S. Dak.
69 William Beer Edwards, Henrietta, Tex. (Wm. Beer Edwards, care of James Edwards, Henrietta, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JERAULD, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

111a Jack Dzieck (Dzioch) Dziadon, Alpena, S. Dak.
536 Roy Martin McCormick, Lane, S. Dak.
430a John Chapman Page, 815 East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Wessington Springs, S. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JONES, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

134 Leo Williams, Draper, S. Dak. (Pueblo, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

225a Harry Ray Baldwin (Harry Baldwin), Chester, S. Dak.
567 Roy E. Daye, route No. 2, Madison, S. Dak.
1011 John M. Kinnaman, Madison, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1302 Frank Miller Fremont Mo. (Hudson, S. Dak.).
33 Orren (Oren, Orin) C. Reasoner, Hudson, S. Dak.
188 John F. Robinson (Rohison), Hudson, S. Dak. (503 East Seventeenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.).
129 Ole Sandum (Sandun), Alcester, S. Dak.
223 Wilson Ira Spencer (Spence), Worthing, S. Dak.
1122 James L. (Leo) Terrell (Terrill), Hudson, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MINNEHAHA, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1414 John Homer Abbott, Lyons, S. Dak.
2400 Geo. Bronson (G. A. Bronson, George A. Bronson), Carpenter Hotel, Soo Falls, S. Dak.
2723 Mike Conis (Malis Konis), 614 Webler Avenue, Soo Falls S. Dak.
1423 Emerson D Darnell (Emerson Darnell), Pringhar Iowa.
1965 Alexander Hanson (Alexander Haneon), Brandon, S. Dak.
1538 Wm. Hayden, 1114 Williamson Street, Madison, Wis. (William Hayden, Riverside Addition, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.).
3704 Raymond Hoffman, General Delivery, Indianapolis, Ind. (Raymond H. Hoffman, Devils Lake, Minn.).
830 Geo. David Hutchinson, European Hotel, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
917 Oscar Johnson, Dell Rapids, Minn County, S. Dak. (Garretson, S. Dak.).
1447 Albert Kessler, Wessington, S. Dak. (Albert Fred Kessler, Star Hotel, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., R. F. D. No. 2, Wessington, S. Dak.).
2497 Chas. Alex Killen (Charles Alex Killen), 602 East Fifth Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
1818 Harry King, Hollister Block, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
1843 Abdo Korham (Abdo Korsen), 1313 East Third Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
704 Sam Krybkos, 224 South Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
1422 John Michael Lakopos (John Michael Lakapos), 200½ North Phillips, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
8885 Frank John McCann, 1305 East Third Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
2284 James Allen McLaughlin, Central Hotel, Soo Falls, S. Dak. (General Delivery, Carrington, N. Dak.).
419 Clarence McMillien, 720 North Main, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
2561 Earl V. Miller, 115 North Phillips Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (General Delivery, McClemens, Mich.).
3133 Joe Nedon, 1125 Weber Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (432 Nesmith Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.).
2233 Leonard Norris, First Avenue and Tenth Street, Soo Falls, S. Dak.
2426 Jacob Olsen, Humboldt, S. Dak.
3828 Leonard Wm. Sims (Leonard William Sims), 602 South Second Avenue, Soo Falls, S. Dak.
2984 Irvin Stoynoff (Irvin Stoyanoff), 211½ Nesmith, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
2116 Wm. H. Sweeney (William H. Sweeney), 108 East Tenth Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
957 Bud. R. Tooke, Warsaw Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. (General Delivery, Salt Lake City, Utah).
2854 Chas. Wilson (Charles Wilson), 524 West Fourteenth, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
3869 Herbert M. Woodall, 102 North Fairfax, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'COOK, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

568 James Stewart, Bridgewater, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MOODY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

515 Laurito Larson, Colman, S. Dak. (Laurits (Lawrits, Lauerltz) Larsen, Pierce Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa).
268 Roscoe Leon Rice, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.
572 Victor (Vicktor) Rudolph (Victor Rudolf) Walden, Pipestone, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PERKINS, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

390 Josep (Joeseph) B. Bickford, Boehrs, S. Dak.
287 Leslie James (L. J.) Chambers, Deadwood, S. Dak.
510 William Clampett, Lemmon, S. Dak.
156 Howard Cook, Lemmon, S. Dak.
193 Thomas E. Finnegan, Lemmon, S. Dak.
630 Clarence Flowers, Boehrs, S. Dak.
550 Cryil George Freimann (Feimann, Freyman), Drew, S. Dak.
326 Jack Walters (J. W.) Irons (Walter Irous), Lemmon, S. Dak.
40 Tony Kom, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
344 Earl Rhotehamel, Hettinger, N. Dak.
74 Mark Sweet, Lemmon, S. Dak.
231 Bobbie Calvin Williams, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POTTER, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

330 George Wilfred LeVigne (LeVigne), Hoven, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SPINK, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

372 Arthur Banner, Mellette, S. Dak.
478 Neil Craik, Redfield, S. Dak. (Oakes, N. Dak.).
467 Peter Cutabakis (Cutas, Peters S. Cutavakis Cutas, Peter Cutabakis Catos), Redfield, S. Dak.
961 Thomas Speathon Cutavakis (Cuvtas, Thomas S. Cutavaskis, Thomas Sperthon Cutavakis), Redfield, S. Dak.
1579 Lloyd Teller Grafton, Doland, S. Dak. (20 North Thirteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
494 Willie F. Hahne (Hahn, Willie F. Hahne), Redfield, S. Dak.
393 Matt Krisan, Mellette, S. Dak.
743 John McCarson, Doland, S. Dak. (route No. 5, Hendersonville, N. C.).
353 Frank M. Rovak, Ashton, S. Dak.
378 Walter William (W.) Wilde, 824 Willow, Chicago, Ill. (care of R. R. Howie, Cende, S. Dak.).
229 Bertram Willett, Redfield, S. Dak. (Burtram Willet, general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STANLEY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

85 Herbert L. Cody, Madison, Wis.
141 Tom Glika, Vinton, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SULLY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

239 Russell Payne, Blaine Township, Onida, S. Dak. (Portageville, Mo.; Onida, S. Daz.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TURNER, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

449 Michael Hanlon, Viborg, S. Dak.
619 Hugh A. Moorhead, Second Ward, Parker, S. Dak.
376 Jen (Jens) Christian Mortensen, Viborg, S. Dak.
62 Peter Peterson, Hooker, S. Dak.
575 Martin Raczakaski (Raczazkoski), Hurley, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

342 Joseph Censky, Burbank, S. Dak.
709 Barney Urbin, Akron, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALWORTH, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

589 Geo. Anderson, Selby, S. Dak.
531 John Balden, Mobridge, S. Dak.
693 Thos. G. Barber, Mobridge, S. Dak.
209 Rody Bogdnow, Mobridge, S. Dak.
692 Wm. A. Brown, Mobridge, S. Dak.
448 John Edward Cartert (Carteart), Mobridge, S. Dak.
334 Harry Bruce Donovan, Selby, S. Dak. (Mobridge, S. Dak.).
195 Leonard Fielding Hale, Bismarck, N. Dak. (Mobridge, S. Dak.).
839 Otha Jefferson, Mobridge, S. Dak.
509 Davie (David) W. Jones, Glendive, Mont. (Mobridge, S. Dak.).
311 Bennie Lindsey, Mobridge, S. Dak.
317 John B. Moran, Mobridge, S. Dak.
276 John Henry Ray, Mobridge, S. Dak.
494 Max Rubin, Ipswich, S. Dak.
582 Harry Shannon, Mobridge, S. Dak.
129 August Webber, Rochester, N. Y.
444 John Young, Mobridge, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ZIEBACH, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

249 John Evans, Isabel, S. Dak.
378 Joe Hoon, Eagle Butte, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BEAVER, STATE OF UTAH.

42 John Hilton Abbott, Moscow, Utah.
174 Jno. Abey (Abbey), Park City, Utah.
66 Chas. Henry Anderson (Charley Henry Anderson), Frisco, Utah.
117 Ed L. Bingham (Edwin Leonard Bingham), Minersville, Utah.
172 Parley Henderson, Cannonville, Utah.
11 Jesuso Lora (Lora Jesuso, Jesuso Laro), Nada, Beaver, Utah.
76 Guadalupe Nunus (Meuneiz, Nunua Guadalupe), Newhown, Beaver, Utah.

21 Cirpriano Rios, Milford, Utah.
59 Jas. W. Steele (William John Steele, Steel), Frisco, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DAVIS, STATE OF UTAH.

472 Calvborn J. Young (Claybrn J. Young, Clayton J. Young), Seadrift, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF GRAND, STATE OF UTAH.

214 William G. Brown, Moab, Utah (care of M. A. Davis, sheriff, Delta, Colo.).
128 James A. (Arthur) Daley, 86 Wiley Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
131 Lotto E. (Emaneyl) Pearson, Helper, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF IRON, STATE OF UTAH.

458 John Helmer Priem, Lund, Utah.
323 Willard Courtney Stillwell (Stilwell), Modena, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JUAB, STATE OF UTAH.

650 Kalle Alavo (Kalls Alavo), Eureka, Utah.
507 Gust Anderson, Eureka, Utah.
67 Peton Betrovis, Eureka, Utah.
93 Pedro Candido, San Miguel, Mecquitl San Louis Potosi, Mexico.
68 Alford (Alfred, A. E.) Cox, Eureka, Utah.
639 Bert Leonard Frazer, Eureka, Utah.
2 Bernard Gallegos, Mammoth, Utah. (Bernard Gulligos (Galligas), 109 South Main Street, Butte, Mont.
385 Nitro Lucanoff, Eureka, Juab, Utah. (Mitro Lucanoff (Lucaneff), Eureka, Utah.)
652 Augusta (August, Auksti), Makela, Eureka, Juab, Utah.
535 Guro Rapajcik (Rapajick), 333 South Arizona Street, Butte, Mont.
66 Francesco Salario (Francisco Salario, Francesco Salarico), Eureka, Juab, Utah.
679 Pete Stinkeveh (Peter Stinkveh, Pete Stunkevich), Eureka, Utah.
201 Geo. Tomasevict (George Tomasevick), Butte, Mont.
185 Luis Ybarra, 28 Abasalo, Penjarno, Guanajuto.
463 Voreless Zalahores (Voreleos Zalahores), Eureka City, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MILLARD, STATE OF UTAH.

685 Ben Alto, Delta, Utah.
390 Rowey J. Amsden (Rewey Jefferson Amsden, R. J. Amsden), Lynndyl, Utah.
671 Robert Burns, Delta, Utah.
295 San Gallagos (Gallagor, Galligos), Durango, Colo.
721 Carl Rudolph Johnson, R. D. No. 1, Delta, Utah.
665 William Lewis Lawler, Delta, Utah.
364 Willis Lyvene (Lyvine) Lewis, Delta, Utah.
302 Arthur Lee Murry (Murray), Burbank, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF RICH, STATE OF UTAH.

122 John Joseph McDermott, Wasatch, Utah (821 East Main Street, Streater, Ill.).
131 Benjamin (Benjamian) Miller, Wasatch, Utah.
111 Will Stevens, Wasatch, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SALT LAKE, STATE OF UTAH.

1135a John Charles Dietz, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2363 Will Herman Leschander, 657 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
870a Arthur A. Nasner, 2691 Elizabeth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2230 William A. Roebuck (William Alfonzo Roebuck, Willie A. Robuck), 1044 South Ninth Street East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SAN JUAN, STATE OF UTAH.

202 Robert Hughes, Monticello, Utah.
185 Miguel Antioni (Antonio) Valdez, Blanding, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SUMMITT, STATE OF UTAH.

854 Jackson A. Carroll, Mill Creek Camp, Utah.
774 Willard (Willilard, Millard) Casey, Park, Utah (Park City, Utah).
262 John (Jack) Chambers, Park, Utah.
159 Jose Encinos (Enicos, Encinas), Park City, Utah.
71 Chester L. Haight, Wasatch, Utah.
335 Charles Haueter, Park City, Utah.
552 William L. Little (William Littie), Park, Utah.
870 Carl August Matson (Madsen), 28 South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah (Park City, Utah).
238 Juan Antonino Montoza (Juan Antonio Montoya), Castle Rock, Utah.
686 Francisco Moreno, Castle Rock, Utah.
543 Peter Murnin (Peter Murman, Pete Murnin), Park City, Utah.
156 William T. (Thomas) Nichols (Nicholls), Castle Rock, Utah.
180 James B. (Berry) Pullar, Ann, Almonte, Ontario, Canada.
454 Masaichi Tanimine, Emory, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF UINTAH, STATE OF UTAH.

564 Walter Galloway Vernal, Utah.
694 Emanuel Stanrianakis, Lapoint, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF UTAH, STATE OF UTAH.

764 Porfirio Alellano (Arellano), Colton, Utah.
1820 Hugh H. Bufkins (R. Wattus, Hugh Hallard Bufkins), Provo, Utah.
1909 Herman Fresquez, Colton, Utah.
100 George J. Kellog (George Jay Kellog, George K. Kellog), Thistle, Utah.
1271 Bert Francis Larsen (Bert Francis Larson), Lehi, Utah.
2107 Arthur John Lee (A. J. Lee), Thistle, Utah.
1597 Jay Lee, R. F. D. No. 2, Provo, Utah.
1639 James Owens, Olmsted (Olmstead) Street, Provo, Utah.
1240 Irving Pratt, 465 2 W. Utah (Provo).
1943 Howard Lawrence Quinn (Quln), Geneva Resort, Provo, Utah.
2313 Joseph Albert Redden, Roberts Hotel, Provo, Utah.
2769 Orville Smith, Thistle, Utah.
2431 Arthur Thompson (Arthur R. Thompson, A. R. Thompson), Soldier Summit, Utah.
988 Juan Zabala (Juan Zavarala), Payson, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF UTAH.

314 John Morse, St. George, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WEBER, STATE OF UTAH.

479 Dan Kokiny, Uinta, Utah (Dan Koking (Dan KoKiny), Uintah, Utah).
444 Mitch Rhodes, Hermatage Hotel, Ogden, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BERKELEY, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1718 Harry B. Davis, 122 East Steven Street, Martinsburg, W. Va.
988 Fred Hunter, East Martin Street, Martinsburg, W. Va.
1836 Salvatore (Saltore) Jucimi, Falling Waters, W. Va.
2059 Robert Early (Earl) Marten, 401 Center Street, Martinsburg, W. Va.
1826 Stephen Qurorie ((Qugorie, Austria) Steven Lugoric, Stephen Lugoric), Security Quarries, Martinsburg, W. Va.
446 Flen Ross Robinson, Bunker Hill, W. Va.
1756 John Salwick (Dan Covvers), Berkeley Security Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
100 Herbert Smith, South College, Martinsburg, W. Va.
516 Pasquale Vazzani, Falling Waters, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1295 Spurgeon B. Anthony (Spurgeon Booken Anthony, Spurgeon Booker Anthony), 515 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va.
1489 Paul A. Bennett (Paul Augustus Burnett, Paul Augusta Burnett), 615 Summers Street, Charleston, W. Va.
3067 Fillippo Bianchi (Bianchi Filippo), 514 Broad Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2442 Horace G. Birdsong, 6 Colonial Heights, Petersburg, Va.
1935 Clyde Blackburn, 32 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio. (Jacob Street, Charleston, W. Va.)
74b Will Bolden, Paris, Tenn. (The Fish Joint, Court Street.)
216 McKinley Bratcher, Charleston, W. Va.
2009 Jno. Calvin Brewer, 111 Truslow Street.
1411 Bertelle Brown, 409 Brown Alleym, Charleston, W. Va.
544 Chunk Brown, 604 Fry Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2713 Edgar Brown, 135 Court Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Merchants' Transfer Stables, Washington, D. C.)
3206 Wm. F. Brown (William Thomas Brown, William T. Brown), Second Avenue, West Charleston, W. Va.
15 George Buckley, 401 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Geo. Buckley, general delivery, Ironton, Ohio.)
599 Mack Calley, Charleston, W. Va. (Mack Calley, 207 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va.)
925 Hugh Coulter Campbell (Hugh Coultor Campbell), 1066 Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va.
1390 Theme Day, 515 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Johnstown, Pa.)
2400 Chas. De Carlo (Charles De Carlo), Jackson Hotel, Charleston, W. Va.
1915 Maurice De Panco (Maurice De Pauw, Maurice De Pan), Holly Hotel Quarrier, Charleston, W. Va.
419 Simon G. Elliott, 208 Whittaker Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Flemington, W. Va.)
852 Glenn Clark Ennis, Ruffner Hotel, Charleston, W. Va.
2665 Chas. Edw. Ferrell, 1001 Pine Street. (Charles Edward Ferrell, Chas. Edward Ferrell, Pulaski, Va.)
1025 Henry Miller Fleming (Henry William Fleming), 500 Capital Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2625 Jos. Allen Fowler (Joseph Allen Fowler), 515 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va.
293 Latron Goodwin (Latron Goodwen), Station B, Charleston, W. Va.
2157 Enos F. Gous, 1502½ Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2015 Gilbert Graham, 34 Margaret Street, Charleston, W. Va.
257 Dossie William Harlin, Charleston, W. Va. (Dossie Wm. Harlin, 412 Broad Street.)
3378 Perry Martin Hawkinberry (Hawkenberry), 307 Reynolds Street (13 Burke Alley), Charleston, W. Va.
1862 Hugh Hayes, care of Morris & Co., box 227. (Hugh Hayes, Huey Hayes, Eagle, W. Va.)
712 John Edward Heinonen (Jno. Edw. Heinonen), 154 Court Street, Charleston, W. Va.
464 John Edward Hill (Jno. Edw. Hill), R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, W. Va.
3274 Jhur Homer (John Homer), Capitol Hill, Charleston, W. Va.
28 Jas. Housmon (James Housmon, James Houseman), Hollins, Roanoke County, Va.
3396 Frank Jackson, 503 Fry Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Richmond, Va.)
247 Geo. Henry Jackson (George Henry Jackson), 605½ McCormick Street, Charleston, W. Va.
1535b Archie Johnson, Charleston, W. Va.
1254 Chas. Johnson (Charles Johnson), 807 Henry Street, Charleston, W. Va.
1805 Herman Everett Jones (Herman E. Jones), 413 Shrewsberry Street, Charleston, W. Va.
3198 Fred Wesley Jordan, 740 Crescent Road (Hunt Avenue, city), Charleston, W. Va.
772 Eckert Lewis Kelly (Eckert Lewis Kelley), 50 Capitol Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2635 Rufus McAbee, Fair Forest, S. C.
873 Samuel McCann, Charleston, W. Va.
2686 Mike Martin (Mike Marti), 1672 Third Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.
1344 Rob't Morgan Mathews (Robert Morgan Mathews, Robt. M. Matthews), American University, Washington, D. C.
268 Benj. Mitchell (Benjamin Mitchell), Water Valley, Ala.
1723 Alonzo Morris (Loonzy Moor), 307 Dryden Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2515b Frank Johnson Murphy (F. J. Murphy), Charleston, W. Va.
2540 Hollis Jack O'Neal, Holly Hotel, Charleston, W. Va.
2111 Wm. David Oney, Bk. 709 Court, Charleston, W. Va.
1673 Thos. Osby (Thomas Osby), 514 North Rand Street, Charleston, W. Va.
112 Luther Norman Peters (Luther Marmon Peters, Luther Narmon Peters), South Side, Charleston, W. Va.
2552 Ernest Pritt (Earnest Pritt), South Charleston, W. Va.
985 Jos. Relley, 203 Florida Avenue, Charleston, W. Va. (202 Florida Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.).
2822 Gus Allen Rose (Guy Allen Rose), 414 Virginia Street, Charleston, W. Va.
3275 J. H. Ruby, Charleston, W. Va. (J. A. Ruby, County Jail).
2477 Jno. Scrogg, 228a Laidley Street, Charleston, W. Va. (John Scragg, 339A Laidley Street, Charleston, W. Va.).
2860 Martin Wm. Shackelford (Martin William Shackleford, Martin W. Shackleford), 607 Court Street, Charleston, W. Va.
148 Adam Shamblin, Carr Street (Station B, city), Charleston, W. Va.
1306 Harrey Tissue Shaw, Morgantown, W. Va.
2152 Frank Shepherd, Anderson, S. C.
2922 Harry Shorts, City.
6 Jno. Chas. Sloan (John Charles Sloan), 38 Cherry Street Charleston, W. Va.

2647 Rob't Smallwood (Robert Smallwood), Charleston, W. Va., care of local board.
2128 Bill Smith, 415 Fry Street, Charleston, W. Va.
161 Jas. Smith (James Smith), 1222 Scortin Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.
336 Shug Sidney Smith (S. S. Smith), Charleston, W. Va.
2546 Hal T. Stuart, 13507 Grinnell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Hal Thomas Stewart, 409 Jacobs Street, Charleston, W. Va.).
2496 Benj. Thomas (Benjamin Thomas), Chelyan, W. Va.
357 Carry Alfred Thompson, 219 Kanawha Street, Charleston, W. Va. (Carry Alfred Thompson, 218 Kanawha Street, Charleston, W. Va.).
370 Henry Thompson, Crescent Road, Charleston, W. Va.
726 Richard Pearl Tillis, 1623 Seventh Avenue, Charleston, W. Va. (Syracuse, Ohio).
2760 Otto Warner, 158 Court Street, Charleston, W. Va.
1996 Felix Doctor Whitman (Dr. Felix Whitman), 516 Donalson Street, Charleston, W. Va.
3004 Isaac Israel Wilkins (Isaac Israel Wilkinson), 140 Charleston, Charleston, W. Va.
656 George Thomas Williams (Geo. T. Williams), South Side, Charleston, W. Va.
77b Samuel Williams, 211½ Bradford Street, Charleston, W. Va.
2792 Geo. Willingham, 404 Browns Alley, Charleston, W. Va. (George Willingham, care of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Dep. Street, City).
2794 Adolph Yaworski, 12 Fordyce Street, Hamtranck, Mich.
2589 Philip Young, 802 Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.
1649 James Younger (Jas. Younger), 905 Morris Street, Charleston, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF FAYETTE, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

2025 Will Alay (Alay Will), Utah, Ala. (Thayer, W. Va.).
331 Charles Henry (A.) Allen, Thayer, W. Va. (Maysville, Ga.).
1724 Willia (Willie) Barr, Clute, W. Va.
2088 Jesse Bibbee (Bibbee, Jesse), Glen Ferris, W. Va. (Bucyrus, Ohio).
1339 Offa M. Burdette (Offa Mdare Burdette), Boone, W. Va.
516 William (Willie) Burns, Layland, W. Va.
2329 Robert Caperton (Bob Caperton, Bob T.), Caperton, W. Va.
312 Edw. C. Cary (Edward C. Carey), Cannelton, W. Va. (Edward Cary, Carbondale, W. Va.).
717 Bernie F. (Franklin) Cook, Longacre, W. Va.
341 John Cook, Carbondale, W. Va. (709 Snedly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Orchid, Va.).
1892 Samuel Davis, R. F. D. No. 3, box 46, Quinton, Ala. (Clarendon, W. Va.).
1067 John (Johnie) Dawson, Thayer, W. Va. (Hurtsboro, Ala.).
786 George Gatewood, Glen Ferris, W. Va. (315 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1539 Robert (Robt.) Harton, Thayer, W. Va. (Boone, N. C.).
2130 Arthur Hundley, Cannelton, W. Va.
1873 Henry E. (Edward) Hammond (Henry Hammond), Longacre, W. Va.
1848 Albert T. Hicks (Albert Hicks), Clothier (Albert L. Hicks, Gamoca), W. Va.
1949 James L. Kincaid, Elmo, W. Va. (Kay Moor, W. Va.).
851 Gennie Locker, Sewell, W. Va.
1350 Charles Wm. Mills (Chas. William Alexander Mills, Charles Mills), Layland, W. Va. (Chas. Wm. A. Mills, Eccles, W. Va.).
1960 John Morris, Thurmond, W. Va.
1327 John Moseley (Mosley), Andersonville, Va. (Stone Cliff, W. Va.).
1941 Will Osborne (Osbon), Montgomery, Ala. (Thayer, W. Va.).
2155 Edmon Parker, Layland, W. Va.
2103 Manuel T. (L., Lee) Parker, Layland, W. Va.
2181 John Pickens (Pickins), Bessemer, Ala. (Carbondale, W. Va.).
2160 John Poindexter, Louisa, Va. (Stone Cliff, W. Va.).
656 Henry Poindexter (Pondexter), Huntington, W. Va. (Cannelton, W. Va.).
1364 James (Jim) Reynolds, Halloway, Ohio (Ansted, W. Va.).
1759 Will Reynolds, Layland, W. Va.
1747 Ben Robinson, Handley, W. Va. (Sewell, W. Va.).
1592 Alga Robison, Stone Cliff, W. Va.
1697 John L. R. Smith (John Lewis Roland Smith), Layland, W. Va. (John L. Smith, 9 Shomin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
989a Joe Ruski, Thayer, W. Va.
891 Ben Sanders (Saunders), Layland, W. Va.
1609 Wash Simms, 1150 Fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Thayer, W. Va.).
1036 Charles Stallworth, Layland, W. Va.
544 Peter Stores (Stoves), Hawks Nest, W. Va.
1408 George Tate, Bessemer, Ala. (Thayer, W. Va.).
1454 John M. (Massey) Vaughn, Layland, W. Va.
947 John S. (Scott) Wilburne, Boomer, W. Va.
284 George (Geo.) Wilson, Bessemer, Ala. (Thayer, W. Va.).
743 Henry S. Williams, Pool, W. Va. (Laurel Creek, W. Va.).
2001 James Williams, Ansted, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF HARRISON, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

729 Walter Anderson (Anderson Walter), R. F. D. No. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.
782 Oliver S. Andrews (Stratton), 632 Dale Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va. (790 Pritchard Court, Clarksburg, W. Va.).
480 David Ashford, Monticello Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1043 William C. (Clyde) Ball, 408 North Sixth Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1207 Charles Baxter, 643 West Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2531 John M. (Morris) Bennett, 332 Mechanic Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3816 John B. Bias, Meadowbrook, W. Va. (John Bias, Huntington, W. Va.).
2539 George Boxwell, West Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2014 Fred Brown, R. F. D. No. 3, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3160 Lee Bryan, K. & H. Hotel, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1059 John Bullack, Gore Hotel, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3308 Harry C. (Rosco) Coffman, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2442 Lewis V. (Vance) Coleman, Hepzibah, W. Va.
3423 John W. Courtney, Commercial Hotel, Clarksburg, W. Va. (care of Billboard Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio).
1815 Arthur J. (James) Courtwright, 633 West Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3438 Geo. L. (Lester) Cunningham, R. F. D. No. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3275 Gregg (Greg) Davis, Glen Falls, W. Va. (Laurel, Miss.).
1767 Milton Davis, Reynoldsville, W. Va.
1883 Roy N. (Newton) Gibson, Werniger Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3090 Peter (Pete) Doorey, 116 Sixth Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2944 Daniel Falkner, Clark Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
459 Charles Funbacker, Third Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1423 Edward (Ed) Florence, Adamston, W. Va.
2730 Manuel Fogg, Industrial Addn., Clarksburg, W. Va.
231 Henry Ford, 417 East Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3303 Carl Frank (Frank Carl), Clarksburg, W. Va.
2158 Eugenio Gallo, R. F. D. No. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1061 Jose (J.) Garcia, Meadowbrook, W. Va.
2015 Peter B. (Bee) Gatrell, Glen Falls, W. Va.
1091 Michael Gola (Michele Gona, Machiel Golo, Michele), Wilsonburg, W. Va. (North View, Clarksburg, W. Va.).
2008 Harry Hallingsworth (Hollingworth, Hollingsworth), Hepzibah, W. Va.
3724 Harry Hallman, Hepzibah, W. Va.
232 James Wesley (W.) Hansford, 417 North Third Street, Clarksburg, W. Va. (general delivery, Chillicothe, Ohio).
1312 Harry Harden, Hepzibah, W. Va.
974 John H. Harris, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3244 Howard F. (Franklin) Heflin, Adamston, W. Va.
4085 Martin Hitt, R. F. D. No. 3, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1644 Edward Johnson, Meadowbrook, W. Va.
3269 Edward A. (Alford) King, Laurel, Miss.
3563 Steve Kirsh (Kish), R. F. D. No. 3, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2755 Jose D. Leon (Jose Diaz, Jose Diaz Leon), Meadowbrook, W. Va.
215 Hugh Albert Lombard, Hortland Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
426 James Madero (Madeo), 419 Clark Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
282 Horace W. Martin, 102 West Poplar Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2815 Jose Martines (Martinez), Meadowbrook, W. Va.
882 Jesus Mendenez (Menendez), Meadowbrook, W. Va.
1206 Guy Allen Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1271 Arlie Mounts, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1598 Andy Petteccione (Petreccione), Sixth Street, North View, W. Va. (Sixth Street, North View, Clarksburg, W. Va.).
3321 James Pointer, Third Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
712 Caperino (Coperino) Prado (Coperino Proda), Third Street, North View, W. Va.
3092 Clem C. (Clyde) Reynolds, R. F. D. No. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3177 Mason H. Riel, Clarksburg, W. Va. (508 West Ninth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio).
874 John Rocco (Raco), Reynoldsville, W. Va.
699 John M. Rohrbough (John Melvin Rohrbaugh), North Fourth Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
89 Stanley Rosier, Railroad Street, North View, W. Va. (Mancyha, W. Va.).
3843 Thos. Sewell, 184 First Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2867 John J. (Joseph) Shauley, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3255 Thos. Small, W. Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
98 Elmer Smith, 406 North Fourth Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
3744 Hugh Smith, 102 West Poplar Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
570 Joseph Smith, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1069 John Spand, 102 West Poplar Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2239 Upton Stewart, Glen Falls, W. Va.
2122 W. (William) Taliferro, Norwood Street, Clarksburg, W. Va. (William Taliaferro, Norwood, W. Va.).
3482 Edward Thompson, Reynoldsville, W. Va.
431 David H. (Hardy) Timmons, 115 North Third Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
2526 James A. Turner, 443 West Main Street, Clarksburg, W. Va. (general delivery, Petersburg, Va.
3865 Wm. Turner, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1544 Albert Tuttle, Adamston, W. Va.
3146 Jose C. (Garcia) Valdes (Jose Garcia Ialdes), Meadowbrook, W. Va.
2077 Ed Washington, Wilsonburg, W. Va.
1594 Thos. Weatherspoon, 102 West Poplar Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1573 Roy J. Weller, 112 School Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
1913 Francis Wilson, Norwood, W. Va. (general delivery, Clarksburg, W. Va.).
998 Delbert M. (Matthew) Williams, Clarksburg, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1, FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

812 Manuel Jose Alves (Olvea), 112 Haymond Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
345 Thornton Richard Arnold, 111 Grafton Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
1551 Horace Monroe Barnes, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad camp, Fairmont, W. Va.
156 James Edward Contee (James E. Contee), Farmont (Fairmont), W. Va.
170 J. L. Cruise (John L. Cruise), Coalton, W. Va.
913 James Danielson (Danielsen), 94 Fairmont Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.
901 Charlie Davis, 126 East Cain Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
1337 Bernard Edwards, 207 Bridge Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
25 Willie Jackson, Fairmont, W. Va.
1342 Willie Jones (James), Fairmont, W. Va.
1046 Samuel Lewis (Sam Lewis), 631 Monroe Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
1054 John Markbreit, 436 Madison Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
982 Abner Miller, Harding, W. Va.
1294 John Moore, 6 Bennett Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
823 Gino Pellini, 106 Bridge Alley, Fairmont, W. Va.
661 Jesse Quilla Pharee (Jesse Q. Phares), Valley Bend, W. Va.
715 Joseph Scott, Harding, W. Va.
205 Frank Sims, Fairmont, W. Va.
918 Eli Earl Smith, 315 Morgantown Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va. (Vanderbilt, Pa.).
1231 Jesse Snyder, Whitmer, W. Va.
614 Ambrose Lindsay Spencer, 213 Hull Street, Fairmont, W. Va. (Ambrose Spencer, Albert, W. Va.).
1445 George Oscar Stanfield (George O. Stanfield), 224 Cleveland Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.
575 William Stewart, general delivery, Fairmont, W. Va.
905 Frank Taylor, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad camp, Fairmont, W. Va.
442 George Washington, 204 Spence Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
1304 Andrew Watkins, 107 Reynolds Street, Augusta, Ga.
858 Frank Woodard, 17 Penn Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

2878 Neal Adders, Montana Mines, W. Va.
2411 Joe Aleski, Farmington, W. Va.
423 Douglas Alexander, Worthington, W. Va.
445 Roscoe P. Andrews (Roscoe Perry Andrews), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1554 Sam Bass, R. F. D. 1, Worthington, W. Va.
7 Harry (Henry) Bennett, Watson, W. Va.
2549 Isaac Bishop, Everson, W. Va.
432 Elmo Blane (Blaine), Worthington, W. Va.
2711 James Brady, R. D. No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
2902 Alex Brown, Worthington, W. Va.
1154 Frank Brown, Watson, W. Va.
2939 Reed Burns, R. F. D. No. 1, Watertown, Tenn. (Reed Barnes, R. F. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.).
397 Cecil Arthur Casto, Farmington, W. Va.
2154 Legrand Carter (Legrand Carter), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1372 James Christian, Barrackville, W. Va.
2286 Richard Clark, New Decatur, Ala.
751 Willie Clark, Grant Town, W. Va.
2746 Clarence Clayton, Grant Town, W. Va.
2106 Johny W. Coates (Johny Wise Coates), Welches, Va.
2129 Arthur Solbert (Colbut), R. D. No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
2225 Willie Cooper, R. D. 1, Farmington, W. Va.
2779 Stephen Davis (Steven Davis), Grant Town, W. Va.
1237 Arthur Days (Arthur Davis), Worthington, W. Va.
838 Frank Dienes (Dionsi), Grant Town, W. Va.
1518 Alirn Diggs, Kingmont, W. Va. (Alvin Diggs, Cleveland, Ohio).
1578 John Drajo (Drzoj, Drzo) R. M. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va. (R. F. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.).
2364 James Dudley, general delivery, Mononongob, W. Va. (Monongab, W. Va.).
2 Frank Fusher, Grant Town, W. Va.
1357 Scott Towler (Fowler), Worthington, W. Va.
1202 Henry Gamble, Barrackville, W. Va. (H. Gamble, Stonega, Wise County, Va.).
2484 Charlie Godner (Charley Godnel, Chas.), Farmington, W. Va.
1164 Claude Gibbs (Clark Gibbs, Sibbs), Kingmont, W. Va.
1612 Albert Gilford, Montana Mines, W. Va.
2563 Willie Grant, Ronte 2, Worthington, W. Va.
2050 Salvatore Gugg (Gregg, Sam Gregg, Sam Gugg), Middleton, W. V.
2973 Calvin Hawkinberry, R. D. No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
2235 Benjamin Haymer, Farmington, W. Va. (Benj. Haymer, care of Carolina Mines, Worthington, W. Va.).
2762 Henry Marcus Hornbeck (Harry Marcus Hornbeck, Harry Hornbeck), Mannington, W. Va.
1639 James Robert Houston, Mannington, W. Va. (203 South Third Street, Stubenville, Ohio).
2993 Charles Jamison (Chas. Jamison), Watson, W. Va.
2176 Ed. Jones (Ed. G. Jones), Farmington, W. Va.
1982 Sylvester Jones, Watson, W. Va.
897 Stanley Klotcek (Stanly Kleczek), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1329 Sam Kennedy, Farmington, W. Va.
2980 Timofey Kozak (Timofey Kozak), Grant Town, W. Va.
1200 Robert Lawrence, route No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
711 Gus Louis, Memphis, Tenn.
204 Mike Mahlek (Mike Mehlek) (Michlik), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1019 Elmer Mann, ronte 1, Worthington, W. Va., care of Four States Coal Co., R. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.
1246 Noah Manuel, Montana Mines, W. Va.
620 Guiseppe Manzo (Gussepp Manzo), Monongab, W. Va.
1417 Lary Markbury (Narkbury), Grant Town, W. Va.
1462 John Mickle, Benton's Ferry, W. Va.
2393 Charlie Minson, Watson, W. Va.
283 Anthony Morris (Tony Maroz), Grant Town, W. Va.
705 Baker Morris, Barracksville, W. Va.
2893 Rich Mosley (Nisely), Farmington, W. Va.
2308 Edward N. Myers (Edward Nelson), Barracksville, W. Va.
2234 Fred Nelson (Freddie Wilson), Bentons Ferry, W. Va.
2306 Charlie V. Norris (Charley (Charlie) Umbel Norris), Worthington, route 2, W. Va.
85 Joe Otterich (Joe Oetonu) (Ottrich), Grant Town, W. Va.
1047 Cato O'Neill (Cato O'Neil), Barracksville, W. Va.
1030 December Ousley, Farmington, route 1, W. Va.
2699 Lewis G. Park (Clark), route 7, Watson, W. Va.
2139 Pete Pavlinkevich, Farmington, W. Va.
1254 William Payne, Worthington, W. Va.
1210 John Phillips, Worthington, W. Va.
2258 Wladilick Powluk (Wladlick Powluk, Tadlik Powluk), Worthington, W. Va.
452 Yaco Rachkwich (Richkeirch), Farmington, W. Va.
605 Henry Radzenski (Radzunski, Rodzenski), Grant Town, W. Va.
1979 Kid Reece, Hutchinson, W. Va.
219 Edd Redmond, R. F. D. 1, Farmington, W. Va.
1912 Gordon Richardson, Farmington, W. Va.
1901 John Rice, R. F. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.
1000 William (Wm., Will) Rogers, Worthington, W. Va.
1503 John Saracs (Saraos), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1783 Tom (Tena) Scapa, R. F. D. No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
2839 Ledlie Seymonski (Ledsluv Seymonski, Ledlu Seymanski), Monagola, W. Va. (Ledslow Seymonski, Monongah, W. Va.).
1139 Benjamin Shields (Benjamin D. Shields), Grant Town, W. Va.
2150 Edward Smith, Watson, W. Va.
2130 James Smith, Worthington, W. Va.
580 Joe Smith, R. D. 1, Farmington, W. Va.
2402 Steve Smith, Worthington, W. Va.
1803 F. E. Staritt, Worthington, W. Va.
2445 James Lewis Stinger (James Stinger), Watson, W. Va.
300 George Strickler (Stricker), R. F. D. 2, Worthington, W. Va.
1750 George Szarks (Szarka), Grant Town, W. Va.
1109 James (Jas.) Talley, Worthington, W. Va.
218 Harden Thomas (Thomas Harden), Montana Mines, W. Va.
1312 Sampson Thomas, Worthington, W. Va.
3001 Thadeous Thompson (Thaderious Thompson), R. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.
1021 George Tinker, Watson, W. Va.
668 Bud Tucker, Farmington, W. Va.
1352 Joe Vinkovich, Montana Mines, W. Va.
992 Biagog Veltri, Kingmont, W. Va.
681 James A. Walker (James E. Walker), Farmington, W. Va.
2359 Arthur Ward (Nard), Worthington, W. Va.
1047 Charles Ellsworth Wells, Watson, W. Va. (Chas. Ellsworth Wells, Baxter, W. Va.).
365 Albert Williams, Watson, W. Va.
2124 Theodore Williams, Riverville, W. Va.
2187 Willie Wilson, R. D. No. 1, Worthington, W. Va.
1714 Nath Woods, Worthington, W. Va.
2331 Willie Yancy, Watson, W. Va. (Adah, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TUCKER, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

810 William Henry Clement, Davis, W. Va.
65 Tony Cretule, Davis, W. Va.
311 Joe Demojoye (Demojoyes, Demojoyse, Demojye), Davis, W. Va.
110 Tony Kounich (Conich, Konich), Thomas, W. Va.
381 Harry Larry, Thomas, W. Va.
1205 Joe Marvey, Benbush, W. Va.
1381 Stanley Rabec, Davis, W. Va.
1068 Frank Rak, Albert, W. Va.
653 Steve Yusczik, Albert, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF WHEELING, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1911 Tony Abate, 1803 Alley F, Wheeling, W. Va.
1256 Wade Alexander (Elexander), 1030 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
249 Hughie Brannan (Brannan or Brannon), 2326 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3720 Jas. (James) Brown, 1016 Alley C, Wheeling, W. Va.
3020 Nick (Nick D.) Callas, 2525 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1596 Frederick (Frederick M.) Carlson, 10 Sixteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1245 Fred Carter, B. & O. car, Twenty-seventh and Water Streets, Wheeling, W. Va.
3944 Jas. (James J., James Jones) Carter, Blackston Street, St. Marys, Md. (Blackston Street, Wheeling, W. Va.).
899 Angelo Covello (Covisllo or Coviollo), 196 Alley 15, Wheeling, W. Va.
200 Harrison Cox, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3620 Rivlker (Rivcker, Rucker) Crawford, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1554 John D. (Dew) Davis, wharf, Wheeling, W. Va.
2431 Salvatori (Salvatore) Dimodica, Twenty-fourth and Water Streets, Wheeling, W. Va.
3828 David Donver (Denver), 2 Crescent Row, Wheeling, W. Va.
3017 David Elgin, 839 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3919 Wm. J. Elgin, 839 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3094 Cornelius Emmitt, 1050 (1050½) Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1151 Wm. Evans, B. & O. car, Twenty-seventh and Water Streets, Wheeling, W. Va.
3770 Julius (James) Giles, 1020 Eoff Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3943 Green Glover, 1014 Alley C, Wheeling, W. Va.
3103 Joe (Joseph) Harmon, 942 McColloch (942 McColl) Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
4001 Larence E. (Lawrence Earl, Larince Earl) Harper, Wheeling, W. Va.
639 Neil Harris, 1031 Chapline, Wheeling, W. Va.
2969 John Hayes, Camden, Ala.
2223 Ralph A. Holtzapple, 77 Thirty-first Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1399 Theodore Horatis, 2233 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1934 Alexius Housan (Houson), 138 Eighteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1449 Madison Ingram (Ingram Madison), 1039½ Morrow Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
4582 Irvin Jeffreys (Irvin Thomas Jeffrey, Irvin T. Jeffreys, Irving T. Jeffreys), 1214 Water Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
109 Oscar Johnson, 158 Twelfth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
299 Fred Kochart (William Frederick Kochert, William Fredrick Kochert), 2101 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
615 Henry Lawrence, 1179 High Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2680 Jas. (James) Livingston, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2449 Wm. (William) Lucett, 4 Cresson Row, Wheeling, W. Va.
860 Stanley F. Lytle, 50 Thirteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
955 Brady McCune, 151 Twelfth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3005 Edw. McLaughlin, 4 Crescent Row, Wheeling, W. Va.
212 Joe Martinez (Martenze, Jose Martenze) Po, Wheeling, W. Va.
1363 Dominick Mastroianni, Kent, Ohio. (Domnilco Mastroianni, 119 Nineteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.)
3511 Nicholas Meneghis, 2233 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
67 Geo. Montefedes (George, Geo. Mountefedes), 2407 North Wheeling, W. Va. (2407 Market Street).
1903 Marion Munafo, 3713 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3552 John Murskey, 1429 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3502 Lawrence D. Nelson, 2832½ Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3552½ Chas. W. (Charles Wilbert) Neuman, 829 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
432 Feliske Oszczak, 4315 Wood Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3959 Rotty Otto (Rotty Rolly Otto), 1212 Elizabeth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2008 Wm. (William) Poole, 710 Grandview, Wheeling, W. Va.
4133 Wheat Putano (Bernard, Bernand), 48 Tenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2565 John A. (Agusta) Quinn, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2892½ Wm. (William) Quinn, 1133 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1876 Stanislaw Ridwa (Rudmoa, Rudmva), 99 Forty-fifth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1736 Loyd (Lloyd) Robinson, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1775 Wm. Safreed (William Safreed, William Safread, Safreed), 178 Alley 14, Wheeling, W. Va.
40 Will Sanders, 1042 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1234 Pete Sarris, 2827 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
451 Will Sawyers, Wheeling Wharf, Wheeling, W. Va.
765 Wm. H. (W. H.) Schul, 3530 Wood Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
4214 August (August Edward) Seyler, 4310 Wetzel Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
1825 Homer O (Homer C.) Smith, 216 North Huron Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
3364 Wm. A. (Allen) Spears, care of Attorney Hundt, Wheeling, W. Va.
2862 Wm. F. (Francis) Stone, Windsor Hotel, Wheeling, W. Va.
3837 Theodore Strzelkowski (Strgulkowski), Mission, Fourteenth and Water Streets, Wheeling, W. Va.
1415 Jim Stuton (Suton, Stnten Jim, Jim Stuten), care of Wheeling Wharf, Wheeling, W. Va.
273 Earl W. Syphis (Earle Wm. Sypher, Earle Wm. Syphes), 136 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

4266 John H. (Harper) Thompson, Bedford, Pa.
1651 Jas. (James Edward) Turner, 94 Alley 15, Wheeling, W. Va.
1621 Paul J. Washington, rear 104 First Street, Clarksburg, W. Va. (Paul James, 1014 Chapline Street, Wheeling; home address, 209 Spence Street, Fairmont, W. Va.).
3601 Chas. Wetzel, 77 Alley 14, Wheeling, W. Va. (Chelsea Louis Whetzel (Chelsea L. Whetzel), general delivery, Wheeling, W. Va.).
4682 Phillip (Phillip) Wherian, 710 Grandrum Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
2349 Archie White, R. F. D. No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va. (Archie Lee (Archie L.), 2907 McColloch Street, Wheeling, W. Va.).
1808½ Edw. (Edward) White, Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
819 John Williams, 20 Twenty-fourth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
657 Thos. R. (Thomas R.) Wood, 587 Henry Street, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FOREST, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

608 Albert Bieber, Hiles, Wis.
47 Frank Ellsworth, Laona, Wis.
359 Fred Flerfelder, Cavour, Wis.
62 Mathias Hallback, Wabeno, Wis.
260 Henry Morrell (Morell), Cavour, Wis.
157a Rudolph Scharf, Mole Lake, Wis.
181 William Thebo, Laona, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

169 Charles (Charlie) Koran, Black River Falls, Wis.
1090 James Koran, Black River Falls, Wis.
6 Ora Ellsworth Meacham, Mather, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1258 John Bednarek, 888 Becher Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1881 Adolph Benz, 1424 Barleigh, Milwaukee, Wis.
3319 George Holstein, 1537 First Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (1809 Port Washington Road, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1664½ Leo Lindemann (Leo H. Lindemann), 222 Concordia Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
2461 Sam Packoofsky, 1309 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF OSHKOSH, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1145 Jas. Lewis (Louis) Clark, Oshkosh, Wis.
2455 Herman Chas. Freitag, 685 High, Oshkosh, Wis. (Charles Herman Freytag (Charles Freitag), 131 East Fourth, Oklahoma, Okla.).
2410 Arnold Christian Nissen, 377 Monroe, Oshkosh, Wis. (592 Canton, Detroit, Mich.).
21 Fred (Frederick) Paterick, 297 Forrest, Oshkosh, Wis.
1887 Mike Voo Quom (Woo Quon), 199 Main, Oshkosh, Wis.
1150a Sperio (Spero) Resos (Spera Reso), 1300 Main, Oshkosh, Wis. (132 Main).
282 Milton Rose, 317 Sixth, Oshkosh, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

890 John Hastert (Hasterl), River Falls, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TREMPEALEAU, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

902 Emil Anderson, Blair, Wis.
50 Walter Blanklinsinski (Blancklnsznski, Blanskinsznski), Trempealeau, Wis.
1510 George Gilmer, Trempealeau, Wis.
532 August Onsum, Whitehall, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WOOD, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

2540 Clarence Crocker, Rural Route No. 2, Grand Rapids, Wis.
2655 William H. Deering (William Deering), 713 West Western, Marshfield, Wis.
1220a Frank Eckes, Marshfield, Wis.
1247 Emil Red Feather, Arpin, Route No. 1, Wis. (Care of Rush Owen Lumber Co., Camp 8, Drummond, Wis.).
2879 Peter (Pete) Fountain, Biron (Brown), Wis.
1826 Engelbert Grossbaier, Auburndale, Wis., Route No. 1.
1428 Louis Lenzi, Grand Rapids, Route No. 5, Wis.
369 Walter Lezotte, Port Edwards, Wis. (929 South Pierce, Milwaukee, Wis.).
2405 Ted Oscar McCallister, 109 South Maple, Marshfield, Wis.
2551 Harry Benjamin Mann, Nekoosa, Wis.
311 Wesley Merritt, Pittsville, Wis.
1255 Daniel F. Murphin, West A Street, Marshfield, Wis.
298 Peter Ongemar, City Point, Wis.
2233 John Schultz (Schulz), Grand Rapids, Wis.
1092 William Sheffen, Granton, Route No. 2, Wis.
1301 Arthur Wallenberg, 303 C Street, Marshfield, Wis. (3–3 C Street, Marshfield, Wis.).

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARTHUR B. ROUSE,
OF KENTUCKY,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, December 20, 1921.

Mr. ROUSE. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I objected to the consideration of H. R. 8441, known as "A bill relating to special delivery of mail matter."

I deem it proper to take a few moments to give my reasons for objecting to the consideration of the bill and also why I would vote against such a measure. I objected because in my judgment this is one of the most vicious pieces of legislation ever attempted. It is a deliberate attempt to throttle and cripple our great Parcel Post Service. It robs the producer, the consumer, the seller, and the buyer of the splendid service they now have and the bill could not be more in the interest of the express companies had they themselves drawn it.

The wording of the bill is as follows:

That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to restrict the application of the special-delivery stamp or equivalent stamp, and the special service rendered in connection therewith to matter of the first class.

The Postmaster General has, under date September 21, 1921, addressed a letter to the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads urging favorable action upon this bill. The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1921.

Hon. HALVOR STEENERSON,
Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Under existing law a special-delivery stamp, or 10 cents worth of ordinary stamps, the words "special delivery" written on the article in addition to the ordinary postage, when attached to any mailable matter, entitles the article to the special-delivery service at offices where such service has been established. It is found to be the practice with many large users of parcel post to use a special-delivery stamp on practically every piece of parcel-post matter deposited in the mails.

The volume of matter carrying special-delivery stamps is so great that it is physically impossible to give it separate treatment and more expeditious handling than the ordinary mail matter. Complaints are received daily because this special treatment is not accorded all matter bearing such stamps. The department is placed in the position of accepting the fee for special-delivery service and being unable to always render it.

For these reasons I beg to recommend the following legislation (copy of bill is inclosed).

Yours, sincerely,

WILL H. HAYS.

This to my mind is the first step of the present administration to attempt to break down not only the law providing for the parcel post but the parcel post as well. Should this bill become a law, the first order the Postmaster General would issue would be one restricting the use of the special-delivery stamp to first-class mail. The result of this order would be that no parcel-post package could be delivered by special delivery. It would strike a blow at our postal system which would be felt by our people in every walk of life. It would vitally affect the farmers and agriculturists to a greater degree than almost any other piece of legislation which could be proposed. Even the florists depend almost entirely upon the special delivery for delivery of their sales. Their orders are often delivered after the deliveries of the day have been made. Is it the desire of the administration to ruin this industry? But even more vital than the interest of the florist is that of the farmer, which this bill not only injures but tends to destroy. The farmer has now a large market for the delivery of his chickens, butter, and eggs by mail. This has been made possible by parcel post, by the aid of special-delivery service almost exclusively, yet this is to be wiped out. Why? To serve, I suppose, another mode of transportation. Not only is the farmer affected in this matter, but under the present laws and regulations, when he orders a package by parcel post he may expect it by special delivery at his home if he resides within 1 mile of a post office or one-half mile off of a rural route. This is all to be wiped out. Is it because of another mode of transportation or the inefficiency of the present postal administration?

The Postmaster General says "that the volume of matter carrying special-delivery stamps is so great that it is physically impossible to give it separate treatment and more expeditious handling than the ordinary mail matter." What a humiliating spectacle of inefficiency on the part of the Post Office Department. This condition does not exist in my section of the country. We have efficient service, and I believe every parcel-post package, whether or not it has a special-delivery stamp attached, is promptly delivered; of course, the special packages are handled by messengers and delivered more promptly than other parcel-post mail. We all know that special delivery is handled by messengers, and if the department does not have sufficient messengers it would not be a difficult task to engage as many as are necessary, especially at this time when so many people are seeking employment.

I hope the Postmaster General will not come to Congress and ask for legislation to deprive the American people of that to which they are justly entitled, for should he succeed in enacting this bill into a law, and the public be denied the special-delivery service because the Postmaster General says it is impossible to give it, will he stop there or will he soon find it impossible to give rural service and city service, and then compel the people to go to the post office for their mail?

We all know that the special-delivery stamp costs 10 cents. We all know that 8 of the 10 cents is paid to the man or boy who delivers the package, and we all know that 2 cents is retained by the Post Office Department and covered into the Treasury. If this bill should become a law the parcels which are now being delivered by special delivery would necessarily be deliv-

ered in the regular way, and the Post Office Department would only receive the regular parcel-post rate, thereby losing 2 cents on each package and at the same time perform the delivery work now done by messengers and paid for by the sender of the parcel. The Post Office Department and Treasury would suffer by being deprived of this revenue, and, on the other hand, should the Postmaster General and the chairman of the Post Office Committee succeed in enacting this bill into a law the people in every station of life will be inconvenienced by not being allowed to use special delivery to expedite the delivery of their mail, and also to protect it in transit. I can not give my support to any bill that will restrict the use of the special-delivery stamp. I can not support any bill that will condone or encourage the inefficiency of the present postal administration and thereby prostitute the interests of the public. I can not vote for any bill that will curtail the present parcel post law nor for any bill that will affect the Postal Service except one which will extend the service, enlarge the service, and be of more benefit to all the people. I know every farmer, every business man, every professional man—in fact, all the citizens of the United States except those people who have large holdings in the express companies of the country—would oppose the passage of this bill, and I am glad that I had the opportunity to object to its consideration, of striking it from the calendar, and I hope it will never be revived again.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EVERETT SANDERS,
OF INDIANA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, January 10, 1922.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I am inserting in the RECORD a review of the 10 months of the Harding administration appearing in the New York Times on New Year's Day, 1922:

HARDING'S FIRST YEAR—REVIEW OF TEN MONTHS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION BY INDIANA'S SENIOR SENATOR—"A START IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION."

(By JAMES E. WATSON, United States Senator from Indiana.)

The labors of Hercules were small chores compared with the task confronting the Republican Party when it came into control of the Government 10 months ago. The Republican national platform of 1920 had wisely warned the people not to expect the quick completion of the work of national reconstruction. The success of the administration in the work of restoration and rehabilitation can be measured only by the magnitude of the obstacles it was necessary to surmount before a return to national normality could be achieved.

No administration in all our national history has come to power confronted with problems of such complexity and difficulty as those which were inherited by President Harding and a Republican Congress. Those who declare that little has been accomplished speak with small knowledge of the facts and little comprehension of the size of the job inherited by the Republican Party at the end of the Wilson era.

We had passed through a period of public expenditures on a scale that staggers the imagination. In its train was left a national debt establishing an interest charge greater in itself than the total of our annual national outlay before the World War. The public service had become habituated during the war era to an extravagance more easily established than uprooted. Not only had there been an enormous increase in the cost of ordinary civil administration through swollen public pay rolls but the public service had become thoroughly saturated with the spirit of reckless spending. We had become accustomed to speak of a million dollars as we were once wont, in the discussion of public expenditure, to talk of a thousand.

"COMPACT PRODUCTIVE OF CHAOS."

All about us at the beginning of this administration was the wreckage that was the aftermath not only of national but of international war conditions. In our own land 5,000,000 men had been taken from the field of production and set at the work of destruction of all values, which is the business of war. The world conflict had been over, it is true, for two years and four months, but at the instance of our own Chief Executive the completion of peace had been delayed for many, many months while a world constitution was being constructed. When the treaty itself was ratified by nations other than ours, it proved to be a compact productive of chaos rather than of order in Europe. If a rational treaty of peace had been completed, as it easily might have been, within three months of the signing of the armistice, and the nations of the Old World had been permitted to turn promptly to the task of industrial reconstruction, we to-day might be dealing with a stabilized Europe, well on the highway toward rehabilitation, rather than with a continent still ravaged with war and rumors of war and threatened with economic collapse.

NEGATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Let us consider for a moment the achievements of the administration on the negative side. When a house is on fire the flames must first be extinguished before reconstruction can be begun or even planned. This administration has performed a service of inestimable, even if fully unrealized, value in halting some of the major tendencies of the previous administration. There has been no thought and no talk of the surrender of the rights, interests, and ideals of this Nation to any scheme of alien supersovereignty since March 4, 1921. There have been no further steps toward the socialization of industry. There has been no suggestion from high places that private pay rolls should be destroyed in order that public pay rolls may be lengthened. There have been no new departures in governmental infringement upon the just domain of legitimate private enterprise. There have been no White House pronouncements expressive of a theory that Government is the natural and proper enemy of business.

The length of the steps we have taken since March 4, 1921, may not have been as long as many of us would like, but they have been in the right direction; away from the quicksands of socialistic "idealism" and toward the old, solid rock of traditional, common sense Americanism, with its deep-grounded belief in the right and duty of the individual to work out his own salvation. We are forging away from the tendency which not long ago gripped this Nation to make the American people inmates rather than citizens of the Republic.

DEMORALIZATION OF WAR.

When the Republican Party came into power 10 months ago, it found a huge and increasing army of the unemployed, with industry and agriculture deep in the lengthening shadow of depression. Partly this was due to the demoralization of war; partly to mistaken national policies as to tariff and taxation. This paralysis of industry has not been a creation, be it remembered, it is an inheritance of this administration. We had passed through an orgy of speculation and inflation incident to war; the day of deflation and of settlement, comparable to the headache after the debauch, was and is at hand.

A balloon ascension is more pleasurable than the return to earth after the gas in the bag has been exhausted. It is an ancient axiom that paying the fiddler is not so exhilarating as joining in the dance. Signing notes is often easier and more agreeable than paying them.

But what has the Republican Party done on the constructive side?

First, we ended the technical state of war with Germany and Austria, an act essential to the prosperity of this country and the industrial rehabilitation of Europe. Owing to circumstances for which the Republican Party was not responsible, it was necessary to make a separate peace with the Central Powers or have no peace at all. The new administration could not well call a world conference for the promotion of peace while we were still theoretically at war with two European nations. The Democratic minority opposed such a declaration of peace, better fulfilling the party policy of keeping us out of peace than President Wilson did that of keeping us out of war.

Next the Republican Congress passed an act restricting immigration in any one year to 3 per cent of the American population of each alien nationality. This was a step in Americanization long demanded and long delayed. Without reflection upon the foreign elements in our citizenship, which have contributed in generations past immeasurably to the national upbuilding, the time has come when we should cease absorbing a larger alien population than it is possible for us to digest without serious internal disturbance.

The Republican Congress passed an act establishing a budget system, a necessary step in the policy of putting more business into government to which the party in power is committed. The adoption of this system was postponed a year through the veto of a similar measure by President Wilson, but already, under the vigorous administration of Gen. Dawes, it has exercised a wholesome influence in the limitation of public expenditures.

The farmers' emergency tariff act was a necessary measure of relief in behalf of the Nation's agricultural producers. There is inadequate comprehension in industrial centers of the hardships visited upon farm producers through war's reaction. Impoverishment of the American farmer means not only destruction of the purchasing power of half of our population, but a reduction in quantity of farm production and therefore ultimate increase in cost of food to the city consumer.

No apology need be offered for the several measures enacted by the present Congress for the betterment of the condition of the farmer; upon his prosperity the prosperity of the Nation is dependent. An important feature of this measure is the dye embargo provision, highly important to the development of our essential dye and chemical industries. Other important enactments of the Republican Congress may be briefly mentioned:

SOLDIERS' LEGISLATION.

The law establishing the Veterans' Bureau and consolidating all agencies for soldier relief. This is one of a number of important measures in the interests of the World War soldiers, whose service to the Nation was of inestimable value, and who should and will be as fully and quickly recompensed as the financial ability of the Nation will permit. Congress has not been niggardly in providing for the soldiers. From the beginning of the fiscal year ended June, 1918, to the present time appropriations for soldier relief have aggregated $1,462,845,326. As quickly as the financial condition of the country will permit the Republican Party may be depended upon to develop policies in behalf of the soldiers which will demonstrate anew that this Republic is neither forgetful of nor ungrateful to its defenders.

The law amending the war finance corporation act, permitting the issuance of securities not to exceed $1,000,000,000 to aid in the transportation and exportation of agricultural products and in providing credit for agricultural purposes.

The Federal highway act, appropriating $75,000,000 for Federal cooperation with the States in the building of highways.

The maternity bill, pledged by the Republican Party in the last campaign and advocated almost unanimously by the recently enfranchised women of the land. The bill provides for cooperation with the States in the protection of maternity and infancy, and is voluntary rather than compulsory in its provisions for enforcement.

The packers' bill for the regulation of commerce in live stock and dairy products, poultry and eggs, places in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture the authority and machinery necessary to prevent abuses long complained of by farm producers, but avoids radical measures destructive of the industry which have been proposed by demagogues and theorists. This act settles a violent controversy of long standing.

The bill prohibiting gambling in grain futures, while permitting legitimate and useful dealing in the grain market, intended to prevent purely speculative operations believed to be injurious to both producer and consumer.

The naval appropriation bill was passed, with a saving of $86,000,000 below the sum carried by the same bill in the last Congress, and the Army appropriation bill, which reduced the standing Army to 150,000 men and effected a saving of $15,000,000 below the sum carried in the former bill which President Wilson refused to sign.

The law providing $25,000,000 additional for the Farm Loan Board, permitting it to function again in behalf of the farm producers of the country.

The Edge bill amendment, providing for facilitating the organization of corporations for export trade.

The law providing for consolidation of independent telephone companies, making possible the elimination of losses through unnecessary duplication of such lines.

The law providing a method of control by the President of landing of submarine cables, correcting a situation which became embarrassing under the former administration.

The act broadening the organic law of the Indian Bureau, which will cure the evil of legislative riders and appropriations, an abuse of long standing in connection with the Indian Service.

The law providing for an agreement among the Western States for apportionment of the water of the Colorado River, settling an interstate dispute of long standing known as the Kansas-Colorado case.

The law authorizing the completion of the Alaskan Railroad at a cost of $4,000,000. The final estimates of the cost of this road by the former administration having been found inadequate, it was necessary to provide the amount necessary to finish the line or leave it in an unserviceable condition.

The act for relief of those who responded to the call of the Government for the production of war minerals, relieving many producers of small means who patriotically undertook to meet the war needs of the Nation.

Amendment of the Federal reserve act in regard to capital stock of corporations.

An act to reclassify postal employees and readjust their salaries on a more equitable basis.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION.

The Volstead Act, providing for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. Regardless of what one may think of national prohibition, there is no serious difference of opinion among patriotic people as to the importance of enforcing laws, especially laws embodied in the Constitution. Contempt of one law breeds contempt of all law, and contempt of law is not a thing that serious-minded people can afford to condone or encourage.

The Senate passed an act to permit American coastwise vessels to pass through the Panama Canal free of tolls. It is not the belief of a majority of the Members of the Senate that this action involves the violation of any treaty, but is an act of simple justice to our own shipping, fitting in with our traditional policy of permitting only American ships to operate in the coastwise trade.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill creating a commission to refund the debts of foreign nations to the United States, aggregating $11,000,000,000, made necessary by the failure of the former administration to attend to this necessary matter at the proper time.

The House of Representatives has passed a protective tariff measure, and this subject is being made the basis of hearings by the Senate.

Many other laws of importance have passed either or both Houses. Only those of general public interest have been mentioned. They represent a volume of legislation not excelled in size or importance by any Congress in the history of our country.

After all, the question of most immediate practical importance to the people of our country, next to the restoration of national prosperity, is that of expenditures and taxation.

The only genuine tax reform involves reduction of expenditures. There never was and never will be a popular system of taxation. The experience of legislators who have had to deal with this problem is that the only enthusiasm any man ever feels on the subject of taxation is in behalf of some project to put the taxes on the other fellow.

All that Congress can do in the absence of a reduction of Government expenditures is to adjust the burden in the light of a huge mass of conflicting interests and evidence. The idea that there is such a thing as a "popular" tax is preposterous. The idea that taxes can be placed on the backs of a very few is fallacious. Inevitably taxes are charged as an element in the cost of operation by a corporation or of living by an individual and are added to prices and rents.

Since the Republican Party gained control of Congress in 1919, the effort of Republican leadership has been to reduce taxes by reducing expenditures. Until March 4, 1921, we were handicapped by the fact that the money-spending branch of Government was in the hands of the opposition, and all we could do was to cut down appropriations as they were asked for. The first session of the Congress which assembled on March 4, 1919, reduced appropriations for the current fiscal year to four and a half billion dollars, which was a billion and a half less than the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year, a billion and a half less than the Wilson administration asked for its last year, and three billion less than were appropriated for the second fiscal year preceding.

REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

It must not be forgotten that half our appropriations are incident to past wars. This includes a billion dollars in interest on our war debt. The total appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were $1,114,490,704.09. For the year ended June 30, 1917—we had been in the war two months—they were $1,025,419,995.53; for the year ended June 30, 1918, they were $18,892,027,501.58; for the next fiscal year they were $27,065,148,690.75. A Republican Congress came into power in March, 1919, and repealed war appropriations aggregating more than $8,000,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the first under a Republican Congress, appropriations aggregated $6,495,461,015.37; for the next fiscal year they sank to $4,780,829,510.35; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, our expenditures will be $3,909,282,209.46. Congress reduced appropriations asked for by the departments of $5,337,996,723.23 by $1,428,714,512.77, and yet some people say this is a do-nothing Congress!

A part of this reduction is due to the fact that during the year ending July 31, 1921, 93,634 people were dismissed from the public service; since the armistice 320,278 employees have been dropped from the civil pay rolls.

Whatever may be said as to the new tax law—and as I have said before every tax law is unpopular—it is infinitely better than the present tax law. It will produce $728,900,000 less than the present tax law this year; next year it will produce $525,000,000 still less, or a total of $1,100,000,000 less per year than the existing law. Further revision of the tax law within the next year is probable. No one not familiar with the difficulties and intricacies of tax revision, with the conflict of theories and interests involved, has the slightest conception of the labor and trouble involved in a reconstruction of our tax laws, and few understand how many hours, days, and weeks of constant study, conference, and debate by experts and legislators is represented in such a measure as the one recently signed by the President. Every law involving hundreds of items and affecting millions of individuals and interests is necessarily a compromise; no thoughtful man expects a law framed in its every item to suit him. The new tax law is the best that could be worked out of the conflicting elements involved—from that starting point we can work toward improvement.

Thus we have passed in review the work of the Congress during the first 10 months of the Harding administration. It is not necessary to dwell at great length upon the achievements of the executive department, so notable that they have elicited the applause, not only of the Nation but of the entire world. Upon the initiative of President Harding and his distinguished Secretary of State, America has taken the unquestioned place of leadership in behalf of peace and a form of international cooperation for the good of humanity involving no sacrifice of the sovereignty of this Republic, or of the principles and policies described by the general term Americanism.

When President Harding issued the call for the Washington conference, the longest step toward international peace with justice was taken the world has known in all its history. The straightforward declaration of Secretary Hughes in favor of limitation of armament on the existing basis of comparative sea power, the negotiation of the four-power treaty governing insular possessions in the Pacific, the progress made in establishing justice as between China and the other powers, the suggestion of future voluntary conferences for the consideration of international problems, constitute a program of tremendous significance and influence upon the future of civilization. This conference has demonstrated that no supergovernment of force is necessary for the peaceful solution of international questions, if only the will for peace exists among the nations, and without that determination for peace all treaties are scraps of paper and all forms of supergovernment are worse than futile.

NEW ERA IN WORLD HISTORY.

To the solution of this problem of international relationships, rendered acute by the course of the preceding administration, President Harding has brought the irresistible power of enlightened common sense and a consecration to the welfare of humanity which is breathed in his every utterance. A new era in world history has been opened with the summoning of the Washington conference, and if the record of the Harding administration were to be closed to-morrow, it would take high place among the great and inspiring periods of American history.

The Washington conference is the climax of a series of administrative achievements which will ever make the Harding era memorable. Surrounding himself with a Cabinet of such strength that its personnel stands out in vivid contrast with the shifting corps of advisers under a recent Presidency, President Harding has from the beginning proved that he did not regard the Presidency as a seat of autocratic authority, but that he believed in the virtue of common counsel, as Washington and Lincoln did.

Warren G. Harding is not a lonely or a secluded President. The gates of the White House have been thrown open and through them passes day by day in increasing measure the good will of the American people to the modest, devoted, yet capable, fearless, forceful, wise President. No one honestly doubts the earnest desire of Warren G. Harding to lead American people out of the dangers and difficulties in which he found them upon his accession to the broad, straight highway of national prosperity and progress, and there is a justified increasing confidence in his ability patiently but surely to get the Nation "back to normalcy."

It was characteristic of President Harding that one of his earliest acts bearing upon domestic problems was to summon to Washington representatives of business enterprise, of labor, and of the general public to consider the problem of unemployment. The question of providing work and wages for every American toiler willing and anxious to work is one close to the heart of this administration.

Already there are signs of revival, and when the tax bill, lifting some of the loads from the back of business enterprise, is followed by a tariff bill written in the interests of the American producer, the endless chain of American prosperity, reaching from producer to consumer and back again, will begin to move. When the wheels are turning in the factories of America prosperity is sure to come to all Americans, whether their employment be in mine or mill, farm or store. American business is already on the upgrade and the present prospect is that by autumn, under the stimulus of favoring legislation and administration, the improvement will be too pronounced for the American people to think of risking a change in the control of Government at Washington.

The decisive treatment of the Panama-Costa Rica dispute, the firm pronouncement upon the Yap controversy, the clear declaration upon American rights in Mesopotamia, the unyielding demand that Mexico guarantee the protection of American rights of person and property before American recognition is accorded, the firm announcement of American purpose to treat Russia as a civilized Government only when it takes on the attributes of a civilized Government, these are chapters in American diplomacy all written within a year, which add new luster to the record of Republicanism as a party of constructive achievement.

That the record of the Republican Party during its 10 months of complete authority at Washington is not flawless is true. That there is any justification for the violent partisan claim that because it has not done everything it has done nothing is grossly untrue. In 10 brief months the administration has made a start—just a start—but a start in the right direction. There is being renewed within the Republican Party that sense of responsibility and spirit of solidarity which in the long years of its continued supremacy made it the most efficient party organization this country has ever known.

Many matters have moved slowly during the past 10 months because of the decline of the sense of party responsibility and party loyalty, tempting each ambitious leader to become a leader of his own guerrilla force rather than an officer in a grand army. President Harding has pointed out the necessity of better coordination, more subordination, among the representatives of Republicanism at Washington. The gently exercised authority of President Harding as party leader is growing. In all this are signs of hope for Republican achievement at Washington in 1922.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, January 10, 1922.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, throughout my experience in public positions it has always been my desire to render every helpfulness in the direction of securing proper consideration for that great army of workmen who constitute 70 per cent of the purchasing power of our country, and it is with much pride that I call attention to the workmen's compensation law now operative in the State of Pennsylvania. The first bill I had the honor to introduce when I entered the lower house at Harrisburg was in the cause of labor and looking to the protection of labor, and following this other measures were presented having in view the same purpose. It is now with more than a little gratification, after some years of progress along the line of betterment in the condition of labor and a more amicable understanding with capital, that I call attention to an address recently delivered in Pittsburgh by Hon. Harry A. Mackey, chairman of the workmen's compensation board of my home State.

The same is herewith offered as part of my remarks, and I trust may be read by many, for I know that its perusal will be of universal benefit.

The address is as follows:

SPEECH OF HARRY A. MACKEY, CHAIRMAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WELCOMING THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION AT ITS FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AT WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA., WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M., DECEMBER 28, 1921.

The labor problem of this country can not be solved by conventions of college professors or theorists, or by those who address themselves to the question from the standpoint of the workmen exclusively. There is a mutuality of interests that must be considered, and this whole economic question can never be settled without bringing about the solution of the real basic problem involved, and that is the security of the substantial prosperity of the manufacturers and business men of this country. Prices of labor, which are the rewards of labor, can not be permanent or satisfactory unless the man who furnishes the opportunity for employment is prosperous and is given freedom of action and an unhampered opportunity for legitimate gain. We have had too many theorists and faddists make their impress upon the legislation of this country, shackling business and enormously increasing the cost of production by overlapping of inspection bureaus and by annoying interference with the business man's own business. These times call for patriotic effort on the part of the entire citizenry.

Some years ago Elbert Hubbard penned A Message to Garcia. He told the story how one unheralded and unknown Irishman carried a message from the United States to Garcia at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. No one knew Garcia's whereabouts. It was necessary to deliver the message, and Rowan took it without question or hesitation. Hubbard took this for a text and addressed the whole civilized world in an appeal for men who would make good and strive to carry out their work in life without complaint or hesitation or question. It was a human appeal that touched the hearts of the world, and before Hubbard went down with the *Titanic* he had witnessed over 40,000,000 copies of this message printed in every language of the world. We need some one to-day to pen a second message to the manhood of the world. All must turn in to do a day's work. The workman must do his part and the business man must furnish him the opportunity to do this work. Men must not hesitate to step upon other men's toes, and in the great push on toward the goal of success we are not going to be governed by the rules of theorists, by archaic labor regulations or old business policies. Enthusiasm and patriotic endeavor will carry us on and on until we once more are industrially supreme.

The question can not be solved in parlors or conventions. It must be met and successfully coped with in the mills and mines and factories of this country, where the employers will meet the employees in the spirit of fairness and cooperation, and where the employee is going to work for the success of his employer with the spirit of the college football player who trains and fights for his alma mater.

Without this spirit of liberality and régime of fair play and good feeling, we will never get back to where we were, as a matter of fact, we will never get anywhere. Stick-to-it-iveness and honest, hard-working sweat means more than resolutions and fine sounding words.

Our railroads must be given an opportunity to prosper. There must be a larger and more liberal difference between income and actual expenses. The Government must give the railroad brains of this country an opportunity to run their own business, and the railroad men must themselves recognize the fact that the people who have their money in these great enterprises really ought to have something to say as to how the business of the railroad is transacted and how the roads are to be controlled. Regardless of the consequences of the war, because of the tendency of legislation and the attitude of the public toward invested capital, we have been rapidly approaching a time when the attempts of social groups to regulate the other fellow's business and the unwillingness of workmen to cooperate with their employers will bring about a climax whereby the very fabric of our business enterprises would be threatened and our industrial supremacy given a setback from which it would never recover.

As a friend of the man who works, as a man who has given many years of his life in the aid of the man force of this State, I say now is the time for everyone to yield. Adopt a policy of give and take. Labor must bear its share of the burdens, for every citizen has his representative obligations at this time.

These delegates are assembled in the greatest industrial State of this whole Union. They are meeting with citizens who will sympathize with them in every sane suggestion that they will advance to help solve these questions. Our people, however, will be impatient at any demagoguery or any patronizing attitude toward any element of society.

They are standing to-day upon the soil of a State whose total crop valuation for last year was $360,000,000; whose total anthracite and bituminous output was 237,000,000 tons, with a total valuation of $1,003,132,400 for the last year; and whose metal production during the year was valued at $4,980,105,100, with an output of manufactured articles of $9,500,000,000. This output represents tremendous and serious problems. No man is going to gain the patient attention of an intelligent audience in Pennsylvania unless his whole program is one of efficiency and economy in Government as well as business. Our own State is about to set the example, for there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of an economical administration of State affairs, the lopping off of overlapping bureaus, the disposing of political positions that carry with them no real necessity but are political exigencies, the taking off of taxes from great business enterprises, the abolition of the useless imposition of license taxes and fees for the purpose of creating great revenues, but rather we stand for economical and efficient administration of public affairs.

There has been too much catering to a populistic clamor against men of affairs and real business interests. It has become a crime to be successful, and the man of affluence has been marked for inquiry and suspicion. The wage earners of our State and country will never come into their own until every man, woman, and child wishes the business man well and cooperates with him toward his success in every legitimate enterprise. This will insure labor opportunities and proper rewards for effort, both manual and mental.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER D. VOLK.
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, January 13, 1922.

Mr. VOLK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution No. 258, providing for a select committee to inquire into the subject of narcotic addiction in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Rules on January 4, 1922, reads as follows:

Whereas competent medical and administrative authorities estimate that between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 persons in the United States are victims of narcotic-drug addiction, and many of these unfortunates are ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines, members of the American Expeditionary Forces in the late World War, and the situation arising from the existence of so large a number of narcotic-drug users has created a menace to the physical and moral welfare of the citizens of the United States; and

Whereas this condition of affairs has been complicated and aggravated by administration of existing narcotic laws in the various States and of the Harrison narcotic law by the Federal Government, and many of the rulings of the Federal Government and the provisions of State narcotic laws and sanitary codes of municipalities of the United States, point to an organized conspiracy on the part of certain administrators and physicians to drive narcotic-drug addicts into established sanitaria purporting to treat and cure narcotic-drug addictions; and

Whereas this conspiracy has taken the course of rulings, provisions, and regulations by the Federal prohibition commissioner at Washington, acting for the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury Department in the matter of narcotic control, and by the passage of statutes by various State legislatures and the regulation of narcotic-drug distribution by various boards of health of various municipalities of the United States, which are contrary to existing medical bibliography, clinical and pathological research, and the best medical and lay experience in the handling of addict patients; and

Whereas the said medical bibliography, clinical, and pathological research, ignored in the administration of Federal, State, and municipal statutes, rules, and regulations, set forth conclusive scientific proof of grave physical reactions in the body of an addict deprived of opium derivatives, resulting in acute discomfort, collapse, and sometimes death; and pathological research shows changes in blood analyses in different stages of the withdrawal of narcotic drugs from addict patients, duplicating in every particular the phenomena evidenced in cases of acute infection and commonly recognized as disease symptoms; and medical records exist that serums extracted from the blood of animals in drug withdrawal has produced the complete symptomatology of drug withdrawal when administered to unaddicted animals of the same breed; and medical history, current and foreign, reports scores of cases of congenital addiction (that is, addiction at birth), and scores of deaths as the result of improper withdrawal of drugs; and

Whereas all of these known facts have been ignored in the administration of the Harrison narcotic law and in the administration of various State narcotic statutes and municipal sanitary codes and regulations, by the issuance of rules and regulations making it impossible for the medical profession to treat narcotic-drug addicts without fear of arrest, indictment, and conviction, or interference and persecution by the criminal authorities; and

Whereas such administration of existing narcotics, Federal, State, and municipal, has resulted in an increase in smuggling, peddling, and illegal distribution of opium and its derivatives, and exaggeration of conditions in the underworld resulting from the existence of a criminal type of addicts; and such administration has resulted also in a virtual monopoly in the treatment of narcotic addict patients by privately owned and operated sanitaria promoting certain routine formulas and cures for narcotic addiction; and it is a recognized fact among competent clinicians that the physical phenomena presented by the addict patients do not lend themselves to treatment by any specific routine treatment; and

Whereas evasion and ignorance of these facts is rapidly increasing the criminal class of addicts, spreading addiction among the curious, encouraging smuggling, and driving hundreds of thousands of post operative and post war addicts of every walk of life to doubtful cures conducted by charlatans and fakers, and these intolerable conditions, menacing the youth of the Nation and the physical and moral welfare of our citizens, can be corrected only by an unbiased and fearless investigation of narcotic addiction conditions in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a select committee of 15, and shall include therein all members of the medical profession who are Members of the House, and that such committee be instructed to inquire into the subject of narcotic addiction in the United States, the method of handling these unfortunates, the medical addenda available regarding methods of treatment by private physicians, institutions, and sanitariums, the effectiveness of the present laws, rules, and regulations to control smuggling, trafficking, and abuse of narcotic drugs, and for the purpose of drafting legislation for the control of narcotic drug addiction.

For such purposes it shall have the power to send for persons, books, and papers, administer oaths, and is authorized to sit during the session or recesses of Congress, at Washington or any other place in the United States, and shall have the right to report at any time.

The expenses of the said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the said committee and to be immediately available.

There has developed a tendency in carrying out the objects of the Harrison law to substitute for the provisions of the act arbitrary administrative opinions expressed in rules and regulations which amount to practically a repeal and nullification of the law itself.

These rules and regulations have been promulgated by those in charge of the administration of the Harrison law upon the representation and statements coming as the official pronouncements of the New York City Board of Health, presented by a particular small group or clique among whom stand out prominently the names of Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of the city of New York, Drs. E. Elliot Harris, S. Dana Hubbard, Alfred C. Prentice, and a lawyer, Alfred C. Greenfield. Reliable records, reports, scientific information, and experience have been swept aside by these men and in their place has been set up a campaign of publicity intended in the end to benefit this small coterie who seek to control the avenues of narcotic treatment throughout the country.

The agitation emanating from New York City from these men and the department of health is spreading over the entire country and knowingly or unknowingly has evaded and ignored sound medical findings. As a substitute for open discussion of known medical facts there has been set up a propaganda for the incarceration of all drug users, their treatment by routine methods, and complete elimination of the family doctor. An undeniable effort is now being made whereby physicians are to be denied any discretion and power in the prescribing of narcotic drugs and to force all those addicted to the use of these drugs into hospitals exploiting questionable "cures."

I charge that this propaganda has been carried on by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York City; Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, of the New York City Health Department; and Drs. E. Elliot Harris and Alfred C. Prentice, the last two active in the councils of the New York County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

I further charge that Arthur D. Greenfield, a lawyer of New York City, has aided and abetted the propaganda above mentioned.

The peculiar personal views of this coterie with regard to the matter of narcotic drug addiction has found its reflection in a bitter and persistent campaign of agitation carried into the farthermost States of the Union and looking toward immediate compulsory institutionalization of all addicts. Expression of the peculiar personal views of this coterie have even found their way into the latest regulations, issued October 19, 1921, by the office of the Federal prohibition commissioner over the signature of R. A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, and D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as follows:

The ordinary addict: It is well established that the ordinary case of addiction yields to proper treatment and that addicts will remain permanently cured when drug taking is stopped and they are otherwise physically restored to health and strengthened in will power.

This bureau has never sanctioned or approved the so-called reductive ambulatory treatment of addiction, however, for the reason that where the addict controls the dosage he will not be benefited or cured. Medical authorities agree that the treatment of addiction with a view to effecting a cure which makes no provision for confinement while the drug is being withdrawn is a failure, except in a relatively small number of cases where the addict is possessed of a much greater degree of will power than that of the ordinary addict. The good faith of the physician and the bona fides of his treatment in a given case will be established by the facts and circumstances of the case and the consensus of medical opinion with regard thereto, based on the experience of the medical profession in cases of a similar nature.

I charge that the foregoing remarkable presentation of supposed medical principles carries out the spirit and letter of the teachings of the above-named men as exemplified in stenographic records of legislative hearings at Albany, the published writings of these men and their oral pronouncements. Before its appearance as gospel in addiction and its adoption by the Internal Revenue Department, the theories set forth were presented to the Legislature of the State of New York in bills appearing in 1920 and 1921, and were followed as matters of policy in administration of the New York State Department of Drug Control, resulting in the complete breakdown of that arm of the State government, so that it was abolished by the legislature. A later attempt to incorporate these theories in the sanitary code of New York City was defeated by the combined revolt of New York State judges, doctors, and druggists, resulting in the provision that Federal regulations would prevail in the sanitary code with relation to the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

It is interesting to pause for a moment and scan the lists of so-called important medical committees from which have come announcements whose influence has more or less dominated the narcotic question for the past two years. For example:

1. Committee on narcotics, Council of Health and Education, American Medical Association. There we find Harris and Prentice.

2. Committee on narcotics, New York County Medical Society: Harris, Prentice, Hubbard, and Healy.

3. New York State Department of Drug Control, stated to have been operated under the influence of Harris, Prentice, Hubbard, and Lambert.

4. New York City Department of Health. Narcotic administration directed largely by Hubbard and Copeland.

5. Legislative committee, New York County Medical Society: Harris, Prentice, and Healy.

6. Health committee of greater New York, whose report was printed in the New York State Medical Journal, May, 1920, as an argument in favor of the Cotillo bill: Harris, chairman; Hubbard, Prentice, and Healy reputed to be members of influence.

7. Cotillo and Fearon-Smith bills (New York), stated in print to have been written by Harris and Greenfield.

8. Report of narcotic committee of New York County Medical Society, read by Prentice. Committee: Harris, Prentice, Hubbard, and Healy.

9. Appeared at Albany in support of the above bills: Harris, Hubbard, Prentice, Healy, and Greenfield.

10. Appeared at board of health to advocate municipal code to conform with these bills: Hubbard, Prentice, Healy, Greenfield, etc.

11. Edltor of bulletin of department of health, New York City: Hubbard.

12. Said to have been referred to from heads of administration at Washington as men to talk to for narcotic information and rumored to exert great influence with local offices of prohibition and Department of Justice: Harris, Hubbard, Prentice, and Greenfield.

We might go on with this at considerable length, but the above are sufficient examples of the concentrated influence of these few men in important places of authority and announcement.

It would be interesting to discuss the actual qualifications and connections of this interlocking directorate, but time and space would be better utilized in outlining the general subject and leaving these matters of detail to a future investigation.

However, in passing it would be of interest to quote from an editorial in the Illinois Medical Journal, October, 1921, issue, which states:

The present attempted interpretations, and so forth, are based somewhat beyond any doubt upon representations and statements and opinions and conclusions coming from people like Dr. E. Elliot Harris, S. Dana Hubbard, Alfred C. Prentice, the lawyer, Arthur C. Greenfield, etc., and also somewhat from statistics and statements and deductions coming from the New York City board of health.

Their reliability and validity must therefore depend upon the qualifications of these people, as compared with the bulk of recorded workers and men of real experience. We believe that without any question at all their reports and statements and conclusions would be utterly overthrown and discredited by comparison with the bulk of reliable record and report and experience and scientific information.

* * * * * * * * *

The absolute reversal of interpretation and administrative policies, and so forth, of the last two years are now more and more matters of open record. The fallacies of the interpretations of present and recent attempt have been pretty thoroughly exposed in the efforts to pass the Cotillo and Fearon-Smith bills in New York State, which they seem to closely follow, as stated in the report of the legislative committee from the New York State Society.

It is almost inconceivable that honest officials would refuse to listen to reasonable requests for honest and competent interpretation. The present interpretations have had nearly two years of trial under administrative regulations and rules and various machinery. Their results are patent and obvious in the present situation. The sources of such interpretation are now fairly openly known.

The report of the committee on legislation of the New York State Medical Society, beginning on page 209 of the June, 1921, issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine, voices mistrust of these narcotic committees and of the "10 men in the medical profession and a couple of lawyers" who have gotten mixed up in this addiction matter.

Again quoting the Illinois Medical Journal, September, 1921, issue:

Who is the Harrison law? * * * The activities of Prentice and his associates have been so persistent and partisan and of such a character as to lay them open to the charge that they were possibly functioning for the purpose of putting over this sort of stuff against the medical profession and medical study and progress, rather than for the purpose of any legitimate and real study of and attempt to relieve the narcotic drug situation. We say this because of the present attempted misinterpretations of the Harrison law, because the same thing is happening in the Federal law that happened in the New York State law—the original intents of the law are being reversed by attempted interpretations. Namely, effort is being made to give to the Harrison law the effect of the Cotillo and Fearon-Smith bills, so that however actually illegal some interpretations may be, the effect is attempted to construe and interpret the Federal law to prohibit "ambulatory treatment." That is one of the reasons that New York is having such an increase in peddling and smuggling to-day.

* * * * * * *

This attempt is a very sinister thing. In reality its perpetrators are trying to influence and to bring about in the Federal decisions and interpretations and rules and regulations, etc., those very prohibitions that they failed to have enacted in the law of New York State. Doctors should not disregard the warnings of the New York State Society's legislative committee report. It contains the meat of the whole situation and its exposure of the crookedness of the workings.

Remarkable as the foregoing may seem, it is eclipsed by the attempted complete institutionalization of all addiction patients accomplished by the further rulings or regulations of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington under the October 19 order, as follows:

The following resolution passed by the Council of Health and Public Education of the American Medical Association at its meeting on November 14, 1920, is pertinent in determining the period over which narcotic treatment should be extended in purely addiction cases:

"*Be it resolved*, That the Council of Health and Public Education of the American Medical Association indorses the principle expressed in the California law (sec. 8½) which forbids the use of opium and its derivatives in the withdrawal treatment of those addicted to the use of drugs for a period of more than 30 days after the commencement of the withdrawal treatment."

No names of members of the Council of Health and Public Education are appended to this remarkable pronouncement of policy in the treatment of addiction by the committee of the American Medical Association.

On December 24, 1921, I addressed a letter to Dr. Hubert Work, president of the American Medical Association, requesting information as to the facts and circumstances which led to the introduction of this resolution and what action thereon was taken in convention which would make it the official, adopted opinion of the membership of his association. Dr. Alexander R. Craig, secretary American Medical Association, replying under date of January 6, 1922, stated of the report that—

It was referred, along with other matters coming from the Council on Health and Public Instruction, to the reference committee on legislation and public relations.

It stands alone apparently as the opinion of a few men who were present at the alleged meeting of the council of health and is absolutely refuted by clinical and pathological evidence at hand. Yet on this slender and unsubstantial evidence the great Government of the United States has drawn conclusions which affect the welfare, yea, the very life, of hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

The prohibition commissioner further solemnly ordains:

This bureau can not under any circumstances sanction the treatment of mere addiction where the drugs are placed in the addict's possession, nor can it sanction the use of narcotics to cover a period in excess of 30 days when personally administered by the physician to a patient, neither in a proper institution nor unconfined.

If a physician, pursuant to the so-called reductive ambulatory treatment, places narcotic drugs in the possession of the addict who is not confined, such action will be regarded as showing a lack of good faith in the treatment of the addiction, and that the drugs were furnished to satisfy the cravings of the addict.

If the foregoing two paragraphs had been taken out of the mouths of the five gentlemen from New York City whom I charge with working havoc in sane administration of narcotic statutes and regulations they could not have more fittingly expressed the sentiments voiced by these same men.

The principles enunciated completely eliminate the family doctor from any treatment of addicts and lay down arbitrary rules for the practice of medicine which must be followed by the physician regardless of his personal convictions or the needs of the case.

These principles were completely aired at the several hearings on restrictive antinarcotic legislation before the New York State Legislature in 1920 and 1921, and met with just rebuke to the men propounding them. Yet they appear in this solemn screed issued by the United States Government and are followed by the remarkable additional statement:

Doubtful cases [of addiction] or those not falling within any of the above instructions, upon request will be investigated and special instructions based upon the recommendations of the inspecting officers will be issued.

Let this statement sink in. Consider it. The Government in positive terms says in its regulations or rules of October 19, 1921, that a physician may treat a drug addict only for a certain length of time, no matter what physical conditions may arise, or may commit or advise commitment of that addict to a sanitarium regardless of whether there is a sanitarium to put him in or whether he may regard the treatment of that sanitarium judicious or injudicious.

Further personal administration may be had only upon the all-knowing advice and consent of the learned prohibition commissioner or his inspectors, the record failing to show that all or any of these gentlemen have any knowledge whatever of even so remote a medical attainment as chiropody.

Are not administrators just as much legally bound to show honesty and good faith as anybody else? If they misinterpret or brush aside reliable available information, if they neglect or refuse to consider material evidence bearing upon their interpretations of the law or administrative acts, if they carelessly or negligently accept misrepresentations or misstatements of particular groups or cliques, shall they not be held legally responsible for the consequences?

Indicating that the rank and file of the medical profession were not alone in taking cognizance of these attempts against the carrying on of its legitimate practice, in the issue of Harvey's Weekly for the week ending June 5, 1920, under title "Legislative Doctoring," appeared the following editorial:

There is a grave menace of what might be termed legislative doctoring. By that we do not mean merely "doctoring" the legislatures and the laws, a procedure of which we have long had too much. We mean, rather, the practice of medicine by legislative dictation instead of at the discretion of educated, experienced, and responsible physicians. We mean that efforts are being made to invest the politicians and lawyers who compose the great majorities of Congress and the State legislatures with the power to say what drugs shall or shall not be prescribed for sick people, and in what doses that shall be administered.

* * * As a matter of fact an attempt was recently made in the State of New York, and it is reported that one is now being made in Congress, to smuggle through a bill which would deny to physicians discretion or power in the administration of some of the most valuable remedies in the pharmacopœia.

The sinister Cotillo bill at Albany aimed directly at forbidding physicians to prescribe narcotic drugs in private practice, at any rate, to persons suffering from "addiction disease."

* * * The furtive and surreptitious manner in which it was attempted to get that bill through the New York Legislature was in itself sufficient to condemn the thing. In justice to Senator Cotillo, it must be said that as soon as he was made aware of the character of the measure for which he had unwittingly and innocently been made the nominal sponsor he withdrew it. But the incident did not end the menace. The same interests and influences, apparently, which sought to perpetrate that job at Albany are also busy and energetic, in much the same surreptitious way, at Washington, trying to get the National Government to arrogate to itself a monopoly in narcotic drugs.

The American Public Health Association is composed of the foremost public-health officials of the North American Continent. Its members are recognized men of standing. At its annual meeting in New York City November 17, 1921, this body took up the subject of narcotic drug addiction. So distressing were the conditions reported that resolutions were adopted by the executive board of directors of the association recommending a full inquiry or investigation of the subject of addiction. The report of the committee on narcotic addiction of the American Public Health Association was adopted over the sole protest of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York City.

The committee recognized that the control of narcotic addiction constituted a medical and police problem, and, in part, stated as follows:

The group of addicts variously spoken of as criminals, degenerates, and feeble-minded is unwilling and unable to cooperate in the necessary treatment and should be kept under official control. In the opinion of your committee the control of this group is essentially a police problem.

The group of addicts who suffer from physical conditions necessitating an indefinite continuance of their use of the drug constitutes a medical problem.

Furthermore, the group of addicts in whom the clinical condition which was the reason for beginning the use of drugs no longer exists or who began the addiction for other than clinical reasons is also a medical problem.

The committee took a further progressive step in the annals of medical literature by clearly setting forth the basic definition for narcotic—opium—addiction. It states:

Narcotic drug addiction is a physical condition in which continued administration of narcotic drugs, from whatever cause or origin and in whatever type or class of individuals, has set up within the body a mechanism of protection against the toxic action of narcotic drugs. This mechanism of protection constitutes the mechanism of addiction disease. A narcotic drug addict is an individual in whose body the continued administration of opiate drugs has established a physical reaction, or condition, or mechanism, or process which manifests itself in the production of definite and constant symptoms and signs and peculiar and characteristic phenomena, appearing inevitably upon the deprivation or material lessening in amount of the narcotic drug and capable of immediate and complete control only by further administration of the drug of the patient's addiction.

* * * A definition along no other lines will include all who suffer from narcotic drug addiction. This symptomatology and the mechanism or process which produces it are the only common and characteristic attributes and possession of all narcotic addicts.

We would emphasize the fact that cocaine, alcohol, and other drugs of indulgence do not fall into this definition, and they and their problems of handling, treatment, and control are quite different and distinct from the matter of opiate addiction disease.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to dismiss the other and equally remarkable provisions of the pronouncement of those learned medical men, Messrs. Blair and Haynes and their intelligent inspectors, to get back to article 1 of the Harrison narcotic law. This states in no uncertain terms that restrictions with regard to the dispensing of narcotics shall not apply to—

a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner in the course of his professional practice, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes and a record kept as required by this act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed, or given away. (Regulations No. 35, p. 11, beginning with the word, "*Provided.*")

Obviously the ruling or regulation promulgated by Commissioner Haynes and approved by Commissioner Blair nullify and negative the intent of the Harrison narcotic law as just read into the record. If these new regulations or rulings squared with known medical facts, they would still be open to challenge on the ground that they constitute an amendment to the law on our statute books without reference to or regard for the wishes of Congress in the matter.

In fact they might be impeached upon the further ground that they invade the police power of the States of this Union in regulating the practice of medicine, which is entirely outside the purview of the Federal Constitution as at present interpreted.

It took the eighteenth amendment to open to the Federal Government the right to regulate the manufacture, sale, and transportation and dispensing of alcohol.

Apparently it takes but a twist of the wrist of the Revenue Department at the bidding of ignorant and egotistic, self-centered, and perhaps criminally involved professional men and administrators to put in force in these United States a set of regulations, drastic in their inception, unethical in their administration, and calamitous in their effect.

Let us see, gentlemen, how the sapient rulings of the learned prohibition commissioner, backed by the profound pronouncements of this little coterie of doctors and laymen who seek to dominate the very lives of 2,000,000 addicted citizens of this country, jibe with the less blatant, more humble, but perhaps more truthful scientific observations of medical men who do not seek to make a hippodrome of their profession.

I will lay down for you a few simple observations on addiction symptomatology born of my own knowledge of medicine and experience with addicts and patients, indorsed by hundreds of medical men and supported by the clinical findings of every man familiar with addiction of whatever school of thought or medicine. I will let you judge for yourselves if the habitual use of opium and its derivatives is a habit to be controlled by will, revenue agents, and police.

Be it David or Goliath, judge or degenerate, prostitute or preacher, opium plays no favorites. Race, color, creed, physical and mental ability alike are no bar to contraction of addiction. And once addicted there follows a symptomatology represented by practically unvarying manifestations recognized even by that small band who apparently are backing the latest regulations of the post-addiction school of misinformation conducted by the New York City Department of Health and others and later indorsed by the Department of Internal Revenue.

These symptoms are increased tolerance for the drug of addiction and distinct physical reactions which inevitably follow unscientifically decreased dosage or withdrawal of the opiate of addiction. Here there arises a series of physical manifestations that have long puzzled science, though they have been recognized as the inevitable signs of opium starvation.

These manifestations are sneezing and gaping, sweating and purging, vomiting and diarrhea, heart and circulation disturbances, agonizing pains, extreme nerve manifestations, collapse, and sometimes death.

Every writer of prominence on addiction subjects recognizes these symptoms as the concomitants of narcotic drug withdrawal, and every writer on the subject of addiction with equal unanimity will bear testimony to the fact that administration of the opiate of addiction will almost immediately correct these disturbances and restore the sufferer to normal.

Find me 1 medical man of standing who will deny the existence of these phenomena and I will find you 100 medical savants who can testify to the truth of my assertion. Better still, learn the facts with your own senses. Go to the office of the Surgeon General of the United States. Ask him to pass upon these assertions. Or seek out the hospitals and detention wards in your home town, watch the addicts who are brought in or who stagger in, and through your own observations, though untrained in the learned science of medicine, note for yourselves what these poor devils suffer.

From this point on in the discussion of addiction as a disease or as a habit I proceed with extreme care, because I realize that there stand against me a ring of self-seeking sanitarium aggrandizers, physicians, and administrators whose misrepresentations of addiction subjects has brought sorrow and shame, suffering, and mortality upon a great section of our American public.

There has grown up in the United States two basic and fundamental schools of thought with regard to the treatment of drug addiction. One holds, despite the physical reactions I have enumerated, and which are admitted, that the opiate addict may control his suffering from these reactions and by exercise of his will restore himself to normality, though the proponents of this school usually advise leg irons, handcuffs, and close confinement as the means of bringing about his physical and moral regeneration.

Prior to 1918 and up to the time of its exposé by the Whitney joint legislative committee (New York) the leaders in the line of publicity were Charles B. Towns and his coworker, Dr. Alexander Lambert, proprietors of the Towns-Lambert treatment. Towns faded from the picture as soon as the committee published its findings and has not been heard from since.

In the recent past and at present the leading exponents of the "habit" theory as applied to drug addiction are the New York City Board of Health and the small coterie of physicians so active in propaganda.

Of different calibre and greater prestige is Dr. Alexander Lambert, regarded as one of the most eminent practitioners in the United States and as a leader of a school of thought and practice in addiction subjects which couples routine and specific medical treatment for drug addiction with the observation that post medication must be followed by application of the will and determination of the addict.

Dr. Lambert allied himself early in his addiction history with Charles B. Towns, a layman and sanitarium proprietor with a specific treatment for narcotic addiction which acknowledged all the varied physical reactions due to drug withdrawal but stressed the need of Christian Science personally applied to keep the addict on the straight and narrow path. Belladonna and blue mass formed the staples of the Towns-Lambert treatment, just as other active purgatives form the basis of most of the known routine medication that has grown up in this country.

I will not dwell upon the specific and detailed results of this purgation nor attempt to describe before the Members of this House the different shades and colors, consistency, and solidity of the products of elimination by which the learned gentlemen administering the medication determine the exact status of the will power of the patient so soon to leave the confines of their sanitarium to lead a virtuous life free from recourse to narcotics, by the exercise of self-determination.

The man or woman who went through this routine treatment was declared "cured" whether or not there remained any lingering trace of the physical reactions caused by drug withdrawal. You can learn all about it by perusing the pages addressed to this treatment of drug addiction in the files of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Meantime I will turn to consideration of another school of thought in the medical profession which boldly accepts the symptomatology of drug withdrawal as a disease manifestation, which has no specific or routine treatment for addiction and which does not hold that a patient is cured unless at the end of medication he is free of all the physical phenomena accompanying deprivation of opium or its derivatives.

The late George E. Pettey, of Tennessee, was the American pioneer in this theory of addiction treatment, and his book, Narcotic Drug Disease and Allied Ailments, stands to-day as a milestone on the road to progress in American medicine. Pettey challenged the assertion that any routine treatment would free all narcotic addicts of physical reaction, and supported his thesis with a wealth of clinical observations extending over a quarter of a century. As a reward for his pioneering he re-

mains to-day less known to the great body of American physicians than some who have forced the public and the profession to listen to the more noisy and less scientific reiterations of medical and lay owls possessed of a throaty voice and a fine intonation, who have persistently sat upon a dead limb of the tree of knowledge and impressed the public by advertisement and propaganda.

The next man to rise in his place and declare that clinical observations of addicts and their symptomatology could only be explained in the terms of disease was Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, of New York City, who will go down in medical history as one of the few fearless men willing to stake a reputation and a livelihood on honest observation and truthful deduction. Along with Pettey's book, Narcotic Drug Disease and Allied Ailments, Dr. Bishop's book, The Narcotic Drug Problem, takes sharp issue with the out-and-out habit theorists and that school of thought headed by Dr. Lambert and adhering to routine or specific treatment of addiction. It is a standard work on the subject to-day.

For this opposition Dr. Bishop was indicted, and still enjoys that distinction, through the failure of the United States Government to find out the truth about the narcotic drug problem and apply it. His persecution is a medical and political scandal and an obstruction to solution of the drug problem.

It is said to be the same sort of persecution from the Internal-Revenue narcotic force that resulted in the death of Dr. C. F. J. Lause, of New York City, an honest and recognized student of narcotics and addiction.

Such things cry aloud for investigation for the sake of the welfare of this great country and the medical profession, and it seems to me that the untutored narcotic agents of this great Government under the last administration might have been better employed than in taking sides in a medical controversy involving the broad subject of what will or will not constitute the proper medication in the treatment of addiction. Yet this was done, and I am sorry to say is now being done, by our Government and will continue to be done until the end of time unless some protesting voice is raised against undue interference by lawyers, policemen, and detectives in the practice of the science of medicine and the furtherance of its research and study.

Fortunately the time has arrived when clinical research and personal observation of addiction phenomena no longer stands alone against the wordy impeachment of blatant critics. The laboratory of recent years has contributed indisputable evidence of physical changes in those addicted to opiate which brooks no denial.

Not to take up the time of this House with material which is open to reference by every student of addiction in any well-equipped medical library, I will confine myself to reviewing striking examples of European research.

Adriano Valenti, of the University of Pavia Institute of Experimental Pharmacology, conducted the following experiments:

Dogs of similar breed, weight, and approximate normality were chosen by Prof. Valenti as subjects for his research. One dog was subjected to increasing doses of morphine until it became an addict. Upon the withdrawal of the drug this canine manifested all the symptoms occurring in man under similar circumstances. Blood of this dog was withdrawn after it had been deprived of morphine dosage.

The serum obtained from this blood was then injected into the normal dog of equal weight, size, and similar breed. This animal then exhibited all of the withdrawal symptomatology displayed by the addicted canine and also observable in a human being in opiate withdrawal. Prof. Valenti is still writing and teaching and experimenting on this subject. His conclusion is that withdrawal of opiate administration in the case of animal addiction creates an active disease agent in the blood which accounts for the physical reactions manifested.

Possibly the addicted canine might have recovered from his physical disorders resulting from his morphine withdrawal if he had used his will power. Any gentlemen who would like an opinion on the subject can easily communicate with Prof. Valenti. I may say in passing that his experiments were exhaustively made and repeated and verified.

Another distinguished Italian scientist who has carried on extensive laboratory animal experiments is Prof. Carlo Gioffredi, of the Institute of Experimental Pharmacology of the University of Naples. Still others are Profs. Leo Hirschlaff, of Germany, Cloetta, of the Zurich Institute of Pharmacology, and many others whose works are available for discussion.

If there is any remaining doubt after reading the results of these laboratory and clinical experiments, let the learned gentlemen who would impeach this testimony controvert these authorities in the field of laboratory research, where results may be checked up by competent observers and the moot questions scientifically settled.

I hold no brief for the disease theorists of addiction nor for the habit theorist of addiction. I do not care which cleaves closest to the truth in its tenets, but I am willing to accept the cold logic of the laboratory as it checks up the observations of the clinical students, giving us the only present scientific explanation for this condition.

Therefore, if I may be permitted to venture the humble opinion, it might be well for the Board of Health of New York City and for that branch of the revenue department of our great Union so ardently interested in solving the drug problem to pause in its contemplation of this subject and take some slight consideration of the wealth of bibliography and evidence piled up by medical and laboratory observers all the world over.

Advancement in most sciences has come through just and calm consideration, analytical discussion, and uninterrupted study. And I do not believe that we here in America will advance far toward the solution of the problems presented by narcotic-drug addiction if we ignore persistently the work of competent observers and laboratory experts to set up a rule of thumb with regard to medical science, based upon the opinion of laymen, which in turn reflects the conviction of one class of medical men whose oral gifts permit them to shout louder than their fellows.

You do not call the fire department to treat typhoid. No policeman is asked for an opinion upon the proper medication for mumps. The Internal Revenue Department does not sit in judgment upon drugs administered for malaria. Any man or woman in the United States can have catarrh without appealing to a prohibition agent for permission. But if any citizen of these United States should be so unfortunate as to contract narcotic drug addiction as a result of medication or post-operative administration, he immediately finds that a large number of assistant district attorneys, the police department of his native city, and lastly the Internal Revenue Department of his Government all know exactly what he and his doctor should do to overcome the bodily affection resulting.

If he has plenty of money these pseudomedical savants recommend that he go to Dr. Jones's or Dr. Smith's sanitarium where he can take a "cure" of more or less efficacy, which very likely is challenged by everybody who has been through it. And if this same gentleman happens to be without funds these learned administrators of our laws provide nice, cool jails, where the suffering addict can get every attention that their humanity suggests, including incarceration in a padded cell and a liberal douching with a fire hose upon occasion.

If this were a fight between two or more factions of the medical profession which did not so vitally involve the welfare of our Nation, it would present a farce comedy of high caliber. Unfortunately, however, the method in vogue for the handling of addiction in America has its direct reflection upon the economic and social life of our communities.

It behooves us, therefore, to use every care in our deliberations upon this grave subject and to be extremely cautious as to whose medical chestnuts we are pulling out of the fire.

To even the lay observer it must be apparent that there is a wide difference of opinion among medical men, and I speak to you as a medical man upon the subject of addiction treatment.

Some authorities have even stated that there is available no method of medication or standard treatment which will surely relieve the addict patient from the grave physical reactions resulting from withdrawal of opiates.

This was the opinion in 1917 of the Whitney joint legislative committee investigating habit-forming drugs in the State of New York, a committee which was created at a cost of tens of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the State and which held exhaustive and unbiased hearings to which the foremost addiction authorities in our country were invited.

This also was the opinion of the so-called McAdoo Committee of the Treasury Department which, in 1918, conducted an investigation of addiction subjects.

In the report of the special committee of investigation appointed March 25, 1918, by the Secretary of the Treasury to study the "traffic in narcotic drugs," published June, 1919, by the Treasury Department, on page 28, last paragraph, is stated:

It is also recommended that both public and private medical organizations which have research facilities be requested to undertake studies to determine the nature of drug addiction with the view of improving the present forms of treatment or evolving some new and more efficient method of handling these patients. The latter statement is made in view of the fact that at the present time there are numerous forms of treatment for drug addiction, none of which appear to have been given a thorough trial by the medical profession, as a whole, or to have received the unqualified support of those members of the profession who have had no financial interest in the matter.

As a result, the policies of the Internal Revenue Department were administered along broad lines which, on the one hand, maintained rigid supervision over the manufacture, sale, and distribution of narcotic drugs, and on the other encouraged study of this subject by men of the medical profession.

The Board of Health of Louisiana, alarmed at the growth of morphine addiction and the ruinous victimizing of patients through underground peddling of the drugs, opened a clinic in New Orleans, where addicts were under the continuous oversight and care of the best physicians, and where they received the drugs at cost price. The plan was very successful. Underground peddling practically disappeared, and the situation was very much better.

About November, 1920, without reason or explanation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington ordered the institution closed. The first order being ignored, a second order was issued, which was reluctantly obeyed. The result was that the patients were again driven to the underworld and the situation became as bad as before.

At Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., similar clinics were inaugurated with marked success. The same mysterious orders came to California that were given to Louisiana, backed up with a special agent from San Francisco to see that the orders were executed. The only explanation obtainable for the above remarkable happenings was that the department at Washington had "changed their minds."

Along these lines the Whitney legislative committee recommended to the State of New York the enactment of legislation which sought the cooperation of the physician as well as of the hospital and the sanitarium in caring for addicts. This policy of dealing with addiction was not reversed until for some unknown reason the board of health of the city of New York decided that it alone possessed all the knowledge within the purview of the medical fraternity, and began the old game of forcing others to fall in line by administrative and legislative pressure.

It is true that these legislative programs did not solve the drug problem, but during the short time that the Federal Government and the State of New York and other States laid out their policies of cooperation with all elements of the medical profession there was an interest evinced in the sociological and clinical solution of addiction that was bearing fruit. Physicians felt that they could safely give time and attention to the study of addiction treatment without fear of molestation by the police. The result was a free exchange of ideas upon this subject and a reclamation of the honest addict from the grip of the underworld peddler.

Then gradually came the tearing-down process, which has resulted in the wholesale indictment of physicians and the imposition of present rules and regulations in complete reversal of earlier findings and policies.

I desire to explain to you just what are the social reactions upon the community of these two policies of handling addiction forces. And I also want to state here the reasons for this social phenomena as it may be expressed in the term "types of addicts."

Through the police courts of every great city in the Nation there is a daily parade of criminal and noncriminal drug users. In this particular strata of society the criminal element is in the majority. If the drug user is arrested for a criminal offense, the fact that he is deprived of drugs through incarceration soon makes itself known by development of the physical reaction resulting from drug starvation, as I have already outlined to you.

This is the type of individual addict which receives frequent mention in the newspapers, which is constantly kept in the public eye, and which has in many cases earned the harsh terms in which addiction is popularly expressed.

This type of addict, however, is regarded by most competent authorities as being in the great minority, for drug addiction is no respecter of persons and is manifest in every strata of society.

The better class of addict, the average addict, usually is able to fight his battle and control his addiction with the aid of friends and money, and to keep out of the public prints. In most cases he has become an addict as a result of medication or post-operative administration of narcotics. Histories are on record where addiction has been created as a result of relatively short narcotic administration.

This man deserves and should command competent medical attention and the best help within the reach of science in the handling of his condition. He has no criminal tendencies, and he will not become a criminal unless he is forced by need of the drug to association with criminals or the commission of an act which shall invoke the law.

If this type of addict is open to study and treatment by competent family physicians, he keeps within the bounds of good behavior and usually in a reasonable degree of normality and health and economic productivity. He may or may not try one or more of the routine "cures" for addiction. Usually if he has money, he tries every avenue that promises relief from drug necessity, and usually through long experience he becomes extremely skeptical as to the claims of the advertised "cures" and "treatments."

Under the methods of administering narcotic statutes now in vogue this addict must go to an institution to receive treatment under confinement, and he must be cured in name when he leaves that institution because the law so implies.

These private sanitarium treatments are expensive. Many or most of the decent addicts have not the means and many more have not the courage again to invoke some of their drastic regimens. Both classes, shut off from attention by legitimate physicians, are driven to the street-corner peddler and the underworld for narcotic supply.

The result is a tremendous increase in smuggling and illicit traffic in drugs, arrests and convictions for illicit possession, and the incarceration of many innocent individuals in city jails and institutions where it is common knowledge they are herded with degenerates and worse. To put it plainly, this is making criminals of innocent people and involves aggravation of underworld conditions which has its reflection in court records and the newspapers.

The McAdoo committee states that—

it has been computed • • • that the average annual expenditure for an addict to satisfy his addiction amounts to $61.18. Upon this basis of cost of drugs alone, the addicts of this country annually pay over $61,000,000 for the satisfaction of addiction.

This is the natural commercial opportunity caused by the reaction created by the closing of legitimate and honest sources of medical attention to addicts.

The committee further goes on to state:

It is concluded from a careful analysis of these figures, as well as those obtained by other investigators who have made a study of this problem, that at least 25 per cent of the addicts are not steadily employed in gainful occupations. This would represent at least 250,000 unemployed addicts in the United States. At a conservative estimate this would represent the loss in wages of $150,000,000 annually. These figures, however, do not include the cost of drug addiction to individuals as a result of loss through theft and burglary, nor the cost to the States and municipalities in the suppression and punishment of crime and the care and treatment of those who eventually become a charge upon the community.

Many of these unfortunates are veterans of the late World War, addicts because of treatment in field and base hospitals. I feel and I believe that we have no right to impose upon these men the mental degradation and the physical suffering entailed by our present arbitrarily imposed system of addict handling, which simply takes sides in a medical controversy and visits humiliation upon the drug user.

Mr. Speaker, I realise that these remarks are being drawn out somewhat longer than I had originally intended. Yet I have but barely scratched the surface of the wealth of material or the facts which I have in my possession. I can sum up in no better way than by again quoting from the editorial of June 5, 1920, of Harvey's Weekly:

Drug addiction is undeniably a very great evil, which is probably increasing in extent. Undeniably, too, some of the grosser forms of it are to be checked and abated by legislation and by police administration. But the most important part of it can be dealt with efficaciously only by competent and conscientious physicians in private practice. To forbid such treatment of it would be to place sufferers at the mercy of "institutions" which most of them would rather die than enter, or of the purveyors of "sure cures" of the most pernicious type. It may be that further legislation, State or National, is needed on the subject. But it is absolutely certain that no such legislation should be enacted without the fullest possible publicity, or without first having a competent and open investigation, which would bring all the conditions and facts to the intelligent attention of the lawmakers. There must be no more "sneak" legislation to enable designing men either to exploit the vices or to batten upon the afflictions of their fellows.

It is in the hope that this body will see fit to begin an unbiased and much-needed investigation of addiction conditions, upon which old laws and rulings may be revised and the highest degree of consideration for the very great need for knowledge upon all phases of this complex sociological scientific subject that I press the adoption of my resolution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. W. GRIEST,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 12, 1922.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the village mail delivery in towns of less than 10,000 population was authorized in 1912, being based on a bill which I first introduced in the Congress in 1909. Departmental influences were hostile to it for several years, but in 1916 the Postmaster General admitted its efficiency and success. Up to that time the service had been experimental, but in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the word "experimental" was stricken out and the service became permanent law.

Its growth was rapid. The village delivery system is now in operation in 752 post offices, covering all of the States of the Union and about 300 congressional districts.

Not until recently, since the system became permanent law, has a question of the merit and necessity of delivery of mail in the towns of less than 10,000 population been raised. Whereupon I caused inquiry to be made of Members of Congress, postmasters, and of civic organizations in touch with post offices of this character. Of the 752 offices I have letters, reports, and petitions concerning about 500. Only three of the letters and reports indicate indifference as to the fate of the system.

It is fair to say that 99.5 per cent of the letters from the various towns having village delivery describe the service as important, satisfactory, and essential to the efficiency of the Postal Service. In many cases it was stated that the discontinuance of the service would not result in economy as, if the carrier delivery of mail is discontinued, it would be necessary to employ additional clerks in the post offices and rent additional post-office space, the point being made that the space in the majority of the offices is not sufficient if the parcel-post mail can not be distributed by carriers. As most of the towns where the service is established have a population in excess of 1,500, the statements indicate that to return to the old system of delivering mail in the offices would result in confusion, congestion, and inefficiency, which would be costly to the department, and in a number of cases it is said that if village delivery is discontinued the department will have to substitute the more expensive City Delivery Service.

The reports are overwhelming to the effect that mail delivery in those towns is a pronounced success, financially and economically, and of distinct advantage to the Government and the people.

I submit the following compilation, furnished by the department at my request, of the 752 towns in which village mail delivery was in operation December 1, 1921. The offices are grouped in States, with congressional district number and number of carriers stated:

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Alabama City	Alabama	Seventh	1
Alexander City	do	Fifth	2
Attalla	do	Seventh	1
Citronelle	do	First	1
Clanton	do	Fourth	1
Elba	do	Third	1
Enterprise	do	do	2
Florala	do	Second	1
Fort Payne	do	Seventh	2
Greensboro	do	Sixth	1
Haleyville	do	Tenth	1
Hartselle	do	Eighth	1
Hafin	do	Fourth	1
Jackson	do	First	1
Montevallo	do	Fourth	1
Opp	do	Second	1
Ozark	do	Third	1
Phoenix	do	do	2
Piedmont	do	Fourth	1
Prattville	do	Fifth	2
Roanoke	do	do	1
Russellville	do	Tenth	1
Samson	do	Third	1
Sylacauga	do	Fourth	1
Union Springs	do	Third	1
York	do	Sixth	1
Total			31
Glendale	Arizona	At large	1
Tempe	do	do	1
Total			2
Atkins	Arkansas	Fifth	1
Benton	do	Sixth	1
Bentonville	do	Third	1
Booneville	do	Fourth	1
Brinkley	do	Second	2
Clarksville	do	Fifth	1
Crossett	do	Seventh	1
Dardanelle	do	Fifth	1
Dermott	do	Seventh	1
Lonoke	do	Sixth	1
Magnolia	do	Seventh	1
McGehee	do	Sixth	1
Monticello	do	do	1
Nashville	do	Fourth	1
Ozark	do	Fifth	1
Pocahontas	do	Second	1
Springdale	do	Third	1
Stamps	do	Seventh	1
Walnut Ridge	do	Second	2
Wynne	do	First	2
Total			21
Azusa	California	Ninth	1
Burbank	do	do	2
Claremont	do	do	1
Corning	do	Second	2
Culver City	do	Ninth	1
Glendora	do	do	1
Gridley	do	First	1
Hemet	do	Eleventh	1
Huntington Beach	do	do	2
La Jolla	do	do	2
Lemoore	do	Seventh	1
Mill Valley	do	First	2
San Dimas	do	Ninth	1
San Fernando	do	do	1
Sierra Madre	do	do	2
Terminal	do	do	1
Willits	do	First	1
Yuba City	do	do	1
Total			24
Brush	Colorado	Second	2
Fowler	do	Third	1
Holyoke	do	Second	1
Julesburg	do	do	1
Littleton	do	do	1
Ordway	do	Third	1
Total			7
Bethel	Connecticut	Fourth	2
Collinsville	do	First	1
Deep River	do	Second	2
East Hampton	do	do	1
Farmington	do	First	1
Forestville	do	do	1
Glastonbury	do	do	1
Guilford	do	Third	2
Kelvsington	do	First	1
Plantsville	do	do	1
Stonington	do	Second	2
Suffield	do	First	1
Unionville	do	do	1
Windsor	do	do	2
Total			19
Delmar	Delaware	At large	2
Harrington	do	do	1
Laurel	do	do	2
Lewes	do	do	1
Middletown	do	do	1
New Castle	do	do	1
Smyrna	do	do	2
Total			10
Apalachicola	Florida	Third	1
Bonifay	do	do	1
Chipley	do	do	1
Eustis	do	First	2
Marianna	do	Third	2
Milton	do	do	1
Monticello	do	Second	1
Palmetto	do	First	1
Panama City	do	Third	1
Sarasota	do	First	2
Tarpon Springs	do	do	1
Total			14
Abbeville	Georgia	Twelfth	1
Alma	do	Eleventh	1
Ashburn	do	Third	2
Blakely	do	Second	1
Buford	do	Ninth	1
Cairo	do	Second	2
Calhoun	do	Seventh	1
Camilla	do	Second	1
Cochran	do	Twelfth	1
College Park	do	Fifth	2
Commerce	do	Ninth	1
Conyers	do	Fifth	2
Cuthbert	do	Third	2
Donalsonville	do	Second	1
Douglasville	do	Fifth	1
Forsyth	do	Sixth	1
Greensboro	do	Eighth	1
Hartwell	do	do	1
Hawkinsville	do	Twelfth	2
Jackson	do	Sixth	1
La Fayette	do	Seventh	1
Lawrenceville	do	Fifth	1
Louisville	do	Tenth	1
McRae	do	Twelfth	1
Manchester	do	Fourth	2
Millen	do	First	1
Monroe	do	Eighth	2
Monteznma	do	Third	1
Monticello	do	Sixth	1
Pelham	do	Second	1
Richland	do	Third	1
Rock Mart	do	Seventh	1
Rossville	do	do	1
Sparta	do	Tenth	1
Swainsboro	do	Twelfth	1
Sylvania	do	First	1
Sylvester	do	Second	1
Tennille	do	Tenth	1
Thomaston	do	Sixth	1
Thomson	do	Tenth	1
Vienna	do	Third	2
Warrenton	do	Tenth	1
Winder	do	Ninth	1
Wrightsville	do	Twelfth	1
Total			53
Albion	Illinois	Twenty-fourth	1
Alhambra	do	Twenty-third	1
Arlington Heights	do	Seventh	1
Assumption	do	Twenty-first	2
Barry	do	Twentieth	1
Breese	do	Twenty-third	2
Carlisle	do	do	2
Carrollton	do	Twentieth	2
Carterville	do	Twenty-fifth	2
Casey	do	Eighteenth	2
Chenoa	do	Seventeenth	1
Chester	do	Twenty-fifth	2
Chillicothe	do	Sixteenth	2
Chrisman	do	Eighteenth	2
East Alton	do	Twenty-second	1
Eureka	do	Seventeenth	1
Farmer City	do	Nineteenth	2
Farmington	do	Fifteenth	2
Georgetown	do	Eighteenth	2
Gilman	do	do	2
Glenellyn	do	Eleventh	2
Greenfield	do	Twentieth	2
Homer	do	Nineteenth	1
Knoxville	do	Fifteenth	1
Lanark	do	Thirteenth	1
Le Roy	do	Seventeenth	2
Lewistown	do	Fifteenth	2
Lockport	do	Eleventh	1
Mason City	do	Twentieth	2
Milford	do	Eighteenth	1
Mount Pulaski	do	Seventeenth	1
Mount Sterling	do	Twentieth	2
Moweaqua	do	Nineteenth	1
New Athens	do	Twenty-second	1
Oblong	do	Twenty-third	2
Petersburg	do	Twentieth	2
Pinckneyville	do	Twenty-fifth	2
Roodhouse	do	Twentieth	2
Staunton	do	Twenty-first	2
Sumner	do	Twenty-third	1
Villa Grove	do	Nineteenth	2
Virginia	do	Twentieth	1
Warsaw	do	Fourteenth	1
Waverly	do	Twentieth	2
West Chicago	do	Eleventh	2
Westville	do	Eighteenth	3
Winchester	do	Twentieth	1
Windsor	do	Nineteenth	1
Woodriver	do	Twenty-second	2
Total			78
Albion	Indiana	Twelfth	1
Argos	do	Thirteenth	2
Batesville	do	Fourth	2
Brookville	do	Sixth	2
Butler	do	Twelfth	2
Cambridge City	do	Sixth	2
Cannelton	do	Third	2
Clay City	do	Fifth	1
Corydon	do	Third	1
Covington	do	Ninth	1
Danville	do	Fifth	1
Dunkirk	do	Eighth	2

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Edinburg	Indiana	Fourth	1
Fortville	do	Sixth	1
Greenwood	do	Fourth	1
Hope	do	do	1
Huntingburg	do	Third	2
Jasonville	do	Second	2
Jasper	do	Third	2
Knightstown	do	Sixth	2
Knox	do	Thirteenth	2
Lagrange	do	Twelfth	2
Liberty	do	Sixth	2
Loogootee	do	Second	2
Mitchell	do	Third	2
Mooresville	do	Second	2
Oakland City	do	First	2
Petersburg	do	do	2
Rockport	do	do	2
Rockville	do	Fifth	2
Salem	do	Third	2
Sheridan	do	Ninth	2
Thorntown	do	do	1
Vevay	do	Fourth	1
West Terre Haute	do	Fifth	1
Winamac	do	Eleventh	1
Worthington	do	Second	2
Total			61
Audubon	Iowa	Ninth	2
Belmond	do	Third	1
Columbus Junction	do	First	1
Coon Rapids	do	Tenth	1
Corydon	do	Eighth	1
Greenfield	do	Ninth	1
Guthrie Center	do	do	1
Lenox	do	Eighth	1
Madrid	do	Tenth	1
Mapleton	do	Eleventh	1
Marengo	do	Second	2
New London	do	First	1
Rolfe	do	Tenth	1
Seymour	do	Eighth	1
Wapello	do	First	1
West Liberty	do	Second	1
Woodbine	do	Ninth	2
Total			22
Bonner Springs	Kansas	Second	1
Burlingame	do	Fourth	1
Burlington	do	do	2
Downs	do	Sixth	2
Ellsworth	do	do	2
Eureka	do	Fourth	2
Florence	do	do	2
Garnett	do	Second	2
Goodland	do	Sixth	2
Halstead	do	Eighth	1
Harper	do	Seventh	1
Hoisington	do	do	1
Lincoln	do	Sixth	2
Lindsborg	do	Eighth	2
Mankato	do	Sixth	1
Marion	do	Fourth	2
Medicine Lodge	do	Seventh	1
Minneapolis	do	Fifth	2
Ness City	do	Seventh	1
Osborne	do	Sixth	2
Peabody	do	Fourth	2
Salvetha	do	First	2
St. John	do	Seventh	1
St. Marys	do	Fourth	1
Stafford	do	Seventh	1
Stockton	do	Sixth	1
Valley Falls	do	First	1
Wamego	do	Fourth	2
Washington	do	Fifth	2
Yates Center	do	Fourth	2
Total			47
Berea	Kentucky	Eighth	1
Carlisle	do	Ninth	2
Carrollton	do	Sixth	2
Clinton	do	First	2
Corbin	do	Eleventh	2
Dawsonsprings	do	Second	2
Eminence	do	Seventh	1
Falmouth	do	Sixth	2
Franklin	do	Third	2
Greenville	do	do	2
La Grange	do	Seventh	1
Lawrenceburg	do	Eighth	1
Morganfield	do	Second	2
Murray	do	First	2
Pikeville	do	Tenth	1
Princeton	do	First	2
Providence	do	Second	2
Stanford	do	Eighth	1
Sturgis	do	Second	1
Walton	do	Sixth	1
Williamstown	do	do	1
Total			33

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Jeanerette	Louisiana	Third	1
Mansfield	do	Fourth	1
Total			2
Boothbay Harbor	Maine	Second	1
Bridgton	do	First	2
Fairfield	do	Third	2
Fort Fairfield	do	Fourth	1
Kennebunk	do	First	2
Lubec	do	Third	1
Machias	do	do	1
Mechanic Falls	do	Second	1
Milo	do	Fourth	2
Oakland	do	Third	2
Richmond	do	Second	1
Springvale	do	First	2
Thomaston	do	Second	1
Winthrop	do	Third	1
York Beach	do	First	1
Total			21
Berlin	Maryland	First	1
Denton	do	do	2
Hyattsville	do	Fifth	2
Lonaconing	do	Sixth	1
Oakland	do	do	1
Ocean City	do	First	2
Princess Anne	do	do	1
Snow Hill	do	do	2
Total			12
Baldwinsville	Massachusetts	Third	1
Dalton	do	First	2
Indian Orchard	do	Second	2
Millers Falls	do	do	1
North Easton	do	Fourteenth	1
Randolph	do	do	2
South Hadley	do	Second	2
Yarmouth Port	do	Sixteenth	1
Total			12
Bangor	Michigan	Fourth	1
Berrien Springs	do	do	1
Bellevue	do	Third	1
Blissfield	do	Second	2
Bronson	do	do	1
Cassopolis	do	Fourth	1
Clare	do	Tenth	2
Croswell	do	Seventh	1
Dundee	do	First	1
Durand	do	Eighth	2
Fremont	do	Ninth	2
Harbor Beach	do	Seventh	1
Hartford	do	Fourth	1
Holly	do	Sixth	2
Homer	do	Third	1
Milan	do	Second	2
Morenci	do	do	2
Plainwell	do	Fourth	1
Quincy	do	Third	2
Reed City	do	Tenth	1
Rochester	do	Sixth	2
Scottville	do	Ninth	1
Shelby	do	do	1
Union City	do	Third	1
Vassar	do	Seventh	1
Vicksburg	do	Third	1
Total			35
Ada	Minnesota	Ninth	1
Melrose	do	Sixth	1
North St. Paul	do	Fourth	1
Wabasha	do	First	2
Warren	do	Ninth	2
White Bear Lake	do	Fourth	2
Zumbrota	do	Third	2
Total			11
Amory	Mississippi	First	1
Belzoni	do	Third	1
Booneville	do	First	2
Charleston	do	Second	2
Itta Bena	do	Third	1
Ocean Springs	do	Sixth	1
Sardis	do	Second	1
Starkville	do	First	2
Total			11
Appleton City	Missouri	Sixth	1
Bethany	do	Third	2
Bolivar	do	Seventh	2
Brunswick	do	Second	1
Canton	do	First	2
Carterville	do	Fifteenth	1
Centralia	do	Eighth	2
Chaffee	do	Fourteenth	2
Edina	do	First	1
Eldon	do	Eighth	2

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district	Number of carriers.
Eldorado Springs	Missouri	Sixth	2
Festus	do	Thirteenth	1
Gallatin	do	Third	1
Greenfield	do	Sixth	1
Hamilton	do	Third	1
Harrisonville	do	Sixth	2
Higginsville	do	Seventh	2
Holden	do	Sixth	2
Huntsville	do	Second	1
Jackson	do	Fourteenth	1
Kahoka	do	First	2
Keytesville	do	Second	1
Marceline	do	do	2
Marshfield	do	Sixteenth	1
Memphis	do	First	2
Milan	do	Second	1
Monroe City	do	do	2
Montgomery City	do	Ninth	2
Norborne	do	Second	2
Odessa	do	Seventh	2
Paris	do	Second	1
Perryville	do	Thirteenth	2
Pierce City	do	Fifteenth	1
Plattsburg	do	Third	1
Pleasant Hill	do	Sixth	1
Princeton	do	Third	1
Rich Hill	do	Sixth	1
Sainte Genevieve	do	Thirteenth	1
Salisbury	do	Second	1
Savannah	do	Fourth	2
Shelbina	do	First	2
Slater	do	Seventh	2
Tarkio	do	Fourth	2
Unionville	do	First	2
Versailles	do	Eighth	1
Washington	do	Ninth	2
Wellsville	do	do	2
Windsor	do	Sixth	2
Total			74
Franklin	Nebraska	Fifth	1
Hebron	do	Fourth	1
Minden	do	Fifth	2
Pierce	do	Third	1
Wymore	do	Fourth	2
Total			7
Bristol	New Hampshire.	Second	1
Peterboro	do	do	2
Whitefield	do	do	1
Woodsville	do	do	2
Total			6
Allenhurst	New Jersey	Third	2
Keansburg	do	do	2
Linden	do	Fifth	2
Metuchen	do	Third	2
Pleasantville	do	Second	2
Woodridge	do	Third	2
Total			12
Addison	New York	Thirty-seventh	2
Baldwin	do	First	2
Belmont	do	Forty-third	2
Camden	do	Thirty-third	2
Canisteo	do	Thirty-seventh	2
Clyde	do	Thirty-sixth	2
Delhi	do	Thirty-fourth	2
Dundee	do	Thirty-sixth	1
East Syracuse	do	Thirty-fifth	2
Fort Edward	do	Twenty-ninth	2
Franklinville	do	Forty-third	2
Highland Falls	do	Twenty-eighth	2
Holley	do	Thirty-ninth	2
Horseheads	do	Thirty-seventh	2
Little Valley	do	Forty-third	2
Long Beach	do	First	2
Manhasset	do	do	1
Mayville	do	Forty-third	1
Middleport	do	Fortieth	2
New Harford	do	Thirty-third	2
Norwood	do	Thirty-first	1
Painted Post	do	Thirty-seventh	2
Phelps	do	Thirty-sixth	1
Randolph	do	Forty-third	2
Schuylerville	do	Twenty-ninth	2
Skaneateles	do	Thirty-fifth	2
Union	do	Thirty-fourth	2
Whitesboro	do	Thirty-third	2
Wolcott	do	Thirty-sixth	1
Total			52
Albemarle	North Carolina	Eighth	1
Canton	do	Tenth	1
Mooresville	do	Eighth	2
Morehead City	do	Third	1
Mount Olive	do	do	2
Newton	do	Ninth	1
Smithfield	do	Fourth	2

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Waynesville	North Carolina	Tenth	2
Williamston	do	First	2
Total			14
Crosby	North Dakota	Third	1
Enderlin	do	First	1
Total			2
Amherst	Ohio	Fourteenth	2
Arcanum	do	Fourth	1
Blanchester	do	Seventh	2
Bluffton	do	Fourth	2
Bradford	do	do	2
Brookville	do	Third	1
Byesville	do	Fifteenth	2
Cablwell	do	Fourteenth	2
Camden	do	Third	1
Cardington	do	Eighth	2
Carey	do	do	2
Chardon	do	Twenty-second	2
Coldwater	do	Fourth	2
Covington	do	do	2
Crooksville	do	Eleventh	2
Delta	do	Fifth	2
Dunkirk	do	Eighth	1
Forest	do	do	1
Georgetown	do	Sixth	2
Germantown	do	Third	2
Gibsonburg	do	Thirteenth	2
Glouster	do	Tenth	2
Hicksville	do	Fifth	2
Jeffersonville	do	Seventh	1
Loudonville	do	Seventeenth	2
Loveland	do	Sixth	1
Madison	do	Twenty-second	1
Manchester	do	Sixth	2
Mentor	do	Twenty-second	1
Montpelier	do	Fifth	2
Mount Sterling	do	Seventh	1
New Concord	do	Fifteenth	1
North Baltimore	do	Thirteenth	2
Paulding	do	Fifth	2
Perrysburg	do	Thirteenth	2
Plymouth	do	Seventeenth	2
Richwood	do	Seventh	2
Swanton	do	Fifth	1
Versailles	do	Fourth	2
Waverly	do	Sixth	1
West Alexandria	do	Third	1
West Carrollton	do	do	1
Total			69
Atoka	Oklahoma	Third	2
Checotah	do	Second	2
Cordell	do	Seventh	1
Dewey	do	First	1
Eufaula	do	Second	1
Geary	do	Sixth	1
Guymon	do	Eighth	1
Medford	do	do	1
Poteau	do	Third	1
Sallisaw	do	Second	1
Snyder	do	Seventh	1
Stigler	do	Second	1
Sulphur	do	Fifth	2
Tahlequah	do	Second	1
Tonkawa	do	Eighth	1
Waurika	do	Sixth	1
Wewoka	do	Fourth	1
Wynne Wood	do	Fifth	1
Total			21
Cottage Grove	Oregon	First	2
Enterprise	do	Second	1
Independence	do	First	1
Lebanon	do	do	2
Milton	do	Second	1
Prineville	do	do	2
Total			9
Annville	Pennsylvania	Eighteenth	1
Archbald	do	Tenth	1
Bellwood	do	Nineteenth	2
Berlin	do	Twenty-third	2
Bridgeville	do	Thirty-second	2
Burgettstown	do	Twenty-fourth	2
Catawissa	do	Sixteenth	1
Clairton	do	Thirty-second	2
Clarks Summit	do	Tenth	2
Coaldale	do	Twelfth	2
Curwensville	do	Twenty-first	2
Derry	do	Twenty-second	2
Dunbar	do	Twenty-third	1
Elizabeth	do	Thirtieth	1
Ephrata	do	Ninth	2
Everett	do	Nineteenth	2
Fairchance	do	Twenty-third	2
Frackville	do	Twelfth	2
Gallitzin	do	Nineteenth	2

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Girardville	Pennsylvania	Twelfth	2
Glassport	do	Thirtieth	2
Greencastle	do	Seventeenth	2
Hawley	do	Fourteenth	2
Hughesville	do	Fifteenth	2
Hummelstown	do	Eighteenth	2
Jessup	do	Tenth	2
Kulpmont	do	Sixteenth	2
Littlestown	do	Twentieth	1
Lykens	do	Eighteenth	2
Marietta	do	Ninth	2
Masontown	do	Twenty-third	1
Mifflinburg	do	Seventeenth	2
Mifflintown	do	do	2
Milford	do	Twenty-sixth	2
Montgomery	do	Fifteenth	1
Mount Joy	do	Ninth	2
Mount Pocono	do	Twenty-sixth	2
Myerstown	do	Eighteenth	2
Natrona	do	Twenty-ninth	2
Nesquehoning	do	Twenty-sixth	2
New Holland	do	Ninth	1
Newport	do	Seventh	2
Northumberland	do	Sixteenth	2
North Wales	do	Eighth	2
Orwigsburg	do	Twelfth	1
Osceola Mills	do	Twenty-first	2
Parkesburg	do	Seventh	2
Peckville	do	Tenth	3
Perkasie	do	Eighth	2
Pine Grove	do	Twelfth	2
Point Marion	do	Twenty-third	1
Portage	do	Nineteenth	2
Red Lion	do	Twentieth	2
Ridley Park	do	Seventh	2
Roaring Spring	do	Nineteenth	2
Rockwood	do	Twenty-third	2
St. Clair	do	Twelfth	2
Selinsgrove	do	Seventeenth	2
Sharpsville	do	Twenty-eighth	2
Shickshinny	do	Eleventh	2
South Brownsville	do	Twenty-third	2
South Fork	do	Nineteenth	2
Spring City	do	Seventh	2
Strasburg	do	Ninth	1
Summit Hill	do	Twenty-sixth	2
Tidioute	do	Twenty-eighth	1
Tower City	do	Twelfth	2
Troy	do	Fourteenth	2
Watsontown	do	Sixteenth	2
Weatherly	do	Twenty-sixth	2
White Haven	do	Eleventh	2
Williamsburg	do	Nineteenth	2
Williamstown	do	Eighteenth	2
Wrightsville	do	Twentieth	1
Wyomissing	do	Thirteenth	2
Total			134
Aguadilla	Porto Rico	At large	2
Arecibo	do	do	2
Rio Piedras	do	do	1
Total			5
Pascoag	Rhode Island	Third	2
Total			2
Allendale	South Carolina	Second	1
Bamberg	do	do	1
Barnwell	do	do	1
Batesburg	do	Seventh	1
Beaufort	do	Second	1
Belton	do	Third	1
Bishopville	do	Seventh	2
Blackville	do	Second	1
Branchville	do	Seventh	1
Cheraw	do	Fifth	2
Conway	do	Sixth	1
Denmark	do	Second	1
Dillon	do	Sixth	1
Easley	do	Third	2
Edgefield	do	Second	1
Greer	do	Fourth	3
Hones Path	do	Third	1
Johnston	do	Second	1
Kershaw	do	Fifth	1
Kingstree	do	Sixth	1
Lake City	do	do	1
Lancaster	do	Fifth	2
Manning	do	First	1
Mullins	do	Sixth	2
St. Matthews	do	Seventh	1
Seneca	do	Third	2
Timmonsville	do	Sixth	1
Walhalla	do	Third	2
Walterboro	do	First	2
Westminster	do	Third	2
Winnsboro	do	Fifth	2
Woodruff	do	Fourth	2
York	do	Fifth	1
Total			48

Village delivery service in operation Dec. 1, 1921—Continued.

Post office.	State.	Congressional district.	Number of carriers.
Chamberlain	South Dakota	First	1
Clark	do	Second	1
Flandreau	do	First	2
Gregory	do	Third	1
Miller	do	Second	1
Spearfish	do	Third	1
Winner	do	do	2
Total			9
Bolivar	Tennessee	Eighth	1
Cookeville	do	Fourth	2
Dayton	do	do	1
Elizabethton	do	First	1
Etowah	do	Third	2
Huntington	do	Eighth	1
Kenton	do	Ninth	1
Lenoir City	do	Second	1
Lexington	do	Eighth	1
McKenzie	do	do	1
Milan	do	Ninth	2
Mount Pleasant	do	Seventh	1
Newbern	do	Ninth	1
Newport	do	First	1
Ripley	do	Ninth	1
Rockwood	do	Second	2
Somerville	do	Eighth	1
South Pittsburg	do	Third	1
Sparta	do	do	1
Sweetwater	do	do	1
Total			24
Arlington	Texas	Twelfth	2
Atlanta	do	First	1
Caldwell	do	Tenth	1
Cooper	do	First	2
Elgin	do	Tenth	1
Gilmer	do	Third	1
Hallettsville	do	Ninth	1
Hubbard	do	Fifth	2
Itasca	do	Sixth	1
Ladonia	do	Fourth	1
Mineola	do	Third	1
Whitesboro	do	Fourth	1
Total			15
American Fork	Utah	Second	2
Garfield	do	do	1
Lehi	do	do	2
Nephi	do	First	2
Payson	do	Second	2
Spanish Fork	do	do	2
Total			11
Ludlow	Vermont	Second	2
Orleans	do	do	1
Richford	do	First	2
Total			5
Ashland	Virginia	Third	1
Berryville	do	Seventh	1
Chincoteague	do	First	1
City Point	do	Fourth	1
Lursy	do	Seventh	1
Marion	do	Ninth	2
Onancock	do	First	1
Tazewell	do	Ninth	1
Virginia Beach	do	Second	2
Woodstock	do	Seventh	1
Total			12
Arlington	Washington	Second	1
Charleston	do	First	2
Kent	do	do	2
Leavenworth	do	Fifth	2
Total			7
Chester	West Virginia	First	2
Marlinton	do	Sixth	2
Rowceverte	do	do	1
St. Marys	do	Fourth	2
Spencer	do	do	2
Terra Alta	do	Second	1
West Union	do	Third	2
Total			12
Arcadia	Wisconsin	Tenth	1
Black River	do	Seventh	2
Bocoobel	do	Third	2
Cedarburg	do	Second	1
Chilton	do	Sixth	2
Dodgeville	do	Third	2
Durand	do	Tenth	2
Elroy	do	Seventh	2
Horicon	do	Second	2
Hurley	do	Eleventh	2
Juneau	do	Second	1
Kewaunee	do	Ninth	1
Kiel	Wisconsin	Sixth	1
Kilbourn	do	Second	1
Lake Mills	do	do	2
Lodi	do	do	1
Mount Horeb	do	Third	2
New Holstein	do	Sixth	1
New Lisbon	do	Seventh	1
Niagara	do	Ninth	1
North Milwaukee	do	Fifth	2
Oconto Falls	do	Ninth	1
Peshtigo	do	do	1
Spooner	do	Eleventh	2
Viroqua	do	Seventh	2
Waterloo	do	Second	1
Total			39

Total number of village delivery offices 755
Total number of village delivery carriers 1,112

This system of the Postal Service has been very economically administered; it produces a return to the Government not only in a business and financial way, but through various indirect channels and at the same time provides celerity and certainty in mail service to a class of citizenship which represents the highest standard of American home and industrial ideals. Persons who have not examined into the situation in these towns of 1,000 to 10,000 where the new mail delivery system has been installed will find upon inquiry that the beneficial results from the installation of the new service have been surprisingly great.

Congress has given city delivery to 50,000,000 people and rural delivery to half as many more, and there are many and sufficient reasons why Congress shall make life more comfortable and convenient for the millions of people who reside in our active and prosperous towns of less than 10,000 population by continuing to afford them ample mail facilities, the annual report of the Postmaster General to the contrary notwithstanding.

Post Office Appropriation Bill—Uncle Sam's Postal Organization and Intelligence Messengers.

REMARKS
OF
HON. S. D. FESS,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, January 13, 1922.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, your committee deserves the plaudits of the country for the very concrete and effective reform in the drafting of the appropriation bills as shown in this your first real report after the budget system is operating under the Director of the Budget. You have displayed the possibilities of this reform not only in the savings it makes, but also in the unifying of all the expenditures for this great agency of the Government in one bill instead of several, and thus prevent the inevitable duplication of expenditure.

The committee will have the support of the country also because of its decision to take no backward step in this service. From the beginning of the Government the Postal Service is the one agency that connects the Government directly with the people, and as such is looked upon by the people with a peculiar interest of ownership. This service had a very small beginning. It is said that Ben Franklin, the first man to hold the position that has come to be known as the Postmaster General, used his hat as a post office for the distribution of the mail. From this small beginning we now have an organization which ramifies not only to every nook and corner of our own country, but through international cooperation to almost every point in the civilized world, and carries appropriations of staggering figures.

From the great Franklin handling all the mail of the country with little assistance, we now have here in the Capital the Post Office Department, headed by a Postmaster General with four assistants. This organization alone, domiciled here in Washington, requires an expenditure for one year provided in this bill of over $4,000,000 in payment of salaries.

The First Assistant has under him a force of experts who have the immediate direction of the postmasters and assistant postmasters throughout the United States. The enormous importance of this particular work is suggested by the amount carried in this bill for the purpose. For pay of the postmasters alone the bill provides $43,000,000. For pay of the assistant postmasters in first and second classes we have an allowance of $6,000,000 in this bill. The compensation for clerks and employees in these first and second class offices as provided in this bill amounts to $100,000,000.

The postmaster in any city or town is rightfully regarded as a leader in his community. His influence should, and usually does, shed credit to the Government he serves. In this way the Federal Government is directly connected with every center, large and small, and quite naturally brings the power and influence of the Nation to every locality.

While the Postmaster General is the responsible head over all, his First Assistant is sometimes looked upon as the business figure which brings the administration close to every city. He must be a man of real ability. The same requirement is made of the Second, Third, and Fourth Assistants.

The latter is regarded closer to the rural country, as he has charge of the Rural Carrier Service. As the First Assistant brings the National Government close to the centers, the Fourth Assistant brings it close to the rural communities. He has charge of the rural service both in fourth-class offices and all the rural carriers.

The country scarcely knows the stupendous dimensions of the Postal Service in all its ramifications. Even Congressmen are unaware of it until we come to act upon such supply bills as this one now before us. The offices are divided into classes—first, second, third, and fourth. There are in the United States 800 first-class offices, 2,779 second class, 10,737 third class, and 37,733 fourth class, making a total of 52,050 post offices. This department of the Government continues to expand. This is inevitable, as it is a fair barometer of the business of the country.

The latest addition and one of the most important is the Rural Mail Service. This service which started a few years ago as a mere experiment is now one of the most important and one requiring a vast outlay of money. This bill carries for that feature alone $86,800,000, and $15,000,000 additional is allowed for vehicle demands. This one allowance in the Postal Service is perhaps the greatest item to make country life desirable than any other. It brings the farmer and family as close to the great world as if they lived in the center of things. It has vanished the ignorance and loneliness of the former days on the farm and has provided, together with good roads, automobile, and telephone, all the comforts heretofore allowed to the city. These additions have made the farm the preferred location. It must be in the future looked upon as the most desirable place to live.

The mail box set out in front of the farmhouse is a constant reminder of the mindfulness of Uncle Sam. The carrier is his messenger, bearing to the country population the latest occurrences in the world, which transforms him from the usual country folk of other days to a citizen of the world, who daily keeps in touch with the big outside world. As the postmaster is regarded a leading citizen of his community, with the backing and good will of the people he is called upon to serve, so the rural carrier is a preferred citizen chosen for the work by competitive examination, and necessarily ranks well in his community.

In order to render this a desirable service which will enlist the best talent in a community, the Government has provided this method of selection, with the assurance or guaranty of a continued tenure dependent upon his willingness and ability to render good service. This policy is designed to build up a body of the most efficient and courteous servants of the Government. It has had that effect. There are in this service today throughout the country an army of well-trained servants on behalf of public interest and they constitute a most satisfactory Government service. The rural carrier is ever looked upon as Uncle Sam's messenger and, as a rule, is given a preferred position when met on the thoroughfare in pursuit of his governmental duty.

To increase further the mail facilities the special-delivery service was instituted, employing special messengers to deliver the mail matter directly to the place directed. For this purpose the bill appropriates $6,500,000.

One of the sources of greatest outlay for mail service is for the transportation of the mail. For steamboat transportation we allow $1,450,000; for rail transportation, $86,000,000; for foreign mails, aircraft, and steamboat, $6,500,000; for pay of Railway Mail Service of the personnel force, $43,600,000; mail-messenger service, $6,500,000; for transportation of postal clerks, $2,750,000. Compensation of watchmen and laborers in these offices amount in addition to $4,530,000. Compensation for clerks in contract offices will amount to an additional amount of $1,300,000. The amount of expenses for rent, light, and heat for these offices is $11,600,000.

As throughout the rural sections the rural carrier can be seen, so in every city of significance throughout the Nation can be seen the uniform of Uncle Sam, who at regular periods delivers to the homes in the cities in the most expeditious time possible the communications coming from every point of the country. For the pay of these messengers and substitutes this bill provides the enormous sum of $78,000,000. In addition to this service, village delivery is continued, and may be expanded by an appropriation of $1,500,000. This is a wise measure and shows the purpose of the Government to take no backward step.

This is the Government's greatest business. The stupendous work is under the Postmaster General, who, as I said before, has four assistants. The Postmaster General has general supervision over the entire service. This bill recommends for the office of Postmaster General here in Washington $2,150,850. For the office of the first assistant there is appropriated $266,901,500. For the office of the second assistant there is appropriated $152,343,000. For the office of the third assistant there is recommended $10,911,025. For the fourth assistant there is recommended $119,557,050. The total amount recommended for the coming year is the stupendous amount of $555,964,375, a sum vastly beyond the total cost of building the Panama Canal. And this is for one year.

This service is the most immediate touch the citizen has with his Government. The business is enormous. Its importance is beyond estimate. The personnel is, as a rule, of a high order. The service continues to grow in extent and also in efficiency. The present administration is attempting to place the department upon a business basis to insure an elevation of service, a better response of the postal employees to the needs of the public, and a greater credit reflected upon the Government which maintains the service.

Connection with this service is coming to be most desirable and eagerly sought.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT H. VESTAL,
OF INDIANA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, January 11, 1922.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD on House bill 7077, I desire to say that, in view of the fact that in the course of the debate on the floor of the House when the bill H. R. 7077 was under discussion, I made the statement that the salaries proposed therein were within the range of salaries set out in the reclassification bill; and in view of the further fact that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] has had inserted in the RECORD of Wednesday, January 11, at page 1069, a table or comparison of the present salaries paid in the Patent Office and the salaries proposed in H. R. 7077, extending from the commissioner on down, with the salaries fixed in the reclassification bill, I desire to submit figures and tables in support of my contention that the salaries so fixed in the Lampert bill (H. R. 7077) are within the range of salaries provided for in the reclassification act with the exception of the salary of the first assistant commissioner, whose remuneration was fixed at $5,500, but which, upon my motion, was reduced to $5,000. With this amendment adopted all the salaries in the Lampert bill now come within the range of salaries in the grades where the officers and employees would or should be allocated under the reclassification bill.

First, let us consider the commissioner. The Lampert bill proposes a salary of $6,000. Under the reclassification bill, which was framed on the proposed reclassification act prepared under the direction of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, the chairman of which is the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH], on page 42 will be found the "patent-examiner group." This group is divided into six grades and includes—

> those offices or employments of the professional service in which incumbents are required to perform or supervise work requiring specialized knowledge of patent law or of the technical examination of patents, trade-marks, or designs.

Under the proposed reclassification and the reclassification act as passed the commissioner is placed in grade 6, and the salary range in that grade is $5,400, $6,000, and $6,600. There certainly can be no contention that the salary fixed in the Lampert bill for the Patent Commissioner does not come within this range included in the reclassification bill as passed.

Then come the first and second assistant commissioners. The Lampert bill proposes a salary for the first and second assistants of $5,000. It must be remembered that the first assistant commissioner and the second assistant perform duties under the statute identically the same. They are assigned cases by the commissioner, and the statute places upon them the duty of deciding these cases in the same manner as though they were acting as the commissioner. There is absolutely no difference in the work or in the responsibility of the first and second assistants. An appeal does not go from them to the commissioner or to the Secretary of the Interior, but directly to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The judicial work which is not attended to by the commissioner is divided as nearly equally as possible between the two assistants, and both of them are holding court five days a week and at the same time, but in different court rooms.

However, under the table set out by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH], he has made a distinction between the first and second assistants not warranted in fact, and he has placed the first assistant in grade 5 and the second in grade 4, when, as a matter of fact, under the proposed reclassification act, on page 43, the Assistant Commissioner of Patents is placed under grade 5. The fact that there is no difference in the duties or responsibilities of the first and second assistants brings the second assistant within the same grade.

The salaries proposed in the reclassification act are as follows, $4,850, $5,100, and $5,460.

We next take up the examiners in chief. The Lampert bill provides a salary of $5,000 for the examiner in chief. Under the table set out by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] the examiner in chief is placed in grade 4, while in the reclassification act, on page 43, he is placed in grade 5, and rightfully so, as the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, no doubt, in investigating the duties of the examiner or examiners in chief, found that the examiners in chief of the Patent Office, five in number, are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and at the time of their appointment were given the same salary as the United States district judges. They do appellate work entirely, and if they decide an invention is patentable, their decision is never reviewed by the commissioner. They "carry on the most advanced professional work," and perform practically the same judicial work as the commissioner, except that they do not have his administrative duties. Moreover, by law, they are required to qualify in two distinct professions—law and applied science. This brings them clearly within the provisions of grade 5.

We now come to the solicitor or counselor. His duty is to represent the commissioner as counsel in hearings before courts of appeal in the District of Columbia, and in these cases, which number many each year, he has opposed to him the best patent lawyers from all parts of the country which the biggest corporations can employ. In addition, he has to act as counsel for the commissioner in all mandamus cases before the courts, in all actions provided for by Congress under section 4915 of the Revised Statutes, and in all public use proceedings before the courts. It is doubtful if there is any solicitor in the Government service who has more important work; and I submit that he belongs in grade 5, as set out in the reclassification act, that being referred to as the—

senior professional grade, and shall include all classes of positions in this service, the duties of which are to act as assistant head of a large professional organization, or as administrative head of a major division of such an organization, or as head of a small professional organization, or to serve as a consulting specialist.

The solicitor, or counsel, certainly serves as a consulting specialist and could belong nowhere except in grade 5.

I find on page 36 of the proposed reclassification act, under the head "Lawyer group," that counsel is placed in grade 5; and I submit that the work of such counsel is no more difficult nor responsible than that of the solicitor or counsel of the Patent Office, and that he belongs in grade 5.

We next come to the chief clerk, and under the Lampert bill he is given a salary of $4,000. In the table prepared by the gentleman from New Jersey he is placed in grade 6 of the clerical service; yet when we turn to page 43 of the proposed reclassification act, upon which the reclassification act as passed was framed, we find the position of chief clerk of the Patent Office is under grade 4 of the professional service, for the reason that the chief clerk of the Patent Office, as required by statute, must qualify as a patent examiner, and under that grade the salaries range $3,720, $4,020, $4,320, and $4,620. So again we see that the salary fixed for this position under the Lampert bill comes within the provisions of the reclassification act as passed.

We next come to the law examiners and principal examiners, and turning to page 43 of the proposed reclassification act we find under grade 4 a provision for "senior patent examiner," and so forth. The duties set out in this grade correspond exactly with the duties of the law examiners and the principal examiners, but the senior patent examiner is designated in the Patent Office as "principal examiner," and the duties defined here apply to no other position, while the term "senior patent examiner" (law) applies to the present designated law examiners. The Patent Office has no employees called by such titles, but these are grouped as law examiners and principal examiners.

Now, let us see what the reclassification bill as passed provides under grade 4. It reads:

A full professional grade, including all classes of positions in the service, the duties of which are to perform independent and highly expert professional work, or to be responsible for the administration of a minor division of a large organization, or a major division of a small organization doing such work.

Each of the 48 principal examiners performs independent and highly expert professional work, and, moreover, is in charge of a minor division of a large organization. Each of these examiners has from 8 to 10 professional assistants, besides the ordinary clerks, and their work is of such an independent and highly expert professional character that if they decide an invention to be patentable there is no appeal from the decision.

Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the patents granted are granted without appeal, these examiners are therefore the courts of last resort in deciding if inventions are patentable. If cases are decided by these examiners not to be patentable, then, and then only, is there an appeal to the board of appeals, which consists of the five examiners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. There are five law examiners, and under the Lampert bill the salaries proposed for them are $4,000, and 48 principal examiners at $3,900 each. They should come within grade 4, where the salaries under the reclassification bill range $3,720, $4,020, $4,320, and $4,620.

We now come to the first and second assistants, and find from the table prepared by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] that they are placed under grade 2. I insist that the first and second assistants fit under grade 3 as set out in the reclassification act. Grade 3 is referred to in the reclassification act as passed as—

an associate professional grade, including all classes of positions in the service the duties of which are to perform independently or with a small number of subordinates in the junior or assistant professional grade, or with other subordinates, responsible professional work requiring extended training and considerable successful previous experience.

These first assistants are compelled to act as principals in the absence of the principals; they have at all times to do highly professional and technical work, because one principal can not review all the work of the 8 or 10 assistants working under each principal. The volume of work in each division is such that the first assistants have to be left largely to themselves, so that—

they perform duties independently or with a small number of subordinates in the junior or assistant professional grade.

The assistant examiners are all scientifically trained, and almost all of them are members of the bar and hold degrees. All of the examiners are compelled to pass examinations in higher mathematics, advanced physics and chemistry, in the application of science to all industrial arts, the reading of mechanical drawings, and in either French or German.

Under the Lampert bill the salaries provided range from $2,000 to $3,800, while under the reclassification bill, under grade 3, the salaries are $2,820, $3,000, $3,300, and $3,540.

A number of the second assistants would come under grade 3 and the remainder under grade 2.

We now come to the third assistants. Under the Lampert bill they range $1,920, $2,080, and $2,200, and would come under grade 2 of the reclassification bill, which provides:

Grade 2, referred to as the assistant professional grade, shall include all classes of positions in this service, the duties of which are to perform under general direction assigned professional work requiring professional training and previous experience, but not the exercise of independent judgment—

and the salaries set out for this grade under the reclassification bill are $2,100, $2,280, 2,460, and $2,640.

The fourth assistants would come under grade 1, the salaries for which under the reclassification bill are $1,620, $1,740, $1,860, and $1,980, while the Lampert bill provides for this class of work the following salaries, $1,500, $1,650, and $1,800. This grade includes—

all classes of positions in this service the duties of which are to perform under immediate supervision the simplest kinds of work requiring professional training.

I herewith submit a table comparing the salaries as set out in the Lampert bill with those provided for in the reclassification act as passed, and submit that all of them are within the range of those provided for in the reclassification bill. I do not contend that the salaries fixed in the Lampert bill are always the minimum salary of the grade under which each would be placed in the reclassification act, but that they do come within the range of salaries provided for, and in a great many instances the salaries in the Lampert bill are less than the minimum for the same grade fixed by the reclassification act as passed.

Salaries in the Patent Office.

	Present.	Lampert bill.	Reclassification bill as passed.
Commissioner	$5,000	$6,000	$5,400, $6,000, $6,600 (professional service, grade 6).
First Assistant Commissioner.	4,000	5,000	$4,850, $5,100, $5,460 (professional service, grade 5).
Second Assistant Commissioner.	3,500	5,000	$4,850, $5,100, $5,460 (professional service, grade 5).
Examiners in chief.	3,500	5,000	$4,850, $5,100, $5,460 (professional service, grade 5).
Solicitor or counsel.	2,750	5,000	$4,850, $5,100, $5,460 (professional service, grade 5).
Chief clerk	3,000	4,000	$3,720, $4,020, $4,320 (professional service, patent group, grade 4).
Law examiners	2,750	4,000	$3,720, $4,020, $4,320 (professional service, grade 4).
Principal examiners.	2,700	3,900	$3,720, $4,020, $4,320 (professional service, grade 4).
First Assistant examiners	2,400	2,900 3,100 3,300 3,500	$2,820, $3,000, $3,300, $3,540 (professional service, grade 3).
Second assistant examiners	2,100	2,350 2,500 2,800 3,000	$2,820, $3,000, $3,300, $3,540 (professional service, grade 3).
Third assistant examiners	1,800	1,920 2,080 2,200	$2,100, $2,280, $2,460, $2,640 (professional service, grade 2).
Fourth assistant examiners	1,600	1,500 1,650 1,800	$1,620, $1,740, $1,860, $1,980 (professional service, grade 1).

If we take the total of the salaries fixed in the Lampert bill for the officers and employees as set out in the foregoing table and compare it with the total salaries which would be allowed if the officers and employees so mentioned were given the minimum salary in the grades to which they would or should be allocated under the reclassification bill as passed, the total in the Lampert bill would exceed the total under the reclassification bill approximately $10,000.

The bill as a whole will increase the cost of the Patent Office $447,740, but it also provides for additional help and provides the means by which this additional expense shall be met—that is, by increasing the fees charged by the office in the transaction of its business. There would thereby be no additional burden placed upon the backs of the taxpayers generally, but the increased cost is borne by those who are interested in having their applications for patents, trade-marks, designs, and so forth, acted upon within a reasonable time and by persons competent and efficient to perform that work.

As has been stated many times, this bill is in the nature of an emergency bill, by which we hope to be able so to improve the conditions in the Patent Office that the thousands of men engaged in all sorts of enterprises affected by the conduct of the Patent Office may have relief, and to prevent further resignations of the best examiners in the office by providing compensation commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of their positions.

This legislation is constructive legislation. It seeks to make and keep efficient one of the most important bureaus of the Government, and to withhold from it the necessary funds and personnel to make it efficient and to keep it efficient is to break down one of the greatest agencies contributing to the prosperity of the country.

The American Valuation Plan of the Pending Tariff Legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 18, 1922.

[At the request of the Hon. JOHN C. BOX, of TEXAS, the following speech of the Hon. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, on the question of "The American Valuation Plan of the Pending Tariff Legislation," is inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.]

SPEECH DELIVERED BY T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SALISBURY, MD., ON JANUARY 12, 1922.

On March 4, 1921, when the present majority party came into full power, an extraordinary condition of affairs, unprecedented in the history of the world, existed. The Great War, in which was involved almost the entire civilized world, was only just over. This country, with the full knowledge that its own future and that of civilization appeared to hang in the balance, had taken part in this war with every resource of its manhood and all its material resources. The mental and physical energies of our people had during the war, and particularly after we went into it ourselves, been strung to the highest pitch; the natural human reaction culminated in the general election of 1920, when the party in power was swept out by a veritable tidal wave of reaction, and the party now in power carried into control by such a majority as tended to further unsettle the already chaotic condition of public opinion.

The present dominant party, following the usual tactics of a minority seeking control, had promised a return of prosperity by legislation to every class of American society, and was, therefore, placed last spring in the extremely difficult position of being utterly unable to fulfill its campaign pledges. This is not a partisan statement, as we are not approaching the subject from a partisan standpoint, but of a condition which might very readily, to a greater or less degree—according to the trend of mind of the speaker—have applied had political conditions been reversed. Great and apparently unfettered power fostered intolerance, as it always does, and resulted in proposed legislation of the most unusual kind.

One measure I have reason particularly to remember. The Comptroller of the Currency, who had done everything in his power to prevent the too rapid deflation of 1920, and to whom credit is due more than to anyone else for the comparatively few failures among small banks serving communities outside of the great cities, had come into disfavor with the Wall Street tendencies. As you may know, the Federal Reserve Board practically controls the Federal reserve banks, while the Comptroller of the Currency has under his charge the member banks. On April 11 last, the very first day of the extra session of Congress, a bill was introduced, doing away with the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and centering all of his duties and authority in the Federal Reserve Board, under which proposed legislation the five members of the Federal reserve board would virtually control not only the Federal reserve banks, but the member banks; that is, would dominate the entire financial fabric of America.

This proposed legislation was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which I am a member, and had the support of the President of the United States, the American Bankers' Association, the Federal Reserve Board, and various powerful business interests. Now, this legislation, centralizing financial control, as it proposed to do, would never have been suggested under normal conditions, but I am sure you would be surprised and interested to hear the story of the tact and diplomacy, and the tireless but quiet effort required to prevent this bill from being voted out by the Banking and Currency Committee with a favorable report.

When either of the great parties comes into full power tariff legislation is usually a first consideration. This was especially true last spring, because Congress felt the pressure not only of that part of the public, trained to believe in tariff legislation as a panacea for their financial ills, but of the great manufacturers who had been largely free from foreign competition during the war and wanted a continuation of that beneficence.

The American people, in spite of upset conditions, would have been shocked at any substantial raise in duties, so the expedient was devised of not raising the apparent duty measurably, but of changing the basis of the duty in a manner to make the actual duty in a great many instances practically prohibitive.

In all our previous tariff history duties have been assessed upon the price of the article where manufactured and when contracted for, which can, of course, be the only technical basis of a duty, which has come to mean a percentage of the cost price added to the cost of the imported article—in the conception of one party in a maximum amount to raise revenue and a minimum amount to increase the price to the consumer and of the other party in an amount based on the theory of not only raising revenue but enabling the American manufacturer to sell at a higher price than he could if subjected to foreign competition, the true theory of a tariff for revenue only being a tariff on articles of general consumption as distinguished from the protective idea of a tariff on particular articles ostensibly for the purpose of increasing American production.

Never, however, in the history of American tariff legislation has it ever before been suggested that a tariff should be so framed as to obscure its purpose and scope and result in a great many cases in making the duty on an article, instead of a proportion of its cost price, 100 per cent of its cost price and often a great deal more than 100 per cent of its cost price.

As a matter of fact in some of the so-called compound rates in the proposed tariff bill the duty is not only more than 100 per cent of the cost price but is more than 100 per cent on the American selling price, so that the article under no circumstances can be imported. For example, paragraph 354 of the tariff bill provides that penknives, and so forth, valued at more than 50 cents per dozen—which under the American valuation means valued at the American selling price at more than 50 cents per dozen—selling in this country, we will say, for 51 cents a dozen, are to be assessed 5 cents each, which is equivalent to 60 cents per dozen, and, in addition thereto, 30 per cent on the American selling price of 51 cents—that is, 15 cents—a total duty of 75 cents a dozen on a knife supposed to sell in this country for 51 cents a dozen.

Paragraph 365 provides that rifles valued at more than $5 apiece—that is, selling for, say, $5.01 apiece—are to be assessed $4 each, and in addition thereto 85 per cent on the American selling price of $5.01—that is, $1.73—a total duty of $5.73 on a rifle supposed to sell in America for $5.01.

Paragraph 368 provides that clocks valued at more than $1.10 each—that is, selling for, say, $1.11 each—are to be assessed 70 cents each, and in addition thereto 35 per cent on the American selling price of $1.11—that is, 38 cents—a total duty of $1.08 on a clock supposed to sell in America for $1.11.

The administrative difficulties of the so-called American valuation plan seem to be so great as to render the plan impracticable from that standpoint. The appraisers at the various ports of entry have now the affidavit of the exporter and importer, their own knowledge of the cost price of the imported article, based on continuous experience and more than 100 years of precedent and judicial decision. Under the proposed plan, a declared valuation would seem to be necessary, because no appraiser would be able from day to day to know the wholesale price of a given article throughout the United States, first, because the price varies somewhat; second, because the wholesale price varies according to locality; and, third, because there are probably half a million different articles subject to ad valorem duties under the proposed act. The other day I looked over, with a tariff expert, the Sears & Roebuck catalogue, and we estimated that in that one catalogue there were probably from 50 to 100 articles subject to specific duty and probably 100,000 articles which would be subject to the ad valorem duty, requiring the port appraiser to know the American wholesale price of each of the 100,000.

Now suppose, as a matter of absolute necessity, declared valuation was decided upon as an administrative policy; it is doubtful whether this valuation would be sustained by the courts, because if the official in charge of the administration of the act should list an article at a valuation higher than the actual American wholesale selling price the importer could very readily say—and I see no reason why he would not be justified in saying—that he could not be compelled to pay a percentage duty on a declared valuation when the law itself provided for an actual valuation.

Leaving the administration features, the advocates of this plan say that under it the duties on articles from different countries exporting to the United States will be equalized, giving them, therefore, an equal opportunity to sell in this country. To illustrate: Under the present plan, with an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent, an article costing $2, if imported from England, would be subject to a duty of 80 cents, making the total cost of the imported article $2.80. If the cost of the same article in Germany were $1.50, 60 cents duty would be added, making the cost to the importer from Germany $2.10. Under the proposed American valuation plan, if the selling price of this same article, costing in England $2 and in Germany $1.50, was $3 in the United States, a duty of $1.20 would be placed on both the English article and the German article, making the English article cost the importer $3.20 and the German article $2.70.

It is, of course, readily seen that the American valuation brings the cost of the English and German article closer together than is done by the present law, but there is still a difference of 50 cents, which would tend to favor the German article in the American market, though to a somewhat less degree. However this may be, is there any theoretical or practical economist since the beginning of the world who would require this Government to act as a commercial wet nurse between two foreign countries, each seeking a favored place at the breast of the American people?

The advocates of this new plan of valuation for purposes of duty contend also that foreign money is so far depreciated in value as to make the foreign article so cheap that the duty based on the cost price would be comparatively negligible, while the cost of the imported article would be so cheap as to drive American production out of the market. As a matter of fact, foreign inflation has caused a rise in price in foreign countries much higher than enough to compensate for exchange depreciation. From no less an authority than Prof. Irving Fisher we find that the average price level in France is two and one-half times higher than in 1913; the average Italian price level four times higher than in 1913; the German price level seventeen times higher; the Austrian, one hundred times; the Russian, one thousand times.

Many dutiable articles, as a matter of fact, have increased in price far above the just-mentioned average, as is illustrated by the following table which I am inserting, but only a part of which I will read. This table shows not only the difference in cost in foreign money but also in American money after allowing for the difference in exchange:

Goods.	1914			1920-21		
	Price in foreign currency.	Exchange rate.	Price in dollars.	Price in foreign currency.	Exchange rate.	Price in dollars.
Woolcrêpe, 43-inch (francs)	1.67	$0.193	$0.32¼	19.26	$0.064	$1.25¼
Silk fabric, 36-inch (yen)	9.10	.50	4.55	10.30	.50	5.15
Cotton velveteen (£)	4/9	4.86	1.15¼	11/2	3.75	2.06¼
Cotton hose (marks)	8.40	.24	2.02	195	.01¼	2.93
Wool hose (£)	12/8	4.86	3.08	30/9	3.75	5.77
Chamois suede gloves (marks)	5.60	.24	1.20	160	.01¼	2.40
Kid suede gloves (marks)	5.50	.24	1.32	160	.01¼	2.40
Chamoisette gloves (marks)	4.75	.24	1.14	225	.01¼	3.38
Linen napkins 22/22 (£)	6/3	4.86	1.52	20/2	3.75	3.78
Ladies' kid gloves (francs)	35.25	.193	6.80	260	.064	16.20

Recently the New York University Bureau of Business Research sent a questionnaire to the leading economists of the United States. Over 300 questionnaires were sent out. Of this number, 71 brought replies, representing 23 States. Among those who replied were the following recognized leaders of economic thought:

E. E. Agger (Columbia); Roy G. Blakey (Minnesota); E. L. Bogart (Illinois); T. N. Carver (Harvard); R. E. Chaddock (Columbia); Clive Day (Yale); C. W. Doten (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); C. A. Ellwood (Missouri); E. F. Gay (New York); G. D. Hancock (Washington and Lee); B. H. Hibbard (Wisconsin); J. W. Jenks (New York University); W. I. King (New York); H. A. Mills (Chicago); W. A. Persons (Harvard); J. A. Ryan (Catholic University of America); C. O. Ruggles (Ohio); E. W. Taussig (Harvard); G. O. Virtue (Nebraska); M. S. Wildman (California); C. W. Wright (Chicago).

The inquiry involved the following questions:

1. Will the American valuation plan decrease imports?
2. Will the American valuation plan decrease exports?
3. Will the American valuation plan decrease revenue?
4. Will the American valuation plan increase depression?
5. Will the American valuation plan increase unemployment?
6. Will the American valuation plan increase the cost of living?
7. Will the American valuation plan make the administration of the tariff law more difficult?
8. Will the American valuation plan increase uncertainty?

The answers showed the following astounding result:

1. Decrease imports: Yes, 69; no, 1.
2. Decrease exports: Yes, 68; no, 1.
3. Decrease revenue: Yes, 46; no, 1.
4. Increase depression: Yes, 58; no, 1.
5. Increase unemployment: Yes, 54; no, 2.
6. Increase cost of living: Yes, 67; no, 4.
7. More difficult administration: Yes, 68; no, 1.
8. Increase uncertainty: Yes, 56; no, 4.

showing the overwhelming considered opinion of leaders of thought throughout the country, with each opinion formed without relation to any other opinion.

For several months past, a feeling of restrained impatience with the measure has been developing among those high up in the councils of the majority party. On September 6, 1921, at Cleveland, Postmaster General Hays spoke as follows:

To thoughtful men there must be approval of a certain hesitation and disposition to be cautious and a determination to be sure-footed in the consideration of this subject. If I were to attempt to express a summing up of the present state of mind of Congress and thoughtful men about the tariff, it would seem to me that it amounts to a feeling that the present year is not a good one in which to write a permanent tariff bill to last for many years to come. Conditions throughout the world are too chaotic to be able to foretell exactly what is needed. The very basic condition on which a tariff is built—namely, the cost of manufacturing in various European countries with relation to our own cost of manufacture, and the value of the currency of the various European countries with relation to the value of our own currency—is at the present moment as fluctuating as quicksand and as unforeseeable in the future as the weather.

A dependable tariff built upon such a foundation is difficult, of course. It has been thought by many that we would overcome these handicaps by a device which we called American valuation, and which provided that all customs duties should be estimated upon the value of goods at the time when they arrive in the United States and in terms of American money. Looking carefully into this, it has been thought that this device might not overcome the handicap, and, further, might have a boomerang effect on our own interests. The end of it has been that we have appropriated $100,000 to investigate this device and otherwise determine what might be done to help us toward writing a permanent tariff. These conditions of fluctuation and instability which make the writing of a permanent tariff so difficult at the moment may in some measure be relieved after the Disarmament Conference has taken place and we have accomplished steps which the President has in mind for the adjustment of our international relations.

On December 6 last, in the course of his address to the Congress, the President of the United States said:

There is a manifest difference of opinion about the merits of American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of varying conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but there can not be ignored the danger of such valuation, brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe Congress ought well consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provisions for decreases. A rate may be just to-day and entirely out of proportion six months from to-day. If our tariffs are to be made equitable and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long ways toward stabilization if there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

Whatever may be our opinion as to the wisdom of the President's suggestions, there can hardly be any doubt that his statement indicates a conclusion on his part that the American valuation program as embodied in the tariff measure which last July passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate for consideration would, if enacted into law, be legislation inimical to the best interests of the American people as a whole.

Aside from other considerations, it may be that the American valuation plan was intended to put every obstacle in the way of foreign imports, for the valuation made the basis of duty is the American value at the time of the import, and not when the foreign purchase is made some 6 or 12 months before. As the importer, when he buys his goods, can not tell what their market price or the market price of similar goods will be in America months later, he can not tell what will be the cost of the purchased goods, including the duty, and hence will deem it unsafe to buy at all.

I will not discuss the appraiser's difficulty of deciding what are similar goods. The difficulty is apparent, and serves to further illustrate the possibly deliberate attempt to formulate an unworkable law to make importing in any event as difficult as possible.

My friends, could any policy be more mistaken? We are a creditor nation. Europe can pay us with her goods. We have great surpluses of corn and wheat and cotton. Europe can buy them with her goods. We can not sell if we do not buy, and international trade can be carried on only by an exchange of goods and commodities.

International barter will go a long way toward stabilizing the purchasing power of money, which is absolutely necessary to stimulate to business activity constructive ability and conservative capital.

In conclusion, if the purport of this measure had been known to the American people last June, it would never have passed the House of Representatives last July; if its purport were known to them now, it would never be favorably reported out of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States.

The Antilynching Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH GILBERT,
OF KENTUCKY,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, January 18, 1922.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a bidden, though an obvious, effort to conciliate a group of political disturbers and contains all the dangers incident to such legislation. This group, though small, is active and vindictive and is demanding this legislation from the Republican Party as a veiled threat to the Southland. It seems more like an expression of "carpet-bag" days than of to-day, and is brought forward at this time by reason of the great service rendered to the Republican Party by the Negroes in the recent elections.

Recently in Louisville, Ky., the metropolis of my State, a Republican was elected mayor, though he received 20,000 fewer white votes than his Democratic opponent. My State is now under Republican rule, and yet the Democratic candidate for governor in the last gubernatorial election received 40,000 more white votes than this Republican governor. In Kentucky, therefore, the Negro voter now dictates its governmental policies and selects its officers. Is the race question a live, pending question there? This, however, we hope will not occur again, for our legislature is in session and will pass such laws, conforming to the views of the Supreme Court of the United States, as are necessary to restore the Government of our State to its white voters. There we pay the taxes, and there we intend to rule.

The race question is always approached with reluctance. Its discussion is irritating. It is thrust upon us at this time at the demand of race agitators, and I for one feel that it is time to threw aside our indifference and face the facts as they are. The belief is that politics is back of this measure, and I say meet that situation unflinchingly, and our party has nothing to fear in taking a firm, honest, and intelligent position. We have avoided already too long this issue, whispering to ourselves that it was not really impending, until we find ourselves face to face with a most embarrassing situation.

Here in the Capital of our country Negroes attend the official receptions and social functions. We find every bureau and every department of public service filled with them. They occupy positions of importance, frequently positions of authority over white men and women, wherein we must come in contact on terms of more or less intimacy in the discharge of our public duties. Many of our assistants, secretaries, and helpers are women, and in order for them to perform their services to us it is necessary for them to come into the closest contact with the Negroes holding these important departmental positions. My people would be surprised to learn that Negroes served as jurors wherein the rights of white people are litigated; they would hardly believe that they are judges on the bench itself.

The situation is so prevalent that we here become calloused to its existence and careless to its consequences. The discussion of this bill may render a greater service than we contemplate in focusing attention on this subject which at some time, not far distant, must be solved. Dislike it as we may, evade it if we will, this race question is the biggest, the liviest, and most serious question now confronting the people, and unless it is honestly met, intelligently considered, and wisely solved friction, race hatred, and bloodshed must inevitably result.

The Republican Party may have what political advantage it can derive from pampering to these Negro-race agitators of the North; but I am glad to remember that recently we enfranchised many millions of women voters who will be found almost unanimously against extending this tendency to race intermingling. Even as a partisan, I would not shirk the issue. Stand firm and let it be known north, east, south, and west, for the feeling at heart is the same in every quarter of our land, that we are the white-man's party and that the Republican Party is helpless by reason of political obligations to offer a disinterested solution. Although we may profit by its injection, yet politics should not enter into this settlement. The future peace and happiness of our country depend upon its wise settlement. The very lives of many of its citizens are at stake, and he who would decide this great question which hangs above us like a black cloud from the standpoint of political expediency alone is a traitor to his country.

I think the South and the North should leave to the West the solution of its Japanese question, because they understand it. We do not. We should trust them to arrive at the best solution and let them know that their conclusion is ours, and likewise the West and North should leave to the South the solution of its Negro question, all white people agreeing that whatever is to the best interest of the white race in that locality is paramount.

Not that we want to harm or mistreat the Negro or prejudice him in any right. On the contrary, we know we understand him better, treat him better, and protect him better in the South, where we control him and expect to continue to control him, than they do who do not understand him and who seek always to misguide him in instilling in him false hopes of unattainable positions rather than giving him substantial, wholesome advantages.

Do not picture me as an enemy to him; I am his friend. You will pardon a personal reference. A worthy colored family lives

in my yard; has done so for many years. I furnish them a warm house, water, fuel, light, garden, and a cow all free, and feed the cow, too, for the enormous consideration that they look at my house and see that it continues to stand while I am away. None of his so-called northern friends would do that for him. One reason why so many of us southerners are poor is because we support so many Negroes.

As a race we understand them and live in perfect harmony with the good ones, but among so many Negroes there are, of course, some that are mean and vicious, and these must be held in submission, and herein lies the difference between treatment accorded the Negro in the South and in the North. We punish him for crimes he commits. You punish him because he is a Negro. We pick out the guilty individual. You persecute the race. Lynchings in the South are of the individual, sometimes two or three, but always of those directly or indirectly connected with the crime, while the lynchings in the North are of many Negroes whose connection with the crime is of no concern. In East St. Louis, Omaha, and Chicago recently hundreds of Negroes were lynched at a time; there was no effort to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent. The fact that they were innocent or that they were women or children was of no avail. No other reason was sought than that their skins were black, and yet you continually pose as their friends.

The Negro was brought not many generations back from Africa, beast almost, from the jungles, and all the advancement from savagery they have attained has been from contact, help, and sacrifice of southern people. Madison Grant, in his recent work on ethnology, "The Passing of the Great Race," maintains that the progress of any people is prescribed by the capacities of that race, and yet some governmental theorists insist that these descendants of recent savages of the lowest division of mankind should or could appreciate the same advantages that those people enjoy who have for untold ages been the world's most advanced people and who represent the highest division of mankind.

We are willing that all the freedom of government be theirs, that they advance in civilization fully sustained in all their rights; but we are not equals, were not made equals, and we do not intend to associate or live as equals. We are willing that they should have as good schools as we, but not the same schools; that they ride in as good railroad coaches, but not the same coaches.

The forcing of these things which tend to social equality will in the end result only in race hatred and race riots, and any man who insists on them is either misguided or an enemy to the people he pretends to befriend. When the President of the United States proclaimed in a southern city that while he was not for social equality he was for political equality, he commits a dangerous folly that naturally called forth a protest, for it is but a step, a short step, from one to the other.

I am in favor of a strict compliance with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to any citizen the equal protection of the laws. That Constitution and its every amendment should be reverently obeyed. But there is a wide distinction between protection of citizens by law and conferring honors upon them from choice.

The party that continues to fill positions of government with Negroes, where we have to come in contact with them as equals and often as our superiors in the discharge of our duties, can not take refuge in such chimerical distinctions. We see the effect here in Washington, where Negroes have so much political equality that they assume social equality with a few and social superiority over the rest.

The folly of making a Negro a judge, which you have done here in Washington, and then saying he is not socially equal with the white persons who are forced to call him "Your honor" and whom he has the authority to punish is apparent. No; there is no honesty nor sincerity in your position and no such distinction can stand practical application. I am opposed to Negroes holding any office, where, by reason of contact, they might be led to hope for political or social equality. I will not indulge in the insincerity which I am condemning in others and will say frankly I am opposed to Negroes holding any office of any kind.

Bearing in mind these truths, what will be the real effect of this bill? Section 5 provides that the county wherein a lynching occurs forfeits $10,000 to the family of the deceased. It not only frequently happens, but is generally the case, that the entire family of a bad and vicious Negro is also bad and vicious. Let us suppose that a very revolting crime is committed and an indignant neighborhood takes summary action, which will occur anywhere, because it is true that there is one right that men will not leave to be settled in the courts. It is a spark left from the fire of the cave man that ages of civilization has not put out. That right which men reserve to themselves and surrender to no tribunal is the right to protect their women. Let us picture these neighbors taxed to raise $10,000 to pay to the family of the brute, a family who probably aided in the crime, and then picture this family with $10,000 riding gloatingly in an automobile, the first thing a Negro would buy, past the people whom they have outraged, and what will be the inevitable result? Race riots, bloodshed, hatred of the Government which permits it, greater lawlessness, and bolshevism.

Section 6 makes a county through which a mob passes liable for this $10,000 forfeit, although it may not have a citizen in the mob, nor perhaps a single officer who had any knowledge of the existence of the mob or even knowledge of the commission of the crime. The lawless persons engaged in the mob will never be known and will be unaffected by any tax, while law-abiding, responsible people at home in bed will be compelled to pay a forfeit of $10,000.

Section 3 destroys the sovereignty of the States and makes them vassal States to the Federal Government. Under it the tenure of all its officers is subject to the opinion of the Federal court. The governor himself may be dragged from the State capital by the order of any Federal district judge, and if, in the opinion of that tribunal he has been remiss in his duties in protecting some rapist, perhaps, then his term of office comes to an end. He is sent to prison for five years and fined $5,000, and the State that elected him has no voice whatever in his guilt or innocence, or whether he shall serve them or languish in some Federal prison.

The Federal Government has only such powers as have been delegated to it by the Constitution of the United States. No congressional enactment can confer any additional power and the States in all other powers are yet supreme. The bill is palpably unconstitutional. It shows to what lengths some would dare to go, of what intolerance an overwhelming majority may be guilty. It is not only contrary to the letter of the Constitution but subversive to the ideas upon which our Government is founded.

Our dual form of government, each supreme in its particular sphere, with its checks and balances, has been pronounced by students and statesmen of the world as the most perfect work of men. This bill destroys to the extent it applies those principles which form its foundation and which alone make the superstructure possible.

If it were constitutional, its effect would be to inculcate those views which its authors claim to want to destroy. The lyncher reasons that the law throws too much protection around the accused, deliberates too long, and he is justified in defying the law. The advocates of this bill reason that the law, the Constitution, gives the States too much power, that the States are too slow to punish the mob, and they are justified in defying the law and the Constitution.

This bill would create acute friction between the State and the Federal Government; bring the latter into contempt, encourage the vicious to crime, cause race riots, bloodshed, and anarchy. The bill is unconstitutional and indefensible.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES L. UNDERHILL,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, January 20, 1922.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Spenker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article in reference to the Victory Memorial, as follows:

Publication to-day of a letter addressed by President Harding to the governors of the several States urging their support for the "National Victory Memorial Building," projected by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and her George Washington Memorial Association, revealed that the President was misled concerning the enterprise.

"I am writing you to enlist your interest with mine in the Washington and Victory Memorial Building, which is in course of erection in Washington," wrote the President in part.

SITE COVERED WITH DEBRIS.

The President was not correctly informed. The building is not "in course of erection," because the association has no authority to build; its authority is entirely dependent on a bill now before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The site is practically covered with debris. Many, like the President, have supposed that the building was in course of erection, owing to the publicity resulting from the laying of the corner stone in November of last year. The cornerstone exercises were held in the National Museum; they were held without legal authority.

Many Members are just beginning to realize that this much-advertised proposition still is in the air. Some had thought from the publicity in connection with it that construction of this building actually had begun. The promoters evidently have done nothing to spread the information that the association can not build without action by Congress, and that there even is question whether the association still has legal title to the site given it by Congress in 1913 under certain conditions. One of these was that the construction should begin in two years, and although this time was several times extended time expired finally in March, 1920. The association to-day, therefore, is without any authority to build. Apparently there has been an attempt to have nothing said about the situation.

Let's look into it. Here is a building which will cost $10,000,000. In previous legislation concerning it there has been the stipulation that it must be able to show at least $500,000 in its treasury before work could begin. The alarm of the promoters over the recommendation of the War Department that it must have at least $1,000,000 in its treasury before it lets a building contract creates a suspicion that the association feels this would be impossible and adds substance to the ugly report that the promoters hope that once the work is begun, Congress can be persuaded to finish it or will have to because of their inability to do so.

RICH HARVEST FOR SOME ONE.

Somebody is reaping a ripe harvest of dollars from this thing.

The association campaign literature asserts that nearly $1,000,000 has been raised by popular subscription. Then why the fear at the suggestion to make it show that amount in cash in its treasury before giving new authority to build? My recollection is that this campaign for funds to build this altogether unnecessary building has been going on for at least 10 years. All of us know how money for this sort of thing is collected. It is usually on a 50-50 commission basis. This association probably had to collect $2,000,000 or more to get nearly $1,000,000. Who got the commissions? Who are receiving salaries? What are the expenses? If it took about 10 years to produce about $1,000,000 in the treasury, when on earth will this $10,000,000 affair be finished?

I am against the proposition from first to last. First, it was to be a memorial to George Washington, a sort of rival to Mt. Vernon, as if that wonderful spot were not enough in itself, although we have the Washington Monument and the city of Washington in addition. Then the war gave the promoters a chance to call it a national memorial building. The National Fine Arts Commission and the American Legion oppose it as such.

But this gives the promoters opportunity to launch a new and very ingenious method of obtaining funds. There will be a service star somewhere on the walls and ceiling of the great dome of the building for every person who served with our colors in the World War, blue for the living and gold for the dead. Subscriptions are being sought on the basis of $5 for each blue and $100 for each gold star, and already there is a campaign to induce States and cities and towns to make "service-star" appropriations for the building. These appropriations, of course, would serve to establish a precedent for an appropriation by Congress.

WOULD PRODUCE $20,000,000.

There were more than 4,000,000 with the colors; so that if only $5 is collected for each the promoters will have about $20,000,000. Probably they figure they will have to have that much collected to get a yield of about $10,000,000; but mark my word, if we confer authority upon them they will be around to us next with a plea for public funds.

The more the exact status of the proposition is being realized in the House the greater grows the opposition, and there is now a number of Republicans who feel that it is time to call a halt of the whole proposition.

There is a very reasonable proposition before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to amend this bill giving authority to build so that the Secretary of War would have to be satisfied that sufficient funds were on hand to warrant building before giving consent to construction.

The building, as I understand it, will be erected in three stages, first the central part and then two wings. This amendment now being discussed in the committee would give the Secretary of War full and necessary powers of supervision, but Mrs. Dimock and her friends strenuously oppose this. Why?

Frankly, I don't like this or similar propositions.

And I submit an editorial from the Boston (Mass.) Herald of Monday, January 16, 1922, and ask that the same be printed:

TWO GREAT MISTAKES.

Our own legislature and those of the 47 other States in the Union will soon be asked to make an appropriation toward the "National Victory Memorial Building" in Washington, engineered by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, through an organization known as the George Washington Memorial Association. An indorsement of the project from no less a person than President Harding, whose letter we printed in full in yesterday's paper, complicates the situation. It is fair to assume that this letter was prepared by a press agent or promoter for his signature. If so, Secretary Christian should have prevented the President of the United States from testifying so widely at variance with the facts.

This letter, whatever its origin, speaks of this building as "in course of erection." If that is so, it is being built on land to which the association holds no title. For a bill is now before Congress to give public land for this purpose and that bill has not been passed. The land intended is now covered with debris, and was even in an unfit condition for the "laying of the corner stone" exercises in November. These were held in the National Museum and were without legal authority.

The President's letter further declares that the edifice is "to represent a compliance with the wish of Gen. Washington, that a great educational establishment should be provided here." George Washington, to be sure, made provision in his will for the establishment of a national university; something which Congress has failed to carry out. But this is not a national university, any more than would be Tremont Temple or Horticultural Hall. Mrs. Dimock's project contemplates a series of auditoriums or halls for public lectures and meetings. Incidentally it would carry a long roster of janitors, doormen, supernumeraries, etc., at the eventual expense of the Federal Government. But that does not make it a university. It is not in compliance with the wish of George Washington in any remote way whatever.

The first the Herald ever heard of this project—and we were entirely open-minded about it—came from the Boston newspapers in a report that the towns and cities of Massachusetts had been assessed certain sums as their quotas. It was then a George Washington memorial. Mrs. Dimock had not even thought of the national victory idea. We wondered by what authority the towns were being assessed. We saw the different amounts published, and learned that articles were being put in the warrants for the various town meetings to see if they would appropriate their respective quotas. The propaganda gave the impression that it was a Federal charge which the towns should meet.

The Cape Cod towns, holding their meetings early, began to make the appropriations. A reporter sent to the Cape found material evidence that these voters supposed it was something the town had to pay. We asked Mrs. Dimock to return that money. She has never done so. She has changed the name of the project and the nature of the appeal. It is now on a basis of $5 for each soldier in the war and $100 for each gold star. These sums she asks the several States to appropriate.

We hear every few days of new objects for which the building is to provide quarters and accommodations. There is one we should like to nominate, and that is a reservation for Mrs. Howe's bank.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LADISLAS LAZARO,
OF LOUISIANA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, January 20, 1922.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an editorial from the Seaman, of January, 1922, praising Mr. Hoover for issuing instructions to enforce the language test provisions of the seaman's act in an effective manner, beginning January 12, 1922.

This is a wise provision of the seaman's act, enacted in 1915, and will no doubt help not only to make life at sea safe but help to build up our American merchant marine.

The editorial is as follows:

[From the Seaman, January, 1922.]

LANGUAGE TEST ENFORCEMENT.

Every well-informed supporter of the American merchant marine will find cause for deep gratification in the announcement that Secretary of Commerce Hoover has issued instructions to enforce the language-test provisions of the seamen's act in an effective manner, beginning January 12, 1922. The law applies equally to all vessels leaving American ports regardless of the flags such vessels may be sailing under, and provides that 75 per cent of the crew in each department of such vessels must be able to understand the orders of the officers. It is a regulation that is not only essential to safety of life at sea, but is also necessary to insure a fair chance to American ships in competition with foreign vessels.

If Secretary Hoover's instructions are properly carried out it will no longer be possible for the shipowners of foreign nations to disregard safety of life at sea and to operate with cheaper crews that are available to American vessels by employing cheap Asiatic laborers to whom the orders of the officers can be made intelligible only through the use of interpreters. A British or German vessel arriving at an American port after January 12 manned by an Asiatic crew, the members of which are unable to understand the orders of the British or German officers, will be compelled to discharge the Asiatics, make provision for returning them to their home ports, and to ship a new crew of seamen who are able to understand the language of the officers. In other words, such vessels will be compelled to meet the same general standards as must be observed by American vessels and the result will be a fair equalization in the cost of operation and will give to the American ships an equal opportunity which is their right.

The law and the regulations for its enforcement which have now been issued by Secretary Hoover are thoroughly practical and beneficial to the merchant marines of all nations in that the compelling tendency will be toward nationalizing the personnel of each merchant marine in accord with the flag under which the vessels operate. It is true that the number of Chinese seamen will be reduced, but that is because China has no merchant marine of her own. The apparent willingness of certain Asiatic nations to supply cheap labor to other nations is particularly menacing in the sea trade. Ships, like all other tools or appliances, eventually become the property of those who know how to operate them. If the Caucasian seamen are driven from their own ships by Asiatic seamen the Asiatic nations will eventually own the ships, and thus become possessed of the sea power of the world. The enforcement of the seamen's act on all vessels leaving ports of the United States and the enactment of a similar law by other maritime nations of the world will insure to each nation its proper and rightful share of the sea trade, and thus of the sea power.

"TO-MORROW IS ALSO A DAY."

The motto of the International Seamen's Union of America, "To-morrow is also a day," is not a mere catch phrase of sentimental words. It is a guide to definite and persistent action and means that though we may fail to-day we shall succeed to-morrow. It is now more than a quarter of a century since the International Seamen's Union of America began its efforts to revise the maritime laws of the United States in such manner as to restore freedom to the seamen and equality of opportunity to the merchant marine. At each failure the members who possessed the courage and stamina to continue the struggle pointed to the motto "To-morrow is also a day" and went on with the fight. Success was the reward of their persistency when the law was enacted by Congress in 1915. One year later, under the terms of the act, the law became applicable to foreign vessels in American harbors. Five years then elapsed before the Government could be persuaded to enforce its language regulations, but to the organized seamen failure means only cause for greater effort, and they tried again and again and again.

Eventually they succeeded and now the new instructions of the Department of Commerce offer another very positive proof that the slogan "To-morrow is also a day" leads to success.

Thus we shall continue until the seamen's act is made fully effective, and thus we shall strive until every maritime nation under the sun shall learn the necessity for similar legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BURTON E. SWEET,
OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, January 20, 1922.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Speaker, the demobilization of an army of over 4,000,000 men is as great a question as the mobilization and organization of that army.

The restoration of our country following a mighty war, the return of men to the avocations of peace, the binding up of the Nation's wounds, the proper care of the orphans and widows of those who bore the brunt of battle, the care and treatment of those who are maimed and who are suffering from diseases and ailments that were contracted while in the service, the proper hospitalization of the Nation's wards, the rehabilitation of men and fitting them as far as it is possible to take part again in the ordinary affairs of life, the restoration of the impaired intellects of men and bringing them back to themselves and to their relatives and friends, the banishment of the phantoms of the mind, the inoculation of love of country and a genuine desire to maintain the established Government and respect for the orderly procedure of the courts—these are some of the things to be accomplished.

It is important that every citizen should understand clearly his relations to his Government, notwithstanding the horrors of war and the uncertainties and difficulties to be encountered during the years following the war. Let those who took part in the great struggle know that we, as a free and liberty-loving people, are proud of the services that they rendered and that it is our desire not only to honor them but to treat them, in so far as it may be possible, with exact justice.

We want them to realize that this is the best Government on earth. We want them through all the years to come to stand for law and order and the ideals of the great Republic. In short, that they will be at all times in heart and mind for the Republic and not against it.

I believe that I can state without fear of successful contradiction that the United States Government thus far has handled the question of the disabled ex-service men in a broad, comprehensive, and humanitarian way.

No other Government engaged in the World War has equaled the United States, during the war or since, in the enactment of legislation for the benefit of the disabled ex-service men and their dependents. But this does not mean that we have done our full duty.

Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy. The credit of our Nation is practically unimpaired.

Money can not compensate them for the sacrifices they made, the hardships they endured, and the dangers they encountered. Money can not restore an arm, an eye, or a leg; but we can do our best to make the lives of these men as comfortable and happy as possible.

In view of the many things that have been said, either truthfully or untruthfully, relative to what the Nation has been doing for the benefit of ex-service men, it might be well to review briefly the legislation that has been enacted by Congress, during the war and since the war, in the interests of those who participated in that great conflict.

On October 6, 1917, Congress enacted the war risk insurance act. This should be known as the Rayburn Act. The law is divided into four parts: Title I relates to the organization of the bureau; Title II relates to allotments and family allowances; Title III relates to compensation to be paid in case of death or disability; Title IV relates to insurance payable in case of death or total disability.

The objects and purposes of the act were to take care of the families of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, their wives and children, and those who were dependent upon them while they were fighting the battles of the Republic. It was war legislation. This is the first time in the history of the Nation that legislation of this character has been enacted prior to the close of a war. Our pension legislation has usually been enacted after the war.

Under this act during the war the United States Government paid in allotments and family allowances about the sum of $572,262,333.59 to approximately 2,135,465 persons, the dependents of those who were engaged in fighting the Nation's battles; $276,011,027 of this sum was family allowances and paid directly out of the United States Treasury; $296,251,306.59 was allotted out of the pay of the soldiers and distributed by the United States Government. Under this law approximately forty billions of insurance were written for the benefit of the soldiers and their dependents. Those engaged in the war, and their dependents, had the benefit of this protection at peace-time rates, and the Government assumed the expense of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war. To be sure, when the Army was demobilized 75 per cent of those who had war-time insurance allowed their policies to lapse; but it must be remembered that while they were a part of the Military Establishment of the Government they and their dependents had the benefit of such insurance protection at peace-time rates. At the present time, as a result of this legislation, the Government owes for insurance claims pending $1,190,996,727.63, the payment of which extends over a period of nearly 20 years. Insurance now in force amounts to over three billion.

The question that immediately confronted Congress and the country after the war was over was how to meet the immediate demands and needs of the disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines and their dependents. It became necessary to amend the compensation features of the original war risk insurance act to meet existing conditions—first, as to the condition of the disabled soldiers as measured by their earning capacity in civil occupations, and second, to meet the increased cost of living.

Owing to the experience that the Government has had in connection with pension legislation it was believed best to handle the compensation question by general legislation rather than special legislation. It became necessary to institute a plan whereby all questions of disability as a result of war service should be justly rated and compensation paid commensurate with the actual disability incurred.

It was necessary to liberalize the insurance features of the law and make it more attractive if we were to continue this policy. The organization and management of the bureau had to be made more efficient.

To meet this situation a bill was passed by Congress on December 24, 1919, which was commonly known as the first Sweet bill. Under the provisions of this law a plan was devised for rating compensation claims in a broad and comprehensive way. All compensation claims now come under one of four heads:

First. Total and permanent.
Second. Partial and permanent.
Third. Total and temporary.
Fourth. Partial and temporary.

The whole responsibility of justly rating every disabled ex-service man is placed upon the bureau. Under the original act a soldier rated as total and temporary, and who had no dependents, received $30 per month. Under this act it was increased to $80 per month. Other ratings based thereon were increased proportionately in case there were dependents.

The compensation features of the law were also made retroactive, and as a consequence within the short space of 100 days after its passage $31,000,000 were paid to the disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines of this country.

The insurance features of the law were liberalized and made more workable.

The bill also made provision for furnishing to the disabled ex-service men reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services, and supplies, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances as the director of the bureau may determine.

This measure had the support of the American Legion and Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion, and other soldier organizations throughout the country.

It might be observed in passing that President Wilson signed this bill on Christmas Eve, 1919, and it was frequently referred to in the columns of the press as one of the greatest Christmas presents ever made in the history of the world.

On March 3, 1921, in furtherance of the hospitalization plan, for the purpose of giving the disabled soldiers proper care and treatment, Congress passed what was known as the Langley bill appropriating $18,600,000—$12,500,000 for the construction of hospitals and $6,100,000 to be used in remodeling or extending existing plants.

In the sundry civil bill which passed Congress on June 5, 1920, the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers were made accessible to the wounded or disabled veterans of the World War, and appropriations were made by Congress for the purpose of making the act effective. About 4,000 of the veterans of the World War are being taken care of in these homes at this time.

On June 27, 1918, Congress passed what was known as the Fess bill, to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States. Under the terms of this act the disabled ex-service men of the World War receive vocational training. During the time that they are taking vocational training the Fess bill provides that each person shall receive $80 per month.

On July 11, 1919, Congress passed what was known as the "Darrow bill," which provides that every person pursuing a course of vocational training (except as provided in section 3 of the Fess Act) shall receive $80 per month for a single man without dependents, or for a man with dependents $100 per month, plus the several sums prescribed as family allowances. In other words, every person taking vocational training (except as provided in sec. 3 of the Fess Act) receives at least $80 per month, and if he has dependents he may receive as much as $132.50 per month, provided that he has a wife and two children, with $5 per month for each additional child. In other words, while the soldier is getting vocational training free he is paid $80 per month and his family is being liberally assisted by the Government.

On August 9, 1921, Congress passed what was commonly known as the second "Sweet bill." This bill provides for the establishment of a United States Veterans' Bureau. The general purpose of the act was to cure, if possible, the delinquencies in the administration of former laws passed by Congress so that the ex-service men would speedily receive the benefits to which Congress and the country believe they are justly entitled.

All the important witnesses who came before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, when we were considering the bill for the establishment of the United States Veterans' Bureau, without hesitation stated that they had no criticism of Congress or its Members for the legislation that had been passed. Their criticism went to the administration of the laws passed by Congress. Their criticism was of the agencies which were furnishing the service to the disabled veterans of the World War.

If an ex-service man desired information in regard to compensation or insurance he wrote to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; if he desired information in regard to hospitalization, he wrote to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and his case was turned over to the Public Health Service; if he desired information in regard to vocational training, he wrote to the Director of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. This condition of affairs led to great confusion and interminable delay. In many instances the ex-service man did not know just what agency of the Government to communicate with in order that he might have his case carefully and expeditiously handled. If an ex-service man complained about delays in the handling of his compensation claim, or that he had not received a receipt showing payment of his premium upon his insurance policy, or that he was not being properly hospitalized, or that his training was not satisfactory, there was a tendency to place the blame or cause for delay upon some division or agency of the Government other than the one receiving the complaint. In other words, the ex-service man in case of hospitalization, we will say, made application to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and if he complained of delay there was a tendency to blame the Public Health Service, and vice versa. If an ex-service man made application for vocational training and his case was not expeditiously handled and complaint was made there was a tendency to blame the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for delay in rating the applicant. It was a question of "passing the buck."

In order to remedy this situation it was thought best that the governmental agencies established for the benefit of the disabled ex-service men of the world War should be consolidated, and that the service to be rendered should be unified and brought under the control of one bureau.

It is a well-known fact that every business organization is largely dependent upon its management for success. In fact, it has been said that 95 per cent of the success of a business enterprise is founded upon management. The form of government of every successful business concern is a monarchy, in which practically all power is vested in one man or a set of men; an oligarchy, so to speak, of kindred spirits.

The bill which became a law on August 9 provides for the consolidation into one bureau of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and so much of the Public Health Service as relates to the examination, assignment to hospitals, and welfare of persons who served in the World War. At the head of the bureau there is a director, who is responsible for the organization of the bureau, and who has complete supervision and control over the property and personnel, and who is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of the law.

By consolidating all these Government agencies in one bureau, under the direction and control of a director of that bureau, it is believed much of the red tape and delay that have occurred through division of authority will be done away with.

The law also makes provision, in addition to the centralization at Washington, for the decentralization in the field. Provision is made for the establishment of 14 regional offices and such suboffices, not exceeding 140 in number, as may be deemed necessary by the director in the best interest of the work committed to the United States Veterans' Bureau and to carry out the purposes of the law. At the 14 regional offices the work of receiving applications, hearing complaints, holding examinations, passing on awards, and other routine work and investigations will be made for the proper and expeditious determination of compensation and insurance claims, and the furnishing of hospital care and vocational training, and other benefits to which the ex-service men are justly entitled under the laws passed by Congress. Each of the said regional offices is administratively complete in itself for its territory.

The suboffices are auxiliary to the regional offices and will exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the director, except to make compensation and insurance awards and to grant vocational training.

There should be no division of responsibility or authority, which has been the source of a large number of complaints regarding the Government's handling of the problems of the ex-service men. In each of the regional offices the men in charge are responsible for maintaining proper and economic service and examinations for awards, for making payments, for hospitalization, vocational training, and other matters. The questions, in so far as possible, will be settled at the point of origin, near or in the presence of the man concerned, doing away with the necessity of all intermediary personnel and equipment heretofore required.

The director has complete responsibility for the proper administration of the central office at Washington and all the regional offices and suboffices throughout the country. He is responsible for the organization of the bureau and will have the power and authority to bring to his assistance such medical, advisory, and technical experts as will be necessary to meet all administration problems and intelligently perfect and establish a thorough business administration of all these governmental agencies established for the benefit of disabled ex-service men.

This measure had the indorsement of the American Legion, Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, Disabled Veterans' Relief Society, and other soldier organizations throughout the country. In fact, this legislation was the outgrowth of concrete recommendations made by the legislative committee of the American Legion and representatives of other soldier organizations.

The law has now been in operation since the 9th day of August, 1921, or about 110 days, and from reports that have been received it would appear that the law is working admirably and that the organization contemplated is being perfected as rapidly as possible in the various States and at Washington.

I am confident that when the law is in full operation and the various organizations have been completed throughout the country that the service to be rendered the ex-service men will be greatly benefited and that red tape, delays, and causes of complaint will be greatly reduced.

The House of Representatives has shown itself at all times ready and willing to make ample provisions for the maimed soldiers of the World War. On March 3, 1921, Congress passed what was known as the Wason bill, for the purpose of improving the facilities and service of the bureau. This bill was not signed by President Wilson. Most of the provisions of the Wason bill, however, were afterwards incorporated in the act of the establishment of the United States Veterans' Bureau. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House also reported favorably to the House what is known as the Stevenson bill, providing retirement pay for emergency officers of the recent war.

On the 29th day of May, 1920, the House also passed the Fordney bill, providing adjusted compensation for World War veterans.

The following is a statement of appropriations and trust funds of the United States Veterans' Bureau as of August 9, 1921:

Statement of appropriations and trust funds of the United States Veterans' Bureau Aug. 9, 1921.

Appropriations and trust funds.	Losses, premiums, and interest.	Amount appropriated.	Encumbrances.	Balance.
Losses on war risk insurance on American vessels, their cargoes, etc.	$50,000,000.00			
Premiums on marine and seamen's insurance	53,140,513.74	$103,140,513.74	$101,848,634.39	$1,291,879.35
Military and naval family allowance		298,615,000.00	295,894,767.63	2,720,232.37
Military and naval insurance	23,000,000.00			
Premiums on term insurance	369,712,235.28	392,712,235.28	241,541,935.94	151,170,299.34
Military and naval compensation		397,150,000.00	250,874,818.27	146,275,181.73
Medical and hospital services:				
1921		54,710,272.00	[1] 50,044,082.53	4,666,189.47
1922		33,000,000.00	[1] 14,268,426.66	18,731,573.34
Salaries and expenses:				
1918		1,987,800.00	1,987,800.00	
1919		12,600,500.00	13,600,500.00	
1920		15,862,806.00	15,364,055.74	498,750.26
1921		10,324,400.00	9,237,914.21	1,086,485.79
1922		7,400,400.00	540,195.02	6,860,204.98
National security and defense		1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	
1919		2,568,000.00	2,568,000.00	
United States Government life insurance fund:				
Premiums	34,900,882.36	35,766,798.47	2,551,852.73	33,214,945.74
Interest earned	865,916.11			
Army allotments, trust fund		269,000,000.00	249,283,859.62	19,716,140.38
Navy allotments, trust fund		45,800,000.00	45,572,081.41	227,918.59
Marine Corps allotments, trust fund		3,895,000.00	3,877,188.31	17,811.70
Coast Guard allotments, trust fund		1,831,000.00	1,823,127.03	7,872.97
Vocational rehabilitation		8,000,000.00	6,767,395.43	1,232,604.57
1920		31,000,000.00	30,965,052.19	34,947.81
1921		105,000,000.00	98,806,924.83	6,193,075.16
1922		64,500,000.00	10,351,066.20	54,148,933.80
Revolving fund		500,000.00	62,540.00	437,460.00
Total		1,898,054,725.49	1,449,532,218.14	448,532,507.35

[1] Includes allotments to United States Public Health Service, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, War Department, and Navy Department.

The following amounts have been covered into the surplus fund:

Losses on war risk insurance on American vessels, their cargo, etc., and premiums on marine and seamen's insurance	$67,000,000.00
Military and naval family allowance	14,300,000.00
Salaries and expenses, 1918	51,943.09
Salaries and expenses, 1919	565,115.61
National security and defense	18,862.98
National security and defense, 1919	60,929.02

I might say by way of explanation of the first two items of the above statement, which relate to "American vessels, their cargoes, etc.," and "Premiums on marine and seamen's insurance," that they have nothing whatever to do with the benefits provided by law under the head of "Military and naval insurance." The Bureau of War Risk Insurance was originally established by an act which passed Congress on September 2, 1914, and contained provisions for the insurance by the United States of American vessels, their freight, cargoes, and so forth, against loss or damage by the risks of war whenever it appeared to the Secretary of the Treasury that American vessels, shippers, and importers in American vessels were unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms. Later this law was amended, making provision for insurance by the United States of masters, officers, and crews of American vessels against loss of life or personal injury by the risk of war and for compensation during detention following capture by enemies of the United States whenever it appeared to the Secretary of the Treasury that in any trade the need for such insurance existed. The aforesaid classes of insurance were never burdensome to the Government for out of premiums on marine and seamen's insurance sixty-seven millions have been covered into the surplus fund. The Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance will soon go out of existence and only appears in this statement in an incidental way as being a part of the work of the bureau.

As to the items in the statement which relate to premiums on term insurance I might say that the amounts set forth were derived mainly from the premiums paid by the soldiers, sailors, and marines on their yearly renewable term insurance policies during the war. The Government's liability for insurance outstanding through the bureau at the close of the war was over thirty-nine billions.

When the Army was demobilized over 75 per cent of this insurance, as shown by the Hughes report, was allowed to lapse. During the war the premiums were largely deducted by the Government from the pay of the soldier. When the war was over, as heretofore stated, three-fourths of them or more discontinued the payment of their insurance premiums, and their insurance policies became inoperative. The money that had been collected for premiums during the war remained in the insurance fund to protect the policies that were in force. When the Government issued the insurance policies to the soldiers, sailors, and marines it assumed the expense of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war. This gave the soldiers, while engaged in war, insurance for less money than any commercial insurance company would or could furnish it to them in times of peace. In fact, commercial insurance companies would not assume the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war.

The Government went one step further, and in addition to that assumed all expenses of administration. The soldiers thus received insurance from the Government at less than peacetime rates.

The obligations of the Government at the present time for yearly renewable term insurance as a result of the war amount to $1,190,996,727.63. This amount will be paid to the beneficiaries of the holders of yearly renewable term insurance policies for a period extending over nearly 20 years. This fund representing the premiums paid on yearly renewable term insurance is separate and distinct from the fund created by the life insurance premiums on what is termed "converted insurance" (United States Government life insurance).

All United States Government life insurance premiums are credited to the fund or appropriation known as the United States Government life insurance fund, out of which all claims, loans, and cash surrenders are paid. This fund, which includes both premiums and interest on investments, now amounts to about $35,760,798.47.

It is estimated the expenditures for the current year for all of the aforesaid purposes will amount to something over $480,000,000, a trifle less than one-half billion.

The legislative work in behalf of the soldier has not in anywise been completed, and I am sure that Congress will approach this question in the future as in the past in a nonpartisan way, and will keep pace with the march of events and the demands of the hour.

Hospitalization and vocational training must be worked out in the light of experience. There are many theories, but all matters of this kind must finally pass through the crucible of actual experience in order to obtain the best results. Results are what the country wants. Results are what the soldiers want.

The laws relating to insurance should be construed for the benefit of the men concerned. If there is a doubt as to construction, that doubt should be resolved in favor of the disabled man. The observance of the spirit of the law rather than the exact letter should be the rule.

In considering legislation of this character every Member of Congress, in my judgment, should get the viewpoint of the man who went into the Army and Navy in good physical and mental condition; whose hopes were high; whose patriotism was aflame; whose future was propitious; and then in the short space of a few months, as a result of war service, we find him with an eye, or a leg, or an arm gone, or perhaps he may be suffering from the inexorable advances of an insidious disease; or we may behold him overwhelmed by a melancholia brought about by the nerve-racking experiences and hardships incident to a cruel and relentless warfare. What is he thinking about? How does the world look through his eyes when hope has all but fled, when the ambitions of his youth have vanished, when his days are filled with gloom, and his nights with sleeplessness and pain? The question naturally arises, What should we in justice do for him as a grateful and liberty-loving people that he may in a measure be compensated in a material way and possess a contented mind?

A number of unusual cases have been called to the attention of Congress in the consideration of this legislation. One was that of Henry Bitter, from my own district. His residence is at Dubuque, Iowa. He enlisted on May 27, 1918, at Dubuque, in Company C, Three hundred and fifty-second Infantry, and went to France. He was injured on November 16, 1918, five days after the armistice was declared. Just before the armistice was signed orders were received to go to the Toul sector. He was detailed to go to Luneville to a divisional gas school. On the last day of this school the captain in command ordered a maneuver in honor of the brigadier general and some French officers. The men were to simulate an advance through a smoke screen, and carried offensive hand grenades. The pin in one of the grenades which he carried worked its way out and the grenade exploded prematurely, causing his injuries. He suffered the loss of both eyes and both hands. He appeared before our committee in person, and after he had stated the facts relative to his injuries he made this significant and courageous statement:

I have been discharged from the Army. I have lost much and have tried to keep from becoming despondent. I still have faith that my Government will treat me justly. I will try to fight for what there is left in life for me.

He is now receiving $200 per month as compensation and $57.50 per month as insurance, or a total of $257.50 per month, and he will receive it as long as he lives.

The statement of this young man speaks of a courage that knows no defeat, and of an undying patriotism for his country. His patriotism and his courage should be typical of every American soldier who took part in the greatest conflict of all the ages.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADDISON T. SMITH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, January 23, 1922.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the unanimous consent which has just been granted me by the House to insert in the RECORD the able address of the President to the agricultural conference now in session in this city, I submit the same herewith:

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS IN OPENING FARM CONFERENCE.

Secretary Wallace and members of the conference: It is an occasion of the greatest satisfaction to me that Secretary Wallace's invitation has been so widely and cordially accepted. I confess the firm belief that in the public life of a people so intelligent as the American Nation most problems may be regarded as well on the way to solution when they are once reduced to their simplest terms and generally understood. This conference was called with the aim to bring about such a general understanding of the critical situation now confronting American agriculture.

We all understand that this conference is not a legislative body. Its recommendations will require to be written into the statute books by other authorities or applied in administration after sanction by those who must assume responsibility. But we do confidently anticipate that the considerations here had will be helpful and illuminating to those immediately responsible for the formulation of public policy in dealing with these problems. Therefore, it has seemed to me, I can make no more appropriate observation than that your work here will be of value precisely as you address yourselves to the realities, the matters of fact, the understanding of conditions as they are, and the proposal of feasible and practicable methods for dealing with those conditions.

Concerning the grim reality of the present crisis in agriculture, there can be no differences of opinion among informed people. The depressions and discouragements are not peculiar to agriculture, and I think it fair to say there could have been no avoidance of a great slump from war-time excesses to the hardships of readjustment. We can have no helpful understanding by assuming that agriculture suffers alone, but we may fairly recognize the fundamental difficulties which accentuate the agricultural discouragements and menace the healthful life of this basic and absolutely necessary industry.

WAR SERVICE OF FARMERS.

I do not need to tell you or the country of the supreme service that the farmer rendered our Nation and the world during the war. Peculiar circumstances placed our allies in Europe, as well as our own country, in a position of peculiar and unprecedented dependence on the American farmer. With his labor supply limited and in conditions which made producing costs high beyond all precedent, the farmer rose to the emergency. He did everything that was asked of him and more than most people believed it was possible for him to do. Now, in his hour of disaster, consequent on the reactions from the feverish conditions of war, he comes to us asking that he be given support and assistance which shall testify our appreciation of his service. To this he is entitled not only for the service he has done but because if we fail him we will precipitate a disaster that will affect every industrial and commercial activity of the Nation.

The administration has been keenly alive to the situation, and has given encouragement and support to every measure which it believed calculated to ameliorate the condition of agriculture. In the effort to finance crop movements, to expand foreign markets, to expand credits at home and abroad, much has been accomplished. These have been, it is true, largely in the nature of emergency measures. So long as the emergency continues it must be dealt with as such, but at the same time there is every reason for us to consider those permanent modifications of policy which may make relief permanent, may secure agriculture so far as possible against the danger that such conditions will arise again, and place it as an industry in the firmest and most assured position for the future.

You men are thoroughly familiar with the distressing details of present conditions in the agricultural community. The whole country has an acute concern with the conditions and the problems which you are met to consider. It is a truly national interest, and not entitled to be regarded as primarily the concern of either a class or a section.

AGRICULTURE OLDEST OF INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the oldest and most elemental of industries. Every other activity is intimately related to and largely dependent upon it. It is the first industry to which society makes appeal in every period of distress and difficulty. When war is precipitated the first demand is made on the farmer—that he will produce the wherewithal for both combatants and the civil population to be fed, and in large part also to be clothed and equipped. It is a curious fact that agriculture has always been the first line of support of communities in war and too commonly the victim of those distresses which emanate from great conflicts. Perhaps I may be pardoned a word by way of developing this idea. Until comparatively very recent times the land was the first prize of victory in war. The conqueror distributed the subjugated soil among his favorites and gave them his prisoners as slaves to work it. Thus the ownership of the land became the symbol of favor and aristocracy, while the working of it was regarded as the task of menials dedicated to ill-paid toil in order that the owners of the land and the rulers of the State might be able to maintain themselves in luxury and to enforce their political authority.

Coming down through the ages, we see the advance of civilization gradually emancipating the soil from this low estate. We see the institutions of serfdom and villenage, under the feudal order, succeeding those of slavery. Later we see the creation of a rural peasantry, comprising broadly those who till the soil, but in most cases do not own it, and whose political rights are very restricted. It is indeed not until we come to very recent times and to our own country's development that we see the soil lifted above the taint of this unjust heredity and restored to the full dignity and independence to which it is entitled.

Even in our own times and under the most modern and enlightened establishments the soil has continued to enjoy less liberal institutions for its encouragement and promotion than many other forms of industry. Commerce and manufacturing have been afforded ample financial facilities for their encouragement and expansion, while agriculture on the whole has lagged behind. The merchant, the manufacturer, the great instruments of public transportation, have been provided methods by which they enlist necessary capital more readily than does the farmer. A great manufacturing industry can consolidate under the ownership of a single corporation with a multitude of stockholders a great number of originally separate establishments, and thus effect economies and concentrations and acquire for itself a power in the markets where it must buy and in the markets where it must sell such as have not been made available to agriculture. The farmer is the most individualistic and independent citizen among us. He comes nearest to being self-sufficient, but precisely because of this he has not claimed for himself the right to employ those means of cooperation, coordination, and consolidation, which serve so usefully in other industries. A score or more of manufacturers consolidate their interests under a corporate organization and attain a great increase of their power in the markets, whether they are buying or selling. The farmer from the very mode of his life has been estopped from these effective combinations. Therefore, because he buys and sells as an individual it is his fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market.

FARMERS REQUIRE CAPITAL.

The great industrial corporation sells its bonds in order to get what we may call its fixed or plant capital, just as the farmer sells a mortgage on his land in order to get at least a

large part of his fixed or plant capital. I am not commending the bonding or mortgage system of capitalization, rather only recognizing a fact. But there in large part the analogy ends. Both the manufacturer and the farmer still require provision of working capital. The manufacturer, whose turnover is rapid, finds that in the seasons when he needs unusual amounts of working capital he can go to the bank and borrow on short-time notes. His turnover is rapid, and the money will come back in time to meet his short-term obligation. The merchant finances his operations in the same way. But the farmer is in a different case. His turnover period is a long one; his annual production is small compared to the amount of investment. For almost any crop the turnover period is at least a year; for live stock it may require two or three years for a single turnover. Yet the farmer is compelled, if he borrows his working capital, to borrow for short periods, to renew his paper several times before his turnover is possible, and to take the chance that if he is called upon untimely to pay off his notes he may be compelled to sacrifice growing crops or unfinished live stock. Obviously, the farmer needs to have provisions, adapted to his requirements, for extension of credit to produce his working capital.

Under the necessities of war time, consolidation and centralization of credit resources and financial capabilities went far to sustain the struggle. Essential industries were extended the help and support of society because society recognized its dependence on them. Much that was economically unsound and unfair was perpetrated under cover of this effort to uphold necessary industrial factors. But the lesson was useful and justifies inquiry as to whether, properly adapted to peace conditions, the methods of larger integration and wider cooperation might not well be projected into times of peace. The need of better financial facilities for the farmer must be apparent on the most casual consideration of the profound divergence between methods of financing agriculture and other industries. The farmer who owns his farm is capitalist, executive, and laborer all in one. As capitalist he earns the smaller return on his investment. As executive he is little paid, and as laborer he is greatly underpaid in comparison to labor in other occupations.

FINANCES MISUNDERSTOOD.

There is much misconception regarding the financial status of agriculture. If the mortgage indebtedness of farms shows, over a given period, a marked tendency to increase, the fact becomes occasion for concern. If during the same period the railroads or the great industries controlled by corporations find themselves able to increase their mortgage indebtedness by dint of bond issues, the fact is heralded as evidence of better business conditions and of capital's increased willingness to engage in these industries and thus insure larger production and better employment of labor. Both the mechanism of finance and the preconceptions of the community are united in creating the impression that easy access to ample capital is a disadvantage to the farmer, and an evidence of his decay in prosperity, while precisely the same circumstances are construed in other industries as evidence of prosperity and of desirable business expansion.

In the matter of what may be called fixed investment capital the disadvantage of the farmer so strongly impressed public opinion that a few years ago the Federal Farm Loan Board was established to afford better supplies of capital for plant investment and to insure moderate interest rates. But while unquestionably farm finance has benefited, the board has thus far not extended its operations to the provision of working capital for the farmer as distinguished from permanent investment in the plant. There should be developed a thorough code of law and business procedure, with the proper machinery of finance, through some agency, to insure that turnover capital shall be as generously supplied to the farmer and on as reasonable terms as to other industries. An industry, more vital than any other, in which near half the Nation's wealth is invested, can be relied upon for good security and certain returns.

In the aggregate, the capital indebtedness of the country's agricultural plant is small, not large. Compared with other industries, the wonder is that agriculture, thus deprived of easy access to both investment and accommodation capital, has prospered even so well.

The lines on which financial support of agriculture may be organized are suggested in the plan of the Federal Farm Loan Board and in those rural finance societies which have been so effective in some European countries. The cooperative loaning associations of Europe have been effective incentives to united action by farmers and have led them directly into cooperation in both production and marketing, which have contributed greatly to the stabilization and prosperity of agriculture. Whether we examine the cooperative societies of Russia, now recognized as the most potent support in that disturbed country for orderly society, or whether we turn to the great and illuminated cooperative associations which have strengthened the California agricultural industries, whether we examine the cooperative societies of Ireland and Denmark or the like organizations which handle the potatoes of Maine or the cantaloupes of Colorado, whether we consider these organizations as means to buying the farmer's requirements in a cheaper market or to selling his products in a more remunerative one, the conclusion is in all cases the same. It is that the farmer is as good a business man as any other when he has the chance; that he is capable of organization, cooperation, and coordination; that he will apply sound methods to his business whenever he has the chance; that his credit can be better established, his particular needs of capital on terms suited to his requirements can be met; that, these things accomplished, he ceases to be an underpaid laborer, an unpaid executive, and a capitalist with an unremunerative investment.

SELF-HELP NECESSARY.

It can not be too strongly urged that the farmer must be ready to help himself. This conference would do most lasting good if it would find ways to impress the great mass of farmers to avail themselves of the best methods. By this I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself.

Take cooperative marketing. American farmers are asking for, and it should be possible to afford them, ample provision of law under which they may carry on in cooperative fashion those business operations which lend themselves to that method, and which, thus handled, would bring advantage to both the farmer and his consuming public. In countries where these facilities and opportunities have been afforded such cooperative organizations have been carried to the highest usefulness and are recognized as aiding both farmer and consumer. They make the farmer's selling price higher and the consumer's buying price lower.

But when we shall have done this the farmers must become responsible for doing the rest. They must learn organization and the practical procedures of cooperation. These things we can not do for them, but we can and should give them the chance to do them for themselves. It will be for them to demonstrate their readiness and willingness and ability to utilize such instrumentalities. There is need for wide dissemination of information and understanding of methods and for development of what I may call the spirit and purpose of cooperation. The various excellent societies of farmers which are represented here have a large responsibility in this regard. They have already done much, but they have much more to do if the American farmer shall be brought most effectively to help himself through organization and cooperation.

One of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production lies in the lack of essential information. All too frequently such information is gathered by private interests whose concern is private profit rather than the general good. Agriculture can not thrive under conditions which permit the speculator, the broker, the forestaller, because of superior information, to become chief beneficiaries. The element of speculation in crop production is at best so great as to dictate that other speculative elements, always liable to be manipulated to the disadvantage of the producer, shall be reduced to the minimum.

SUGGESTS METHODS OF AID.

With proper financial support for agriculture, and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information, a group of cooperative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper limitations of acreages in particular crops. The certainty that such scientific distribution of production was to be observed would strengthen the credit of agriculture and increase the security on which financial advances could be made to it. The disastrous effects which arise from overproduction are notorious. The congressional joint committee on agricultural conditions, in the valuable report which it has recently issued, declares that a deficiency of one-tenth in the production of a particular staple means an increase of three-tenths in the price, while a deficit of two-tenths in production will mean an increase of eight-tenths in the price.

The converse of this is just as emphatically true. In a recent address to the Congress I stated this situation thus:

It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton raised on American plantations in a given year will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they can not get such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

It is apparent that the interest of the consumer, quite equally with that of the producer, demands measures to prevent these violent fluctuations which result from unorganized and haphazard production. Indeed, the statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions is quite equal to that of the producer. The farmer does not demand special consideration to the disadvantage of any other class; he asks only for that consideration which shall place his vital industry on a parity of opportunity with others and enable it to serve the broadest interest.

TOUCHES ON TRANSPORTATION.

No country is so dependent upon railroad transportation as is the United States. The irregular coast lines of Europe, its numerous indenting arms of the sea, as well as its great river system, afford that continent exceptional water transportation. The vast continental area of the United States is quite differently situated, its greater dependence upon railroad transportation being attested by its possession of near one-half the railroad mileage of the world, and even this is not adequate. The inevitable expansion of population will enormously increase the burden upon our transportation facilities, and proper forethought must dictate the present adoption of wise and farseeing policies in dealing with transportation.

If broad-visioned statesmanship shall establish fundamentally sound policies toward transportation, the present crisis will one day be regarded as a piece of good fortune to the Nation. To this time railroad construction, financing, and operation have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community. To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world. It is as true regarding the railroads of Canada and Great Britain as it is in reference to those of the United States. It is equally applicable to the railways of continental Europe, in whose development considerations of political and military availability have too far overweighed economic usefulness. In America we have too long neglected our waterways. We need a practical development of water resources for both transportation and power. A large share of railway tonnage is coal for railroad fuel. The experience of railway electrification demonstrates the possibility of reducing this waste and increasing efficiency. We may well begin very soon to consider plans to electrify our railroads. If such a suggestion seems to involve inordinate demands upon our financial and industrial power, it may be replied that three generations ago the suggestion of building 260,000 miles of railways in this country would have been scouted as a financial and industrial impossibility. Waterway improvement represents not only the possibility of expanding our transportation system, but also of producing hydroelectric power for its operation and for the activities of widely diffused industry.

I have spoken of the advantage which Europe enjoys because of its access to the sea, the cheapest and surest transportation facility. In our own country is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaways many hundred miles inland. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence waterway project. To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the Great Lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior. The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works, would be small. Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great continental waterway, which, connecting the Rhine and Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black to the North Sea, from Mediterranean to Baltic. If nationalist prejudice and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less expensive and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world.

NEW CONCEPTION NEEDED.

This conference need have no fear of unfortunate effects from the fullest development of national resources. A narrow view might dictate, in the present agricultural stress, antagonism to projects of reclamation, rehabilitation, and extension of the agricultural area. To the contrary, if agriculture is to hold its high place, there must be the most liberal policy in extending its opportunity. The war, as was recently well said by the Secretary of Agriculture, has brought our country more quickly, but not more inevitably, to the necessity of deciding whether this shall be predominantly an industrial country or one in which industry and agriculture shall be encouraged to prosper side by side and to complement each other in building here a community of diverse interests. If our policy shall be, as it ought, to encourage the dual development, then we have need to consider the early and continuing reclamation of those great areas which, with proper treatment, would become valuable additions to our agricultural capacity. To this end every practical proposal for watering our arid and semiarid land, for reclaiming cut-over forest areas, for protecting fertile valleys from inundations, and for draining the potentially rich and widely extended swamp areas, should be given the full encouragement of the Government. All this should be a part of recognized permanent policy. Not otherwise will it be possible to keep the Nation self-supporting and as nearly self-contained as it has been in the past.

There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in our social and economic scheme. The time is long past when we may think of farming as an occupation fitting for the man who is not equipped for or has somehow failed at some other line of endeavor. The successful farmer of to-day, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and particularly the most versatile of artisans, executives, and business men. He must be a good deal of an engineer to deal with problems of drainage, road building, and the like. He requires the practical knowledge of an all-round mechanic to handle his machinery and get best results from it. The problems of stock raising and breeding demand understanding of biology, while those of plant raising and breeding call for a wide practical knowledge of botany and plant pathology.

In handling his soils for best results, in using fertilizers, determining rotations, and in selecting and using feeds for stock he has need for a working knowledge of chemistry. As our timber supply is reduced his services in conserving and expanding the timber resources of the farm will be increasingly important, necessitating an intimacy with forestry and forestation. There is no business in which the executive talents of the skilled organizer and manager are more absolutely necessary than in successful farming, and this applies alike to the producing, the buying, and the selling phases of farming. Along with all this the farmer must have untiring energy and a real love and enthusiasm for his splendid profession—for such I choose to call the vocation of the farmer—the most useful, and it ought to be made one of the most attractive among all lines of human effort.

A Federal Antilynching Law Is Unconstitutional—The Dyer Bill, If Enacted, Would Be Most Unwise and Absolutely Unworkable.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. IRA G. HERSEY,
OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Tuesday, January 24, 1922,

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 10 I addressed this House as a member of the Judiciary Committee in opposition to the antilynching bill, so called. I attempted at that time to frankly and fully state my position, first, that the bill was unconstitutional; and second, that the results that would follow from its enactment would be most unwise and disastrous to the peace of this country; that the bill was absolutely unworkable, and could not possibly be any benefit to the colored people of the Nation who demanded it.

The debate of 14 hours upon this bill is very nearly closed, and before we enter now under the five-minute rule for amendments to the bill it would be well, it seems to me, to pause for a moment and get clearly in our mind what has so far been settled by these 14 hours of debate.

Of course those Members who entered upon the debate with prejudiced minds, bound by prior pledges to vote for the bill, and who now feel that their political fortunes are imperilled by voting against this bill, have not changed their minds in the least during this discussion. I think it is the almost unani-

mous opinion on the Republican side that the attempt to force through an antilynching bill as a party measure was most unfortunate, and every Republican now seems disposed to vote against the bill if they possibly can do so without alienating the colored vote and bringing upon their heads defeat at the next election. I have had a number of my Republican colleagues come to me and say, "I am satisfied this bill ought not to pass. I am convinced that it is unconstitutional, and I have serious doubts whether it will accomplish anything but bad results; but I had promised my colored constituents that I would support such a bill before I had examined it with the idea that it was all right. Now, what shall I do? I would like to get rid of the whole mess." My advice has been to my Republican friends the same as that given by Mark Twain, when he said:

When in doubt, tell the truth.

When in doubt what we as Republicans ought to do in a matter of this kind there seems to me only one course. Defeat the measure and tell the colored people the truth, that the bill is unconstitutional and would not accomplish anything for their benefit, but would greatly injure their future, and after you have done this join with those who oppose this bill in the creation of a commission such as is advocated by the President to study and report upon this question to find out what practical means or methods can be used to lessen the crime of lynching in this Nation.

While the debate upon this bill has been somewhat lengthy, I think it has been very enlightening and profitable to the Congress. "Error has a brief life; truth survives and is eternal." The longer this bill is studied the more the lawyers in this Congress investigate the decisions of the courts the less support the bill will have, however. In my opinion, no lawyer in the House that approaches this bill with an unprejudiced mind and has not previously committed himself to colored constituents, and is free from fear or coercion in the performance of his duty, can arrive at any other conclusion but that this bill stands without any support whatever in the Constitution or laws of the land, and that it attacks the very foundation of a republican and constitutional form of government like ours, and, further, that its enactment would be the entering wedge to the destruction of the rights of the common people in every State of the Union.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], a good lawyer and one whom I greatly value as a friend, but who has the misfortune to have in his district a large organization of colored voters that pay no attention to the right of Congress to enact this legislation or whether this legislation is right or wrong, legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional, but believe that every crime can be banished and the millenium brought to us by United States troops, marshals, and Federal courts, in his speech on this bill January 17, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], said:

Whatever our views of State rights may be we must recognize that under present day conditions in the solution of national questions State boundaries are becoming vanishing places on the map. I count myself as one who deplores that tendency. It seems to me every State should have the initiative that something should be done to promote its dignity, its pride, and independent action.

I agree with the gentleman from Ohio that this Nation is drifting like the ancient republics away from the government of the people by the people and for the people into a strong Federal Government at Washington where all State rights and all State laws are to be abolished and the people are to be ruled by Federal agents, Federal courts, Federal marshals, Federal attorneys, and Federal troops until, as suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, every State line will be obliterated and every State shall be blended into a strong government, and our future history will be written by some nation that survives us. It will not be "The rise and fall of Rome" but "The rise and fall of the American Republic."

To the Members of this House who have favored this bill by making speeches on the floor or inserting their remarks in the RECORD, under leave to print, and have treated this question only by exaggerating certain features of the crime of lynching and claiming that all who oppose this bill are advocating lynching, I have no answer to make. They throw no light upon the question by saying they oppose lynching. They simply betray their great anxiety to hide themselves behind their want of investigation of the whole question and to discharge political obligations to colored constituents.

I wish to commend to this House a careful consideration of the speeches made by the Representatives of the South, who represent a people against whom this bill is aimed. I do not recall that anywhere in any word or utterance in the whole debate has anyone who has opposed this measure said a word in defense of the crime of lynching. True, many of them have called our attention to many of the causes, conditions, and circumstances that have brought about lynchings in their State. The speeches of such gentlemen as SUMNERS, of Texas; TILLMAN, of Arkansas; Judge MONTAGUE, of Virginia; and in fact all who have spoken against this bill, have viewed the subject from a high plane and made statesmanlike opposition that have appealed to all lawyers who respect the decisions of the courts, as patriots who love the whole country, as good citizens that represent a people who are doing their best to settle in peace the most gigantic problem that ever faced a great people.

It may be said, however, that the Members of this House from the South are prejudiced and that their arguments are colored and strained to meet that prejudice. However that may be, this House is not confined to the legal or any other argument made by the Members from the Southern States. Lawyers from the North, who have no possible interest to excuse the crime of lynching, and who can not be prejudiced in any way against this bill, have presented to you lawyerlike arguments that are unanswerable against the constitutionality of this bill, and at the same time have pointed out clearly to you and me the awful consequences that must follow from the enactment of this very unwise measure. You who have heard the argument of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. REAVIS], who have listened to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HUSTED], who have read the magnificent address of Col. PARKER of New Jersey, and who have paid attention to the fine legal argument of our honored colleague from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] must have been convinced that these men from their investigations have been convinced that this bill is clearly unconstitutional and ought not to be enacted into law.

The arguments made by the proponents of the bill, it seems to me, must have been very disappointing to those who hoped that they might point out somewhere a hook upon which to hang a hope for the passage of this bill. The leader of the opposition, as far as lawyers were concerned, was the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

I listened, as many of you did, to his lengthy arguments in defense of the bill. He spent much time in telling about the awful crime of lynching. He, too, paraded the statistics of lynching as proof that a crisis existed, and that Congress must do something at once to stop this awful crime of lynching in this country. He tried to avoid the fact that there were less lynchings last year in this country than in any other period for the last 36 years, and that while the country has been flooded during the past year by a great crime wave, where murders, highway robbery, and burglary have greatly increased to the alarm of the Nation, lynching has decreased 25 per cent during the same period.

In his legal argument in support of the bill he said this:

There remains to be considered the question as to the validity or constitutionality of the bill. I can not do otherwise than to admit that great doubts have arisen upon this subject; that there have been numerous decisions of the court upon questions submitted which seem to deny the application of the fourteenth amendment to conditions justifying the passage of this bill.

He then goes on to state that in arriving at a decision on the constitutionality of the bill we should not depend entirely upon the fourteenth amendment, and he said this in the face of the fact that the bill is wholly based upon the fourteenth amendment. He then attempts to quote from the Cruikshank case (92 U. S., p. 542), that the people of the United States resident within a State are subject to two governments, one State and the other National, but he forgets or neglects—unintentionally, I have no doubt—to state the real point settled by the Cruikshank case, which decision held that Congress had no power to make a Federal offense the criminal act of an individual within the State. He cited the dissenting opinion of the court in another case, from which dissenting opinion he argued as a supporting decision of this bill, and said that in his opinion the Supreme Court would some time overrule its opinion, which is against this bill, and make thereby this bill constitutional, and so forth.

He then goes on to quote from one Prof. Burgess, who says that the Supreme Court was wrong in its decision, and that he has perfect confidence that the day will come when it will be seen to be intensely reactionary and will be overturned.

In the debate I put to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] the following question:

Mr. HERSEY. In the State of Ohio, of which the gentleman is, perhaps, more familiar than any other State, does the State of Ohio deny to its citizens the equal protection of the law?

Mr. BURTON. Once in a while a mob in the State does.

Mr. HERSEY. During the past year has the State of Ohio denied to any of its citizens the equal protection of the laws?

Mr. BURTON. I know cases have been brought to my attention where the claim has been made that it has, although there have been no lynchings.

Then he is driven to the necessity of supporting this bill by taking the position that wherever a lynching or a murder occurs in his State his State has denied to the person so lynched or murdered the equal protection of the laws.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE], who also represents a large colored constituency, entered the fray as a great constitutional lawyer and claimed on the floor that this bill was clearly constitutional, because he had examined certain decisions which had not met the eye of any other lawyer, and he proceeded at great length to quote from certain State decisions which had never been before the Supreme Court. He quoted with much satisfaction to himself the case of Ex parte Siebold, found in One hundredth United States, page 387, and claimed that that case settled this whole matter. He claimed in that case that a citizen of a State had committed a certain crime in the State and that the United States marshal took him before a United States court and convicted him, and that the Supreme Court sustained the Federal authorities in his arrest and conviction, and therefore that the Supreme Court had held that the fourteenth amendment authorized Congress to enact a law to make any criminal act of an individual in any State a Federal offense and to punish him in the United States court. An examination of this case discloses the fact that the defendant was an election judge in a certain district of his State and that in the election of a Member of Congress he had obstructed the election and by his illegal rulings had deprived certain persons of voting. There was a Federal statute covering elections of Members of Congress and punishing any interference with the proper conduct and purity of the elections, and under that statute the defendant was arrested and tried in the United States court.

It was clearly a Federal offense made not only so by Congress but by the Constitution under which Members of Congress are elected and had no possible application to the bill in question, and yet, perhaps, some sitting by and hearing the gentleman from Kansas in his long and legal dissertation were convinced that such cases applied.

I do not wish to go to the extent of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. REAVIS], a member of the committee, who said of the gentleman from Kansas, that he had quoted a vast number of cases but that none of them applied to the bill in question. I do say, however, that I have not been able to find any case cited by the gentleman from Kansas that does apply. Perhaps there is one.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] came to the defense of the bill in a legal argument in which he brushed aside all opposition to the bill by the assertion that the claim that wherever a lynching takes place the State thereby denies to the person lynched the equal protection of the laws. He cited two cases, as he claimed, in support of the bill, one where by State laws colored men had been denied the right to sit upon juries; the other was a case where by State law the Negro was not allowed equal rights with white voters at the ballot box. In both these cases the court properly held that these statutes discriminated against a class of persons on account of their color and were therefore null and void and fell of their own weight. He practically admitted in his argument that there was no authority for certain sections of the bill, that they were so doubtful that they ought to go out, and he had certain amendments which he expected would cure these sections, but that he relied upon the section that made the act of the peace officer the act of the State and that the torts or neglects of the sheriff, his deputies or police officer, was the act of the State, and that the unlawful torts action, negligence, or misfeasance of such officer was a denial by the State of the equal protection of the laws under the fourteenth amendment.

Nothing escapes the vigilant gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. He is not easily fooled by the plausible arguments of an attorney who attempts to hide his real meaning in a volume of words. When the gentleman from Minnesota stated that in his opinion as a lawyer the illegal and unlawful act of a State official was the act of the State, and that his torts were a denial by the State of the equal protection of the laws under the fourteenth amendment, the gentleman from Illinois put the gentleman from Minnesota on the rack for a few moments with the following result. I read from the RECORD, page 1343:

Mr. MANN. I do not know how I am going to vote upon this bill, and I want to get some information. Do I understand it is contended by the gentleman that if some man commits murder down here and is not apprehended we have the power to pass a law to have the Government of the United States apprehend him?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It is possible that you would have to have a court first determine whether the State is refusing or is too weak or inefficient to have the man punished.

Mr. MANN. But I have stated the fact that he is not apprehended by the local authorities or by the State.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. What I mean to say is this: Of course, in the case of lynching everybody in the community knows what has happened. As a rule the people remain there and there is no difficulty if you want to arrest anyone to have that done. In the case of murder, in a great many instances the murderer skips out, so you can not arrest him. It might be proper, perhaps, in drafting an amendment of the kind I suggest to provide that a court should determine whether the State had used reasonable diligence. But I believe if the State fails to do its duty we have the power to impose penalties.

Mr. MANN. Of course, constitutional power is the same, regardless of what the amendment is.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes; but we must take into consideration what the circumstances are.

Mr. MANN. The Supreme Court must take into consideration the power of Congress to enact legislation.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. The manner of using the power depends upon the circumstances under which we exercise it.

Mr. MANN. The power of Congress does not depend upon circumstances.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. The manner of exercising it depends upon the circumstances.

Mr. MANN. The power of Congress was fixed when the constitutional amendment became a part of the Constitution.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. That is true.

Mr. MANN. You have not changed the circumstances.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. You can not pass the same kind of a law and make it fit every case. You must adapt the law to the circumstances.

Mr. MANN. You could pass it if there had never been a lynching. There is no magic in the word "mob." I understand the gentleman rests his contention on the power to punish individuals; that the mob is a court acting for the State, and the State is responsible for them.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. That is one among other suggestions, but what I believe is this, that when the State fails to perform its functions the guaranty of the United States applies.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask this question: If we define the mob as five, of course we could define it as three; we could define it as one, could we not?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. No.

Mr. MANN. Why not?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Because it would not be a mob.

Mr. MANN. We define the word "mob," and we could make it any number we please.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. The old common-law definition of a mob required at least three persons.

Mr. MANN. Suppose this case: It is very common practice now, I regret to say, in cities and countries alike, that four or five or six gentlemen—I use the term—drive up in front of a bank or a store, or maybe stop at the side of a street, and pull a revolver on somebody and ask him to "put up." Suppose there were five of them? Have we the power on the part of the General Government to go and punish, or to seek out, or indict those men?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. When the State fails, but we have got to make some showing that the State is in default.

Mr. MANN. In most cases the State fails and the men go off and we do not get them. Have we the power to do it?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. My opinion is that under the fourteenth amendment we have the power whenever the State fails to perform its duty.

Mr. MANN. I understand, then, that the passage of this bill is a declaration that Congress has the power to provide for seizure and punishment of any individual who commits any crime in any State at any time hereafter?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Provided the State acquiesces and practically consents by its inaction, because then it endangers everyone in that community, because the effect is to deny protection of the laws.

To make the position of the chairman of the committee more ridiculous the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KELLEY] took him in hand, as follows:

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. Does the gentleman base the power of Congress upon the proposition that the Federal Government has jurisdiction whenever a State fails to prevent crime?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Whenever a State practically acquiesces in the lawlessness.

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. I say whenever a State fails to prevent crime.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I think whenever a State fails to protect life, liberty, or property it is the duty of the Federal Government to see that it is done, and if it can not be done in any other way it may be done by punishing the individual at fault.

The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] answered the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD], and it seems to me settled the question in the mind of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], when he quoted the following from Guthrie on the Constitution, a great authority, as follows (p. 42):

It must be borne in mind that the Federal courts can not supervise or interfere with the internal affairs of a State unless some constitutional right has been invaded by State authority. The wrongful actions of individuals, unsupported by such authority, are not to be redressed under this amendment. They constitute merely private wrongs or crimes of the individuals. The denial of a constitutional right must rest upon some State law or State authority for its excuse or perpetration if the fourteenth amendment is to furnish any remedy.

And then the gentleman from Oregon quoted Branon on the Constitution, as follows:

It is hardly necessary to say again that the amendment does not touch the case of the individual or mob murder, as it deals not with acts of individuals but only with action by the State through its constituted authorities. Such murders by individuals or mobs are to be dealt with only by the States (p. 108).

This question, it seems to me, has been absolutely settled by many decisions. The first one to which I will call your attention is Billings *v.* State of Washington (67 Pac., 585):

Action by the plaintiff to recover from the State damages caused by the torts and neglects of the commissioner of public lands in issuing to plaintiff fraudulent deeds, etc. The Supreme Court of Washington dismissed the action against the State and said:

"It (the State) has not consented, either expressly or impliedly, to become responsible for the misconduct or negligence of its officers or agents; and in the absence of a statute making it liable in damages therefor no such action as the present one can be maintained against the State. (Story Ag. No. 319; Gibbons *v.* U. S., 8 Wall., 274; 19

L. ed., 453; Clodfelter v. State, 86 N. C., 51; 41 Am. Rep., 440; Clark v. State, supra; State v. Hill, supra; Langford v. U. S., 101 U. S., 341; 25 L. Ed., 1010.) Touching the liability of a State for the wrongful acts of its public officials, the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in Clodfelter v. State, supra, said:

"That the doctrine of respondeat superior applicable to the relations of principal and agent created between other persons, does not prevail against the sovereign in the necessary employment of public agents is too well settled upon authority and practice to admit of controversy. "No Government," says Mr. Justice Miller, "has ever held itself liable to individuals for the malfeasance, laches, or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers and agents." (Gibbons v. U. S., 8 Wall., 269; 19 L. Ed., 453.) And Judge Story declares in his work on agency, section 319: "The Government does not undertake to guarantee to any person the fidelity of any of the officers or agents whom it employs, since that would involve it in all its operations in endless embarrassments and difficulties and losses which would be subversive of the public interests." The language of Judge Story quoted in the Clodfelter case above cited is also quoted and approved by Mr. Justice Miller in Gibbons v. United States. It is further stated in the opinion of the court in Gibbons v. United States that "the general principle which we have already stated as applicable to all Governments forbids, on a policy imposed by necessity, that they should hold themselves liable for the unauthorized wrongs inflicted by their officers on the citizen though occurring while engaged in the discharge of official duties. * * * The relation of the State to the citizen is not one of contract, which implies an undertaking upon good consideration on the part of the State that all the functions of government shall be duly performed, or that it will employ none but capable and faithful agents. If an officer or agent of the State, in violation of law, commits an act to the injury of the citizen, it is an act beyond the scope of his agency, unauthorized by his principal, and the State is not liable therefor to the party injured."

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GIBBONS v. UNITED STATES.

(75 U. S. Reports (8 Wall.), p. 274.)

Mr. Justice Miller:

* * * But it is not to be disguised that this case is an attempt, under the assumption of an implied contract, to make the Government responsible for the unauthorized acts of its officers, those acts being in themselves torts. No Government has ever held itself liable to individuals for misfeasance, laches, or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers and agents.

In the language of Judge Story (Story on Agencies, No. 319), "it does not undertake to guarantee to any person the fidelity of any of the officers or agents whom it employs, since that would involve it in all its operations in endless embarrassments and difficulties and losses, which would be subversive of the public interests." * * *

The cases of United States v. Kirkpatrick (9 Wheat., 720) and Dox v. The Postmaster General (1 Pet., 318) are of this class, and establish the principle that even in regard to matters connected with the cause of action relied on by the United States, the Government is not responsible for the laches, however gross, of its officers. (Nichols v. United States, 7 Wall., 122.)

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COOKE ET AL. v. UNITED STATES.

(91 U. S. Reports (1 Otto.), 398.)

Chief Justice Waite:

Laches is not imputable to the Government in its character as sovereign by those subject to its dominion. (U. S. v. Kilpatrick, 9 Wheat., 735; Gibbons v. United States, 8 Wall., 269.)

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WHITESIDE ET AL. v. UNITED STATES.

(93 U. S. Reports (3 Otto.) p. 256.)

Mr. Justice Clifford:

Different rules prevail in respect to the acts and declarations of public agents from those which ordinarily govern in the case of mere private agents. Principals, in the latter category, are in many cases bound by the acts and declarations of their agents, even where the act or declaration was done or made without any authority, if it appears that the act was done or declaration was made by the agent in the course of his regular employment; but the Government or public authority is not bound in such a case, unless it manifestly appears that the agent was acting within the scope of his authority or that he had been held out as having authority to do the act or was employed in his capacity as a public agent to do the act or make the declaration for the Government. (Story's agency (6th ed.), sec. 307 a; Lee v. Munroe, 7 Cr., 376.)

Although a private agent, acting in violation of specific instructions yet within the scope of his general authority, may bind his principal, the rule as to the effect of the like act of a public agent is otherwise, for the reason that it is better that an individual should occasionally suffer from the mistakes of public officers or agents than to adopt a rule which, through improper combinations or collusion, might be turned to the detriment and injury of the public. (Mayor v. Eschback, 17 Md., 282.)

Torts committed by an officer in the service of the United States do not render the Government liable in an implied assumpsit, even though the acts done were apparently for the public benefit. (Gibbons v. United States, 8 Wall., 274.)

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HART v. UNITED STATES.

(U. S. Repts., vol. 95 (V. Otto.), p. 318.)

Chief Justice Waite:

Under the law as it stood when this suit was commenced no distilled spirits could be removed from a distillery warehouse before payment of the tax (15 Stat., 130, sec. 15) without subjecting all those engaged in such a removal to heavy penalties (id. 140, sec. 36). An officer of the United States had no authority to dispense with this requirement of the law. If in violation of his duty he permitted such a removal, he subjected himself to punishment, but did not bind the Government by his acts. The Government is not responsible for the laches or the wrongful acts of its officers. (Gibbons v. United States, 18 Wall., 269; United States v. Kirkpatrick, 9 Wheat., 720; United States v. Vanzandt, 11 id., 184; United States v. Nicholl, 12 id., 505; Jones et al. v. United States, 18 Wall., 662.)

On the question of the policy of this bill since my speech of January 10 I have received a great many communications from all over the Nation—from lawyers, judges, editors, business men, women's organizations, and, to my mind, the best thinkers of the country. I have not received a single letter in condemnation of my remarks except one from a New York organization "for the improvement of the colored people." I have not been condemned by the press anywhere that I have noticed, except in one instance. That is a vicious and abusive editorial in the organ of the colored people of the District of Columbia, called the Washington Bee, a weekly paper published in the interest of the colored people of the South.

I herewith place in the record as a part of my remarks a few extracts from some of this correspondence, which letters were not written to me for publication, and therefore I withhold the names of the writers and simply insert that part of these letters which has a bearing upon this bill as showing that public opinion is against this bill, and that the South should be left to settle this problem without the interference of Federal legislation.

The following from a judge of a United States court in the North:

I congratulate you on your stand against the antilynching bill. From what little I have read about the bill I think you are quite right. I think it is a very foolish move and very palpably unconstitutional.

From the head of one of the largest organizations of women voters in my State in the North:

Although my approval or disapproval amounts to very little to a Member of Congress, I do want you to know that I was very much pleased at your attitude and speech on the antilynching bill. I feel very keenly on the colored question and fully believe that we in the North can not rightfully tell the South how they can handle that question. It should not be a partisan question, and I am glad you had the courage of your convictions. The appeal to race, religion, or sect, while it may aid a party temporarily, always "backfires," and is in danger of hurting in most unexpected places, and while this bill on the face of it might seem to be entirely affecting the South, yet it could surprise us all when actually a law.

From one of the largest organizations of women in the South:

We thank you for the brave expression you gave to an unpopular view.

We wish you to know that we admire and appreciate the courage, sympathy, and justice of your attitude toward this problem.

The crime of lynching is to us so hideous and hateful a blot upon our escutcheon that we welcome all sympathetic efforts to help in its eradication.

We who deplore it must ever flinch with pain when attacked with bitter words, lacking all sympathetic understanding of the difficulties under which we labor. We rejoice that the words of our Henry Grady fell into the rich soil of your heart, where they took root and bore their fruit in your speech before Congress.

This is from a very popular and successful merchant in my State, who spends many winters in the South:

I want to say to you in this letter that I am greatly impressed with the stand you have taken in your so-called "southern" speech. I remember that before I went South I was all ready to settle their question, as practically all northerners are, but after looking the matter over I decided it was their question, and then I further decided that they were getting it into shape and would take care of the matter in good season.

I wish that others had come to the bat with you, but I will venture to say that 99 per cent of the northern men who heard you agreed with you in their heart, and I am proud of you for standing up and telling the truth.

Here is what a prominent southern railroad official writes:

One has to really live and have his being in the South to fully understand its problems.

The average southern man will actually fight for one or any of the Negroes whom he has employed as long as they do halfway right, and will and does stand up for them in the courts and elsewhere to the extent of cheerfully putting out his hard-earned money on any occasion arising.

The proposed law would only make matters worse. The Negro is doing very well here—in fact, better than he could do anywhere else under the sun—as long as he does not turn brute and desecrate some home; then, of course, all the laws in the universe would not save him.

Outrages of the kind to which I have reference have, I am glad to say, almost ceased; and I believe firmly if we are let alone the problem will finish working itself out happily, but if such a foolish and meddling law as the Dyer proposition is passed no one knows how things will be.

The cashier of a national bank in the South writes me as follows:

I have just read excerpts from your speech made in the House of Representatives yesterday against the infamous antilynching bill and I desire to express to you my thanks for your position.

Let us differ, if you please, on political alliances and respect each other's different views, but such an outrageous and unconstitutional bill as the one named above should be lost on the floor by an overwhelming vote, if not by unanimous consent.

My son was in the American Expeditionary Forces that went to France, and with him were boys from the North and the West, and they are friends, and there are others that were similarly placed, and no such spiteful bills as the antilynching bill should come up to estrange the friendships long needed for the good of the common country.

From the president of a soldiers' home in the South:

Please allow me to congratulate and thank you for your speech on the antilynching bill. What difference makes it whether we call ourselves Republicans or Democrats if we are fair-minded and patriotic, as you appear to be, to represent the whole country and not one corner only of it?

From a prominent business man in a city in Georgia:

As a native Georgian, born and raised in south Georgia, I know the Negro intimately, and no where in the world is he better taken care of or kindlier treated than right here in his natural home. As a law-abiding citizen I wish to state that the people of the Southland do not stand for lynchings any more than the people of other sections, and our people can handle the Negro problem in a most satisfactory manner.

Perhaps the South is misunderstood oftentimes, and it is very gratifying to us to have men of broad minds and stanch character who live north of the Mason and Dixon line to help us instead of criticizing and abusing us for the deeds committed by a very few men of low character. Your kindness in this instance will be remembered by our Georgia Representatives, I am sure.

The following is from a noted Christian worker in the South:

I want to thank you for your speech in the House of Representatives on the antilynching bill, showing the unfairness of the bill.

You show the right conception of the situation, that the South will work out such problems—the rights of State governments to deal with such cases.

There should be no sectional feelings between the North and the South. We are one country. We should work together for the good of our own country, "America," without prejudice. A nation united will stand, divided we fall. We are all answerable to the same God for the way we administer justice to each other. As a people if we observed the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as we would have them do unto us," peace and harmony would dwell in our land.

I have the following from one of the most prominent lawyers in a southern State:

I deeply and sincerely thank you for your recent speech in Congress against the antilynching bill then pending. Yours was the language of a patriot and a statesman and not that of a sectional and time-serving politician, and is worthy of being classed with the best utterances of other great sons of Maine, notably, S. S. Prentiss, W. P. Fessenden, James G. Blaine, and of Thomas Brackett Reed, the greatest of the modern parliamentarians.

And I desire to add that this would be a greater and a grander country than it is if we had statesmen as lawmakers instead of mere politicians.

From a well-known business man in Alabama:

Racial antagonism comes principally from the younger Negroes, which is kept aflame by propaganda from organizations in New York City and Chicago. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of New York City, issues a magazine entitled "The Crisis," and I have personally read in an issue of this magazine an article advising the Negroes to "demand their political and social rights even at the point of shotguns and pistols." Those from or of sections where the Negroes are in the minority can not appreciate what this section has to contend with. Normally our task requires the most careful consideration to solve, but with the propaganda sent among us from outsiders our task seems at times almost beyond solution, but we are going to do our best until the end, true to the tradition of the white race.

This from the secretary of one of the greatest industries of the South:

I want to thank you for your recent words before Congress against the Dyer bill, not that I care so much about the Dyer bill but I deeply appreciate the words of peace and friendship so beautifully and I think effectively uttered. Your speech was not only a masterly effort but it breathes the spirit that must rule the world in future if the world is to live in peace.

If more of your people would think and talk as you do—let the race question alone, let the South and the Negro work out their own salvation politically and socially—our people would be quick to respond. There would be no more solid South, politically or otherwise.

We are not Democrats because we love its tenets so well, but because of the continued utterances, unfriendly acts, and unfriendly legislation passed or attempted by northern men.

The South feels that the North is against us in various ways, which gives rise to a natural prejudice against the party they are affiliated with. The time is now more than ever ripe to wipe away all semblance of sectionalism, as the President is a well-balanced good fellow; the South wants some tariff protection; world problems loom greater, which engages more and more the best thought of the country; and it does seem that after 60 years of peace the various sections of our Nation could be reconciled and pull together for the things that are worth while and let the old scars heal up forever.

I thank God for a few like you, whose hearts are larger than their prejudice, who can see further than a geographical line, and whose souls are lighted from the throne of grace with a love that is not limited to their own hearths or States, but is sufficient for a nation and for the race of man.

The clerk of a great city in the South writes me:

The spirit that you have manifested will do more to decrease these crimes than will the bill on which you spoke, I think. So long as our beloved Southland receives the sympathetic consideration that we are receiving at the hands of Mr. Harding, Mr. Hoover, and such men as yourself, there is little danger of race outbreaks as have happened in the past.

I am a Democrat, even a Wilson Democrat of the deepest hue, but I have not been hesitant in saying among my friends here that unless the Democratic Party puts out the highest type of man in the next presidential race that I shall not hesitate to vote for Mr. Harding, for the reason that I am pleased very much with his administration and the race question has been laid aside by him. The man who is big enough to do this is worthy of the support of our people.

May not I say in conclusion, "God bless you and all of your kind, and may He hasten the day when our people of all sections may mix and mingle together to the end that we may love one another as is His will"?

I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that no President has recommended to Congress the enactment of a Federal antilynching law. There were more lynchings each year under McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson than there has been in this Nation during the past year. From an average of 112 lynchings it was reduced so that last year there were only 62. It is admitted that the last year produced the greatest crime wave in history in this country. This is explained in many ways, principally the results of the late war, but it is interesting to note that while crimes have greatly increased in this Nation in the past year, such as murders, robberies, and other high crimes, lynching diminished 25 per cent. It is also interesting to note that while President McKinley denounced lynching in unmeasured terms and was ever anxious to destroy the crime if possible, he never at any time advocated Federal statutes as a remedy for the race problem and the lessening of lynching.

In speaking on the race problem before the people of Tennessee at their centennial exposition, June 11, 1897, McKinley said:

Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the exposition is closed. Let us always remember that whatever difference about politics may have existed, or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and cherish the welfare of all the people above party or State. Citizens of different States, we yet love all the States; and in turn all the States, by ties of interest, affection, and immortal memories, are attached to the Nation with unfailing and unceasing love. The lesson of the hour, then, is this: to be faithful to our opportunities in our several spheres, never forgetting that not one citizen or several citizens have the sole care of our Government, but all the citizens of all the States are equally responsible for its progress and preservation, and all are equal recipients of good or ill. Hopefully looking into the future, let us firmly resolve that whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede our national progress, nothing shall permanently stay or defeat it.

Also, in his speech at a reunion of the North and the South, at Evansville, Ind., October 11, 1899, referring to the race problem and lynching, President McKinley said:

It gives me very great pleasure to participate with you, men of the North and men of the South, in this glad reunion. We are already unified. [Great applause.] The peace which Grant and Lee made at Appomattox has been kept [great applause], not by law or restraint but by love and fraternal regard [applause]; and the Union to-day rests, not in force, which might fail, but in the hearts of the people, which can not fail—a Union that can never be severed. [Applause.]

This Nation relies upon the patriotism of the people of the North and South to stand by the highest ideal of free government and pursue the path of duty and destiny with unfaltering step and unfailing courage.

Theodore Roosevelt followed McKinley in the presidential chair for two terms. He was a warm friend of the Negro and for all those things which would help his future. You will recall that he made many appointments of colored men to Federal offices. He also entertained at a dinner at the White House Booker T. Washington, but nowhere did he in a message to Congress or in any other way ever recommend any antilynching law or Federal legislation or United States marshals and courts to go into the South and settle the lynching problem. He denounced lynching at all times as a terrible crime, and planned to do everything in his power to bring about a lessening of this evil. In a speech on lynching and the race problem made on Memorial Day, 1902, at Arlington, he said:

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes solely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity.

Also in his speech in Boston August 25, 1902, to an audience composed of a great many colored voters who came from the South to work in the hotels in Massachusetts, and who had formed an organization of Republicans which still exists, he said:

The lawmaking body gets into that most pernicious custom of passing a law not with reference to what will be done under it, but with reference to its effect upon the opinions of the voters. That is a bad thing. When any body of lawmakers passes a law, not simply with reference to whether that law will do good or ill, but with the knowledge that not much will come of it, and yet that perhaps the people as a

whole will like to see it on the statute books, it does not speak well for the lawmakers and it does not speak well for the people either.

Chief Justice Taft followed Roosevelt in the President's chair. He is a great lawyer and jurist, and during his term of office he studied the race problem. He often visited the people of the South, but he never recommended any antilynching law. He said that such legislation was clearly unconstitutional and could not settle the problem. In speaking of the lynching problem in his inaugural address March 4, 1909, he said:

Personally, I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent it, a better feeling between the Negroes and the whites in the South will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the South is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the Negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

Afterwards the Chief Justice, on May 26, 1909, addressed the Howard University, at Washington, an institution for colored boys to get a college education, and before that audience of colored students, speaking of the race problem and lynching, he said:

It seems to me that the future is in the hands of the race itself. I do not mean to say that cruelties are not to exist in the future and injustices and a great many reasons why complaints should be made against the inhumanity of man, but I do mean to say that there never has been a time in the history of the Negro race when the future offered such a basis for belief in your success as a race and for the belief that you have it in your hands to make that success as it is to-day.

Afterwards, at a banquet given him in Birmingham, Ala., on November 2, 1909, before a great audience, he discussed the lynching problem and said:

This country is ceasing to have sections, not ceasing to have traditions, and there is a definition that I want to make as emphatic as possible. I would not have the South give up a single one of her noble traditions. I would not have her abate a single bit of the deep pride she feels in all the great heroes who represented her in that awful struggle between the North and South. I would have the whole country know, as I believe the South is growing herself to know, that it is possible to preserve all those traditions intact and have a warm and deeply loyal love for the Old Flag to which she has come back and to know that the North respects her for those traditions she preserves, and does not ask her to discard one, but only wishes to unite with her in the benefits of a common country and of a sympathy and association between the peoples of the two sections that will certainly lead us on to a greater and greater future.

The Yale University Press, a publishing house in New Haven, Conn., has recently issued a great and a valuable historical work entitled "The Chronicles of America," containing 50 volumes, each volume written by a disinterested American historian. These volumes are down to date, published in 1920. In volume 42, written by Holland Thompson, a very reliable historian, speaking of the new South, he said:

On the whole, there is surprisingly little friction between the blacks and the whites. One may live a long time in many parts of the South without realizing that the most important problem of the United States lies all about him. Then an explosion comes, and he realizes that much of the South is on the edge of a volcano. For a time the white South attempted to divest itself of responsibility for the Negro. He had turned against those who had been his friends and had followed after strange Gods; therefore, let him go his way alone. This attitude never was universal nor was it consistently maintained; for there is hardly one of the older Negroes who does not have a white man to whom he goes for advice or help in time of trouble—a sort of patron, in fact. Many a Negro has been saved from the chain gang or the penitentiary because of such friendly interest, and many have been positively helped thereby toward good citizenship. Nevertheless, there has been a tendency on the part of the whites to remain passive, to wait until the Negro asked for help.

Undoubtedly there is now developing in the South a growing sense of responsibility for the welfare of the Negro. The Negro quarters of the towns, so long neglected, are receiving more attention from the street cleaners; better sidewalks are being built; and the streets are better lighted. The sanitary officers are more attentive. The landowner is building better cabins for his tenants and is encouraging them to plant gardens and to raise poultry and pigs. The labor contractor is providing better quarters, though conditions in many lumber and construction camps are still deplorable. Observant lawyers and judges say that they see an increasing number of cases in which juries evidently decide points of doubt in favor of Negro defendants, even where white men are concerned. Socially minded citizens are forcing improvement of the disgraceful conditions which have often prevailed on chain gangs and in prisons. Nor is this all. More white men and women are teaching Negroes than ever before. The oldest university in the United States points proudly to the number of Sunday schools for Negroes conducted by its students, and it is not alone in this high endeavor. Many southern colleges and universities are studying the Negro problem from all sides and are trying to help in its solution. The visiting nurses in the towns spend a large proportion of their time among the Negroes, striving to teach hygiene and sanitation. White men frequently lecture before Negro schools. Since the beginning of the Great War Negro women have been encouraged to aid in Red Cross work. Negroes have been appointed members of city or county committees of defense and have worked with the whites in many branches of patriotic endeavor. * * *

The mobs which have so often stained the reputation of the South by defiance of the law and by horrible cruelty as well do not represent the best elements of the South. The statement so often made that the most substantial citizens of a community compose lynching parties may have been partially true once, but it is not true to-day. These mobs are chiefly made up from the lowest third of the white community. Perhaps the persistence of the belief has prevented the wiser part of the population from stamping out such lawlessness; perhaps some lingering feeling of mistaken loyalty to the white race restrains them from strong action; perhaps the individualism of the southerner has interfered with general acceptance of the idea of the inexorable majesty of the law which must be vindicated at any cost. Yet, in spite of all these undercurrents of feeling, sheriffs and private citizens do on occasion brave the fury of enraged mobs to rescue or to protect. Attempts to prosecute participants in such mobs usually fail in the South, as elsewhere, but occasionally a jury convicts. * * *

Yet it must not be forgotten that over certain parts of the South a nameless dread is always hovering. In some sections an unaccompanied white woman dislikes to walk through an unlighted village street at night; she hesitates to drive along a lonely country road in broad daylight without a pistol near her hand; she does not dare to walk through the woods alone. The rural districts are poorly policed and the ears of the farmer working in the fields are always alert for the sound of the bell or the horn calling for help, perhaps from his own home. Occasionally, in spite of all precautions, some human animal, inflamed by brooding upon the unattainable, leaves a victim outraged and dead, or worse than dead. Granted that such a crime occurs in a district only once in 10 or even 20 years, that is enough. Rural folks have long memories, and in the back of their minds persists an uncontrollable morbid dread. The news of another victim sometimes turns men into fiends, who not only take life but even inflict torture beforehand. The mere suspicion of intent is sometimes enough to deprive such a community of its reason, for there are communities which have brooded over the possibility of the commission of the inexplicable crime until the residents are not quite sane upon this matter. Naturally calmness and forbearance in dealing with other and less heinous forms of Negro crime are not always found in such a neighborhood. This fact helps to explain, though not to excuse, some of the riots that occur.

The better element in the South, however, opposes mob violence, and this opposition is growing stronger and more purposeful. Associations have been formed to oppose mob rule and to punish participants.

In the course of this debate some of the advocates of this bill seem to think that there is something magical, powerful, irresistible in an act of Congress and that a perfect remedy for all evils is found in Federal legislation, and that all crimes may be prevented by Federal courts, United States marshals, Federal officials, and the Congress at Washington.

We all vividly recall how less than three years ago, while this House was in session, we here in Washington, under the shadow of the Capitol of the Nation experienced a terrible race riot which resulted in quite a number of whites and blacks being killed, and we were under Federal law, in a city that is governed by Federal laws, in a city governed by Federal police, and that, too, when this city was guarded by United States troops and when soldiers with their rifles rode in the street cars with their guns pointing out of the window, and when women did not dare to go out on the streets at night, and when the passions of the Negro were inflamed and he was a wild man with the gun. What would have happened to the city at that time had not the soldiers been quartered here and had we been left to the help given us by Federal laws, Federal police, and Federal courts? If race riots can not be prevented in the city of Washington under Federal officials and Federal courts and troops, how can they be prevented in the States by Federal marshals, officials, and courts, when these agencies may be hundreds of miles away from the scene of the riot?

The whole issue in a nutshell then is this: Can Congress by this antilynching bill lawfully enact a criminal code for the States to punish the peace officers of the States and deprive the States of the right of conducting their own affairs under the Constitution?

When Rome was at the height of its glory and power, the Roman lawmaking body started the downfall of the empire by enacting a code of laws and regulations for the homes and household of its citizens, saying how the servants in the house should conduct themselves, how they should act toward their masters and how the master should act toward his servants, and what should be the rule and regulations of his home. Every act of the State was put under the supervision and power of the central government at Rome.

Paul, the brave and fearless defender of the rights of the people against arbitrary and centralized power, sent a letter to the Romans, in which he said:

Who art thou that judgest another man's servants; to his own master he standeth or falleth.

And when certain advocates of centralized power in this Congress attempt to regulate the affairs of the States and to punish the supposed delinquencies of their subordinate officers, the men in this Congress who are unshackled should rise and say, "Who art thou, that judgest the servant of a State? To his own master—the State—he standeth or falleth."

Rome for a season ruled with an iron hand. The people became vassals of a central power, and Rome became a hateful memory.

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,
OF MINNESOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, January 24, 1922,

On the amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission from $855,000 to $955,000 in the independent offices appropriation bill in the House January 24, 1922.

Mr. KELLAR. Mr. Speaker, the House Appropriations Committee in reporting out the independent offices appropriation bill reduced the Federal Trade Commission appropriation $100,000, giving no substantial reason for such drastic action. In the report accompanying the measure the bare statement is made that the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission is cut $100,000. It is presumed that if the question were asked, "Why was this appropriation cut?" they would answer, "For the purpose of economy." But in my opinion this is not real economy. Economy is, of course, very necessary at this time. The Government must deflate as well as business, but adequate appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission means economy for the people.

The Federal Trade Commission started to deflate back in April, 1919, when of its own volition it cut its force 50 per cent to save money, and since that time it has decreased its force upon three occasions. Here is a branch of the Government voluntarily decreasing its estimates to Congress, a very unusual occurrence in the usual course of submitting the yearly estimates. The usual custom for the various bureaus and departments in submitting their estimates is to make them as high as possible, realizing full well that the Appropriations Committee will slash them considerably in order to make a record of economy and still allow them sufficient for their actual needs. The Federal Trade Commission should be praised for their action in voluntarily reducing their estimates instead of being ridiculed.

The appropriation allowed the commission for the last fiscal year was $955,000. Gen. Dawes and the Budget Commission analyzed the program of the Federal Trade Commission very thoroughly in considering their estimates for the next fiscal year and recommended the same amount. Yet the Appropriations Committee, without any assigned reason, deliberately reduces this amount to $855,000. The reduction was made in spite of the fact that since Gen. Dawes submitted his recommendations the commission has been directed by Senate resolutions to prosecute three very important investigations: First, profits and market manipulations in export of grain; second, high prices and combinations in house-furnishing goods; third, profits of flour millers. Congress instructed the commission to make these investigations, and thereby informed the people who are interested in the resolutions that investigations would be made. The conclusion is justly arrived at by these people that Congress is sincere in its determination to investigate conditions in the various activities mentioned above. In the very next breath the appropriations to carry out these investigations are materially reduced, making it impossible for the commission to proceed as directed to by Congress. What must be the ultimate conclusion of the people? It can only be that Congress is not sincere in its purpose to fulfill its avowed purpose to investigate the illegal practices of certain combines. The people must not be misled in this matter.

A few days ago the commission sent a report to the Senate showing a conspiracy on the part of the Tobacco Trust to keep up prices. If the proposed amendment to increase this appropriation $100,000 fails, the commission will not have sufficient funds to proceed against the violators of the law disclosed in this report. There are other investigations now under way in which the people are vitally interested. The question of the production price of coal, which affects every home in the United States, is one. Every encouragement must be given the commission to vigorously and effectively prosecute these investigations.

The legislatures of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri have passed resolutions urging the commission to carry to a conclusion the "Pittsburgh base" steel case, involving the issuance of an order to the Steel Trust and other steel companies to discontinue the practice they have pursued in fixing the price of steel in all sections of the country. This is the practice which automatically fixes the price of steel in the Middle West and Northwest and makes "Gary dinners" no longer necessary. By this practice the price of steel manufactured in the Western States is determined by the price set by the Steel Corporation at Pittsburgh, plus the freight from Pittsburgh, though the steel is manufactured right at home and never pays this freight rate at all. For example, all the steel manufactured at Gary, Ind., and in Chicago territory carries $7.60 a ton additional price for the imaginary freight from Pittsburgh, which is never paid. This affects millions of people, and certainly Congress does not want to stop here by discontinuing the investigation.

It is difficult for the people of the United States to understand what we mean by economy in the reduction of appropriations when, three years after the armistice was signed, we are still appropriating in the neighborhood of $800,000,000 for the Army and Navy, for protection to the people of the United States against foreign enemies, when there is not the slightest possibility of war for some time to come. And yet the committee reduces the commission's appropriation $100,000 for the sake of economy. In my opinion, the Federal Trade Commission is of real protection to the people of the United States, and the only body in the Government machinery that protects them from the profiteers; and everybody will agree that the profiteers and unfair manufacturers and unfair merchants have been operating freely altogether too long. The point I want to stress is that we are appropriating millions upon millions for protection at the present time, where it is not needed, and then quibble over this small amount for the Federal Trade Commission, which gives the people protection against an enemy within our very midst.

In this present bill we are carrying an amount of $55,000,000 or so for the settlement of claims arising from the operations of the Shipping Board, which the committee itself admits it knows nothing about. They blindly voted in the committee for this amount which affects a very few citizens of the country. Now, I am not opposed to the payment of just claims against the Government, but still the committee appropriates money to pay these claims after admitting they know nothing about them. The committee has no right to come before this body and arbitrarily reduce the appropriation recommended by Gen. Dawes for the Federal Trade Commission, which appropriation affects 110,000,000 people in this land of ours.

Undoubtedly the packer will welcome the decrease recommended by the committee because the commission only last month opposed the modification or weakening of the packer consent decree in the hearings before Attorney General Daugherty's interdepartmental committee. It opposed modification of the decree unless to strengthen it, and particularly opposed the proposal to let the packers back into the wholesale grocery business. The commission declared the packers already had a monopoly in meat, and was the dominant factor in poultry, butter, cheese, and eggs; and that to modify the decree would make the five big packers a practically complete food trust. If this appropriation is decreased it will curb the commission in its fight against this strong, well-organized combination. If this appropriation is reduced it will mean joy to the Steel Trust; it will mean hope to the Tobacco Trust; revenge to the Beef Trust, and immunity to the flour and grain combinations. The only opposition to the Federal Trade Commission comes from business men who are unfair and want to profiteer at the expense of the people of the United States. This appropriation is a protection to the consumer, to the farmer, to the merchant, and the independent manufacturer, all of whom are certainly entitled to protection from unfair methods of competition. There is no question but that the people of the United States believe the Federal Trade Commission is the only Government agency that stands between them and the profiteer. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be adopted; I hope Congress will allow the full amount recommended by Gen. Dawes for the maintenance of the Federal Trade Commission for the next fiscal year—$955,000—if only to show the people we are sincere when we pass resolutions calling for investigations to be made by this commission. I believe a vote for this amendment is a vote in favor of real economy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. W. LARSEN,
OF GEORGIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, January 21, 1922.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article written by the Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, of Hawkinsville, Ga., on the subject of lynching, its cause and cure.

In doing so permit me to say that I have enjoyed an intimate, personal acquaintance with Mr. Ledbetter for some years. He is not only a fine Christian character, but is a man of splendid ability, with practical knowledge of business affairs and the courage of his conviction.

I commend his article to the thoughful consideration of my colleagues and to all who may be interested in the question. The article follows:

LYNCHING—ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

The lynching subject has been discussed by all classes of people in all sections of the country and in all sorts of ways. Indeed, it may be said of it as it was said of the woman in the Bible who come to be cured of a bloody issue, "It has suffered many things of many physicians and is nothing bettered." It might be thought by some that the last word has been said on this subject. But I, for one, do not think so. It is verily true that most of what has been said in the papers and on the stump has done as much harm as good, if not more. To say the least that can be said there has been no perceptible improvement and the disease is progressing. That lynching ought to be stopped every right-thinking man must agree. For one to take any other side is to stamp him as a wrong-thinking man. I believe that everything that ought to be can be. If this thing can be stopped there is a way to go about it and it is the task of the present generation to find out the why of the breakdown in this part of our civilization.

At the outset of this discussion let us see if we can ascertain what are some of the radical defects in the past discussion. In the first place, I would point out the fact that it has been discussed almost entirely as either a sectional, a racial, or a political issue. Primarily, it is neither, and we can never get anywhere discussing it as either of the three. Economic questions can be settled as political issues but moral questions can not be so settled without great cost. We tried to settle the slavery question as a political issue and it proved a very costly project in blood and money. We tried to settle the prohibition issue in a political way and many good prohibitionists joined the Prohibition Party, but the friends of prohibition soon realized that would not do. When the Anti-Saloon League was organized as a non-partisan, nondenominational organization and it flat-footedly refused to be drawn into any political party it showed great wisdom, whether you believe in prohibition or do not.

Now, many of the northern papers have persisted in making the lynching question purely a political, sectional, or racial issue, and every word they have written on this line has only complicated matters. Most of the Negro papers and preachers have discussed it as a race question entirely, and they have made it worse every time they have touched it. Most of the white people of the South have discussed it as a race question, and they have muffed it up every time they have touched it in this way. I admit that political, racial, and sectional issues are involved; but we can never get anywhere looking at it and discussing it as such. The main features are moral and religious, and much more national than sectional, political, or racial. The North, in discussing the subject, has abused the whites of the South far more for lynching criminals than they have censured the Negroes for the crimes that furnished excuse for lynching. Do not let anyone think for a moment that I would entertain an opinion that any crime furnishes any sort of justification for lynching. There has never been a crime since Cain killed Abel that would justify it. I have used the expression "furnished the excuse for lynching" simply because people use the crime of rape as an excuse. The Negro papers and preachers have censured the white man a great deal more for lynching the Negro rapist than they have censured the rapist. Then, the white man has retaliated by abusing the Negro rapist so severely he has seemed to excuse lynching. Let the northern papers and the Negro editors and preachers spend more time discussing and censuring the criminals that furnish excuse for lynching, and the southern man spend more time trying to get the white man to see the great sin of lynching, and we will make more progress. I might also add here that neither side abusing the other is calculated to get us anywhere. There is quite a difference between abuse and criticism. A real criticism is nonpersonal and impassionate, while abuse is noncritical and so full of passion as to blur the vision. I have seen very little criticism on this subject, but a superabundance of abuse. When any of us abuses the other party we simply make the other party mad and he begins to abuse back, and very soon each side is abusing the other and excusing all the faults on his own side.

I say that the question of lynching is not a sectional question, but a national one. And yet I am bound to admit as a southern man that there is more lynching in the South than in the North, but it is but just to state that the provocations in the South are much greater than in the North. With the same provocations in the North as in the South and there would be just as much lynching there, and there is too much up there now, but that does not excuse us in the South. I am aware there is more illiteracy in the South than in the North, but that is not involved as much as the average man would think. The illiterate man is not the only man who engages in lynching. That most all the illiterates indorse lynching for certain causes I will admit. But there is a large class of literates who will defend lynching and engage in it. This class is mostly of the "peanut" politician variety, who exploit the passions of the people and fans them into flame for political purpose, and to the shame of our country be it said some of these men are in high places. The illiterates and the semiliterates are easily used by this class of politician.

To advance a step, I wish to state another fact—which is a true fact, though a large majority of our southern people hate to admit it and I hate to admit it—but I must keep before me the fact so well stated by old Isaiah, "He that covereth his sin shall not prosper." Now, this regrettable fact is simply this: More than half of our people excuse or indorse lynching. Most of them will not admit it when stated baldly as I have stated it, but it is the everlasting truth. As long as this is a fact we can never punish the lynchers. I am fully aware that most all of our newspapers, nearly all of our lawyers and preachers, denounce lynching for any and every offense, but I know that a majority of our men will either indorse or excuse lynching under certain circumstances, and when one indorses or excuses it for one offense he has let down the bars and indorsed or excused the thing. And we must say that no fence is higher than the lowest place and no chain is stronger than the weakest link. If this thing were not true as I have stated, we could punish some lynchers. Many men do not hesitate to swear to a lie to defend the lynchers, while many more are afraid to tell the truth for fear of retaliatory measures by the lynchers and sympathizers. I have known men to go on the stand and swear they did not recognise any of the lynchers when positively I know they did recognise them.

But is there a way out of this terrible condition? Yes; but we must change public opinion, and we will never change public opinion till we thoroughly recognise the fact it needs changing. Look the facts squarely in the face and don't abuse the man who states them. The way most of us are doing is simply to abuse the fellow who states the facts when they are unpleasant.

But to the task of changing public opinion. We all must recognize that this must be done if we stop the evils complained of. Can it be done? I think it can. It is going to take time, thought, prayer, patience, and money. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave, I believe, $1,000,000 to help stamp out hookworm in the South, and I am sure the money was well spent. I went over one whole county and helped the hookworm doctor, and even went so far as to make speeches on it. I remember in one little section where one whole family of eight or nine members was on the charities of the people, and not a single one of the family could work enough to support himself, and in three or four weeks everyone was self-sustaining and could work all the time. No one knows the good that came of this money except those who interested themselves in the work. Now, if some rich man would invest some money in this work and go about it in a determined and a systematic way public opinion can be so changed that in 10 or 15 years there will hardly be a case of lynching in all the country. Has anyone thought a plan? I have been thinking for some months on it and somehow I believe I have thought out a plan that will work.

How would I go about it? I would go about it like it was done in eradicating the tick, only I would take the State as a unit rather than the county. I would start on my own State, Georgia, as Georgia has been heading the list in lynchings for some years. I would get some good, capable man with no ax to grind and I would be sure to put at the head of this bureau a southern man. I would put in his hands a sufficient sum of money to carry on the work. I would instruct him to go to every white college and university in the State and offer about three prizes for the first, second, and best essay or speech on the prevention and cure for lynching. These speeches or essays should be delivered before public audiences, copies furnished the local papers, and also furnished this bureau. I would pick out about 200 of the leading high schools of the State and have prizes offered in those schools for the same kind of work. Then I would pick out some of the best of these speeches or essays, have them printed in book form, furnish them to every newspaper in the State, every preacher in the State, every library in the State. In this way we would soon create a fruitless literature upon this subject. These essays and speeches would engage the brains of from three to five thousand of the best young minds of our State, whose minds are yet open for the formation of correct opinion. In the minds of these there would be developed such a conscience as would touch the whole State. In all this reading and writing the question would be studied in an abstract way and not with reference to any particular case. Is that the end? No. Each of these writers would have from 20 to 50 relatives and friends, who would become interested and naturally take sides with those who write—anywhere from 100,000 to 250,000 people would naturally take the right side of the question. Then think of the many thousands who would read parts of this discussion, at least, in the newspapers, and you begin to get some conception of the real outcome of this project.

Is there anything else? Yes. I would go to every Negro school of any importance and offer prizes for the best essays and speeches on the questions, What can the Negro do to stop the crimes that cause lynching, and what can the Negro do to bring about perfect cooperation between the whites and blacks in working out our problem?

Then it can be easily understood how in all the discussions the very best ideas would come to the surface. There would come out of this the fact that the Negro who tries to take revenge on white people for something that the Negro has suffered from the white man hurts his own race more than he hurts the white man. Then the white man would come to realize that whenever he oppresses the Negro he hurts his own race far more than he hurts the Negro race. That old heathen slave, Epictetus, said a great thing once when he said, "I am never a great sufferer except by my own faults." So it is true that no race is ever a great sufferer, except from itself. The reaction on the Negro race of the Negro's crime against the whites is tremendous, and the reaction of the white man's mistreatment of the Negro is of far greater moment and injury to the white man than it is to the Negro. These fundamental principles must be burned into the conscience of the people until they are not only seen but realized.

An error can be put into the literature of the Nation and read and reread by the people until it gets into the very lifeblood and becomes a very part of them. Whole nations have become corrupted in this way. The philosophy of the Germans, as false as it was, was taught in the schools and read in their papers and even preached in their pulpits, until the whole nation was permeated with the poison. The defeat on the battle field did not get it out; it will take almost a generation to do it. If error can get in people in this way, how much more can the real truth? The plan here indicated can be followed, expanded, enlarged until it percolates into every hamlet and village and mine, and the errors of the whites and blacks on this subject of lawlessness can be eradicated.

The plan here indicated is practical and can be worked out so that in 10 or 15 years lynchings and the crimes that cause lynchings can be practically stopped. If some big, rich man in the North or South or a combination of them will start a bureau on this line it would do great good. The man who is at the head of this bureau should be required to keep busy gathering data and following up this work all the time. He should visit schools indicated, talk with professors and students, and address gatherings and courts, and in a general way get in touch with the newspapers and have facts and information furnished to all the papers of the country. I believe almost every first-class newspaper in the land would cooperate with this kind of a plan, and we would lift public opinion so high it would not tolerate lynching or the crimes that excuse it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARTIN C. ANSORGE.
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 25, 1922.

Mr. ANSORGE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the House for its unanimous consent that I may have this further opportunity to speak on this important measure.

In the first place, I want to answer the question just propounded by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The gentleman from Texas asked the gentleman from Wyoming whether he would have voted for the enforcement act before the passage of the eighteenth amendment?

I remind the gentleman from Texas that the enforcement bill now before the House is being passed just 54 years after the passage of the fourteenth amendment. The plain implication of the question asked by the gentleman from Texas was that the proposed bill requires a new constitutional amendment. But clearly that begs the very question which has been debated on the floor of this House for the past five weeks. The answer is that section 5 of the fourteenth amendment, passed in 1868, gives Congress the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the amendment, so that the enforcement act, which is now before the House, is being passed 54 years after the adoption of the amendment

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] also referred to the conviction yesterday of some white and colored men in Oklahoma for the lynching of a Negro, and the House was reminded from the floor of several isolated instances of convictions of white men for the lynching of Negroes. On the first day of the debate on this bill I pointed out that 8,432 persons had been lynched in the past 33 years, of whom 2,718 were Negroes. These statistics have been before the House during all these weeks of debate, and I have sat through all of it, and I have heard no statistics of convictions for the lynching of Negroes other than the few isolated cases which have been mentioned from time to time. It is therefore clear that the charge that lynchers of Negroes, in the overwhelming majority of cases, go unpunished stands uncontroverted before this House in committee.

It is my contention that the failure to prosecute lynchers has constituted a failure on the part of the States to grant the protection guaranteed by the Constitution and that prosecutions and convictions would have acted as a deterrent of future lynchings. The opponents of this bill may claim that sheriffs have been overpowered when in the honest enforcement of their duties, but they can not claim that the States have not failed to prosecute and convict the lynchers.

I also want to refer briefly to the statement made to-day by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] to the effect that Negroes in the South own farm lands valued at over $2,000,000,000, whereas in the North the value of their farm lands is but $60,000,000. This seems ridiculously small in comparison, but it must be remembered that the majority of Negroes in the North live in towns and cities and that they have, by their zeal and endeavor, accumulated a substantial amount of property not included in the category of "farm lands."

History records that the legislation and the amendments fostered by Congress to protect the Negro safeguard their newly acquired rights in an active, positive, and direct way. By the passage of the thirteenth amendment, slavery was prohibited and possible legal constitutional objections concerning abolition were settled beyond legal controversy.

Slavery as an institution had been condemned by the emancipation proclamation issued by President Lincoln to take effect in January of 1863. By this instrument the Negro was set free by the Army commanders as soon as the Union forces took possession and occupied slave territory. A doctrine that the colored man was no longer a subject of property was a mere humanitarian announcement in view of the peculiar conditions which ensued in the Southern States. In this respect we have an exact forerunner of the present inactivity of the State governments, in the regions where lynchings are tolerated, to the official attitude of the State governments in the enactment of civil and criminal statutes at the time when the "black laws" were in vogue immediately after the Civil War. Now, as then, a failure on the part of the State administrative officers and agencies called forth a display of Federal power which found its expression in post Civil War times in the war enactments and the direct congressional legislation which were closely related to them.

A failure to enforce the law equally and without partiality to color justified a departure from the constitutional plan originally contemplated by the framers.

Perhaps the main evil which Congress sought to remedy was the official attitude of the executives of the State governments, but by the abolition of slavery as an institution any individual who either enforced involuntary servitude or undertook to commence and enforce bondage was subject to the Federal penal jurisdiction.

One need only recall the various forms of protective measures enacted by Congress between the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments intended to safeguard the civil, political, and even social rights of the Negro in order to acquire a true perspective of the protection which Congress aimed to throw about the former slave by means of special legislation in his favor.

The provisions of the freedman's bureau and the first civil rights legislation indicate the extent to which our National Legislature deemed it necessary to go to offset the direct interferences by State activity with the rights of the new class of citizens, and the neglect and inactivity on the part of the State executive machinery in enforcing the law and treating all persons within their jurisdictions fairly and without discrimination.

The fourteenth amendment, which was ratified in July, 1868, was passed to overcome whatever constitutional objections could be urged against the exercise of this Federal power. By the fifth section of this amendment Congress was given power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. Undoubtedly the Supreme Court of the United States interpreted the legal effect of these two amendments and of the fifteenth amendment, which was passed in 1870, in a way which restricted in some measure the direct exercise of Federal power in behalf of the colored man. By a bare majority of one in the Slaughterhouse cases (16 Wall., 165), and later in United States v. Cruikshank (92 U. S., 588) and United States v. Harris (106 U. S., 200), our supreme judicial authority declared that the prohibitions of the fourteenth and the fifteenth amendments applied to the official acts of the State governments and the officers acting by virtue of an authority which the State conferred upon them. The right to franchise, which is distinct from citizenship—Minor v. Happersett (21 Wall., 162)—was not granted as a Federal right arising from the fifteenth amendment but was merely a restraint upon official State activity in denying the right of suffrage because of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.

Under the thirteenth amendment, however, the powers of Congress to enact primary and positive laws was established by the determination of the Supreme Court of the United States. Congress could under this amendment prohibit by law, and therefore punish for its violation, any man whether acting as an officer of a State government or its subdivisions or merely as a private individual for participating in any activities which tended to renew slavery or anything that approximated it. The annulment of this condition of servitude was added to the powers of Congress, and legislation directed to remove these evils was adjudicated to be as valid as if it had been passed pursuant to a power originally granted to the Federal Government upon the framing of the Constitution. Thus in Clyatt v. United States (197 U. S., 726) the Federal Government rightly exercised its dominion over private individuals who were parties in a plot to enforce involuntary work. The limits of this doctrine, however, were determined by the decision in United States v. Hodges (203 U. S., 1), which was followed by United States v. Powell (212 U. S., 564). The court there drew the distinction that while Congress could pass direct legislation to prohibit slavery and enforced labor similar to it, an interference to the right to contract or hold property was not such an indicia of slavery as to be within the Federal power.

The cases here collected are the leading utterances of the Supreme Court as regards direct interferences by the National Government by legislation in behalf of an oppressed class.

It is not controverted that official abuse by any State officer can be made penal under the Federal criminal law. This is the exact holding in Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S., 667, 676), and has been repeated on numerous occasions by the Supreme Court. It is likewise settled that a partiality in administration or refusal to apply the law justly has fallen under judicial condemnation. Maladministration, abuse of power, or inactivity are merely incidents of the misuse of powers granted by the State. (Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356.) A law which is fair on its face can be administered with injustice and fall within the corrective powers of the National Government. Cases which are apparently in opposition to this conclusion are those where there was a mere private interference in isolated cases with the enjoyment of a social, political, or civil right.

It is clear that scattered, isolated, and unconnected individual offenses are not within the contemplation of the powers granted by the amendments. But the legislation here proposed is founded upon a legislative finding by Congress, that as regards the evil of lynching, the State authority has pro tanto ceased to exist and has been usurped by the mob. The only appropriate congressional measures, therefore, are laws which fill the

void of authority thus resulting because of official inactivity in enforcing the State law. The exercise of Federal power, to be appropriate, useful, and efficient, must be as broad as the evil which it seeks to destroy.

Congress has found that the unwillingness or neglect to enforce criminal law against offenders in lynching cases is sufficiently appreciable to be taken cognizance of by the national authority. The first section of the fourteenth amendment states:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

While the first portion of this section deals with making and enforcing laws, the other portions say that no State shall "deprive" any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor "deny" to any person the equal protection of the laws. A person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law either by legislation passed by the State or by unequal administration of a statute which superficially indicates no discrimination. It can be effectively done by a suspension of the laws as regards a certain group or by an arbitrary and incomplete law enforcement policy. In this way persons can be denied the equal protection of laws or be deprived of their liberty by a failure of officials to observe their status as citizens as well as by tyrannical practices originating in arbitrary laws aimed against them.

The failure to prosecute those who violate the State law by means of lynching by official passivity or inactivity removes the protection which the State usually affords an individual by making an interference with his liberty criminal and to the extent of removing the deterrent of committing crime thus denies or deprives the citizen of the protection which he is entitled to have from his own State. The due process of law which the Constitution guarantees to citizens of the United States, as well as to citizens of the State, means proper protection from crime and punishment for those who offend the criminal law of the State by interfering with the liberty of the injured citizen.

Official neglect which instead of punishing and preventing further violations of the State's peace encourages the offenders to do a similar act at another time, allows two standards of conduct to exist in the State to the detriment of the liberty of the class against which the discrimination is made.

Were there no State governments enforcing the law it would not be argued that Congress did not have the power to step in and secure to all citizens the benefits of the fourteenth amendment. That is the basis for the removal of causes to the Federal courts where proper protection is not afforded by the State government. It is significant to note that where the State, whether by legislation or by judicial or administrative inertia, does not recognize the rights of liberty of all equally and fails in the performance of its duty toward all of its citizens, the implications are as stated in the case which is most earnestly relied upon by the opponents of this bill that the Federal power is deemed warranted—United States v. Harris (106 U. S., 639):

When, on the contrary, the laws of the State, as enacted by its legislative and construed by its judicial and administered by its executive departments, recognize and protect the rights of all persons, the amendment imposes no duty and confers no power upon Congress.

Section 5519 of the Revised Statutes is not limited to take effect only in case the State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. It applies, no matter how well the State may have performed its duty. Under it private persons are liable to punishment for conspiring to deprive anyone of the equal protection of the laws enacted by the State.

Gentlemen, in view of the facts, and in view of the decisions, how can it be said by members of the opposition that to vote for this bill would violate their oaths of office? The Constitution provides that no State shall deprive any person of life without due process of law. The Constitution says that no State shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. The Constitution gives Congress the power to enforce by legislation these provisions. How can Congress enforce these provisions without legislation? If this is not the legislation which the empowering clause contemplates, what form of legislation can Congress pass which would ease the consciences of those who fear that by carrying out the provisions of the Constitution they are doing something unconstitutional?

Relief for Agriculture.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. SINCLAIR,
OF NORTH DAKOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, there is being now held in this city a great conference on the subject of agriculture. At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, there are gathered delegates from every section of the Union, brought here to study the serious problems of farming and to endeavor to formulate a remedy for the deplorable plight in which the farmers of our Nation find themselves. Appeals for aid come from every agricultural section. The wheat grower, the cotton planter, the corn and live-stock raiser, even the dairy and fruit man, all find themselves in dire financial distress, with bankruptcy almost inevitable.

This condition has been brought about by the unprecedented drop in the prices of farm products in the past year. At the same time all the farmer's investment and working capital which forms the basis for his production has been made upon an inflated valuation. Thus the cost of producing last year's crop was many millions of dollars in excess of its market value.

Agriculture is the basic industry of all civilized peoples. Its prosperity is reflected in every other industry; likewise its poverty. When agriculture fails no other industry can succeed. It is pretty generally conceded that agriculture is now on the brink of national ruin. If we are to return to normalcy we must place the business of farming on a sound and prosperous footing. It will require advanced legislation to do this. We ought to do something for which perhaps there is no precedent, but the conditions are so serious as to require prompt and far-reaching action. This Congress has the gravest problem to solve that has ever confronted a legislative body, for not only must we deal with the situation in America on its own account, but in its relation to the rest of the world. The civilization of Europe is even now hanging in the balance. It is our duty to take the legislative steps necessary to remedy our condition before we become as sadly involved in business disruption.

The question naturally arises, "What steps shall we take in this emergency?" The first suggestion is for direct aid to the farmer. Some legislation along this line has been enacted. The revival of the War Finance Corporation has been considered an agricultural measure. It no doubt has done some good indirectly, but, in my opinion, it has been more of an aid to bankers than to farmers. I have yet to hear of a single farmer who has been given an additional dollar of new credit through this agency, whereas I have received any number of complaints from farmers who have tried to get help and have not succeeded. Upon bringing these complaints to the attention of the officials of the War Finance Corporation I was informed that it is not the intention of the law to give aid directly to the farmer. However, the distribution of this grent amount of money, over $10,000,000 having been loaned in North Dakota already, can not help but be reflected in better conditions for the farmers and business interests of the State. As truly indicating the serious situation of the farmers of my State, I am in receipt of a telegram from the executive committee of the Nonpartisan League, which reads as follows:

FARGO, N. DAK., *January 24, 1922.*

Hon. J. H. SINCLAIR,
Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Situation in this State among farmers even more desperate than outlined by President in his address to agricultural conference. Farmers have lost power to help themselves and business stagnation prevents help from local sources. Unless something is done quickly conditions will be deplorable in spring. Hope well-nigh abandoned now in drought-stricken parts of State. There is but one chance for recovery. The State executive committee of the Nonpartisan League, representing 55,000 farmers, demands that the Federal Government fix the minimum price for No. 1 dark northern spring wheat at $2.20; that the Government revive the Grain Corporation, with power to buy the 1922 crop; that Department of Agriculture, through agricultural colleges and other agencies, begin immediate campaign on an extended scale to show the farmer the necessity of reducing wheat acreage, and thus limiting production, to prevent price-depressing surplus. This campaign should take on the dimensions of Liberty loan drives and should reach the farmer through poster, newspaper, and billboard. This program, to be effective, must be given immediate force. It can not long wait if this generation of farmers is to survive the fearful losses that have bled our producers white, and unless material aid is given at once agriculture will crumble and all the superstructure of business that is built upon it will fall in ruins. If you delay you destroy us.

A. A. LIEDERBACH,
Chairman State Executive Committee, Nonpartisan League.

What the farmers of the United States need is not so much temporary and direct aid, although in some sections this must be extended to keep them in business; but far more important will be the establishment of a marketing system that will insure a profitable price for what they raise in the future. It is of little use to extend further credits without providing the means whereby the loans may be repaid. Many farmers are now too poor to command sound credit. If given more credit they would be only that much deeper in debt. What we need and must have is a stable market that will afford at all times an opportunity to sell our products at prices that will return a decent living and a profit in addition to the producer. This will enable the farmer to go to work with some hope of eventually paying off his debts. Congress is the only agency that can, in my opinion, give this remedy. The machinery has been tried before and found adequate, not only in the United States but in Canada and Australia as well. The United States Grain Corporation demonstrated that it could and did control prices during the war, and I believe it can again do so in peace times. I have, therefore, introduced a bill, H. R. 9461, which has for its purpose the fixing and stabilization of prices of the principal farm products through a revival of the grain corporation. The principle of this bill is indorsed by farmers and farm organizations generally, even where there is a difference of opinion as to the means for its accomplishment.

The Equity Cooperative Exchange, at its recent annual meeting, adopted the following resolution:

GUARANTEED MINIMUM PRICE FOR GRAIN.

In order to meet the emergency which now confronts the farming population of this country, and in order to save agriculture from complete wreckage and destruction, we advocate the revival (in modified form) of the grain corporation and the establishment of a minimum price for the surplus grain products of the country. Such guaranteed minimum price to cover the cost of production and a reasonable profit thereon, and to continue until such time as agriculture shall recover from its present critical condition.

This is in line with my plan, which in addition to putting the wheat grower on his feet will bring relief to the cotton planter, corn and live-stock producer. It is the only means that I know of that will do it in time to save the farmers of the country from further financial loss and eventual ruin.

The Antilynching Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit a speech made by myself on the 18th of January, as follows:

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I believe that Abraham Lincoln would turn in his grave if he thought that 60 years after the emancipation proclamation a Republican House would hesitate to pass legislation to protect colored people from being deprived of their lives without due process of law, and I fail to follow the logic or the political tactics of my Republican colleagues who try to pretend that this legislation is not aimed at special sections of the South. The spirit of Abraham Lincoln still lives and the Federal Government is obliged to take cognizance of the hideous plague of lynching and provide a penalty so drastic as to render it dangerous for future mobs to indulge in.

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. FISH. Yes.
Mr. UPSHAW. There is no reference whatever to colored people in this bill.
Mr. FISH. That is the exact point, and I will say to the gentleman from Georgia that the reason for this bill, and in my mind the sole justification for the bill, is that his State and a few others States like his own fail to prosecute the lynchers.
Mr. UPSHAW again rose.
Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman want to ask me a question?
Mr. UPSHAW. Yes.
Mr. FISH. Proceed.
Mr. UPSHAW. I just want to ask the gentleman if he realizes that there has never been a lynching in Georgia in which there has not been an effort on the part of the State to punish the lynchers? And I wish to say further that the editorial just read from the New York Tribune does not bring out the fact that Georgia has had a thousand times greater provocation for lynching than New York has had.
Mr. FISH. I will ask how many men have been convicted for lynching in the State of Georgia?
Mr. UPSHAW. I do not know exactly how many men have been convicted.
Mr. FISH. Has a single one been convicted?
Mr. UPSHAW. Yes; a number of them.
Mr. FISH. And sent to jail?
Mr. UPSHAW. Many of them have.
Mr. FISH. I think the gentleman is mistaken.
Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; and sent to the penitentiary, too, in Alabama.
Mr. FISH. The State of Georgia has an average of 10 lynchings a year, whereas the State of Virginia has no more lynchings than the Northern States, and in each case in the State of Virginia the lynchers have been prosecuted and convicted. It is only for your State of Georgia and others like her that we are obliged to enact Federal legislation to enforce the fourteenth amendment. [Applause.]

I will say, furthermore, to the gentleman from Georgia that it would be far more profitable for a certain Member of the Congress of the United States who declared that American soldiers have been lynched in France and have been hanged without being convicted by court-martial in the American Expeditionary Forces—it would be far more profitable, I say, if that man who made those infamous charges would investigate lynchings in his own State instead of besmirching the record of the American Expeditionary Forces. [Applause.]

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. FISH. I regret that I can not yield any further.
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.
Mr. FISH. I can not remain silent on this question. I would be untrue to those colored men of this country who paid the supreme sacrifice, and especially to men of my own command who gave up their lives to make the world safe for democracy, if I failed to advocate the passage of the antilynching bill. Let me tell you something that perhaps you Members of the House do not fully appreciate, and that is that the colored man who went into the war had in his heart the feeling that he was fighting not only to make the world safe for democracy but also to make this country safe for his own race. [Applause.] I wish also to testify to the loyalty, fortitude, and bravery of the colored soldiers, which compares favorably with any soldiers in the allied armies or our own. Gentlemen, consider the appalling fact that there have been men who wore the uniform lynched by citizens of Georgia. Some of them were innocent, indeed, because only 20 per cent of those who have been lynched were lynched for the crime of rape. I can say further to the gentleman from Georgia, how can he defend the fact that even women have been lynched in the State of Georgia?

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. FISH. No; the gentleman can answer in his own time. I am not a lawyer and do not intend to go into the legal points of the bill, but I have had political experience enough to know that it will be contested and disputed on constitutional grounds to the very end. It will be up to the Supreme Court finally to pass on the constitutionality of the antilynching bill and not the eminent constitutional lawyers of the House.

I have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and on that account, if for no other reason, it would be my sacred duty as a Member of the House of Representatives to vote for a drastic antilynching bill to protect the rights and lives of American citizens everywhere in the United States and put an end to lawlessness, which threatens the administration of justice. Who can tell, if lynching is not suppressed, when it will spread to take in the unpopular employer or capitalist and even public officials while enforcing the law?

My distinguished colleague, Mr. ANSORGE, of New York, representing a constituency of nearly half a million people, of whom 100,000 are colored men and women, has clearly pointed out the fact that members of a lynching mob in the South are seldom apprehended, rarely prosecuted by the local or State authorities, and almost never convicted.

Of all the dastardly and cowardly crimes lynching is the worst because the lynchers are armed to the teeth and the victim is generally an unarmed person in the custody of the sheriff or local official. The mob is composed of cowardly ruffians, and unless drastic legislation is passed and enforced the spirit of lawlessness will run riot throughout the country. As for me, I do not think the bill is drastic enough; it should provide for machine guns in all county jails where lynching is rampant for use against mobs who attempt to substitute their desires for the orderly process of the law and thereby subvert our republican form of government.

The advocates of this bill do not believe that its passage will solve the racial question, but they believe that it is a step in the right direction. Personally I advocate the creation of a commission to examine into the economic and political status of the colored people and report back to the House a comprehensive plan for the betterment of their condition and assure them equal protection and equal opportunity under the law.

Mr. BRAND. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. FISH. I will.
Mr. BRAND. Has the gentleman any information in regard to the first lynching that occurred in Georgia?
Mr. FISH. There have been lynchings there for 50 years.
Mr. BRAND. Has the gentleman any information as to when the first lynching occurred in Georgia?
Mr. FISH. I do not know when the first occurred.
Mr. BRAND. The first lynching which ever occurred in Georgia, so far as I can gather, was in 1865. A Negro man raped a white woman in Gwinnett County. He fled for protection to Lawrenceville, where a company of Federal soldiers was stationed. When learning the facts, they took him in custody and hanged him in the courthouse square. The lynchers were partly from your own State and other States north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Mr. FISH. It is the exception that proves the rule. There have been lynchings in Georgia for 50 years, and it exists to-day, so that colored citizens are forced to come to Congress and ask for protection of their lives. And if you Republicans fail to pass the bill, you will spread discouragement among the colored people throughout the land, who have been given to understand that the Republican Party was going to do everything in its power to provide that the colored citizen should have equal rights under the law and that his life will be protected everywhere in the United States. The colored citizen will not only be disappointed and discouraged but he will believe that Congress has turned a deaf ear to his plea for simple justice. If some of you wavering Republicans fail to support the bill for disputed constitutional reasons. The rejection of the bill will close the door of hope and do much to aggravate the racial problem.

This is meritorious legislation, legislation which we have promised to the colored people in our party platform. We owe it to ourselves and to those colored people who fought in our Army and to their kin; we owe it to our party, to tell the people in the South that the antilynching bill is aimed against special counties and States in the South, and if they can not and will not enforce the laws, if they will

not prosecute the lynchers, then the Federal Government will do it for them.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman think he is interpreting the act of the Republican Party in that?

Mr. FISH. The Republican Party has written it into its platform, and it has no apology to make for the antilynching bill.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman does not approve of the mob in East St. Louis. Would not the gentleman favor an amendment to this bill so that it would include the riot like that in East St. Louis, where 25 or 30 people were killed?

Mr. FISH. I would favor some amendments to this bill. I understand that quite a few believe that the bill should be amended. In my opinion, however, many Members of the House are wasting their time discussing the bill from a constitutional point of view before the provisions of the bill are perfected by amendments.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Does not the gentleman understand that this bill would not punish the mob in East St. Louis that killed a number of colored people?

Mr. FISH. In that case men were prosecuted and convicted. I think six white men are now in jail for having taken part in that riot. I ask the gentleman is there a single white man in the State of Texas now in jail who took part in any lynching? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LONDON. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is not a politician. He is young in politics, and he has told more of the truth about the bill than the other people on the Republican side.

The Antilynching Bill.

We must keep the faith! Yea, we must remain true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. KOPP.

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the discussion of this measure has deeply interested me. The evil to be corrected is serious. The remedy proposed is important.

In no sense can this be considered a sectional measure. It applies alike to all parts of our country. It may be invoked more in the South than in the North, but, if so, only because the evil is more prevalent in the South than in the North. There is, however, no purpose or desire to disturb the relations between the two sections. As a son of one who wore the blue, I rejoice that our fathers were a generous foe. Lincoln spoke "with malice toward none; with charity for all." At Appomattox Grant returned the sword of Lee. Such has been the spirit of the North.

But when we are asked to surrender American principles we can not comply. When we are told that slavery was a good thing for the colored man, we refuse to accept the conclusion. When it is proclaimed that mobs are necessary in America, we challenge the assertion.

A nation that will not guarantee a judicial hearing to every citizen is recreant to its highest duty. Mob law must be ended. Every man in America, rich or poor, white or black, is entitled to a trial in court. As far as I can bring it about, every man in America shall have such a trial. The equal protection of the laws is the very foundation of this Republic.

The justice of legislation against lynching can not be questioned. Do you doubt the need of such legislation? Listen.

In the last 30 years more than 3,000 American citizens have been lynched. Of these, more than 50 have been women. Even children have been put to death in this awful manner. During 1920, the last year for which we have accurate figures, 65 persons were lynched. Most of these were hanged or shot, but 8 were burned. Think of it—burned! The mobs piled up combustible material, placed the victims upon it, poured out large quantities of coal oil, and then applied the torch. While the helpless victims groaned and writhed in frightful agony, the frenzied and infuriated mobs shouted for joy. Such scenes must be made impossible in America. This is not civilization. This is savagery, savagery in its most terrible and hideous form.

It is said that mobs are necessary on account of the colored race. How absurd! Are not the courts able to convict and sentence colored men when guilty? The judges are white; the prosecuting attorneys are white; the juries are white. No; the question is not whether a guilty colored man, charged with a heinous offense, can be convicted, but whether an innocent colored man, charged with such an offense, can be acquitted. That is the only question, as far as the prosecution of colored people is concerned. Race prejudice may convict an innocent colored man, but it never acquits a guilty one.

During this debate many cruel things have been said about the colored race. This I deeply regret. It ill becomes us to taunt the colored race upon its weakness. Many boastful things have been said of the white race. It ill becomes us to thank God that we are not like other men. We have a common Father. We have a common religion. We have been thrown together, and we must bear each other's burdens.

The presence of the colored race in America seems to be looked upon by some as a crime. Certain it is that if this be a crime, it can not be laid at the door of the colored man. He did not come here voluntarily. He was brought here against his will. The slave traders were white men. Talk about brutes! Talk about cruelties! Talk about atrocities! Talk about moral degradation! Of all the world's infamous characters the slave traders were the worst. It still makes us shudder to think of them. Hell itself must have blushed for shame when they entered there.

The colored race has been out of slavery only a little over half a century. Necessarily it has its limitations. The marvel is not, however, that it has progressed so little, but that it has progressed so much. No doubt it has among its numbers some who are not a credit to the race and who make more difficult the pathway of those who are. As a whole, however, the colored people are kind, affectionate, and loyal. When sickness comes into your home and contagion strikes terror even to the bravest hearts they will not desert you. The colored people are making a heroic effort to advance in civilization. They are doing many kinds of work. They are acquiring homes. They are building churches. They are producing wise leaders. Booker T. Washington will always stand out as one of the great men of this generation. Let us not close the door of opportunity to the colored race. On the contrary, let us encourage it to make further progress. The better the colored race becomes the better it will be for the white race.

The man who takes part in a mob brutalizes himself and all with whom he comes in contact. He is an enemy of both races. The white man can not make the colored man better by inflicting injustice upon him. No. No. The white man can not uplift the colored man by degrading himself. That is impossible. This is the true philosophy:

> Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
> In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
> Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

The colored race is here, and here to stay. Extinction is unthinkable. Deportation is impossible. The two races can not be separated. For weal or for woe, their destinies are linked together. There is only one solution and that is kindly cooperation. Therein—and therein alone—lies the hope for the future.

A mob is always monstrous, but especially so when an innocent man is put to death. Not infrequently that happens. It is a difficult thing to determine the guilt or innocence of a person, even in an orderly court of justice, where sworn testimony is taken, and where there is time for counsel and deliberation. But a mob does not reason. It does not consider evidence. It is moved by passion and acts upon suspicion. When a mob puts an innocent man to death it, at the same time, brands him guilty of some infamous crime. Thus he is robbed not only of his life but also of his good name. No greater wrong than this can be done to any man. Those who survive must suffer infinite grief and sorrow.

The legal questions involved have been fully and ably discussed by others, and I shall only touch upon them. It is claimed that the bill before us is unconstitutional. Whenever there is any substantial opposition to a bill, some one is sure to make that claim. During the past 50 years hundreds of bills have been denounced as unconstitutional, but during all of that time only a few have actually been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is true that in the old days of State rights this bill would probably not have been sustained, but it must be borne in mind that since those days the Constitution has been amended. It must also be borne in mind that even without amendment the Constitution grows and expands. It keeps pace with the advancing thought of the Nation. The Constitution must be interpreted in the light of the day in which we live. If the States permit American citizens to be deprived of life, without due process of law, it is the duty of the National Government to give them protection. That is one of the great purposes of the Constitution.

My mind goes back to the war. I saw the boys march away. They came from every nationality, but all were Americans. Among them were many colored boys. They were called to the service and responded willingly and bravely. They, too, followed the flag. They, too, died beneath its folds. They, too, suffered and endured all the agonies and horrors of war. Those who returned now ask whether the Nation which they protected in war will protect them in peace. To that question we can make but one answer. Our reply must be that this Republic will protect every American citizen.

Abraham Lincoln, the best friend that the colored race ever had and the noblest man that ever lived, made a solemn vow before God that if a victory came to the Union arms he would emancipate the slaves. The battle of Antietam was fought. The Union Army triumphed. Abraham Lincoln kept that vow and issued the emancipation proclamation. In the last national convention the Republican Party, in keeping with its history and tradition and with its high regard for human rights, declared that lynching was a terrible blot upon our country. That blot must be wiped out! We must keep the faith! Yea, we must remain true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. T. FRANK APPLEBY,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

On the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Mr. APPLEBY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this bill has been before the House of Representatives for many days. A large part of the membership have wished to express their opinions of the proposed legislation and the time of debate has necessarily been limited. Consequently I have availed myself of the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD. Having listened carefully to the arguments for and against this bill, I have decided to cast my vote in favor of the proposed law. There are many good reasons why I shall vote for the Dyer bill. I will enumerate some of them in just a few words:

First. Lynching is murder and can not be justified on any grounds.

Second. The decision of the average mob, or, if you please, a gathering of citizens with inflamed minds for the purpose of taking the law in their own hands, is never safe. Many times we have read of these disgraceful decisions and proceedings of a mob, and would any one of us care to subscribe to the justice or righteousness of its acts? Certainly the average disinterested person will be pleased to see that legislation is about to be enacted to put a stop to mob violence.

Third. It has been conclusively shown through the statements made in this debate that in the States of the Union where antilynching laws have been adopted lynching has greatly decreased, and because of certain specific provisions of this bill the legislation, if enacted, will cause county officials to be more inclined to do their duty.

Fourth. Where any State, through the laxity of its officials, allows this practice to continue, it should be the duty of the United States Government to see that the fourteenth amendment is enforced by national legislation.

Fifth. There should be no distinction in race or creed in this country so far as the administration of the country's laws is concerned.

It is not my purpose to enter into details as to my opinion of the colored race, although I am frank to say that the opinion is favorable. My judgment is that the average colored person is a good citizen, trustworthy, economical, and law-abiding. That they are patriotic citizens can not be disputed. In the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War, as well as the World War, the colored man fought valiantly for this country, his country, and to deny him the right of impartial trial, guaranteed him by the Constitution of the country for which he fought, is not justified on any grounds. When a citizen, black or white, commits a crime, let the law take its course. Is there anyone who can justify any other procedure?

That lynching should be stopped, all right-thinking men agree. Why it has not been stopped is a matter upon which Members of this House do not seem to agree. Geographical location apparently dictates very largely the viewpoint. To me, what seems a fair conclusion of the whole issue is this: Enact the pending bill and give the law a fair and impartial trial. If this is done, I am of the opinion that the number of lynchings will immediately decrease. When the State officials who are now tolerating lynching begin to study this new law, and understand that the Federal Government means business, you will soon find that the county and State officials will wish to cooperate with the Federal officers. When this is true, then the general public will begin to realize that the fourteenth amendment can be enforced.

I hold no brief for the criminal, white or black, but I do hold in high regard the citizen, white or black, who, by his efforts, strives to uphold the Constitution of the United States. My observation of the colored race leads me to believe that they are naturally fearful, and, consequently, law-abiding. The interest manifested by the colored people who have been sitting in the galleries of the House during this debate, listening quietly to the various opinions expressed regarding this proposed law, shows that these listeners are deeply interested in the outcome of the measure. Naturally, they impress me with the thought that their sympathies are with their race. They want to feel that they live under one flag, their country's flag, and that they, their colored friends, their relatives, will be accorded a square deal. And, most of all, they are glad to know that the antilynching law will be as applicable in one State as in another.

As to the constitutionality of the proposed law, I would express no opinion. From the arguments presented I am led to believe, however, that it is constitutional. One of my friends has made the statement that this matter should not be settled now, but that a commission should be appointed to report upon the question at issue. My answer to the learned gentleman is this: There is no time like the present to deal with this extremely important question. If there is doubt about the constitutionality of the legislation, let the United States Supreme Court settle the matter in the same fair and impartial manner as other important questions have been settled. If lynching is a heinous crime, as all have agreed, even the most bitter opponents of the bill have conceded this, a blot upon our civilization, then, in the interest of all concerned, let us dispose of this legislation by enacting the antilynching bill into law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD S. ECHOLS.

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

Mr. ECHOLS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I desire to say I shall not bother myself about the constitutionality of the bill any further than to say there is as good authority sustaining the constitutionality of it as there is against it. Lawyers whose integrity can not be questioned and whose legal opinions always carry great weight tell us it will stand every constitutional test. The courts are here to take care of that question. If I had been a Member of Congress a few years ago and this bill had been presented for consideration, I, too, might have questioned its constitutionality; but since the Government has of recent years embarked in that realm of paternalism and gone so far afield from what the fathers intended, I can not bring myself to seriously question its constitutionality. That school of statesmen who question the constitutional validity of the bill can not escape a large share of the responsibility for plunging the Federal Government into doing things that ought to be left to the States to do. However, I would not support any bill about which I entertain grave doubts as to its constitutionality. It is no new thing for the Federal Government to take jurisdiction of a crime that is also a violation of the laws of the State. The Congress has done more foolish things than to pass a bill about which there is as little justification in the belief that it is unconstitutional as there is about this bill. It has even done more foolish things than it would do if it passed an act taking concurrent jurisdiction with the States of all mob violence, riots, and insurrections. I am not so sure that it would not be wisdom

for the Congress to pass an act making it a Federal offense to participate in mob violence, riots, or insurrections, and properly defining what constitutes such offenses. It is most difficult to obtain a fair trial of men engaged in either of these crimes by a jury drawn from the local community where the crime has been committed.

No matter what the crime or alleged crime might have been, the respectability of no community was ever elevated by mob violence. Any community that permits lynching weakens its moral fiber and places its respectability upon a lower plane. I can appreciate the feelings of the man whose daughter or wife has been outraged by a degenerate, either black or white; but why give more leniency to the man because he is white when considering a crime that can be perpetrated only by a degenerate? If the opportunity were immediately given him there is not a Member of this House who would not promptly avenge the crime of an assault upon or the murder of a member of his family committed by either a black or a white man. That is only human nature. It is a far different thing to encourage those who will deliberately and premeditatedly engage in the sport of mob violence by our failure to pass this bill. The act of avenging an assault upon a member of one's family is committed under far different circumstances than is lynching. A very large percentage of those who engage in lynching do so out of curiosity rather than for the purpose of avenging the crime or punishing the alleged criminal.

Lynching is a class of barbarism that ought to be reduced in every possible way, both by the State and the Federal Government. What is more revolting or degrading to civilization than having a mob of so-called intelligent men engage in lynching by burning a human being at the stake? No one but a degenerate who has reached the lowest depths of debasement entertains any sympathy for the black assailant of a white woman, but why undertake to excuse the act of the mob in lynching the culprit by burning him at the stake—a crime almost as revolting as the assault itself?

My abhorrence of the crime of lynching goes back almost to my infancy. Since I can remember, there have been but five lynchings in what now constitutes the congressional district which I have the honor to represent. Too many, I admit, but among that number not a black man can be counted. Three of these lynchings occurred when I was a mere boy, and the crime for which they paid the death penalty at the hands of a lynching mob was for the robbery and wounding of my grandfather. No murder was committed, no assault upon a white woman was committed, and it has always been doubtful whether or not one of the three men who met death at the hands of the mob had committed any crime greater than that of petit larceny. I well remember the talk of the community in which it was frequently stated that one of the men that was lynched was innocent of any crime. Lynching mobs are engaged in by those who have lost their reason. There may be an excuse for the man whose daughter or wife has been assaulted losing his reason, but there can be no excuse for a whole community losing its reason.

The only assault upon a white woman by either a white man or a Negro that has been committed in my section of the State since I can remember occurred on the 12th day of December, 1921. There was some talk of mob violence, but the intelligence of the community prevailed, and in a short time after the crime was committed the criminal was tried in the courts of my home county, convicted, and sentenced to death—not because he was black but because he committed the crime. He would have met the same fate had he been white. I am quite sure that the respectability of that community is higher to-day than it would have been had the mob assembled and hanged or burned the culprit at the stake. There was no sympathy expressed anywhere for the criminal, but there was a determination among the thoughtful element to preserve law and order. All has been accomplished in a lawful and orderly manner that could have been accomplished by the mob, and the community maintains its self-respect.

This bill is the outgrowth of promiscuous lynchings and the utter failure of public officers in certain States to punish the criminals engaged in that form of murder. The Negro has been the victim and for him there has not been the protection of the law to which he is entitled. Often he has met the fury of the mob when there was only the semblance of guilt attached to him. The bill is, of course, a Republican measure. No one expects it to receive the support or sanction of the Democratic Party. The opposition is based upon the assumption that it will encourage the black race to engage with more frequency in assaulting white women. There is but little, if anything, to support that assumption. Lynchings are far more frequent for other crimes than that one, as is shown by the fact that only one out of five is lynched for that particular crime.

I do not believe the enactment of this bill into law will be the cause of a single assault upon a white woman of the South by a black man. I believe its enactment will result in reducing the frequency of that crime by showing to the black man of the South that the Federal Government proposes to see that he is given the right to trial when charged with crime, as is guaranteed him by the supreme law of the land. It has been repeatedly said, and I have no doubt of the truth of the statement, that the political solidarity of the South has remained unbroken because the black man is there in great numbers. That is unfortunate. I would remind the South that in those sections of the country where the black race has been granted the right of suffrage just as good men are elected to public office as in those sections of the country where only the white man is permitted to vote. Law and order prevail in those States where the black man votes; taxation is no more burdensome and intelligence is as general and of as high degree as in those States where he is denied this privilege. I do not fear either the supremacy of the black race or their criminal activities, and I have known them all my life. Any race that has made the progress that the black race has made in this country since it emerged from the shackles of slavery is entitled to equal justice under the law.

It has been suggested during the debate on this bill if a "State failed to enact laws to punish lynching or murder or any other recognized crime, or if it enacted a law to punish one class of people differently from another class or color or race for the same crime, Congress could correct the omission." How much more serious, then, must the situation be in a community where a law against lynching exists, but is not executed, and no serious effort is made to execute it. It is well known to all of us that there are States where the law against lynching members of the black race is not executed, and as I stated in the beginning this bill is the outgrowth of that very thing. This bill does not take from the States the right or power to punish crimes. It only confers upon the Federal Government the power to punish crime, and it is safe to say that power will not be abused anywhere or even exercised in those localities where the States enforce the laws now upon the statute books.

Air Mail Service.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, January 13, 1922,

On the bill (H. R. 9859) making appropriations for the Post Office Department.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, in my speech on this subject, delivered in the House January 13, I had not the time to go into the subject of Government ownership and control of the Air Mail Service, a subject raised, it may be recalled, by certain inquiries of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] and of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PARRISH.]

The former said he would be disposed to assent to the action of the committee in striking out entirely the appropriation for the maintenance of the Air Mail Service if there were any immediate hope of private individuals undertaking the business.

The latter asked if I did not think that the Air Mail Service could be handled under private contract with aviating companies at a less rate and more practically than the Government is handling it.

These questions open up a wide field of discussion. Men take their positions on the subject, as they do upon almost any other controversy, influenced by their education, their environment, and their personal interest. Underlying these factors there is, in the minds of those taking a hostile stand against Government ownership, a deeply imbedded conviction that whatever is touched with governmental interference is inevitably tainted with fraud, corruption, and inefficiency.

This is a rather unpatriotic view to take, and is not, in my opinion, confirmed by our past experience. If we examine the activities which have come under Government control in the last hundred years—the Postal Service, the parcel post, canals, and education—we will find them practically free of the evils of inefficiency and corruption so much emphasized when an extension of governmental control is suggested.

When it is offered in evidence that the railroads and telegraphs are owned and operated efficiently by the Governments in New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, and in Europe, a thousand and one pretexts are put forward to explain their success in those countries and to discount their probable success here.

With such modes of reasoning no logic will avail. To them the couplet is particularly applicable—

> The man convinced against his will
> Is of the same opinion still.

The country and the world are on the verge of a great change in the methods of transportation. The airplane is no longer a toy or a vehicle of pleasure. It earned its place as a factor in transportation during the war, when it was subjected to tests which staggered the imagination and aroused the admiration of the world. It has emerged from the ordeal a practical, efficient, and economical instrumentality for the promotion of commerce and intercommunication.

Does it not seem foolish, therefore, for us to surrender this instrumentality into the hands of private individuals, whose sole aim can only be private aggrandizement, and thus deliberately put the commerce and industry of our country at the mercy of their precarious and uncertain efforts to reconcile public service with their own private profit?

Can it be possible that we will make this mistake when we have before us the dismal failure of private efforts during the crucial period of the war? Millions of dollars were then wasted or stolen in the process of building up an adequate air service through private instrumentalities. We failed and an echo of that failure is even to-day reverberating in the public press. The Government is, at this moment, prosecuting suits against the Dayton-Wright and Wright-Martin Airplane Corporations for $3,700,000 for payments unearned and unlawfully paid to them.

Are we going to be obliged to travel over the old pathway, littered, as it is, with the ruins of private inefficiency and greed, and repeat that awful experience in our handling of air transportation? I hope not. I sincerely trust that those who are in doubt will study the achievements of other countries in governmental ownership, and when they are confronted with the evidences of successful management and control, I hope they will weigh the evidence with open minds and not resort to the unflattering suggestion that other countries are more honest and more efficient than their own.

Personally, I believe in Government ownership and operation of universally essential public utilities. The Government assumes ownership and control of highways. Putting steel rails on a highway does not make it any less a highway. On the contrary, it enhances its utility. To turn a road thus improved over to private individuals or to permit them to lay the rails and monopolize the road for their individual gain puts entire communities at their mercy, empowering them to throttle farmer, manufacturer, and consumer alike by the exaction of burdensome rates of freight and passenger transportation. They have kept millions of tons of foodstuffs rotting on the farm that could have been sold to advantage and thus saved many a farm from bankruptcy, and which might at the same time have fed half-starved workers in congested industrial centers. They have enhanced the cost of manufacturing by the imposition of exorbitant freight rates on coal and raw material to such an extent as to seriously impair our power to export our home products to other countries, or even to compete with foreign products in our own land.

To trace the history of our privately owned railroads from their inception in the last century down to the present day is to open up a Pandora's box of stockjobbing, intrigue, spoliation, and receiverships varied by corruption of legislatures and the ruin of small investors.

If our Government, instead of presenting millions of acres to speculators, on their promise to build railroads, had undertaken the task itself, all of this shameful exploitation would have been avoided and the country would have to-day an economic saving of billions of dollars to its credit, represented in better and richer farms, happier workers, a more diversified industrial development, and a foreign trade commensurate with our national resources.

We would have saved the economic waste involved in the taking over of the railroads in the World War, when, if private ownership were really efficient, it had the opportunity to show its efficiency. On the contrary, private ownership failed, and the Government was obliged to spend over a billion dollars on their betterment in order to meet the emergency.

I am aware that propaganda has been industriously circulated to the effect that the Government took over the railroads in the highest state of perfection and turned them back to the private owners ruined and depreciated. This propaganda is, of course, only stacking the cards for future play and to impose upon the people and upon Congress.

No one will accuse former Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines of leaning toward Government ownership. He has been a railroad man all his life; but he was frank and honest enough, in his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee the other day, to denounce this vicious propaganda as absolutely false. He showed, in addition, that under Government ownership the labor and traffic efficiency of the railroads improved instead of deteriorating.

If the Government had owned and operated the railroads from their inception, as it could very well have done in cooperation with the Postal Service, the industrial and agricultural development of this country would have presented a generally pleasanter picture.

There might not have been created so many wealthy families to vie with European aristocracy in luxury and splendor, but even if our country were denied the distinction of being known abroad as the breeding ground of that genus known as the American millionaire, the great masses of our people might have been decidedly happier.

It is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped that in the development of the Air Mail Service we will not be beguiled to step into the pitfalls which covered the pathway of railroad progress. The airplane has proven an expensive experiment to the people of this country, and now that it shows signs of being profitable, I hope that they will not permit the fruits of their labor to be appropriated by private speculators.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. M. C. SMITH,
OF MICHIGAN,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, January 30, 1922.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, accepting the privilege granted me of extending my remarks in the RECORD, permit me to incorporate what President Lincoln said about law and order. I find it in a splendid editorial of the Charlotte Republican, of my home city. The extract is accompanied by the statement that it is well worth memorizing, and I concur in that advice.

If there ever was a time when we should have respect for the law, it seems to me that time is now. The propaganda which seems to be spreading not only in our own country but throughout the world for the abolition of our form of government needs only to be referred to in order to show with what care we should regard our institutions. There is no government on the face of the earth superior to ours. I am at a loss to know why our form of government should be abolished and supplanted by any other. Here every person is free to follow his own choice of endeavor and have his rights respected by others. Everyone here is free to become whatever he can make of himself. Heredity does not count in this country, autocracy is frowned upon, and more opportunities are strewn along the pathway of life here than in any other country. Let us have respect for our country, its laws, and its institutions. In no other way can we preserve the hearthstones of our homes or extend life's opportunities to all. Let us take advantage of our schools. Let us respect our churches. Let us hold our citizenship as a sacred, inherent right; and if we obey the law and preserve order, our country never will be in danger.

The following is the extract from the speech of President Lincoln above referred to, as delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum, of Springfield, Ill., January 27, 1837:

> Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,

OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, February 6, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists" I desire to call attention to a letter of The Adjutant General, P. C. Harris, dated January 30, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists, but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 6, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between December 5, 1921, and January 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, STATE OF ALABAMA.

824 Chas. (Charley) Bailey, R. F. D. No. 2, Malone, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

239 Ray H. Helm (Roy Hayden Helm), Hoxie, Lawrence County, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

2599 Rupert Ross Ekins, 950 Euclid Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

5076 John E. Shulzinski (John Edward, John E. Shilzinski), 686 North Riverside, Waterbury, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS, STATE OF IDAHO.

202 Melvin Corbett Hovermale, Filer, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CHICAGO, ILL.

1842 Edward L. Murchison (Fowler Edward Towler Murchison) 740 East Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 58, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3272 Clemens Bieschke, 2330 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF FORT WAYNE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1093 Leon Vauris, 530 West Fifth Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GIBSON, STATE OF INDIANA.

978 Gourley Valley, Princeton, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

378 Oscar Hunley (Henley), Burkesville, Ky.
697 Sam McIntyre (McIntire), Burkesville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, MASSACHUSETTS.

827a Herbert O. Sweeney, Baldwinsville, Mass. (Adamsville, Quebec).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BOSTON MASS.

1824 Wm. Bernardinelli, 182 Cottage Street, East Boston, Mass. (132 Cottage Street, East Boston, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, LYNN, MASS.

16 Michael J. Keefe (Michael Joseph Reefe), 109 Sagamore, Lynn, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3420 Paul John Becker, 112 Labelle, Highland Park, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF HOUGHTON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

481 William Kendall, Hancock, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FILLMORE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

852 Oscar Henry Ebert, Wykoff, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 169, CITY OF NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK.

162 John J. Casey, 1697 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, STATE OF OHIO.

636 Elemon R. Conway (Clement R. Conway), 914 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF OHIO.

2003 Thos. (Thomas) D. Drespain, Wilkinson Street, Sidney, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALFALFA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1106 Cecil Potrill (Cotrill, Cecil Sherman Cotrill, Cecil Cottrill), Kiowa, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINN, STATE OF OREGON.

1540 Arthur Flikins, Tangent, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2560 Charles Frank Brizendine (Brizindine), Terrace, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

451 Norciso Limosino, 818 Montrose Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEADLE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1315 William Heck (474 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak., 414 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SMITH, STATE OF TEXAS.

2737 H. O. McMinn (Howerton Overton McMinn), 2 Flint, Smith, Tex.
3197 Billie F. Wilson, 1 Troup, Smith, Tex.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local board named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GILA, STATE OF ARIZONA.

2120 Arthur Milville Allen, 925 Live Oak Street, Miami, Ariz.
4597 Simon Aranda, (Hayden, Ariz.
2516 Miguel Arigan (Migel Arinjan), New Round House, Globe, Ariz.
1297 Eliceo Armijo, Hayden, Ariz.
691 Carl Aspey, Miami, Ariz.
74 Nick Attilio, Old Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.
2840 Claremont R. Baker, Arizona East Rest, Globe, Ariz.
3048 Joe D. Baline, Globe, Ariz.
3288 Roy (Ray) Beaumont, Rice, Ariz.
5009 Emiliano Bedia, Miami, Ariz., 881.
2549 Elton S. (H.) Bennett, Stephen Terrace, Miami, Ariz.
1255 Neil Bergman, G. D., Miami, Ariz.
1898 John Bertoglio, Bindi Avenue, Globe, Ariz.
2957 Peter Billas, 3 P. O., Miami, Ariz.
1511 Genaro Bracomonte, Hayden, Ariz.
76 Howard Barckin (Brackin), general delivery, Globe, Ariz.
2032 Louis Brand, 521 Willow, Globe, Ariz.
352 Roy Brown, Roosevelt, Ariz.
2700 Walter Joe Brown, Miami, Ariz.
2263 Joe Bruno, Pinal Creek, Globe, Ariz.
1066 Lorenzo Cadro (Cardelo), Christmas, Ariz.
4066 James Wiley (J. W.) Camp, Miami, Ariz.
2323 Chiaffredo Cande (Chiffondi Candi), Red Springs Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
1700 Francisco Carpena, Miami, Ariz.
5144 Juan Carpena, general delivery, Miami, Ariz.
3296 Clark Case, Miami, Ariz.
1488 Julian Casias, Miami, Ariz.
637 Manuel Casios (Casias), Christmas, Ariz.
3919 Ricardo Casiceda (Cacicedo), Live Oak, Miami, Ariz.
4630 William A. Casias (Casios) (William Acema Casias) Guellermo Casilias), Christmas, Ariz.
2022 Jose Lorenzo Chavez, Hayden, Ariz. (Santa Rosa, N. Mex.).
372 Homer Chester, Hill and Mesquite, Globe, Ariz.
3054 Martin Chiono, Euclid, Globe, Ariz.
3080 Andrew Clayton, Miami, Ariz.
5039 Lalrizo Clemente, Middling City, Ariz. (Globe, Ariz.).
4464 Pedro Colminero, Copper Hill, Ariz. (Calexico, California Imperial Co.).
757 William E. Cook, Globe, ..riz.
550 Ernesto Cordelli (Cordello), Red Springs, Ariz. (Miami, Ariz.).
3772 Roy Page (Paige) Crawford, Hotel Maurel, Globe, Ariz. (San Pedro, Calif.).
4947a Sam (Samuel) Crawford, Cibecue, Ariz.
3198 John Laurance Criner (Laurence Cringer, Griner), Roosevelt, Ariz.
2384 Rito Cubas (Cuebas), Morenci, Ariz.
4184 Patrick Curry, Globe, Ariz.
1922 Valentino Damolin, Christmas, Ariz.
3571 George Frederick Diel, Miami, Ariz.
3930 Angelo Dimario, Russel Gulch Creek, Globe, Ariz.

880 Steve Drokulich (Drakalich), Globe, Ariz.
4861 Lee Meredith Duncan, Santa Fe, N Mex. (Globe, Ariz.).
4224 William Dunn, Cornwall, England (310 South Auborn Street, Grass Valley, Calif.)
921 Percy Elliott, 804 North Southerland, Globe, Ariz.
86 Wm. (William, Willie) Clarence Emerson, Globe, Ariz.
2952 Jesse Warren Emudson (Knudsen), Winkelman, Ariz.
541 Marcilino Escagedo (Marselind Escagedo), Miami, Ariz.
897 Espiridino Estrada, Miami, Ariz.
45 Manuel Esbes, Indian Hill, Miami, Ariz.
3277 Marcus A. Figueros, Hayden, Ariz.
1189 Emmett M. (Martin) Finn, Miami, Ariz.
964 Daniel Fitzpatrick, Box 2318, Globe, Ariz.
1127 Leno Flumeno, Live Oak Street, Miami, Ariz.
3839 John Francis Flynn, Box 907, Miami, Ariz.
326 Wm. Foss, general delivery, Globe, Ariz.
1626 William Gade, Indian Hill, South Globe, Ariz.
145 Francisco (Francesco) Gaglione, Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.
593 Tommaso Galz (Galzs), Miami, Ariz.
2603 Emilio Nouza (Noriega) Gallardo, Winkelman, Ariz.
4360 Pedro Noriega Gallardo, Winkelman, Ariz.
874 George Gallober, Sullivan, Miami, Ariz.
4822 Francisco Garcia, Miami, Ariz.
2165 Luigi Georgini, Globe, Ariz.
2079 Wilfred Ivan, Gilmore House 333, Miami, Ariz.
1027 David Gonzales, P. O. Box 29, Miami, Ariz.
1266 J. D. Graham, Globe, Ariz.
5261 Maurice Calvin Graham, Hayden, Ariz. (Miami, Ariz.).
933 Jack Guinn (Guin), Live Oak Street, Miami, Ariz.
1477 Bastenero Guiseppo, Miami, Ariz.
632 Ramon Nevaros (Nevarez) Gulzar, Christmas, Ariz.
857 A. Gutierrez (Guiterrez), (Antonio Gutiarrez), Miami, Ariz.
545 Jose Guzman (Guxinan) (Joe Gusman), Euclid Avenue, Globe, Ariz.
3730 Cornelius Harrington, Miami, Ariz.
2762 Frank Harrison, DeLacy House, Globe, Ariz.
5174 Thomas Bryan (Tom B.) Harsch, Miami, Ariz.
1736 Lawrence W. (William, Washington) Harvey, Lynchburg, Va. (Newport News, Va.).
1785 William Harvey, Hill Street, Miami, Ariz.
2297 William H. Herbeck, Rex Hotel, Miami, Ariz.
366 Francisco Herrera, box 232, Miami, Ariz.
3541 Emil Hill, Miami, Ariz.
2027 Herbert Hiram Hodges, 185 East Cedar, Globe, Ariz.
1506 Arthur Logan Hulme, 331 South Sutherland, Globe, Ariz.
622 Emanuel Jensen, 576 North Broad Street, Globe, Ariz.
2282 Lee Jim (Gim), Wheatfield, box 846, Globe, Ariz.
751 Toribio Jiner, Hayden, Ariz.
4499 Marshall Johnson, San Pedro, Calif. (Mart, Tex.).
4297 Damasio (Damasco) Jones, Hackney Avenue, Globe, Ariz.
4156 Samuel Jones, Southern Pacific eating house, Globe, Ariz.
2911 Nestor Kertulla (Kerlilla), box 1382, Miami, Ariz.
4309 Royal Nahem (Nagem) Klamy, Sullivan Street, Miami, Ariz.
3238 Lambert Kibiamaki (Lambertti Kivimaki), Coffee Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
2328 Doble Kindn (Kidn, Kienyl), Indian Valley, Globe, Ariz.
389 Nick (Nik) Kovez (Koyz, Kovnz), 29 Davis Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
5231 Melvin James Lahar (Laher), Rice, Ariz. (Globe, Ariz.).
3276 Melvin (McIvin) James Lahar, Rice, Ariz.
2846 Paul Lahti, box 713, Miami, Ariz.
688 Leonard Henry Laity, general delivery, Globe, Ariz. (Tonto, Ariz.).
3415 William Lambert, Miami, Ariz.
1077 Pedro Landoz, Hayden, Ariz.
1046 Jose Lasnura (Lasputa, La Supia, La Suputa), Fort Thomas, Ariz. (Ruzie Cannon).
5173 Manuel Lerma, box 100, Miami, Ariz.
4096 Bert F. Lewis, Miami, Ariz. (Vallejo, Calif.).
1021 Rosario Lezva (Lezo), Miami, Ariz.
1294 Francisco Lopez, Hayden, Ariz.
1962 Rafael (Pedro) Lopez, Winkelman (Winnebue), Ariz.
3855 Frank Lucero, box 68, Miami, Ariz.
4644 Harry (Henry) McCart, North Broad Street, Globe, Aris.
2726 Pat McCuen (McGinen), Paisie Rooms, Globe, Ariz.
5183 Wreham (William) Edward McDonald, 2216 Sheridan Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Miami, Ariz.).
3060 Tom McDonough, general delivery, Miami, Ariz.
1253 Tom McFarland, near Oak Pine, Globe, Ariz.
1680 George Wayne McNeil, Black Warrior Camp, Miami, Ariz.
2210 Florentino Madril (Madrid), Miami, Ariz.
1460 Jerold (Jerrold) G. Maher, 217 South First Street, Globe, Ariz.
147 Carlos Manga (Manje, Mange, C. Mauga), Christmas, Ariz.
4332 Antonio (Antoni) Maricco, general delivery, Davis Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
1131 Alvano Martinez, Miami, Ariz.
4044 Antonio Martinez, A-26 Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.
786 Frank R. Martinez, Hayden, Ariz.
146 Jesus (S.) Martinez, Hayden, Ariz.
3580 Miguel Mata, Morenci, Ariz. (Hayden, Ariz.).
164 Martin Mathews, Shugg's boarding house, Globe, Ariz.
3807 Frank Mazzaferro, Asbestos Mine, Globe, Ariz.
2484 Anton Medica, Miami, Ariz.
3824 Jose Mendez, Miami, Ariz.
510 Premerio Mendez, near roundhouse, Globe, Ariz.
2069 Joseph Fred Miller, 1001 East Fourteenth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Hayden, Ariz.).
39 Primitivio (Primitivo, Pruntis) C. Molina, care of Sheriff's Office, Globe, Ariz.
1106 Charles Moon, Gibson Street, Miami, Ariz.
1420 Telfer Moon, 708 North Hill, Globe, Ariz.
2489 Fred Moore, 137 Parker Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. (Wichita Falls, Tex.).
4886 Jose Moraga, Miami, Ariz.
4674 Eginio Morales, Globe, Ariz.
4183 George Moriarty, Globe, Ariz.
935 Stanley Newton, Roosevelt, Ariz.
3526 Alex Niemi, Hotel McKeoth, Globe, Ariz.
2887 Dalle Massimo Nogare (Massimo Dalle Nogare), Red Spring Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
3182 George Obiasti (Abiash), Miami, Ariz.
5067 Aurelio Ochoa, Hayden, Ariz.
5218 Joe Dolores Olivera, Hayden, Ariz.
4193 Alf Edward Olsen, Miami, Ariz. (Guymon, Okla.).

11 Francisco Orrendo (Orredondo), Hayden, Ariz.
841 Jose Maria Ortega, 184 Red Springs, C. Miami, Ariz.
738 Jose Padillo, Miami, Ariz.
468 Cristobel Pars (Cristobal Pery), Miami, Ariz.
3636 Arthur Sydney Pascoe, 408 North Hill Street, Globe, Ariz.
3903 Luigi Peiti, Tent House, Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.
2985 Lenjo Peruzzotti, Chisholm Avenue, Miami, Ariz.
3858 Sam Pete, Box 1361, Miami, Ariz.
1736 Albert J. (John) Hugh Phillips, Hayden, Ariz.
1487 Lim Pim (Pim Lum), Wheatfields, Box 846, Globe, Ariz.
5194 Micahel Plummer, Globe, Ariz.
5235 Peter Jack Pozzi (Pazzl), Red Spring Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
1337 Felido (Flavio) Ramirez, Miami, Ariz.
5014 Juan Rivans (Rivas), Live Oak, Miami, Ariz.
1000 Alturo Robles, Hayden, Ariz.
881 Perfuro Rogas, Cutter, Ariz.
5066 John Ellis Rose (Rose), County Jail, Globe, Ariz.
3057 Manuel Ruiz, Miami, Ariz.
3973 Pedro Ruiz, Hayden, Ariz.
926 John Herbert (H.) Ryan, Railroad Avenue, Miami, Ariz.
979 Victor Saari, Coffee Canyon, Miami, Ariz.
1356 Cenicroz Samuel (Samuel Seleseries), Cutter, Ariz.
2712 Emilio Sanchez, Gibson, Miami, Ariz.
2912 Angel Savalla, Hayden, Ariz.
1040 Jim (James) Schelly, Inspiration Site, Miami, Ariz.
3242 Frank Schilling, Miami, Ariz. (Mullen, Idaho).
1326 John Shanahan, Prescott Street, Miami, Ariz.
2432 Robert Van Sims, 835 Howard Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Hayden, Ariz.).
4650 George Albert (A.) Smith, Miami, Ariz.
752 Robert E. Smith (Robert Smith), Miami, Ariz.
5118 Tom R. (Thomas Ralph) Smith, Miami, Ariz.
701 Cipriano E. (Arevalo, Erebalo) Sotelo, Christmas, Ariz.
2731 John Spedding, 236 Patterson Street, Lansford, Pa. (Tonto, Ariz.).
4570 Ranson (Renson) Crockett Spurlock, Young, Ariz.
2223 Dan Stone, Inspiration Townsite, Miami, Ariz.
3352 William Carl Strohback (Stroubback, Strokbach), Hayden, Ariz.
1261 John Henry Swanson, McKay House, Miami, Ariz.
1249 Jesus Teres (Teresh), Bone Street, Globe, Ariz.
3846 Tranquil Tavase, Christmas, Aris.
2513 Town Tin, Miami, Ariz.
2501 Gem (Guir) Kin Toon, Broad Street, Globe, Ariz.
2385 James Tornetti (Tarmetti), Miami, Ariz.
2490 Fred Baron (Baren) Tully, Davis Canyon, Miami, Aris.
947 Salas (Sabas) Valadez, Hayden, Ariz.
1449 Jose Vasquez, Miami Hill, Miami, Ariz.
2232 Jose Vasquez, Globe, Ariz.
167 Walter Eugene Varnes, Olathe, Kans.
1964 John Veale, house, Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.
1092 Joe Vermetti, Lane Street, Globe, Ariz.
4684 Ramon (R.) Villa, Miami, Ariz. (Superior, Aris.).
4461 Alfred Vivalda (Vicalda) 792 Red Springs Canyon, Miami, Aris.
2573 Mike Vulich, P. O. box 938, Miami, Ariz.
3879 William L. (Lawrence) Wallace, Broad Street, Globe, Ariz.
2622a George Walker, New Mexico State Penitentiary, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
1532 George A. (Geo. Arthur) Whatala, Hayden, Ariz.
111 John Whittam, Mesa Street, Globe, Ariz.
2690 Walter Philip Whittam, care of I. C. C. Co., Miami, Aris. (William Alexander McMenenny, care of T. C. C. Co., Walter Philip Wittman, Whittman, Black Warrior, Miami, Ariz.).
3027 Jack P. (R.) Willard, L. A. rooms, Live Oak, Miami, Ariz.
223 Frank Gribbie Williams, Bailey, Globe, Ariz.
842 Frank Geo. (George) Williams, Live Oak, Miami, Aris.
980 Tom O. A. Wing, Winkelman, Ariz.
552 Gem Sing Woo (Woo Yem Sing), Globe, Ariz.
2224 William James Wylie, Illinois City, Ill.
3898 Frank Zilnetti, tent house, Inspiration Camp, Miami, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PINAL, STATE OF ARIZONA.

2572 Ramon Arevalo (Arebalo), Sonora, Aris.
2806 David Argel (David Peralto (P.) Argel), Florence, Aris.
2095 Leandro Baldenegro, Sasco, Ariz.
2528 Joe Ilverins, Superior, Ariz.
2358 Charles Patrick (P.) Bowman, Casa Grande, Ariz.
2852 Ernest Brown, Ray, Ariz.
29a Elicio (Eliceo) Calderon, Sonora, Ariz.
2040 Pedro Carcao, Kelvin, Ariz.
2151 Louis Carmela, Copper Creek, Ariz.
2701 Pedro (P.) Otero (O.) Chacon, Florence, Ariz.
2678 Antonio Chavez, Sonora, Ariz.
39 Ramone (Ramon) H. Cordova, Ray, Ariz.
2093 Eduardo Corrales, Florence, Ariz.
2773 Modesto Carrillo, Sonora, Ariz.
2704 Frank Domingues, Sonora, Ariz.
2720 Elias (E.) P. Encinas, Ray, Ariz.
2191 Esquiperia (Esquipuin) Gallego, Superior, Ariz.
14 Fred Grijalva (Grigalva), Sonora, Ariz.
2065 Charles Iberi (Ibarri), Superior, Ariz.
2020 Frank B. (D., F. B.) Lears, Superior, Ariz.
2820 Bento (Benito) Lopez, Sonora, Ariz.
2809 Ignacio N. Lopez (Iguacio Nunez Lopez, Y. N. Lopez), Feldman, Ariz.
2048 Regino Lugo, Ranch Jaynes Station, Aris. (Tucson, Aris.).
2364 Teodoro Morales, Casa Grande, Ariz.
2443 Eduardo Estrada (Eduardo E.) Moreno, Mammoth, Aris.
2371 Francisco Nunez, Copper Butte, Ariz.
2288 Conrado Peralta (Canrado Padilla) Padilla, Florence, Ariz.
2111 Emile Eugine (Emil E.) Pierson, Florence, Aris.
2133 Leandro (L.) Quijada, Superior, Ariz.
2386 Ramon Ronquillo, Mammoth, Ariz.
2318 Bernardino Romero, Feldman, Ariz.
2140 Pedro Saenz (Soenz), Sonora, Ariz.
2411 Eduardo Sandoval, Feldman, Aris.
63 Pedro Silvas, Magma, Ariz. (Chandler, Aris.).
2348 Lorenzo Navarro (N.) Tezo, Copper Creek, Ariz.
2682 Damon Towles, Kelvin, Ariz.
2465 Arturo (A.) G. Vargas, Sonora, Ariz.
2685 Gorgonio (G.) Valenzuela, Sonora, Ariz.
1889 Amado S. Verdugo (Armando S. Verdugo), Sonora, Aris.
2278 Daniel Verdugo, Superior, Ariz.
2662 A. Vermundez, Kelvin, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMOSA, STATE OF COLORADO.

228 Walter C. Coleman, Alamosa, Colo.
5 William St. Clair (William St. Clair), Alamosa, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOULDER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1808 Worn Beane, 1936 Goss Street, Boulder, Colo.
2331 Alfred (Alfe) Bobien, route 2, Longmont, Colo.
1347 John Carbis, Nederland, Colo.
1842 Abel Cordova, Lafayette, Colo.
144 Jose Garcia, Eldora, Colo.
409 Lawrence Meredith (Laurence Meridth) Gunn, 1137 Pearl Street, Boulder, Colo.
523 Hiram Hardy (Handy), 300 Block Street (Main Street), Longmont, Colo.
470 Tose (Jose) Levario (Leuario, Lwario), Laugant, Colo. (Longmont, Colo.).
1458 John Tom Mather, Lafayette, Colo.
838 Egor Meroshnikov (Merostnikon, Egor Merohnikav), R. F. D. 1, Boulder, Colo.
2341 Edward (Edvard) Morey, Nederland, Colo.
684 Romon Ornelos (Ornelz, Orneloz), Longmont, Colo. (Chas. Pace Ranch, Longmont, Colo.).
703 Nicholas Orosco (Oroseca, Nicolas Orosco), Longmont, Colo.
91 Charles Edmond Seeley, 1915 Pearl Street, Boulder, Colo.
2375a John Vaughn, Boulder, Colo. (Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.).
2126 Conrad Wagner, Longmont, Colo.
1876 Jack Grover Williams, Colorado Rooms, Longmont, Colo.
947 Alfred James Wilson, Longmont, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1706 Edgar George Anderson, Acacia Hotel, 1635 Tremont Street, Denver, Colo. (Ogden, Utah).
102 Leo Apodoca (Louis Apupago), 1715 Wazee Street, Denver, Colo.
3115 Johnney Brown, 1587 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
2540 George Elliston Baber, 1543 Wilson Street, Denver, Colo. (Walnut Ridge, Ark.).
1452 Fred W. Beard, 916 Thirteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2017 Clarence Bilups (Clarence Billups), 1835 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
182 Felix Blanchett, 1446 Stout Street.
2573 William Ernest Booth, 1106 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
826 Gustav Bowman (Gust Boman, Gustave Boman), 1350 Delaware Street, Denver, Colo.
3033 Harry Bremigan, 1229 Eighteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2506 Harold Brown, 1615 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1284 Raymond Brown, 115 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2788 Robert Albert Browning, 1510 California Street, Denver, Colo.
1466 John Waldron Burgess, 1322 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
114 Theros Casas (Theros Cacas), 1755 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
2928 Mike Chihbresc, 1067 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2659 Henry Wain Chase (Henry Wayne Chase), Shirley Hotel, Denver, Colo.
1986 Harry Arthur Clark (Harry A. Clark), 1340 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colo. (2016 California Street, Denver, Colo.).
796 Charles Coleman, 1228 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.
1276 Peter Cook, 1810 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
2522 Thomas Corella (Thomas Carello), 1617 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
670 Samuel Merle Corkerham (Samuel Merle Cockreham), 1824 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
283 Charles Joseph Cotter (Charles J. Cotter), 1379 Delaware Street, Denver, Colo.
1074 Clarence Edward Cranmer, 1565 Cherokee Street, Denver, Colo. (Charles Edward Crammer, 1265 Cherokee Street, Denver, Colo.).
1357 John Boss Crawford, 1434 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
1711 Pedro Cruz, city jail, Denver, Colo.
2841 Eugene Davis, 1825 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
2748 William Frank De Crow, 1617 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.
2667 John Emmett Deegan, 1330 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
481 Benjamin Thomas Denel, Tucson, Ariz.
2022a Louis Dickson (Lewis Dixon), 1821 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
2207 James William Dilbeck, 1612 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
2276 Frank Jarvis Dolan (Frank James Dolan), 1226 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
137 Clarence Dolphin, 1612 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.
595 Frederick Joshua Dudley, 1530 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
3107 Moses Duran, City Jail, Denver, Colo.
2600 Bruce R. Eagle, 1229 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
2154 Robert Leroy Edwards, 640 Twentieth Street, Denver, Colo.
780 Oscar A. Eisele, 1143 California Street, Denver, Colo.
337 William Field (William Fields), 1319 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo (Frontier, Wyo.).
2119 William Clements Fowler, Y. M. C. A., Denver, Colo.
2293 Edward Albert Gabel, 8092 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo. (Edward Albert Gable, La Junta, Colo.).
1351 John Robert Galley (John R. Galley), Eighteenth and Larimer Streets, Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colo.
582 Peter Garcia, 929 Eighteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1299 William Joseph Goodman, 1107 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2561 Edward Grass, 1431 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
2867 Nelson Greeley, 1330 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2718 Ostacio Gutcrrex (Ostacio Futerrez), 1900 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
2478 Chris Halkias (Chris Holkias), 1761 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
2560 Wallace Earl Hallbeig (Wallace Earl Hallberg, Wallace Eral Hallberg), 1540 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo. (2156 West Van Buren Street, care of Peter Messenger, Chicago, Ill.).
212 Nathaniel Hammond, 17–19 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
847 Harry Harvey Handley, De Witt Hotel, 1526 Glenarm Street, Denver, Colo.
1744 Bennie Hanson, 714 Nineteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1022 Joseph Harris, 1542½ Market Street, Denver, Colo.
222 James Harter, 1161 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
1229 Jack Brent Harvey, 613 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1008 Charles Heaton, 1438 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.
1208 Otto Helm, 1335 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2812 Luis Hernandez (Luis Hernandez), 1728 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
1657 Ray Hockett, 1602 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
1500 James (John) Oscar Houghland, 1335 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
2141 Jesse James Jackson, 1853 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
190 Johnny Jackson, 1921 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo. (Arapahoe, Colo.).
2132 William Isai Jerimiah (Wm. I. Jerimiah), Fourteenth and Arapahoe Streets, Denver, Colo.
2808 Edward Johnson, 1737 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
969 Calvin Lorenzo Jones (Calvin Lurenzo Jones), 1535 Court Place, Denver, Colo.
2295 Fred Jones, 1455 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
1996 William Kaiser, 1404 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
3009 Orton Delino Kinsey (Orton Delano Kimsey), 1440 Glenarm Street, Denver, Colo.
1945 Jerry Krause, 1923 (1922) Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
2238 Louis Archer Krust (Lewis Archer Krust), 1310 Thirteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
827 Albert William Langdon (Albert William Langdon), 1737 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
1246 Phillip Lankovich (Philip Lenkovech, Philip Lancowick, Philip Lankovech), 1445 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
2181 George Hamilton Lanning, 1455 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
1424 Emil Joseph Latour (Emile Joseph Latour), 1851 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
790 Harold Gooding Lervoss (Harold Gooding Servoss), Kenmark Hotel, 534 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
3034 Paul Waddell Lester, 1317 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2548 Benjamin C. Lope, 510 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
942 John Lubick, 1129 Thirteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2046 Felix Rollin McCarthy (Felix Roland McCarthy), Denham Hotel, Denver, Colo.
3076 John McDougall (John Lorn MacDougall), 1337 California Street, Denver, Colo.
47 William Robert McLeod, Sixteenth and Blake Streets, Denver, Colo.
1838 Jack Thom Malfus (Jack Tom Malbus), 1851 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
908a Leon Maltas (Leon Maltos), Roxberry Hotel, Denver, Colo.
3125 Dominick Martelli, 1332 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1257 Toney Mark (Tony Mark), 1533 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
1188 Warren Avery Marquette, 1315 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
963 Harold Ellen Marshall (Harold Eren Marshall), 1650 California Street, Denver, Colo.
3014 Howard Marshall, 1431 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
362 Jesse Meeks, City Jail, Denver, Colo.
1618 Jack Harley Miller, 1002 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
407 Sumen (Asmen) Donald Milliken (Sumen Donald Milliken), Shirley Hotel, Denver, Colo.
32 Robert Raymond Minor, Seventeenth and Welton Streets, Denver, Colo.
510 John Nolan (John Noland), 1731 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
3071 William Gladstone O'Shea, West Court Hotel, 1411 Glenarni Street, Denver, Colo. (1411 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colo.).
2079 Nikan Papposs (Nikali Pappas), 1715 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
19 Robert Pastell (Robert Partell), 1705 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.
2805 Manuel Perez, City Jail.
931 George Ray Perkins (Les (Leo) Ray Perkins), 1320 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.
911 Daniel Franklin Phillips, 1910 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
1121 Hugh Punneo, 1528 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
1338 Francisco Raymas (Francisco Ramas), 1822 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
2447 Walter Bert Reel, 410 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1622 Jose Ribas (Jose Rivas), City Jail, Denver, Colo.
745 Louis Harry Richter, 1632 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
13 William Earl Robertson (William E. Robertson), 1530 Glenarm Place.
528 Henry Rodgers (Henry Rogers), 1825 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
2504 Robert Albert Rodgers, 1375 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo.
913 Clestino Ridriquez (Celestino Rodrequez, Celestino Rodreques), city jail, Denver, Colo.
996 Howard Rohde, 512 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1561 Walter Vincent Rousey (Walter V. Rousey), 1525 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colo.
3141 Abraham Rubin, 1107 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1107 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colo.).
21 Joseph Van Ruth, 766 Nineteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
542 James Ryan, 1737 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
2549 Fred William Schmidt, 1421 Lawrence.
1514 John J. Self, 1410 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
581 Telesfor Serna, 1728 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
343 Alvin Otho Smith, 1129 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2365 John Baker H. Smith (John Baker Harr Smith), 207 West Fourteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
2051 William Raymond Smith, 1635 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
211 James Sterling, 1411 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
54 Burlus N. Stewart (Burnis M. Stewart), 1920 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.
1151 Rolla Benjamin Stout, 1754 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
1602 Walter John Strate, Windsor Hotel, Eighteenth and Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
2081 Kishyo Teruyue (Kishyo Teroyue, Kishyo Tersyue), 1917 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
2534 Eddie Thompson, 1414 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
1321 Chester A. Thorne, 1215 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo.
2328 Edward Thorpe (Edward Thorp) 1655 Market Street, Denver, Colo.
155 William Tyson, 1834 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
3004 George Joe Upboff (George Joe Apoff), 800 Thirteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
814 Benjamin Leroy Vernon, 1415 Glenarm Street, Denver, Colo.
1565 Joe Verry (Joe Berry), 1747 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.
1062 Jack Clevan Warren, 1212 Cherokee Street, Denver, Colo.
793 James E. Warren, Waldorf Hotel, Denver, Colo.
2704 Ed Washington, 1835 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
987 William Washington Weir, union station, Denver, Colo.
1293 William Whalen, 1355 Fox Street, Denver, Colo.
656 Joe Leo White (Joe Lee White), 809 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

1171 Harry Williams (Henry Williams), 1300 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.
327 Willie Williams, 1835 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo. (William Williams, 1833 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.
1185 James Wilson, 1332 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2709 Henry Martin Wilson (Henry Marton Wilson), 1530 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
2526 George Ernest Winnie, 1928 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.
2466a Frank Wood, 1508 California Street Denver, Colo.
1400 Martine Harry Wood (Martin H. Wood), 1753 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
67 Halla Baldwin Wooddell (Halla Baldwin Woodell), Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colo.
2034 Peter George Xurafis (Peter George Xurajis), 1862 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GUNNISON, STATE OF COLORADO.

518 Joseph Agnesa (Joe Agnesa, Joseph Agnesea), Somerset, Colo.
322 Jose Edwvijen Atencio (Jose Edwvujen Atencio, Jose Edurijen Atencio, Jose Edwvijen Atencio), Sapinero, Colo.
440 Jose Rinaldochabez (Jose Runaldo Chabez, Jose Runaldo Chabes), Sapinero, Colo.
71 Sam Chanoak, 1705 Schlay Avenue, Pueblo, Colo. (Sam Chank, Sam Chanak, 1205 Schlay Street, Pueblo, Colo.).
452 Frank Giardino, Crested Butte, Colo.
142 Juan Lucero, Parlin, Colo.
178 Chas. M. McLaughlin (Charles M. McLaughlin), 12 North Thirty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
389 Marion R. Stacy, Doyleville, Colo., care of Ohio City Coal Co., Gunnison, Colo.
138 Antonio Tobias, Cebolla, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAS ANIMAS, STATE OF COLORADO.

4016 Pedro Antonio Abeyta, Trinchera, Colo.
3307 Juan Abila (J. Abila), Madrid, Colo.
650 Andrew Alcinbali (Amonbole), Starksville, Los Animos County, Colo.
3370 Eduardo (Edward) Alarcon, Thatcher, Colo.
2501 Jim Angell (Jesus Angells), Tobasco, Colo. (Jeuis Angeles, Toboros, Colo.)
540 Faustin Apodaca, Rapson, Colo.
1891 Reyes Apodoca, Rapson, Colo. (Relles Apodaca, Denver, Colo.)
581 Albert Archuleta, 1517 Nevada Avenue, Trinidad, Colo.
410 Edurado Ariole (Edoardo Airaldi, Airoldi), Tabasco, Colo.
3799 Antonio (Emiterio, Santonio) Baca, Model, Colo. (San Miguel, N. Mex.).
614 Flore Barela (Bozilla, Flor Baxila), Model, Colo.
511 Thomas Barela (Barda), Model, Colo.
3452 Gabriel Y. Baros, Prometo, Mexico. (Graviel Y. Baros, Model, Colo.)
3920 Jake B. Baty (Jake Bledsoe Baty, Bledson), Flues, Colo.
394 Michele Bellis (Michal Ballis), Starksville, Colo.
576 Clar Bruce Bishop, Buster, Colo.
3278 Selestine (Selestino) Borela, Thatcher, Colo.
1469 Peter Borioles (Rovioles, Roviolu, Bouolos), Ludlow, Colo.
562 Nikelas (Nikolae, Nickolae) Bralka, Valdez, Colo.
3475 William (Alliam) Edward Brewer, Rule, Colo.
4206 Sanford Brisendine (Brisenbina), Basston, Okla. (Buster, Colo.).
3236 Alvin Brown, 451 North Commercial Street, Trinidad, Colo.
2357 Epifanio Bueno, Starksville, Colo.
783 Cruz Castella (Castello), Delhi, Colo. (Juarez, Mexico).
1663 Steve Contesna, Hoelingi, Colo.
921 Charles Herbert Conway, Bruce, Colo.
240 Charles Corrado, Harvey House, Trinidad, Colo.
2352 Clarence Davis, Tercio, Colo.
3689 Demetrio C. (Coloza, Cobeza) DeBaca, Tolerburg, Colo.
209 Adolphe (Adopphe) Delbos, Primero, Colo.
2781 Marion Franklin Denton, Atwell, Colo.
2826 Juan Dominquez, Monte Cristo Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.
1439 Claud Hugh Douglas, 103 West Third Street, Trinidad, Colo.
1237 Ernest (Earnest) L. Duffield, Segundo (Barela), Colo.
275 Edgar L. Etter, Kim, Colo.
3636 Augustin L. Fairshier (Austin L. Fairshier), Bernind, Colo.
845 Acapeto Fernandez, Vega Ranch, Colo.
277 Mike Florez, Cokedale, Colo.
2732 Benellardo (Benseslade) Gallegos), San Juan, N. Mex. (Model, Colo.).
2638 J. E. Garcia, Medrid (Segundo), Colo.
8 Frank (Frank I.) Gardelli, Tabasco, Colo.
482 Heralampos Garecares (Geracares, Harris Geracared), Delagua, Colo.
2857 Frank Giron (Grion), Ludlow (Tabasco), Colo.
3348 Eduardo Gomez, Tucumcari, N. Mex. (Augusta, Colo.).
1330 Edwards Gonzales, Tecolato, N. Mex. (Eduardo, Edwardo Gonzales, Delhi, Colo.)
3480 Zeke Gonzales (Gonzalez, Gonzallo), Tobasco, Colo.
1020 Austino Gurino (Agostina Guarino, Gustino Gurino), Tobasco, Colo.
2724 Jesus Herrera, Engleville (Garcia Plaza, Trinidad), Colo.
571 Librado (Lebrado) Herrera, Delagua, Colo.
1542 Louis C. Howard, Flues, Colo. (Louis Cleveland Howard, Garner, Tex.)
3133 Raymond Johnson, 814 Lindon Street (Corindo Hotel), Trinidad, Colo.
1851 Alex G. (Alex) Kekelis, Ludlow, Colo.
3728 Nicolas Lembesis (Nickolas, N. Lembesis), Valdez, Colo.
2886 William Leonard, 600 West Main Street, Trinidad, Colo. (O'Fallin, Ill.).
1270 Guadalupe Leyva, Weston, Colo.
676 J. Christobal Lucero (Juna Christobal Lucero, Juan C.), Segundo, Colo.
334 Oscar (Oscar A.) McBride, Nineview, Colo.
3090 Basilio Martinez, Yeiser Street, Las Animas, Colo.
1988 Benerito Martinez, Holman, N. Mex. (Troy, Colo.).
4139 Ignacio Martinez, Delagua, Colo.
762 Ireneo (Genovevo) Martinez, Sopris, Colo.
2833 Jose A. (Albino) Martinez, Tabasco, Colo.
699 Jose Esa Martinez, Delhi, Colo. (Tecalote, N. Mex.).
1794 Fred May, Segundo, Colo.
46 Jesus Medina (Median), Watervale, Colo.
2770 Suazio Mesina (Sguazio (Ignrazio) Messina, Sguazio Messino), Valdez, Colo.
2516 Coral A. Miller (Caral Albertis Miller), Walsenberg, Colo.
1438 Gabino Montes, Modern Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.
1581 Celestino Montoya (Clotino Mtya), Weston, Colo.
2156 Bundy Moore, Tutts, Okla. (Ninaview, Colo.).
3374 Edward Mosley (Mosly), Cokedale, Colo.
4090 Charles H. Mount, Flues, Colo.
882 Elmer Olsen (Olson), Primrose, Colo.
2624 Esquiel (Esequiel) Ortega, Starkville, Colo.
3398 Alfred Owens, Aguilar, Colo. (Broadhead, Colo.).
1892 Raymundo (Raymundo, Raymond) Pacheco, Tercio, Colo.
1605 Higuio (Higinio) Padilla, Model, Colo.
1188 Carl J. (Carl John, Care) Parry, 509 East Second Street, Trinidad, Colo. (Miles City, Mont.).
3053 D. L. (T. L.) Perkins, 1004 Bernal Street, Trinidad, Colo.
4075 William J. Perry (William Joseph Perry), 305 Church Street, Trinidad, Colo.
1746 Rufus (Rufas) Roy Phelps, 1422 Arazona Street, Trinidad, Colo.
831 Raymond C. Purris (Purvis), Segundo, Colo.
8295 Jose Ren, Segundo, Colo.
21918 Fred Lee Ridgel, Cororade Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.
329 Julian Rivera (Rirera, Ribera), Watervale, Colo.
2439 Pilar Rodriquez (Rodriqez, Picar Rodriquez), Delrose, Colo.
1733 Lon Rouse, Dale, Rose, Colo.
2593 James Rousses (Rosses), Ramerville, Colo. (Tabasco, Colo.).
8482 Floyd Russell, Hoehne, Colo. (Childress, Tex.).
972 George Samjda (Smajda), Primero, Colo.
2717 Abedon A. (Albeno, Albino) Sanchez, 304 Kansas Avenue, Trinidad, Colo.
543 Antonio Sanchez, Lindon Street, Trinidad, Colo.
2834 Candido Sanchez (Condido Sonchez), Model, Colo.
2388 Donaciano (Dominejano, Donlciano) Sandoval, Koehler, N. Mex. (San Miguel, N. Mex.).
207 George Shearer, Buster, Colo.
712 Hipolite Silas (Hipolito Salaz), 117 Linden Avenue, Trinidad, Colo.
298 Joseph Sisneros (Joe Sisniros), Wootton, Colo.
2473 Rosendo Sisneros, Segundo, Colo.
401 Archie Russell Smith, Trinchera, Colo.
3284 Julian Solano, Cokedale, Colo.
2939 Elmer (Elmer R.) Sperry, 1012 East Seventh Street, Trinidad, Colo.
3633 Donnie E. (Earl) Stayton, Buster, Colo.
1986½ H. L. Stingley, general delivery, Trinidad, Colo.
3062 Nell B. Sund (Neis Vernon Sund), 134 North Chestnut Street, Trinidad, Colo.
4251 Manuel Tafallo, Weston, Colo.
2803 Julian B. Tassart, Berwind, Colo. (Rock Vale, Colo.)
4411 Roberto Torres, Valdez, Colo.
154 Ramon Trujilio (Raymond Trujilio, Ranon Trmrjilio), Primero, Colo.)
4225 Zenon (Zanon) Trujillio, Tecolote, N. Mex. (Delhi, Colo.)
8788 Guadalupe Valdez, Model, Colo.
2045 Jose Sobedeo Valdez, Segundo, Colo.
3495 Eugenio (Euginio, Eugenio) Vigil, Madrid, Colo. (Cokedale, Colo.)
4243 Felipe (Fellpi) Vigil, Thatcher, Colo. (Aguilar, Colo.)
3451 J. M. Vigil, Weston, Colo. (Jose (Jose N.) Natvidad, Segundo, Colo.)
98 Alex Watson (Watron), Trinidad, Colo.
3999 Merritt E. (Edwin) Weldon (Merritt Weldon), Yeiser, Colo.
2245 William H. (Hemmey, Henmey) Williams, Commercial Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.
1857 Harry Elliott (Elliot) Wright, Atwell, Colo. (Gardner, Colo.)
2458 Stonewall J. (Jackson) Wright, Atwell, Colo. (Gardner, Colo.)
1942 Umberto (Umberte) Zanorello (Zamiorello), Grey Creek, Colo. (737 West Main Street, Trinidad, Colo.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PUEBLO, STATE OF COLORADO.

110 Willie Alaird (Alarid), 1603 Pine, Pueblo, Colo.
1123 Charley Allen (Charlie (Chas.) Alen), P. O. box 79, Eureka, Utah.
121 Ben Apodaca, 1309 Elm, Pueblo, Colo.
2069 Tom Arona (Orona), 226 Spring Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1185 Dominick (Domnich) Banacesco, 931 Elm, Pueblo, Colo.
212 Joseph Isidore (Isadore, Joseph I.) Brown, 317 South Main, Pueblo, Colo.
1082 Geo. P. (Geo. Peter, George P., G P.) Brownell, 1401 Evans, Pueblo, Colo. (1401 East Evans, Pueblo, Colo.).
906 Louis Cash, 433 Spring Street, Pueblo, Colo.
855 Clato Chavez, 1200 Schley, Pueblo, Colo.
1492 Ham (Hom) Fook Chong, 111 South Union Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
2284 Clifford M. (Mack) Clemans, Waverly Hotel, Pueblo, Colo.
2329 Lewis A. (Anderson) Cox, 1402 Benett Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
1772 W. E. (William Emmet) Davis, 309 Broadway, Pueblo, Colo.
1555 Edward (Edward Harry) Eichler, care of Depot Hotel, Pueblo, Colo.
102a Robert Elliott, 1222 Spruce, Pueblo, Colo.
73 Seberato (Liberato) Esquibel (Esguibel), 221 South Main Street, Pueblo, Colo.
177 Nick Elfles (Fiflers, Fiffler), 1236 Elm Street, Pueblo, Colo.
188 Abraham Garcia, 1611 East Orman, Pueblo, Colo.
1363 Frank (C.) Garcia, 1512 Pine, Pueblo, Colo.
1605 Jim George, 1134 Abriendo, Pueblo, Colo.
675 Henry Guerlen, 405 Spring Street, Pueblo, Colo.
209 Conrado Hermandez (Hernandez), 1045 Abriendo, Pueblo, Colo.
1726 Robert M. (Robert Marvin, Robt M., R. M.) Howard, 116 West B Street (D. & R. G. Rooming House), Pueblo, Colo.
283 Claude (Claud, Clared) Hudson, 208 Lambkin, Pueblo, Colo.
444 George Allen (G. A.) Kinchelce, No. 3, Blk. M, Pueblo, Colo.
1521 Reinhold H. (Herman) Krause (Rheinhold H. Krouse), 228 South Victory (Victoria), Pueblo, Colo.
293 Lino Lawbedra (Lowbedra, Lowedra), 1319 Abriendo, Pueblo, Colo.
2709 Chas. W. Lebon (Leban, Charles M. Lebok, Charles W. Lebow), 1415 Spruce, Pueblo, Colo.
1618 Carl G. Lind, 622 B Street, Pueblo, Colo. (Carl B. Lind, 1307 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.).
450 Clemete (Clemitc) Locous, 1615 Spring Street, Pueblo, Colo.
2211 Louis Martinez, Davis Rooming House, South Main Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1127 Elmer W. (Elmer R.) Mix, Waverly Rooms, Victoria Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
2441 Felix Mascarenos (Mascarenas), Pueblo, Colo.
49 Louis Montaya (Montoya), 308 Plum, Pueblo, Colo.
277 Antonio A. Morez (Marez), 1611 Orman, Pueblo, Colo.

1237 John A. (Arthur) Nelson, 226 South Victoria, Pueblo, Colo.
2751 Robert Ormon, 223 Spring Street, Pueblo, Colo.
538 Max Padilla, 1204 Routt, Pueblo, Colo.
2470 Charles Parker, 221 South Union Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
2124 Claton T. (Clayton Theodore, Claton J., Claton Theodore) Rash, 1323 Routt, Pueblo, Colo.
1730 Davas B. Riley, 104 Block P, Pueblo, Colo.
1020 Crecemencio Romendez, Bay Stall, Pueblo, Colo. (Crecencio Romandez, Crenencio Romandez, Cresencil Romanez, Bay State Street, Pueblo, Colo.)
1285 Francisco Rosalez (Rosales, Rozalea), 1600 (16) Block Orman (Arman), Pueblo, Colo.
105 Jacobo Salas (Iacolo Talas, Iacola Salas), 252 Main Street, Pueblo, Colo
454 Charley (Chas.) Samuels, 1201 Box Elder, Pueblo, Colo.
854 Juan Sardobal, 1008 East Evans, Pueblo, Colo.
1968 William A. Schaeffer, 2334 St. Union Avenue (Wm. Arthur Schaefer, Wm. A. Schaeffer, 2334 South Union), Pueblo, Colo.
242 Jose Seoane, 820 East Mesa, Pueblo, Colo.
2831 Jose Sierra, 1117 Spruce, Pueblo, Colo.
1444 Fernando Signeus (Signeius), 1823 Scheley (Schley) Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1139 George Anthony (Antary) Starsnik, 418 Rush Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1120 Harry Stevenson, 323 South Victoria, Pueblo, Colo.
1414 Fred Thomas, 1332 Evans Avenue, Pueblo, Colo
1005 Alfred Trujlilo (Alfredo Trugillo, Alfred Trugillo), 221 South Main, Pueblo, Colo.
2490 Maxmilian (Maximiliano, Maximilian) Valdez, 1026 Box Elder, Pueblo, Colo. (1317 Routt, Pueblo, Colo.).
1254 Jess Valladolid (Valladold), 815 Currie, Pueblo, Colo.
2844 Jack Waterson (Watterson), 119 West B, Pueblo, Colo.
2028 Joseph White, 305 Bay State, Pueblo, Colo.
132 Alfonzo (Alfonso) Ybarra, 221 Lambkin, Pueblo, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RIO BLANCO, STATE OF COLORADO.

274 Peter J. Hall, Rio Blanco, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN.

1766 Franusco Batti (Frank Batti, Francesco Batti), East Windsor Hill, Hartford, Conn.
3991 Caesar Borgio (Caesar Berjois), East Windsor Hill, Hartford, Conn.
1471 Vladles Drogonovics (Vlodies Drogonovics), Wappiney, Conn.
2593 Joseph Dugan, Sedle Street, Manchester, Conn.
3746 John Jacob Elliot (John J. Elliott), Main Street, Wethersfield, Conn.
586 Joseph Edmonds, Barnard Farm, Newington Road, New Britain, Conn.
849 Dymitio Fanissewtcz, 148 Birch Street (Dymitro Fanissewtcz, 128 Birch Street, Manchester, Conn.).
1975 Givilono Faustina (Julian Fostena, Julian Faustino), Rocky Hill, Conn.
2063a Anthony Genevich, general delivery, Newington, Hartford, Conn. (Anthony Genevich, 71 Spring Street, New Britain, Conn.).
3325 George Giesbok, 44 Keeney Court, South Manchester, Conn.
3319 Gottlieb Gustave Jaschig, 149 Spruce Street, South Manchester, Conn. (Gottlieb Gustave Jashing (Gottlieb Gustave Jaschnig), 15 Gardner Road, Chicopee, Mass.).
8438 Alfred Komorowski (Alfred Komrocky), South Windsor, Conn.
237a Wlile Korolka, School Street, box 310, Manchester, Conn.
470 John Krizanowski (John Kryzanowski), Station 31, Hartford, Conn.
2649 Joseph McGiboney, jr., Paul Avenue Camp, East Hartford, Conn.
1893 Hipolit Mankewicz, 19 Clinton, South Manchester, Conn.
3936 John Manson, railroad cars, Park Avenue, East Hartford, Conn.
2526 John Marcikalvige, 55 Bissell Street, South Manchester, Conn.
1597 James Mason, 404 Hartford Road, South Manchester, Conn.
3923a Joe Oscunk (Joe Occunk), Wapinney, South Windsor, Conn.
2722 John Pavlicko, 13 Keeney, South Manchester, Conn. (Middletown, Conn.).
2371 Joseph Piescuk, P. O. box 268, East Windsor, Conn. (28 Cottage Street, South Manchester, Conn.).
2578 George Pinaras, Glastonbury, Conn.
40 Joe Royer, Dover, N. H.
2268 Lewis Scott, East Hartford, Conn. (Silver Lane, East Hartford, Conn.).
2636 Stephen (Stephan) Stavikauski, 36 Cottage, South Manchester, Conn.
1826 Thomas Sullivan, 108 Maple, Wethersfield, Conn.
2484 Jerry Tarichani, Rocky Hill, Conn.
2218 Rufus Warwick (Rufus Wernick), East Windsor Hill, Conn.
3015 George Henry (George H.) Whittan, 957 Main, East Hartford, Conn.
1084 Eddie Wilson, 356 Burnside Avenue, East Hartford, Conn.
3451 Loney Waddell (Loney Weedew), Clayton, Conn.
3535 Patrick Leahy, South Windsor, Hartford, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, HARTFORD, CONN.

8028 Merritt William Aborn (Merritt W. Aborn), 131 South Street, Hartford, Conn.
5854 T. Hopkins Alexander, 35 Russell Street, Hartford, Conn.
3743 John Lestel (John Lester) Anderson, 218 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
3710 Mingne (Mingul) Antonio, 204 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
4998 Wolcntz Baranski (Wolentz Baronski), 84 Potter Street, Hartford, Conn.
2904 Michael Barrows (Mike Barros), 75 Talcott Street, Hartford, Conn.
2983 Joseph Bennett (Joe Bennett), 350 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
2668 Charles Benson (Charles Benton), Charter Oak Street, Hartford, Conn.
1906 Robert L. Billock (Robert Lorimer Bullock, Robert Larimer Bullock), 20 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
3 Alfred Henry Birks, 276 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn. (Fred H. Birks, 99 Hutchinson Street, Montreal, Quebec.)
3428 William James Black, 415 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
5463 Adamski Boleslaw (Boleslaw Adamski, Polestons Adamski), 40 Woodleridge Street, Hartford, Conn.
2543 Albert Bourquiest (Albert Bousquet), 19 Goodwin Street, Hartford, Conn.
383 Thomas Bracken, 221 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
8623 Thomas Brennan, 336 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4437 Ernest Caldwell, 19 Kinsley Street, Hartford, Conn.
3842 Vincenzo Castellano, 494 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
5743 Domenico Cipriano, 81 Morgan Street, Hartford, Conn.
2930 Charles Cohen, 53 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn.
4398 Michael Cullina (Michael Cullins), 288 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
4529 George Curtis, 167 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
2712 Garmine D'Andres, 662 Front Street, Hartford, Conn. (Carmine D'Andrea, 662 Front Street (67 Front Street), Hartford, Conn.).
1087 Angelo DiGalbe (Angelo Digalbo), 162 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
1670 George Domley (George Domly), Fron Street, Hartford, Conn.
5329 Nunzio D'Onolrio (Nunzio D'Onojrio, Nunzio D'Onofrio), 97 Arch Street, Hartford, Conn.
3245 Andrew Dorras (Andrew Darras), 7 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
4118 Louis William Drobins (L. W. Drobins), 48 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
120 Euller (Eullar) Eureus, 10 Governor Street, Hartford, Conn.
4191 Joseph Fitzgerald, City Hotel, State Street, Hartford, Conn.
4111 Fortunate Taleve (Fortunato Taleri, Taleri Fortunato, Taleve Fortunate), 257 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.
2567 Anthony Galant (Anthony Galent), 82 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
4790 William Gallusky (William Gollinsky, Wylim Golanski, William Gollinsky), 76 Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.
2388 Vick Gamainlle (Vick Gamainole), 221½ Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
3349 Emilio Gentile, 592 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
155 Constantino Geolone, 60 Charles Street, Hartford, Conn.
3061 Joseph (Joe) Gikuczun, 42 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.
3920 William Gillison, 97 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
542 Narcyz Glowacki, 450½ Main Street, Hartford, Conn. (Green's Camp No. 1, Oxbow, Me.).
3332 Patrick (Patsy) Glynn, 291 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
2833 Luigi Gofollo, 22 Charles Street, Hartford, Conn.
4158a Richard William Gubitz (Richard W. Gubitz), 445 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
3404 Joseph Guinti, 364 Village Street, Hartford, Conn. (Wilbur Avenue, Swansea, Mass.).
3635 Fred Hadon (Fred Hadoy, Fred Huday), 16 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.
2629 Bartholomew Haggerty, 27 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
5415 Eprem Badal Hagopan (Epram Badalhogohan), 442 Franklin Street, Hartford, Conn.
3714 Andrey Halleczuk (Andrey Jacaunenik, Andry Kalleczak), 2 Pleasant Street, Hartford, Conn.
5829 George Harod (George Horold), 329 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
4831 John Cornelius Hennaberry, 1096 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
656 Joseph Hichock (Joseph Hilchock), 1210 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4259 Malachi Hines, 208 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn. (Malachi Hinz, 57 Lock Street, Newark, N. Y.).
1136 Antoni Hovomanski (Antoni Horomanski), 147 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
2385 John Howard, State Street, Hartford, Conn.
5984 Timothy Hurley (T. Hurley), 33 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn.
5071 George Karamaris (George Keramaris), 372 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4344 Vincent Anthony Keinel (Vincent A. Keinel), 550 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
2940 William Kidd, 256 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1595 Sam Kolosey, 32 Pequot Street, Hartford, Conn.
3952 Jacob M. Kuhns, City Hotel, Hartford, Conn.
4533 Lucilen Jones, 25 Russell Street, Hartford, Conn.
3502 Andrew Laszcuk (Andrew Lasczuk), 363 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.
4106 Vincent Lewandosky, 13 Mechanic Street, Hartford, Conn.
2682 Suein Lewis (Luein Lewis), 1158 North Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
5493 Michael Ljenko, 103 Village Street, Hartford, Conn.
5135 Salvador Lloret, 510 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
5603 Arthur William Lutwiler, 95 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
2086 Pietro Mainiscalco (Pietro Maniscalco), 15 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn.
1663 Melvin Mallory, 66 Russell Street, Hartford, Conn.
1750 Michael Mamelka (M. Mamelka), 76 Porter Street, Hartford, Conn.
234 Francesca Mangini, 204 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
223 Oreus (Orens) Mesfield (Oreua Masfield), 113 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
1628 Joseph (Joe) Mastroiuca, 44 Village Street, Hartford, Conn.
1850 Alolu Melvin (Alvin Melvin), 40 Commerce Street, Hartford, Conn.
2240 Pete Minza, 143 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
3597 Charles Ernest Morse, 34 Lincoln Street, Chicopee, Mass. (5 Van Dyke Avenue, Hartford, Conn.).
1170 Bunzi Mando (Bunzi Naudo, Bunzi Nando), 5 Pleasant Street, Hartford, Conn.
803 John James O'Connor (John O'Connor), 220 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
2503 Wong Ong, 124 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
5901 Jeremiah Joseph O'Rourke (Jeremiah O'Rourke), 91 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4056 Bronislaw Orzehovski (Bronislaw Orzechovski), 158 Governor Street, Hartford, Conn.
4870 Francisco (Francesco) Palli, 110 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
5198 Augustino Pareni (Augustino Paroni), 14 Morgan Street, Hartford, Conn.
3916 Mariano Porpiglia (Marano Porpiglio), 127 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
4659 Konstantz Paxcrolkoski (Konstantz Pszcrolkoski, Konstantz Pszcrolkoski), 6 Union Street, Hartford, Conn.
2547 Prechor Pelech (Prochor Pelech), 156 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
5715 Edward Pelletier (Edward Pelletiar), 22 Goodwin Street, Hartford, Conn.
5713 George James Perry, 282 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
3356 Clim Ploschinski (Clim Ploschinsky), 156 Theldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

4226 Adam Pokalis, 104 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn. (Adam Polales, Adam Pokales, 200 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.).
1189 Anderson Preather, 21 Union Street, Hartford, Conn.
3299 Roy Warren Price, 457 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
5822 Dake Rand, 113 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
565 Robert A. Reynolds (Robert Arthur Reynolds), 517 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4013 Umphries Robinson (Robinson Umphries), 71 Russell Street, Hartford, Conn.
1727 Unzio Rocarozzo (Nunzio Roccorozzo), 271 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
4287 Jerry Roceita (Jerry Rocoita), 553 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
3736 Joseph Frank Rocznock (Joseph Rocznock, Joseph Rooznack), 72 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.
1881 Joseph Ronios, 490 Feront Street, Hartford, Conn. (Jose Romas, Jose Barnos, Jose Romo, 490 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.).
2002 John Rosak, 120 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn.
4052 Innocenzo Rosseto (Innocenzo Rossitto, Imiocenzo Rossitto), 8 Kilbourn Street, Hartford, Conn.
4799 Francesco Saunicandro (Francesco Lanari Caudro, Francesco Sanaricoudro, Francis Lannicandro), 2 Marsh Court, Hartford, Conn.
5965 Christian Sansclen, 29 Adelaide Street, Hartford, Conn.
5861 Steve Sekalowski (Steve Sakalooski, Steve Sakaloovski), 144 Avon Street, Hartford, Conn.
3880 John F. Sheehan, 183 Seymour Street, Hartford, Conn.
1469 Salvaster Shugoy (Silvester Shugay), 162 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
2601 John Shuinowich (John Senimovick), Pequot Street, Hartford, Conn.
1317 Burton Slater, 72 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn. (Burten Slater, 355 Adams Street, Buckland, Conn.)
4252 Morris Joseph Steckle (Morris J. Steekle), 52 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
548 John Strippin, 5 Pleasant Street, Hartford Conn. (Trout Brook Co., W. Hartford, Conn.)
523 Steve Surant, 126 North Street, Hartford, Conn. (Steve Lurant, 1517 Tecumseh Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
416 Antonio Tabilda (Antonio Tibaldi), 20 Orchard Street, Hartford, Conn.
4247 Marvin Taylor, 35 Russell Street, Hartford, Conn.
2098 Charles Teszkewicz, 30 Woodbridge Street, Hartford, Conn. (Charles Tiszkewicz, 30 Woodridge Street, Hartford, Conn.)
5188 Karl Texvin, 36 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
2966 Robert Thomas, 62 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
2326 Oluf Thompson, 285 State (285 Slate) Street, Hartford, Conn.
4215 Frank Toche (Frank Tocke), 88 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
2071 Peter Tomislewski (Peter Tomuszowskis, Peter Tomaszkowskia), 102 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
2126 Bosphomia Ture (Bosphomia Turo, Bosphonia), 340 Windsor, Hartford, Conn.
4516 William (Willia) Tyson, 433 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
1891 Costas Vaglas, 5 Goodman Place, Hartford, Conn.
1277 John Vallish, Main, Hartford, Conn.
4644 Albert Cane, 221 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
4760 Fred Vaeder, 135 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
1240 Gerney (Garney) Wardell, 85 Avon Street, Hartford, Conn.
1693 Sidney Watson, 57 Hilly Slope (57 Huyshope), Hartford, Conn.
2083 Michael Wenkaw (Mahyk Winkow), 25 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
2425 Philip G. White, 1020 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
871 Thomas White, 165 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
789 William White, 253 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
5541 Max Widlin (Max Wislin), 46 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn.
5452 John Williams, 50 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn.
2219 Thomas Yankowsky, 133 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4383 Louis Young, 97 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
2593 John Zabalian (John Zabaloni, John Zabulin), 296 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
1253 Harry Zimmerman, 611 Franklin Street, Hartford Conn. (1226 South Sawyer Street, Chicago, Ill.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

3471 Giovanni Adamoli (Adamoli Giovanni), 13 Christopher, New Haven, Conn.
1237 Thomas Adams, 41 Fair, New Haven, Conn.
479 Adam Adori, 160 Congress, New Haven, Conn.
1632 James G. Amero (James George Amero), 47 Wilson, New Haven, Conn.
2657 Kasinino Basta (Casmino Basta), 54 Hill Street, New Haven, Conn.
2126 John Battistella (John Battistalia), 54 Prince, New Haven, Conn.
1530 Wm. J. Beach, 103 Meadow, New Haven, Conn. (William John Beach, William J. Beach), 24 William Street, New Haven, Conn.).
1845 August Bolsimo, 385 West Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
2397 Lester J. Bradley (Lester Judson Bradley), 383 Greenwich Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
4103 Anglo Branforti, 13 John Street, New Haven, Conn.
2529 Jas. F. Broadbent, 170 Meddow, New Haven, Conn.
2607 Louis Brower, Bell Dock, New Haven, Conn.
1946 George Brown (George C. Brown), 289 Wooster Street, New Haven, Conn.
319 Paul Brown, 289 Wooster, New Haven, Conn.
8872 Chas. Bryant, rural route, Water, New Haven, Conn.
2232 William Burke, 160 State, Durant Hotel, New Haven, Conn.
2648 Alexander Campbell, 185 Putman, New Haven, Conn.
42 Giovanni Camputaro (Giovonio Campotaro), 154 Dewitt Street, New Haven, Conn.
2084 John Canfield, 89 Putnam Street, New Haven, Conn.
2394a Thos. F. Carten, Broadbridge Road, Stratford, Conn. (Thomas F. Carten, 176 Portsea Street, New Haven, Conn.).
2009 Frank Chichorski (Frank Chickowski, Frank Chichowski), 50 Carlisle, New Haven, Conn.
3564 Patsy Cicchio (Patsy Cichno, Cicclin), 19 Hamilton Street, New Haven, Conn.
2292 John Cinshella (Giovani Ciccolella), 217 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
1630 Raymond Cole, 76 Third Street, New Haven, Conn.
1345 Antonio Coppola (Antimo Coppola), 6 Franklin, New Haven, Conn.
2295 Salvatore D'Ella, 123 Water, New Haven, Conn.
3966 Guiseppe Demauro (Guslppi De Moura, Jase de Moura), 47 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
1700 Joseph G. Deslauriers (Joseph George Deslaurirs, Gorge Joseph Deslauriers), Waldo Hotel, Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
3757 Emilio Dossionla (Emilio Bossionia, Emilio Bossiynano), 533 Portse Street, New Haven, Conn.
1648 William Franey (William Framery), railroad station, New Haven, Conn.
2113 John Frisillo (Fresilli Giovanni), 48 Hill, New Haven, Conn.
389 John Gasperino (John Gaspeino), 32 Lafayette Place, New Haven, Conn.
164 Edward A. Gillien (Edward Albert Gillien), 132 South Front, New Haven, Conn.
1695 Clement Girard, 143 Carlisle, New Haven, Conn.
4098 William Goodwin, Union Station, New Haven, Conn.
1985 Joseph Green, Belle Dock, Water Eighteenth (Belle Dock, Water Street, New Haven, Conn.).
2273 Myron P. Jacobs (Myron Paul Jacobs), 537 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
631 Eli B. Jacobson (Eli Bernard Jacobson), 540 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
878 Sam James, 10 Water Street, New Haven, Conn. (Jam James, Sim James, Fereral, N. C.; 10 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.).
3726 Chas. H. Jones (Charles Hubert Jones), 176 Portsea Street, New Haven, Conn.
1205 Lee Kai (Lee Kai), 314 Grand, New Haven, Conn.
2786 John Keenan, 329 State, New Haven, Conn.
1896 Michael Kosierlorski (Michael Pasherofsky, M. Kosiernoroski, Michael Kosierloroski), 101 Putnam, New Haven, Conn.
10 Frank Kula, railroad yard, New Haven, Conn.
1825 Srue L. Laslovsky (Srue Lalzor lanovsky, Srue L. Laslovsky), 186 Ferry, New Haven, Conn.
1832 Hee Wing Lee (Hu Wing Le), 106 State, New Haven, Conn.
2825 Chas H. Lowe (Charles Henry Lowe), 249 Wooster, New Haven, Conn.
1412 Andrew Marggi (Andrew Marggiy), 260 West Carlisle, New Haven, Conn.
3455 Chas. Marshall (Charlie Marshall), 64 South Front, New Haven, Conn.
3754 Pasquale Melo (Pasquale Mei), 19 Ailing Street, New Haven, Conn.
1079 Clement H. Mercer, Hotel Volk, New Haven, Conn. (Clement H. Mercer, 69 Court Street, Newark, N. J.; Hotel Olmstead, Cleveland, Ohio).
2845 Peter A. Merling (Peter Albert Merling), 185 Ferry Street, New Haven, Conn.
2854 John A. Monti (John Adolph Monte), 152 Exchange, New Haven, Conn.
3708 David Mortzene, 171 Silver, New Haven, Conn.
160 Geo. H. B Neilson (George Henry Bernerhardt Neilsen), 107 Silver Street, New Haven, Conn.
209 John O'Brien, 294 Portsea, New Haven, Conn.
2859 Carl A. Oleson (Carl Alfred Olsen), 458 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
1511 Michael O'Shea, 229 Water, New Haven, Conn.
354 James Panaits, 246 Wooster Street, New Haven, Conn.
513 Augustino Panti (Augustino Tanti; Tinti, Augustino), 12 Christopher Street, New Haven, Conn.
232 Dominick Paoloni (Dominic Pavloni, Domenico Pavloni), 301 West Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
4017 Stephen Penkowsky, 244 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
1512 Dominick Pepe (Dominick Pipe, Domenico Pipe), 203 West Carlisle, New Haven, Conn.
3014 Severio Pitalo (Saverio Pittalo), 23 Collis, New Haven, Conn.
1584 Lawrence Pitvany (Lawerence Pitvony), 68 State, New Haven, Conn.
253 Peter Piven, 744 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
3201 Walter Powell (Walter Power), R. R. Cars, Depot Yard, City.
3712 Michale Pyshiak (Michale Pyniak, Michael Ryshniak), 16 Prindle, New Haven, Conn.
2989 Frank J. Reilly (Frank Joseph Reilly), 73 Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.
392 Toby Richardson (Tabe Richardson, Tobe Richardson), 10 East, New Haven, Conn.
2100 Warren C. Robinson (Warren Calver Robinson, Warren Culver Robinson), 185 Poplar, New Haven, Conn.
3941 Geo. H. Schappa (George Schappa), 102 James, New Haven, Conn.
3725 Abe Silokowitz (Abe Selkowitz), 17 Prince, New Haven, Conn.
171 Milton Slade, 10 Plymouth Street, New Haven, Conn.
1706 Milton Slade (Milton Slave), 41 Fair, New Haven, Conn.
3190 Arthur B. Smith (Arthur Bronson Smith), 556 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
2072 Mark Snead, Railroad Yards, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Yards, New Haven, Conn.
1171 James Southall, 10 Prindle, New Haven, Conn.
541 August Stock, 19 Meadow, New Haven, Conn. (91 Meadow, New Haven, Conn.).
103 Andrew Taylor (Andy Taylor), 9 Talmadge, New Haven, Conn.
1148 Jacob J. T. Thompson (Jacob John Theodore, Jacob John Thompson), 12 Frank, New Haven, Conn.
3763 Jack Toncile, Belle Dock, care N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. (Belle Dock, New Haven, Conn.).
3999 Raffale Valentine (Raffaele Valentini), 33 Hill, New Haven, Conn.
2769 Americo Vicinanza (America Sicinanza), 276 Wooster, New Haven, Conn.
149 Antans Walauskes (Antons Walauskes), 31 Main Street, New Haven, Conn. (Antons Walruskes, 31 Mill Street, New Haven, Conn.).
3755 George Warren (George Warner), 168 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
1812 Otis Waterman, Talmage Street, New Haven, Conn.
3743 Benj. Wayert (Benjamin Wayert), 50 Carlisle Street, New Haven, Conn.
3320 Jas. Webster (James Webster, James Webester), 233 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
1676 Alfred Wicks, 142 Meadow, New Haven, Conn.
133 Frank Williams, Union Avenue, Depot, New Haven, Conn.
1327 Frank J. Willoughby (Frank John Willoughby), 585 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

954 Charles Wine (Cheale Wine), 42 Fair, New Haven, Conn.
1565 Stanley Wong, 74 State, New Haven, Conn.
2602 Paul Wright, Depot, Union Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
3112 John Young (John Yung), 329 State, New Haven, Conn.
117 John Waltham Young (John Young), 684 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
1407 Joseph Zeigler, 615 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn. (Joseph Zeigler, Joseph Ziegler, 472 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn.).
289 Antonio Zito, 22 Brown Street, New Haven, Conn.
2039 John Zych (John Zick, John Zich), 235 Saltonstall Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
3580 Edw. F. Burke, 85 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CALHOUN, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

627 Theodore H. Cappel (Theodor H. Cappel), Golden Eagle, Ill.
524 Edward G. Cappel, Golden Eagle, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

901 John W. (Wadsworth) Banks, 3348 State, flat 407½, Chicago, Ill.
406 Harrison T. (Timothy) Bell, 3354 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2370 John Black (Blank), 3309 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3176 Paul S. Blomberg, 635 East Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
1304 Walter Boddy (Boudy), 3617 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (3236 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
420 Willie Brown, 46 West Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
708 Robert W. (Wade) Burger, 3449 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2075 Wm. Cargill (Cargile), 3820 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
61 Ike Church, 511 East Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1217 Sylvester S. (Samuel, Simuel, Silvester S.) Clark, 3447 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
82 John Comb, 3834 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2033 Wm. (Wm. C. E.) Feeley, 3337 South Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (4415 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1685 Albert Foster, 3243 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1137 Will Gardner (Gardiner), 3317 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4 Mitchell Garrett, 3602 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1860 John B. (Brown) Garrison, 3341 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1874 Paul Goldsmith, 3741 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2698 James B. (Bennett) Gordon, 3609 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (3602 Dearborn Street).
356 Rob't Graham (Grabam, Groban), 3343 Wabash Street, Chicago, Ill.
840 Jos. G. Green (Joseph Green), 3428 Indiana Street, Chicago, Ill.
1335 Willie (William) Green, 3712 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2503 Henry Grey, 3842 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
291 Claiborne (Claibornie) Griffin, 3834 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1182 Otis Grissett, 3228 Dearborn Street (3523 Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
209 Eugene Halloway (Holloway, Egen Hallway), 3208 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
933 Will Jackson, 3407 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
286 Dan Johnson, 3210 Wabash Street, Chicago, Ill.
164 Harry Johnson, 3314 Wentworth Street, Chicago, Ill. (White Sulphur Springs, West Va.).
681 James P. (F.) Johnson, 3365 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
65 Oscar (Oscar C., Cornelius) Johnson, 3733 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (L. Johnsen, 3733 State Street).
522 Robert Johnson, 3604 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1214 Foster Jones, 3746 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
485 Wm. H. (Henry) Jones, 3811 Federal Street (3821 Federal Street), Chicago, Ill.
312 Silas Kay, 415 East Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. (3311 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
315 Frank King, 3260 Calumet Street, Chicago, Ill.
1603 Ceaser D. (Dominick) Lawrence, 3731 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill. (3933 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
232 Mark Lawson, 3421 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1790 Ernest (Earenst) Lee, 3432 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (3348 South State Street, Apartment 211).
2379 Mend Logan, 3219 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1090 Wm. M. McDonald, 3634 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2633 Walter McElwaine, 3232 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1363 Rob't Martin, 20 West Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
1301 Wm. Myers (Meyers), 129 W. Eujenie Street, Chicago, Ill. (Meyers, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.).
2156 Wm. R. (Randolph) Milner, 3427 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (3540 Prairie Avenue).
1283 John Westley (Wesley) Moore, 3626 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1369 Colar Moseley (Moslie, Color Mosely, Moselly), 3312 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2120 Lewis (Lowis, Louis) Mudd, 3422 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1688 Peter Nedley, 3815 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1922 John Nelson, 3449 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1945 Herman A. (L.) Newman (Lester Norman, Newman, Neorman), 3638 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (5223 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2119 Willie Nicholson (Wille Nichalson, Willie Nickolson), 3210 Wabash Street, Chicago, Ill.
2043 Albert (Ernest) Oliver, 3207 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2131 Woodson Parkette, 3407 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1134 Herbert Parrell (Parreme, Parrine), 3200 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1435 Herbert Permillion, 3243 South Wabash Avenue (2411 Dumaine Street, 3243 Wabash), Chicago, Ill.
1345 Willie Perry, 3441 Rhodes Avenue (344 Rhodes Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1689 Cleveland Pershan (Clevland Preshon), 3338 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2482 Herman Philips (Philip, Phillips), 20 West Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
399 Nicholas Pinoch (Nicolas Pinchis, Nicolos Pincich, Nicholas Pinchea), 3551 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
408 D. L. Ramsey, 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2564b Albert (Alfred) Rasdall, 3805 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2470 Arthur C. (Chauncey, Choney) Ray, 2424 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill. (3650 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1809 John Redding, 3311 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1326 James Robinson, 3801 Wentworth Avenue (3802 Wentworth Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
2533 Willie Rogers (Rodgers), 3726 Dearborn Street (3726 South Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
353 Fred Schmidt (Schmitt), 3829 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1205 Arthur Scott, 3840 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
544 Edward (Edward H.) Scott, 3539 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2366 Walter Scott, 511 East Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
2322 Leo Sekich, 3226 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2333 William Shaw (Shau), 3348 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
352 Buckskin Shivley (Buckner Shively, Buckrw, Buckskin Shivley), 153 West Thirty-eighth Street (53 West Thirty-eighth Street), Chicago, Ill.
2142 Walter Sizer (Simer), 3616 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1013 Willie Sims (Simms), 3420 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1021 Chas. Smith, 3452 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1725 Frederick (Fredrick) Smith, 3348 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2384 George Smith, 3413 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
206 Joseph Smith, 3308 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (3305 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2412 Rob't Smith, 3206 Forest Avenue (3352 South Clark Street), Chicago, Ill.
1609 Tom Smith, 4120 Thirty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2040 Willie Smith, 3422 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
109 Ran Spicer, 3332 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
68 Overton Starky (Starkey), 3304 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1382 Lee States, 3207 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2293 Lacy Stockton (Lacey Stocton), 3427 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2440 Green Tankeley, 3354 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2162 Prentice (Prentic) Thomas, 504 East Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
903 Sheppard (Shepperd) Thimas, 3226 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2494 John E. (F.) Tidwell (John Franklin Kidwell, John Franklin Kidwell, jr.), 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1709 Atlas H. Tilford (Houeston), 21 East Thirty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
457 Lee Tinnin (Tinin), 52 West Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2427 Charles Tooler (Tobler, Toler), 3220 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
252 Frank Trennon, 3715 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1525 Dave (Deor) Turner, 3510 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
448 Elas Vladavoc (Ella Vladavac, Tila Vladavor, Elas Vladvac), 3226 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
63 John H. Wagstoff (Henry Wagstaff), 3400 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1054 Charley (Charles) Walker, 3636 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1172 James E. (Edwin) Wallace, 3628 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2014 Joseph Warfield, 3432 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Waifield, 3442 Calumet Avenue).
294 Chester Warner, 3632 South Dearborn Street (3622 Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
298 Bernard (Burnett) Washington, 3845 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
292 Wenell (Benell) Wharton, 3455 Wentworth Avenue (3534 Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
2396 Henry White, 3313 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
287 John (Gus) White, 3434 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1927 Robert Wichett (Wicket, Wickett), 3715 Dearborn Street (3716 Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
1753 Will Wickett (Wicket), 3715 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
323 Clemey Williams, 3806 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
188 Earl J. (Jacob) Williams, 3312 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (3348 State Street, apartment 404, Chicago, Ill.).
1320 Fred Williams, 3654 Dearborn Street (3613 Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
2243 Ollie (Ole) Williams, 3415 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
62 Tom Williams, 3805 Dearborn Street (3806 Federal Street), Chicago, Ill.
1440 Walter M. (Mat) Williams, 3438 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2378 Welford (Wilfred) B. Williams, Worner Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1438 Joseph J. (John) Wilson, 422 East Thirty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1361 Landon Otis Wilson, 3348 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1397 J. Wm. Woods (Jay William Woods), 3203 Dearborn Street (3209 South Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
2499 Wm. N. Woods (Willie Nathaniel Woods, Wm. McDonald Woods), 3627 Dearborn Street, (3627 East Dearborn Street), Chicago, Ill.
1578 Harry (Harrie) Yancey, 3238 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (3236 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
301 Finis (Finnis) Young), 3535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2184 Wm. Zaht (Zant, Rant), 3628 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 41, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

116 Albert Amiero, 2158 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1013 Anastases Anastasolos, 1778 East Twenty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Anastasos Anastasatos (Anastooy Anastasutos), 1778 East Twenty-eighth Street, Lorain, Ohio).
3717 Robert Ashley, 2111 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3135 Henry Bicozzi, 1830 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill. (Henry Pleozzi, Henry Picozzi, Henry Bicozze, 1830 Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill).
2449 David Bland, 901 Kendall Street, Chicago, Ill. (Davie Bland, Davic Bland, 1901 Kendall Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1202 Jack Brown, Pearls Hotel, West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1803 Louis F. Burns (Lewis E. Burns, Louis E. Burns), 2117 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
993 A. L. Cameron, 1723 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill. (Angus Laverne Cameron, 1758 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.).
567 Antonio Casonova (Antonio Casanova), 1945 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
1189 Sam'l L. Chambers (Samuel Lloyd Chambers, S. L. Chambers), 42 North Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
502 Engar Chile (Engvar Chile), 1922 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
594 A. W. Christianson (Axel William Christianson), 1707 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1615 Jno. Coles (John Coles), 2131 Tilden Street, Chicago, Ill.
2506 William H. Coltrin (Wm. H. Coltrin), 2015 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2329 A. J. LaCousere, 1652 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill. (Augustin J. La Courslere, Augustiv LaCourslere, Augsion J. La Counscre, 1652 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.).
781 Walter T. (Walter Tee, Walter Lee) Darr, 313 Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
497 Harvey Dean, 1631 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
820 Wm. (William) Dean, 505 South Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

3504 Scipioni M. Delbampo, 2217 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Scipione M. Delbampo, Sciplone Delbampo, care of Johnson Bronze Co., New Castle, Pa.).
425 Wm. (William) Desgarden, 21 South Lowitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
2091 Clyde E. Dorle, 2111 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Clyde Edwin, C. E., Darle, 2141 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.)
966 Paul A. Eickmeyer (Paul Albert Eickmeyer, Paul Albert Breiholz, Paul Albert Elckmeja), 2004 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
855 Ernest (Ernast) French, 1753 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
2831 Anders E. (Emil) Froberg, 2259 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3190 Edward G. Haller (Edward George Haller), 1827 Ogdon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
936 Chas. Haywood (Charles R. Haywood, Charles R. Heywood), Chicago, Ill.
1204 Irwin Henderson, 702 Horne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1739 David Jones, 1809 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill (David H. Jones, 1808 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2515 Sidney Kamin (Kawnin), 1743 West Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.
2466 Carl M. Kostrup, 2252 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
3646 Phillip J. Lemieux, Chicago, Ill. (Phillp Joseph Lemieux, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.).
739 Wm. C. (William Clay) Lockett, 2226 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3010 Erwin E. Miller (Erwin Ernst Willer (Miller). Erwin E. Willer), 2127 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
295 Cecil L. Morrison, 2011 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
266 Edward Murphy, 2049 West Madison Street (2043 Warren Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1595 Abraham Neiman, 1635 (1833) Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
431 Clarence A. (Alford) Newhall, 2011 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1449 Clyde G. Newhouse (Clyde George Newhouse, C. G. Newhouse), 2258 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3749 Miguel Pelegrina, 1955 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (Mignel Pelegvina, 1945 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3204 Ralph Pelletier, 1951 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3383 Edwin Patterson (M. D.), Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
444 Geo. Richards (George Richards), 2244 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1913 Lon Riddle (Lon Riddler), 920 Forrest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1279 Jas. D. Rlerson (James Dennis Rierson), 1959 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3214 Caliclo Salvatore, 1940 West Taylor Street, South Chicago, Ill. (Salvatore Cadello, 1940 Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.).
512 Jacob Schwartz, 704 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. (740 South Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1353 Edward Simpson, 2047 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
931 Low Sin, 1765 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (249 West Twenty-second Street, care of Mee Waugh Long, Chicago, Ill.).
2791 Chas. I. Smith (Charles Irving Smith, 2101 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3278 Anton Stronez, 1753 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
347 Thos. Walsh (Thomas Walsh), 2207 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2780 Ardie Weaver, 2019 South Street, Chicago, Ill. (219 South Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3502 Geo. Wong (George Wong), 1757 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2485 Wm. H. Yonker (William Henry Yonker), 2059 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 47, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2830 John H. ((Henderson) Abensohn (Abenshon), 11 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
1043 Orbie Aberleth (Aberiett, Avirlett), 818 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
161 Floyd Lee Adams, 72 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
2691 Wm. Aho (William Aho), 116 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
125 Jesse Alcorn, 503 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
911 Carl Anderson, 521 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
2820 Victor Atkins (Atkin) Anderson, 507 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1023 Claude Ashby (Ashley), 506 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2592 John O. Badel (Badal), 119 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.
3439 Henry Balezo (B. Balezos), 714 State, Chicago, Ill.
2419 Albert Norton Bascorn (Albert Morton Bascom)), 55 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
1418 Richard Baumann (Bauman), 532 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
1996 John N. (V.) Bell (John Bell), 145 West Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
1713 John Benjamin, 119 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.
1708 Caro Berg (Carolo George Berg), 670 North LaSalle Street.
1362 Moral Bingham (Bingaman), 153 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.
1753 Tatoul Bodossian, 837 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
2795 Max Nick Boetsch (Bortsch), 531 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
1955 Otto Bolzing, 164 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1741 Gus Geo. (G.) Boczas, 742 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
780 Carson Bowen, jr., 836 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1886 John P. Burke, 420 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3214 Louis Henry Burke, 547 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.
944 Edw. C. Bush (Rush) (Edward Charles Rust), 57 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3828 Ray (Roy) Butler, 45 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2522 Dominick (Dominck) Cannon, 224 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
549 Andrew Coram (Caram), 164 West Ontario.
1080 Fredolin H. Eckert (Fredoline (Fredolin) Eckert), 545 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.
2493 Louis Ellis, 539 Cass Street, Chicago, Ill.
2123 Hugo Engsehart (Engelhardt, Engslhardt), 153 West Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
3133 Leopolda (Leopoldo) Espinosa, 112 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.
1795 Jas. Evans, 60 Edinboro, Norwich, England (221 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.).
610 Jos. E. Evert (Joseph Ewald Ewert), 7 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.
2891 Frank Stephen Foley, 50 Edil Street (50 East Illinois Street), Chicago, Ill.
3693 Yoe Fork, 135 (735) North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
1649 Chas. Henry Forrester (Charles H. Farrester, jr., Charles Henry Forrester, jr.), 532 Rush, Bradley Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
3066 Edward Franca (Ed France), 546 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3080 Geo. Franciscani (George Francesconi), 115 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3296 Charley Franzen (Trouzen, Tranzen, Tranzeni), 545 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
735 Geo. J. Fraser (George John Fraser), 125 West Erie, Chicago, Ill.
3060 Hugh Harris Fuller, 811 Cass Street, Chicago, Ill.
1967 George Galeg (Georg Galig), 119 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.
1601 Paul Gardner (Gartner), 704 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1393 Frederick H. (Henry) George, 550 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1540 Max Gittel, 700 North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
3430 John Jos. (Joseph) Gubala, 500 Rush, Chicago, Ill.
1482 Dan'l Haeknardy (David Hneknady, Haeknardy), 15 West Superior, Chicago, Ill.
868 Valerius Hallinbeck (Holmbeck), 875 North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
1648 Paul (Paulo) Hall, 531 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
905 Joe Hanlon (Hamlon), 600 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2275 Louis E. Hansaker (Hunsaker), 748 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2606 V. Hanson (Victor Hansen, Hausen), 536 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2780 Jos. K. Hawahle (Joseph K. Hawahi, Nawahi), St. Regis Hotel, 520 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3116 Earl Raymond Hay (Earl Hay), 24 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
1200 Carl Hayes, 230 East Superior, Chicago, Ill.
3019 Marcelo Hermandez (Marcelo (Morcelo) Hernandez), 440 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1581 Chas. Hill, 152 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
3605 Werner Hintoc, 155 Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
2863 Geo. Hodde, 20 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
740 Wm. L. Hoffman, 64 West Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
1933 Ed. R. Hollinghead (Edward Roy Hollingshead), 635 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1842 Wm. F. C. Hope (William Francis Celestine (Celestine) Hope), 48 East Superior, Chicago, Ill.
3483 Daniel L. Jenkins, Dearborn & Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
1968 Christ John, 27 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2023 John Joyce, 750 North State.
3501 Alexander Chase, 18 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
1893 Nick P. Christolakis (Nick Peter Chrisoolakis, Chrisoolakis), 148 West Erie.
2828 Virgil Mac (Mae) Clark, 235 East Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
717 Geo. R. Clerk (George Berget (Beoget) Clark), 29–31 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1248 James Collins, 618 North Clark.
2389 John E. Colten (Cotter, Cotler, 78 Winter, Stoughton, Mass.), 21 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
1110 Thos. E. Conklin (Thomas Ellis Conklin), 200 East Erie, Chicago, Ill.
2652 Chas. Frank Conway, 10 East Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
2590 Frank Cook, 363 East Grand, Chicago, Ill.
2038 Wm. Wesley Cooper, 225 East Superior, Chicago, Ill.
1533 Epifanlo Cortina, 542 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3197 Verne Chas. Crampton (V. C. Crampton), 26 West Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
3653 Theodor (Theodore) Daley, 46 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
1324 Dan'l Geo. Daly (Danial (Daniel) George Daly), Canadian Atlantic Transportation Co.
591 Harry Daniels, 505 North Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
590 Nick David, 849 North State, Chicago, Ill.
1667 Rob't Max Davidson, 818 Rush, Chicago, Ill.
3675 Wm. Wesley Davies (William Wellsley Davies, 43 Chicago Avenue, Willima Wellsley Davis, William Wellesley Davis, Davies), 4 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1074 Walter H. (Harold) Davison, 216 East Superior, Chicago, Ill.
3829 Geo Dill (Louise Dill), 14 West Chicago, Ill.
1343 Anderson Dombs, 45 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2437 Harry Lester Dorr, St. Regis Hotel, 520 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3209 Peter Dueber, jr., 751 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2017 Steve Dumas (Dunas, 740 North Clark), 748 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1829 Sam'l Kain (Samuel Kais, Sam), 440 North Dearborn, Chicago.
1952 Geo. Kakanles (George Kakaules, Kakawles), 8 East Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
3343 Lewis Kellenger, St. Regis Hotel, 516 Clark (Lewis Edward Skellenger), Chicago, Ill.
2036 Oscar Amos Killion, 16 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
550 Walter King, 543 Pine, Chicago, Ill.
3941 Geo. Edward Kling, 317 Rush (511 Rush), Chicago, Ill.
1628a Chas. Koger, 738 North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
326 Edmund Kokyiski (Kobyiski), 641 Wells Street.
1610 Geo. Kontaroos (Kontavraos), 73 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
934 Wm. Krebs, 717 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
488 Max Krick, 521 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
893 John (Jack) LaCrosse, 405 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
187 Wm. H. Lawson, 615 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3756 Gregoria A. Lebares (Gregorio A. Labares), 809 North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
3066 Rudolph Lebus, 405 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
930 Howard Lesperance, 20 West Superior, Chicago, Ill.
1382 Thos. Levandles (Thomas Levadus, Levades), 641 North State, Chicago, Ill.
2910 Walter Levinski (Iwinski), 222 East Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
5126 Abraham Lerner, 14 West Superior, Chicago, Ill.
2808 Ivan Lindberg, 938 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
3445 Alford Earl (E.) Lynch, 440 Rush, Chicago, Ill.
1417 Theodore M. Lystern (Lysten), 62 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
3093 Roland John McCann (McConn), steamer *Maywood*.
2900 Frank McFadden, 512 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
436 Jas. J. McLaren (James Joseph McLaren), 64 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
1086 Walter McLaren (Walter McLaren Imrie), 645 Cass, Chicago, Ill.
1282 Rob't. John (J.) Maguire, 658 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
1915 Chas. Mandel, 667 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3922 Wm. Higone (Higene) Maney, 216 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.
1072 Morris Maritsky (Zaritsky), 707 North Clark.
1163 Jos. Marrozzo (Morrazzo), 503 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2133 James Mealon (Nealon), 500 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
2785 Harry J. Menzel (Henry J. Merzel), 121 West Erie.
2710 Daniel (Dan) Mitchell, 666 North State, Chicago, Ill.

847 Jesas Mjares (Jesus Mijares), 541 Pine, Chicago, Ill.
1361 Dominick Montabano (Montallano), 618 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1003 George Moontrezan, 8 East Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
3750 I. B. Morgan (James Bennett Morgan), 719 North State, Chicago, Ill.
1183 Leroy (LeRoy) Murphy, 819 North State, Chicago, Ill.
3030 Jas. M. Nealon (James Nealon); 14 East Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
1103 David Nelson, 832 Cass, Chicago, Ill.
2743 George Newman, 662 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3662 Henry Chester Newton (Newten), 675 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2531 Harry Nirlhwitz (Nischwitz), 749 North Clark.
3029 Sidney Frank (F.) Nored, 33 West Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
3774 Herbert Leonard Oberbeck, 753 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1823 Karabed Ohanian, 630 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2879 Edw. O'Malley (Edward O'Mally), 5 West Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
1786 Sam Parkat (Parhat), 305 West Chicago, Ill.
3406 Jos. F. (Joseph Francis) Parker, 637 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
3484 Geo. Smith Patterson (Pettersen, Petersen), 204 Locust, Chicago, Ill.
2566 Nick Poulas (Poulos), 27 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2188 Dave Phillips, 627 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3624 Frank Powers, 70 West Superior, Chicago, Ill.
4105 Geo. Prist, 27 West Erie, Chicago, Ill.
2441 Frank M. Randel (Randall), 551 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
3038 Chas. Peter Ranssean (Rousseau), 23 West Erie, Chicago, Ill.
1930 Otto Rashke (Raeskke, Raschke), 739 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
519 John Riley, 521 Dearborn Street.
1205 Genseppe (Giuseppe) Rimondo, 635 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1578 David Douglas Robson, 620 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1194 Edward Jos. Roland, 420 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1693 Erdmann Carl Rosson, 503 North State, flat No. 2, Chicago, Ill. (Erdman Karl Rosson, Aurora, Ill., care of Heth's United Shows).
3626 John Thos. (T.) Rush, 848 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
3425 Hayes St. Clair, 45 East Austin, Chicago, Ill.
2244 Jacob W. (J. W.) Sahl, jr., 405 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3370 Mike Sutter (Sotter), 105 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
1032 Gus Louis Schak, 538 Cass, Chicago, Ill.
2847 Max Geo. Schumann (Max George Schumann), 22 East Grand, Chicago, Ill.
3431 Setrak G. Serabron (Setrak Garabed Serabian), 9 West Erie, Chicago, Ill.
1114 Louis Serlin, 642 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
752 Wm. Shanley (Shanby), 63 West Ohio (63 West Ontario), Chicago, Ill.
1842 Constantine Sikokis, 22 West Grand, Chicago.
2058 Harry Simmons, 14 East Erie, Chicago, Ill.
1909 Frederick (Frederick Herman, F. H.) Smith, 735 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1557 Fred Valentine Smith, 507 Wells, Chicago, Ill.
3956 Owen Smith, 676 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2637 Floyd Eugene Snow, 839 North State, Chicago, Ill.
1666 Theodore Speropulos, 53 (52) West Erie, Chicago, Ill.
2490 Basil Stakas (Stokos), 59 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
2149 Eugene Stone, 616 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1157 Fred Switzer (Fed Sweitzer, Schweitzer), 747 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3426 Wesley M. Tapping (Wesley McCready Topping), 1 West Huron, Chicago, Ill.
2158 Harry E. Taylor, 217 East Ontario, Chicago, Ill.
1477 John Lyle Thompson, 751 (715) North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1510 Elliott Vasney (Vasny, Veazey), 73 East Chicago, Ill.
455 Nick Waldron (Waldon), 54 West Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
3342 Patrick Walsh, 908 North Franklin Street.
621 Alexian (Alesian, Alexan) Warrtan, 746 North Franklin, Chicago, Ill.
2678 Gordon A. Weatherall (Weatheroll), 417 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1032 Franklin Roy (R.) West, 166 West Chestnut, Chicago, Ill.
1835 Alonso William (Williams), 119 West Erie.
2832 Jas. H. (James S. (T.)) Williams, 547 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2725 Wm. L. Wilson, 151 West Chestnut, Chicago, Ill.
2725 William T. Wilson (Willson), 157 West Chestnut.
1802 Vitus Wintersberger, 719 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
606 Herbert (E.) Wood, 127 East Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
111 Royal F. (Francis) Wooster, 848 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 48, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

43 Ernest Padel (Ernst Padel), 2201 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.
1728 Glen Arthur Wysong, 1614 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 50, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

523 Felix Ahlkvist, 3221 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2066 Andrew V. Anderson, 3222 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2864 Arnold Anderson, 3048 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
448 Ernest (Ernst) A. Anderson, 3323 Halstend (3328 North Halstead) Street, Chicago, Ill.
2614 Hugo I. (Hugo Israel) Anderson, 3245 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
463 John E. Anderson, 3334 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2288 Martin Anderson, 3237 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (Martin Alfred, 5101 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
541 Oscar Anderson, 3340 Osgood, Chicago, Ill.
3248 Roy J. (Roy John) Beebe, 1104 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
157 Gustav Bengsten (Bengston, Berigtson, Bengston), 3131 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1407 Huette C. (Hinette Craig) Brown, 454 Deming Place, Chicago, Ill.
335 Paul M. Carlson, 3256 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Paul Marshall, 807 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Ill.).
2042 Nicholas Chopp (Nicholas L. Chopp, Nicholas Leonard Chapp), 2812 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
931 Brer C. (Bror Conrad) Erickson, 3321 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1365 Fred Froehlich, 927 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
998 Frank Fustal, 3041 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Frank Fiestal, 7009 North Paulina Street, Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill.).
1245 Ernest Girouard, 2912 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
3398 Ernest E. Gustofson (Ernest Gustafson, E. Gustavson), 3006 Sheffield Street, Chicago, Ill.
33 Louis Gutwein, 517 George Street, Chicago, Ill.
822 Wm. (William) Haaro, 3054 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
455 Harry S. Jayer (Harry Samuel Jager), 911 School Street, Chicago, Ill.
2491 Werner (Werner G.) Jarvinen, 658 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Ill. (6345 Klinbark Street).
2094 Albert Jenks (Albert Bernard Jenks), 3239 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
279 John E. Johnson, 3162 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1462 Oliver S. Jones, 814 Diversey, Chicago, Ill. (Oliver Stanley Jones (O. S. Jones), 1442 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.).
2872 Hugh Keenan, 3311 Clark St. (Hugh Keenan, 3312 Clark (N.) Street, Chicago, Ill.).
162 Stewart Klingelsmith (Stuart L., Stuart Louis) Klingelsmith), 453 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1851 Paul Kulin, 3344 Sheffiffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Paul Ferdinand Kulin, Hog Island, Pa.).
990 Jack Lambros, 822 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3306 Anders G. Larson (Anders Gustof Larson, Anders Larson), 3232 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2462 Karl Lehke (Lehkl, Lhlke), 3036 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
687 Chin Le Man, 2745 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1531 Eric E. (Eric Emaniel, Erick Emanuel) Lindholm, 930 Belmont Avenue (3233 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1401 Elijas Lonarot (Lonneot, Loinneot), 3236 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3670 John A. (John Allen, Johan Ellis, John Ellis) Lundstrom, 3231 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
124 Ernest T. (Ernest F.) Martz, 1184 Wellington, Chicago, Ill.
1255 Matthew E. (Mathew Elmer) Mattlin, 947 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.
110 Kee Mee (Lee Mee, Mee Lee), 2745 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2592 Harry Nelson, 809 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (11 West Tenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.).
364 Christ Norman 3243 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3310 John O'Boyle 800 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1504 Hjalmer O'Lund (Hjalmer Olund), 642 Barry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
330 Henry P. Onep (Henry Paul Onap), 918 Newport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
502 Luther Perkins, jr., 2912 Broadway.
369 Brer O (Brer Oscar, Bror Oscar) Peterson, 1036 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.
3537 George Peterson (George Peterson, George Ernest, George E.), 821 Newport Avenue, Chicago.
108 Abelardo Rosado (Abelardo, Rosado A., Abelardo Rosado A.), 908 Belmont Avenue, Chicago.
2341 Chas. Rug (Hug, Charles Hug), 626 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
456 Gus (Gust) Salo, 815 Newport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
482 Albert Scholz, 3111 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1053 Mike Stenke, 733 Aldine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3215 Roy Taokl, 444 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2176 Elmer W. (Elmer William) Taylor, 860 Aldine Avenue (rear), Chicago, Ill.
3217 Ivy Thomson, 830 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Ivey Thomas M. D., Ivey H. Thomson, M. D., H. I. Thomson, M. D., 4144 Clarenden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
3077 James E. (Jonas E.) Turner, 3324 North Clark (19 West Superior Street), Chicago, Ill.
1502 John J. Weber (Ulber), 3207 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1261 Domineque Waessons (Dominlus Naessaus, Dominique Naesseus), 1113 Belmont, Chicago, Ill.
1048 Victor Wahlman, 1142 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 68, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

419 Oscar J. (O. J.) Boizendahl, 1927 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1327 William Luke Conner (Connor), 1834 Patterson Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Bliss, Okla.).
2759 Charles Gaitos (Charles Gartos), 4155 Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
26 Richard Hankinson, 3826 North Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
133 Edward H. Hanson, 2222 Byron Street, Chicago, Ill. (Edward Hjalmar, Aberdine, S. Dak.).
392 Elnar Jewel, 3758 North Pauline Street, Chicago, Ill.
2860 William F. Probst (William Frederic Probst, Wilhelm Probst), 2058 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 68, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3923 Victor Godin, 2100 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Bine Island, Ill., corner Western and Canal Streets, care of Guthrie & Co.).
2432 Frank J. McMenamin, 5534 South Hamilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Frank Joseph McMenamin, Frank Joseph McMennanin, 510 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
750 Herbert W. Meinert (Herbert William Meinert, Herbert Meinert), 6629 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
4043 Patrick Mowers, 7008 Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.
1096 John Smilde, Fifty-fifth Street and Forty-ninth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1264 Frank Snukis, Archer and Winona Streets, Chicago, Ill.
5761 Jos. A. Somerville, 3124 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 85, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2767 Charles Carolan (Caroln), 4530 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1350 Carl A. Carlson (Carl August Carlsen), 4229 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3081 P. J. Collins (Patrick Jones Collins), 4152 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
985 Marin Ficek, 4329 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Marcin, Marion, Ficek, 123 Prerenina Avenue, Kenosha, Wis).
2423 Morris Gold, 4101 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2089 Andrew Hagy (Andro Nooly, Andrew Gahey), 4447 Carroll Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2256 James E. Harmeson, 4130 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
236 Roy Charles Hussey, 4245 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (4419 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
703 Martin M. Kavonkyan, 402 Crawford Street, Chicago, Ill. (Kavoukjian, 402 South Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2639 Herman Frederick Kleinan, 4119 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
3135 Ignace Kriawezik (Kriawczjk, Krawczyk), 836 Keller Street, Chicago, Ill.
2462 Sam Kritser, 1105 South Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2400 Joseph Kulikowski (Kirlkowski, Kielkowski), 4313 Thimas Street, Chicago, Ill.
8291 Louis Lassin, 1501 M. Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (N. Kostner Avenue).
766 Nick Nickett, Halsted Street, Lodging House, Chicago, Ill.
1697 Stilcos Ogas (Stoicos Dgas, Stellostegas, Ogas Stilcos), 4144 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
1576 Albert T. Phillips (Albert Thomas Philps), 4039 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
3133 Thomas G. Richardson, 4408 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
658 Samuel Rubenstein, 4143 Wilcox Street, Chicago, Ill. (Rubinstein, jr., Joliet Paper Mills, Joliet, Ill.).
2372 Carl Theodore Stande (Carl Theodor Eugen Stange), 409 South Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
8013 Vincent Twany (Twinany), 744 Renton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1335 William Vaska, 1025 Ashland Street, Chicago, Ill.
1001 Peter (Pete) Walsh, 4130 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (No home.)
2054 Peter Zeloso (Zelozo), 4341 Crystal Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

5274 Price Adams (Edams), between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorn, Ill.
313 Ed Willard Bande (Edward Williard (Willim) Baade), 2311 South Fifty-eighth Court, Cicero, Ill. (care James P. Johnson, Route 4, Granton, Wis.).
607 Allen Baker, Hawthorne, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Cicero, Ill.
253 Joe Baktys (Boktys), 1314 Ninety-ninth Court, Cicero, Ill. (Fourth Nebraska Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
2557 Epragmine Ballestere (Epigmeno Ballestero, Epegmeno), Willow Springs, Ill.
59 Bell Barney (Barney Bell, Bill), 5005 Thirtieth Place, Cicero, Ill.
4318 Mike Barnski (Buski), Lyons, Ill. (R. F. D. No. 2, Lyons Township, Ill.).
2877 John Bartseserwick (Bartsoserwick), 7739 Sixty-first Place, Argo, Ill.
2671 Franus Bazunas (Bazurrors), 1329 Forty-ninth Court, Cicero, Ill.
575 Robert Theo. (T.) Becker, 2120 South Fifty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill. (1021 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3397 Pete (Peter) Bugovich, Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
1738 Julius (Jlulis) Bundenelli (Bendinelli), 1422 (1722) Fifty-first Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
1070 Angelo Bonncelli (Bauncelli, Banncelli), 1408 South Fifty-first Street, Cicero, Ill. (1408 Fifty-first Street).
1063 Walter Michael Bosiacki (Bosiacki), 30 Washington Avenue, La Grange, Ill. (Walter M. Bosiacki, 42 Washington Avenue).
5425 Abraham Boman (Bowman), between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.).
2884 Thomas Brown, 39 St. Nicholas Street, Generous, La. (Generous, La.).
1985 John Bryz (Brys), Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.
2960 Domarnue Buguven (Donnariuno Buguvin), Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards, Cicero, Ill.
407 Edward James (E. J.) Burns, 1442 South Forty-eighth Court, Cicero, Ill. (Chicago Fresh Air Hospital, Western and Howard Avenues, Chicago, Ill.).
2139 Natale Cacanti (Ceccanti), 1316 Fifty-first Street, Cicero, Ill.
3372 Peramo Calles, Lyons, Ill.
5821 Joseph Carney, South Fifth Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
244 Mat Casovich (Matt Casovich), Lyons, Ill.
1868 Remande Cegicey (Romando Cogicey), Willow Springs, Ill.
513 Tomas Conchola, Argo, Ill.
3011 Chester Condon, 1309 South Forty-ninth Court, Cicero, Ill.
4361 Jakul Cybulski (Jakub Cykulski), 7514 Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
5385 Mike Czaruk, 7731 Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
746 Jacob Czekala, 1333 South Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill. (7344 West Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.).
6072 Ramon de la Cruz, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Mexican camp, Cicero, Ill.
5722 Felipe Del Val (Felipe, Phllip Delval), Lyons, Ill.
1077 Thomas Demitior (Tom Demitror), Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.
5906 Albert Dickson, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.).
4125 George Dodik, Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
1035 John Dofskos, 1227 Forty-ninth Court, Cicero, Ill.
2630 Teddy Dushauski (Duchnowski, Teozil Duchnowski), Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
4064 Baltros Dvariah (Baltros Draciak, Baltro Draciak, Baltros Draelak), Argo, Ill.
5660 Tomas Eastello, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Cicero, Ill.
1164 William Endalt (Endret), Fifty-ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Cicero, Ill.
947 Lorenzo Ernandez (Erandez, Torenzo Ernandez), Fifty-second Street & Ogden Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
160 John (J.) Estrata, C. B. & Q. R. R. yards, Cicero, Ill.
5119 Ramandan Eusart (Ramadan Esait, Ramandan Eusait), Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.
926 Bowen Floyd (Floyd Bowen, Bower), Fifty-seventh Street, Argo, Ill.
4582 Fidcusis Fouyillo (Fidcusio (Fidcusis) Frajillo), Argo, Ill.
4006 Adam William Garriski (Garruski), Center Avenue, Summit, Ill.
3854 Henry J. Gasberg (Fleury J. Gansberg), La Grange, Ill.
3702 Ginaro Gigald (Genaro Cigala), C., B. & Q. R. R., Cicero, Ill.
4540 Nick Granch (Grauch), Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
5858 Tony Graetzke (Gretzke), Sixty-first Place, Argo, Ill.
1024 Roger Giovanneni (Giovannini), 1435 South Fifty-first Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
686 Clarence K. (Randell) Hagstrom, 2244 South Fiftieth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
2864 Bantura Hernandez (Hermandez, Bentura Hermandez), Willow Springs, Ill.
4051 James Hodonis, Lyons, Ill.
6294 Charles Horlima (Horlina), 7616 Sixty-second Avenue, Argo, Ill.
4488 Arthur (Auther) Edward Hulsberg, 340 S. Catherine Street, La Grange, Ill.
1695 Ernest (Earnest) Ray Humphrey, Fifty-ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Cicero, Ill.
671 Sidlek Husin (Husin Sidich, Sidick), Hodgkins, Ill.
4901 Guadahipe Izaguire (Guadolupe Izaguire), C., B. & Q. camp, Fifty-fourth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

2427 Joseph Jidenis (Zidonis), 4839 West Thirteenth Street, Cicero, Ill.
5335 Stanislavis Jinkelinnis (Stanislonus (Stanley) Jenkelinnas, 1449 West Fourteenth Street, Cicero, Ill. (Stanislaus Jankelinnas, 1345 Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.)
6198 Morte Jomeinito (Jominick, Montis Jomenick, Mortis Jomeenik, Montie Jominick), Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
2928 Leroy Jones, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.)
4957 Charles Jrunkovich (Charlie Jeunkovich, Charles Jeankovich), Canal Bank, Summit, Ill.
4440 George Jucaml, 1432 South Forty-ninth Street, Cicero, Ill.
3269 Albert Kackler (Kachler), Archer Avenue, Argo, Ill.
4780 Wasyl Kadnezk (Kaduczok, Kaduczok, Kadnezk), 6148 Archer Avenue, Argo, Ill.
2954 Antonos (Antonas) B. Kairis (Antanos B. Kaitos), Vaughan's Nursery, Western Springs, Ill.
2771 Arkeh Karenek (Karonek), Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
955 Joe Kazeric (Kazleric, McCook, Lyons Township, Ill. (Summit, Ill.)
1050 Joseph John Kelly, 4708 West Thirteenth Street, Cicero, Ill.
1898 Jos. Keubek (Koubek), 5132 Twenty-third Street, Cicero, Ill.
2136 Sam Keval (Koval, Cesuit Koenes), 7726 West Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
2331 John Klimak (Klimek, Klimeh, Von Klimeh), 2850 Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
6231 Martin Kohek, 7629 Sixty-first Place, Argo, Ill.
3158 John Kolar (John D.), 5004 West Thirty-second Street, Cicero, Ill.
906 Pritot Kondre (Koudre), 7738 Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
1725 Toney Korezlony (Tony Korczlony, Kurczlony), Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
5104 Alexander Kosikowski, Sixty-first Place, Argo, Ill.
3176 John Kozlak, Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
1627 Pete Krizer, Hodgkins, Ill.
2018 Justyn Latuski (Latusko), 5018 Thirty-first Place, Cicero, Ill. (5018 West Thirty-first Place).
928 Bernard G. Lenske, Stoddard Farm, La Grange, Ill.
2670 Jake Liginski (Liginski, Ligenski), Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
2956 L. C. Lindstrom, 5243 West Twenty-fourth Street, Cicero, Ill.
4858 Pete Lobok, 1215 South Fifty-first Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
5783 Charlie Luckas (Chas. Lukse), Argo, Ill.
5260 Louis Luckashavich, 1417 Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
1536 Raugel Lullantan (T. Raugel), C. B. Q. R. R. Co., Mexican Camp, Cicero, Ill.
3024 Michael (Mikel) McCabe, 5127 Ogden Street, Cicero, Ill.
2618 Anspepris Marczuh (Cujopric Marczuh), 7763 Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.
5144 Nopolon Mateba (Napolon Mattika, Nepolen Matteba, Napolon Matteska), Argo, Ill.
810 Nepolen (Nepolin) Matteba, Argo, Ill.
181 Alexander Matuiuz (Matuiroz, Matulewrcy), 7524 Fifty-eighth Street, Summit, Ill.
3634 Arturo Manalli (Arthur Marsalli), 1328 South Fifty-first Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
3629 Arnold E. Metzner (Metzler), C. B. Q. R. R., Fifty-second Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
4520 Fred (F.) Mickofky (Fred Mefske), Archer Avenue, Summit, Ill.
5800 Andrew Mol, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.).
754 Sergn Natchuk, Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
4950 George Nenich, Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
2011 Jos. Nevaril, 1519 Fifty-first Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
320 Genon (Genoa) Novocad (Thirn Nourogan, Genan Novocud), Sixty-second Street, Argo, Ill.
4677 Irving B. O'Neal, 117 Hayes Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
668 Carl Wider Olson, 2104 South Forty-seventh Ct., Cicero, Ill.
5647 Anton Olszewski (Olaszewski), 5221 Thirtieth Street, Cicero, Ill. (44 Thomas Street, Bloomfield, N. J.).
5101 John Henry Park, 5747 West Twelfth Street, Cicero, Ill.
6208 Herman Parker, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill.
957 Mathias Pavletik (Pavlatich, Pavlitich), Plainfield Road, Indiana Harbor R. R., La Grange, Ill.).
4866 Joe Perry, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill.
1934 Claud (Cloid) Peterson, Forty-eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Avenue, Hawthorne (Cicero), Ill.
6028 Uriech Poeyontek (Rocyontek, Uciech (Uriech) Pocyontck), 7538 Sixty-fourth Street, Argo, Ill. (140 Princy Street, Joliet, Ill.).
4499 Thos. Robel, 4908 Thirty-first Street, Cicero, Ill.
6303 Manuel Rodrigues (Manuel Rodriduesz, Mouril Rodriquez, Manual Rodridquesz), Summit, Ill.
3058 John Ruchyk (Rychuk), Sixty-fourth Street, Argo, Ill.
2856 Walter Ryan (Ryan), Willow Springs, Ill.
136 Paul Dean Scott, La Grange, Ill.
98 Abdul (Abdue) Setcherk, Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
280 Malite Sherhak (Malito Sherhok (Salibo), Bluff Avenue (Buffalo Avenue), near Forty-seventh Street, La Grange, Ill.
4220 Martin Shields (Schields), 2910 South Forty-eighth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
2052 Anton Sluga, R. F. D. No. 2, Forty-seventh Street, La Grange, Ill.
3279 George (George A.) Smith, Fifty-ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Cicero, Ill.
3904 Herman Smith, Lyons, Ill.
4272 Walter Smith, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenue, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.).
846 George W. Snyder, 1916 South Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
4630 Louis Solaris, Railroad Camp, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Cicero, Ill.
279 Edward Strelka, 1323 South Fifty-seventh Court, Cicero, Ill.
2975 Huremen (Thuremen) Thoemes, Hawthorne, Ill. (between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Cicero, Ill.).
618 Frank John Thomas, 5438 West Twenty-third Place, Cicero, Ill. (1331 Lombard Avenue, Cicero, Ill.).
2372 Wilber Thomas, 7645 West Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
5452 Wilbur Thomas, 7645 West Sixty-second Place, Argo, Ill.
2705 Casmer Tracz (Tracy), 3212 South Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
981 Julius Urbansky, Sixty-fourth Street, Argo, Ill.
6348 Claud Watts (Watk) (Cloe Watts), between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill.

4933 Albert Vlasek, 4908 West Twenty-ninth Place, Cicero, Ill. (1133 Southwestern Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
6472 Henry Webb, 5012 West Twenty-fourth Street, Cicero, Ill.
4314 Elmer Ellsworth Williams, 5415 Hunt Avenue, Summit, Ill. (8485 South Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3404 Harold Wilson, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill.
3366 Jim Wood, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Hawthorne, Ill. (Cicero, Ill.).
1 Boze Yeskosic (Boyo Yerkovic, Boze Yerkovic), Sixty-first Street, Argo, Ill.
6409 Bill Zaker, Sixty-first Place, Argo, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

4259 Frank Brandin (F. Bern Tiy), 1013 Marion, Waukegan, Ill.
2650 Lee Ling Ling (Lee Ling), 127 Washington, Waukegan, Ill.
9868 Vassil Coleff (Vassal Colift), 312 Clinton, Waukegan, Ill.
10240 John (Jahon) Cozjek, 1426 McAllister, Waukegan, Ill.
9037 Ibiahim (Ibrahim) Davutovich (Daoutovich), 769 Marion, Waukegan, Ill.
4835 John Davis, Wilmot, Wis. (157 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
6254 Knud Herluf Johan (Jno.) C. Egeberg, 412 Madison Street, Waukegan, Ill.
4702 Peter Evergsh (Evazid, Evergsh), Seventeenth and State Streets, North Chicago, Ill.
5253 Tony Gochis, 116 Simas, (Gachis (Cochis), 116 Surnas Ct.), Chicago, Ill.
1472 Ferris F. Greenly, Zion City, Ill.
4331 Laku Hael (Lake Havel, Sokl Hall, Lake), 91 Thirteenth Street, North Chicago, Ill.
8798 Mike Hasador (Hasadion), 445 Oak Street, Waukegan, Ill.
10082 Edward William Hansel, Rt. 7, box 68, Antioch, Ill.
1528 Joe Janezic, 1449 Washburn Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.
1155 Ragnel (Roznel) Jantunen, 715 South Utica, Waukegan, Ill.
579 Sven Jaknen, 924 Sunderlin, Waukegan, Ill.
209 Otto Kallanas (Kallanus, Kalanas), 1307 McAllister, (Ave.), Waukegan, Ill.
8129 Harry Kamalian (Komulian), 711 Marion, Waukegan, Ill.
5071 Joseph (Joe) Kozielski, Antioch, Ill.
101 Tilikes Kozyrk (Kozyrik, Kozyrrk), Fourteenth Street, North Chicago, Ill.
7028 Apostol Loukanoff (Soukanoff, Sowkanoff), Waukegan, Ill.
2650 Lee Ling Ling (Lee Ling), 127 Washington, Waukegan, Ill.
405 John Laitinen (Loitiner), 816 May, Waukegan, Ill.
6913 Waclaw Mackowicz (Waclow Mackewicz), 50 Fourteenth Street, N. Chicago, Ill.
141 Albin Milewski, 1323 Commonwealth, Waukegan, Ill.
5817 Marvin R. Montague, Antioch, Ill.
4495 Philip Moysyuk (Moysiuk, Moysiek, Moysieck), 1527 Harvey Ave., N. Chicago, Ill.
1557 John Muker (Meeker), 135 Genesee, Waukegan, Ill.
2750 Emanuel Nayera (Manuel Najera), 718 State, Chicago, Ill.
784 Joe Patcase, Milwaukee Road, Waukegan, Ill.
6591 Harry Edward Pearson (Harry Pearson), R. F. D. No. 2, Antioch, Ill.
5911 Walter Peterson, rural delivery No. 2, Waukegan, Ill.
572 George Ernest (Geo E.) Seathoff, 1104 W. Washington, Waukegan, Ill.
724 Filippo (Philip, Philippo Trinciotta) Trinciotto, 530 Market, Waukegan, Ill.
2138 Harley Vorhies, 204 S. Genessee, Waukegan, Ill.
6215 Anton Wittbrot, Antioch, Ill. (Y. M. C. A., 822 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
9879 George Youngs, 213 S. Genesee, Waukegan, Ill. (Huron, Huron, S. Dak.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF EAST CHICAGO, STATE OF INDIANA.

1527 Peter Alison (Alisun), 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
158 Jim Aloi (Alvin), 3515 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind.
3358 James Anderson, 3518 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3518 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4530 Gregor Andonoff, 3458 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (Andoaoff, 3458 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4147 Will Andrew, 3480 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6514 Mazsar Angelo, 4801 Elcot (4801 Olcott), East Chicago, Ind.
2293 Anton Anglieskne, 2202 137th, East Chicago, Ind. (2202 137th, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5196 Ambros Antle, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4246 Zygmont Antonowiar (Nygmont Antanowicz), East Chicago, Ind.
41 Albert Arlington, 3002 Hemlock, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (3002 Hemlock, East Chicago, Ind.).
4849 Adam Arseff, 3305 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
332 John Asorech, Marx Mfg. Camp, East Chicago, Ind, (Zeovech (Zerorech), Mark Mfg. Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2550 Sand (Sandu) Aubal, 4821 (4831) Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
4378 Wm. Augustus (William Lake Augustus), 3416 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind.
2465 Frank Augutym (Augustyne, Augestym), 1206 150th, East Chicago, Ind.
5796 Wm. Auston, 512 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
5555 Harvey Bailey, B. & O. C. T. Camp, East Chicago, Ind.
5170 Peter Bajbdni (Bajbhin), 3716 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
304 Frank Bakatis, 4945 Baring, East Chicago, Ind.
5520 Hugh Baker, 3408 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3408 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
865 Danich Baigaya, 3460 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (Biagaya Danich, 3460 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1704 John Willis Balla, 3809 Block East Chicago, Ind. (3409 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4346 David Bandy, 3519 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3519 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
56 Jos. Banks, 3518 Grapevine (Gibson Inn), East Chicago, Ind.
133 Robert Banks, 3739 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (3739 Parrish, East Chicago, Ind.).
8718 John Baron (Boron), 4606 Todd, East Chicago, Ind.
1680 Edward Belleville, Inland Steel Co., East Chicago, Ind. (Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1327 Umile Belmont, 3423 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (Belmonte, 3423 Elm (3509 Elm Street), Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1806 Eric (Erick) Bennett, 4842 Olcott, East Chicago, Ind.
5626 Ralph Shelton (Sheldon) Benson, 3416 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3394 John Bent, 3321 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (3321 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1459 James Beranek, North Harbor, Ind. (1459 North Harbor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
546 Nick Berksh, 3511 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (Barksh (Banch), 3511 Deador, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2599 Luigi Bisoco, North Harbor, East Chicago, Ind. (Biosco, North Harbor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3769 Rowan (Rowon) Black, Chattanooga, Tenn.
612 Geo. Bogdon, 3717 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1046 Wm. Borkowski, 3922 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3822 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3453 Will Borneky (Borniecky, Will Row King), 3813 Butternut, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
2935 Joe Borski, 3817 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3617 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
654 Henry Borum, 3813 Butternut, East Chicago, Ind. (Borom, 3813 Butternut, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6303 Petterdram Bride, 5005 Alexander, East Chicago, Ind.
3231 Ernest Brooss (Earnest Brooso), 601 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
5081 Walter Brown, 5001 Alexander, East Chicago, Ind.
3260 Tony Bruno, 4937 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
3021 Arthur Buford, 4500 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
599 John Buloi (Bulo), 4912 Himevlee (Homeriee), East Chicago, Ind.
2151 Willis (Willie) Louis Burns, 4443 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
5934 Ralph E. Bush, 3544 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (1922 Adams, New Orleans, La.).
1200 Marko Buskovicz (Boskovic), 3734 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3734 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4142 Ban (Ben) Capers, 5005 Alexander, East Chicago, Ind.
5953 Alfonso Casilino (Calsienio), 3423 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (701 Fifth, Rock Island, Ill ; Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2268 Edward Carney, Marks Manufacturing Co., East Chicago, Ind. (Mark Manufacturing Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5223 Steve Caro (Sanislor Karis), 2207 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
5053 George Csuks (Csuki, Gyanezy Csukin), 609 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
1889a Louis Christmas, 2681 Alexander, East Chicago, Ind.
2813 Steve Cjukich (Gjukich, Gjukuk, Gjukick), 5001 Alexandria (Alexander), East Chicago, Ind.
6151 Marshall Clements, 1910 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (1910 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind.).
4575 Eugene Coleman (Caleman), 3825 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3825 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
22 Paul Coleman, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind. (3133 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.).
4780 Wm. (Willie) Coleman, 3857 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind.
1199 Jesse Comer (Corner, Colmer), 3719 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (Route No. 1, Box 13, Ala.).
687 Joseph (Joe) Conterucci, 3733 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3733 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4926 Elmer Cooper, 3916 Deal, East Chicago, Ind. (3916 Deal, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
50 Willie Coward, 3530 Parrish, East Chicago, Ind.
691 Wm. Crill (Croll), 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5779 John M. Curley, 3216 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (600 Pleasant, Kenosha, Wis.).
2376 Gust (Gus) Darden, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4220 Nistenesee (Nistenesse, Yeates, Yestess) Davidson, 3915 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3920 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5162 Quitlie (Quitlie) Davidson, 3906 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (Phiba, Miss.).
3808 Elan (Elan, Ellen) Davis, B. & O. Shops, East Chicago, Ind.
3194 James Delaney, 3485 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
2438 Louis K. Demakes (Louis Demakes, Louis K. Damakes, Louis K. Demathes), Mark Manufacturing Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
274 George Dent, 4718 McCook, East Chicago, Ind.
4014 Eddie Dillard, 4848 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind. (4343 Kennedy, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5319a Leon Dominico (Domenico), 3409 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1912 Harry Donbleday (Donbleday), 701 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind. (618 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.).
4261 Mike Dragash, 3607 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (3607 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3152 Mike Drovich, 3448 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
5444 Stanislaw (Stainslaw) Dunalewic (Stanislaw Dundalewic), 1211 One hundred and forty-ninth, East Chicago, Ind.
1615 George Dunlap, Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, East Chicago, Ind. (George Walter Dunlap, Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4114 Davis Dupree, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2837 Mike Dxcadkowicz (Dzwadkowiez, Dzallkovicz), 5008 Barung, (Baring), East Chicago, Ind.).
6091 Kulow Eads, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (John Harkahes, 3489 Michigan Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1234 Mary Eden, 4343, Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
828 Benny Edmunds, 802 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind. (Route No. 3, Newburg, Ind.).
952 Clupata Edwad, 3518 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3518 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2052 Hagop Ekmakjalan, 4609 Forsyth, East Chicago, Ind. (1749 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.).
822 Arthur Ellis, 3526 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3526 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4469 Edward E. Ewing, 713 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind. (Edward Cidelbert Ewing, 4526 Magoun).
5050 Avdoc Farhab, 3312 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (Abdoo Farhat, Avdoc Farhab, 504 Fourth, Moline, Ill.).
1416 Ignatz Earmack (Farmack), 5006 Baring, East Chicago, Ind. (steamer *W. L. Olcott*, care of W. A. Marshall, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.).
723 Elmore (Elmer, Elmire) Fields, 4754 McCook, East Chicago, Ind.
2385a George Fish, Ocean Street, East Chicago, Ind.
4288 Alonzo Flemings (Flemingo), 4723 Olcott (505 One hundred and forty-eighth), East Chicago, Ind.

2642 Wm. Flowers, 4731 Todd, East Chicago, Ind. (4731 Todd, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
2006 David G. (Gustave, Gustar) Forsburg, 3725 Fir, East Chicago, Ind. (3735 Fir, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
226 John J. Franley, 3316 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (John J. Franley, John Joseph Frandey, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
664 Orlo A. (Alfred) Fuller (Orlo Alfred Fuller), 4530 Forsythe, East Chicago, Ind.
2303 George Gallas (Gallor), 3215 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (116 West Second, Casper, Wyo.)
5400 Sam Gamos (Camos), 3314 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3314 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1091 Dolphus (Douithu) Gary, 512 Chicago (4312 Railroad), East Chicago, Ind.
471 Marion Geskovich, 418 Vernon, East Chicago, Ind.
4872 Thos. Gibson, 4819 Melville, East Chicago, Ind. (1816 Massachusetts, Gary, Ind.).
5485 Thomas Geisis (Gotsis), 3606 Hamlock, East Chicago, Ind. (3606 Hemlock, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5826 Josh Goodwin, 3519 Parrish, East Chicago, Ind (3519 Parrish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3363 J. W. Gosselin, 3421 Fir East Chicago, Ind. (Joseph William Gosselin, care of general delivery, Chicago, Ill.).
5718 Voper (Doc) Grant, 4343 (4243) Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
1518 John Greason, L. S. & M. S. Ry camp car (L. S. & M. C. Ry.), Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1782 Otis Green, 3611 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (706 Washington, Toledo, Ohio).
4311 Tony Gritanskos (Gutanskos, Gutauskas), 4009 (4904) Baring, East Chicago, Ind.
6547 Ben (Ban) Guda, 3712 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3712 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2462 Axel Gustafson, 3725 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3725 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2345 Andy Hasko, 4602 Todd, East Chicago, Ind.
4358 Jack Halleson, 3901 Deal, East Chicago, Ind. (Jack Hallson, 58 Plummer, Hammond, Ind.).
4115 McKinley W. (Wilkinson) Harman (McKinley W. Harmon, McKinley Harmon), Mark Manufacturing Plant, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3850 Jaryas Harris (Javas Harles, James Harries), 3609 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3609 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4229 Fred M. Hedwall, 4130 Drummond, East Chicago, Ind. (Fred Hedwall, 4130 Drummond, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2501 Earl Henderson, 3565 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (3565 Pennsylvania, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2429 Jentle Henderson, 4938 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
5593 Joseph Hill, 3565 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (3565 Pennsylvania, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4260 Roy Hill, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
2204 Carlson Hjalmar, 3506 Grapewine, East Chicago, Ind. (Hjalmar Carlson, 10107 Avenue L, South Chicago, Ill., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6465 Reinbert (Rembert) Howard, 4933 Melville, East Chicago, Ind. (80 South Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.).
4571 Peter W. (Wm.) Hughes, 3526 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3526 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1350 Juyneous (Jumous, Jurvous, Juvnous) Hinton, 5020 Otcott, East Chicago, Ind.
4713 Lava (Dave, Lavo) Jackson, No. 9 Brick Yard Quarters, East Chicago, Ind.
3162 Will Jackson, 4500 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
3130 Kosimeras (Kasimeras) Jakenicz (Kasimeras Jakemicz), 3604 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (3604 Deodar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3731 Henry James, 3606 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3606 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1477 Kazienievr Janvor (Kariemievr (Kariemieor) Jamror), 4831 Homerlee, East Chicago, Ind.
5515 Albert Johnson, 3719 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3719 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
519 Ben Johnson, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
381 Eddie J. Johnson, 4500 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
128 Henry Johnson, 1812 Washington, Gary, Ind.
3046 Standley Jworki (Stanley Jaworki, Stanislaw Jacorski), 3608 Cedar (Cedar), Indiana Harbor, Ind.
6218 Geo. Peter Kafalas, 3406 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (Peter Geo. Kefalas, 3406 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2410 Peter Koprivich, 2202 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind. (2202 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3904 Aryirus Karakostaelix (Karakostallis) (Aryeis Karakostous), 3529 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (3528 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1266 Tnat Karnaskn (Inat Karasko, Tnat Karasko), 3454 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (3454 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
257 Armenak Karvetian (Karebetian) (Armenek Karabetian), 3501 Deodavt, East Chicago, Ind. (3501 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
989 Samuel Katin (Kabin), 3406 Commonwealth, East Chicago, Ind. (steamer Fayette, Brown Marine, post office, Detroit, Mich.).
993 Mike Kazeruay (Kageriuay) (Mick Kagerowray), 3547 Peru, East Chicago, Ind. (3547 Pennsylvania, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2317 Peter Kechios, 208 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind. (Peter S. Kechios, 2317 Chicago).
5305 Earl Walter Kelly, 3504 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3454 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6148 Charles Kerbe (Skerbe), Marks Plant, East Chicago, Ind. (Mark Mfg. Pland, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1284 Charles Key, 3813 (3817) Butternut, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1082 Bronislaw Kiezelowics, 5021 Baring, East Chicago, Ind.
1903 Joe Klesa (Plesa), 3511 Deador, East Chicago, Ind. (3511 Deador, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2782 Joe Knox, 4500 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
801 Oksienth Koesuk (Oksienty Kacsuk), 3804 Alder, East Chicago, Ind. (3804 Alder, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2836 Mike Komnich (Koninich), 5001 Alexandria, East Chicago, Ind. (124 East Federal, Youngstown, Ohio; No. 8 Brier Hill Steel Co.).
166 John Kovacs (Karvas, Kavar), 3821 Catalpe (Catalpa), Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1550 Parlos Z. Kasmudio (Parlos J. Kasmudio), Mark Mfg. Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
2891 Frank Kotukowski (Kotukowshi, Kotukoushi), 3804 Beach, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (3804 Beach, East Chicago, Ind.).
5221 John Kowasiski (John A. Kowalski), 4942 Magoun, East Chicago, Ind.
603 Lezarus Krameau (Lazarus Kraineau (Krainean), Lazarus Krameau), 3717 Gutry, East Chicago, Ind. (3717 Gutherie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1556 John Kulab, 601 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind. (Jos. Kulak, general delivery, Salt Lake City, Utah).
4739 Paul Kuscas (Kussos, Kussas, Kussesi), 2019 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind. (1242 Melrose Park, Chicago, Ill.).
711 Judwich (Ludwik) Kuzniak, 3608 Beach, East Chicago, Ind. (3608 Beach, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
113 Wylie Lafton (Lofton), B. & O. C. T. R. R. camp, East Chicago, Ind.
4222 Peter Lamprakokies (Lamprakakis, LampraKakis), 3418 Penn, East Chicago, Ind. (3418 Penn, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1419 Clifton Langley, 3519 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3519 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2266 Henry Lewis, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
979 Julius Libenson, 3425 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (836 Madison, Gary, Ind.).
1140 James Lindsay, (Lindsey), 3439 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3439 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
4870 Joe Logasovich (Lugasovich, Logusavich), 3727 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
5096 James Lord, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (James D. (Demoin) Lord, 3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3506 George Lovric, 3318 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3318 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
911 Losi Luira (Josi Luna), East Chicago, Ind.
8238 Joseph Lukeszewski (Lukaszewski), 2015 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind. (2015 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
514 Jerry McBride, 3402 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3402 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
930 Chas. McCoy (McCory), 4727 Alexander, East Chicago, Ind. (502 East Michigan, Michigan City, Ind.).
4824 Fates Mabares, 3110 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (Fetes (Fro) Mabores, 3210 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5440 Joe Malakansky (Malakansky, Malakanski), 2220 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind. (2220 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
8816 William Manithis, 3666 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (Bill Mantezy (Mautezy), 3665 Block (3332 Michigan), Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1645 Nick Marandes (Nich Marander), 3408 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1918 Nick Marinos, 3477 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3477 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5885 Matthew Marion, 4938 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
3248 James Marron, 4639 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
6298 James Marshall (Maoshall), 3519 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3519 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2801 Frank G. Marvoos (Mavros), Mark Mfg. Co., East Chicago, Ind. (Mark Mfg. Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind., 3450 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5529 Anton Mabjka (Morjka), 346a Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3460 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1647 Peter Matonis, 3727 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3727 Deadar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4724 James Mehos, Lincoln Hotel, East Chicago, Ind. (Lincoln Hotel, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2275 George Melanovich, 2160 One hundred and thirty-seventh, East Chicago, Ind. (2106 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3373 Joseph Mesik (Mesik, Josip Mastl), 3561 Block E, East Chicago, Ind. (3561 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1719 Robert Mitchell, 4938 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
124 Zet (Zeb) Mitchell, 3609 Parrish, East Chicago, Ind. (3609 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
720 Akap Mitichean, 2305 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (Akop Mikrtichean, Houghton, Mich.).
2885 John Mojkns (Mojkus, Mockus), 3730 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (Ohio Steel Foundry, Lima, Ohio).
2489 Bob Moore, care of Harbison Walker R. Co., East Chicago, Ind.
770 Anton Mornorir (Milnaric), 3526 Penn, East Chicago, Ind.
8477 Wit Mravak (Mravek), 3515 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3515 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2043 David Mrdje (Mrdjo), 422 One hundred and fifty-first, East Chicago, Ind.
534 Matas Mrizmanh (Krizmouh, Mates Krisimnik), 3478 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
918 Mike Novacnak (Noracznik), 3832 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
6055 Anton Nowkowski (Antoni, Antoni Nowdakowski), 3614 Beach, East Chicago, Ind. (3614 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4097 Dragan Obrelevich (Dobrecsvich), 3456 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1071 Mike Olvis (Owis), 3507 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (3507 Deodar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
200 John Oran (Oram), 3519 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (Majorca mine, Calumet, Minn.).
5066 Mlovan Orovich (Otovich), 3514 Deador, East Chicago, Ind. (3514 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
1872 Yass Ostand (Lors Ostend, Yars Ostend), 3824 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (3824 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2304 Joe Pallace (Pallace, Joe C. Pollace), 3601 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3601 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3158 Sam Panitu (Panutsi, Paustso), 2313 One hundred and thirty-seventh (3623 Cedar), Indiana Harbor, Ind.
880 Nick Pappajopoulos (Peppejopoulos, Pappadopeulos), 3505 Penn., E. Chicago, Ind. (3505 Penn., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5237 Jonathen (Jonathon) Parris, 4013 (5013) Canal, East Chicago, Ind.
4508 Ernest Payne (Everett Powne, Evart Payne), 3857 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (3857 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2765 Ernest Payne, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).

1324 Edward (Ed) Pearson, 3518 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3518 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4828 Ernest N. Pearson (Ernst Ulrik Persson, Ernst Ulrek Pearson), 3719 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3719 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
18 Chris Pesustich (Pesusich), 412 Vernon, East Chicago, Ind.
3762 Charles Peters, 3606 Fir, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3276 Silas Peterson, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
683 Paula Petkiwicz (Petkewicz), 5006 Baring, East Chicago, Ind.
5801 John Petractis, 4932 Magoun, East Chicago, Ind. (Petraitis, 1656 Warbarsia, Chicago, Ill.).
6036 Anton Emanuel Pezachowski, Antoni Emanuel Oczachowski, Oczachowki), 4861 Northcote, East Chicago, Ind.
3045 Raymond E. (Enoch) Phillips, 3402 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3402 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3833 John Phulia (Phullea), 4806 Walsh, East Chicago, Ind.
5322 Jesse Pitts, 419 Vernon, East Chicago, Ind.
3121 Joe Polerco (Polesco), 3605 Beech, East Chicago, Ind. (3605 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3314 Iliga Popovich (Papavich, Ell Papovich), 622 One hundred and fifty-first, East Chicago, Ind.
138 Adam Povernis, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (Logansport, Ind., Northern Hospital for Insane).
4249 Wm. Porker, 3548 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (Wilman Porter, 3548 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1096a Peter (Pete) Prothronis, 3210 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
551 Clarence Powers, 3619 Beach, East Chicago, Ind. (2212 First, Hammond, La., Hammond, Ind.).
6320 John Pupian (Lupian), 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5314 Kazimiery C. Putcka, 3622 Alder, East Chicago, Ind. (Kazinerz C. Putcha, box 401, Deacham, Ind.)
54 Geo. Raymond Rabe, 1782 (1702) One hundred and thirty-fifth, East Chicago, Ind.
4369 Walter Ragound (Ragland), 3719 Washington, East Chicago, Ind. (3719 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1403 Lawrence Randolph (Larance, Larance Randolph), 3445 Penn., East Chicago, Ind. (3445 Penn., Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1319 Russell Randolph, 3719 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3719 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
5818 John Ransic (Ransic, Pausic), 3617 Beech, East Chicago, Ind. (3517 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4738 Lucain Ropier (Lucin Raper), 1910 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
6045 Narcis Ribarcik, 3611 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (Warcis Ribarcik (Maucripe Rjlaricik), 3611 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6493 Ezria (Ezra) Ries, 4938 Melville, East Chicago, Ind.
5822 John Richardson (Licharson), 532 Riga Place (4310 Olcott), East Chicago, Ind.
5380 Joseph Richardson (Richerson), 3773 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3905 John Richter, 3811 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3811 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4419 Arthur Richy, 3544 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (3555 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1661 Dominik D. Rodush, 3926 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
417 Frank Rogers, 3406 Commonwealth, East Chicago, Ind. (509 Douglas, Sioux City, Iowa).
1530 Bartole Rogich, 3410 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1660 Paul Rollins, Mark Mfg. Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1794 Piotr Roryan (Racyma) (Piot Rorvema, Piot Javema), 139 Beach, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
729 Frank Ross, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4038 Gust Rotas, 3416 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (3416 Pennsylvania, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3851 Dan Rukowma (Zukowma), 3605 Deodar, East Chicago, Ind. (3611 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3756 Warren Rutherford, Mohawk Hotel, East Chicago, Ind. (Warren Means Rutherford, Mohawk Hotel, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2051 Frank Sanders, 3519 Parrish, East Chicago, Ind. (3519 Parish, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
858 Paul Sarapes (Sarapos), 3733 Deadar, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (10624 Babcocke, Chicago, Ill.).
6064 Russell Sargent, 4500 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
2513a Chas. Scott, 912 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
4971 Clyde Seelaj (Seeley), 3408 Elm, East Chicago, Ind. (3408 Elm, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
12 John Selce (Selsi, Selci, Lucin), 3610 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind.
2240 John Seluaan (Selcuan), 3721 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3721 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4560 Mike Sevich (Servich), 3515 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3515 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1703 Johnie (Johnnie) Shelton, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
6531 Lewis Shorter, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
6489 Zevopo Sienoygin, 3727 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
4314 Andrew Sigeata, 3431 Block, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
3365 Albert Sikoeski (Sikoiski), 3928 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind. (3928 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6035 Andy (Andrew) Smith, 3719 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (3719 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
2401 Chester Smith, 3518 Grapevine, East Chicago, Ind. (3518 Grapevine, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1413 Eugene Smith, 3813 Butternut, East Chicago, Ind. (Camp McClellan, Ala.).
5548 Henry J. (Jefferson) Smith, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
6150 Maurice J. Smith, 3714 Ivy, East Chicago, Ind. (Maurice Smith, 3714 Ivy, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
1125 Moe Smith, 3813 Bernard, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (2117 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
6357 Neal Smith, 3916 Deal, East Chicago, Ind. (3916 Deal, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4501 Rowdy Smith (Math), 4948 McCook, East Chicago, Ind.
2801 John Sokolski, 3807 Beach, East Chicago, Ind. (5807 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
4651 Tony Sokr, 3819 Deodar, Indiana Harbor, Ind. (3723 Cedar, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; 2056 Southport, Chicago, Ill.).
4278 Lee Somerville, 3530 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3519 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3615 George Sorchukis, railroad cars, East Chicago, Ind. (344 Van Buren, Gary, Ind.).
5065 George Sparos, 3460 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (110 West Division, Battle Creek, Mich.).
2866 Colman Spencer, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind.
6158 Carl F. Stabar (Carl Edward Stuben), 701 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
3040 Edgar W. Staben, 701 Chicago, East Chicago, Ind.
2394 Chas. Staysoni, 3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1109 Earl Stewart, 3208 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3208 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
2898 Wojcirch Stovs, 3755 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (Wojciech Stvis, Wojcirch Stvis, 3755 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
4615 Jan Stornak (Starzak), 5011 McCook, East Chicago, Ind.
3903 Joe Stripeikes (Stripelkis), 2101 One hundred and thirty-seventh, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
728 Chas. Sturr, 3837 Guthrie, East Chicago, Ind. (3837 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
2579 Tony Szyrioski, 4808 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
1394 Boleslaw Szazepkowski, 3620 Beech Street, East Chicago, Ind.
5634 John Talndis (Talandes), 3802 Beach, East Chicago, Ind.
398 Elisha Tata, 4827 Alexander, East Chicago.
499 Will Taylor, 4343 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
4962 Jimmie Thomas, 419 Vernon, East Chicago, Ind.
355 Henry Thomas, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
103 John Thomas, 3857 Guthrie, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
4321 Monroe Thompson, L. S. & M. S. Box Car Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
785 Gust Thonasonlas (Thonasoulos, Gost), 3210 Block, East Chicago, Ind. (89 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.)
2287 Peter Tipusos, 4925 Northcot, East Chicago, Ind. (Peter Frank Tipusos, 4905 Baring (1801 Eighth, Canton, Ohio).)
205 Tonny Tomasmes (Tomasmes Tony, Tony Tomasmes, Tony Tomasses), 4909 Baring, East Chicago, Ind.
2789 Lor Torm (Lui Tom), 3538 Block, East Chicago, Ind.
2606 Henry Torrell (Tarrell, Terrell), 4731 Todd, East Chicago, Ind.
623 Siaoy Trizzo (Sabvy Rizzo, Salvy, Saloy Trizzo), 4737 Olcott, East Chicago, Ind.
4634 Homer Truly, 3619 Beech, East Chicago, Ind. (23 South Mitchell, Columbus, Ohio.)
5977 Stefanos Tsarnas (Tsatnas), 3461 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3461 Michigan, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
1418 Nick Vackanitch (Vakovich, Vackovitch), 3513 Deodor, East Chicago, Ind. (3512 Deodor, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
108 John Valdea (Baldea, Balolea), 3726 Beech, East Chicago, Ind. (3728 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
2909 Louis Varga (Varga), 4848 Alexandria, East Chicago, Ind. (4848 Alexander).
5325 Mikel Vassaloa (Vassalos), 4745 Olcott, East Chicago, Ind.
5827 Vincent Vischuefuls (Vischnefsky), 3920 Alder, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
4472 Mike Vucata, Mark Manufacturing Co., East Chicago, Ind. (Mark Manufacturing Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
6463 John Robertson Wallace, 3606 Fir, East Chicago, Ind. (3606 Fir, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
55 John Walters, 519 One hundred and forty-third, East Chicago, Ind.
5832a Enderson (Anderson) Washington, B. & O. C. T. Camp, East Chicago, Ind.
2997 John Washington, 20 Kennedy, East Chicago, Ind.
5157 Emil Watkin, 3528 Hemlock, East Chicago, Ind. (3528 Hemlock, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
5288 John Wercimak (Wercimak, Verdhinols), 3616 Deodar (Deodor), Indiana Harbor, Ind.
4775 Paul Weremeczuk, 507 One hundred and fiftieth, East Chicago, Ind. (622 Fred, Whiting, Ind.)
3331 Eddie White, 3719 Watling, East Chicago, Ind. (E. D. White, 3719 Watling, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
5489 Joe D. Wibraski, 3827 Beach, East Chicago, Ind. (Joe Wiatrawski, 3827 Beech, Indiana Harbor, Ind.)
2132 Edman William, 5005 Alexandria (William Edmon, 5005 Alexander), East Chicago, Ind.
5031 Charles Williams, B. & O. C. T. Camp, East Chicago, Ind. (3143 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ind.).
218 James Williams, 3611 Parrish, Indian Harbor, Ind.
342 Wm. Williams, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indian Harbor, Ind.).
5195 Jake Willias (Willis), 3739 Parish, East Chicago, Ind. (3739 Parish, indian Harbor, Ind.).
4709 James J. Wilson (James Wilson), East Chicago, Ind.
6274 Joe Wilson, 3489 Michigan, East Chicago, Ind. (3489 Michigan, Indian Harbor, Ind.).
4569 Clyde Windbush, 3565 Pennsylvania, East Chicago, Ind. (3565 Pennsylvania, Indian Harbor, Ind.; 161 Adams, Detroit, Mich.).
5291 Peter (Pete) Wodczyc, 502 One hundred and fifty-first (507 One hundred and fifty-first), East Chicago, Ind.
3522 Anton Woublenski (Wrublenski, Antoni Wrlbieski), 3829 Parrish (Parish), Indian Harbor, Ind.
1510 Wojeueck (Wojciech) Zalewski, 3810 Beech, East Chicago, Ind. (3810 Beech, Indian Harbor, Ind.).
5755 Paul Zawizykroj (Zawrzykraj), 1211 One hundred and forty-ninth, East Chicago, Ind.
22 Zer Zawe (Zee Cayu, Zeke Lavu), 3721 Cedar, East Chicago, Ind.
8590 Pete Zdziarski, 3935 Alder, East Chicago, Ind. (3935 Alder, Indian Harbor, Ind.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

3652 Geo. Beatty (George Henry), Douglas Park, Highland Park, Ky.
2370 Lawrence Beazley, Churchill Downs, Ky. (Lawrence Talmage, care of Salles Stables, Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.).
2933a Francis Blanford (Francis Arthur), Louisville, Ky.
3344a J. E. Bunch, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson County, Mo. (Carnell, Ky.).
411 Buel Davis (David), 4849 Louisville Avenue, Highland Park, Ky.
370a Will Graham, 907 Cedar Street, Louisville, Key. (care of State Prison, Frankfort, Ky.).
2432a Tom (Tomie) Green, Bondurant, Ky. (Burchel, Ky.).
878 Chas. (Charles) T. Harp (Hart), Burchel, Ky.
2571 Tom H. Haynes (Thomas Handley), San Quentin Prison, Calif.
193a Irvin Hendricks, Valley View, Ky. (care of Kentucky House of Reform, Greendale, Ky.).
575 Junice Johnson (McJohnson, Junice George), R. F. D. No. 2, Louisville, Ky.
2076 Emmett (Emmit) Jones, 1107 Flora, Louisville, Ky.
587a Chas. (Charles) Kurn, Louisville, Ky.

3441 Walter L. (Logan) Letcher, Valley Station, Ky.
2268 Chas. (Charlis) Lauer (Lauer), Louisville, Route A, Ky.
20 Raymond Lilly, Douglas Park, Highland Park Jockey Club, Ky.
1613 Ed (Edward) McFarland, Hazelwood, R. F. D. No. 2, Jefferson County, Ky.
3416 J. T. Martin, rual route No. 22, Station H, Ky. (Mendota, Va.).
8220 James Richardson, Station A, R. F. D. No. 1, Jefferson County, Ky.
2158a Frank Smith, 1659 St. Catherine, Louisville, Ky. (care of Frankfort Chair Co., Frankfort, Ky.).
2575 Henry Smith, Louisville, Ky. (Henry John, post-office box 234, Shelby, Mont.).
1160 Riley G. (Granville) Smith, Casey Creek, Ky.
1380a Robert Smith, 519 West Kentucky Street, Louisville, Ky. (State Prison, Frankfort, Ky.).
49 Burkey Stewart (Burkey Orell), R. F. D. No. 5, Valley Station, Ky.
2383a James (Jim) T. Sullivan, Jenkins, Ky. (care of Kentucky Wagon Works, Louisville, Ky.).
3420a Richard Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (care of State Prison, Frankfort, Ky.).
329 Warren Thompson (Thompdon), Douglas Track, Highland Park, Ky.
2505 Russell Twyman (Russell Thruston), Valley Station, Ky.
1907 Logan Veach, 4521 Louisville Avenue, Highland Park, Ky. (route No. 1, care of Lutcher Glen, Franklin, Tenn.).
370a Richard Warren, St. Matthews, Ky. (care of Reliance Manufacturing Co., Frankfort, Ky.).
3539 Martin Wilhoit (Martin Marvin Willhoyt), River Road, Louisville, Ky.
143 James Williams, rural route No. 22, Station H, Ky.
3154 Virgil Young, Valley Station, Jefferson County, Ky.
2772 Thos. (Thomas) Wilson, 313 West Fifth Street, Lexington, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBSTER, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1754 Robert Alexander, Providence, Ky.
1683 Luther Allen, Clarksville, Tenn.
1616 Riley Baldin (Bauldin, Baldwin), Providence, Ky. (Providence, N. Y.).
967 John Forest (Forrest, F.) Barnett, Providence, Ky.
1872 Daniel Bradley, Clay, Ky.
1610 Richard Bradley, Twenty-fourth Street, Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala.
654 Rolle Brewer, Cadiz, Ky.
980 James Theodore (T.) Brown, Providence, Ky.
1172 John Brown, Bolivar, Tenn.
728 John Auguste (Augusta, A.) Brown, Clay, Ky.
1267 Will R. Brown, Calera, Ala.
2437 Eddie Clinton (C.) Bumpas (Bumpus, Bumpass), R. F. D. No. 5, Dixon, Ky.
547 Thomas Burden, 704 High, Natches, Miss.
1643 Herbert Jackson (Jacksen, J.) Carrier, Providence, Ky.
112 Normal (Narnal, Namal) Clay, Clay, Ky.
223 Nelmon (Nelmen) Clements, Providence, Ky.
2351 Earl Crattis (Cratis, Cratis Earl), Clay, Ky.
1272 Clinton (Chilton) Crow, Providence, Ky.
1608 Wash (Wast) Crow, Nebo, Ky. (Trenton, Ky.).
631 John (Bill B.) Cummings, Broadway, Providence, Ky. (Providence, Ky.).
884 Cisco Davis, Wheatcroft, Ky.
1773 Stephen (Steve, Stevie) Davis, Franklin, Tenn.
2281 Ernest Garfield Dixon (Ernest Dixon, Earnest G. Dixon), Wheatcroft, Ky.
254 Winfrerd Paul Brake (Winfred Paul (P.) Drake, Winfrd Paul Brake), Providence, Ky.
994 Dudley Duncan, Providence, Ky.
1485 John Bretton (B.) Earl, Providence, Ky.
1735 Hart (Hartie, Hardy) Ewen, Providence, Ky.
1719 Roy Fox, Sebree, Ky.
1527 George Freemen (George Henry Freeman), Gunnison, Miss.
57 Archie Greer, Wheatcroft, Ky.
1574 Rufus Grooms (Groonis, Groves), Elkton, Ky.
1185 Willie Lee (L.) Harris, R. F. D. No. 2, Clay, Ky.
33 Oman Aldon (Aldor, A.) Hartford, Route No. 2, Slaughters, Ky.
1668 Frank Johson, Bovina, Miss.
1306 Albert Lee Johnson, Providence, Ky.
186 Hershel Johnson (Herschen Jackson, Hrshe Jacson), Providence, Ky.
792 Lee Johnson, Providence, Ky.
73 Will Jones, Coulida, Ala. (Clay, Ky.).
1932 Raymond Kizer, Providence, Ky.
2470 Frank Lewis, R. F. D. No. 2, Clay, Ky.
1103 Will Lewis, Providence, Ky.
772 Henry Lindsey, Union, Providence, Ky.
1185 Wash McAdora, Providence, Ky. (Cold Water, Miss.).
51 John F. McCurry, Rural Route No. 8, Dixon, Ky. (Route No. 8, Sebree, Ky.).
1848 Chester Willie C. McDaniel (Chester McDaniel), Allensville, Ky.
972 Fred Mason, Clay, Ky.
1817 Wesley Moore, Wheatcroft, Ky.
1920 Henry Owens, R. F. D. No. 8, Dixon, Ky.
343 Cavell (Carnell, Connell) Payne, Clay, Ky.
1828 Walter Periman (Perryman), Providence, Ky.
1524 John Pinna, Clay, Ky.
1380 Alexander (Alex) Ray, Providence, Ky.
94 Walter Ross, Providence, Ky.
424 Charlie (Chas.) Ruby, Dixon, Ky. (224 Familion, Danville, Ill.).
2012 Maynard Rudy, Providence, Ky.
626 Luvall Osva (Osval) Shelton (Luvall Shelton), Rural Route No. 2, Sebree, Ky.
26 John Shepherd (Shephard), Providence, Ky.
721 Phil Slaughter, Wheatcroft, Ky.
258 Robert Smith, Clay, Ky.
909 Thomas Benjamin (Tom, Thomas Benjiman, B.) Smith, Webster County, Ky.
1627 Charles Soosby, Providence, Ky.
2302 Hubert Drigston (D.) Stevens, Providence, Ky.
612 Willis Wesley (W. W., Willie W.) Stone, Route 1, Providence, Ky.
1890 Roy F. Teague (Teague), Providence, Ky.
1382 George Thomas, Wheatcroft, Ky.
1514 Archie Trayler (Trayior), R. F. D. No. 2, Clay, Ky.
1051 Peter Turner, Valden, Miss.
1173 Richard Turner, Sebree, Ky. (Baskett, Ky.).

2414 Wm. Noble (W. N., Will N.) Villines, 1, Providence, Ky.
746 Henry Williams, Clay, Ky.
1082 Elbridge Howard (Eldridge H.) Young, Clay, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

6650 Paul K. (Khoury) Abood, 223 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
2674 James (Jim) Agrepoulos (Jas., Jim., Aegeopoulas), 26 Beacon (159 Monroe), Detroit, Mich.
2058 John Aldukos, 43 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
5524 George Alahouzas (George Mike Alahouzas, known as George McKay), 157 Randolph, American Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
2753 Edward L. Allen, 94 Alexandrine East, Detroit, Mich.
4110 Scott Allen, Colored Working Man's Home, Detroit, Mich.
6030 Levon Aminian, 406 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
288 George Anastos (George Peter Anastos), 331 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2053 Oscar Anderson, 27 Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
211 Robert Anderson, 84 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
673 Alfeo Antonis (Antonio), Company Car, M. C. R. R.
3948 Anthony Aoklilkabnis (Ankstikalnis, Anthony M. Ankstikalnis), 308 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1264 Leonard V. (Von Berg) Arnold, 588 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4246 William H. Asmus, 596 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
117 Cleveland Baldwin, 249 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
2583 Joe Barret (Barrett), 201 West Eighteenth, New York, N. Y.
3252 Robert Day Barry, John R. Street, near Cross, Detroit, Mich.
2581 Lester C. Bassett, 38 Columbia, East Detroit, Mich.
1584 Thomas (Thoma, Bassellos Thoma) Bassilios, 281 Congress E., Detroit, Mich.
1551 Arthur A. Belford (Bedford, Arthur Andrew Balford), 477 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
5196b Edwin W. Bell, 622 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
2649c Wm. Bellinger, 51 E. Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
1815 Earl E. Benbon (Benbow), Charles Hotel (2003½ North High), Detroit, Mich.
3117 Ben Bernstein, 851 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3018 Russell Bethell, 12 Forest East (12 Forest), Detroit, Mich.
6421 Adolph Bethman (Bettman), 63 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
489a Joseph A. Billups (Joseph Harrisonn Billups, Joseph Billups), 485 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
5055 George Bishoff, 32 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
6359 Lee H. (Harold) Blevins, 373 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2212 Sylvester Booker, 224 Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.
6425 Anthony J. Borzillers (Anthony Borzilleri), 168 Adams East, Detroit, Mich.
4163 Albert Joseph Bosler, 32 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
6032 Henry J. (Joseph) Bourque, 217½ Jefferson East, Detroit, Mich.
2072 Josh (Josph) Bowen, 129 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3821 Patrick Boyle, Charles Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
2918 Horace Brennan (Brennen, H. Brnnean), 87 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
6592a Martin V. Brennan (Marlin V. Brennan, jr.), 80 Woodlawn, Jamica Plain, Mass.
2281 Joseph Brenner (Brennen), 490 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
3453 Joseph B. Brodey, 30 Columbia, Detroit, Mich. (James B. Brady, 23 Governor, Oswego, Ky.).
1b Asa Brown, 407 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. (34 Kiest, Dayton, Ohio.).
6567 Charles Brown, 64 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.
2221 Fletcher Brown, 192 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
3698 Odie S. R. Brown (Odies R. Brown), Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
644 Jim Bullard (John Bullard), 135 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
3599 James H. Burrus, 641 Beaubien (150 Division), Detroit, Mich.
5347 Victor Campros, 47 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
5307 Julius Cardena (Cardon), McGregor Mission, Detroit, Mich.
6705 Edward Carrington, 80 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
3187 George Caucaden (Cascaden), Franklin Hotel, corner Bates and Larned, Detroit, Mich.
370 John Chambers, 116 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
4353 William Perkins (Peerkins) Channon, Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.
6018 George Washington Childs, 118 East Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
872 Colin Chisin (Calin Chisbain, Callin Chisin), 84 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
6351 Spenser (Spencer) Clanton, 116 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
6386 John Clark, Michigan Exchange Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
184 Richard A. (H.) Clark, 156 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
3832 Theodore Claus, 118 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
5755 Gilbert Cline, 9 Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
559 Elmer Walter Coleman, 93 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
6092 Preston R. Coleman (Preston B. J. Coleman), 439 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
1157 William J. (James) Coleman, 109 East High, Detroit, Mich.
2781 Isaac Earl Colley, 99 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
2835 Orin Colley, 89 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
6655 Charles Edward Collins, 48 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
6164 Thurlow Combs, 129 Alfred, Detroit, Mich. (Thurlow Dwight Combs (Cambo), 69 Theodore).
6441 Stephen C. Connor, 89 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
3675 Charles Cosgrove, 32 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
5573 E. Lawrence Court (Lawrence E. Court), 33 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
5084 Robert P. Cox (Robert Olin Cox), 80 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.
5585d Roger T. Crane (Roger Crane, Craine), 124 Pelliaster, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
1096 Clifford Crotsenberg (Clifford B. Crotsenberg), 144 Dragron, Detroit, Mich.
3444 Chauncey Cummings (Cuminings, Cumminings), 40 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
4823 W. C. Cumpton, Lawrence County, Waynesboro, Ga. (Waynesboro, Mich.).
5355 William Daniels, 593 Beaubein (Beaubien), Detroit, Mich.
5646 Otis Darden, 46 East Warren, Detroit, Mich.
6694 Arthur F. (Francis) Davis, 64 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
4362 Bert J. (Joseph) Davis, 307 John Road, Detroit, Mich.
3155e Clarence Howard Davis, 293 Walker Road, Walkerville, Ontario.
1528 Clarence Dawson, Collingwood, Ontario, Canada.
2982 Chas. De Bowen, 146 Adams (De Bawsa, 130 Columbia), Detroit, Mich.
5288 Wm. F. (Francis) Delaney (Francis Delaney), Hotel Avog., corner Jefferson and Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1875 John L. Delmont, 116 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.

6013 James Del Nola (James V. DeNola, DeNala), 76 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
2794 Abdeler Solomon Delvany (Delbany), 27 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
3715 Villipio De Marranza (Villipeo, Villipro de Marrange, Villio), 32 Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
3931 David Deneen, 71 Mount Calm, Detroit, Mich.
448 Joseph Edward Dennie, 46 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
4520 Arno Denny (Arno M. Denny), 46 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
6161 Leonard De Ryke, 122 East Adams (1050 Mack), Detroit, Mich.
5007 Tony Devita (DeVita), Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
5020 Joseph (Joe) Di Francesco, 129 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
934 John Dossis (Dassis, Dasle), 131 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
793 Fay E. Drumheller, 72 East Adam (Jay Ernest Drumheller, 148 East Elizabeth), Detroit, Mich.
5767 Henry W. (William) Dumas, Phillips Clinton (Phillips Hotel, Clinton Street), Detroit, Mich.
2625 Joseph Dunn, Hotel Berkshire, Detroit, Mich.
4656 Thomas R. (Thomas Bryant) Eathorne, 248 John R., Detroit, Mich.
5874 John S. Eisenberg, 42 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.
516 Carl W. Ellison, Marin Apartment, Brush and Adams, Detroit, Mich.
5575 Charley Elo, 150 Winder (27 High), Detroit, Mich.
1039 Stanley Eppa, 35 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
2644 Charles Ervain (Ervian), 15 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
994 Harry Epstein (Etstein), 872 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1792 Frank (K.) Evans, 116 West Pitt, Windsor, Ont.
1848 William Fagan, 88 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
4870 Christopher Fahy (Lahy), Hotel Oxford, Detroit, Mich.
5781 Lemuel R. (Richard) Farwell (Lemuel Richard Farewell), 97 and 99 Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
2356a Earl Feather, care of William Lynch, Mount Elliott, North Detroit, Mich.
1368 Wilson Fennell (Fennew, Femew), 135 Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
1360 Ralph G. Ferguson, 126 John R., Detroit, Mich.
3273 Thomas Everett Ferguson, 89 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
4856 John Festis (Festin), 199 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
700 Charles Fischer, 59 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
4711 Louis Foeltz, 20 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
445 Moy Lan (Lau, Lam) Foon, 32 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
6727 Ernest Albert Ford, 2 East Forest, Detroit, Mich.
3014 Clifford Fortune, Briggs Hotel (854 Bugg), Detroit, Mich.
716 Fred (Fred R., F.) Fouts, 22 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4634 Alva D. (Dexter) Foy, McGregor Mission (Brush Street), Detroit, Mich.
2417 William Frye, 23 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich.
5221 Tom Hall Fu (Tom Har Foo), 159 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
2369 James Galallon (Galallon, Jamas Galallon), 63 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
869b Elliott M. (Elliot) Gall, 142 Labourn (Labrosse), Detroit, Mich.
6578 Ernest Gall, 94 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
6407 Roscoe Galloway, 958 Brush (971 Beaubien), Detroit, Mich.
5709 Robert Henry Gast, 458 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
706 Roy Geffe (Giffs), 154 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1070 Edward Generke, Y. M. C. A. (34 Alfred), Detroit, Mich.
4553 Leonidas Georgeopoulos, 126 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
3613 Yee Get (Git), 166 (154) Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1059 Michael Ginely (Ginly), 306 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
159a Henry Givens (Geevens), 22 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4425 Joseph Glass, 64 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
2331 Harry Clinton Gond, 27 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
498 Louis Goboils, 183 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
286 Joseph Lawrence (Jas. Laurence) Golden, 84 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
1414 Morris H. (Mossis Joseph) Goldfine, 110 John R., Detroit, Mich.
620 Erwin (Irwin, Erwin G) Goldstein, 283 (383) Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3551 Samuel Goodman, 881 Beaubien (206 East Kirby), Detroit, Mich.
2263 Allen (Allan) Richard Goodwin, 881 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3815 Harry Franklin Gordon, 449 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4954 Ernest R. Grant, Ferry Hotel (62 Woodward), Detroit, Mich.
5552 Albert Greenough (Albert Joseph Grecnough), 91 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
5473 Samuel Grossberg, 15 Superior, Detroit, Mich.
5322 Frank Gruber, 121 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6579 Aurelio Guitierres (Gutierres, Arucho Gutierrez), 131 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
4046 John Cris Haggerty (John E. Haggerty), 46 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
6137 Frank Charles Haley, 86 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
5465 William C. (Clarence) Hall, 23 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
3611 John J. Halligan, 17 Clinton (27 Farmer), Detroit, Mich.
3178 Ernest R. (Robert) Hansel (Earnest R. Hansel), Eastern Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
5705a Owen Harden (Owen Cooley Harden), 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
3251 Kenneth W. Harris, 309 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
4669 Nathaniel Harris, Woodward & River, Detroit, Mich.
4361 Chim Haw, 11 Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
4209a Wm. Elmer Hawkin, Detroit, Mich.
2118 Claude S. (Stephen) Haynes, 30 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.
6670 Raymond Heinzen, 277 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. (Raymond A. Heinzen, 27 East Jefferson).
5371 Frank Helding, 568 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2415 William R. Henry (William Thomas Henry), 22 Montcalm East, Detroit, Mich.
6327 Myer Herd, Victory Annex, Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
4129a Jens H. (Hans) Herman, 440 West Forest, Detroit, Mich.
4134a James V. Hetrick (James Van Lean Hetrick), 289 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1214 William D. (David) Hill (William D. Hills), route No. 2, Elwell, Mich. (172 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.).
891 Lee Moon Him, 32 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
2922 Sereenus Arthur Hombach, 136 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
5812 John H. (Henry) Hopkins, 40 Willis, Detroit, Mich.
4664a Frank A. Hosemann (Frank H. Huseman), 69 Jeanette, Windsor, Ontario.
4993 Erwin Humphrey, 135 Calkins, Detroit, Mich.
6615 Robert B. (D.) Hunt, American Hotel, Detroit, Mich. (American Hotel, Cadillac Square).
277a Bernard J. Huntley, Detroit, Mich.
409 Pelopidas Handsie (Pelopidas B. Handzer), 32 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
4221 Lee Chun Jee, 158 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.

2456 Harry Jefferson (Harry J. Jefferson), 230 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2807 Moy (May) Gee Jing, 4 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
103 Harvey Johnson, 67 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
3725 Christian M. Johnson, 81 Allendale, Detroit, Mich.
4714 Earl Johnson, 240 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
3204 Ernest Ragnar (Ragman), Johnson, 22 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
3834 John Johnson (John X. Johnson), 406 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
4502 Walter Johnson, 626 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
6449 Walter F. (Ferdinand) Johnston, 127 Woodland, Highland Park, Mich.
2671 Edward T. (Thomas) Jones, 458 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
5455 Earl Judd, 98 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
5590 William Jukow, 158 Haley, Detroit, Mich.
4720 Ritches (Ritchie) Jos. Kalill (Ritchie Joseph Kilill), 105 Atwater, Detroit, Mich.
1802 Stanislaus Kalinocki (Kalenocki, Kilmochi), Alaska Hotel, Detroit, Mich. (Alaska Hotel, Gratiot and Brush).
6339a Pavle Karafiloff, 316 Becker, Detroit, Mich.
1480 Steve Kassas, 170 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
6260 John Katsavvos, 149 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
2591 William Samuel Katz, 762 Brush, Detroit, Mich. (William S. Katz, 840 Cass.).
4540 Philip Kearney, 93 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
5555 Thomas James Kenny (Thomas Kenney), 4 East Montcalm (42 Montcalm east), Detroit, Mich.
963 John Henry Kerr (John Kerr), 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
239 George Benton King, Victory Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
2094a John Kisonki (Klesoski), No home.
5490 Stine (Stephen, Stive) Klein, 144 East Adams, Detroit Mich.
4300 Burton Knight, 261 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
5277 Mark Kougias (Kougas, Couglas), 306 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4566 Edwin L. Kyser (Kajser, Kane, Edwin Louis Kyser), 60 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
264 Louis Alvin Laforgest, Bill Board, 28 Opers, Cincinnati, Ohio (Alvin Louis Laforest (Laforgest), Hotel Wilson, City).
6470 Gaetns (Gaetano) Landit, M. C. Railroad Car House.
5231a Edward LaPrad, 26 West Hancock, Detroit, Mich.
195 Sam Langgas (Lounggas), 177 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
6218 Daniel J. Laverde (Daniel Laverde), 180 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
5585 Charles (Charlis) Lawhorne, 152 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
945 Nicholas (Nicholes) C. Leidgen, 24 East Garfield, Detroit, Mich.
5508 Herbert D. Leland, 80 Edmund Place (292 Park Boulevard), Detroit, Mich.
2448 Attico Lencorellis, 124 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
8328 Eugene LeValley, 376 Belvedere, Detroit, Mich.
6274 Max Levenson, 255 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
2819 Gean (Jean, John) Livado, 58 Montcalm east, Detroit, Mich.
1691 John Thomas Loftus (Laftus), 513 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1816 Henry Allen Long, 728 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
5345 John H. Loomis, 119 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
600 George Longest (Longest), 253 First, Detroit, Mich.
6708 Harry H. (Hadzi) Louis, 6 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
5638 Thomas Love, 224 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2778 George Lovings, 306 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
771 Morton (Minton) Duval Lowrie (M. Duval Lowrie), 117 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
4242 Mike Loser, 84 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
2289 Felton (Fenton) R. Lyons, 90 East Silzabeth (90 East Elizabeth, 111 Alfred), Detroit, Mich.
1323 Herbert McAllister, Victory Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
5496a Ambrose McCarthy, Cayuga, Ontario.
5634 Richard McCarthy (Richard J. McCarthy), 158 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
2706a Oscar D. McClintic, 223 Forest, Chatham, Ontario (McClentic, 223 Forest, Detroit, Mich.).
2608 Frank L. McDonald, 16 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
3873 Everett L. McDougall, 255 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
2971 John F. McGee, 89 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
5732 James M. McGlynn, 69 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
2229 Jesse McIntyre (Jesse C. McIntyre), Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
6469 Bert McLean, 255 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
6537 John Mac Bell (MacBell), 152½ Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
6532 Tandy K. MacKenzie (MacKensie), 3 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3616 Arthur L. (Lovett) MacKinnon, 894 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
6679 Clyde W. Ogles, 182 East Jefferson (170 Michigan), Detroit, Mich.
2059 Mike Osian (Oscian), 102 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
3198 Edmond Owens, 82 Fort, Detroit, Mich.
4026 Walter Owens, 31 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich.
6157 James Paczkowski (Puczlowski), 81 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
5984 Attilio (Attino, Ayyino) Painasi, 92 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
1673 Trifon Papaionnon (Papaionon, Trifow Papuionnon), 82 (83) East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2245 Martin Papazin (Papakin), 352 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
3914 Joseph Parkerson, 261 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
352 Albert Paul, 138 East Montcalm (502 Brush), Detroit, Mich.
6568 McKinley Peebles, 9 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
329 Alexander (Alex) Peterson, 261 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
5286 Otto Peterson, 51 East High (49 Watson), Detroit, Mich.
6074 Solomon Plotnowsky, Congress Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
1114 Geo. Polety (Poelty), 35 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
6065 George Polos, 72 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
4901 John Poteras (Poteres), 89 East Adams, Detroit, Mich. (112 Burnett, San Antonio, Tex.)
599 James Poulis (Paulis), 129 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
4310 Earl William Prior, 46 Alexanderine E, Detroit, Mich.
1449a Charles O. Puckette (Charles Clarke Puckette), Detroit, Mich.
4771 William Purdy, 51 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
1050a Albert E. Parffrey, Brush, Detroit, Mich. (Albert Edward Parffrey, F. E. Parffrey, Wagner Baking Co., Detroit, Mich.)
610 Roy A. Purkiss, 101 Hancock W, Detroit, Mich.
1052 Gilbert L. Quig (Quid), Hoffman Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
6672 Maurice Quinlan, 35 Macomb, Detroit, Mich. (210 East Cortland, Jackson, Mich.)
6349 Floyd Randall, steamer *Columbia*, Detroit, Mich. (176 Jos. Campau, Campau.)
5271 John Edward Randall, 284 Brush (Edward John Randall, 289 Brush), Detroit, Mich.

386 McKinley Ransom (Ransome, Ransome), steamer *St. Claire*, foot Bates Street, Detroit, Mich.
1883 Albert D. Reed (Albet Dam Reed, Albert), 819 Beaubein, Detroit, Mich.
4119 Paul Revenko (Revanko), 614 Y. M. C. A. Building (206 Hawthorne), Detroit, Mich.
2284 James J. Reynolds, St. Claire Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
6167 William H. Reynolds (Raynolds), 63 East Larned (122 Grove, Highland Park), Detroit, Mich.
2507a Dale Ritchie, 26 London West, Windsor, Ontario.
3389 Andrew Roeder, 422 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
5315 William Henry (Harry) Rogers, 30 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
1633 Amos Ross, 129 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3575 Harry Ross (Hans Ross), 131 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
2032 Joe Rotterman, 202 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
1548 Joseph Rozinski, 149 Park Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
5254 Frank Ryan, 232 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
3843 James Ryan, 100 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
2829 Norbert (Nobert) Subanilo, 29 Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
78 John Saffos, 164 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
120 Tilemah (Telemah) Saltanidis, 159 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
254 Peter Sandretto (Sandretto), 307 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2956 Grant Sanders, 251 Beaubien (62 Catherine), Detroit, Mich.
1866 Ralph G. Saunders, 17 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
5630 Harry Sayni (Sayne), 291 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
1650 Robert Mahar (Robert M. Maher), 27 Farmer, Detroit, Mich.
1668 Carman (Carmen) Mandia, 62 Forrest East, Detroit, Mich.
727 James Harold Mann, Madison Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
3477 Emory C. Marlowe (Moarlowe), 616 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2505 Edward C. Marshall, 229 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1096 Charles C. Martin, 2099 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
6037 George Martin, St. Cloud Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
745 Joseph Martin, 123 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
890 Anthony Matiasky (Anthony Euststhlon Matiasy, Matiasty, Anthony Eusthsthlon Matiasy, Anthony E. Matiasty), 88 Montcalm East, Detroit, Mich.
232 J. A. Mauer (John Anton Maurer, Mauer), 52 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
5620 Arthur Maunnula (Chas. Maunnula), 155 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
6697 Elias Mavrikis, 78 Bates, Detroit, Mich.
1285 Max Mayerovich (Mayerorich), 435 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
4363 Thomas Mellin, 30 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
3323 Frederick Melsheimer (Frederick Ernst Melsheimer), 48 East Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
2515 Frank Mereys, 568 John R., Detroit, Mich.
6666 Herman C. Metz, 46 East Fort, Detroit, Mich.
5183 Anthony Michalevich (Michalevlich), 91 East High, Detroit, Mich.
5822 Joe Miller, 87 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
6387 Marion F. (Francis) Miller, 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
6278 Radovan J. Milosheirch (Miloshevich), 261 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
4802 Frank D. (Douglas) Milton, 48 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
3905a Edgar Mitchell, Metrpolitan Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
2193 William Moran, 74 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
6255 Abraham Mordish, 169 Garfield, Detroit, Mich.
43 Nichola Morey (Morey Nichols), 138 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
4941 Thomas F. Moriarty (Moriarty), 60 East Forest, Detroit, Mich.
1072 Resul Morison (Molrison, Morisen, Morisin), 104 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
2051 Vaughn Morningstar (Wormingstar), 66 Henry, Detroit, Mich.
5198 John F. Morris (John Morris), 102 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
6732 Oscar C. Moshier (Charles Mosherl), 243 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
101 Bruce Mostelko, 42 East High (82 East Elizabeth), Detroit, Mich.
701 So Mow, 14 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
3482 William L. Moy, 32 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
1936a Robert Mulholland, 13 Chatham, Detroit, Mich.
1726 Clinton Murchison (Muchison, Murchlon), 307 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3118 Latrix Murray, 167 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
6729 Henry Muszynski, 346 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
2446 Harry H. Myers (Meyers), 59 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
6321 George S. Nicholopoulos (George Sam Nickolson, Nickopolas, Grorylous Nicholopoulos), 131 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2663 Wm. Jennings Nichols, 17 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
1198 Hans Peter C. (Christian) Nielsen, 51 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
5568 Waluo Nippa, 42 Woodward Terrace, Detroit, Mich.
1640a Elmer C. (Charles) Noakes (Elmer Noakes), Victory Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
3322 James E. O'Brien (James O'Brien), 42 Hancock, Detroit, Mich.
3428 Bacurus Ocenenka (Ocenlnka), Lake Carrius Am. (Lake Carriers' Association), Detroit, Mich.
4920 Frank Ray Schramblin, 442 Brush (98 Brady), Detroit, Mich.
424 Harry S. Schwartz, 666 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4702 John Scruggs, 164 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
2452 Kirkor Seferian, 206½ Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. (Kirker Seferian, Parish House, 240 East Thirty-first, Sefrian Kirkor, New York, N. Y.).
1209 James Senes (Senos), 12 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3250 Damcio Seniseiz (Damacio Seniseiz), 22 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
2227 Joseph Shain (Shian Joseph), Metropole (Metropolitan) Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
1669 Jos. H. Shakin, 106 Alfred, Detroit, Mich. (Sharkins, 105 Lyman Place, Shakins.)
2510 John W. (William) Shannon, 274 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4757 Mike Shannon, 274 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1724 Chas. Sharkins (Shakins, 210 E. Kirby, Charlie Sharkins), 116 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
3431 Harry Shaul, 255 Jefferson East, Detroit, Mich.
5895 Richard Sherman, 249 John Road, Detroit, Mich.
2275 Rector Sherrill, 129 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
546a Clyde N. Shook, Detroit, Mich.
607 Moy M. (W.) Shun, 4 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
2023 Konstantine Simitisis (Simitsis, Kenstantine Simstsis), 348 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
388 William Simmons, 84 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
5451a Edward Simms (Simsime), 122 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
3302 Joseph Patrick Slevin, 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
4016 Ed. Smith, 55 Adelaid, Detroit, Mich.
6374 Ellis Smith, 1215 Concord, Detroit, Mich.

950 Henry Smith, 54 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
6658 J. A. Snowgulich (Snowgolch), 43 Centre, Detroit, Mich.
3105 James C. Spalner (C. James Spalner), 815 Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.
4780 Vincent J. Stuck, 333 Randolph (33 Randolph), Detroit, Mich.
6296 William Staver (Strawer, Stranor), 104 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
775 Louis Steinberg, 8 South Eland (168 Elliott, 8 Leland), Detroit, Mich.
3537 David Stewart, 898 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
3842 Alfred Stillman (Stellman), 64 South High, Detroit, Mich.
113 Joe Storts, 152½ Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1268 Robert Strickland, 97 East Willis, Detroit, Mich.
438a Chas. H. Stuart (Charles Harvey Stewart), 261 Windsor, Windsor, Ontario.
3531b Wm. Alan Stuart, Detroit, Mich.
3145 Steve Szymkowiak (Szymkoviak, Szymkowiah), 20 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
1610 Mark Taylor, 118 East Lafayette (18 Lafayette), Detroit, Mich.
1590 Bynum Thomas (Bynum Albert Thomas), 81 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.
4258a David Thomas, 9 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
3883 Eugene Thomas, McGregor Mission (173 Benton), Detroit, Mich.
2678 Harry Thompson, 124 John R. (Jacobs apartments), Detroit, Mich.
5544 Thomas P. (Pickler) Thompson, 14 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3838 James Thornton (James T. Thornton), 272 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
463a Walter Todd, box 91, Barrington, N. J.
1326 Patsy Tofin (Tofni, Tofroi), 75 East High, Detroit, Mich.
1855a Benjamin Torella, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada.
5375 Andrew Trachuk (Andrew, Andrew Tratchuk, Andyu), 15 Howard, Detroit, Mich.
5216a John H. (Harrison) Tucker, Detroit, Mich.
521 Demitry Tychny (Tertychnyi, Tyrchny, Tertychny, Vimitry Trychny), 196 Alexandrian E, Detroit, Mich.
3523 Harry Unrich (Pvt. Harry Unruh, Unrich), 12 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
1380 Frank A. Vanestrom (Vanerstrom), 690 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1073 Nicholas Vassel, 136 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
5015 Harry (Haney, Hany) Vellis, 308 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
3933 Harry Vertslonis (Harry G. Vertslonis), 44 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
105 Charles Vlogan, 141 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
3801a Fred Wagner, Detroit, Mich.
587 Josiah (Joseph) H. Wagner, 66 Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
4468 Edmund L. Wall, 55 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
5308 David S. (Skeen) Wallace, 78 East Forrest, Detroit, Mich.
3067a Edward Walters (Watters), 23 Madison, Detroit, Mich. (123 Madison).
2777 Andrew Washington, 609 Beaubein, Detroit, Mich (19 Cardoni).
4510 Odess Washington, 249 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
410 Foma Weherenski (Weherinski), 229 Garfield, Detroit, Mich.
4022 Carl Fred Wendt, 31 East Woodward, Detroit, Mich. (315 Woodward).
1591 Edward Wetzel, Pall Mall Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
4547 Stanley Wheeler, 52 East High, Detroit, Mich.
3355 Archie Wilcox, 110 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
6620 James M. Williams, 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
5078 Lenni (Lennia) Williams, 225 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
5310 Sam Williams, 125 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
1720a Sydney Williams (Sydney F. Williams), 152 Randolph, Detroit Mich.
1977 David Wilson, 595 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich. (222 West One hundred and thirty-sixth, New York, N. Y.).
6677 Donald Wilson, 42 Woodward Terrace, Detroit, Mich.
5006 Floyd Wilson, 67 East Larned, Detroit, Mich. (101 Catherine)
3902 Oscar Orlando Wilson, 350 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
5445 Albert Win, 56½ Randolph, Detroit, Mich. (156½ Randolph).
2014 Harry Woods (Harry C. Woods), 108 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
446 Henry B. Yarlitt (Yarlet, Yatlet), 32 Randolph, Detroit, Mich
5600 John Young, 9 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1852 Chu Yow, 166 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1991 Wah Yuen (Yuen Wah, Yuew Wah), 158 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
1370 Anast G. Zamboughs (Zamboulis), 15 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1250 John Ziccardi (Liccardi), 18 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 24, FOR THE CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

4341 Wm. A. Allan, 1388 Fischer Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (William Alfred Allan, 206 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2456 Wm. C. Barry (William C. Barry, William Chas. Barry), 1442 Crane Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2002 Victor Beakelandt (Beaklandt), 737 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.
1624 Martin Beardsley (Martin E. Beardsley), corner Athens and Devine Streets, Detroit, Mich.
3727 Frank J. Berry (Frank James Berry, F. J. Berry), 465 Crane Street, Detroit, Mich. (465 Crane Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
3122 Floyd (Lloyd) L. Bloom, 418 Huribut Street, Detroit, Mich. (general delivery, Portland, Oreg.).
151 Emil Bourdt (Bardt, Bordt), 1091 Belviden Street, Detroit, Mich. (1091 Belvidere Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
351 Lewis Bright, 1386 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.
432 Jos. (Joseph) Cairo, 196 Cooper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4664 Leonwood W. Colby (Lenwood Wesson Colby, Lenwood W.), 14 Bradley Street, Detroit, Mich.
4063 Alfred Corey (Alfred B. Carey, A. Ben Corey, Alfred B. Corey), 705 Kercheval Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3458 Albert Culvern, Gratiot and Railroad, Detroit, Mich.
4397 Pietro De Chiara, 274 Cooper Street, Detroit, Mich.
989 Adhamar Denys (Addamer, A. Denys), 103 Lewis Street, Detroit, Mich.
2714 Varezio Diomejio (Varozio Dionyio, Dioniyio, Diomijio), 1559 Cadillac Street (Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
1049 Pierce (Percey) Ford, McClellan and Shoemaker Streets, Detroit, Mich.
3869 Geo. Goeners (George Robert Goenen, George Robert Goeners), 2328 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3209 Leon Goethals (Goethels), 1356 Knodell Street, Detroit, Mich.
4730 Benj. Harbor (Benjamin Harbar), 669 Bohns Street, Detroit, Mich.

4474 Jos. (Joseph, Josep) Jansen, 909 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4296 Louis Johnkeere (Jonhkeere), 26 Tredway Place, Detroit, Mich.
729 Warren L. Jones, 593 Penn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1792 Jno. O. Kelso (John C. Kelso (Koeltzow)), 2147 East Jefferson Avenue (2147 Jefferson Street), Detroit, Mich.
1338 Henry Geo. Kuhn, 245 Holcomb Street, Detroit, Mich. (Henry George Kuhn, 456 Jeff. Street, Gary, Ind.).
1196 Chas. (Charles) Asa Lamson, 1548 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.
1625 Jno. A. Lavigne (John Alfred, Jno. A. Laugne), 1311 Crane Street, Detroit, Mich. (1311 Crane Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
4840 Thos. (Thomas) McLaughlin, 549 Cooper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2088 Jos. (Joseph) Mann, 1938 Jefferson Avenue, East Detroit, Mich.
1287 Edw. Jno. Martin (Edward John Martin, Ed. J. Martin), 41 Elsa Street, Detroit, Mich.
3102 Chas. Meyers (Charles Meyers, Charles Meyer), 763 Hurlburt Street, Detroit, Mich.
860 Fred Millette, 1287 Mack Street, Detroit, Mich.
3358 Dominick Monti, 1261 Cadillac Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4573 Raymond Moran, Boat Cadillac Det. River and Great Lakes (Raymond M. Moran, Boat, River, and Great Lakes, Cadillac, Detroit, Mich.).
1706 Earl V. Mosley, 43 Rickter Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1352 Harry Murray, 14 Bradley Street, Detroit, Mich. (393 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2961 Robt (Robert) Murray, 25 Yates Street, Detroit, Mich.
3715 Giacoma Natilizio, 1244 McClellan Street, Detroit, Mich. (Giacoma Natallizio (Matalizio), 1445 Bearck Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2624 Edw. (Edward) Niendorf, 1268 Holcomb Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2410 Martin O'Reilly, 1557 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Martin J. O'Riley, Martin O'Riley, 1575 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2353 Jno. Penlei (Perlei, John Perlei, Penell), 687 McClellan Street (687 McClellan Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
494 Jos. (Joseph) Perry (150 Bessmore Street, Detroit, Mich.
1700 Daniel Petie (Petre), Gratiot & Fermend R. R., Detroit, Mich.
1079 Jno. J. Pogne (John James Pogne), 1429 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.
3012 August Sirk, 1682 Fisher Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1070 Jos. Stadleman, 926 Fischer Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Joseph August (Joseph A.) Stadleman 968 Maxwell Avenue.
367 Thos. C. (Thomas Cardiff, Thomas C.) Thompson, 950 Crane Street, Detroit, Mich. (1030 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2228 Louis Valmossoi (Valmassoi, Valmassau), 990 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4748a Constant Vanseveanant, 77 Louis Street, Detroit, Mich.
13 Archie (Orchiel) Van Steelandt, 689 Holcomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
2351 Walter (Walters) Venescenez, 1360 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.
1739 Victor Verlinde, 39 May Street, Detroit, Mich.
412 Alberic Vonneste (Van Neste), 1320 Knodell Street, Detroit, Mich. (1320 Knodell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
3263 Jas. Walker, 7251 Holcomb Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4884 Chas. M. (Melville) Webster, 294 Hurlburt Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4380 Richard R. Wishmere (Richard Roswell Wishmire), 1556 Cadillac Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1062 Joe Zarb, 1033 Forest Avenue East (1034 East Forest Avenue), Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IRON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1103 William Abrey, Iron River, Mich.
1703 Steve Alateff (Zlateff), Palatka, Stambough Township, Iron County, Mich.
2005 John Barilla, Crystal Falls, Mich.
1893 Peter (Pietro) Biasin, box 321, Palatka, Mich.
1595 Roy Bushee, Iron River, Mich.
1953 Domenic Catizoni (Deomenic Catizone), Palatka, box 517, Mich.
747 Guiseppe Celestonilto (Guiseppe Crestionelli, Guiseppi Crestonelli), Carpenter Loc., Crystal Falls (Trop. Mich.).
1320 Umberto Cohissi (Colussi), general delivery, Iron River, Mich.
1864 Joe Crasco (Craccoo, Gasatra, Mich.
393 Frank Digiovinenzo (Di Giovincenzo), Gasatra, Mich.
2054 Augusto Fernandin, box 263, Palatka, Mich.
514 Lawrence P. Ford (Lawrence Percival Ford), Gasatra, Mich.
238 Bert Fremayne (Tremayne), box 793, Iron River, Mich.
887 Donati Gregory, Fifth Street, Iron River, Mich.
7 John Hancock, Palatka, Mich.
1577 Ivar Hantala, Stambaugh, Mich.
290 Villa Helgrist (Wilko Helgust, Vula (W.) Helgust), Amassa, Mich.
1782 John Hendrickson, Alpha, Mich.
708 John Jasowonski (Jasowouski), Marinett, Wis.
1348 Emil Johnson, Crystal Falls, Mich.
578 George Juska, Crystal Falls, Mich.
537 Arvid Kalva (Kaleva), Amassa, Mich.
1695 Wilfred Kensel, Crystal Falls Township, Mich.
258 Wilja Kujala (Luyala, Kugala), Iron River, Mich.
1101 Frank Larbo (Laibo), Crystal Falls Township, Iron County, Mich.
1675 Secondo Latini, Iron River, Mich.
1017 Kusti (Kutsi) Loisko, Crystal Falls, Mich.
1141 Henry Louis, Iron River, Mich.
566a Gust Mejller (Mejlleri, Miller), Crystal Falls, Mich. (Alpha, Mich.).
648 Harold C. Merritt, Gibbs City, Mich.
2365 Frank M. Moore, Virginia, Minn.
2190 Vito Moriella (Mariella), Northwestern Railway, Iron River, Mich.
498 Giovani Nicoletti (Giovanni Nicoletti or Giovani Nicolletti), Gasatra, Mich.
185 Sam Nievo (Nieva), Amasa, Mich.
295 John Orlaski (Orloski), Palatka, Iron County, Mich.
173 Honsta Paivarinto (Konsta Paivarinta), Bristol Loc., Crystal Falls, Mich.
2325 Mann Parre (Paire), Crystal Falls, Mich.
167 Alex Pennala, Crystal Falls, Mich.
2369 Tom Petroff (Tetroff), Palatka, Mich.
1371 Domenico Pierfraneschi (Pierfranceschi, Domanico Pierfrancepiu), Iron River, Mich
2494 Lauri Pohta, Palatka, Stambaugh Township, Mich.
1050 Raimondo Ponerazo, Palatka, box 517, Mich.
1499 John Prouchowk (Prouchonk), Iron River, Mich.
883 Domenico Puccio (Butcio), Palatka, Mich.
367 Iver Rajamaki, Alpha, Mich.
73 Regis Recher, Alpha, Mich.
2010 Ponorazio (Panerazio, Panerzio) Rocco, Crystal Falls, Mich. (Iron County).
2451 Silvano Sebastinancill (Sebestinanelli), Chicagon Nine, Bates Township, Mich.
1460 Renato Signant, Palatka, Mich.
1333 John Spalo, 902 Forquer Street, Chicago, Ill.
1809 William Talso, Amasa, Mich.
2099 Isaac Tuomikoski, 401 Genesee, Iron River, Mich.
864 Jack Turri (Tunri) Stambaugh, Mich.
1265 Zigmont Whiteioni, Superior Avenue, Crystal Falls, Mich.
1356 Galmar (Jalmar) Wiekkala (Wiekkola), Iron River, Mich.
349 Emil Wirkkala (Wirkala), Iron River, Mich.
422 Joseph Wjocker (Wyockor, Wijockor), Iron River, Mich.
931 August Zampini, Palatka, box 263, Mich.
1522 Louis Zayo (Zoyo), Manong Loc., Crystal Falls, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2409 Raymond H. Adraine (Raymond Homer Adrians, Raymond N. Andriens, Raymond N. Andrus), 113 South Dearborn Street, River Rouge, Wayne County, Mich.
2024 Raymond R. Antrim (Raymond D. Antrim), South Dearborn Road, Oakwood, Mich.
717 John Babich (Perzerr Babich, John Babick, John Babcock), 88 Pokane Street, Ecorse, Wayne County, Mich.
1629 Bombarda Bilaldo (Bomdardo Belando), Brebort Street, Oakwood, Mich. (Bomdardo Belando, Brevoort Street, Oakwood, Wayne County, Mich.).
2056 Wm. F. Bell (William Fred Bell), 26 Henry Street, River Rouge, Wayne County, Mich.
3155 Alfredo Bernoechi (Alfredo Bernoech, Alfredo Bernocchi), 576 South Clinton Street, Trenton, N. J.
962 Eugene Bondy (Eugene Bondie), 46 Henry Street, River Rouge, Mich.
3454 Stanley Bastek (Stanley Bostek), 382 Elm Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
2198 Virgil Brown (Vergil Brown), N. Y. C. R. R., Ecorse, Wayne County, Mich.
1775 Chas. W. Burden, 25 Orange Street, Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich.
3842 John Carrer (John Correl), 81 Center Street, Oakwood, Wayne County, Mich.
710 Antoni Chetetowske (Antony Chetstowski Antony Chetutowski), 91 Eighth Street, Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich.
3540 Monroe Coleman, N. Y. C. R. R., Ecorse, Mich.
586 Julius Colucci, Sibley, Mich.
2450 Louis Dalme (Louis Dolwo), Sibley, Wayne County, Mich.
2020 Ole Edwardson, 92 Pine Street, River Rouge, Mich.
2902 Ben Flint, South Biddle Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
3805 Joseph Topolski, 153 Plum Street, Wyandotte, Mich. (Joseph Topolski, 152 Plum Street, Wayne County, Mich.).
1925 John Francisco (John Francesco), 521 North Biddle Street, Ford, Mich.
1691 Edward Fredrick (Edward Frederick), Oakwood, Mich.
1855 W. Gelbke (William Gelbke), Rockwood Street, Ecorse, Mich.
1600 Barney Golnszewski, 379 Fifth Street, Ford, Mich.
2489 John Groza (John Graza), 410 Biddle Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
3542 Carlo Grudici, 3013 Fort Street, Oakwood, Mich. (Carl Grudici, 3013 Fort Street, Oakwood, Mich.).
3208 Thomas N. Hillier (Thos. N. Hellier, Thos. Newton Heillier), Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich.
1916 John Heoneseweke, 378 Fourth Street, Ford Village, Mich. (John Hornoski (John Hornwski), 370 Third Street, Ford, Wayne County, Mich.
3672 Samuel Jones, Forrest Street, Ecorse, Mich.
159 John E. Kelleher (John Ed. Kelleher, John E. Kellcher), West Jefferson Street, River Rouge, Mich.
3457 Paul Kulawczyk, 304 Elm Street, Wyandotte, Mich. (Paul Kulakzyk, Wayne County).
3122 Walter Ladsvich, 199 Tenth Street, Wyandotte, Mich. (Walter Ladodich, 199 Tenth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.; 53 Elgth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.).
1682 Ernest Landry, 3072 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
3634a W. E. Langlois, 141 Kendall Street, Detroit, Mich.
3148 Bolek Lipinski, 390 Third Street, Ford, Mich. (Bolik Lipinski, Wayne County).
463 Thos. Littleton (Thomas S. Littleton), Grosse Ile, Wayne County, Mich.
572 Anthony Loss, 37 Twelfth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
3113 David McGrath (David A. McGrath), Second Street, Ford, Mich.
2967 Wm. H. McKenzie, 61 Biddle Street, Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich.
2195 Henry Mays, Superior Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
2996 Louis Montie, Sibley, Mich.
2250 Otto S. Murray, 55 Leroy Street, River Rouge, Mich.
3602 Arthur W. Nonn, Cora Street, River Rouge, Mich.
525 Joseph Odien, 32 St. John Street, Ford, Mich.
950 Joseph Orlando, Oakwood Avenue, Oakwood, Wyane County, Mich.
3561a Frank E. Pardo (Frank Pardo), Wyandotte, Mich.
3121 John Parrotis, 95 Monroe Street, Detroit, Mich.
1941 Martin Petroff, Grasse Ile, Wayne County, Mich.
264 John Pobanz (Jno. F. Pobanz), 3286 West Jefferson Street, River Rouge, Wayne County, Mich.
2046 Grover C. Potter (Grover Clay Potter), Cicotte (Street), River Rouge, Mich.
2585 Collo Radeff, Grasse Ile, Wayne County, Mich. (Collo Rodeff, Grosse Ile, Wayne County, Mich.).
3291 Andrew Randle, New York Central Railroad, Ecorse, Mich.
2578 Arthur H. Reaume (Arthur H. Reayme), 186 Charles Street, River Rouge, Mich.
629 Wm. Robb, River Rouge, Mich. (William Robb, 91 Henry Street, River Rouge, Mich.).
3928 John Robinson, 23 Victoria Street, River Rouge, Mich.
1241 Omar (Omer) Roy, River Rouge post office, Wayne County, Mich.
830 Edward George Rushlow (Edward G. Rushlow), 135 Vine Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
3515a Vito Salomani (Vito Salmoni, Vito Salomino), 73 Antoine Street, Ford City, Mich.

1257 Bennie Semone, Sibley, Mich.
3938 Antona Sledziewski, 404 Fourth Street, Ford, Mich. (Antona Sledziewski, Wayne County).
3814 John Lebedrinski (John Sobodrinske, John Sobodrinski), 529 Belmont Street, Detroit, Mich.
2823 Sam Turkowitz, Trenton, Mich.
2298 Andrew Wzikow (Andraw Wilkow, Andraw Witkow), 206 Summit Street, River Rouge, Mich.
2071 Stanley Walters (Stanley Walter, Stanley Wlaters), 120 Cedar Street, Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich.
2967 Tony Warsense, 21 Beechwood, River Rouge, Mich. (Tony Worsense, River Rouge, Wayne County, Mich.).
380 Trim Watkins, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (16 Henry Street, River Rouge, Mich.).
2917 Casmir Wienski (Casmer Wienski), 88 Polk Street, River Rouge, Wayne County, Mich.
3898 Jas. Wilson, New York Central Railroad, Ecorse, Mich.
2860 Peter Wiskowski, 94 Eighth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
552 Ignats Wisnewski (Ignatz Wisnewski), 197 Sixth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
2205 Nicola Yardanoff (Nicola Yardnoff), 38 Elizabeth Street, River Rouge, Mich.
2722 Ben Zellinski, Biddle Street, Ford, Mich. (Ben Zielenski, Biddle Avenue, Ford, Wayne County, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANTELOPE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

694 Lawrence Kroll, Elgin, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOONE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1137 John Benner, Cedar Rapids, Nebr. (Fullerton, Nebr.).
900 Thomas Store Galns, Cedar Rapids, Nebr.
422 Charles E. Wahlberg, R. F. D. No. 2, St. Edward, Nebr. (Charles Wahlberg, box 111, Kansas City, Kans.).
569 Arton J. Wegeyn (Anton J. Wegreyn), Cedar Rapids, Nebr.
1200 Joe C. Zoucha, Cedar Rapids, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

233 James E. Jones, 213 Market, Beatrice, Nebr.
309 Lawrence L. Merrideth (Lawrence LaRue Meredith, Laurence), box 255, Buda, Ill.
49 Thomas Joseph Rogers, Norfolk, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BURT, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

402 Clifford Curtis Barner, Nogales, Ariz.
472 Christian Lars (Lars, L.) Hansen, Craig, Nebr.
498 William Johnson, Tekamah, Nebr.
1065 John Murphey (Murphy), Lyons, Nebr.
855 Arthur McCauley (Arthur L. McCauley), Decatur, Nebr.
479a Raymond Al Ploof (Provf), R. F. D. No. 2, Lyons, Nebr.
892 Hipolito Saipa, Oakland, Nebr.
1090 Pearl Dorphus Starnes, Decatur, Nebr.
136 John Rufus (Rufus) Trowbridge, Decatur, Nebr. (Craig, Nebr.).
130 Jams Vak, Craig, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEYENNE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

67 Thomas Bates, Sidney, Nebr.
219 Dan Deremy, Potter, Nebr.
670 Dan Fisher, Potter, Nebr.
781 Fred Land Grenshaw (Lane Grenshaw), Sidney, Nebr.
654 Wm. A. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.
11 Frank King, Sidney, Nebr.
636 Lewis A. Machura (Louis A. Mechura), Sidney, Nebr.
49 Carl W. Manke, Sidney, Nebr.
112 Frank Jonas (James) Nolen, Sidney, Nebr.
888 John Young, Sidney, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FURNAS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

299 William Call Knight, Cambridge, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREELEY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

83 Chas. Leroy Wray (Charles Leroy Wray), Spalding, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

469 William (Wm.) Alfred Sears, Silver Creek, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1246 Gustave E. Berglind (Gustav Emanuel Berglind, Gustav E. Berglind), Route 1, Wausa, Nebr.
892 James Davis, Creighton, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3 FOR THE CITY OF OMAHA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1484 Avedis Adorian, 120 North Twenty-fifth, Omaha, Nebr.
1760 Thomas Alexander, 2417 Caldwell, Omaha, Nebr.
1443 Harry Chadwick Anderson, 1112 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.
2710 James R. Anderson (Andersen), Thirteenth and Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
417 Olof (Olaf) Emil Andrews, 1622 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr.
3865 Frank Arsche (Frank Gorsche), 2215 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1091 Harvey Artes (Artis), 1120 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr. (Veronia, Pa.).
3495 Arthur Ferdinand Aurelius, 1609 California, Omaha, Nebr.
27 Max Bacharach, 617 South Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr. (Leeds, N. Dak.).
328 Orville Barnard (Arville Barnard), 2104 Webster, Omaha, Nebr.
1451 Joseph Alfonso Barritt, 808 North Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
963 John B. Batdorf, 618 South Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1205 Lester B. Batiste (Battiste), 415 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2065 Martin J. Bergson (Merton I. Bergeson), 817 North Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2544 James R. Bettis (James R. Bellis), Northwestern Hotel (temporary), Omaha, Nebr. (Dorrance, Kans.).
2177 John Blackwell, 938 North Twenty-fourth, Omaha, Nebr. (Prue, Okla.).
2909 William Bohus, 1618 Burt, Omaha, Nebr.
269 James W. Bond, 617 South Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr. (6005 Karl, Benson, Nebr.).
1102 Sterling Boone, 1723 Cumming, Omaha, Nebr.
3050 Joseph A. (Aloysious) Breen, 1107 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1189 James Albert Browne (Brown), 1508 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr. (San Francisco, care Western Union Telegraph Co., care of J. Merimee).
1229 Ora Leroy Bybee, 1617 Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
80 John Campbell, 2208 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr.
869 Edward Maxwell Carmeaby (Correaby, Corseaby), 1518 Dodge, Omaha.
1446 Chin (Chan) Wing Chack, 122 North Twelfth, Omaha, Nebr.
1410 Kl George Cason, 1916 Cumming, Omaha, Nebr.
662 Alonso Chapman, 1810 Cumming, Omaha, Nebr (900 Pine, Baltimore, Md.).
2296 Ray (Roy) Countryman, 709 North Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1326 James John Dalas (Dalcus, Deleus), Edwards Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
3348a Arley Dickerson, Havens Hotel, Fifteenth and Chicago, Omaha, Nebr.
2257 Harry Lewis Dierhing (Dierkine, Dieking), 207 South Fourteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1917 John L. Dillon (John S. Dillion), 813 North Fifteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
3981 Tellis Dixon, 146 South Ninth, Omaha, Nebr.
1722 Constantine Domales (Damalas), 618 South Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
3055 Otis (Ottis) Dordon, 1011 Capital, Omaha, Nebr.
645 Daniel L. Driscoll, 628 South Seventeenth, Omaha, Nebr.
3820 Milton Easton (Melton Easton, Melton Eaton), 216 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1848 Albert Edwards, 1315 Jones, Omaha, Nebr.
1413 Ernest Edwards, 65 Avenue M. S., Omaha, Nebr.
3026 Arthur Allen Endicott, 1722 Cass, Omaha, Nebr. (Glenwood, Iowa).
1093 Giovanni Filippeli, 1214 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr. (618 Twentieth, San Francisco, Calif.).
1496 George Emmett Finley, 1618 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1480 John Joseph Ford, 1401 Harney Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
80 Thomas J. Fox, 521 North Eighteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
3389 Frank Coswell (Casswell, Caswell) Gregory, 104 Sonth Twenty-fourth, Omaha, Nebr.
2568 Francisco Gritte, 312 North Twentieth, Omaha, Nebr. (Francesco Gritti (Frank Gritti), 1522 St. Lawrence, New York, N. Y.).
1033 Wm. A. Grogan, 1306 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
906 Pani Harris, 1206 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr. (P. J. Harris, 107 Main, Kansas City, Mo.).
852 Arthur Height, Omaha, Nebr. (transient) (Arthur Frank Height, 154 East Nineteenth, Erie, Pa.).
1836 Harry Hickman, O'Brien's Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2742 Oscar Raymond Hill, 2015 Burt, Omaha, Nebr. (St. Paul, Minn.)
2719 Chas. Holts, 1916 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
1058 Earl Howard, Dodge Street Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
590 Wm. R. Hunnewell, 324 North Fifteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1341 Joseph Michael Hunt, 1909 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1517 George H. Hurney, Brunswick Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
1919 Edward Hynes, 1210 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
3393 Charles B. Ibbotson, O'Brien's Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2313 Charley Jackson, 1020 North Twenty-first, Omaha, Nebr.
1633 Leland Stanford Jones, 1617 Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
2879 Lloyd R. Jones, 1321 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
3317 Sanford C. Jones, Howard Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2947 James Joseph Karnik, 1205 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1408 Harry Byrne (Byron) Kilgore, Davenport Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2124 George King, 204 South Twelfth, Omaha, Nebr.
2429 Dill Knudson (Dell Knudeson), Keystone Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2151 Dikran Kolbian, 2417 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.
3099 Dionisios Koulouris, 1423 Jackson, Omaha, Nebr.
1883 Fred Langervin (Langevin, Langerin), Metropolitan Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
3412 George Theodora Kopoulas, 1718 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr. (1614 Dodge, Olmoha, Mt.).
446 John Latimore (Lattimore), 824 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.
2926 Henry W. Leathes, Continental Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
1976 Ferdinand Edward Lebue, 1807 Cass, Omaha, Nebr. (Rock Springs, Wyo.).
235 Joseph Charles Lemke (Lemka), 1018 Harney, Omaha, Nebr.
606 Frank A. Lewis, 2416 Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
1681 Mark Lewis, 122 North Twelfth, Omaha, Nebr.
182 Alle (Ollie) E. Lofton, 1728 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
1673 Morris London, Y. M. C. A., room 406, Seventeenth and Harney, Omaha, Nebr.
2773 Louis Charles Longster (Langster), 416 North Fourteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
224 Jas. Jos. McClellan, 1909 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
68 Samuel McCoy, 1124 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr.
1576 Arthur McGee, 523 South Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2047 Michael J. (Joseph) Malloy, Davenport Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
994 Vincente Maller, 2215 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
1687 Frank S. Martin (Marten), 1487 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr.
3838a Fred James Martin, Hotel Neville, Omaha, Nebr.
3113 Clair Millard, Arcade Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
1859 Yancey (Yancy) Miller, 114 North Twelfth, Omaha, Nebr.
2652 Ira Leroy Minear, 116 North Eleventh, Omaha, Nebr. (513 Oak, Leavenworth, Kans.).
666 Stephen O. (Owen) Moran, 1107 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
49a Frank Motzer, 922 Chestnut, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2898 Joseph J. Mullen (Mullan), 1822 Webster, Omaha, Nebr.
478 Will Mullen, 2910 Howard, Omaha, Nebr.
334a Geo. Wingerter Murphy, 320 North Fifteenth, North Omaha, Nebr. (Rushville, Ind.).
3196 Edward J. Murray, 2518 Hamilton, Omaha, Nebr.
3693 William Murray, 1318 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr.
1480 Jack O'Neil, 1810 Chicago, Omaha, Nebr.
101 Jack O'Neill, Thirteenth and Douglas (610 South Fifty first), Omaha, Nebr.
422 Sydney (Sydner) Van Orden, 924 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr. (Kansas City, Mo.).
1203 Edward M. (Marshall) Patterson, 518 South Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
39 Basil Foster Pease, 209 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1925 Peter Peterson, 514 North Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
936 Samuel Pulliam, 216 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1370 Monroe Quinn (Erin), 216 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2609 Rufus Ralph, 1828 Howard, Omaha, Nber.
2854 August Rankin (Rankins), 221 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr. (Logansport, Ind.).
1817 Abe Ravitz, 312 North Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2529 Frank Harper Shaw, 1708 Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
2337 Walter V. Sheridan, Omaha, Nebr. (1407 North Twenty-first, Omaha, Nebr.).
1105 Roy Simons, 520 South Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
329 Arthur C. Smith, 1218 Douglas, Omaha, Nebr.
3195 Louis Smith, 1011 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.

3814 Roy Smith, Dodge Hotel, Omaha, Nebr. (Julesburg, Colo.).
235 Leo (Geo.) A. Snyder, California Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
3927 John Sorles, 1312 Davenport, Omaha, Nebr.
407 Henry Levi Soules, 2323 Harney, Omaha, Nebr. (H. S. Soules, care of American Express Co., Columbus, Nebr.)
1830 Fred John Staples, 2024 California, Omaha, Nebr.
3032 Walter Henry Steele, 101 South Twenty-fifth, Omaha, Nebr.
528 Daniel W. (Webster) Stewart, Y. M. C. A., Omaha, Nebr.
2088 John Stokes, Dannis, Ill. (Omaha, Nebr.).
2402 Winston Sidney Strode, 1916 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
3068 Howard H. Thomas, Dodge Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
1024 Leslie Thomas, 923 North Twenty-fourth, Omaha, Nebr.
3916 Ned Tillman, 1011 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.
1825 William Townsend, 220 North Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
3494 Charles Travis (C. H. Travis), 110 North Thirteenth, Omaba, Nebr.
296 Earl Trimble, 2001 (2021) California, Omaha, Nebr.
1422 Ole E. Troleried (Trolsried), 1814 Chicago, Omaha, Nebr. (Pando, Colo.).
2241 Albert Edward Tucker (Robert E. Tucker), 124 South Lewie, Omaha.
770 Eligha Turner, 1723 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr.
3091 John Dourd Umas (John Dourdninas, Dourdumas), 522 South Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2496 Percy Ware, 918 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr.
1828 William Waves, Forty-fifth, Nicholas, dirt hauling camp, Omaha, Nebr.
1832 Hudson Chester White, Harley Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
2462 Charles O. Wilson (Charles A. Wilcox, C. Atlee Wilcox, Charles O. Wilcox), 708 North Nineteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
169 Lewis Evers (Evern) Wilkinson, 216 North Seventeenth, Omaha, Nebr.
1724 Cleon Williams, 1608½ Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
1505 Harry Williams, Douglas County Jail.
1802 James Benjamin Williams, 2102 Chicago, Omaha, Nebr.
1366 Nelson Williams, 1011 Capitol, Omaha, Nebr.
559 Evert (Evart) Witmore, 1109 Farnam, Omaha, Nebr.
964 Raymond Wood, 1112 Dodge, Omaha, Nebr.
375 Vern Clinton Wright, 2418 Cass, Omaha, Nebr.
478 Wm. Thomas Yocom, 411 Barker Block, Omaha, Nebr. (Lividia, Iowa.)
8331 Charles (Chas.) Amodoe, 1707 South Eleventh Street, Omaha, Nebr. (161 Noll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 69 Brooklyn, N. Y.)
308 Nils Borwich (Borwik, Norwik), 2019 St. Marys, Omaha, Nebr.
1087 Oscar Ross, 817 North Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2001 Martin Rotando (Rutondo, Rotondo), 709½ North Eighteenth (1030 South Twenty-third), Omaha, Nebr.
3329 Joseph Ruby, Farnam Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.
John Samuel Scott, 1723 Cuming, Omaha, Nebr. (5402 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.)
1995 Hopkins Seals, 1713 Nicholas, Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, FOR THE CITY OF OMAHA, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

2625 Charles (Chas.) Amodeo, 1707 South Eleventh Street, Omaha, Nebr. (161 Noll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 69 Brooklyn, N. Y.)
2850 Arvie Burdwell, 1225 South Sixteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
64 Charles Beaupert (Chas. Beaupeurt, Charles Beaupewit), 621 South Seventeenth Street (621 South Nineteenth Street), Omaha, Nebr.
8789 John Bradley (John A. Bradley), 2025 St. Marys Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
2758 Otto M. Christensen (Otto Marcnus Christiansen, Otto M. Christiansen), 826 South Twenty-fourth, Omaha, Nebr.
2423 William Christsen (William Otto Christensen), 1336 South Twenty-first Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Richard Cooper, 4819 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3947 Chas. W. Coringello (Charles William, Charles William Coringella, Chas. W. Coriqella), 2322 Hickory Street (2908 South Seventeenth Street), Omaha, Nebr.
2183 William Gruden (Wm. Curden), 3030 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3130 Robert Davis (Robert Daves), 2321½ South Sixteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1949 Lewis T. Edney (Louis Trehoux Edney, Louis T.), 2137 South Thirty-third Street (2137 South Fifty-third Street), Omaha, Nebr.
3162 Eric O. Ehlert, 905 South Twentieth Street (710 South Seventeenth Street), Omaha, Nebr.
3625 Lester W. (Lester Walter) Eveland, 1104 South Sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr. (Rocksprings, Wyo.)
1736 Luciano Ferrera (Ferrara(, 1218 Mason, Omaha, Nebr. (2239 Mason Street, San Francisco, Calif.)
1736 Luciano Ferrera (Ferrara), 1218 Mason, Omaha, Nebr. (2239 Omaha, Nebr.
928 Sabastino Gaeta, 1404 South Sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2610 Clarence C. Goldsberg (Clarence C. Goldsberry), 1823 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1140 Fred T. (Fred Tobia) Harris, 1014 South Eleventh Street, Omaha, Nebr.
57 John Heflin, First and Haskell Streets, Omaha, Nebr.
2747 Paul Holt, bunk car near Bigson, Nebr.
210 Frank Iemnold (Iemnold, Iemnola), 1209 (1205) Williams Street, rear, Omaha, Nebr.
2265 Joseph Johnson, 1107 South Twelfth Street (1209 Pacific Street), Omaha, Nebr.
562 John Bernard Jones, 2549 Rees Street, Omaha, Nebr.
43 Roy Kelly, 708 North Eighteenth Street (708 North Sixteenth), Omaha, Nebr.
529 Camelo Lablanco (Carmelo Lobanco, Carmelo Lobianeo), 2031 Pierce Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2783 Frank J. May, Union Pacific engineers, Cheyenne, Wyo.
768 Harris Miller, 2323 South Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
2081 Bert Morris, 1822 Durbin Street, Chicago, Ill.
8291 Andrew Moss, 2233 Pacific Street, Omaha, Nebr.
942 Jim Mucha, 1409 Garfield Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2760 Koustantis Mekonchuf (Kastanis (Kostantis) Nekonchuk, rear 1415 South Fourteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
123 John Pashel, 1703 South Sixteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
982 Sylvester Peak, 1210 South Eleventh Street, Omaha, Nebr.
4166 George C. Pollock (Geo. G. Pallock, George Pollock), 829 Park Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

1349 Evia Raymond (Raymond Evia), Forty-ninth and Maron Street, Omaha, Nebr.
3613 Vernon W. (Veron W.) Raymoure, 3169 South Thirteenth, Omaha, Nebr.
559 Melvin W. Reynolds, 830 South Twenty-second Street, Omaha, Nebr.
2488 Matt Roming (Matt Ronning, Walt Romig), 1104 South Sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
905 James L. Ronning, Sixth and Pacific Street (John Ronning, 1104 South Sixth Street), Omaha, Nebr.
4389 Charles E. Rosenan, 2215 South Twenty-ninth Street, Omaha, Nebr. (Charles Carl, Charlie C., Chas. C., county hospital, Portland, Oreg.).
627 Robert Schoenen, 1923 Vinton Street, Omaha, Nebr.
4027 Ruby Shepard (Shepherd), 2428 Oak Street, Vicksbery, Miss.
3029 Posey Smith, 1014 South Thirteenth Street (1014 South Eleventh Street), Omaha, Nebr.
965 Bruce White, Thirteenth and Pacific Streets (Sixteenth and Cuming Street), Omaha, Nebr.
3146 James Wyatt, 2323 South Sixteenth Street (2325 South Fourteenth Street), Omaha, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PLATTE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

190 Carl Bergh, R. F. D. No. 36, Platte Center, Nebr.
1139 John H. Cleveland, Columbus, Nebr. (general delivery, Lyons, Nebr.).
608 Nicholas G. Kalogiris, Cornlea, Nebr. (Nicholas Georgias Kalogeras, 340 Van Buren Street, Cary, Ind.).
517 Albert Kelble (Keeble), Wilmot, S. Dak.
1809 Demosthenes Kostandopanlos (Kostandopoulos), Cornlea, Nebr.
1585 Patrick J. McDermott, Platte Center, Nebr.
49 Leslie G. Sterling, Oxford Hotel, Columbus, Nebr.
315 Frank A. Stewart, 913 Michigan Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (Duncan, Platte County, Nebr.).
832 Otto Welder (Weeder), Fourteenth and Murry Streets, Columbus, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

519 Otto Ellswoth Bechwan (Elsworth Bachman), Rosalie, Nebr.
578 William Kellie (Kelly) Hargett, Winnebago, Nebr. (Walthill, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR CARROLL COUNTY, N. H.

7a Walter E. Bean (Walter Ernest Bean), Melvin Village, Carroll County, N. H.
335 Joseph Beaulieu, Bartlett, N. H.
1358a Jan Miller, R. F. D., Intervale, Jackson County, N. H.
469 Daniel John Wilson (Daniel J. Wilson), Intervale, R. F. D., N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR GRAFTON COUNTY, N. H.

523 John Wm. (John William) Baldridge, West Thornton, N. H.
875 John Barroso (John Burroughs), Pemigewasset Hotel, Plymouth, N. H.
2490 Joseph C. (Joseph Charles) Berry, Holderness, N. H.
781 Louis Philip Blais, Lebanon, N. H., 16 Court.
2693 George C. Burhoe (George Clifford Burhoe), 341 Lynn, Malden, Mass.
2876 Ralph A. (Ralph Arnold) Clayton, 83 Church, Lincoln, N. H.
969 John B. (John Bernard) Connelly, Campton, N. H.
1536 James J. (James Joseph) Costello, Campton, N. H.
870 Wm. J. Cunningham (William John Cunningham), Campton, N. H.
2981 William D. (William Densmore) Dame, Pollard Road, Lincoln, N. H
280 Eugene Desveaux, Profile House, Franconia, N. H.
2447 Giovanni Dicosino (John Dicosimo, Rocco, Giovanni Dicosimo, Dicosimo Giovanni), Franconia, N. H.
2169 Joseph C. (Joseph Childs) Edward, 65 Spencer, Lebanon, N. H.
2367 Fred Elliott, R. F. D., Littleton, N. H.
2744 John J. (John Joseph) Fitzgerald, Campton, N. H.
2708 John H. (John Henry) Goodwin, Pollard Road, Lincoln, N. H.
8141 Herman B. Higgins, North Haverhill, N. H. (H. B. Higgins, Hutchinson, Kans.).
1928 William F. (William Francis) Holt, Lebanon, N. H.
287 Samir Kusmicuk, Camp No. 22, Lincoln, N. H.
1755 William J. (William Joseph) Laporte, Lebanon, N. H.
1289 Alvah I. (Alvah Irwin) Leonard, Ladd Street, Haverhill, N. H.
94 Albert J. (Albert John) McDonald, Campton, N. H.
2168 Edward J. (Edward James) McManus (Edward J. McMannus), Campton, N. H.
1723 John E. Mooney, 83 Church Street, Lincoln, N. H. (John Edward Mooney, 83 Church, Littleton, N. H.).
45 Leroy D. Oliver (Leroy Deverton Oliver), Beebe River, Campton, N. H.
2406 John F. Ragan (John Francis Regan), Livermore, N. H.
2308 John Valicka (John Velicka), 104 School Street, Lincoln, N. H.
3064 Geo. A. Wheeler (George Aaron Wheeler), North Haverhill, N. H.
1247 Roscoe Yarrigle (Roscoe Yarrigle), Pollard Road, Lincoln, N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. H.

806 Charles M. (Charles Max) Chase, Main, Newmarket, N. H.
1456 Ormond C. Davenport, Gates, Portsmouth, N. H.
1128 John James (John J.) Groves, Main, Newmarket, N. H.
1675 Albert S. Hall, Portsmouth, N. H.
428 Leon Wilcomb Hilliard, Kingston, N. H.
1856 Adelard O. Meher (Adlore Oliver Meher), Newmarket, N. H.
38 Paul D. Merrill (Paul Boothman Merrill), Guinea Road, Hampton, N. H.
258a Harry Miller, General Delivery, Portsmouth, N. H.
1904 Alfred Otis, Main, Newmarket, N. H.
616 Harry M. (Harry Morton) Reed, 319 Hanover, Portsmouth, N. H.
124 James McRae Robertson, North Lawrence Street, Portsmouth, N. H. (James McRay (James M.) Robertson, 76 Laurence Street, Portsmouth, N. H.)
149 Edward James Ryans (Edward J. Ryans), 165 Union, Portsmouth, N. H.
119 John Silimas, jr., Newton Road, Plaistow, N. H.
649 Joseph Audetos F. Trindade (Joseph Augusto Fernandes Trindade), 21 Elm Street, Newmarket, N. H.
1734 James Russell (James R.) Welser, Plaistow, N. H.
1596 Leland H. (Leland Henry) Wilbur, Seabrook, N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. H.

1612 William F. Berges (William Frank Berger), 8 Sullivan Street, Claremont, N. H.
1648 Arthur J. (Arthur James) Densmore, 113 Washington Street, Claremont, N. H.
1605 Joseph P. Falardeau, 11 Pine Street, Berlin, N. H. (Joseph Patrick Falardo, box No. 279, Berlin, N. H.; Joseph Patrick Fulardo, Charlestown, Sullivan County, N. H.).
970 James F. McGuinness (James Francis McGuinness), Guild Street, Newport, N. H.
208 Howard Martin (Howard Earl Martin), Sunapee, N. H.
231 Fred Pike, North Newport, N. H.
1196 Arthur Roney (Arthur Reney), Grantham, N. H.
12011 F. J. Renaud, 305 Phillip Street, Montreal, Quebec (Claremont, N. H.).
6861 James E. Ryalles, 109 Amherst Street, Newport, N. H. (James Edwin Ryalls (James Edwin Ryalles), Claremont, N. H.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

130a Frederick Benjamin, 67 East Baldwin Street, Bloomfield, N. J. (Frederick N. Benjamin, 69 East Passaic Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.)
1824 Edward Bernot (Edward Joseph Bernat), 70 Mill Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
775 Adam Brush (Adam Brusky), Pompton Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
940 Henry Busernberger (Henry Bukensberger), Fairview (Kairview) Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
938 Arthur Carroll (Carrol), 24 Spring Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
730 Joseph Christoff (Joseph Christof), 101 Thomas, Bloomfield, N. J.
1737 Eng Chung, 437 Bloomfield, Bloomfield, N. J.
1993 Thomas Croll, East Passaic Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
938 Arthur Crowell (Arthur Carroll), 24 Spring Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
642 Andrew Gallus, Love Lane, Cedar Grove, N. J. (Andrew Galus, Pompean Avenue).
771 Mike Gilinoki (Mike Gilinoke, Moccly Tilinoki), 37 Lawrence Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
1851 Konstanty Gruscenski (Kostanty Gruscenski, Konstanty Grusauesky, Krostanty Gruscenski), 25 James Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
1381 Robert Harrison, 293 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. (Robert Harrison, 293 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.).
1731 Frank Hoff (Frank John (Frank J.) Hoff), Pompton Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
1628 Emil Kotjcoki (Emil Kotjeski), 53 James, Bloomfield, N. J.
787 Frank Kranek (Frank Kromek), 20 Chapel Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
986 Henry Lauzello (Henry Lauzillo, Henry A. Lauzillo), 102 Glenridge, Glenridge, N. J.
1165 James McGovern (James McGoven), 64 Willow, Bloomfield, N. J.
1927 Andrew Malkinski, 180 Glenwook (Glenwood) Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
2026 Fred Smith Merwin (Fred S. Merwin), 39 Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
1217 Adolph W. Mett (Adolph William Mett, Adolph A. Mott), 10 Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
1565 Eric (Erick) Mishelm, Fairview Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
549 Alex (Alexander) Namcuwiez (Aleksander Maniewicz, Alekander Maniewiez), 18 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
509 Uladislaw Namolmik (Wadislaw Namolmik, Madislaw Namalnik), 85 Myrtle Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
85 Pokotilow Niccini, Mountainside Hosp., Glen Ridge, N. J. (Pokatilow Niccianl (Niccinon Pokkotilow, Pokotilow Niccino), care of New Jersey Zinc Works, Palmerton, Pa.).
29 Peter Poubos (Peter Poulos), 146 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
506 James Ritchie (James Ritche), 54 Locust (Locas) Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
654 Albert Schubert, 7 Board, Bloomfield, N. J.
1325a John L. Seymour (John Lawrence Seymour, J. Lawrence Seymour), 117 Washington, Bloomfield, N. J.
2065 James Sheffield (James Shiffield), 41 Bloomfield, Bloomfield, N. J.
47 Sisca Nicola (Nicola Sisca), Maolis Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
1428 Victor Ukaryevicky (Viktor Ukarjercky, Viktor Ukaarjesky), Pompton Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
248 Henrich Vahrenwuld (Kennrick Vahrenwald, Hennrick Vahrenwahr), Fairview Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
1519 David A. Warren (David Alexander Warren), Ridge Road, Cedar Grove, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

1127 John (Jno.) Angelo, Mechanic Street, Millburn, N. J.
2732 Otto Boeck (Boick), 33 Grove, Irvington, N. J.
2398 Jos. (Joseph) Damek (Dewek, Demek), 50 Sichenor Terrace, Irvington, N. J.
2636 Jos. A. (Joseph Alexander) Ellis, Millburn Avenue, Millburn, N. J.
1531 Jos. P. Fallon, 1109 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Joseph Fallam, Joseph P. Fallan), Main Street, Millburn, N. J.).
119 Seymour D. Garrett (Seymour DeWitt Garrett, jr., Seymour D. Garrett, jr.), 46 (49) North Forty-third Street, Irvington, N. J.
1914 Jos. (Josef) Gorski, 12 Highland Terrace, Irvington, N. J.
2831 Aksel M. Hansen, 132 Florence Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
1806 Otto Heckel, Millburn Avenue, Millburn, N. J.
1548 Davis Joroshnick (Jerosbnick), 411 Stuyvesant, Irvington, N. J.
1581 Oscar Johnson, Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, N. J. (245 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2509 Hanislas Karbowicz (Hanisloa Karbowloz, Hanistas Karbodrick), Short Hills, N. J.
1571 Jas. Kauk (James (J. M.) Kauh), 20 Speedway Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
1076 Jno. M. Langan (John Michall Langan, John M. Paugae), 87 Chester Avenue, Irvington, N. J
906 Reno R. (Rene Robert) Laurier, 86 Olympic Terrace, Irvington, N. J.
1209 Petosno (Ditomo) Leonardo, Church, Millburn, N. J.
839 Dennis Nalerwyar (Dennis (Denis) Naleriwyar), 124 Chestnut, Irvington, N. J.
812 Louis A. Phillippi, 16 Forty-third Stret, Irvington, N. J. (Louis Anton Phillippi, 429 South Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.).

1544 Andoo Rita (Andro Kito, Andro Rita), 33 Mill Road, Irvington, N. J.
682 Jos. W. Ritter, Short Hills, N. J. (Joseph W. Ritter, 256 East One hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2734 Carl Roth, 147 Twenty-first Street, Irvington, N. J.
2424 Fred'k J. Sherwood (Frederick Jas. Sharewood, Frederick James Shewood), Millburn, N. J.
2245 Jos. Shlerfurk (J. Shlspark, Joseph Shlerferk), 16 Breckenidg Terrace, Irvington, N. J.
2728 Jno. (John) Zarnowski, Main Street, Millburn, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

2255 Melliton Alvares, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1869 Marghentto Ayola (Margarito Allala), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
2127 Waitchus Benevicius (Waitichus Benelavicius, Woitevue Benelavicius), 252 Schimler, Kearny, N. J.
754 Ora Bivins (Isa Bivins, Ira Bivins), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
872 Charlie Brown, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
2337 Samuel (Sam) Brown, 102 Bergen, Kearny, N. J.
139 Harry C. (Harry Charles) Burke, 318 John, East Newark, N. J.
397 James Clark, 437 John, East Newark, N. J. (122 Bergen, Harrison, N. J.).
254 Jose Contreras, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1168 Egnats Danyluk, 437 John, East Newark, N. J.
182 John Dillard, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1840 James M. (James Matthew, James Mathew), Dingee, 5 Davis, Kearny, N. J.
1611 Anesto Discalio (Arnesto Discola, Arnesto Discali), Lincoln Highway, Kearny, N. J.
577 Henry Dorazo (Henry Horenjo), 121 Midland, Arlington, N. J.
2498 Michael Driscoll, Kearny Meadows, N. J. (812 Lincoln, Olean, N. Y.).
1016 Jos. Espenosa, Kearny Meadows, N. J. (Jos. Espinosa (Jos. Espinasa), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.).
95 Steve Ewashenko, Kearny Meadows, N. J.
2635 Albert Fernandez, Camp Copples, Cork County, Kearny, N. J.
1336 Amador (Amedor, Amador) Fieres, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
91 Michael T. (Michael Thomas) Furey, Sandford Avenue, Kearny, N. J.
42 Jesus Galinda (Jesua Galindo), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
380 Frederick Ghento (Frederick Ghents), 452½ John, East Newark, N. J.
1426 Ben Gibbs, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
186 Elario Gongaler (Elario Gonzales), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1084 Thos. Graham, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
367 Robert Grice (Robert Grico), 186 Hoyt, Kearny, N. J.
2119 Siprian Gulzouk (Robert Grico, Sipian Guiljouk), 47 Johnson, Kearny, N. J.
1655 Albert E. Hubgood, 598 Forest, Arlington, N. J. (Albert E. Habgood (Albert E. Hubgood), 598 Forest, Kearny, N. J.).
2480 Dallas (Dallis) Hamliton, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
2100 John Hampton, Pennsylvania Railroad camp, Hackensock, Kearny, N. J. (Pennsylvania Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.).
1847 John T. Hanson (John Theodore Hansen), 166 Pomeroy, Kearney, N. J. (John Th. Hansen, New Jersey State village, Cottage, Fairview, Skillman, N. J.).
1144 Limster Harris, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J. (Livister Harris, 1018 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.).
119 Erick (Erik) Hedman, 167 Pomeroy, Kearny, N. J.
708 Louis (Luis) Hernandis (Luis Hernandez), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
13 Jos. Horrath (Jos. Hourath), 208 Grant, East Newark, N. J.
2102 Octavia Hoyas, 119 Midland, Arlington, N. J. (Octovia Hoyos, Octovio Hayos, 119 Midland, Kearny, N. J.).
2383 Fred'k D. Hurley, jr., 532 Chestnut, Arlington, N. J. (Fred'k David Hurley, 532 Chestnut, Kearny, N. J.).
1968 John Irvins, Meadows Shops, Kearny, N. J.
768 Walter J. Jones, Kearny Meadows, N. J.
1720 John Kaiatka, 250 Bergen, Kearny, N. J.
2619 Peter Kaluguy, Passaic, Kearny, N. J.
888 Jonas Kewicza, 129 Lappan, Kearny, N. J.
1816 Dan Klein, 12 Lincoln, Kearny, N. J.
89 Emellia Kolotuzia (Emelian Kolotusra, Emelian Kolotura), Camp Hackensack River, Erie Railroad.
325 John Kopa, 427½ John, East Newark, N. J.
2297 Amuzni Korspen, Camp Hockensack River, Erie Railroad (Anuzini Korspen (Anuzni Kosper), Kopper Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.).
1962 Alex. Kozlouski (Alexandria (Alevandria) Kozlowski), 101 Sandford, Kearny, N. J.
941 John P. (John Peter) Krickman (John Krickman), 372 Kearny, Kearny, N. J.
225 Bronislaw Kunisz, 138 Bergen, Kearny, N. J.
1676 Thos. Lakanka (Thos. Lakanko, Tams Lakanko), 101 Sandford, Kearny, N. J.
1718 Guiseppe Lanzi, 708 Devon, Arlington, N. J. (Guiseppe Lanzo (Gieeppe Lanzi), 703 Devon, Kearny, N. J.
1519 Sam Lasane, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
820 Botertaw Lendar (Rotertaw Lenda, Bolertaw Lendar), 221 Schuyler, Kearny, N. J.
1290 Michael Lubinsky (Michael Lubinski), 121 Hoyt, Kearny, N. J.
568 John Luby, 73 Passaic, Kearny, N. J.
2689 Jos. McKee, 8 Tappan, Kearny, N. J.
1109 Samuel Marshuck, 12 Sheridan, Kearny, N. J.
244 Jose Martinas (Jose Martines, Jose Martiney), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1169 Leon Martines, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
848 Chas. Michoglymongu, 148 Grant, East Newark, N. J.

2606 Irwin Morrison, 205 Midland, Arlington, N. J. (Irving Morrison, 205 Highland, Kearny, N. J.)
2416 David Muir, 141 Chestnut, Kearny, N. J.
1477 Matieus (Matielus, Martielus) Neveris, 335 John, East Newark, N. J.
2453 John Oleksyshyn (John Oleksysuyn), 152 Grant, East Newark, N. J.
2200 Wm. Pennock (Cj. Pennock), 309 Chestnut, Kearny, N. J.
183 Frank Petrullonis, 121 Devon, Kearny, N. J.
1425 Anthony Pradilla (Anthony Maria Pradilla), 119 Midland, Arlington, N. J.
1592 Eugenio Quintero, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shops, Kearny, N. J.
322 Guillermo Quintero, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
1051 Juan Ramos, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow Shops, Kearny, N. J.
703 Frank Retrick, 343 Maple, Kearny, N. J. (Frank R. Petrick, 242 Chestnut, Kearny, N. J.).
601 Chas. E. Richards, Pennsylvania Railroad shops, Kearny, N. J.
359 Frank Robert, Kearny Meadows, Kearny, N. J. (Frank Robert, Frank Roberts, Koppers Kearny Meadows, Kearny, N. J.).
2702 John Roeginsky, 346 Elm, Kearny, N. J.
49 Michael Ryan, Coppers Kearny Meadows, N. J.
1621 Trenidad (Trinidad) Sanchez (Trinidad Sanches), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shops, Kearny, N. J.
193 Lloffa Sarala, Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shop, Kearny, N. J.
261 John J. Sheehy, Meadows Kearny, N. J.
370 Guadalupe Siera (Guadalupe Sierra), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shops, Kearny, N. J.
729 Tony Skiskrizky (Tony Skukrizby), 417 John, Newark, N. J.
1656 Mike Surincrak, 402 Forest, Arlington, N. J. (Mike Surincrak, 402 Forest, Kearny, N. J.).
753 John S. Taylor, 848 Devon, Kearny, N. J.
2531 Arthur J. (Arthur John) Thorne, 150 Oakwood, Arlington, N. J.
2701 George Tonge (George Tong), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shops, Kearny, N. J.
1784 Gongaler Trevino (Gonzalo Grevino, Gonzalo Trevino), Pennsylvania Railroad Meadow shops, Kearny, N. J.
2300 Lawrence Vecchio, 164 Midland, Arlington, N. J. (Laurence Vecchio, Lovenzo Veccllo, 164 Midland, Kearny, N. J.).
868 Chas. Vrick (Chas. Virick), 6 Sheridan, Kearny, N. J.
313 Tony Wenckaltzo (Tony Wenckaltjs, Tony Wenckalp), 207 Schuyler, Kearny, N. J.
1861 Anthony Wilkas, 681 Chestnut, Arlington, N. J. (Anthony Wilkus, Anthony Wilkns, 681 Chestnut, Kearny, N. J.).
1395 Alfred Workman, 146 Toppen, Kearny, N. J. (Alfred Warkman, 146 Toppen, Newark, N. J.).
953 Anthony Yakinevich, 10 Lincoln, Kearny, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

1746 Desiderio Ancorna (Desiderio Ancona, D. Ancornas), 280 Armstrong, Jersey City, N. J.
692 Oscar Anderson, Jane Marino, Grenville, N. J. (Greeville, Jersey City, N. J.).
2031 Stanley Araskey (Stanley Aroskey), 185 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
722 Calvin A. Barnes, 103 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, N. J.
2401 William Barnes (William Barnis), Cavun (Caven) Point, Jersey City, N. J.
3396 Charles Beloff, 78 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3136 Fred Bererick, 33 Van Nostrand Avenue (Fred Bererick, 33 Van Northand), Jersey City, N. J.
2726 Frank Bohan, Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
2743a Artie F. G. Caldwell (Artie Freeman Grant Caldwell), Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
1839 Alfred Castom (Alfred Castono), 584 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1341 Thomas Conalty (Thomas Corerty, Caven), Cavun Point, Jersey City, N. J.
1569 Joseph Daly (Joseph S. Daly), 103 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3438 Nick Emilson, 141 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3464 Felipo Fransto (Felipe Fransto), Penn. R. R. Construction Camp, Greenville, Jersey City, N. J.
2638 Atlannaen Gaiten (Atannacio, Atanacio), San Antonio, Tex. (Atanacio Gaytan, camp foot Linden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.).
2115 John Gower (John Goewer, John Geower), care Lehigh Valley R. R., Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
1684 James Griffin (James Phillip Griffin), 56 Danfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3352 William Grove, 113 Sixteenth Street SE., Washington, D. C. (care L. V. R. R. Co., Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.).
286 Juan Guterre (Juan Gutierre), Penn. R. R. Construction Camp, Linden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3434 William J. Harrington (William Joseph Harrington), 261 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3870 John Hempel, 116 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
2311 Mersti Hendrickson, 184 Dwight Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2614 James Henfridkcon (John, Joseph Hendrickson), 400 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1971 John Hobson, Black Town, 211 Grain Boat, Lehigh Valley R. R., Jersey City, N. J. (John Holsen, Grain Boat 211).
879 August Homet, 311 Chapel Avenue (310 Chapel Avenue), Jersey City, N. J.
1318 Charles Johnson (Charles, Charlie Johuston), 4 Merritt Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2905 John Johnson, 123 Dwight Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1155 Allen Jones (Allan Jones, Cavan), Caven Point, Jersey City, N. J.
448 William (Willie) Jordan, Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
2729 Charles Keebler, 83 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
976 William Kekan (Mikeim Kokcan, Mikcim Kakan), 155 Fulton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
908 John Kopson, 106 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1409 Frank Kronis (Frank Hronis), 1710 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
848 Joseph Landa (Jose Landa, Jose Landa), Penn. R. R. Co., Linden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1447 Francisco Lomgo (Francisco Longo), Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
591 John Lumpkins, Cavan Point, Jersey City, N. J.
2239 Antonio Martinez (Antonio Matinez), Greenville Labor Camps, foot Linden Street, Jersey City, N. J.
920 Aleck J. Mattson (Aleck I. Matson, Aleck Ivan Matson), 123 Dwight Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2404 Matt Mattson, 108 Van Nortstand Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3624 Frank Mysocki, Black Town, Jersey City, N. J.
2724 Leo G. New (Lea G. New), 79 Lake View Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. (Leo Gregory New, 403 East One hundred and thirty-ninth, Bronx, N. Y.).
322 Earl (Erle) Newell, 200 Bartholdi Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
1486 John G. Olsen (John C. Olson, John Gustaf Olsen, Johan), 84 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, N. J.
3636 Minto Pettofuzzo (Minto Pettofrezze, Minto Pettofrezzo), 53 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3398 Jos. L. Quiz, Penn. R. R. Construction Camp, Jersey City, N. J. (Austin, Tex., residence).
2244 Nat Randal (Nat Randal), Caven Point, Jersey City, N. J.
3317 Otto Rau, 88 Stegman Street, Jersey City, N. J.
2677 Morris Robson (Morris Robston), 60 Gates Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3060 Robert Rogers, Cavan Point, Jersey City, N. J.
1639 Emil I. Sakke (Emil I. Sakka), 82 Neptune Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
3198 Albert Sale (Albert Salo), 1521 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
3130 Tony Sanoski, 27 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.
2411 Morris H. Schmidt, 25 Bartholdi Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. (Maurice H. Schmidt, 590 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.).
3722 Valprit Suppe (Valprit Seppa, Valprit Suppa), 121 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
757 Otto Turman (Otto Turrmen, Otto Furrmen), 104 Van Nostrand Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
782 Gerard L. Wagman (Gerard L. Wiegman, Gerard Leonard Wiegman), 29 New Street, Jersey City, N. J.
809 Kurt Werner, 111 Myrtle Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

2679 Jno. Emil Ashberg (John (James) Emil Ahlberg), 296 Amboy Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.
2701 Fred L. (Louis) Allen, on barge, Port Reading, N. J.
3255 Cruz Alvares, railroad camp, Port Reading, N. J.
2721 Pastor (Paster) Bolaski, Woodbridge, N. J.
577 Edw. (Edward) Bunce, Carteret, N. J.
3321 Wm. (William) Hugh Byrne, Albert Street, Woodbridge, N. J.
3095 Roman Chapa, railroad camp, Port Reading, N. J.
3286 Fred Gillbert Clemens (Andrew Cotodi), Main, Woodbridge, N. J.
102 Ignazio Dicanli (Ignazio Dicanlo, Ignazie Dicaulo), New Brunswick, R. D. No. 1, N. J.
94 Paul Drevenske, Chrome, N. J.
3273 Leandro Flores, railroad camp, Port Reading, N. J.
2943 Francisco Gonzalez (Francisco Gonzalez), camp, Port Reading, N. J.
1807 Chas. Gustafson (Charles (Charlie) Gustarson), Rahway, Carteret, N. J.
3111 Augustacio (Anastocis) Gutierrez, railroad camp, Port Reading, N. J.
3410 Vincente Hernandez, railroad camp, Port Reading, N. J.
3102 Jacob Huber (Jacob Hubor), Metuchen, No. 2, N. J.
2925 Vinato (Vincent) Isaac, Carteret, N. J.
3180 Robert (Rob't) Francis Jackson, railrond camp, Port Reading, N. J.
3109 Chas. Koprarn (Chas. Korhan, Rocunli Kolorann), Chrome, N. J.
3257 Peter Kucharchik (Kucharchit), Chrome, N. J.
2629 Stanislaw Kukwa, Chrome, N. J.
3293 Selmar Peter Lawrsen (Laursen), 121 Durham Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.
3437 Stanley (Stanly) Musanski, Chrome, N. J.
982 Henry Nicholas, Port Reading, N. J.
2864 Wladislaw Micilisicki (Mcilisicki), B Street, Port Reading, N. J.
2951 Harry Payne, 2d, Port Reading, N. J.
2954 Stanislaw Pupko, Chrome, N. J.
3360 Tane Rachkowski (Rachkowskic), Metuchen Road, Woodbridge, N. J.
2854 Sigfried Renquist (Sigfrid Rengvist, Sanford Ross), Eugan Co., New York.
2961 Jno. (John) Smith, Chrome, N. J.
3041 Maike (Mike) Soda, Chrome, N. J.
1944 Henry Sparrow, jr., Colonia, N. J.
3441 Theo. Spitos (Theo. Spitrs, Deodruso Leo Ias), Chrome, N. J.
3326 Jas. J. (James Joseph) Sunro, R. D. No. 1, New Brunswick, N. J.
1182 Zonko Supko (Supha), St. Leo Avenue, Woodbridge, N. J.
1349 Stefano Teta, Woodbridge Avenue, Port Reading, N. J.
2994 Mike Tomei (Tomei Mike), R. F. D. No. 1, New Brunswick, N. J.
3367 Henry Frank Waplorkowski (Napiorkowski), Rahway Avenue, Avenel, N. J.
3067 Stanislaw Warsillo, Chrome, N. J.
3346 Vito Vincenzo (James Vetoid), Chrome, N. J.
2240 Steve Zingo, 32 State Street, Jewett City, Conn. (Carteret, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR ORANGE, N. J.

607 Clim (Chin) Alford, 21 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J.
2396 Taxewell (Tazewell) Anderson, 57 Park Street, Orange, N. J.
1483 Leo Andrew, 77 Wallace Street, Orange, N. J.
2183 William J. (William James) Barksdale, 56 South Street, Orange, N. J.
1162 Patrick Connall, 21 Liberty Street, Orange, N. J.
1600 Guiseppe De Franco, 500 Main Street, Orange, N. J.
846 Mattie Hakala (Matti Hakala), 4 Fairview Avenue, Orange, N. J.
768 John L. Hansen (John Ingratt Hansen), 44 Berwick Street, Orange, N. J.
2863 William J. Holman (William Jack Holman, William Jack Holmon), 59 Dodd Street, Orange, N. J.
944 Antonio Iandiorio, 5 Sherman Street, Orange, N. J. (Antonio Iandioro, 5 East Day Street, East Orange, N. J.).
2145 Willie Jenkins, 52 Hickory Street, Orange, N. J.
2614 Addison Kelly, 77 South Street, Orange, N. J.
1892 Francesco Marmona (Francesco Marmond, Marmona Francesco), 159 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J.

719 William Edward Melgaejo, 185 White Street, Orange, N. J. (William Edward Melgarjo, 186 White Street, Orange, N. J.).
1245 Regnal T. Melhus (Ragnal Tharsen Melhus), 34 Berwick Street, Orange, N. J.
2342 Redjeb Nabi, 93 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J. (130 Brown Avenue, Turtle Creek, Pa.).
1545 Emil Nurmela, 4 Fairview Avenue, Orange, N. J.
1313 Olaro A. Opsal (Claro Abrahamson Opsal), 44 Berwick Street, Orange, N. J.
729 Geo. H. Peaiteingeni (Geo. H. Pealringon, Peaitingon), 62 Hickory Street, Orange, N. J.
986 Hjalmar Pedersen, 44 Berwick Street, Orange, N. J.
422 John Peters (John Pieters), 1 Lafayette Street, Orange, N. J.
938 Henry Rajala, 32 Frieman (32 Freeman) Street, Orange, N. J.
2291 Samuel Thalaiven (Samuel Thalsinen, Samuel Thalalnen), 29 Monroe Street, Orange, N. J.
2484 Ernest Traylor (Ernest Taylor), 107 South Street, Orange, N. J.
2760 Dock Walters (Dock Walles, Dock Watts, Dock Waltes, Dock Wattes), 107 South Street, Orange, N. J.
1246 Joseph T. West (Joseph Theodore West), 65 Dodd Street, Orange, N. J.
2429 Adams (Adam) Lee Williams, 63 Dodd Street, Orange, N. J.
426 James Williams, 57 Hickory Street, Orange, N. J.
2144 Remas Wilson (Ramon Wilson, Romas Wilson), 107 South Street, Orange, N. J. (10 South Street, Orange, N. J.).
1118a George Wright, 30 Hill Street, Orange, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

268 Enoch Ackouk (Aconk, Acouk), 34 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
5319 John V. Acktman (Johan V. Acktman), Carneys Point, N. J.
3004 Carril Adams, 52 Smith Avenue, Penns Grove, N. J.
3908 Nick Adams, South Street, Greek Boarding House, Penns Grove, N. J.
4076 Martino Advillo (Martino Antrillo, Martino Adrillo), 6 Griffith Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
4744 Arignis Aleck, Carneys Point, Justice Farm, N. J.
2977 Ramon A. Alcina (Ramon Alemanig Alcina), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3490 James Allsopp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4428 Manuel Alnono (Manuel Alonzo), Hotel Lunton, Carneys Point, N. J.
509 F. Augusta Alves (Augusto Alves), Camp No. 3, Carneys Point, N. J.
2020 Joas A. Alves (Joas Antonio Alves), Italian Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
92 Herbert Ames, Bachelor Quarters No. 8, Carneys Point, N. J. (care of Atlantic Loading Co., Elwood, N. J.).
1781 Otey A. Anderson (Otey Alford Anderson), 233 River Front, Penns Grove, N. J.
3567 Manuel Antanes (Manuel Antenes, Manuel Antenez), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1445 Tony Antoni, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5621 Pietro Appicciafuoco (Pietro Appicciofuoco), 52 West Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3890 Antonio Argolin (Antonio Argolein), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3251 John Armaluk (John Ormoluk), South Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
1274 Gemara Arnata (Germano Arnato, Germaro Amato), 77 Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
223 A. L. Arroyo, Salem "B." Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4049 William R. Arthur (W. R. Arthur), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3212 Jose Augusto, Italian Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4157 Wm. Azlenhoreshas (Wm. Azlenhooshas, Wm. Azleuckovekas), 21 Halls Avenue, Salem, N. J.
5599 Stanley Bagden, Pennsgrove, N. J. (912 New Market Street, Philadelphia, N. J.).
2932 Edward Bagley (Edward Bagby), 27 Delaware Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
2934 Marcel Baigneux (Marcel Beigneaux), Brooklyn Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
5202 Ernest L. Bailey, S. Belden Street, Salem, N. J.
359 Harry Baker, 101 Morgan Street, Peoria, Ill. (Carneys Point, N. J.).
158 James A. Bannington, 47 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J. (James Arthur Bannington, 10 Pearl Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
4459 Samuel Bardos, Paradise Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
1426a Michael Barrett, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4639 Wesley G. Barton, Salem Road, N. J.
4592 Florencio Basabe, 94 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3107 Pasquale Basilico, Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3181 James R. Bennett, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.).
5336 Harry H. Benslin (Harry Harvey Benson), R. F. D., Elmer, N. J.
2930 Nanthan Bentelka (N. Penteika), 1 South Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
5170 Wladisiff Bic, 214 Fledger Street, Salem, N. J. (Wladislip Bic, Salem, N. J.).
1622 Theodor Bifon (Theodor Biefon), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3159 Chas. Blake, Church Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1143 Frank A. Blake (Frank Austin Blake), No. 6, Penn Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
406 Houston Blanchard, 50 Smith Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
2303 Baldomero Blanco (Baldomero Blasco, Jose Lonez Blanco), rear Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2623 Eapitan V. F. Boltai (Eapitan Vicente F. Bolta), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3237 James Bonder, No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3372 Salem Bordaro, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2520 or 2420 Satrunino Barrone (Satunimo Borrone, Satuninp), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3206 Richard R. Borton (Richard Robinson Borton), Elmer, N. J.
95a Henry Bossieux, Colored Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (Mount Dulon, Pa.).
639 George Bondas (George Bondas), South Penns Grove, N. J.
424 William H. Bowe, Colored Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (P. O. box 97, Gloucester, N. J.).
2792 Henry E. Boyer, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1016 Thomas J. Brady, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Thomas Joseph Brady, Oswego, N. Y.).
124 Carilos Braga, 90 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5186 Harris Branss, South Street Post Office, Carneys Point, N. J.
4571 George Braxton, Durane Post Office, King William County, Va. (Woodstown, N. J.).
4684 Edward Breen, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4949 Harry Breuer (Henry Brewer), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1367 Lonnie Bridges, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2215 Giovanni Bucci, 23 Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4028 John Burke, Clayton, Del.
2704 Thomas M. Burns, 249 B. S. Walk, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3770 Manole Calkseha (Manel Calkseha), Italian Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4925 Volney D. Caldwell, Fisher boarding house, Carneys Point, N. J.
4895 Domenico Calderazzo, 71 Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Domenico Calderazzo, 35 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
124 Iwala Caltovitch (Iwala Caltovich), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
97 William H. Campbell, Camp 2, Young Men's Christian Association, Carneys Point, N. J. (188 Stroates Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.; care of Evans Engineering Co., Old Bridge, N. J.).
608 Benjamin A. Campos (Benjamin Aguiar Campos, Benjamin Aguilnar Campos), Paradise Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
2512 Ferdinando Candodi (Ferdinando Cantoli), 52 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5382 Thomas Cannas (Tom Cannas), Pennsgrove, N. J.
1161 Venanzo (Denanzo) Capacchioni, 34 West Minster Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3120 Nicken Capusnik (Nikitic Kapusnick), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
420 Harry A. Cardwell, Young Men's Christian Association, Carneys Point, N. J.
1783 Edmond O. Carnall (Edmond Otton Carnall), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
6 Enrico Carosi (Enrico Carose, Carosi Enrico), Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5549 Peter S. Carr (Peter Stephen Carr), South Pennsgrove, N. J.
4281 Joaquin (Joaquim) Carracedo, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
766 Bernard Carter, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5148 John Cassel, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4291 Jose Dias Casanova, Carneys Point, N. J.
2506 John Casey, 30d, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
387 Charles Casaldy, Boston N Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1423 Adolfo Castillo, Camp 2, Young Men's Christian Association, Carneys Point, N. J.
4995 Francesco E. Cavvalte (Francisces E. Canatte, Francisco Enclydes Canatto), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5139 Antonio Cende, Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
2531 Jacob Cenko, Hutcheon farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
2151 Nick Chakero, Pennsgrove Road, N. J.
1010 Henry Chattham, Camp No. 1, Carneys Point, N. J.
534 Salvatore Cingruino (Salvatore Cinqumo, Salvatore Cinquino), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
699 Charles J. Clark, River Front, Pennsgrove, N. J.
874 Howard Coates (Howard Coats), Woodstown, N. J.
5342 Henry Cohen, Camp No 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3049 Willie Coleman, Pennsgrove, N. J., R. D. (Vicoria, Va.).
2382 Nick Comos, Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
5613 Pata Conrdianslo (Panta Conrdianslo, Pantales Dinnslo), Main and Norman Streets, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1785 Samuel Cook, 69 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
2691 Joseph Cordona (Joseph Cardona), Paradise Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
2450 Mario Cortez, Shell Road Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
3426 Walter Crafford, No. 2 Gate, Carneys Point, N. J. (Walter Crawford, 2 Gate Street).
1228 Chris Culbert, Philadelphia 4, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (306 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.).
2023 Stephen Cunk, 34 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
770 James Curriden, 46 East Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1459 Doadora Ciantjes (Doadora Catantzes, Doadora Catantjes), Pennsgrove, N. J., R. D.
258 George J. (George Joe) Ctoemos, rural delivery, Penns Grove, N. J.
305 Jose Maria Da Costa Dias, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3284 Isaac Dailey, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1645 Manuel D'A. Direstro (Manuel D'Almeida Diresto, jr.), Italian camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3663 Frank L. Daly, Y. M. C. A., Penns Grove, N. J. (Frank Leo Daly, care of Post M, Horseshoe, N. Y.).
2893 Antonio J. DeCosta (Antomo Jacinto de Costa), Campt No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3815 Juan De Selva (Joan Da Silva), Italian camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
324 Donald Hunter Davie, Plaza Café, Carneys Point, N. J. (Donald Hunter Daire, N. A. & C. Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.).
2893 Antomo J. DeCosta (Automo Jacinto de Costa), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5450 Theron De Lay (Theron E. Delay), Colonial Hotel, Penns Grove, N. J.
3808 Arthur Dent, 52 Smith Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
1955 Carlos Jose de Pinho, Paris Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J. (Carlos Jose de Pinlio, Valenca do Minto, Portugal).
1772 Gasper De Riverora (Gaspar De Riveira, Gasper De Rivelva), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
773 Jose Diaz, American Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3632 Pedro Diaz, No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1148 Jose Diez, rear Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (306 Wallia Avenue, Penns Grove, N. J.).
3719 Luciano Di Giorgio, 27 Pitman Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
2121 John Dilbrugeo (John Dilbrugso), 161 Pitman Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
1938 Camillo Di Nado (Dirato Camillo), Pitman Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
2702 Giulio Di Paolo (Giullo Di Paolo, Giullo Di Paclo), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5263 Antonio Di Santo (Antonio Di Sants), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
121 Stephen Disero, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4486 Oscar Dobson, rural delivery No. 1, Quinton, N. J. (rural delivery, Mount Airy, N. C.).
3398 Marshall De Macomo (Marchello Dis Giacomo, Marcello Di Giacomo, Marshello De Macomo), rural delivery, Penns Grove, N. J.

796 Kearl Comcok (Kearl Domcok), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5129 Frulanni Domenico (Frulanno Domenico), Pitman Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
1920 Domineck (Domeineck) Domiano, Alloway, N. J.
2105 Edward Donalson (Edward Donaldson), Main Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
1604 Joseph P. Donovan, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (bachelors' quarters, E. F. C. M. S. B. Co., Harriman, Pa.).
4192 Adam Doroschewich (Adam Dorvohewich, Adam DorosLewich), South Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
1197 Stapan Doroshko, Carneys Point, N. J.
5368 Costos (Costas) Donas, rural delivery, Penns Grove, N. J.
1154 Joas M. Doskeis (Joas Marquis dos Reis), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
61 Robert Doyle, Road Camp, N. J. (4510 Arctic Avenue, Wildwood, N. J.).
8097 Kuss Duk, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4434 Harry J. Eckert, R. F. D., care of James Huff, Penns Grove, N. J.
57a Frank J. Edwards (Frank Joseph Edwards), Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
5049 Jacob Eisenstein, 1289 Madison Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
8094 Lars Ellefson (Lars Ellefson), Carneys Point, N. J.
718 Victor Erickson, 2624 Chadwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Carneys Point, N. J.).
8612 Bennie Ervin (Bennie Erwin), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3575 Joseph (Giuseppe) Fagnano, 55 Walnut Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
454 Sebenino Fanto, Labor Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1 William D. Farrell, Bachelors Quarters No. 11, Carneys Point, N. J. (Oliver Loading Co., Old Bridge, N. J.).
2602 Gaspero Federico (Gaspere Fererica), Penns Grove, N. J.
501 Constante Fernandez, rear Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2928 Jose Fernandez, Foreign Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1901 Manuel Fernandez, rear No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4649 Antonio Ferrante, 37 Walnut Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
184 Francisco Ferriero (Francisco Ferriera), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3553 Charles Fillel, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3629 Wm. J. Flodd (William Joseph Flood), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1351 Charlie E. Flowers (Charlie Edward Flowers), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3556 Bill Foots, Penns Grove, N. J.
342 James F. Force, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (James Frederic Force, 1005 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4832 David B. Ford, Elmer, N. J.
320 Harry Ford, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
8147 Wesley Forman (Wesley Foreman), Smith Avenue, Penns Grove, N. J.
180a Clifford H. Foster, 747 Fifth Avenue, Carneys Point, N. J.
24 Paglin Francesco, Walnut Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
790 Pagannone Franco (Pagannone Frsines), 4 South Cumberland, Penns Grove, N. J.
1816 Fernando Franquesi, No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
194 Bantista Frasquet (Bantista Fraquet), Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2011 Evan Frederick (Evan Fredrick), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1862 Isadore Freedburg (Isadore Friedberg), New Field, N. J.
5830 Teodor Frogopolus (Teodor Frogopoloa), Carneys Point, N. J.
2758 Fredrico (Frederico) Gadea, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1133 James B. Gallagher, Colonial Hotel, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3967 Guiseppe Ganassi (Guiseppe Goenasse), Harmon Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1436 Drocopuin (Drocopulo) George, Canal Bridge, N. J.
5047 Alberto Gerriera (Alberto Ferriera), No. 2 camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2153 Ture Gevert, Woodstown, N. J.
5084 Robert J. Gibbs (Robert John Gibbs), R. D., Woodstown, N. J.
1533 Guiseppe Gilorno (Guiseppe Gilorma), 140 Harmony Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3173 Antonio D'A. Girda (Antonio d' Almeida Gerolo, Antonio D'Almeida), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
568 Diventon Girlos, South Pennsgrove Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
2435 Joseph Gittp (Joseph Gitto, Joseph Gotto), R. F. D., Pennsgrove, N. J.
2328 Bonyfazy Gnewick, Bachelors Quarters, 185, Carneys Point, N. J. (Bonyfazy Gnewick, care of Chas. Bersh, 11076).
272 Claudin Gonzalez (Claudni Gonsalez), Foreign Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4022 Jose Yina Gonsales, New York Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J. (1224 Pembroke Street, Bridgeport, Conn.)
145 Antonio Gonzalis, Camp 2, box 60a, Carneys Point, N. J. (Antonio Gonsales, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.)
2747 John Goodsky, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1885 Richard Gordon, Carneys Point, N. J.
241 Harry Hagin, Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
426 Inocencio Gortuboy (Inocencio Gurtubay), 152 Harmony Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
2091 Nayar Gosky (Nayar Goshly), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3110 William H. Gondlock, 125 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J. (W. H. Gondlock, 408 North Eighth Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.).
4631 George B. Gould, Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4303 Edward S. Grant (Edward Stephen Grant), City Hotel, Railroad Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3004 Clinton H. Green (Clinton Henry Green), Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
2004 George B. Greene (G. B. Greene, Geo. Bennet Greene), 148 G Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
5240 Howard G. Gregory (Howard Gilbert Gregory), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3845 Francis Gross (Francis Grosco), Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
840 Julian Grubrecki, 7 Hallavo Street, Salem, N. J. (7748 Bermuda Street, Frankford, Pa.).
2107 Neel (Neal) Gurley, Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
800 Russell W. Gurlin, 341 East Broadway, Salem, N. J.
4657 Isaac Gurovitz, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Isaak Goodrich, 2816 North Thirteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.; Isaah Surowitz, 3916 West Thirteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.).

4550 Fazzu Guseppemarie (Fazzu Guiseppe Maria, Fazzi Guiseppé Maria), 10 Griffith, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4378 Domingos A. Hadrignez, Hotel Clinton, Carneys Point, N. J. (Domingo A. Rodriguez, Hotel Quinton, Carneys Point, N. J.).
4401 Cedar Haloluk, Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
4877 Benjamin Handlers, Norma, N. J. (2507 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1891 Anton Hanhalovich (Anton Hankaloveck, Anton Hanhaloveeh), Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
1552 Albert A. Hannibel (Albert Alex. Hannibal), Elmer, N. J.
5477 Fred D. Harper (Fred Douglas (Douglass) Harper), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3716 Isham Harris (Ishain Harris), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4930 Ranson Harris, 345 Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
867 Hassim Ben Hassain, Foreign Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
8741 Hoachine (Hoanchine) Hassen, Carneys Point, N. J.
3379 Alez Heresh (Alexander Hiresh), Carneys Point, N. J.
3459 George Hill (George Will), Reducktown, N. J.
5561 Herman Hill, Salem, R. D., N. J.
4081 Herbert Hillory (Herbert Hillary), Carneys Point, N. J.
1544 Ray H. Hoffman (Ray Henry Hoffman), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3369 Richard H. Holmes (Richard High Holmes), West Point, Va.
478 William Holmes, Federalsburg, Md. (503 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4792 Bernard O. Hutchinson (Bernard O'Neil Hutchinson), Upper Penn's Neck, Pennsgrove, N. J.
817 Walter Hutchinson, 90 South Broad Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5344a Hogan Ivey, Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (general delivery, Wilmington, Del.).
5046 Jakol J. Jakolsen (Jakol Johanna Jakolsen), Carneys Point, N. J.
2924 Thomas James, No. 1 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4423 Cleon Janos, R. D., Pennsgrove, N. J.
4627 James Jauisis, Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
1206 Aly John (Aly Gohm), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3608 Andrew Johnson, 171 South Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J. (43 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.).
4662 George R. Johnson (George Ruel Johnson), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5001 Richard Johnson, 3 Acton Avenue, Salem, N. J.
1086 Morris Josephs, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5373 Alex Jrack, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
292a Peter Juisto (Peter Jinsto), Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
231 Peter Junchuke (Peter Jemchuke), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1771 Edward Kabare, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1917 Kapern Kabrawo (Kapern Kobrano), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2603 Joe Kanto, Cape Verde, Portugal.
82 Kostos Kaligaros (Kostas Kaloros), Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
830 Benjamin Keen, Daretown, N. J.
4962 John Kilsky (John Kolisecky), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
8834 Claude Klnzer, 87 B. W., Carneys Point, N. J.
1566 Stepon Klecky, District Ala., Mensk, Russia. (Stephen Klecky, Distrlch).
853 Alex. (Alexander) Klocy, Camp No. 2, Carneys Pt., N. J.
1871 Arthur Klose, Woodstown, N. J.
667 John Klustahgh, Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.
2610 James Knight, R. D., Penns Grove, N. J.
4588 Harry Kolish (Harry Kulligh), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1012 Philip (Phillip) Kolovich, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1017 George Korhimis (George Korkimis), 32 Smith Avenue, Penns Grove, N. J.
1045 Demitlrs Kostomtronos, Justice Farm, N. J. (Demitris (Demitrio) Kortrutnos, Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.).
2875 George Koziroff, Upper Pens Neck, N. J. (Penns Grove, N. J.)
3095 Alex. Kozlexkycky (Alexander Kozleskycky), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
391 Facko Kuce, Penns Grove, N. J.
4449 Vacli Kucknckey (Vacli Kuchnckey), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1061 Jacob Kuishner, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5110 Elj. Kushnshrn, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3960 Stephen Kusman, Shell Road, Upper Penns Neck, N. J.
1093 Wascly Kuzmikzky (Wascly Kuzmitzisy), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5081 Stanley Lados, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5563 Stephen Lamatto, 113 (13) Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
4152 Joe Lancoast (Joe Lacoast), Penns Grove, N. J.
43a Clarence Lane, Y. M. C. A., Col. Br., Carneys Point, N. J.
2543 Guiseppe La Rosa, Box 1, Harding Avenue, Penns Grove, N. J.
1819 Otto H. Larson (Otto Hilmer Larson), 23 Delare Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
261 John Lasanko, Carneys Point, N. J.
4096 Frank Laspada, 118 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
4879 John Lattanzio, 306 Willis Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
252 Leo F. Lawler (Leo Francis Lawler), Camp No. 1, Carneys Point, N. J.
4373 Raffaele (Raffe, Raffale) Lazzaro, Walnut Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
998 Fred Lee, 1080 Adams Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
1664 Andre Leroux (Andre Leronx, Leroux Andre), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
8300 Stephen Letyenecik (Stepan Litvinink), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
415 Chas. R. Lewis (Chas. Riddle Lewis, Charlie Riddle Lewis), Woodstown, N. J.
2852 Anton Lischunki, Carneys Point, N. J.
838 Julick Lisewsky, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
669 John Livanas, Boarding House, Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J. (John Liveras, Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.).
1100 Pedro S. Lloset (Pedro Sendra Lloat, Pedro Lendra Lloat), Italian Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
847 Sam Loco, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1042 Harry Logan, Salem, N. J.
4658 Jose Lopes, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5620 Pedro Lopez, rear Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5649 Carmine Loreto, 20 Smith Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4915 John Lorint, Foreign Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
502 Feodor Losun (Feodor Losun, Feodor Lorum), Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.

2472 Max Lubin, 9 East Harman Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
2913 Custolio Luis, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (307 North Street, Boston, Mass.)
3939 James P. McCaffrey (James P. McCaffery), 2½ Walnut Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
870 John McCann, Carneys Point, N. J.
1818 Michael McCormick, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4990 Isaac McCoy, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4069 John McCraw (John A. McGraw), Township Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
212 Joseph M. MacEntee, 25 Bay Street, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Joseph Michael MacEntee, 48 Mill Street, Penns Grove, N. J.)
5504 James McEveloy (James McErilly), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
912 John T. McGrath, 35 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. (34 Neponset Avenue, Hyde Park district, Boston, Mass.)
1952 Frank (Francis) McManus, Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
3858a J. A. M. McMichael (John Alan Morton McMichael), Woodstown, N. J.
3415 Patrick McQuade (Patrick B. Mcuade), Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
4810 Joseph McTague (Joseph M. Tague), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1291 Alexander Mafuk, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5188 Thornton (Thurston, Thorsten) Magneson, Carneys Point, N. J.
4138 Spiros Makris (Spiros Markis, Spiros Makus), Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
2085 George Makriyani, Pennsgrove, R. D., N. J.
730 John Maltesk, 90 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
3366 Guiesto (Giesto, Gieusto) Marccoclo, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2580 Alexander Marques, Camp, Hotel Lunthnos, Camp No. 1, Carneys Point, N. J.
3100 Louis Marks (Louis Mark), 306 Wills Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
775 Corrado Marlon (Cornado Marconi, Conado), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3285 Juan J. Martinez (Juan Jose Martinez), Paradise Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4759 Joseph Martins, 58 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Joseph Marteno, 8558 Third Avenue, Bayridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
210 Obbie Matthews (Obbie Mathews), Upper Penns Neck, N. J.
4613 Otto Matyuk (Adam Matvnik), 69 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
3807 Adolph Mayor (Adolph Mayur, Adolph Marjur), Carneys Point, N. J.
130 Walter Mears, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5038 Giacomo Melone (Giacomo Meloni), 10 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
3586 Gabriel Messias, Shell, Row, Montrnez Boarding House, Carneys Point, N. J. (Gabriel Messins, Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.)
1090 Raffaele Miccoli, 20 Smith Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1933 John Miller, Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (Parkersburg, W. Va.)
2716 John Mills, Upper Penns Neck Township, Pennsgrove, N. J., rural delivery.
4092 William Mitchell, 48 Broad Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
78 Ivan Monitz, F. Camp, Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
975 Gladances Montaes (Gladanceo Montaeo, Gaudencio Montello), Woodstown, N. J.
3794 Sam Moran, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4033 Ramion Moranti (Ramon Morant), Paradise Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
451 Jose B. Moreino (Jose Ballon Moreino), Foreign Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4779 Samuel (Sam) Morris, Cumberland Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4976 Sawe Motolrnas (Irva Motolmas, Sawe Motolanez), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5486 Jacob Motusaich (Jacob Motusarich), Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
2827 Michael J. Mullany, 277 Riverview Walk, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Michael Joseph Mullany, 1417 Euclid Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2915 Joas Munez, Italian camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2504 John Murgenan (John Murgenas), 32 Smith Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
491 Frank C. Murray, 16 Linden Street, Salem, N. J.
4519 Richard Myers, camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3947 Felemon Narodr (Felemon Nerodr), South Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
52 Peter (Pete) Naumow, camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
769 Antonio Nechn (Antonio Netha, Antonio Neto), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3961 Mike Nelnick (Mike Melnick, Mike Melnik), Hutcheson Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
3414 Athanas N. Nertzinekis (Athanas N. Nertzimekes), 22 Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3469 Harry Newsome, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (717 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2210 William S. Nicholes, Smith Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Badge C-48, general delivery, Hog Island, Pa.).
682 Mike Nick, Pennsgrove, N. J., R. D.
1453 Joas O. Nienes (Joas Olivera Nienes, Joas Oliveira), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2968 Petre Nikel, Camp No. 2, R. D., Carneys Point, N. J.
892 John Nikolulias, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3384 Frederick C. Nitz, Railroad Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Frederick C. Nitz, jr., box 162, Crum Lynne, Pa.).
3494 Harry Northern, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (118 Bollingbrook Street, Petersburg, Va.)
2585 McCarty Nosolich, Russia Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
818 Stanley Novak, Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.
5221 Luis Nunes, rear No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (Luis Nunez, 1208 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla., care of Pedro Suan).
1441 Leon Nyczpan (Leon Nuzapak), 99 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J.
2627 Tony Odimarco, Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1849 Evan Okeupt (Evan O. Kcupa), camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
754 Nick Organ, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5372 Cedar Pakuch, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4269 Giovanni Palayolo, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, R. D., N. J.
5059 Angelos Panagistidis (Angelos Panagestides, Angelos Panagestidis), Pennsgrove, N. J.
3670 Nazar Panamar, Jersey Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5018 Ernest G. Paris (Ernest George Paris), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.

4394 Rocklin Passarelli (Rocklin Passarelle), Smith Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1013 Thomas Pendleton (Thomas Franklin Pendleton), Upper Penns Neck Township, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1847 Fred Pereth (Fred Perethe), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2787 Antonario Perez, Camp No. 3. (Camp No. 2), Carneys Point, N. J.
3850 Charles Pepple, City Hotel, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4636 Georgias Personas (Georgias Personas, Georgias Prgeonas), 32 Smith Avenue, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1657 Enrique Peroz (Enrique Peruz, Enrique Perez), No. 2 camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4649 Angelo (Angilo) Picci, 6 Griffith Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5149 Paswnal Piera (Pasquel Piera, Pascnal Piera), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1963 Spazioni (Spaziom, Spozion) Pietro, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
393 Daniello (Danillo) Pillicho, Hutchison Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
3305 Diammontina (Diamontino) Pinto, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4074 E. Famenonts Pipinos (Epameronde Pipinos, Epamenonta), Justice Farm, Carneys Point, N. J.
294 John Henry Pitts (John Pitts), State Road, Upper Penns Neck, Salem County, N. J.
398 Antonio Pomienes (Antonio Pomelenes), Shell Road, Carneys Point, N. J.
3444 Antonio Pont, Italian Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2766 Juan R. Pont (Juan Ripoll Pont, Juan Ripoll), No. 2 Labor Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (Pipinos Elis Popinos (Pipinos Elis Popenos), Carneys Point, N. J., Justice Farm).
2480 Attighi Popolio (Attiglio Popoli), 119 Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1700 Stephen Poplosky, Salem, N. J.
5351 Jose Preto (Jose Pereto), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3403 Lawrence J. Powers, Woodstown, N. J. (Lawrence John Powers, A. I. S. C. Barracks A, Hog Island, Pa.).
2591 Domingo Prieto, No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1948 Mike (Michel) Prisiaxney, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3701 Constantinos Psaros, 6 North Main Street (Constantos Psaros, 6 West Main Street), Pennsgrove, N. J.
1160 Mike Puccer (Michele Pucci), 16 West Broadway, Salem, N. J.
1894 Andrew J. Puleiklis (Andrew John Puleiskis), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2216 John C. Quinn (John Charles Quinn), Batch. Qtrs., Carneys Point, N. J.
2916 Kincy Raby, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3423 Efring Radelomsky (Efroim Radelowsky, Efroin Radellewsky), Norma, N. J.
3809 Cipriano Radriques (Cipriamo Rodrizuez), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1399 Joas L. Ramarozinto (Joas Leopes Ramarozinto), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4635 James Rankins (James Rankin), 4015 Hoope Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1294 Ab. Ransom, Pedricktown, N. J.
2994 Lafayette Road, Walter School House, Carneys Point, N. J.
3324 Patrick W. Reavery, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Patrick William Reavey (Patrick William Reaney), 1714 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2662 Whaleon Reed, post officer, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4160 Daniel W. Reid, 2½ Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
102 Edward J. Reinhart (Edward John Reinhart), Carneys Point, N. J.
206 Simplicio Reyes, Colored Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
3659 Louis Ribichand (Louis Robichand), 18 Pearl Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4311 Samuel S. Riley, 3 Ward Street, Salem, N. J. (Bridgeton, N. J.).
2197 Horace Rinz (Horace Ruiz), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5379 John Riveno (Riveiro), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1332 Thomas B. Robbins, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1653 Adolph Rodriguez (Adolf Rodrigs), Paradise Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
1661 Albert Roedel, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Camp Dix, N. J.).
4739 Louis Romi, Reducktown, N. J. (Lowie Romi, Pedricktown.)
550 Manuel Romos, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Manuel Ramos, Waterbury, Conn.)
4061 Ignac Rompata, 31 Eighth Street, Salem, N. J.
1071 Longo Rossario (Lonzo Rosario) 176 South Broad Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
514 Jose Rostrirnez, Hotel Luntuno, Carneys Point, N. J. (Joso Rodriguez Twige, Carneys Point, N. J. (Jose Rodriguez, Jose Rodrignez.)
3738 Garfield Roundtree, camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1326 John B. Roy, Pauls Cross Roads P. O., Va. (John Benjamin Roy, Woodstown, N. J.).
1756 John Rutkousky, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3032 Afanary (Afansy) Sad, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1370 Mannal R. Sairza (Manuel Rodriguez Souzn, Sonza, Sanza), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
2509 Aniceto (Anicete) Salaices, 94 Walnut Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3745 Andrew Salum (Salem), Pennsgrove, N. J.
2493 Sarenzo Salvatore (Screnzi Salvatore, Screnci Salvatore, Screnci Salvatone), Camp 2, Y. M. C. A. F. B., Carneys Point, N. J.
1940 Dyrmito Samavezak, 69 Griffith Street, Salem, N. J. (Dyrmuto Samarazak, Samavczak (918), 65 Mott Street, Newark, N. J.)
2299 Clarence A. Sampson, Pennsville, N. J. (Clarence Arthur Sampson, care of L. L. Dunn, R. D. No. 4, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5222 Mike Samsaveh (Samsavch, Samsevich), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4393 Eugens Sanburgo (Eugenio Sanburgo), 119 South Broad Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5245 Stephne Sankovich (Steph Sankowish), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5253 Arelino R. Santoz (Arelino Pereira Santos), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
638 John Santos, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3172 Michel A. (Michael Angelo) Sarra, 63 Pitman Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
2842 James Saselmo, Smith Avenue and Willis Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.

3488 Bernandin (Bernandino) Sastre, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1276 Annias Saunders, Stevensville, Va.
63 Harry Saunders, Woodstown, N. J.
5502 Seth Saunders, Elmer, R. D. No. 4, N. J.
1158 Eugene H. L. Savary (Eugene Henry Lewis Savory), 22 East Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4836 Charles Scarpato, Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.
4417 Albert Schemontak, Alloway, N. J. (1355 Myrtlewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1414 Alexander Alex. Schikeluck, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Alexander Alex. Schikeluck, 180 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3648 Elmore Scriver, 16 York Street, Salem, N. J. (Elmore Scriven, 738 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va. (Elmore Scriven, Scrivons.)
3927 Fernando Sefree, Italian camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (Md.)
3958 Alex. Senak (Alexander Sinak), Salem Street, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
2959 Miguel B. Sandra (Miguel Bisque Lendra, Miguel Basque Sendra), Paris Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
4722 Mike Sergnese, 50 Mill Street, Penns Grove, N. J.
624 Chearwis Setepuk, Lomza, Russia (Cheswa Setepuk, Carneys Point, N. J.).
2885 Feodor Shabka (Fador Shaoka), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4709 Edward Sharkey, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1493 Trofm Shchk (Trofun Shchk), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1791 James Sheridan, Carneys Point, Camp 2, N. J.
1629 John Shermanke, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4713 Feodor Shunrik (Ftar Shurmk, Ftar Shunrik), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4770 Alelard Silveria (Abelard Silveira), Shell Road Hotel, Carneys Point, N. J.
5607 Fred Simencuko (Fred Selmencuko), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
5853 Antomo Corta Simois, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5120 Samuel Simms (Samnel Simmus), Pedricktown and Salem Road, Pennsgrove, N. J.
1990 Antonio Sinkevich (Antonl Sinkavish, Antonl Sinkarish), Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
88 John J. Sinnot, 96 Delaware Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3865 Albert A. Smith, Woodbury, N. J.
1130 John Smith, Pilesgrove, N. J. (Woodstown, N. J.).
4812 Reuben D. Smith, Cumberland County, Va.
5600 Samuel Smith, Fischers, Carneys Point, N. J. (Penns Grove, N. J.).
1353 Victor Smith, Batchelors Apartments, Carneys Point, N. J. (145 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.).
259 William Smith, post office, Carneys Point, N. J.
1311 William B. Smith, No. 1 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J. (1708 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1886 Namm Snotovh (Marn Sntovk, Marn Sntovik), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4238 Berned (Bernard) Sodonets, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
3498 P. Solchuk, South Street, Carneys Point, N. J. (Rles Church.)
1257 Juan R. Soliverel (Juan Riquoll Soliverel, Juan Riquoll), No. 2 Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1742 France Soliveres (Francisco Soleva), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1632 Jose B. Soviano (Jose Boadis Loviano, Jose Boadis Soviano), Foreign Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4202 Charles E. Staurgis (Charles Edward Sturgis), R. F. D., Monroeville, N. J.
3290 Camos (Canos) Stellios, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4264 Alexander Sthmus (Alexander Sthmno), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
711 Charles Stoltz, 144 Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3334 John F. Stortz, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
850 Alex Sukmatk (Alex Sukmath), Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4191 John Sullivan, Camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5284 Roman Switius (Roman Switur, Roman Switruk), Upper Penns Neck, N. J.
5590 Wasel Susha (Wasel Lusha), South Street, Carneys Point, N. J.
3980 Charles William Taylor, Quinton, N. J. (420 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
321 Clifford Taylor, Colored Camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3775 Michael Tenco (Michele Genco, Michele Ienco), 58 South Cumberland Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
3607 Loftus R. Thomas, Pentons Beach, N. J. (Loftus Reuben Thomas, Pentons Beach, Carneys Point, N. J.).
5506 Roy D. Thompson, Carneys Point, N. J. (Roy G. Thomas (R. G. Thompson), 234 Terrace Street, Petersburg, Va.).
1694 Patrick Tracy, 7 Elvin Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
35 Frank Traini, Pennsgrove, N. J. (Franco Traini (Franco Tromi), Harmony Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
4305 Zassi Trimball, Walnut Street (Zassi Trimboll, Trimball, general delivery), Pennsgrove, N. J.
2892 Nick Trindidea (Nick Tringides), Pennsgrove, N. J.
1189 Wki Trnbch, camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
1701 Joseph Tuno, 27 Washington Street, Hammonton, N. J.
572 Henry E. Tuomi, foreign camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
3452 Lone Tyree (Tyrll), 140 East Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
5508 Tom Vacill, No. 2 camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
4285 Frederick Van Buren, 507 West Twenty-second Street, Wilmington, Del. (Frederick Vanburen, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
2108 Kilmantis Vasilios, Justice farm, Carneys Point, N. J. (Kilmantis Vajlico, Woodlawn, Beaver County, Pa.).
2482 Guillermo A. (Guillermo Ares) Vila, Italian camp, Carneys Point, N. J.
1603 John V. (Vincent) Walker, camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
4482 Pete Wasuks, camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J. (Pete Wasuk, care of Koper, 66 First Avenue, New York City, N. Y.).
4362 Silas B. Watkins, 6 Walnut Street, Salem, N. J. (Silas Burton Watkins, 4046 Samsen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
5292 James H. (James Henry) Watts, Daretown, N. J.
3008 Clayton White, 4 Hubble Avenue, Salem, N. J.
2756 Nick Wicotzke (Frank Wicotzki), camp 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5623 Fred Williams, camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
5002 Harry A. (Harry Arthur) Williams, bachelors' quarters, Carneys Point, N. J.
5064 John Williams, Camp No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.
417 Frank Willis, 183 Harmony Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.
4791 Nicolas Yanakes (Nicolous Yanakis), R. D., Pennsgrove, N. J.
5230 Charles M. D. (Charles Mores Daniel) Yessler, R. F. D. No. 1, Reading, P.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHAVES, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1592 Lloyd Earl Allen, Dexter, N. Mex.
473 Juan Augel (Juan Angel), Roswell, N. Mex.
1272 Francisco Banaras (Francisco Barrera (Berrera), Francisco Barrerey), Dunlap, N. Mex.
1019 Juan Barrera (Juan Barreras, Juan Barraras), Roswell, N. Mex.
361 Manuel Carbel, Kenna, N. Mex.
1450 Ray F. Crawford (Roy Franklin Crawford), Roswell, N. Mex.
1305 Manny Essards (Mannie Essord), Roswell, N. Mex.
407 Francisco Florez (Flores), East Alameda Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
1006 Ramond (Ramon) Garcia, Roswell, N. Mex.
1118 Anatollo Gbarra, East Alameda Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
587 Ilyenio Gomez (Jenio Gomez, Higinio Gomez, Hijinio Gomez), Roswell, N. Mex.
1143 Ramondo Gonzales (Raymondo Gonzales, Raymundo Gonsalez), Roswell, N. Mex.
1283 Sates Griego (Celso Griego, Silso Griego), Roswell, N. Mex.
1683 Guadalupe Hernandez (Guadalope Hernandez, Luther Hernandez), Kenna, N. Mex.
474 Jesuse Jesus Herandez (James Hernandes, Jesus Hernandez), Roswell, N. Mex.
1797 Natividad Hernandez (Natadivia Hernandes, Natadivio Hernandez), Carlsbad, N. Mex.
404 James E. Lawson (James Elker Lawson), Cap Rock, N. Mex.
491 Noe Lopez (Noe Loper), Roswell, N. Mex.
595 Felipforo Lucero (Felisforo Lucero, Telesforo Lucero), Dunlap, N. Mex.
1041 Max Lucero, Dunlap, N. Mex. (Max Lusero, Los Lonas, N. Mex.).
855 Patrocnio Lucero (Patricio Lucero), Roswell, N. Mex. (Pat Lucero, Chichuahuad Street, Roswell, N. Mex.).
1066 Conjancion Lujan, Roswell, N. Mex.
754 F. Trinidad Marin (Trinidad Marin), Lovington, N. Mex.
354 Subriano (Seberiano) Marquez, Roswell, N. Mex. (Muloto, Mexico).
381 Alejanro Menson (Alvandro Mensor), Las Vegas, N. Mex.
308 Felix Nijar (Felix Najar, Felix Najor), Roswell, N. Mex.
1016 Selestino Orasco (Salestinz Orosco, Salestino Orsaca), Roswell, N. Mex.
1575 Juan Peros (Juan Perls), Pirl, N. Mex.
1412 Julio Peno (Julio Parro, Julio Farra), 803 (808) East Walnut Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
1782 Felipe Ramirez (Rameriz, Felipe Romerez, Felipe Ramirez, Felipe Remidez), Roswell, N. Mex.
939 Carmon Resciano (Carmen Besciano, Carmen Bescaino), Roswell, N. Mex.
1172 Anderson J. Robinson, Edgewood, Calif.
360 Pedro Sais (Pedro Saix, Pedro Pair), Roswell, N. Mex.
863 Alejandro Sanchez (Allandro Sanchez), 814 South Kentucky Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
460 Charles E. Smith, Lawton, N. Mex. (Chas. E. Smith, 211 South Virginia Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
1314 Elado Tafolla (Uado Tafalla, Eladu Tafalla, Eldio Tafolla), Las Vegas, N. Mex.
1544 James L. Thornal (James L. Thorne), Cap Rock, N. Mex.
397 Pablo Ybano (Pablo Ybara), Roswell, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLFAX, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1458 Jose (Joe) Malaquias Aerts, French, N. Mex.
1628 Max Archuleta (Archuletta), Cimarron, N. Mex.
680 Benjamin Harry (Henry) Baker, French, N. Mex.
184 Gines Blasco, Raton, N. Mex.
228 Delfino Chaves (Chavez) (Delfinio Chavez), Koehler, N. Mex.
2124 Valentine Ciscoto (Ciscots, Ciscato), 112 South First, Raton, N. Mex.
1989 Samuel Cordova, Cimarron, N. Mex.
129 Juan Cortines, Gardiner, N. Mex.
1258 Quinie Lee (Others (Gothers)) Gardiner, N. Mex.
711 Jessie (Jesse) Curry (Jessie Curray), 664 Lincoln, Raton, N. Mex.
1185 Frank Dall, Dawson, N. Mex.
1156 Raffale Danurti (Daurti), Koehler, N. Mex.
2004 Antonio De Marco, 129 Cook, Raton, N. Mex.
686 Telesfor Duran (Telsfor Duran), Brilliant, N. Mex.
1789 Jose Toribio Espanosa (Espinosa), Cimarron, N. Mex.
1171 Jacinto Fernandez (Fernandz), Koehler, N. Mex.
1932 Patrick Flynn, Raton, N. Mex.
478 Antonio Garcia Fontaso (Antonio Garcia Fontaco) (Contals), Raton, N. Mex.
1814 Brigido Gallegos, Lynn, N. Mex.
1277 Jose Garcia, Dawson, N. Mex.
892 Jose Agapito (Apito, Agupito)a Gonzales, Koehler, N. Mex.
2345 Joseph B. Harris, Van Housten, N. Mex.
1275 Frank Hughes, Van Houten, N. Mex.
1555 John Jackson, Koehler, N. Mex.
2528 J. W. Jackson (J. B. Jackson), Van Houten, N. Mex.
1099 Ede. Jones, care of T. O. Ranch, Raton, N. Mex. (care of Thompson & Meloche, Raton, N. Mex.).
97 John Kane, Koehler, N. Mex.
281 Cristo Konduras (Kenduras), Dawson, N. Mex.
762 Alberto Lucero, Dawson, N. Mex.
1495 Fermin Lujan, San Luis, Colo. (Yankee, N. Mex.).
717 Richard Maple, Dawson, N. Mex.
60 Augustino Marini, Brilliant, N. Mex.
1408 Joe Mills, Colmor, N. Mex.
2274 Josua Montoya, Cimarron, N. Mex.
797 St. Francis Muirhead, Van Houten, N. Mex.
2376 Silas Newcomb (Silas B. Newcomb, Celas B. Newcomb), Dawson, N. Mex.
1715 Reed Penn, Van Houten, N. Mex.
2242 Philadelphia Ribera (Rivera) (Philadelphia Rivera), Dedmon, N. Mex.
491 Moises Rolbal, Koehler, N. Mex.
2480 Catarino Salas (Salos), Hebron, N. Mex.
1645 Eliseo Sanchez, Taos, N. Mex.
497 Louis Serafina (Serafine, Luigi Serafini), Brilliant, N. Mex.
463 Charles Skemutes (Skemuter), Dawson, N. Mex.
520 Vicente Sorio (Sario, Visinte Sorio), Dawson, N. Mex.
850 Jose Aneceto (Aniceto) Tafoya (Jose Aniceto Tafuya, Tafsya), Lynn, N. Mex.
1307 Robert Lee Willborn, Brilliant, N. Mex.
934 Sam Wilson, Koehler, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DONA ANA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

32 Isidro Abillar, La Mesa, N. Mex.
1167 Luciano Alvillar, La Mesa, N. Mex.
903 Miguel Arias (Ariaz), Chamberino, N. Mex.
27 Jose H. Borunda, La Union, N. Mex.
899 Ricardo Borunda, Anthony, N. Mex.
1151 David Candelario, San Lorenzo, N. Mex.
61 Isidro (Isidro) Dominguez, La Union, N. Mex.
790 Porfirio Duarte, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
1077 Sabiro Enriques (Gabino Enriquez), La Union, N. Mex.
592 Augustin Fierro, La Union, N. Mex.
464 Dario Garcia, Telles, N. Mex.
249 Guillermo Garcia, La Mesa, N. Mex.
200 Procopio M. Garcia, Chamberino, N. Mex.
107 Lorenzo Gustillos, Garfield, N. Mex.
1061 Ernesto Lucero (Ernesto G. Lucero, Ernusto Lucero), Mesilla, N. Mex.
874 James Barney McClellan (McClellen), Mesilla, N. Mex.
276 Pedro Madrid, Mesilla, N. Mex. (Las Cruces, N. Mex.).
75 Lorenzo Molina (Molinar), Rodey, N. Mex.
257 Alvino Frank Montes (Albino Montez), Las Cruces, N. Mex.
610 Jesus Morales, Rodey, N. Mex.
292 Ramon P. Ortega, La Union, N. Mex. (Canutillo, Tex.).
61 Melquides (Melquiades) Padilla, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
806 Claude Powell, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
130 Juan (Juna) Telles, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
633 Reyes Trivizo (Triviso), Salem, N. Mex.
123 Luis Villa, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
35 Hilario Villareal, Anthony, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDDY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

918 Jerry Frank Block, Carlsbad, N. Mex.
1078 Jose Bustamente (Bustamante), Dayton, N. Mex.
670 Silvestro Dominguez (Silvestro Dominguez), Lovington, N. Mex.
1062 Jose Flores (Florse), Artesia, N. Mex.
912 Claude Holcomb, Loving, Eddy County, N. Mex.
523 Munis Madelino, Hope, N. Mex.
152 Anastacio Martinez (Anastasio Martines, Atanasio Martines), Carlsbad, N. Mex.
160 Joe Murray Mitchell, Knowles, N. Mex.
42 Robert Nicholson, Portales, N. Mex.
89 Civilo Pando, Lovington, N. Mex.
353 Cayatana Ramirez (Cayatana Ramerez, Cavatona Rommez), Loving, N. Mex.
369 Clarence William Robinson, Carlsbad, N. Mex.
388 Nico Medes Ruiz (Nico Medes Riuz (Reiez)), Carlsbad, N. Mex.
904 Jose Valdez (Jose Baldes), Hope, N. Mex.
1026 George Walker, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANDOVAL, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

414c Emiterio Atencio, Cuba, N. Mex.
258 Daniel Manzanares (Manzanares), Ganzalitas, N. Mex. (?) (Galzalitas, N. Mex. (?); Cuba, N. Mex.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA FE, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

935 Jose R. Armijo, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
812 Roman D. Cordova (Ramon Nanato Cordoba), Omero, N. Mex.
328 Antonio S. Duran, San Pedro, N. Mex.
981 Hogg Gunter, Venus, N. Mex.
58 Manuel C. Martinez, 703 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex. (care of Melquides Maes, Glorieta, N. Mex.)
609 Pedro Medina, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
301 Jose Ortiz, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
607 Jose S. Padilla (Jose L. Padrilla), San Pedro, N. Mex.
507 Nathan William (Nathan Williams), Cerrillos, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (A., T. & S. F. R. R. (train porter), Los Angeles, Calif.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SIERRA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

45 Albert M. Conner, Lake Valley, N. Mex.
247 Alman Cutter, Lake Valley, N. Mex.
213 Julian Gonzales (Julian J. Gonznles), Hillsboro, N. Mex.
11 Walter Green, Lake Valley, N. Mex.
815 Valentine S. Herrera (Herrara) (?), Monticello, N. Mex. (Valentin S. Herrera, Cartfield, N. Mex.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TAOS, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

553a Antonio Archuleta, Penasco, N. Mex.
647 Luis Carabajal, Taos, N. Mex. (Del Norte, Rio Grande County, Colo.)
521 Dionicio Duran, Questa, N. Mex.
624 Margarito Duarte, Caubrio Guadalupe, Mexico. (Costilla Est., Dev. Co., Costilla, N. Mex.)
342 Eduardo Gutierrez, Taos, N. Mex. (Talpa, N. Mex.)
682 Lester Bennett (Bennet) Kahn, 1205 Claremont Street, Denver, Colo.
504a Amadeo (Amado) Martinez, Taos, N. Mex.
10 Lazaro Martinez, Pina, N. Mex.
344 Rolando Hugo Martinez, Taos, N. Mex.
264 Francisco Marzari, Red River, N. Mex.
461 John Elman (John E.) Norton, 610 Sheppard Street, Lansing, Mich. (Costilla Est., Dev. Co.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

3049 Ahmud Abdred (Ahmud Albdred), 15 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3306 Sal Abdud, 1556 Hamburg Street (Turnpike), Lackawanna, N. Y.
4346 Abdud Iu Abdudia (Abdudia Abduida), 154 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4097 Ali Abdul (Ali Abdud), 115 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3658 Sardoh Abduloh (Sardah Alibulah), 497 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3914 Sal Abmud (Sala Abmud, Sal Ahmud), 3 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5137 Ali Abader, Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5239 Eugene Albanz (Eugene Albarez, Eugene Alvarez), 1 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3033 Arlet Alendro (W. Alendro), 485 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4664 John Allak (John Allah), 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1457 Mohammed Alla (Mohammed Allah), 2 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4966 Jov Ally (Jon Ally), 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
228 Enrigue Alvarez, 415 Simon Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
283 Alien Auun (Alun Anun, Alien Aunnu), Humby (Hamburg) Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
405a John Andruk, 736 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (John Andrick, 453 Stellawanna Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
532 Nica Angelin, 15 Bouck Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1617 Dominic Antigami (Dominick Antignani), 583 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
792 Alnis Aplide (Aluis Aplide), 9 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3907 Abdul Aspit (Abdul Axit, Abdul Apit), 497 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2995 Aldown Assan (Abdoun Assan), 115 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2905 Mato Bacon (Matto Bacan, Matro Bacan), 159 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5060 Larry Baj, 116 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Larry Boj, Lari Boige, 466 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
4267 John Baker, 309 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1115 Leo L. Baker, Camp Acheson, Graphite, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3484 Mike Baltic (Mile Baltic), 1546 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3204 Michael Balton (Michael Bolton), 806 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3025 Mile Banjeglo, R. F. D. Wickwire Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3296 Lorenzo Bantoszeyk, 8 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Lorenz Bartoszayk, Lurdonynic Bertoceyzk, Lorenz Bartoszeyk, 80 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
5183 Geo. Barich, 443 Linwen Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (George Barich, 443 Simon Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
2806 Machalchu Baron (Machacha Beron), 309 Fourth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
64 Andrew Bavich (Bavich Andrew), R. F. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
4207 Peter Bayein (Peter Bayein), town of Tonawanda, N. Y.
563 Andrew Billk (Emly Billik), 405 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5019 Savo Berkish (Savo Bekish, Savo Bekick), 423 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
289 Michael Bodzich, 657 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1132 Arthur J. Boileau, 20 O'Neil Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2492 James Bolles, Achison Graphite Co. camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3154 Frank Bomor (Frank Bomer), 82 Stork Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2928 John Bondin, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3005 Andres Boni (Adres Boni), 300 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2857 John Bonycz (John Bonycz, J. Roniez), 427 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4717 Geo. P. Bordok (George P. Bardoe, George F. Bardoe), 108 Avenue A, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4604 Steve Barta (Steve Borta), 421 Steelawanna, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1596 Jas. Boyle (James Boyle, James J. Boyle), 416 Victory Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3234 Pete Bracco, U. S. Steel Alloy's Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
220 Daniel F. Brock (Daniel Franklin Brock), 537 Adam Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4940 Peter Brsik (Peter Basich), 424 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2842 Geo. Bryjanovich (George Bryanovich, Gjuro Braynovich), Lackawanna, N. Y.
4569 Smilleny Bubar (Smilley Bulhasi, Smilleny Buham), 302 Third Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3137 Andria Buden (Ondria Buden, Andro Buden), 309 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2425 Anthony Burdette (Anthony Brudette, Antonio Brudette), Tonawanda, N. Y.
1855 John Burek (Buvek), 231 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1452 Percy J. (Percy John, P. J.) Burt, 166 West Tremaine Street, Kenmore, N. Y.
5196 Abdul Asaia (Asail), Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1155 Christ Calift (Krist Korof, Christ Celift), 590 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4414 Romin Calimen (Konnin Calimenn), 449 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
692 Guisippe Camerale (Guisseppe Carminle), 300 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
154 Alfred Campbell, 323 Wyoming Avenue, West Pittston, Pa.
188 Ali Casanoa (Casam), opposite No. 3 gate, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4091 Joseph R. (Regido, Reigido) Castro, 409 Lehigh Street (572 Ingham Avenue), Lackawanna, N. Y.
3817 Dominick Catelino (Dominick, Dominck Catalino), 1 River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
9 Nazar Cerillo (Nazaria, Nazario Cerrilio), 159 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2626 Jesse M. Channell, 164 William Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4983 Christopher Christopherson, 143 Niagara Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5006 Joe Chudzik (Muchik), 116 Prospect Place, Lackawanna, N. Y.
346 Arconzello Churcuello (Arconello Chercarello), 541 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4566 James Carrigan, 274 Fourth Street (James Corrigan, 23 Fifth Street), Lackawanna, N. Y.
1040 John H. Coleman, 59 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (John Joseph Coleman, 266 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
406 Pitro Conivale (Peitro Conivali, Pietro Caniavali), 300 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4778 Angelo Corti (Conti), 615 Second Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5165 Nick Colner, Tonawanda, N. Y. (Nik Colner, R. F. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.)
5098 Jos Cosadias, 409 Lehigh Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1164a Komas Costoni (Tomas Castano, Komas Cortano), 425 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4183 Theo. Croker (Crocker), 67 Tonawanda Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1591 Julius (Jullius, Julnis) Cser, 1535 Lyndale Street, Tonawanda, N. Y. (1533 Lyndale Street, Kenmore, N. Y.).
4965 John Ctaczak (J. Staszczak), 582 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
307 Luka Cuckovich, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4218 Geo. (George) Cupovich (George Eupovich), 490 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3603 Joseph Czarnata (John Czarnota), 648 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.

1372 Michael Czelapwicki (Cekanski), 448 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5014 Felix Cyganik (Felix, Felika Cyganik), 823 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5038 Lozo Dubic (Lazo Dolcic, Dolerik), 807 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3424 Chas. Damainville, 255 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Charles Damainville, care of Mellon & Stuart, Hilton Village, Newport News, Va.; Charles Domainville, 257 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
5158 John Demarea (Demaria John, Demaria Giovanni), R. F. D. Tonawanda, N. Y.
3286 Joe Demasetovic (Joe Domostovia, Joeso Domazetovia), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
221 Peter Denesky (Peter Densky, Peter Danasky), 24 Bethl. Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3886 Giovanni de Virgilus, Bunk Car, Tonawanda, N. Y. (Giovanni Di Vergilius, Giovanni DiVergilis, Giovanni De Vergilus, 907 Stone & Webster, Buffalo, N. Y.)
4376 Richard Diksic (Richard Diksic), Lacka, N. Y.
5062 Paul Dodock (Paul Doduck, Pawel Dudek), 504 Center Street, Lacka., N. Y.
718 Koesta Dogich, House No. 12, Wickwire Steel Co. (Koesta (Koesta) Dagich, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.).
5017 Felix Dolan, 78 Adam Street, Tonawanda, N. Y. (Seneca Falls, N. Y.).
4929 John Drgon, 307 Ridge Road, Lacka, N. Y. (Joan Dragon, 440 Wasson Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.).
3189 Kristo Duantsoff (Kristo Dimitroff, Kristo Duamtsoff), 1310 Hamb. Tpk., Lacka., N. Y.
753 James Duffy, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3827 Edw. Dugelman (Edward John Diegelman, Edward J. Dugelman), 5 Fifth Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3847 Sadi Dula (Sadi Dudla), New Village, Lacka., N. Y.
4395 Conterel Dumitris (Cantiror Dumitres, Cantirer Dumitres), 100 Niagara Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4237 Andrew Duske, Lacka., N. Y.
501 Frank Dzielski (Fr. Dzielski, Frank Dzuiski), Tonawanda, N. Y.
4373a Elyusikaeno Eheyrokey (Elyusikaeno Eleyrokey, Elyusikajeno Eleyrikay), 425 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
3688 Joe Ejelnovich, 417 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
4261 Mohamed Eli (Mohamid Eli, Mahamid Eli), Hamb. Tpk., Lacka., N. Y.
5070 John Elioff, 422 Swion Avenue, Lacka., N. Y. (Johon Eleoff, 422 Simon Street, Lacka., N. Y.).
5037 Steva Eliff (Steva Eliff, Stana Eliff, Harmo Vrucleo (Eliff)), 311 Ridge Road, Lacka., N. Y.
3564 Thomas Elliott (Thomas Elliot), 65 Chestnut Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4735 Aleck Euhomes (Alick Cuhonics, Aleck Euhonics), 95 Cleveland Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4275 Jas. Faming (James Faming), 1306 Tpk. Rd., Lacka., N. Y.
3699 Muci Femo (Marcho Femo, Mancho Fenno, Marcho Fimo), 429 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
4806 Candido Fernondez, 416 Gates Avenue, Lacka., N. Y. (Candido Fernandes, 500 Steelawanna Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.).
3483a Camilio Fernondez (Camillo Fernandez, Camilo Fernandez), 425 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
4079 Peter Fire, 162 Seymour Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
216a James O. Fischer, 107 Wessen Avenue, Station H, Buffalo, N. Y. (James O. Fisher (Owen Fisher), 107 Warren Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.).
4087 Francis Flynn, 304 Third Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3070 Wojiech Frajdel, 121 Kaby Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Wozciek Fajdel (Wozciek Fajdel, Wozciek Frajdel), 121 Kirby Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
690 Clarence H. (Henry) Franciscus (Clarence Franciscus), 145 Prospect Street, Kenmore, N. Y.
4880 John Frankovic, 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2892 Paracupes Fuertes (Fuentes), 410 Holshire Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3050 Joe Fuson (Ghorge Fusin), 400 Leigh Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2897 Mohmut (Mahmut) Ga, 115 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3083 Joseph Galasso (Guiseppe Galasso), Riverside Camp, Seaman House, Buffalo, N. Y.
3335 Nicholas Galas (Nicholas Falas, Nicohlas Golas), 1546 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5188 Mamoth (Mamoth) Gally, 1550 Harbugh Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4042 P. Gansalog (Gonsalog, Gonsles), 58 North Niagara Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3317 Albert Gengel, 547 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4069 Feston Genjej, 421 Stutawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Flaton Genjej, 421 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
3380 Vendel Ging (Geng), 12 Huetter Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4561 John Glah, 539 Panter Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Jan Glauh, 539 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
894 Peter Glenesak (Glencauk), 456 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5107 George Goich (Garch), 15 Bouch Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4804 Enes Gones (Enes Gomes, Tnes Gomes), Tonawanda, N. Y.
2964 Nick Gooda, 451 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5183 Ernest P. Gordom (Ernest Bertrain Gordon, Ernest B. Gordon), United States Alloy's Corporation Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4182 Marko Gormak (Marco Gornak), 434 Simon Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3786 John Greck (Greck), 412 Fulton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3902 Yesin Grega, 155 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Yeslare Grega, 440 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
4758 Mike Grerrit (Grexett), 590 Steelawanna Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3126 Matthew Gridisha (Mathew Gredishna, Mat Gredishna), 455 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4760 Wladyslaw Grabowski, 470 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3635 Gilica Groronbitaste (Gelice Glorauba stist, Gilice Glorauba tista), 610 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5154 Yanko Grubesich, 418 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Yanko Grubesich, 418 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
4745 John Buhap (Joseph Guhajs, Joe Yuhon), 525 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1358 Emilio Gulling (Emelio Gullino, Emilio Guilino), 416 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.

4161 Pablo Gurman, 416 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4740 John Gzik, 660 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (451 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
3583 Steve Hague, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y. (Steve Hagaue, River Road, Tenanada, N. Y.).
3516 Abdu Hamid, Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3899 Mohammed Haming (Mohammd Homiony), 9 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1021 Hamet Hassan (Homet Hasson), 9 Fox Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3034 Yeh Hel, Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4328 John Hendericks (Hendricks, Hendrichs), Acheson Graphite Co. Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2808 Merchid Hide (Hyde), 1 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5050 Josek Hoczzynski (Javek Hooryoski, Josek Hrcrynski), 535 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3646 Zonag Homed (Zamiz Hamid, Zamir Hamid, Zamig Hamed), 414 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4095 Abdul Homid (Hamid), 3 Fourth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4830 Abdul Homid (Hamid), Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5112 John Houelaak (Horrubczuh, Hovrulzuk, Houelzak), 590 Odell Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4879 Wernon Hunmell (Vernon Hummell), 24 Cornell Street, Kenmore, N. Y.
5094 Federlo Ianez (Federico Ianez, Yanez), 416 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1474 Stevora Ivanoff (Stavro Ivanoff, Stavaro Ivanoff), 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4366 Amil Ivazko (Iwazko), 907 B Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4888 Abdul Jabor (Jaba), 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4883 Berglir Jack (Bulgei Jack, Giovanlo Porshinl), Tonawanda, N. Y.
2580 Frank W. Jackson, Blair Station, Clairton, Pa. (Frank Jackson, Allegheney County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
2884 Gabe. (George) Jankovich, 337 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2984 Peter Jankowski, 13 Bauder Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5093 Peter Janovawizh (Peter Jovanowick, Pete Jovasonrs), 1530 Hamburg Vam Pike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1275 Farna Jereskiel (Jereshni), 50 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2659 Michael (Micheal) Kueyk, 134 Little Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3201 Peter Jarcor (Jarcov Pelei, Pelei Jarcov), R. F. D. River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4064 August Jarnot (August J. Jornot, Jarnot), 8 Gibbons Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
789 Wenesiac Jaso (Wennesias Jaso, Wenaslau Josi), 409 Lehigh Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3706 Jaw Jutezok (Jan Jatzcak), 814 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3389 Martin Javowski (Martin Janowski, Marcin Janowski), 833 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4737 Edw. Jernynk (J. Edward Jerwyk, Ed. Jermak, Edward Jernyk), 452 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3090 Paul Jeytino (Ettimoff), 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1494 Michael Kaemler (Kaczmar), 835 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3921 John O. Kansala (John Olvakausala, John Olsa Kansala, John Ova Kansala), Tonawanda, N. Y.
284 Joe Kaurch (Joe Raurih), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
137 Ramon Kautta (Romau Kaluta, Roman Mironow Kaluta), 456 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2396 Harry Kelley (Harry Kelly), 285 Delaware Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3162 John Kijero (John Kijek, John Krjiak), Solvey, Tonawanda, N. Y.
926 Dilon Kindertuk (Dilon Kendirtuk), 58 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4705 Vincent King (Vincient King), 582 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
701 Martin Kirby, Acheson Graphite Co. camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1376 Joseph Koblak (Joseph Kobolek), 115 Lebanon Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4817 Stephan Kocent, 660 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Stephen Koczent (Stefan Kocent, Stephen Kocent), 451 Wasson Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
4625 Wm. Kohlhas (William Kohlhas), Grand Island Ferry, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2856 Janko Kokanowick (Janko Kokanovich), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
3631 Joe Kolleh (Joe Rolleh), Tonawanda, N. Y.
4751 Ludwig Komski (Ludwig Comski), 885 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5177 Gula Kon, 414 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1795 Wm. Kondinski (William C. Kondinski, Wm. C. Koschinski), box 126, R. F. D., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4319 Stojlan Kovacevic (Stojan Kavacevic), River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5567 Frank Kowalski (Frank Kowolski, Frank Cowalski), 333 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4325 Joseph Krawkowski, 112 Edna Place, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4288 Paulo Kronven (Paulo Krunoen), 917 B Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4120 Joseph Kranik (Joseph Kuranik), 333 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3712 A. Kulbursic (A. Kulbursic), 63 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1257 Mike Kuney (Mike Keeney), 1278 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4683 Joseph Kuycea (Jozef Kuycea), 505 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3225 John Kyck, Sadney Solvey, Carnern Former, N. Y. (John Kylek, Sodney Salvoy Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.).
3023 Max Kyke (Max Kipke, Kipke Max), R. F. D., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5173 Louis Laktish (Louis Kakitch), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
3682 Joseph Las (Joseph Los), 463 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
653 Peter Lelikis (Peter Llelkis), 817 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
560 John Lemick, 433 Steelawanna, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4990 Karl Letwin (Karl Litwin, Karl Liturn), 1426 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3678 John Lippert, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
151 Nils Ljunberg (Nils Ljungberg), R. F. D. No. 2, Tonawanda, N. Y.

3504 Juro Lodgivick, 1700 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Juno Ledgwick, 461 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.; No. 1 First Street, Luzerne, Pa.).
3540 Nuicho Lofo (Naicho Lafo, Naicho Lofo), 1310 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3477 Arcoglio Lombardo, 619 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
420 Tlya Lonan (Tyla Lonnin), 1536 Hamburg Turnpike, Lacka., N. Y.
533 John Lovean, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3178 Milan Lonchak, 416 Gates Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
4399 Mike Lubevo (Lubero Mike), R. F. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
5195 Andrew Lukar (Andro Lukac), 416 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
1185 John McCay, general delivery, Salt Lake City, Utah (Atchesou Graphite Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.).
4240 Jas. McCracker (James McCracken), 20 First Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3804 Mc Madall (Mc Madll), 9 Fox Street, Lacka., N. Y.
2866 Allak Mak (Allak Mah), 417 Ridge Road, Lacka., N. Y.
3307 Peter Maka (Pit Makay), 616 Ingham Street, Lacka., N. Y.
1733 Paul Makra (Paul Makral), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
4701 Frank Malich (Frank Welch), Tonawanda, N. Y.
3012 Salo Mamiah (Sala Mamiab), 1556 Hamburg Turnpike, Lacka., N. Y.
4654 Joseph Mamula (Joseph Manuella, Joseph Mannuela), 485 Yates Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
3104 Joseph Mandlay (Joseph Madley, Joe Mandly), Niagara Falls Boulevard, Kenmore, N. Y.
681 Pinto Manu (Pluito Mano), 641 Second Street, Lacka., N. Y.
396 Lyda Mara (Tyda Mara), 115 Ridge Road, Lacka., N. Y.
3525 Girollo Marcascein (Girollo Marcoccio, Girolamo Marcoccio), 612 Odell Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3727 Frenatoso (Tormatoro) Mariano (Tormatore Mariano, Trenatoso Marianno), 612 Odell Street, Lacka., N. Y. (662 Odell Street, Lacka., N. Y.).
945 Nicola Marinelli (Nicola Marinelli), 541 Second Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3210 Lucas Marshall (Marshall Lucas), R. F. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
2041 Miguel Martin, 410 Holzer Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
2173 Joe Martino (Joe Martenis, Joe Martinis), 159 Ridge Road, Lacka., N. Y.
4755 Stanko Martinovich (Stanko Martinovich), 423 Simon Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
932 Redusndo Martins (Rudinudo Martins), 117 Ridge Road, Lacka., N. Y.
4042 Chas. Martlin (Charles Martlin), Senict Solvay Co., Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3663 Andy Masinatka (Andy Nasiatka), 921 B Street, Lacka., N. Y.
4098 John Matuzich (John Matuzic), 105 Fifth Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3214 Vick Matycovch (Vick Matcovics, Vick Natycvich), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
4142 Jan Maj (Jan Mal), 438 Center Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3580 Stanley Matysiak (Stanislaw Matysiak), town of Tonawanda, N. Y.
3138 Windislaw Mazyn (Wladislaw Mazza, Windyslaw Mazza), 103 Fifth Street, Lacka., N. Y.
3771 Sam S. Michlis (Sam Sclecilitic Michile, Sam Sulcilitic Michilc), 62 Stork Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4127 Paul Micholoski (Paul Michalski), 446 Ingham Avenue, Lacka., N. Y.
3340 Martin Mihovich, 307 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1325 Stanko Milich (Stanko Milic), Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
4968 Wasil Milnff (Wasil Milnff), Acheson Graphite Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
1331 Nick Milloradich (Nich Milloradich), 840 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4548 Nick Milinoff (Nick Milanoff), 490 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Nick Millunore, 549 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4098 John Misolwley (John Miskuly, John Meskuly), 452 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
734 Chas. Mitchell (Charles Mitchell), 348 Third Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2732 John Mitchell, 604 Odell Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3055 Alex Mitrovich, Remit Solvay Co. Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4130 Dimitlo Miodenoff (Dimitck Miodenoff, Dimitri Miodenoff), 424 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4305 Maseeti Mohmat (Massery Mohamat), 9 Fox Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4825 Tony Mohivich (Tony Mohnich), 810 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5120 Salon Mohna (Solon Mahmut, Salun Mohmat), 1556 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3270 Ivan Mokoscuonto (Ivan Makuciento, Ivan Makocent), 424 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
390 Bubot Monsur (Bubot Monosur), 1556 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2958 Nuia Momed (Nuia Momed), New Village, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4801 Peter Monoff (Peter Moneff), 1538 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1498 Mike Morlando (Miche Morlando), Town of Tonawanda, N. Y.
3722 Harry Morris (Morris Harry), R. F. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
4490 Martin Mozonorah, Ernet Solvey Co., Harriet, N. Y. (Martin Nozonovrnk (Merlin Nozonowyck, Martin Nozonorak), Ernet Solvey Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.).
3340 John Mrdeza, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3208 Ahmud Murchit (Ahmed Murshit), 1556 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4587 Mowzyntic Misiut (Wawrenlcs Murial, Wawzyntic Musial, Mawzyntic Muziat), 80 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3052 Wm. Nartigos (William Karmos), 428 Ingham Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3535 Julius Noon, 315 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3041 Ivan Noumoff (Ivan Nonmuff), 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4515 John Nowaczyk, 1576 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
305 Jas. J. O'Donovan (James J. O'Donovan, James Joseph O'Donovan), 24 Maple Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3586 John Odzich (Joe Odzich), 1700 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.

1447 Jos. O'Hanlon, Acheson Graphite Co., River Road, Buffalo, N. Y. (James O'Hanlon, Acheson Graphite Co., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.).
2360 James O. Hanlon, River Road, Harriette, N. Y.
1129 Patrick H. O'Keefe, 47 Friend Street, Lynn, Mass.
4805 Ferlondo Ontieral (Ferdinando Onterial), No. 1 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1840 Mike Opovnele (Opovacic Mike), R. F. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.
3074 Steve Orobovic (Stif Orobovic), Town of Tonawanda, N. Y.
3782 Thos. Pabardo (Thomas Pehurda, Tome Pehurdo), 300 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2273 Vito Pacillo (Vito Pocillo), 535 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3846 Frank Pallatte (Frank Pallota, Frank Pallotto), 15 Chestnut Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4690 David Pasquini, Lake View Avenue, Springfield, Mass. (David Pasquinni, David Paquinni, box 459, Ludlow, Mass.)
4235 Adam Panlitzak (Adam Pavlitzak), 437 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3101 Antonio Pavedleno (Antonia Pavedlena, Antonie Pavdanlia), Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1277 Ludwig Pawels (Ludwig Parocla, Ludwig Panrela), 116 Kirby Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4170 Chas. Pasue (Charles Pogue), 418 Victory Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
250 Geo. Pedragovich (George Pedragovich), 460 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3822 Mike Pelevski, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3118 Manuel Perease, 409 Lehigh Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4173 Toni Peroff (Tase Perof, Tase Pereff), 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2979 Bronislaw Pilart (Bronislaw Pilort), 452 Holland Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
275 Kaisir Pirog (Kaizer Pirog), 432 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4352 Louis Plasso (Louis Pleso, Pleso Loyos), Town of Tonawanda, N. Y.
3385 Stanley Podeiddi (Stanley Podeidlo, Charley Podeladlo), 539 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3972 Stanley Polack (Stanley Polock), 456 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2906 Walenty Pollck (Walenty Palick), 307 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4785 Robt. Polenizsline (Roberto Potenizstane, Robert O. Polenziana), 613 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4976 Edmund Polozynski (Edmund Palazynski), 412 Holland Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4313 Peter Polya (Peter Palya), house No. 5, Wickwire Steel Co., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4847 John Polyak, 61 Cleveland Avenue, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1053 Geo E. Pratt (George E. Pratt), Semet Solvay Camp, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3802 Frank Perez, 1310 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Frank Prez, 2 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.)
4051 Stanley Prisciuski (Stanley Plesciaski, Stanislaw Plesciuski), 529 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3760 Kareftio Radu (Kireftino Rada, Kareftino Rada), 1310 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4210 Francisco Rajas (Franciska Rajas, Francisco Rojas), 410 Colshier Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4629 Richard Reynolds, Niedrawer Place, Tonawanda, N. Y. (No. 16 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.; Lynch Construction Co., Wilmington, Del.)
21 Thos. Reynolds (Thomas Reynolds), River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3011 Nick Rill, 425 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1726 Sino Risoff, 422 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Sino Rissiff, Simo Risteff, 424 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.)
590 Carlino Rocco, 603 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3332 Tony Rector (Tony Roctor, Tone Rector), 307 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4151 Dominick Rodyenski (Rominik Radvjensky), 466 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3426 Mikaito Rogulja (Mikailo Rogulja), 228 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4202 Asa Rokilo, 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1722 John Ross (J. Ross), Tonawanda, N. Y.
641 Peter Rubo, 427 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4263 Steve Samordah (Steve Samarsdah, Steve Samurdak), 444 Steelawanan, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3998 Roman Sandres (Romanin Sanches), 1 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4403 Melin Sapur (Milan Sapor, Milan Grymt, William Sapur, Milan Sapur), 1700 Hamb. Tpk., Lackawanna, N. Y.
1321 Joe Scallamanto (Joe Scallamonte), River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5074 Joseph Schneffer (Joseph Schaffer), 32 Adam Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5076 Peter Schlh (Peter Slhll, Petor Slhll), Wickwire Steel Co., Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3403 Otto Schlichter (Otto Schlichter), Martin Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4301 John Seedar (John Seedor), 404 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1418 George Semisch (Geoge Semach, George Semsch), 133 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
753 Hasamotula Serang (Hosmaluta Serany), 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3676 Michael Sesterieni (Michael Szsterieni), 835 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2237 Mita Shekula, Semet-Solvay Co., Camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1756 Chas. Shepler (Charles Shepler), 15 Clinton Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3062 Bronislaw Sila (Bronislaus Sila, Bronistaw Sala), 111 Sand Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
982 Sleml Sllimni (Slist Selimni, Sleml Sllimi, Sleml Selimni), Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
652 Wm. R. Simons (William Hunisman Simson, William Simpson), 60 Delaware Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4141 Toni Sinoski (Toni Sinoskiy), 51 Dugins Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
160 Anthony Skrabacz (Anthony Skrabelz, Anthony Skraburz), 605 Warsaw Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.

5159 Louis Smith (Lewis Smith), Grafite Compan, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3711 Walenty Smyidek (Walenty Smyrdek), 103 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3331 Walter Sorodon (Walter Sorodun), 102 Prospect Place, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2285 Bredets Southworth (Bredett A. Southworth, Burdette Southworth), 89 Elm Street, South Brewer, Me.
3510 John Sporys (Jon Sporysz), 115 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
649 Daniel Stadnik (Daniel Stadnek, Dan Staolnek), 616 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4049 Marbru M. Stark (Marken M. Stark), Working on River Road Contract, Tonawanda, N. Y.
1069 Kredi Stavefi (Krandi Stavreff, Krdni Storbreff), 425 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3120 John Stibeli, 413 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2885 Warsol Stodnik (Worsal Studrik, Wasyl Stoadnik), 811 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3002 Dimitra Storanon, 119 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Dimetra Stewana, 317 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.; Dimitr Staeanov (Dimitra Slewanon), Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
3586 Stanislaw Stoj, 417 Steelawanna Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Stanislaw Stoj (Stonislaw Sto), Stanislnus Sto)), 612 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
4216 Leiban Steziak (Tuban Stziak, Ljuban Strizak, Luban Stziak), 1504 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
547 Steve Suchovich (Steve Suckovich), 18 Dyer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4781 Tony Sulfark (Tony Sulfork, Antone Suoulila), 405 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1720a Avis (Anis) Svision, 456 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3262 Walter Sapt (Walter Sast), 946 R Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
61 Benigno Tausto (Benigno Fausto), 1570 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
452 John Tidal, 142 K Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3479 Gabriel Tolouch (Gabriel Tolovich, Gouro Teorolic), 451 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3906 Joseph Tomawko (J. Tomawko), 439 Holland Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4197 Steve Tomotovitch (Stephen Tomotovich), 807 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4588 Abelino Trillo, 129 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Abelino Frillo, 159 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
3209 Rigo Trocacci, R. F. G., General Electric Co., Tonawanda, N. Y. (Rigo Trocacci, R. F. D., General Electric Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.).
239 Angelonno Trotto, 547 Second Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
2852 Mike Turkowicz (Mike Turkovicz, Myo Turkovicz), 417 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3297 Easina Uiah, 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4485 Upman Uiah (Usman Uiah), 115 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3845 Mysy Ulda, 117 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y. (Mysy Vida, 1170 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.).
3470 Milan Uromovicz, 434 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
219 Patsy Valentine (Patsey Valentine), 183 Roland Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3171 Say Vall, 15 Smith Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
559 Albert Vienbesuski (Albert Vienbisnski, Albert Kisorbisnski, Albert Vunbesnski), 529 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3148 Stanley Vincint (Stanley Wineck, Wojcik Stenlip), 565 Certa Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3460 Dusan Vukalic, Wickwire Steel Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
362 Mike Vukan, 62 Broad Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3084 Adom Vunch (Adam Vuenh), Tonawanda, N. Y.
4875 Ivan Wamut (Ivan Wamatt, Ivy Ivanott), 416 Gates Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3226 Andria Waseljevich (Ondria Wasiljevich, Ondria Washiljevick), 428 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4747 Stevan Wasizovich (Stevan Wasizovish, Stevan Wosezevich), River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
2730 Russel C. Watters (Watter Russell C., Russell C. Watters), R. F. D. River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4832 Anjo Wella (Wella), 115 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3643 Joseph Wenbol, 535 Ingham Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4699 Frederick Williams, 56 Morgan Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
5097 Amon (Aman) Wilu, 170 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5194 John Winjan (Jan Winiarki), Tonawanda, N. Y.
807 Tony Woftan (Yojtan, Woltan), 217 Eaton Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1061 Mike Wojachner (Wojschner, Woyschnar), 115 Caldwell Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4156 Harry Woodworth, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4343 Walter Work, 505 Ingham Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
5045 Frank Wuz, 307 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4118 John Wycick, 58 Fourth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
375 Nikita Yarinko (Yariuko), 451 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
659 Eli (Tiyo) Yergovich, house No. 20, Wickwire Steel Co., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4916 Ivan Yiuzjak (Iburzjak), 1700 Hamburg Twinpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3826 Guy Yoho, Acheson Graphite Co., River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
3785 Alex Yosheff (Alex Yoshefp, Alix Yosheff), 429 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
1271 Mark Zabritz, 1536 Hamburg Turnpike, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4475 Constantine Zabick (Zabuk), 446 Wasson Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
279 Pete Zaby (Zabiy, Zabiz), 1318 Hamburg Turnpike, N. Y.
3589 Louis Zborouski (Zborovski), United States Alloys Corporation camp, River Road, Tonawanda, N. Y.
4073a Samuel Zdreluk (Zdriluk, Zdniluk), 435 Wilkes Barre, West Lackawanna, N. Y.
5053 Ivan Zirorciek (Ivan Zirovcic, John Zirorcich), 434 Simon Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4899 Gustov F. L. Zisbel (Gustav (Gustave) Frederick Zisbel), 953 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
4551 John Zlolonski (Zloiouski, Zlotowsk), 189 Caldwell Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
588 Hamil Zomoda (Zomada), 115 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
3904 Wm. Zrecarri, Tonawanda, N. Y. (William Zuccari (Zuccari Zuleimo, William Zuccari), box 977, Stone & Webster Co., Buffalo, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 50, NEW YORK, N. Y.

763 Amello Arcole (Amello Ercole), 235 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1821 Frank Barbello, 818 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1977 Mike Bender (Bonder), 146 Richards Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1261 John Bilss, 385 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2019 William Clark, 217 Frost Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1549 Sam Cohen, 38 Porter Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
73 Benny (Beny) Dabasslnski, 273 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1818 William Dick, 142 Grattan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
732 William Doyle, 30 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1258 James Gibson, 331 Conseil Street, New York, N. Y. (333 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2358 James McGinn, 917 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2802 Peter Hundler, 242 Scholes (Scold) Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
742 Howard Lance, 235 (35) Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
229 Vito Llonette (Vito Llonett, Llonett Vito), 344 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
436 Michale Maltana (Michael Maltano), 260 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
267 Jos. Padamanski (Joseph Padlmanski), 21 Catherine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1526 John Platkins, 243 Moor Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
953 Walter Reed, 141 Noll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
319 Henry Chas. Rotchford, 967 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1272 Andrew J. Schramm (Andrew Schramm), 50 Maspeth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2 Joseph Shay, 200 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
985 George Swink (Swrak), 82 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1404 Joseph Spleshandler, 987 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
517 Michael Wander, 65 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2103 Charles Whalen, 917 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 89, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2262 M. Lald Abald (Mhald Abad), 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.
2297a Archibald Armstrong, 592 Dalmarnoch, Glasgow, Scotland (Archaibald Ahmstrong, care of Trunt Nov. 617 Ballery Place, New York City).
4136 Elnal Artilla (Elnal Anttilu), 5 Water Street, New York City.
4154 Dusan Bal (Dusan Buly, Dusan Bull), 51 Bench, New York City.
545 Carney Barney (Barney Carney), 29 Dominick, New York City.
3126 James Barry, 186 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
4054 Wm. Beilitsky (William Beilitsky, Willy Beiltsky, William Petitsky), 107 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3119 Jurl Edw. Bergman (Jurl Edward Bergman, Jurl Ed Bergmenn), 301 West Street, New York City.
898 Herman Geo. Berz (Herman George Berg), pier 18, North River, New York City.
1235 Frank Botcas (Taonh Botcas, Frank Botlas), 7 Washington Street, New York City.
3859 Wm. Boderick (William Broderich), 59 Vesey Street, New York City.
1054 Michael Brosnan, 389 Canal, New York City (Michael Brosman, Michael Broena, 238 West Thirteenth Street, New York City).
2541 Michael P. Calahan (Michael Patrick Calahan, Mike P. Calahan), 24 Renwich Street, New York City.
1049 Rufus Bill Caraway, Norrison, New York City (Rufus Bell Carroway, pier 26, North River, New York City).
2459 Levi Cartwright, pier 24, North River, New York City.
1876 Wm. (William) Casey, 202 Chambers Street, New York City.
1886 Manuel Chestan (Mamolo Gestal, Manuel Christan), 324 Spring Street, New York City.
3038 James Chislon, S. S. Hilton, pier 7, New York City (James Chiston, James Christon, pier 7, North River, New York City).
2241 John Cleanon (Jam Celnesse), 180 Park Row, New York City.
3204 Wm. Cole (William Coles), pier 7, North River, New York City.
3489 Cornelius Culhane, 90 Watts Street, New York City (220 West Sixteenth Street, New York City).
3293 Geo. Chambers, S. S. Molelds, New York City (George Chambers, 80 Broadway, New York City).
3536 Lee Clayton, 180 Park Row, New York City.
1316 Edw. (Edward) Clyne, 127 Cedar Street, New York City.
1055 Edw. J. Clyne, 74 Glove Square, New York City (Edward Clyne, 127 Cedar Street, New York City).
3984 Guiseppe Colone (Guiseppi Colone, Guippe Cedow), 198 Worth, New York City.
3885 John Cornelius Corda (John Cornelius Cordas), 26 Broadway, New York City.
2309 John Cuills (John Culty), 10 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3378 Chas. Dalton (Charles Dalton), 271 West Street, New York City.
1619 Joseph Daly, 53 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3545 Vedasca Da Silva (Velasca da Silva, Vila De Silva), 180 Park Row, New York City.
1804 Antonio De Santes (Antonio De Santis), 92 Thompson Street, New York City.
1859 Leonardo De Teaza (Leonardo de Tcaza, Cde Zcans), Hotel America, New York City.
2997a Clayton Frost Diyo, Orange Lake, New York City (Clayton Frost Deyo, care of Lockwood Bros., P. O. Marvin, New York).
4301 Vincent De Purro (Vincenzo De Pierro, Vincent De Pierro), 20 Rennick Street, New York City.
717a Ralph Di Brari (Ralph Di Biari), 686 Broome Street, New York City.
638 Chas. Doyle (Charles R. Doyle), 9 Jay Street, New York City.
2901 Peter (Pete) Doyle (Patri Dayler), 75 Warren Street, New York City.
2287 Patrick Dunnellan, S. S. Berkshire, pier 32, North River, New York City.
2249 Antonin Dziergowski (Antonin Siergowski, Antonin Dzierzowski), 20 Greenwich Street, New York City.
2444 John Edwards, City Hall, New York City.
4169 Lerreri Egidia (Loraeri Egidio, Eddio Lazzeri), 32 Greenwich, New York City.
4026 David Elvarez (David Elvus, David Alvarez), Mallory Steamship Co., New York City.
1878 James pps, S. S. Homes Ramsdale, pier 34, North River, New York City.
3710 William Escala (Willie Eerola, Wills Echala, William Elrvola), 5 Water Street, New York City.
653 Oscar Evans, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers and West Broadway, New York City.

4133 Danforth D. Ewer, S. S. Ransellar, pier 32, North River, New York City (Danforth D. Ever, S. S. Reseller).
724 Efthemios Feligades (Efthemeos Feligadas, Efthinlos Filigados), 2 York Street, New York, N. Y.
2925 O'Neil Filton (O'Neli Felton), Pier 7, North River, New York City.
2088 Wm. (William) Floyd, Pier 7, North River, New York City.
2129a James Ford, 43 Greenwich Street, New York City.
2398 Wm. (William) Ford, 89 Watts Street, New York City.
3053 Lung (Leong) Fung, 10 Pearl Street, New York City.
489 Ferdinando (Fernando) Galve, 51 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3801 Rosendo Manuel Garcia (Rosendo Garcia), 124 Charlton Street, New York City.
3703 Angelo Gherardi (Angelo Gharardi), 25 Thompson Street, New York City.
2482 Joseph Gomes (Joe Gomes), 513 Canal Street, New York City.
8150a Jessie (Jesse) W. Grant, 37 Vandnem, New York City.
1043 Ed. F. Greene (Edward F. Greene), 76 Greenwich Street, New York City.
2335 Jacob Holovinsky (Jacob Halovinsky, Jacob Holowinsky), 26 Washington Street, New York City.
1313 Peter (Pete) Harrison, 22 City Hall Place, New York City.
3902 Granvil Darvey (Granville Harvey, Gran), 40 (84) Laight Street, New York City.
1280 Frank Hassell, Norfolk, Va. (Pier 25, North River, Old Dominion Line, New York City).
4114 Chas. Hicks, Pier 7, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, New York City (Pier No. 7, North River, New York City).
2742 Karl V. Hilmersen (Karl Verner Hilmersen), 26 Broadway, New York City.
2944 James Hurley, 442 Greenwich Street, New York City.
2686 Nicholas Salim Jaber (Nicholas Salem Jaber), 78 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3736 Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Jackson, 22 West Street, New York City.
4001 Joseph Jackson, Pier 7, North River, New York City.
745 Heron Jensen, 60 West Street, New York City.
549 Jokof Johnson (Jokof Johnsen), 51 South, New York City.
848 Jas. Johnson (James Johnson), steamship *Hilton*, Pier 7, North River, New York City.
4265 Maurice Jorden (Maurice Jordan), steamship *Piscila*, Pier 14, North River, New York City.
3102 Juho W. Josefson (Juho W. Josepson, Juho W. Josefson), 5 Water Street, New York City.
1259 Edw. (Edward) Kavanaugh, 464 Canal Street, New York City.
3367 Geo. J. Keller (George Keller, Geo. J. Kellar), Pier 10, North River, New York City (130 Greenwich, New York City).
1576 Wm. Keenan (William Keenan), 5 Thompson Street, New York City.
954 James Kelly, 189 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3659 Ernest Jubilee (Ernest Jubilee) Kidby, 25 South Street, New York City.
2211 Pete Kidd, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 West Street, New York City (Pier 7, North River, New York City).
2951 John Kilgallon, 83 Thomas Street, New York City.
2121 Haywood King, Desbrosse Street Pier, New York City (Hudson River Day Line, New York City).
1441 Wm. J. Klibbe, 182 Park Row, New York City (William J. Klibbe, 32 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3250 Chokichi Kotch (Chokichi Katoh, Kitch Chebeski), 120 Broadway, 1025 Equitable Building, New York City.
1777 Chas. W. Cramer (Charles Wesley Cramer, Chas Wasley Cramneri, Governors Island, New York City.
1976 Geo. Krezewich, tugboat *Joseph Riorden*, New York City. (George Knezevich, George Kyezevich, 17 Battery Place, care of Cullen Co., New York City.)
3210 Kalle Lankso, 22 Greenwich Street, New York City.
3590 Mikuj Labsonicz (Mikuj Lableniee, Michaj Lobienice, Maikon Labconiec), 43 Washington Street, New York City.
499 Thos. Lazarazzo (G. Lacorazza, Thomas), 58 Sullivan Street, New York City.
3076 Donato Lacedonia (Lacidonis Donato), 64 Thompson Street, New York City.
4065 Chas. Lechlmoth (Charles Lechmoth, Ch.), Pier 9, North River, Matapan, New York City.
1672 Frank Law (Frank Low), Pier 24, North River, New York City.
1928 Oscar R. Lee, 22 West Street, New York City. (66 Stonewall, Jacksonville, Fla.)
4060 Lilus Lepisto (Tiltus, Tiltuis Lepisto, Tutus Lipisto), 5 Water Street, New York City.
4049 John Linehan, 278 West One hundred and eighteenth Street (103 North Moore Street), New York City.
599a Walter Louis, Pier North River (Pier 25, Pier 35), New York City. (Old Dominion Line.)
4304 Jacob Lurnick (Jacob Lupnick), 54 Washington, New York City. (Jacob Lumnick, 59 Washington Street, New York City.)
3468 Thos Lyons (Thomas Lyons), 13 Bowery, New York City.
1444 Michael J. McDonald, 190 Park Row, New York City.
411 Edward McCarthy (D. McCarthy), 203 Chambers Street, New York City.
328 Eugene J. McGowan, 140 Broadway, New York City.
373 Alicl Alex McCrahan, 1 Mulberry Street, New York City.
3352 Thos. (Thomas) McGuley, 42 Washington Street, New York City.
2811 John McKeasky (John McKlosky, John McClasky), 182 Park Row, New York City.
3553a Geo. McMurdo, steamship *Bowdoin*, New York City. (George McMurdo, American Star Line, Broadway, New York City.)
1575 John McCarmick, 338 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. (John McComiuds, John McComuds), 128 Park Row, New York City.)
4087 Dennis (Demes) Magner, 349 Broadway, New York City.
2042 Frank (Francesco) Maldonado, 385 West Street, New York City.
4268 Raphine Mandoza (Raphael Mondoza), Pierce Navigation Co., 25 Broadway, New York City.
3329 Frank Martin, 19 Park Row, New York City.
2245a Joe Martin, 85 West Street, New York City.
69 Pedro Masques, 17 Whitehall Street, New York City. (Care of American Transportation Co., New York City.) (Joe, Portugal.)
994 Harold Mause, 180 Park Row, New York City.

3731 Jas. Aloyisius Matthews (James A. Mathews), 145 West Street, New York City.
2908 Fred Meyer, 183 Washington Street, Jersey City. (Foot Cortlandt, Pier No. 13, tug *Mercer*, New York City.
747 Joe Micklatis (Joe Macciutic, Joe Niklater), 31 Washington Street, New York City.
1439 Adam Mickowicke (Adam Michronke, Adam Michoniski), 88 Greenwich, New York City.
1934 Harilatos Mikelatos, S. S. *Brabant*, Texas Oil Co., New York City (Harilavs Mikelatos, 14 Washington, New York City).
3016 Paufilo Milani, 20 Dominick, New York City (Banfeo, Bandlo Milani, 30 Dominick).
614 Adolph Montshinsky, S. S. *Georgiana*, Pier 1, N. R., New York City (Adolph Marshinsky, Adolph Novoshinsky, S. S. *Georgiana*, Wreena Pier N. R., New York City).
2880 John Moerieck (John Mocck), 20 Greenwich Street, New York City.
1100 John Murphy, 41 Renwick Street, New York City.
303 Almid Mohmeid (Ahmd Mhamd, Ahmid Mohamed), 85 Washington, New York City.
3901 Jno. F. Murphy (John F. Murphy), 88 Washington Street, New York City.
2586 John Nordberg (John Nordling), 24 Greenwich, New York City.
3554 Francis J. Norton, 90 Washington Street, New York City.
3855 Jose Nebarro (Tore Nalsarro), 522 Broome Street, New York City.
1146 Wm (William) B. O'Connor, 72 Greenwich Street, New York City.
173 James O'Gorman (James O'Guman, James O'Goman), 39 Dominick Street, New York City.
810 Thos. (Thomas, Thomas Wm.) O'Keefe, 29 Dominick Street, New York City.
2800 Morman (Norman) Palmer, Pier 7, N. R., New York City.
3778 Antonio Panno, 192 West Street, New York City (Antonio Panno, 17 Prince Street, New York City).
1706 Manuel (Manuel, M. L.) L. Paras, 190 West Street, New York City.
790 Frank Patterson, 128 Park Row, New York City.
3172 Seberino Pereiro (Severino Pereira), 325 Spring Street, New York City.
2450 Abraham Peshkin, 29 McDougal Street, New York City.
2837 Victor (V.) Petitmangin, 51 South Street, New York City.
1793 Anthony Petricclo (Anthony Patricio, Antoni Patricio), 511 Greenwich, New York City.
2981 James Pew (Jame Rew), Pier 7, N. R., New York City.
4200 Fred Chas. (Fred Charles) Pierce, United Fruit Co., Pier 9, N. R., New York City.
2624 Nicholas Piro, 224 Spring Street, New York City.
736 Chas. (Charles) Plappert, S. S. *Poughkeepsie*, Pier 24, N. R., New York City.
1110 Michael J. (Michael Joseph) Polard, 50 Laight Street, New York City.
1927 or 927 Ike Pope, Pier 24, Randsell Line, New York City (Pier 24, N. R., Randalls, New York City).
2527 Herman Porter, B. & O. R. R., Pier 7, N. R., New York City 104 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del.).
715a John H. Potor (John H. Pator), 12 Broadway, New York City.
2291 Wm. Garland, Pier 24, N. R., New York City (William Curling, William Gurland, Wm. Girling, Wm. Purling), Pier 24, N. R., S. S. *H. Ramadell*, New York City).
3810 Angel Rafriquez (Angel Radriguez, Angel Rodriquez), 513 Canal, New York City.
3851 Ned Leonard Ranch (Ned L. Rauch), 88 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
3101 Adolph Rapazzi, 57 Watts Street, New York City.
2580 Arthur Louis Rasmussel (Arthur Rasmusen, Arthur Louis Rasmussen), S. S. *Lenape*, Pier 36, N. R., New York City.
1987 Henry Richard, 121 Broadway, New York City (Henry Reicherd, Henry Riederd, 120 Broadway, care of Mexican Petroleum Corporation, New York City).
2102 Miguel Rintz, Pier 38, North River, New York City, Mallory Line (Miquel Ruiz, on board S. S. *San Jucinto*).
1521b Lee (Leo) Rivera, 180 Park Row, New York City.
1020a Churchill H. Robinson, Gondrean, Ontario, Canada (Churchill Robinson, Gondrean, Ontario, Canada).
2887 Manuel Rodrigo, 513 Canal, New York City.
543 Moses Rugus, Pier 7, North River, New York City (Moses Rogers, Ballo Pier, North River, New York City).
1988 Jos. E. Rourke (Joseph E. Rourke), 105 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3337 Ollie Lee Rowe, S. S. *Hamilton*, Pier 26, North River, New York City.
312 Louis Sam, 192 Park Row, New York City.
1884 Antonio Screle (Antonio Seroke), Pier 37, North River, New York City, S. S. *Tampaas*.
4131 Albert Edw. Secker (Albert Edward Secher), 145 West Street, New York City.
3670a Jarrett M. Sheridan (Jarrett Sheridan, Jr.), Brooklyn, N. Y.
1297 John Sherosky, 22 Greenwich, New York City (John Skerosky, John Shirosky, 27 Greenwich, New York City).
197 Geo. Simms (George Simms), 400 Greenwich, New York City.
2164 Anton Skimmell (Anton Skimuell), 508 Canal Street, New York City.
2982 Frank Smith, 182 Park Row, New York City.
32 Joseph Smith, 203 Prince Street, care of Dr. Lonza, New York City.
2155 Joe Souzi (Joe Sauzo, Joe Souza), 513 Canal Street, New York City.
3558 Panjiotes Soteriadie (Panjiotes Sotiriads), 14 Washington, New York City.
1666 Jas. Sperduto (James Sperduto), 11 Vandam Street, New York City.
1002 Guiseppo Squilasti (Guseppi Squilasti, Guiseffe Squilasiti, Squilasiti Guiseffe), 156 Prince Street, New York City.
1392 Wm. Frank Stefnick (William Stefanick, William Frank Stefnick), 23 West, New York City.
1973 John Stokes, 25 West Street, New York City.
2312 Abraham Sugany, 50 Washington Street, New York City.
2316 Michael Sweeney (Michael J. Sweeney), 91 Vandam Street, New York City.

1880 Gregori Targomi (Gregori Targone, Gregori Tergomme), 207 West, New York City.
3356 Matteo Thomas, 19 Morris Street, New York City (Matte (Matteb) Thomas, 18 West Street, New York City).
812a Thormod Thormodsen, 25 South Street, care of Seaman House, New York City.
702 Chas. (Charles) Thornton, 183 West Street, New York City.
47 Edw. Towney (Edward Towns), 180 Park Row, New York City.
2555 Carl Christian Trunberg (Carl Christian Tranberg, Carl C. Trarburg, Paul C. Tranberg), 301 West, New York City.
1299 John Tsuigos (John Tsigos), 155 Washington, New York City (John Tsingos, Tsingo John, 74 Duy (Dey) Street, New York City).
927 Wm. Turner, Mills Hotel, No. 2, Thirty-sixth Street, New York City (William Turner, Mills Hotel, 160 Bleedser Street, New York City).
2952 Willie Turrell (Willie Terrelf), steamer *Hilton*, Pier 7, New York City.
1012 Johnson Vance, Pier 7, North River, New York City.
2277 Roy W. Vance, 182-183 West Street, New York City.
1707 Manuel Ventura, Pier 38, North River, Mallory Line, New York City (S. S. *Santiago*).
2340 Geo. A. Wadill, Pier 37, Clyde Line, New York City (George A. Waddill, Pier 37, S. S: *Philadelphia*, New York City).
326 Gilbert Walker, 57 Dey Street, New York City.
2616 Arthur C. Warner (Arthur. C. Werner, Obofin S. Werner), 67 Hudson, New York City.
760 Frank H. Wassan, 25 Dominick Street, New York City.
1620 Young Way, 10 Pearl Street, New York City.
1252 Zedke Wisces (Zidke (Zedke) Wines, Zeake Wivs), Pier 35, North River, S. S. *City of Savannah*, New York City.
2599 John Wiegel (Tnin Wigel), 37 Vandam Street, New York City.
2511b James F. Williams, Pier 14, North River, New York City (James F. Williams, Pier 14, North River, Fall River Line).
2485 Laug Yam, 26 Pearl Street, New York City.
269 Loran Yohannen (Loran Johannen), 524 Broome Street, New York City.
785 John Yuckman, S. S. *Georgianna*, Pier 1, North River, New York City (John B. Yackman, John B. Jackum, S. S. *Georgianna*, Weems Pier 1, North River).
282 Anthony Zuicetta (Anthony F. Zuicetta, Antontey Zuictter), 31 Washington Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 94, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2696 Lu Ark, 23 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
3115 George J. (George John, Geo.) Baker, 3 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
264 Cosimo Bavaro (Cosimo Bavera, Cosimo Bavero), 100 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2795 Thom (Them) Bock, 17 Dayers Street, New York, N. Y.
3194 Matthew (Math.) Boudgien, 96 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
403 Chu Bow, 22 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1707 Peter Bragelin, 13 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
1264 Yee See Bue, 14 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1473 Gong Bun, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1885 Earl Burgess, 7 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2378 France Caglieci (Caglieci France, France Gagliece), 198 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
1374 Gennaro Capaldo (Capuldo Gemors), 187 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
1194 Premio Cardone, 16 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.
1926 Joseph Cerpico (Jose Terpico), 1 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.
1835 Albert Cevasco, 94 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
442 Lee Dute Chile, 30 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2942 Lau Ching, 18 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
1062 Ching Chong, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2315 Louie Show Chong (Louis Lui Sil Chong), 13 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
542 Lugh (Ligh) Chong (Ligh Chung), 36 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2379 Ng Chong, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1318 Pat Chong (Chong Pock), 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2688 Wong Chong, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2641 Chin Chow, 33 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2917 Ng Chu, 16 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
180 Fong (Tong) Chung, 28 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1368 Lee Chung, 28 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
932 Scir Clam, 42 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
783 Li hung, 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
5138a Edward Clark, 25 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2533 Sam Cohan (Sam Cahan), 83 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2584 Salvatore Conighone (Salvatore Conighone), 182 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
357 Antonio Constantino, 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2440 Ow Fong Coon, 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2482 Lee Dan, 34 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
3204a John C. Davis, 101 Centre Street, New York, N. Y.
• 745 John DeBiasi, 174 Mulberry Street (375 Broome Street), New York, N. Y.
62 Joseph DeFrancis, 204 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
1980 Tony De Marini (Tony De Marrinis, Tony De Morinis), 146 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2319 Anonio Digorio (Antonio Di Gorio), 78 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2464 Chu Ding (Chu Sing), 30 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
119 Guy Duck (Gay Duck), 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1413 Charles Dunda (Charle Duda, Charles Duda), 13 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2922 Ng Dute, 21 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2303 Thomas Farley, 19 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
1302 John Fasco, 54 Elizabeth Street, New York, N. Y.
2090 Hule Fat, 17 Dayers Street, New York, N. Y.
1457 Stephen Fiori, 161 Park Street, New York, N. Y.
1405 Leopard Fisher, 12 Chatham Square, New York, N. Y.
121 EugFong (Eng), 3 Dayers Street, New York, N. Y.
1870 Gong (Ging) Fong, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2372 Puny Wah Fong, 26 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2969 Gong Foo, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1409 Lee Buck Foo, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2361 Leung (Leeng, Leun) Fook, 42 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1294 Garrett Foster, 85 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2511 Arthur Franz, 85 Bowery, N. Y.
3050 John Gaffney (John Geffney), 19 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
3121 Peter Gallupo, 38 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
839 Hule Gee, 17 Doyers Street, New York, N. Y.
1905 Louis (Louie) Gim, 4 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1892 Chun Gong, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2943 Gong Goon, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1641 Joseph Gravano, 6 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
808 Sini Guarino (Sini Gavino, Sini Gourino), 34 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2460 Nem Hem, 5 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2636 Young (Yong) Hine (Yong Huie), 10 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1295 Lee Hing, 5 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2643 Hg (Ng) Hong, 16 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2091 Eng Gue (Hen Hem, Ng Lim), 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
709 Ng Hoo, 13 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
299 Louis (Loule) How (Luis Haw), 16 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1030 Chin Jan, 42 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1664 John Jerry, 1 Dayers Street, New York, N. Y.
635 Sing Jim, 21 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1957 Hoi Wing Joew, 17 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
954 Hanry (Henry) Johannesen, 8 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
773 Ng Song (Ng Tong) Ju, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2880 Eng Jung (Eng Joung), 5 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
764 George Jung, 5 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1476 Yee Kee, 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
3149 Charles Kelley, 90 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
786 Leon (Leong) King (Leing Kng), 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
120 Li King (Li Kung), 8 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
624 Ng Knew, 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1824 Lee Kwong (Lee Knong), 16 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
258 Lee Lak, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2136 Fong Lee Lang (Fong C. Lang), 28 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
921 Carlo Laveri (Laveri Carlo), 81 Baxter Street (87 Baxter Street), New York, N. Y.
3129 Chong Lee, 16 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
3120 Frank Lee, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1102 George (Geo.) Lee, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2320 Tom Lee, 16 Dayers Street, New York, N. Y.
2569 Tom Lee, 17 Doyers Street, New York, N. Y.
2650 George Lem, 25 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2308 Romeo Lenoni (Romeo Zenoni), 146 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2524 Louis (Louie), Lim, 16 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1917 Gee On Lin (Gee Gon Lan), 3 Doyers Street, New York, N. Y.
968 Wong Lit, 37 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1228 Leung Lee (Leung Lee), 20 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2109 Li Lock (Li Look), 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
801 Wong Loy, 24 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
846 Chu Suey Lum, 22 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1923 Goug Lum, 3 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2302 Dominick Lumini (Dominico Lumni), 83 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2046 Foy (Fay) Lung, 36 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1053 Joseph Lynch, 21 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2016 Thomas Lyons, 13 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Guiseppe Malacero (Joseph Malasero, Joseph Maluccra), 179 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
2053 Tony Mazzio, 77 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2270 Henry Mogmisson (Harry Mogmisson, Henry Mogmusson), 11 Chatham Square, New York, N. Y.
2540 Henry Tom Moo, 6 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
1934 James (Jamss) Moran, 10 Chatham Square, New York, N. Y.
1394 Michele Morto (Michel Mosto, Morto), 244 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
44 Giovanni Muncido (Giavenno Muncico, Giavennco), 133 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2332 James Murphy, 25 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
3071 Renie Nelson (Nelson Renie), 1 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
2902 Eng Neon, 25 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1755 Chu (Chn) Nguk, 5 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
221 Evvans J. (E. J.) Nicholas, 42 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
1631 Telesfor Nowierski (Nowiorski), 26 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
999 Alfred Nylander, 25 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
124 Michael O'Brien, 70 (10) Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
1841 Lee (T.) Ock, 25 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
149 Wung (Wong) On, 28 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2432 Yee On, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2621 Ah Ott, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
927 Kwok (Lwok) Own, 30 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1421 Antonio Pacella (Pacello), 113 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2011 Lee Park (Pork), 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
313 Petro Perchipola (Pietro Perchipalo, Perchipola), 83 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
2522 Geovanni (Giovanni) Perotti, 186 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
2756 Patsy Petrello (Pagguale Preliiarelli), 106-108 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
1197a Marisno Platrosante (Mariano Pletrosanti), 44 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2002 Turnley Powell, 81 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
236 Mike Prezdner (Prezner, Proydner), 21 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
2471 Jan W. Que (Jan Que), 21 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
800 Ah Quong (Quony), 13 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2400a Raymond Roberts, 223 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.
1140 Biagio (Blago) Romano, 175 (195) Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
1798 Yuk (Yick) Sam, 38 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
3148 Vincenzo Samelli, 66 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
95 Wong Sang, 59 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2285 Ernest Sanna (Sauna), 147 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2400 Isaac Saul, 11 Elizabeth Street, New York, N. Y.
2760 Theodore (Theo.) Scott, 12 Chatham Square, New York, N. Y.
640 Walter Seery, 142 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.
973 Raffaele Serra (Leno), 172 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
1443 Let Shang, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2398 Ng Yee She (Ng Gee), 13 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2872 Rufus Shelock, 85 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2458 Gong (Gang) Shing, 3 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
753 Tom Shing, 17 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.

995 Vito Sileo (Vito Anthony Sileo, Vito Anthony Sileo), 121 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
1468 Vito A. Sileo (Vito Anthony Sileo), 121 Baxter Street, New York, N. Y.
1981 Chin Sing, 10 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
865 Chu Sing, 37 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2371 Gin Sing, 3 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
360 Jong (Jung) Sing, 17 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
3079 Jung Sing, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1103 Ng Sing, 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
106 Yee Sing (Yee Ling), 23 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2941 Yee Sing, 32 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
367 Yen Sing, 39 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
476 Ng Son (Ng Soon, Ng Sun), 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1652 Salvatore Squidire (Salvatore Squdire), 172 Mulberry, New York, N. Y.
720 Thomas Stapleton (Thomas Stapelton), 96 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2335 Tay Chung Sun (Toy Chung Lun), 17 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
2067 Wong Lung Tai, 8 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1682 Ng Yook Tan (Ng Yook Ton, Ng Yook Tun), 34 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1244 Tom Jew Tan, 25 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
3155 Lee Ten, 30 Mott Street, New York, N. Y. (90 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.).
173 Michael Teuschi (Mischeal Teuscki, Mischel Teuschi, Michael Teuschi), 85 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2721 Dick Tom, 28 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
80 Wong Tou (Wong Sony), 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
553 Yee Ton, 24 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1128 Gee Tong, 31 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2269 Peter Chon (Peter Chau) Too, 26 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
310 Charles (Charlie, Chas.) Toy, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2505 Che (Chew) Fook Tuey, 8 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
2953 Do Tune, 40 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1436 Kun Tung, 3 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1931 Ng Tung, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2906 John Villini, 383 Broom Street, New York, N. Y. (John Villan, John Villani, 383 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.).
1009 John Volols (John Valols), 83 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
3175 Eng Wa, 21 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1050 Lum Wah, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2047 Ng Wah (Ng Wo), 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
496 Ng Wah, 13 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2422 Lee Way, 18 Mott Street (19 Mott Street), New York, N. Y.
2559 Fred Whitlow, 13 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
3039 Joseph White, 11-13 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
705 Morton Willerford, 27-29 Bowery, New York City.
513 Hull (Huie) Wong, 17 Doyers Street, New York, N. Y.
2803 Frank Willett, 22 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
2120 Chin Wing, 26 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2144 Chin (Chan) Wing, 25 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
238 Huie Wing, 17 Doyer Street, New York, N. Y.
1365 Abraham Winkler, 211 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.
874 Chung Wo, 22 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1319 Gong Woh (Gong Wah), 32 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1455 Ju Shet Wong, 18 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1575 Mani Ark Wong, 3 Doyer Street (3 Pell Street), New York, N. Y.
2380 Chung Wye, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
3122 George Yee, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2069 Loo Yee, 11 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
445 Chin Yeen, 30 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2243 Chong Yen, 43 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2128 Ng Yen, 13 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1714 Lew Yick (Lew Yee), 42 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1525 Ngal Ying, 32 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
587 Yee Ying, 14 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
1119 Chu Shin You, 49 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
629 Gong You, 26 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
2689 Lem You (Lem Yar, Lem Yow), 41 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2229 Lee You, 46 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
2145 Yong You, 10 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
1991 Ly Suey Yuen, 19 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
740 Jay Boo Yum, 49 Bayard Street, New York, N. Y.
2502 Chong Yut (Chong Jut), 12 Pell Street, New York, N. Y.
309 Max Zelink, 12 Chatham Square, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 97, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1853 Harry Ammerman (Anerman), 23 Lewis Street, New York, N. Y.
414 Frank Baker, 46 Ridge Street, New York, N. Y.
2938 James Banks, Pier 39, East River, New York, N. Y.
1943 Isadore Berkowsky (Isodore Berkousky), 154 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y.
1907 Phil (Phillip) Berkowitz 109 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.
2314 Walter Buckley, 683 Water Street, New York, N. Y.
2759 Paul Chenuk, 344 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
372 Solly (Soly) Cohen, 308 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
1520 Vance Comerford, trans tug No. 5, Hartford Line.
188 James Crowe, 302 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.
2883 Francisco DeSilva (DaSilva), 511 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
2490 Cornish Devine (Cormish Divine), 62 Montgomery Street, New York, N. Y.
1648 Chell Fisher (Tupper), 231 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
631 Harry Gasen (Glazen), 448 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
403 Steven Glapkowitz, 52 Ridge Street, New York, N. Y. (Steven Globkowitz, Glockowitz, care of H. Levin, 67 Thompson Street, Port Chester, N. Y.).
1123 Heyman Goodman, 261 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y. (Hyman Goodman, 2025 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2172 Henry (Harry) Greenwald, Gouverneur Hospital, New York, N. Y.
2373 Morris (M.) Huberman (Morris Glaberman), 328 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
1413 Abraham Harrison, 460 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
401 Idodore (Isidor) Hedeyn, 444 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
2717 Harry Hershofsky, 359 Grand (Madison) Street, New York, N. Y.
1303 Harry Hoffman, 385 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
728 Charles Horak (Harak), Pier 40, East River, New York, N. Y.
1367 Chas. S. Innes, Pier 39, East River, New York, N. Y.
2296 Isidore Isreal (Isadore Isrnel), 222 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
2514 Arthur Jones, 597 Water Street, New York, N. Y.
654 John Karageana (Karazena, Karazana), 222 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
2408 Harry Karstadt, 336 Madison (232 Monroe) Street, New York, N. Y.
800 Thomas Kelley (Kelly), 109 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
748 Alex Kordernik, 242 Monroe Street (Alex (Eliak. Alek) Koberuik, care of Frank Valadek, 186 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.)
1057 Theo. Kuyszewicz (Theodore Kuyszewicz), 395 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
1895 Peter Leith (Laith, Laigh), 46 Ridge Street, New York, N. Y. (Peter Leitch, Scarborough Building and Central Square, Youngstown, Ohio).
1231 Ike Levine, 324 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
2428 Salvadore (Salvatore) Lifonte (Salvadore (Salvatore) Lifunte), 77 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.
140 Terson (Gerson) Malberg (Sam Malberg, Molberg), 135 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.
995 Gabriel Mason (Masor), 49 Willett Street, New York, N. Y.
2176 Jenafy Neshowitz (Jimafay Neshovitz), 242 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
1873 David Ochitel (Ochitan), 41 Gouverneur Street, New York, N. Y.
1167 Samuel Oestephin (Oostophin), 557 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
1427a Meyer Olishevick, 167 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
1043 William O'Rourke (William O. Rourke), Gouverneur Hospital, New York, N. Y.
1086 Philip Orppalo (Phillip (Philip) Oropallo), 398 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
2042 Jacob Ripps (Pepps), 74 Columbia Street (Jacob Ripps, 14 Columbia) Street, New York, N. Y.
1692 Joseph Rosinkoff (Jos. Resinkof, Reserkof, Resirkof), 271 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
1597 Isrel Rimer (Israel Riemer, Rivner), 71 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
1586 Leon Rosenbek (Rosenbek, Rozenbek), 65 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.
1574 Chas. Sahn, 333 Madison Street (Charles Salin (Sahn), Chas. Salin, Charles Sohn, 436 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2478 Simon Shapiro, 287 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.
727 Max Siegel, 265 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (347 Chester Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1718 Jacob Staunapf (Staunapf, Staunopf), 1-3 Willard (Willett) Street, New York, N. Y.
2794 Richard (Rictowd) Todd, 597 Water Street, New York City, N. Y.
1234 Vanlyow (Vanlyew) Vesternick (Vanlyow Vestornck, Valow Vesternck, Vesternck), 2 Cannon Street, New York, N. Y.
2815 Benjamin (Benjam, Benj.) Welss, 184 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 105, NEW YORK, N. Y.

912a Thomas Addie, S. S. *New York*, Pier 62, North River, New York City.
118 Ernest (Ernesto) Avello, 221 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2364 Solomon V. Bacevich, 206 West Twenty-first Street (Solomon Vincent Bacevich, 311 West Twenty-first Street) New York, N. Y.
3006a Albert Bako, 338 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1038 James Martin (M.) Barber, 300 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2889 Edward F. Benton or Benson (Edw. Benson, Edward Ferdinand Benson, Edward Ferd Benson), 320 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2537 Henry Benton, 225 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
3182 Hypolite Bouverne (Hyppolite Bouverne, H. Bouverne), 512 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3298a John Joseph Branigan, S. S. *Manchuria*, Pier 58, North River, New York, N. Y.
618 William F. Carter (jr.), 163 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2259 Walter F. Clancy, 422 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
736 Michael M. Corserl, 423 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (Michael Muttana Corserl, Scott Avenue, Rahway, N. J.).
2425 Darcy Coles, 227 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2468 Peter John Coyle, 503 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1278a Sidney Davus (Davis), 207 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
891 John Diaz or Jose Diaz, 217 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3253 Leonag (Leong) Ding, 209 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
984 John (Dol) Dolan, 237 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (320 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1185 Henry Doyle, 407 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
3259 Arthur F. Dudley (Arthur Forrest), 227 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
614 John Durkin (John Durtin), 405 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2515 David Dykes, New York, N. Y. (local address not given in county, Stockade).
1703 Edward Elmwood (Elwood), 479 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
3129 Ira J. Eley, 368 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Pensacola, Fla.).
335 Martin Eroe, 431 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
677 Fred Fayman, 348 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1526 Peter (Paul) Finnerty, 152 Ninth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1154 Patrick Flaherty (Flabarty), 483 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
651 Ernest W. (William) Forkey, 427 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1446a John F. (Fred) Furrer, 404 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
938 John P. Grimes, 229 West Nineteenth Street, New York City.
1156 Matthew Grimes, 239 West Nineteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1097 James Gurry, S. S. *St. Paul*, Pier 62, North River, New York, N. Y.
2309 Charles L. (Leonard) Hance, 349 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3045 John Hayes, 282 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2423 Kalass (Klass) Hemmes, 441-443 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2778 John Hickey, 429 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

1969 Eugene Hoffman, 476 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
3018 Owen Hollywood, 463 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
3246a Ernest (Ernst) Ingiman, S. S. *St. Paul*, Pier 62, North River, New York, N. Y.
1818 Charles A. Johnson, 207 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (517 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
709 Benjamin (Benjaman) Jones, 442 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
214 George Jones, 433 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1480 Clifford Jurner (Junor), 462 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1583 William James (J.) Kelly, 481 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1421 Michael (Micheal) Kirby, 232 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3085 Johan Knudson (John Knudsen, John Knutson), 433 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1182 August Kraniger, 162 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3146 John Lehr, 219 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (632 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
721 Martin Michael (M.) Leo, 185 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2759 Donald L. McLeap, 302 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1362 George McLoughlin, 223 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1847 Russell W. McManus, 200 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1131 Joseph Malazuanes (Malesnanes), 241 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2235a Charles F. (Francis) Martin, 234 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
353a Peter Mallon, 323 West Eighteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2462 Herbert D. Martin, 470 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2179 Frank Murphy, 439 West Nineteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2581 George (E.) Neal, 227 (277) West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2066 Martin A. Nolan, 405 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2636 Alexander Noroc (Alexander Norac, Alex Norac), 432½ West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2651c Aleganfro Obides, steamship *Minnesota*, Pier 61, North River, New York, N. Y.
1088 James O'Brien, 460 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3028 William Oliver, 206 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2514 John Anthony Pellgrinni (John Anthony Pellegrini, John Anthony Pellegrimi), 208 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3256 Harley R. Pomeroy, 455 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1002 Morgan John Rees, 481 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2572 Daniel P. (Daniel Philip) Reilly, 261 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1654a Francisco Retamley (Francisco Retamaley, Francisco Retamalez, Francisco Prelamaly), steamship *Finland*, Pier 61, North River, New York, N. Y.
2525 Frank Rhoads, 332 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
941 John Richardson, 247 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Adelphia Hotel, Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
1157 William L. Robinson, 260 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2764 Alfonso Rodingo (Alfonso Rodrigo, Alfonse), 411 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2628 Jose Rosabel (Jose Rosabal), 237 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
802 Peter Wallace Rose, 315 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Peter Wallace Ross (P. W. Ross, Peter W. Ross or Rose), 355 Carroll Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1171 John Runge, 458 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
713 Frederick A. Russell, 212 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
457 John Sabrie (John Labne), 436 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
8099 Robert (R.) Savage, 209 or 207 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1992 Robert Schofield, 208 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
625 Edwin Schunk (Edwin Schenk), 316 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2183 Gabriel Sells (Gabriel Soler, Gabriel Solar), 311 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1787a Joseph Sheehan, steamship *Manchuria*, Pier 58, North River, New York, N. Y.
2344 Henricus B. S. (Henderikus Bernardus Sebastianus, H. B. S., Henderikus P.) Smits, 489 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2127 Leonard Sommo, 427 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Leonard Somma, 443 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2990 Ezra Donald Spence, 342 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1040 Frank Stella, 228 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1422 Harry Stern, 466 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
890 George Storey, 423 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2866 John Albert Taggart, 310 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (John Albert Toggort, 320 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1376a Tom Tunny, 401 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
904 Phillip English (Philip, Phillip E.) Tuttle, 401 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1783 Ernest Urneta, 415 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Ernesto Urnesta, Standard Oil Co., Colombia, South America).
2286 Constant Van Goelim, 512 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Constant VanGaelan (Constant Van Gaelen, Constant Van Gaelon), steamship *Leopold II*, Berppo, N. Y.).
2574 Alphonse (Alph.) Van Hoydemeke, 458 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
892 Henrick Van Uaanen (Hendrik Van Maanen), 452 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

819a William J. Wall, 300 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (William Joseph (Wm. Joseph) Wall, New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.).
160 Oscar Joseph Wassmar, 208 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2935 John J. (John) White, 222 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
833a Maurice F. (Maurice Fhilar or Finbar) Wilkinson, steamship *Adriatic*, Pier 60, North River, New York, N. Y.
2323a Frank C. Wilmer, steamship *Minnesota*, Pier 59, North River, New York, N. Y.
1128a James Woolley (James Weoley), Catholic Seaman's Mission, West Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

444 Rubin Abraham (Abraham Rubin), Clinton Avenue, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.
778 Eliz Aronow, Liberty, N. Y.
233 Douglas Banks, Parksville, N. Y. (Monos, N. Y.).
421 Alex Bazock, South Fallsburgh, N. Y.
522 Charles Berman, Columbia Avenue, Liberty, N. Y.
2036 Samuel Brundage, Willowemoc, N. Y.
2222 D. Burnstein, 31 Brestele Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Dave S. Bernstein, Mountaindale, N. Y.).
1467 Tempo Byrhenobekcur (Tempo Bymnemobeked, Tempo Bytenbekia, Tempo (Potro) Bynbenobekur), Parkville (Parksville), N. Y.
1616 William Carlos, Stevensville, N. Y.
848 Benjamin Dansker (Benjamin Dunsker), Parksville, N. Y.
85 William Falkoff, Mountaindale, N. Y. (William Falkoff, care Young, 34 Canal Street, or 70 Fifth Avenue, eleventh floor, New York City).
969 Jacob Geyer (Jacob Gayar), 130 Chestnut Street, Liberty, N. Y.
530 Daniel Greenspan, 157 Chestnut Street, N. Y.
2151 Wm. (William) Patrick Hall, 130 Wedemyer Terrace, Liberty, N. Y.
281 John Harm, Callicoon, R. F. D. No. 1, New York.
1463 Andrew Hardie (Andrew Hardy), Stevensville, N. Y.
37 John Jerovel (John Jeravel), Centreville Station, N. Y.
592 Samuel Krause, 350 Chestnut Street, Liberty, N. Y.
150 Solomon Kreitzer, Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. (2123 Tenth Avenue, New York City).
886 Samuel Lipshutz, South Fallsburg, N. Y.
218 Henry Isaac Lovich, 311 Tinton Avenue, care Algert, New York City (Hurleyville, N. Y.).
1952 Alston T. Markle, 447 Seventh Avenue, New York City (South Fallsburgh, N. Y.; general delivery, New York City).
1493 George Edmund Meitler, Bloomingburg, N. Y.
657 Bernard Miller, Centerville Station, N. Y.
2261 Jacob Mihowitz, Woodbourne, N. Y.
802 Louis Neimeth (Louis Nelneth), Luzon, N. Y.
1193 Juan Piveda (Juan Pivida, Juan Pineda), Bloomingburg, N. Y.
1291 Joseph Ravitz, Workman Circle, Liberty, N. Y.
2266 Meyer Resnick, Cold Spring Road, Monticello, N. Y. (care Saxe, 161 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City).
1294 Harry Rubin (Harry Reuben) Starr, 133 Lake, Liberty, N. Y.
1112 Vincenzo Ruggia, 3 Mary Street, East Oswego, N. Y. (Bloomingburg, N. Y.).
580 Herman Schaefer (Herman Schaefer), Broadway, Monticello, N. Y.
1694 Henry Michael Schneider, Bloomingburg, N. Y.
41 Boris Sheindlin, Ferndale, N. Y.
2375 Maurice Smooks (Maurice Smooke), Box 166, Ferndale, N. Y.
252 Emory (Emory C.) Stadler, Narrowsburgh, N. Y.
2408 Louis Tevelowitz, Monticello, N. Y.
188 Waldemar Tuhlik (Waldemar Tullk), Glen Wild, N. Y.
1777 Joseph Walsh, Washing House, Liberty, N. Y.
2619 Fred H. Whittam, Hurleyville, N. Y.
1727 John Yarla, Willowemoc, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

960 Charles P. (Charles Francis, Charley F.) Barnard, 29 Orchard Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
1963 Joseph Bariello (Joseph Baviello, Jos. Boffelo), Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
396 Metro Brasan (Metro Drasan, Metro Drazin), 16 Maple Avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
1185 Henry Corden (Henry Cordes), Fort Hill Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
1033 Paul Corpicki (Paul Corniski), 431 Warburton Street, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
536 Joseph Defanto, 38 Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
1218 Eugenio Fortino, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. (Eugenio Fartino, box 121, Ardsley, N. Y.).
1607 Saldador (Salvadore) Feninla, Underhill Road, White Plains, N. Y. R. F. D. 2.
2251 Daniel E. Ferra (Daniel Estello Ferra), Underhill Road, White Plains, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.
225 Uno H. Firrone (Uno Henry Tirrone, Uno Henry Tirrones), Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
1460 Boleska Hill (Batistas Hill, Batista Hil), Underhill Road, White Plains, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.
2690a Henry Homilik, 5 Washington Avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
1833 Kastamint Lamaka (Kanstament Lamaka), 457 War (Warburton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
1469 Camillo Lambardo, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. (Camillo Lambardi, 586 Morris Avenue, New York City, N. Y.)
922 Roman Lucenko (Roman Luczenka, Roman Lucenke), War Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
2178 Sibastian Ivas (Sebastian Ivass), Underhill Road, White Plains, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.
210a Kustus Jeckka, 120 Dock Street, Hastings, N. Y. (Kustus Jechko, Westchester).
492 Timofey (Timofey) Jeklmovick, 6 Washington Street, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
1865 Bastito Male, (Bastisto Mall), Underhill Road, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2.
465 Saverino (Saverino) Mall, Underhill Road, White Plains, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.
1418 Jose V. Marrell (Jose Vincent Morell), Underhill Road, White Plains, R. F. D. 2, N. Y.
1789 Joseph Monsee (Joseph Monsie, Joseph Moussie), 22 Main Street, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
1900 Paul Miroyik (Paul Mirozik, Paul Marchuk), South Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

1403a John Monahan, Tarrytown West, N. Y.
212 Michael Mulligan (Michael Mullryan, Michel Mullkan), Knollwood Road, Greenburgh, N. Y.
835 Gustave Noelander, Gould estate, Broadway, Dobbs Ferry.
1911 Dominick Pace, 28 Fulton Street, White Plains, N. Y., R. F. D.
346 Tony Perugins (Tony Perugini), Winthrop Avenue, Elmsford, N. Y.
1061 Theodore A. (Theodore Albert, Theo.) Robbins, Glenville Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
993 John Roderick (John Roderwih, John Roderwich), Solomon & Betsy Lode Memorial Home, East View, N. Y.
583 Benjamin Ruthaner (Benjamin Zin Ruftainer, Benjamin Zin Ruffuner), Tarrytown Road, White Plains, N. Y.
367 Stanislaw Schafura (Stanislaw Schafara), 423 Warburton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. (Ciman Cyenyko, Lon Seman, 423 Washington Avenue, Hastings, N. Y.).
458 George Seaman, On Lane, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
585 Mike Shanak, 16 Maple Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Hussaing.
384 Howard Smith, Estherwood Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. (71 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., care of Mr. Koster).
87 Arthur Stevens, 85 Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
509 Alexander Succol, Dock Street, Hastings, N. Y.
838 Annustaro (Masutro, Masutaro) Takro, Central Avenue, Scandaer, N. Y.
237 Andrew Thueson, Ardsley, N. Y. (239 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

316 Harry C. Handy (Horry C. Houdy, Hardy), Hattinger (Hettinger), N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARNES, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

401 Steve Beaulalile, Valley City, N. Dak. (Steve Benlaelle (Steve Beularie, Steve Brlorle), Eckelson, N. Dak.).
112 Harry Blythe (H. Blythe), General Delivery, Fargo, N. Dak.
1502 Will Bond, Valley City, N. Dak.
1037 Thomas J. Cross, care of Sheriff Barnes Co. (Thos. J. Cross, 2857 Palethrop Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
499 John Patrick Doyle (J. P. Doyle, John P. Doyle), Wimbledon, N. Dak.
503 Chas. C. Fletcher (Charles C. Fletcher, Charles Fletcher), Leal, N. Dak.
48a Arthur Freburg, last address in United States of America, General Delivery, Valley City, N. Dak.
1758 Gust John Gerakos, Walden, N. Dak.
844a Ephraim Kenneth Sanford, Valley City, N. Dak.
726 Charley Albert Staby (Chas. Albert Staby, Chas. A. Staby, Charley Albert Starbet), Valley City, N. Dak.
796 Theodore Soriano (Teodoro Soriano, Theodoro Soriano), San Diego, Tex.
1897 Harry L. Thompson (Tompson), Valley City, N. Dak.
1517 Peter Alexander Warud, Pillsbury, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BENSON, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

1125 Julius Aandahl (Julius Andahl), Maddock, N. Dak.
976 Carl M. Berkan (Carl Magnus Berkan), Fillmore, N. Dak.
262 Mike Bomek (Mike Bomok), Warwick, N. Dak.
210 Frank J. Brown (Frank James Brown), York, N. Dak.
277 Nels M. Bye (Nels Martinson Bye), Esmond, N. Dak.
182 Rogert (Grant, Sisseton, S. Dak.
421 Tom Hendrix, care of Crookston Lumber Co., Camp No. 8, Kelliher, Minn. (Oklahoma, Wagner, U. S., care W. J. Ledgerwood, Leeds, N. Dak.).
93 Vernon Jones, Oberon, N. Dak.
488 Fred D. Snore, Minnewaukan, N. Dak.
309a Jacob Stone, Tokio, N. Dak.
363 Albert J. Tibbetts (Albert Gothem Tibbetts), York, N. Dak.
808a Claire E. G. Wilkinson, Vulcan, Alberta (Claire G. Wilkinson (Claire Emerson Godfred Wilkinson), care of A. J. Mitchell, Churchs Ferry, N. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOTTINEAU, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

608 Sigurd (Sugurd) Bjorli, route 2, Souris, N. Dak.
1150 Albert C. Fyffe (Albert Fyffe), Antler, N. Dak.
1002 Erick O. Holmon (Holmen), Deep, N. Dak.
1135 Jacob M. (Milo Jacob) Miller, Westhope, N. Dak.
187 Willz J. Provonost (Willz Joseph Provonost, Willys Joseph (Wellz) Pronovost), Overly, N. Dak.
990 Patrick J. (John) Riley, Westhope, N. Dak.
624a Jean Williams, route 2, 54A, Lansford, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOWMAN, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

207 Harry L. Barber (Baker), Rhame, N. Dak.
173 Martin Slomczynski, Scranton, N. Dak.
79 Robert Warner, Bowman, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DICKEY, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

960 Carl O. K. Bjortomt, Oakes, N. Dak.
690 Miles Brown (Blenig), Forbes, N. Dak.
249 Harry D. Butler, Oakes, N. Dak.
219a John Jacob Koski, Guelph, N. Dak.
1043 Isadore Lafortune (Lafortine), Guelph, N. Dak.
883a John Teivila (Tierila), general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn.
88a Ole Wooldin (Wolldin), 2 Oakes, Dickey, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DUNN, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

382 John Peter Batz, Killdeer, N. Dak.
682 George Harvey, Halliday, N. Dak.
871 Emery James Hubble (Emery Jay Hubbell), Dunn Center, N. Dak.
1040 Vasilio Mantikof (Mantikif), Hebron, N. Dak.
26 Trig Iver (Ivar) Nelson, Elsworth, Wis. William Weber, 519 Market Street, Newark, N. J. (Wm. Weber, Manning, N. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDDY, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

737a James Stavron Adamides (James St. Adamides), New Rockford, Eddy, N. Dak.
480a Robert Burns, New Rockford, N. Dak.
288 Frank Goodhen (Frank Goodboy), McIntosh, Minn.
515 Henry Melvin Hendricks, Sheyenne, N. Dak.
505a Lee Bruce Heighey, 2 Warwick, Benson, N. Dak.
442 Fred Hintz, New Rockford, N. Dak.
86 Andrew Kirkasske (Andrew Kirkrask), Jamestown, N. Dak.
322 Jacok Matt, New Rockford, N. Dak.
584 Herbert Miller, Sheyenne, N. Dak.
380 John Peterson Olen, McHenry, N. Dak.
463 Abas Reshit, New Rockford, N. Dak.
605 Carl Schmidt, New Rockford, N. Dak.
353 Estref Skakis, New Rockford, N. Dak. (Esteel Shakir, New Rockford, Eddy, N. Dak.)
236 Michael Solsberg (Michael Solsbery), Selz, N. Dak.
94 Alil Teffick (Ally Teffick), Jamestown, N. Dak.
936a Mike Tomsyk, Warwick Benson, N. Dak.
356 Gulseppe Varriano (Guiseppe Varreans), New Rockford, Eddy, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FOSTER, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

36a Albert Robt. Cyrus (Alfred Robert Cyrus), Carrington, N. Dak.
250a Jacob Gertzen, Morden, Manitoba, Canada.
633 Louis Letchi (Loui Lnethi, Letchie), Carrington, N. Dak.
570 Nitri Mihal (Mitre Mihal), Carrington, N. Dak.
297 Geo. (George) W. Miller, Braatford, N. Dak.
708 Harry Stromquist, Carrington, N. Dak. (2334 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.)
622 Wm. (William) Wibert, Carrington, N. Dak.
280 Frank Geo. (George) Scheiber, Valley City, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'HENRY, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

462 Ward Anderson, care of B. & B. No. 4, Minot, N. Dak. (Harlowtown, Mont.).
1370 Paul Bachmeier, Orrin, N. Dak.
1194 Philip Buchmeier, Guthrie, N. Dak.
762 George Brennan, Granville, N. Dak.
185 John W. Foster, Deering, N. Dak.
528 Paul G. Gordon (Paul George Gordon), Staples, Minn.
709 Gustaff Herr (Heer), McClusky, N. Dak.
816 Leopold Miller, care of Agnes Miller, Towner, N. Dak.
662 John Edgar Mockler, Nesperce, Idaho.
997 Frank Murphy, Velva, N. Dak.
511 Anson M. Price, Michigan City, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'INTOSH, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

328 Zenith Reid (Zeneth Reed, Ried) Dennis, 509 Wabash Street, Chicago, Ill.
184 Joseph Wilburn Walker, Wisher (Wishek), N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'KENZIE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

891 James Carney, Alexander, N. Dak.
174 Henry Ducharme, Alexander, N. Dak.
780 Henry Edwald Gruenberg, Fairview, Mont.
270 Fritz H. Hoyer (Fritz Henning Hoyer), Watford City, N. Dak.
479 David D. Jones, Golva, N. Dak. (25 South Richards Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
1348 V. F. Jordan, Beunepick, N. Dak. (Vance Forest Jordan, Sydney, Mont.)
1166 Oscar E. Nelson, Mary, N. Dak.
203 David P. Scanlon, Acorn, N. Dak.
1314 Alexander Winers, Earl, N. Dak. (Charleon, N. Dak.)
211 Peter Zukopika, Grasy Butt, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OLIVER, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

331 Lester Frost, Center, N. Dak. (Clinton, N. Dak.)
165 Ragnar Pearson, Mpls., Minn. (Raegnar Pearson, Seroco, N. Dak.)
297 Russell Pogue (Russell Pague), Garden City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

34 George Bentz, Martin, N. Dak.
352 Charles Daly, Rugby, N. Dak.
103 Frank G. (Frank Geo.) Sanders (Frank Sanders), Walford, N. Dak.
480 Peter Schile, Berwick Postoffice, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANSOM, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

939 Peolas Angelopoulas (Poolas Agelopoerlos), care of Northern Pacific Railway Co., Sheldon, N. Dak.
744 George Chu, Enderlin, N. Dak.
52 Dr. Jno. B. Norton, Enderlin, N. Dak. (Dr. John Bernard Norton, Dr. J. B. Norton, Enderlin, Ransom, N. Dak.)
951 Sam Sellinas, Lisbon, Ransom, N. Dak. (Sam Sallinas, Zairts (Zante), Greece.)
147 Gustave H. Soderbon (Gustave Hugo Soderbon), Nome, N. Dak.
263 Johnny Wells (Johney Wells), Lisbon, N. Dak.
928 Yone Wells (Youe Wells), traveling through country, Lisbon, N. Dak.
408 Sam Nick Williams, Enderlin, N. Dak.
918 Sam Zarkos, Enderlin, N. Dak.
1049 Nick Zugorey (Nick Zuogi), Lisbon, Ransom, N. Dak. (Nick Zuoguey, Zante, Greece.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RENVILLE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

394 Michael Anderson, Two Harbor, Minn. (Mohall, N. Dak.).
290 James M. Birnell, Glenburn, N. Dak.
22 John Chicky (Chiky, Chincky), Carpio, N. Dak.
726 Stanley W. Dixon (Stanley Walter Dixon), Norma, N. Dak.
90 Clifford Farris, Mohall, N. Dak.
596 William A. Freston (William Albert Treston), Glenburn, N. Dak.
695 Andrew Harvel (Harvey), Rochester, Minn.
496 Sigismund L. Jensen (Sigismund Lee Jensen), Glenburn, N. Dak.
507 George A. LaBarre (Geo. Albert LaBarre, George Albert LaBarre), Sherwood, N. Dak.
138 Paul Halfdon Magnor, Mohall, N. Dak. (1127 Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
327 Henry Warner, Cleanwell Star Co., Wis. (Lansford, N. Dak.).
675 Carl E. Winter, Frazee, Minn. (Carl Edward Winter, care of B. W. Godfrey, Sherwood, N. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROLETTE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

287a Eddie William Cronin, St. John, N. Dak. (Centaur, Saskatchewan, Canada; St. John, Rolette, N. Dak.).
514 Emel Lohto, St. John, N. Dak.
365a Joe Marcil, Thorne, N. Dak. (Jor Marcil, Garvelbury, Saskatchewan, or Kealer Thorne, Rolette, N. Dak.).
566a Ricardo Marcil, Thorne, N. Dak. (Gravelbury, Saskatchewan, Canada).
222 Chas. Porter (Charley Porter), Roletta, N. Dak.
327 Fred Tanner, Belcourt, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STARK, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

777a John Fred Berzel (John F. Berzel), Dickinson, N. Dak.
1342 George M. Brown, Dickinson, N. Dak.
1099 Nick Falls (Nick Folea, Nick Folla, Nick Falla), Richardton, N. Dak.
1387 Jens Granbo, Dickinson, N. Dak.
554 Ruben Alfred Herder (Reuben Alferd Herder), Dickinson, N. Dak.
669 William Herder (William Helder, Heldn, Heldu), Dickinson, N. Dak.
1038 Frank Leau (Seau), Taylor, N. Dak.
1198 Steve Malanouski, Doglum, N. Dak. (Steve Molonouski, Midway, N. Dak.; Doglum, N. Dak.).
1206 Adam Poko, Dickinson, Stark County, N. Dak. (Atom Poki, Fairmont Hotel, 21 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis).
964 Floyd Crawford Proper, 413 Jackson, Butler, Pa.
1303 James Walter Russell, Dickinson, N. Dak.
1238 Lois Smith, Dickinson, N. Dak. (Lule Schmidt, 12 Liberty Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
328 Emil Summerfeld, Hebron, N. Dak.
455 James Sweeney, York, N. Dak.
758 Frank Vassar, Gaylord, N. Dak. (Bondyville, Alberta, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF AKRON, STATE OF OHIO.

1919 Charles (Chas.) W. Archer, 149 Summit Plaza, Akron, Ohio.
4144 James F. Ashcroft, 25 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio (James Franklin Ashcroft, Knob Fork, W. Va.).
4507 Henry Fred Bailey, Market, Akron, Ohio.
611 Sidney Gray Barbee, 481 South Main, Akron, Ohio.
2851 Mack Beard, near Furnace, Akron, Ohio (Aviation Field, Wingfoot Lake, Ohio).
2568 Auster (Amster) Beaver, Clarksburg, W. Va. (83 Broadway, Akron, Ohio).
529 John Bersin, 1204 Murray, Akron, Ohio.
4993 Cuporatto Biazic (Biazio Cuporatto, Cuaparatta Bigia, Biazio Biazio), 138 Lods, Akron, Ohio.
4108 Floyd M. Boor, 104 Kirkwood, Akron, Ohio.
1477 John White Bowman, 106 North Main, Akron, Ohio.
5310 Roy Franklin Brown, 315 North Union (574 Raymond), Akron, Ohio.
874 Roy Mack Brown, 96 West Howard, Akron, Ohio.
74 George M. Busson (Geo. Michell Bussom), Akron, Ohio.
2533 Louis Byart, 67 South Howard, Akron, Ohio.
5471 Tom Carper (Ton Cooper, Tom Caoper), 50 Ridge, Akron, Ohio.
3528 Dennis Chamberlain, 75 South Main, Akron, Ohio.
1384 William A. (Arthur) Charles, 191 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
2614 William Chestnut, 35 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
5532 Paul Chiodaro, 119 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
1001 Joseph (Joe) Clark, North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
3393 Till Clay, 367 East North, Akron, Ohio (Clay Tiel, Clay Till, New Madrid, Mo.).
4519 Frank Collins, 13 South Howard, Akron, Ohio.
604 James L. Conners (Leo, James Leo Connors), 37 North Harvard (57 North Howard), Akron, Ohio.
261 Reginald Cooper (Coople), 258 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
4522 Marion Russell Cornelius, 118 Oak Terrace, Akron, Ohio (123 Third, Jeannette, Pa.).
3136 Russell (Russel) Cousins, 35 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
1007 Laton (Lalton) Cowley, 367 East North, Akron, Ohio.
2218 Frank E. (Everett) Curran, 344 Perpins, Akron, Ohio.
4465 Patrick Antony D'Arcy (Patric Antony DeArcy, Patrick Antony D'arcy), Glenwood Hotel, Akron, Ohio.
4122 Harry Henry Davis, 921 Cantwell, Philadelphia, Pa. (Plaza Hotel, South Howard, Akron, Ohio).
3328 John Davis, 25 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
1436 Walter Davis, Camp Fairground, B. & O., Akron, Ohio.
3998 William Charles Davis (Charles William Davis), 71 South Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
331 Flora De Santis (Feorn Dsandes, Flore De Santis), 200 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
872 Romar Dikon (Roman Dikan), 6 South High, Akron, Ohio.
3508 Anotnio Dimitrici (Antonio Dimetric, Dimitera Torpis), 97 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
2491 Sam Dobyshuk, 439 East North, Akron, Ohio.
1844 Charles Dorthy, 77 South Main, Akron, Ohio.
3820 Patrick Duffy, 134 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
3690 Leon Earley, 145 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
1514 Anton Elnewich (Aton Ilkievicz), 150 North Summit, Akron, Ohio.
2062 Mike Erre (Marke Erre), 8 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
2226 Felleppi Fanetti (Feilippa Fanetti), 21 Lods, Akron, Ohio.
372 Leslie Fields, 48 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
2359 George Henry Finigan (George Henry Living), 203 Oak Place, Akron, Ohio.
1036 John H. (Hiram) Fort, Buckeye Hotel, Akron, Ohio.
3868 James Frazier, 208 Beverly, Akron, Ohio.
2781 Cecil J. Gawmner, Stag, Main and Market, Akron, Ohio (Stag Hotel, Akron, Ohio).
4085 Mike Genoff, 104 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
1030 Dimnd George, 55 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
1716 Jim George, 59 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
766 Thomas C. Gillespie (Thomas (Thos.) Clyde Gillispie), 320 Park, Akron, Ohio.
814 James Arthur Glase, 6 South High, Akron, Ohio.
3525 John Golden, N. O. T. Power House, Akron, Ohio (N. O. T. & L. Power House, Akron, Ohio).
4041 John Henry Graves, 126 Furnace (308½ Hickory), Akron, Ohio.
2627 Robert Greep, 106 North Main, Akron, Ohio.
4040 Harry Sheridan (Sheriden) Greeg, East Cuyahoga Falls, Route 8, Akron, Ohio.
2009 John Griffin, 50 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
5582 Ambrose (Ambrose, Ambrowe) Griffith, 518 North Arlington, Akron, Ohio.
1785 Davite Gypani (Davite Gappanai, Gajpari Davide), 147 North High, Akron, Ohio.
135 Watson Harper, 99 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
322 Claude W. Harrington, 88 Bittman, Akron, Ohio.
2457 James Harrison, 301 Mills, Akron, Ohio.
2994 Leon E. Hartzell, 361 Parkwood, Akron, Ohio.
2078 Frank Hedin, 97 Charles, Akron, Ohio.
1094 Hugh Judiah Higgins, 301 East Tallmadge, Akron, Ohio.
3526 Fred Hine Malen (Maben), Ala.
1275 George F. Hoffman, 157 South College, Akron, Ohio.
3020 James W. Hoopman (Koopman), 518 North Arlington, Akron, Ohio.
4867 Ernest Hosking, 491 Perkins, Akron, Ohio.
5428 John Hostan, 204 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
959 Smith Hubert (Hurbert), 208 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
2478 George Irvin (Irwin), 462 East Buchrer, Akron, Ohio (523 South Arlington).
4052 Arthur Jackson, 46 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
3200 Ignatz Jaworski (Tynacy Iawaobbi), 190 East North, Akron, Ohio.
423 Benjamin (Benj.) Johnson, 1194 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
4472 William (Willie) Johnson, 128 West Howard, Akron, Ohio.
3575 John Bowers Johnson, 24 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
4974 Stanley Jones (James Stanley), 34 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
1170 Chester Jordan (Jordon), East North, Akron, Ohio.
2699 Fleming R. Jordon, 2272 East Forty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio (Flemming R. Jordan, 2288 East Forty-ninth).
2679 George D. Kachouras (Kachnuras; George Kachnuras), 59 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
4962 Peter Kacynski (Kaczynski, Kaczynoki, Kaczyniski), 93 West North, Akron, Ohio.
1727 George Kalkdim (George Kolidin, Kalidim George), 103 West Harvard, Akron, Ohio.
192 Joseph Cariyle (Carlydle) Karns, 275 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
4493 Joseph Knapp, 827 Chalker, Akron, Ohio.
2424 Gust Kocos, 59 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
2717 Avaam J. Kolingion (Kolinogion), 322 Arch, Akron, Ohio.
5064 Nick Konzoff, 70 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
2957 Epaminodas Kopogeanes, 25 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio (Epamenoulas Kapogeanes (Epaminodas Kopogeanes, Epamenondas Kapogeanos, 1024½ Broadway, Lorain, Ohio.)
57 Gimok Kostan (Guimoy Koston), 9 South Main, Akron, Ohio.
5222 Manles Kyprians (Manolis Kyprians, Kyprianos), 55 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
5019 Stefano Labate (Labate Stefino), 112 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
1718 William D. Langston, 27 Spruce, Akron, Ohio.
2213 Bill Lankesis (Lampesis), 81 S. West Co., Akron, Ohio (care B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio).
8747 Vito Angelo La Viguo (Vitangelo LaVigna), 118½ Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
5325 Hiram Lawley, 122 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
2982 Ernest Lewis, 8 Munn Court, Akron, Ohio.
5419 Alex Linkovitch (Linkovich), 93 East North, Akron, Ohio.
2011 Charles (Charlie) Linton, camp car, B. & O. yard, Akron, Ohio.
5494 John Logos, 34 South Howard, Akron, Ohio.
4045 Louis Loinfics (Loinfes), 381 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
4510 Lynn Loudenslager (Laudenslager), 15 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
5465 Pasquale Lovecchio, 141 Summitt (112 Furnace), Akron, Ohio.
5271 Emanuel Lucaster (Emanuele Guerriery, Guerrieri), 141 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
5070 James McKenzie, 12 Superior, Akron, Ohio.
3326 Alexander (Aleksander) Malko, 59 East North, Akron, Ohio.
231 James Mammther, 8 Howard, Akron, Ohio.
4573a Mpampis Manolatos (Manolactas, Manolatis), Belmont Hotel, Akron, Ohio.
2505 Joseph Markle, 86 Summit (68 North Summit), Akron, Ohio.
3980 Jesse H. Marks, 1941 East Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
4436 Jim Martin, 292 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
218 Samuel L. Mellner (Millner, Samuel Loyd Millner), 78 High, Akron, Ohio.
4252 Goldie Herbert Mills, 152½ Stuber, Akron, Ohio (Lafayette, Ind.).
2102 William H. Mills, 896 Vine, Akron, Ohio (Y. M. C. A., South Main, Akron, Ohio).
3617 Dimitri Mirshevich (Mirchevich, Mirghefih), 135 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
454a Daniel Moncheron (Monchleron), general delivery, Shamokin, Pa. (Plaza Hotel, Akron, Ohio).
3584 William T. Moreland (Wison (Wilson) F. Moreland), 134 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
4397 William Muse, 122 Furnace, Akron, Ohio (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio).
4844 Terenias T. Myizouis (Terenias J. (Joles) Myizonis), 45 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
168 Thomas Netroff (Mitraff, Mitroff), Beech, Akron, Ohio.
5270 Christopher Nolas (Nolan), 33 South Prospect, Akron, Ohio (P. O. box 601, Gerard, Ohio).
5311 Stanislaw Novogrodski (Novogrodzki), Chittenden, East Akron, Ohio.
3357 Theodore William Nukes, 300 Broad, Detroit, Mich.
3586 Charles Coark (Clarke) Paicely (Charley Clark Paicely), 54 Ridge, Akron, Ohio.
5463 Floyd William Payne, Massillon Road, Akron, Ohio.
5486 Gerrard (Girard) Payne, 177 Furnace, Akron, Ohio (Farrell, Pa.).
3538 Roy S. Peterson, 505 Ohio, Akron, Ohio.
1639 Charles Radford, 215 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
569 Royal Ragland, 1115 Eighth, Akron, Ohio.
1514 Eddy (Eddie) Redick, 367 North, Akron, Ohio.
3742 John Stanley Reeb, 469 Perkins, Akron, Ohio.
3231 Lloyd Reed, 15 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
712 Russell Relphing (Rohlfing), Dunkirk, Ind. (392 Cornell, Akron, Ohio).
3906 Louis Robinson (Robison), 78 South High, Akron, Ohio.
4195 Earl Rodgers (Rogers), Central Hotel, Federal and Howard, Akron, Ohio.
3504 Henry Rudolph Rossken, Colonial Hotel, Howard, Akron, Ohio.
1115 Edward E. Russell (Edward D. Russell), 84 North Summit, Akron, Ohio.
5174 Porter Rutland, 278 Mills, Akron, Ohio.
540 Harvey Rymon (Harvey C. Rymon), 25 North Union, Akron, Ohio.
5527 Vincenzo Sassano, 87 North Broadway, Akron, Ohio.
2680 Louis Schalkwijk (Schalkwyk), 54 South Summit, Akron, Ohio.
1816 Pete Sciotto (Scetto), 54 Lodd (Good), Akron, Ohio.
4475 Frank Norton Scott, 106 North Main, Akron, Ohio.
1063 Richard Bland Scott, 360 Delward (360 Delmar), Akron, Ohio.
4861a Warren E. Selgendall (Serpendall), Traveler's Inn, Akron, Ohio.
753 Alfred L. (Leon) Shearer), 51 Bowery, Akron, Ohio.
2391 Charles Shelton, 205 Furnace, Akron, Ohio (Mackey, Ind.).

5417 Burt (Bert) Shirley, European Hotel, Main Street, Akron, Ohio.
853 Jacob Silver, 53 Glenwood, Akron, Ohio.
424 Fivicco Sirelvirro, 180 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
3730 Domenico (Dominico) Stanisci, 172½ Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
4515 James R. (J. L.) Swaney, Colonial House, Howood, Akron, Ohio.
2996 Nicholas Tagni (Tagani, Nicola Tagani), 74 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
3926 Peter Tefik, 15 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
749 Jesse P. Thomas, 377 Perkins, Akron, Ohio.
1070 John Thompkins, 54 Ridge, Akron, Ohio.
3916 Matt Stuart Thornton, 490 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
2048 Nick Tleopulos, 13 North Howard, Akron, Ohio.
1578 Stepney (Stepeny) Todd, 258 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
4587 Arthur A. Travis, 58 South Summit, Akron, Ohio. (Arthur G. Travis, Fairland, Ind.)
664 Carl D. Volkwine (Volkoine), 29 South Johns, Akron, Ohio.
3901 William Walker, 32 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
1005 Will O. Wallace (Willis, Will Oliver Wallace), 140 East Market, Akron, Ohio.
3796 William Warmack, 10 Furnace, Akron, Ohio.
3001 Charles Henry Warburg, Ripley, W. Va.
3171 Herman West, 134 Good, Akron, Ohio.
3298 Otho (Otto) G. Winter, 303 Brown (897 Avery Place), Akron, Ohio.
353 Ball F. Yur, 322 Arch, Akron, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DISTRICT NO. 1, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

319 Jno. B. Adams, 1983 West One hundredth, Cleveland, Ohio
2081 Roy Anson (Roy F. Anson), 5802 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
576 Rob't Armstrong (Robert S. Armstrong), 2053 North Sixty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
5127 Jas. Boleman, West One hundred and tenth and Nickle Plate Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio.
2503 Sam Brizzi (Birzzi, Birzi), 1384 West Seventieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1094 Wm. Burns, American Steel & Wire Co., New Coke Plant, Newburgh, Ohio.
686 Fred Campaigne, 1425 West Sixty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3446 Chas. Campbell (Charles E. Campbell), 6802 Clinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
2919 Jno. Canulli, 1384 West Seventieth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3086 Bernard Carolin (Caroline), 1315 West Seventy-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4071 Carl Lester Carson, 62 West One hundred and second Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
1348 Geo. Clocan, 5414 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio.
1560 Maurice Cochran (Cochean, Maurice S. Cochran), Tampa, Fla.
4043 Harold J. DeLancy, 7509 Rutledge, Cleveland, Ohio.
4392 Ross F. (Frank) Doran, 1946 West Seventy-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2627 Otto Downer (Dowmer), 1345 West Sixty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
2407 Percy Erving, 5906 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio.
2704 Theodore Evans, 11104 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio.
351 W. J. Evans, 1284 West Seventy-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
406 Benj. H. Flower (Flowers, Benj. N. Flowers), 2704 West Ninety-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
181 Jno. E. (Edward) Gagan, 10410 Bialtic Road, Cleveland, Ohio (1824 Abbott, Detroit, Mich.).
4576 Daniel (Dan) Gallagher, 27 West Eighty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4575 Jos. Gazliovri (Joseppo Gagliovrdi, Guiseppe Gagliovdi, Joseph Gaaliovri), 1343 West Seventy-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4970 Thos. Graham, 1445 West Eighty-fourth, Cleveland, Ohio (Thomas Armstrong Graham, 228 Parkwood, Akron, Ohio).
1140 Thos. Holden, Maple Heights, Village, Cleveland, Ohio.
4104 Geo. Kikinidis (Kikiridis, Kikinidio), New York Central Lines.
2614 Fred Kreutzberg (Fred T. Krentzberg, Kreutzberg), 8054 Wisconsin, Cleveland, Ohio.
599 Martin Lavelle (La Velle), 1358 West Fifty-ninth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3048 Russell Lescant, Hotel Winton, Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Russell M. Leslant (Lescant, Russell LesCant, LesCunt), general delivery, Baltimore, Md.
1813 Patrick McCue, 1315 West Seventy-sixth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2105 Hugh McKernan, 8420 Lake, Cleveland, Ohio.
3402 Louis (Louie) Mantis, 946 Bolwar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
4466 Carl R. (Raymond) Means, 1936 West Seventy-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio.
2006 Elmer Milliman, 6901 (6109) Wakefield, Cleveland, Ohio.
4506 Nels. E. (Edward) Nelson, 2088 West Eighty-first, Cleveland, Ohio.
2417 Ross D. (P.) Parker, 1915 West Seventy-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
3268 Giovanni Patrizi, 6417 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio (3311 Virginia, Newport News, Va.).
4525 Leo. L. Phillis, 3103 West One hundred and twelfth, Cleveland, Ohio.
3504 Michael Polcyn, 1337 West Fifty-eighth, Cleveland, Ohio.
1528 Edgar J. (Jos.) Price, 1936 West Seventy-third, Cleveland, Ohio.
2328 Jease C. Price (Jesse Price), 7016 Colgate, Cleveland, Ohio.
4528 Francis E. (Edw.) Roche, 1963 West Seventy-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
391 Martin Ryder (Martin J. Ryder), 5811 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio.
2461 Carl F. Schroeder (Schroder), 2081 West Eighty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
4048 Jno. H. Schutrumph, 1429 West Eighty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.
2267 Alvin Sibila (Alvin Oscar Sibila), 7911 Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio.
5074 Jno. Sieziak, 12515 Flora, Cleveland, Ohio.
442 Mervyn O. (C.) Smith, 10616 (10606) Madison, Cleveland, Ohio.
4712 Jno. J. (Joseph) Tuohy, 1274 West One hundred and eleventh, Cleveland, Ohio (John Joseph Touhey, John J. Luohy, 25 South, New York, N. Y.
1083 Gagin (Gogin) Vasil (Geoyn Vasilo), 5810 Herman, Cleveland, Ohio.
456 Theodore Vondi, 1286 West Sixty-fifth, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

3423 Charles (Chas.) Allen, 6807 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3896 Sol Atkin (Atkins), 2329 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2056 Cyrus (Cyrus Romanus) Baldwin, 2979 East Seventy-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1512 Louis Beckamon, 2409 Sixty-first Street (Louis (L.) Beckman, 2723 East Fifty-third Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
3090 Willie Beverly, 2489 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4856 Apolon Brzozowsky, 6410 Outhwaite Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Apolon Bisozowsky (Brizozowsky, Brzozowski), 409 Sixth Street, Rock Springs, Wyo.).
8084 John Buckholtz (Bucholtz, Buchhotz), 2698 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4316 Timothy Buckley, 2559 East Seventy-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
992 Paul Buczko, 2960 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
40 Brown Caldwell, 6211 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5035 Sam Cervinsky (Cherwinsky), 2581 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5294 Charles Christianson (Christensen), 7935 Kinsman Street (3351 East One hundred and fortieth Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
4326 Burt Clehawski (Clehawski), 7402 Wagner Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1191 Mack Cook, 2546 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5439 Joe J. (Joe Grant, Joe G.) Copney, 2633 (2623) East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1132 Michael Dombro, 2875 East Fifty-seventh Street (Michael Dambro, 5514 Whittier Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
554 Charles Dormer (Charles (Chas.) Domer, Chas. Dorner), 7314 Colfax Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
5417 D. Early, Kinsman & Sidaway camp (rear 2148 Scoville), Cleveland, Ohio.
2583 Gustav (Gustave) A. Engel, 6811 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
1482 Morris Epstein (Epstine), 2353 East Sixty-first Street (6019 Quincy Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
845 John Erbe, Sidaway and Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
2068 Ben Epstein, 6021 Seaville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
5441 Cong Fow (Cong Foo, Chong Foo), 2605 East Fifty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1644 Clarence (Clarence W.) Frank, 2633 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5229 Max Gittleman, 2451 (2431) East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5189 Ben Gielsson (Gielsser), 2568 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2976 Chrub Granopoutos (Christ Gianopoulos), 3149 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3656 Jacob Greenberg (Greenburg), 5704 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3645½ Israel Handler, 2537 East Sixty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5050 Walter E. (Walter Elton, W. E.) Hoffman, 2097 East Seventy-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
76 Wm. C. Hokkey (William Chas. (Willie) Hokky), 2932 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
705 Henry Hubbard, 2311 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2865 Oscar Hyberg, 6411 Mona Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
4798 Karmis (Casmer) Jancky (Kasmis (Karmis) Janicky), 6815 Grand Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3242 Rex Johnson, foot of East Seventy-fifth Street, off Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
4218 John Kaplin (Kaplan), 902 Bolivar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
4044 Joseph Kleby, 2453 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Joseph P. Kleby, care of Mrs. Baker, 425 Lilly Street, Chillicothe, Ohio).
4806 John Kinny (Klinay, Kinney), 3183 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1385 Max Klein, 2334 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2570 Sam Lebovitz, 2641 East Sixty-fifth Street (Sam Leboveta, 2553 East Fifty-seventh Street), Cleveland, Ohio.
8214 Phil Lindsay, 2409 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Phile Mack Lindsey (P. M. Lindsey, Philip M. Lindsy), care of Beck's Hotel, West Market Street, Akron, Ohio).
1937 Theodore McDonald (Theo. McDonald), 6826 Berwick Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4759 Wm. E. McDonald (William E. McDonald, Wm. McDonald), 6825 Berwick Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
1588 John McLaren, 3149 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2511 Theodore R. Matthews (Theodore Rhodes Matthew, Theodore Matthews), 7911 Keyes Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
807 Hyman Meuller (Himen Meller, Hyman Miller), 2511 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2887 Joseph Meyers (Meyer), 2480 East Eighty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3868 Mustafa Norey (Norez), Walsh Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
1856 Harry O'Brien, 3149 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Pennsylvania Camp, Cleveland, Ohio).
607 Jacob Ohlbaum, 2312 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
631 Harry Palmer, 3080 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
184 Dan Parker, 6102 Seaville Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Macon Bibb Co., Macon, Ga.).
4783 John Pelchy, 3149 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2258 Lorenzo Perkins (L. A. Perkins), 1 Sidaway & Kinsman Guilty, Cleveland, Ohio.
753 Harold Ridenour, 5610 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio (5614 Haltnorth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
3939 Julius Siegal (Siegel), 6910 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
4094 Walter E. Smith (Walter Eason Smith), 8007 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3542 Frank Spink (Frank Paul Spink), Huntingburg, Ind.
3372 Harry Sipyke, 5812 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
3348 George Stewart (George Allen Stewart, G. A. Stewart), foot of East Seventy-fifth Street, off Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
3766 Spiros Stratis, 2615 East Eighty-third Place, Cleveland, Ohio.
4205 Fred Thomas (Fred G. Thomas), 2421 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5383 Julius Verhelle (Julco, Julius Verkelle), 2551 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
5376 Fred K. Voelker (Frederick R. Voelker), 6307 Glade Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4926 Harley Whitmore, Welsh Construction Co. Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
785 Harry Wiener (Weiner), 2574 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
99 Alex Williamowsky (Ben Williams), 2474 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4762 Benj. Williford, 7587 Woodland Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Benjamin H. Williford, B. H. Williford, R. F. D. No. 3, Albany, Ala.).
1860 Frank Wilson, Sidaway & Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

2399 Chas. Yeck, 2535 East Eightieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Charles George Yech (Charles G. Yeck, Charles George Yech), 2555 East Eightieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
2845 Alex Yenofsky, 2553 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2696 East Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
2702 Adam Zercumba (Adams Zerenir, Adam Zercemba), 7021 Grand Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DAYTON, STATE OF OHIO.

4134a Alfred Alexander, 303 Danbar, Dayton, Ohio.
3225 Mart Amos, 3 Dannar, Dayton, Ohio. (Jellico, Tenn.)
1770 Thomas Anderson, 431 Norwood (330 South Jefferson), Dayton, Ohio.
2312 Eddie (Eddis) Andrews, 314 South Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
4270 Daniel Arnett, 234 Puterbaugh (Greencastle Street), Dayton, Ohio.
574 William Ayers, 1230 Brown, Dayton, Ohio.
1869 Henry Bailey, Bell Hotel, Dayton, Ohio.
2456 Joseph Criss Bartels, 500 Union, Dayton, Ohio.
3740 Frederick Martin Bennett, 540 Jackson, Dayton, Ohio.
3638 Charles Albert Black, 1285 South Broadway, Dayton, Ohio.
684 Moten Boyd, 34 Reeder, Dayton, Ohio.
1343a Aurelius J. Brown, Dunbar Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. (Arvillius Brown, alias John, (John) Brown, West Fifth, near Charter.)
326 Phillip (Philip) Brown, 58 Eaker, Dayton, Ohio.
3904 Wm. Brown, 918 Germantown, Dayton, Ohio.
4218 Richard Burns, 523 Warren, Dayton, Ohio.
1145 Nathan Button (Burton), 320 South Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
2144 Willie A. (Alexander) Butts, 209 Boyard, Dayton, Ohio (405 Neliston, Columbus, Ohio). (Willis Alexander Butts, 405 Neaston.)
5454 Walter Henry Byrd, 129 Sprague, Dayton, Ohio.
5486 James Chenault, 721 South Perry, Dayton, Ohio.
4553 John Hogden Christian, 213 Norwood, Dayton, Ohio.
5526 Howard Howe Cladwell, jr. (Howard Howe Caldwell, jr.), 203 North Western, Dayton, Ohio.
355 Bennie Clay, 302 Longworth, Dayton, Ohio.
4447 John Connor (Conner), 254 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio.
2118 Andrew Cooper, corner Zeigler and Longworth, Dayton, Ohio.
3052 Swaney Cooper, 333 Washington, Dayton, Ohio.
5626 John Daley Crittenden (Crittende), 115 Kinnard, Dayton, Ohio.
2134 Will Cutts, 62 Eakes, Dayton, Ohio.
1448 Robert Daniel, 34 Reeder, Dayton, Ohio. (Middletown, Ohio.)
2191 Sam T. Darby, 11 Fitch, Dayton, Ohio.
518 George Walter Davis, 526 South Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
3741 Henry Davis, Bell Hotel, Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
203 Taylor Davis, 226 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio.
4849 Edward (Edwardo) de la Riva, 1233 South Brown, Dayton, Ohio.
1875 George Devoe, 225 Beckman, Dayton, Ohio.
5713 William Downing, 618 Germantown, Dayton, Ohio.
3000 George W. Dragos, Cincinnati Street, Dayton, Ohio.
3534 Andry Samuel Dubbin, 52 Krug, Dayton, Ohio.
2002 William Henry Duncan, 314 South Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
4946 George Roll Dunmeyer, 329 Bruen, Dayton, Ohio.
4691 Eugene Ellington, 1126 South Broadway (Western Avenue), Dayton, Ohio.
3566 Julius Edward Finn, 1405 South Whayne, Dayton, Ohio.
4209 Frank Fischer, Miami Hospital (39 Dunbar), Dayton, Ohio.
2931 Frank Fisher, 124 Columbus, Dayton, Ohio.
3983 Alfred Franklin, 207 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio.
492 Ewalt Frick, 131 Jackson, Dayton, Ohio. (Elaborated Roofing Co., Omaha, Nebr.)
1882 William Garrett, 117 Fitch, Dayton, Ohio.
3881 Louis Peretz Gerschoncopa (Gerschencopa), 62 Rogge, Dayton, Ohio. (454 Euclid, Akron, Ohio.)
909 Dan Gilbert, 261 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio. (Gethsemane, Ark.)
3135 Harry Goldberg, 308 Park, Dayton, Ohio. (3001 North Third, Philadelphia, Pa.)
1077 Russell Griffos, 30 Emily, Dayton, Ohio. (Route No. 8, box 54, Greenville, Ohio.)
3966 Hubert Hailey, 408 Bank, Dayton, Ohio. (East St. Louis, Ill.)
4845 Presley Homer Harrison, 307 East Sixth, Dayton, Ohio.
5280 Charles Alfred Hayton, 523 Smith, Dayton, Ohio.
4082 Roy (Ray) Hector, Palace Hotel, Dayton, Ohio.
1690 Charles Holt, 70 Louie, Dayton, Ohio. (Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.)
4265 Albert Jackson, 1367 West Fifth, Dayton, Ohio. (219 Brown, Charleston, W. Va.)
1846 Charles (Charlie) Jackson, southwest corner Franklin and Longworth, Dayton, Ohio.
1912 James Jackson, 623 South Western, Dayton, Ohio.
983 Lee Jackson, 314 South Ludlow, Dayton, Ohio.
1346 Theodore (Theo.) Johnson, 238 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio.
504 William Jones, 1 Newcome Place, Dayton, Ohio.
4568 William Jones, 206 Germantown, Dayton, Ohio.
35 Edgar Jordan, 427 South Perry, Dayton, Ohio.
501 Chas. Kelley (Kelly, Charley Kelley), 555 Pontiac, Dayton, Ohio.
1978 Bernard John Kemper, 1715 Alberta, Dayton, Ohio.
681 William Kennedy, 103 Western, Dayton, Ohio.
3748 George King, 427 Perry, Dayton, Ohio.
3775 John J. Kuhnen (Kuhner, John Kubner), 840 Cincinnati, Dayton, Ohio (Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.).
3170 Alexos Kutsikas (Kutsikas Alexos), 1356 West Second, Dayton, Ohio.
1891 Thomas Robert Lantry, 603 Brown, Dayton, Ohio (202 Johnston, Covington, Ky.).
3559 Eugene Leavell, 209 Dumbar, Dayton, Ohio.
2706 Samuel Lesler, 2134 National, Dayton, Ohio (512 Platron, Fort Thomas, Ky.).
4547 Harry Logue, Nellie Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
2783 James Wesley McClellan, 13 Fluhart, Dayton, Ohio.
4890 Roy Maxton, Jesse Street, Dayton, Ohio.
4141 Willard Mobbly, Dunbar and Germantown, Dayton, Ohio.
4158 Mack Modesty, 355 Mound, Dayton, Ohio.
2324 George James Moore, 111 College, Dayton, Ohio.
4811 Edward E. Murphy, 434 Germanton, Dayton, Ohio.
5332 Sam Noding, 421 Jefferson, Dayton, Ohio (6362 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.).
4662 Charles E. Pawley, 349 South Broadway (Charles Edward Palley, 110 North Broadway), Dayton, Ohio.
3629 David Perkins (Perkin), 608 Hawthorn, Dayton, Ohio.
5007 Everett Pierson (Piersaw), 327 Western, Dayton, Ohio.
5298 John Power, 1340 Alwildy, Dayton, Ohio.
5376 Norman Quill, 26 Bruin, Dayton, Ohio.
4984 Harry Lesley (Leslie) Ray, 34 Emily, Dayton, Ohio.
1209 Edward Rogers (Roges), 330 Sprague, Dayton, Ohio.
2624 Lawrence (Laurence) Carl Ryan, 159 Park (331 Park), Dayton, Ohio.
1336 Olaf Saverston (Savertson), 427 South Jefferson, Dayton, Ohio.
1199 Anthony Scott, 3 Newcome Place, Dayton, Ohio.
2738 Arthur Webster Shawan (Shawhan), 47 Bonner, Dayton, Ohio.
3584 Dan Shie, 1433 West First, Dayton, Ohio.
5622 Hubert Sledge (Sledge), 302 Longworth, Dayton, Ohio.
3321 Charles (Charlie) Smith, northeast corner Zigler Street, Wilkerson, Dayton, Ohio.
2080 James Smith, 557 Fifth, Dayton, Ohio.
1577 John Smith, 230 Ziegler, Dayton, Ohio.
41 Waymon (Raymon) Spencer, Dayton, Ohio.
4335 John Stokes, 352 Mayday, Mobile, Ala.
2096 Thomas Stokes, 355 Mounde, Dayton, Ohio (Mound, 317 Mound, Dayton, Ohio).
5190 Harry Stomp, 435 Winter, Dayton, Ohio.
2536 Harry Stone, 226 Conover, Dayton, Ohio.
4795 Joe Sullivan, 229 Bayard, Dayton, Ohio.
1224 Earl Earnest Thompson (Earl Ernest Thompson, Earl Ernest Thomson), 920 West Third, Dayton, Ohio.
4713 Price Linsley (Tinsley), 254 Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio.
3086 Benjamin Harrison Ward, 16 Pease (347 West Fifth), Dayton, Ohio.
5135 Raymond Washington, corner Washington and Perry Streets, Dayton, Ohio.
2202 Samuel Watkins (Sam Watkins), Dunbar Avenue south of Fifth, Dayton, Ohio.
869 George White, 142 Columbia, Dayton, Ohio.
3823 Winfield White, 46 Eaker, Dayton, Ohio.
4887 Harlem Whited, 111 Zeigler, Dayton, Ohio (care of Gem City Tax Co., Miami Hotel; care of Gem City Taxicab Co., Dayton, Ohio).
633 Willie Wilcox (Willie Jackson Wilcox) 22 Pease, Dayton, Ohio.
1461 Ellis (Elles) Williams, 998 West Fifth, Dayton, Ohio.
2968 Samuel Willmore, 512 Germantown, Dayton, Ohio.
517 Lewis Wilson, 74 Eaker, Dayton, Ohio (5 Juliet, Peacock Track, Montgomery, Ala.).
5705 Wm. C. Wilson (William Wilsonn), 411 South Broadway, Dayton, Ohio.
5078 Albert Wilson Williamson, 415 Bank, Dayton, Ohio (corner Fourth Street and St. Clare Street, Dayton, Ohio).
1233 Clifford Woolfolk, 500 Hartford, Dayton, Ohio (care of Hart Hanspard, 1216 North Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.).
2102 Bud Worthington, 721 South Perry, Dayton, Ohio.
3189 James Wright, 250 Homestead, Dayton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF OHIO.

1018 Arthur Bass, Allisonia Building, Norwood, Ohio.
765 Gussie Bass, 2 McGregor Avenue, Elmwood, Ohio.
1059 Henry Benhase, 5114 Hunter, Norwood, Ohio.
702 Carl Bowling, 4814 Forest Street, Norwood, Ohio.
1235 Arthur Bryant, 2642 Marsh Avenue, Norwood, Ohio.
1023 James F. Clarke (James J. Clarke), 2053 Foraker Terrace, Norwood, Ohio.
765 Gussie Bass, 2 McGregor Avenue, Elmwood, Ohio.
1041 Bud Hairster, Clare Station, Ohio.
1793 Henry Harris, Plainville, Ohio.
1983 James Bower Horton, 4034 Beech Street, Elmwood, Ohio.
2699 Chaley Johnes (Chasley Johnes), Clare Station, Ohio.
3423 James Lewis, 4557 Lafayette Street, Norwood, Ohio.
929 Joe Montague, 387 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.
1334 Charles Norman, North Carolina or Clara, Ohio (Clare, Ohio).
2003 Woodie Sanders, Elm and Loveland, Ohio.
1873 Charles David Schaeffer (Chas. D. Schafer), New Schafers Town, Pa.
1143 James Mortica Shackelford (J. M. Shackelford), 517 Linden, Elmwood Place, Ohio.
827 Jack Shumate, Bealton, Va.
3197 James Vaughn, Clare Station, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HURON, STATE OF OHIO.

1426 Wm. Perry Anderson, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.
2160 Thos. Barber, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1692a Stephen Batla, Phillips, Wis., Lugerville Route.
67 Napoleon Bess, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
131 William Bright, 113 Sandusky, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
2013 Genie Biggs, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
2340 James Briscoe, 117 Railroad, Bellevue, Ohio.
2208 Wm. Campbell, 9 Sandusky, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1544 Jesse Cole, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
517 Wm. Cooper, Boyle County, Hustonville, Ky.
195 Jimmie E. (Efret, Efort) Copes, Y. M. C. A., Spring Street, Willard, Ohio.
2330 Lee Crutchfield, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
465 Mass Cunningham, Chicago, Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
2302 John Cureton, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
2072 Jefferson Davis, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
226 Emilie (Emelie) Demar, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
837 Wm. Dunham, Emerald Avenue, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
2388 Ignacio (Ignacio) Flores, 204 Speed, San Antonio, Tex.
2182 Rob Foster, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1997 Howard E. (Edwin) Fuller, 242 West Main, Norwalk, Ohio (3 Arch, Akron, Ohio).
1122 Jesse Geisman (Jess H Geisman), 145 Harkness, Bellevue, Ohio.
651 Harry (Harris) Harrison, Chicago Junction, Ohio (213 West Intendentia, Pensacola, Fla.).
1064 Louis Hendnix, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
925 Henry Jewell, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
653 Wm. King, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
57 E. Knight, Chicago Junction, Ohio (E. R. Knight, Willard Ohio).
1030 Joe Kohlac, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1485 Tho. (Thomus) J. (T.) Lavorn, Matson Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio (care of B. & O. Restaurant, Holloway, Ohio).
1459 Robert L. (Lincoln) Laughlin, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1328 Eugene (Euguene) Locke, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
756 Hezzie Mangrum (Hezie Mongrum), Chicago Junction, Ohio.

735 John J. Millenbach, 61 West Samnary, Norwalk, Ohio (John George Millenbach (Millenback), John J. Millenback, 140 Wade, care of J. A. Moore, Toledo, Ohio).
1584 Fred Miller, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1977 Nelson Miller, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1572 Wm. Jas. Murphy, Norwalk, Ohio.
230 Henry Phillips, County House, Willard, Ohio.
88 Cleve Polk, Centralia, Ill.
207 James Privett, Front Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Front Street, Willard, Ohio).
541 Johnny (Johnie) Robinson, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
1455 Wm. Romer, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
12 Wm. Sanders (Saunders), Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
1027 Albert Scott, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
859 George Scott (Georg Scorte), Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
6 Elbert Taylor, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1566 Wm. Simmons, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
218 Noble Smith, Sandusky Street, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
551 Napoleon (Napolion) Sorola, Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
1379 Bernard Tawes, 443 Center, Louisville, Ky.
1359 Arthur Thomas, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
787 Henry Thresh (Thrash), Camp Car, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1525 Elisha Watkins (Elijha Watkins, Eligha Watkins), Camp Cars, Chicago Junction, Ohio.
1859 Charley Williams, Covington, Ky.
181 Form M. Williams (Ford Nelson Williams, Ford M. Williams), care Y. M. C. A., Chicago Junction, Ohio (Willard, Ohio).
2416 Perry Williams, Chicago Junction, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

2576 Ralph F. Adams (Ralph Frison Adams), 1828 North Fourteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2423 Delfino Aguirre, 2021 St. Chas Street, Clark's Hotel, Toledo, Ohio (Delfino Aguirre, care Clarke's Hotel, 121 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4822 Sam Allegian, 326 Indiana Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1977 Mike Alldos, 624 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3260 Harry Allan (Allen), 608 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio (627 Michigan, Toledo, Ohio).
1760 William Allen, 1706 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3384 George Almar (Almas), 432 Warren Street, Toledo, Ohio (432 Orange Street, Toledo, Ohio).
3153 Monroe Alspaugh, 718 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5414 Eugene B. Anderson (Eugene Bishop Anderson), 546 Pinewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
90 Gilbert Anderson (Gilbert Aenderson), 1724 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1797 Lee E. Anderson (Leo E. Andrews), 1405 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6431 Wm. Andersuskiewicz (Wm. Andruskiewicz, William Andruskiewicz), 323 Warren Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4461 Richard A. Andrews, 1345 Fitchland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (Richard Addison Andress, R. A. Andress, 1112 Washington, Toledo, Ohio).
5439 Cable T. Ashwell (Cabble Thomas Ashwell), 311 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1813 Anastasois Athannasios (Anastasois Athansios, Anastasios Athanosios, Ansolos Atasom), 142 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2858 Elias Atterbeck (Elias Otterback), 134 Eighteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
678 Sakarias Aumala (Sakarias Cumala), boat worker in transit, Toledo, Ohio.
2716 George L. Baker, Novarre Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
1689a Hyman Baker, 2550 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio (2043 North Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
5382 Albert Ray Barber, 1924 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1453 Frank Bartoslewicz, 118 West Park, Toledo, Ohio.
3209 Curls Bashan, 37 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1281 Thomas L. Bates (Thomas S. Bates), 330 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6449 Robert Bauner (Robert Banner, Robert Banner), Camp Middle Ground, Toledo, Ohio.
6263 Jesse W. Bean (Jess W. Bean), 2242 Ashland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (Jess E. Bean, J. W. Bean, 2342 Ashland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
2563 Howard L. Beeve (Howard Lewis Beebe, Howard L. Beebe), 412 Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
3364 Joseph M. Bellinske (Belliski, Joe Belliski), 1810 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (Joe Bellenski, Joe Bellinski, 228 Indiana, Toledo, Ohio).
705 James Bell, Adams & Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio (care Bentley & Sons, Adams & Huron).
3014 Gordon L. Bennett, care Gordon & Bennett, general delivery, Cincinnati, Ohio (Gordon Loyd Bennett, 315 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4895 Joseph W. Benson, 803 Madison Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3420 Lawrence L. Berry (Lawrence Linzie Berry, L. L. Berry), 1112 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2592 Hubert Bitting, 1824 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5936 Cecil Blackburn (Cecil B. Blackburn), 205 Empire Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2092 Nathaniel Bland (Nathaniel Bland), 1912 Canton, Toledo, Ohio.
594 Thomas Boges, 29 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5508 Leon Bombay (Leon Bombay), 142 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5227 Charles Bossman (Chas. Bossman), 1318 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2253 Eric C. Brandt (Erie Gust Brandt), 1002 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
903 Harry Brettles (Harry Brettler), Onida Apartments, Toledo, Ohio.
4102 Philip Brewer (Phillip Brewer, P. Brewer), 111 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4084 Levon Brodin (Levon Broodin, Levon Broodim), 326 Indiana Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4190 Rufus Brosson, 506 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4442 George Brown (Geo. Brown, Leo Brown), 815 Jefferson, Toledo, Ohio.
6139 Sam Brown, 28 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
8328 Walter Brown, Navane Hotel (Novarre Hotel), Toledo, Ohio.
4835 Wm. Brown (William Brown), care of Mrs. Johnson, Tight Alley, near Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1165 M. Brusacher (H. Breisucher, H. Breisacher), 322 Thirteenth Street, Toledo.
1925 Jeff Buffett (Jeff Buffet), 610 Smith Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6033 Herbert W. Burnett (Herbert N. Burnett), 806 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1434 Albert Burns, 24 North Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3745 Theodore Byrd, 1818 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3143 James Callaway, 1820 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
182 Bill A. Caras (Bill All Caras, Bill Caras), Madison Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
5694 Leon F. Carlsom (Leon Frank Carlson), 2025 Linwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
70 Peter Calcob, Toledo, Ohio.
2665 Charles Carter (Chas. Carter), 1915 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5800 George Carter, 9 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5339 John Carter, 1715 Spielbush Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4466 James Casey, 2316 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. (217 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4306 Stanley N. Castemey (Stanley N. Castamey, Stanley N. Castandy), 805 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2240 James F. Cavanaugh, 5184 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio (1518 Jefferson Street, Toledo, Ohio).
839 Jim Chacoola, 1832 Wakeman Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4172 Selma Chambers, 357 Woodland, Toledo, Ohio.
3006 Earl T. Chase (Earl Thomas Chase, Earle T. Chase), 2115 Washington, Toledo, Ohio.
370 John Christ, 40 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio (616 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
95 John Clifford, 27 Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
2436 Joseph D. Cocke (Joseph David Cocke), 25 Twelfth, Toledo, Ohio.
2591 Evans Coffey, 1817 Canton, Toledo, Ohio.
3101 Ruby Cohen, 1901 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1440 J. Coleff (Jim Coleff), 825 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
57 Allen Collins, 113 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4861 Monroe Collins, 511 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6019 John Conden, 18 North Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
4756 Earl Coon, 121 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
794 Wm. H. Corning (W. H. Corning). Hotel Slater, Buffalo, N. Y. (William Henry Corning (William H. Corning), Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, Ohio).
5027 Chester H. Courtright (Chester John Courtwright, Chester J. Courtright), 443 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3801 James L. Coy (James Larue Coy), Toledo, Ohio.
5702 Wm. W. Coulter (Willium Wallace Coulter, W. W. Coulter), 2022 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
580 Joseph Craig, 1707 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
123 John J. Crawford (John James Crawford, James Crawford), 1119 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4153 Walter V. Cronin (Walter Vincent Cronon, Walter V. Cronon), Hattersall & Freeman, Erie, & Washington, Toledo, Ohio.
3345 Charles A. Curtis, Wichita, Kans. (Charles A. Curtiss, Toledo, Ohio).
2770 John Dakason (John Dakson), 112 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
8857 Ed. Davis, 534 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
894 James D. Davis (James Dudley David, J. D. Davis), 15 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2839 Jerald B. Davis (G. B. Davis), 1611 Jefferson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3754 Walter Davis, 21 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6092 Wilbert W. Davis, care of T. & I. Railway, Toledo, Ohio (Wilbert Wilton Davies, care of F. & I. R. R.).
5722 Chas. E. Dederich (Charles Edwin Dederrich, C. E. Dederrich), 2325 Fulton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2549 James Deganes (Jamy Doganey), 616 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1852 Geo. F. De Lander (George Frederick De Lander), 34 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2739 Christian D. Dell (Christias Tipo Dell, Chris T. Dell), 123 Sixteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1320 Tanas P. Demetry (Tanas P. Demetry), 527 East Woodruff, Toledo, Ohio.
1407 Paul Dethlefsen, 541 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio (541 Street Erie, Toledo, Ohio).
6140 Frank Dillon (Frank George Dillion, Frank George Dillon), 31 North Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
119 Peter Dimintroff (Peter C. Dimitroff), 2118 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4243 Frank Dix, 27 North Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5298 Frank J. Donovan (Frank Joseph Donovan), care of Mrs. Doherty, 15 St. Clair, Toledo, Ohio.
495 Bennie Doolin (Bennie Hoolin, Bennie Woolin), 1714 Spellbush Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4237 Morris Doran (Doron), Betts Apartments, Toledo, Ohio (Morris Doson, Betts Apartments, Toledo Boulevard and Crane Court, Toledo, Ohio).
2799 John W. Doty, 327 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio (John Ward Doty, 326 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio).
306 Carl Doughton (Carl Boughton), 809½ Madison, Toledo, Ohio.
1263 Alexander Downs, 32 North Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
6214 Ef. Phinior Drosopoulos, 432 Orange Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1580 Edward Dyetta (Edward Dyotte), 225 Chevy, Toledo, Ohio (225 Cherry, Toledo, Ohio).
404 Joseph Eagen (Joseph Bagan, Joe Paegan), 418 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4672 Harvey Edwards (Harry Edwards), 1816 North Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1555 Henry Edwards, 321 Woodland, Toledo, Ohio.
2848 Sam Edwards, 803½ Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3629 Floyd Eldridge, 623 Southard, Toledo, Ohio.
134 Clinton Anderson Ellie, Oneida, Tenn, U. S. A.
1739 Earl Ellos (Earle Ellis, Earl Ellis), 1820 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
421a Raymond Emerson, County Jail, Toledo, Ohio.
6415 Wallace Engel, 112 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio (2 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2953 Fred Faber, 439 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3481 Markes Fertiskakes (Markes Fertiskakes), 139 Huron, Toledo, Ohio.
8314 Oscar Fiske (Oscar Fisk), 12 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.

584 Luther Fletcher, 1820 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2357 Allen Ford, 236 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
8087 Wm. Ford (William Ford), 5 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2923 Richard Forest, 1913 Spielbush Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1202 Eugene Fortin, 112 Summit, Toledo, Ohio.
3167 Jack Fox, 103 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1700 Ed. Franklin, 511 Huron, Toledo, Ohio.
1565 Albert Frazier, 209 Empire Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5096 Lewis Frikin (Lewis Ferkin, Lewis Firkin), 14 Page, Toledo, Ohio.
6 Prun Frisby (Purn Frishy), 602 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
379 Clarence Futters, 5182 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
410 Henry Gadson, 1707 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4984 Albert Gallehue, 1816 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3675 Edwin D. Gayman (Edwin David Gayman, E. D. Gayman), 620 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4246 Mackl Gazakos (Mack Gazakos), 115 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1902 Jimmie Gee, 540 Southard Avenue (rear), Toledo, Ohio.
2838 Ernest J. George, care camp 507, Big Four Railroad, Bellefontaine, Ohio (Ernest John George, 118 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4801 Harry Gettner, 2125 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2753 Arthur Gibson, 1912 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2786 Edgar Gilbert, 1706 Canton, Toledo, Ohio.
927 Perkins Glover, 1811 Canton Avenue.
1323 Frank Golden, Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
6000 Charley Goodrich (Charlie Goodrich), 1950 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6136 Joe Grant, 1119 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4999 James Griffin (James Montgomery), 1818 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3728 Edward Groten, 31 South Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
96 Lonzie Guy, New York Central camp, care of Bob Cunningham, Toledo, Ohio (Lonzoe Guy, New York Central camp, Toledo, Ohio).
5326 Clarence A. Hanna (Clarence Alfred Hanna), 2104 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1967 Peter Hapasdakis (Peter Hopsadakis, Peter Hatsadakis), 144 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5280 Arthur Harris, 311 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
486 Clifford Harris, 11 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2281 Henry Harris, 416 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2269 Will Harris, 530 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio (1103 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
2843 James Harston, 627 East Woodruff Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3976 George W. Hart (George William Hart, 347 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio).
347 Geo. C. Hasselman, George Christopher Hasselman, 803½ Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
5255 Henry Hawkins, 1704 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4000 Will Hayes, 121 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1393 Ray Heacock, 242 Superior, Toledo, Ohio (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
5890 Karl P. Henderson (Carl B. Henderson (Earl), 43 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
1538 Morris Henry, 549 North Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
5805 Walter Henson (Walter Hanson), 112 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2844 Earle J. Hertley (Earl Joseph Heartly, Earl J. Heartley), 2136 (2126) Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5271 Henry H. Himme (Henry Harry Himme, 334 Fourteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
6188 Hartley Hines, 1940 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1864 Isaac C. Hobbs (Issac Chas. Hobbs, Issac C. Hobbs), 511 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio).
1795 John Holbrook (J. Holbrook), 438 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3875 C. E. Huber (Clifford Earl Elmer Huber, Clifford E. Huber), 8 Perry Flat, Toledo, Ohio.
543 Chas. Humer (Charles Humer, 110 Huron, Toledo, Ohio)..
469 Hoa Hun (Hoa Hum), 706 Jefferson, Toledo, Ohio.
525 Wm. Hunter, 1311 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5496 Charles Hurbetuit, 182 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1174 Andrew Jackson, 1416 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2637 Wm. D. Jacobs (Wm. Dana Jacobs, William D. Jacobs), 27 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1874 Joe James, 1113 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1840 Frank Jansen (Frank Jansen), 803½ Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
4512 Dempsey Jiles (Dempacy Jiles), 531 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
852 Percy Jineson, 2314 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (P. Jineson, 1917 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
345 Charley Johnson, 144 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5198 Grover Johnson (Grover Cleveland Johnson), 14 Seventeenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2246 Harry Johnson, 1721 Canton Avenue.
5733 Robert C. Johnson, 1706 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1379 Joseph Jones, 1817 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2765 Wilbur Jones, 376 Pinewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1152 Hesekia Joseph (Joseph Heseikia, Heseeka Joseph, Hesikiah Joseph), 1821 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6341 Mike Kail, 511 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1369 Charles Kaiser, 502 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4097 Arthur Kallin (Arthur Kallen), 425 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4816 Tom Karahasta, 1114 Madison, Toledo, Ohio.
366 Stanley Kaszicker (Stanley Kaszicki), 3405 Franklin Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4131 Leo Keeper (Leo Keeber), 6021 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
4845 John J. Kelliher (John J. Kelliher), 418 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3234 Albert Kelley, 604 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6315 Earl Key, 706 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5577 Eugene B. King (Eugene Bernard King, Eugene Birnard King), 332 Batavia Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6188 Walter King (Walter A. King), 332 Batavia Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4319 Ralph Kinney, 1907 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5240 Harry W. Kirkpatrick, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
1615 Patrick Kilcoyne (Patrick Kilcoyne), 1 Washington, Toledo, Ohio.
4325 Roy Knight, 1700 Spielbush Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2864 John Koczalik, 112 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio (John Skoczolik, John Skoczolek, 617 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2363 Samuel Kolsky, 617 East Woodruff, Toledo, Ohio.

8180 Alexander Kowale (Alexander Kowlac, Alexander Kowalc), 2139 Putnam, Toledo, Ohio.
67 Fred Kruger (Fred G. Krueger), 1505 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5878 Pancy St. Kzemidokes (Pancy St. Kremidakes, Pites Cromiclis), 422 Orange Street, Toledo.
5129 Fuller Lacy, Lake Shore Camp, Toledo, Ohio.
3534 J. W. Lamb, jr., 1117 Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
5054 Jesse Lamb (Jessie Lamb), Wabash R. R. Camp, Middle Grounds.
3192 Christ Lamon (Crist Lemon), 617 Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
280 Frank Lamond (Frank Lammond), 1705 Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
947 John Lanier, 537 Woodlawn Avenue, Toledo.
1727 James G. Lawrence (James George Lawrence), 113 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
6192 Clarence Layton (Clarence John Layton), O. K. Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
5958 John E. Lee (John C. Lee), 406 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6126 Charley Lewis (Charles Lewis) 1715 Spielbush Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
6056 Floyd H. Lewis, 221 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2760 Frank Lewis, 624 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio (508 Superior, Toledo, Ohio).
5497 Rudolph Llanck (Rudolph Linck), 418 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
3144 Sam Lichtenstein (Sam Leochctstein, Sam Lichtinstein) O Meida Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
2145 Louis Linden, 511 Summit, Toledo, Ohio.
2832 Ferdinand Livanni (Kivinnal, Ferdinand Kivimal, Ferdinand Kiwisnae), 829 Indiana Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3980 Wm. H. Lord (William Henry Lord), 119 Sixteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3776 Charles C. Lyon (Chas. C. Lyon), 2053 Franklin Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3550a William Lyttle (Wm. Lyttle), 214 Thirteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
806 Ray McAlsop, 320 Michigan, Toledo, Ohio.
5871 George McClellan, Camp on Freight Yard, N. Y. C. Ry., Toledo, Ohio (Camp on freight yard).
2604 Robert P. McClellan (Robert P. McClellen), 1702 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1684 J. F. McDonough, 341 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2115 Christ McGovern (Christopher E. McGovern), 320 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4262 John McGrath, 720 Warren Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1059 Frank McHenry, 9 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2091 Thomas W. McKenna (Thos. W. McKenna), 2132 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4776 Thomas Mack (Thos. Mack), 614 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4928 Berth Magga (Breth Magga, Breth Nagga), 1820 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.
153 William Maier, 236 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3892 Norman Makel, 27 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4837 Berlin Marchand, 331 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
6469 Charles Martin (Chas. Martin), St. Clair Street Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
2818 Fred Martin, 523 Walnut Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5607 Henry E. Martin, 25 Sylvester Street, Detroit, Mich. (3170 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4029 Jack A. Martin (Jack A. Marten), 1129 Robinwood, Toledo, Ohio.
6336 Lloyd Martin, 628 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5911 Elmer W. Maston (Elmer Webster Maston), 723 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3247 James E. Mathewson, 320 Michigan, Toledo, Ohio.
3154 Walter Mattamore (Walrer Mattamore), 18 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
78 John Mercer, 617 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2777 Thomas A. Mertz (Thomas Antony Mertz), 2034 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Thos. Anthony Mertz, 330 Palmer Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.)
2480 Lawrence W. Michel (Lawrence W. Mitchell, Lawrence Mitchell), 334 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
2486 Clarence Miller, 553 Woodland, Toledo, Ohio. (Woodland 553, Toledo, Ohio).
5168 Elziah Miller (Elijah Miller), 614 Southard Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4204 George Miller, 436 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio. (Geo. Miller, 436 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Lucas, Ohio.)
681 John Miller, 1906 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1309 Joseph Miller (Jos. Miller), 23 North Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
4147 Luther H. Miller (Luther Henry Miller), 1515 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2772 James L. Mills (James Lewis Mills), 414 Beacon Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2659 Frank G. Monroe (Franklin G. Monroe), 25 Korea Flats, Toledo, Ohio. (F. G. Monroe, 505 State Street, Rockford, Ill.)
2796 Hubert (Herbert) Moore, 406 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4687 Ed. Morgan, 1915 Canton, Toledo, Ohio.
3931 James W. Morgan (James M. Worgan), 1921 Franklin Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (James M. Morgan, 15 North St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.)
3350 Geo. Morris, 320 Woodruff Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3590 George Mudayas (Geo. Mubayas), 11 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4742 John F. Muesch (John Fred Muesch, jr.), 814 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio
3982 Frank W. Murphy, 221 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2875 James Murray, St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5952 Pete Nat, 432 Orange, Toledo, Ohio.
202 Alamsher Nazarin (Alamshar Nazarian), 700½ Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
2121 Rice B. Neighbors, 830 East Pike Street, Alliance, Ohio. (Rice Barned Neighbors, Rice Barnes Neighbors, 422 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.)
251 Thomas Nik (Ton Nik, Thomas Nik), 10 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
1917 Albert Nixon (Hixon), 530 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3952 William Noe (Wm. Noe), 1816 North Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5550 Edward Norton (Edward Morton), 221 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4048 Wm. Notarius, care of Thomas E. Wilson & Co., 1422 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (William Notarius, W. Notarius, 529 Beacon Street, Toledo, Ohio.)
2118 Paugiatis Ntonbales (Panagiatis Ntonballs), 1311 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2509 Robert Numley, 1712 Canton, Toledo, Ohio.

5471 John O'Brien, 632 (602) Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6096 Wm. Oliver (William Oliver), 418 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6103 Charles F. O'Neil (Chas. Francis O'Neill), 424 Thirteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1250 Thomas J. O'Neil, 1627 Oakwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (Thomas John O'Neill (T. J. O'Neill), 2363 Fulton Street, Toledo, Ohio).
4332 Felix O'Neill, 2363 Fulton, Toledo, Ohio.
1403 Homer F. Osborne (Homer F. Osborn), 1315 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
2286 Dem Papathedoron, 616 Jefferson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5714 Alexander Paterson, 231 Prescott Street, Toledo, Ohio (214 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
874 Jack Pavla (Nick Paoli, Nich Powli), 432 Orange Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5944 Charles F. Peckham, 1516 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio (Charles T. Peckham, 156 Washington, Toledo, Ohio).
1630 Tones B. Peck (Tonis Baker Peck, F. B. Peck), 553 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
279 Arthur Pero, 1113 Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
1492 William Pierce, 233 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
1504 Alexander Plontkowski, 3307 Franklin Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1334 Walter Pogolske (Walter Pogozlske, Pogolshe), 134 Michigan, Toledo, Ohio.
959 Geo. V. Polas (George V. Polas), 624 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio (Geo. V. Polos, 616 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio).
3226 Charles Postal, Millers Hotel, Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
4777 Wm. W. Potts (William Westley Potts), 123 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
756 Vasilen N. Paule (Vasilen N. Poulo, Vasileo Nicolo Poulos, Vasaloe Nicolopuloz), 616 Jefferson, Toledo, Ohio.
5620 Christ K. Poulos (Christ Konstaneno Poulos, Christ Konstabenopoulos), 616 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2228 Willis Pratt, 714 Washington, Toledo, Ohio.
6496 Fred S. Prince, 1029 Ansell Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
6158 Wm. (William) R. Scott, 112 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2624 Carl Hi Semler (Carl Semler), 15 Sixteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5883 Albert Shepherd (A. Shepherd), 910 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
268 Roy Bryan Shook (Roy Shook), 213 Eighteenth, Toledo, Lucas, Ohio.
3628 George Shovallie, 1021 Franklin Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5195 Chin Shuck (Chuck), 320 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
3924 Harry (Henry) Seibert, 618 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2351 Elwood J. Silk, 1120 Madison, Toledo, Ohio.
2215 Wayne Six, 433 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1195 Fred Skippel, 9 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3196 Charles J. Slevin, jr. (Charles J. Slein, jr., Charles J. Sleine, jr., Chas. J. Sleine, jr.), 1418 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3837 Anesles A. Sligies (Anesles Athemea Sligios), 439 Orange, Toledo, Ohio.
3634 Richard (Urley) Smart, St. Vincents Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
5858 Arthur Smith, 8 North Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5116 John Smith, 347 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
1280 Joseph Smith, 149 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2451 Morie (Monie) Smith, 540 Southard.
429 Reuben Smith, 514 Summit, Toledo, Ohio.

235 Rollo G. (George) Smith, 3170 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6163 Wm. Snyder (William Snyder, W. R. Snyder), 428 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3539 Azrial (Ayrial) Soomil, 2028 North Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2203 Hernad (Herand) Sperlan, Toledo, Ohio.
1212 Christ Spero, Lake Shore Railroad car camp, Toledo, Ohio.
1726 Mike J. (G.) Spiron, 712 Jefferson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2995 Elmer Stagman, 1012 Washington, Toledo, Ohio.
6348 Charles (A.) Stanger, City Hotel, Monroe and Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
334 Ed. Stanton, 213 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
2876 Mixael Staroianakas (Mixael Staroianakis, Mixael Staorianakis, Mihal Staorianakis), 33 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4181 Clande Stay, 1915 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2608 Wm. H. Stearns (William H. Stearns, W. H. Stearns), 146 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3946 Frank Stephens, jr. (Frank Stevens, jr., Frank Stevens), 634 State, Toledo, Ohio.
2983 John Stovall, 219 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3832 Joseph Stricke (Joseph Strelcke), 1016 Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
449a Edgar B. Sussman (E. B. Sussman), 332 Twenty-second Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5384 John Talbot, 127 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3805 Albert Taylor, 35 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
471 Burton Taylor (Berton Taylor), 27 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2879 George Taylor, care of W. Roddan, West Sacramento, Calif. (Toledo, Ohio).
736 Wm. Taylor, 2037 West Twelfth, Toledo, Ohio.
2030 Leonard Ten Eyck (Lenard G. Ten Eyck), 227 Fourteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4830 Frank Thais, 15 North St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1190 Ernest H. Thiem (Ernest Henry Thiem), 21 Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
5520 Eddy Thomas (Eddie Thomas), 888 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5825 James Thomas, 26 South St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3683 Geo. Thompson (George Thompson), 653 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
3566 Wm. Thompson (William Thompson), 1706 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
541 Roy A. Trempe, 819 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
5969 Otto Tropp (Otto Paul Tropp, Otto Paul Trapp), 223 Cherry Street, Toledo, Ohio.
329 Edward Tucker, West Spelbusch, corner Snut, Toledo, Ohio.
2914 Joe Turner, 1707 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4272 Reese Turner, 1700 Canton Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
2673 Charles Tyler (Chas. H. Tyler), 627 East Woodruff Avenue.
1087 Wm. Underwood, 128 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.
6361 Joseph Valentine (Joseph Edward Valentine, J. E. Valentine), 518 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1590 Rogers Waatt (Rogers Watt), 219 Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
6461 Mitchell Wadley (Mitchel Wadley), 623 Southland, Toledo, Ohio.
3845 Vincent Waggoner (Vincent Wagner), 181 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2318 Geo. Wainfield (George Wainfield), 502 Superior, Toledo, Ohio.
5216 George W. Washington (George William Washington), 2027 North Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2817 Etoy Waterford (Etay Waterford), 1723 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
182 Orrie S. Watson, 434 Eleventh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4521 Horace Webster, 519 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
691 Williams Wehner (William Wehner, William Whener), general delivery, Toledo, Ohio.
4919 Jack Wells, 403 Palmwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
5463 Charles Welsh (Charles Walsh), 418 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
1843 William West, 519 Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
212 William White (Wm. White), 1700 Canton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
351 Edward Widmer (Edward A. Widmar, Ed. A. Widmar), St. Clair Annex, Toledo, Ohio.
4169 Rex R. Wiley (Rex Robert Wiley), Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.
1362 Alfred Williams, 530 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
144 Edward Williams (Ed Williams), 811½ Monroe, Toledo, Ohio.
3813 Edwin Williams, 621½ Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4064 Henry Williams, 9 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
4915 Richard Williams, 910 Washington Street, Toledo, Ohio.
3365 William D. Williams, Commercial Hotel (William Duncan Williams, 717 Summit Street, Toledo, Lucas, Ohio).
3769a Wm. W. Williams (William Wade Williams, W. W. Williams), Toledo, Ohio.
663 George Wilmont (George Wilmot, G. Wilmot), 334 Ontario, Toledo, Ohio.
2054 Jessie Wilson, 219 Erie, Toledo, Ohio.
3778 Jack Wooden, 1718 Canton Street, Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio.
2059 Hollis Wright, 318 Wabash Street, Toledo, Ohio (33 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio).
3225 Gustaro Yorhihara (Gentaro Yorhihara, Gentaro Yoshehara), Y. M. C. A., Toledo, Ohio.
404a Charles Young, Galatin, Tenn. (Charley Young, Charlie Young, Gallation, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUSTER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

977 Thue Balding, South Fourth, Clinton, Okla.
1264 Harrison Carpenter, Butler, Okla.
348 Noah E. Davis, Custer City, Okla.
1481a Harry B. Denton, Weatherford, Okla.
341 Jno. Jim Flowers, Custer, Okla.
77 George Green, Hammon, Okla.
1025 Will Jinles, South Tenth, Clinton, Okla.
1448 Frank Otto Kerner (Kerinor), 218 Frisco, Clinton, Okla.
389 Geo. Warren Mixon (George Mixon), Clinton, Okla.
1603 William O. Nelson (William C. Nelson), Hammon, Okla.
578a George Russell Payne, Weatherford, Okla.
867 Charles Powell, Custer, Okla.
543 Charley B. (Burns) Reeves, Clinton, Okla.
598a James Oscar Smith, B. Thomas, Custer, Okla.
1129 Frank J. Stermer, Clinton, Okla.
995 Stover A. Wells, Weatherford, Okla.
156 John Samuel Clinton White, Clinton, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1123 Ocie E. Conaway (Ocie, Ocie E. Coneway), Mangum, Okla.
1129 Willie Lee Daniels (Daniel), Reed, Okla.
1275 P. C. Gonzalez (Gonzales), Willow, Okla.
421 Ben McCoy (McCay), Brinkman, Okla.

159 Seorel (Serrell) Maxey, Brinkman, Okla.
113 Wm. L. Strothers (Strother), Mangum, Okla.
1049 Ralph Thompson, Granite, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUGHES, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

527 Sam J. Austin, Wetumka, Okla.
232 W. C. Bottoms (William C. Bottoms), Stuart, Okla.
1081 Paul C. Brownlee, 1, Wetumka, Hughes County, Okla. (Paul Cecil Brownlee, R. F. D. 1, Wetumka, Hughes County, Okla.).
231 T. C. Glover (Tim Clem Glover, Tim C. Glover, T. C. Glover), Glendale, Ark.
1730 Wm. Dixon, Holdenville, Hughes County, Okla.
2093 Thompson Doolin, Wewoka, Okla.
2269 Sam Dunn, Cetra, Okla.
1222 Lloyd Ellis, Stuart, Okla.
1916 Geo. Ewing (George Ewing, Orange Ewing), Holdenville, Okla.
1658 John Fields, Wetumka, Okla.
1845 Oscar L. Gaines (Oscar Lee Gaina, Oscar L. Gains), Lemar, Okla. Route No. 1.
1960 Ed. Will Griffin, Yeager, Okla., Route No. 1.
1060 Jackson Knigbaum (Jackson Krigbaum), Wetumka, Okla.
2022 Henry W. Lee (Henry William Lee), Wetumka, Okla.
532 Marion R. Linker (Narion R. Linker), Holdenville, Okla.
972 Rawson Linker, Holdenville, Okla.
442 Manuel N. Miller (Manuel Neiten Miller, Manul Neiten Miller), Route 1, Holdenville, Okla.
1927 Wilson A. Prince (Wilson Alexander Prince), Atwood, Okla.
1625 Grover Smith, Calvin, Okla.
302 Sam Smith, Wetumka, Okla.
348 S. Smith (Sela Smith, Sella Smith), Calvin, Okla.
829 T. Marion Stafford (Thomas Marion Stafford), Ollin, Okla.
1971 Dib Stark, Citra, Okla.
1998 N. J. Tally (N. J. Talley, N. J. Tolley), Holdenville, Okla.
1909 Clifford Tracey, Holdenville, Okla.
1769 Jessie Young, Holdenville, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LE FLORE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1554 Tom Brown, Monroe, Okla.
984 Raymond Collins, Heavener, Okla.
3087 Roy Collins, McCurtain, Okla.
114 Jno. (John) M. Conway, Calhoun, Okla.
2236 William Wesley Craig, Conser, Okla.
621 William A. Gregory, Poteau, Okla.
412 Field (Fielder) Johnson, Summerfield, Okla.
2856 Fred Jones, Panama, Okla.
806 Will Lamb, Poteau, Okla.
1179 Henry Edward Loftis, R. F. D., Potter, Ark.
1381 Tom Parker, Williams, Okla.
3308 W. W. (M.) Pogue, Octavia, Okla. (Tucker, Okla.).
591 Clarence Rodgers (Rogers), Heavener, Okla.
1137 Earl Sartain, Whitesboro, Okla.
820 Henry L. Stephens (Irving Stevens, H. I. Stephens), Howe, Okla.
1526 John W. Stewart, Williams, Okla.
281 James Swaig, Braden, Okla.
1677 Thomas Junior (T. J.) Sweeney, Cameron, Okla.
3273 Frank Woods, Braden, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF PITTSBURG, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1093 George Braum, North McAlester, Okla.
687 Wm. F. (Wm. Francis) Brittain, Krebs, Okla.
1261 Allen Britten (Brittan, Britton), North McAlester, Okla.
181 Andrew B. Brown (Andrew Brown), North Main Street, McAlester, Okla.
1692 Thomas Brown, 301 North Main Street, McAlester, Okla.
436 Lee Clayhill, East Choctaw Street, McAlester, Okla.
273 Wm. (William) Preston Easley, McAlester, Okla.
988a Grover C. Evans, Lansing, Kans. (McAlester, Pittsburg County, Okla.).
739a Franklin Gates, 415 North Main Street, South McAlester, Okla.
1198a Henry Green, McAlester, Okla.
401 Ben Hampton, Icipio, Okla.
1885 Lee Inman, Manhattan Hotel, McAlester, Okla. (821 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1208 Leonard Jackson, 406 East Wyandotte Street, McAlester, Okla.
816 Cleveland Johnson, 900 East Choctaw Street, McAlester, Okla.
202 Ivey Johnson, McAlester, Okla.
985 Allen Tracy Mathews (Matthews), 311 East Choctaw Street, McAlester, Okla.
1467 Frank Millard, 218 Grand Street, McAlester, Okla.
2115a Clarence Nail, 511 Choctaw Street, McAlester, Okla.
1971 Eugene Perry, 44 N. F. Street, McAlester, Okla.
91 Luther Perry, 12 East Choctaw Street, McAlester, Okla. (Twelfth and Choctaw Streets, McAlester, Pittsburg County, Okla.).
235 Ed Rivers, Jail, McAlester, Okla.
90 W. F. Robertson, Stuart, Okla.
1606 Wm. R. Sanders, Indianola, Okla. (McAlester, Pittsburg Co., Okla.).
2110 Allen Burpee Skaggs, North Hickory, McAlester, Okla.
318 Edward Skey, Fifth and Grand Streets, McAlester, Okla.
1531 Howard Thomas, 21 West Kiowa Street, McAlester, Okla. Sasakwa, Okla.
418a Fred Washington, care of John Washington, Ottowa, Kans.
891a Sterling White, McAlester, Okla.
1992 Albert Williams, North McAlester, Okla.
1604 Alva Wydick, McAlester, Okla. (Ringling, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

178 Harman Arkin, 1522 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2549 Ben (Ban) Armstead, 1506 Our Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3119 Thomas Arnold, 1222 Pasture Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1950 Fred (Ped) Banks, 1529 Clark Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3940 Charles W. Barnes, 25 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1735 Henry Bell, 1522 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
818 Louis Bellomarin (Bellomarino, Bilomarin), 1400 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4401 Hobert Belley (Belly), Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4098 Jacob Bercain, 714 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1123 Meyer (Myer) Norman Berman (Myer Norman Bierman), 25 Granville Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1849 Thomas Blount, 19 Townsend Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1656 Enroch (Enoch) Boyd, 1621 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1055 William Breward, 95 Washington Street (or Place), Pittsburgh, Pa. (General delivery, Gallatzin, Pa.)
732 Charles Brooks, 1225 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2411 Nathaniel Brooks, 1219 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2466 Ben Brown, 1107 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2004 Charlie Brown, 1520 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2817 Ernest Brown, 1523 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2269 Tonney Brown, 1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2104 Washington Brown, 1323 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3721 Will Brown, 46 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3082 Willie Brown (Broun), 1305 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1209 Willie Brown, 26 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4374 Willis Brown, 1520 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4208 Charles Bruce, 1107 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1266 Peter Buchanen (Buchanan), 18½ Boone Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
109 George Washington Burks (Burkes), 1310 Whitcomb Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3398 Jesse (Jessie) Burnes (Jessie Burns), 1232 Hazel Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
118 Ernest (Earnest) Carry, 1508 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2201 Eldridge (Elridge) Carson, 1721 Webster Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
32 Henry (Henry A., Alexander) Carter, 155 Fullerton (155 Fulton) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3027 Joseph Coleman, 1310 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2907 Chester Collins, 1314 Whitcomb Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4111 Edward Conor, 53 Arthur Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
809 Bachisio Cossie, 31 Poplar Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3459 Calvin (Clavin) Crabb, 59 Crawford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2253 Frank Craig, 1222 Colwell Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2892 George C. Craig, 1418 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2412 Benjamin H. (Harrison) Crowds, 1369 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3777 Dock Cummings, 1605 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2857 George Daniel (Daniels) (born in Gillen, La.), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2848 Charles Davis (Dean), 1323 (1223) Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4421 Harry Davis, 128 (628) Watt Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
55 Homer Davis, 1623 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1058 Robert Davis, 35 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2662 Willie (Miller) Davis, 101 Tennehill (101 Tannehill) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10 Harry Deem, 221 Rebecca Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4286 Wesley Deberry, 1418 Bedford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
892 John Devine, 89 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1377 Ethan A. (Allen), Dewell (Duvall, Dewall), 46 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3365 Sheffield (Sheffeild) Dotson, 1223 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3051 Tom Duncan, Second Avenue, near Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
695 Vincent Ecanelles (Vincenti Ecanellas, Vicente Ecanellos, Vicenty Ecanellas), 1205 Pasture Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4412 Williams (William) Echols, 1900 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
884 Alf Eprine, 1213 Epiphany Street (Alfi Eprive, 5 Townsend Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2545 John Evans, 1316 Bedford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2923 William Faiser (Faizor, Talzor), 1223 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1974 Thomas Farmer, 1301 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
236 Angelo Farrelli (Fargelli), 224 Lombard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3891 Frank Felenko (Feheuko), 10 Covington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4134 Stanley Elfer (Fiber), (Stusley (Stanley) Fifer), 4 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
409 Henry Finklestein (Finkelstein), 151 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1750 Robert Ford, 1622 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4163 Cleveland Fort, 102 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3450 John J. Frye (Jenkins Froye), 1323 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4300 W. G. Gaddy (Goddy), 1212 Whitcomb Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
690 Alexander Gadson, 46 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3954 Levi Gallmore, 35 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1618 John Gamble, 1623 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3421 Oliver Gardner, 44 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3020 Frank Gerle (Gerlo), 1418 Poplar Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
756 Clarence Gilechrist (Gilchrist), 1625 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1107 Harrison Goatley (Goatly), 26 Logan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
758 Nathan Golden, 1409 Colwell Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2403 Robert Golden, 1107 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1044 David (Dan) Goodman, 1523 (1536) Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2116 Clarence Gordon, 37 Arthur Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3559 James Gran (Grant), 1308 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
874 Charles Green, 1915 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4287 Joseph Green, 23 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3799 Willie (William) Greenwell, 48 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3123 Henry Grimles (Grimes), Wylie Avenue (Wylie Avenue and Tannehill Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3402 Joseph Groff, 79 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2011 David Hager, 3 Hazel Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3660 Walter Hale, 25 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1783 Bill Harden, 1418 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3071 Frank Hardiman, 1521 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3101 Isaac (Isiac) Harris, 81 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3647 Joseph S. (Spencer) Harris, 26 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
270 Odell (Adell) Harris, 1225 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1236 Arch Harrison, 1224 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3581 Odell (Adell) Harrison, 1225 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4159 Henry Hearing (Hibaring), 1619 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3828 Anderson Heden (Hendon), 1316 Bedford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4324 Clinton Henry, 26 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
188 Benjamin T. (Benjamin Thomas, Banjamin T.) Hodges, 18 Boone Alley or Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2657 Deman Hopkins, 31 Fullerton Street (31 Fulton Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
1311 Benjamin P. Horn, 1626 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1151 John Horton, 1323 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2028 John Howard, 1814 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3364 David Hubbart (Davis (David) Hubbert), 1305 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

2897 David Jackson, Fullerton and Gilmore Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1828 John N. (Noble) Jackson, 1521 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
751 Obidah (Obadiah) Jackson, 1608 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3419 Jammie (Jimmie) Jacobs, 2446 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1590 Edward James, 94 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1503 Lester James, 1416 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3352 Claud (Cloud) Jefferson, 930 Twenty-fifth Street, North Birmingham, Ala. (1308 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3449 Ben Johnson, 47 Vine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4400 Dudley T. (Thomas) Johnson, 1547 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
523 Edward Johnson, 612 Vallejo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1609 Elmer Johnson, 59 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
139 Marshal (Marshall) Johnston, 1223 Whitcomb Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3453 Cypers (Cpers, Capers) Jones, 2 Sumer Street (44 Crawford Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
561 David Jones, 1544 Webster Avenue (2643 Pennsylvania Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2659 Robert Jones, 81 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1935 Thomas Jones, Gilmore and Fullerton Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4196 William Jones, Bedford Avenue (Bedford Avenue and Manilla Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
187 Aaron Kaplin (Kaplan), 53½ Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2611 Robert Kennedy (Kenedy), 3 Sachem Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Blythwood, S. C.).
3531 Jesse (Jessie) King, 1308 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4433 John Landy, 1404 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2223 Arthur Lawrence (Lawerence), 1420 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3875 Arthur Lee, 1524 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2736 Vaneri (Vaners) Leonard, 61 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
882 Mac Lesser, 1323 Webster Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4115 Charles Lewis, 1618 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3116 Wm. Linnis (Lewis), 12 Townsend or Townsan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3787 Lewis B. (Ben, Benjamin) Long, 1537 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
170 Henry A. B. Lord, 510 Vallejo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2567 Andrew Love, 510 Vallejo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3839 Chester Lucas, 26 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Leechburg, Pa.).
2949 Alamar (Almar) L. Luther, 1305 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
786 Gerasleus Lycardopolus (Gerasimros D. Lycardolphus, Geo. D. Loucozdoey, Gerasimos D. Lycardopolus), 92 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1979 William McClane, 11 Sachem Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2866 Chester McConnell, 136 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
905 Isaih (Isaiah) McCray, general delivery, Sebring, Fla. (1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2930 Horace McGuire, 18 Sweeney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (3331 State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
673 Lawrence McRae, Laurance T., Laurence McRae, 81 Fulthren or Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2299 Philip Mangham, Overhill Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2184 Daniel Mason, 51 Fullerton Street (19 Kearney Way), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2929 John Mayfield, 1308 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4327 Willie (Will) Mays, 81 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1795 Robert Mebendrez (Mendenez, Roburto Melendrez, Robert Mereendrez), 1017 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1191 Walter Meyers, 46 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4382 Joseph Michalk (Mishalak), 1417 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1780 Robert Miller, 1216 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
48 Frank Morris, 1624 Orley Avenue (1624 Wylie Avenue), Pittsburg, Pa.
3291 Sam Murello, 26 Thonchel (Fannehill) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1288 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
3844 Edmund J. Myers (Edmond Jefferson Meyers, Edwin), 940 East Fifth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
4077 Charles W. (Edward, Wodward) Neal, 1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
320 Frank Neal, 15 Shomin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3917 Joseffe Neffyarsy (Joffer (Joffen) Neff Yancy, Joffe Neffyarsy), 54 Robert (Roberts) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2347 James Nelson, 94 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3542 Overton Nelson (Oberton Nelson), 1323 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4021 Webb Newell, 37 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
691 Joe Padgett, 138 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2796 David Pallase, 1204 Epiphany Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1130 Anest Pappaleannon (Anast Pappalsanno, Anest Pappaloannon), 1025 Bustwick or Bustrick Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
83 George Pappos (Pappas), 1226 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
354 David W. Paris, 30 Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3661 Curtis Parker, 46 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1753 George Parker, 1305 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3614 Homer Parks, 1429 Poplar Place or Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2647 Albert Patterson, 1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2460 Butler Payne, 44 Tousseud Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2769 Joseph (Josep) Peace, 94 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2951 John Perkins, 1321 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3597 John P. (H., Henry) Peters, 96 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2560 Wallace Pettigurew (Pettigrew), 46 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
817 Frank Phillips, 37 Vine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3751 Percy Phillips (Phillips), just arrived in Pittsburgh, Pa., from Cincinnati, Ohio.
694 William Phillip (Phillips), 1200 Shomin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3138 Fred Pitlsoff (Fredrick (Fred) Petroff), 1411 Colwell Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3162 Ruben (Ruban) Pitt, 1508 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2983 Albert Seward (Albert Seward (Senary, Lenord) Porter), 68 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
471 Charles Porter, 1212 Whitcomb Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2853 Rasquale Povirno (Pasquale Governo, Pasquale Poverno), 29 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2867 William Pryor, Fulton or Fullerton Street, Colored Mission, Pittsburgh, Pa. (236 Thirteenth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
160 Chester Ray, 26 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4131 Charles L. (Lester) Reed, 1946 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
959 William Reed, 25 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3440 Edward Reese, 1826 Rose Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
122 Samuel Reid, 1417 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2705 Harry Rhodes, 1523 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (23 Webster Avenue).
1922 Pink Rice, 48 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
298 Hilliard (Hillard) H. Richardson, 1625 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1754 Frank Robinson, 1520 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2719 Lawrence Ross, 1223 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1900 Antonio A. (Augnone, Auginoe, Augione) Rossa, 5 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4255 George Sallen (Saleen, Saleem), 1206 Epiphany Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
716 Willie Shipley, 1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
912 William Smith, 149 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4136 Clarke (Clark) Starr, 1325 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
185 Howard Thomas, 138 Fulton Street (138 Fullerton Street, 1603 Wylie Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3195 John Thomas, 12 Townsend Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1302 Redford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3108 John Thomas, 12 Townsend Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
345 Tom Thomas, 1029 Bustriclp or Bustrick Aller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
87 H. (Harby) W. Thornton, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1306 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3663 Geogre B. (P.) Thorp, 1913 Beamer Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
279 John Toomney (Toomey, Toonmy), 268 Wick Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2409 William Town (Towns), 1219 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
12 Carl Trammell (Trannuel), 1319 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1715 Dalkins Towner (Turner), 1520 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
285 Albert Wallace, 1316 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1006 Carr Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2969 James Warren, 1223 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
637 Joseph (Joe) Washington, 1544 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
398 John Whitaker, 90 Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1000 Chaplin Street, Wheeling, W. Va.).
400 John Whitehead, 1605 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
214 Sherfield Wilcox, 1618 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
638 Augustus (Augustis) Williams (Augustin Willard), 149 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1816 John Williams, 1308 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1861 Lewis Willis, 46½ Fulton or Fullerton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3509 William Wingett, Gilmore and Fullerton Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3615 James Wise, 46 Manilla Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2254 Matthew Wooden, 1621 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4128 Charley (Charlie) Young, 18 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BONHOMME, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

460 Ell Arthur (A.) Erickson (Arthur Erickson), Avon, S. Dak.
18 John J. Hayes, Scotland, S. Dak.
514 Warren E. Johnson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BROOKINGS, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

661 Paul Hardy, Volga, S. Dak.
1367 Roy Miller, Volga, S. Dak.
1058 Peter Rohrer, Bruce, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

985 Carl (Earl) S. Cavin, general delivery, Milwaukee, Wis.
91 Erick (Eric) W. Nelson, Willow Lakes, S. Dak. (care of Fred Clappsaddle, Calva, Iowa).
670 Lester Augustus Seederschiaw (Lester August Siedschlaw, Seidschlew), Willow Lake, S. Dak.
536 Al Shilends (Shields), Clark, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FAULK, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

517 Elmer Johnson, Faulkton, S. Dak. (Elmer L. Johnson, Witchrold, S. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KINGSBURY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1043 Horace C. Coursey, Iroquois, S. Dak.
1213 William Crotan, Wallworth, Wis.
7 Will J. Jones, Iroquois, S. Dak.
814 Clifford Charles Miller, Arlington, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

400 Charles Anderson (Charles George Anderson, Charles Goreg Anderson), 132 South Wall, Lead, S. Dak.
340 Oscar Anderson (Oskar Arvid Anderson, Oscar Arvid Anderson), 132 South Wall, Lead, S. Dak.
516 James M. Barker (James Marian Barker), Holyner Hotel, Deadwood, S. Dak.
1539 James H. Benson, Franklin Hotel, Deadwood, S. Dak. (care of Staley Construction Co., Hoisington, Kans.).
1296 Tom Ellis, 805½ Muain, Lead, S. Dak.
1098 Jake Fred Granger, Main Street, Deadwood, S. Dak.
241 James M. Hession, Smuggler, Colo. (James Michael Hession, 220 South Mill Street, Lead, S. Dak.).
1094 Wm Koskella (William Koskela, Wm. Koskela), Nina Block, Lead, S. Dak.
990 George Joe Panorich, Maurice, S. Dak.
1225 Adolph Peder, 215 Railroad Avenue, Lead, S. Dak. (Adolph Peter, 218 Railroad Avenue, Lead, S. Dak.).
1457 Joe Puljan (Joe Pulgan), 123 Columbia, Lead, S. Dak.
1432 Walter Salmi, Spearfish, S. Dak.
949 Roy Chas. Sherman, 133 East Main Street, Lead, S. Dak. (Roy Charles Sherman, 184 West Main Street, Lead, S. Dak.).
1511 Benjamin Van Rice, 517 South Mill, Lead, S. Dak. (Camp 14, Romley, Colo.).
620 Charlee Wilson, Boone Iowa (Chas. Wilson, 19 North Gold Street, Lead, S. Dak.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LYMAN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

154 Anker George Jenson, Reliance, S. Dak.
145 Adolph Loos, Pinckneyville (Pinckney), Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'PHERSON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

259 Jack (Jacob) Marrsh, Conde, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEADE, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

403 Minard Gates, White Owl, S. Dak.
887 Joseph J. O'Keef (Joseph John O'Keefe), New Underwood, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PENNINGTON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

596 Henry Edward Bruder, Rockford, S. Dak.
868 Stergos Denopolos, Rapid City, S. Dak.

391 William McNamara, 209 Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Hill City, S. Dak.).
889 Edward Marshall, Gloucester, Ohio.
364 George William Scheck, Caputa, S. Dak.
282 Wong Gin Sick, 524 Main, Rapid City, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROBERTS, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

305 Adolph Anderson, R. F. D. 5, Sisseton, S. Dak. (Anderson Adolph, Summit, S. Dak.).
315a Paul A. J. Christianson (J. Christianson), Wilmot, S. Dak.
370 Albert Davis, Sisseton, S. Dak.
1019 Albert Fuchs, New Effington, S. Dak.
602 Peter Karstad (Peter Korstad, Karstad Peter), New Effington, S. Dak.
1059 Andred Olson (Andrew Olsen), Sisseton, S. Dak.
20 Emil Edwin Peterson, Rosholt, S. Dak.
1218 Earl Frederick Richards, Sisseton, S. Dak.
1087 John A. Sanborn (John Albert Sanborn), Sisseton, S. Dak.
1262 William Schweitzer, R. F. D. 5, Rosholt, S. Dak.
675 Hill Spitcock (Spitzach, Bill Spitcack), Ortonville, Minn.
118 Iljalmer Bernhardt Stave (Hjalmar Bernhart Stave, Iljalmer Bernhart Stave), Summit, S. Dak.
1015 Flyod Mitchell Stone, Ortley, S. Dak.
1011 Paul Anthony Thueman (Paul Anthony Thuneman), Sisseton, S. Dak.
881 Robert B. Wilson (Robert P. Wilson), Corone, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANBORN, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

379 Thomas E. Callahan (Callihan), Woonsocket, S. Dak.
442 Matt L. Doran (Matt Doran), Woonsocket, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TRIPP, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

797 George Clifton Dunn, Carter, S. Dak.
357 Lloyd Alexander Henry, Winner, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF YANKTON, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

974 Charles Van Damme, 318 Capital Street, Yankton, S. Dak.
332 Frederick Gross (Fredrich (Fridrich) Gros), Utica, S. Dak.
731 John Gross (John Gros), Utica, S. Dak.
424 Paul Gross, Utica, S. Dak.
621 Louis Kramer (Kramar) Yankton, S. Dak.
1127 Lewis Morris, Picotte, Yankton, S. Dak.
1149 Harry Ross, Mission Hill, S. Dak.
125 Joseph Wurz, Utica, S. Dak.
378 Michael Wurz, Utica, S. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ATASCOSA, STATE OF TEXAS.

903 Apolinar Bresino (Apolinar Briaino), Jourdanton, Tex.
525 Silvestro Briano (Silvestro Briaino), Jourdanton, Tex.
719 Ygnacio Burisiga (Ygnasla Bursiga), Hindes, Tex.
829 Crecinsio Buseno (Cresensio Briaino, Grecinclo Buseno), Jourdanton, R. F. D. No. 1, Texas.
680 Refugio Cavaza (Refugio Cavazos), Route No. 1, Box No. 75, Atascosa, Tex.
100 Natividad Cavazos, Route No. 1, Box No. 75, Atascosa, Tex.
1007 Benito Chaves (Benito Chavez), Devine, Medina County, Tex.
611 Alcario De Leon (Alcario de Leon), Jourdanton, Tex.
677 Augustine DeLa Fuente, Charlotte, Tex.
144 Jose Diaz (Jose Dias), Charlotte, Tex.
778 Miguel Dias, Charlotte, Tex.
933 Antonio Garcia, Campbellton, Tex.
1083 Francisco Garcia, Poteet, Tex.
1067 Jesus Garza, Campbellton, Tex.
731 Julian Garza, Lenning, Tex.
185 Alfredo Gonsales Campbellton, Tex.
1105 Juan Gonsales, Houston Broadway, Houston, Tex. (Juan Gonsales, Pleasanton, Tex.).
882 Pilar Gonsales, Campbellton, Tex.
112 Quirino Gutierres (Quring Gutierres), Charlotte, Tex.
29 Guadalupe Gusman (Gaudlupe Busman), Benton, Tex.
497 Francisco Hernandes, Charlotte, Tex.
1126 Augustine Macicua (Augustine Macisua), Leming, Tex.
988 Irigido Martines (Brigido Martines), Tobey, Tex.
1037 Roque Milla (Mejia, Roque Mejia), Jourdanton, Tex.
670 Ramond (Raymond) Olibo (Ramondo Olibo, Romocio Olibo), Benton, Tex.
2 Guadalupe Penna (Gaudlupe Penna), Benton, Tex.
805 Henry Rhymes, Route No. 1, Box No. 99, Atascosa, Tex.
784 Dionseo Rodriguez (Dionicio Rodrigues, Dionecio Rodeguz), Poteet, Tex.
267 Manuel Salinas, Crown, Tex.
992 Antonio Sanchas (Antonio Sanches), Crown, Tex.
671 Julio Soto, Poteet, Tex.
201 Alejos Tober, Charlotte, Tex.
1080 Cosino Torres (Cosino Tores), Jourdanton, Tex.
958 Gabril Ugarte (Gabriel Ugarte), Charlotte, Tex.
1015 Jesus Maria Valdes, Poteet, Tex.
617 Anastacio Valensula (Anasticio Valeusuela, Anaticio Valensula), Jourdanton, Tex.
818 Fred Watts, Fordice, Tex.
538 Oden Wm. Young (Odem William Young, Odem Young), Jourdanton, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEE, STATE OF TEXAS.

180 Rocendo Argijo, R. F. D. No. 1, Beeville, Tex.
440 Epifanio Ariola (Epifanio A. Riola), Normanna, Tex.
587 Colofas Argito (Argijo), Beeville, Tex.
543 Encarnacion Arguyo, Beeville, Tex.
706 Samuel Arlio (Ariola), Mineral, Tex.
59 Genaro Arisola, Mineral, Tex.
497 Marcos Arredonio (Arredondo), Beeville, Tex.
178 Merced Barrera, Clareville, Tex.
907 Martin Bosque, Candlish, Tex.
90 Ygnacio Camarilio, Beeville, Tex.
28 Alberto Cuisado, Skidmore, Tex.
572 Manuel Crayos, Normanna, Tex.
213 Carlos Cruez, Monteola, Tex.
128 Louise Cruez, Monteola, Tex.
1 Rocendo Del Bosques, R. No. 1, Beeville, Tex.
444 Nicauson (Nicaur, Nicaun) DeLeon, Candlish, Tex.
825 Pedro DeLeon, Beeville, Tex.
812 Ricardo DeLeon, (Ricardo De Leon), Beeville, Tex.
54 Tomas (Tomos) De Leon, Beeville, Tex.
33 Antonio Estrata, Tynan, Tex.
97 Willie Fira, Beeville, Tex.
631 Catarino M. Flores, Mineral, Tex.
267 Jesus Flores, Beeville, Tex.
678 Lulo (Lino) Fuentes, R. No. 3, Kenedy, Tex.
43 Calistro Garanza (Calestro, Calistro, Caranza), Skidmore, Tex.
656 Eugene (Eugino) Garcia, Monteola, Tex.
744 Victor Garcia, Candlish, Tex.
665 Anastacio (Anastacia) Garza, Normanna, Tex.
418 Frederico (Federico) Garza, R. No. 3, Kenedy, Tex.
352 Grafael Gila, Candlish, Tex.
758 Antonio Gomez, Candlish, Tex.
807 Juan Guajardo (Guarjordo, Guarjardo), Mineral, Tex.
26 Refugio Guajardo (Guargardo), Mineral, Tex.
909 Arthur Hale, Mineral, Tex.
400 Dolores Hernandez (Hernandes), Monteola, Tex.
562 Guadalupe Hernandez, Tuleta, Tex.
410 Juan Hernandez (Hernandes), Monteola, Tex.
172 Trendid (Trenidad, Trinidad) Hernandez, Monteola, Tex.
824 Pedro Hinojosa, Beeville, Tex.
195 Jose Marie (Ma) Huerta, Skidmore, Tex.
26 Frederico Jimenez (Jimenez), Skidmore, Tex.
417 Cesaria Morenno (Cesaria Moreno) Labeados (Cerico Moreno Labeador), Tynan, Tex.
589 Estaban (Eustavan) Lara, Tynan, Tex.
512 Matea Lava, Tuleta, Tex.
919 Felix (Felipe) Ledia, Candlish, Tex.
860 Jeronimo Longorio (Longoria), Ochova, Mexico.
79 Juliana (Julion) Loredo, Skidmore, Tex.
718 Eulolio Marcias (Eulalio Macias), Beeville, Tex.
2 Jose Marona (Joso Marano (Marono)), Skidmore, R. No. 1, Tex.
620 Martoldo Martinez, R. R. No. 1, Skidmore, Tex.
486 Romecio (Remecio) Martinez, Skidmore, Tex., R. R. No. 1.
486 Junkin Menjos, Skidmore, Tex.
357 Francisco Moreno, R. No. 1, Skidmore, Tex.
43 Ygnacio Molina, Clareville, Tex.
921 Pablo Nancojo (Nanco), Candlish, Tex.
642 Louis (Luis), Naranjo, Candlish, Tex.
626 Salome Naranjo (Naranjo), Clareville, Tex.
922 Emensio Narvio, Normanna, Tex.
667 Martin Narvio, Normanna, Tex.
738 Benigo (Benigno) Ochoa, Beeville, Tex.
390 Guillermo Orgullo, Beeville, Tex.
114 Antonio Orta (Orto), Cuesar, Tex.
804 Manuel Orta, Cuesar, Tex.
704 Pablo Perez, Candlish, Tex.
398 Lupe Pettus, Clareville, Tex.
87 Juan Ramirez, Candlish, Tex.
849 Refugio Regina, Clareville, Tex.
392 Urbando (Urbanda) Regula, R. No. 1, Skidmore, Tex.
419 Cesello Rodreques (Cesello Regreques, Rodrequez), Tynan, Tex.
483 Lucas Rodriques (Rodriquez), Mineral, Tex.
871 Pedro Rodrequez (Rodriquez), Monteola, Tex.
203 Diego Rodriquez (Rodriguez), Beeville, Tex.
240 Juan Rodriquez, Beeville, Tex. (Rodrigues, Mineral, Tex.
333 Olgario Rodriquez (Olegario Rodriguez), Beeville, Tex.
341 Pedro Rodrequez (Rodriguez, Rodregues), Tyran, Tex.
706 Juan Salas, Mineral, Tex.
854 Romelo (Romela) Salinas Blanconia, Tex.
148 Severiono Salinos (Severiano Salinas, Severino Salinas), Clareville, Tex.
106 Victor Salinos (Salinas), Blanconia, Tex.
808 Francisco Ramires (Ramines) Sanches, R. No. 3, Kenedy, Tex.
542 Gregorio (Gregario) Tigerina (Tigirino), Tynan, Tex.
786 Marcos Villafranka, Candlish, Tex.
200 Francisco Vitone (Fransisco Vitrone), Skidmore, Tex.
477 Juan Vitone (Vitrone), Skidmore, Tex.
568 Andres Ybanes, Cadiz, Tex. (Beeville, Tex.).
671 Fedel Yufante, R. No. 1, Skidmore, Tex.
160 Gabiel Zapates (Grabiel Zapata, Zapote, Zapoto), Normanna, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLANCO, STATE OF TEXAS.

17 Ora Atlas Summers (Ora Atlas Summers), Blanco, Tex.
122 Riley Wren (Wren Riley, Rily Wren), Blanco, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOWIE, STATE OF TEXAS.

2872 George Alexander, New Boston, Tex
1260 Jim Allen, Bassett, Tex. (care of James Tidwell, Bassett, Tex.).
1598 Henry Arnold, Hooks, Tex.
702 William R. (Richard) Austin, New Boston, Tex.
391 John Brown, Texarkana, Tex.
670 William C. (Claud) Burens, Floydada, Tex.
795 Henderson Butler, Texarkana, Tex.
8250 Fred Coleman, Maud, Tex. (care of W. E. Shelton, Maud, Tex.).
8021 Ned Collins, Brownstown, Tex. (St. L. S. W. Ry. Co., Brownstown, Tex.).
140 Mitchell (Mitchel) Coulter, 6 South Elm Street, Texarkana, Tex.
737 Archie Davenport (Dovenport), Texarkana, Tex.
100 Manuel (Manial) Davis, 20 Oak Street, Texarkana, Tex. (Twenty-first and Oak Streets, Texarkana, Tex.).
8088 Audie Dira, Texarkana, Tex. (care of Lee Rosenburg).
1467 Fred Frenchie (Frenchey), Texarkana, Tex.
248 Jesse (Jessie) Fulks, Sixteenth and Oak Streets, Texarkana, Tex.
762 Etheridge Gaither (Etheridge (Ethridge) Lee Gaither), Route 1, De Kalb, Tex.
2680 Jim Gillum, Brownstown, Tex.
45 Saumie (Launie, Louie) Haygood, Texarkana, Tex. (care of H. W. Runnels).
12 Ned Henderson, 210 West Street, Texarkana, Tex.
887 Joseph F. Hodge (Joseph Hodge), Texarkana, Tex.
1060 Henry Jackson, New Boston, Tex.
1055 Sam Jackson, Front Street, Texarkana, Tex.
719 Sam Jackson, Nash, Tex., Route 2, box 62.
470 Sheblie (Shiblie) Jones, Nash, Tex., Route 2.
13004 Eddie Moore, 715 East Seventh Street, Texarkana, Tex. (R. F. D., Texarkana, Tex.).
11 Steve Moore, Texarkana, Tex. (care of Gus Hubbard).
2021 Frank Newton, Maud, Tex. (care of Isaac Fields).
2402 Lewis Noble, Tenth and Nettie Streets, Texarkana, Tex.
2216 Jerry (Jerrie) Powell, Texarkana, Tex.
2779 Rufus Radway (Rodway), Texarkana, Tex. (care of H. O. Lasker).
981 James (Jas.) Richardson, Front Street, Texarkana, Tex.
2052 Antonio Rodrigues, 707 West Street, Texarkana, Tex.

238 Albert Rose, Brownstown, Tex. (care of Jim Rose).
456 Willie Sacton (Sactor), 219 Sulphur Street, Texarkana, Tex.
862 Walter W. (William) Sills, 1021 Wood Street, Texarkana, Tex.
1444 Albert Simon, Texarkana, Tex. (care of Jarvis & Howard, Garland, Tex.).
934 John Spenser (Spencer), Carbondale, Tex. (care of J. S. Ashford).
3345 George Taylor, Bassett, Tex. (care of Cotton Belt Railway Co., Bassett, Tex.).
2550 Pearl Taylor, R. F. D. 6, Texarkana, Tex.
1609 John Thomas, Route 5, Texarkana, Tex.
3347 Richard Thomas, De Kalb, Tex. (care of George Weekly, Texarkana, Tex.).
1280 Needham (Needham E.) Tinsley, New Boston, Tex.
138 Alfred E. (Ewing) Trent, 315 Lt. Line, Texarkana, Tex. (315 State Line).
9 Ovie Williams (Williams), Texarkana, Tex.
11661 Phillip (Philip) Williams, 318 West Elm Street, Texarkana, Tex.
1082 Leslie (Lesley) Windom, Smartt, Tenn. (care of Shelbt Co., Fisherville Camp Smartt, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRAZOS, STATE OF TEXAS.

1733 George Allen, Cawthorn, Tex.
900 Sam Anderson, Stone City, Tex.
1976 Leroy Brown, Bryan, Tex.
650 Merilon (Mearlion, Mearleon) Brown, Bryan, Tex.
1898 Eucedro (Caberra, Millican, Tex.
1024 Otto Carrey (Carey, Carry), Millcan, Tex.
711 Asbury (Asbery, Asberry) Carlitt, Wheelock, Tex.
344 Chas. Colorado (Chas. Calorando, Charlie Colorando), R. F. D. No. 2, Bryan, Tex.
548 John (Jno.) Davis, Topeka, Kans. (Steeles Store, Tex.).
1821 Chas. (Charlie) Disrael, Templeton Farm, Navasota, Tex.
869 Fred Galway (Galoway), R. F. D. No. 5, Bryan, Tex.
1615 Mitchell Gay, Bryan, Tex.
1306 Johnie Green, Victoria, Tex. (Steeles Store, Tex.).
1465 Elmore Hill, Steeles Store, Tex.
1958 Lee Jackson, Bryan, Tex.
1344 Anthony Jenkins, Bryan, Tex.
2054 Alex (Alec) Johnson, Navasota, Tex.
1703 Charley Johnson, St. Mary, La.
1791 Daniel Johnson, Bryan, Tex.
2057 Warren Jones, Bryan, Tex.
658 Louis King, Bryan, Tex.
1792 Fridad Marcias, jr. (Fredad Macias, jr., Trinidad Macias, jr., or Frinidad Macias, jr.), Millican, Tex.
2024 Eddie Marlow, Stone City, Tex.
835 Lons Orliens, Allen Farm, Tex.
881 Marcos Pena, Riogrande, Tex. (Bryan, Tex.).
1413 Joe Reason (Ransome), Stone City, Tex. (Steeles Store, Tex.).
531 Phil Shelman, Allen Farm, Tex.
1303 Henry Smith, Navasota, Tex.
1784 Oliver Stewart (Steward), Zack, Tex.
1835 Willie Thomas, Navasota, Tex.
1347 Elijah Tunson, Bryan, Tex.
484 Sam Wade, Patterson, Tex.
1407 Jesse Walker, Bryan, Tex.
902 Howard Williams, Allen Farm, Tex.
1279 Orlando (Orlando) Williams, Bryan, Tex.
1802 Will Williams, Bryan, Tex.
664 Jerry Wilson, Stone City, Tex.
180 Will Worthington, Bryan, Tex.
1537 Peter Zeno, Bryan, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BREWSTER, STATE OF TEXAS.

401 Felipe (Felepe) Billalba, Terlingua, Tex.
48 Tomas Fiero (Fierro), Alpine, Tex.
67 Toribio (Goribio, Fiero (Torbibio Fierro), Alpine, Tex.
200 Darlio (Dario, Garcia, Terlingua, Tex.
305 Luz Gongara (Geyara, Gangara), Terlingua, Tex.
322 George Melvin Hearne (Mellon Harne), Marathon, Tex.
185 George Hernandez, Marathon, Tex.
226 Eusebio (Ebsebio, Ebrebio) Tiburalo Lopez, Alpine, Tex.
410 Angel Orona, Alpine, Tex.
228 Martiniano (Martiniano) Orona, Alphine, Tex.
274 Ed Pickett (Pickett), Alpine, Tex. (route No. 4, Clinton, Tenn.).
136 Francisco Quintano, Alpine, Tex.
87 Allandro Spencer, Alpine, Tex. (Presidio, Tex.).
119 Milton (Milton) Uranga, Alpine, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRISCOE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1 Herman Essery Lee (Herman Esery Lee, H. E. Lee, Herman Essory Lee), Gasoline, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAMERON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1755 Tircio Acosta, San Benito, Tex.
529 Ernesto Aguilar, Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.
1261 Romeo Aguilar, Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.
2142 Juan Alhumada, Raymondville, Tex.
1186 Simplicio Alcantar (Alcantar), Adams, Brownsville, Tex.
766 Jose Alinas (Alanis, Alnice), Route No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1480 Eusebio (Euseviо) Alvarado, Brownsville, Tex.
550 Dionicio Alvior, Point Isabel, Tex.
1254 Necesoro Anzualdua (Nesefero Arualda, Nicefaro, Necessaro Anzaldua), Sixteenth, Brownsville, Tex.
1527 David Arambal (Arambol), Brownsville, Tex.
1184 Luis Arismendes (Arismendos), Olmito, Tex.
1068 Teodule (Teodulo) Auzaldun, Munroe, Brownsville, Tex.
1944 Francisco Avan, San Benito, Tex.
304 Pablo Balli (Bullie, Bulli), Santa Maria, Tex.
288 Efidencio Ballentes (Barrientes, Ballrientes), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
852 Adolpho Banlet (Banell), Browne's ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1077 Arturo Barbosa, Third, Brownsville, Tex.
302 Simon Barrasa, Santa Rosalia, Brownsville, Tex.
1414 Andres Barrera (Barredas), 2 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
603 Jose Barrera, Point Isabel, Tex.
2130 Francisco Barrientes (Varrientes, Barricntes), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
936 Zernunio Barricntes (Barrientes), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
704 Ricardo Barron, 1026 Eleventh Street, Brownsville, Tex.
375a Alfredo Basan, Brownsville, Tex.
1373 Lester S. (Schumann) Bell, Harlingen, Tex.
2271 Juan Benteocour (Betanqur), R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
2163 Juan Berlango (J. Berlanga), Cypress ranch, La Paloma, Tex.
1861 Jose Betancourt (Betancout), St. Charles, Brownsville, Tex.
728 Porifiro (Porfirio) Brounes, San Benito, Tex.
1013 Jose Cabrera, Victoria addition, Brownsville, Tex.
268 Guadalupe (Guadaloupe) Calderas, San Benito, Tex.
402 Apolonio Campo, La Feria, Tex.
139 Lazaro Canales, La Feria, Tex.
541 Lazaro Canales, La Feria, Tex.
74a Tiburcio Canas, La Panoia, Tex.
150a Eusebio Garza Cantu, Carmen ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1761 Francisco Cantu, Jofferson Street, Brownsville, Tex.
807 Manuel Cantu, La Paloma, Tex.
213 Mercedes Cantu, Point Isobel, Tex.
409 Rafael Cantu, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
539 Rosalio Torres Cantu, Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
2137 Frederico Canut (Cantu), Point Isabel, Tex.
446 Dave Caradeo (David Caraveo), Rio Hondo, Tex.
1607 Santiago Cardenas, Penitas, Tex. (Brownsville, Tex.).
584 Jose Cardona (Cordono), Lyford, Texas.
1958 Francisco Cardosa (Cardoza), care of Tomas Tingerina, Brownsville, Tex.
301 Pedro Carrejo, St. Francis, Brownsville, Tex.
257 Antonio Casas (Cassas), San Benito, Tex.
1081 Francisco Castellano (Castillano), La Feria, Tex.
381 Dimas Cavazos, Raymundville, Tex.
349 Emilio Cavazos, San Benito, Tex.
1487 Joaquin Cavazos, Lyford, Tex.
374 Valentin (Balentien) Cavazos, Santa Maria, Tex.
413 Yrineo Cavazos, Lyford, Tex.
827 Fermin Cavozos (Cavazos), St. Francis, Brownsville, Tex.
1418 Eligio Cavena (Hilario Calena), San Benito, Tex,
1721 Pablo Chavarria (Chavaria), Rio Hondo, Tex.
2194 Jose Chica, Harlingen, Tex.
1323 Antonio Cisneros, Santa Maria, Tex.
1593 Jose (Joseph) Cisneros, Santa Maria, Tex.
439 Jose Maria Cisneros, Santa Maria, Tex.
1154 Hipolito Clark, Brownsville, Tex.
1117 Charlie Collins, R. F. D. No. 1, San Benito, Tex.
953 Terso Ceresal (Coresalio, Tereso, Terso Coresal), San Benito, Tex.
661 Santana Cordosa (Cardozo), between Seventh and Eighth Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
197 Eldifonso (Ildefonso, Eldefonso) Cornejo, Harrison, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
121 Felipe Coronado (Coranado), 16 Van Buren Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1754 Marcelino Coronado (Marcelena Caronado), Tomates Bend, Brownsville, Tex.
1035 Miguel Corral (Carral), Ninth Fronton and St. Francis, Brownsville, Tex.
1407 Jesue (Jesus) Cortez, Brownsville, Tex.
1010 Jose Amado (Amadu Amader) Cortez, Brownsville, Tex.
602 Julian Cortez, First Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1881 Rufino Cortinas, R. F. D. 2 Brownsville, Tex.
1804 Ynocencio (Ynosencio) Contreras, Santa Maria, Tex.
116 Hermerejildo (Herminjildo) Cruz, Brownsville, Tex.
1028 Manuel Cruz, San Benito, Tex.
2048 Pablo Cruz, Haringer, Tex.
12a Ricardo Cruz, Villa Nueva, Brownsville, Tex.
1553 Vicente Cruz, Brownsville, Tex.
902 Lazaro F. Cuellar, Thirteenth and Fillmore Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
600 Octaviano Cuellar, Fifteenth and Harrison Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1340 Manuel Davila, Raminono, Brownsville, Tex.
2102 Matias Davilla (Davila), between 14 and 15 Tyler Street, Brownsville, Tex.
2233 Jesus de la Rosa, Jefferson Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1260 Roberto (Norberto) de la Rosa, Brownsville, Tex.
2104 Baltasar (Baltazaro) de Leon, R. F. D. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1093 Felix (Felix) De Leon, San Benito, Tex.
1825 Jose (Joe) De Leon, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
500 Lorenzo Delloo (Dellon) (Lorenzaco Dallno), Brownsville, Tex.
658 Manuel De Los Santos (De Santos), Le Feria, Tex.
1128 Miguel de Los Santos, San Benito, Tex.
906 Julio Dias, Point Isabel, Tex.
155 Jose (Joseph) Dina, Santa Maria, Tex.
120 Eugenio Davila (Davlin), San Pedro Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
2281a Manuel Doarte (Daorte), Mercedes, Tex.
1053 Martin Echaverria, Marlinger, Tex.
1012 Guillermo Eresti (Uresti), San Benito, Tex.
604 Dave Escamilla (David Escarmello), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
485 Eduardo Escamilla, San Benito, Tex.
2200 Daniel Escobar, 904 Jefferson Street, Brownsville, Tex.
740 Jose M. (Mario) Esparza, Almito, Tex.
2222 Jose Espinosa, San Benito, Tex.
1037 Francisco Espinosa, Fourteenth and Polk Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1542 Dionicio Farina, San Benito, Tex.
1801 Jose Fernandes, Morral, between 940, Brownsville, Tex.
2182 Miguel Fernandes (Hernandos), San Benito, Tex.
1955 Rosendo Fernandes, between 14 and 15 Jackson Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1400 Teodoro (Teofilo) Fernandes, Santa Maria, Tex.
1488 Alfinio (Alfino) Flores, San Benito, Tex.
399 Augnetin Flores (Agustin Flores), San Benito, Tex.
20 Daniel Flores, Santa Maria, Tex.
1141 Jesus Flores, Cameron City, Tex. (Santa Maria, Tex.).
738 Miguel Flores (Florez), Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1298 Tomas Flores, Harlingen, Tex.
201 Agapito (Apagato) Galvan, San Benito, Tex.
1732 Louis Galvan (Luis Calban), Browne's Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1000 Frederico Galven (Fredrico Galves), Rio Hondo, Tex.
283 Martin Games (Gaines), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
520 Luis Ganes (Loule Yanes, Luis Yanes), San Benito, Tex.
88 Alfredo Garcia, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
902 Antonio Garcia, Harlingen, Tex.
2032 Arnulfo Garcia, Raymondville, Tex. (Brownsville, Tex.).

1192 Cenobio Garcia (Senobio Garcia), Harlingen, Tex.
1915 Crisofero (Crisoforo) Garcia, Raymondville, Tex.
2042 Domingo Garcia, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1823 Francisco Garcia, San Benito, Tex.
252 Francisco Garcia, San Benito, Tex.
2120 Francisco S. (Balasar) Garcia, Raymondville, Tex.
801 Jeronimo Garcia (Jeronimo Garcia Garza), Brownsville, Tex.
866 Julian Garcia (Zarcia), San Benito, Tex.
132 Justo Garcia, Raymondville, Tex.
1120 Luis Garcia, Tenth Street, Brownsville, Tex.
981 Manuel Garcia, St. Francis, between Ninth and Tenth, Brownsville, Tex.
274 Simon A. (Arturo) Garcia, 301 Washington Street, Brownsville, Tex.
2320 Pilar Garibay, Brownsville, Tex.
144 Arturo (Aettira) Garza, Point Isabel, Tex.
209 Celestino H. Garza, Point Isabel, Tex.
1105 Eduardo Garza, Harlinger, Tex.
832 Ernesto Garza, Fourteenth and Taylor Street, Brownsville, Tex.
2224 Fermin Garza (Garcia), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
211 Gasper Garza, San Benito, Tex.
2246 Juan Garza, Fourteenth, Monroe, and Jackson Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1490 Lucio Garza, Fourth Street, Brownsville, Tex.
2306 Pedro Garza, Harlinger, Tex.
1432 Rafael Garza, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
078 Rafael G. Garza, Carricton, Los Indios, Tex. (Santa Maria, Tex.).
1343 Ramon Garza, Harlinger, Tex.
2295 Rowan (Roman) G. Garza, Ninth, between railroad and river, Brownsville, Tex.
28 Santiago Y. Garza, Kramer City, Tex. (Santiago Garza, Brownsville, Tex.).
1567 Vincente (Vicente) Garza, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1047 Jose Gavara, Point Isabel, Tex.
269 Dave Giles, Brownsville, Tex.
72 Angel Gomez, La Paloma, Tex.
1681 Gumecindo Gomez, La Paloma, Tex.
1878 Marabildo Gomez, Point Isabel, Tex.
821 Catrino (Catarino) Gonzales, San Benito, Tex.
1158 Celso Gonzales, Seventh Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1272 Dionicio (Dionicio, Donaciano) Gonzales, La Paloma, Tex.
1445 Francisco Gonzales, La Feria, Tex.
1634 Fulgencio (Fulgencio) Gonzales, Rio Hando (Hondo), Tex.
1216a Guadalupe (Gudalupe) Gonzales, Allen's Ranch, near Brownsville, Tex.
476 Hipolito (Hipolito) Gonzales, Rio Hondo, Tex.
410 Jose Gonzales (Gonzales), San Benito, Tex.
1008 Jose Gonzales, La Feria, Tex.
352 Librado Gonzales, Rio Hondo, Tex.
1638 Lino Gonzales, Brownsville, Tex.
125a Martin Gonzales, Raymondville, Tex. (La Jarita Ranch).
323 Pedro Gonzales, Brownsville, Tex.
788 Pedro Gonzales, rural free delivery No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
25 Jose Guadiana, San Benito, Tex.
837 Abundio Gueren (Guerrero, Guerra), La Paloma, Tex.
1740 Felix Guerra, San Benito, Tex.
1208 Canuto Guerrero, Brownsville, Tex., care of T. Tijerina.
1704 Juan Guerrero, Raymondville, Tex.
2192 Abram (Abraham) Guillen, Near Los Indios, Texas.
886 Rosulio Guiltron, Santa Maria, Tex. (Cameron City, Tex.).
2052 Ignasia Gutierrez (Ygnacio Gurterres, Ignacio Gutierrez), Jefferson, Brownsville, Tex.
1793 Jose Gutierres, Point Isabel, Tex.
392 Amicito (Aniceto, Anasito, Aniceto) Guzman, La Feria, Tex.
1951 Crespin (Crispin) Guzman, alley, between Madison and Monroe, Brownsville, Tex.
1105 Eugenio Guzman, La Feria, Tex.
147 Guillermo Guzman, 916 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
806 Arthur A. Helmicke (Helmecke), San Benito, Tex.
371 Cruz G. (Garcia) Hernandez, Ramirana, Brownsville, Tex.
1566 David (Daniel) Hernandez (Davis Hermandez), Casa Uledra, Tex. (San Benito, Tex.)
1640 Jose Hernandez, Browns Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1231 Policarpo Hernandez, Bixby, Tex.
909 Rejino Hernandez, Jefferson, Brownsville, Tex.
1745a Urbano Hernandez, San Benito, Tex.
1899 Ysidro Hernandez (Hermandez), San Benito, Tex.
2177 Alejandro Herrera, San Benito, Tex.
2203 Pedro Herrera, Taylor, Brownsville, Tex.
19 Federico Herrera (Himenes), Rio Hondo, Tex.
1718 Ramon M. Jimenes (Jimenez), alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
435 Cecilio Hinojosa, Raymondville, Tex.
1170 Dorofeo (Dorotio) Hinojosa (Dorotro Hinojosia), La Feria, Tex.
521 Manuel Hinojosa, Thirteenth Street, Brownsville, Tex. (San Benito).
659 Guillermo Huerta, La Feria, Tex.
1644 Jose Huerta, La Feria, Tex.
395 Fermin Leal, jr., La Paloma, Tex.
1989 Fernando Leal, between Tenth and Eleventh, Brownsville, Tex.
2281 Melquiades (Melquades) Leal, Brownsville, Tex.
660 Miguel Leal (Lial), Brownsville, Tex.
1860 Santiago Leal, San Benito, Tex.
593 Tranquilino Leal, San Benito, Tex.
636 Robert J. Leich (Robert Lieck), Point Isabel, Tex.
96 Manuel Llendiro, Brownsville, Tex.
1680 C. A. Lindsley (Chalmer Allan), Elizabeth Street, Brownsville, Tex.
812 Francisco Longoria, Tenth and Jackson Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
2208 Juan Longoria, jr. (Juan Longoria), Harlingen, Tex.
1651 Manuel (Manuel) Longoria, Harlingen, Tex.
1923a Emilio Garcia Lopez, Madison Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1766 Espedrion (Esperidon) Lopez, La Feria, Tex.
745 Gregorio Lopez, Harlingen, Tex.
1095 Guadalupe Lopez, San Rafael, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1623 Guillermo (Guillerino) Lopez, Point Isabel, Tex.
4 Isabel Lopez, near military hospital, Brownsville, Tex.
759 Juan Lopez, 14, between Adams and Jefferson, Brownsville, Tex.
219 Lino Lopez, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
83 Manuel Lopez, Brownsville, Tex.
616 Narciso (Narcisso) Lopez, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
192 Santos Lopez, San Benito, Tex.
824 Valentine (Valentin) Lopez, La Feria, Tex.

1794 Eusevio (Ensobia, Ensabia) Loya, Lyford, Tex.
2338 Jose Loya, Raymondville, Tex.
1052 Maximo (Maximiano, Maciminao) Loya, Raymondville, Tex.
604 Salvador Loya, Raymondville, Tex.
778 George McCoy, Navasota, Tex.
1021 Jose S. Maldonado, Fifteenth Jackson, Brownsville, Tex.
892 Ceracon Mallano (Mellano), San Benito, Tex.
1002 Dionicio Marroquin (Murroqina), La Paloma, Tex.
59 Pedro Mariano, San Benito, Tex.
721 Emilio J. (Emile Jean) Martin, 1417 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
608 Elas Martinez (Isiac Martinez), Brownsville, Tex.
47 Crispin Martinez, San Benito, Tex.
1880 Eleuterio Martinez, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
203a Emilio Martinez, Brownsville, Tex.
1776 Eulogia Martinez (Eulojio Montanez), La Feria, Tex.
1845 Francisco Martinez, Punch Street, Brownsville, Tex.
941 George (Jorge) Martinez, Los Indios, Tex.
280 Ignacio (Ygnacio, Ygnulelo) Martinez, Santa Maria, Tex.
1271 Jose Martinez, 8-9 San Carlos and San Francisco, Brownsville, Tex.
978 Leon Martinez, La Paloma, Tex. (Los Indios, Tex.).
1581 Natividad Martinez, Browne's ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
2131 Tulia (Tullie) Martinez, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1032 Tudor (Tudon, Tordon) Martinez, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
615 Maximo Mayorga, Thirteenth Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1056a Jose Medina, San Benito, Tex.
524 Juan Mendoza, Fourteenth Harrison, Brownsville, Tex.
1307 Teodon Mendoza (Tedoro, (Teodoro) Mendosa), Washington, Brownsville, Tex.
2323 Lewis Mills, Elizabeth, Brownsville, Tex.
1288 Jose Montavio (Mantalbo, Montalvo), La Feria, Tex.
588 Angel Montes (Montez), Los Indios, Tex.
2080 Pedro Montes (Montez), Los Indios, Tex.
1313 Lee Moore, San Benito, Tex.
146 Sacilio Morrano (Sarcilia Morrano (Mowano, Morrona), Cecilio Moreno), Lyford, Tex.
676 Agapito Munos (Munoz), San Benito, Tex.
913 Jacinto Nieto, Raymondville, Tex.
1481 Lorenzo Noriega, La Paloma, Tex.
1807 Domingo Noriega, La Paloma, Tex.
723 Narciso (Noyola) Noyola, Harlingen, Tex. (Brownsville, Tex.)
874 Eugenio Oballe (Ovalle, Olvalle), Victoria Addition, Brownsville, Tex.
11 Manuel Ochoa (Ochola), Point Isabel, Tex.
781 Sixto (Sexto) Olgin, 17 Tyler, Brownsville, Tex.
1855 Guadalupe Olivelu, San Benito, Tex.
2317 Miguel Oliverras (Olivarez), Victoria Addition, Brownsville, Tex.
2229 Jose Olivera, Tyler, Brownsville, Tex.
237 Jesna Ortega, San Benito, Tex.
1485 Miguel Paredes (Paredes), county jail, Brownsville, Tex. (Matamoras, Mexico.)
1579 Abundio Partida, Cameron City, Santa Maria, Tex.
2273 Jose Pecina (Pesina), San Benito, Tex.
2108 Jose Pedroso (Pedrago), R. F. D. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
425 Sotero Pedrozo, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1599 Antonio Pena, Jackson, Brownsville, Tex.
1114 Domingo Pena, Brownsville, Tex.
489 Guadalupe Pena, Raymondville, Tex.
178 Jose A. Pena, Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.
229 Juan Pena, Raymondville, Tex.
36 Eulalio Perales, Paso Real, Tex.
1594 Marcelo Perales, Point Isabel, Tex.
1383 Antonio Perez, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1062 Celedonio Perez (Perze), La Feria, Tex.
1605 Jose Perez, Harlinger, Tex.
703 Manuel (Manwell) Perez, Rout No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
173 Nicanor Perez, La Feria, Tex.
631 Pablo Perez, La Ferias (La Feria), Tex.
1120 Emilio Pina (Pena), Raymondville, Tex.
890 Rosendo (Rosen, Rosendio) Plata, Thirteenth Street, Brownsville, Tex.
630 Candio Poras (Porras), San Benito, Tex.
578 Guadalupe Quintanilla, Lyford, Tex.
2126 Juan Quintanilla, Lyford, Tex.
2279 Jacinto Ramez (Ramos), San Benito, Tex.
2128 Demencio Ramirez, care of Manuel Cueto, Brownsville, Tex.
56 Enrique Ramirez, Brownsville, Tex.
868 Florencio (Florentino) Ramirez, West Brownsville, Tex.
151 Gregorio Ramirez, Brownsville, Tex.
550 Margarito Ramirez, 8 Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.
1312 Ventura Ramirez, San Benito, Tex.
904a Guillermo Ramos, Los Anacuas, Tex. (Soledad, Mexico).
947 Rogue Ramos (Roque Ramos), San Benito, Tex.
253 Savas (Sabas) Ramos, Victorin Addition, Brownsville, Tex.
528 Silverio Ramos, San Benito, Tex.
235 Augustin Reca (Reza), Harlingen, Tex.
1368 Evaristo Recio, Browns Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1703 Lonjindo Resendez (Recendez), Brownsville, Tex.
266 Gregorio Reyes, Fourth and Madison Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
518 Hipolito Reyna, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1067 Pedro Reyna, Raymondville, Tex.
1916 Rafael Reyna, Raymondville, Tex.
2344 John Riesch (Riech), Des Moines, Iowa.
1729 Lazaro Rincones (Rincones), Harlingen, Tex.
266 Policarpio (Policarpo), Rios, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
715 Arcadio Rivas, Eighth, between Jefferson and Monroe, Brownsville, Tex.
685 Anastacio Rivera, La Paloma, Tex.
1351 Lina Rivera (Lino Ribera), La Feria, Tex.
184 Marcos Rivera, Point Isabel, Tex.
809 Francisco (Franco) Robles, Victoria Add., Brownsville, Tex.
2185 Nester Rodiguez (Rodriguez), Raymondville, Tex.
438 Angel Rodriguez, San Benito, Tex.
8 Enrique Rodriquez, box 36, Raymondville, Tex.
80 Ernesto Rodriguez (Roderigues), Brownsville, Tex.
1177 Francisco B. Rodriguez (F. B. Roderguez), Harlingen, Tex.
1166 Placido Rodriguez, San Benito, Tex.
1646 Guadalupe Rodriguez, Harlinger, Tex.
1403 Manuel Rodriguez, Raymondville, Tex.
1029 Teofilo (Teofilo) Rodriguez, Harlinger, Tex.
1182 Ysidro (Isidro) Rodriguez, Rio Hondo, Tex.

6 Yndalecio Rojano (Indalacio Rojano), between Madison and Monroe Streets, on Fourteenth, Brownsville, Tex.
50 Venturio Romingas (Venturio Romingues), San Benito, Tex.
1787 Francisco Rofue (Rogue, Roque), Seventeenth Monroe, Brownsville, Tex.
730 George Rosales, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1027 Jose Ruedas, Grangimo, Tex. (de Ruedas, Brownsville, Tex.).
1078 Jose Ruiz, San Benito, Tex.
776 Guadalupe Salazar, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
46 Pablo Salazar, Gonzales, Tex. (Hrownsville, Tex.).
436 Silvestro (Silvestre) Salazar, Seventh Monroe Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1819 Jesus Saldana, Harlingen, Tex.
1882 Pablo Saldivar, Brown's Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1159 Eduardo Salinas, Raymondville, Tex.
1149 Jose Salinas, Raymondville, Tex.
569 Jose Angel Salinas, Raymondville, Tex.
898 Rogerio Salinas Raymondville, Tex.
906 Juan Salzar, jr., Raymondville, Tex.
1258 Manuel Samaripa, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
907 Antonio Sanchez, San Benito, Tex.
2085 Francisco Sepeda- Sepvedo), Olmito, Tex.
1726 Will Simmons, Brownsville, Tex. (Simons, San Benito, Tex.).
530 Jose Solis, Brownsville, Tex.
200 Jose Sosa, Raymondville, Tex.
229a Refugio Sosa, El Ranchito, Tex.
2199 Pablo Sota (Soto), R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
702 Placido Soto, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
2269 Milton Stevens, Brownsville, Tex.
208 Edgar E. Sullivan (Edgar Sullivan, E. D.) San Benito, Tex.
1499a Manuel Tabarez (Tavarez), care of Fulgencio Lopez, Brownsville, Tex.
804 Refugio Tamaya, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1012 Antonio Tamayo, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
603 Guadalupe Tamayo, Brownsville, Tex.
452 Andres Torres, Brownsville, Tex.
984 Bartolo (Bartalo) Torres, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Van Buren Street, Brownsville, Tex.
544 Encarnacion (Encarnacian) Torres, Harlinger, Tex.
138 Santos Torres (Santos Torez), San Benito, Tex.
1082 Santos Torres, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
1256 Eugenio Torres, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
189 Fernando Trevino, Rio Grande Railway Yards, Brownsville, Tex.
1850 Florentino Trevino, Seventh Street, Brownsville, Tex.
1005 Manuel Trevino, Third, between Madison and Jefferson Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1157 Manuel Trevino, San Benito, Tex.
746 Jorge Valenqueia (Valensuela), Santa Maria, Tex.
527 Cesario Vallejo (Vallejo), Harlinger, Tex.
327 Juan Valles (Valles), Point Isabel, Tex.
1806 Estanislao Vasquez, Seventh, between Jefferson and Madison Streets, Brownsville, Tex.
1451a Simon Vasquez, El Arroyo Colorado, Tex.
1449 Sostenes Vasquez (S. Vasquez), 15 Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.
2215 Prospero Vega, San Benito, Tex.
2294 Alferdo Vego, San Benito, Tex.
1941 Herman Vela, Raymondville, Tex.
3116 Martin Vela, San Benito, Tex.
2013 Paulino Vela (Vern), R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
842 Florentin Velasquez (Florentino, Florentine Velosques), Sebastian, Tex.
863 Geronimo Velo, R. F. D. No. 2, Brownsville, Tex.
789 Jose Venque, Adams, Brownsville, Tex.
634 Rafael E. (R. E.) Vesserron, 1413 Adams Street, Brownsville, Tex.
311 Bernardo Vidal (Bidal), R. F. D. No. 1, Brownsville, Tex.
1433 Tirso Vidal, Victoria Addition, Brownsville, Tex.
847 Victor Vidal, Victoria Addition, Brownsville, Tex.
885 Jose Villareal (Villereal), Junction, Tex. (Brownsville, Tex.).
248 Jose M. (Maria) Villareal, jr., Sta Maria Ranch, Brownsville, Tex.
1636 Marcisco (Narciso, Narziso) Villareal, Los Indios, Tex.
1551 Phillip Villarreal, Point Isabel, Tex.
982 Savas Villarreal, Olmito, Tex.
1459 Savas (Sabas) Villarreal, San Benito, Tex.
1182a Aldifonso (Eldifonso, Alifonso) Vuittone, Paso Real, Tex.
1730 John W. (William) Willingham, Rio Hondo, Tex.
277 Desiderio Yanez, San Benito, Tex.
632 Longino Zamarripa, San Rafael, Brownsville, Tex.
1641 Jose Zuniga, Monroe Street, Brownsville, Tex.
291 Geromino Zurata (Zerrata), 12 Brownsville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, STATE OF TEXAS.

2016 Fred Allen, Atlanta, Tex.
115 Henry Allen, Kildare, Tex.
805 John Anderson, Baton Rouge, La.
195 Abraham Baker (Abraham L. Baker), Naples, Tex., Route No. 4.
2413 Boris Booth, Linden, Tex.
1002 Edmond D. Brown (E. D. Brown), Marietta, Tex.
1199 Will Bryant, Springdale, Tex.
1628 Henry Frank Butler (Henry Butler, Henry F. Butler), Douglassville, Tex.
2313 J. C. Carter, Little Rock, Ark.
1239 Smith Casey, Riverside, Tex.
837 Jessie Chatman, Baton Rouge, La.
352 Walter County, Algier, La.
1627 Smith Culbert, Springdale, Tex. (313 North Sixteenth Street, Omaha, Neb.).
981 Isaac (Isac) Dickson, Baton Rouge, La. (1320 Redy (Ready) Street).
1863 Pinian Eravo (Pinan Eravo), Springdale, Tex.
26 Elias Evans, Bivins, Tex. (Kildare, Tex.).
1706 Lewis Evans, Douglassville, Tex.
1738 Jim Frederick, Douglassville, Tex.
2115 Erwing Fields, Douglassville, Tex.
962 Maximiano Flores, Mexico (Queen City, Tex.).
2127 W. N. Fontinat (Fontinot), Route No. 2, Marietta, Tex.
2201 Vinston Frazier (Frazior), Naples, Tex.
771 Jim Furry (Fuery), Linden, Tex.
2 L. B. Gilbert, Hughes Springs, Tex.
1755 Wallace Hammick (Hammock), Linden, Tex.
254 Frank Harris, Monroe, La.
1468 Orbra Hays, Marshall, Tex.

1062 Will Henderson (Will Jones Henderson), Marietta, Tex.
2385 David Henry, Linden, Tex.
2071 Rinzie Hill, Dangerfield, Tex.
101 Lovie (Lonie) Humphrey, Route No. 2, Marietta, Tex.
440 David Ivery, Queen City, Tex.
885 Drew Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Naples, Tex.
020 Wiley (Willy) Johnson, Springdale, Tex.
333 Will Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Naples, Tex.
1812 Henry King, Naples, Tex.
2086 Walter Knight, Marietta, Tex.
701 Jodie Long, Kildare, Tex.
1724 John Amos Lovie, Springdale, Tex.
1114 Cary McCoy, Cusseta, Tex.
2400 Alandras McKinney, Reser, La.
2184 Eugenia (Eugenio) Martinez, Mexico (Queen City, Tex.).
993 Edd (Ed., E. D.) Mayfield, Farmersville, La.
1293 Will Neal, Avinger, Tex.
2263 Harrison (Oliver, Adiatic, Tex.
243 Emanuel Paul, Evansville, Tex.
1491 J. E. (J. D.) Rodgers, Atlanta, Tex.
1295 Armstead (Armsted) Roseberry, Lanier, Tex.
1885 Lee Royal, Hughes Springs, Tex.
11 Vester Sauvers (Vesfate Sanches, Vicente Sandves, Vesta Sanver), Avinger, Tex.
630 Benquel Sima, Palestine, Tex.
1603 Noah Smith, Naples, Tex.
577 Will Stanter, Springdale, Tex.
1780 Jimmie Stokes, Marietta, Tex.
878 John Thomas, Annadell, La.
633 Samson (Sampson) Tolter, Marietta, Tex.
973 Jose Topia, Mexico (Queen City, Tex.).
1809 James J. (Iler) Tullas, Linden, Tex.
700 Luis Vasquez (Vazquez), Queen City, Tex.
762 James Veal, Slaughter, La.
238 David Walker, Route No. 4, Atlanta, Tex.
1884 Orille Warner (Orille Werner), Douglassville, Tex.
1657 Thirston Warren (Warren), Linden, Tex.
1462 John Waters, Springdale, Tex.
1575 Edd (Ed) Williams, Westerville, La.
618 James (Jos.) Williams, Omaha, Neb.
761 John Williams, Ercer Greene, Ala. (Queen City, Tex.).
497 Willie Williams, Jefferson, Tex.
1082 James Wilson, New Orleans, La.
1000 Ben Young, Marietta, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLORADO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1721 Lewis Barton (Lewis Burton), Columbus, Tex.
1552 Richard Harris, Chesterville, Tex. (709 East Crocket Street, San Antonio, Tex.).
583 Felix Jackson, Eldridge, Tex.
1251 Clifton Jones, Columbus, Tex.
699 John Pierce (John Wesley Pierce), Calhoun, Tex.
1625 Joe Pollek (Joe Pollock, Pollack), R. F. D. 3, Weimar, Tex.
1013 Garfield Winfrey (Garfield Winfree), Eagle Lake, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DONLEY, STATE OF TEXAS.

544 Other Evans, Clarendon, Tex.
123 George Robert James, general delivery, Fort Worth, Tex.
49 Harry Medford, general delivery, Cincinnati, Ohio (Rio Vista, Calif.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF EL PASO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1378 Juan Acosta, 3721 East San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
3071 Luis Acosta, 3721 San Antonio, Tex.
787 Carlos Aguilar, 305 Park Street, El Paso, Tex.
1086 Joaquin Alarcon, Latta and Rivera, El Paso, Tex.
1443 Gregorio Almanza (Gregorio Almanca), 712 Hills, El Paso, Tex.
137 Jesus Maria Andavaso (Andabaso), 313 Hammert Building, El Paso, Tex.
3009 Antonio Apodaca (Apodacca), 3208 Pera Street, El Paso, Tex.
1808 Salvador Avana, 701 (or 761) Fifth Street, El Paso, Tex.
3466 Juan Avila, 1105 St. Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
3491 Francisco Avilos (Aveios), 2032 San Antonio El Paso, Tex.
58 Robert Sims Award (Award), 317 Magoffin Street, El Paso, Tex.
2794 Leopoldo Barria, corner Tays (Hays) and Sixth Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2458 Roy (Ray) Earl Benton, 3726 Montana, El Paso, Tex.
418 Earl Ellsworth (Elsworth) Bidwell, 905 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
2170 Edgar Bidwell, 905 Myrtle Street (Normandi Hotel), El Paso, Tex.
3912 Samuel Blythe Blackshare (Blackshare), 912 Magoffin Avenue, El Paso, Tex. (Box 46, Albuquerque, N. Mex.).
2334 Samuel Edward Bock, 2918 Alameda Street (Sixth Street), El Paso, Tex.
3169 Harry Alden Boyd, 3408 Bisber N. (W.), El Paso, Tex.
2506 Carl Boetteher (Boettcher), 3815 South Latta and Finley, El Paso, Tex.
2992 Frederic Gomez Bower (Fred G. Bower), 515 South Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
1140 John Brown, 313 Hammett Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.
1845 Jesus Bustillos (Bustellas, Bustellos), 30 San Antar and Raynn Streets (30 San Antonio and Raynor Streets), El Paso, Tex.
466 Manuel G. Bustillos, 913 Park Street, El Paso, Tex.
3127 Manuel Campos, 3720 San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
167 Pablo Cano, 1913 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.
3251 Deciedio Caranonda (Deciedio Caranonda, Carcinonda), 2400 Block, San Antonio, El Paso, Tex. (Decaledo Caranonda, 2400 Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.)
843 Patrick Thomas (P. T.) Carmody, 713 East Overland Street, El Paso, Tex.
1896 Jose Carasco, 1003½ South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.
3496 Richard (R.) Cason, 605 South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.
1058 Nicolas Chaparra (Niclos Choppord, Choppard), Copia and Rivera Streets (Nicolos Choppord, Choppard, 3607), El Paso, Tex.
810 Bivian Chaves (Chabes, Chafez,? Bibian Chaves), 3715 Finley Street, El Paso, Tex.
1564 Daniel Cisneros, 1006 East Sixth Street, El Paso, Tex.
3877 Lynn Smith Clayton, 1127 Magoffin Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
3742 Gregorio (Gregoria) Francis Cole, 414 South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.
1408 Pedro Contrereas (Contreres, Contreras, Contrevas), 1016 East Fifth Avenue, El Paso, Tex.

267 Mack Crawford, 2100 Willow Street, El Paso, Tex. (inmate county hospital).
2062 Elijah Davis, 406 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
1213 Elijah Henry (H.) Davis, 701 South San Vrain Street, El Paso, Tex. (Tucker, Ark.).
1169 M. C. Davis, 605 South Virginia, El Paso, Tex. (Mack Davis, 1878 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.)
1639 Carlos (Garcia DeLaLama (Carlos Garcia de La Lana, 80–8 Pays (Tays), El Paso, Tex.
125 Elice Delgado (Elicl Delgadl), 309 South Cotton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2901 Thomas Marion (M.) Dunagan, McKnight Apartments, Montana, (2806 Block, El Paso, Tex.).
567 Isaac Duran, alley at First and Cotton, El Paso, Tex.
2262 Robert (Robt.) Allen Ellis, 1105 South Stays Street, El Paso, Tex.
3075 Malcolm English, 2028 Bliss Street, El Paso, Tex.
844 Mariano Esparza (Mareano Esparz, Mariano Esparga), 2112 Bassett Street, El Paso, Tex.
683 Paul Byron Fisher, 3304½ Douglas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2708 Liberato Finco, 3006 Rivera Street, El Paso, Tex.
1965 Frank Fletcher, 1421 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
3790 Benaro (Benara) Flores, 2223 (223) Canal Street, El Paso, Tex.
3317 Julian Florez, 1916 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.
118 Juan (F.) Garcia, 904 Hill Street, El Paso, Tex.
718a Refugio Garcia, Plum Switch, Tex. (409 Fourth Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2321 Edward James Gibbons, 908 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex. (Orange, Tex.).
2622a Ulysses (Ulyesses) Goines, 316 Tornillo Street, El Paso, Tex.
1579 Eulogio M. Gomez (Eulogio Miramontes Gomes), 3825 Cipress Street, El Paso, Tex.
2770 John Nicknm Granpurn (John Nickam Granpun), 2317 Bassett No. 4, El Paso, Tex.
1165 Charles (Chas.) Hanley, 25 Sloan Street, C. Juarez, Chihuhua, Mex. (Juarez, El Paso, Tex.).
1164 Henry Arthur Henne, 1025 Myrtle Street, El Paso, Tex.) (118 Emporia Street, Wichita, Kans.).
3337 Jose Hernandez, 819 Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2906 Manuel Herrera, 508 South St. Vraen (508 St. Vrain Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2275 Albert Charles (Charls) Hickman, 519½ East San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
95 Jose Holquin or Holguin, 3420 Frntas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2211 Ray Irwin (Ray Irwin), 1100 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
1384 Paul Randolph Jacobs, 3029 Perry Street, El Paso, Tex. (3029 Pera Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2850 Adolpho Jaques, 714 Park Street, El Paso, Tex.
777 Francisco Cordial Jaramillo, 408 South Ochoa Street, El Paso, Tex.
1033 Junius Philip Johnson (Johns), 505½ South St. Vrain Street, El Paso, Tex.
8627 Walter Jones (W. Jones), 919 East Third Street, El Paso, Tex.
3046 William Katz, 301 Mills Street, El Paso, Tex.
212 Harvey Graham Kelly (Killy), 314 South Virginia, El Paso, Tex.
545 Robert Leonard Laird (R. L. Laird), 3317 Alameda Street, El Paso, Tex.
568 Robert Lauderdale, 410 East Third Street, El Paso, Tex.
1306 Chappe Lee Law, 3008 Cypress Street, El Paso, Tex. (3212 South Piedras Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2120 Simon Leiba, 2914 Magoffin Street, El Paso, Tex. (2016 Magoffin Street, El Paso, Tex.).
3766 Cayetano Lopez (Loepez), 3712 San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
1300 Damasio Losa (Damasio Sosa or Losa), 3712 San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
140 Pedro Lujan, 317 Farnello Street, El Paso, Tex.
322 Emilio Luna, corner Sixth and Tomillo Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1938 Gordon Douglas McKenzie, Texas Grand Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (1312 Park Street, El Paso, Tex.).
422 Edward M. McKuisen (Edward Maxmillian McKuisen), 1191 Cotton Street, El Paso, Tex.
225 Albino Marquez, Stevens and Finley, El Paso, Tex.
648 Leon Marquez, 3706 Findley Street, El Paso, Tex.
280 Rafael Marquez (Puequez), 3012 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
109a Joe M. Marquis, Reading, Pa. (Joe Marquis, Rox Hotel, El Paso, Tex., T. P. R. R., Reading, Pa.).
155 Jesus Martez, 607 Ochon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2882 Louis (Luie) Martinez, 1419 Second Street, El Paso, Tex.
3880 Luciano Padillo Martinez (Luciano Padilla Martinez), 3705 Alamogordo Street, El Paso, Tex.
3474 Henry Mayfield, 406 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
3471 Charles Clifford Menoher (Charlie Clifford Menoher), 8531 Cambridge Street, El Paso, Tex.
3768 John Dee Merida, 1021 Magoffin Avenue, El Paso, Tex. (1344 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
702 Casimiro Mesa, Tenth and Taya Street, El Paso, Tex.
3477 Grover Fyan Miller, 1401 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
2496 Walter Scott Mitchell, 615 Magoffin Street, El Paso, Tex.
1665 John Bell Miller, 325 East San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
363 Jose Montoya, 1120 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.
986 Guadalupe Morales, 1910 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.
1808 Juan Morales, 3014 Findley Street, El Paso, Tex.
202 Pedro Morales, 2312½ Magoffin Street, El Paso, Tex.
2585 Guadalupe Morano, 3707 Finley Street, El Paso, Tex. (Gudulepa Moreno, 3707 Funecay Street, El Paso, Tex.).
3484 Eduardo Moriel, 1010 Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.
2243 Earl Morris, 517 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
768 Earl Carl Mutz, 3024 Alemida Street, El Paso, Tex. (Tucson, Ariz.).
2240 Charles Clarence Nelson, 1103 East Second Street, El Paso, Tex.
1882 Henry Geo. New (Henry George New, or Neu), 519 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
2243 Claud William Norce (Claude Williams Narce, Norce), 517 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2362 Lovice Oakes (Benjamin (Benjiman) Lovice Oakes), 507½ South St. Vrain Street, El Paso, Tex.
2469 Juan Olguin, 112 Ochoas Street, El Paso, Tex.
3388a Milquiadez Orosco, general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
3416 Sixto Ortega, 2819 Cypress Street, El Paso, Tex.
3070 Enrique Parras (Porras), 3819 Cypress Street, El Paso, Tex.

1186 Jose Payan (Jose Pign or Pignon), 3712 or 3792–3782 Rovera Street, El Paso, Tex. (3712 Rivera Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2827 Ramon Paz, 3811 Latto Street, El Paso, Tex.
401 Jose M. Pina (Pena), Sixth and Tomillo Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2646 John Tulley Pipplu, 2100 Tremont Street, El Paso, Tex.
1583 Eugilno (Engilno) Porras, 1106 Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
8829 Antonio Prieto, 615 Hill Street, El Paso, Tex. (709 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.).
901 Antonio Provencio, 2129 Magoflin Street, El Paso, Tex.
816 Francisco Provencio, 219 Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
1694a Tomas Provencio, 2818 Finley Street, El Paso, Tex.
931 Daniel Ramirez, 3012 East San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1607 Fito Ramirez, 3611 Manzano Street, El Paso, Tex.
3011 Gabriel Ramirez, 806 Florence Street, El Paso, Tex. (1120 East First Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2034 Miguel Diaz Ramos (M. D. Ramos), 615 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
1785 Charles Joseph Reilly (Reily), 214½ Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2507 Juan Reyes, 415 Hammett Building, El Paso, Tex.
206 Pedro Gandara Rias (Rios, Pedro Gandaro Rias), 1600 East Overland Street, El Paso, Tex.
102a Ernest James (E. L. or E. T. or E. G.) Robinson, general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
1915 Oscar Robinson, 910 Third Street, El Paso, Tex. (604 South Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.).
920 Ernesto Rodriquez (Erenesto Rodriquez) San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex. (3621 Manzana Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1862 Nestor (Niestor) D. Rodriguez, 804 Hill Street, El Paso, Tex.
1030 Howard Roe, 1222 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
1713 Miguel Romero, 303 Hammett Street, El Paso, Tex.
1805 Nicolas Romero, 3920 Tuluroso Street, El Paso, Tex.
431 Precilano Romero (Prucilano Romero, Precilano), 1109 East Seventh Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1630 Gerado Saenz (Gerarda Saenz), 910 Sonth Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex. (908 Park Street, El Paso, Tex.).
3457 John Salano, 910 Second Street, El Paso, Tex. (John Solano, 110 Second Street, El Paso, Tex.).
3407 Miguel Salazar, 4015 Tularosa Street, El Paso, Tex.
1293 Rafael R. Saldona, 3631 Findley Street, El Paso, Tex.
1904 Jesus Sambrano, 3033 Findley Street, El Paso, Tex. (3105 Durazno Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1325 Modesto Sanchez (Sencheg, Senchez, Senchey), 419 Stevens Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
1975 Pedro Sanchez, 3621 Durazno Street, El Paso, Tex.
1081 Manuel Santana, Hammett Boulevard (near River), El Paso, Tex.
146 Alexander J. Sellers (Alexander Jackson Sellers), 304 North Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
3313 Sydney Smith, 4208 Westminster Street, El Paso, Tex.
1779 Willard (Clyde Smith, 521½ San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
203 Jose Gregory Solas, 711 East Fifth Street, El Paso, Tex. (Jose Gregory Salas, 611 South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1835 Miguel Solono (Meguel (Miguel) Solono), 910 Second Street, El Paso, Tex.
1673 Otto Swofford (Swafford), 3507 Hueco Street, El Paso, Tex.
2999 Jay Dewitt Taylor, 3422 Alameda Street, El Paso, Tex.
2599 Felipe Teran (Felepla Temon (Tenan), Felepa Tenan), Hammett Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
2732 Jose Teran, 3712 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1535 Harry Tofft, 158 North Peadros Street, El Paso, Tex. (158 North Piedras Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2611 Tom Turner, Texico Transfer Co., El Paso, Tex.
415 Severiano Valencia, 3625 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
2300 Decidero Valles (Decideric Valles, D. Valles), 3528 Capla and Fruta Streets, El Paso, Tex. (3528 Copla and Frutas Streets, El Paso, Tex.).
3022 Adolfo Varela, 2109 Bassett Street, El Paso, Tex.
1020 Juan Villalovas (Villavis, Juan Villavas), 2126 Olive Street, El Paso, Tex.
2254 Jesse Visir, La Junta, Colo.
3735 Con Warnick, Alameda Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
2518 Frank Warren, 1217 or 1117 East Second Street, El Paso, Tex.
3863 Wm. Geo. Washington (William George Washington), 2808 Grant Street, El Paso, Tex.
280a Peter Yanes, 4243 West Commerce Street, El Paso, Tex.
2940 David Carl York, St. Louis Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (Lowery, Okla.).
3733 Nathan Daniel (Danial) Young, 3142 Rosa Street, El Paso, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GALVESTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

545 John David King, Dickinson, Tex.
548 Tom Lewis, Lamarque, Tex.
538 John Bartlett Milam (John Milam), Texas City, Tex.
309 Harry O'Hara (O'Harrel, Harry Oliarrell), Texas City, Tex.
97 Juan Gonzales (Gonzalez), Tocalitan, Mexico.
465 Tillman Marshall Harris (Tillman M. Harris), League City, Tex.
584 Harry Wm. Chase (H. W. Chase, Harry William Chase), Texas City, Tex.
14 Jim Cismy, Texas City, Tex.
106 Tom Red, Dickinson, Tex.
96 Henry Rhodes (Rgodes), Texas City, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GONZALES, STATE OF TEXAS.

1246 Filino Albiar (Fibido Albiar, Fibido Albian), Hermon, Tex.
2539 Juan Alvarez (Juan Alvares), Waelder, Tex.
2437 Santos C. Alvarez (Santos E. Alvarez), R. F. D. No. 2, Gonzales, Tex.
2605 Risente Andrada, Smiley, Gonzales County, Tex.
323 Ricel Andrather, Lensville, Tex.
1061 Antonio Anedondo (Antonio Anedordo), Gonzales, Tex.
17 Gregoria Artiaga, Gonzales, Tex.
1900 Natifida Balerls (Natifida Baleres), Gonzales, Tex.
1228 Antonio Barrientes, R. R. No. 1, Gonzales, Tex.
509 Loreto Blalobos (Loreto Blaloboos), Cost, Tex.
2011 Feleforo Blalobos, Cost, Tex.
2328 Marino Bitela (Marine Bitele, Morin Bitela), Gonzales, Tex.
1802 Manuel Cabozas, Gonzales, Tex.
2504 Roman Calderon, Cost, Tex.
1451½ Santiago Castaneda (Santiago Castenado), Gonzales, Tex.
80½ Teodoro Casteneda, Gonzales, Tex.
3 Juan Castillas, Gonzales, Tex.
1986 Lois Chapman, Hayden, Tex.
2272 Lee Coldwell, box 54, Gonzales, Tex.
1210 Epimenio Coronado (Epimino Coronndo), Gonzales, Tex.

1431 Rosallo Delagaza (Rosalio Delagarza, Rosolio Dologarso, Rosallo Delagasze), Wrightsboro, Gonzales, Tex.
915 Refugio DeLeon, Bebe, Tex.
169 Santiago Divela (Santago Divela, Santago Divila), Leesville, Tex.
1958 Maximo Escobedo, Gonzales, Tex.
1799 Pancho Ersago (Poncho Ersogo), Waelder, Tex.
2497 Vaness Fisher, Gonzales, Tex.
2507 Antonio Galves (Antonio Galavez), R. F. D. No. 4, Gonzales, Tex.
2518 Doroteo de la Garza, Wrightsboro, Gonzales County, Tex.
2280 Rafael Garcia, Gonzales, Tex.
1946 Beto Garza, Nixon, Tex.
1595 Felix Garza, Cost, Tex.
2209 Charley Gonzales, Leesville, Tex.
919 Santiago Gonzales, Cheapside, Tex.
113 Juan Guajardo (Juan Guajodo, Juan Guajordo), Leesville, Tex.
1263 Apolonio Hernandez (Apolono Hernandez), Cheapside, Tex.
2405 Luis Hernandez (Louise Hernandez), Leesville, Tex.
954 Andres Herra (Silveda), Gonzales, Tex.
664 Jesus Herrera, Waelder, Tex.
154 Young Hilliard, Gonzales, Tex.
2466 Pedro G. Hinojosa, Gonzales, Tex.
717 Fred Hodges, Nixon, Tex.
442 Ben Jackson, Ottine, Tex.
1294 Willie Johnson, Ottine, Tex.
889 Guy Leonard King (Guy L. King), Gonzales, Tex.
1709 Charley Lewis (Charley Louis), Gonzales County, Tex.
1038 Beato Llado, Gonzales, Tex.
2057 Shelton Lindsay (Shelton Linsy), Oak Forest, Tex.
2228 Oscar Maberry, Gonzales, Tex.
647 Olie Mackfield, Bebe, Tex.
683 Martin Maden (Martin Madena), Monthalia, Tex.
965 Jisaac Mayberry, Gonzales, Tex.
591 Zealous Maberry (Zealous Mayberry), Gonzales, Tex.
581 Bibian Mireles, Kingsbury, Tex. (Bibeon Mireles, Kingsbury, Tex.).
494 Kasus Mogrando (Kasus Magrando, Kasus Magranda), Hamon, Tex.
94 Antonio Molla (Antonio Mollo), Cost, Tex.
296 Diodoro Molla, Cost, Tex.
2303 Eligio Montalba (Elogio Montalva), Attine, Tex.
2551 Matilla Munejla (Matillas Munejla), Pilgrim, Tex.
108 Andres Munjas (Andres Munjos), Waelder, Tex.
1674 Modesto Nanez, Gonzales, Tex.
1632 Ben Peres, Gonzales, Tex.
2024 Celestino Ramos (Celestrio Romoz), Shiner, Tex.
2468 Aniceto Rivers (Aniceto Riveria, Aniceto Rivera), Gonzales, Tex.
1469 Juan Rosa (Jaun Rosa), Gonzales, Tex.
163 Aparicio Samaniego, Hamon, Tex.
170 Silvester Sansedo (Silveste Sanseda, Silvester Sanseda), Gonzales, Tex.
1915 Refugio Soso, Oak Forest, Tex.
1667 Luciano Soso (Lucianino Soso, Lucianio Soso), Oak Forest, Tex.
2628 Henry Stone (Henery Stone), R. F. D. No. 1, Gonzales, Tex.
1543 Alex Taglo, Leesville, Tex.
1492 Gabriel Trevino (Gavriel Trevino), Nixon, Tex.
1807 W. J. Turner, Shiner, Tex.
2335 Juan Vells, Gonzales, Tex.
2126 Santiago Vells, Gonzales, Tex.
80 Simon Vetala (Semon Vetala), Belmont, Tex.
97 Johnnie Wells (Johnie Wells), Gonzales, Tex.
859 Washington White (Washingon White), Yockum, Tex.
337 Andrew Williams, Flatonio, Tex.
1362 Calvin Wilson, Gonzales, Tex.
756 Floyd Wilson, Gonzales, Tex.
1306 Ira Wilson, Gonzales, Tex.
1001 Juah Ybarvo (Juan Yvarva, Juan Ybarvo), Nixon, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOPKINS, STATE OF TEXAS.

1185 B. T. Moses, Sulphur Bluff, Tex. (Ben Tilman Moses, Valleon, Okla.).
1897 Gus O'Neal (Gus Oneal), Sound, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
2607 Sam Smith, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KINNEY, STATE OF TEXAS.

208 Basenta De La Cruz (Vincenta (Vincente) De La Cruz), Standart, Tex.
65 Francisco Guaransni (Francisco Guaransua, Guaransuay), Brackettville, Tex.
145 Juan Guebra (Juan Guebara), Brackettville, Tex.
181 Carlos Perez, Tularosa, Tex.
1 Encarnacion Quionez (Encomacion Quinonez, Enecarnacion Quinanes), Brackettville, Tex.
227 Esedro Revelles (Esedoro Revelles, Esedro Reveles), Brackettville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEDINA, STATE OF TEXAS.

389 Fermin Burnato (Burnato), Castraville, Tex.
647 Francisco Camargo, Hondo, Tex.
96 Refugio Chapa, Devine, Tex.
599 Felix Chavez, Yancy, Tex. (Chavey, Yancey, Tex.).
97 Perfecto Cortez, D. Hanis, Tex. (Dhanis, Tex.).
785 Antonio Delpue, Devine, Tex.
727 Henry D. (Henry Dillard) Garcia, Devine, Tex.
524 Gregorio Gonzales, Hondo, Tex.
537 Lorenzo Gonzales, Hondo, Tex.
1085 Alf. (Alfian) Hernandez, Devine, Tex.
365 Filomeno (Filomino) Hernandez, DHanis, Tex. (Hondo, Tex.).
935a John Herrado, Castroville, Tex.
372 Antonio Luna (Lima), Devine, Tex.
880 Casimiro Mendez, R. F. D. No. 1, Devine, Tex. (Casimero Mendez (Casimero Mendes), Devine, Tex.).
340 Thomas Mendez, R. F. D. No. 1, Devine, Tex.
773 Remigo Osuna, Hondo, Tex
374 Felipe Pulido (Puledo), Devine, Tex.
560 Jose Rodriguez, Hondo, Tex.
946 Jose Saenz, Dunly, Tex. (Saenz, Dunlay, Tex.).
794 Jesus Sanchez, Hondo, Tex.
622 William Scott, Victorio, Tex. (Victoria, Tex.).
295 Isidoro Trinidad (Isidro (Isidiro) Trinidos), Hondo, Tex.
771 Juan Urutia (Juan Vantista Urutia), Yancey, Tex.
639 Pedro Uzuna (Usuno), Hondo, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRESIDIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

552 Santos Acosta, Poloa, Tex. (Polvo, Tex.).
557 Tomas Acosta, Redford, Tex.
40 Gregorio Alamandres (Gregario Almendarez, Almenderez), Shafter, Tex.
174 Alfonso F. (Alfonso Franco, Alfonzo), Alvardo, Redford, Tex.
485 Librando Alvarado (Librado (Sibrado) Alvardo, Librado Alvarado), Presidio, Tex.
283a Louis Alvarado, Presidio, Tex.
277 Antonio Alvidres, Presidio, Tex.
497 Walter Pierce Anderson (W. P. (Wallace) Anderson), Marfa, Tex.
393 Juan L. (Juan S.) Baeza, Perdidio, Tex.
18 Sabino Benavides, Presidio, Tex.
231 Anastacio (Anastaciu) Brito, Presidio, Tex.
304 Roman B. Britto (Brito), Candelaria, Tex.
1411 Lewis Connoway (Louis Conoway), 49 Bryant Street, New Bern, N. C.
521 Felis Contoras (Contrerras, Contrera), Balmorrea, Tex.
67 Pedro Corral (Corrales), Shafter, Tex.
29 Pascual Cortez, Shafter, Tex.
323 Laurieno Cuerrasco, Marfa, Tex.
556 Jose De La (la, de lo) O, Shafter, Tex.
188 Alberto Dominguez (Domingez), Shafter, Tex.
347 Jose Dominguez (Domingues), Marfa, Tex.
24 Frank Dutchover, Shafter, Tex.
166 Hilario Esperza (Esparza), Shafter, Tex.
35 Vasquez Eneeba (Ensebio Vasquez), Ruidosa, Tex.
366 Harold Fiepas (Phelps) Evans, Marfa, Tex.
526a Pedro Tabaez (Tabares, Tabarez S., Tabarez), Redford, Tex., P. O., Light of the Desert, Tex.
154 Elano (Eleno) Fierro, Candelaria, Tex.
103 Timteo (Timoteo) Gallido, Marfa, Tex.
100 Epimenio (Espeninio) Gomez, Ruidosa, Tex. (Shafter, Tex.).
80 Benturo (Bentwus) Gonzales (Bentura Gonzalos), Marfa, Tex.
463 Guilermo (Guermo, Guillermo) Gonzales, Marfa, Tex.
164 Justo Gonzales, Presidio, Tex.
28 Ramon Guerra (Guerrero), Marfa, Tex.
571 Darlo Hernandez, Casa Piedra, Tex.
513 Frederico (Federico) Hernandez, Casa Piedra, Tex.
176 Gilberto G. Hernandez (Hernondez), Presidio, Tex.
279 Pablo Hernandez, Redford, Tex. (Marfa, Tex.).
405 Victoriana (Victoriano, Victor) Hernandez, Marfa, Tex.
855 Zenon Hernandez, Presidio, Tex.
457 Rafael Jordan, Presidio, Tex.
419 Salmon (Salomon, Salamon) Lara, Casa Piedra, Tex.
264a Francisco Lujan, Presidio, Tex.
98 Inez Mancha, Presidio, Tex.
8 Lacario Martinez, Shafter, Tex.
434b Julian Melendez (Melendez, jr.), Presidio, Tex.
472 Francisco Mesa (Misa), Shafter, Tex.
59 Conrado Millnar (Mallnar, Conrrado Molinar), Presidio, Tex.
39 Vicente Molinar, Shafter, Tex.
178 Abel Monje, Shafter, Tex.
441 Jose Montanez (Montonez), Shafter, Tex.
328 Apolonio Morales (Morulez), Ruidosa, Tex.
62 Dolores Munos (Munoz), Candelaria, Tex.
443a Frederico (Federico) Munoz, Redford, Light of Desert, Tex.
70 Benijino (Benigo, Benijino) Nabarette, Ruidosa, Tex.
414 Andres (Andreas) Ortega, Shafter, Tex.
342 Avtristo Pendo (Evaristo, Aviristo, Arlesto Pando), Marfa, Tex.
454 Bedel Porilles (Bedal Parilles, Bedel Parrilles), Shafter, Tex.
6 Pearo Ramerez (Pedro Ramerez, Rameris), Shafter, Tex.
288 Manuel Ramirez, Ruidosa, Tex.
23 Murtiminano Ramirez (Martinio Bromeres, Martiniano Ramires), Shafter, Tex.
19 Ramon Ramirez (Rameriz), Marfa, Tex.
502a Albino Rodreguez (Albiam (Albian) Rodriguez, Albino Roderiquez), Candelaria, Tex.
238 Fermin (Fermon) Rodreguez (Rodriquis, Rodrinquis), Presidio, Tex.
205 Lucio (Sucio) Rodriguez, Presidio, Tex.
133 Rosendo Rolles (Rosenda Relles (Reyes), Rosendo Reyes), Marfa, Tex.
97 Florencio Saeny (Saenz), Redford, Tex.
218 Dolores Salelda (Salsidio), Shafter, Tex.
408 Jose Salcido (Sacido), Shafter, Tex.
122 Jose Servantes (Serbantes, Servantez), Marfa, Tex.
821 Francisco Slaneroz (Sisneroz), Ruidosa, Tex.
507 Francisco Spencer, Shafter, Tex.
417a Alfredo Tabaez (Taberez, Tavarez), P. O. Redford, Light of the Desert, Tex.
86a Jesus Tabarez (Tavarez), P. O. Redford, Light of the Desert, Tex.
817 Simeon C. Thomas (Cermeno Formas, C. Formas, Simoen C. Foinmas), Marfa, Tex.
313 Rafael Trujillo (Triyillo), Ruidosa, Tex.
123 Chon Williams, Marfa, Tex.
86b Juan Sanches, Marfa, Tex.
188 Juan Williams, Marfa, Tex.
483 Teofilo (Tiofilo, Teafilo) Williams, Marfa, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUSK, STATE OF TEXAS.

1334 James Andrew Cotton, Mindon, Tex.
26 Willie Jones, P. O. box 16, Henderson, Tex.
47 Buford Ross, Kilgore, No. 6, Tex.
708 A. B. Wallace, Garrison, Tex.
207 Lee Watson, Overton, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN SABA, STATE OF TEXAS.

489 Daniel James Bradley, San Saba, Tex.
585 Cipriano Cintato, Lometa, Tex.
2 Lonnie (Lonie) Jowers, San Saba, Tex.
308 Jahue Littlefield, Bend, Tex.
502 Rodreiquez (Rodriequez) Monwell, San Saba, Tex.
309 Elton Caney Moore (Elton Moore), San Saba, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TYLER, STATE OF TEXAS.

732 Martin Allen, Doucette, Tex.
692 Willie Bell, Village Mills, Tex.
688 Lawrence (Larence) Boss, Colmesnell, Tex.
295 Buffalo Boykin, Rockland, Tex.
328 Eugene Brown, Doucette, Tex.
462 Floyd Brown, Doucette, Front, Tex.

212 Calvin A. L. Burgett (Calvin Anerson Lohne Burgett), Reckland, Tex.
35 Ned Burt, Village Mills, Tex.
248 Davis W. Cambell (Campbell, Davis Wilson Campbell), Woodville, Tex.
710 Evander Cummings, Village Mills, Tex.
10 Son Davis, Doucette, Tex.
369 James Earl, Colmesneil, Tex.
23 Orange Gregory, Colmesneil, Tex.
239 Willie A. (Arthur) Griffin, Doucette, Tex.
816 John James, Spurger, Tex.
83 Will Jenkins, Spurger, Tex.
403 Alexander Jermigan (Jernigan), Woodville, Tex.
662 John Henry Jones, Colmesneil, Tex. (Jacksonville, Tex.).
451 Jas. Kelly, Doucette, Tex.
849 Wm. Lee, Woodville, Tex.
848 Allen Odum, Woodville, Tex.
168 Warren Reid, Columbia, La. (Doucette, Tex.).
230 Willie Williams, Village Mills, Tex.
695 Charlie (Charley) Witherspoon, Colmesneil, Tex.
213 Thos. Woodward (Woodard), Camden, Ark.
31 Albert Wortham, Scotland, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WISE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1627 James Richardson Billrey (Bilbrey, Richson Bilfrey), Chico, Tex.
250 Justo Delgado (Delgodo), Bridgeport, Tex.
936 Oscar Lee Doshier (Oscar L. Doshier), Bridgeport, Tex.
981 William Thomas Farris (William T. Farris), Chico, Tex.
1369 Henry Edgar Gorham, Decatur, Wise County, Tex.
427 William A. Gorham (William Arthur Gorham), Decatur, Wise County, Tex.
1604 Asberry Grant (As Bury), Bridgeport, Tex.
466 Edgar Robert Hardwick, Alvord, Tex. (Edward R. Hardwick, Sunset, Tex.).
817 William (Will) Harrison Hatmaker, Seidell, Tex. (Hatmoker, Blytheville, Ark.).
1129 Francisco Jacinto (Fransisco Jasinto), Chico, Tex.
1558 Clarence Lee Murphy, Rhorue, Tex.
1318 John Tamoyo, Decatur, Tex. (Tamayo (Tomayo), 1219 South Canal Street, San Antonio, Tex.)
10 Ota Whitna, Richeland, La. (Whitna Ota, Richland, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

439 William Christy Duncan (William Christie Duncan), Court, Middlebury, Vt.
1389 John Walter Heale (John W. Heale), Ferrisburg, Vt.
1400 Fred W. Humiston, Ferrisburg, Vt.
244 Peter Rivers, Monkton, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BENNINGTON COUNTY, VT.

941 Clarence O. Bordiner, Manchester Depot, Vt. (Clarence Orien Bordiner, Manchester Depot, Manchester, Vt.).
995 Geo. (George) Clements (George Clemonds), Readsboro, Vt.
215 Giluanni Cortinos, District No. 7, Bennington, Vt. (Cordinoyis Giovanni (Giovanni Cortinos), District No. 7, Bennington, Vt.).
1727 Golegero Dina, 107 Madison, New York, N. Y. (Colegero Duca (Dina Colgera), 107 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
246 Fritz Freimer (Fiemer, Frenier), Manchester Depot, Vt.
1470 Jas. (James) Joseph Hooley, Readsboro, Vt.
1268 Joseph Lewis, Bondville, Vt. (Winhall, Vt.).
943 Nicholas Maher, Manchester, Vt.
1221 Fred (Fted) Secord, 214 Bradford Street, Bennington, Vt.
573 Joseph Peter Snay, Manchester Depot, Vt.
920 George Tyler, 18 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1283 Fred J. Yager, Manchester Center, Vt.
1283 Fred Joseph Yager, Manchester Center, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CALEDONIA COUNTY, VT.

1632 Thomas W. (William) Aldrich, Hardwick Court, Caledonia, Vt.
589 Otis R. (Reed) Bennett, 84 Railroad Street, Johnsbury, Vt.
420 Peter La Clair, East Street, Johnsbury, Vt.
562 Fred Robert (A.) Smith, Danville Court, Caledonia, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ORANGE COUNTY, VT.

705 Niccodemo Bruzzese, Websterville, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ORLEANS COUNTY, VT.

392 Joseph Homer Bacon, North Troy, R. F. D. No. 2, Vt. (Joseph Homer Bacon, Coaticooke, Province of Quebec).
147a Arthur Borrows, Newport, Vt. (Nokomis, Saskatchewan, Canada).
1755a Thomas Carrick, Barton, Vt. (Barton P. O., care Penobscot Developing Co., Patten, Me., Orleans, Vt.).
1875 Earl Harold Cole, Holland, Vt.
366 Enclide Fontaine, North Troy, Vt.
1070 George David Massey (Geo. D. Massey), Derby Line, Vt.
74 Vasil Mazuhuk (Muzuhuk), Orleans, Vt. (Orleans; Waterbury, Conn.).
897 Wm. (William) Foster Percy, C. Z. B. Bowley, Newport, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, RUTLAND COUNTY, VT.

143 Guiseppe Lovini (Guiseppe Lorini), York Street, Poultney, Vt.
901 Benj. John Roberts (Benjamin John Roberts), West Pawlet, Vt.
674 John Ross (Jan Ross), Poultney, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRAXTON, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

122 Wady Boon (Boone), Bower, W. Va.
1543 Samuel Franklin Duncan, Bower, W. Va.
974 James Everitt (Everett), Bower, W. Va.
750 William Jennings Howard, Bower, W. Va.
829 Pascar (Oscar) Andrew Jones, Bower, W. Va.
1565 Arthur Garfield Rowan, Hyer, W. Va. (Sutton, W. Va.)
1340 Fletcher Scales, Bower, W. Va.
1475 Frank Shepherd, Braxton, W. Va.
50 Evert (Everitt, Everett, Ernest), Walters, Bower, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF SHEBOYGAN, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1725 Wm. (William) Henry Grunow, 412 New York Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
492 Otto Frank (F.) Herald, 721 Center Street (721 Center Avenue), Sheboygan, Wis.
2699 Joe Hraster (Hrastar), 210 North Water Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
1692 Frank Janezic, 410 North Eighth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
2962 Mikoln (Nikoln) Poinknvic, 809 New Jersey Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.
2886 Mike Sprainis, 1918 South (North) Fourteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
1093 Frank Stopinsek, 1102 Eighth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
2355 David Turk (Tork), 1220 Twelfth (1220 North Twelfth) Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CAMPBELL, STATE OF WYOMING.

171 William Henry (Henery) Hile, jr., Weston, Wyo.
896 Edward Earl Howard, Wright, Wyo.
722 Albert Lloyd Johnson, Gillette, Wyo.
893 Peter McKinnon, Wright, Wyo.
83 John Cyril Millot, Wright, Wyo.
837 Marshal Ernest (Earnest) Mohr, Gillette, Wyo.
239 Tom Russell, Gillette, Wyo.
645 Wesley Lewis Smith (W. L. Smith), Gillette, Wyo.
348 Walter Wurmnest, Gillette, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CONVERSE, STATE OF WYOMING.

280 George Tony Andrew, 1 Douglas, Wyo.
86 George W. Ayres (Ayers), Big Muddy, Wyo.
810 Charles Biron, Orin, Wyo.
745 William Wayne Erpenbach, 598 South Gilpin Street, Denver, Colo.
49 James Fletcher Everett, Parkerton via Glenrock, Wyo., Glenrock, Wyo.
946 Charles D. Freeman, Glenrock, Wyo.
41 Ernest Emmett Freeman, Glenrock, Wyo.
819 Jose Augustin (Augustin) Garcia, Mora, N. Mex.
59 Ralph Joe Hernendend (Hernendez), Las Vegas, N. Mex.
52 Louis Dallas (Dullar) Hodges, Wichita Falls, N. Mex.
626 Donald LaValgh (D. LaValgh, LaVelgh), Douglas, Wyo.
493 Remigio (Remegio) Lucero, Douglas, Wyo.
20 Ernie Wilbur (Wilbur) Mills, Glenrock, Wyo.
702 Harry (Hiarp) Mohr, Douglas, Wyo.
905 Louis Charles Nickols, Douglas, Wyo.
153 Christian Nielsen, Herrington, Kans.
545 Joe Alex Ortega, Pina, N. Mex.
83 Robert E. Paxton (Poxton) (R. E. Paxton), Douglas, Wyo.
19 Albert Payne, Shreveport, La.
304 Dave Pettitt, Parkersburg, W. Va.
81 John Phelps, Douglas, Wyo.
716 Henry Pufahl, Wausau, Wis.
916 Santos F. Rivera (Riverla), Glenrock, Wyo.
246 Herbert Russell Rose, Glenrock, Wyo.
25 Leonard James Sloat, 1517 East Birre Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
443 Damian Tapie (Tapee), Honey, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CROOK, STATE OF WYOMING.

434 Morey Vaughn Andrews, Moorcroft, Wyo.
282 Jose Aardelgery, Moorcroft, Wyo.
119 Charles Edward Barrett, Mona, Wyo.
388 Lewis Telles, Moorcroft, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF FREMONT, STATE OF WYOMING.

781 Comack (Cormack) John Boyle, Beaver Meadow, Pa.
710 John Padock (Fadock), 824 Meadow Avenue, Charleroi, Pa. (Towanda, Kans.).
1056 Alexander Gray Peebles, Lost Cabin, Wyo.
332 Joseph Frank Walsh, Lander, Wyo.
784 John Baptist Wheeler, Riverton, Wyo. (1733 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NATRONA, STATE OF WYOMING.

233 Fred W. Ackles, Wyoming Annex, Casper, Wyo.
1147 John V. Thomas, 644 South David Street, Casper, Natrona, Wyo.
1165 Orlon Everett Underwood, Midwest Ad., Casper, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NIOBRARA, STATE OF WYOMING.

395 Andrew Day, 1, Keeline, Wyo.
207 Delbert Francis Emerson (Delbert F. Emerson), Kirtley, Wyo.
424 Victor Leonard, Lusk, Wyo.
809 Fred H. Lewis, Decker, Mont. (Fred Lewis, Half Way House, Crow Agency, Mont.).
498 Roy James McGuire, Lusk, Wyo. (Maginn Hot Creek, Wyo.).
537 John Henry Miller, Lusk, Wyo.
603 Joseph Henry Morgan, Hot Creek, Wyo.
28 Wyatt Jacob Nicholson, Manville, Wyo.
274 William Shorty, P. O. Box 105, Palmetto, Fla.
72 Ed. H. Sieh, Manville, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF PARK, STATE OF WYOMING.

679 Jose Bela, Moro, N. Mex.; Cody, Park, Wyo.
601 Daniel Bird, Powell, Wyo.; Casper, Wyo.
617 Joseph B. Chervenka, Cody, Wyo.
264 Clare Dempsey, Yale, Okla.; Stillwater, Payne County, Okla.; Buffalo Basin, Wyo.
231 Joseph Garcia, Powell, Wyo.
141 Peter Morris Grimett (Peter Morris Grimmett), Sunshine, Wyo.
121 Henr B. Gunder (H. B. Gunder), Powell, Wyo.
622 Tom A. Johnston (T. A. Johnston), Powell, Wyo.
199 Charles Ben Spencer (Charley Ben Spencer), Cody, Wyo.
171 Fred R. Wertz (Fred Ralph Wertz), Chance, Mont.
249 John C. Young (John Coleman Young), Powell, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF UINTA, STATE OF WYOMING.

231 Albert S. Johnson (Albert Sydney Johnson, Albert Sidney Johnson), Evanston, Wyo.
721 Frank Kielto, Fourth Street, Columbus, Nebr.
441 Roy Martin, Evanston, Wyo.
680 John Matthews, Knight, Wyo.
856 George Powell, Kansas City, Kans. (Aspen, Wyo.).
564 William Ray, Evanston, Wyo.
277 Frank Sullivan, Evanston, Wyo.
608 Charles Wilson, Evanston, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WESTON, STATE OF WYOMING.

884 Peter D. Detrogiache (Detrodiacnt), Cambria, Wyo. (Ludlow, Colo.).
188 William Dunn, New Castle, Wyo.
222 Ronald W. Roberts, P. O. box 200, New Castle, Wyo.
159 Bruno Romeo, Cambria, Wyo. (Sawyerville, Ill.).
127 Albert Howard Stoddard Boyd, Weston County, Wyo.
84 McKinley Travis, Upton, Wyo.
22 Svetko Velkovich (Semetko Velkonich), Cambria, Wyo.
264 Washington Williams, New Castle, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF KAUAI, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

74 Bernandino Baligad, 8618 Makaweld, Hawaii (Hawaiian Sugar Co., Bango 8618; Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii).
2104 Balavinao Gariguess, Makaweli, Kauii, Hawaii (Balarian Gajauing, Honolulu, Kauai, Hawaii).
2835 Felomino M. Imperial, Waipole Homestead, Kauai (Pilomeno Magdaloy Imperial, Hawaii; Felomino Magdaloy Imperial, Kilueu, Hawaii, County Kauai).
208 Diego Laborado (Laberada), Libue, Kauii, Hawaii (Honolulu, Kauai, Hawaii).
2244 Severo Marabubun, Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaii (Ewa, Hawaii).
1199 Antonio Reveria (Reveira), Kopaa Homestead, Kauai, Hawaii (Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii).
2348 Manuel Henry Rodriguez, Eleele, Hawaii (Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii).
2248 Candido Sauro, Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii (Aala Lane, Honolulu, Kauai, Hawaii).

Some 1921 Experiences in Commercial Poisoning for the Control of the Cotton Boll Weevil.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RILEY J. WILSON,
OF LOUISIANA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, February 8, 1922.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted I print the following article, showing the results of experiments by various farmers of the cotton belt in the control of the boll weevil by the use of powdered calcium arsenate.

The article is as follows:

SOME 1921 EXPERIENCES IN COMMERCIAL POISONING FOR THE CONTROL OF THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

(By B. R. Coad, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.)

From time to time we receive inquiries concerning the results that farmers have been securing in their efforts to control the cotton boll weevil by the use of calcium arsenate. Commercial use of calcium arsenate has really extended over a period of only three years, although large-scale use of the material, under the direction of representatives of this laboratory, was practiced for several years earlier. As soon as the farmers themselves began to attempt to poison we were naturally very much interested in the results they secured, and each year have consistently made every effort to secure as much information as possible on this subject. We have not only attempted to get the farmer's idea of his results, but whenever possible have verified these by procuring detailed figures on the methods which were followed and the results secured. In many instances visits have been made by our own representatives for the purpose of studying the local conditions under which certain operations were conducted and making records, all of which increased our information which must serve as a basis for future recommendations on methods of poisoning. As might be expected, it is generally rather difficult to secure anything really tangible on the operations and result when poisoning is conducted entirely by the farmers. In spite of all of our urging to the contrary, very few make any provision for an accurate check or contrast area which will permit some measurement of the difference in yield between poisoned and unpoisoned cotton. The majority are satisfied to compare their yield with previous crops or with general local conditions. The result is that in making such a survey we find a very large preponderance of the farmers who will generally say that poisoning was profitable or not profitable, but they really have no basis for their conclusions other than the fact that their crop was good or bad.

Many others are found whose fields have shown a very pronounced weevil control due to poisoning, as illustrated by the visible decrease in weevil infestation, increase in the setting, and the apparent better production than the surrounding properties. Under such conditions it is obvious that a profitable degree of control was secured, but still it is often impossible to make any estimate of just how much or how little the crop was really increased by poisoning. In spite of these facts, however, we have recently accumulated quite a number of statements furnished by the farmers which provide some definite basis for comparison or where there is at least sufficient evidence to warrant some kind of a conclusion. The following report is merely a brief abstract of a number of these farmers' statements which have been collected from different portions of the cotton belt. It is almost impossible to attempt to list all such statements, but these have been selected as more or less representative, and especially to show the variation in methods, results, and conditions which are encountered. In many cases it will be noted that the difference in crop due to poisoning is an estimated quantity, but it will also be noted that these estimates are apparently founded on some reasonably sound basis.

Claud Tuck, Winterville, Ga.: Treated 940 acres of cotton. Started poisoning on July 30 and made second and third applications on August 5 and 13, respectively. Used 14,000 pounds of calcium arsenate, which cost 12½ cents per pound. The 1921 yield for this farm was 500 bales, 740 pounds of fertilizer being used per acre. Thus the average yield of this property was slightly over one-half bale per acre, while that of all surrounding properties, which were unpoisoned but otherwise comparable, ranged from one-fourth to one-third bale per acre. Mr. Tuck estimates his increase due to poisoning at 50 bales, or a clear profit of $1,600 from the operation.

M. H. Biggenbotham, Madison, Ga.: Planted 100 acres in cotton. Used 1920 model Niagara cart duster and 3,000 pounds of calcium arsenate. Treated entire 100 acres once, then made four more applications on 50 acres of this, making five applications in all for this 50 acres. Dates of application were July 5, 12, 30, August 6 and 20. The 50 acres which were poisoned five times yielded 30 bales, while the 50 acres poisoned only once yielded 6 bales. The increase due to dusting was apparently not less than 20 bales where the five applications were made and nothing where only one application was made. Mr. W. A. Smith owned cotton adjoining Mr. Biggenbotham and did not poison. His yield was only about one-fourth that of Mr. Biggenbotham's on the tract poisoned five times.

G. H. Hulme Co., Athens, Ga.: Treated 50 acres of cotton on July 27, August 8, 12, 18, and 27, making five applications in all. Continuous rains during much of this period, and two applications washed off immediately after being made. Fourteen hundred pounds of poison used. Cost of calcium arsenate, $168 for 50 acres. Cost of dusting machinery, $41.25. Total cost, $209.25 for 50 acres, or $4.10 per acre, figuring 100 per cent depreciation on machines. This 50-acre tract normally made about 35 bales before the weevil, and this year in spite of rains and unfavorable seasonal conditions yielded 50 bales.

Trawick Bros., Linton, Ga.: Treated 100 acres of cotton on July 10, 18, 23, and 29, making four applications in all during a period of frequent rains. The last three applications were washed off in less than 24 hours after treatment. Used 4,000 pounds of poison on the 100 acres. Of this 100-acre tract 35 acres were completely drowned out by the excessive rainfall, and the remaining 65 acres made 60 bales. Forty acres adjoining but unpoisoned made absolutely nothing owing to intensive weevil injury. In 1920 poison was used on this same 100-acre tract and 125 bales were made. The 1921 poisoning was done with an Iron Age cart duster, Feeny mule-back duster, and Springfield hand guns.

J. E. Godfrey, Madison, Ga.: Treated 100 acres on July 6, 12, 25, and August 12 and 17, making five applications in all. Used the 1920 Niagara cart duster and 4,000 pounds of calcium arsenate. Made 60 bales on the 100 acres, and after comparing with all surrounding crops estimated an increase of 25 bales due to poisoning.

E. H. Blount, Waynesboro, Ga.: Poisoned 126 acres with a 1920 model Niagara cart duster on July 1, 12, 20, and 30; also made two applications of molasses-calcium arsenate mixture. Left careful check plats and found an average increase of 298 pounds more per acre where dusted than where not dusted. Rain fell on June 27, July 3, 6, and 15, and practically every day from then until August 15. Final yield, 73 bales on 126 acres. Two hundred and forty acres of unpoisoned cotton adjoining yielded 42 bales. In other words, the poisoned cotton yielded at the rate of 0.59 bales per acre and the unpoisoned 0.18 bales per acre, thus showing an increase of 0.41 bales per acre due to poisoning. The cost of the poisoning for the season was estimated at $7 per acre.

R. C. Neely, Waynesboro, Ga.: Treated 24 acres of cotton on July 20, 25, and 30, making three applications in all. Left 17 acres as a check. Used three Feeny mule-back dusters and two hand guns. Used 200 pounds of calcium arsenate, costing 11 cents per pound, on the 17 acres. These 17 poisoned acres yielded 13 bales, while the 24 unpoisoned acres yielded 8 bales. Mr. Neely thus estimates his increase due to poisoning at 5 bales on the 17 acres.

S. H. Jones, Elberton, Ga.: Poisoned 16 acres, using 600 pounds of calcium arsenate, costing $78, and gathered 11 bales from this area. After comparing with the surrounding crops, estimates an increase of 5 bales on the 16 acres due to poisoning.

F. W. Wills, Crawford, Ga.: Made three applications of calcium arsenate on 5 acres which produced 5 bales. Left 15 acres untreated as a check, and these produced 10 bales, although the normal production of this 15-acre tract is 15 bales. The estimated gain due to poisoning was 2 bales on the 5 acres.

E. S. Vinson, Milledgeville, Ga.: Used hand guns on 25 acres. Started poisoning on June 15 and used 550 pounds of poison on this tract during the season. The rain interfered on eight occasions, but in spite of this he made 22 bales on the 25 acres, while an adjoining 30-acre tract which was unpoisoned made only 2 bales. Mr. Vinson states he is sure he would not have made over 5 or 6 bales without poisoning.

J. T. Prittard, Winterville, Ga.: Treated 20 acres in all, 22 acres being dusted five times, and yielded 18 bales, while 4 acres dusted only two times yielded 2 bales.

John Mosley, Aiken, S. C.: Poisoned 9 acres, starting on June 15. Used 360 pounds of poison. Almost daily rains throughout July, and estimates that rain reduced crop at least 25 per cent regardless of boll weevil. Picked 7 bales averaging 515 pounds each from the 9 acres. Adjoining cuts yield 1 bale to 3 acres. The adjoining farm averaged 3 bales to 10 acres. Consequently the contrast between poisoned and unpoisoned cotton is that between seven-ninths of a bale per acre and one-third of a bale per acre.

T. K. Pitts, Florence, S. C.: Treated 150 acres of Webber 49 long-staple cotton. Used a 1920 Iron Age cart duster and made three applications, seven days apart, starting on July 10. In addition about 75 acres received a fourth application. Used 4,000 pounds of poison. First two applications were immediately washed off by rain. Yield was 50 bales of long staple on the 150 acres. Unpoisoned checks showed gain of 300 pounds of seed cotton per acre from poisoning. Adjoining farm, not poisoned, made less than 300 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Young's Pedigreed Seed Co., Timmonsville, S. C.: Treated 10 acres with a 1921 model C Niagara cart duster. Five acres were poisoned three times and 5 acres seven times. Poisoning started June 25, and averaged seven days apart. Yield was 15 bales on the 10 acres. Check plat showed increase of 69 and 236 pounds of lint per acre in two poisoned areas over unpoisoned.

J. F. Dalton, Bradley, S. C.: Poisoned 3 acres and left a check of 3 acres. Used Springfield hand guns. Began July 25 and made four applications at seven-day intervals with almost constant rain. Weevil damage heavy when poisoning was started. The poisoned plat yielded only slightly more than the check. In this case the treatment was a failure and indicates that it was impossible to control the heavy infestation which was present when poisoning was started with the long time intervals between applications and the excessive rains, but the owner was sufficiently impressed to arrange to poison in 1922.

O. H. Weinges, St. Matthews, S. C.: Used a 1920 two-horse Niagara duster and left over poison purchased during 1920. Poisoned 20 acres out of 300 acres planted in Cleveland Big Boll. Began July 13 and poisoned eight times at a four-day time interval. Three applications were washed off within 24 hours by rain. Used 500 pounds of poison, which cost 20 cents per pound; also used 225 pounds of fertilizer per acre on entire farm. The 20 poisoned acres produced 15 bales, or at the rate of three-fourths of a bale per acre, while the surrounding unpoisoned cotton yielded one-half of a bale per acre, making an apparent difference of one-fourth bale per acre. The cost in this case was $12 per acre for the season, including labor, and figuring the poison at the high price paid in 1920.

T. S. Nichols, Thomasville, Ala.: Mr. Nichols's report is quoted verbatim: "I had about 28 acres in cotton and I had it all poisoned. I tried it last year enough to be satisfied it would pay. I have ginned 9 bales and will get at least 3 more, making 12 bales, or 18 in weight, as they all weigh over 500 pounds. I used 500 pounds of calcium

arsenate (Sherwin-Williams brand), costing me 20 cents, equal $60. As to the cost of applying same, am sure $25 would cover that, making about $85 or $3 per acre. I needed one more application, but the rains had set in and I did not try to get any more poison. I am satisfied that the poisoning doubled my crop, which means $700 worth of cotton for $85 spent to fight the weevil. I only made on the same land two years ago 1 bale on 15 acres."

W. L. Boulier, Thomasville, Ala.: For experimental purposes Mr. Boulier divided 8 acres of cotton into three comparable parts. The treatment and results with these were as follows: Plat 1, 5 acres in extent, received five applications, one every week, starting June 2. Used 8 pounds of calcium arsenate for each application, making a total of 200 pounds, which cost $34. The cost of the fertilizer and seeds for the 5 acres was $75. Total cost of labor making crop on the 5 acres was $62. Cost of picking, $43. Rental of the land, $25. Total cost of crop of 15 acres, $240.80. Made 1,750 pounds of seed cotton per acre, which sold lint and seed for $691.50. Net profit on 5 acres, $451.20.

Plat No. 2, 2 acres in extent. Made three applications at seven days-time intervals. Cost of calcium arsenate on 2 acres, $8.50. Cost of fertilizer, $19.20. Cost of labor, $25. Rental of land, $10. Total cost on 2 acres, $60.70. Made 720 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Crop from 2 acres sold for $104.65. Net profit on 2 acres was $43.85.

Plat No. 3, 1 acre in extent. Not poisoned but otherwise fertilized and treated just the same as plats 1 and 2. Cost of fertilizer, $9.60. Cost of labor, $12.50. Rental of land, $5. Total cost for producing crop, $27.10. Yield was 275 pounds of seed cotton per acre, which sold for $20.82. Net loss, $6.28.

Comparing these three plats we see that from his season's operation Mr. Boulier secured the following results: Unpoisoned cotton showed a net loss of $6.28 an acre. Cotton poisoned three times, a net profit of $21.92 an acre. Cotton poisoned five times showed a net profit of $90.24 an acre.

M. J. Drinkard, Thomasville, Ala.: This gentleman furnished only a few figures, but states that he poisoned 2 acres, and that he figures his net profit from poisoning these 2 acres was $34.40, or an average of $17.20 an acre.

O. G. Alexander, Erwin, Miss.: Treated 110 acres with a 1921 model C Niagara cart duster. Made three applications, starting on the 6th or 7th of August. Average yield was one-half bale per acre, while surrounding crops with the same cultivation made not to exceed one-fourth of a bale per acre without poisoning. The cost of the treatment for the season was between $4 and $5 per acre.

Dr. H. A. Gamble, Greenville, Miss.: Poisoned 150 acres, starting about July 1. Made five applications, using two Iron Age cart dusters. Crop averaged fully one-half bale per acre, while 14 unpoisoned acres yielded 11 bales. "It is my belief that if I had not poisoned I would not have made more than 1 bale to 10 acres. In 1916, without poisoning, I made only 4 bales on 80 acres." The cost was $6.55 per acre for the season, including depreciation on dusting machines.

Fallback Plantation, Scott, Miss.: Poisoned 26 acres, starting latter part of June with at least 90 per cent of the squares punctured at time of starting. Made four applications with Iron Age cart duster. Yield averaged one-half bale per acre of long staple cotton. Adjacent land of same character unpoisoned yielded 1 bale to every 5 acres.

W. W. Worthington, Wayside, Miss.: Poisoned 125 acres with an Iron Age cart duster, starting July 15. Three applications were made. Yield was approximately three-fourths of a bale per acre, while surrounding unpoisoned cotton under same conditions yielded not more than one-half bale per acre.

Stanley Henshaw, Greenville, Miss. (James G. Lusk, manager): Poisoned 100 acres and left 10 acres unpoisoned as a check. Began early in June and made two applications every week until August. Used two Iron Age cart dusters. Poisoned area averaged about 850 pounds of lint per acre, while the unpoisoned averaged not more than 175 pounds of lint per acre.

R. F. Learned & Son, Natchez, Miss.: This firm furnishes no figures on their results, but their letter is quoted from its interest in another connection.

"We are very much gratified with the apparent results of the poisoning, and our tests have attracted the attention of a number of plantations in our neighborhood, many of whom will probably try poisoning next year in the usual slip-shod manner and be disappointed with the results."

Rogers, Jacobs & Co., Stringtown, Bolivar County, Miss.: Poisoned 90 acres with an Iron Age cart duster, starting about July 13. Per cent of weevil injury when poisoning began, "not less than 80 per cent." Made four applications when weather was favorable for poisoning. Yield one-half bale per acre of long-staple cotton. Yield on adjacent land of same character but not poisoned "about 1 bale to every 5 acres." Results, "very satisfactory." "Never intend to raise cotton here again without poisoning."

Delta & Pine Land Co. of Mississippi, Scott, Miss.: For several years this firm has been poisoning practically all of the weevil-infested area of their crop, and they usually plant from about sixteen to eighteen thousand acres in cotton. No figures have been secured on the season's operation as a whole, but this firm uses approximately 100 tons of calcium arsenate annually and operate over 40 cart dusters, together with quite a number of hand guns. They have furnished interesting information on a few places where definite records were kept. In one case, on Fox plantation, a large cut of cotton was divided with 122 acres poisoned and 165 acres left unpoisoned as a check. The following is their tabulation of the results:

	Number acres.	Total lint produced.	Lint per acre.	Seed per acre.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Acres poisoned	122	4,158	340	680
Acres not poisoned	165	2,808	170	340
Difference per acre			170	340
Value 170 pounds lint, at 18 cents				$30.60
Value 340 pounds seed, at $30				5.10
Total increase				35.70
Cost of poison (7 applications, at $1.03)				7.21
Net profit per acre				28.49

R. O. Zellner, Arkansas City, Ark.: Poisoned 450 acres. Left 200 acres unpoisoned. Started about July 25 making three and four applications 1 week to 10 days apart. Used eight Warlo 1-mule machines. Infestation averaged about 70 per cent when poisoning was started. Rains interfered with all applications except the first. Average yield of poisoned area more than one-half bale per acre. One tenant overaged a bale per acre by poisoning regularly regardless of weather, immediately renewing applications washed off by rain, and repeating all applications every four days. Unpoisoned cotton adjoining his crop with the same cultivation made only one-fourth bale per acre. "With my experience with poison believe I can make 1 bale to the acre regardless of weevil." Cost of poisoning $4.50 per acre for the season.

Dr. W. L. Banks, Hamburg, Ark.: One tenant poisoned 12 acres, starting July 12, and made 6 bales. Another tenant adjoining with land slightly better did not poison and made 4 bales on 22 acres. Another tenant with same soil and cultivation who did not poison made 2 light bales on 12 acres.

H. H. Nail, Portland, Ark.: Poisoned 58 acres, starting July 15. Infestation at time of beginning was highest known, ranging from 10 to 85 per cent. Two, three, and four applications were made on different portions of the tract, five to seven days, using a 1-mule Warlo duster. The 58 acres yielded from one-third to 1 bale per acre, and 50 acres of the tract yielded 32 bales in all. Cotton crops 250 yards distant, with same soil and cultivation but not poisoned, made 25 per cent less than the poisoned crop, and averaged about 1 bale to every 4 and 5 acres.

Ben F. Fearing, Hamburg, Ark.: Poisoned 16 acres, starting with an infestation of 20 per cent. Made three applications on July 7, 11, and 16; using Ideal 1-mule machine and hand guns. Yield of poisoned plat one-half bale per acre. Yield of check plat one-seventh bale per acre. The cost was about $4 per acre, including poison at 15 cents per pound, labor, and dusting machines.

W. S. Warner, Lacompte, La.: Infestation at time of starting heaviest ever seen. First test had a check unpoisoned plat of 8 acres, which yielded 3 bales, while the poisoned area was 8 acres and yielded 5 bales. Started poisoning July 12 and made three applications four or five days apart, using an old model Niagara cart duster. Another test similarly conducted showed an increase of 400 pounds of seed cotton per acre. In this case 10 acres were poisoned out of 100. Poisoning on extremely large cotton was unsatisfactory, making only one-fourth bale per acre. Cost for the season's operation was less than $5 per acre.

Mrs. E. C. Jeffrion Estate, Lecompte, La.: Infestation exceeded 40 per cent before poisoning was started. First tract of 22 acres was poisoned three times, starting July 21, with a time interval of three and four days, using Warlo one-mule machine. This poisoned cut made four-fifths of a bale per acre, while the unpoisoned check made one-third of a bale per acre. Another tract of 17 acres was poisoned only twice and made 11 bales. Paid 20 cents a pound for calcium arsenate and $121.50 for the machines. Average cost for season less than $5 per acre.

Grundy Cooper, Alexandria, La.: Poisoned 40 acres, starting about July 25. Of this area 30 acres were poisoned four times and remainder three times, using a one-mule Warlo machine. Crop planted late, but good weather encountered during poisoning period. Poisoned area averaged one-half bale per acre, while surrounding crops ranged from one-fifth to one-fourth bale per acre. Paid 20 cents a pound for calcium arsenate. Estimated total cost of poison for season at $6 per acre.

J. B. Cooper, Alexandria, La.: Infestation was 75 per cent or higher when poisoning was started and this was reduced to 40 per cent by poisoning. Crop was planted late and stand was poor. Treated 60 acres four to five times, starting July 20, using Warlo 1-horse machine. The poisoned area yielded from one-third to one-half bale per acre, while the unpoisoned check crops yielded from one-fifth to one-fourth bale per acre. Applied about 18 pounds of calcium arsenate per acre during the season. Paid 20 cents per pound for this. Estimated total cost per acre $6.

D. Fortner, Madison Parish, La.: Poisoned 15 acres of long staple cotton four times from July 15 to August 15. Weevil infestation so heavy at time of starting that no blooms were present. Yield was 8 bales on 15 acres, while check plat yielded one-third of a bale per acre.

Made four applications from July 15 to August 15 on 8 acres of a tract surrounded by woods where infestation was completed and early. Yield was one bale per acre, while check plat yielded between one-third and one-half bale per acre.

Sixteen acres were poisoned three times by the Negro tenants. This tract in 1920 yielded one-sixteenth of a bale per acre, while in 1921 it yielded 8 bales or one-half bale per acre.

In all this work an Iron Age cart duster was used and Sherwin-Williams calcium arsenate. The cost of the poison was $1.50 an acre for the season.

Hobson & Fricke, Maund, La.: Started poisoning when infestation reached 10 per cent and attempted to hold this infestation at that figure or lower for the next few weeks. Treated 22 acres of Express long-staple cotton and from this picked an average of 1,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Cuts just across the open row in the same field, but unpoisoned, yielded only 600 pounds of seed cotton per acre, thus giving an average gain by poisoning of approximately 900 pounds of long-staple cotton per acre. The total cost for poisoning was $30, or slightly less than $2 an acre.

W. C. Cole, Kilbourne, La.: Had 33 acres in cotton, 29 of which were planted April 12 to 20, and 10 from May 22 to 25. By July 1 the cotton was from 18 to 20 inches in height with no blooms present, and it was impossible to find an unpunctured square. Two hundred pounds of calcium arsenate and one Feeny handgun was ordered. This was delayed in shipment and did not arrive until July 14, so dusting was started on the 15th. Found handgun operation on foot too laborious, so rode mule back, dividing night's work between self and wife. The 200 pounds of poison lacked a little of covering the entire crop, so ordered 400 pounds more. This did not arrive for nearly two weeks, but when it did made two more applications at a short-time interval. Thus three applications were made, starting with a complete infestation and with a time interval of about 10 days between the first and second. In spite of this the cotton began blooming again and yielded 18 bales on the 33 acres. This, Mr. Cole states, was practically entirely made by poison, as he had set no crop before he started poisoning. His investment for poison was about $150, and the crop he made was worth over $1,500.

Lee F. Freeman, Mercedes, Tex.: This gentleman gives a lengthy and interesting detailed report of his experience in calcium arsenate dusting extending over a period of three years, and the following abstracts: "In 1919, after my cotton was almost destroyed by a hailstorm, I first began poisoning weevil, knowing that when this cotton grew out of the storm damage the weevils would destroy it. I made many mistakes that year, but finally succeeded in making about 10 bales on 30 acres of land, and at a rate of one-half bale per acre on part of the field. My neighbor, under the same conditions, except with poison left off, gathered 50 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This convinced me that poisoning could be made profitable, and I made further experiments in 1920, but weevil damage in that season was less than I have ever known. However, I made progress in the work and had become fully convinced of the efficacy of this method of controlling the weevil. Up to this time I had used several different methods of applying arsenate."

Mr. Freeman then decided to plant 80 acres for his 1921 crop, and of this treated 65 acres and left 15 acres untreated. The following is his description of the poisoning of this 65 acres:

"Because of many unfavorable circumstances this cotton planting was not begun until March 11 and finished more than a month later. I should have begun planting not later than February 18, or three weeks earlier, and you of course know what difference that makes in weevil work. Starting this late I expected a hard fight; very early in the season the weevils appeared, and I do not think I ever saw them worse, nor did I ever see them destroy a crop more quickly. To add to these troubles we had local showers, which made them worse. My machine was not shipped according to instructions and reached me 10 or 15 days late, or after infestation had become general over my field. This late beginning, the hindrance from showers, and the necessity of repeating applications because of the rains made my poisoning more expensive than it would otherwise have been. Much of this cotton was dusted six or eight times, but later you will see the why and where of some of this dusting."

On this 65 acres Mr. Freeman gathered 65 bales of long-staple cotton, while on the 15 unpoisoned acres but 5 bales were gathered, or only one-third as much as on the poisoned area. Following this Mr. Freeman made a series of very interesting experiments. His property is located in the Rio Grande Valley, which is in the extreme southerly portion of the cotton belt, and thus has a minimum amount of cold winter weather. The crop just discussed was picked during July and August and there was a considerable rainfall during the month of September. No dusting was done during this period and the weevils multiplied rapidly, so that practically every square was punctured by the latter part of September. Following this Mr. Freeman selected 32 acres from which the cotton had been picked and started dusting on the 1st of October, making three applications at intervals of four or five days. At this time the cotton was from 5 to 6 feet high and it required 200 pounds of calcium arsenate on the 30 acres each dusting. As a result of this work he gathered an additional 11 bales of cotton from this tract, finishing the picking on December 30, or several months out of season. "It might be stated that at that late date some cotton would have been made anyway, but I will add that about one-fourth of a mile away I had 5 acres of cotton that I watered as I did this 30, but did not poison. It made a few scattering bolls, but was not worth picking."

Mr. Freeman on completing the experiment along somewhat the same lines. In this case the 32-acre tract was irrigated just as the bolls opened, and this irrigation kept the ground wet until the opening of the crop was well under way. No dusting was done during this period, and immediately after the pickers finished with the field it was given a thorough dusting to check the weevils. This was followed by a rapid irrigation, and there was then a wait of from six to eight days while the field dried. After this dustings were given at intervals of four or five days, and in this case the 32 acres yielded a second crop of 11 bales, after having had a first crop of a bale per acre picked and with poisoning started with an absolutely complete infestation.

As was mentioned at the outset, the foregoing series of experiences have been selected as representative of the varying methods, conditions, and results which were encountered in checking over the practical poisoning work of 1921. In addition to the observations of this office on the subject, various commercial bodies have, of course, collected large numbers of testimonials on the results of poisoning. Many of these are merely statements of opinions and are of comparatively little value, but occasionally some are encountered where very detailed information is given. For example, the soil improvement committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association have published their pamphlet No. 20, by P. H. Jetes, entitled "Success in Fighting the Boll Weevil." This gives an interesting series of experiences along this line. Considering all sources of information, however, it is such that a very great lying percentage of the farmers in the cotton belt who attempted to control the boll weevil by poisoning in 1921 were at least reasonably successful in their results, and there are many cases of striking success.

House bill No. 4.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LON A. SCOTT,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, February 2, 1922.

Mr. SCOTT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the committee which reported the Spanish-American War and Boxer Rebellion widows' and orphans' pension bill, I am delighted to be permitted the honor of recording my hearty approval of its meritorious provisions.

This bill extends the generous and sympathetic hand of this great Government to the needy and helpless dependents of the gallant sons who patriotically responded to the Nation's call to arms in 1898. It matters not whether the husbands and fathers of those for whom this bill provides reach the firing line or not; they volunteer their services; they offer their lives for their country's honor and oppressed humanity. They were ready for the command, "Forward, march," to meet the forces of the Spanish King, whose tyranny and despotism had appalled the world with his deeds of oppression to a humble and defenseless people.

At no time in the history of the Nation, excepting, perhaps, the Revolutionary War, have the sons of America shed their blood for a more righteous and honorable cause than that which prompted the Spanish-American War. It was a signal to the world that America stands for and will fight for a square deal to humanity.

This bill is worthy of the support of every Member of this House. Under this act widows of soldiers of the Spanish-American War and Boxer Rebellion are to receive $20 per month and children of the deceased soldiers $4 per month until they reach the age of 16. Heretofore these widows received the pitiful sum of $12 per month and children the shameful and insignificant amount of $2 per month.

Can it be urged with the slightest reason that this increase is not justified? Who would dare to challenge the justice of this increase? If the committee which reported this bill is to be censured let us hope it will be for its failure to recommend a larger sum. Permit me here to congratulate the Spanish-American War veterans for the considerate and patriotic manner in which they have presented and urged the claims of widows and orphans of their deceased comrades.

Conscious of the heavy burdens bearing low the shoulders of the American people, as a result of the late World War, they come not commanding the Congress of the United States, but earnestly and urgently appealing that their deceased comrades' dependent widows and orphans may receive a more adequate and just pension.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the provisions of this act providing a pension for the Spanish-American War nurses, who ministered to the wounded on the field of battle and the sick in camp during the ravages of the horrible yellow-fever epidemic, which was so prevalent, bringing death to thousands of American soldiers.

I can not resist the opportunity to express my sincere approval of this particular feature of the bill. Failure to provide for these splendid women, who with no thought of future financial reward hazarded their lives, endangered their health and happiness, that they might brighten the last moments of wounded and dying soldiers, and soothed the fevered brows of poor, unfortunate victims of that terrible epidemic, would be, Mr. Speaker, a national disgrace and a humiliating shame.

Ah, it has been urged that they were not regularly and legally inducted into the service, and for that reason the Government is under no obligations to them. Far be it from me to ever insist that this country is not under obligations to the woman who jeopardized her health and life to help save the lives of the sons of America who dare to defend the Stars and Stripes. It is to the everlasting credit of the noble womanhood of America that their unfaltering devotion and their courageous and self-sacrificing heroism have always been an inspiration to the men of our Nation in every national and international conflict.

Mr. Speaker, the Spanish-American War veteran organization has always been conservative in their requests of Congress, and I sincerely hope that their wishes in this instance may be realized.

Dewey's famous naval victory at Manila Bay, Roosevelt's heroic charge at San Juan Hill, placed America on the map as a world power and as a nation which dared to protect the defenseless and preserve the rights of civilization. National pride will not permit us to fail to indicate our gratitude for these glorious and outstanding military achievements. How much better can we express our appreciation than to tender our country's Treasury to the orphans and widows of these patriotic defenders of honor and liberty. I believe the country will approve this measure. The principle of protecting the dependents of our Nation's defenders, the policy of national charity to the helpless widows and orphans of these brave heroes who liberated an oppressed and tyrannized people, deserves the generous approval of the Republic whose national banner they victoriously hoisted on Cuban and Philippine soils.

Let us fervently hope and earnestly pray that it may never be truthfully said that America, rich in tradition, inexhaustible in resources, has forgotten the dependents of her defenders, whose flag they have never permitted to trail in the dust.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLGER B. BURTNESS,

OF NORTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, February 11, 1922.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert a statement made by myself before the House Committee on Agriculture January 31, 1922, as follows:

STATEMENT OF O. B. BURTNESS, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA, BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE JANUARY 31, 1922, CONSIDERING LEGISLATION FOR THE STABILIZATION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to say at the outset that I rather regret that we are breaking in on this hearing without allowing Mr. Lyon, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to finish his argument, but in view of the fact that he could not be here to-day, I presume that such course is for the convenience of all. I should have preferred to hear the balance of his argument before I made such remarks as I desire to make on this particular legislation, or rather on legislation of this sort in general.

Inasmuch as this is my first appearance before this particular committee, it might not be out of place to say that I represent the eastern district of North Dakota, constituting, roughly, probably a little less than one-fourth of the State.

Considerable has been said here about the rights of producers and consumers. I represent the one district in the State where the producers and consumers are almost equal in number, as we usually refer to those designations. In my district are located the two largest cities in the State, also another of considerable size, in all of which union labor is well organized, and where persons generally designated as consumers reside. Of course, all of our business men in our towns, while by some considered as consumers, are primarily dependent upon the welfare of the farmers in the State—there is no question about that—so naturally our district and our State are intensely interested in proposed legislation of this sort.

I want to say at the outset, gentlemen, that I am not one of those who feel that it is within the province of the Government or a part of governmental functions to guarantee prices as a permanent proposition to any industry. I am too much of an individualist to entertain notions of that sort. And I believe with that statement I can perhaps dispense with some of the questions which might otherwise be asked as to what should be done to guarantee profits here and there all along the line, in every line of industry—mining, manufacturing, merchandising—guaranteeing returns of laborers, and so forth and so on. I have enough confidence in the future to believe that eventually things will adjust themselves.

I am one of those who believe that the greatest difficulty in our agricultural communities to-day is not so much here in America as it is over in Europe, and when conditions over there adjust themselves partially, and especially when the rate of exchange between our Nation and other nations is adjusted somewhat, not back to what it was in prewar days, but at least adjusted somewhat, that in itself will cure many of these evils, for while we think that our farm produce is selling very low at the present time, if we look at it from the standpoint of the German, the Italian, the Frenchman, or even the Englishman, who look at the cost of our farm products in terms of their own money, why we can, of course, realize that prices over there seem awfully high to them, even though they are low to us.

I feel that if legislation such as is being considered at the present time is advisable, or can be put through Congress at all, it must be on the theory that it is necessary to meet the existing emergency. If we are really in a desperate emergency, then I think we are entitled to ask that some precedents be smashed. I think that we are entitled to say that if we can figure out some sort of legislation which will help out in this emergency, it is justified, even though it might not be justified as an economic proposition permanently. So it seems to me that the first question to be determined is to find out whether or not such emergency actually does exist.

I do not know much about the condition of the country, except in the wheat-growing regions. Others can tell you what the conditions are elsewhere. I do know this, that the financial condition of our farmers is most acute, and their feelings most intense. It is not pleasant for them to go into a cheap restaurant and find that they have to pay as much for a dish of oatmeal there as they can get for an entire bushel of oats. It is only natural that it irritates them when they go to buy a pair of shoes and find out that in order to pay for that pair of shoes they have to haul just as many hides to market as they can get into their jitney or on top of their buckboard. Or when they sell their lambs or ewes that they get about as much per head, wool, hide, and all, as a few cutlets would cost them over the counter in a butcher shop, not to say what they would cost them in a restaurant.

But these are generalities, and let me be more specific and see what is the situation. I want to submit to you this morning a few figures which I believe no one can dispute as to the cost of the production of wheat as nearly as it can be ascertained in our spring-wheat area at least. I will file a table which I would like to have inserted in the record, and I will pass a few of these around to the members of the committee:

Acre costs, spring wheat, North Dakota.

Operations.	1919	1920	1921
Use of land	$1.10	$1.66	$1.66
Seed	2.91	3.55	2.27
Man labor	[1] 3.48	2.90	1.74
Board	.77	.58	
Horse labor	[2] 4.52	4.34	2.13
Machinery	1.40	1.40	1.40
Twine	.46	.26	.22
Manure	.40	.47	.47
Threshing	2.22	2.77	2.08
Management	1.77	2.25	1.80
Crop insurance	.28	.25	.45
Miscellaneous		.50	.50
Total	20.54	23.12	17.30
Yield per acre (bushels)	7.1	9.4	8.3
Cost per bushel	2.75	2.45	2.08

[1] Includes board and cost of man labor hauling grain from separator.
[2] Includes horse labor hauling grain from separator.

(The foregoing figures for 1919 and 1920 are prepared by the farm-management department of the North Dakota Agricultural College from the actual records of 619 farmers scattered throughout the State. The 1921 figures are in part estimates, as complete tabulations have not as yet been made.)

These are figures for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921. The figures for 1919 and 1920 have been prepared by the farm-management department of the Agricultural College of North Dakota, and are based on records of 619 farms scattered through the State on which the farmers have kept records. About half of the farmers come from the eastern and the other half from the western part of our State. So the farms are pretty well distributed, so far as different crop yields of the State are concerned.

Now, you will notice that in the table details are given, including the use of land—the rental value of the land—the seed, man labor, board, horse labor, machinery, twine, manure, threshing, management, crop insurance, and miscellaneous.

You will note from the tables that in 1919 the figure estimating the production cost per bushel at that time was $2.75, the yield of our State that year being low, 7.1 bushels throughout the State per acre.

In 1920, when costs on the whole were higher than they were in 1919, the cost of production was less than in 1919, namely, $2.45, due to the fact that the yield was something more than 2 bushels per acre greater—9.4 bushels per acre in that season.

The figures given here for 1921 are based in part upon the records made by these same farmers, and in part on estimates, because the tabulations have not as yet been completed.

In 1919, as you will note, the total cost of production of an acre of wheat on the average was $20.54, in 1920 the cost was $23.12, and in 1921 the cost was $17.30. From the United States statistician of crop estimates, the agent of the Department of Agriculture located at Grand Forks, N. Dak., I learn that the average yield per acre this year is 8.3 bushels, making the cost per bushel $2.08.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Well, these figures do not agree with those of the gentleman who just testified, when he said that he could make money by raising wheat at $1.25.

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to say that Mr. Page is one of the very best farmers of our State. I believe he can raise wheat cheaper than 90 per cent of the farmers of the State. He is also in a better locality than the average of the farmers represented by these figures.

I want to submit a few more figures here that I think are quite authentic.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Let me ask you a question right there. You give the cost in 1921 of $17.30 per acre in raising wheat and threshing it, etc. Did you take the yield from off the same farms that the cost was obtained from, or did you take the average yield of your State?

Mr. BURTNESS. These yields for 1919 and 1920 are the yields from these same farms and tally very closely with the average yield of the State, because of the fact that these farms were picked out throughout the State. So they are a fair average of the farms throughout the State. The yield for 1921—the figures are not yet complete—is the average yield for the State as a whole, as given to me by the representative of the Department of Agriculture at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

The CHAIRMAN. I had the impression that the average wheat yield for the State was larger than you have here.

Mr. BURTNESS. The variation is very slight from the average yield for the State. The average yield of our State in 1919 was a trifle lower than this figure—6.9 bushels per acre.

Mr. CLARKE. Mr. BURTNESS, would you consider that that land that did not yield but 7 bushels per acre over a series of years was really wheat land; that it could economically compete with other land?

Mr. BURTNESS. Well, some 15 or 20 years ago a yield of that kind could hardly be considered such, when the virgin soils were still found in many parts of the country, but now I think if you take the figures you will have to admit that it is, because I have here the figures of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, giving the average yield throughout the country for some of these years. And they are very little higher.

Mr. VOIGT. Can you give us the average yield throughout the country?

Mr. BURTNESS. The average yield in 1919 throughout the country, as given in these figures, of spring wheat was 8.2; in 1920, 10.5; in 1921, 10.5. That is the country's yield.

The yield of the country as a whole on all crops is a great deal lower than people in general believe. You know, we do not hear so much about the poor crops when we talk about yields. The fellow that we hear about is the fellow that raises 20, 25, and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, or that raises 100 to 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and so on, and so the general public often gets its idea of the average yield from hearing about those particular instances and does not take the average of the poor and the good together.

It is, of course, true that during all of these last few years our climatic conditions up there have been bad for raising wheat. This last season was too hot. The hot weather struck the country in June and July when our wheat was filling, with the result that our wheat was badly damaged. We had the best prospects that the State ever had, with the exception of one corner of it. In 1919 when the yield was low we had a very bad rust year when, prior to the coming of the rust, the prospects looked good.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Are you familiar with the cost system in Iowa?

Mr. BURTNESS. No; I am not.

Mr. TEN EYCK. From my examinations and hearings I have attended I gather the impression that they have a very good cost system, and I was wondering if you had anything like that.

Mr. BURTNESS. I do not know about that.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Was this taken through the farm organizations?

Mr. BURTNESS. This was taken through the agricultural college. Mr. Rex Willard is at the head of this particular department. He used to be one of the farm agents of our county, and later went to the agricultural college which, in turn, of course, has its connections with the Department of Agriculture here. He occupies some official position in the Department of Agriculture also.

Mr. TEN EYCK. My idea in asking about this is to see how you get at these figures, because if they are authentic they are quite valuable.

Mr. BURTNESS. Well, I do not think there is any question of authenticity. Of course, I did not keep the books or anything like that, but that is the report that we get as to the manner in which the figures are gotten together and tabulated by this department, which is not only representing our State agricultural college, but which is a part of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SINCLAIR. These figures are authentic, and are accepted by other colleges.

Mr. BURTNESS. I have a letter here from Mr. Andrew A. Olson, of East Grand Forks, Minn., one of Congressman STEENERSON'S constitutents. This man, a splendid farmer, lives 3 miles southeast of East Grand Forks, Minn. He writes:

I operate 1,120 acres of land. In 1921 700 acres were seeded to grain; 95 acres, alfalfa; 90 acres, sweet clover; 100 acres, timothy; 80 acres, corn; 37 acres, potatoes; balance, pasture. We keep 80 milch cows. Sell milk. Have lived here 43 years.

I knew his father before him. Now, he has detailed in this letter the figures for 1921. Remember, this man lives in the heart of the Red River Valley. I know his farm, and better land hardly lies out of doors. Conditions were splendid, except as I have heretofore suggested; that is, the hot weather came along while the wheat was filling, and seriously decreased the yield. I will leave with you here and want to make a part of the record a tabulation of the figures as I have taken them from his letter. They are not exactly the same items as have been used by the Department of Agriculture at our State college there, but in some ways they run very much the same. He charges $4.50 for the use of the land. I do not know what he had in mind, but it looks to me as if he had figured 6 per cent interest on the valuation of $75 per acre, and if that land is worth anything it is worth from $75 to $100 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. In what locality is that?

Mr. BURTNESS. That is 3 miles southeast of East Grand Forks, Minn., between 2 and 3 miles from the banks of the Red River of the North.

You will note that his total figure there is $16.41 per acre.

Cost production spring wheat, Red River Valley, 1921.

Experience of Andrew A. Olson, of East Grand Forks, Minn., on an excellent farm:

Use of land	$4.50
Seed per acre	2.14
Man labor	1.98
Horse labor	2.32
Threshing	1.78
Insurance	.45
Taxes	.98
Twine	.26
Management and miscellaneous	2.00
Total	16.41
Yield per acre (bushels)	9.1
Cost per bushel	1.80

(Wheat sold at 97 cents at time of threshing. Net loss, 83 cents per bushel, or $7.55 per acre. On 700 acres net loss $5,285.)

Mr. BURTNESS. In looking over Mr. Olson's figures I note that he has not made a charge for the use of machinery. Of course, everyone knows that machinery wears out, and that a farmer is justified in making a charge in figuring up the cost of production for the depreciation of machinery and repairs. He has a charge there for management and miscellaneous of $2 per acre, so it may be figured in as a part of that, although that charge is no higher than it is for management and miscellaneous in other places.

There is this difference between Mr. Olson's figures and the figures of the department. Mr. Olson includes the tax on the land, 98 cents per acre. The department has included the tax on the land as a part of the rental value, the theory of the department being that the rental value should include the taxes and upkeep of the buildings and things of that sort, and, of course, the average land covered by the department's report, taking the State as a whole, is less valuable than Mr. Olson's land, so that the charge for the land naturally would be less than the figure he gives.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I have a good many farmers in my district who have lost in proportion on tobacco and corn and wheat——

Mr. BURTNESS. I am going to come to that a little later, Mr. KINCHELOE, when I am going to suggest what I think ought to be done.

You will note that Mr. Olson's yield was 9.1 bushels per acre. The cost per bushel then was $1.80. At the time Mr. Olson threshed, wheat sold at the local elevators for 97 cents per bushel. That is a net loss of 83 cents per bushel, or $7.55 per acre. On the 700 acres his net loss would be $5,285.

Now, the estimate of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the acreage in North Dakota this past year was 8,827,000 acres; that is, wheat acreage. If each farmer lost $7 an acre, there would be a loss there in that State alone of over $61,000,000.

I have just one more figure I want to submit to you——

Mr. TEN EYCK. How much wheat do you sow to the acre out there?

Mr. BURTNESS. It depends somewhat upon the variety. I should say anywhere from a bushel and a peck to a bushel and 3 pecks.

Mr. TEN EYCK. And it depends upon the time of the season?

Mr. BURTNESS. To a very small extent. Really there is only a period of about two weeks—at least that has been the case the last few years—when we can sow wheat and be assured that we will get a crop. The person who sows wheat in May might just as well not sow it at all. The durum wheat is a much coarser grain, and of course needs a little more seed.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Is it injured very much by the Hessian fly?

Mr. BURTNESS. Not wheat; some years ago our flax was.

Mr. TEN EYCK. That bothers us in our planting. We have to sow at certain seasons in order to get away from that insect.

Mr. BURTNESS. In the eastern part of the State we usually have plenty of rain. In my district, for instance, there is only one thing that seriously bothers us in raising our crop, and that is the hot winds that come in the summer, coupled with the rust. If there were some way of plugging up the holes and keeping the hot winds out and preventing the rust—if every barberry bush could be cut down, and if other places where the rust spores seem to be able to live could be eradicated—I assure you that in the eastern half of the State we could show you an average of from 15 to 20 bushels per acre each year instead of from 8 to 10 bushels.

At a meeting of farmers at Gilby, N. Dak., on November 18, 1920, at which Mr. Willard, I believe—or at least one of the members of the department—was present, they figured out the cost of production during that year. That was a year ago this last season, after the season was over. The total acre cost, as they figured it at Gilby, in Grand Forks County, in a splendid farming community, was $24.64. The yield per acre was 11 bushels. The cost per bushel at that time was $2.24. With a similar yield this past season the cost would, of course, have been less, because there was a considerable reduction in labor and the cost of living—board, and things of that sort. But our farm machinery and many of the other things that we have to buy have not come down.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. BURTNESS, as an experienced farmer and a practical man, of course you do not vouch for these figures that are submitted, do you? I mean, speaking as a practical business man and an experienced farmer. You know that the yield in your State has been running from 11 to 12 bushels to the acre?

Mr. BURTNESS. A very few years ago it did; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. They have been losing, then, from $5 to $10 an acre?

Mr. BURTNESS. Many of them are; the bulk of them are.

The CHAIRMAN. And some of them are not?

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, what in my judgment has saved many of them—what has protected them so that they can still remain upon the farms. That is the fact that they have been to some extent interested in dairying. The question has been asked here, Why not guarantee the dairy business, and so on?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have farmers in your district—I know a lot of them—practical, successful farmers, that never had a dairy, and they are worth considerable money.

Mr. BURTNESS. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And their average of production has been about the same as anywhere else, their expenses have been about the same, and still they have been making money. So I say that these figures can not be accepted as accurate.

Mr. BURTNESS. There are such cases scattered here and there throughout the State. But I challenge you, Mr. Chairman, or any member of this committee, to point out a single one of those men who came anywhere near meeting expenses during the past season.

The CHAIRMAN. I recall when you people were selling wheat at from 40 to 50 cents.

Mr. CLARKE. Do not the statistics show that in North Dakota they have a greater number of automobiles per capita than in any other State in the Union?

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to answer the chairman's question first. The past season was not what you would call a favorable season, yet we have had lots of seasons that have been worse as far as yield is concerned. But we have never had a season when the price that the farmers could receive for their cereal products was as low in comparison with the cost of production as in 1921. The emergency following the 1921 crop is greater than it has ever been before. You will note from these figures—these average figures, which include some of the poor land as well as the good—that the cost of production during 1919 and 1920 was about what we got for our wheat. I am one of those who believe that when we get the cost of production, including the rental value of the land and including compensation for the labor that is put upon it, we are getting along pretty well. We would not make any profit upon the investment, but we would make a small return or interest upon the money that we have invested in our lands, because that is included as a part of the rental value of our land, and we would be paid in the same way a laborer is paid for the amount of work that we do upon the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get this cleared up. I do not want to insert figures and estimates that are, as I think, entirely misleading. Here you have an experienced farmer who is farming a large tract of land. He says he can grow wheat at a profit at $1.25——

Mr. BURTNESS. You must remember, Mr. Chairman, that these figures that I have given include the peak years, the years of highest costs.

The CHAIRMAN. They are simply figures; that is all. The practical man knows that they can not and do not go on raising wheat at a cost of $2.75 and sell it at $1 and continue in business for any length of time.

Mr. BURTNESS. That has not as yet been done in my State.

The CHAIRMAN. If you want the figures, the official figures, for all the years, I will give them to you. The yield is practically the same. We know what the prices have been. They have been growing wheat on an extensive scale, and you as a practical business man know that the figures that are presented here are not to be relied upon.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a misapprehension in your mind as to what we have been getting for our grain in the past years.

The CHAIRMAN. I know. I have been selling it right in your State for the past 20 years.

Mr. BURTNESS. Then you do know. But listen: In 1920 we were not selling our wheat for less than a dollar a bushel; we received from $2 to $2.40 during the threshing season. Later it was less.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, that is a different thing.

Mr. BURTNESS. These highest figures of production costs are in 1919 and 1920; in 1919 there was a fixed Government price. If there had not been a fixed Government price during the war the ordinary law of supply and demand would have paid us a great deal more for wheat than we received. Everybody concedes that. So that, I think, is the real situation. Now, I know something about raising wheat, because for the last 10 years I have owned farm lands out there. During all that time I have had the land rented——

The CHAIRMAN. I know; your father was one of the pioneers there.

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes. During the last three years I have had a half section of land worked with my own horses and stock and machinery. I know something about this, and I want to say to you that the figures submitted are as nearly right for the past few years as you can get figures.

Now, you want to understand this, that if we could have had a yield of 2 or 3 or 4 bushels more per acre the cost of production per bushel would have decreased very, very rapidly. The total cost of production per acre would remain approximately the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. BURTNESS, I would like to see something done, but it is clear that if we are going to accept these figures as the basis of what we do we might as well quit now, because it would bankrupt the country.

Mr. BURTNESS. I am not asking you to use these figures as the basis for your future legislation or as a guide to such instrumentality of the Government as might be given the authority to set the price, because each season must stand or fall upon the particular conditions of that season. Everyone must admit that the tendency is downward in the cost of products that the farmer buys. The figures that have been given you here by Mr. Page show that labor is costing less than in 1919 and 1920. We do not know as yet what people will have to pay for their labor in 1922. The figures that I have given you here, the figures from Mr. Olson, for instance—I think you know him; I think he came from your State, Mr. Chairman. His figures show a total cost of $16.41 for 1921, as compared with the figures given by the department of $20.54 in 1919 and $23.12 in 1920.

The CHAIRMAN. In making up that $16.41 the man labor is only $1.98. He has got his horses in there and all of those things. Let me call your attention to these figures. They are simply figures prepared by somebody in the State there. Here is a man growing wheat. He knows exactly what he is talking about. Here is Mr. Olson, a farmer, right across the line. Now, his estimate of his cost is $16.41. According to your department it is $20.54. I want to get these things straightened out, so we will know what figures we are going to accept.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, you have unintentionally misstated the figures. The figures of the department for 1921 are $17.30, not $20.54. The figures given by Mr. Olson are $16.41. That is a very slight difference, especially in view of the fact that the department's figures extend over all of the State and include much poorer land than that constituting Mr. Olson's farm.

The CHAIRMAN. He has got $4.50 for land, and you know you can not rent it for half of that.

Mr. BURTNESS. How much do you think a person ought to be able to get for an improved farm with buildings on it, and so forth, per acre if it is worth about $100 per acre?

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to see him get $5 for it.

Mr. BURTNESS. Lots of the farmers will have mortgages against their land aggregating, say, 40 or 50 per cent of the value of the land. Take the $75 land with a mortgage of only $30 against it, carrying 7 per cent interest. It will take $2.10 an acre to take care of the interest charge alone upon the mortgage against that land. And no one will say that that is an especially top-heavy mortgage. And, of course, if the farmer is going to exist he has got to be able to pay his taxes and his interest charges at least, regardless of whether he gets anything for the rental value of his land or not.

The CHAIRMAN. My object in raising this question is to see if we can come together on some common ground and come to some understanding as to what might be the price to be fixed. Have you a suggestion as to that? Of course, if you are using these figures there is a big difference.

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to say this, that the tendency is downward. I have here and I expect to file with the committee a demand from the executive committee of the Nonpartisan League of our State demanding $2.20 per bushel, and I have the resolutions of the Tri-State Grain Growers, an organization of conservative, practical farmers, meeting annually, demanding $2 per bushel. Yet I am frank to say to you that with the downward tendency I would not expect the Government to establish that sort of price.

In my own judgment, basing it simply upon my own experience and my general information, I believe that the cost of production during 1921, this past season, within that territory where wheat can ordinarily be profitably grown, or should be profitably grown in ordinary years and times—eliminating those parts of our States, particularly in the Southwest, where I do not think wheat can ever be raised profitably except perhaps one year out of ten—I believe the cost of production this last season ranged from $1.50 to $2 per bushel. Let us have Mr. Page's estimate on that for last year. I am not saying that it will be the same this year.

Mr. PAGE. It is right around $1.50 to $1.55. This is the first year in 20 years that I have lost money farming.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Olson's figure was $1.80.

Mr. PAGE. This is for my own farm.

Mr. BURTNESS. What do you think it would be on the average?

Mr. PAGE. I think the average is more than that. I will say this, that in running my farm I have run a threshing machine, on which I have made some money on the outside. I figure in the whole business, including raising cattle and hogs and those things; that all goes into that farming business, and it is all bunched in there together; and it is pretty hard to tell just what a bushel of wheat cost. But this is the first time in 20 years that I have run my farm and lost money. It cost me $5,000 to run that farm this year.

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to corroborate Mr. Page, to this effect: If our railroad rates are lowered, if there is a reduction in what we pay for farm labor, if there is a substantial reduction in the cost of our farm machinery and other things we have to buy, and if we can get a crop that will average up to what it was a few years ago, then in the better parts of our State the cost of production of wheat for the coming season may not exceed $1.25 per bushel. But remember that to-day we are selling our wheat in the State of North Dakota for as low as 60 and 65 cents in many parts of the State; that is, our durum wheat. Our marquis wheat is higher than that. The spread between marquis and durum is something that has hurt us immensely. During the war the two wheats were selling out there for the same price.

Mr. CLARKE. Are you doing anything out there toward carrying your wheat over at all?

Mr. BURTNESS. The farmer in North Dakota has not been able to carry his wheat over; he has had to sell in order to meet his taxes and interest on his mortgage, or try to meet them. There is very little wheat left, in my judgment, in the hands of the producers.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. BURTNESS, I want to get your idea about this bill. Take it for granted for the time being that your figures are correct. The farmers in Kentucky, I believe, raise more different kinds of commodities than the farmers in probably any other State in the Union. They raise wheat, they raise hay, they raise tobacco, they raise stock of all kinds, and they are in the same predicament that your farmers are in. Over in Mr. WILLIAMS's district, just across the line, I suppose they raise everything they raise in Kentucky except tobacco. There is not any doubt about our farmers being in a serious predicament. Now, I would like to know what your idea about this legislation is. None of the products of Kentucky are mentioned in Mr. SINCLAIR's bill at all. What legislation would you suggest?

Mr. BURTNESS. I was just coming to that; that was my next step in the argument—as to what I feel the Government should do at this time. I feel that there are a few crops that are basic crops—more staple than the rest of them—and that the prices of all farm products, to some extent at least, follow the prices for the few staple crops. As I view the situation, those staple crops include wheat, corn, and cotton, and possibly others, but particularly those three.

I feel that if the emergency is as great in the cotton district and the corn districts as it is in the wheat-growing districts—and I rather think it is—I feel the situation is such that we can smash a few precedents and have the Government come in and say that for the protection not only of the farmers but of all the people of this country, for the building up of our business interests, and to diminish our unemployment, we can afford to take a chance for two years and establish a minimum price at which the Government will be ready to buy the surplus that remains in this country after the general marketing season is over.

Mr. CLARKE. You do not mean to say, Mr. BURTNESS, that corn and wheat and cotton are any more basic than milk and butter and eggs?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have already referred to the fact that, so far as our dairying industry is concerned, it is not suffering. It is the one thing that has saved many of the farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota. If the prices of some of these other products can be established, I think the prices of those that are, perhaps, to many individuals, just as important will to some extent follow them.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Why is it that dairying interests are not suffering?

Mr. BURTNESS. I can not explain the reason for it. I rather think it is partly because of the fact that there are not so many people interested in it, that they have been able to control their prices a little bit better than the wheat farmers and the corn farmers, who must simply sell their product for the market price, whatever it is. That is, they are able to control it to a large extent where they distribute within adjoining cities, etc. They have better organization, and so on. I think it is an easier industry to organize. I am not giving that as the sole reason, or anything of that sort, but I rather feel that it is one of the factors that enter into the matter.

Mr. TEN EYCK. On account of their organization?

Mr. BURTNESS. Partially so, at least.

Mr. KINCHELOE. You talk about basic crops. Well, we raise, as I say, probably more different commodities than any other State, but the money crop for the farmers in Kentucky is tobacco. Possibly our tobacco is not necessary for subsistence, but it is necessary for the welfare of those farmers who raise tobacco. And I will say to you incidentally that if you cut out the tobacco crop the Government will lose millions of dollars of revenue that they are collecting from the consumer with which to pay this loss.

Mr. BURTNESS. I am not claiming that tobacco should not be considered as one of the crops if you determine on legislation of that sort. With reference to such legislation, I doubt whether it would be good policy to adopt the so-called Christopherson bill, which is based upon the idea of making this a permanent proposition. I do feel that there are many things in the Christopherson bill that are right and that will appeal to the fairness of the public and should be considered.

For instance, there is the method of determining for each particular year what the cost of production is. To turn that matter over to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor, representing all the various lines of industry in this country, seems to me to be eminently fair. Some agency must be established. I, for one, do not care whether the United States Grain Corporation is revived or some other agency is established. I do say that there is absolutely no necessity, whatever agency is established, of doing what was done during the war—the Government standing ready to buy all of the crop of the country, and by this very complex system of licensing, and so forth, having the Government behind each and every transaction. I do not think we need that much governmental interference in our business in order to bring about the results that are desired in this case as an emergency proposition. I believe that along those lines the theory of the Christopherson bill is absolutely right, and that all we have to do is to have the Government stand ready to buy the surplus. In the wheat districts, for instance, if the Government stood ready to buy the 1922 crop between May and

August of 1923 the matter could be taken care of very nicely. If the price is determined some time during the growing season, when they will know more about what the situation will be, when they have the estimates of the crop statisticians, who estimate fairly closely what the yield is going to be, and when they will know the cost of production pretty well, they can then determine the price. The proper agency of the Government can then determine what will be a fair price for the wheat and other crops included in the legislation, and the Government could take over the surplus that would not otherwise be used up.

We are raising in this country something more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, if I remember correctly. The exportable surplus is usually from 15 to 20 per cent of the total crop. We will say it is 150,000,000. Assume that the United States Government would have to buy that 150,000,000 bushels. I am not for a great big high price or anything of that sort. I want that price reasonably low. I do not want a price that will simply aggravate the conditions, one that will build up an enormous surplus of wheat or that will start land speculation or anything of that sort.

Now, suppose we did buy 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and suppose we lost 33 cents a bushel on it, or something of that sort, what would it amount to? It would amount to $50,000,000—the exact amount that the Government of the United States made upon wheat which it bought from the farmers during the war. And as your chairman has so well suggested here this morning, the wheat farmers of this country, because of the fact that the prices were guaranteed during the war lost hundreds of millions of dollars. I would not call it a Government steal; it was not that; it was rather a case of the Government by this legislation going out and commandeering the profits that our wheat farmers would otherwise have made during the war. And I think that because of that fact the wheat farmer may be entitled to just a little bit more consideration than some others.

Mr. KINCHELOE. That is just one item—wheat. Take cotton and tobacco. Eighty per cent of the tobacco raised in my district is export tobacco. Look at what an enormous export surplus of cotton you would have in this country—millions of dollars worth of it. What are you going to do with that?

Mr. BURTNESS. Those are matters that would have to be taken into consideration with each particular item.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Let me suggest that, as I understand it, we have a particular grade of cotton in this country that is raised only in certain parts of the South—I do not know whether you call it the long staple cotton or not. Europe must have that cotton; they can get it no place except in this country.

Mr. KINCHELOE. That is a very infinitesimal part of the cotton crop that is raised in the South.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. My understanding is that it is a considerable portion of it.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Oh, there is very little of it raised in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. About 50 or 60 per cent of the cotton raised here is exported.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. I erred; I should have said short staple; whatever price we fixed on here Europe would have to pay that price.

Mr. BURTNESS. On the theory that they would have to get the cotton from us; but I do not want to get into an argument on cotton and tobacco, because I do not know anything about them. I do feel, as I have said, that cotton, corn, and wheat are about as basic and staple products as the farmers of this country raise. I believe also that if those three crops, and possibly one or two others, were stabilized in each particular community there would be an opportunity to raise one of those three crops, in the judgment of the individual farmer.

Now I want to make two or three observations with reference to some of the suggestions that were made here yesterday, particularly with reference to the surplus and with reference to limiting the acreage in the event such legislation as is now proposed is adopted, either as a temporary proposition or as a permanent proposition.

I want to urge this upon the committee, that if you determine to report legislation of this sort on the theory that it is going to be temporary I think there ought to be specific provisions in the law to the effect that if the Government buys any of the surplus the Government shall almost immediately—that is, within a reasonable time at least—get rid of the surplus. Unless you do, such surplus will simply aggravate the situation when the law is at an end and producers are again forced to accept prices based solely upon the law of supply and demand.

Mr. KINCHELOE. What are you going to do about those foreign countries when the rate of exchange is so very low?

Mr. BURTNESS. We are, of course, now selling our surplus to those countries. We can get rid of it then just the same as we can now for the low prices we are getting, and the prices will probably be better. And remember this, just as Mr. Lyon said yesterday, that this is a case where "the tail wags the dog," where the surplus for export largely determines the price of the entire crop, and that is unfair. You can not protect us by a protective tariff. The wheat of other countries comes in direct competition with ours in determining what we receive for our surplus, which in turn largely determines also our domestic price. Your manufacturers and your other industries are practically all of them protected by a protective tariff. And if the emergency is as great as we think it is, I think we are entitled to some further protection along those lines, if the Government can give it.

And let me say to you gentlemen, further, that if you will give us a decent price for our wheat we will buy your coal from Pennsylvania and burn that instead of burning corn, as some have been doing. We can buy woolen blankets from your New England factories, and woolen clothing, and send the children well dressed to high school and to college. We can buy new machinery instead of worrying along with the old worn-out stuff. We can buy jitneys from Michigan and some automobiles for good measure. And when we do those things we furnish employment not only to the people engaged in those industries, not only to the people engaged in the transportation systems of the country, but, indirectly, commerce will be revived and employment will be furnished to everybody.

Mr. TEN EYCK. You think you need this measure instead of the emergency tariff?

Mr. BURTNESS. I think some such measure as this would do more good. The emergency tariff has perhaps done us some good in North Dakota, and it may continue to do us some good if we can keep our surplus down to reasonable limits. It does us some good, because of the fact that out there in the Northwest we raise a kind of wheat that is absolutely required for good flour, and the only other place where they raise that same wheat, which must be mixed with somewhat softer wheats, is Canada; and when the wheat from Canada came in by hundreds of thousands of bushels, and even a million bushels a day, as it has done, that competed directly with our own wheat and, of course, had a very bearish effect upon the market.

The suggestion was made yesterday about decreasing acreage by Government control. I rather feel that that would be impossible. You would have to have a multiplicity of regulations and inspectors and things of that sort in order to enforce the decrease of the acreage, and I do not believe that the public generally would stand for that sort of proposition. If you made the right of the individual farmer to sell to the Government dependent upon this decrease, there would have to be a multiplicity of reports, and so on. A lot of them would not know how to prepare them, and lots of them would lose entirely the advantage intended to be given to them. I think that can be protected by fixing the right kind of a price. And, remember this, if you carry the surplus over from year to year, as was suggested yesterday could be done with a very small amount of money, and then decrease by law the acreage further the following year where a surplus is carried over, you might be jumping from the frying pan into the fire; because if you decrease the acreage of wheat unduly that will force the farmer to raise some other product, of which he will probably in turn get such an enormous surplus that it would not be worth anything.

I believe the matter of acreage is something that can be left to the Agricultural Department and the various farm organizations by giving out throughout the country the right kind of information and also left to our various farm papers and various civic organizations. I believe that the Department of Agriculture should be able to do something more along those lines than it has ever done before. A bill was introduced in the Senate the other day that would extend somewhat the use of the department or a governmental agency for that purpose.

Mr. TEN EYCK. What I would like to have you explain to us is this: If the European countries who are buying wheat can get it in the other markets of the world cheaper than the price we fix for it, if this bill goes through, how will we be able to get rid of the surplus? I agree with you that the control of the surplus is really the controlling factor in relation to the price, outside of Government regulation. But how are you going to make the European countries purchase wheat at a higher figure from us under those conditions?

Mr. BURTNESS. I think it is plain that we can not make the European Governments pay us more for our wheat than they can buy wheat for elsewhere.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Then how are you going to get rid of the surplus?

Mr. BURTNESS. We are simply going to have to sell it as we are selling it now, for what it will bring in the Liverpool market, and the Government would have to pocket the loss. That would be justified, in my mind, only upon the theory that this is an emergency proposition. I am not one of those who believe that the Government can set a price that is worth anything to the producer without the Government standing ready to sustain a loss. I do not believe it can be done. That suggestion was made by one of the speakers yesterday.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Then we are in competition with all these same countries on all our manufactured articles. Do you believe that it is a good thing for us to pay the difference between the price that the Government has fixed for wheat and what the European countries will buy it at, so that they can feed their people cheaper to manufacture their articles and in which we are competing with them?

Mr. BURTNESS. No; I do not think that the premise of your question will lead to that conclusion, for several reasons. The principal reason is this: Our labor and factories are protected against their labor by a protective tariff; and in establishing this system we are simply giving to the producers upon the farm, in a way, by another method, the same sort of protection that our Government gives to our manufacturing industries by the protective tariff which is the policy of this Government, at least of the present administration.

Mr. TEN EYCK. I am not talking about that; I do not refer to protection on the material that is coming in. That is, perhaps, taken care of in another way. I am now talking about the exportation of the surplus products from the factories of this country to compete with the manufacturers in European countries—countries that get their food cheaper because our Government stands the difference in the price. Your taxes will be used to pay that difference, to feed European labor cheaper than our labor is fed.

Mr. BURTNESS. The export surplus of our various factories would not be affected for the reason that wherever we have any to speak of we have practically a monopoly of the output. In such cases I am not at all afraid but that the American business man will be able to control his prices. There are other cases of an export surplus where we make a product that is so much better that it can compete favorably and get a bigger price.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Well, suppose we gave Europe their grain free, so that their labor could be fed at the lowest possible cost. Then how could any manufacturing concern in this country continue the exportation of its manufactured articles?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have not made any suggestion of that sort. I am suggesting that we sell our wheat in the Liverpool market, in the world's market—that is, this surplus—year by year, so that it will not compete here locally with the crop we raise the next year. And in terms of their money they feel they are paying enormous prices for the farm products that they are getting from this country at the present time. They will not get this wheat for nothing; they will pay the world's market price therefor.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Well, following Mr. TEN EYCK's line of thought there, suppose prices were 25 per cent lower in the European countries. Then, they are living 25 per cent cheaper than the American labor, and, as Mr. TEN EYCK says, how can the American manufacturer compete on the basis of the price he would have to pay for labor here?

Mr. BURTNESS. As I have suggested, the American manufacturer is protected by a protective tariff.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I am not talking about the protective tariff protecting this country, but about our exports going abroad. I refer to our surplus manufactured articles that are sold in the European markets.

Mr. BURTNESS. Suggest some export surplus where it amounts to anything, where we have not either a monopoly or produce a product so superior that other nations can not practically compete.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Why, the International Harvester Co. ships millions of dollars' worth of binders and sells them to farmers in the grain fields of Russia 25 per cent cheaper than you can buy them here.

Mr. BURTNESS. If they do that we need not worry about them. They are putting out a product that is so much better than any other product——

Mr. TEN EYCK. There is no one on this committee who is any better friend of the farmer than I am, or any better than I want to be, at least. But my idea is that we have got to be very careful in relation to doing something that we think is going to help him but which may unbalance conditions so that it will be a heavier burden upon him than he is now carrying. Now, let me say this: If your idea of what you want to accomplish is the proper theory, what we ought to do is to subsidize the farmer a dollar or so on every acre of land that is tilled, regardless of what is raised on it. Then we will have a subsidy that will count.

Mr. BURTNESS. I agree with you that all of these things must be taken into most serious consideration. Personally I do not believe that that would be as good a business proposition nor as economically sound as the plan that we have suggested.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Let me suggest that at the present time we are in a great emergency. The very thing that you are talking about happening is happening now. Take the case of wheat and go back and take the 10-year average of our exports; it will average between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels per year for 10 years. We have exported more wheat under those ruinously low prices in one year, this last year, than we exported in five years heretofore. The reason for that is that the disarrangement of the purchasing power of the American farmer has so ruined American industry that the consumers of the United States can not consume and have not consumed in the past year the normal amount of wheat. They have not consumed a normal amount of any foods that have been raised. There is where your difficulty arises. Now, restore by some legislation—I do not care what kind—the power of the farmer to buy the products of American factories and American business, and you will increase the power of consumption of the American laborer and all the other consumers of the United States, and more nearly equalize the consumption and production, and thereby absorb the surplus.

Mr. TEN EYCK. That is the idea. What we ought to do is to increase the purchasing power of the farmer.

Mr. BURTNESS. That is the very theory that we are in here upon——

Mr. TEN EYCK. Just a minute—but you can not increase that economically and soundly by permitting Europe to buy your surplus, which in the long run is really the controlling factor in relation to the price of the farmers' produce, as has been admitted by every witness that has come before us. And if we continue to permit Europe to purchase our wheat at $1 a bushel, when the American manufacturer has to pay $2 a bushel, because Uncle Sam pays the extra dollar to the farmer that the European consumer refuses to pay, it puts into his hands an opportunity to beat us in every line of business and commerce.

Mr. BURTNESS. But your question is based upon the false premise that Uncle Sam will pay the extra dollar, as you call it, to the farmer for every bushel of wheat he raises.

Mr. KINCHELOE. No; he will make the American consumer pay that extra dollar. It is absolutely the same thing.

Mr. SINCLAIR. It is also based upon this theory, that Uncle Sam is going to sit supinely with all the surplus in his hands and hand it over without making a bargain. The mere fact that Europe buys our surplus wheat at all shows that there is a demand for it. They need it, and we will probably have something to say about setting the price.

Mr. TEN EYCK. But the demand is only so great as the price that Europe is willing to pay for it. What regulates the price that Liverpool now places upon our product? It is the fact that she can get it somewhere else at that figure. That controls the market price for our grain.

Mr. BURTNESS. In my opinion, if such a plan as this is adopted as a temporary proposition the final result will be that gradually the price at Liverpool and the local price here will converge, just as conditions are being reestablished throughout Europe, and that the tendency would be, as we return to normal conditions, not only in this country but in Europe, including normal rates of exchange, that the price here will gradually become lower, either to meet the level that exists now in terms of our own money, accompanied with the lowering of the cost of the products that the American farmer has to buy, or else the foreign price will come up gradually and meet our price.

Now, it is possible that that might not be accomplished in two years. I am only suggesting two years on the theory that it is but an experiment. I do not know just how it is going to work. There will be another Congress assembled here in two years, and we will be here in general session at that time. If it has worked out well and if there is a real necessity for continuing it, it can be extended at that time. If the prices of farm produce bear at that time a proper relation to the cost of the commodities he must buy there will be no need of extension. This viewpoint is contrary to the provisions of the Christopherson bill that you have before you. Mr. SINCLAIR's bill, as I understand it, is predicated on relief as a temporary proposition, but he takes five years as the basis instead of the shorter period. Is that not correct, Mr. SINCLAIR?

Mr. SINCLAIR. Yes, sir. The reason the five years is put in there is because of the general statement of Secretary Wal-

lace that he was satisfied that agriculture would not recover in less than five years from the serious condition that it was put in; that it would take about five years to return it to a normal condition.

But I want to answer Mr. TEN EYCK a little further. I do not want to get into the witness's time, but the arguments that have been put in here have been based on the theory that a surplus of wheat, we will say, or any other product, is something that you chop off at the end of a year, that you suddenly discover that you have a surplus. That is not the way surpluses are marketed in the ordinary course of business.

I want you to remember this, that the British Grain Commission, which has been buying wheat in this country for the past five or six years—they bought all of our surplus that went over there. But they did not buy it at the end of the crop season, or the crop year, and they bought it at the time they could buy it most advantageously, as they believed, with the facts before them as to the world's production. So this surplus which was going abroad was being absorbed in the beginning, long before we knew whether there would be a surplus or not for a certainty.

Mr. TEN EYCK. That is, the absorption has to run over the entire period?

Mr. SINCLAIR. Yes. That is the reason they have bought for a lower price than the price that will be set for the surplus.

Mr. BURTNESS. And doubtless if this plan is adopted, some surplus will be exported by our local buyers before the Government has to step in.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Yes; the surplus must be absorbed before the crop is grown.

Mr. BURTNESS. And if the price is fixed upon this theory, the price will be fixed a little higher than what the individual farmer will get, because the person who buys from the farmer has to pay a little less, to cover the carrying charges, interest charges, and so forth.

Mr. VOIGT. I want to ask a few questions here, if I may. I think that agriculturists and economists are generally agreed that the exportable surplus of a farm product regulates the price of the whole product. Do you understand that to be so?

Mr. BURTNESS. Practically speaking, I agree with that proposition; yes, sir. I say this, that there are, of course, a great many local conditions that enter in temporarily, just for possibly a few days or a few weeks at a time, that may affect it one way or the other. And if the local demand is large, the local price here will often be higher than the world's market price less the cost of transportation. But that is the main factor.

Mr. VOIGT. That being so, do you not think that the farmer could be helped out by the Government to a large extent by creating a Government agency to buy the estimated exportable surplus of wheat, for instance, so that the American farmer is not brought into competition on his whole wheat product by having his little surplus determine the price for all of it?

Mr. BURTNESS. That is the very thing I am urging; exactly.

Mr. VOIGT. If we do that, will it be necessary to fix any price? Will not the law of competition and the law of supply and demand operate when you get this surplus out of the way? When you get that European competition out of the way of the home product, will not the law of supply and demand give you a fair price for that product within the boundaries of this country?

Mr. BURTNESS. I think your suggestion is worthy of a great deal of consideration and that it has a great deal of merit in it. I think it is quite possible that that would be the result—if, of course, you protect the country by a sufficiently high tariff so as to practically keep out wheat from abroad.

Mr. VOIGT. The tariff would have to be arranged. I have been thinking a good deal along these lines personally, and I am very much opposed to price-fixing. I think it will hurt the farmer, possibly, as much as it will help him, and I think the only thing we can do, if we are going to do anything at all, is to create some sort of commission, and have that commission go into the open market of the country at various times and buy up the exportable surplus, and then let that commission dispose of the exportable surplus to Europe. Probably Uncle Sam will have to pocket a loss.

Mr. BURTNESS. Frankly, I am inclined to think, Mr. VOIGT, that that might accomplish practically the same thing as we are expecting to accomplish if some such legislation as this is passed, with this exception. If the individual farmer sees that there is going to be a definite price as a minimum, you put heart into the fellow who is in desperate straits at the present time, and you also put confidence into the banker and the money lender and the business man who must finance that farmer for the coming season if he is going to be able to do anything upon his farm. That would help a great deal. What we need in our country is a better feeling of optimism and of confidence for the future. With the enormous losses that the farmers have suffered this year, they are afraid to finance the farmer further. But as an economic proposition, I am not at all certain but that the plan you suggest will serve eventually the same purpose. In asking for this price I am asking for it as a minimum price, and rather hope that the actual price that the farmer will get may eventually be greater, possibly, than the Government price that is established, due to the fact that the local demand for the product might increase the price; that it will eliminate the surplus fixing the price here locally.

Mr. VOIGT. Let me interrupt you there. I think the scheme that I have just proposed will put a good deal of heart into the grain farmer for this reason. If we announced to-morrow that the United States Government would purchase the exportable surplus of wheat in this country during the year 1922, I think you would see an immediate advance in the price of wheat, and when your farmer in North Dakota sees the price of wheat advancing will not that put just as much heart into him as if you gave him a minimum price guaranty?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; if that were actually the result. I do not know how that would be done immediately. It certainly would have a good effect upon the market price of next year's crop; it should raise the price of futures.

Mr. VOIGT. Don't you think the minute the Government announced it would buy the exportable surplus of wheat the price of wheat would go up?

Mr. BURTNESS. It certainly would have a bullish effect upon the market. The extent I can not say where we are still in direct competition with the world's market.

Mr. VOIGT. My idea is that it is a great deal better for the country to lose a small amount of money, comparatively, on the surplus than it is to have all the farmers of the country lose that same amount of money per bushel on the whole wheat product of the country.

Mr. BURTNESS. Your fundamental theory of the proposition is identical with my own. The only difference is just how best to reach it, and I am not at all certain but what your plan would be just as satisfactory as mine. I have not given consideration to that particular aspect of it.

Mr. VOIGT. I think perhaps my plan would appeal more to a great many men who are constitutionally opposed to price fixing.

Mr. BURTNESS. That is doubtless true.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Let me suggest that it is lacking in this particular, that there would be no way of determining the surplus until the farmers had disposed of their crops. They buying the balance would help the farmer.

Mr. VOIGT. Oh, no; we can get a very close figure as to the surplus of the wheat crop from the statisticians.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Yes; but whom would you buy from?

Mr. VOIGT. This Government agency would go right out into the open market and buy wheat just as you or I would buy it. They would simply remove from the market so much of this estimated surplus—that is, they would revise their figures from time to time, and remove from the local market what is assumed to be the exportable surplus.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. You would buy wheat. Would you throw that on the market again?

Mr. VOIGT. No; the commission that buys this up would be compelled to dispose of it in other parts of the world, just as our surplus is disposed of now. Suppose we had what was considered to be an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bushels. This Government agency would then go into the open market and buy just as any speculator would buy it, possibly on futures. Then the Government agency would dispose of that 300,000,000 bushels in foreign countries and get the best price for it that they could get. Then, you see, the farmers' price would be regulated purely by local conditions, by the law of supply and demand, and that surplus being removed, the price to the farmer would advance very substantially.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. It may work out all right, but I doubt it. I think the only merit in the thing is this: That the Government says to the farmer before he embarks on his production of grain that at a certain time of the year it will take his wheat or oats or barley at so much. The farmer knows then that next August or November, it may be, he can get that amount and he will not sell for less than that, barring the difference of carrying charges. The result is that that becomes the minimum price, and whether it goes for export or home consumption the farmer will hold it.

Mr. VOIGT. Let me ask you this question: Suppose that in 1922 we had just enough wheat in the country for home consumption and none for export. Do you think there would be a very substantial rise in the price of wheat?

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. That is a question. The price of wheat is, I think, fixed by European markets more than it is by our own.

Mr. VOIGT. You see, by the plan I have suggested you do not fix the price of wheat in this country by the European markets, but fix it by the American market.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. But by your plan you take the exportable surplus from the American market and put it into the European market.

Mr. VOIGT. But that would not affect the American farmer, because this governmental agency handles that surplus.

Mr. BURTNESS. The maximum price, however, under that plan would be locally here the European price plus the duty upon wheat.

Mr. VOIGT. If such a scheme as I have outlined were adopted, of course we would have to put our tariff up high enough so as to bar any wheat from coming into the country. That is just a matter of detail, as I view it.

Mr. BURTNESS. That is the maximum price. The price locally could never exceed the European price plus the tariff and probably plus transportation cost.

Mr. VOIGT. Well, we would put the tariff up; we would simply put a prohibitive wall around the country.

Mr. BURTNESS. I should be entirely satisfied if we could get for our wheat in this country to-day the European price plus the cost of transporting it from here to Europe plus a tariff of 30 or 35 cents. Our farmer would be very well satisfied, and if we got that we would be getting for our products only the same protection and compensation for our labor and our investment as the American laborer and the American manufacturer are getting for theirs through the instrumentality of tariff laws.

Mr. VOIGT. Under my plan you would get for your wheat, in my opinion, just exactly what you ought to have, because there would be just enough to go around, and you would get a fair return for your labor, your investment, and so forth, and the people of the United States would probably stand a loss on a comparatively small amount of wheat.

Mr. BURTNESS. In other words, our local supply and demand would control the price in spite of the impoverished condition of Europe and the difference in exchange rates and all the other elements that enter into the proposition at the present time.

Mr. VOIGT. Yes; and the competition of labor in other parts of the world that can produce wheat cheaper than we can.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, before you adjourn I desire to say just a few words more. I want to establish before this committee conclusively the fact that there is a great deal of demand for this sort of legislation, particularly in the spring-wheat country. As indicating that demand I desire to file the following papers, resolutions, and petitions with you, so that the same may be a part of your permanent files. I do not ask that they be set out in full in the printed record. Let me first quote from a letter from Hon. R. A. Nestos, governor of North Dakota, to Mr. Hans Georgesen, president North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, relating particularly to the proposed work of the Agricultural conference, as follows:

> You will, of course, also consider at the conference and recommend to Congress some measure, designed to secure for our farmers a reasonable price for the 1922 crop of wheat, either by fixing a fair minimum, by arranging for markets for the wheat in foreign lands, through proper credit facilities and by such other methods as in the best judgment of the agricultural conference would meet the desperate needs of the day.

The agricultural conference recognized the crying need of some immediate action in a resolution, as follows:

> It is the sense of this committee that the Congress and the President of the United States should take such steps as will immediately reestablish a fair exchange value of all farm products with that of all farm commodities.

The resolutions to be filed with you are briefly as follows:

Resolution of the North Dakota Commission on Rural Problems.

Resolution passed by Borgen Farmers' Club, of Borgen Township, Nelson County, January 6, 1922, asking for the revival of the Government Grain Corporation and the fixing of a guaranteed price of wheat.

Resolution of committee of farmers and business men at mass meeting at Aneta, N. Dak., January 16, asking for same relief.

Petition signed by J. J. Bisboff and 00 other residents of Sargent County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Resolution of stockholders' meeting of Fullerton Equity Elevator Co., signed by C. E. Persinger and 20 other residents of Fullerton, asking for the passage of either the Christopherson or Sinclair bill.

Petition of Alfred Tierney and 45 other residents of Nelson County, N. Dak., asking for revival of Government Grain Corporation with a view of fixing a minimum price on wheat.

Petition of Gilbert G. Engen and six other residents of Finley, Steele County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of P. O. Wold and five other residents of Richland County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of George N. Coe and 16 other residents near Clyde, Towner County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Telegram from A. A. Liederbach, chairman executive committee of the Nonpartisan League, demanding that Government fix minimum price of $2.20 on wheat.

Petition of William Tallackson and 37 other residents of Walsh County, N. Dak., asking for revival of the Government Grain Corporation.

Petition of F. J. Lee and 34 other residents of Cavalier County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of John Rogstad and 49 other residents of Homen, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of Ander Anderson and four other residents of Ransom County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of Fred Mortenson and 27 other residents of Cavalier County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of A. H. Hammond and 30 other residents of Grand Forks County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of M. O. Sutle and 17 other residents of Sargent County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of C. F. Carlson and 25 other residents of Steele County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of Peder L. Hjelmstad and 11 other residents of Ramsey and Walsh Counties, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of S. H. Stenerson and 20 other residents of Walsh County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Petition of Charles P. Johnson and 33 other residents of Grand Forks County, N. Dak.

Petition of C. A. Flink and 165 other residents of Cavalier County, N. Dak., asking for same relief.

Resolutions adopted by Dwight Farmers' Club, of Dwight, Richland County, N. Dak., on January 20, 1922, asking for same relief in substance.

I also file herewith copies of Bulletins Nos. 142 and 144, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the North Dakota Agricultural College, showing the cost of producing wheat and other crops in North Dakota in the years 1919 and 1920, respectively.

I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all of the members of the committee for the opportunity of appearing before you and for the courteous and patient attention given me.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. W. LARSEN,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, February 15, 1922.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the past eight years have meant much to the American citizen. During this period he has been subjected to almost every emotion, passion, prejudice, and temptation which comes to civilization in times of war or peace.

While the war increased fortunes of a few, it so greatly multiplied the poverty and hardships of many that, notwithstanding our natural resources and wealth as a Nation, the demand for both national and individual economy was never greater.

We naturally wonder to what extent bad legislation is responsible for our financial depression and what remedial legislation would remove it.

While no section of our country or class of our citizens have escaped depression, agriculture, the largest individual interest, has perhaps been most vitally affected. The farmer petitioned for relief and has in a measure received Federal aid, but not to the extent which his necessities demand nor to a full measure of his desires. Nevertheless, he has shown his appreciation of every effort made in his behalf. The following resolution sent

me by the secretary of the Dodge County (Ga.) Farmers' Union, dated January 13, 1922, clearly illustrates this fact:

Whereas the agricultural blocs in Congress have been serving us effectively the farmers of the Nation; and
Whereas certain big interests in this country are fighting vigorously the agricultural bloc; and
Whereas the farmers of the Nation are deeply appreciative of the purposes and good work of the agricultural blocs in this hour of great need: Therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the Dodge County Farmers' Union, in regular session this the 12th day of January, and representing more than 600 members, does hereby indorse the agricultural blocs in Congress and the noble and effective stand they are taking for needed legislation for the relief of the farmers in the matter of a reduction of freight rates, cooperative marketing, agricultural credits, and representation on the Federal Reserve Board.

2. That a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary to our Congressman, the Hon. W. W. LARSEN, with a request that if be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE DODGE COUNTY FARMERS' UNION,
L. C. PAIDEN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Such frequent requests from various sources are made of me for information as to advances made by the War Finance Corporation, loans made through the Federal land banks, and expenditures made through the Department of Agriculture, and so forth, that I have compiled considerable data on the subject. Much of it, I believe, is of interest to the public, and I therefore desire to incorporate it in the RECORD.

From inquiry made of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, I find that for the 13 months preceding February of this year, the following loans were made through the Federal farm loan banks to farmers in the several States:

Year of 1921, 27,153 loans, aggregating	$91,029,976
January, 1922, 5,626 loans, aggregating	18,192,100
Total	109,232,076

I am also informed by the Treasury Department that from January 4, 1921, to and including February 4, 1922, the following advances were made through the War Finance Corporation:

To cooperative associations	$53,650,000.00
To banking and financing institutions	190,460,277.42
To exporters	8,960,708.89
Total	253,070,986.31

The principal loans were for three products—grain, cotton, and live stock—as follows:

GRAIN.

Financing exports	$5,209,810.69
Advances to banking and financing institutions and cooperative associations	21,290,189.31
Total	26,500,000.00

COTTON.

Financing exports	33,572,373.21
Advances to banking and financing institutions and cooperative associations	23,404,200.52
Total	56,976,573.73

LIVE STOCK.

Advances to banking and financing institutions and cooperative associations	40,641,606.95
General agricultural purposes	93,540,169.50

The banking and financing institutions of Iowa, North Dakota, Texas, South Dakota, and Utah, in order named, received greater loans than other States, Iowa receiving more than nineteen and one-half millions and Utah more than ten millions.

Among the cooperative institutions of the various States those of Minnesota, Texas, Oklahoma, Washington, and Tennessee received the largest loans. Loans made in these States, in order named, ranged from fifteen millions to five million dollars.

From these sources, and during the period aforesaid, the following advances and loans were made in my own State, Georgia:

From War Finance Corporation to banking and financing institutions	$4,430,500
Loans by Federal land banks	4,322,950
Total	8,762,450

The following exhibits show advances and loans made through the agencies aforesaid and expenditures through the Department of Agriculture, Exhibit A showing advances by the War Finance Corporation, Exhibit B showing loans through the Federal land banks, and Exhibit C expenditures by the Department of Agriculture:

EXHIBIT A.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION FROM JANUARY 4, 1921, TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

I. Advances to assist in financing exports under sections 21, 23, and 24 (par. 2), approved from Jan. 4, 1921, to Feb. 4, 1922, inclusive.[1]

COMMODITY.

Grain	$5,209,810.69
Tobacco	3,591,369.77
Cotton	33,572,373.21
Canned fruits	400,000.00
Meat products	1,000,000.00
Condensed milk	1,000,000.00
Textile products	250,000.00
Sheet steel	180,000.00
Copper	145,000.00
Sugar-mill machinery	470,000.30
Agricultural machinery	500,000.00
Railroad equipment	2,925,000.00
Lumber	1,000,000.00
Total	50,245,120.03

II. Advances to banking and financing institutions and cooperative associations for "agricultural and live stock purposes" under section 24 (par. 4), approved from Aug. 24, 1921, to Feb. 4, 1922, inclusive.[2]

(A) BY COMMODITIES.

Cotton	$23,404,200.52
Grain	21,290,189.31
Live stock	40,641,606.95
Sugar beets	9,700,000.00
Rice	2,500,000.00
Canned fruits	300,000.00
Dried fruits	1,950,000.00
Peanuts	1,007,700.00
General agricultural purposes	93,540,169.50
Total	202,825,866.28

(B) BY STATES.

(1) To banking and financing institutions.

Alabama	$400,300.00
Arizona	2,435,000.00
Arkansas	116,000.00
California	1,300,001.50
Colorado	4,531,470.81
Florida	645,000.00
Georgia	4,430,500.00
Idaho	2,047,618.00
Illinois	3,045,000.00
Indiana	500,000.00
Iowa	19,591,389.37
Kansas	3,895,988.15
Kentucky	346,388.50
Louisiana	1,300,300.77
Minnesota	7,800,558.90
Mississippi	807,838.19
Missouri	6,702,710.44
Montana	6,522,952.50
Nebraska	8,000,473.77
Nevada	248,000.00
New Mexico	3,501,350.50
New York	900,000.00
North Carolina	3,502,500.00
North Dakota	12,400,456.14
Ohio	734,000.00
Oklahoma	1,785,244.96
Oregon	2,902,012.00
South Carolina	7,000,078.40
South Dakota	10,587,649.50
Tennessee	1,094,500.00
Texas	12,313,403.14
Utah	10,099,225.00
Virginia	1,727,700.00
Washington	331,955.00
Wisconsin	3,295,500.00
Wyoming	6,000,304.38
Total	154,438,050.18

(2) To cooperative associations.

Arizona	$1,200,000.00
Arkansas	1,250,000.00
California	2,800,000.00
Idaho	902,355.00
Minnesota	15,000,000.00
Oklahoma	6,000,000.00
Tennessee	5,000,000.20
Texas	9,787,566.50
Virginia	1,000,000.00
Washington	5,327,833.65
Total	48,387,816.10

This total includes advances aggregating $37,387,816.10 originally applied for and approved for export purposes (under sec. 21) and subsequently withdrawn by the applicants and resubmitted and approved as advances for agricultural purposes under the agricultural credits act of August 24, 1921 (sec. 24).

III. Summary of advances for export and agricultural purposes under secs. 21, 22, and 24, approved from Jan. 4, 1921, to Feb. 4, 1922, inclusive.

To cooperative associations	$53,650,000.00
To banking and financing institutions	190,460,277.42
To exporters	8,960,708.89
Total	253,070,986.31

[1] Section 21 was added to the original War Finance Corporation act by the act of March 3, 1919, and sections 23 and 24 by the agricultural credits act of August 24, 1921.

[2] Does not include advances aggregating $27,387,816.10 originally applied for and approved under section 21 for export purposes and subsequently withdrawn by the applicants and resubmitted and approved as advances for agricultural purposes under section 24. Of the total amount $37,568,650.26 represents advances approved subsequent to August 24, 1921.

[3] Section 24 was added to the original War Finance Corporation act by the agricultural credits act of August 24, 1921.

[4] This sum includes advances aggregating $27,387,816.10 originally applied for and approved for export purposes (under sec. 21) and subsequently withdrawn by the applicants and resubmitted and approved as advances for agricultural purposes under the agricultural credits act of August 24, 1921 (sec. 24).

EXHIBIT B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.

Statement showing loans closed by Federal land banks during the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, and during the month of January, 1922.

States.	During year ending Dec. 31, Number.	During year ending Dec. 31, Amount.	Loans closed during January, Number.	Loans closed during January, Amount.
Maine	199	$486,650	21	$40,300
New Hampshire	32	84,400	4	8,400
Vermont	60	192,100	4	16,500
Massachusetts	110	308,300	20	68,800
Rhode Island	11	32,400	1	6,000
Connecticut	134	431,700	17	90,000
New York	358	1,392,700	72	235,600
New Jersey	61	249,550	15	55,300
Virginia	604	2,110,701	182	542,000
Maryland	147	368,300	24	134,700
Delaware	6	7,400	3	13,700
Pennsylvania	330	882,100	89	208,300
West Virginia	141	406,100	38	90,100
North Carolina	1,050	2,345,550	252	510,800
South Carolina	1,338	4,019,100	191	484,000
Georgia	1,200	3,616,500	308	703,300
Florida	333	875,400	38	87,000
Tennessee	730	2,374,000	154	403,700
Kentucky	570	1,947,000	115	306,400
Indiana	700	3,442,100	129	531,100
Ohio	200	1,284,800	57	284,400
Alabama	1,120	2,381,100	240	600,400
Louisiana	782	1,754,500	140	281,300
Mississippi	1,000	2,982,900	200	572,800
Illinois	484	2,078,200	93	462,200
Missouri	820	2,909,900	177	518,100
Arkansas	1,455	2,777,000	276	499,700
North Dakota	435	2,400,200	135	767,400
Minnesota	722	3,937,400	178	835,200
Wisconsin	269	1,228,100	30	171,000
Michigan	192	807,800	41	148,300
Iowa	638	4,081,800	88	553,300
Nebraska	720	3,208,400	117	535,400
South Dakota	408	1,876,600	128	579,900
Wyoming	100	373,400	45	85,200
Kansas	753	3,082,000	149	565,300
Oklahoma	684	1,674,000	108	313,700
Colorado	642	1,899,600	143	425,300
New Mexico	440	1,015,500	83	204,100
Texas	3,134	9,878,023	631	2,358,800
California	551	1,837,600	100	313,700
Utah	420	1,475,400	91	320,600
Nevada	20	67,000	7	29,300
Arizona	83	428,700	12	46,900
Idaho	540	2,157,000	117	439,900
Montana	409	1,573,800	110	408,100
Oregon	557	2,001,450	119	470,800
Washington	1,039	3,371,900	178	628,900
Total	27,153	91,029,976	5,626	18,192,100

EXHIBIT C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 4, 1922.

Hon. W. W. LARSEN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LARSEN: In compliance with your letter of January 12, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to this department for attention, in so far as the appropriations for agricultural purposes are concerned, it is suggested that you inform * * * inquirers * * * that for the fiscal year 1922 Congress appropriated $30,122,750 for the regular work of the department. Of this sum, approximately $13,800,000 is for research and extension work of direct benefit to agriculture, $12,400,000 is for the enforcement of regulatory acts of Congress devolving on this department and for pest and disease control work, and $3,300,000 is for general service rendered by the department.

In this connection it should be pointed out that over one-half of the funds for service and regulatory work are expended in the performance of the primary functions of Government rather than for the direct development of agriculture. Such functions as the administration and protection of the national forests, the weather service, enforcement of the food and drugs act and the meat inspection law, as well as other similar service and law enforcement work, are not conducted in the interest of the producer, but administered for the benefit of all.

In addition to the $30,122,750 appropriated for its regular work, appropriations amounting to over $94,500,000 were made for the fiscal year 1922 to be administered by the department, though no part of them was for the prosecution of its regular work. Thus $81,000,000 was appropriated for cooperative State highway construction and forest road building under the supervision of the department, $2,000,000 for seed-grain loans to farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the Northwest, $5,580,000 for extension work in agriculture and home economics through the State agricultural colleges under the Smith-Lever Act, $1,440,000 for research work of the State agricultural experiment stations under the Hatch and Adams Acts, and $1,000,000 for the acquisition of additional forest lands under the Weeks law, while approximately $3,570,000 will be available from Forest Service receipts and cooperative funds for cooperative work, road and trail construction, and for payments to the States for the benefit of roads and schools. The total appropriations for the current fiscal year administered by the department are therefore slightly over $130,700,000.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY WALLACE, *Secretary.*

Restriction of Immigration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. NATHAN D. PERLMAN,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 20, 1922.

Mr. PERLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this resolution just as I was opposed to the 3 per cent restrictive immigration act which went into effect on June 2, 1921. This law is un-American and is in violation of our policy of selective immigration. It should be repealed and not extended to June 30, 1923. On July 18, 1921, a bill to repeal this act was introduced by me and is now before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

When the 3 per cent restrictive immigration bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives in April, 1921, the proponents of the bill represented that the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization had not had sufficient opportunity to complete its investigation and study of the immigration problem then existing. They urged the enactment of an emergency restrictive immigration law, and advanced as reasons for restricting immigration that—first, there was considerable unemployment in the United States; second, that there was a housing crisis; and, third, that the prospective immigrants were undesirable.

These arguments are wholly fallacious. There is at present a scarcity of unskilled labor in the United States. During the World War our unskilled laborers became skilled workmen. There is a scarcity of farm labor. A large number of our farm laborers left the farms and went to the big cities where they obtained employment in factories and in mercantile establishments. Many unskilled laborers and the farm laborers of prewar days are not returning to their unskilled or farm work. In order that the skilled workmen be employed, it is necessary to have plenty of unskilled laborers. Most of the immigrants are the unskilled laborers. They go into our mines and on our farms. I contend that restriction of immigration will make for more unemployment. A large number of farm hands who served in our Army and Navy during the World War have not returned and will not return to the farms, but have obtained and are seeking employment in our big cities. Restriction of immigration will not solve the unemployment problem, but a scientific distribution of immigrants would help solve this problem.

Immigration had nothing to do with the housing crisis. It was due in the main to the fact that the building of new dwellings was at a standstill during the World War and for some time thereafter. The exorbitant prices of building materials made it almost impossible to build. These prices were fixed in violation of law by trusts and unscrupulous combinations. The cost of building was also prohibitively high because of criminal conspiracies between some material men, builders, and crooked labor leaders. These crooked labor leaders abused the trust imposed in them by the rank and file of their labor unions. These conditions were exposed in New York City by the Lockwood committee, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, and United States Attorney William Haywood. A large number of these conspirators have been sent to jail. Others have plead guilty and paid large fines. Since these exposures a large number of dwelling houses have been erected in the city of New York and a large number are now in course of construction. The emergency rent laws now in force in the State of New York have prevented the exaction of exorbitant rents by bloodthirsty landlords and lessees in New York City. As more dwelling houses are being erected rents are being reduced.

A great deal of unskilled labor is necessary in the building of dwelling houses, and the scarcity of unskilled labor also contributed to the high cost of erecting dwelling houses. It can not be fairly urged that immigration was one of the causes of the housing crisis, because that crisis was most acute during the World War, when there was no immigration. There is enough vacant land in New York City and in all other big cities throughout the country on which can be built sufficient dwelling houses to house every immigrant. Immigrants who come here have to have homes to live in. The building of homes for them not only gives the immigrant employment but secures to a great many of our American citizens profitable employment.

It is unfair to say that the present-day immigrant is undesirable and that he does not assimilate. Now, more than ever

before, does the immigrant who comes to our shores desire to become a desirable citizen. All of them know from their past experiences that our form of government is the most desirable. Particularly those coming from Russia realize that a republican form of government is preferable to a bolshevik or soviet form of government.

All present-day immigrants realize that there is greater opportunity in the United States than anywhere in the world. I say this advisedly, because since I have been in Congress I have assisted hundreds of immigrants to gain their admission into the United States and I have talked with them and learned their viewpoint. The immigrants come to our shores to work, and they get employment because they are willing to do any kind of honest work. They not only earn enough to support themselves and their families, but they produce a surplus which adds to the wealth of our country.

It is needless for me to point out the many accomplishments of the immigrants in the United States. The success of our country is due, in the main, to the work of immigrants or the sons of immigrants. The immigrants have always been patriotic. They did their share for their adopted country during the World War. Are we now going to deny to the heroes of our World War the right and opportunity to have their parents and the members of their family join them in their chosen country?

Before the enactment of the 3 per cent restrictive immigration law there were enough immigration laws on our statute books which, if properly enforced, would keep from our shores undesirable immigrants. The percentage law does not prevent undesirables from gaining admission into the United States, but it does and it has prevented a great many desirables, such as parents, wives, and children of American citizens, from gaining admission into the United States. Since last December the Secretary of Labor has ordered the temporary admission of over seventeen hundred immigrants who were not admissible because the quota for their respective countries of nativity had been exhausted. Most of these immigrants were the parents, wives, and children of citizens or declarants. It would have been inhuman to have deported them. The Secretary of Labor deserves great credit for his action in having ordered their temporary admission. He must have realized, as all of us must realize, that the 3 per cent restrictive immigration law is harsh and inhuman. To continue this law for another year will mean more hardships and more inhumanities.

The St. Lawrence Ship Canal Scheme.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE MacGREGOR,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, February 21, 1922.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I should like to lay before the House some facts that have been developed in extensive investigation of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal project which show conclusively how impossible of fulfillment this scheme is and that the agitation for it centers in a small group of Middle Western States, where the people through misleading propaganda have been led to believe that canalization of the St. Lawrence will provide them with a cheaper mode of transportation to the seaboard.

I can well understand that the Middle West under the spell of this propaganda, which seems to regard neither the truth nor reason, believes that the St. Lawrence scheme will accomplish for the farmers what its promoters claim. We in New York, however, having studied this question for many years, know that as a navigation scheme it can never succeed; as a power proposition it no doubt has a tremendous value, but if there is to be a development for power, those seeking the power should go about getting permits in the manner provided by the Federal power act.

In New York State the "power ring" for 15 years has been trying to lay hold on the tremendous possibilities of the St. Lawrence. Back in 1907 a charter was granted, which subsequently was revoked because it considered only the profits of the company which received it and would have read the people of the State of New York out of any interest in the greatest potential power site in America. We had to carry the case all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States to protect the right of the public in this development, and in 1916 the Supreme Court held that the charter was void.

Since that time the "power ring" has been laying plans to get control of the power on the St. Lawrence, which at its maximum development would be probably 5,400,000 horsepower. To indicate what this means in terms of dollars and cents, it is only necessary to say that if sold at $25 per horsepower it would bring an annual income of $135,000,000, and I assure you that any power developed on the St. Lawrence never will be sold at so low a price as $25 per horsepower. I know perfectly well that New England has been told that if the St. Lawrence development goes through it will get abundant supplies of hydroelectric power from the St. Lawrence at $5 per horsepower. I do not believe there is anybody in this Chamber so gullible as to believe a statement which is so void of the truth as that.

Since the Supreme Court decided that New York State had acted properly in ejecting the "power ring" from the St. Lawrence, the movement for canalization of the St. Lawrence gained headway. I am not going to say that it was started as a power project. I am willing to give its promoters credit for being honest and sincere in the belief that the purposed development would help the farmers of the West, but I do say that much of the impetus which has been given this scheme has come from the power interests which have been working unceasingly night and day, not in the open but covertly, secretly, and in all those other hidden ways that the agents of those great interests know so well how to utilize. I also would like right here to say that the glib falsehood which has been so assiduously circulated to the effect that New York State has a selfish interest to serve in attempting to defeat the St. Lawrence project is typical of many of the statements contained in propaganda for this scheme. New York State for many years has provided the Nation with a canal from Buffalo to New York, tolls free, and I challenge anyone to deny that existence of this waterway, built exclusively at the expense of New York, has not been a factor in bringing about lower transportation rates, principally on the products of the West.

In recent years New York has spent in all over $167,000,000 enlarging and improving the barge canal which now has a depth of 12 feet throughout the length of its channel and can accommodate barges carrying upward of 1,500 tons. But before the enlargement of this canal was undertaken, New York made thorough surveys to determine whether a ship canal, so called, or a barge canal should be built, and the judgment of experts, engineers, and other eminent authorities was that, all things considered, a barge canal, such as now exists, would furnish the best possible means of linking the Great Lakes for navigation purposes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The St. Lawrence offers tremendous power possibilities; that we all concede. But why the people of the United States should be called upon to develop this power for the benefit of the Aluminum Trust, the du Pont, and General Electric interests, which for years have turned covetous eyes toward it, is a question that I can not answer, but perhaps some of my friends who are favoring the scheme can give a satisfactory explanation. Perhaps they also will explain to their constituents—the farmers of the West—how this "power ring" and the gigantic Wall Street interests backing them are going to help the farmer. These men know just as clearly as they know that night follows day that the St. Lawrence scheme as a navigation project will be a fiasco. They also know that the water-power resources are almost unlimited and in cash, at the minimum rate, will be worth far in excess of $100,000,000 a year.

That is the stake they are playing for and they are using the farmers of the West, whether the farmers know it or not, as a cat's-paw to help pull this out of the fire for them. I have such great confidence in the calm judgment, in the good sense, and the clear-headedness of the American farmer that I do not believe he, for one, long will remain deceived by these facts.

The American farmer, whether he live in the Dakotas or in New York, has largely the same interests and problems. Essentially, he views them in the same way, regardless of his place of residence. The farmers of New York State have nothing to lose or nothing to gain by the construction of a St. Lawrence Ship Canal that would not be shared by their fellows in other parts of the country. It therefore is very significant that the New York State Grange, at its recent meeting in Binghamton, went on record in opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal.

There can be no question about the ability, the disinterestedness, and the patriotism of Gen. George W. Goethals, the greatest canal builder in the world, who, on January 31, 1922, in a St. Paul newspaper, gave an interview declaring that New York State's opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal is not narrow or selfish. He said that as a power scheme the project would be very good, but that it can not work out in the interests of navigation.

I have heard it said on reliable authority that in addition to the money which already has been spent to promote the St. Lawrence Ship Canal more than $2,000,000 still is available to carry on propaganda, and that, if necessary, an additional like sum can be raised. I know that 16 or 18 of the Western States have indorsed this and some of them have contributed toward the expenses of promotion, but where this vast sum comes from and why it is made available for a scheme that can not help navigation, and in the minds of all who view it sanely and from the standpoint of knowledge and reason as nothing more than a power scheme, is beyond me. This money has been used to work up a state of mind that borders on fanaticism among the farmers of a section of the country. I can well understand why they should turn to almost anything that gives promise of relief from high freight rates, which at the present prices of their products are eating up the major portion of what is received for them, but I do believe that the propaganda which has brought this about and which is going to result sooner or later in the complete disillusionment of those who now believe in it should have our severest condemnation.

Indicating the results of this agitation, I want to offer an article from the Buffalo Evening News of January 23, 1922, which says better than I could what the results of this propaganda are:

MIDDLE WEST WILD FOR CANAL PROJECT—THINKS IT PANACEA—COMPANY BEHIND ENTERPRISE TALKS TO PUBLIC LIKE OLD SALT TO GULLIBLE MARINES.

(The Buffalo Evening News begins to-day a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the billion-dollar St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone in the East could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum.]

The Middle West is in downright earnest about the St. Lawrence ship canal project as a means to establish contact with tidewater. There can be no doubt of that. It is readily apparent to the most casual of observers. Sentiment in that section for the Canadian route to give passage from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes for ocean-going ships is strong and daily is growing stronger under organized propaganda.

A survey undertaken by the Buffalo Evening News in Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio offered convincing proof that New York, New England, and South Atlantic States have a real fight on their hands to prevent congressional approval of the proposal for this country to cooperate with Canada in the development of the St. Lawrence route. They will find the proponents of the Canadian plan strongly organized, with the Federal administration perhaps lending them support.

The project is a burning issue in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota. The force of its appeal is felt also in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Utah, Montana, and Oregon. There are Great Lakes-St. Lawrence organizations in all these 18 States. The people in the Middle West have been led to believe that the completion of the proposed deep waterway will mean an end of all their economic difficulties. They have developed for the project the zeal of crusaders. For these inland people "the sea is the only firmament," and the only route to it is the St. Lawrence.

This is no exaggeration; it is matter of fact. There has not been a movement like this in the United States—nothing so intense in sectional appeal—since the Civil War. Under influence of a well-directed and generously financed propaganda the people of the Middle West have come to believe that they have a real grievance against the East—against New York in particular. They have been told that their transportation difficulties of whatever kind are owing chiefly to the selfishness and the greed of this State. They have been told that they are made to pay an unreasonable toll to the port of New York. If freight rates are high, if the movement of commodities to seaboard is slow, the fault of it all, so it is dinned into their ears, is chargeable to Wall Street interests. They have come to feel that they are greatly wronged, and they are going to make matters right by turning their business over to Canadian ports.

The instrument of this propaganda of hate is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, whose organization and activities in themselves make an interesting story. No statement is too extravagant for the directing genius of this munificently financed association or his agents to advance to win support for the Canadian project. To the preachment of "the great wrong" all manner of sea yarns are added. These association men have let their imagination run riot. They talk like veterans of the forecastle to an audience of raw marines. For instance, they have persuaded the farmers of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other States represented in the organization that there will be no limit to the size of ships that will come up to the ports of the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence to carry their products to market. The farmers are thoroughly convinced that Cunarders will dock at Chicago and Duluth. They accept this as beyond question. They are land sailors mad for the sea. They have about reached the conclusion that New York has cheated them out of their birthright. Hence their great resentment.

All this may sound far-fetched, but it is true. It is street talk. And it would not be fair to say that it is confined to the farming districts. It is the faith of many persons in Chicago and Detroit that the canalization of the St. Lawrence will make these cities ports of call for the largest ships that sail the seas. This explains the intensity of feeling these people have for the project. Reason about it? They haven't time for reason. They have hold of a big idea, and it will take a mighty effort to shake them loose from it. They simply know that all these things are feasible. There are the Lakes and there's the river, isn't it? It is merely a matter of deepening the St. Lawrence here and there and canalizing the rapid reaches. Nothing simpler. And a thousand miles is a thousand miles whether on the high seas or in narrow inland watercourses. A ship makes so many miles a day, and it is so many miles to Duluth. What could be simpler?

"How about the East?" the News man asked an ardent Detroit advocate of the Canadian route.

"The whole thing can be constructed for $250,000,000" was the reply. "That is the engineers' estimate."

"For power, too?"

"Yes; for 2,000,000 horsepower; $250,000,000, and we pay only half. Cheap enough, I say."

Another was asked about the length of the navigation season on the St. Lawrence.

"They are going to make it 10 months long by using ice breakers," he replied. "We're going to make New York look sick when things get going. Within 10 years Chicago will have a population of 10,000,000."

He hadn't time to talk about how to keep the Lakes open in winter.

"Do you know what proportion of the cost of the work New York State will be called upon to pay?" a Columbus man, a member of the Tidewater Association's corps of instructors, was asked.

"Nothing at all," he said. "You folks have a wrong idea about the cost. That is coming out of tolls from vessels using the St. Lawrence route."

"But how are you going to have low freight rates with high tolls?"

That question brought only a tirade against the greed of the port of New York, with this to halt argument:

"Our commerce has been poured out of the neck of the bottle long enough. We want sea room, and we're going to have it."

These are typical and illustrative expressions. Those who are committed to the Canadian route are impatient of questioning. Their imagination is so filled with the marvelous possibilities of the St. Lawrence project that they have lost sight of other plans for reaching tidewater. In their view the New York Barge Canal is a weedy ditch. They have no time to consider the possibilities of the extension of the Chicago Drainage Canal to the Illinois River—work for which appropriation already has been made. The plan to connect the Sciota and the Sandusky Rivers to form a link between Lake Erie and the Ohio River and so afford passage for barges to Pittsburgh and New Orleans is forgotten in the obsession to see lines come into the ports of the Great Lakes.

Yes; it will take a mighty effort to shake them loose from their peculiar beliefs. Only a counterpropaganda of force equal to that exercised by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association will avail. That means a vigorous campaign of education. Until recently this movement in the Middle West was not taken seriously. It has reached proportions that call for the marshaling of the full strength of the East to halt it in Congress. If that effort fails, this country will stand committed to a project that will cost a billion dollars and more—one that, when it is completed, will be valueless to the United States so far as transportation is concerned. That there is high value to the hydroelectric feature of the St. Lawrence project can not be denied. But that is another story.

Mr. William R. Meldrum, the writer of the foregoing statement, has made a thorough investigation of this entire subject. What he learned about the machinations of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and the campaign fund that it has and is using for the promotion of the St. Lawrence scheme, which I again remind you is in the interests of the "power ring" and will not help the farmers, should be very illuminating to my friends from the West. I quote from the Buffalo Evening News of January 24, 1922:

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL IS ALADDIN'S LAMP, SAY ITS PROMOTERS—CRAIG, OF DULUTH, FATHER OF PROJECT, INSISTS IT WILL MAGICALLY ACCOMPLISH WHATEVER PUBLIC WISHES FOR.

(The Buffalo Evening News herewith gives the second of a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the billion dollar St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone in the East could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum.]

The seriousness of the situation with regard to the St. Lawrence ship canal project—the challenge that it carries to New York, New England, and the South Atlantic States—is indicated by this statement made in Chicago to the Buffalo Evening News representative by an official of the Mississippi Valley Association, a waterways organization:

"They've got $2,000,000, and they can get as much more, if necessary, for the St. Lawrence project."

He was referring to the men who are directing the affairs of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, the propaganda agency that has lined up the Middle West and a section of the Northwest behind the Canadian plan.

"Yes, sir; $2,000,000," the Mississippi Valley official went on, "and you can't stop them. Not now. They've got the organization. They've got the votes to put it across. Just watch and see."

It may be explained that the Mississippi Valley Association is working with the society of the propaganda—that it is one with the Tidewater Association. And the Mississippi Valley official was himself on a fund-finding errand in preparation for the battle in Washington.

The whole development of the movement on this side of the border for the St. Lawrence route is the accomplishment of the Tidewater Association, an organization which has no exact parallel, along economic lines at least, in this country. It has a quasi-public appearance, yet it is personal and altogether private in character and operation. It is supported by public funds to a considerable extent, but it does not hold itself as in any way accountable to the public. In the final analysis the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association is the child of Charles P. Craig, of Duluth.

Mr. Craig has extended the association's operations into 18 States. Its lines are closely drawn and its personnel well trained for the battle that is to be fought out in Washington over the proposal to have the United States issue a check in blank to pay this country's share for the canalization of the St. Lawrence, for the completion of the Welland Canal, and for a power development.

And don't forget the war chest of $2,000,000, and as much more as it may need.

United States Senator TOWNSEND, of Michigan, is said to have advanced the idea about 10 years ago to have the United States participate in the construction of the Canadian route to seaboard, but it was not until 1918 that the Tidewater Association got going. Mr. Craig is credited with being the father of the organization, in Detroit at least. In any event, he has made it his own. H. C. Gardner, of Chicago, holds title as president and Mr. Craig as vice president at large and executive director. The Duluth man has made the organization a copper-riveted personal agency of propaganda.

It seems that Mr. Craig came from Canada. And there the St. Lawrence plan has long been under consideration. Presumably he

brought the idea along with him from the Dominion. He probably had been holding it in reserve for a propitious time. That time came in 1918; conditions then were ripe for its advancement.

Prior to the war the Middle West and the Northwest had had their transportation difficulties. When the Government took over the railroads and William G. McAdoo, as Director General, began to divert shipments from the New York Barge Canal and other waterways to the railroads, with purpose to swell their revenues, these difficulties multiplied. The railroad yards and terminals became congested, with a consequent slackening of freight movement that caused heavy loss to the farmers of the West.

Then Craig, of Duluth, stepped into the breach. First he had the chamber of commerce of his home town indorse the St. Lawrence plan; then he went abroad to sell the idea. Conditions never would be any better; rather they would continue to grow steadily worse, he said, unless connection were established with the seaboard to permit ocean-going ships to move into the Great Lakes. The principal trouble was that the traffic of the West had grown so great that the port of New York was no longer able to handle it. Were the producers forever to be forced to pour their commerce through the neck of a bottle? With Wall Street in control of the railroads and the port of New York of the bulk of ocean shipping, there was no way but to find another outlet. And where? Well, there was the St. Lawrence.

In their resentment Middle West shippers embraced the idea with enthusiasm. Commercial bodies went on record for it, and soon it was made a political issue. Candidates for office were pledged to advance the project. Then State legislatures fell into line. Several of them have even made appropriations to speed Mr. Craig's propaganda. All told, 18 States are committed to the project, though not all of them support it with public funds. Probably the greater part of the sinews of war comes from private individuals and commercial bodies.

Mr. Craig is forever on the move, looking after his fences and building new ones. He has well-organized publicity and lecture bureaus at his command. He keeps presses busy turning out sea stories to beguile the gullible. Every harbor on the Great Lakes, however small, is going to be a port of call for ocean liners. The cars of the farmers are eager for the siren blasts of Cunarders, which they are persuaded await only the completion of Mr. Craig's enterprise to speed into the Great Lakes. Enthusiasm is kept at fever heat, for about once a week they have a news letter from Mr. Craig's office or have opportunity to hear one of his field agents spin a yarn of the brave days to be.

The Duluth promoter has even had the assurance to invade New England with his propaganda, though his talk to Yankee folk is not in terms of ships but of electrical power. He has promised them millions of horsepower from his works on the St. Lawrence at unheard-of low rates. He is going to make five industrial plants grow where one grows now. He sends representatives into that section for follow-up work and to gather where they can favorable expressions. He has his agents in New York, in Washington, and in every city of consequence in the Middle West.

The cost of the propaganda must be tremendous—and the Tidewater Association has $2,000,000 left in its war chest.

Some of Mr. Craig's most effective work has been done with officials of the Federal Government. He has induced some minor bureau chiefs to take the platform on behalf of the St. Lawrence. He has arranged large mass meetings in Detroit and Chicago for Cabinet officers, and has made the St. Lawrence project the subject of discussion. In this way it has been made to appear that they are committed to the enterprise. Not long ago the News had a letter from the office of the Secretary of Commerce explaining that one of Mr. Craig's principal lecturers was no longer connected with the department.

Whatever one may think of him, one must grant that he is an able man, a forceful factor at the State capitals of the Middle West, and a person to be reckoned with in Washington, where he now is directing the committee movement of the International Joint Commission's report on the power-navigation project. He is an intense fellow, intolerant of opposing opinion, a schemer, a rough-riding, big-stick-swinging fanatic. He is not above employing political pressure. And how he will work on those Middle West Representatives! No rest for them while the St. Lawrence proposal is under fire.

And the Tidewater Association has $2,000,000 in its war chest. That means money enough and to spare for a powerful lobby at the National Capital. It means delegation after delegation from "back home" to read the riot act to Representatives whom reason threatens to claim. And all this will be done in the faith of a great cause—the emancipation of the Middle West from Wall Street domination.

If Congress resents the presence of this lobby, backed by $2,000,000, what can be done? It will be a difficult matter to identify the lobby as pernicious in the masquerade of virtue of necessity it affects.

The childlike belief of Detroit, Chicago, and other cities that coustruction of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal will make it possible for ocean liners to land at their docks is so simple that it is almost pitiable. The people of Detroit, if anyone, should know that an ocean liner can not reach it until the river channels near there are deepened to the 30-foot mark. I quote again:

CUNARDERS IN PORT AT BELLE ISLE IS VISION OF DETROIT—LAKES-TO-SEA FETISH ENTHRALLS THE VISIONARY OF MICHIGAN'S AMBITIOUS METROPOLIS—POWER RING MAY BE PROSPECTING.

(The Buffalo Evening News herewith gives the third of a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the billion-dollar St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone, in the East, could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

DETROIT, *January 25*.

This city has high hopes of the St. Lawrence ship canal project. Nowhere are more extravagant ideas entertained with regard to it. Detroit considers that the success of the venture is beyond doubt, and it is organized to support to the limit the proposal for this country to engage with Canada in the construction of the waterway for ocean-going ships. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, with not a dissenting voice, are committed to the project. They profess to see in it promise of large savings in time and money on shipments and entrance to new markets.

The Buffalo Evening News representative heard here the first suggestion of an interest that seemed keener for power rights on the St. Lawrence than for navigation, and presumably in the ranks of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

There has been a suspicion for some time—Gov. Miller has voiced it—that the propaganda for the Canadian route was to a considerable extent of power-ring inspiration. Thus far the power men have been able to keep in the background. They have been content to hold aloof and let the navigation enthusiasts do the talking.

"I have heard it said that the project has enough merit in its power aspects to warrant private investment," said John A. Russell, vice president of the Detroit board of commerce. "I don't remember where I heard the question discussed along those lines. I did not consider it seriously."

But there are those who do take the matter seriously. If the project goes through they undoubtedly will be prepared to bid for the power rights. In the event Congress refuses to approve the report of the international joint commission, recommending that the two Governments undertake the development of the St. Lawrence for navigation and power, it is likely that the power ring will come into the open with a plan to put through the work as a private enterprise. They are ready to capitalize the sentiment that has developed for the Canadian route to the seaboard.

HOW POWER RING WOULD WORK.

The power interests would organize internationally along the lines of the companies that have bridged the Niagara and other border streams. As a matter of fact, they have already organized in Montreal as the "Great Lakes & Atlantic Canal & Power Co. (Ltd.)," and may be organized on this side of the border. They would, of course, promise navigation to gain public support, but it would be a promise made with tongue in cheek. They know that feature of the enterprise is not feasible.

Incidentally, the international joint commission has been more generous in its treatment of Detroit than of cities in the East that claim interest in the St. Lawrence proposal. Two extended hearings were held here for the benefit of the proponents of the plan, and another was held at Grand Rapids. Why there, nobody knows, except that the furniture men there asked it. The tidewater association had full opportunity to put in its case, and it had a most sympathetic hearing.

In the forefront of the fight here for the Canadian route is the board of commerce, and all the newspapers of the city are lending it vigorous support. The board has a well-organized department that is given over entirely to propaganda in behalf of the project. The work is not confined to Detroit, but is carried on throughout the State by field workers. There are frequent public meetings here and elsewhere under the auspices of the board. Plans are now making for a rally on February 6 in Detroit, when representatives of every considerable community in the State will gather to prepare for the fight in Congress to win approval for the undertaking. The people "back home" are going to keep in close touch with their Congressmen and Senators while the question is in issue.

SCHEME WELL BOOSTED.

The board began work in earnest for the Canadian waterway two years ago. Last year it appropriated $17,000 to carry it forward. This was spent for meetings, literature, and field workers. None of this money went to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, for, while the board of commerce is in full sympathy with Mr. Craig's organization, it prefers to work along independent lines with its own funds. There was also an appropriation of $10,000 from the Michigan Legislature to advance the St. Lawrence project. A share of that went to the Tidewater Association.

"We are not in this because we are opposed to the New York Barge Canal," said Mr. John A. Russell. "Even when the St. Lawrence project is completed there will be plenty of business for the canal—yes, and for all other waterways and for the railroads."

"When did this agitation for the Canadian route start?" he was asked.

"I should say about nine years ago," he replied, "but the board of commerce has been in contact with it only four years. We have long felt the need of increased transportation facilities, but there is no doubt that the question was intensified during the war, when the railroad terminals were cluttered up. I saw ocean ships in the Welland Canal many years ago. I have seen raw sugar from Germany delivered at Bay City. There has been some shipping of that kind through the St. Lawrence for a long time. It is not a new idea by any means."

Mr. Russell's statement that the agitation began in earnest when the railroads were taken over by the Government and traffic was diverted from the New York Barge Canal offers a full explanation of the development of sentiment for the St. Lawrence route. The movement for the Canadian route amounted to nothing up to that time.

As to whether the engineers' figure of $252,000,000 represented the final estimate on the work—as to whether it carried the matter along to the point where contractors could be called in—Mr. Russell did not know. He objected to the suggestion that the cost of deepening lake channels, harbors on the Great Lakes, and reconstructing the locks at the Soo should be included as part of the cost of the St. Lawrence project.

CLAIMS 25 FEET DEPTH.

"Not at all," said Mr. Russell. "These things are not properly chargeable to the St. Lawrence project. They would come anyway. There is a depth of 25 feet now in the larger harbors, and Lock No. 4 at the Soo will be of that depth."

But if the St. Lawrence project fails there will be no need to deepen further the principal harbors on the Great Lakes or to deepen channels or to reconstruct the locks at the Soo. They serve the largest type of lake freighter, a vessel designed to meet the conditions that obtain. So it is not quite reasonable to say that the work outlined as complementary to the St. Lawrence enterprise should not be included in the cost of the Canadian undertaking.

T. L. Munger, secretary to the inland waterways committee of the board of commerce, expressed the same views as Mr. Russell regarding the project. He was equally certain that the venture would prove a great success. He took occasion to refute charges which he said had been made in the East regarding Mr. Craig, of Duluth, head of the Tidewater Association.

Mr. Munger explained, "Mr. Craig had been living in Duluth years before the St. Lawrence project was advanced. He may be a visionary, but he is thoroughly sincere in what he is doing."

"A visionary" is the severest criticism that the News man heard of Mr. Craig in the Middle West. Ordinarily, he is held as sacrosanct, a Moses that is going to lead the people of that section of the country into the promised land.

"And let me tell you," Mr. Munger went on, "the construction of this waterway is not going to be a hardship to the port of New York. It is going to be a relief. You must not get the idea that all the traffic of the Great Lakes will go across the Atlantic. Perhaps as much will go to our eastern ports as overseas."

Mr. Munger had heard of a plan to put through the project in the event that it was defeated in Congress. His understanding of the plan was an international nonprofit-sharing corporation, which would go out of business when the bonds for the work were retired. He had not paid much attention to the subject, because he is cocksure that everything will move along in the way that Mr. Craig, of Duluth, has arranged for it.

COMMERCE BOARD ISSUES BOOK.

The board of commerce has compiled a book on the St. Lawrence waterway, "Detroit and World Trade," a volume that visualizes Detroit as one of the great seaports of the world—one to rival the busiest of the Atlantic coast. It is significant that this book, which is put forth as comprehensive and which is probably described as a textbook on the Canadian waterway, has not a word of approval in it from a deep-sea man, not a word from men who direct the affairs of the Atlantic transportation lines. In it there is no word of authority carrying promise of performance in connection with the Canadian project. The book is written wholly to a venture of faith.

"The actual movement of freight between Detroit and the eastern seaboard," says the book, "is probably close to 5,000,000 tons annually at this time, and the average rail freight rate probably not less than $16 a ton, making the total rail freight charge approximately $80,000,000 annually. A study of existing freight rates in coastwise trade reveals that the lake and ocean rate between Detroit and the seaboard would probably not exceed $8 or $10 a ton for miscellaneous freight, making the maximum freight charge by water approximately $50,000,000 annually. Thus the annual saving might be $30,000,000."

That reads a good deal like a weather report—in its probabilities.

The copy of "Detroit and World Trade" given to the News man carries a picture of an ocean-going vessel at Detroit, a ship from Havre—a close-up. The ship is riding high as a gull, seemingly stripped to ballast to keep out of the mud. For even small ocean freighters draw more water than the largest of lake freighters. If this ship from Havre came up to Detroit to get a cargo, she probably took little aboard. Altogether, it is not a good advertisement for Detroit. This may account for the fact that the picture was missing from another copy of the book consulted when the News man, having left his behind, asked information regarding the ship.

"But do you really think liners will come up to Detroit when the St. Lawrence is deepened?" Mr. Munger was asked.

"Think it? I know it."

Also:

CHICAGO DREAMS OF RISE TO 10,000,000 VIA CANAL SCHEME—LONG-WISHED-FOR SUPREMACY OVER NEW YORK TO BE REALIZED, IS LURE OF ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT BOOSTERS.

(The Buffalo Evening News herewith gives the fourth of a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the billion dollar St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone in the East could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *January 26, 1922*.

Everything is being made ready for the opening of navigation between this city and the ports of Europe. Everybody here is cocksure about the St. Lawrence project. Plans have even been made for a new harbor, one large enough and deep enough for the ready handling of the largest vessels afloat. Just as soon as Congress gives the word—and no delay is expected over the Canadian project—work will be started on the new harbor. Chicago will have the jump on all competing ports when the overseas fleets begin to move into the Great Lakes. In enthusiasm for the St. Lawrence enterprise this city is on a par with Detroit.

The absolute certainty felt here regarding the success of the proposed undertaking is strange in view of the fact that Chicago has had sad experience with ventures in deep-sea shipping. As early as 1891 Charles Counselman, a capitalist of this city, constructed, fitted, and equipped, "in a most competent and seaworthy manner," as is explained in a pamphlet by E. Platt Stratton, a naval architect of national reputation, "four modern, ocean-going steel steamships, designed and built expressly for the route and trade between Chicago and Manchester, England." Every lake port had visions of the entire lake coast becoming a commercial adjunct of the seacoast, with a foreign trade of quick delivery and short haul.

STORY OF FAILURE.

Here is the rest of the story as told by Mr. Stratton:

"The first of Mr. Counselman's four ships took her departure for Manchester, but to the astonishment and chagrin of the owner and shippers alike, under rates of marine insurance—calculated upon the risks of ice, fog, and currents in the St. Lawrence and the Gulf—which were virtually prohibitive. To make matters worse several thousand dollars' worth of cargo was damaged on the first voyage out. Mr. Counselman, nevertheless, pluckily sent across the other three ships only to find himself forced to withdraw the line as impracticable owing to the high insurance on both ships and cargoes."

There was another venture here in the same direction about 10 years later. That, too, proved a dismal failure. But despite that which has gone before Chicago has faith. H. C. Gardner, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, who is a power in the association of commerce of this city, says that it can be done, and that is enough.

As one of the secretaries of the commerce bodies put it, "We are pretty well sold on anything Mr. Gardner recommends." Which means that he has the full confidence of the organization.

Here it may be explained that Mr. Gardner is a consulting engineer of high reputation and a pleasant and plausible man. There is no question as to his sincerity. He is an altogether different type from Executive Director Charles P. Craig, of Duluth, who is in charge of the propaganda and field work of the Tidewater Association.

Mr. Gardner does not hold ideas so extravagant with regard to the plan as the rank and file. But he is convinced that it will solve the transportation troubles of the Middle West. He believes that a large percentage of the freighters on the Atlantic will be able to make Chicago through the deepened St. Lawrence. In his view the opposition in New York State comes of what he describes as "barge-canal politics." Just what he means by that he did not say. He does not consider that this opposition represents the true sentiment of the State.

"ILLIANA HARBOR."

"Illiana Harbor" is the name of the port that is to serve Chicago when ocean-going ships come through. It is on the Illinois-Indiana coast line, hence its name. It was created by the legislatures of the two States, and will be governed by two commissioners from each State and a fifth to be named by the Secretary of War. The plans made by Col. W. B. Judson, United States Army, engineer in charge of this district, call for a harbor depth of 37 feet and a series of piers 700 feet wide.

It was suggested that with that depth of water there must be expectation of the largest ocean-going craft making Chicago a port of call.

"Do you believe that the big liners will come up to Chicago when the St. Lawrence is deepened?" was a question put to L. A. Dunmod, manager of the industrial department of the association of commerce.

"Why, certainly; no doubt of it," he replied.

That is the belief everywhere Mr. Craig has been given a hearing. The people generally are firmly convinced that there will be no limit to the size of ships that will sail the Great Lakes if the St. Lawrence project becomes a reality. If they had any idea that they would be restricted to the service of vessels of 6,000 and 8,000 tons, which would be the limit if the project were to prove feasible, they would have little enthusiasm for the plan. They are always thinking in terms of majestic liners making their ports. That is the lure of the Tidewater Association's preachment.

In connection with its deep-sea plans, Chicago is preparing to connect the new harbor with Lake Calumet, a body of water of some size lying wholly within the limits of the municipality. The idea is to develop there a new center of industry, a place for the establishment of steel mills—what not. This plan is likely to be carried out whether or not the Canadian enterprise is approved by Congress.

Then there is the project for the extension of the Chicago Drainage Canal, which follows the channel of the Des Plaines River, on to the Illinois River, a branch of the Mississippi. The canal now ends at Lockport, 58 miles distant from Chicago. It draws 10,000 cubic feet of water from Lake Michigan and has a depth of 22 feet. The plan is to carry it 58½ miles farther on, to Utica, on the Illinois River. Legislation for this work was passed several years ago and a bond of $20,000,000 was approved for the undertaking.

Everything is ready for the completion of the project. It is simply a matter of putting the machinery in operation. This farther reach of the canal would be only 9 feet deep, so it would be a waterway only for barges. But a large tonnage could be carried on it down the Illinois, into the Mississippi, and on to New Orleans. Yet this is not enough for Chicago. It insists on the St. Lawrence improvement as well. Indeed, all other projects have become of secondary importance.

SALMON'S VISION.

Here is the hope that Glenn H. Salmon, field secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association, has of the Canadian undertaking:

"Within 10 years after the river is opened to ocean-going ships Chicago will have a population of 10,000,000. New York will be nowhere. And don't have any doubt about it. The project is going through."

According to Mr. Salmon, the Mississippi Valley Association is the parent of Mr. Craig's organization. The older body has stood aside for a time, but it is ready again to claim its place in the forefront. The president of the association is Senator WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, of Illinois; the vice presidents, Gov. John D. Parker, of Louisiana, and H. H. Merrick, of Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Walter Parker, the governor's son.

Mr. Salmon, who hails from St. Louis, is here on a fund-gathering trip. He is preparing to marshal a delegation of enthusiasts to move on Washington to impress upon upon Congress that the Mississippi Valley folk are for the Canadian route. And it appears that there is no trouble whatever in getting funds for such excursions. It seems to be simply a matter of asking.

"The large manufacturing and commercial interests contribute generously to the support of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association," the News man was told.

The Chicago Association of Commerce also contributes, and with appropriations from certain of the Middle West legislatures, to say nothing of individual subscriptions, Mr. Craig's organization does very well.

It was suggested that the Tidewater Association was probably well supplied with funds for the battle in Washington.

"They've got $2,000,000, and they can get as much more, if necessary."

"Two millions," the News man questioned.

"You said it—and then some more if they need it."

The relation of the "power ring" to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal is such that, I am sure, if the history of it could only be communicated to those who have come under the spell of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association's campaigning, they quickly would change their minds and see this scheme in its bare nakedness as the power steal it is. I would like to lay this article from the Buffalo Evening News of January 28, 1922, before you. I quote:

POWER RING'S HAND IS SEEN IN WORK FOR SHIP CANAL PROJECT—SENTIMENT AT CANADIAN CAPITAL STRONGLY AGAINST PLAN PROPOSED BY INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

(The Buffalo Evening News herewith gives the sixth of a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the billion dollar St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone in the East could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *January 28*.

Opinion is general in this the capital city of the Dominion that there is not the ghost of a chance that Canada will commit herself to the St. Lawrence ship canal project recommended by the International Joint Commission. Until the commission made its report and the

Washington administration indorsed it, there was only casual interest in the subject. There was and is no strong sentiment for it. Now, that the project is taken seriously—now that it is considered likely to come before the Dominion Government for decision—opposition is organizing in force that seems to assure a quick and decisive defeat of any proposal for Canada to assume joint liability for the cost and maintenance of such a waterway as the commission recommends.

Here are the grounds on which opposition to the enterprise is based:

1. That the proposal is only a camouflage for the development of water power, with Americans the beneficiaries.

2. That it is not economically feasible for ocean-going ships to traverse narrow channels.

3. That, as a matter of policy, it would be unwise for Canada to internationalize the St. Lawrence River and the Welland Canal.

4. That the damming of the St. Lawrence would have the effect of shortening the navigation season on the lower reaches of the stream by preventing the free run of ice.

5. That there are other waterway projects, wholly within Canadian territory, which are waiting and from which greater benefits would flow.

6. That Canada is now so heavily involved in other public enterprises that her financial condition does not warrant her entering upon this billion-dollar undertaking.

REGARDED AS POWER SCHEME.

Men of affairs here are convinced that in its inception the St. Lawrence project is an American hydroelectric venture and that it has had its principal encouragement from power interests that are planning a raid on the river. It should be remembered that the proposal which has led to the favorable report on the plan was first advanced at Washington, not at Ottawa. This Government acquiesced as a matter of courtesy. In the view of men who have followed closely the course of events—and that means for some 10 years—the really influential proponents of the project are talking in terms of knots when they mean watts.

This view is held without reflection on the International Joint Commission. This body was not called upon to report as to the most feasible route by which ocean-going ships might be offered passage from tidewater to the Great Lakes. It was under specific instructions to determine "what further improvement of the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, is necessary to make the same navigable for ocean-going vessels, together with the cost thereof," and to make "its recommendation for cooperation by the United States in the improvements of said river." It was practically under orders to report favorably. The question of the feasibility of the project was not given to the commission to consider. Those who fathered the proposal had settled that question without advice or counsel of men who might be thought to know something about deep-sea shipping.

Perhaps the commission held that it had no authority to investigate the power ring which now and again made its presence felt. But though no investigation was undertaken, the identity of the parties in ulterior interest has been clearly established. As soon as the power plan of the commission's engineers was published, they came into the open. They are the Aluminum Co. of America, commonly known as the Aluminum Trust, the General Electric Co., and the Du Ponte—interests representing tremendous financial strength across the border. These three organizations of capital have plans for the development of 2,600,000 horsepower on the St. Lawrence River. This was brought out at hearings before the commission. Of course navigation is the first consideration with them. Their representatives have eloquently set forth before the commission that their purpose is to promote commerce—after that power.

CANADIANS NOT IN DOUBT.

The people of the Middle West have been grossly deceived. The people of Canada are alive to the situation. And on this side of the border they have other power plans of their own, and navigation plans as well. There are water powers without limit in Ontario and Quebec besides the St. Lawrence, and the people here do not propose to part with them. They are not going to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. They consider that if developments of the magnitude contemplated by the International Joint Commission were now to be undertaken with the United States they would be at a serious disadvantage with regard to the future.

Canada could not readily develop a market for its share of the power that would be generated on the St. Lawrence, so her share would go to the American side. When Canada might need it, how could she ever get it back? That is a question asked here. It would amount to confiscation to take it from American plants that had been established to take advantage of the cheap and abundant power offered. A demand from Canada in these circumstances might well disturb friendly relations.

Then, as to the idea of ocean-going ships passing through the proposed waterway to Great Lake ports, whether of the American or the Canadian shore, men who know the problems of navigation say that it is out of the question—they say that it can not be done economically. That means that it never would be done.

"From an economical point of view it is improbable that ocean-going vessels will ever make a practice of trading to ports on the Great Lakes," Robert W. Reford, president of the Shipping Federation of Canada, told the International Joint Commission; "no matter to what extent the canal systems west of Montreal are enlarged and deepened, as the cost of upkeep of ocean steamers, the delays proceeding through the channels and danger of damage would be too great to make it a revenue-paying proposition.

"When we read in speeches of such men as the secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that they will see deep-draft ocean liners from Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, Vladivostok, Yokahama, and other oriental ports sailing up the St. Lawrence through the canals to Chicago, it almost makes one think they have lost their senses in the West. It is unsound economically; it is not possible."

AGAINST INTERNATIONALIZATION.

The people of Canada resent particularly that part of the commission's recommendation with regard to the Welland Canal—that it be internationalized along with the St. Lawrence. "This is a suggestion which public opinion in this country will be slow to sanction," says the Montreal Gazette. "The Welland Canal is purely Canadian, is being constructed wholly in Canadian territory, and in the interests of Canadian transportation. It is in no sense international, and no attempt to make it so can be regarded as other than objectionable and dangerous. It is remote from the proposed St. Lawrence waterway and is governed by none of the conditions which are being invoked in support of the internationalisation of the latter."

"Would the American people consent to the internationalizing of the Mississippi River?" a shipping federation member asked the News man. "And how about the Panama Canal? You have the free use of the existing Canadian canals. You are on perfect equality with Canadian vessel owners, yet you propose to give preference to American ships in the matter of Panama tolls. If such a proposal as this for the St. Lawrence were advanced with regard to an American waterway, a country-wide protest would sweep in on Washington. We are good friends, and we wish to be generous, but to internationalise the St. Lawrence—that is asking too much."

Here is more along the same line; this from the Rev. Canon Scott, of Quebec, former chaplain in the C. E. F.:

"The St. Lawrence, with the exception of about 100 miles, lies wholly in Canada. It is a gigantic asset of this country. But it is not merely a Canadian asset, it is an imperial one, and must be wholly under our control. At some future time the Empire might be at war with a foreign power with which the United States were at peace, and it might be necessary for us to close the river by mines or in other ways. It is the very spinal marrow of Canada. The internationalizing of the St. Lawrence would cut us off both really and sentimentally from the lower Provinces. The thing is unthinkable."

Col. William I. Gear, vice president of the Robert Reford Co., agents of the Cunard, the Anchor, the Donaldson, and the Donaldson-Thompson Lines, who has been interested in deep-sea shipping for 50 years, in conversation with the News man expressed the opinion that it would be dangerous to interfere with the flow of the St. Lawrence by building such dams, canals, and other works as the International Joint Commission recommends. "The action of the ice in the spring of the year is an unknown quantity," he said. "Nature has made the channels, and we believe that any interference with the flow as we have it now would interfere with the flow of water between Montreal and the ocean. Though deeper canals might be made to suit the whim of a certain section of the North American Continent, they might find that they had failed in their object, as they had so seriously interfered with the water below the Lachine rapids."

GEORGIAN BAY ROUTE PROPOSED.

More than that, Canada has had in mind for several years the construction of another waterway, one for which final plans have been made and one which lies wholly within Canadian territory—a project that is generally conceded to be feasible to establish proper and adequate connection with the Great Lakes. This is the Georgian Bay route—from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence by way of the Ottawa River. Not only would that meet every requirement of transportation in the opinion of shipping men but along with it would go power developments, which, if is believed, would be sufficient to supply the "white coal" needs of eastern Canada for a century to come. This power is on the Ottawa River and its tributary streams. The cost of the work would be only a fraction of the cost of the St. Lawrence project, so engineers of recognized worth declare.

In summing up opposition to the proposal of the International Joint Commission, men who are in touch with affairs point out that Canada is in no condition financially to enter upon the St. Lawrence development, which they are certain will run to a billion dollars or more. Canada now is bearing a burden of $2,300,000,000—a debt largely of the war. On top of that there is a deficit this year of about $70,000,000 from the railroads taken over by the Government. The budget for the year ending March 31, 1922, is $411,845,842.22. And in considering these figures it should be remembered, as was pointed out to the News man, that the population of Canada is only 8,500,000. Business men consider that it would be foolhardy in the circumstances for Canada to enter upon the St. Lawrence development.

By and large, Canadians regard this proposed undertaking as a scheme, not a project. That is to say, a power scheme. They have looked upon it askance, with doubt and misgivings. Now that they know it fully for what it is they will have nothing of it. On this side of the border there is no such organization as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association—nothing like it in scope of activity or in the strength of financial backing. There is the National Waterways Association of Canada, which is given to the same work as the tidewater organization, but its propaganda largely is confined to Toronto and the vicinity. There is no denying that Toronto is for the St. Lawrence project. It is just as eager and enthusiastic as are Detroit and Chicago. Windsor, too, is for it, and perhaps some few other cities farther along the Great Lakes coast.

The Province of Ontario may be about evenly divided on the question. But Quebec is a unit against it, and it is said there is little or no sentiment for it in the maritime Provinces. Nor is there much support for it in the Canadian west. As to that, Manitoba has a waterways plan of its own, one that goes along with the Hudson Bay Railroad, now within about 90 miles of tidewater. If the question of contracting with the United States for the development of the St. Lawrence as a waterway for ocean-going vessels were to be given to the Dominion Parliament now the prediction is made by men closely in touch with the political situation that the proposal would be overwhelmingly defeated. The Province of Quebec is a powerful factor in the new government and there is no thought here that the project could go through in face of the strength that is developing.

Also:

POWER RING READY TO TAKE OVER BIG WATERWAY PROJECT—PLANS MADE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF 5,400,000 HORSEPOWER ON ST. LAWRENCE BY AMERICAN FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *January 31.*

From the very start of the agitation for the canalization of the St. Lawrence River to afford passage for ocean-going ships into the Great Lakes the suspicion was held here that the big Rings—the coal plan—was power development; that behind the agitation, and inciting it, was a group of powerful American financiers. That suspicion was confirmed at the hearing before the International Joint Commission in this city on November 14, 1921. The power-ring men then came into the open. It was discovered that the stake for which they are playing is 5,400,000 horsepower, the equivalent of about 54,000,000 tons of coal a year.

The interests behind this scheme are the same interests that tried to raid the St. Lawrence under a charter granted to them by the State of New York in 1907. They were then denied, but they bided their time. They waited for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association to pave the way for them. Wittingly or unwittingly, this American organization, which has been directing the propaganda in the States of the Middle West for the canalization of the St. Lawrence, has played into the hands of the power ring. Indeed, there is more than a suspicion that the power ring has had active representation in the Tidewater Association through the affiliated northern New York league, which has been somewhat of a silent partner in the propaganda society. Northern New York is the stamping ground of the power ring. Massena and Potsdam are represented in the league, and it happens that the headquarters of the power ring is in that neck of the woods.

George T. Bishop, of Cleveland, appeared before the International Joint Commission here as spokesman for the power interests. He is entered in the record as president of the Frontier Corporation. He said that the corporation had acquired 3,000 acres of land on the American side of the St. Lawrence River and several islands in the stream. Mr. Bishop told the commission that the corporation had filed applications for development rights through the Louisville Power Corporation and the St. Lawrence Transmission Co., both of New York State. If the commission has power plans, so have they. If the commission has plans to promote navigation, so have they.

It is not hard to fix on the identity of these power interests. The record with regard to them is clear. They are the Aluminum Co. of America—that is the aluminum trust—the General Electric Co. and the Du Ponts, among the most powerful financial interests of the United States. Originally the Aluminum Trust was in the venture alone; that is, when the raid was attempted in 1907. But the volume in power in prospect is so great that the Aluminum Trust is so seen fit to take in these powerful partners. Five million four hundred horsepower—that is a development beyond anything heretofore contemplated. At the very modest charge of $25 a horsepower it would mean a gross income of $135,000,000 a year. Of course, St. Lawrence power will never be held at so low a figure as $25.

This George T. Bishop, of Cleveland, is the same man that appears as an applicant for a power permit on the lower Niagara River. He is manager of the syndicate in control of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., of New York State. This syndicate also controls the affairs of the Lower Niagara River Power & Water Supply Co., which asks the right to divert 40,000 cubic second-feet between Niagara Falls and Lewiston. He moved right from Ottawa to Albany, though his appearance at the New York State capital was accomplished only upon subpœna. He told the story of the syndicate only under pressure. Now he comes forward in control of the Louisville Power Corporation and the St. Lawrence Transmission Co. These companies were granted preliminary permits on the St. Lawrence—the former for a development of 1,200,000 horsepower, the latter for 1,400,000 horsepower—by the New York State Water Power Commission. That was on December 31, 1921.

On the American side of the St. Lawrence these organizations own more than 3,700 acres of land; on the Canadian side of the stream about 300 acres. These holdings are on the Long Sault, the greatest source of power on the river. It so happens that at this point the boundary line swings far toward the Canadian side. That would mean much to them. However, they are protected in any event as riparian owners on the north shore. As Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the engineer for these corporations, told the International Joint Commission, there is a potential of 5,400,000 horsepower along the course. More than that, he has prepared plans for a development of that amount of electrical power.

These interests have come to their present estate, which is one to be reckoned with internationally, through the good offices of the Tidewater Association. They hope to ride in on the wave of enthusiasm created for the St. Lawrence scheme in the Middle West. If there is objection that the cost of the undertaking is too great, the power ring is prepared to do the major part of the work at its own expense—if only it is given the power rights. According to Col. Cooper, the power plans of the engineers of the joint commission are absolutely worthless. The dams and other works called for in these plans would not withstand the first run of ice in the St. Lawrence, so the colonel told the commission. If the commission would adopt his plans there would be a large increase in the volume of power, and the development would cost $35 a horsepower less. He would save the two Governments $189,000,000 on the item of power alone.

But, of course, the prime consideration is the promotion of commerce; the first thing to provide for is navigation for ocean-going ships on the St. Lawrence. Yes, indeed; Col. Cooper has always had that in mind. His plans are drawn to that idea.

If the commission will leave it to the frontier corporation it will provide a waterway in every respect superior to that proposed by the commission's engineers. These plans call for 81 miles of canals, with 9 locks along the way. Col. Cooper's plans call for only 6 miles of canal, with 6 locks, and 111 miles of pool navigation. As to the cost of the undertaking, if the plans of the commission's engineers are followed, it will not be $252,000,000 but $500,000,000. That is what the colonel told the commission.

What has the Middle West to say to this? It is determined to have a waterway for ocean-going ships. Here is the ideal plan, Col. Cooper, whose modesty is proverbial, admits it. Here the power interests stand at the door knocking. Will the Middle West, which has brought the St. Lawrence project to an issue, let them in? Will it vote to deliver the river to them? Whatever the attitude in that section of the United States, the Canadian Government will not agree to any plans that call for the delivery of the power on the St. Lawrence to any interests—private or public—at this time. Indeed, the sentiment in Ottawa is against the power feature of the commission's plans.

Alfred Lambert, speaking for La Chambre de Commerce of Montreal at this same meeting of the commission, protested against the proposal. A resolution presented by him in behalf of the chamber sets forth:

"That the quantity of power which it is proposed to generate at the Long Sault, via, 1,404,000 horsepower, is just about equal to the total water-power developments in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, or to the water-power developments in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"That there is no demand for this amount of power in Canada, and the danger is that the power, once exported into the United States, would be lost to Canada.

"That Canada has no interest in the international development of power on the St. Lawrence River."

The shipping federation of Canada also objects to the power feature; so do the Montreal Board of Trade and the board of trade of Ottawa. The newspapers of the Province have warned the people that so far as the power end of the venture is concerned it is a steal. And this is the reflection upon the International Joint Commission. It has no power to review these power interests.

But it clearly is a steal. The history of the Long Sault Development Co., which is the parent of the scheme, goes to prove that. Here is a story apart, one which the News will tell to-morrow.

The record of New York State in fighting this "power ring" to hold inviolate the rights to this important development on the St. Lawrence for the benefit of all the people is a thrilling and interesting story in itself. It reveals the definite relation of the "power ring" to the St. Lawrence ship canal project, a relationship that is as sinister as it is audacious, a relationship that Congress ought to break up promptly and effectively. If those people want to develop power, if they want to reap the enormous benefits that will come from the use of one of nature's greatest resources in which all the people have a share of interest, let them apply to the Federal power board for permission. They will reap the major benefit; let them bear the main expense. I can understand how New England has been deceived by the claim that $5 power would run the mills and factories and light the homes if the St. Lawrence development is made, but it is beyond me to know or understand why the farmers of the West, who can not possibly share in the benefits of this power, should be deceived by the false lure of it, except, as I said, that the pernicious propaganda in favor of the canal has been so intensive, so alluring, so misleading, and so far from fact, that a perusal of it reminds one of the adventures of Alice in Wonderland.

I want to offer this comprehensive summary from the Buffalo Evening News of February 1, 1922, exposing the relationship of the "power ring" to the St. Lawrence ship canal scheme:

MIDDLE WEST FOXED BY POWER RING IN BIG CANAL PROJECT—BUFFALO MAN BLOCKED ST. LAWRENCE "STEAL" IN 1912—WILL IT GO THROUGH NOW AS VENTURE IN NAVIGATION?

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

The connection of the power ring with the St. Lawrence ship canal project is the most interesting feature of the undertaking proposed by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and recommended by the International Joint Commission. Plans were made 15 years ago for a raid on this river, which, with the Niagara, constitutes New York State's principal source of "white coal" supply. The interests represented in the power ring were balked through legislative discovery of their design, but they were not defeated. They camouflaged their project as a venture for the promotion of commerce and persuaded the Middle West to adopt it. They have brought it along to the point where all that is necessary for their success is the mere switching of plans—the changing of engineers.

The power ring came into the field in 1907, when the State legislature granted a charter to the Long Sault Development Co. and authorized it "to construct and maintain dams, canals, power houses, and creeks at or near Long Sault Island, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence River and developing power from the waters thereof, and to construct and maintain a bridge and carry on the manufacture of commodities." Thanks to the efforts of former Senator George H. Burd, of Buffalo, the plan to deliver the rights of the State in the St. Lawrence was defeated.

The Long Sault Development Co. was the Pittsburgh Reduction Co., now known as the Aluminum Co. of America. This fact was brought out at hearings held in Washington, for Congress a year previously (1906) had declared itself in interest with regard to power developments on boundary streams. It was shown at these hearings that this Aluminum Co., as we know it now, practically had a monopoly in the production of aluminum in the United States, a monopoly which it has maintained to this day. It was shown that the charter granted to the corporation for a development on the St. Lawrence was without limit or restriction. The State gave all that it had to give.

THEN FIGHT FOR REPEAL.

In looking for ideas with regard to Niagara legislation Senator Burd, who served in 1911 and 1912, came across the Long Sault charter. The more he studied it, the more he came to believe that it was a "steal." Finally he became convinced that the legislation of 1907 was unconstitutional. His first effort was to legislate to remove the obnoxious features of the measure—to prevent delivery of the valuable rights of the State to the corporation, practically to nullify the charter. His bill went to the judiciary committee, and it was not long before the interests behind the Long Sault Development Co. got busy. They worked on the Democratic leaders to use their efforts to keep the bill in committee. But Senator Bayne, of Staten Island, committee chairman, stood loyally by Senator Burd and the measure was finally reported out. But it went into "general orders"—the graveyard.

During the time it was in committee Senator Burd was waited on by a man who described himself as "the district attorney of St. Lawrence County." He wanted to know how keen the interest of the Buffalo legislator was in the measure. His remarks were so pointed that Senator Burd resented them. But "the district attorney" persisted. What business had the Buffalo man to delve into power affairs of the north country? If he was interested in power, let him give his whole attention to the Niagara. Senator Burd said that he considered the project as "a steal," and he thought that justification enough for his interest in the Long Sault development charter.

But try as he would, the Buffalo legislator could not bring his bill to clip the wings of the corporation to a vote. In "general orders" it was, and there it remained despite all his efforts. So at the next session of the legislature he introduced a resolution calling upon Attorney General Carmody for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Long Sault charter. Strenuous efforts were made to block its passage, but on an off day he managed to get it before the senate for a vote, and it was passed. The friends of the corporation were caught napping. The Attorney general reported at the opening of the 1913 legislature that in

his opinion the 1907 bill was unconstitutional. That was after Senator Burd's term had expired.

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

Gov. Sulzer, in a special message January 13, 1913, called for the repeal of the Long Sault Co.'s charter, setting forth that "the act in question is invalid as being in excess of the powers of the legislature, in that it provides for the alienation by the State to title to the land in the bed of the St. Lawrence River. The title of the State to those lands is a sovereign right, rather than a proprietary title. It is inconsistent with that right, which must be exercised for the benefit of the whole people, that the title to the bed of a navigable stream should be granted in fee to a private corporation."

The legislature did not act on the governor's recommendation, and on May 2, 1913, he sent another message, in which he said: "Any legislator, unless he favors the control and use of the State's natural resources by the few, rather than their conservation, development, and utilization by all the citizens with equal opportunity, should heartily favor and support the measure for repeal of the Long Sault Co.'s charter. The legislature finally yielded on May 8. The bill was passed and signed by the governor. A fight in the courts followed, with the attorney general winning all along the line. The issue was not decided until December 11, 1916, when the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision sustaining the ruling of the court of appeals of the State, that the Long Sault charter was unconstitutional.

The Long Sault incorporators were M. M. Flaherty, Frank S. Smith, Henry P. Warren, Walter F. Willson, and John C. Crapser. They were all dummies. It happened that the district attorney of St. Lawrence County in 1912 was John C. Crapser. This is interesting, for a man who represented that he was the district attorney of that county waited on Senator Burd and tried to call him off when he was pressing his restraining bill.

THE STAKE 5,400,000 HORSEPOWER.

Did the interests behind the Long Sault Development Co. cease their efforts to get control of the St. Lawrence—to get a minimum of 1,000,000 electrical horsepower? They did not. They are on the job to-day. The stake is worth a little patient effort. Then they have increased the size of it; they have worked the stake up to 5,400,000 horsepower.

Soon after the United States Supreme Court decided against this Aluminum Trust organization the propaganda for the St. Lawrence ship canal project was started. But the trust did not appear in the open. No, indeed; it kept well in the background. It waited until the movement was well under way—until the Middle West had forced the question on the International Joint Commission. And let it not be forgotten that the instructions to the commission were specific as to the St. Lawrence. It was not told to fix upon the best possible route, but merely to say what works would be necessary to make the St. Lawrence navigable for ocean-going vessels. There may be other routes, but they could not be considered. Wittingly or unwittingly, the instructions were drawn to the perfect measure of the Aluminum Trust's design. And the commission's plans call for the principal power development at the Long Sault, where the trust has its land holdings.

When the propaganda was well advanced the Aluminum Trust, which had taken the General Electric Co. and the Du Ponts into partnership, came into the field. It made its appearance as the Frontier Foundation. Two applications for preliminary permits on the St. Lawrence were filed by the trust, one in the name of the Louisville Power Corporation, asking 1,200,000 horsepower; the other in the name of the St. Lawrence Transmission Co., asking 1,400,000 horsepower—together 2,600,000 horsepower. The permits sought were granted by the State water power commission on December 31, 1921.

HERE'S CRAPSER AGAIN.

The incorporators of the Louisville company, which is named after a St. Lawrence County village, are Walter F. Willson, one of the incorporators of the old Long Sault Co., Victor A. Warren, George P. Matthews, and John C. Crapser, formerly district attorney of St. Lawrence County and one of the directors of the old Long Sault Co. Mr. Crapser is now supreme court justice in the fourth judicial district. Willson is president, Matthews is cashier, and Judge Crapser is vice president of the First National Bank of Massena, where the Aluminum Co. of America has a large plant and power works.

The president of the St. Lawrence Transmission Co. is Frederick A. Stoughton, who has for many years been connected with the Aluminum Co. of America; he was with it 20 years ago in Niagara Falls. He is also president of the St. Lawrence Power Co. of Canada, which controls enormous power rights on the Canadian side near Cornwall. The other incorporators mentioned, George R. B. Gibbons, Paul B. Murphy, Carl P. Scheller, and Roy E. Thompson, are all connected with the Aluminum Co. of America.

"I presume it is common knowledge," says the News correspondent at Massena, "that these gentlemen are dummies for the Aluminum Co. of America."

Of the men mentioned in connection with the Louisville company, he says: "These gentlemen are all dummy directors. The corporation was organized by the General Electric and du Pont interests. Hugh L. Cooper & Co., of New York, hydraulic engineers, have been at work for these people in making preliminary plans for the power development at Louisville. Owen Young, executive vice president of the General Electric, is the directing personality in this case.

"At the present time all the interests of the Louisville Power Corporation and of the St. Lawrence Power Co. are merged in the Frontier Corporation, of which George T. Bishop, of Cleveland, is president, this being a holding company for the others."

It is the old crowd in the saddle again—the old crowd, with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association in its support. And, by the way, it is the same crowd that is trying to get control of the lower Niagara River. George T. Bishop is manager of a power syndicate made up of J. F. Schoellkopf, jr., a director of the Niagara Falls Power Co.; Arthur V. Davis, president of the Aluminum Co. of America; O. H. Young and A. W. Buchard, vice presidents of the General Electric Co.; Fred D. Corey, president of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co.; and W. W. Appleton, counsel for the General Electric Co. This syndicate is in control of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. and controls all the stock of the Lower Niagara River Power & Water Supply Co., which has an application pending before the State Water Supply Commission for 40,000 cubic second-feet diversion in the Niagara Rapids, below the Falls.

The activities of this syndicate on the Niagara were brought to light at a hearing before the State water supply commission last November. Mr. Bishop appeared on subpœna, as did Mr. Appleton and Mr. Schoellkopf, in Albany, and the story was wrung from them by the attorneys of the Niagara Gorge Power Co., which also seeks a power permit in the lower Niagara.

The plan of this combination of interests is to get control of all the large water powers of the State—first of the Niagara and the St. Lawrence powers. Their biggest play at present is on the St. Lawrence River. They have preliminary permits for 2,600,000 horsepower there—permits granted by the State water supply commission. That is a more generous allowance than they would have had under the old Long Sault charter. And their engineer, when he appeared before the International Joint Commission in Ottawa last November, talked in terms of 5,400,000 horsepower. That is an amount of power beyond the ability of the average citizen to comprehend. Some idea of what it means may be had when one considers that the city of Buffalo uses in normal times about 80,000 horsepower of hydroelectric development. In terms of coal, it means about 54,000,000 tons a year.

POWER RING AND ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT.

	Horsepower.
Niagara, Lockport (Ontario) Power Co. (Schoellkopfs, Aluminum Trust, General Electric)	125,000
Louisville Power Corporation, St. Louis (Aluminum Trust, General Electric, du Ponts)	1,200,000
Canadian Niagara Co. (Schoellkopfs)	100,000
Oswego River Power (Schoellkopfs, Aluminum Trust, General Electric)	12,000
Salmon River Power (Schoellkopfs, Aluminum Trust, General Electric)	35,000
Lyons Power (steam) (Schoellkopfs, Aluminum Trust, General Electric)	40,000
Lower Niagara Power Co. (Schoellkopfs, Aluminum Trust, General Electric) (application pending)	300,000
St. Lawrence Transmission Co. (Aluminum Trust, General Electric, du Ponts)	1,400,000
Niagara Falls Power Co. (Schoellkopfs)	440,000
Total	3,652,000

Two preliminary permits have been granted by State water-power commission for 2,600,000 horsepower development on north-boundary stream. Engineer for interests gives 5,400,000 horsepower as final stake on St. Lawrence. That is equivalent to 54,000,000 tons of coal a year.

I do not believe that the statement made by Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Co., of Boston, before the Water Power League of America that St. Lawrence River power can be developed for as low as $5 per horsepower should go unchallenged. The best answer to that is contained in the testimony of Chief Engineer Wilson, of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., that on St. Lawrence developments the cost of power at the generating station would run to $40 per horsepower and would probably have to be marketed at $60 to $70 per horsepower.

This country for years has been carrying on systematic and intelligent development of its inland waterways. We have not yet attained the ideal, but until the St. Lawrence scheme came along we rapidly were moving toward a practical and sensible solution of this great problem which would utilize the internal lakes and streams of the country for the promotion of commerce and create lower freight rates for the benefit of everybody. As soon say that New York is selfish in opposing the St. Lawrence project as that Ohio and other States are selfish in demanding it. Ohio has a safe and sane plan to connect the Ohio River with the Great Lakes and give passage to barges from the Lakes to New Orleans. This has been neglected, overshadowed, and all but forgotten since the fanciful St. Lawrence scheme running through Canada came along. I quote:

CRAIG VISION HURTS OHIO'S SANE PLAN FOR A WATERWAY—STATE HAS BEEN WORKING ON PRACTICAL SCHEME WHICH IS NOW BEING OVERSHADOWED BY ST. LAWRENCE CRAZE.

(The Buffalo Evening News herewith gives the fifth of a series of articles telling the whole story of the agitation in favor of the $1,000,000,000 St. Lawrence waterway scheme, an agitation which has been more dangerous than anyone in the East could have dreamed.)

[By W. R. Meldrum, of the Buffalo Evening News staff.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *January 27.*

In the midst of all the movement and clamor in the Middle West for an outlet to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence River, a movement the influence of which is felt even in this city, far inland though it is, work has been going steadily forward here on plans to connect the Great Lakes with the Ohio River to give passage to barges to Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

This is a project of such size as to offer a solution in large measure of the transportation difficulties of the Middle West. It would connect the two great sections in which are found the basic raw materials, iron ore and coking coal—Michigan and West Virginia. More than that, such a waterway would afford an outlet to the seaboard by way of the Mississippi River, an all-American route. If such a waterway were provided, the principal needs of Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, and other industrial centers would be supplied.

Until recently this idea filled the minds of the people of Columbus and the country about it. It was the beginning and the end of their interest in water shipment. Then along came the propagandists of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association with their sectional appeal and their wonderful promises of benefits to accrue to all the Middle West, however remote from the Lakes, once the Canadian route was opened for ocean-going ships.

PROPAGANDA BEGINS.

Were the producers of this section forever to be held in leach by New York? Were they forever to pay tribute to the Wall Street interests in control of the railroads? Of course, they weren't. If it was a sectional matter, count Columbus in. If there is a division of sentiment here on the question of the advisability of having this country engage itself to pay the greater share of the cost of this Canadian enterprise, those in opposition or in doubt are at a disadvantage. They can't be heard for the clamor of the proponents of the scheme.

Prof. C. E. Sherman, of the civil engineering department of the Ohio State University, which is situated here, has been at work since 1920 on plans to connect the Great Lakes and the Ohio River, in conformity with a provision of the rivers and harbors act of 1919, a provision urged by former Representative B. F. Welty, of Lima. There had been an insistent demand in Ohio for a waterway across the State and four proposals were advanced to accomplish the connection sought.

These routes have been studied by Prof. Sherman, who filed his report with the Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors on January 23: Ashtabula to Pittsburgh; Cleveland to Marietta; Toledo to Cincinnati; and Sandusky to Portsmouth. He has recommended the last-named route as the most feasible and decidedly the most economical. This would connect the Sandusky River, which flows north into Lake Erie, and the Scioto River, which flows south into the Ohio River.

"Coal and iron make up a large part of the freight movement on the Great Lakes," said Prof. Sherman to the Buffalo Evening News man. "Detroit, for example, uses about 10,000,000 tons of steam coal a year. The Semet-Solvay plant there used 1,000,000 tons, and the Detroit Edison probably a like amount. Altogether, there are more than 20 water-front plants at Detroit which are large users of coal.

"A large canal such as is proposed from Sandusky to Portsmouth would give the steel plants at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and in Indiana close connections with the coking fields at West Virginia. That would be a great thing for them. There is coal in Illinois, but it is not the kind used for coking—not the kind used in the steel industry. At the present time Toledo is the largest coal port on the Great Lakes. The volume handled there doubled between 1903 and 1913. The tying up of the two basic material sections would be of immeasurable benefit to all the cities on the Lakes."

WOULD FOLLOW STRAIGHT LINE.

The proposed waterway for barges would follow an almost straight line. The principal part of the work would be the construction of a canal 10 miles long to connect the Sandusky and the Scioto Rivers, between whose headwaters lies a watershed. There would be a few locks in the course and a series of reservoirs and flood-control dams. The waterway would have a depth of 10 to 12 feet and would be 250 feet wide, a considerable stream. The cost of it would be about $100,000,000, but $20,000,000 of that would be paid by conservancy districts of the State, sections which are almost yearly visited with floods.

Sandusky, at the northern end of the waterway, has the largest natural harbor on the Great Lakes. The Ohio River, which it would join at Portsmouth, is now being improved to Cincinnati. Such a canal as this—and it would be a canal, though as wide as a good-sized river—would be one of the busiest inland waterways on the continent. There is no reason that barges of special type, such as were put in service last season at Duluth to ply the New York Canal, should not operate in this water course. Buffalo to New Orleans would be a possibility. But mostly, of course, it would be made to serve the lake cities of the Middle West. Then a large volume of hydroelectric power could be developed, for there is a difference in levels of 237 feet, which could be utilized on heads of 40 and 50 feet.

There are wide limits on the transportation possibilities of such a waterway as this. It would simply be a matter of supplying barges enough for the business that waits. As indicating what might be accomplished, Prof. Sherman pointed out that from one tow a steamer had taken a cargo of 60,000 tons down the Ohio. The largest lake freighters carry no more than 15,000 tons and the largest type of ocean-going ships that might be operated profitably through the St. Lawrence would be limited to 8,000 tons.

PRACTICAL, NOT VISIONARY.

On this waterway could be transported most of the raw materials required by Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. A great part of their manufactured products could also be moved over this route, whether for home or foreign markets. Everything considered, the Sandusky-Portsmouth waterway would have an immense advantage for American industrial centers over the Canadian route in the respect, particularly, that the navigation season on it would be many weeks longer. Only it would never afford passage for Cunarders, an idea on which the unschooled proponents of the St. Lawrence project let their fancy play.

The construction of this waterway would mean an end of floods in this part of the State, which have taken heavy toll of life and property. In the spring of 1913 about 100 persons were drowned or died of exposure incident to the flood that inundated a large section of the city. Great damage was also done south of the city. Every spring there is the fear that the Scioto, swollen by freshets, will go on a rampage in the valley. So the work proposed by Prof. Sherman would serve a triple purpose—relieve transportation pressure, supply a large store of "white coal," and prevent floods.

But for all that the project is largely overlooked in the enthusiasm that has been aroused for the St. Lawrence scheme by the field agents sent out by Charles P. Craig, of Duluth. After studying the lines of a *Leviathan*, the lines of a canal barge prove uninteresting. Even the Columbus newspapers pass it by in favor of the Canadian enterprise. With them the Sandusky-Portsmouth project has become of hardly incidental interest. Indeed, it was in one of the newspaper offices here that the News man came in contact with the most fervent of all the proponents of the St. Lawrence scheme that he met in his travels. To this convert New York State and all who came from it were anathema. The News man attempted an interview, and he got an harangue for his pains.

"But do you know what proportion of the cost of the St. Lawrence project New York State would be called to pay?" was the only question the News man was able to get through.

"Not a cent," was the reply; "not a damn cent. The project will be paid for out of tolls.

"That will mean high tolls, and how are you going to have low freight rates with high tolls? That isn't a reasonable——"

That was too much for Mr. Craig's friend. He became incoherent. The attempted interview closed right there.

But taking the cost of the construction of the Canadian deep waterway out in tolls, that was something new.

Also:

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN HAS TWO GREAT RIVALS—PITTSBURGHERS FOR CANAL TO LAKE ERIE AND THEN USE OF BARGE WATERWAY—STATE ENGINEER SHOWS NEW YORK NOW OWNS GIFT OFFERED.

[By W. R. Meldrum, of Buffalo Evening News staff.]

NEW YORK, *February 9.*

Discussion of the St. Lawrence power and ship canal project before the convention here of the Waterpower League of America has served to bring to attention plans for the construction of two other waterways. One of them would serve the Pittsburgh district, to give it connection with the Great Lakes, and the other would serve the prairie Provinces of Canada, to give them connection with Hudson Bay.

Plans for these waterways will be urged at Washington and at Ottawa as against the proposal advanced by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. Advancement of these projects, in addition to the Sandusky-Portsmouth plan, which would connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River and the Georgian Bay canal plan, advocated by the Province of Quebec and a large part of Ontario, makes the St. Lawrence proposal more than ever doubtful.

The Pittsburgh plan was brought to the convention's attention by W. H. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, president of the Lake Erie & Ohio Canal board, a body created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The route for it, which has been surveyed by Prof. J. F. Holdsworth, of the University of Pittsburgh, contemplates a canal from Ashtabula on Lake Erie to a point near Niles, in Ohio, a stretch of 51 miles. There it would join the Mahoning River and follow that stretch to its junction with the Beaver River, a tributary of the Ohio.

WOULD USE BARGE CANAL.

It would be possible then, Mr. Stevenson explained, to tie up with the New York Barge Canal. He estimates that it would take seven days to get shipments through to the port of New York by the use of the two waterways. The Pittsburgh waterway would be 12 feet deep and 185 feet wide, with locks 425 feet long and 50 feet in width. The present estimated cost of this project is $100,000,000. When costs become normal it may be built for $85,000,000. The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress is expected to line up solidly for this project as against the Canadian waterway.

The Hudson Bay plan was explained by Maj. Honore J. Jaxon, of Fourches de la Saskatchewan. The idea is to canalize the Nelson River from Lake Winnipeg north to Hudson Bay, which is open for navigation for about three and one-half months in the year—at the very time when the products of the prairie Provinces are ready for market.

This plan was presented to the International Joint Commission by former Mayor Gray, of Winnipeg, an engineer of recognized ability. He told the commission that there was no sentiment either in Manitoba or in Saskatchewan for the St. Lawrence route, but that they were committed to the northern route. The estimate on this proposed waterway is $125,000,000. The prairie Provinces are also urging the Ottawa government to hasten completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad, which now is within 90 miles of tidewater. With this road completed and a waterway provided north from Lake Winnipeg, every transportation requirement of the Canadian west would be met.

WILLIAMS ANSWERS HARRIMAN.

Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, president of the New England Power Co., who championed the St. Lawrence project before the convention, has been answered by State Engineer Williams, who had this to say in part:

"The question of power and power rights is of paramount importance to all the people of the United States as well as the people of New York and the New England States. The St. Lawrence enthusiasts declare that the power that will be developed incidental to the construction of the proposed ship canal will more than compensate the United States for its initial cash outlay.

"The plan as presented to Congress calls for the construction of a power dam in the Long Sault Rapids between New York and Canada. It is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 horsepower can be developed at this site, one half of which will go to the Canadian Government and the other half to the United States.

"Strange as it may appear, this plan fails to take into account the fact that all the power that is to compensate the United States for its investment in bearing one-half the cost of building this canal now belongs to the State of New York and its people. In other words, one half of all the potential energy found within the limits of the international boundary line now belongs to the State of New York while the other half belongs to Canada.

NEW YORK STATE NOW OWNS POWER.

"This condition certainly raises a somewhat complex problem for the people of New York to consider. It also involves a question of ownership and damages. This is due to the fact that once the United States Government enters into an agreement to canalize the St. Lawrence River it is placed in a position whereby it can take over the power that belongs to New York on the ground that it is required for the purpose of navigation. If this is done the State of New York stands to lose its vested right to the power which it now owns, and this power goes into a general fund out of which it is asserted that the ship canal project is to be financed.

"Assuming that this claim as to the value of this water power is well founded, we find that New York is placed in a most unenviable position. Because of this State's population and wealth its people would be taxed so that New York would pay approximately 28 per cent of the initial cash outlay for constructing the canal and at the same time stands to lose valuable power rights from which it can derive a very considerable annual income. Such a plan would practically place the State of New York in the position of paying the entire United States cost of the project. While such an arrangement would no doubt please the Western States it would be somewhat severe upon the State of New York.

"There are many differences in the estimates made for the proposed improvement. Mr. Harriman has told us that the harbors and channels in the Lakes can easily be deepened from 21 to 25 feet at relatively small expenditure. As early as 1900 Mr. George Y. Wisner, of the board of engineers on deep waterways, estimated that the cost of deepening connecting channels and harbors in the Great Lakes would be $7,000,000 for each additional foot in depth, while the annual maintenance charge for each additional foot of depth would be $245,000. In view of increased wages and material costs it is very fair to assume that the cost would now be considerably in excess of the estimate made by Mr. Wisner some 21 years ago."

Mr. Speaker, I have attempted in the foregoing to show some of the controlling reasons why Congress, from the standpoint of the public interest, should not embark upon this visionary scheme of canalizing the St. Lawrence River. I have gone over the report of the International Joint Commission and was somewhat surprised to find the peculiar manner in which it handled the statements that were made by practical men against this scheme. The commission apparently set out with the predetermination to justify the ship canal at any cost, and it certainly,

did so. Statements of witnesses in opposition to the canal on account of one or more of the many reasons which make construction of it the height of folly either were belittled or ignored, while, on the other hand, the statements in favor of the canal were illuminated and enlarged. The commission went out of its way to apologize for the lack of interest that existed in Canada; but I want to say that, regardless of its declarations, the facts as they exist can not be ignored or concealed. Investigators who have gone into Canada find that instead of mere apathy there is a very lively and deep-seated opposition to the St. Lawrence ship canal.

The publication which I have quoted shows, as a result of an investigation, that there is "manifest a sentimental concern, particularly on the part of French Canadians, who constitute by far the greater part of the population" in the Province of Quebec. They consider that the protection of the river against exploitation is a duty peculiarly their own. They regard the plan that has been advanced as a threatened encroachment on their heritage.

Why the International Joint Commission gave so little consideration to the expert opinion of the navigators who testified before it and stated clearly and with emphasis that the ship canal can not be operated successfully is a question that the commission alone can answer. But the fact remains that those who have given this phase of the subject consideration are absolutely satisfied that the hope of having ocean-going vessels navigate such a ship canal as is proposed is a dream that never can be realized. The economic factors operating to make this so are unchangeable and immutable; they are the same to-day as they were yesterday and will be to-morrow. R. W. Reford, president of the Shipping Federation of Canada, states in the Buffalo News the reasons why the St. Lawrence can not be used successfully or economically by ocean-going vessels. Mr. Reford declares:

1. It would not be commercially practical for ocean-going vessels to trade between Montreal and the Great Lakes ports in competition with the Lake freighters. The fixed charges and operating expenses on the Lake boats are so much smaller than on the transatlantic steamers, that even counting the transshipping charges, the Lake boats could handle the traffic above Montreal at a cheaper rate than the ocean-going boats. The Lake boats, on the other hand, on account of their light construction, are entirely unsuited for ocean trade.

ESTIMATE TOO LOW.

2. The estimate of $252,728,200 for a 25-foot navigation between Montreal and Lake Ontario does not give any idea of the sums which would have to be spent in deepening the harbors of the Great Lakes and the connecting channels between the various lakes. The depth of Great Lake harbors and channels does not average over 20 feet, and H. H. Outerbridge, chairman of Port of New York Authority, claims that this work would cost from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. To this sum should also be added about $75,000,000 to cover the expenditure for deepening the Welland Canal. The important item of interest during construction has also been apparently neglected.

3. To the estimate of maintenance costs, $2,562,000, should be added the maintenance cost on the Welland Canal and the fixed charges on the whole capital expenditure. No mention of these fixed charges is made in the report, and on the Lake Ontario-Montreal division alone they should amount to over $20,000,000 a year.

4. No evidence has been submitted to the Shipping Federation of Canada demonstrating that the probable traffic requirements were such as to justify the enormous expenditure required to provide 25-foot navigation from Fort William to Montreal. Besides, if a deeper waterway were required, preference should be given to the Ottawa route which has the advantage of being shorter and of being entirely in Canadian territory.

5. The report states that the water power developed should be considered as a by-product of the navigation project, but there is nothing to show how the sale of this power or of the power rights would help to carry the navigation project.

6. The navigation interests on the St. Lawrence require all the depth of water available between Montreal and the sea, and each inch of available depth in Montreal Harbor means an additional cargo of 52 tons. Nearly every year the depth of water in the 30-foot channel is appreciably less than 30 feet. It has been as low as 26 feet.

WHAT OF FLUCTUATIONS?

7. The report of the Canadian and the American engineers states that a daily fluctuation in the pool above the proposed Long Sault Dam of 1.5 feet is anticipated, and further that "it is not probable that variations will occur greater than can be compensated for by the use of Lake St. Francis as a flattening agency." The shipping interests claim that it is impossible to predict these fluctuations without knowing exactly the nature of the load of the proposed plant and that the storing up of water during off-peak hours would probably occasion dangerous daily fluctuations in the level of the river at and below Montreal.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Redford, "the federation can only reiterate that in its opinion our finances want careful study before fresh obligations are entered into which would involve the country in the expenditure of millions of money, and this unremunerative money—as canals along the border are free—so that the expenditure must be borne by the people already heavily taxed. Therefore the federation is of the opinion that any project for canalization extensions should be subject to extremely close scrutiny, and all alternative routes should be carefully considered before any action is taken."

Adam E. Cornelius, of Buffalo, one of the largest vessel operators on the Great Lakes, is particularly qualified to express an opinion on the navigation features of the proposed canal. I will not take the time to go into all the ramifications of the statements that Mr. Cornelius has made, but I do want to call your attention to one concrete example in which is summed up the gist of the whole situation. I quote from a statement by Mr. Cornelius:

Waiving all previous arguments, I contend that the supply of ocean steamers available for cargoes on the Great Lakes would be limited by the few import cargoes that such ocean steamers could locate in foreign ports or on the seaboard for delivery to the Great Lakes. Inasmuch as the greatest density of the population of the country is along the Atlantic seaboard, such ports as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston will always be the logical ports for imports, and, such being the case, there is where the steamers would discharge their cargoes, and it would be seldom indeed that a steamer of the ocean type could find a full cargo in foreign ports or elsewhere that would enable her to make direct delivery to the Lakes; and if the eastern seaports like New York, Philadelphia, or Boston are the destinations for ocean steamers, they could not economically be expected to proceed light from such ocean ports up the Atlantic coast via the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes for a return cargo, no matter what rates might prevail. In fact, we refer to the fact that the firm of Boland & Cornelius recently purchased a former lake steamer, the *William P. Palmer*, which we brought back to the Lakes with an ocean crew and under ocean conditions. We took on a cargo of coal at New York at $3 per ton for St. Johns, New Brunswick, and after discharging this we took on a cargo of pulp wood in the lower St. Lawrence for Oswego at $8 per cord, and in spite of these two apparently high-paying freights the said steamer, under ocean operation and an ocean crew, was $15,000 in debt on arrival at Buffalo. If such were the result operating with cargo, what chance would an ocean boat, coming up here light, have to compete with Lake boats in reducing the lake-to-ocean rates? If ocean steamers can not be relied upon to secure import cargoes for the Great Lakes to make them available for cargoes here, and if they can not economically come to the Great Lakes light, and if, again, by reason of their increased cost of construction and operation, they can not be depended upon to reduce the present rates from ports like Duluth and Chicago to the sea, the St. Lawrence project is of no use to the United States.

In this connection I also want to call your attention to a statement of Lewis Nixon, a shipbuilder of New York. Mr. Nixon, being a practical man, thoroughly familiar with navigation conditions on the ocean and Lakes, has the same views about navigation that Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Reford have. He says that a ship canal from the Great Lakes to Montreal would not be a success commercially, and that money spent upon it would be wasted, so far as the United States is concerned. Mr. Nixon knows that great ships built for the open sea or the Lakes must proceed cautiously and with a very great reduction of speed in shallow or canalized waters. Cargo vessels on the Great Lakes run about 10 miles an hour, he stated. So in the canalized river between the Lakes and Montreal a vessel would take twice the time that she would require to cover a like distance in the free deep waters of the open sea or lake.

Then, turning to the economic side of lake vessel navigation, Mr. Nixon said that consideration should be given to the fact that the ships that would use the St. Lawrence route would have to make their earnings in seven months, for the Canadian stream is clogged with ice for five months of the year. We may safely place the cost of navigating the ordinary lake vessels at $500 a day, said Mr. Nixon, and we need only look into the use of the proposed Montreal route to be convinced that when using it vessels must charge such high rates that cargoes will be driven to a cheaper route, if such cheaper route exists, and such cheaper route does exist by way of the Lakes and the barge canal.

We can bring about 250,000 bushels of grain from Duluth to Buffalo, with return cargo of coal, in about eight days, he says. Assuming the lake freight at the high-level figure of 4 cents a bushel, said Mr. Nixon, the down trip would pay $10,000, and $4,000 for coal would pay the expenses back. But if the same vessel went to Montreal the trip would cost about $4,500 for the nine days required. There would be no coal to bring back, so that in coming back, saving a day in the run, she would spend another $4,000. And please note, continued Mr. Nixon, that instead of making 20 trips she would make only 10. So, unless she could receive twice the rate per bushel, she could not engage in the service. While if she charged twice as much the owner would forfeit the business.

The Congress of the United States should not put its stamp of approval upon this proposition without understanding.

I am convinced that when the subject has been thoroughly investigated and Members vote according to their intelligence and not upon the basis of created false sentiment there will not be one vote in favor of it.

It is lacking in economic feasibility. It is not a navigation proposition, but purely a power proposition, to be financed out of the Treasury of the United States. It is a mirage created by honeyed words poured into the willing ears of those who seek relief from the railroad rates that leave but little for those who have toiled to produce. It is a "painted ship upon a painted sea." If the truth were brought keenly home to those who have the hope, they would rise in their might to protect themselves against the exploitation of their pocketbooks to aid those who ask for bread and to whom they seek to hand a stone.

Let the facts stand forth. Let pitiless publicity be given to the whole project and it will fall of its own weight.

Soldiers' Compensation Bill—Why Jeopardize Its Enactment by an Unjust Tax Provision that is a Political and Economic Liability.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES A. FREAR,
OF WISCONSIN,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 20, 1922.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, on February 16 last week I sent a letter to every Member of the House relating to the soldiers' compensation bill and protesting therein against the imposition of a consumption tax upon the country to finance the bill. The soldiers' bill will pass the House and ought to pass, in my judgment, but no obnoxious tax ought to be coupled with a meritorious proposition. No obnoxious tax or any other kind of tax ever before was attached to any appropriation by Congress.

The letter of February 16 was written to advise Members of objections to a sales tax advocated by other Members of the House, one of whom had written on that day asking commitments of Members on the sales tax proposal. That was within his rights beyond criticism, but I desire to suggest reasons for careful consideration before signing commitments on the tax.

February 17, the following day, the Washington Times contained a single two-line extract from that letter, quoting me as follows:

A bonus bill will pass the House, but if an open discussion is had it will contain a consumption tax.

The letter squarely states if open discussion is had the bill will "not" contain a consumption tax, and with that exception the brief paragraph taken from a fairly long letter is correct, but I could have wished more of the letter had been quoted and that the two lines extracted had been rightly stated. Without other means of placing sales-tax facts before those interested, this is the only avenue of information available. Herewith I append the letter in full. It was written before the letter from the President had been received or made public and I quote it because it discusses the merits of the proposed sales tax:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1922.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The proposal to finance the soldiers' bill with a consumption tax means to tax the living wage of labor when the average man is receiving less than $500 prewar purchasing power per family, and it taxes the farmer, whose average annual earning is $219 prewar purchasing power, on all that his family consumes. In Canada it is estimated it increases cost of living from $30 to $50 per family, due to pyramiding of prices.

Clothing, shoes, food, gasoline, machinery, everything not specifically exempted is increased in price from two to ten times the amount of tax according to Canadian experience. Sugar, 10 cents per pound there last month, was 6 cents here, according to official reports, and articles exempted this year are included next year. Every man, woman, and child, whether working or out of employment, pays the increased price through this "painless sales tax." Rockefeller and thousands of multimillionaires pay the same tax, while a half billion dollar tax means $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 added prices to those who consume. The Washington Times says "Wall Street welcomes it," and as $500,000,000 was recently exempted from excess profits, luxuries, and high surtaxes over the consumption, there is a reason.

All American farming and labor organizations are unanimous against the tax, and they represent 85 per cent of the consumption tax that will be paid, according to witnesses. A leading Republican Member from New York said to me not 10 Republican Members from New York will be returned if we pass a general sales tax. A complete Waterloo occurred in Canada for the Conservatives, who repealed the excess-profits tax, and enacted a general sales tax and a high tariff law. High prices were the issue.

No general sales tax law was ever enacted in this country in time of peace. No appropriation was ever before hung up with a special-tax tin can tied to it. It is a gold-brick tax to the soldier, who would help pay his own bonus whether he has a job or not. Not one witness for a sales tax came before the committee to favor it, although many appeared against it. A sales tax is opposed by practically every disinterested tax expert and by labor and agriculture here and in Canada, where it has been tried and repudiated at the polls. In the RECORD of December 22, 1921, page 710, will be found conclusive testimony of many witnesses in this country and in Canada discrediting a consumption tax. Who is it asks for it and who pays for special trains and propaganda that covers local papers in a hope eventually to substitute this tax for the income tax now paid?

The last bonus bill struck out a consumption tax in conference before it passed the House. Senators tell me the tax can not pass the Senate. A bonus bill will pass the House, but if an open discussion is had it will not contain a consumption tax.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. FREAR.

Immediately following the letter a colleague, who had been to Canada on the sales-tax trip, challenged the statement that the subject of a sales tax had been an issue in the Canadian elections. In the RECORD of December 22 I stated that a complete turnover of the Canadian Parliament occurred at the election December 6, 1921, as follows: Prior to the election the Parliament stood Conservatives, 120; Liberals, 84; Progressives, 14. The election gave Conservatives, 51; Liberals, 117; Progressives, 65; or an opposition vote of 177 to 51, compared with a prior Conservative majority in a vote of Conservatives 120 to 98.

This tremendous overturning of the Canadian Parliament, according to my advices, was occasioned by a high protective tariff and a burdensome manufacturers' sales tax like that which is now being urged upon us by committee members.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

From many letters of denunciation of the Canadian sales tax I quote the following as to the political issue with labor organizations.

In a letter dated Toronto, Canada, December 13, from Toronto District Labor Council, it is stated:

While organized wage earners have not given any official expression regarding the sales tax, the general discussions on the political situation during the last few weeks leave no doubt as to their opinion. This system of taxation was soundly condemned by every speaker in any way connected with the labor movement officially. * * *

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL,
JAMES WATT, *Secretary.*

The foregoing is a square expression of labor in Canada on the subject of a sales tax and of its political significance when it was "condemned by every speaker in any way connected with the labor movement."

FARMERS MAKE POLITICAL ISSUE IN CANADA.

From the United Farmers of Alberta the following statement is significant of the political issue last election, when practically all of western Canada was wrested from the Conservative Party.

CALGARY, CANADA, *December 31, 1921.*

President Wood has referred to me your letter of December 6 re sales tax. I may say that there is a very strong feeling against the sales tax, and that it was vigorously attacked by many of the speakers of the organized farmers during the recent Federal general election.

The inclosed pamphlet entitled "Sales Tax Hits the Poor Man" (issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture) is, I think, a summary of the arguments used against this tax during the campaign, while the "Try Outs in Taxation" also contains references to this matter. * * *

I was interested to note that the sales tax in the United States is advocated by big business and financial interests, which fear the heavy income, excess-profits, and estate taxes. Exactly the same groups of interests advocated the tax in Canada, and you will note from the pamphlet "Sales Tax Hits the Poor Man" the representatives of the agricultural interests in this country were not consulted in any way in connection with the matter.

Yours, very truly,

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,
W. N. SMITH,
Educational Department.

The sales tax was "vigorously attacked" by many of the speakers of the organized farmers during the recent Canadian election. Results speak for themselves.

WHAT CANADA DID.

Before the Ways and Means Committee Edward F. Grady, speaking for the American Federation of Labor, said on February 3:

The members of our organization over in Canada joined with the farmers in protest against the sales tax, and at the last election on December 6 we were enabled to defeat all of those men who voted for a sales tax (p. 140).

* * * * * * *

You took off $450,000,000 from the corporations which made excess profits. * * * You reduced the surtaxes on incomes by the amount of $61,500,000. * * * In the last bill you repealed $60,000,000 in luxury taxes. * * *

It is an extremely dangerous proposition, and I predict if you impose a sales tax the people of this country will do what the people of Canada did when they had an opportunity—defeat everyone who voted for it (p. 141).

I am making no comment on this testimony taken before the committee excepting to disclose the political action taken by the people of Canada with reference to the Canadian manufacturers or sales tax.

Another witness before the Ways and Means Committee, H. C. McKenzie, tax expert for the American Farm Bureau Federation, was asked:

Mr. OLDFIELD. Do you know personally that that (the Canadian sales tax) was an issue in the recent campaign in Canada?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Yes; it was an issue in the campaign, and the same interests that are opposed to the sales taxes and consumption taxes in this country opposed them in Canada also. Labor and the farmers are opposed to it there and were fighting it there.

As stated by Mr. McKenzie, the sales tax was vigorously attacked in Canada by many of the speakers of the organized farmers during the recent general election. In order that it may not seem the opinion of labor in the letter on a sales tax was isolated I again quote briefly from Canadian sources.

From a number of letters the following indicates what the consumer thinks of the Canadian tax:

ST. JOHNS TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL,
St. Johns, New Brunswick, December 12, 1921.

• • • Yours of the 3d received inquiring about the sales tax in force in Canada. • • • Briefly, the way the tax works is that each time an article is turned over or sold this tax is collected, and in these days of manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, and other middlemen it is easily seen where the tax lands us by the time the article reaches the consumer, for each time the article is sold the tax is collected and, of course, added to the next selling price, and a small tax of 1 or 1¼ per cent easily amounts up to possibly 10 per cent or more in some cases.

Fraternally, yours,

GEO. R. MELVIN, *Secretary.*

—

A SEVERE TAX ON THE WAGE EARNER.

HAMILTON DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
Hamilton, Ontario, December 26, 1921.

• • • Re sales tax in Canada and its effects upon the wage earners; can only say that this tax falls with peculiar severity upon the wage earner. It is very much like a tariff, minus the protective benefits. It is passed on to the consumer in every instance. And as the working classes on a whole are the greatest consumers, they of necessity pay the greater share of the tax.

This, however, is in strict accord with true capitalistic economics and administration. They are sternly opposed to all forms of direct taxation, which would mean that those who own approximately 85 per cent of the wealth of the country would pay their just share of the taxes. This, of course, would never do. Hence the sales tax. Trusting that this information is answering your query,

I am,
Yours, fraternally,
[SEAL.] H. G. FOSTER, *General Secretary.*

Again I quote from another letter:

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL,
Toronto, December 13, 1921.

This tax was imposed to supersede the surplus profits tax which was in operation during the later stages of the war.

While organized wage earners have not given any official expression regarding the sales tax, the general discussions on the political situation during the last few weeks leave no doubt as to their opinion. This system of taxation was soundly condemned by every speaker in any way connected with the labor movement, officially or otherwise.

My information leads me to believe that the tax is imposed on the manufacturers' output, the increased cost being passed on to the dealers and eventually the consumers pay the tax in increased prices. Unlike the income tax and business tax, which recognize more or less the principle of "ability to pay," the sales tax applies to consumers in the purchase of commodities, and if the consumer can not pay the increased price by reason of the tax, he goes without the goods. This sales tax largely applies to the necessaries of life, hence you will readily understand why organized workers oppose such methods of taxation when surplus profits are untouched. I am further of the opinion that the great majority of our people are unaware of what this sales tax really means, they pay the increased price without knowledge of the amount, no mention being made concerning the tax, to put the whole matter shortly—legally flimflammed.

Yours, truly,

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL,
JAMES WATT, *Secretary.*

"Legal flimflamming" is a name with which to entitle the proposed sales tax here. If its passage results in a political turnover like that experienced by Canada a few weeks ago, it will evidence a well-grounded, universal prejudice against flimflam games.

LEGAL FLIMFLAMMING.

One other brief statement I quote from a communication dated Ottawa, December 2, that is more of a résumé of the tax than is covered by other correspondence. It says:

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *December 2.*

Ottawa this week received, entertained, and introduced to the intricacies of its sales tax act a party comprising 47 Members of Congress, representing 30 different States, railway men, newspaper men, and others. They came as the guest of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, with Hon. LESTER B. VOLK, of New York, as head. • • • But while the members of the party studied the sales tax act from a variety of angles, your correspondent ventures the assertion that they did not receive nor consider facts with reference to its application to the consumer.

I do not believe that in their examination of Government statistics they found that a man with a wife and one child in Canada pays $18.66 every year as a result of this form of taxation; that a man with a wife and two children pays $24.88; that families of varying sizes pay on the following basis:

Man, wife, and three children	$31.10
Man, wife, and four children	37.32
Man, wife, and five children	43.54
Man, wife, and six children	49.76
Man, wife, and seven children	55.98
Man, wife, and eight children	62.20

In other words, the sales tax in Canada adds to the living expenses of a family of 10 $5 a month. Families of this size may be "unfashionable," but those who are not particularly stylish feel it to the extent as it applies, as illustrated above. Bachelors are lucky!

These figures are based upon official statements. Sales-tax collections for the 12 months ended October last amounted to $52,870,000, while our population is approximately 8,500,000. This means a per capita tax of $6.22 for every man, woman, and child in Canada yearly.

The following table strikingly illustrates what income and sales tax combined mean to a Canadian, as compared with a citizen of the United States:

Canada.

Income—man, wife, and two children	$2,500.00
Income tax	4.00
Sales tax	24.88
Total	28.88

United States.

Income—man, wife, and two children	$2,500.00
Income tax	8.00
Total	8.00

The sales tax in Canada is, above all else, a tax on consumers. The more you buy the more you pay. It is paid, in the majority of cases, not on one able to pay but in proportion as one must buy things. With a person of means it is entirely optional whether he buy expensive furniture, limousine, etc., but in buying articles of ordinary consumption the average person has no choice. We must buy to live, to exist, and as we buy we pay.

The sales tax increases the cost of living. There can be no doubt about it. In Canada it is not a tax on luxuries, it is a tax on everything; and we must have necessities before we have luxuries.

CANADIAN TAX AND THE FARMER.

In this country it can be safely said that organized labor and organized agricultural societies are overwhelmingly opposed to a sales tax, as I have shown by reputable witnesses. In Canada the organizations are not so closely formed, but from the foregoing it may well be deduced that labor in Canada is against a sales tax. It could not be otherwise. Agricultural interests in Canada are not for a sales tax.

The Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide put it that a sales tax—is immensely pleasing to those who had to pay the excess-profits and income tax and who care little where the burden of taxation falls as long as it doesn't fall on them.

It says:

The people want justice in taxation before convenience, and there is precious little justice in this proposed tax on sales.

Admitting that the sales tax is finding great favor with financial interests across the border, it adds:

To those who are not unacquainted with the ways of financial interests, the mere fact that the proposition emanates from their councils is enough to provoke suspicion, and when it is affirmed that the tax is "passed along in small fractions and is finally paid by the consumer, practically without his knowledge, and the additions are so trifling as not materially to affect prices," that such a tax would raise more revenue than the country actually needs, and that its adoption would lead to repeal of the excess-profits tax and the income tax, one begins to detect the "nigger in the woodpile." It takes a wizard of finance to maintain that some $500,000,000 a year can be painlessly extracted from the people of Canada.

In the RECORDS of December 22, 1921, and January 27, 1922, I furnished many statements from agricultural organizations of Canada. These will not be repeated, but I add a statement issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture that every Representative in Congress may well read, because it gives the farmer's viewpoint of the manufacturers' sales tax, which he declares collects 53 per cent of all the tax from farmers of Canada, because of their large purchases of things consumed and of things used, from shoes, sugar, and shirts, to gasoline and machinery.

The statement follows:

CANADIAN SALES TAX.

SALES TAX HITS THE POOR MAN—AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET FOR 1921–22.

(Issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.)

The sales tax was the principal feature of the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1921–22, which was presented by the minister of finance, Sir Henry Drayton, before Parliament in May. By means of this tax the Federal Government expects to raise the additional revenue which is required to meet the increased expenditures of the present year, as compared with the revenue and expenditures of last year. It involves additional costs of living to every man, woman, and child in Canada, and treats them all alike, whether they be rich or poor, able to pay or not able to pay.

Therefore the sales tax, which was first introduced in Canada during May, 1920, is one that merits close study. This is especially true because it is intended to fall upon the great mass of the people, being levied, in so far as Canada is concerned, on a large number of the necessaries of life. It is thus primarily a consumption tax, which is another good reason why it should be thoroughly studied, for it is levied not in proportion to one's ability to pay but in proportion as one consumes. As first introduced, it was a tax of 1 per cent on sales by the manufacturer or producer to the wholesaler or jobber, who in turn collected from the retailer. On sales made direct by the manufacturers or producer to the retailer the rate was 2 per cent. In 1921 the rate was increased to 1½ per cent on sales by the manufacturer or producer to the wholesaler or jobber; when the sale is made direct to the retailer the rate is 3 per cent. Another tax of 1 per cent is also collected on imports, the rate on such sales to the consumer being not less than 4 per cent.

Taxes approximating to the sales tax were collected in Europe as far back as the Middle Ages, but coming down to the history of the last half century the sales tax made its appearance in Mexico nearly 40 years ago, during the régime of dictator Porfirio Diaz. The finances of Mexico were then in a chaotic state; taxation, being very little understood, was only slightly discussed, and, as the Mexicans had to buy and sell, Diaz came to the conclusion that by taxing these absolutely necessary operations he could raise revenue, and he did.

The sales tax was next copied by the United States administration in the Philippine Islands. After the Spanish-American War, through which these islands passed to the United States, their business life was in a state of collapse; the Spanish market, on which they had depended largely, having been closed to them. Being desirous of bringing about free trade with the United States, the sales tax was introduced as a means of securing a substitute for the revenue that had chiefly come through customs levied on American imports. France in 1920 adopted the turnover tax, which in principle is similar to the sales tax, though more equitable in that in France it included services and transactions of all kinds, as well as commodities. Germany also has such a tax, which is very far-reaching in its effect.

WHO ASKED FOR IT?

Whatever may be said in favor of the sales tax, there is no doubt about it being an attempt to secure new revenue from the great mass of the people who work for a living. There is no pretension that it lightens the load of taxation resting on the masses; on the contrary, it is usually accompanied by measures designed to relieve the well-to-do of taxes borne by them. Canada's experience has demonstrated this in the most striking manner.

By whom has this tax been advocated? By the farmers, by labor, or by the great mass of those of small means? Influential financial, industrial, and commercial interests started the agitation. In March there was held at Toronto a conference on taxation attended by representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Credit Men's Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, and the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association. Neither the organized farmers nor labor were invited, though both would have sent representatives had their presence been desired. Note the recommendations made to the minister of finance by this gathering: "That the business profits tax shall not be reenacted; that the income tax as regards corporations shall be repealed; that the present existing tax on confectionery shall be abolished; that the present sales tax shall be adjusted so as to provide the additional revenue needed by the Dominion Government."

It is true that in 1920, when the sales tax was first introduced, no taxes were abolished or reduced. But in 1921, when the tax was increased, it was made to do the bidding of the interests represented at the Toronto gathering, and no others. Everything asked, save the repeal of the income tax affecting corporations, was granted, and the nature of the sales tax was thus revealed in its true light. No attempt was made to secure from the best-off portions of the community any part of the revenue thus lost. The masses were expected to make up what the big business interests were relieved of. Sixty-two millions of new revenue were required, and in the heavier sales tax was the only means provided for the raising of the money, which meant a per capita tax of $7 for the year.

SOME ABSURD CLAIMS.

Who are the advocates of the sales tax in the United States? For the most part they are representatives of the big interests, the agents of great capitalists and war profiteers, who, though they did not dare to complain of taxation while the war waged, have maintained a loud clamor against it since peace was proclaimed. These interests have conducted a vigorous propaganda in favor of the sales tax, many of the arguments thus advanced having been reproduced in Canada. Never before had as many absurd claims and extravagant statements been made on behalf of any system of taxation as have been made by the American advocates of the sales tax. They have told the public that a 1 per cent tax would produce so much revenue that no income taxes below $5,000 and possibly $10,000 would be required; that all surtaxes on incomes might be abolished; and that practically all the special war taxes might be allowed to go. So absurd are their statements that they call in question the whole case for the sales tax, so that the general public may well regard it with suspicion. They have been prepared to promise anything in order to get the opportunity to shift the load from their own shoulders. If the Canadian Council of Agriculture had lived on this side of the border no better, clearer, or more significant statement could have been written regarding the absurd and misleading promises of United States sales tax proponents. They desire to substitute a sales tax for the present income tax in this country, as set forth by witnesses in my remarks contained in the RECORD of December 22. Canada spoke her judgment at the recent elections.

REVENUE RECEIPTS DISAPPOINTING.

Again, I quote from the Canadian agricultural report:

The sales tax can never be regarded as one of the main sources of revenue in Canada, since to make it so could only be done through a violent disregard of the best recognized principles of taxation, namely, that taxes should be levied in proportion to the individual's ability to pay them. As a source of revenue the 1 per cent tax in Canada was far from being a great success. During the 11 months up to the end of April, 1921, that it was in operation it brought in only $40,898,383. As a producer of revenue it failed most when money was most needed. In October, 1920, when business was good and retail prices still high, the collections were $5,020,476, but in April they fell to $2,873,219, and were still falling when the tax was increased. As Parliament voted $020,000,000 this year, one can easily see how far a 1 per cent tax would go to produce that amount. During the 6 months that the luxury taxes were in operation they brought in $2,000,000 more than the sales tax did during the whole 11.

Advocates of the sales tax make much of the fact that it is easily collected, and they confidently assert that nobody feels it. A tax collected on the necessaries of life that all must have can not fail to bring in a certain amount of money. But the question of the equitable nature of the tax must also be considered. Armies of occupation, through compulsion, sometimes succeed in raising large sums of money from comparatively poor countries; but to say that it can be collected is not sufficient justification for a tax. The sales tax is inequitable if for no other reason than that the poor man, who must spend practically all he earns, pays the tax out of what should go for necessaries, whereas the rich man pays it out of his surplus. The rich man, who spends several months in the year out of the country, escapes the tax; but the man who can not afford to go away, pays.

LET THE CONSUMER BEWARE.

The claim that the consumer did not feel the payment of the 1 per cent tax is open to question. It is absurd to say that an already heavy taxed public does not feel the taking of another $40,000,000 from it, especially when the greater part of it is taken from the poorest paid. Surely, no one will contend that the new tax, which on domestic sales is at least 3 per cent by the time it reaches the consumer • • • and the tax on imported commodities, which is 4 per cent in such case • • • is not felt. It is difficult to determine definitely how much the cost to the consumer is increased by the sales tax, but the probability is that the 1921 rate will increase costs generally about 5 per cent. On certain imported goods, on which the tax will never be less than 4 per cent, the cost may be increased as much as 8 per cent. This is especially true of commodities such as rubber tires, into the manufacture of which many imported materials enter. The effect of the tax in increasing the cost of lumber became so apparent that a reduction was made to the effect that the tax on sale of domestic material should not exceed 2 per cent; on sales of imported lumber the rate was fixed at 3 per cent. Even at these rates the tax is considerable to the settler who must build a house and outbuildings. It is, moreover, to be observed that the additional 1 per cent on imports will have the effect of raising the home price on all such articles as are taxable. Experience with the tariff leads one to expect this.

The consumer is bound to feel the effects of the 1921 tax more than that of the preceding year for the further reason that the list of tax-free commodities has been much reduced. The following, which were exempt in 1920, are now taxed: Salted, smoked, and canned meats, soups, tea, coffee, condensed milk, milk foods, and similar milk products, sage, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, split peas, pea meal, rice, rice flour, cornstarch, potato starch and flour, canned and desiccated fruits and vegetables, maple, corn, and cane syrup, and imitations thereof. No argument is required to show that the taxing of these articles is a very considerable additional levy on consumers. It is worthy of special note that tea and coffee, being imported articles, bear a tax of at least 4 per cent. This is taxing the poor man's breakfast table, which most Governments are now loth to do.

In the case of many persons enjoying but a small salary, or income, the sales tax practically cuts away the exemptions from the income tax. On an income of but $2,000 a year a married man pays no income tax; but calculating the per capita sales tax at $7, then, if he has a family of four, he will pay $28. The head of a family of four—that is, a wife and two children—having a salary of $2,500 pays but $4 in income tax, but his sales tax will now take from him seven times that. And the examples to this effect could be multiplied.

AN INSIDIOUS TAX.

One of the most dangerous features of the sales tax is its insidious character. So-called "painless" extraction methods of taxation are always to be feared, for, in a quiet way, they touch the average person most effectually. Definite knowledge of what taxes the individual pays is one of the surest safeguards against inequitable taxation. By the "painless" sales tax it is proposed to take this year $23,000,000 more from the consumers of Canada than was taken last year. What is the use of making a fight over the tariff if the money which it is hoped may thereby be saved is to be taken away by another method?

Additional danger lurks in the possibility that having brought about its introduction, certain interests that have been benefited may further use it to shift other burdens from their shoulders. It is well known that they are restive under the tax on higher incomes, and also under the surtaxes, and it may be taken for granted that an attempt will be made to shift these onto the backs of the masses. The signs are not wanting that some of the most important political battles of the not distant future will be fought over the question of taxation.

There should be an insistence that taxes conform to the well-known canons of taxation laid down by Adam Smith in the following: "The subjects of every State ought to contribute toward the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue that they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. The expense of government to the individuals of a great nation is like the expense of management to the joint tenants of a great estate, who are all obliged to contribute in proportion to their respective interests in the estate. In the observance or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality, or inequality, of taxation." According to this standard the sales tax is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

WINNIPEG, *August, 1921.*

In view of the foregoing statement founded on actual Canadian experience, will any man say the tax does not unjustly hit the poor man, and will anyone say it is not and was not a political issue that helped overthrow the conservative Canadian Parliament and reduce it to a hopeless minority?

SUGAR.

Another statement in my letter quoted sugar at 10 cents per pound in Canada while it is only 6 cents here. That statement has been challenged. I am glad to give my authority:

[From the Labor Gazette, Canada, January, 1922, pp. 92 to 99.]

December prices for sugar.

	Cents per pound.
Nova Scotia	9.6
Ontario	9.8
Manitoba	9.7
Saskatchewan	10.3
Alberta	10.2
British Columbia	9.4
Moose Jaw	10.7

Average cost of living over 1913.

(Page 90.)

	Per cent.
Food	50
Fuel	67
Clothing	78
Sundries	81

Remember that the purchasing power of the farmers' products in Canada, as in this country, makes a difference of more than double the prices here quoted to the farmers' disadvantage.

Acting undoubtedly with the aid of advice, the President wrote Chairman FORDNEY regarding the soldiers' bonus bill.

Suggestions from that high source are welcomed by every member of the party who has a legislative responsibility, however humble. In fact, I yield to no man in my appreciation of and high respect for the Executive; for the many difficulties he has met and surmounted as the party leader following an unprecedented industrial and economic war chaos and his world position rising far above rulers of all nations through the recent peace accomplishments of the Washington Conference. I do not need to say more, and I speak from the standpoint of a life-long Republican.

The House has its constitutional duty to perform of providing revenues, and in its legislative work the added responsibility of securing agreement with the Senate. Following suggestions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the House Members sought to provide special taxes with which to finance the bonus bill, although in so doing a precedent would have been inaugurated that necessarily brings criticisms and protests against any tax and against any measure that requires a direct tax. It is not only an unprecedented method of legislation but manifestly unjust to the measure to be financed.

The proposal invited committee disagreements and the President's letter containing suggestions followed. It suggested temporary delay if desirable in order to meet Treasury conditions, and to permit full cash payments to all service men and a general sales tax as a method of securing quick funds. Representatives of national ex-soldiers' organizations called before our committee referred to repeated promises for early action, objected to delay in the passage of the bill, and urged its speedy enactment as prepared with the five options. Asked specifically about full cash payments they said that would prevent the acceptance of certificates or of insurance or home-building options in the bill that had been carefully prepared and long and seriously considered with a view to granting permanent aid in the majority of cases. If offered all cash in amounts of $500 or $600 as is construed from the letter instead of continuing payments, the temptation would be offered all men to take cash and ignore other provisions.

NO LARGE CASH PROPOSAL.

An immediate drain on the Treasury of $1,000,000,000 for all cash would undoubtedly bring serious results and small comparative benefits. On the other hand the fivefold option plan, according to estimates by the Senate Finance Committee, would only call for $200,000,000 annually for three years. Other estimates if one-half took the cash option raise it to $300,000,000 annually for three years, an amount that may be largely met by the naval holiday and other economies. The probable early receipt of $11,000,000,000 in foreign debt securities could be anticipated by Treasury certificates for the comparatively small amount during the interim.

The President's letter was immediately followed by widespread protests against a general or Canadian sales tax from the heads of farm and labor organizations of this country that would largely pay the tax and an emphatic protest from prominent Senators was published to the effect that no sales tax could pass the Senate, and if any bonus bill was accepted the sales tax must be dropped. When bills pass Congress and are approved for $300,000,000 for railway security holders and many other bills for large amounts and of far less merit than the soldier aid bill, without revenue provisions attached, the conclusion seems unescapable that in view of the Senate's position on the sales tax and the political and economic situation invited by its enactment, the reasonable and practical solution for passage of any bonus legislation is to invite no general opposition by attaching a sales tax.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON AGAINST A GENERAL SALES TAX BECAUSE UNPROVABLE TO ADMINISTER.

Let me quote high governmental authority against a sales tax. Secretary Mellon stated to the Ways and Means Committee on February 2, page 82:

> A general sales tax would mean, for instance, in the whole country there would be difficulty in the way of getting the returns. There would be, I should say, at least one million returns. * * * Then the administration of it would be a problem of very great magnitude. And with the limited facilities that are in existence now as to space and all of that, it would be a very difficult situation to meet.
>
> It would take an entirely new unit, its size would depend, I should say, on the kind of tax. But a general sales tax, supposing that there is a law passed and we have to meet it, would take at least—it is hard to tell—but I should say around two thousand additional employees.
>
> Now, where are we going to put them? We are crowded now. It is really shameful the way our people are parked in some of the very poorly equipped buildings that are not fireproof and some are not very sanitary. I think we are absolutely at the limit. * * *
>
> Now, if on top of that there is an additional unit to take care of a comprehensive general new scheme of taxation to provide the space and to provide the organization and equipment for that, it is a serious proposition. It is not a plain thing to contemplate.

In this connection Secretary Mellon, pages 84 to 92, gave many ways of raising new revenues several times the amount required for the soldiers' compensation bill.

The sentiment of agriculture and labor in this country on the subject of a sales tax based on recent expressions is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL GOMPERS, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

Organized labor stands 100 per cent for the soldiers' bonus, but is opposed to a sales tax as a means of raising revenue for the bonus, just as it is opposed to a sales tax to pay any debt contracted by the Government.

The attempt to attach the worthy proposal for the bonus to a most vicious measure inimical to the rights and interests of our citizenship is a flagrant manner of incurring the people's resentment to a just cause.

Labor recognizes in the proposal to attach the sales tax to the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill a subterfuge intended either to defeat the bonus or to create a feeling of resentment against the veterans of the World War by placing the burden upon those least able to bear it, and by permitting the escape of those who profiteered so relentlessly during the period of the war and since the war.

The bonus should have the approval of Congress, but to create a sales tax would be to turn a measure of justice into an imposition and an injustice upon the whole people.

The position of labor upon the sales tax is stated officially in the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled declares against the imposition of a retail or general sales tax or turnover tax, or any other tax on consumption, and opposes the repeal of the excess-profits tax, and demands that the highest rate of taxation levied during the war upon incomes and excess profits be retained until the full money cost of the war has been paid."

Congress refused to adopt the sales tax as a part of the general revenue provisions. That proposal should not now be used to becloud the merits of a measure intended to do justice to those who patriotically defended the country in its hour of need.

Many other recent statements from labor have been quoted in previous remarks, but I will only repeat extracts from one that is concise and indicates the way a sales tax is regarded by American consumers generally:

[Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *January 14, 1922.*

To all members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the United States.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: The attention of all members is called to the proposed sales tax bill introduced by Congressman VOLK, of New York. It is the intention to raise $2,000,000,000 a year by a sales tax upon everything you consume. In order to have this bill put over and become a law, they have tied it up as a part of the bill for a bonus for soldiers. We think all workingmen agree that the soldiers who fought for their country are entitled to a bonus, and that such a bill should be passed, but, in our opinion, it is not necessary, in order to pay this bonus, that the working people of the United States should be taxed through a direct sales tax bill to the amount of $2,000,000,000.

* * * * * * *

The sales tax bill can be killed most easily by the enactment of a rapidly progressive tax upon estates, by restoring the excess-profits tax, by retaining heavy taxation of large incomes, by levying a small tax on the value of land in excess of $1,000, with an exemption for all farmers who receive less than $3,000 income per year, as provided in the Kelley bill. Senator LA FOLLETTE has introduced such an estate tax bill (S. 2401), and it has been referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

Hoping you will give this your prompt consideration, we remain,

Yours, fraternally,

W. S. STONE,
Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
W. S. CARTER,
President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
L. E. SHEPPARD,
President Order of Railway Conductors.
H. E. LEE,
President Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
AMERICAN FARMERS.

The American Farm Bureau as late as February 17 of last week issued a letter to Members of Congress on a sales tax, which I am advised was passed upon by President Howard and other responsible officers. It is as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1922.

To Members of Congress:

DEAR SIRS: The American Farm Bureau Federation is against the sales or manufacturers' tax for raising the soldier bonus as suggested by the President. We feel it is just as uneconomic to place a sales tax upon the people for the purpose of giving a bonus to the soldiers as it is for raising revenue for General Government expenses. The sales tax is levied upon food, clothing, and the necessities of life of the average man and does not take the money from those who are most able to pay.

Taxes are already exceedingly high and a sales tax would only mean further burden upon the average individual, and when we stop to consider that the average income of each man, woman, and child in this country whose income is below the income-tax level is only $333 per year, the American Farm Bureau Federation believes it would be a rank injustice to raise further revenue for the soldier bonus by this method. It would take away from these people any prospect of accumulating a competence no matter how small, and would blight their hope of bettering conditions. Not only would it cut off their opportunity for saving, but in countless instances it would mean less food, fewer shoes and stockings, less coal for the stoves, and more crowded living quarters. It must be remembered that the bulk of the revenue if secured by a sales tax will be derived from the taxes on food, fuel, clothing, and shelter.

We feel that the passage of the sales tax would cause many farmers so to shape their farming operations as to be more nearly self-sustaining, and therefore still further reduce business operations of our country. The farmer now gets only 37 cents of the consumers' dollar and a sales tax will reduce that amount. We are glad, however, that Congress has seen fit to discard the proposed sales tax once, and the federation sincerely hopes that it will do so again.

Very truly, yours,

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
GRAY SILVER,
Washington Representative.

I can not make this any plainer than by quoting a short letter recently received from representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In these letters they assume to speak for an agricultural organization numbering between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 active members. They denounce all consumption taxes that in like manner are denounced by Canadian labor and agricultural interests, speaking from the standpoint of the consumer.

I quote:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Chicago, Ill., December 27, 1921.

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your letter of December 23. The American Farm Bureau Federation is unalterably opposed to any general sales or turnover tax, a manufacturer's tax, or any means of shifting the bulk of the taxes from income to consumption taxes.

The more the matter is agitated and the better the people come to understand what is involved the more determined they become in their opposition, and this policy, if persisted in, will surely bring calamity to its advocates.

It takes from the farmer, the laborer, and all those below the income-tax level a part of their living, and the bulk of the tax would necessarily come out of the necessaries of life—food, fuel, shelter, and clothing.

It is an effort to shift to the 90,000,000 people below the income-tax level the burden of the war taxes; it would absorb a considerable part of what buying power they now have, and thus sink us still deeper in the slough from which we are trying to extricate ourselves.

It would stir up such a social ferment as we have never had in this country, and is both socially unjust and economically unsound.

It is opposed by all the agricultural interests of the country as well as by organized labor. Political madness lies that way.

Yours, truly,

H. C. MCKENZIE,
Tax Representative.

The following letter from President Howard is equally positive in statement:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Chicago, Ill., December 28, 1921.

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FREAR: * * * We believe that taxes should be levied according to the measure or ability of the individual to meet them, and are particularly opposed to the so-called sales tax or turnover tax. Its enactment would place an undue burden upon the farmers of the country, due to the fact that their income both on labor and invested capital is, and always has been, below that of any other class of our people, while at the same time we are of necessity very large consumers not only of food and clothing but of steel and iron and building materials, etc. The sales tax would add to the costs of all these things, which burden would be strenuously opposed by all farmers. Not only that, such a tax would react on industry by further curtailing the farmers' purchases, and industry is already suffering from that very cause.

* * *

Very truly, yours,

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
J. R. HOWARD, *President.*

On February 16, the National Grange, composed of over 1,000,000 members, gave out the following statement:

GRANGE DENOUNCES SALES TAX.

The National Grange, through its Washington representative, J. C. Aikman, in letters sent to-day to Senator MCCUMBER, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative FORDNEY, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared it is "unalterably opposed to the sales tax or any form of direct consumption tax for the soldier bonus or for any other purposes."

"The sales tax is a deliberate effort to shift tax burdens from those best able to pay to those least able to pay," the letters said. "Once a sales tax is inaugurated, backed with the power which is now urging it, it is doubtful if people generally will ever look forward to steadily diminishing taxes on large incomes and inheritances, and to steadily increasing sales taxes to pay the burden of government."

"The National Grange," Mr. Aikman continued, "has suggested an excess-profits tax to pay the soldier bonus. Should that be impossible, the tax decided on should be so levied that it will not be levied to the direct cost of necessities of the great number of people of limited income."

The national farm meeting called by President Harding recently in Washington passed the following resolution against any sales tax. I quote from editorial that shows the protest against a sales tax.

[From editorial page of Farm and Home for March; Chicago, Ill., and Springfield, Mass.]

THE SALES TAX—UPON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE—THE POOR SHALL PAY THE TAX—THE RICH MAY LARGELY ESCAPE THIS TAX.

"We positively and earnestly protest against any consumption or sales or manufacturers' tax, or any other tax which shifts the burden onto those least able to pay, onto the necessaries of life, and has proved disappointing financially and unjust socially wherever tried." Unanimously adopted by National Agricultural Conference at Washington January 27, representing all phases of farmers' thought and farm activity.

This tax is now urged on Congress—a tax on sales—within three weeks of the day that the farmers' conference at Washington unanimously protested against such a tax. The common people, the masses, unitedly oppose it.

If this tax is imposed, it means that you will have to pay an extra tax of probably 8 cents on every dollar you spend. Of course, the retail prices that you pay will be correspondingly increased. Worse yet, the wholesale price that you get for your produce when sold will be correspondingly decreased.

Thus you, the farmer, the producer, the worker—all persons of moderate means—may be forced to pay the equivalent of not 3 cents, but somewhere between 5 and 10 cents extra upon every dollar you spend, while having as much more deducted from every dollar's worth of stuff you produce and sell.

WEALTH ESCAPES TAX.

Did you notice how theaters, financiers, and other special interests protested in unison against the righteous plan of taxing amusements, speculation, excess profits, and great wealth? Those powerful interests are so highly organized that they made their protest effective within 24 hours.

The logical result is now the proposed sales tax. It will be but trifling upon those best able to pay, while a well-nigh insufferable burden upon everyone least able to stand additional taxes.

The National Board of Farm Organizations is equally opposed to the sales tax, and its secretary, Mr. Lyman, sends a letter which also contains cumulative testimony from the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture against a sales tax. I quote:

NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1922.

Congressman JAMES A. FREAR,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FREAR: I have gotten in touch with Canadian people in regard to the sales tax, and I hope to have a definite reply soon.

In the January 14 issue of the Prairie Farmer, published in Chicago, a copy of a letter from N. P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, appears as follows:

"Our organization throughout the whole country is strongly opposed to the sales tax. The principle of this tax is wrong in our opinion, being based on the consuming capacity of the great masses rather than their ability to pay. The sales tax was in vogue in the Middle Ages, in such countries as Spain, but to-day I believe the only countries that have used it to any extent are Mexico, Germany, Philippine Islands, and, I think, France. It is generally regarded as a confession on the part of any country that adopts it that all other sources of revenues have been exhausted."

This appears to throw an entirely different light on the matter as far as the Canadian farmers are concerned, and is also in line with my previous understanding of the real position taken by the farmers in that country.

Sincerely, yours,

CHAS. A. LYMAN, *Secretary.*

From recent committee hearings another farmers' organization representative is quoted:

[Hearing, Jan. 20, 1922, p. 35. Benjamin Marsh, Farmers National Council.]

Mr. MARSH. Gentlemen, I wish some of you had taken the trips which I have and talked with these farmers and workers—some workers who have been out of a job for six or eight months and every nail dollar gone, and the farmers, who are broke, absolutely—and when you talk about a sales tax—I want to tell you that the sales tax is the dead line politically for any party, and theoretically so.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Gallagher agreed in his opposition to a sales tax and so did the Bolshevik when they were before our committee.

Mr. MARSH. And as for something like 20,000,000 voters. They would be interested vitally.

And from sources of witnesses named in decorous of December 22 and January 27 I quote two men of acknowledged standing and fairness who recently appeared before our committee:

Mr. BOILEAU. It is true, I assume, that the general principles governing democratic taxation in this country would continue and that an aristocratic country would intend to pass or put a special consider a tax on consumption, because it is only in that way that it is to be used for the protection of consumption, whereas in time of peace you want to increase consumption that you can increase production and industry and prosperity.

(Hearing, Jan. 19, 1922, p. 33. H. C. Ledingwell.)

Mr. LEDINGWELL. The economic and social objection to a sales tax or to any indirect tax is that it hits the man who has to consume the things that his income will buy, because his income is so small and his family so big—out of all proportion to his income—so that the tax is much heavier on him than it is on the man who has a great big income and has to spend a very negligible proportion to meet that tax.

I believe that the sound principles of taxation are going to come to be recognized by all parties, because they go to the root of social contract, and whether we are Republicans or Democrats, and whatever our school of economics and whatever our historical thought about questions like the tariff, whatever our instincts about a sales tax, it is coming down to this, that you can not afford to put the inordinate burdens of the modern State upon the shoulders of the consumer, who has to spend all of his income to keep alive.

Not one witness favoring a sales tax appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. In fact, this tax seemed friendless until it was suddenly proposed as a means of financing the bonus bill. No chance to examine witnesses has been afforded the committee to expose the character of the tax.

SALES TAX *v.* EXCESS-PROFITS TAX.

A comparison of those opposed to a sales tax and advocating the reenactment of an excess-profits tax is not complete without presenting another picture that comes from the lips of a man whose wonderful power of analysis is rarely equaled in or out of Congress. I quote from a soldiers' journal, March, 1922, called Treat 'Em Square. It gives the ex-soldiers' viewpoint, and on page 29 contains the following from a public speech of a distinguished United States Senator:

> Why should not the very wealthy seek to escape? Mr. President, they have been seeking to escape and have been making a great battle along that line.

WEALTH ESCAPES BURDEN.

Along last winter I happened to be in the city of New York. A friend of mine extended me an invitation to go with him down to the Economic Club. As I always have been obliged to practice economy, I thought I would learn something that would enable me to continue the habit of my life; but when I reached this assemblage, a very costly banquet—I make no point of that, because my friend paid for the ticket—I think I can say that there were several billions of dollars represented around those tables, and a speech was made in favor of a sales tax, and the leading speech was made by a broker who is said to be the largest broker in the world, and to have transactions in a single day which frequently equal $50,000,000. He is not at all a bad citizen. He is a good broker. That is the best and the worst you can say of him.

But, viewing the question from his standpoint, it was but natural that he should think in the terms of his clients' interests, and his clients were the great institutions engaged in floating vast blocks of stocks and of bonds; and as they filtered through his office of course they paid some tribute on their way to the ultimate consumer, the customer who buys these securities. When he told that multitude of a plan that would distribute the taxes everywhere so that everybody would have to pay, so that there would be no escape, and that the taxes would not be paid by the great institutions of the country but would be borne by the entire mass of the people, the champagne glasses were put upon the table and highballs sat unconsumed while the assembled enthusiasts cheered the sentiment to the echo.

SHIFT BURDEN TO POOR.

Of course he said the tax was passed on, like all taxes, therefore it might as well be paid by the common people at the beginning as at the end, in one way as in another; and then he told us in the next breath, as we have been told on this floor, that the burden upon business is so great that business can not prosper; that is to say, they tell you in one breath that business does not have to pay the tax at all, and in the next breath they tell you that it is so oppressive that business can not live if you exact it. Now, you can not have both ends of that argument. If the tax is passed on, it hurts nobody; particularly it does not hurt the man who first pays it and passes it on. If the tax is not passed on, then the other argument falls and it becomes apparent that the common people of the land who have but little pay only a little, while those who have much must pay in proportion to their wealth.

That was the initial movement; it was, if you please, the kick-off in the great game that was proposed to be played which had for its purpose the removal of excess-profits taxes, surtaxes, and corporate taxes.

Senators may vote to table this amendment [on excess profits] when it comes up, but I repeat, every man who votes to table it will vote against it * * * will cast a vote in a way to save himself from a direct vote; but if he does it he will vote to kill the soldiers' bonus, and at the same time he will vote to take off the excess-profits taxes, and that would be worse than to vote directly on the proposition.

I have quoted from a soldiers' magazine that in turn quotes from the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contalning the debate in the Senate. Whatever we may think of the general sales tax or the excess-profits tax, is it not time to pause and reflect on the Canadian record and the political situation we are inviting in this country by adding a sales tax to the soldiers' bonus bill?

PARTY PLATFORM.

In 1920 the Republican platform declared as follows on taxation:

The whole fiscal policy of the Government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which matures in 1923, but sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of the real reduction of the tax burden * * * tax laws which do not excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift. * * *

The platform was written in generalities, like all platforms, to obtain the confidence of the 26,000,000 people who voted at the election and to assure them that their taxes would be relieved. The platform did not refer to excess profits, luxury taxes, or surtaxes, nor to Pullman nor parlor car taxes. It just talked to the multitude. Every man and every woman who read that platform promise, every "consumer" who read it believed it was addressed to him and to her.

What did that platform mean by its terms "reduction of tax laws which do not excessively mulct the consumer"? We have repealed the excess-profits tax of $450,000,000 annually and the luxury taxes, and higher surtaxes have been reduced from 65 per cent to 50 per cent. We have said officially we will not shift taxes which have just been repealed and that we will not "mulct the consumer." The estimate of Canadian farm and labor organizations quoted says specifically that their sales tax does "mulct the consumer." The estimate of the American tax experts quoted in the RECORD of December 22 and of farm and labor organizations of this country is that a sales tax does "mulct the consumer." No sales tax law was ever passed in this country in time of peace or for over 60 years past. In view of the platform utterance, what is the answer?

THE ANTISALES-TAX VOTE.

This sales tax was rejected by Congress when the revenue bill was passed a few months ago and received slight consideration then because it has always been a disappointment in estimates and in equity. In France revenues per month fell to 43 per cent of estimates within less than a year, and fell in Canada to 57 per cent of estimates according to report. The tax is a tax on the living wage and the poorest man who walks the streets out of work and the rich man find a common level for the first time financially in this consumption tax. Politically they also stand on the level. I have quoted from farm organizations representing in membership between three and four million adults, which membership is against a sales tax, if the representatives speak for the membership. I have quoted from the highest officials of organized labor and of the railways representing a combined membership of several million adults, all of whom have reason to oppose a sales tax on the living wage. From seven to ten million adults and their families reaching one-half of the total vote conservatively may be estimated to be the combined farm and labor vote opposed to a sales tax or a tax on consumption; if that vote is cast as it was in Canada.

When wealth is anxious to shift its income tax over to the consumer, even as it has shifted $500,000,000 taxes this year, it is well to ascertain what interest organizations now urging a sales tax have in the matter. These questions were discussed in the RECORD of December 22. If it be a fact that farming and labor interests have a combined adult population of 10,000,000 people or more at a modest estimate, their influence may be measured if they feel the consumption tax is now being aimed at them to relieve wealth from its fair share of taxation.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The soldiers' bonus bill will go through the House overwhelmingly. If a sales tax was submitted as a separate measure, it would be defeated overwhelmingly. Coupling the two measures in a hope of having the sales tax fastened onto the country is neither just to Members nor to the people whom we represent.

Let the bonus bill be passed as every other bill is passed, with a direct charge on the Treasury. Then any revenue measure needed to help the Treasury can be passed on its own merits.

What answer can be made to the charge contained in the statement that the Dent bill passed by Congress appropriated $3,000,000,000 to reimburse war contractors without providing any separate revenue feature? Or the railroad bill carrying $500,000,000 to help railway security holders? Did the Secretary of the Treasury or any other responsible individual object to its passage because that bill did not contain a tax? Again, the war mineral relief bill of $40,000,000, the recent $50,000,000 ship contractor bill, the Russian $20,000,000 relief bill, all passed Congress without trouble, but the American soldier who gave his services for $1 a day and paid three-fourths of that for insurance, allotments, and other purposes, he would be singled out and compelled to pay a consumption tax to which he must liberally contribute—4,000,000 ex-soldiers and their families—all for what?

At a late moment I insert a letter written to every Member of the House by a number of Members that gives further reasons for opposing any sales tax provision to the bonus bill.

THE SALES TAX IS FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG.

The letter is as follows:

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We, the undersigned, who favor the soldiers' bonus bill, urge you not to consent to any manufacturers' or other sales tax as a means of raising revenues for meeting this obligation. We believe the economies effected by this Congress in the ordinary governmental expenses, together with the very substantial reductions to be made in the appropriations for the Army and Navy as a result of the Disarmament Conference, will very nearly provide the money with which to meet the cash payments as contemplated under the provisions of H. R. 1. It is estimated that something more than $100,000,000 in addition to the above savings will be needed annually for the next two years to meet the bonus, after which the revenues will be ample to meet all demands.

This $100,000,000 annually, or $200,000,000 if need be, can easily and readily be raised by the issuance of short-term certificates. You will recall that the Treasury Department a short time ago placed upon the market short-term certificates in the amount of $400,000,000, and the records disclose the subscriptions for this issue were approximately $1,200,000,000, or three times the amount of the issue. Neither during the time these certificates were being sold nor since has there been the slightest indication of an adverse effect upon the money market, but instead it is since then the country has witnessed the greatest strides toward the return of normalcy. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency indicates a constantly increasing improvement in our financial affairs. Consequently we believe there is undue alarm as to the possible effects of an issue of short-term certificates in order to meet the demands of the bonus.

The President believes the ex-soldier should be paid the cash bonus all at once and that it should not be spread over a number of payments. This would require an expenditure of $1,500,000,000 within the next two years. He suggests a general sales tax as a means of raising this sum. Clearly if this amount of money is to be raised by this means in one year or two, the tax must be applied to everything, including the actual necessities of life.

Just how this tax works out in fact is best exemplified by the Canadian sales tax as applied to sugar. In Canada sugar is produced under almost exactly the same conditions as in the United States. They produce beet sugar in large quantities, and cane sugar is imported from the Tropics and refined. The expense of these operations is on a standard with similar operations here. In January sugar was retailing at 10 cents per pound in Canada and 6 cents in the United States. The tax there is a semi 1½ per cent turnover. The manufacturer or importer is taxed 1½ per cent and the jobber 1½ per cent—in all, 3 per cent. Three per cent on 6 cents—the price of sugar where the sales tax does not apply—is 1⅘ mills, and if the amount of the tax only was collected from the consumer, the Canadian would be paying $0.0018 per pound for his sugar instead of 10 cents. When the merchant sells 100 pounds of sugar and collects the tax thereon, he collects 18 cents for the Treasury and $3.82 for himself, the jobber, and the wholesaler, or more than twenty-one times the amount of the tax. And yet certain people proclaim this a "painless" tax.

Ninety millions of our people, whose income is below the income-tax level, have an average annual income of less than $350. These ninety millions will pay 85 per cent of the revenue derived from a sales tax in addition to the billions which will go to the manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers as a result of such tax. Millions are out of employment, and the farmers of the country are in dire straits. To add to their burdens would be a calamity.

Wall Street is openly in favor of a sales tax, according to an afternoon paper. It is known that back of the propaganda with which the country has been flooded during the past two years are the strong manufacturers' organizations. If this tax was to be absorbed by the members of these organizations, would they be advocating it? We think not. We believe they recognize fully that a sales tax is an ideal method of further increasing profits.

We wish also to call your attention to the fact that if a sales tax is placed upon the statute books for the purpose of raising funds for the bonus, it is going to be but two years until the revenues raised in this manner can be no longer used for this purpose. The bonus will then have been paid. We believe that when this time comes it will be most difficult to repeal such a law, for the reason that every special and favored interest in the country will demand its retention, and also insist that the tax on wealth be further reduced. When this is accomplished the process of the shifting of the burden of taxation will be complete.

We believe the sales tax to be fundamentally wrong and that it will never be countenanced by the American people.

If the Ways and Means Committee should report out a bill carrying this tax feature, and a special rule which in any way abrogates the right of any Member to offer amendments to the tax provision should be presented to the House, we earnestly ask that you vote against such a rule. If there is to be a tax provision in the bill, it is extremely important that there should be a full and free discussion as to what this provision shall do.

Respectfully, yours,

HORACE M. TOWNER, C. FRANK REAVIS, M. E. RHODES, FLORIAN LAMPERT, OSCAR E. KELLER, EDWARD E. BROWNE, JOHN M. NELSON, A. P. NELSON, M. CLYDE KELLY, HENRY E. BARBOUR, JOSEPH D. BECK, ROYAL C. JOHNSON, L. J. DICKINSON, JOHN I. NOLAN, EDWARD VOIGT, ROY O. WOODRUFF, LOUIS C. CRAMTON, PHIL D. SWING, W. FRANK JAMES, JAMES A. FREAR, JOHN C. KETCHAM, L. M. GENSMAN, ROBERT E. EVANS.

CONGRESSIONAL WAR VETERANS.

We are responsible to the country for our action, and when the ex-soldiers in Congress point out the way which in their judgment will remove needless objections to a bill in which they are concerned as representatives of the 4,000,000 ex-soldiers, it is well for us to consider their judgment. I quote from their letter of February 16:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 16, 1922.

Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. FORDNEY: We, the undersigned Republican Members of Congress who served in the World War, are in favor of the passage of the adjusted compensation measure, but see no necessity for including a tax provision. The cost of the adjusted compensation bill, depending on its final form, will be between $200,000,000 and $400,000,000 for the first two years, and not more than $100,000,000 thereafter. The Dent bill, appropriating $3,000,000,000 to reimburse war contractors; the war mineral relief bill, carrying $40,000,000; a $50,000,000 appropriation for the relief of Shipping Board contractors; the railroad bill, carrying $500,000,000; and other measures calling for many millions have passed the House of Representatives without special provision to raise revenue. Why should the adjusted compensation bill for the soldiers be treated differently from other bills and from the custom and practice of Congress?

The Treasury Department has issued annually since 1918 over a billion in short-time certificates, which the banks have absorbed promptly and eagerly. The Treasury Department can issue $300,000,000 in short-time certificates and the banks will absorb them without affecting the economic stability of the country.

The reduction in the Navy on account of the naval holiday and the proposed reduction in the Army will be more than enough to provide revenue without further taxation to take care of all the provisions in the adjusted compensation bill. It is our hope, however, that further economies will be practiced in the pending appropriation bills which will take care of any deficit. We wish to point out that over $2,500,000,000 of Liberty and Victory loans have been redeemed, and we believe that the overburdened taxpayers of this generation, who have already paid more than their share, should not be called upon for further revenue to liquidate our national debt until there is a pronounced improvement in business conditions. We are also agreed that there should be no cancellation of the allied loans.

Great Britain paid adjusted compensation averaging from $140 to $7,290 to her ex-service men and 12 weeks' standard unemployment wages, whereas the United States plead poverty to escape a like obligation. Are not our ex-service men entitled to the same consideration? The obligation to reduce the economic handicap incurred by all ex-service men has been recognized and fulfilled by all the allied nations and partially by the American taxpayers.

We loaned $4,000,000,000 to the British Government, which was used to pay our manufacturers for supplies bought in this country, but shortly after the armistice the British Government sold their surplus materials for £800,000,000, or $4,000,000,000. We believe that the payment of the interest on these loans should be requested. Moreover, we believe that the British Government has no intention of repudiating or further delaying the payment of the interest.

For the above reasons we believe that the adjusted compensation bill should be enacted into law at this session of Congress without any tax provisions.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL S. ARENTZ,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.
ROY G. FITZGERALD.
ROYAL C. JOHNSON.
B. CARROLL REECE.
LON A. SCOTT.
ROY O. WOODRUFF.

The above letter from Members of Congress, ex-soldiers, who served their country with high honors, contains a recommendation that must appeal to every man who desires the passage of a soldiers' compensation bill.

To meet the proposal of these colleagues there was written to every Member of the House the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1922.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: My letter written in reply to Representative VOLK'S requested commitment for a sales tax was sent out before the President's statement on the bonus bill.

The President suggests a general sales tax or postponement of the bonus bill. It is doubtful if the President appreciates the widespread opposition to a general sales tax or the burden it would place upon those least able to pay. The soldiers have looked long for promised relief and many in sore need can not decide what to do, so that is our legislative responsibility.

Opposition of farm and labor organizations and tax experts generally to a sales tax is supported by a statement by Secretary Mellon to our committee of his strong opposition, because it would require 2,000 extra clerks and no housing conveniences. Leading Senators say a sales tax can not pass the Senate, so a practical, economic, and political question confronts Congress. Among suggestions for meeting the estimated $200,000,000 annual charge during five years are the following:

First. No specific tax, but let the measure pass like all other bills, to be financed through naval and other economies with temporary Treasury certificates issued by law if needed, like all other Government expenses. This plan is recommended by ex-service men in Congress.

Second. Reenact the tax provisions contained in the last soldiers' bonus bill passed by the House.

Third. Reenact the excess-profits tax, as urged by farm and labor organizations. No vote was ever had on this tax in the House.

Fourth. Issue temporary certificates to anticipate receipt of $11,000,000,000 in foreign bonds which our soldiers secured through their war certificates.

Long-time bonds could be issued and other means are open, but these suggestions are offered for your consideration prior to the Republican conference on the soldiers' bonus bill.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. FREAR.

I have placed these hurriedly prepared notes in the RECORD, because I believe we should make no mistake in our action on the soldiers' bill. I believe the bill should pass at this time and in its present form, because it has been long considered and long waited for. To hold it up at the last moment would be hope long deferred and cruel in its effect.

We did not hold up the railway $500,000,000 bill, but it was put through on greased skids, and the same was true of the suffering war contractors.

Not one bill in all history, so far as I can learn, ever carried its own tax. Not in the history of this Government has a general sales tax been enacted in time of peace. Not one witness appeared before our committee urging a sales tax for this bill.

What, then, is the necessity for this unprecedented course that would place a heavy burden on the people and shift $500,000,000 in taxes from excess-profits, luxury, and high income taxes, which we recently repealed, over to the shoulders of the people who are struggling to make a livelihood, over to the 5,000,000 jobless and the 4,000,000 ex-soldiers, extracting the tax through higher prices to be paid by every man, woman, and child in the country, no matter what their ability to pay?

That is a situation unparalleled in all history, and I would be derelict in a duty if I failed to present the facts for your consideration as I believe them to be.

WILL WE VOTE A GAG RULE?

If we would amend the bill so as to meet the suggestions of ex-service colleagues, then no rule should be supported that will prevent offering of substitute amendments if necessary.

A reenactment of the excess-profits tax ought not to injure any legitimate business, and it could well carry the bonus bill if need be.

That tax exempts 8 per cent profits, and then takes only 20 per cent of the second bracket and 40 per cent of the third. It is based on the personal graduated income-tax plan, and is far more just than to place an adhesive-tax blister on the American public at this time. Not one wheel of industry was started by the repeal of the excess-profits tax, so far as I have ever heard, notwithstanding extravagant promises to that effect.

No more just tax can be offered in the opinion of many people and it ought to be preferred to a sales tax.

A conference may consider the bill after its report by the committee. Of caucuses in general a distinguished gentleman said in the Senate on January 30, this year, page 1900, RECORD, as follows:

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, there has never been a binding "caucus" of any kind held by the Republicans of the Senate at any time since I have been here, so far as I am aware. I think it was tried by the Democratic Party lately to bind their Members in the Senate by a two-thirds vote, but I believe they gave it up. There was a conference held in reference to this bill, the matter was discussed, as such matters always have been, but there was not a binding "caucus." I repeat that we have never had a binding "caucus."

Let us give equal force to a conference morally and legislatively. If we can act harmoniously on this hybrid proposal that

hitches up a good generous act with an unjust burdensome tax well and good, but for fear oil and water will not mix and that we will be held accountable for results and a situation which we would well avoid, I have offered these hurried remarks and ask the generous indulgence of those who may read at leisure.

Let us act with caution, because when called upon to do an unprecedented act it is well to pause before creating a bad precedent. The bonus bill will be passed on to the Senate, where it will be obliged to travel a tortuous course if a sales tax is hitched to it by us, because a large number of Republican Senators are opposed to the tax and to the bill itself. Let us not place any unnecessary obstacle in the way of the bill's passage and have it passed as every other bill is passed. It is worthy of generous treatment.

ADDENDA.

SOLDIERS' BONUSES PAID BY COUNTRIES AND BY STATES—DELAY IN PRINTED HEARINGS MAY MAKE THE FOLLOWING DATA OF SERVICE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF FEDERAL BONUS LEGISLATION.

I quote from the table furnished by the War Department.

Bonuses paid by the United States and the Allies to their soldiers.

Source of information: Legislation acts of allied nations.

War bonuses paid by the Allies to their discharged soldiers were divided, with some exceptions, into three general classes:

1. Cash bonus.
2. Allowance for clothing.
3. A sum for each year served.

The United States paid a cash bonus of $60 to officers and enlisted men. Canada, Belgium, and France likewise paid bonuses to both officers and enlisted men, while the gratuities paid by England and Italy were for enlisted men only. The following summary shows a comparison of the bonuses paid to officers and enlisted men for the total war period by countries. Figures are computed on the basis of prewar rates of exchange:

	Officers.	Privates.	Officers in per cent of privates.
Canada	[1] $972	$600	162
Belgium	492	492	100
France	249	249	100
United States	60	60	100
England		141	0
Italy		64	0

[1] Captain is taken as a representative grade for officers in the Canadian Army.

BONUS PAID BY ENGLAND.

For six months' service overseas or one year of domestic service, each enlisted man received a cash bonus ranging, according to rank, from £5 for privates to £15 for warrant officers, first class. In addition, soldiers who served more than 12 calendar months in the war received an extra bonus of one-half pound sterling per month for service overseas and one-fourth pound sterling per month for domestic service, the total additional gratuity not to exceed 49 monthly increments.

The following table shows the bonuses paid in terms of dollars at the prewar rate of exchange, $4.866 per pound:

	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
Overseas service:					
Private	$24.33	$53.53	$82.73	$111.93	$141.13
Corporal	29.20	58.40	87.60	116.80	146.00
Sergeant	38.93	68.13	97.33	126.53	155.73
Quartermaster sergeant	48.66	77.86	107.06	136.26	165.46
Warrant officer, class 2	58.39	87.59	116.79	145.99	175.19
Warrant officer, class 1	72.99	102.19	131.39	160.59	189.79
Domestic service:					
Private	24.33	38.93	53.53	68.13	82.73
Corporal	29.20	43.80	58.40	73.00	87.60
Sergeant	38.93	53.53	68.13	82.73	97.33
Quartermaster sergeant	48.66	63.26	77.86	92.46	107.06
Warrant officer, class 2	58.39	72.99	87.59	102.19	116.79
Warrant officer, class 1	72.99	87.59	102.19	116.79	131.39

BONUS PAID BY CANADA.

Canada paid a bonus for overseas service only. This gratuity varied from 92 days' pay and allowance, if the service had been less than a year, to 188 days' pay and allowance for service of three years or over. An additional bonus, consisting of $35 for clothing, three months' pay and allowances, and a separation sum of $25, was given.

War gratuity, including separation allowances.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.
Lieutenant colonel	$846.23	$1,124.16	$1,402.85	$1,686.24
Major	609.77	809.54	1,014.67	1,214.08
Captain	486.77	648.22	811.98	971.84
Lieutenant	365.89	525.56	678.03	788.51
Warrant officer, first class	316.32	425.33	526.56	630.70
Below warrant officer, first class	269.78	400.03	469.79	560.59

BONUS PAID BY BELGIUM.

An initial bonus of 100 francs and a clothing allowance of 200 francs was paid to all discharged soldiers. All soldiers who served during the war received a bonus of 25 francs for each year served. In addition, soldiers who served during the entire campaign, upon returning home, received an initial sum of 500 francs and a final sum of 1,150 francs, these bonuses being paid regardless of whether service was at the rear or at the front. For soldiers who served at the front, a special provision was made as follows: One hundred francs for the first service chevron when the soldier reaches the age of 50, and 50 francs for each additional chevron when he attains 55 years of age.

A dependent family allowance of 300 francs is given with an additional 100 francs for each dependent child. Invalided soldiers were divided into two classes, the totally disabled soldier receiving 3,600 francs per year with an additional 10 francs per month for each dependent child. The following table shows the bonuses paid in terms of dollars at the prewar rate of exchange, 5.181 francs to the dollar:

	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	War period.
Bonus (100 francs)	$19.30	$19.30	$19.30	$19.30	$19.30
Clothing allowance (200 francs)	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60
Bonus 25 francs per year	4.83	9.66	14.49	19.32	19.32
Bonus, 4½ years' service (1,650 francs)					318.47
Total on discharge	62.73	67.56	72.39	77.22	395.69
Bonus (chevrons)	19.30	38.60	57.90	77.20	96.50
Grand total	82.03	106.16	130.29	154.42	492.19

BONUS PAID BY ITALY.

All enlisted men, including noncommissioned officers, born prior to 1900, who served during the war, received 100 lire for the first year and 50 lire for each succeeding year or major fraction thereof. In addition, a clothing allowance of 50 lire was given.

The table shows the bonuses paid in terms of dollars, at the prewar rate of 5.181 lire per dollar:

	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.
Bonus	$19.30	$28.95	$38.60	$48.25
Bonus clothing, 50 lire	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44
Total	34.74	44.39	54.04	63.69

BONUS PAID BY FRANCE.

A bonus of 250 francs was paid to all officers and enlisted men who served between August 2, 1914, and November 11, 1918, whether they served at the front or in the rear. A supplementary bonus of 15 francs per month for service in the rear between these dates was also given. This was increased to 20 francs per month for the months of service at the front with a combatant organization. When the pay, pensions, and bonuses have amounted to 5,000 francs per year, no additional bonus was allowed. This maximum was increased by 1,000 francs for each demented child under 16 years of age.

Figures shown are computed at prewar rate of exchange, 5.181 francs to the dollar.

	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Period of war.
Services in rear:					
Bonus (250 francs)	$48.25	$48.25	$48.25	$48.25	$48.25
Bonus (15 francs per month)	34.74	69.48	104.22	138.96	150.54
Total	82.99	117.73	152.47	187.21	198.79
Services at front:					
Bonus (250 francs)	48.25	48.25	48.25	48.25	48.25
Bonus (20 francs per month)	46.32	92.64	138.96	185.28	200.72
Total	94.57	140.89	187.21	233.53	248.97

War bonuses, by grade and period of service.

(Figures are computed on basis of prewar rates of exchange.)

	Years engaged in the war.				Total war period.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	
Lieutenant colonels:					
Canada [1]	$846	$1,124	$1,402	$1,686	$1,686
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
United States	60	60			60
England					
Italy					
Majors:					
Canada [1]	610	810	1,015	1,215	1,215
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
United States	60	60			60
England					
Italy					
Captains:					
Canada [1]	487	648	812	972	972
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
United States	60	60			60
England	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenants:					
Canada [1]	396	528	660	784	784
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
United States	60	60			60
England	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0

[1] For overseas service only. [2] For service at the front.

War bonuses, by grade and period of service—Continued.

	Years engaged in the war.				Total war period.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	
Warrant officers, 1st class:					
Canada [1]	$316	$425	$527	$631	631
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	73	102	131	161	190
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60
Warrant officers, second class:					
Canada [1]	300	400	500	600	600
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	58	88	117	146	175
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60
Quartermaster sergeant:					
Canada [1]	300	400	500	600	600
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	49	78	107	136	165
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60
Sergeants:					
Canada [1]	300	400	500	600	600
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	39	68	97	127	156
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60
Corporals:					
Canada [1]	300	400	500	600	600
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	29	58	88	117	146
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60
Privates:					
Canada [1]	300	400	500	600	600
Belgium [2]	82	106	130	154	492
France [2]	95	141	187	234	249
England [1]	24	54	83	112	141
Italy	35	44	54	64	64
United States	60	60			60

[1] For overseas service only. [2] For service at the front.

COMPARISON OF BONUSES AND ABILITY TO PAY.

From the foregoing it will be noted maximum payments made to enlisted men by the several Governments were—

Canada	$631
France	249
Italy	64
Belgium	492
England	190
United States	60

In this connection it is further noted that the estimated wealth of the United States of more than $250,000,000,000 is subject to a debt of $24,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. Of this debt a credit exists in favor of the United States from foreign Governments of $11,000,000,000, of which last amount the Secretary of the Treasury estimates 80 per cent, or approximately $8,000,000,000, will be paid, leaving a net national debt of about $16,000,000,000, or about 7 per cent of the national wealth.

The proportion of national debt to wealth of our allies runs from about 25 per cent to over 50 per cent, according to estimates, or from three to seven times our own proportionate indebtedness. The United States, the richest country in the world, thus far has given about 10 per cent of the bonus granted by Canada and not as much as Italy.

NEAR BANKRUPTCY?

If we pay out $1,600,000,000—which nobody expects in cash bonus—it will increase our national indebtedness to nearly 7½ per cent of our national wealth. That is the proposition on which a sales tax is asked. If we are unable to effect economies in naval expenditures or elsewhere and are compelled to raise $300,000,000 in six months for the fivefold plan, we should not be pressed hard to raise one-tenth of 1 per cent of our wealth, as feared by the Secretary of the Treasury; but in view of the fact that all Liberties and Victories will be paid in full at maturity, and that speculators now own the greater part of these bonds, and any stock-market variation in values is only temporary, is it not a case of "straining at a gnat" in order to find excuse for enacting a consumption tax with which eventually to wipe out income taxes, according to witnesses?

BONUSES BY STATES.

The following statement of allowances made by States is furnished Members through courtesy of the Bank of America:

State.	Present status.	Legislation.	Nature of bonus or aid.
California	Awaiting referendum	Legislation passed. Referendum, November, 1922.	Educational aid up to $1,000. Aid in farm and home settling.
Colorado	Aid was given until funds were exhausted.	Legislation passed for this aid in 1919. Two acts being circulated for initiation at election November, 1922.	$200 for vocational training.
Connecticut	Aid being given	Legislation passed (1919 and 1921).	(a) Relief as needed in cash. (b) Food, clothing, medical aid, etc.
Illinois	Awaiting referendum	Legislation passed. Referendum, November, 1922.	$15 per month service (at least 2 months); $300 maximum.
Iowa	do	Legislation passed, 1921. Referendum, November, 1923.	50 cents per day of service; $350 maximum.
Kansas	do	Legislation passed. Referendum, November, 1922.	$1 per day of service.
Maine	Bonus paid. Time limit for applications expired Dec. 31, 1921.	Legislation passed; constitutional amendments approved by referendum.	$100.
Massachusetts	Bonuses being paid	(a) Legislation passed, 1917–18. (b) Legislation passed, 1919.	(a) $10 per month of service. (b) $103.
Michigan	Bonus being paid	Referendum, Apr. 4, 1921. Act passed and amended at special sessions, 1921.	$15 per month of service.
Minnesota	Bonus payments practically completed.	Law passed special session, 1919. Amended 1921.	Do.
Missouri	Legislation effective Feb. 17, 1922	Constitutional amendment approved; legislation passed by special session, November, 1921.	$10 per month of service; $250 maximum.
Montana	Awaiting referendum	Legislation passed. Referendum, November, 1922.	$10 per month of service; $200 maximum.
Nebraska	Aid being given	Legislation passed	Care and relief for needy.
New Hampshire	Bonus being paid	do	$103.
New Jersey	do	Legislation passed; approved by referendum	$10 per month of service; $100 maximum.
North Dakota	do	do	$25 per month of service.
Ohio	do	Legislation passed; constitutional amendment approved November, 1921.	$10 per month of service; $250 maximum.
Oregon	Aid being given; bonus awaiting funds.	(a) Legislation passed. (b) Legislation passed. Referendum approved; constitutional amendment June 7, 1921.	(a) Vocational training up to $800. (b) $15 per month of service; $500 maximum, or up to $3,000 loan on real estate.
Pennsylvania	Awaiting legislative act and referendum.	Legislation passed once; must be passed by another session and constitutional amendment voted on November, 1924.	$10 per month of service; $200 maximum.
Rhode Island	Bonus being paid	Legislation passed. Referendum approved	$103.
South Dakota	do	Legislation passed	$15 per month of service and 50 cents per additional day; $400 maximum.
Vermont	do	do	$10 per month of service; $120 maximum.
Washington	do	Legislation passed. Referendum approved	$15 per month of service.
Wisconsin	Bonus practically all paid. Aid being given.	Legislation passed	(a) $10 per month of service; (b) $30 per month for education up to $1,000; (c) $30 per month relief for disabled.

STATES WITHOUT BONUS LEGISLATION.

The following States, in addition to those indicated in the chart, have not, to date, passed soldiers' bonus legislation: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Of these, such legislation has been considered but has so far failed of passage in the following States: Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah.

Bonus legislation is reported as "pending" in the following States (in addition to those indicated in the chart as awaiting referenda): California (legislation introduced to provide for $18,000,000 soldiers' bonus bonds); Colorado (cash compensation in addition to aid for vocational training); Florida; Kentucky (legislation introduced providing for referendum November, 1922, on $10,000,000 bond issue for bonuses); and New York (new legislation has been introduced following unfavorable opinion of State Supreme Court on $45,000,000 bond issue).

STATE AID OTHER THAN BONUSES.

With the exception of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, every State in the Union has passed legislation giving to or authorizing for World War veterans aid, exemptions, or benefits of some kind.

State civil service preference for veterans has been adopted in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Exemption from taxation has been granted by Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming.

Aid for education of veterans is available in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. (In California a bill has been passed providing for vocational education of veterans' dependents, the funds to come from the sale of lands on account of delinquent taxes.)

Help in buying homes is provided by Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, and South Dakota.

Assistance in settling on farms is offered by Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington.

Veterans' welfare commissions or boards have been instituted in California, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Veterans are aided in finding employment in Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, and Washington.

Relief for needy veterans is provided for in Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Funds out of which loans are made to veterans have been authorized by Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington.

Admission to State hospitals and State soldiers' homes and the provision of special hospitals for insane or tubercular veterans are the subjects of legislation in most of the States.

TOTALS OF FUNDS REQUIRED FOR STATE AID.

Of the total $360,339,200 definitely provided for in bonus and related legislation by the States, laws involving bond issues aggregating $166,500,000 still await referenda and date of effectiveness to go into force. The sum of $45,989,200 of this total consists of appropriations from State funds or provided for by levy—including $20,000,000 appropriation for which Massachusetts has so far sold notes to the value of $30,500,000, and $20,000,000 in Wisconsin, part of which about 25 counties, have sold bonds to repay. Definite authorization for bonded indebtedness totals $162,000,000 in 12 States (not including Massachusetts).

The amounts involved in Connecticut, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oregon have not been estimated.

NOTE.

This chart was compiled from all available information—in most cases from facts supplied by the secretaries of state or other State officials and corrected by them from the first edition. Any corrections or additions will be welcomed.

Right of Reclamation Service to Condemn Lands for Purposes Incidental to Reclamation Construction Work.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
OF MICHIGAN,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 27, 1922.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, while the Interior Department appropriation bill was under consideration in the House the question of the right of the United States, through its Reclamation Service, to condemn lands in connection with construction of reclamation engineering projects and for purposes incidental thereto, was raised in connection with the point of order against certain language in the bill in connection with the item for the Minidoka project. Since that time there has been brought to my attention the decision of the United States district court for the district of Idaho, eastern division, in the case of United States *v.* Dewitt Garrison Brown et al., which was rendered February 10, 1922, and sustains the right of the Government to condemn lands for the new town site as proposed to replace the portion of the town of American Falls, which is to be flooded by the new Minidoka Reservoir. This decision will be of interest to all students of reclamation problems, while it is of particular interest in connection with the pending appropriation for continuance of the Minidoka project. Therefore, under leave granted me to extend my remarks on this subject I include the decision, which reads as follows:

DIETRICH, *District Judge:*

This is a suit in eminent domain, by which the Government seeks to acquire the title in fee simple to 120 acres of land, the property of the defendant De Witt G. Brown, situate near American Falls, in Power County, Idaho. It is shown that, proceeding under the reclamation act (32 Stat., 388) and acts supplementary thereto, the Secretary of the Interior intends to construct a dam across the Snake River at American Falls, by means of which flood waters are to be impounded for use, in part at least, in irrigating lands embraced in the Minidoka project, a short distance down the river. From the westerly or right bank of the river at this point the ground rises abruptly, but along the lower, easterly bank is a strip of comparatively level land, which comprises the site of the town, and the plan is to build a dam that will not only obstruct the river channel, but will extend across this level tract to higher ground east of the town, and thus submerge the up-river portion of the town site. The lands in question are a little more than half a mile east of the easterly end of the proposed embankment, and are apparently thought to be suitable for use as a part of the new town site. It is estimated that at the present time American Falls has about 1,500 inhabitants, and that the town site embraces in excess of 800 acres, approximately three-fourths of which will be flooded. The Government has already acquired 495 acres for the new site, and desires the additional tract in controversy.

It is also alleged that in part the land is desired for the temporary housing of workmen to be employed in constructing the dam. But there is no attempt either in the pleading or in the evidence to segregate or describe the area desired for that purpose. Moreover, there seems to be no competent authority for such an averment. The testimony as to the plans and purposes of the Government is only that of a local engineer of the Reclamation Service, who manifestly is without authority to speak upon the subject. I am not unmindful of the rule recognized in Forbes *v.* United States (298 Fed., 273) and the cases therein cited, but, of course, the presumption there indulged is not conclusive. As a part of the evidence here submitted we find a certified copy of a letter written April 21, 1921, by the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General, stating that the land is desired for the new town site and requesting the latter to direct the district attorney for Idaho to bring suit; no other intended use is intimated. The letter was introduced by plaintiff, and presumably it is the warrant, and the only warrant, for the commencement of the action. Neither the district attorney by averment nor the engineer of the local Reclamation Service by speculation as to the manner in which the construction work will probably be prosecuted can add to or modify the purpose for which the land is sought, as such purpose is declared by the only officer having the requisite authority.

Can the land be condemned for town-site purposes? Under section 7 of the reclamation act condemnation proceedings are authorized in all cases where, in carrying out the provisions of the act, it becomes necessary to acquire any rights of property; and by the laws of Idaho irrigation is recognized as a public use. Hence the power of the Government to construct the proposed reservoir, and its right to do all things incidentally necessary to that end, the defendant does not question. (Burley *v.* United States, 179 Fed., 1; McCullough *v.* Maryland, 4 Wheat., 405.) Upon the other hand it must be conceded that generally the Government is without the power to engage in the promotion of town sites, and unless the enterprise here bears a substantial relation to the irrigation project it can not be held to be of such a public character as to warrant the expropriation of private property. Such relation does not necessarily arise from the mere fact that the town site may turn out to be profitable and that the irrigation project, being the beneficiary, may be constructed at a smaller net cost than would otherwise be possible. The town site may or may not be profitable: the promotion of such enterprise is necessarily a speculative and hazardous business. But assuming that it will be profitable, an enterprise by which private property is taken for essentially private uses is not rendered public by the fact that the incident profit is to be applied to public purposes. Were the proposed use of an expected profit the criterion, the right of the Government to take private property would be practically unlimited. It might condemn not only the requisite site for a post office, but likewise an indefinite amount of other property, merely to be sold back into private ownership at a profit out of which to pay for the site. However, the case here presents other considerations. The conditions are exceptional. The major part of an improved and occupied town site is essential to the execution of a great public work. Vested rights there are in great variety and complexity, public as well as private. It is fair to assume that on the town site are streets and avenues, sidewalks, water pipes, sewers, schoolhouses, and possibly other public structures. The right to condemn may be doubtful, and even if the right be assumed the process of procuring title necessarily intricate and difficult. By providing and improving an equivalent site in close proximity the Government may, by voluntary action on the part of private owners and the public, be able to acquire rights which otherwise it would be impossible or at least extremely difficult to extinguish. Led by these or other considerations Congress has deemed the matter of sufficient importance to supplement the general power granted in section 7 of the reclamation act by an express provision specifically conferring authority "to purchase or condemn and to improve suitable land for a new town site, to replace the portion of the town of American Falls which will be flooded by the reservoir, and to provide for the removal of buildings to such new site," etc. (Sundry civil appropriation act of Mar. 4, 1921, 41 Stat., 1403.)

"It is well settled that while the question whether the purpose of a taking is a public one is judicial (Hairston *v.* Danville, etc., Ry. Co., 208 U. S., 598) the necessity and the proper extent of a taking is a legislative question (Shoemaker *v.* United States, 147 U. S., 282, 289; United States *v.* Gettysburg Ry. Co., 160 U. S., 668, 685; United States *v.* Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., 229 U. S., 53, 65)." (Sears *v.* City of Akron, 246 U. S., 242.) By the provision above quoted from the civil appropriation act Congress has unmistakably declared the use a public one, and in United States *v.* Gettysburg Railway Co., supra, the Supreme Court, commenting upon such legislative declarations, said:

"It is stated in the second volume of Judge Dillon's work on Municipal Corporations (4th ed., sec. 600) that when the legislature has declared the use or purpose to be a public one its judgment will be respected by the courts, unless the use be palpably without reasonable foundation. Many authorities are cited in the note, and, indeed, the rule commends itself as a rational and proper one.

"As just compensation, which is the full value of the property taken is to be paid, and the amount must be raised by taxation where the land is taken by the Government itself, there is not much ground to fear any abuse of the power. The responsibility of Congress to the people will generally, if not always, result in a most conservative exercise of the right. It is quite a different view of the question which courts will take when this power is delegated to a private corporation. In that case the presumption that the intended use for which the corporation proposed to take the land is public is not so strong as where the Government intends to use the land itself.

"In examining an act of Congress it has been frequently said that every intendment is in favor of its constitutionality. Such act is presumed to be valid unless its invalidity is plain and apparent; no presumption of invalidity can be indulged; it must be shown clearly and unmistakably."

In view of the unusual conditions here confronting Congress I do not think it can be said that its judgment, as expressed in the language quoted, is "palpably without reasonable foundation"; upon investigation it may have been fairly concluded that without such authority it would be impracticable for the Reclamation Service to execute the reservoir project. And hence under the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court the validity of the act must be recognized and the right of the Government to condemn sustained.

Federal Taxes Compared With State, County, and Municipal Taxes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MELVIN O. McLAUGHLIN,
OF NEBRASKA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, February 21, 1922.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks I will print the following letter from Capt. L. M. Overstreet, United States Navy, showing the amount of Federal taxes compared with State, county, and municipal taxes.

The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 11, 1922.*

MY DEAR MR. MCLAUGHLIN: There seems to be a general feeling that a holiday in battleship building will greatly reduce taxes. A little study of budgets and taxes shows the fallacy of this idea. In our county of York, Nebr., the tax is nearly $40 per capita to meet township, county, and State budgets. The per capita tax for the whole United States for building battleships this year is 64 cents, but Nebraskans contribute about half this amount due to their small Federal income tax, as will be shown later.

According to the World Almanac, 1922, the city of New York has a population of 5,620,000 with a city budget of $345,530,000 (including county budgets and $22,041,000 which goes to the State); the State of New York, a population of 10,385,000, with a State budget of $145,798,000; and the United States, a population of 100,000,000, with a national budget of practically $4,000,000,000. Of this national budget of $4,000,000,000, about 10 per cent, or $400,000,000, is allotted to the entire Navy, and but 1.7 per cent of the national budget, or $68,000,000, to continue the construction of battleships and battle cruisers during this present fiscal year.

If we prorate, according to population, the money to be raised in New York City to help support the government of New York State and of the United States, we find that the people of New York City must raise annually $313,460,000 to support their own city, $10,029,000 to support the five counties in New York City, $78,000,000 to help support the State government, and $212,000,000 to help support the United States Government, or a total of $613,489,000. This means that for every dollar the New York City taxpayer contributes to build battleships and battle cruisers (year ending June 30, 1922) he pays $78 to meet city expenses; $3 to meet county expenses; $22 to meet New York State expenses; and $38 to meet the expenses of the United States Government (building battleships omitted). A holiday in building battleships would reduce expenses in New York City from $100 to $99.38, or a reduction of about six-tenths of 1 per cent.

In the following table a comparison is made between the total annual expenses of New York City and the portions spent on the whole Navy and on building battleships:

Total expenses	$613,489,000
Spent on whole Navy	21,200,000
Spent building battleships	3,604,000

In Chicago the annual amounts to be raised are as follows: $132,000,000 for the city (additional funds are raised for parks and for the sanitary district); $10,800,000 for Cook County; $25,300,000 for the State of Illinois; and $100,000,000 for the United States Government, or a total of $268,100,000. Of this amount, about $10,000,000 would go to the whole Navy and $1,700,000 to continue building battleships. The following table illustrates the annual expenses of Chicago graphically:

Total expenses	$268,100,000
On whole Navy	10,000,000
On building battleships	1,700,000

In San Francisco the city must raise annually $24,407,000 to meet city and county expenses; $6,033,000 for the State expenses of California; and $19,170,000 for the United States Government, or a total of $49,670,000. Of this, $1,917,000 would go to the whole Navy and $326,000 to continue construction of battleships. The following table shows these figures:

Total expenses	$49,670,000
On whole Navy	1,917,000
On building battleships	326,000

From these tables it will be seen that the reduction in city expenses, due to a holiday in battleship building, will hardly be noticeable. This is a popular saying: "The taxpayer is groaning under a crushing load of taxes for battleship building." The above figures do not support such a statement.

Many papers have stated that we will save hundreds of millions annually by stopping battleship construction. How can this be when we are only spending $68,000,000 this year to build battleships? Now, when we break our contracts with the shipbuilders and scrap these ships it will take much of this sixty-eight million to settle legitimate damage claims. The remainder will be needed for the five plane carriers which we are to build in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

WHAT ABOUT THE FARMERS?

Some may say, "Why, these charts illustrate what the city taxpayers save by the holiday in building battleships, but what about the farmer?" It will be shown later that battleships are built from money obtained from the Federal "ordinary receipts." The farmer contributes to these Federal "ordinary receipts" a slight amount through the customs (duty on imported articles he might purchase), a slight amount through internal revenue, and, thirdly, directly through his personal Federal income tax. It is assumed that the farmer does not pay a corporation income tax. After taking out his exemptions for himself, wife, and children, few farmers pay much Federal income tax.

In fact, the Treasury Department publication, Statistics of Income, 1919, Income Tax Returns, shows that over half (or 56 per cent) of the personal income taxes for the whole United States come from four States—that is, 31 per cent from New York, 10 per cent from Pennsylvania, 8 per cent from Illinois, and 7 per cent from Massachusetts. If we add Ohio, 4.5 per cent; Michigan, 4.4 per cent; New Jersey, 3.7 per cent; California, 3.9 per cent; and Texas, 2.5 per cent, we can show that over 75 per cent of the personal Federal income taxes for the whole United States, including Hawaii, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, come from nine States. Very little personal Federal income tax comes from the agricultural States. The great grain and cattle States of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and the cotton and tobacco States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana all together pay but 6.7 per cent of the Federal income taxes, or less than the one State of Massachusetts.

In our agricultural State of Nebraska there were but 87,344 personal Federal income-tax returns from a population of over 1,296,000 in 1919. The taxpayers who make personal Federal income-tax returns in the whole United States pay an average tax on these returns of over $238, while those making returns in Nebraska pay an average of less than $99 per return. While New York State has but nine times the inhabitants of Nebraska, New York State pays over fifty times the amount of personal Federal income tax and nearly sixty times the amount of Federal corporation income tax. Taxes to support the Federal Government come largely from the Eastern States and from large manufacturing districts.

WHERE DO NATIONAL FUNDS COME FROM?

Where does the money come from which is used to meet the National Budget? The Treasury Department, Division of Bookkeeping, Form 778, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the "ordinary receipts" amounted to nearly $5,573,000,000. This is the money which is used to meet congressional appropriations. Of this amount $805,000,000 came from the customs, $1,500,000 from the sale of public lands, $683,000,000 from miscellaneous items—coinage profits, Pacific railways, tax on national bank circulation, fees, fines, penalties, etc.—$1,352,000,000 from internal revenue, and $3,228,000,000 from income taxes—of which about two-fifths comes from personal income taxes and the other three-fifths from corporation income taxes. The money from these personal Federal income taxes, therefore, meets about one-quarter of the National Budget. As 1.7 per cent of the National Budget goes to build battleships, this means that one-quarter of 1.7 per cent of a taxpayer's personal Federal income tax, or 40 cents out of every $100, will go to build battleships during the year ending June 30, 1922, at a time when we have six battle cruisers and nine battleships under construction, a number considerably above the average. The cessation of battleship building will, therefore, reduce the taxpayer's personal Federal income taxes from $100 to $99.60, but the taxes on his property to meet city, county, and State budgets will remain the same. From every dollar the taxpayer pays as a personal Federal income tax one-fifth of 1 cent goes to continue the construction of battleships.

WHERE DO TAXES GO?

Where does the taxpayer's money go? It goes largely to meet city, county, and State budgets, which are constantly increasing at an alarming rate. In New York City the city budget in 1901 was little over $99,000,000; in 1911 it was $174,000,000; while in 1921 it had grown to nearly $346,000,000. The budget of 1901 would not pay the interest on the city debt of 1921, as the debt is over a billion dollars.

In the agricultural States of the West it is surprising to find even higher rates of taxation to meet State and county budgets, with high rates to meet city budgets. The taxpayers of Lincoln, Nebr., a city of only 55,000 people, have to meet a city budget of over $1,000,000; have to meet their quota of a county budget of $534,000; and their quota of a State budget of $30,000,000. Their quota to build battleships (on a population basis) is but $34,000, but on a Federal income tax basis it would be much less.

The agricultural county of York, Nebr.—population 17,146—must raise over $172,000 to meet the State budget, nearly $520,000 to meet township and county budgets. The people of the county seat, York—population 5,386—must raise annually nearly $190,000 to meet city, township, county, and State budgets. The farmer should realize that the tax he pays on his land, buildings, live stock, and crops go to meet the ever-growing expenses of his township, county, and State, and that not one penny of these taxes goes to build battleships or to the support of the Federal Government.

The following 18 cities have budgets of over $10,000,000 each, given to the nearest million:

	Millions of dollars.
1. New York City	346
2. Chicago	133
3. Philadelphia	59
4. Baltimore	57
5. Boston	44
6. Milwaukee	28
7. San Francisco	24
8. Buffalo	24
9. Newark	22
10. St. Louis	21
11. Pittsburgh	19
12. Seattle	18
13. Jersey City	14
14. Cleveland	14
15. Minneapolis	13
16. Los Angeles	13
17. Rochester	11
18. Providence	10

The following 28 States have budgets of over $10,000,000 dollars each, given to the nearest million:

	Millions of dollars.
1. New York	146
2. Pennsylvania	117
3. Illinois	60
4. Washington	59
5. Ohio	56
6. California	41
7. Massachusetts	40
8. New Jersey	32
9. Nebraska	30
10. Connecticut	26
11. Wisconsin	26
12. Texas	23
13. Oregon	23
14. Michigan	17
15. Virginia	16
16. Minnesota	16
17. Missouri	15
18. Maryland	14
19. North Carolina	13
20. Mississippi	12
21. Iowa	10
22. Louisiana	10
23. Oklahoma	10

No data is available to show how many counties have budgets in excess of $10,000,000, but the five counties of New York City have a combined budget of over this amount, while Cook County, Ill., has a budget of over $12,000,000.

The writer believes that the money appropriated for the Navy is well invested, that the taxpayer contributes but a small part of his taxes to the Navy, and that this amount could not be materially reduced. Further, it seems certain that millions of dollars could easily be saved by cutting city, township, county, and State expenses. This is where the cuts should be made to relieve the taxpayers of this so-called "crushing load of taxation."

Sincerely, yours,

L. M. OVERSTREET,
Captain, United States Navy.

Hon. MELVIN MCLAUGHLIN, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
OF PORTO RICO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, March 2, 1922.

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, under the privilege granted me by the House on Thursday last of extending my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to make clear my position with regard to the appropriation of $5,000 which was provided by the Porto Rican Legislature to which reference was made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER].

It is proper to state that this appropriation was passed for the first time on March 18, 1918. On September 9, 1918, the auditor of Porto Rico, Judge Bonner, in his report to the governor held that this appropriation was invalid, and later the auditor in a written opinion ruled that the appropriation was unconstitutional, among other reasons, because it had the effect of increasing the salary of the Resident Commissioner. This action of the auditor has never received judicial interpretation by the courts of the island. On March 3, 1919, Judge Bonner was reappointed by President Wilson, and I had the pleasure of indorsing him before the reappointment. In the subsequent sessions of the Legislature of Porto Rico this appropriation for the Resident Commissioner had been included in the budget.

Reilly charges that I have personal animosity against him because he stopped the payment of this money. I think I have not only made clear that when this incident occurred there was not any possibility of his having any hand in the matter, but I think I have shown conclusively that far from my having any animosity against the man who ruled against the legality of this appropriation I did what I possibly could to retain him in office as an upright, fearless public official, after Gov. Reilly sought his removal.

Regarding the action of the Porto Rican Legislature, it might be explained that the duties of Resident Commissioner are more of the nature of a diplomatic position than those of a Member of Congress. According to our organic law, I have to present my certificate of election to the Department of State. Upon presentation of my credentials the State Department issues a certificate of election which has the nature of an exequatur, and with this certificate I am entitled to receive official recognition by all the departments of the Government of the United States. I have a voice and a seat in this House through the courtesy of this body, after presentation of the certificate of election issued by the State Department.

Gov. Reily has said that I was his friend. I was, indeed, his friend, and would have preferred to continue so, but when his conduct became such that a continuance of that friendship involved betrayal of the Porto Rican people, those relations could continue no longer.

As further proof of the relations existing between Gov. Reily and myself, to which he referred, I desire to submit the following exchange of correspondence at the time the governor extended me his support for appointment to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 9, 1921.

Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
Resident Commissioner, San Juan, P. R.

MY DEAR JUDGE: You are perhaps aware that there will be a vacancy on the supreme bench of Porto Rico in the next few weeks. I have watched your course in Washington in the past year while you have been representing your people, and I have been greatly impressed with the splendid work you have been trying to accomplish. My attention has been especially attracted to you since my arrival here through your great loyalty to the American flag and people and your glorious patriotism exhibited during the past 10 days. I believe as an American that your loyalty and patriotism should not go unheeded, but should be rewarded. Porto Rico needs more men of your type of unquestioned character, ability, and unselfish leadership, known for their sterling worth and patriotism. Since my inaugural your action has been brought so prominently before me I feel it would be better for Porto Rico if you could remain here and help solve the delicate problems before us, for we all need your help, good advice, and counsel.

Therefore I have decided, without consulting you, to recommend to our distinguished President your appointment to fill a vacancy that is to occur on our supreme bench. It would give me much personal pleasure if you would accept this appointment, for I believe your selection would meet with the hearty approval of 90 per cent of the loyal people of Porto Rico, whom you have served so faithfully and well.

Please give me an immediate reply.

Yours, faithfully,

E. MONT REILLY, *Governor.*

To this letter I replied as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 10, 1921.*

Hon. E. MONT REILLY,
Governor, San Juan, P. R.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Your letter has just been received, in which you advise me that you have recommended my name to President Harding to fill the vacancy which is soon to occur in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

I know what a recommendation from you to the President of the United States means, and I am fully aware of your good will. The honor is a great one, the position a high one; but greater than the honor and the position is my desire to serve my country without ulterior motives and in the discharge only of my duties as a Porto Rican without the hope of further recompense.

I served my country during a period of 12 years as a judge of the insular judiciary. My record of service, although perhaps neither brilliant nor illustrious, is to me nevertheless a source of real pride, because I can submit it to my countrymen, with the prestige of honor and the cleanliness of rectitude.

Ever since my entry into the judiciary there was awakened in my soul the noble aspiration of some day occupying a position in the highest tribunal of my country. It is highly lamentable to me that circumstances oblige me to irrevocably renounce this high honor. Venerating as I do all that it means to receive a presidential appointment, I have decided nevertheless that I can not accept any public office which would deprive me of continuing to help in the political development of my country.

I appreciate in the highest degree the high consideration which you show me in your letter and your phrases of affection and good will. My loyalty to the American people is firmly placed on the base of my loyalty to the people of Porto Rico. I accepted national citizenship both out of love for Porto Rico and for the Nation which protects us with its justice and offers us the guaranty of its institutions and of its liberty. To be a good American it is necessary to begin by being a good Porto Rican. He who does not know how to be loyal to the land in which he was born is unable to inspire confidence and is unworthy of assuming the mantle of American citizenship. My admiration for the United States began as soon as I was able to judge the beneficent results of American administration in Porto Rico. This admiration grew into love when the people of the United States extended to us its justness, and to-day that we are enjoying an ample liberal government, and have in prospect reforms still more ample, my loyalty grows stronger, my love increases, and my spirit feels encouraged through hope, and following the dictates of heart and at the same time of a profound conviction I frankly and openly expound what my ideas are, for I know that the more we approach the people of America the closer we will be to our happiness.

My work is of love and of harmony. More can be accomplished through persuasion than through severity, and if we evolve a course of affection and attraction by respecting the ideas of all, at the same time defending our own, we will not be long in gathering the fruit of our labor. My fellow countrymen are men, good and generous, and they also will know how to respond with loyalty and nobility to a sincere labor of frank and open cooperation.

Sincerely, yours,

FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA.

As proof of the manner in which I attempted to help this man, I also submit the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 6, 1921.

Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. DAVILA: I have yours of September 2, inclosing copy of a letter you have written the President and copies of telegrams you have sent.

At our interview a few days ago I was very much impressed by your earnestness and desire to help the governor. I have no doubt that you have been of real assistance to him. I intend to say that to the President at the first opportunity.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRY C. GAHN,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, March 3, 1922.

Mr. GAHN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address by Congressman ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, on adjusted compensation broadcasted by radio throughout Eastern and Central States on Friday evening, February 24, 1922.

The address is as follows:

Address by Congressman ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, on adjusted compensation, broadcasted by radio throughout Eastern and Central States, Friday, February 24, 1922.

THE VETERAN YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To-night I turn back the pages of this great Republic's history till I note the opening days of the Civil War. First came the firing upon Fort Sumter and the call to arms. The North thrilled in response to Lincoln's call. Thousands of volunteers crowded the camps to serve in the great cause for the Union. The struggle was a long one. Commodity prices commenced to rise. Manufacturing was stimulated. The demands for labor and all materials increased throughout the North. Prices rose higher and higher, and the opportunities of making money were so allurning that human nature could not resist. Voluntary enlistments for the Army became harder and harder to obtain. Under compelling necessity the draft or compulsory service was resorted to, and then we see troops withdrawn from the Confederate front to quell the draft riots in the city of New York. Harassed by the conditions, the Federal Government then commenced to offer a bonus or bounty to entice men into military service, and as high as a thousand dollars was paid to obtain a single soldier.

The Civil War ended, and since its close, in addition to caring for the public debt of more than $2,000,000,000, the grateful Republic has paid out in pensions more than six billions to those who bore the brunt of the conflict, their widows, and their orphans.

On April 6, 1917, the United States entered the great world conflict, the direct cost of which to our Republic exceeds $40,000,000,000. We had more than 4,000,000 men in arms, and of these 2,000,000 were 3,000 miles across the seas. Scarcely waiting for a volunteer, we drafted the sound manhood of the country for the great emergency. This was only one step toward profiting by the lessons of the past. We did not draft labor nor capital. To equip this mighty army and to furnish the munitions of war the country became a great hive of industry. Prices rose higher and higher. Labor was in great demand. Opportunities for making money abounded on every hand. Unskilled labor, many unfitted by age and physical imperfections for military service, found a great financial harvest ready for the reaping, and they reaped. Common roustabouts were paid by the Government $200 a week, more money than he paid a United States Senator, and in this glorious time of golden opportunity America presented to the income-tax collectors 23,000 new millionaires.

In contrast the boys in military service left their schools and colleges, their positions in the business, manufacturing, and commercial world, their homes, and friends to serve the Nation in the field, where loss of comforts, of health, and limb was to be expected, and for a minimum wage of $30 a month, with uniform and lodging. In the great struggle 48,000 or more died in battle or from the wounds received. When the conflict ended we left more than 70,000 in graves in France. This mighty army of millions was dissolved back into civil life. The armistice came as a tremendous shock to this artificial war prosperity, founded upon a riotous expenditure of the public funds, much squandered in unwise ventures. The whole industrial organization of the Nation had to be readjusted to meet the changed conditions. The great military force was replaced by an even greater army—the army of 5,000,000 unemployed—and shop and factory became idle in awaiting the moment to go on in normal service to the people. From the resources of this mighty country billions of dollars had been loaned to our foreign allies. With life and material losses far greater than ours, with public debts of colossal proportions, with impaired credit, unable to meet even the interest payments on their debts to the United States, these nations never faltered in immediate fulfillment of the high obligation due the returning soldiers, and the bonus payments in Great Britain, which to-day owes us more than $4,000,000,000 plus $400,000,000 of interest, paid as a gratuity to her defenders sums ranging from $140 to the humblest soldier to more than $7,000 to those of high rank.

These debtor nations are very reluctant to pay us any part of what is long past due. Can we be so tender to strangers, can we give and give and give to Europe and be indifferent to the great debt which we owe to our own? Among the hundreds of letters protesting against a tax on automobiles and gasoline and against other unfair methods of raising money, which are all unnecessary and put forth to stir up resentment, I have found no letter which would deny the bonus. No ex-service man has written to urge my support. These men stand conscious of their own loyalty and readiness to serve again the country they have already served so well. They are confident of the righteous judgment of their countrymen. Their confidence is not misplaced.

Of all these nations, ours alone has reduced its national indebtedness since the armistice. Our country is incomparably richer and stronger than all. Great Britain to-day owes 40 per cent of her total wealth in everything, real and personal property. France owes 53 per cent of all her wealth, while the public debt of the United States is but 7 per cent of the resources of the country. Conditions have improved. The army of the unemployed has been more than half absorbed into normal industry. There are obligations of the war which in honor we can not evade. First, the thousands of maimed, wounded, and suffering. Thirty thousand of these boys crowd the hospitals. Many are scattered through the homes of our country, and a grateful Nation is spending $1,000,000 a day to bind up the wounds. The Dent bill became a law March 2, 1919, whereby $3,000,000,000 must be raised by taxes to pay the debts of honor of the late administration to those who engaged in manufacturing and other enterprises to provide supplies for the war so suddenly terminated by the armistice to their financial loss. Our great business interests raised no cries of protest against this act of justice and fair dealing. Now we face the greater moral obligation, to adjust in some measure the compensation of those who served in the Army and Navy—in the more dangerous way during the great conflict, defending our free institutions and protecting our great wealth. The conscience of the Nation is aroused. We have sent six hundred and eighty millions in money, food, and clothing to save the lives of wretched people in lands beyond the sea. We are now sending twenty millions more to Russians in their misery. With pride we stood unprotesting while foreign nations withheld even the interest money due this country to pay bonuses to their own soldiers. While the Federal Government paused, 15 States of the Union adopted laws to provide an adjusted compensation for the soldiers of those States. The people of Ohio changed their constitution so as to raise $25,000,000 for this purpose. Faith still lives in Ohio. Every day since that vote by which on secret ballot a great majority of more than one-half million Ohio people indicated their appreciation of what their boys had done the wheels of industry have turned faster and faster in Ohio. Ohio is one of the five States of the Union which pay more than 80 per cent of all the Federal taxes. What son of Ohio would not be proud of this wonderful State, of her courage, her honesty. The Congress hesitates on the adjusted compensation measure, pausing to listen to the protests of those who do not want to think of the danger that is past, who can not visualize the enormous and humiliating indemnities which a triumphant German empire would have exacted had the boys who wore our uniform faltered in their duty across the seas. This is no question of charity or bounty; it is a matter of common honesty. The national honor is assailed by the very ones who have profited most. "Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend," clutch not at the heart of the Nation, thou shalt not degrade the soul of the American people.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. GREENE,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, February 23, 1922.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include two articles which I have in connection with the soldiers' bonus from two of the leading Boston newspapers, the Boston Transcript and the Boston Herald.

The articles are as follows:

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1922.]

"BUNCOMBE" V. THE BONUS.

(By James T. Williams, jr., editor of the Boston Evening Transcript.)

AN ANTIDOTE OF TRUTH FOR THE POISON OF PROPAGANDA AGAINST ANY FEDERAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAR-TIME COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE WITH THE COLORS.

Returning to Boston after an absence of three months in Washington, I find this historic city, which we delight to call "the cradle of American liberty," swept by a wave of propaganda against any form of Federal adjustment of war-time compensation for war-time service with the colors. Our forgetfulness of the great days and the great deeds that we swore we never could forget makes a fertile field for this propaganda. Our ignorance of its source only adds to our muddle-mindedness on the subject. On many sides I hear the American Legion assailed, and I am reminded that Mr. Eugene V. Debs denounced it in Indianapolis the other day as "an organization kept alive by petty officers, tools of Wall Street, who would Prussianize the United States." In many quarters I hear the members of the Legion sneered at as pension mongers, and I am again reminded that Mr. Debs was quoted as saying in Indianapolis the other day: "The drafted men went away as heroes and came back as hoboes. Where are the old signs to welcome them?"

While I was in Washington I witnessed the triumphal visit to our Capital City as a released hero of the man who was sent to Atlanta prison during the war for disloyalty. While I was in Washington I also witnessed the arrival and the departure and the waiting of many men whom we waved onward to the colors in the great days of 1917 and 1918 as our defenders, or welcomed home as American heroes in 1918 and 1919—no longer hailed as defenders or heroes—many of them disabled, many of them destitute, many of them out of work and unable to get work. And I find myself asking but unable to answer the question, "What does it all mean?"

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PROPAGANDA AGAINST RELIEF.

An exception to the propaganda against any form of relief for the economically disabled is the argument put forward in dignified and fearless terms by a member of the Legion here and there who either does not need or does not desire Federal assistance, and resents as a slur upon his war-time service any and all proposals to that end. These veterans have a right to be heard and we must admire the courage and the sincerity with which they present their side of the case, undaunted by the evidence that they are in the minority. The fact that we may not be convinced by their argument should not in the least diminish our admiration for the sincerity with which they adhere to their convictions or for the courage with which they dare to voice them. Be it said to their credit, however, they are not participating in the organized propaganda which is coming from sources not included within the area of war-time service with the colors. I refer to many financial agencies and business concerns that are flooding the country with protests against adjusted compensation in principle, but confining their arguments in large measure to this or that application suggested by this or that politician.

Adjusted compensation for war-time service with the colors has been nicknamed "the bonus"—not by the men who would be its beneficiaries but by those who have already received a "bonus" in one form or another while their fellow citizens were serving with the colors. The argument of the propagandists against the so-called "bonus" is to the following effect: "Every able-bodied citizen who went to the colors in the Great War was only discharging a duty that he owed to his country, and his country in consequence owes him no adjustment in compensation for discharging that duty. The vast majority of our defenders were conscripted."

ALL WERE CALLED BUT ONLY SOME WERE DRAFTED.

So they did and so they were, but we did not apply the draft to all able-bodied citizens of military age. Having registered all, we sent some to the colors and permitted others to claim exemption for vari-

ous reasons. As a result many able-bodied citizens of military age served throughout the war or after they were drafted until the armistice, not at a dollar a day but at wages ranging all the way from $5 to $15 a day. They were assigned to work which was either classified as war work or was war work. We told these men that they were doing just as much to win the war as were the men serving with the colors, but we paid them or permitted them to be paid many times the amount that we paid the men serving with the colors. In many cases men exempted for war work and receiving wages far in excess of what they ever received before, or will ever receive again, did not hesitate to go on strike during the war for higher wages. They maintained at Washington a highly paid lobby and their lobbyists did not hesitate to browbeat the Government into making such "adjustments" of their compensation as would halt them to end the strike and return to work.

If the draft law had been generally applied as it ought to have been applied and as it doubtless will be applied in the next war, all able-bodied citizens of military age would be drafted and assigned by the Government, and their compensation would be fixed by the Government. They would not be permitted a choice and there would be no unjust discrimination in the compensation paid them. Having registered for service, the responsibility for the post to which they would be assigned and the compensation to which they would be eligible would be fixed by the Government to which their allegiance is due, and by the Government which in war is rightly given the power to conscript them for the common defense.

Had such a condition prevailed in the Great War there would be no inequalities in compensation to adjust and the argument of the propagandist against any adjustment of war-time compensation for war-time service with the colors would apply. But when we take time to recall the days of 1917 and 1918 we know that no such condition prevailed. In the absence of such a condition we fail to find a foundation for the argument that no adjustment of compensation is due the drafted men who declined or were refused exemption.

WAS THE $60 BONUS WRONG IN PRINCIPLE?

Furthermore, our Government has already adhered in principle to the justice of adjusted compensation. At the end of the war it gave to every citizen upon his discharge from service with the colors the comparatively small sum of $60 in partial adjustment of his compensation. That amount at that time was hardly sufficient to cover his purchase of a civilian suit of clothes. Had our Congress been endowed at that time with a leadership of vision it would promptly and ungrudgingly have made adequate adjustment of compensation that would have enabled every man upon his honorable discharge from the service to purchase a civilian outfit, and to have time to turn around and look for a job without being compelled to borrow money from his family or his friends in order to get out of uniform and into "civies." If it is wrong in principle for the Government to make adjustment in compensation to these men, it was wrong in principle for the Government to have doled out to them the sum of $60 per man after the armistice.

It was wrong for the State of Massachusetts to have distributed a bonus of $100 to each of its citizens who saw service with the colors. It was wrong for any of the other States to distribute a bonus in greater or smaller measure to its citizens for the same service. This service was not performed for the State; it was performed for the Nation; it was the Nation and not the State that conscripted; it was the Nation and not the State that exempted. It is therefore to the Nation and not to the State that we have a right to look for legislation that will in a measure adjust the inequalities of pay that prevailed during the war.

NO "BUNCOMBE" V. THE BONUS IN EUROPE.

The propagandists against the bonus have failed to recall to our minds the practice in the premises of our associates in the war. Every Government except our own that entered the war against Germany has already provided its honorably discharged defenders with the colors with a sum sufficient on their discharge to equip each one of them with a new civilian outfit and to care for them for a reasonable time during which they could look for lucrative employment. These Governments owe us $10,000,000,000. Before making any payments on this loan, before returning any interest on this loan, they have provided adjusted compensation for their defenders with the colors. Their bankers and their business men have not assailed their "bonuses." Their citizens and their subjects have not attempted to evade, much less to repudiate, their debt to their defenders. They do not regard their attempt to relieve the economic disadvantage that attached to service with the colors as an insult to the patriotism of their defenders. Apparently our Government approves the payment of a bonus by the British Government to its veterans; by the French Government to its veterans; by the Italian Government to its veterans; by the Belgian Government to its veterans. Otherwise our Government might have insisted at least upon the payment of the interest on the money those Governments owe to the United States before they distributed a bonus to their veterans.

IS THE YANK LESS DESERVING THAN HIS COMRADES?

Did the British or the French, the Italian or the Belgian soldier fight better or train harder than the Yanks on land or sea or in the air? Is our Government less able than those Governments to deal liberally with its defenders? Do we rate service during war in a shipyard or in a munition plant higher in value than service with the colors? If we do, then we can not say that America is a better place to live in as a result of what our defenders with the colors did during the war.

But the propaganda against adjusted compensation for our defenders, although aimed in general at the principle, deals in detail with certain applications of the principle that have been proposed from time to time. In regard to these proposals I find ignorance hereabouts, feigned or real, very widespread. The initiative in favor of adjusted compensation came not from the American Legion but from the American Congress. At its first convention, November 10, 11, and 12, 1919, the Legion adopted a resolution which, while recognizing that the Government owed an obligation to all service men and women, declared that "the American Legion feels that it can not ask for legislation in its selfish interest and leaves with confidence to Congress the discharge of this obligation." At that same convention the commander of the Legion was instructed to appoint a committee on land and home aid.

CONGRESS CALLED ON THE LEGION FOR HELP.

Meantime many bills were introduced in Congress having for their purpose the adjustment of the compensation of our defenders with the colors. Presently the Republican Members of the House of Representatives called a caucus, at which this problem was discussed at great length. The caucus adopted a recommendation that the Rules Committee of the House bring in a rule authorizing the Speaker to refer all soldier beneficial legislation to the Committee on Ways and Means. This rule passed the House with only two dissenting votes. Thereafter all these bills were so referred.

Up to this time the Legion had never appeared formally before any committee of Congress, nor had it demanded any action upon this legislation. Following the caucus of the House and reference of all beneficial legislation to the Ways and Means Committee, its chairman, Representative FORDNEY, requested the Legion to appear before this committee. Thereupon the commander of the Legion, in accordance with the resolution passed at its national convention, declared its committee ready to submit recommendations for legislation covering four features as follows:

1. Land settlement, covering farms in all States, and not confined to a few States.
2. Home aid. To encourage purchase of homes in either country or city.
3. Vocational training for all ex-service persons desiring it.
4. Adjustment of compensation or final adjustment of extra back pay based on length of service for those not desiring to avail themselves of any one of the previous three features.

Subsequently the Legion proposed the creation of a revolving fund, to which members of the Legion not needing or not desiring benefit under any one of these plans might contribute their share of adjusted compensation, to the end that the fund might be used to assist in caring for their physically disabled comrades.

I have yet to meet a man who has given careful study to the Legion's fivefold plan who is not favorably impressed with its provisions. Many members of the Federal Reserve Board in the Middle West have heartily indorsed the plan as a thrift measure. Many business men in other parts of the country have indorsed adjusted compensation in principle and are throwing the weight of their influence in favor of encouraging the service men of their respective sections to avail themselves of this or that form of assistance best suited to the needs of the individual beneficiary. These supporters of the Legion plan believe that our honorably discharged defenders with the colors constitute the most valuable body of citizens in the country to-day, and deserve every encouragement in home building and in preparation to take up their peace-time tasks and contribute to the new leadership that the country so sorely needs.

THE RECORD OF THE G. O. P. ON THE BONUS.

The propaganda against the Legion plan is a bit belated and extremely inconsistent in so far as it is disseminated by members of the Republican Party. The party in power, by its leaders in the executive and legislative branches of the Government, is solemnly committed in principle to adjusted compensation for our national defenders. It is true that at its last national convention the G. O. P. dodged the whole question because the men in charge of that convention were afraid to have it discussed on the floor. But very soon after the Republican standard bearer was nominated he committed himself in favor of adjusted compensation. And his example was followed by hundreds of Republican candidates for national office in many States of the Union. Ever since the party entered power last March it has been delaying upon one excuse or another the keeping of its solemn promises to our honorably discharged service men and women. All sorts of conditions which were not touched upon in the hard-fought campaign have been raised at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. But the solemn commitment stands.

THE CONSISTENT RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

At San Francisco the Democrats in their national convention had the courage to discuss the question of adjusted compensation not only in committee but on the floor of the convention, and they voted it down. The Democratic administration then in power had already declared against the proposal, and the Secretary of the Treasury of that administration had made a strong, consistent, and able argument in opposition. The Democratic Party, therefore, can not be accused of inconsistency or of bad faith in opposing adjusted-compensation legislation.

The new administration has been very active since it entered into power in adjusting compensation with the war contractors, many of whom grew rich out of their contracts, and very few of whom suffered any loss. The new administration has not hesitated to seek from Congress adjusted compensation for the railroads, despite the fact that the railroad situation itself provided many instances of profiteering and inefficiency during the war period. This is not to find fault with the Government for adjusting compensation with the contractors or with the railroads. It is only to suggest that having made those adjustments it would seem that the time is at hand for the Government to make an adjustment of the compensation due its war-time defenders with the colors. Surely the men who served their country by fighting for its very existence, or by training so to fight, are entitled at least to the same consideration that has been paid so promptly and so generously to others who did not fight or train themselves to fight.

THE LEGION HAS NOT DICTATED TO CONGRESS.

Wisely, as I believe, and with characteristic dignity, the American Legion has consistently declined to suggest to Congress the ways or the means by which the money should be raised to finance the legislation which in principle the majority party now in power at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue has repeatedly indorsed. This is a decision that under the Constitution properly rests with the Congress acting upon the recommendation of the President. It is an obligation that devolves jointly upon the President and the Congress, and it is to the President and the Congress that the country will look for the discharge of that obligation. Doubtless the sales tax is one way in which the American Legion's plan can be financed. Many experts believe it is the best way to finance it, but it is not the only way. At any rate, it is a fair subject of argument. But there were no conditions specified by the Republican candidates for office when they committed themselves in favor of adjusted compensation for our service defenders. They can not expect by trumping up conditions now to be excused in 1922 from fulfilling their campaign promise of 1920.

A CAMPAIGN PROMISE THAT SHOULD BE KEPT.

The antibonus propaganda will fail, as I believe, because there is more of poison than of truth in it. The party in power is clearly on record in favor of Federal adjustment of war-time compensation for service with the colors. The people will hold that party to strict accountability in the fulfillment of a promise which was made in good faith and ought in good faith to be kept.

An administration that released Debs, received him at the White House on Christmas Day, and allowed him to be welcomed at the Capital City of the country of Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt as a "hero" can not break faith with America's war-time defenders and expect to retain the respect or the support of the plain people of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

[From the Boston Herald, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1922.]

IS IT A BONUS OR "ADJUSTED COMPENSATION"?

In the Transcript on Saturday last Mr. James T. Williams, jr., its brilliant editor, in a contribution stoutly advocating a cash distribution among the veterans of the World War, declared the bonus only a nickname for "adjusted compensation." We had before noted that its advocates insisted on calling it one thing and the general public another. Let us see which it is.

The Herald confesses itself ready to accept President Harding's program of inaugurating a sales tax, the proceeds to pay for this disbursement. We believe it quite inevitable. We believe the people are ready to bear it. We question the business judgment of the veterans hereabouts in asking for it, since it will demonstrably cost them a great deal more than they will get out of it; but so long as they think it to their advantage, we ought not object. We further feel the great necessity of taking better care of the boys whom the war has left invalids, whether from shell shock, tuberculosis, or wounds. They still suffer very serious neglect. Their claims should come first; but, granting that the public purpose, as expressed through the Government toward them, is benevolent, we may consider the bonus, or adjusted compensation, as the next thing in line. But what shall we call it?

Adjusted compensation? Let us see: Mr. Williams recalls the wages which civilians obtained in the shipyards and in similar occupation during the war, often as a result of a strike. These wages went to men who were usually ineligible for the draft, occasionally slackers, often aliens, etc. Mr. Williams argues that the pay of the men in the trenches accordingly should be adjusted to those of the army of operatives working for the Government at home.

If this is so, the proposed payment is a mere trifle. Would a dollar a day make up the difference? Ridiculous! We should want a bonus of ten billions instead of one or two billions if we were to adjust the compensation of the men in the trenches to that of the highest-paid unionized operatives at home. And if we were to pay ten billions we should do so at the rate of two billions a year for five years, or as long as any money remained in the country for the tax collectors to get at. In other words, adjusted compensation may mean a great deal more than any legislative proposal now contemplates.

There arises the further question: What are you to adjust it to? Everybody did not work in the shipyards, or wages there presumably would have been much lower than they were. Many of the men in the Army lacked the training and the experience of shipyard workers. Suppose a man was a porter in a hotel in Memphis, Tenn., getting only a little more than the Government actually paid him. Should his wages be adjusted to what he was receiving as a porter, or what he would have received in that calling if he had stayed at home, or to what he would have received had he been an expert accountant at Fore River? If we are to undertake a process of adjustment, to what shall we adjust?

In 1862 there were two young men in Worcester County. One went into the Union Army and stood with Warren at Gettysburg, finally reaching the grade of a major on retirement at the end of the war. He took some time in connecting with business. An associate of his who did not go into the Army began the manufacture of "mocassins" in the upper story of his father's barn in the latter part of 1864, and when the war ended, with the impoverished southern market clamoring for soles, grew very rich. His old-time companion, following the military service, became an internal revenue collector and held positions of that sort for the rest of his life. When the estates were probated one had one hundred times as much money as the other. Would it have been feasible to undertake an adjustment of compensation for the pooler?

We object to the theory of an adjusted compensation because there are so many things in this world that lack the monetary basis. The man who accepts a judgeship on his State's supreme court enjoys a certain honor as well as security, while his companion, who remains in the private practice of his profession, may become very rich. It is impossible to adjust the two careers or adjust one standard of return to the other. As for war service, the same seems vastly more true. Undermining to patriotism is the assumption that we can adjust compensation on a pecuniary basis. We ought not to expect to be able to do that. The men who went to the Great War—as far as we can observe them—retain much of the spirit expressed in the letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby, in which he told her it must have given her satisfaction to reflect that she had laid "so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom." Nobody could have given adjusted compensation to Mrs. Bixby. Nobody could give to the manufacturer of mocassins what his companion, who had seen liberty and union triumph on Little Round Top, received unto himself in undying honor by that experience. No Government could be rich enough, measured in money, to adjust his "issues to those of the other man.

If the appraisal of these services were to be undertaken on a cash and carry basis, the boys in the trenches deserve $10 for every one that his companions in the shipyards obtained. Few men would tolerate the hardships and privations of war were "compensation" the determining factor except at a rate manifold that of the civilian employees; and if we are to adjust compensation, why not make the payments one hundred billions instead of ten billions or ten billions instead of two? The very suggestion of adjustment is an absurdity.

What we need in this country is a reassertion of a patriotism which refuses to translate into dollars and cents service to the Republic. It is this spirit which our neighbor, the Transcript, seems to disregard. Of the presence and vitality of such a motive in the hearts and minds of men we continue to hear testimony. It was in the mind of Robert E. Lee when he accepted, at $1,500 a year, the presidency of the broken-down and bankrupt Washington College in the Shenandoah Valley, when he might have had $50,000 a year as the southern representative of a great New York business house. But he would have spurned the phrase, "adjusted compensation"; and to-day North and South are joining in memorials to his honor. This spirit was in the mind of the great Lincoln when he declared to a friend that the sum of his financial ambition was to be worth $20,000. He saw much richer men around and about him, but that did not induce him to leave the chosen path of his life to take up theirs, or occasion him to regret that he had not been a foreman in a shipyard at the time he was serving in the Black Hawk war.

Let us do away with the theory that service to a nation in the time of crisis is something that can be measured in money; something for which any Government can make requital in cash. The two may not be compared, much less adjusted. We want to give these young men the "bonus." By retaining this word we may compliment them. The spirit of bravery which has come down the centuries from the pass of Thermopylæ repels the very suggestion of "adjusted compensation."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, March 6, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's Office, dated February 28, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists, but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 6, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between January 5 and February 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement, which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, HARTFORD, CONN.

5965 Christian Sauselen, 29 Adelaide Street, Hartford, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.

1265 Herbert H. Roth (Herbert Henry (H. H.) Roth), Stony Hill Road, R. F. D. No. 23, Danbury, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CHICAGO, ILL.

1384 Carl B. Shank, 3840 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 69, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2712 Clarence Williams, 4416 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 33, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2144 Andrew L. Dawson (Andrew Lee Dawson), 1717 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 47, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2244 Jacob W. Sahl, jr. (J. W. Sahl, jr.), 405 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 85, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2256 James E. Harmeson, 4130 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF IOWA.

890 John Stephens (Steffens John, John Steffeno, John Steffens), Winfield, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARDIN, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

730 William Harwood (Hayward) Bland, 1 Sonora, Ky.
121 Nick Conner (C.) Cecil, Rural Route No. 2, Vinegrove, Ky.
202 Joe Collins, jr. (Joe Collins), 1205 Dunnavant Street, Memphis, Tenn.
178 John Leonard Hutts (Hults), Stithton, Ky.
1295 William Ezra Johnson (William Johnson), Vale, Tenn.
2297 Will Klinglesmith, Cecilia, Ky.
2118 James Miles Murlon, Shepherdsville, Ky.
616 Jessie Ivan Myers, Stithton, Ky.
62 Will Riley Nelson (Maye), Frankfort, Ky.
1318 Edmund Hugh Poole, Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky.
686 Robert Stevenson, Mill Wood, Grayson, Ky.
2148 David Colman (Coleman, C.) Young, Henderson, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, LOWELL, MASS.

215 Alexander McNeil, 42 Howard Street, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR FITCHBURG, MASS.

3194 Sulo Hakkarainen, 162 Charles Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 31, MASSACHUSETTS.

63 Robert E. Miller (Robert Ernest Miller), 76 Dexter Avenue, Watertown, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3205 Anthony N. Higgins, 39 West Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

5426 Paul Adamowicz (Paul Adamowitz), 1289 St. Aubin Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

830 Edward George Rushlow (Edward G. Rushlow), 135 Vine Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILLIPS, STATE OF MONTANA.

321 John Edward Kruska (Hruska), Greve (Calimor), Mont.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORRILL, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

845 James M. Hadelix (Haddix), Bridgeport, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

1968 Eugene Victor Worshaw (Eugene V. Worshaw), Bethany, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. H.

124 James McRae Robertson, North Lawrence Street, Portsmouth, N. H. (James McRay (James M.) Robertson, 76 Laurence Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

1684 James Griffin (James Phillip Griffin), 56 Danfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

3567 Daniel Webster, 166 Comm, New Brunswick, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DONA ANA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

107 Lorenzo Gustillos, Garfield, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, STATE OF NEW YORK.

2035 Edgar Liedy Beaty (Edgar Leidy, Edgar L., Edgar Leidy Beatty), 12 Old Military Road, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 116, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1933 Stephen Hayes (Stephen Aloysius Hayes), 525 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF LENOIR, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2137 William Conway, Caswell Street, Kinston, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LIMA, STATE OF OHIO.

2028 Raymond Berkley (Berckly) Waters, 741 South Main, Lima, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

2345 John Sydeski, jr. (John Paul Sydeskie), 627 Indiana, Glassport, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CLEARFIELD, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1876 Jno. G. (John George) Duprez, West Decatur, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

919 Ellsworth R. (Rees) Williams, West Nanticoke, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1477 Walter H. McLeon (McLoon), 142 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 35, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4827 Antonio D. Allessandro (Antonia Di Allessenindre, Antonia D' Alessandro), 1206 South Harmony Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 32, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2923 Richard Thomas Stock (Richard Thomas Stack, Richard T. Stack), 1441 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF TACOMA, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

50 Wm. H. (William Henry) Beuchler, 4847 South Yakima, Tacoma, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KANAWHA, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

2050 Henry (Harry) M. Miller, Staunton, Va. (Kayford, W. Va.).

The men whose names appear below and were under the jurisdiction of the local board named were, according to the public-draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917,, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has since the publication of his name been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which for any of the aforementioned reasons should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF ARIZONA.

81 Angel Aguayo, Tubac, Ariz.
636 Pedro Aguayo, Tubac, Ariz.
363 Romnio Alegria, Tubac, Ariz.
534 Cebrae Alday (Alley, Cebero Alday, Senero, Cebreo), Tubac, Ariz.
680 Dolores Alvarez (Alverez), Harshaw, via Patagonia, Ariz.
658 Eduardo Andrade, Tubac, Ariz.
5 Ynez Andrade, Tubac, Ariz.
20 Paz Apodaca, Imures, Mexico (Nogales, Ariz.).
594 Augustine S. (Silva) Arvizu, Grand Avenue, Nogales, Ariz.
186 Edward Henry (H.) Busch, United States truck camp, Nogales, Ariz.
300 Carmen Cabrera, Tubac, Ariz.
853 Fernando Canez (Canes), Patagonia, Ariz.
225 Alex (Alexandro) Castro, Nogales, Ariz.
714 Miguel Castro, Wamiha, Sinaloa, Mexico.
653 Charles A. Colias, post-office box No. 32, Nogales, Ariz.
446 Alberto Cordova, Carmer, Nogales, Ariz. (Court, Nogales, Ariz.).
5343 Sam Del Conte, Grass Valley, Calif.
316 Miguel Delsi (Delso), Harshaw, Ariz.
11 James L. Demos, P. O. box No. 32, Nogales, Ariz.
613 Jesus Valenzula Feliz (B., Valenzuela, Jesus V. Felix), Nogales, Ariz.
481 Daniel Flores, Nogales, Ariz.
536 Santiago N. Galliardo, Nogales, Ariz.
5 Clemente Grijulva, Ruby, Ariz.
308 Francisco Guittierrez (Guitierrez, Guttierraz), Tubac, Ariz.
271 George Kuchuraky (Kuckarky), Nelson Avenue, Nogales, Ariz.
196 Carlos (Carlas) E. Lopez, Alto, Ariz.
611 Jose Lopez, near Nogales, Ariz.
527 Lee (Leo) E. Marlon, Alto, Ariz.
741 Rene G. Mistron, Patagonia, Ariz.
9693 Ramon A. Moreno (Ramon Moreno), Elm, Nogales, Ariz.
860 Ignacio Olivas, Tubac, Ariz.
321 Jose Olivas, San Rafael, Ariz.
253 Ramon Olivas, Amadoville, Ariz.
310 Francisco Padillo, Estacion, Ariz. (Padilla, road camp, Calabasas, Ariz.).
517 Antonio Presido (Persido), Clifton, Ariz.
423 Rafael Ravago, Tubac, Ariz.
851 Vicente de los Reyes, Nogales, Ariz.
345 Sydney Rosenzweig (Rosengweig), Nogales, Ariz.
370 Francisco Salomon, Nogales, Ariz.
530 Louis Tapia (Luis, T.) Sanchez, Morley Avenue, Nogales, Ariz.
569 Jose Serrano, Patagonia, Ariz.
430 Andronico Trujillo, ranch of Manuel Trujillo, Nogales, Ariz.
572 Antonio Valencio, Amadoville, Ariz.
97 Charles (Charlie) Vanalstine, Amadoville, Ariz.
418 Guadalupe Vadnehi, Nogales, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

215 Chas. Demules (Charles Demules, Charles Demueles), 1555 Park Avenue, Emeryville, Calif.
220 Ray Oppenheim (Ray Ernest Oppenheim, Ray Ernest Appenheim), 1555 Park Avenue, Emeryville, Calif.
244 Wm. (William) Thomas, 1017 Forty-fifth Street, Emeryville, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NAPA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

409 Norman A. List, 105 Randolph Street, Napa, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF OAKLAND, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

740 Jas. Millory Allen (James Millory), 924 Thirty-fourth Street, Oakland, Calif.
446 Roggers Amiable (Roggero Amioble, Roggero Amiboiz), 771 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif.
99 Gregory Calvoy Barlo, 805 Twenty-seventh Street, Oakland, Calif.
1289 Patrick J. Canavan (Patrick Joseph Canavane, Patrick Joseph Canavan), 810 Forty-fourth Street, Oakland, Calif.
1763 Henry Costello, 652 Fifty-first Street, Oakland, Calif. (3494 Hollis Street, Emeryville, Calif.).
1649 Augustin Francis Daly (Augustin F. Daly), 616 Forty-fifth Street, Oakland, Calif.
79 Jose De R. D'Oliverio (Jose da Rosa d'Oliverio, jr.), 703 Thirty-seventh Street, Oakland, Calif.
12 Wm. L. Grimm (William Lawrence Grimm, W. L. Grimm), Y. M. C. A., Hobart Street and Telegraph Road, Oakland, Calif.
113 Paul O. Kilgore, 489 Forty-fifth Street, Oakland, Calif.
777 Michael Leahy, 3061 (3011) Linden Street, Oakland, Calif.
900 Frank Lennon, 1309 Thirty-fourth Street, Oakland, Calif.
440 Morris Lentz, 658 Twenty-seventh Street, Oakland, Calif.
790 Francis A. Mitchell (Francis August Mitchell), 3213 Filbert Street, Oakland, Calif.
921 Richmond Richards, 1284 Twenty-eighth Street, Oakland, Calif.
553 Wm. T. Simons (William T. Simons), 1280 Twenty-eighth Street, Oakland, Calif.
931 Victor Wallin (Wihbor Wallin), 3818 (3838) Market, Oakland, Calif.
508 Henry Cameron Webb (Harry Cameron Webb), 2431 (2471) Market Street, Oakland, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

2038 Frank (F.) Anderson, 629 Twenty-ninth Street, San Francisco, Calif.
1170 Sidney A. Carr (Sidney Arthur Carr), 327 Valley Street, San Francisco, Calif.
1234 William Gilmore (Gilmore), 15 Van Buren, San Francisco, Calif.
669 Daniel (Dan) Harrington, 40 Putnam Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1867 Howard Street, San Francisco, Calif.).
2305 Royal R. Harrison (Royal Revere Harrison), 120 Lardley (Laidley) Street, San Francisco, Calif.
88 C. L. Hart, 167 Randall Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Carl Levear Hart, Kansas City, Kans.).
151 Daniel (Dan'l) Hurley, 412 Twenty-seventh Street, San Francisco, Calif. (general delivery, Arboga, Calif.).
254 Mathias Kolk, 105 Miguel Street, San Francisco, Calif.
1319 Ernest S. Leslie (Ernest Samuel Leslie), 3973 Army Street, San Francisco, Calif.
737 Michael J. Lynch (Michael Joseph Lynch) 1419 Church Street, San Francisco, Calif.
2496 Terence O'Connell, 1609 Dolores Street, San Francisco, Calif.
2289 Timothy O'Connell, 889 Elizabeth Street, San Francisco, Calif.
710 Anthony Photakis, 278 Jules Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
167 Charles Racek, 1627 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Calif.
941 Charles W. Rogers (Charles Wesley Rogers), 25 Miguel Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2104 James G. Vaugh, 4210 Twenty-sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif. (James Glenn Vuaghan, 1031 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Calif.).
1770 James A. Phoney (James Aloysius (Alaysius) Pheney), 824 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

628 William John (J.) Brown, Stevens Creek Road, Cupertino, Calif.
1561 Harry Clayton, Gilroy, Calif.
1623 Zephyr Emyl (Zephyr E., Zepher Emil) Cyrier, Gilroy, Calif.
2223 Thomas Enecoicz (Enecoiez, Enecoiz), route A, Los Gatos, Calif.
121 Gulseppe (Guiseppi) Ferrari, route C, box 104, San Jose, Calif.
1883 Jos. Mark McCreery (Joseph McCreery, McCreary), route A, Los Gatos, Calif.
899 Joe Moro, Alma, Calif.
110 James Clen Paine (James G. Payne), Cypress Avenue, Los Gatos, Calif.
2288 Ong Tony (T., Tong) Park, Coyote, Calif. (Gilroy, Calif.).
1486 Joe Sern (Serra), Monterey, Gilroy, Calif.
1419 Herman Winter, Sixth, Gilroy, Calif.
1559 Erwin Henry (H., Edwin H.) Wurster, Oak Sanitarium, Los Gatos, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

304a Seton Brice, County Jail, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
884a Carl J. Cook (Carl Jeriniah Cook, J. Cook), Orcutt Street, San Luis Obispo, Calif. (Orcutt, Calif.)
416 Hoo Die, Cayucos, Calif.
1632 Louis Dominguez, 2529 Toro Street, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
571 Harry Lloyde Espee (Harry Lloyde Esper), Paso Robles, Calif.
1358 George Foley, Chorro Precinct, San Luis Obispo, Calif. (Cowell, Calif.)
1636a James Kleckler, Belvidere, N. J. (San Luis Obispo, Calif.)
1787a Antonio Martinez, Santa Anna, Calif. (Antona Martinez, County Jail; Antonia Martinez, San Luis Obispo, Calif.)
1058 Milton T. Moore, 1022 Leff Street, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
708a Ferdinand A. Y. Schaefer (Ferdinand Adalbert Victor Schaefer), San Luis Obispo, Calif.
130 Elmer L. Smith, Los Peros, Calif. (Elmer Leo Smith, Cosmopolis, Wash.)
161 Gus Smith (Gus Benjamin Smith), 1627 Beach Street, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
491 Christ Spoulos, 653-5 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo, Calif. (Christ George Spoulos, care of Andrew Adams, 668 Smith Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORGAN, STATE OF COLORADO.

869 Heinrich Blum (Henry Blum), Brush, Colo.
243 Wm. Edw. Bowen (William Edward Bowen, William E. Bowen), Wiggins, Colo.
614 Alberto Chaulico (Alberto Chulico), Aransu, Mexico.
921 Matt Ferrate (Matt Ferrato, Matt Ferrals), Weldona, Colo.
28 Dave Harvey, Weldona, Colo.
599 David Linker, jr., Fort Morgan, Colo.
58 Chas. Glynn Little, Fort Morgan, Colo.
1331 Geo. Partridge (George Partridge), 415 Ensign Street, Fort Morgan, Colo.
1004 Raymundo Sierra (Ramundo Sierra), Fort Morgan, Colo.
1197 Jno. Varrado (John Varrado), Fort Morgan, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ELMORE, STATE OF IDAHO.

234 Cipsino (Cepsino) Barritta, Mountain Home, Idaho.
14 Tobin Clemens, Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
146 Agapito Corpion, Mountain Home, Idaho.
564 Andrew Ernest (E.) Dixon, Mountain Home, Idaho.
244 Joseph E. Ferguson, Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
163 William E. Fitzgibbon, 2100 Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
482 Earl Kelley Floyd, Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
438 Leonor Martinez, Mountain Home, Idaho.
339 Howard Morls (Morris), Cleft, Idaho (Mountain Home, Idaho).
250 William Taylor, Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
90 Justo Tburzabal (Tbarzabal), Mountain Home, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BUREAU, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

733 Ricardo Bargas (Bargar), Sheffield, Ill.
1042 Geo. C. (George Carl) Christianson, Walnut, Ill.
685 Gundalup Garcina, Sheffield, Ill.
1231 Jesus (Jessiz) Godinez, Bureau, Ill.
1778 Albona (Albrno, Albono) Gutierres, Sheffield, Ill.
1366 Aristeo Hermandery, Buda, Ill.
1910 Leon Hetrick, Tiskilwa, Ill.
379 Pericles Evan Koutres, Amora, Ill.
344 Peter Miritas, Ohio, Ill.
1013 Joseph Ward, Wyanet, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2340 Thomas Abercrombie, 4255 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1770 Harry Alexander, 4214 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2222 Marcus W. Alexander, 4248 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1959 Frank Callejus (Frank Collins, Frank C.) Avery, 4448 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1212 Minn (Minn) Baker, 4117 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
310 Paul Edward Berg, 4310 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
359 John Andrew Blanos, 4459 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1214 Lee Bruk (Bruk-Beck), 321 East Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
277 William Bukner (Buckner), 4343 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
165 Harry A. (Harry Arthur) Burnett, 4545 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2775 Harvey Butler, 55 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2076 Albert Campbell, 3937 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2429 Robert Campbell, 3921 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
539 Marvin Cooper, 4100 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2619 Charles Davis (C. Davis), 4333 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2822 Gustavus Henry De Ford (Gus H. de Ford), 4018 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1477 Loy Dixen, 4512 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1701 James Edwards, 4002 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2900 Robert Frazier, 3928 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1027 George Lawrence Fuchs, 4604 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2867 John Gaines, 4240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1905 Frank D. Genaro, 3908 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2512 Ernest Hardy, 4014 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2746 Will Hardy, 4021 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2831 Charles Gillum Henderson, 4019 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2781 Dave (David) Holden, 4421 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1409 Emmett Hughes, 4041 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
614 Iandy (Landy) Jenkins, 8 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1993 Earl Wallace King (Earl W. King), 4349 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2177 Wallace King, 4251 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1076 Don Edward Kinnard (Kinnaird), 4322 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
478 Leo Peter Kramer (Kraemer, Leo P. Kraemer), 417 East Forty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1615 Mitchell Lawson, 3950 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2248 Leon Martin, 4137 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2943 Frank Mathews, 3928 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
761 Walter S. Medringhans, 4417 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Walter Scott Niedringhans (Walter Scott Medringhans), 548 Melrose Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1930 Robert L. Miller, 12 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
961 Thomas Bruce Mitchell, 4414 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
641 John Henry Montgomery, 3928 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1527 William Joseph Moran, 4644 Calumet Avenue (4642 Calumet Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
864 Dixie Moss, 3928 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
325 Jeremiah O'Neil, 4541 Forestville Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2565 William Pierce, 4215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1859 William (William F.) Ragland, 20 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1749 William (Will) Rucker, 20 East Forty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1262 James Robertson, 4305 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2456 Earl Robinson, 4453 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2416 John Luther Ruffin (John Ruffin), 4059 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
963 James Allen Russell (James Allan Russell), 3946 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2050 Harold J. Schubert, 3907 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
730 James D. Sellers, 4212 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2030 James Sewell, 8 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2009 Eddie Shavers, 4014 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (4041 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.).
985 William J. Sinon (Simon, Wm. J. Simon), 4070 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2774 Alexander Nick Sirakos, 3946 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2301 James Smith, 3928 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2295 Chappel (Chapell) Stephens, 4064 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
876 Ben Stewart, 4014 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
151 Hudie Thompson, 3948 South State Street (4224 Cottage Grove Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
2742 Arthur Thurman, 103 East Latimer Street, Abingdon, Ill. (Arthur Lloyd, 3936 State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2332 Henry Turnbo, 4407 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
740 Hodge Watkins, 22 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1264 Roy Donald Whitehead (Whithead), 551 East Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
2129 Frank Williams, 3901 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1528 John Williams, 4014 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1521 Luther Williams, 4046 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2158 William (Wm.) Williams, 3937 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
926 Nathaniel Wimberley, 3941 Dearborn Street (3565 Rhodes Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1605 Oly Young, 222 East Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 40, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2529 Andy Adams (Andy Ardms), 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3346 Oscar Ahlstrom, 648 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
315 Philip H. Anderson (Philips H. Anderson), 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3262 Jos. Walter Aster, 600 West Madison Street (Walter Josep Astor, Joseph Walter Astor, 600 Madesin Street), Chicago, Ill.
1001 Oscar Bagdarian, 914 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Oscar Bagdalan (Oscar Bagardo), 914 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
4385 Wm. Bailey, 14 North Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. (William Bailey, 15-A North Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1280 Henry Balzofsky, 120 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
3595 Jos. Banskiewicz, Cleveland, Ohio (Joseph Banskiewicz, Jos. Bruskiewicz, Joseph Bauskiewicz, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
2659 Lester Barber, 319 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill. (116 Howett Street, Peoria, Ill.).
1098 Wm. Barr (William Barr), 1346 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2739 Marion Baxter, 1422 West Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
4518 Jos. H. Behan, 33 North Waverly Street, Chicago, Ill. (Joseph Harry Behan, Joseph H. Behan, 33 Waverly Court, Chicago, Ill.).
4289 Edward Bell, 1244 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
2798 R. K. Bender, 1361 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (Ray K. Bender, 33 South Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.).
608 John L. Bennett, 1358 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (John Lenard Bennett, 1137 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
613 Andrew Berthle, 565 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3642 Alexander J. Betzer, 1019 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2000 Arthur Beyer, 125 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
202 Arthur Bird, 1100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2434 Geo. Biskeln (George Biskeln), 644 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1723 John W. Bock (John William Bock), 1408 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
3623 Frank Boderski (Frank Boderiskl), 644 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4355 George Boutrkoff (George Boutnkoff, Georg Botunkoft), 715 Boston Avenue, Chicago.
89 Jas. Botnic, 1063 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. (James Botnic, 1003 Jackson, Chicago, Ill.).
673 Jos. Brady (Joseph Brady, Joseph F. Brady), 235 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1528 Mike Brashe (Mike Braske), 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3101 Peter J. Braum, jr., 661 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Peter J. Braun, jr., Str. Pelosky, Chicago, South Haven, 1942 Maude Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3500 Frank Brazinoki, 623 West Madison Street (Frank Brazinski, Frank Brasnski, 623 Madison Street), Chicago, Ill.

2637 Lewis M. Brooks, 661 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Frederic, Mich., care of Ed Strassberger).
2930 Jos. E. Buckley, 1649 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. (Joseph Edwin Buckley (Buckly), 428 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
4391 Tony Burdis, 319 South Green, Chicago, Ill. (3195 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4604 Stanley Burk, 25 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill. (Stanley Bunk (Stanley Bak), 643 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1610 Jas. L. Bush, 609 West Madison Street (James Lloyd Bush (James L. Bush), 609 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1361 Frank Cady, 1220 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4246 Otto Caroff, 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2462 Jos. E. Carrier (Joseph Ell Carrier), 107 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
1469 Chas. Carter, 760 West Van Buren Street (Charles Carter, 760 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.).
357 Jos. J. Cesal (Jos. Jacob Cesal), 648 West Madison Street, Chicago.
3404 Jarine S. Chavarry (Jarine Serra Chavarry, Jaine Terra Chavarry), 1443 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1935 Frank Chrobel, 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3512 Michael Cafferty (Michael Cofferty), 14 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
2815 Frank R. Colnx (Clonx), 1042 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Frank Raymond Cloux, 1042 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
2067 Ulysses G. Concoutsakis (Ulysses George Concoutsakis), 1437 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
2391 Emanuel Cortis, jr. (Manuel Cortes, jr.), 1441 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1277 Victor D. E. Coster (Victor De Coster), 1032 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4081 Ross Harrison Cox, 645 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3804 Philip Czarlinsky, 1229 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
1144 Frank E. Dale (Frank Ernst Dale, Frank Earnest Dale), 802 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1596 Anglwin Dandiain (Augustin Dameizain, Agustin Dameuzain, Angistin Dameizain), 853 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4063a Fred Wilson Darley, 2100 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1618 Walter Darnell, 722 South Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1027 Geo. Davis (George Davis), 1047 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
1792 Richard F. Day, 108 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
3014 Jas. Dean (James Dean), 2233 Hamblin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2019 John Delaney, 82 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.
4717 John Edward Devine (John Devine), 510 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1400 Jas. Diebold (James Diebold), 1459 Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.
1100 John Downs (John Douns), 648 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4629 Thos. F. Dugan (Thomas Francis Dugan, Thomas France Dugan), 125 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
9 Jas. Duncan, 1329 West Adams Street (James Duncan, 1329 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.),
806 John A. Dunn (John Anthony Dunn), Dawes Hotel, Throop Street, near Jackson Boulevard.
709 Chas. Dybulski (Charley Dibirlski), 230 South Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill. (Madison Hotel) (Charley Dybulski (Charles Dybulski), Madison Hotel, Madison and Jefferson, Chicago, Ill.),
655 Merlin Elsbury, 1000 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1116 Emil Engleson, 648 West Madison Street, Ill. (Emil Erglesen, 648 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4046 Felix Etzold, 1212 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1347 Jas. Evans (James Evans), 1443 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3008 John Faro (Jan Furo), 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4231 Harry E. Fay (Harry Edward Fay, Hary E. Fay), 1132 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3003 Wm. Forman (William Forman), 306 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
4852 John Francess, 628 West Madison (John Franciss (John Franzess), 623 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3316 Robert Freese, 1217 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1422 Jos. Fuchs, 623 West Madison Street (Joseph Fuchs, 623 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4141 Truman A. Fuller (Truman A. A. Fuller, T. A. Fuller), 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1328 Thos. D. Gallagher, 645 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Thomas Douglas Gallaghar (Thomas D. Gallagher), 42 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
4605 Fred Gauthier (Gunthier), 1120 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (1120 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3029 Harry W. Gardner (Harry Walton Gardner, Harry Walter Gardner), 1186 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
4655 Michael Garosinchook (Michael Garossmichook, Mike Garasimchook), 643 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
684 Wm. F. Gately (William Gateley), 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3077 Nick Gatsiopoulos (Nick Gatriopoulos), 833 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
3356 Carl DiGennaro (Carl Di Gennaro), 739 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2972 Brad Gibbs, 12 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
1189 Francis A. W. Globs, 18 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill. (Francis A. Whitney Gibbs (Francis Whitney Globs), 18 North Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.).
251 Harry Gilmore, 320 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
2885a Manuel Granadas (Manuil Granndas, Manuel Granados, Manuul Granladas), Union Depot, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
417 Frank Grigo (Frank Grego), 645 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
272 Francisco Groppa (Francesco Grappa), 1222 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
3881 Robt. Hefferman (Robert Hefferman), 1142 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1806 Herman G. F. Henkey (Herman Gustave Frank Henkey), 1250 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1785 Fred Henriksen (Fred Henriksan), 30 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1914 Geo. Hildebrandt, 623 West Madison (Georg Hildebrandt, 623 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4344 John Hlingelbin, 643 West Madison Street, Chicago.
1007 Geo. G. Heddy (Geo. Gra Heddy, George Orma Heddy), 803 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

1306 Edward Hodgers, 1143 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3978 Thos. Holden, 1429 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. (Thomas Holden, 1510 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
3397 Francis M. Horn, Dawes Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (Francis Marion Horn, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.).
4612 Frank Howert, 22 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. (608 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1488 Lucius John Hunt (Luicis J. Hunt, Lucius John Hunt, Lucus Hunt), nonresident; no address.
2968 Otto Husk, 661 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
999 Aron Jack (Jack Aron), 1439 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4158 August Jacobs, 623 West Madison Street (623 Madison Street), Chicago, Ill.
2810 Jim Jardas, Jefferson Hotel, West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4517 Herbert Jaynes, 623 West Madison Street (16 West Ontario Street), Chicago, Ill.
2145 Edward Jeffries, 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (care of Youngstown Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio).
3070 Jos. C. Jenacker (Jenscker, Joseph C. Jenacker, Joseph C. Jenscker), 1435 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
4796 Leo Henry Jenck, 32 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.
1949 Arthur Johnson (Arthur Jonnson), 644 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
958 Chas. Jones (Charles Janes), 623 West Madison Street, Salvation Army Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
901 Robt. Jones (Robert Jones), 1236 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
908 Eugene Jordan, 221 North Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.
658 John Joyce, 1008 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1240 John J. Jullus, 217 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3198 Geo. Karolan (George Karolan), 31 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1110 Wm. R. Keating (William Robert Keating), 1527 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
3176 Michael Kweran, 738 South State Street (Mechal Knearan, Mechal Kweren, Michael Kwearan), 25 North Sangman Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1467 Chas. Kestulense, 601 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. (Charles Kestulense (Charles Kestulenec), Avon, Conn.).
4430 Morris Killunrich (Morris Killunrick, Killmnick), 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2742 J. R. King, 700 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4146 John Kivilu, 737 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3213 Jos. Klatis (Platis, Joseph Klatis, Joseph Platis), 338 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
180 Wenner F. Knitcel, 67 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill. (Wenner Frank Knitcel, Eden Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., care of Hillboard Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio).
2026 Nicholas Kolinelitis (Nicholas Kolinielits, Nik Kolinielits), 1045 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4279 Jacob Kondracsyk, 149 Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. (Jakob Kondraeszyk (Jakob Kondracsyk), 428 Pullman Avenue, Burnham, Ill.).
610 Charles Kramer, 1053 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (1123 Madison Street; 1013 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4033 Frank J. Krzesako (Frank Joseph Krzesko, Frank Joszeh Krzlazko), 645 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3600 Gus Kurtis (Gust Kurtis), 840 West Randolph Street, Chicago.
3177 Chas. H. Lang, 834 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill. (Charles Henry Lang (Charles H. Lang), 834 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
3766 Walter Lanning, Fort Wayne, Ind.
3795 Fred H. Laumer (Fred Laumer), 1225 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
4307 Chas. Lehman, 616 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1485 John W. Leistner (John William Leistner), 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1977 Geo. Lewis (George Lewis), 643 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
561 Pete Lirintz, 760 West Jackson Boulevard (Peter Lirintz, 760 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
4614 Ambrose J. Lloyd, 1118 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (225 South Racine Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4128 John J. Logan, 220 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. (John Joseph Logan, 220 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4155 Geo. Loudef (George Loudef), 851 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
630 Roy Lutes, 670 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3572 James McCofferty, 846 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (James McAfferty (James McCafferty), Duhois, Pa.).
2327 M. J. McDonough (M. J. McDonouh), 1502 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
3421 Frank McElevery, 124 Willard Court (Frank McElevey, 2801 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
4311 Jos. McKay (James McKay), 945 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
3200 Jas. McKew (James McKew), 12 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
2805 Alfred T. McMurray, 810 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Alfred Thomas McMurry (Alfred T. McMurry), general delivery, Elwood, Ind.).
2304 Jas. B. Malone (James B. Malone), 623 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
731a Arthur Manor, Manor (Arthur James Manor), 317 North Sheldon Street, Chicago, Ill.
3237 Henry C. Marck (Henry Chuck Marck), 1515 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
402 Albert Martini (Albert Martini), 509 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3130 Stanley Mateiff (Stanley Mateefff), 121 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
2418 Harry A. Mathews (Harry Antony Mathews, H. A. Matthews), 613 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3581 Charles Maun, 1214 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
2470 Allen Mayer, 1053 or 1753 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1753 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
1105 Kamal Madoon, 1304 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (1510 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
4018 Jos. Miller, 809 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Joseph M. Miller (Jo Miller, Joseph Miller), 908 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3222 Frank Meier, 100 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. (643 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4307 Chas. Metz, 638 West Madison Street, city (Chas. Otto Mitty (Chas. Metz, Charles Metz), 628 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).

4084 Andrian J. Meyers, 115 West Van Buren Street, Chicago (Andrain J. Myers, Andrain J. Neyers, 115 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.).
804 Geo. J. Mikalogianis, 1041 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (George John Mchalogianis, George J. Mikalogianis, 1041 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3767 Alvin F. Miller, 2580 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (25 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3649 John Mochan, 617 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, Lehigh, Okla.).
2870 Cecil E. Moore (Cecil Everett Moore), 17 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
2084 Homer C. Morrison (Homer Charles Morrison, Homer Horrison), 1252 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3590 Lewis Morrison (Louis Ward Morrison, Lewis Ward Morrison), 661 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4543 Clifford R. Morton, 517 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Clifford Rueben Marton, Clifford Reuben Morten, 154 Washington Boulevard, Seattle, Wash.).
4247 Steve Muray (Murvnyj), 628 West Madison Street (628 Madison Street), Chicago, Ill.
4790 Jas. Murphy (James Murphy), 1032 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
93 Jas. E. Murphy (James E. Murphy), 956 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
1839 Angelo Nasoff (Angele Naseff), 817 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
4491 Joe Nenose (Joe Ninose), 47 Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4814 Geo L. Noah (George Leroy Noah), 1013 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3276 Frank Novak, 37 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1267 Jas. Novak (James Novak), 125 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
3472 Kurt G. O'Connor (Kurt George O'Connor), 952 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3660 Thos. O'Connor, 915 West Monroe Street (Thomas O'Connor, 915 Monroe Street), Chicago, Ill.
2603 Morris F. O'Malley (Morris Frank O'Malley), 240 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
135 Laurence O'Neill (Laurence O'Neill, Laurence O'Nelll), Lafayette Hotel, Madison and Desplaines, Northeast Chicago, Ill.
1244 Wm. Owens (William Owens), 1048 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
450 Vandere Paris, 1407 West Lake Street, Chicago (Vandor Paris, Vandora Paris, Vandrus Paris), 1407 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4152 Jos. Parker (Joseph Parker, Joe Parker), 16 North Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
1081 Michael Pecka, 645 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4485 Chas. Peterson, 101 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
86 Fred John Pinfelder, 623 Madison Street, Chicago.
2808 John Prokopczyk, 718 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
2483 Wm. Pulze (William Pulze), 1385 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
4032 Salvatore Quilliano (Salavator Quilliain), 616 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2877 Wm. Radkie (William Radkke, Wiliam Radkle), 125 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
4548 Axel Rasmussen (Axel Rasmunen), 21 Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
4095 Geo. Raymond (George Raymond), 1041 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
935a Jos. Reaves, 322 West Twenty-sixth Street, Argenta, Ark. (Joseph Reeves, Joseph Reaves, Reaves Joe), 124 Sawon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3046 Phillip F. W. Redmond, 313 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Phillip Francis Vernon Redmond, 1834 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
2750 Guy R. Reed, 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Guy Ray Reed, box 111, Fox Lake, Ill.).
707 Wilbert R. Reid, 1350 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Welbert R. Reid, general delivery, Holly, Mich.).
4349 Jas. R. Riley, 1152 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (James Ruben Riley, James R. Illey, 1054 Tilden Street, Chicago, Ill.).
804 Albert Roberts, 1138 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (1022 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio).
139 Thos. J. Roberts (Thomas J. Roberts), 1010 West Adams Street, Chicago.
2960 Fred Roerty, 335 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
3210 Harry E. Rogers (Harry Edward Rogers), 321 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
3569 Geo. A. Ross, 1220 Madidon Street, Chicago, Ill.
1242 Andrew F. Roulne (Andrew Francis Roulne, Andrew Roulne), 16 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.
1285 Edlon H. Rowbothan, 308 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. (Edlon Henry Rowbotham, 414 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3256 Fred Runnshagen, 16 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.
2005 Anthony Russell, 1033 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (7012 South Honore Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1230 Edward Ryan, 1308 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2513 Wm. J. Ryan (William James Ryan), 558 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
2033 Frank A. Ryza (Frank Adalbert Ryza, Frank Adelbert Ryza), 648 West Madison Street, Chicago.
2757 John R. Sandidge (John Robert Sandidge), 622 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2907 Phillp Sansone (Phillip Sansone, Phillip Sausome, Phillip Sausone), 245 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
4615 Andres Saurer (Andrew Saurer), 18 North Ann Street, Chicago, Ill.
184a Edw. Sauers (Edward Sauers), 101 South Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.
2092a Frank Schafer, Henry Wolf, Peoria, between Madison and Washington, Chicago (care of Henry Wolff, Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1548 Chas. R. Schneider (Charles Rudolph Schneider), 1042 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2183 Leopold Schoenbacher (Leopold Schoenbacher, Leo Schoenbacher), 111 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
713 Harry Scott, 1229 Washington Boulevard (1229 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
3551 Tony Servels (Tony Seorisa), 210 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1357 Mannie Shach, 704 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

619 Jos. Skanicke (Joseph Skanicki), 661 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
481 Jas. Shannon, 600 West Madison Street (James Shannon, 600 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3958 Wm. Shields, 623 West Madison Street (623 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
819 Wm. F. Shinn (William Faber Shinn), 1538 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
797 Wm. J. Shilling (William J. Schilling), 1055 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2673 Louis Sinagar, 14 North Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.
389 Osborne Slade (Earl Osbonne Slade), 44 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
371 Alvin R. Smith, 1418 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill. (Alvin Ross Smith, 1587 Broadway, New York, N. Y.).
568 Chas. W. Smith (Charles Wheatley Smith), 237 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
2431 Jos. Solomon (Joseph Solomon), 1212 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
2933 Clarence Sorenson, 24 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
1150 Peter Spinffos, 1148 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1372 John L. Splann, 1548 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (John Splann, John Lesslie Splann, 2836 Palmer Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1738 Fred Stonemel (Fred Stommil, Fred Stommel), 34 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
3893 Frank Stark (Frank Stark), 950 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4633 Harry W. Sutherland, 3110 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. (Harry William Sutherland, Harry Sutherland, 6057 South Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2426 Anton F. Tuckman, 1276 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (Anton F. Jackman, 1276 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.).
1763 Benj. Tholcken (Benjamin Tholcken), 1313 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1742 Steve Tomicic (Steve Tomcuc), 28 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
3775 Thos. Torrier (Thomas Torrier), 1110 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
1927 Jas. M. Tyler, 623 West Madison Street. (James Mathew Tyler (James M. Tyler), general delivery or 623 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4470 Isaac Vail, 628 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2905 Andrew Valois, 1246 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
4203 John J. Vanslow (John Joseph Vanslow, John Vanslow), 22 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
71 Jas. Henry Vaughn (James Henry Vaughn), 111 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
4066 Jas. L. Vaughn (James Leslie Vaughn, Jas. Vaughn), 37 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.
4189 John Wadzinski, 1420 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1421 Bruno R. Warner, 1013 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4383 Chas. J. Whalen, 11 South Loomis Street (331 South Campbell Street), Chicago, Ill.
2243 Fred Wheeler, 307 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2106 Walter C. White (Walter Charles White), 1217 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2629 Vincent Wickham (Vincert Wickham), 116 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
3374 Adolph Wilstrom, 609 West Madison, Chicago, Ill. (Adolph Wikstrom (Adlkf Wiksham, Adolf Wikstrom), 609 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3858 Ollie Williams (Ollie Willliam), 1041 Madison, Chicago, Ill.
3570 Richard Williams, 1320 Monroe, Chicago, Ill.
637 Geo. Wilson, 1350 Adams, Chicago, Ill. (George Wilson, 112 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.)
140 Jas. I. Wilson (James I. Wilson, James Wilson), 909 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.
172 John Wilson, Arcade Hotel, 1013 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
175 Chin Wing, 806 Madison, Chicago, Ill.
3442 Chas. Witkowsky, 315 South Halsler Street, Chicago, Ill. (Charles Witkowsky, 1 Ketchen Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)
4107 Henry Wab (Henry Wab), Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3503 Kim Wong, 2348 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2419 Wah Wong, 2348 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4234 John Jesse Wright, 1315 West Monroe, Chicago, Ill.
3032 Geo. Yaffe (George Yaffe), 1520 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1930 Moy Sing Yow (Moy Sling Youn-Yow), 1147 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3207 Frank Zajar (Zejne), 628 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

372 Harry Howell, Flora, Ill.
656 Joseph Christopher Miscally, Flora, Ill. (1025 Cherry Street, Chicago, Ill.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

403 John C. Adams, 500 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2414 William B. Archbell (William B. Archell), 3904 Waverly Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1001 James Ballet, 1304 Nectar Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2112 William Barker, 110 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3074 Devert Barnes, 110 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1085 Lonnie Barret (Barrett), 1100n North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2083 Julius Bell, 308 rear Exchange, East St. Louis, Ill.
2174 Sam Boskl (Bosks), 1113 Exchange, East St. Louis, Ill.
1 Eugene Brown, 1015 North Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1275 William (Willie) Brown, 128 Dutches Lane, East St. Louis, Ill.
45 John Browning (Brownring), 408 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
247 Anthony Brownreid (Brownreed, Brownried), 408 Winstanly Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1280 Emel Buchanan (Buckhana, Birchanan), 1014 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2033 James Buckingham, 555 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
249 Horace Burr, 1005 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2801 Harry Cardell (Cordell), 402a Collinsville Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
966 Andrew Chatmon, 715 rear Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3838 Lawrence Connell, 1211 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.

2997 Alvaro Cutlirres (Gutierres, Albaro Gutlerres), 2020 North Fortieth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3122 John David (Davis), 812 North Seventeenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1580 Victor Duraskovic (Viktor Druskovil), 227 Exchange Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
131 Sylds Ellis (Sylesa Elles, Sylas Elllis), 119 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
934 James Evans, 312 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
803 Albert Gordon, 231 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
518 Andro Gregurach (Gregurics, Andry Gregurach), 315 Bournon Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2025 Anton Groguria (Grguria, Grguris), 309 rear Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2037 Charles Henderson, 718 (713) rear Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2758 Jerry Hounahan (Jerry M. Hounhan), 30 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
707 Wayman Houston (Houston, Huston), 515 rear Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2857 William Howard, 322 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
940 Hayward Hoyle (Haynord Hayle, Hayword Hoyle), 1015 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2911 Cleveland E. Huff (Cleveland Elenny G. Huft, Cleveland G. Elenor Huff), 8 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
632 Bishop Humburger (Homburger), 223 Baugh (Bough) Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2286 Ezkil Hunt, 91 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1671 Noah R. Hunt, 3243 Waverly Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
904 Jesse (Jessie) Jackson, 1100a North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2353 Charles Jackson, 917 North Ninth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2318 Thomas Jackson, 211a Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2532 John Jasiklosky (John Jauklosky Dow), 701 Baugh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2881 Dick Johnson, 312 Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
190 George Johnson, 532 rear Ohio Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill. (411 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
3051 Joseph Johnson, 1426 rear Lake Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2995 William Johnson, 1014 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3170 Fare (Faye) Jones, 1110 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1830 George Jones, 423 North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (1903 Walnut Street, Evansville, Ind.).
2750 John Kohaver (Johann Kokaver, Johan Kokaver), 227 (1227) North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1527 Peter Kenic (Krnjic, Petar Krnic), 1116 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2213 Chail Kerdak, 818 Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
882 Peter Kirshikes (Kirckikls, Kirkickls), 911 Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3022 Ennis Lane, 400 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2787 Henry Leonard, 803 North Eighth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
423 George Maneres, 91 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2459 James W. Martin, 1127 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1916 Jose Martinez (Jesi Martinez, Jose Martines), 3824 Monroe Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
323 Ben Mason, 310 Bowman, East St. Louis, Ill.
2069 William Moore (Williams Moore), 1005 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1418 Arthur Moorland, 714 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2885 Honert G. Morgan (Honert Grover Cleveland Morgan), 1313 State Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
650 Robert Murphy, 1104 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
188 Leo V. Murray (Leo Victor Murray), 407a Illinois, East St. Louis, Ill.
2883 Ernest Nash, 124 R. Baugh a, East St. Louis, Ill.
2967 Charlie Odls (Charles Odls, Chas. Odles), 105 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2138 Hollis Owen, 413 Bowman Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
129 John Parthalis, 300 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2774 George E. Pendleton, 129 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
293 John Powell (Powll), 920 Lynch Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
311 Walter Prestoord (Prestwood), 716 North Seventh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1493 Sam Robin, 1104 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2586 Thomas Randolph, 124 R. Baugh Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill. (R. F. D., Pondergrass, Ga.).
74 Hilliard Ray, 1321a Gross Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill. (736 Locust Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
961 Mack Rivers, 1108 North Seventh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
741 James (Jimmie) Rogers, 221 Winstanley Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
46 Luther Rushing, 314 Exchange Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2380 Jacob A. Shafter, 539 North Thirteenth Street (Jacob Albert Shafter, 417 North Seventh Street), East St. Louis, Ill.
1241 John Sisson, 214 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2169 Edward Smith, 1823 Parson (Parsons) Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
175 Edward Black Smith (Edle Black Smith), 460 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
69 Joe (Joseph) Smith, 447 North Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1957 John Spencer, 2018 Lynch Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2040 Bolestan Stowacky, 527 North Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1978 Ottis Sunnivelle (Sunnivelle), 408 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2619 Samuel Swain, 1848 Lake Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1243 Charles Thomas, 1700 North Ninth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1242 Forie Vaughan (Vaughn), 220 (221) R. Exchange Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1055 George Voies, 741 (744) Locust Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2217 Freeman Walker, 907 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3135 Eugene Waller (Eugena Wallar), 1110 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3115 Will Westbrook, 321 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1636 Adison (Addison) White, 1817 Natalie Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1487 Frank Wleiak (Wiercink, Wiercak), 817 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2595 Sanders Wilcox, 1206 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1645 Spencer Wimberly (Wimberley) 116 Winstanley Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Brookport, Ill.).

1277 Steve Zayzik (Zajzik), 412 Winstanley Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2131 John Zebibahka, 412 Winstanley Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JO DAVIESS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1205 Ford Alberhaskey, Nora, Ill.
1755 Mike Angeloff, route No. 4 or No. 5, Galena, Ill.
595 Filippo Campanvile (Filippie Campanile), Galena, Ill.
1152 Dewey Collins, Galena, Ill.
1043 Arthur Cook, Hanover, Ill.
1067 James Duviess, Galena, Ill.
1744 Tom Dimkey, Akur, Ill. (Tom Dimitry (Dimitoff), care of G. W. Ry., Aiken, Ill.
1021 Tony Donovan, Galena, Ill.
498 Hylnio Gonrales (Hlainio Gonrales, Hymis Gonrales), Rodden, Ill.
600 Fletcher Lee Gray, East Stockton, Ill.
596 Willie Raymond Gruber, Elizabeth, Ill.
603 James Hughes, Hanover, Ill.
1271 George Koaleoff (Koleff, Kolaff), Galena, Ill.
1030 James Patrick McGuire, R. D. No. 4, Galena, Ill.
53 Ben Miewiez, Benton, Wis.
570 Levi Morris, East Dubuque, Ill.
1200 Frank Edward Posey, Stockton, Ill. (1290 Venables Street, Vancouver, B. C.).
384 Mack Robison (Mack Robinson), East Dubuque, Ill.
1052 Frank Smiley, East Dubuque, Ill. (Crystal Springs, Miss.).
87 Henry Elias Stevens, Warren, Ill.
1507 Leo Waters, Galena, Ill.
474 John William Welgand, East Stockton, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIATT, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

366 Edw. (Edward, Edward D.) Dwight Taylor, Monticello, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAPORTE, STATE OF INDIANA.

388 Julius C. Arndt, 216 L, LaPorte, Ind.
1164 George Clark, 3540 Market, Wheeling, W. Va.
1638 John Eros, 1014 Harrison, LaPorte, Ind.
871 Felix Grieshaber, 404 Warwick, LaPorte, Ind.
1078 Alexander Jasicki, R. No. 6, LaPorte, Ind.
678 Jesse H. La Wood, Hanna, Ind. (Jesse Harry LaWood, 573 Delaware, Gary Ind.).
1929 Joseph Lipka, 108 Niesen, LaPorte, Ind.
1132 Albert Long (Albert L. Long), R. No. 7, LaPorte, Ind.
2018 John F. McKeowin (John Frederick (Fredrrick) McKeown), 714½ Indiana Avenue, LaPorte, Ind.
1906 James Morhand (Morehand), 207 Furnare, LaPorte, Ind.
1522 Henry C. (Carl) Olson, R. No. 2, box 129, Michigan City, Ind. (Box 129, R. No. 2, Michigan City, Ind.
803 George Parker, 122 Park, LaPorte, Ind.
672 Jake (Joko) Patco, R. F. D, LaPorte, Ind.
1376 Robert P. Peary (Perry), Kingsbury, Ind. (715½ Lincolnway, LaPorte, Ind.).
1991 Andrew Rickson (Reckson), 112 Lawyer, LaPorte, Ind.
793 Kassuler (Kastmler) Stramsk, 415 Park, LaPorte, Ind.
1717 Joseph Tokarskin (Joseph Tokarskl, jr., Tokarskim), Otis, Ind.
616 Bert Walker, Union Mills, Ind.
1503 Robert E. (Eugene) Wessell, LaPorte, Ind. (Sparrow Point, Md.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAIR, STATE OF IOWA.

214 Max Dexter Clark, Orient, Iowa.
86 Harry Friddle, Fontanelle, Iowa.
629 John Charles King, Creston, Iowa.
353a Walter Mitchell, care of J. Dorsey, Greenfield, Iqwa (Walter Mitchel, 303 Front Street, St. Paul, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLAMAKEE, STATE OF IOWA.

377 Omar David (O. D.) Boardman, Waukon Junction, Iowa.
1470 Frank Miller, Waukon, Iowa.
1183 Oscar Ralph Walters (Watters, Wolters), Waukon Junction, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF APPANOOSE, STATE OF IOWA.

784 Emmett Carr, Jerome, Iowa.
1045 Fab Grenko, Cincinnati, Iowa.
2161 John Grenko, Cincinnati, Iowa.
2153 David R. McKeehan (David Raley McKeehan, David R. McKeehan), 112 West Maple Street, Centerville, Iowa.
446 Orville (Orval) White, Mystic, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON, STATE OF IOWA.

1326 Roland Reed Andes, 508 Baker Avenue, Evansville, Ind. (Star Camp Railroad No. 1, Hubbard, Ohio).
991 Lee Beasley, Atkins, Iowa.
6 Burton Benjamin Bourrassa (Burton B. Bonrassa), Vinton, Iowa.
326 Victor Clinton, rural delivery 3, Dysart, Iowa (room 300, Central Station, Chicago, Ill.).
517 Axel Leonard Johnson (Axel J. Johnson), Vinton, Iowa.
1331 Edward Michael Kane, Atkins, Iowa (500 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1018 Alfred Thomas Larson, 15'' (Street), Belle Plaine, Iowa.
1334 Herman Jacob Moller, 1611 Seventh Avenue, Belle Plaine, Iowa.
460 William Padgett, Atkins, Iowa (Will Padgett, Linton, Ind.).
1913 Edward Adam Reed (Ed. A. Reed), Atkins, Iowa.
873 W. E. Yates (William E. Yates, William Eizie Yates, Will Yates), Belle Plaine, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLACK HAWK, STATE OF IOWA.

1337 Rex Adams, route 1, Hudson, Iowa.
463 Richard Trisley Atlins (Richard Trisley Atkins), Dunkerton, Iowa.
1089½ Bogdon Aubrilo (Cenbrilo, Bagdon Cubrilo), 239 Summer Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
1707 Joseph Biggs, 304 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
1269 Charles Brocklinger (Charles Blocklinor, Chas. Blocklinor), 224 Fifth Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
875 Harry Clark, R. F. D. No. 5, Waterloo, Iowa.
1805 Dave Franks, 3104 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
258 Elverto Frenimo (Everett Trenimo), La Porte City, Iowa.
856 Archie Griffing (Archie Griffin), 304 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
1590 Anton Hansen, Stuttgart, Ark. (Hudson, Iowa).
148 Morris Ernest Jenson, 119 West Fourth Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

1008 Riddie Johnson, 603 Fourth Avenue, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
58 Hubard Jones, 304 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
870 Carl Montgomery, jr. (Carl Montgomery), 304 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
507 Leslie Rogers, 305 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
910 Wm. Jackson Rogers (William Jackson Rogers), route 1, Waterloo, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOONE, STATE OF IOWA.

2225 Adrian Anderson, Route No. 2, Reppey, Iowa.
178 William Bleibray (William Peter Bleidnay), C. & W. Railway, Boone, Iowa.
203 Henry A. Bleiley (Bielbdry), 3308 North Lawrence, Boone, bunk cars, C. N. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
1503 Edward (Edmond) J. Collins, Ogden Iowa (Oyien, Iowa).
1042 Amos Edward Harker (Amos E. Harker), R. D. D., No. 2, Woodward, Iowa.
1084 Stanson (Staussa) Hrnjk, 1711 East Fourth Street, Boone, Iowa.
2018 Jack Frank Inman, Williamsburg, Ky. (R. H. & John Arnold, Boone, Iowa.)
269 William Edward Jones, R. R., No. 2, Boone, Iowa.
984 Horsiampos A. Karamousoles (Horslamkos A. Karamousoles), Boone, Iowa. (Harsiamkos A. Karamousales, Horalamkos Karamousoles), Clinton, Iowa.
942 Wong Kee, 713 Keeler, Boone, Iowa.
1287 Dimitrico Mpourolinas (Dimitrios Mpourollas), Boone Iowa. (Dimitsios Mpourollos, Clairton, Pa., care of Carnegie Coke Co.)
367a Lloyd E. Nickell, 817 Arden, Boone Iowa. (Lloyd Edward Nickelle (Lloyd E. Nickelle), Saskatoon, Sask.)
2178 Carl Oscar Olander (Carl O. Olander), Ames, Iowa.
1012 Roswelt Graves Secor (Roswelt G. Secor, Roosevelt G. Secor), R. F. D., Perry, Iowa.
887 Ollie Williams, 1039 Fifth, Boone, Iowa.
901 Rodney T. Worsing, 810 Division, Boone, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BREMER, STATE OF IOWA.

1325 Glenn E. Avery (Glenn Ettienne Avery), Waverly, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, STATE OF IOWA.

1497 Bill Vasilopoules (Vasilopoulos, Vasilopolos), Umthrop, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BUENA, STATE OF IOWA.

515 Purl Burch, Alta, Iowa.
590 Commodore E. Dettett (Commodore Edmund Dettitt, Commodore Edward Dettitt), Linn Grove, Iowa.
931 Peter French (Peter Funch), Alta, Iowa.
1170 Chester D. Mull, Mull, general delivery, Storm Lake, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CALHOUN, STATE OF IOWA.

846 Charles Allinger, Rockwell City, Iowa. (220 North Nineteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.)
784 Wm. A. (Albert) Buntin, Yetter, Iowa.
247 Percy Jack De Mars, Fonda, Iowa.
3103 Colonel Eklefrom (Ephfrom), Yetter, Iowa.
849 John Kov, Manson, Iowa.
1500 Frank Nobes, Rockwell City, Iowa.
1114 Ray W. Stanwood, Omaha, Nebr.
657 John Young, Jolley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARROLL, STATE OF IOWA.

406 Will Booth, Carroll, Iowa.
1304 Ben Garcia, 310 North Clark Street, Carroll, Iowa.
35 Joseph H. Humphrey (Joe H. Humphrey, Joseph Henry Humphrey), 317 North Main Street, Carroll, Iowa.
652 Grant Patterson, Marlan, Ind., or Dedham, Iowa.
1973 Edwin LeRoy Penland (Edwin Leeroy Penland), Glidden, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, STATE OF IOWA.

728a Estel Anders, Ivesdale, Ill.
1595 Carl C. Anderson (Carl Christian Andersen, Carl Chr. Andersen), Third and Poplar Streets, Atlantic, Iowa.
677 Sephes Bell, Griswold, Iowa.
781 Russell Fairchild, 100 Chestnut Street, Atlantic, Iowa (Russell Fairchilde, care of D. O. Shrider, Box 86, Green River, Wyo.).
1100 Herman C. Feldman, Cumberland, Iowa (Herman Conrad (Conrda) Feldman, 359 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.).
259 Walter C. Fisher (Walter Christopher Fisher), Griswold, Iowa.
583 Orville Grinstead, Cumberland, Iowa.
1053 Dan Jackson, Griswold, Iowa (Jefferson, Pa.).
1546 Frank Mardt (Martd), Atlantic, Iowa.
644 Lawrence M. Marks (Lawrence Melbourne Marks), Route 2, Cumberland, Iowa.
1266 Crescensio (Crescencio) Ramos, Matchula (Matchula), Mexico.
1046 Guadalupe Regelado (Regalado), railroad right of way, Atlantic, Iowa.
678 Frank H. Rigg (Frank Howard Rigg), Griswold, Iowa.
985 Felician Rodriguirs, Trapuda, Mexico (Febician (Febivian) Rodrigiurs, Tapula, Mexico).
1694 Lonny Tucker, Cumberland, Iowa.
811 Clyde P. Winder (Clyde Perry Winder, C. P. Winder), Valley Junction, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS, STATE OF IOWA.

883S L. E. Allen, 1022 Daniels Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (General Delivery, Rock Island, Ill.).
4037 Henry Benj. Brown, Pullman Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (Harry Benjamin Brown, care of Julian Hotel, Dubuque, Iowa).
2299 Lewis Davenport (L. Davenport), 616 Twelfth Avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
3390 Bert Edwards, 724 First Avenue east, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
3183a Bohumil Filipi, 1311 K Street west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
1342 Fred W. Ish, 219 South Sixth Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
3384 Tom Jim, 116 South Second Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
3641 Svetko Kolif, 1222 Third Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
2581 Frank Ben Loug, 853 North Twelfth Street east, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
421 Frank A. Lyons (Frank A. Long, Frank Aloijsius Lyons), 215 North First Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
1261 James Poch (Pock), 215 North First Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
2164 Daniel V. Putman (Daniel Ransom Putnam, Dauiel R. Putnam), 1017 Seventh Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

018 Carl Raymond Quick, 520 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
3013 Robt. Chas. J. Schmidt (Robert Charles John Schmidt, Robert C. J. Schmidt), 428 A Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
2422 Frank Wagner, 621 South Seventh Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
917 Eddie (Eldie) Wilsey, 108 Seventh Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CERRO GORDO, STATE OF IOWA.

482 Elmer David Aten, General Delivery, Mason City, Iowa.
3074 Frank Baccanale, 30 Light Street, Mason City, Iowa.
2861 Paul Baker, 642 North Jersey Avenue, Mason City, Iowa.
2529 William Baker (Wm. Charles Baker, Wm. C. Baker), 903 North Federal Street, Mason City, Iowa.
1015 John Earl Bean, 23 Eighth Street SE., Mason City, Iowa.
1478 Thomas Bell, 647 South President Street, Mason City, Iowa.
254 Jesse (Jess) Claco, Mason City, Iowa.
632 Frederick (Fred) Davidson, Cartersville, Iowa.
1900 James Donovan, General Delivery, Mason City, Iowa.
1834 Frank Engleman, 15½ Second Street SW., Mason City, Iowa.
400 William (Willie) Ford, 9 First Street SE., Mason City, Iowa.
3323 George E. Gelvin, 803 Northwest Fifteenth Street, Mason City, Iowa.
100a Richard Patrick Gilligan, 302 State Street, Mason City, Iowa.
3710 Andrew Gonzales, Lehighblock, Mason City, Iowa.
2481 Jesse (Jess) Griffith, Route 2, Mason City, Iowa.
2967 Erie (Erik) Gustafson, 420 Twentieth Street SE., Mason City, Iowa.
1324a Robert Hall, R. F. D., Grant Township, Fertile, Iowa.
02 Mike Hopkinson, 1303 North Ted Street, Mason City, Iowa (Pierre, S. Dak.).
2726 Herman Loud Roxie (Lloyd Hoxie), 21 First Street SW., Mason City, Iowa.
2100 James Infield, 903 North Federal Avenue, Mason City, Iowa (Washburn, Wis.).
2949 Fox Jones, 625 North Jefferson Street, Mason City, Iowa.
836 Beyer Alex Johnson, 510 Fourth SW., Mason City, Iowa.
1167 Jule J. Judeson (Jul J. Juisen), Clear Lake, Iowa.
2495 Smith Kendrick, 408 Twelgth Street SE., Mason City, Iowa.
1370 John Kessler, 121 North Jefferson Street, Mason City, Iowa (Camp Dodge, Iowa (Des Moines).
2962 Frank Koelke, Rockwell, Iowa.
764 Charles S. Langdale (Chas. Stevenson Langdale), Cartersville, Iowa.
189 John Peter Laver, Route 4, Mason City, Iowa.
720 Fink Lubis, 126 Fourteenth Street NW., Mason City, Iowa.
1251 James Raymond Martin, First Street SE., Mason City, Iowa.
574a John Martin, 810 Penn Street, Mason City, Iowa (Fourth Street NE., Mason City, Iowa).
72 Felix Yalmar (Walmer) Paulson, 903 North Fred Street, Mason City, Iowa.
255 Russell C. Pfaff (Pfuff), Rockwell, Iowa.
2450 Claude D. Randall (Claude Duvall Randall), corner Ninth and Penn Streets, Mason City, Iowa.
2887 Jess (Jesse) Richards, 121 First Street NW., Mason City, Iowa (General Delivery, Rockport, Ill.).
55 Earl S. Rule, Mason City, Iowa.
19 Charlie Robert Scott, Mason City, Iowa.
913 Lester Harrison Shindall (Shindnl). 302 State Street, Mason City, Iowa (Sheffield, Iowa).
2512 Evangelos Skoniarikes (Evangelos Gust Skoniarikes), 820 South Van Buren Street, Mason City, Iowa.
2898 Martin Wills, 815 South Jefferson Street, Mason City, Iowa.
2235 William Wilson, 126 Fourteenth Street NW., Mason City, Iowa.
146 James Wonikas, 640 South Van Buren Street, Mason City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE, STATE OF IOWA.

589 Carl H. A. Anderson, Raymont Hotel, Cherokee, Iowa.
1511 Arlie Otto Askew, 200 Maple Street, Cherokee, Iowa (Arlie O. Askew, 320 San Julian Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
356 Julius Olson Berg, Cherokee, Iowa.
10 A. Dombraki, route 3, Marcus, Iowa (A. Dombroski (Alex (A.) Dombiski), Marcus, Iowa).
368 Jesse Thompson, Cleghorn, Iowa.
742a George C. (G.) Van Zandt, care of Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind. (George Van Zandt, Cherokee, Iowa).
1248 Maurice Williams, Marcus, Iowa.
42 Charles William Young, Meriden, Iowa.
422 Roy Lee Forgey, Sparta, Mo. (1500 East Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
1352 James Rogers Ryan, Quimby, Iowa (Marshall, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF IOWA.

893 Guy Clark Beaman, Spencer, Iowa.
634 Frank Evans, Peterson, Iowa.
201 Dennis Hennessey, Langdon, Iowa.
22 John Morgan Offord, 1904 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Hull, Iowa).
576 Clyde Patton, Spencer, Iowa.
816 Raine (Rene) Reierson, Plainview, Tex.
1336 William Schnack, Spencer, Iowa.
134 John Tolman (Tolemen, Tolomen), Peterson, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAYTON, STATE OF IOWA.

1367 Oscar W. Ceverins, Postville, Iowa.
1486 Nicholas Dicklch (Nikolas Dekich), Twenty-ninth and R Streets, Omaha, Nebr. (Nickolas Dickich, North McGregor, Iowa).
548 Andry Stanis Helrch, 228 Scoville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio (Stawis Levich, North McGregor, Iowa).
535 Peter D. (Dimitra) Iopulos, North McGregor, Iowa.
406 Calvin L. Slaughter, North McGregor, Iowa (1914 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CLINTON, STATE OF IOWA.

270 Karl John Broholm, Bluff Road, Clinton, Iowa.
420 Ernest Burke, 803 Thirteenth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
1600 Robert Frances (Robert F.) Burndall, 1008 (1018) South Fourth Street, Clinton, Iowa.
1801 James Dennis (J. D.) Carr, 235 Second Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
1637 Jacob A. (Jacob) Kalnin, 631 Fifth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
1970 George Lorick (Louck), 316 Maple Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
1712 Patrick Murphy, 220 First Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
1612 Charles (Charlie) Soman (Charles Soman), Farmers' Home, Front Street, Clinton, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, STATE OF IOWA.

1406 Henry LeRoy Biggs, 1129 Sixth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3116 George E. Bridge (Geo. E. Bridge), 810 Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
11 John Burley, C. & N. W. Bunk Car, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
416 J. L. Campos (Jose Lusero Campos), 2400 South Fourth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2623 Willie Canning, 2717 Sixth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1949 Alfred Christensen (Christiansen), Railroad, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
426a Rudolph Davis, Iowa State Prison, Fort Madison, Iowa.
835 Baptis Dufanchard (Babtist Dufauchord, Babtist Dufauchard), Bunk Car C. & N. W., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1836 John Elbert, North Western Railroad in Bunk House (C. & N. W. Road House, Council Bluffs, Iowa).
151 John G. Harvey, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
261 Elmer Roscoe Humes (Elmer Rosco Humes), Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2102 Harry L. Inman (Harry Lee Inman), Ogden Hotel, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
825 Thos. Johnson (Thomas Johnson), 1122 South Seventh Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1804 Risto G. Kilbardi (Kelebarda, Kilibarda), 1606 Fifteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1159 Loonie Lee (Loomis Lee, Loue Lee, Louis Lee), 167 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
991 Joseph H. Leemon (Joseph Leemon, J. H. Leeman), 215 Eighth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3134 Eligio Martinez (Martinng, Marting), Eighteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
699 Elliott Matheny (Everett Matheny, Everett Mathewy), 805 Second Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2217 Frank Meano (Frank Mcano, Frank Mcabo, Frank Mctino), 802 Avenue Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3158 Daniel Webster Miller, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1123 Epifani More (Epifano More, Epifiano More), corner Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1582 Axel Nelson, 1930 South Sixth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3027 William F. Nicholson (William Franklin Nicholson, Wm. Franklin Nicholson), 1020 South Twelfth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3114 Julian Norgard, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2769 Frank Oats, 169 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1556 Joseph Morris O'Brien, 803 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
800 Matt Ouste (Onste), 11 South Avenue G, Council Bluffs, Iowa (Eleventh Street and Avenue G, Council Bluffs, Iowa).
1815 Otto Peterson (Otto Petersen), 1112 Eighteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
731 Mannel Price, 1736 Eighth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1266 Eldridge Province, 1518 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1535 Charlie Harold Reed (Charles Harold Reed), 1313 Eighteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2476 Clyde Andrew Rich, 1612 South Tenth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa (Clyde Aubrey Rich, Clyde Andrew Rich), 1612 North Tenth Street).
168 Alfred M. Russell (Alfred Marion (Mariam) Russell), 1730 Avenue F, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1283 John Salvaggio, 1011 Avenue F, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1008 Frank Snethen (Frank Snether), 1502 Sixteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
928 Roy W. Stienbaugh (Roy William Steinbaugh), 931 Fifth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3125 Howard Bowen Stout (Howard Bowen Stoat), Grand Hotel, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1179 Andrew Thompson, Bunk Cards, C. N. W. R. Ry., Council Bluffs.
1313 Waldemar Wadd (Waldema Wad, Waldemar Wad), 1930 South Sixth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2243 Marion Wires, 622 Seventh Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3005 William Woods, 1736 Eigth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1281 Will Worthy, 17 North Twelfth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
627 Robert Zittleman, 721 South Sixth Street, Council Bluffs.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF IOWA.

147 Charles Attawa, Green Island, Iowa.
1667 Anton Bruggenkamp, East Chestnut Street, Denison, Iowa.
1910 Albert Cambric, Herring, Iowa.
2112 Earl Cooper, Manilla, Iowa.
834 Robert Lee Donevant (R. L. Donevant), Denison, Iowa.
1123 John Dovit (Johan Dovitt, John Dovitt, Devitt), West Side, Iowa.
876 Henry Johannsen (Johanson), West Side, Iowa.
715 Galen David Keller (G. D., G. H., G. B. Keller), Lititz, Pa.
2154 Henry Edward Kinney (Kenney), 2540 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1274 Randolph Landry, New Orleans, La. (Denison, Iowa).
2128 John Lee, Denison, Iowa.
1046 Conrad Leibinger (Liebinger), Denison, Iowa.
1328a James Saul McLeon (James S. McLean, James McLean), Idolien, Saskatchewan, Canada.
969 Robert James Sullivan (Robert J. Sullivan), Arion, Iowa.
1990 Tom Walton, Denison, Iowa.
1632 Clayton James Wheeler (Clayton J. Wheeler), Buck Grove, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DALLAS, STATE OF IOWA.

631 Bror Constantine Brodeen (Bror Constantin Brodin, Bror Constantine Broderl), Madrid, H. B., Iowa.
47 Will Clark, Perry, Iowa.
186 John Fennessy, Granger, Iowa.
1339 Thomas Michael Glynn, Grimes, Iowa.
1900 Perry Jenkins, Granger, Iowa.
2111 David Lee, Granger, Iowa.
633 Cubani Mack, Granger, Iowa.
2349 John Rohrick, Granger, Iowa.
480 John Chester Stout, Minburn, Iowa.
1043 John Washington, Granger, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DAVENPORT, STATE OF IOWA.

2174 Richard L. Bowling, 816 Seigfried Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.
848 Elmer Y. Butler, 1421 Leonard Street, Davenport, Iowa.
12 Willie M. Clinton, 1002 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2003 Henry Theodore Clem Green, 2023 West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1357 Elmer Guilfoil (Guilford), 808½ West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.
303 Albert Milo Hildebrand, 2910 Telegraph Road, Davenport, Iowa (Glenrock, Wyo.).
861 Mike Kabot (Kabat), 922 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
846 William H. Larkins, 513½ Warren Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1986 Richard Mueller, 808½ West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1421 George L. Nealand, 1006 Warren, Davenport, Iowa (Wavehope, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1091 Charles Peter Reichert, 2319 Roise Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.
1155 Robert L. Reynolds, 708 West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.
455 Robert J. Smith, 220 Warren Street, Davenport, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DAVENPORT, STATE OF IOWA.

1343 John D. Barnes, 301½ West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2688 William A. Baxter, northwest corner Tenth and Ripley Streets, Davenport, Iowa.
1978 Jefferson Deals, 924½ Whipley Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2268 John Evens (Evans), Interurban Hotel, Second and Perry Streets, Davenport, Iowa.
1744 Harry Forber, 417 East Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
445 Joseph Fryson, 329 West Tenth Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1432 Rosendo Gamez, 127½ East Third Street, Davenport, Iowa (137½ Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2226 John Glakner (Glackner, Gleckner), 1926 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1923 John Hamann, Interurban Hotel, Davenport, Iowa.
226 Jer Gust (Gustav) Ivan Johnson, 215 East Twelfth Street, Davenport, Iowa.
433 Louis Kells, 216 East Seventh Street, Davenport, Iowa.
543 Carl Klindril (Karlo Klindril), 316 East Front Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1875 Jesse L. McKinney (McKinnie), 602 Eastern Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.
204 Henry Morris, Heor Hotel (Hess Hotel, Second and Perry Streets), Davenport, Iowa.
1778 Henry Ness, 321½ East Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1225 Percy Phillips, 418 East Thirteenth Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2461 John E. Rehm, 428 East Seventh Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2121 Carl T. Rexmevad (Carl Theodor Rexmevad), 2324 East Hight Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1618 Nelson G. Sanderson, Peerless Hotel, Second and Perry Streets, Davenport, Iowa.
1817 William Smith, general delivery, Davenport, Iowa.
1242a Merrill Swictert (Schwletert), 208 West Eighth Street, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa.
2527 John H. Tower, 121½ East Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.
2642 Charley (Charlie) Wilson, 1204 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.
1186 Richard Wm. Wilson (Richard William Wilson), 1029 East Fifteenth Street, Davenport, Iowa.
959 Roy Wilson, 104 East Fifth Street, Davenport, Iowa (521 East Main Street, Ottumwa, Iowa, 401 East Nineteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1767 Elmer R. Winegar, 308½ West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIS, STATE OF IOWA.

388 Tom Cotlitta, Drakesville, Iowa (Toni Colitta, Tomm Cotlitta, Drakesville, Davis County, Iowa).
467 Gavino Garza, Drakesville, Iowa (Javino Garza, Drakesville, Davis County, Iowa.
979 Lowry Lee McFarland, Bunch, Iowa.
509 Pedro Trevino (Pedor Trevino), Drakesville, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF IOWA.

1264 Gustav Adolp Pusch, Delhi, Iowa.
47a John Carl Saathoff, route No. 3, Hopkinton, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

49 Robert Asch, Streckful Steamboat Line, St. Louis, Mo.
749 Pierce Cracraft, Mediapolis, Iowa.
165 Don Crooks, Rural Route 3, Burlington, Iowa.
2471 Marlowe Joseph Flynn, 418 East Curtis Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Milo J. Flynn, care of Burlington Transfer Co., Burlington, Iowa).
2352 Charles Jones, 612½ Jeff Street, Burlington, Iowa.
2988 James Earl Lasswell (James E. Lacewell), 520 North Main, Burlington, Iowa.
2396 Jesse James Luman, Steamer *Keokuk*, Burlington, Iowa.
1676 James Mead, 683 (623) Market Street, Burlington, Iowa.
2192 Richard E. Porter, 1163 Starr Avenue, Burlington, Iowa.
1715 Sven Otto Gottfried Swenson, 419 Broadway, Burlington, Iowa (Poposia, Wyo.).
2545 Huston Thomas, 909 South Main Street, Burlington, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

2951 Joe John Atke, 520 Fourteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Livingston, Mont.).
1285 Joseph Charles Bahr, 220 Twelfth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2655 Sam J. Bloomberg, 1222 Centre Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Sam Jack Bloomberg, 404 Jennings Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
1092 Luther Elmer Broy (Luther Elmer Bray), South Thirteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1232 Roy Harold Burtch, 1201 or 1207 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Roy Herald Burtch, general delivery, Moberly, Iowa).
2209 Richard Bussard (Buisard, Bunard), 52 Park Avenue (Fifty-second and Park Streets), Des Moines, Iowa.
472 Thomas Coe, 2005 Center Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2963 Biagio Culluci (Callucce, Collucci), 1422 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1389 Clarence Ralph Debore (De Vore), 1113 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2561 Carlton De Witt, 2102 Meek Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
1381 Aaroni C. Dial (Aroni C. Dial, Arion C. Dial), 2425 Twenty-fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Beloit, Wis.).
1723 Harry Albert Elder, 1107 West High Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2215 Thomas Fagan, Thirty-fourth and St. Johns Road, Des Moines, Iowa.
636 Elmer A. Faris, 1626 Twentieth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2234 Morris John (Johnie) Goss, 1020 Cherry Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2860 Marion L. Gregory, 930 Fourteenth Street, Place, Des Moines, Iowa (Marion Lawrence Gregory, care of Mr. Francis Moss, 1221 Benton Street, Rockford, Ill.).
434 Clayton George Jaqua, 514 Fourteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

1743 William Verne Newmans (Newman), Holland Apartments (419 Fourth Street), Des Moines, Iowa.
221a Sidney Lewis Norman, 1710 Center, Des Moines, Iowa.
2290 Paul Claro Palencia (P. C. Palencia, Paul Clary Palencin), Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.
463 Fred Pompson, 1213 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1683 Sam David Royston, 1205 Cherry Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Samuel Davidson Royston, 632 North Main Street, Wichita, Kans.).
1080 Steve Schaefer (Schaffer), 1117 West Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
595 Paul Stodolska, 1416 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1466 Wilbur W. Swichart (Wilbur Walter Swihart, W. W. Swihart), 1212 Twenty-fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
181a Ray Livingston (Livingstone) Ward, 444 East Harvard Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
2597 Joseph (Joe) Williams, 109 Eleventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

2310 Scollo Albertianos (Scolla Albertians, Scolo Albertains), 511 Tenth, Des Moines, Iowa.
2635 Charlie A. Allen, 761 Center, Des Moines, Iowa.
2437 Raymond C. (Clarence) Anderson, 3131 north Eighth, Des Moines, Iowa.
67 Christy Baker, Fifty-sixth and University Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
446 Lloyd Barber, 1337 D 19 Boulevard, Des Moines, Iowa.
2368 George Beattie, 1065 Park Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1510 Alexander Belbinet (Belbinot), 222 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2854 Ephram Bell, 1824 Jefferson, Des Moines, Iowa.
643 Will (William) Belton, 451 Southwest Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1646 Loren A. (E., Alphonse) Bradford, Ottumwa, Iowa (Thompson Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2544 Austin J. Broskar (Broshar), Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
1779 Lokal Brown, 933 West Twelfth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1729 James E. (Joseph Edward) Buchanan, 714½ Locust, Des Moines, Iowa.
2768 Hugh M. Cadwalder (Caldwalder), Graeffe Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2299 Thomas P. Cordaills, 422 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2589 Alfred Thomas Carter, 1195 West Seventh, Des Moines, Iowa.
3011 Gus A. Carter (Arva, Gus. Carter), Pullman Car Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
3310 Oscar Caster, 221 Locust, Des Moines, Iowa.
382 Grant Lewis Clark, 840 West Seventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3338 Patrick Connolly, 3416 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1504 Anastasopulos Constantine, 1325 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
2970 Myron L. (Leslie) Cook, 922 West Seventh, Des Moines, Iowa.
2325 Crawford E. Crary (Cary), 1508 Nineteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2853 Andrew F. Crouch, Graeffe House, Des Moines, Iowa.
3008 Albert Davis, 219 West Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2964 Cleveland Davis, 216 Third, Des Moines, Iowa.
1112 William I. (Wm. Fred) Denman, Brown Apartments, Des Moines, Iowa.
2646 Robert J. Egan, Camp Waveland Park, Des Moines, Iowa.
2992 Edward Ellis, 780 Tenth, Des Moines, Iowa.
1944 Ivan H. Erickson, southeast Fifth and Davis, Des Moines, Iowa.
2729 Charlie (Charles) Essayan, 786 Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3376 Carl Franklin, 1226 Thirteenth and Park, Des Moines, Iowa.
1878 James W. Gilbraith (Wallace Gilbreath), 722 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3422 Fred Green, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2958 Henry Green, 216 Third, Des Moines, Iowa.
11 Mert Frank Groover, 713 School, Des Moines, Iowa.
540 John Gursky, Central State Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
1585 Ray James Guysinger, 519 southwest Second, Des Moines, Iowa.
1601 Iveidond Harndon (Everson Murdieth Herndon), 813 Chestnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
685 Earl Winfred Harrison, 3923 Eleventh Street Place, Des Moines, Iowa.
3120 Willard R. Hinnon (Rudolph Hennen, Hennon), 215 Chestnut, Des Moines, Iowa.
2052 Thomas Hicks, Eleventh and Madison, Des Moines, Iowa.
1057 John M. (Michael) Hogan, 303 Monroe, Des Moines, Iowa.
1462 Claude Elmer Homly, 608 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2730 Elmer H. Johnson, Arlington Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
1163 Robert S. (Samuel) Johnson, Victoria Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2244 William O. Kammer (Otto Kammerer), Central State Hotel, Ct. Avenue, Des Moines Iowa.
1056 Raymond H. (Henry) Keller, 819 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3162 Gordon Kierstead, Sixth Avenue Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
952 Barton Kimer (Kiner), Millard Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2426 Aryil (Orvle) Wilson Knott, Palmis Hotel, room 33, Des Moines, Iowa.
2610 Paul C. (Christian) Lorenzen, 613 Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1795 Charles C. (Cleveland) McCarty, 1410 Nineteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2113 Michael W. (Walter) McGrath, 701 Park Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
854 James Alfred McMillon (James Alfred E. McMillon), 820 Park Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2389 Fritz Magnuson, Senate Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
678 Ralph H. Mitchell, Millard Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2228 Chester Alfred Mangare (Mongare), Three Star Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa (Room 32, National Blk., Des Moines, Iowa).
1055 William O. More (Moore), care of Sheriff, Belleville, Ill. (409 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2026 Curtis J. Pederson (Curtis John Pedersen), 812 Section Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
2057 Arthur Roberts, 607 Seventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3325 Herbert Robinson (Robertson), 432 Chestnut, Des Moines, Iowa.
3514 Max Roltman, 1605 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2739 Perry T. (Thomas) Rushworth, 629 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
1747 Charlie R. Shaffer (Raymon Sheffer, Charlie Raymon Shaffer), 1224 Fifth Avenue, St. Jo., Mo. (1224 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa).
118 Carl Joe (Joseph) Schoff (Carl Schoff), Arlington Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
150 Morris Shinaw, 754 Eleventh, Des Moines, Iowa.
1594 Jesse A. E. Shawson (Slawson), 1614 Granger, Des Moines, Iowa.
3252 Edward T. (Thomas) Shea, 3335 Seventh Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
56 Louis Ed (Edward) Smith, 813 Crocker Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3109 John William Snyder, 621 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
890 Earnest Spooner, Twelfth, between Carp and Forest, Des Moines, Iowa.
458 John H. (Henry) Stag, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
1815 Joseph Stein, 1504 Livingston, Des Moines, Iowa (186 Water Street West, Chillicothe, Ohio.
62 Mark M. Thompson, 901 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
14 Clarence A. Turner, 2222 East Second, Des Moines, Iowa.
3270 Charles Vickroy, Graeffi Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
2864 Chester M. (Mike) Walters, Rome Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
452 Harley B. (Burdette) Willette, 1329 Twelfth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
3163 John J. William (Joseph Williams), 420 Court Avenue, City, Iowa.
2278 Richard D. (Dewey) Woodworth, 112 Chestnut, Des Moines, Iowa.
509 Harry V. Yoder, 420 Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

426 Frank J. (Joseph) Beard, jr., 2032 Lyon, Des Moines, Iowa.
1019 James Carl (Earl, C.) Bush, Delaware and Madison, Des Moines, Iowa.
1044 Henry (C.) Elijah Dryer (Henry Dryer), 1546 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
53 Earl W. (Arthur) Fellman (A. Fillman), Forty-second and North Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
330 Jesus Rangel (Rangle), Fort Dodge, Iowa (Eighteenth and Vine, Des Moines, Iowa).
474 John Edward (E.) Smith, 1908 East Twenty-second, Des Moines, Iowa.
115 Nik Strosko (Strzko), East Forty-third and North Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
1286 Benito Villameres (Villamueha, Villameres), S. E. 25 and Scott, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DICKINSON, STATE OF IOWA.

230 Alex (Axel) Cederfelt, Superior, Iowa.
382 Frank Elli (Ellis), Spirit Lake, Iowa.
1058 Fred Holsinger (Heisinger), Spirit Lake, Iowa.
811 Mark Smyser (Snyder), Everly, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF DUBUQUE, STATE OF IOWA.

509 Hollie Edwin Durham (H. E. Durham), 1936 Elm Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
1843 Albert Hanapel, 1031 Iowa Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
2306 Daniel Michael Kennedy, general delivery, Dubuque, Iowa.
225 Frank Loso, Dubuque, Iowa.
210 Patrick Scanlon, 118 Third Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
1544 Frederick Earl Shomaker (Shoemaker), 3365 Couler Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EMMET, STATE OF IOWA.

878 James A. Anderson, Red Oak, Iowa (James Anderson, Maple Hill, Iowa).
370 Tyrus H. Berry (Tyrus Homar Berry), Armstrong, Iowa.
929 John M. Christinsen (John Marinus Christensen), Rural Route No. 2, Estherville, Iowa.
467 Alfred Gerstner, 820 North Sixth Street, Estherville, Iowa.
983 James A. Loopp, Ringsted, Iowa.
512 Estill Smith (Estill M. Smith), Estherville, Iowa.
364 Carl M. Thompson (Carl Martin Thompson), Armestrong, Iowa.
179 John Thore (John Thor), Estherville, Iowa.
1082 Natibdad Torrez (Natibdad Torres), Armestrong, Iowa.
131 Thos. F. Umbarger, West Emory, Estherville, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE, STATE OF IOWA.

1320 Frank Jones, C. G. W. R. R. Co., Oelwein, Iowa.
1333 Ernin (Erna) Roy Mosher, Chicago Great Western Cottages, Oelwein, Iowa.
2383 Eugene Loeffler, 8 Wasser Street, Basel, Switzerland, Arlington, Iowa, care of Fred Turner, Arlington, Iowa.
1613 David B. Smith (David Bert Smith), 202 Seventh Avenue, North Oelwein, Iowa.
1133 Orrie Harrison Snyder, Rural Delivery No. 2, Wancoma, Iowa (Orrie H. Snyder, 504 Woodlawn Avenue, Middleton, Ohio).
2403 Joseph J. Wilson (Joseph Jerome Wilson), 413 First, East Oelwein, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF IOWA.

55 Wm. F. (Floyd) Cain, Hampton, Iowa.
407 Robert Fellis, Hampton, Iowa.
2 Joe McCloskey (McClaskey), Hampton, Iowa.
1070 Steve Slantakos, 341 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FREMONT, STATE OF IOWA.

548 Clifford Lewis, Hamburg, Iowa.
342 Bob Methany (Matheny), Sidney, Iowa.
1286 Clark Luther Plummer (Carl Luther Plummer), Sidney, Iowa.
1123 Earl Franklin Snell, Anderson, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENE, STATE OF IOWA.

910 John Georgapoulas (John Georgopoulas, John Georgapolas), 110 Illinois Avenue, Alton, Ill.
1186 William Keck, Rural Delivery No. 6, Jefferson, Iowa.
1282 William L. Neff, Jefferson, Iowa.
1249 Albert Watrous, Cooper, Iowa (Globe, Ariz.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GUTHRIE, STATE OF IOWA.

1019 Kreston Danegard (D., Damsgvord) Jensen, Adair, Iowa.
547 Viggo Strand, Stuart, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF IOWA.

528 Richard Joseph, Broadway, Webster City, Iowa.
1435 Sverre Martensen (Sverre Martensin, Sverre Martinsen), Stratford, Iowa.
978 John Albert Murry (John Albert Murrey, John Albert Murray), Stratford, Iowa.
1590 Fred C. Raab, Jewell, Iowa (Washington, Ind.).
354 Joseph David Schuelling, Webster City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HANCOCK, STATE OF IOWA.

1426 Ingoly Fanbust, Kanawha, Iowa.
822 Marvin Hugh Hargrove (Hargrave), Britt, Iowa (Fort Dodge, Iowa).
1192 John Joseph Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.
375 Fred Hirmbock (Hirmbach), Kanawha, Iowa.
710 John Francis Kelly, Kanawha, Iowa.
180 John Smith, Miller, Iowa.
1403 Gus Lars Larson, Britt, Iowa (27 Cedar Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.).
93 Herman Smigren, Klemme, Iowa.
426 John Thorne, Britt, Iowa.
435 Martin Michael Tsch (Tisch, Marten Michel Tesch), Britt, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARDIN, STATE OF IOWA.

1513 John C. Z. Angelikas, Sherman, Iowa.
691 Harry B. Berry (H. B. Berry), Ackley, Iowa.
1121 Joe Bivins, Ackley, Iowa.
197 Henery (Harry) Carston, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
911 Edward W. Cummings (Edward William Cummings, Commings), Alden, Iowa.
1575 Albert M. Halverson, Radcliffe, Iowa.
330 James E. Hopper (James Edgar Hopper), Radcliffe, Iowa.
241 Earl Lewellyn King (Earle Lewellyn King, Earle Lewellyn King), Rocksylvania, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
609 Otis W. Matthews (Otis Wathur Matthews), Union, Iowa.
792 Wm. A. Roberts (William Arthur Roberts), 809 Fremont, Iowa. Falls, Iowa.
1039 Earl W. Vestal (Earl Windfield Vestal), Eldorado, Iowa.
1002 Charley Williams (Charlie Williams), Ackley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARRISON, STATE OF IOWA.

775 Jack E. Brown (J. E. Brown), Logan, Iowa.
189 Merle Clyde Card (Merle C. Card), route No. 3, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
536 William Drew, Woodbine, Iowa.
979 William Roberts, rural route No. 1, Persia, Iowa.
448 James D. Samos (James Dimitrios Samos), Missouri Valley, Iowa.
639 James F. Stevens (James Franklin Stevens), Missouri Valley, Iowa.
807 Frederick Wilson (Fredrick Wilson), Missouri Valley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF IOWA.

194 Rodriguez Forfelis (Farfilo Rodriguez, Forlbio Rodriguez), Winfield, Iowa.
613 Wm. Edgar Fox, general delivery, Salem, Iowa (Wm. Edward Fox, New London, Iowa).
662 Magano Marciano (Marciano Magnno), 400 Cherry Street, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
512 Leroy (Le Roy) B. Parker, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
1303 Edgar Long Stanley (Stanley Edgar Long), New London, Iowa.
890 Jonn Stephens (Steffens John, John Steffeno, John Steffens), Winfield, Iowa.
234 Ed Young, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF IOWA.

422 Aago (Augo) Sams, Elma, Iowa (11320 Edbrooke, Chicago Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF IOWA.

734 Jesse Jay Dawson, Livermore, R. F. D. No. 2, Iowa (Okemah, Okla.).
6314 Wm. Griffin, Humboldt, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IDA, IDA GROVE, STATE OF IOWA.

1069 Charley (Chas.) Bryar (Charly Bryar), Battle Creek, Iowa.
547 Oscar Wesley Milner, Ida Grove, Iowa.
1100 Harry John Schroerder (Schroeder), Holstein, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IOWA, STATE OF IOWA.

1483 Shelton E. Allen, Marengo, Iowa (303 North Fourth Street, Newton, Iowa).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF IOWA.

486 Floyd Dice, Maquoketa, Iowa.
1571 Arnold D. (Daniel) Krayer, 1919 Culver Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JASPER, STATE OF IOWA.

1258 Harry Edmund Barcus, First Street, North Newton, Iowa.
1284 Donald Lovine (Loving), 114 South Avenue, East Newton, Iowa.
490a Harry Louis (Lewis) Trapp, Schuyler, Nebr. (Newton, Iowa).
241 Percy (Perey) Williams, 220 West Broadway Street, Colfax, Iowa.
1367 Edward Young, 422 West Fourth Street, North Newton, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF IOWA.

409 Oscar Ford (Fred) (?) Anderson, R. F. D. 3, Fairfield, Iowa.
177 Joseph Brady (Brody), 2413 Metropolitan Avenue, Argentine, Kans.
673 Jas. W. Brown, 1420 Post Office, Galveston, Tex.
399 Earl Eaves, West Kirkwood, Fairfield, Iowa.
1243 Raymond B. Lewis (Raymond Benjamin Lewis), 105 East Madison Street, Fairfield, Iowa.
1187 Tom Smith, Meridian, Miss. (Beckwith, Iowa).
569 Walker Stevenson (Stephenson), Boyd, Ky. (Beckwith, Iowa).
590 John Sykes, Ackman, Miss. (Beckwith, Iowa).
1276 Ed. Turner, East Hempstead Street, Fairfield, Iowa.
827 Richard R. M. Tyler (Richard Robert Milton Tyler), 2314 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
244 Ben E. Wheeler, West Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF IOWA.

1693 Marcus L. Campbell (Marcus Lafayette Campbell), 603 South Lucas Street, Iowa City, Iowa.
862 Elmer John Hoos, 224 South Linn Street, Iowa City, Iowa.
1998 Sean Green Lee, South Madison Street, Iowa City, Iowa.
237 Russell Woodford Leonard, 914 South Dubuque Street, Iowa City, Iowa.
803 John Luther Vanantine (Luther John Valentine), 15 West Harrison Street, Iowa City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JONES, STATE OF IOWA.

1571 Claude Alfred Hammerly, Monticello Street, Monticello, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KOSSUTH, STATE OF IOWA.

1193 John V. Anderson, Swea City, Iowa.
513 Earl W. Haeger (E. Z. Haeger, Earl M. Hager), Fourth Ward, Algonia, Iowa (Algona, Iowa).
557 Henry Johnson, Mankato, Minn.
80 George Wm. Kenney, Gerled, Iowa.
1456 John Theodore Lindsey, Burt, Iowa.
11122 (1122) Mike Miller, 123 South Dalge, Algona, Iowa.
1919 Harry Peter Olsen, Elmire, Minn. (Elmore, Minn.).
2175 Fred Paulson, 123 South Dodge Street, Algona, Iowa.
2173 Leo Dale Wilson, Bancroft, Iowa (Mason City, Iowa).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEE, STATE OF IOWA.

2644 Walter G. Ahearn, foot of A Street, Keokuk, Iowa (Walter J. Ahearn, First A Street, Keokuk, Iowa).
729 Victor Beletz, Montrose, Iowa.
2367 Lonnie B. Buckner, Palmyra, Mo. (Wever, Iowa).
745 Thomas Henry Cain, Wever, Iowa.
1338 Charles Albert Connor (Conner), 427½ South Fourth Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
1550 George Davis, Wever, Iowa.
1919 Monroe Flood, Frankfort, Mo.
730 Luther D. Johnson, 618 Front Street, Fort Madison, Iowa.
1985 Marion Smith, 405 South Fifth Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
2703 James Burlington Strange (James B. Strange), 219 Exchange, Keokuk, Iowa.
1288 Ray (Roy) Henry Tompkins, 1035 Third, Fort Madison, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINN, STATE OF IOWA.

42 Geo. Loyal North (George Loyal North), 886 Twelfth Street, Marion, Linn County, Iowa.
561 Theodore August Pratt (T. A. Pratt), Beverly, Iowa.
432 Joseph A. Svitak (J. A. Svitak), German Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
1080 Henry M. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
2245 Mack Walter (Mark Walter), Marion, Iowa.
1710 Henry Walter Wkena (Henery Walter Ukena, H. W. Ukena), German Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LUCAS, STATE OF IOWA.

1102 John Demichelis, Tipperary, Iowa.
849 Walter Kennedy (Walter L. Kennedy), Tipperary, Iowa.
1021 Demetrous (Demeterous) Pangiotopas, Grinwald, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON, STATE OF IOWA.

1567 James Gibson, Inwood, Iowa.
1542 John Broch (Brock), Doon, Iowa.
520 Carl Olef (Olaf) Nelson, Edna, Iowa.
1510 Leroy Wilson, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
239 Julian Wirkus, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF IOWA.

197 George E. Callahan, Winterset, Iowa.
695 Tom Kallos (Kollas), box 28, Bevington, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MAHASKA, STATE OF IOWA.

1067 Alva Claudle Crabtree, route 3, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
807 Wm. Douglas, Buxton, Iowa.
960 Albert Lee, Lovilla, Iowa.
1130 Clifford Harry Trenton, 1824 Chicago Street, Elgin, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF IOWA.

368 Ernest (Earnest) Cox, Dallas, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF IOWA.

1445 Ralph Carlson (Carlston), La Moille, Iowa.
2029a Alfred Davis, 703 East Linn Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
702 George J. Eckman (Echman), 306 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
937 Refugio Ellialopos (Villalopos, Villalobos), 327 South Third Avenue, Marshalltown, Iowa.
1355 Annibale P. Grizzi (Annibale Flemibio Antonio Guzzi), Melbourne, Iowa.
2630 Will Henchel, route No. 6, Marshalltown, Iowa.
432 Russel (Russell) Howe, Garrison, Iowa.
2121 Jacob Kack (Keck), South Third Avenue, Marshalltown, Iowa.
2278a John Anderson Kirby, Marshalltown, Iowa.
1763 Albert A. Pratt (Albert Auguste (Augusta) Pratt), Rhodes, Iowa.
954a Arthur Myron Sperkey, 207 Center Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. (29 North Center Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.)
2525 Will Sonoginsky, Sioux City, Iowa. (Loroznisky, Wm. Lowzinsky, William Dorginsky, care of Pickuss Construction Co., Clemons, Iowa.)
19 Fred Stone (Fred Walter Stone), 810 East State Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
1047 John William (Williams), 408 East State Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
3350a Orlin Wilson (Orlin O. Wilson), 811 Pacific Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MILLS, GLENWOOD, STATE OF IOWA.

299 Wm. Campbell, 5118 Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (William (Will) Compbell, Pacific Junction, Mills, Iowa.)
615 Abrahum Chavler, Silver City, Iowa.
334 Ernest Crow, Brownsville, Ind. (Crowe, Booneville, Ind.)
1612a Jesse (Joss) Curtice, Glenwood, Iowa.
903 Fritz W. Myers, Malvern, Iowa. (Fritz Willie Meyers (Myrer), Pacific Junction, Iowa.)
689a Orville (Orvelle) Robert Wright, 365 South Eighteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF IOWA.

1747 Edwin Carlson, Alseda, Godanstorp, Snoland (route 1, Ingleside, Ill.)
1939 Jos. Erlindson (Erlandson), rural route No. 2, Melrose, Iowa.
1019 Willie Loge (Loga, L.) Johnson, Buxton, Iowa. (Rural route No. 2, Melrose, Iowa.)
963 Jas. Maxon, Buxton, Iowa.
1203 Frank McDonald, 16 East Sixth Street, Buxton, Iowa.
1233 Isiah (Isaiah) Nichols, Melrose No. 2, Buxton, Iowa.
79 Vernie Simmons, Alexandria, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF IOWA.

910 Wm. S. Abram (William S. Abram, Wm. Smith Abrom, William Smith Abrom), 615 A Third Street, Red Oak, Iowa.
1045 Henry E. Alexander (Henry Edwin Alexander, Harry Edwin Alexander), 1332 East Eighteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
996 Jay Cummings (Joy Cummings), Elliott, Iowa.
74 Henry Goens (Henry Goins), Rosedale, Miss.
1250 Dennis Jackson, Greenfield, Tenn.
621a Ralph Elmor Lawske, Red Oak, Montgomery, Iowa.

308 Jas. F. McDonald (James F. McDonald, James Frederick McDonald), Red Oak, Iowa, rural route 1.
435 Isaiah Peck (Isash Peck, Isaish Peck), Washington, Ga.
567 Laurence E. Yates (Lawrence E. Yates), route No. 1, Henderson, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OSCEOLA, STATE OF IOWA.

515 Frank Curlatt, Harris, Iowa.
326 William Ed Herman (Horman), Harris, Iowa.
989 William B. (Bryan) Paris, Hartley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PAGE, STATE OF IOWA.

420 Walter Charles Clark-Harrison, Shenandoah, Iowa.
65 Wallace Mandor Kearney, Sycamore and Lowell, Shenandoah, Iowa.
635 Roy Morris, Clarinda, Iowa. (General delivery, Denver, Colo.)
1236 Jess Pogue, Shenandoah, Iowa. (General delivery, Ottumwa, Iowa.)
1017 Horace A. Preston, Shenandoah, Iowa.
1446 Geo. Washington Robbins, brickyard, Shenandoah, Iowa.
438 Paul Thompson, Clarinda, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PALO ALTO, STATE OF IOWA.

1377 Benj. Harrison Brown, West Bend, Iowa.
334 Edw. Clark, Columbus, Ohio. (Atkins, Iowa.)
1531 Arthur Dubois, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
182 Jno. Wm. Dwyer (William John Dwyer), Emmetsburg, Iowa.
1043 Daniel Lawrence Gehrken, St. Stephen R. R. No. 1, New Brunswick, Canada. (David Lawrence Gehrken, Emmetsburg, Iowa.)
261 Wm. (Willie) Grossnickle, Mallard, Iowa.
636 Edw. T. (Theodore) Hanson, Graettinger, Iowa.
1022 Jas. Huslon (Hushion), Ruthven, Iowa.
1228 Bennie Johnson, Emmetsburg, Iowa. (Frazee, Minn., care of Leonard Johnson.)
38 Jas. Robt Murray, 1207 Filmore, Buffalo, N. Y. (Emmetsburg, Iowa.)
1448 Bror Tage Nelson, Graettinger, Iowa.
897 Louis Nelson, Ruthven, Iowa.
759 Chas. Wm. Ryan, Route No. 4, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
882 Herbert Wm. Schultz, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
1538 Jos. Smith, West Bend, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH, STATE OF IOWA.

600 Charles Neal Bache, R. R. No. 3, Hinton, Iowa.
1764a Walter Dwight Bennett, R. F. D. No. 3, Merrill, Iowa.
239 George Martin, Brown, Remsen, Iowa.
1105a Royce Andrew Glasgow, Le Mars, Iowa.
1169 Thomas Haggar (Huggin, Hagin), Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
234 James Hellens (Hellers), railroad bunk house, Le Mars, Iowa.
250 Ogle Hensley, Kingsley, Iowa.
1711 Samuel Arthur Latham (Lathan), Akron, Iowa.
1263 Walter Jesse (J.) Lowry, Le Mars, Iowa.
1792 Robert Willy Riggle, Le Mars, Iowa.
1809 John Robbins, Kingsley, Iowa.
854 Solomon Van Buren See (Lee, Van Buern See), Westfield, Iowa.
184a Harry Thoms, Le Mars, Iowa.
968 Everl T. Wagerman, Le Mars, Iowa.
259 William Sylvester (Will S.) Warren, Route No. 7, Le Mars, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, STATE OF IOWA.

1530 Gust William Halfang, Rolfe, Iowa.
509 Charles Edward Davis (C. E. Davis), Rogersville, Tenn.
343 Frank Hagen (Frank Joe Hagen), Rolfe, Iowa.
1062 Harry A. Hintz, Fonda, Iowa.
169 Lawrence Edw. Kaiser (Lawrence Kaiser), Rolfe, Iowa.
100 Arthur Leaf, Marathon, Iowa.
892 John James McArdle, Rolfe, Iowa.
1512 James William McAlister, Fonda, Iowa. (James W. McAlister, Downing, Mo.)
1234 David Noel, Rolfe, Iowa.
1674 Albert Rommінger (Albert Jacob Rommінger), Pocahontas, Iowa.
1607 Leslie L. Wheeler (L. L. Wheeler), Rolfe, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF IOWA.

729 William Brown, Mulfas, Ala.
1080 William Byrd (Beard), Magnolia, Ark. (Valley Junction, Iowa).
1093 Clarence Campbell, Carney, Iowa.
785 Brack (Brock) Carter, Valley Junction, Iowa.
798 Samuel W. (Woodson) Caswell, 110 Sixth Street, Valley Junction, Iowa.
1880 Homer Crider, Mitchellville, Iowa.
107 George Walter Dawson, 185 East Eighty-seventh Street North, Portland, Oreg. (Route No. 1, Des Moines, Iowa).
138 C. (C. E.) Garner (Claude Esco Garner), Grimes, Iowa.
2114 Lewis (Louis) O. Guenther, Slater, Iowa (Alamosa Hospital, Alamosa, Colo.).
766 Jess Jackson Inman, Lyric Hotel, Valley Junction, Iowa.
745 Carl (Carl M.) Johnson, Marquisville, Route 4, Des Moines, Iowa.
524 Gust P. Kappas (Kappos), Enterprise, Iowa.
1085 John McClain, Valley Junction, Iowa.
2035 Marion Manley (Monley), Valley Junction, Iowa.
1370 George Noble, Ankeny, Iowa.
1497 Thomas J. (T. J.) Potter, Gary, Ind. (Valley Junction, Iowa).
172 Frank Shaw, Valley Junction, Iowa.
452 Castos (Caslas) Stamation, 113 Eighth Street, Valley Junction, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POTTAWATTAMIE, STATE OF IOWA.

2165 Vita (Vito) Balumbo, Neolo, Iowa.
2193 Carl Bunce, Rural Free Delivery 4, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1110 Norman Edgar Hand (Land), Pike Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada, care of Dave Thomas.
731 Charlos (Charles) Edward Johnson, Rural Free Delivery 4, Walnut, Iowa (Battery B, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.).
2371 Anders Simon Larsen, Rural Free Delivery 1, Underwood, Iowa.
273 Charles Abraham Lewis, Rural Free Delivery, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1160 Porter C. Masengill (Porter Clambrus (Clobmbus) Masengill), Bentley, Iowa.
1830 Floyd Wilson (Floyd Ewald Wilson), Neola, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POWESHIEK, STATE OF IOWA.

1339 Leo Bottomly (Leo Bottomley), Grinnell, Iowa.
1462 Edward Holt, 913 West Street, Grinnell, Iowa.
221 Jacob H. Hull (J. H. Hull), Brooklyn, Iowa.
661 Frederick Smith, 913 West Street, Grinnell, Iowa.
1472 Clem Hamilton Woolums, Brooklyn, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RINGGOLD, STATE OF IOWA.

847 Francis Wesley Jacobs (F. W. Jacobs), Redding, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAC, STATE OF IOWA.

944 George C. Helm, Rural Free Delivery 1, Lake View, Iowa (Watson, Minn.).
366 John P. A. Kelley (Jno. P. A. Kelley, John Kelley), Odebolt, Iowa.
1268 William E. Playford, Littleton, Colo.
833 Hugh Ryan, Odebolt, Iowa.
816 Vance Serance (Vance Serance), Wall Lake, Iowa.
1760 Tom Tyler (Tom Tylel), Ulmer, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTT, STATE OF IOWA.

696 George Christoff, Buffalo, Iowa.
167 Erwin Deppe, Long Grove, Iowa (Ervin Deppe, Potsdam, Mo.).
1294 Michael Potakes (Protakes Michael, Michael Potakis), Bettendorf, Scott, Iowa.
508 Geo. F. (Fitzgerald) Gerald (George Fitz Gerald Gerard, George Fitzgerald Gerald), Le Claire, Scott State, Iowa (Le Claire, Iowa).
220 Fred M. Grisson, Bettendorf Hotel, Bettendorf, Iowa.
168 Lewis D. Harrison, Bettendorf, Iowa.
1147 George Lagos, Bettendorf, Iowa.
1556 Michalle Malolon, Bettendorf, Iowa (Michalle Malacan, Bettendorf, Scott, Iowa).
271a Urhala Srtapan, East State Street, Bettendorf, Scott, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF IOWA.

1586 Albert Brown, Portsmouth, Iowa.
482 Mike Cattell, Harlan, Iowa.
1506 Frank Hozen Gilliam, R. F. D., Harlan, Iowa (Frank Hazen Gillian, Avoca, Iowa).
546 Joseph Perrin, Portsmouth, Iowa.
193 Guillermo Retana (Puillermo Retana), Elk Horn, Iowa.
209 Haus Henry Sorensen, Elk Horn, Iowa.
1420 Joseph Stinn (Joe Stinn), route 2, Earling, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SIOUX, STATE OF IOWA.

2236 Jesse Atwell, Sheldon, Iowa.
608 William Baunian, Rock Valley, Iowa.
271 Alfred Martin Bjelde, Orange City, Iowa.
203 Charles C. Brown, Boyden, Iowa.
1772 Walter Edinger, Hawarden, Iowa.
145 Gust Jim, Hawarden, Iowa.
505 Jacob Kostelejk (Kostelyk), R. R. No. 2, Sioux Center, Iowa.
634 John Lnaiza (Lualza, Juan Laaizea), Morella, Mexico (Marella, Mexico).
1681 Robert Collins McIntire, Orange City, Iowa.
470 August Waldemar (Aug. W.) Olson, Hawarden, Iowa.
688 John H. Phillips, Hawarden, Iowa (care of M. Peterson, Ashton, Iowa).
347 Jose Reias (Rios), Hawarden, Iowa.
630 Clarence Wesley (Clarence W., C. W.), Schuch, Hawarden, Iowa.
2432 Marinus Zoet, Maurice, Iowa (Tabor, Alberta, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SIOUX CITY, STATE OF IOWA.

1004 Erva (Erra) Anderson, 612 Fourth Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.
2301 George Baldwin, 622 Cook Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2433 John Lewis (J. L.) Banker, 503 Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2189 William E. Barnett (Wm. Barnet), City Hall, Sioux City, Iowa.
389 John E. (J. E.) Benham (John E. Benhane), 1116 Peirce (Pierce) Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1840 Arthur Franklin Burton, 505 Main Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2379 Herman E. Cox, 1818 West Sixth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1421 Amzy Curtis, care of Wm. Cuppett, Canton, S. Dak. (Harry Curtis, 106 Sixth Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
33 Oscar (O. J., Oscar James) Daniel, 511 Perry Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1381 Howard DeFrance, 312 Jackson Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1278 James Donagan, 208½ Bluff Street, Sioux City, Iowa (405 Central Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.).
2357 Harry Douffas (Douffas), Riverside, Sioux City, Iowa.
2175 Mont Edwards, 616 Cook Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
106 William (Will) Edwards, 210½ West Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
3023 E. F. (Eason Franklin) Ellison, 117 West Sixth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2601 Huvgo Fidello (Fidelio Huvga (Hungo)), care of S. C. B. B. Team, Sioux City, Iowa.
90 Alva (Alva Lee, A. L.) Forcade, 918 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1911 Joseph Riley (J. R.) Fowler, Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2390a Roy Brown (Ray Browne) Gardner, 703 Jones Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2149b Clarence W. (Clarence Worth) Goldsburgh, Sioux City, Iowa.
1312 Anton J. (Anton Jay, Authon Jay) Green, 16 West Third Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2333 William Leo Hanson, New Court House, Sioux City, Iowa.
2617 Allan Oscar Horstendhal (Hvistendahl), 1110 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
538 Harvey R. Hubbard, Howard Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
167 Ed N. (Edward Nathan) Kale (Ed Kyle), 805 West Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1526 Abe Kraft, 1211 West Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa (1334 North Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2840 Chas. (Charles) McFail, 515 Main Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1221 Jesse T. McFeeters (Jessie Thomas McFeeters, Jesse T. McFeters), Mitchell Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
152 Lorenso Martinez, 922 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
241 Ralph Morgan, Rutland Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
2745 Horace O'Neal, 500 Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
10 John Parker, 109 West Sixth Street (John Loui Parker, 109 Sixth Street), Sioux Falls, Iowa.
1228 William (W.) Questell, Star Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
1041 Earl Ray, 3206 Market Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

2257 Michael Riceman, 402 Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
955 Bence A. (Bruce Anderson, Bruce A.) Robertson, general delivery, Sioux City, Iowa.
793 Claud E. Smith, Mitchell Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
1933 Edward Spelgel, 720 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (One hundred and eighth Street and Calumet River, South Chicago, Ill.).
173 Guilio Vannoni, 510 Water Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
890 Frank Verbocki (Yerbosfoki), Sioux City, Iowa.
1059 Herman Weise (Hermah (Herman) Wiese), northwest corner Sixth and Jackson Streets, Sioux City, Iowa.
555 Ole Williams, Oxford Hotel, 421 Douglas Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SIOUX CITY, STATE OF IOWA.

206 Albert Brennan, Rutland Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
2814 Wm. Raymond Brennan (W. B. Brennan), 2612 Washington, Sioux City, Iowa.
2634 John Adam Brodtke (John A. Bradtke, John Adam Bradtke), 1112 Court, Sioux City.
1055 Edward M. Brown, 717 Morgan, Sioux City.
2072 John Henry Cady, 312 Twenty-fourth, Sioux City (1240 West Adams Street, Sioux City, Iowa, 957 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
8346 Alex Valentine Carlson (Axel Valentine Carlson), 718 Virginia, Sioux City.
2912 Daniel Chisholm, Chicago House (801 Fourth), Sioux City, Iowa.
1482 John Thomas Coleman (John Coleman), Dale, Sioux City, Iowa.
145 Edward Curtis, Fifth and Lafayette (Fourth and Lafayette), Sioux City.
1532a Chas. Harold Engles (C. H. Engles), 1116 Fourth Street, Sioux City.
1067 Wm. B. Fey, 914 Fourth, Sioux City.
989 Geo. Vernon Forsberg, 1213 Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa.
2803 Dick Folken, 1214 Sixth, Sioux City.
2924 George Garrison, 1127 Fourth (512 Pearl), Sioux City.
1930 John V. Granlund, 922 Fourth, Sioux City (Arlington, S. Dak.).
2718 James Haemon (Haenon), 1916 East Fourth Street, Sioux City.
819 Arthur Heapo, 922 or 722 Fourth Street, Sioux City.
810 John Hoffman, 814 Fifth, Sioux City, Iowa.
327 Aslone Howard, 510 Chambers, Sioux City.
136 Charles Hunter (Charles Edward (Charles E.) Hunter), Rutland Hotel, Sioux City.
66 Ferris Jacobs (Jacob), 909 Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa.
3033 Edward Jones, 619 Lynn, Sioux City.
3030 George Jones, 507 Court Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
529 Roy F. Jones (Roy Jones), Stock Yards Exchange, Sioux City, Iowa.
811 Jim Karos (Kiras), 1807 Fourth (122 Washington), Sioux City, Iowa.
897 Selmi J. Keelmala (Selmi J. Keelmaha, Kulmala), 922 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
1096 Charles Kelar (Kolar), 1206 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
1863 Jack Joseph Kelly (Jack Kelly), 1015 Fifth, Sioux City.
1892 James Kelly (Kelley), 510 Chambers, Sioux City.
1274 Berco Kowalsky, 916 Iowa, Sioux City.
213 Ernest Kull, 1116 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa (Wolverton, Minn.).
6 Charles S. Lang (Charles Stephenson Lang), Rutland Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
74 Chas. Elias Link, 807 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
735 Stanley Markavitch, 524 South Howard, Sioux City, Iowa.
676 Edwin Joseph Miller (E. J. Miller), 302 Fowler Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.
227 W. D. Miller, 1519 East Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
107 Goodwin Morgan (Morgan), 413 Lafayette, Sioux City, Iowa.
2286 Edward Munroe (Monroe), 2700 Cypress Street, Sioux City.
3212 Thos. P. Naughton (Thomas Patrick Naughton), 519 Fowler Avenue, Sioux City.
474 Harrison R. Nice, 922 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
1583 Lee Nunzary, 1010 Fourth (516 Court), Sioux City.
3045 John Perevitch (Perevich, Perevich), 501 Stuben (501 Steuben), Sioux City.
916 William Playford, 922 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
477 Catarino Quedo (Ouedo), 400 South Leech Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2777 Edward H. Rodenbeck (Edward Henry Rodenbeck), 819 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
3288 William Russell, Tacoma, general delivery, Washington (Wm. Russell, Rutland Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa).
2761 Harry Shaw, 217 South Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa.
161 Ben J. Simon, 510 Chambers, Sioux City, Iowa.
180 George Smith, 922 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
193 George R. Smith, Acme Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa.
2321 James M. Smith, 507 Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa (James (Jim) Smith, 115 North Alice Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
201 Emil Solsberg, 907 Grand Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
8043 Edwin Steen, 321 Virginia Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2495 Ralph Stoll, 312 Virginia Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
1927 Geo. Hugh (Hugh George, Hugh) Tompkins, 703 Jennings Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
272 James Antony (James A.) Tulley, 819 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
3089 Gordon Welde, 922 Fourth, Sioux City, Iowa.
1468 John Williams, 405 Steuben Street, Sioux City, Iowa (Odeboldt, Iowa; Indianola, Iowa; care of G. H. Hansen, Odeboldt, Iowa).
2175 Edward Zimbrick, 922 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STORY, STATE OF IOWA.

1263 Pablo Bravo, Shipley, Iowa.
607 George Bogan, Nevada, Iowa.
1530 Fred Harry Burch, 213 Duff, Ames, Iowa.
1130 Chas. Edward Clark, Ames, Iowa
868 James Copeland, Story City, Iowa.
2576 Peter J. Donahue, Roland, Iowa.
22274 Dennis Preston Dorsey, 227 Des Plaines, Chicago, Ill.
75 Frank Gartland, 213 Duff Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
1638 Asa Van Holcomb, Nevada, Iowa.
1655 Tilden Johnson, Cambridge, Iowa.
(1874) 1974 Wm. McGuillon, 224 Washington Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
1199 Lee Almond Russell, 213 South Duff Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
2387 Earl Scott, Nevada, Iowa.
1278 George Smith, Duff Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
232 Helge Sorhus, Huxley, Iowa.
2151 Steaven (Steave) T. Teague, Corbin, Ky. (Ames, Iowa).
324 Frank White, Roland, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, CRESTON CITY, IOWA.

1256 Leonard Garrin (Leonard Garvin), bunk car, Creston, Iowa.
243 Singfrid Martinson (Sigfrid Martinson), 1000 Lincoln Street, Creston, Iowa.
281 Sanders Palmer (Sanders Palmer), car bunks, Creston, Iowa.
333 Harrison Sanders (Harrisnn Sanders), car bunks, Creston, Iowa.
509 Charles Sullivan, R. F. D. 6, Creston, Iowa.
256 Reno Travis (Repo Travis, Reno Fraris), care of W. J. Davenport, Assumption, Ill.
128 Henry F. White, 100 North Seneca Street, Creston, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, STATE OF IOWA.

856 Floyd Raymond (R.) Matthews, Farmington, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAPELLO, STATE OF IOWA.

2661 Charley Barry, boarding car, C. B. & Q., Ottumwa, Iowa.
194 Richard Brooks, 544 Grant Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
2146 Graves Caves, Agency, Iowa.
2184 Ralph Waldo Emerson (Ralph W. Emerson), general delivery, Ottumwa, Iowa.
2771 Henry W. Johnson, care of Road House Frisco, West Tulsa, Okla. (Henry Wm. Johnson, 521 East Main Street, Ottumwa, Iowa).
2406 Sol Johnson, boarding car, C. B. & Q., Ottumwa, Iowa.
838 Sam Jones, Chillicothe, Iowa.
2311 Lars Larson (Larsen), 110 Jefferson Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
1041 Frank Smith, Agency, Iowa.
1828 William M. Snyder (William McKinley Snyder), 509½ East Main Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
2013 Paul Strandberg, general delivery, Ottumwa, Iowa (Paul J. Stranberg, Paul James Stronberg, Washington Hotel, Ottumwa, Iowa).
953 Bernie (Bernice) Terry, North Ash Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
729 Amiel E. Thornton (Amiel Melvin Thornton), cook for C. B. & Q., Ottumwa, Iowa.
409 Joseph Washington, 816 West Mechanic Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
503 Lawrence D. Watson (Lawrence Dale Watson), Forty-ninth and Calumet Avenue, South Side, Chicago, Ill.
149 George Webber, Ottumwa, Iowa.
1887 James M. Williams (James Munroe, Monroe, Williams), boarding car, C. B. & Q., Ottumwa, Iowa.
1159 Joseph (Joe) Williams, Burlington Railroad boarding car, Ottumwa, Iowa (643 Hampton Avenue, Newport News, Va.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WARREN, STATE OF IOWA.

965 John Cvitanovich, Spring Hill, Iowa.
967 Fete Kid, Norwalk, Iowa.
602 John Alexander McNabb (J. A. McNabb), Indianola, Iowa.
1450 Will Roy Smith (William Roy Smith), Ackworth, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF WATERLOO, STATE OF IOWA.

3309 Fonzy (Fowzy) Armstrong, Saxon House, Waterloo, Iowa (care of J. R. Anderson, Flora, Miss.).
539 Peter Balezunas (Bolezunas), 517 West Wellington, Waterloo, Iowa.
2701 John Balldon (Boldon), 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
1462 William Barlou (Barlow), 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
1162 William L. Barnes, Waterloo, Iowa.
2500 Lewis A. Becker (Bewker), 310 East Third, Waterloo, Iowa.
2703 Fred L. Black (Block), 626 Randolph, Waterloo, Iowa.
1179 Charles Boland, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo, Iowa (1378 Charles, St. Paul, Minn.).
904 Joe Brown (Bown), 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
3268 Peter Calabrese, West Paul and Bluff, Waterloo, Iowa (924 East Fourth, Kansas City, Mo.).
3056 Henry Cole (Henry Coe), bunk car, Illinois Central track, north of Waterloo, Iowa.
3298½ Clarence L. (Leslie) Crary, 1428 Sycamore, Waterloo, Iowa.
258 Robert Denny, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo, Iowa (Springfield, Ill.).
1188 Clarence Russell Duckensen (Duchenean, Duchensenn), 415 Bluff, Waterloo, Iowa (915 Twelfth, Sioux City, Iowa).
246 Charles Edge, 204 Salisbury, Waterloo, Iowa.
1466 Lawrence A. Engleman, 1021 Wellington, Waterloo, Iowa.
1565 Morgan Fisher, 511 East Seventh, Waterloo, Iowa (Holmes County, Lexington, Miss.).
2389 Ensigh J. (Ensign James) Fookes, 703 West Fifth, Waterloo, Iowa.
2285 Stumie Ford, Vine Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
1112 Willie Green, roving gang, Illinois Central Railroad, living in box cars.
756 Daniel F. Harkins, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo, Iowa (general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn.).
456 Fred L. Heyer (Hayer), 513 Water, Waterloo, Iowa.
1086 Lloyd L. Jackson, 514 East Tenth (302 Sycamore), Waterloo, Iowa.
2092 Charles Johnson, Illinois Central shop grounds, Waterloo, Iowa.
838 Ed. Joseph, bunk car, Illinois Central yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
949 Geo. S. Kirk, 536 Dawson, Waterloo, Iowa.
3044 John W. Isbel, 308 Cottage, Waterloo, Iowa.
148 John Lauderson (Lamberson), Spencer, Iowa.
3460 Charles Lenole (Lenoir), 571 East Seventh, Waterloo, Iowa.
1993 Jesse (Jessie) Lewis, Vine Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
2880 Abraham Lincoln, bunk car, Illinois Central yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
1499 Joseph Martin, Illinois Central yards, Waterloo, Iowa (4423 South State, Chicago, Ill.).
3628 Leroy Mussett (Mossett), 217 Vaughan, Waterloo, Iowa.
915 Floyd F. Miller, 314 West Seventh, Waterloo, Iowa.
269 Joe Miller, 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
3603 John A. Morelau (Morlan, Morlen, Morlon), Waterloo, Iowa.
2812 Elmer James Nelson, 327 Jefferson, Waterloo, Iowa.
2580 Valdemar Olson (Olsen), 274 East Fifth, Waterloo, Iowa.
2207 Lee W. Palmer, 420 Edwards, Waterloo, Iowa.
1192 Mose Peterson (Petersen), 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
2519 Oliva Wilson Picon, 218 West Second, Waterloo, Iowa (Chas. Wilson Picon (Obia Wilson Picon, Obra W. Picon), 3725 Cass, St. Louis, Mo.).
1426 Peter Reis (Riess, Reiss), Illinois Central yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
2109 Edwin M. Roberts, 314 East Tenth, Waterloo, Iowa.
377 Emmett Ross, 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
690 Abner Rosser, 315½ Sixth, Waterloo, Iowa.
1805 Robert Runutner (Robt. Runutner), 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
3351 Mathew Schoua, 318 East Eighth, Waterloo, Iowa (Matthew Schons, care of Harper Hotel, Rock Island, Ill.).
1834 Roger Skeggs (Rogger Skoggs), 107 Oneida, Waterloo, Iowa.

2023 W. A. Slope (Will Slone), 513 Saxon (Saxan), Waterloo, Iowa.
984 John Smith, I. C. Railway Yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
1989 Alfred Stevens, I. C. Yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
2599 Manuel Stewart (Stewarts), camp, car-shop grounds, Waterloo, Iowa.
3070 John Wm. Sweeney, 423 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
1866 Walter C. Thomas, Wagner Hotel, Waterloo, Iowa (care of general delivery, Laurel, Miss.).
3191 Hershel Tovlele (Hürshel Toevlele), 102 North Barclay, Waterloo, Iowa.
2383 Arthur Tucker, Illinois Central yards, Waterloo, Iowa.
1967½ Vernow L. Turner (Vernon Lester Turner), care of E. A. Litchfield, Waterloo, Iowa.
2754 Joseph Walters (Joseph Waters), 2115 Lafayette, Waterloo, Iowa.
3276 John Henry Williams, 410 Glenwood, Waterloo, Iowa.
2294 Major Williams, 527 Dane, Waterloo, Iowa.
2618 Charley J. Woodard (Charlie Woodward, Jim Woodward), 138 Barclay, Waterloo, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBSTER, STATE OF IOWA.

613 Thomas Agen, 609 South Tenth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2453 Edward (Ed) Anderson, 147 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2673 W. M. D. Anderson, 119 South Avenue, South Fort Dodge, Iowa.
1616 Armstard Banks, 2023 Third Avenue, South Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2468 John D. Becker, 22 South Sixth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
1982 Joseph (Joe) G. Brooks, Barnum, Iowa.
2645 Guy Earl Buckingham (G. E. Buckingham, Kime's, Guy E.), Kime Addition, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2105 Domeneco (Domenico) Ceccorelli (Domenik Cecorelli), Lehigh, Iowa.
1474 Owen Cook, Ward Hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
3582 William Crawford, 939 Thirty-eighth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
3068 Sam Green, 25 South Fourth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
1401 Lewis Wessley (Messeley) Harris (Lewis W. Harris), 206 First Avenue, North Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2644 Charles Albert Hart (Charles A. Hart), Gowrie, Iowa.
1362 Maximino Hermandes (Hernandez), bunk car, near I. C. roundhouse, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
93 Joe Horvalth (Horvaltr), R. F. D. No. 5, Fort Dodge, Iowa. (Horvath, Route No. 5, Fort Dodge, Iowa.)
1630 Robert Jackson, 147 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2329 Fred Jones (915 Twelfth, A. S., Fort Dodge, Iowa), Beamont, Tex.
39 Richard A. Kinsman (Richard Allen Kinsman), Clare, Iowa. (Richard Kinsman, Webster, S. Dak.)
1596 James Morri, Box 457, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
1687 Henry Moseley, 25 South Fourth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
2490 Walter Patrick, Grand Junction, Iowa.
860 Clarence Wilbur Paul, Gowrie, Iowa. (C. W. Paul, Funston, Kans.)
3332 Alonzo Renfrow, 225 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
1965 James Ritchie, Tremont Hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
3119 Robert Schuman, Callender, Iowa.
3027 John W. Thieret (Thiert), 920 South Sixteenth, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO, STATE OF IOWA.

340 Herman Albeen, Buffalo Center, Iowa (Freeman Albeen, Winnebago, Iowa).
951 Axel Albien (Albeen), Buffalo Center, Iowa.
1061 David Brugsvold, Scarville, Iowa.
291 John Grimsbo, Scarville, Iowa.
394 Valentine Schalaider, Rake, Iowa.
652 Rufus Smith, Leland, Iowa.
925 William Wells (W. Wells, Wm. B. Wells), Lake Mills, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WOODBURY, STATE OF IOWA.

664 Harry Bee, Moville, Iowa.
695 James Brodigan, Danbury, Iowa.
1576 Henry Dirks, Hornick (Honick), Iowa.
385 Johann Albert Jochius (Johanes Albert Jochims, Johanes Alfred Jochims), Correctionville, Iowa.
37 Roy Livingston Long, Anthon, Iowa.
631 Jesse Adam McCartney, Moville, Iowa (Jesse Adames McCartney, Dunlap, Iowa, R. F. D. (care of W. L. Ander).
1853 Frank B. McLaughlin (Frank McLaughlin), Danbury, Iowa.
161 Lloyd Smith, Moville, Iowa (Wausaw, Nebr.).
1156 Robert Lee Spann, Sergent Bluff, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WORTH, STATE OF IOWA.

435 Herbert Beavers, Manley, Iowa.
550 William Hayes, Manley, Iowa.
750 Raymond Melvin Miller, Northwood, Iowa.
271 John Orts (Kohn Ortis, John Orta), Manley, Iowa.
427 Sam P. Stevenson, Manley, Iowa.
720 Henry Williams, Manley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WRIGHT, STATE OF IOWA.

493 Jacob Klauser, Williams, Iowa.
1485 Fred W. Mills (Fred William), Tracy, Minn. (West Broadway, Eagle Grove, Iowa).
1039 Oscar Olson, Belmond, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLEN, STATE OF KANSAS.

1610 William B. Barnes (William Boyd Barnes), 223 North Elm Street, Iola, Kans.
961 Harry R. Brewer (Harry Roy Brewer), Humboldt, Kans.
1172 Lester Bronson (Vester Bronson, Vester Branson), 201 North Third Street, Iola, Kans.
1545 Harold Bryant, Bassett, Kans. (Valley Junction, La.).
120 Joseph N. Charboneau, Detroit, Mich. (Jos. N. Charboneau, 70 Kemp Hotel, Pond Creek, Okla.).
1218 Olin Davis, Bassett, Kans. (Iola, Allen, Kans.).
870 Rolla Drum, 509 North Buckeye Street, Iola, Allen, Kans. (Rolla Drumm, 50 North Buckeye, Iola, Kans.).
1090 George Eppright, 922 Walnut Street, Iola, Kans.
859 Irvin L. Linch (Irvin Leo Lynch), 6 East Jackson Street, Iola, Kans.
75 Ledora Rodrignez, Moran, Kans.
1604 John Rowan, 111 West Broadway, Iola, Kans.
809 Grover Shipp (Grover C. Shipp, Grover Cleveland Shipp), Savonburg, Kans.
607 Chas. L. Valbracht, South Fifth Street, Humboldt, Kans. (Charles L. Valbracht (Charles Louis Valbracht), 2828 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.).
853 Louis Vancil, 226 South Third Street, Iola, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

114 Ernesto Chaires (Chaides), San Jose de la Boca, Mexico.
911 Bartola Gasca (Bartolo Gasca), Lilao Guanajuto, Mexico.
774 Noah Liggett, Garnett, Kans.
745 Viva Linville (Viva Linvall, Viva Linval), Purcell, Garnett, Kans.
755 Ponsonla Rodiquez (Rodriguez), Tanguistenasco, Mexico.
642 Tony Roppolo, car on railroad—any State. (Poggioreale Trapani, Mexico.)
75 Francisco Santos, Union Sanatonio, Hal. (Union Sanatonio, Mexico; Garnett, Kans.).
79 Sylverinna (Sylveriana) Silba, Michocoan, Mexico.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ATCHISON, STATE OF KANSAS.

874 W. W. Asher (Walter Warner Asher), 1148 South Seventh Street, Atchison, Kans.
1603 Jesse Boquero (Jesse Boquera), Durango, Mexico (Jose Boquera, Potter, Kans.).
561 Marcello Castero (Marcelo Castro), Guanayuata, Mexico (Marselo Castro, Cummings, Kans.).
1500 Jose Chapano, Cummings, Kans. (Jimenes, Mexico).
1714 Juan Garcia, Cummings, Kans. (Jalisco, Mexico).
1735 Carl Gruendler (Gruendler) (Carl Gruendler, Carl Gruender), Lancaster, Kans.
639 Robert Hall, West Fourth Street, Atchison, Kans.
462 Earl Houston (Earl Heuston), 1114 South Third Street, Atchison, Kans.
1680 Louis Hermanez (Hermainus, Louis Hermanius, Louis Hemanez), Eighth and U Streets, Atchison, Kans.
1519 Geo. Wesley Jones (George Wesley Jones, Wesley Jones), Muscotah, Kans.
966 G. M. Long (George M. Long), 2030 Chestnut Street, Atchison, Kans.
1093 S. R. Marshall (Samuel Richard Marshall), 1402 North Sixth Street, Atchison, Kans.
494 Elsa Henry Nott (Elza Henry Nott), Lancaster, Kans.
184 Pearl Roberts, 514 Washington Street, Atchison, Kans.
84 Manuel Vasquez, bunk car, foot Park Street, Atchison, Kans.
1575 Jacquin Vilonlz (Vilenez, Jaquin Vilonlz), Eighth and U Streets, Atchison, Kans.
453 Lino Warr (Ypara, Ybara, Lisso (Lino) Ybarra) Warra, Cumbungs, Kans. (Sacntecas, Mexico).
1867 C. R. Wells (Charles Ray Wells, Charles Roy Wells), 1436 Maple Street, Atchison, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARBER, STATE OF KANSAS.

84 Roy Cartmell, Hardtner Kans.
801 Hilario Dominguez, Isabel, Kans.
826 Clayton Berry Foster, Hardtner, Kans.
89 Lewis (Luis) Mendoza, Morcella, Mihocan (Lake, City, Kans.).
667 Ed Miller, R. No. 1, Kiowa, Kans.
148 William O'Neal, Kiowa, Kans.
757 Angel Ramiraz, 315 Calle Rial De Silas, Leon, Mexico (Hazelton, Kans.).
311 Andrew Rundstrum (Rundstrom), Lake City, Kans.
458 George H. Wilson, Wilcox, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARTON, STATE OF KANSAS.

1178 Samuel Brown, Hoisington, Kans.
1199 Charles Edwin Holbert (C. E. Holbert, Chas. E. Holbert), Hoisington, Kans.
918 Harry J. Howard (H. G. Howard, Harry G.), Hoisington, Kans.
1149 Milton McKee, Hoisington, Kans.
1287 James Smith, Hoisington, Kans.
1460 Joe Smith, Hoisington, Kans.
1278 John Svoboda (Swaboda), Olmitz, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BROWN, STATE OF KANSAS.

1278 John Svoboda (Swaboda), Olmitz, Kans.
1154b Pearl W. Kelley, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo. (Pearl W. Kelly, Horton, Kans.).
206 Samuel Lee, Horton, Kans.
80x James Asberrie (Ashberrie) Moore, 210 East Vera Street, Horton, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTLER, STATE OF KANSAS.

653 Meredith Avants, Eldorado, Kans. (Meredith Avants, North Main Street, Eldorado, Kans.).
1630 Lewis K. Beals (Lewis Kenney Beals), Fifth Avenue, Augusta, Kans. (Lewis Kenney Beals, Augusta, Kans.).
491 Carl Frederick Biering, Wellington, Kans. (C. F. Biering, Wichita, Kans.).
2023 James W. Blaikll (James W. Blaikie). Malagush, Canada.
822 Henry Brickman, 219 Oskaloosa Street, Eldorado, Kans. (213 Oskaloosa Street, Eldorado, Kans.).
173 Albert Casper Brown, care Creek & Creek, Augusta, Kans.
1767 John J. Burckhalter (John Jay Burckhalter), Augusta, Kans.
1317 William H. Burnett (William Harry Burnett, William Henry Burnett), Eldorado, Kans.
2733 Thomas J. Canen or Caven (Thomas Jessie Caven), R. R. No. 4, Augusta, Kans.
1178 Albert B. Capshaw (Albert Baxter Capshaw), Augusta, Kans.
1840 Edward E. Cantwell, Isage Street, Augusta, Kans.
3091 Frank E. Catlett (Frank Edward Catlett), Benton, Kans.
3557 Louis Hervie Chevalley (Louis Henly Chevalley, Louis Hervie Chevalley), Tulsa, Okla.
931 Damon Alton Clark, 111 West Ninth Street, Eldorado, Kans.
3358 Thomas Clarke, Box 237, Augusta, Kans.
989 Foster Francis Crain, 325 Carr Avenue, Eldorado, Kans.
815 Sidell Crawford, Augusta, Kans.
782 Robert Cunningham, 118 Walnut Street, Augusta, Kans.
3318 Arthur W. Cutborth (Arthur Wayne Cutburth), Dilfield Café, Eldorado, Kans.
2420 Arthur I. Davis (Arthur Ivor Davis), 425 North Mechanics Street, Eldorado, Kans.
3356 Edward Decker, general delivery, Omaha, Nebr. (Augusta, Kans.).
1697 Ejenio Delgado, Eldorado, Kans. (Montana, St. Louis, Portise, Mexico).
1737 Frank DeVore, State Street, Augusta, Kans.

2826 Joseph Dice, care Warhold Pipe Line Co., Dixon, Mo. (Eldorado, Kans.).
961 Blanchard C. Dippel (Blanchard Charles Dippel), 813 West Central Street, Eldorado, Kans.
948 Luther F. Dorres (Luther Forest Doores, L. F. Doores), Eldorado Township, Kans.
1118 John T. Driscoll (John Thomas Driscoll), Gordon, Kans.
1990 Mike Dwyer (Mike Phillip Dwyer, Frank Phillip Dwyer), 418 South Main Street, Eldorado, Kans.
1888 Ray Eades, Orchard Street, Eldorado, Kans.
1743 Frank Tucker Edwards, Eldorado, Kans.
2129 Robert S. Engleman (Robert Sanford Engleman), R. R. No. 1, Towanda, Kans.
3398 Ivan R. Epperson (Ivan Ross Epperson), Paturin Street, Paturin, Kans.
2514 Henry A. Fall (Henry Albert Fall), 417 Star Street, Eldorado, Kans.
3016 Robert W. Fenstermaker (Robert Wilson Fenstermaker), 110 West Fifth Street, Augusta, Kans.
2430 Earl Emley, Augusta, Kans. (Perry, Okla.).
1704 Eugene H. Ferres (Eugene Holten Ferree), Augusta Street, Augusta, Kans.
1250 Jim Fletcher, Eldorado, Kans.
2341 John Ford, general delivery, Augusta, Kans.
495 James L. Foster, Augusta, Kans.
3574 Charles Donald Foulse, Gordon, Kans.
1214 Samuel J. Gordon, Ava, Mo. (Samuel Jackson Gordon, Augusta, Kans.).
539 John Dale Gray, Walnut Street, Augusta, Kans.
416 Elbie L. Gunter, East Ninth Street, Eldorado, Kans.
2136 Peter Gussman (Peter Garman), Eldorado, Kans.
2444 Ray Harrison, Lowanda, Kans.
3245 Fred Heale, 107 East One hundred and eleventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
1062 Eli Helena (Elix Helena), Watton, Tex.
866 James Heltzel, Gordon, Kans.
1949 Harry Herman, 311 Walnut Street, Augusta, Kans.
2749 Emilio Herrera (Herera), Purandiro Mach, Mexico.
3199 Charley Hicks (Chas. Hicks), 418 South Main Street, Eldorado, Kans.
3498 Clarence W. Horst (Clarence William Horst), Fifth Avenue, Augusta, Kans.
1100 Claude Jackson, Augusta, Kans.
252 Frank Jones, East Central Street, Eldorado, Kans.
3651 William Jones, Fifth Avenue, Augusta, Kans.
1145 George M. Keller (George N. Keller), 2207 Prospect Avenue, North, North, Tex.
631 Eddie Kelley, 412 Merchant Street, Eldorado, Kans.
538 Joe Kennedy, Haverhill, Kans.
1966 Albert Keyes (Albert Keys), State Street, August, Kans.
3163 Charles N. Kindred (Charley Noah Kindred), Augusta, Kans.
3786 George Kern, Augusta, Kans. (Geo. Kern, Springfield, Mo.).
1696 John Kilpatrick (John Kellparth, John Kellliarth), Rural Route No. 4, Augusta, Kans.
792 Clayton McKinley Kirkpatrick, Potwin, Kans. (Eldorado, Kans.).
76 Henry Patrick Lawless, Towanda, Kans.
457 Albert Leavell, 505 State Street, Augusta, Kans.
2248 Pete A. LeGrand, Clark Street, Augusta, Kans.
510 Horace Claude Leib (Horace Claud Leib), Gordon, Kans.
1527 Jess Lennans (Jess Lenneus), 118 West Fifth Street, Augusta, Kans.
2554 Lance Love, Augusta, Kans.
2866 Forest Love, Augusta, Kans.
1442 Charles W. McClendon (Charles William McClendon), 301 East Second Avenue, Eldorado, Kans.
3382 James Tait Mackey, Augusta, Kans. (Bisbee, Ariz.).
739 Arthur Samuel Maihi, Route No. 3, Eldorado, Kans.
2045 Patrick H. Mallory (Patrick Hermon Malloy), general delivery, Eldorado, Kans.
636 William Patrick Mangel, Carlton, Nebr.
2977 Harry Sigurd Munson (Harry S. Manson, Harry S. Munson), Atlanta, Tex. (731 Washington Street, Eldorado, Kans.).
2681 Steve Marshon, general delivery, Eldorado, Kans.
255 William Clyde Martin, Augusta, Kans.
2551 Vinnie C. Mercer (Winnie Claude Mercer), Augusta, Kans.
3346 Bruce L. Miller, Fort Smith, Ark. (Clark Street, Augusta, Kans.).
1358 John R. Miller (John Robbert Miller, John Robert Miller), Fifth Avenue, Augusta, Kans.
597 Theodore Mitchell, East Center Street, Eldorado, Kans.
1168 Andy Mohr, Augusta, Kans.
2365 Gerald V. Morris (Gerald Vincent Morris), 402 North Mechanic Street, Eldorado, Kans. (care of C. F. Green, Sacramento, Calif.).
2278 Richard Morsch, Rural Route No. 4, Augusta, Kans.
1680 Candelario Olirl, Santa Ysabel, Chickuhua, Mexico (Eldorado, Kans.).
1756 Dennels Ornelaz, Eldorado, Kans.
900 Carson James Oswald, Gordon, Kans.
1002 Clarence Palmer, Eldorado, Kans.
2777½ Jerome Thurm Parker (Jerome Thurn Parker, Jerome Parker), general delivery, Eldorado, Kans.
1698 James Arthur Perez (James Arthur Perks), Gordon, Kans.
1163 John Pierinkoski (John Pierunkoski, John Pieronikoski), Sixth Avenue, Eldorado, Kans.
3307 Frank Price, Eldorado, Kans.
3361 Jake H. Price, Augusta, Kans.
1716 Manuel Pristo (Manuel Prito, Manuel Prieto), Douglas, Kans.
1438 Oliver S. Pritz, Muskogee, Okla. (221 Clark Street, Augusta, Kans.).
2845 Chester Rains, general delivery, Augusta, Kans.
3513 Frank A. Robinson (Frank Alger Robinson), North Main Street, Eldorado, Kans.
1376 John Rocke (John Roche), Eldorado, Kans.
440 Robt. Russain Rogan, Robert Russian Rogan, Robert R. Rogan), general delivery, Eldorado, Kans.
2930 Harry Rolandstone (Harry Roland Stone), Augusta, Kans.
409 Robt. Franklin Rose (Robert Franklin Rose), Oakland, Calif. (R. F. Rose, Eldorado, Kans.).
2290 Joe F. Shipman, Augusta, Kans.
2754 John W. Senlaw (John W. Semlaw), Licking, Kans.
2109 Lawrence H. Sentel (Lawrence Lee Sentel), 4 R. R., Augusta, Kans.

3752 Benj. Harrison Smith (Benjamin Harrison Smith, Benjamin Smith), Augusta, Kans.
1663 Frank Smith, Gordon, Kans. (general delivery, Dillsworth, Kans.).
704 Frank Foster Souders (F. F. Souders, Frank Foster Soudins), Eldorado Township, Kans.
1975 John Sugren (Sugrue), care of Yon Hola Pipe Line Co., Cannon Camp, Conway, Mo. (John Sugnie, Haverhill, Kans.).
3458 Edward Sullivan, Gordon, Kans.
719 Dick Sutton, 301 East Second Street, Eldorado, Kans.
2395 John Stanley, 218 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Eldorado, Kans.).
2703 Fred Stephens, Douglas, Kans. (general delivery, Blackwell, Okla.).
110 James Dee Stokes, 704 Star Street, Eldorado, Kans.
1453 Joe E. Tucker, general delivery, Augusta, Kans.
2801 Charles Marcus Thompson, Eldorado, Kans. (Adrian, N. Dak.).
3661 Tom Vail (Tom Vail), Augusta, Kans.
3622 Emery Varner (Emery Van Ness), R. No. 4, Augusta, Kans.
221 Austin Charles Ward, general delivery, Eldorado, Kans.
1744 William Wene, Augusta, Kans.
2380 Andrew White, Augusta, Kans. (622 Santa Fe Street, Augusta, Kans.).
64 Edd Ben Wilkins, Ninth Avenue, Eldorado, Kans.
3637 Frank A. Williams (Frank Allen Williams), Eldorado, Kans.
50 James Earl Williams, Towanda, Kans.
1595 Roy Williams, Walnut Street, Eldorado, Kans. (320 South Green Street, Wichita, Kans.).
1611 Howard Harry Williamson, Fort Branch, Gibson County, Ind. (Augusta, Kans.).
2132 Eddie Wilson (Edd Wilson), Eldorado, Kans.
2994 John E. Wise, 202 Main Street, Augusta, Kans. (Box No. 471, Miami, Okla.).
1066 Ralph Wittman (Ralph Wittcem), Eldorado, Kans.
1838 Fred L. Wormer (Fred Loyal Wormer), Augusta, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE, STATE OF KANSAS.

1496 George Bunch, 1012 Twelfth, Galena, Kans. (3733 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2195 Walter Carver, Lowell, Kans. (Ratoon, N. Mex.).
1153 Ranzy Collins, Galena, Kans.
395 Don Allen, 719 East Seventh, Galena, Kans.
1867 William (Willie) Davis, Columbus, Kans.
27 Juan Emmert, Sherman City, Kans.
352 Earl Frazier, 1114 East Third, Galena, Kans.
761 Samuel Russell Freed, Lowell, Kans.
1112 Harrison Albert Gilliam, route No. 2, Galena, Kans.
2069 Daniel Gomez, West Mineral, Kans. (Yard Office, Harbough, Debray, Mich.; care of Wabash Yard Office, Harbaugh Avenue, Debray, Mich.).
249 George Alpha Hall, route No. 1, Scammon, Kans.
1425 John Hughes, route No. 1, box 68, Scammon, Kans.
1789 John Robert Hurst, route No. 1, Wier City, Kans.
2892 Clarence Johnson, Wier, Kans.
1718 Will Johnson, Galena, Kans.
2344 Dan Lagway, 107 North Main, Galena, Kans.
1983 Ora Leun (Leane) (Ira Lean), route No. 2, Galena, Kans.
988 Pasley Bertrim (Bertramb) Leonard, 812 East Seventh, Galena, Kans.
1326 Oscar McGonigle, general delivery, Galena, Kans. (Commerce, Okla.).
2565 Frank Jasper Mack, route No. 1, Columbus, Kans.
935 Daniel G. Mooney, Lowell, Kans.
2007 Henry Jackson Murray, 1217 Keller, Galena, Kans.
349 Jacob Olson, Parsons, Kans.
623 Elborio (Elivorls) Pacheco, West Mineral, Kans.
2563 Sabino Pillares (Pillars), West Mineral, Kans.
2885 James Blaine Pruitt (James Pruitt), 1215 Main, Galena, Kans.
2040 Pasquale Raffaghalle, West Mineral, Kans. (Pasqvale Raffaghelle Pasquale Raffaghelle), Belleville, Ill.
598 Francis (Frandis) Ribus, Joper, Galena, Kans.
2222 Douglas Robinson (Doughass Robison, Douglass Robinson), 302 N. Main, Galena, Kans.
2129 John Smith, 719 East Seventh (917 East Seventh), Galena, Kans.
2325 Judson Carl Taylor, general delivery, Baxter Springs, Kans.
2013 Charles E. Thompson, Columbus, Kans.
1573 James Andrew Thornbaugh (Thornbrugh, Thornbruga), Twenty-first and Short, Galena, Kans.
140 Dan Wallace, 1216 East Seventh, Galena, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEYENNE, STATE OF KANSAS.

67a John Daniels, route No. 2, Bird City, Cheyenne, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF KANSAS.

60 Marciano Cruz, Englewood, Kans.
50 Siberiano Juarez, Englewood, Kans.
142 Joseph Lakin, Sitka, Kans.
84 Charles Moorman, Sitka, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF KANSAS.

705 Clarence Glover, care of Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2 James Robert Holman, 152 Almo Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. (Clay Center, Clay County, Kans.).
790 Frank C. Stayton (Frank Stayton), 109 First Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COMANCHE, STATE OF KANSAS.

70 Earl Fletcher, Protection, Kans.
520 John P. N. Riggs (John Peter More Riggs), Oxford, Kans.
15 Gilbert W. Sell (Gilbert William Sell), Wilmore, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COWLEY, STATE OF KANSAS.

770 Will Henry Ackerman (Willie Henry Ackerman), 225 South Dakota Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
612 Edward Baker, 213 North Main Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
386 James Everett Bohannon, rural route 7, Winfield, Kans.
326 Williams Jasper Bostic (William Jasper Bostic), 121 East Madison Street, Arkansas City, Kans. (William Jasper Bastic (W. J. Bostic), Star, Idaho).
90 James Richard Brown, general delivery, Winfield, Kans. (Sioux City, Iowa).
1653 Jim Cantrell, R. F. D. 3, Winfield, Kans.
1737 Fred L. Clark, Arkansas City, Kans.
1835 Willis E. Clifford (Willis Edward Clifford), Rosedale, Kans.

898 Harvey William Decker, 120 North Dakota Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
362 James Chester Friedley (Jas. C. Friedly, Jas. Chester Friedly), 1217 Main Street, Winfield, Kans.
49 Willie Andrew Griffey, 721 East Central Street, Arkansas City, Kans. (Willie Andew Griffen, care of M. D. Richardson, Arkansas City, Kans.).
1381 Charles Hansen, general delivery, Arkansas City, Kans. (Pasco, Wash.).
1056 John Orval Horrell (John Orville Horrell), general delivery, Arkansas City, Kans.
2527 Richard Killion, Transient, Winfield, Kans. (Dick Killion (Killeon), mail address, care of I. N. Killion, Bly, Mo.).
2554½ Ross Warren Peoples (Ross Werren Peoples), Winfield, Kans.
1736 Jacob Wilce Pickins, general delivery, Arkansas City, Kans.
1223 Earl W. Powell, 423 North Third Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
2163 Albert Dankie Rounds (Albert Daniel Round, Albert Daniel Rounds), general delivery, Arkansas City, Kans.
61 Eugene Raymond Smith, East Fifth Avenue, Arkansas City, Kans.
1713 Daniel Manning Summer (Daniel Manning Summers), 216½ Sum Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
875 Joseph Swift, 718 Millington Street, Winfield, Kans.
65 Frank Fairchild Thompson, 315 S. B. Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
267 Walter Carl Vetter, 510 East Jefferson Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
523 Adolph Weiser, Route 1, Winfield, Kans.
15 Chick Williams, 726 North Sixth Street, Arkansas City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF KANSAS.

2267 George Ahalt, Breezy Hill, Kans.
2835 Fatisdo (Fatiotlo) Bantira (F. Batiana), Mexico.
844 Bastolo Canoni, Franklin, Kans.
394 Edward Franklin Cox, Mulberry, Kans.
247 Antonio Diersa (Derasn Antonlo), Arma, Kans.
2657 Joe Donati, Biago, Kans.
2715 Pete Erio, Frontenac, Kans.
1856 Foster George Griffith, Franklin, Kans.
2238 Sie Lilly, Crowberg, Kans.
240 Vincent Maurigi, Franklin, Kans.
722 Joe Morrone, Mulberry, Kans.
1105 Louis Paffi, Franklin, Kans.
944 Ramage Pierard (Pirard), Mulberry, Kans.
1735 Mike Pirello (Mickle Pirillo, Mike Pirillo), Crowberg, Kans.
250 John Demitrois (Demitras) Plagianios (Playianeos, Plagianics, Plagianios), Mulberry, Kans.
2525 Julio Pulicio (Pulicolo), Mexico City, Mexico (Coolvale, Kans.).
1712 Levalre (Laivare, Lavaire), Re, Pittsburg, Kans.
527 Joseph Toler (Teler Joseph), Dunklrk, Kans. (box 314, Gowen, Okla.).
2533 Louis Vargas (Luis Vargas, Louis Vargas), Acambaro, E. Goto, Mexico.
2861 Giuseppe Vignatelli (Joseph Vignatilli, Guiseppi Vignatelli, Guiseppe), Anna (Arma), Kans.
131 Samuel Villalabos (Villalabes), Brazilton, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF KANSAS.

1207 Joe Basglane (Basglanee, Basycdini), 306 East Third Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.
1492 Orenze E. (Everett) Bezoni, Chicopee, Kans.
270 Lewis J. Davidson (Jeffery Davison, Lewis J. Davison), 411½ East Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Kans. (411½ East Fifth Street, Coffeyville, Kans.).
1663 Jesse Dix, 802 East Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.
2056 Wm. H. (Howard, William Howard) Evans, 217 North Fair Street, Pittsburgh, Kans. (217 North Fairview Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.).
1908 Charles S. (Sidney) Harrison, 712 Smelter Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.
1251 Jack L. (Leo) McGraw, 701 North Michigan Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.
2402 John Mason, Cherokee, Kans.
1175 Dan Morganori (Morgonari), Frontenac, Kans.
1476 Warren Newport, Cherokee, Kans.
739 Lee Patson, 212 East Eleventh Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.
1936 Howard Payne, Mart, Tex.
1674 John Wister (Wester) Quinn, 1202 North Broadway, Pittsburgh, Kans.
1001 Louis Cass Rogers, Mount Carmel Hospital, Pittsburgh, Kans.
173 Ira Lennie Slaughter, Cherokee, Kans.
1767 George Smith, Pittsburgh, Kans.
512 Alma Leroy Walker, 612 East Eleventh Street, Pittsburgh, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DECATUR, STATE OF KANSAS.

626 Geo. Axel Peterson, Oberlin, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DICKINSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

1617 Nicholas Agler (Nickolas Agler, Nicklus Agler), 101 South Third Street, Herington, Kans.
95 Edward Burton, Home Restaurant, Herington, Kans.
1733 Bert Collins, Herington, Kans.
892 William Darrah, 312 West Walnut Street, Herington, Kans.
1840 Ralph Moore, Abilene, Kans. (Northville, S. Dak.).
105 John Raymond Penrose, Junction City, Kans.
446 David W. Ryan, Abilene, Kans.
1972 Lawrence S. Smith, 501 East Seventh Street, Abilene, Kans.
68 Clarence Adelbert White (Clarence Adebert White), Chapman, Kans.
944 Joseph Wilson Weidman, Herington Hotel, Herington, Kans.
1007 Carl Wilcox, Herington, Kans.
1273 Arthur Williams, Herington, Kans. (Arther Williams, Verden, Ill.).
1567 Martin Woods, 308 West Walnut Street, Herington, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DONIPHAN, STATE OF KANSAS.

443 William Busey, Weston, Mo.
1240 Juan Camarena (Juan Carnarena, Juan Camarena), Severance, Kans.
534 Albino Delatorre, Baydena, Mexico (Albine Delatarre, Bendena, Kans.).
576 Edward Milton Fletcher, Winchester, Ill. (Edward Fletcher, Baroda, Mich.).
345 John Fuhrmann, Wathena, Kans. (J. Fuhrmann (John Fuhrmann), Portland, Oreg., Globe Hotel).

1178 Chester Harger, Elwood, Kans.
557 Henry Harrod, R. F. D., Blair, Kans.
469 Ernest Hohl, Blair, Kans.
525 Jack Lane, Troy, Kans.
605 Arthur Lewis, Wathena, Kans.
302 Leo McDaniel, Troy, Kans.
568 Marcial Mendoza (Marciel Mandeza, Mendoza), Denton, Kans.
533 Matthew Moran (Mathew Moran), Bendena, Kans.
35 James Murphy (James Murray), Bendena, Kans.
1203 Y Quasio Rodriguez (Y Quasio Rodaguez), St. Athena, Kans. (Y Quasie Rodaquez, Wathena, Kans.).
827 Lawrence Shewmake, Troy, Kans.
597 Eugene Venart, 722 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
203 Charles Wetmore, no permanent address.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF KANSAS.

240 Tilman Davis, 1128 North Jersey Street, Lawrence, Kans.
659 Dana Dominguis (Daminguis), care Round House, Lawrence, Kans.
1899 Roland A. Gowdy, 1541 Tennessee Street, Lawrence, Kans.
34b Eddie Harding, 512 Illinois Street, Lawrence, Kans.
33 Guadulupe (Guadalupe) Huerte, 1018 Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Tex.
1433a Elmer Johnson, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson, Mo. (Lecompton, Kans.).
1359 James L. Jones (James LeRoy Jones), Baldwin, Kans.
1462 Harry Nobles, route 3, Lawrence, Kans.
170 E. A. Wilson (Earnest A. Wilson, Ernest Albert Wilson), 639 North Second Street, Lawrence, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDWARDS, STATE OF KANSAS.

693 Thos. Burgess Cole (Thomas Burgen Cole, Thomas Burgess Cole), Kinsley, Kans.
86 John Cox, Kinsley, Kans.
20 Guy Otis Ingle, Offerle, Kans.
257 William Allen Johnson, Stock Yard Station, Denver, Colo. (box 136, R. F. D. No. 2, Fort Collins, Colo.).
384 Jackson Harley Temple (Jackson H. Temple, Jackson Harold Temple), Utica, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ELK, STATE OF KANSAS.

268 Clarence J. (Jay) Hill, Piedmont, Kans.
235 William Eugene Peddycord, Elk Falls, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ELLIS, STATE OF KANSAS.

746 Frank Carter, Walker, Kans.
964 Eustice E. (Ellison) Cress, Cadell, Kans.
261 Frederick (Fredrick) Dargel, Hays, Kans.
490 Will Ellis, 1755 Hosket, Shreveport, La.
726 Edward Fredlich (Frolich) Gorham, Kans.
916 Bernard (Benard) Graves, Hennessy, Okla.
308 Clyde (Cyde) Clifford Jennings, Kit Carson, Colo.
153 Joe Jerome Kerr (Joseph Jerome Curr), Codell, Kans.
470 Wm. (William) G. Locke, Ellis, Kans.
1113 Walter Mack, Walter, Kans.
893 Jake Perdue, Ellis, Kans.
415 Harry Radford, Ellis, Kans.
1022 Jas. (James) Rogers, Brownsville, Tenn.
972 Dean Dave Thomas (Dan Thomas, Dave Thomas), Walker, Kans. (Walter, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FINNEY, STATE OF KANSAS.

201 Alvia Lee Alston, Garden City, Kans.
174 Wm. K. (Kenneth) Brent, 307 Seventh, Garden City, Kans.
531 Jacob Harrison Fleagle, Garden City, Kans.
479 Claude L. Hamrick, Garden City, Kans.
352 Wm. B. Jeffery, Kansas Avenue, Garden City, Kans.
426 Enoch McCorkle, Garden City, Kans.
353 Henry (Harry) Lawrence Wade, Garden City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FORD, STATE OF KANSAS.

1287 Arthur Henry Allen, route No. 2, Dodge City, Kans.
1305 D. R. Amrine, 2019 Ruby Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. (box No. 76, Dodge City, Kans.).
1153 James Anderson, Dodge City, Kans.
1257 Frank Earl (E.) Davis, 723 Central Avenue, Emporia (1227 North Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.; 710 Fourth Avenue, Dodge City, Kans.).
413 Samuel Clabe McGraw, Reinert Route, Dodge City, Kans.
1427 Glover (G.) Sanders, 506 Eighth Street, Dodge City, Kans.
266 William L. Stratton (Strattor), Bereklin, Kans.
1197 Willie Talbert Thompson, Dodge City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF KANSAS.

604 Frank Charles Bender, 123 Hicky Street, Ottawa, Kans. (3017 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
465 Willis Colby Dutra, Ottawa, Kans.
867 David Horney, 833 Fremont Street, Ottawa, Kans. (David Frederick Horney, 500 Graystone Heights, Kansas City, Kans.).
923 Clyde McKay (McCoy), Ottawa, Kans.
560 Gilbert C. (O.) Smith, Ottawa, Kans.
18 John M. C. (Monroe Charley) Tally, 735 King Street, Ottawa, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GEARY, STATE OF KANSAS.

400 Elmer R. Albertson, Central Hotel, Junction City, Kans.
527 Edward Cavanaugh (Cavannaugh), 1415 North Washington Street, Junction City, Kans.
258 Richard Dines, Fort Riley, Kans.
403 George Genz (T. G. Genz), third ward, Junction City, Kans.
759 Elmer L. Kurtze, Junction City, Kans.
784 William Clyde (C.) Marberry, Fort Riley, Kans.
791 Francis (Frank) Teague, Junction City, Kans.
776 Charles Thomas (Chas. C. Thomas), R. F. D. route No. 6, Manhattan, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GOVE, STATE OF KANSAS.

427 Walter Vernon Bradley, Quinter, Kans.
331 Mathew (Matthew) Edwards, Grinnell, Kans.
355 Lorenzo Earl Gilson, Grahfield, Kans.
129 O. L. Rhea, Orion, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRAY, STATE OF KANSAS.

233 Limo Nungaray, Nachistdan, Mexico (Cimarron, Kans.).
21 Ben Emerson Shirley, Enslgn, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREELEY, STATE OF KANSAS.

13 Francisco Araiza, Horace, Kans.
28 Juan Gomez, Horace, Kans.
17 George M. Green, Horace, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENWOOD, STATE OF KANSAS.

797 Edwards Aro (Eduardo Aro, Ewdardie Aro), San Louis Potosi, Mexico.
777 Exiguio De Avila (Euquid de Avila, Exiquivide Avila), Reece, Kans.
345 Duis Taime, Guadalajara, Mexico.
1113 Hallie Simmon Tappy, Virgil, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARPER, STATE OF KANSAS.

1016 Manuel AguHera, 1 Valeana Street, Torreon, Coahuila (Manuel Aguiler, 1 Valeana Street, Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico).
290 Ellos Carlos (Ellas Carlos), Attica, Kans.
30 Glenn Harrison Clark, Corwin, Kans.
659 Edurodo Espinosa (Eduardo Espinosa, Espinosa Eduardo, Espanosa Eduardo), Danville, Kans.
905 Melesio Enitio (Melessio Espedia), Danville, Kans.
236 Juan Gomes (Juan Gomez), Danville, Kans.
261 Manuel Heltera (Mineral), El Carmel, Durango.
1085 Jose Herrera (Jose Heriera), Danville, Kans.
310 Francisco Hernandez (Francisco Hermangraz), 6 Hidalgo Avenue, Torreoncoah, Coahuila.
151 Francisco Marquez (Francisco Martiz), Danville, Kans.
92 Jose Mollnar, Aldama, Chihuahua (Jose Mohnar, Aldama, Chihuahua), Mexico.
832 Ascension Menharra, 66 Rosales Street, Jerez, Yacatecas (Acenclon Menchach (Acelclon Monchach), 66 Rosales Street, Jerez, Yacntecas County, Mexico).
656 Delpin Pedroza (Delfino Bedroza, Delfine Pedroza), Corwin, Kans.
385 Joseph L. Rice, Harper, Kans.
481 Ralph Wellington Safford, Harper, Kans.
474 Emil Geo. Schiddel, Anthony, Kans.
1151 J. H. Tucker (Jas. H. Tucker, James H. Tucker), Harper, Kans.
379 Homer Wilson, Harper, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARVEY, STATE OF KANSAS.

1022 Modesto Alfaro, Mexican Camp, Newton, Kans.
1253 Evaristo Badilla, 312 West Fourth Street, Newton, Kans.
1444 Markus Bascus (Marcos Vasquez, Melgrinader Rodrigrz), Halstead, Kans.
976 Caro Berry, 510 West Fourth Street, Newton, Kans.
482 Edward C. Chesney (Edward Charles Chesney), Forest City, Mo.
1125 Leonard France, 314 West Sixth, Newton, Kans.
1229 Porfiro Garcia, Walton, Kans.
810 Carlos Gonzales, 302 West Fourth, Newton, Kans.
19 Arthur W. Johnson (Arthur Wade Johnston), Walton, Kans.
494 Lester L. King (Lester Lee King), 400 South East Second, Newton, Kans.
440 Paul A. Kusnefsky, R. F. D. No. 7, Newton, Kans.
1036 Mack McKinney, 120 West Fourth, Newton, Kans.
780 Balisio Martinez, bunk car, Newton Kans. (Basillo Martinez, Newton, Kans.)
1417 John E. Mayo (John Ernest Mayo), 314 West Sixth, Newton, Kans.
1234 Santos Mereno (Moreno), Newton, Kans.
1279 Robert B. Metcalf, Burrton, Kans. (general delivery, Topeka, Kans.).
1549 Fred R. Neal, 411 Main, Newton, Kans. (care of Y. M. C. A., Roodhurssc, Ill.).
313 Jose M. Rodriguez (Jose M. Marca, Melgrineda Rodriguez), Halstead, Kans.
314 John A. Ryan (John Albert Ryan), Walton, Kans.
1350 Lovenzo Salazar, Burton, Kans. (Lorenzo Salazar, Burrton, Kans.)
33 George Nelson Stephens, Newton, Kans.
249 Augustine Vallayanda (Augustin Vellagando), Sedgwick, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HASKELL, STATE OF KANSAS.

10 Bernhard H. Doerksen (Daerksen), Satanta, Kans.
1 Henry P. Doerksen, Satanta, Kans.
4 Jacob F. Flett, Satanta, Kans.
77 Peter P. Wohlgemuth, Satanta, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HODGEMAN, STATE OF KANSAS.

378 Paul D. Brennan, Jetmore, Kans.
78 Geo. Tomblin, Kersey, Colo. (Offerle, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

276 George Cooper, Coffeyville, Kans. (Oskaloosa, Kans.).
467 Wm. Robert Gillmore (William Robert Gillmore), Oskaloosa, Kans.
884 Geo. Mottle Hartman (George Motlie Hartman), Nortonville, Kans.
770 Marcos Hernansez (Marcos Hernandez), Valley Falls, Kans.
358 Ransom Lopez, Mexico. (Ramon Lopez (Sanson Lopez), Perry, Kans.)
730 Jesus Perry, Perry, Kans.
286 Chas. Sullivan Roach (Charel Sullivan Roach, Charley Sullivan Roach), Cordova, Tenn.
632 Lawrence Stevens (Laurence Stevens), Williamston, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEWELL, STATE OF KANSAS.

1205 Raymond Strong (Raymond Charles Strong, Raymond C. Strong), Randall, Kans.
1217 Eugene Van Ripper, Mankato, Kans.
462 Jno. Jos. Walsh (John Jos. Walsh, John Joseph Walsh, Jos. John Walch), St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

1030 Lee M. Fasig, Spring Hill, Kans. (care of Martin Fasig, Polk, Ohio, R. R. No. 2).
979 R. H Grochemour (Robert Hugh Gochenour), Fifty-third and Mission Road, Rosedale, Kans.
914 Spencer Jackson (S. Jackson), R. R. No. 1, Merriam, Kans.
103 Oliver Lewis, Merriam, Kans.
210 George L. Smith, Stilwell, Kans. (George Leonard Smith, Liberty, Mo.).
809 Conrad Staak (Staach, Staack), Merriam, Kans., R. R. 1.
687 Joe Wall, R. R. No. 1, Merriam, Kans.
297 Roy Wilson, Gardner, Kans.
582a Francis Marion Worden, 231 Theo Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF KANSAS.

155 Eugene Banks, 933 Everett, Kansas City, Kans. (601 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
417 Conrad Billinger, 514 Nebraska Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3125a Floyd Brinson, Kansas City, Kans.
2622 Charles Burke, 619 Orville Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
2136 James Clark, 903 Freeman Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. (2208 North Twenty-seventh, Omaha, Nebr.).
2191 Willie Cole, 1621 North Eighth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
2466 Benjamin Frank Covington (Benj. F. Corington, Covington), 720 New Jersey, Kansas City, Kans.
2830 Charles Crayne (Crane), 1323 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
1977 Sanford Erickson, 1235½ Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
35a Ira Lloyd Griebner (Glebner), 1314 Freeman Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
1017a Frank Silas Golding, 1231 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
2983 Albert Gordon, 1618 North Sixth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
3500 Fritz Gray, 619 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
233 James Harrison, Grund Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
1474 Samuel Lewis Hill (Sam Hill), 839 Everett Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
826 William Henry Jefferson Hudson (W. H. J. Hudson, Wm. H. J. Hudson), 925a Nebraska Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3593 James Kendall Hunter (James K. Hunter, Jas. Kendell Hunter), 839½ Ella Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
2978 Thomas Irvine, 517 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
1008 Charlie Johnson, 1027 New Jersey Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3230 James Earl Kelly, 618 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kans.
2574 James William Leeson (James Wm. Leason), 1046 Everett Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
26 Henry Louis Luskey (Henry Lewis Luskey), 733 Barnett Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3105a Wesley McCoy, 1012 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
1307 William Marvin McNabb, 2021 North Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Kans.
3404 Cluese (Claude) Marshall, 1235 Ann Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3078 Willie Mitchell, 523 Nebraska Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
1648 Herbert B. Muir, 1211a Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
83 Nelson Paul, 619 Orville, Kansas City, Kans.
2586 Mont Scott, 1061 Everett Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. (1819 North Ninth, Kansas City, Kans.).
2882 Wm. Shute, 621 Franklin, Kansas City, Kans.
3485 Murel Smart (Murel Lemont Smart, Murel L. Smart), 2518 North Sixth, Kansas City, Kans.
3295 John Wesley Smith, 829 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kans.
3541 Wm. Harry Snyder, 721 Freeman, Kansas City, Kans. (William Harry Snyder, 1012 Oakland, Kansas City, Kans.).
2796 Shu Mon Tao (Shu Mon Too, Sam Mon Tau), 1969 North Thirty-third Street, Kansas City, Kans.
2275 Alonzo A. Taylor, 1048 Everett, Kansas City, Kans.
1163 Harold Walden, Twenty-ninth and State, Kansas City, Kans.
1880 Oscar West, 2701 Sherman Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
3506a Stanley Wilson, Kansas City, Kans.
3278 Isaac Wright, 845 Ella Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (corner Eleventh and Vine, Kansas City, Kans.).
363 Clarence William Young, 2602 North Sixth, Kansas City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, KANSAS CITY, STATE OF KANSAS.

643 Karl L. Barr, general delivery, Rawlins, Wyo. (Karl Lamonte Barr, South Twenty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Kans.).
501 Frank D. Crane, 1517 South Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Kans.
809 Sidney Denon, coal gang, Santa Fe, Kansas City, Kans.
681 Jeanne Godwin, Santa Fe Bunk Co., Kansas City, Kans.
864 Hilllard Hill, Santa Fe, track laborers' camp, Kansas City, Kans.
875 Robert Lee, 2200 Silver Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
378 Walter LeRoy Mitchell, 1619 Ruby Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.
655 Karl Rupp, 3013 Conner Street, Kansas City, Kans.
1032 Erele Terel, 1101 Wendell Street, Rosedale, Kans.
794 Louis Ed Trast, 2011 Ruby Street, Kansas City, Kans.
142 Samuel Turner, 1166 Hudson Street, Kansas City, Kans.
331 Luke Walker, bunk car, Santa Fe, Kansas City, Kans.
388 Abe Watson, coal gang, Santa Fe, Kansas City, Kans.
820 George Williams, Santa Fe Bunk Co., Kansas City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KEARNY, STATE OF KANSAS.

275a Sheldon Logan Gray (Grey), Lakin, Kearny, Kans.
246 Frank Vasquez, Deerfield, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KINGMAN, STATE OF KANSAS.

161 Sam George Dipart (Sam Geo. Dipart), live in railroad car, bridge gang, Kingman, Kans.
280 Clarence Jones, Brown Street, Kingman, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KIOWA, STATE OF KANSAS.

513 Eligo (Eligeo) Orasco, Lasteras (Millinville), Kans.
352 Henry Slade, Greensburg, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LABETTE, STATE OF KANSAS.

1414 Ed Albrecht (Alebrecht), R. F. D. No. 7, Parsons, Kans.
509 Fred C. Arlington, Mound Valley, Kans.
1443 Wiley Beasley, 2227 Appl., Parsons, Kans.
1458 Owens (Ownes) Campbell, 2317 Morton, Parsons, Kans.
992 Floyd Lindsey Cort (Floyd Cort), Parsons, Pullman Company, Parsons, Kans.
1450 Birse Anderson Dial, Chetopa, Kans.
722 George Farnell, Missouri, Kansas & Texas shops, Parsons, Kans.
580 Harry (Harrison) Fisher, R. F. D. No. 7, Parsons, Kans.
1303 Huleion Freeman (Huleon Freemen), 1119 Crawford, Parsons, Kans.
2138 William Gadberry, 1914½ Main, Parsons, Kans.
1083 Lloyd H. (A., Loyd R.) Griffith, 2327 Appleton, Parsons, Kans.
644 Charles Penn Harnest (Harness), 2217 Stevens, Parsons, Kans.
765 Jack DeWitt Holmes (Jack Holmes), 2214 Grand Street, Parsons, Kans.
1637 Imon G. Hunt, Parsons, Kans.
156 Frank Jackson, 1931 Main Street, Parsons, Kans.

1602 Allen Bedford Lewis, 1018 Chess Street, Parsons, Kans.
200 Ray McFarland, 2000 Belmont, Parsons, Kans.
709 Josh Melton, 2113 Grand Street, Parsons, Kans.
828 John Ryley (R., Ryier) Miller, 1035 North Central Street, Parsons, Kans. (615 North Central Street, Parsons, Kans.).
1626 Charles Franklin Myers, 2121 Crawford, Parsons, Kans. (235 South Vermont, Sedalia, Mo.).
1168 Homer Newton, Chetopa, Kans.
2510 Paddy O'Brien (O'Brian), 1908 Main Street, Parsons, Kans.
1445 Lewis Nugent Reed, Labette Street, Labette, Kans.
556 Charley Reilly, Parsons, Kans.
1078 Noval Sidney (S.) Shirley (Norvall (Norval) Sidney Sirley), 2126 Crawford, Parsons, Kans.
2500 John Lee Straley (Stradley), Parsons, Kans.
208 Henry Edward (Edwards) Walts, Edna, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LANE, STATE OF KANSAS.

28 James Bradley, Dighton, Kans.
248 Robert Broom, Lane County, Kans. (Bill Robert Broom, Dighton, Lane, Kans.; Bill Broom, Dighton, Kans.).
128 Levi Chabino, Alamata, Kans.
24 Arthur Elmore Shull (Schull), Dighton, Kans.
273 Jay G. Steen, Healy, Kans. (Jay Goldsmith Steen, Healy, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH CITY, STATE OF KANSAS.

1704a Benjamin (Benjiman) F. Avery, Lansing, Kans.
2098b Van Ness Rexford Ayars, Honolulu, Hawaii.
748a Roy L. Brickley, Miami, Okla. (Lansing, Kans.).
1320 William C. (Cotton) Brown, Tonganoxie, Kans.
257a George J. Buchanan (Buchanon), Route No. 2, Leavenworth, Kans.
22 Clarence F. (J.) Burns, Lansing, Kans.
1206a George Carson, Leavenworth, Kans.
1917 Herbert Carter, 1619 Cheyenne Street, Leavenworth, Kans.
189 John Clayton, Leavenworth, Kans.
2236a William R. (Riley) Daugherty, Somerset, Center, Mich.
1933a Frank French, Lansing, Kans.
1345 John Golding, Leavenworth, Kans.
574a George (Geo.) Goranson, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
791 Byron G. Holtzclaw (Bynum Grady Holtzclaw), Y. M. C. A., Leavenworth, Kans.
1859 Luther (L.) Johnson, 310 Pawnee Street, Leavenworth, Kans.
1652a Roger J. (James) Keyes, U. S. D. B., Leavenworth, Kans.
1905a George J. Landy, Lansing, Kans.
1903 James Lewis, Lorlng, Kans.
2197 Fritz C. (Conrad) Lomberg, 726 Castello Street, Santa Barbara, Calif. (913 Choctaw Street, Leavenworth, Kans.).
2085a Martin L. Marks, Headlersburg, Pa.
1945a Charley J. Morehead, Lansing, Kans.
2034a Carl McElliott, Lansing, Kans.
2231a Irvin L. (I. L.) MacDonald (McDonald), Lansing, Kans.
1840 Jesse Newton, 202 Shawnee Street, Leavenworth, Kans.
701a Terrence D. O'Neill, Leavenworth, Kans.
261a George Oaks, Leavenworth, Kans.
2220a Frank Peter, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
1576 Joseph Ponelsky (Povelsky, Poveleski), National Military Home, Kans.
1868 Nicholas B. (P.) Pothos, Argous, Greece.
1197a Herbert Sargent, Lansing, Kans.
500 Fred Schmidt, 202 North Columbia Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans.
2277 Clarence E. (Eston) Simpson (Eston Simpson), Bogard, Mo.
2072a Robert R. Smith, Lansing, Kans.
153 John Staroska (Staroseta, Starostka), Leavenworth, Kans.
1692a Leonard Stevens, Lansing, Kans.
1980 Carl H. Summers, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
761 Perry A. Truesdale, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF KANSAS.

390 Isaac Irvin, Beverly, Kans.
552 Andreas E. Keeler (Andreas E. Keller, Andreas Keeler), Sylvan Grove, Kans.
550 Edward Smith, Sylvan Grove, Kans.
39 Lee J. Sullivan (Lee Jesson Sullivan, L. J. Sullivan), Vesper, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINN, STATE OF KANSAS.

290 Benjamin H. (Benjamen H.) Bidwell, La Cygne, Kans. (Benjamin Harrison Douglass Bidwell, Joplin, Mo.)
39 Earl H. (Hamer) McMasters, La Cygne, Kans.
833 Jos. Rogers, Blue Mound, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON, STATE OF KANSAS.

1469 Percy P. Barnett, 811 ——— Street, Emporia, Kans. (Percy Patterson Barnett, 405 Madison Street, Topeka, Kans.)
488 Guy Mallory (Guy Harvey Mallory), Allen, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'PHERSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

68 Isaac L. Janson (Janzen), Caradoff, Sask.
40 Frank Thomas, Marquette, Kans.
1468 Henry Tipton, McPherson, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF KANSAS.

877 Earl Everett (Eberett) Gibbs, Frankfort, Kans.
1171a Herman Lockas, Irving, Kans.
1410 George James Robinson (Georgie Jas. Robison), Home, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEADE, STATE OF KANSAS.

251 Peter F. Friesen, Mende, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MITCHELL, STATE OF KANSAS.

473 Ben Gearing, county jail, Beloit, Kans.
1068 Solomon Kelley, Tipton, Kans.
330 Harry Smith, Glen Elder, Kans.
560 Loyd Leroy Vint, Glen Elder, Kans.
703 Edd (Ed) Walker, Beloit, Kans.
1149 James Wallcamp, Beloit, Kans. (care of county jail, Concordia, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF KANSAS.

830 Luther Joseph Alexander (Luther Alexander), 326 East Main Street, Independence, Kans.
214 Harold Earl Altman, 112 North Monroe Street, Kansas City, Mo.
2064 Parfirio Barbosa, Elgin, Tex. (Porfirio Barbosa, Elgin, Kans.)
891 John Wood Brunston (John Brunstan), Caney, Kans.
315 Kazinlez (Kazimlez) Calesk1, Caney, Kans.
1399 Roscoe Ray Choate, Independence, Kans. (Eldorado, Kans.).
230 Albert Edward Cole, Elk City, Kans.
1900 Archie Crabtree, rural route 5, Independence, Kans.
27 Alfredo (Aurello) Fernandez, Adelist Asturias, Spain (Caney, Kans.).
1881 Juan Gonzales (Gonzalez), Caney, Kans.
1558 Walter M. Howard, 507 South Eighth Street, Independence, Kans. (Melvin Howard, Walter Howard, Walter Melvin Howard, Independence, Kans.).
1606 Mathew Huerta, Caney, Kans. (Emeterio Matthew, Remeta, Guanjuato.)
505 Robert Johnson, Charleston, W. Va.
1308 Walter John Martin, Venita, Okla.
1966 Earl Wollam, Caney, Kans.
1357 Jon Pinzki (John Penazk), Caney, Kans.
919a Lloyd D. Price, 501 South Pennsylvania Avenue, Independence, Kans.
1028 Macedonia Rolley (Roblez), Caney, Kans.
431 Herman Rolston, Buckeye House, Independence, Kans.
1413 Joe Sanchez, Independence, Kans.
401a Odilar Serrano (Odilor Serraro), Caney, Kans.
1266 Paul Shaler (Shala), Caney, Kans.
571 Floyd Thomas Wheeler, Jefferson, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF KANSAS.

129 Guncindo Aginiar (Aguilar), Nahuathan, Osaca, Mexico (Minahuathan, Oaxca, Mexico).
97 Graciano Almaguer (Graciano Almaguer, Graciano Almaguer), Second and Santa Fe, Coffeyville, Kans.
1986 Jesus Alvarez (Alvaro, Juan Alvaro), Urnopa Michocuan, Mexico.
1427 Sastenas Anaga (Sastenes Anaya, Sastenas Abaya), Pueblo, Couche Ste Rosalie Camero, Mexico.
1256 Estman Andrade (Estevan Andrade), Cuitgen Michocuan, Mexico.
64 Gerardo Arias, Smelter Hotel, Cherryvale, Kans.
2000 Eusobice Belmentes (Euselio Belincntes, Euscbio Belmentes), Gto Zat, Mexico (Jot Zet, Mexico).
1884 John W. Bolen (John Wesly Polen Jonie Haress, John Wesley Bolden), R. R. No. 1, Liberty, Kans.
868 Leonard W. Brooks, 217 West Third, Cherryvale, Kans.
182 Otekio Cabzada (Otilio Cabzada, Otelio Colsado), San Antonio, Mobror, Digo, Mexico.
286 Raymond Camachio (Raymundo Camachio, Raymundi Camachio), Arancho Mich., Mexico.
125 Juan Cantruas, Atempo Jol, Mexico (Juan Cantruas, Utemaja Jol, Mexico).
83 Arthur Chisen (Arthur Chism), 613 Union, Coffeyville, Kans.
1599 John Ivy Copland (John Ivy Copeland), Independence, Lehunt Station, Kans.
496 Juan Delgodo, Asiudo De Pento Jol, Mexico (Asiendo de ta Plento Jol, Mexico).
1375 Catarnie Diaz (Catariuo Diaz), 109 West Front, Cherryvale, Kans.
774 Rafail Enfant, Manuel Dolbloso Gto, Mexico (Rafail Enfante (Rafael Enfanti), Manuel Eolbloson Gto., Mexico).
1011 Andies Gache (Andrez Gochi), Norango, Mich., Mexico.
414 Barclio Garcia, San Juliana, Jalisco, Mexico (San Julius, Jalisco, Mexico).
416 Estroferto Guana, Nochiclan Zat, Mexico.
825 Juan Guenelc, Chig Chig, Mexico (Juan Guenelo, Chig Chiz, Mexico).
341 Francisco Guerete, Nochiclan Gat, Mexico (Francicisco Guirerte (Francicisco Guirerte), Nochiclan Gat, Mexico).
2204 Thomas R. Henderson (Thomas L. Richard Henderson), La Court Rooms, Walnut and B, Coffeyville, Kans.
1020 Miguel Hernandez (Miguel Hernandez), Gomez Placio Depo (Defo, Difo), Mexico.
14 Tetesforo Jimlnez (Jimlnez, Jeinlnej), Michisahan, Got, Mexico.
431 William McKinley, Independence, Kans.
1422 Genacio Mercade, Cindad Manuel Doblcdo Mty., Mexico (Gynocie Mercede (Gynacie Mercado), Albdad Manual Doblade Gto., Mexico).
1117 Pedlo Pena, Morchia Mich., Mexico (Morcha, Mich., Mexico).
1689 William Price, 1310 West Tenth, Coffeyville, Kans. (care of Frisco offices, Ardmore, Okla.).
1204 Sesoria Rea, Gegos De Moreno Jol., Mexico (Sesorie Rea (Sesorio Rea), Lagos de Moreas Jol., Mexico).
86 Hilorian Ramas, Sispento Gto., Mexico (Jrnfoste Gto., Mexico).
91 Jose Rayes (Reyes), Second and Santa Fe, Coffeyville, Kans.
873 John L. Reed, 408 West Thirteenth, Coffeyville, Kans.
1423 Miguil E. Rengil (Miguil E. Rangul, Miguri E. Rangul), Chicuagua, Mexico.
1032 Santus Roderquez, Scritas San Louis Potoso, Mexico.
933 Burns Ruiz (Bruno Ruiz), Deaguallco Jol., Mexico.
1721 Ascension Solis, Chichuachua, Mexico.
1271 Salome (Salmone) Saluides, San Pedreculgo Zat, Mexico (San Pedrolgio, Zat, Mexico).
157 Easibo Silve (Silva), Cangugacio Guadelpo Jol, Mexico.
1341 Dolores Sisneres (Sisneros), Pinandics Mich, Mexico.
1251 George B. Tanner (Geo. B. Tanner), 405 Cedar, Coffeyville, Kans.
1453 Avrilio Terres, San Frisco Rincon, Mexico (Goto). (Avrelio Torres, Ans Frisco Rincon, Mexico.)
1033 Encarncion Tevar (Encornocion Tovar), Silas Gto., Mexico.
448 Andrew D. Valdez, Lagos De Moreno Estado De Lalino, Mexico. (Andres Valdez, Andrew Valdez, Lalisco, Mexico.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, STATE OF KANSAS.

63 Thomas Fletcher, 216 Florida Avenue, Pensacola, Fla. (Council Grove, Morris County, Kans.)
797 James Benjamin McBride, Council Grove, Kans. (Chicago, Ill.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORTON, STATE OF KANSAS.

218 Samuel Brice Booker (Brice Booker, Samuel Brice Booher), Rolla, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEOSHO, ERIE, STATE OF KANSAS.

771 Grover C. Greer (Grover Cleveland Greer), 1207 North Lee Street, Chanute, Kans.
735 Hugh Adolphus Key, 215½ East Main Street, Chanute, Kans.
403 Walter Ernest Meharry, 509 North Forest Street, Chanute, Kans.
344 Frank Coburn Nicely, 1 East Elm Street, Chanute, Kans.

1385 Hector Anthony Noel, 2334 Nowalk Street, East Toledo, Ohio. (A., T. & S. F., Chanute, Neosho County, Kans.)
1086 Frank Roe, Erie, Kans.
964 Harry Williams, 131 South Third Street, Pekin, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NESS, STATE OF KANSAS.

344 Fred Gustave Mechert (Meckert), Ness City, Kans.
21 Ralph Charles Peyton, Ness City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OSAGE, STATE OF KANSAS.

984 Joy Workmen Phillips, corner Ellinwood and Ninth, Osage. (Jay Workmen Phillips, Osage City, Osage County, Kans.)
1236a Harry Thompson, Carbondale, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OSBORNE, STATE OF KANSAS.

28 Clyde Robt. Harris (Clyde Robert Harris, Clyde Harris, Harris Clyde), Osborne, Kans.
207 Edw. W. Lovelace (Edward Walter Lovelace), Osborne, Kans.
296 (496) Rice Newton (Newton Rice), Covert, Kans.
351 Frank Treneno (Treneno Frank), Downs, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PAWNEE, STATE OF KANSAS.

849 Frank Blackwell, Farmers Hotel, Larned, Kans.
911 Juan Gartan (Gaitan), Mauterel, Mexico.
178 Wm. Lumbaugh (Limbaugh), R. F. D. No. 3, Larned, Kans. (Kinsley, Kans.)
808 John Mullock (Mollock), Rozel, Kans.
198 Arthur Smith, Rozel, Kans.
388 Fred Urton, 924 Topeka Street, Larned, Kans.
560 Harold Mable Wilbourn, 610 Park Street, Larned, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILLIPS, STATE OF KANSAS.

865 Claude (Claud) Sweat, Stuttgart, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POTTAWATOMIE, STATE OF KANSAS.

1159 Charles Wesley Mayhew, Rural Free Delivery 7, Manhattan, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRATT, STATE OF KANSAS.

709 Jas. Carr, Byers, Kans.
59 Clarence Edward Doan, Pratt, Kans.
909 Herman Stenzel, Pratt, Kans.
954 Elzie Nathaniel Wakefield, 416 South Hamilton Street, Pratt, Kans.
29 Walter Wm. (William) Walker, Holdenville, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RAWLINS, STATE OF KANSAS.

196 Clarence Albert Robarchek (Clarence Albert Robarchuk), Herndon, Kans.
36 Frank Stano, Rural Free Delivery No. 1, Beardsley, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RENO, STATE OF KANSAS.

2625 Raymond (Ramon) Barregas (Banegas), Partridge, Kans.
961 Cecil Lawrence Brickley (Cecil Brickley), Raymond, Kans.
3154 Curtis Earl Brown, 210 B West, Hutchinson, Kans.
3070 Roland Thos. Byars, 322 West Twenty-second Street, Hutchinson, Kans. (R. T. Byars, 322 West Second Street, Hutchinson, Kans.).
285 Enesencio Ceverra, Hutchinson, Kans.
2059 Sam Clark, 755 F East Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2747 Golden Henry Davis, 909 East Third Street, Hutchison, Kans.
3120 Jabe Fue (Fui), 109 B East Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2032 Oscar W. Garrison, 2300 Block East 3, Hutchinson, Kans.
199 Andrew Hanson, 111 South Main Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2473 Reubin Head, 19 West Fifth Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
1377 Willie Herron, Tulsa, Okla. (General Delivery), Hutchinson Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kans.
237 James E. Hooper, 432 C East, Hutchinson, Kans.
1807 Wm. Lawrence Hotten (William Lawrence Hotten, Wm. L. Hotten), South Fork, Saskatewan, Canada.
909 Geo. Clarence Jones (George Larance Jones), 127½ South Main Street, Hutchinson, Kans. (Geo. Larance Jones, 117½ South Main Street, Hutchinson, Kans.).
248 Fred E. Kniffen, 105 A East, Hutchinson, Kans. (Topeka, Kans.).
2083 Ralph Clarence Lanham (Ralph Clarence Lanhan), 606 Seventh West Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2709 Roxie H. Monroe, Lander, Wyo. (Roxie Harrison Monroe, Turon, Kans.).
3265 Chas. Hiram Osburn (Charles Hiram Osborn), Hutchinson, Kans. (Charles Hiram Osburn, box 46, R. A., Lewis, Kans.).
2098 John Selkirk Phillips, care of S. Y. Phillips, Parry, Saskatchewan, Canada (John Sikirk Phillips, 212 East Campbell Street, Hutchinson, Kans.).
910 Steve Provias (Steves Provias, Steves Provious), 205 North Main Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2819 Francisco Rogero, 403 East West Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
57 Paul Saam, Hutchinson, Kans.
1381 Harold Bryan Scott, Hutchinson, Kans.
1827 Jack Shaw, Route 2, Hutchinson, Kans.
2316 Roscoe C. Showalter, 11 F East, Hutchinson, Kans.
2857 Clay E. Tolbert, 107 East E Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2364 Chas. (Charles) Francis Von Rospach, 502 West B Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
3124 Geo. A. Wager, 62 Commerce Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich. (George Allen Wager, Route No. 3, Hutchinson, Kans.).
3093a James Walker, Rural Free Delivery, Chapel Hill, Tex.
162 Samuel Jos. Welch (Joseph Samuel Welch), 308 South Main Street, Hutchinson, Kans.
2238a Charles Williams, Hutchinson, Kans. (Kansas State Reformatory).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF REPUBLIC, STATE OF KANSAS.

399 Clarence Foster, Belleville, Kans.
492 Edwin Ernest Hatfield, Cuba, Kans.
377 Thos. Higgins (Thomas Higgins), Lacygne, Kans.
1352 James E. Lamb, Cuba, Kans. (James Edward Lamb, Mammoth Spring, Ark.).
1138 Albert Lorking (Larking), Republic, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RILEY, STATE OF KANSAS.

1147 David Agimler, Eureka Lake, Kans. (Daniel Aguilar, Route 1, Manhattan, Kans.).
336 Ellis Brown, Manhattan, Kans.
872 Sheldon Carrothers, 308 Pierre Street, Manhattan, Kans.
1247 John W. Cole (John Walter Cole), Manhattan, Kans.
305a Refugio Compeau (Compeau), Manhattan, Kans.
306 Simon Hangel (Rangel), Keats, Kans.
1067 John William Johnson (John Wm. Leroy Johnson), Cleburne, Kans.
933 Will Johnson, Bayonne, La.
1238a Jack J. Jones, R. F. D. 3, Zeandale, Kans.
808 Jose Martinez (Martines), Zeandale, Kans.
1405 Ramon Perez, Eureka Lake, Kans. (Route No. 1, Manhattan, Kans.).
624 (Crescencio Romelo (Romero, Cresenio Romero), Riley, Kans.
1210 Furbrurio (Fuburslo) Rongel, Riley, Kans.
347 Ernest Schultz, Manhattan, Kans.
849 Filberts (Filberto) Selseda, Keats, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROOKS, STATE OF KANSAS.

333 Epifames Hamandez (Epifanes Hernandez), Plainville, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUSH, STATE OF KANSAS.

687 Juan Aquaquino (Juan Aquino) McCracken, Kans.
561 Marcellino Barrera, McCracken, Kans.
438 George Brost, Lebenthal, Kans. (George Brost, LaCrosse, Kans.).
90 Alex Elchman (Alexander Elchman), R. F. D. No. 1, Otis, Kans.
94 Cleto Hernandez (Cleto Hernandez), McCracken, Kans.
672 Joe Henry Irish, R. A. No. 45, LaCrosse, Kans.
588 Miguel Polanco, Alexander, Kans.
315 James Edw. Thomas (James Edward Thomas), Alexander, Kans.
589a Mack Wade, McCracken, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL, STATE OF KANSAS.

121 Louis Beltrom, Bunker Hill, Kans.
700 Robah Thomas (Tomas) Kizer, Russell, Kans.
592 Floyd E. (Ernest) Dill, Russell, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTT, STATE OF KANSAS.

85 Lauren Bell, Shallow Water, Kans.
58 Flavis Hierro (Flavio Hierro), Tulsa, Okla.
167 Vasilias Kuliteris (Vasilias Kaliteris), 214 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
252 Ellino (Ellins) Marcas (Ellino Maseas), Scott City, Kans.
107 Fustino Ries, Scott City, Kans.
11 Edwoigis Rodriguez, Scott City, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEDGWICK, STATE OF KANSAS.

920 Herschel (Herschell) Babb, Route No. 3, Valley Center, Kans.
231 Roy E. (Roy Edgar) Beal, R. F. D. No. 7, Wichita, Kans.
19 Damon A. Clark, Andale, Sedgwick, Kans.
33 Claude (Claud) Comstock, Salina, Okla. (Claude Constock, Andale, Sedgwick, Kans.).
1052 Harry Curry, R. F. D., Rox A, Wichita, Kans. (Wewoka, Okla.).
1250 Franklin C. (Franklin Charles) Davis, Route No. 6, Wichita, Kans.
103a Jno. Carroll (John Carrol) Enochs, care of Frank Soaves (Soaver), sheriff, Wichita, Kans.
1381 Jas. H. McCoy, Near Valley Center, Kans.
35a William (Wm.) Streiff (Wm. Strieff), Route No. 4, Wichita, Kans.
587 Zlniski Tenny (Zlnnisk Teany), R. F. D. No. 6, Wichita, Kans. (Zlnniski Teany, Haysville, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEWARD, STATE OF KANSAS.

98 Jose Gonzales, Liberal, Kans.
494 Claritoz E. (Carlitoz E.) Maestoz, Liberal, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, STATE OF KANSAS.

204 Antone Schmidt (Anton Schmith), Hoxie, Kans.
424 Ray (Roy) Robt. Sneller, Hoxie, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SMITH, STATE OF KANSAS.

48 Orrie R. (Roy) Allen, Reamsville, Kans.
568 Frank Gaukaboski, Lebanon, Kans.
955 John Hoagland, Smith Center, Kans. (rural route, Denison, Iowa).
739 Clem Jones, Jacksonville, Ill.
61 Otto W. (Willie) McCaughan, Kensington, Kans.
436 Jose Massa (Mossa, Messa), Kensington, Kans.
1157 Ernest J. Whitzel, Reamsville, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD, STATE OF KANSAS.

146 Robt. Noah (Nook) Hayden, Stafford, Kans.
628 Julius A. Heaberg, Mackville, Kans.
393a Lee (Leo William) Isherwood, Stafford, Kans.
178 Bert Rodgers, St. John, Kans.
908 James F. Smith, Hudson, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMMER, STATE OF KANSAS.

1933 D. T. (D. F.) Bush, Hunnewell, Kans.
2345 Edw. Erwin Ellsworth, Wellington, Kans. (Edward Erwin (Edward E., Edward Ervin) Ellsworth, Osawatoma, Kans. (care of Mrs. J. A. Liggitt, Kansas City, Mo.).
919b Edgar Green, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City (Belle Plains), Mo.
844 Ralph Edward Holmberg, Wellington, Kans.
593 Chas. Quillan (Quillen), Mulvane, Kans.
1246 Ernest Lynch, Wellington, Kans.
553 Joseph Miller, Wellington, Kans.
1454 Claud C. (C. C., Claude Columbus) Vaughn, Oxford, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THOMAS, STATE OF KANSAS.

450 James Daniel Croke, 419 West Tenth Street, Anderson, Ind.
246 Charley (Charlie) Earl Mick, Menlo, Kans.
401 Clair Morgan, Colby, Kans.
342 Albert C. Rogers, Colby, Kans. (Carbondale, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF TOPEKA, STATE OF KANSAS.

1744 Samuel W. Chilton (Samuel Willis Chilton), Topeka, Kans.
1413 Leonard Cobbell, 1210 Buchanan, Topeka, Kans.
1622 Fred Lazell (Qazell), Topeka, Kans.
1789 Archie Louis Level, 1201 Chandler, Topeka, Kans.
680 Theodore McGrath Thomas, 1300 Washington Avenue, Topeka, Kans. (1300 Washington Street, Topeka, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF TOPEKA, STATE OF KANSAS.

1714 Rogust Alberley, 129 North Chandler Street, Topeka, Kans.
2038 Berard W. Alexander (B. W. Alexander, Bernard Alexander), R. R. Y. M. C. A., Topeka, Kans. (care of St. Luke's Hospital, West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York City).
161a George Kenneth Baker, 102 First Street, Topeka, Kans.
265 Jesus Bantista, Car First, Topeka, Kans.

129 Howard A. Bradley, 1425 North Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
802 Francisco Coralejo (Caralejo), 123 North Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.
575 Myron (Myroin) Walter Cramer (Myron W. Cramer), 125 Kansas Street, Topeka, Kans. (Herington, Kans.).
467 Benjamin David Gentry, 130 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. (10 West Ninth, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
855 Rex Jessup Gibson, 112 East Seventh Street, Topeka, Kans. (34 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah).
2219 Daniel Gohl, 114 East Fourth Street, Topeka, Kans. (general delivery, Seattle, Wash.).
1113 Harry Cole Grumbine (Crumbine), 312 West Eighth Street, Topeka, Kans.
674 Arthur Herbold, 614 Chandler Street, Topeka, Kans.
1484 Enfernio Hernandez (Hernandes), 121 North Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.
994 Teodoro (Feoduro) Hernandez, 121 North Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.
316 Guadalupe Hernandez, 121 North Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.
1748 Arthur Hines, 504 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans. (812 Calhoun Street, Chillicothe, Mo.).
1215 Roy Jewell, 215 East Fourth Street, Topeka, Kans.
617 Emil August Johnson (Emil Johnson), 216 North Locust Street, Topeka, Kans.
1792 Albert Bob Lazell, 500 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans. (box 176, Meade, Kans.; general delivery, Trenton, Mo.).
265a Juan Martinez, Lansing, Kans.
2312 Jose Montez, 400 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kans.
857 Serapio Mozneda, Juarez, Mexico (Mosgneda, Mosgnedo), Topeka, Kans.
805 Rolland Samuel Neff (R. S. Neff), 319 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.
2241 Jesus Orpesa (Orpessa), Santa Fe Yards, East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.
1445 Rafeal Rallas (Rafael Rollas), 627 North Van Buren, Topeka, Kans.
601 Ernest Saudahl, A. T. & S. F. Fire Department, Topeka, Kans.
1372 Jim Sims, Topeka, Kans.
2180 John Sims, Topeka, Kans.
569a George Smith (George L. Smith), 518 Lawrence, Topeka, Kans.
872 Lawrence Abbott Thomas (Lawrence A. Thomas, Lawrence A. Thomas), 318 East Eighth Street, Topeka, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TREGO, STATE OF KANSAS.

308 Thomas E. Brown (Thos. Edw. Brown), Collyer, Kans. (Wakeeney, Kans.).
398 Daniel E. Griffin, Collyer, Kans. (D. E. Griffin, Daniel Urwin Griffin, Ellis, Kans.).
155 Carl G. Stark (Carl Gavid Stark), Wakeeney, Kans.
194 Gabriel Vidasec (Viadec), Polyance, Austria (Wakeeney, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WABAUNSEE, STATE OF KANSAS.

299 Fred Henry King, Bradford, Kans.
602 Roy Parker, Wabaunsee, Kans.
822 William Peppers, McFarland, Kans.
958 John Julien (Julius, J.) Tles, McFarland, Kans.
874 Carl Trigg, McFarland, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALLACE, STATE OF KANSAS.

75 Herbert Cowen, Sharon Springs, Kans.
137 Willie Dawson, Sharon Springs, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF KANSAS.

202 Edw. (Edward) Uhule Grove, St. Joseph, Mo. (Hollenberg, Kans.).
1546 Emil Huxel, Hanover, Kans.
80 John Reckert, Hanover, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF WICHITA, STATE OF KANSAS.

2258 James Marion Baggot (Baggott), 222 West Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
795a James Barrett, general delivery, Wichita, Kans. (Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.).
799 Charles Wesley Brown, 610 East Thirteenth, Wichita, Kans.
678 Reace (R.) Burnes, 1434 North Mosely, Wichita, Kans.
1480 Olezine Carroll, 619 North Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
1408 Vanderbilt Cavell, 825 North Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
2730 Carl Paul Clark, 1038 North St. Francis, Wichita, Kans.
32 Phil Clyde Coleman, 421 Smythe, Wichita, Kans.
2624 Jesse Ellis, 529 North Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
1150 Ralph Evans, 2332 Rosenthal, Wichita, Kans.
1493a J. A. Garner, 1704 (704) Main Street, Wichita, Kans.
1930 Fred Wesley Garoutte, 1000 St. Francis, Wichita, Kans.
2055a Joe (Joseph) Golske, North Topeka, Wichita, Kans.
2354a William Goodwin, 116 North Emporia, Wichita, Kans.
215a Harry Leon (H. L.) Grate, 103 West Wall, Fort Scott, Kans.
798 Robert Haskett (Heskett), Wichita, Kans. (Gallup, N. Mex.).
1929 Harvey Hollowell, 431 West Wichita, Wichita, Kans. (St. Joseph, Mo.).
1033 Y. Gusto Jogano, 2310 (2110), North Market, Wichita, Kans.
962a Victor Johnson, Wichita, Kans.
1975 Garrett (Garnett) Roy Jones, 425 Sherman Street, Wichita, Kans. (1523 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.).
232 Daniel H. Jones, 1123 North Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
2695 Earnest (Ernest) Walter Jordan, 2126 North Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.
975 Charlie Mathis, 641 North Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
2013 Henry Metcalf, 961 North Mead, Wichita, Kans.
1345 Harry Neff (Harry C. Neff), 2400 (2100) Olive, Wichita, Kans.
1227 Edward Cecil Newman, 510 North Water, Wichita, Kans.
2621 William Edward Nicoll, 403 North Waco, Wichita, Kans.
1229a James Norton, Wichita, Kans.
32 Fred Brailey Palmer, 1153 North Cleveland, Wichita, Kans.
400 Fred Piquet, 223 West Third Street, Wichita, Kans.
1187 Earl Washington Richardson, 116 West Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
1389 Frank Root, 1006 West Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
2031 James Salley, room 10, Brick House, Water and Pine Streets, Wichita, Kans.
2632 Floyd W. Schmoe, 237 Bond, Wichita, Kans., care Museum University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
1865 George Seidl, 1329 North Waco, Wichita, Kans.
1041 Fred L. Sheets, 659 Platt, Wichita, Kans.
198 William Eugene Spikes, 842 North Santa Fe, Wichita, Kans.
765 Walter Roy (R.) Thorpe, three-fourths mile south of Harry on Seneca, Wichita, Kans.
1287 John Treadway, 528 West Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
1384 Mark Galoan Wuertemburg (Wuertemberg, Wertemberg), near Eighteenth and Santa Fe, Wichita, Kans.
2372 E. F. Williams, Wichita, Kans.
2786a Harry Wilson, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.; general delivery, Wichita, Kans.
744 Richard Wright, 638 North Water, Wichita, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF WICHITA, STATE OF KANSAS.

1418 Edward Allen, 109 East First Street, Wichita, Kans.
360 Joseph Gilbert Anderson, 338 South Emporia, Wichita, Kans.
2267 Luther Venson Back, 237 South Market, Wichita, Kans.
2488 Fares Floyd Boner (F. Lloyd Boner), 507 Butts Building, Wichita, Kans.
1504 Benjamon Bailey (Benjamin Bailey), 206 Minnesota, Wichita, Kans.
919 Ted Ernest Bailey, 220 N. Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.
1592 James Henry Barker, 317 North Emporia, Wichita, Kans.
2448 Jesse Francis Burton (Jesse Francis Borton), 516 S. Water Street, Wichita, Kans.
948 Carl R. Brant, 1810 South Water, Wichita, Kans.
2242 Fred Carson, 126 North Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.
136 Brenard E. Coffin (Bernard Elmer Coffin, 538 South Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.
1210 Joe Olliver Cooper, 322 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
130 Curtis Lee Fent, 237 Market Street, Wichita, Kans.
2474 Frank Ed Foster (Frank Edward Foster), Wichita, Kans.
756 Otis Napoleon Glover, 323 North Mosley, Wichita, Kans.
2081 Jack James Harkins, 308 Cleveland, Wichita, Kans.
104 Howard Herron, 1000 East Dong Parlo Flats, Wichita, Kans. (1003 East Douglas, Carlos Flats, Wichita, Kans.
205 Winter Hoffman (Walter Hoffman), 1110 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
1524 Frank Huffstatler (F. H. Hupstetdler, Frank Huptetdler), 510 East Kellogg, Wichita, Kans.
2114 Granville Dare Hughes, 742 South Water, Wichita, Kans.
2089 Paul Huston, 1110½ East Douglas, Wichita, Kans. (1110 East Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kans.).
824 Clifford Frank Johnson, 217 New York, Wichita, Kans.
1334 Joseph Kline (Joseph Klein), 228½ North Main Street, Wichita, Kans.
2162 Walter Crewson (Walter Krewson), New Wellington Hotel, Wichita, Kans.
1803 Mike E. Loder, 503 West Avenue, Jenkinstown, Pa.; Wichita, Kans. (Mikel E. Loder, 340 North Market, Wichita, Kans.
1437 Denis J. McGuinness (Denis Joseph McGinnis, Denis Joseph McGlines, Denis Joseph McGuinness), 115 Wabash, Wichita, Kans.
296 James F. Miller, 337 North Mead, Wichita, Kans.
2585 Edward Needles, 401 South Market, Wichita, Kans.
692 Arthur Nathan Neely, 306 North Main, Wichita, Kans.
217 Frank Ellison Owens, 335 North Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.
1396 James W. Peach (J. W. Peach, Wm. Peach, James William Peach), 232 South Emporia, Wichita, Kans.
1205 John Ramser (John Ramrer), Milton Hotel, Wichita, Kans.
1575 Guy Washington Riggs (G. W. Rigga, 1210 Pattie Avenue), Wichita, Kans.
116 Louis Shipsbe, Mayette, Kans.
1364 William Elwood Stocking (William Edward Stocking), 151 North Emporia, Wichita, Kans.
1745 Archie Charles Wiggins, 611 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.
629 Horner Merle Wills (Homer Merle Wilk), 243 North Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILSON, STATE OF KANSAS.

1138 Jesse Arbuckle, Neodesha, Kans.
1220 Louis Else (Elsie), Beatty, Buffalo, Kans.
1250 Elijah Brownfield, Buffalo, Kans.
1449 Thomas Bryant, Buffville, Kans.
1144 Leroy Burton, North Altoona, Kans.
908 Argus Loyd Cox, North Altoona, Kans.
1374 Roy (Ray) Franklin Ditzler, Neodesha, Kans.
1500 Fred Lake, Buffalo, Kans.
599 Thomas Mason, North Fourth Street, Neodesha, Kans.
1514 Carl Murdock, Buffville, Kans.
1562 Dorse Pekefoy, Altoona, Kans.
859 Julius Caesar Tomlin (J. C. Tomlin), Buffalo, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WYANDOTTE, STATE OF KANSAS.

1015 Earl Brock, route No. 1, Bethel, Kans. (Bartlesville, Okla.).
1237 William Henry Clay, route No. 3, Banner Springs, Kans.
1075 William D. (Dewey) Fey, Bonner Springs, Kans. (Lawrence, Kans.).
1626 Benjamin Franklin, route No. 3, Kansas City, Kans.
1 Hayword Franks, R. F. D., Rosedale, Kans.
1554 Albert Frohn, jr., Turner, Kans.
930 Edwin Burnett (Bernett) Gibson, Armourdale Station, National Zinc Co. (Ewin Burnett Gibson, Armourdale Station, National Zinc. Co.), Kansas City, Kans.
1350 Harry Jackson Lackey, 307 Park, Lawton, Okla.
572 Nathaniel Lowrey (Lowry), 12 West Chickesaw Avenue, Okla.
922 Roy McCombs, route No. 4, Kansas City, Kans.
482 Harry Leonard Miller, 98 Graystone Heights, Rosedale, Kans.
162 Fred Peeler, 515 Tangent, Rosedale, Kans.
1246 William S. Rice, Quindaro, Kansas City, Kans.
737 Clinton Stitt (Smith), 4052 Adams, Rosedale, Kans.
925 Richard Wayne Thompson, Osceola, Iowa (Auburn, Wash.).
2858 William Noah Van Bibben (William Van Bibber), 4419 Cambridge, Rosedale, Kans.
928 Harry Volman, 230 College, Rosedale, Kans.
1759 Earl Newton Wheeler, Bethel, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1370 Norman Adkerson, 112 South Preston, Louisville, Ky.
2583 Harold Angle (Harold Hayse Angle), 3329 South Floyd, Louisville, Ky.
785 Allen Bossung (Sackster), 316 East St. Catherine Street, Louisville, Ky.
776 Harry Brown, 222 East Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
803 Arthur Butler (Arthur Grant), 417 South First, Louisville, Ky.
383 Monroe Churchill, 10 Hamless, Louisville, Ky.
604 Eddie Clark, 543 South Second (302 East Walnut), Louisville, Ky.

1481 Will Cook, 429, rear, East Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. (care of J. L. Roden, Weehauken, N. J.).
813 George Crawford (George Clark), 425 South Jackson, Louisville, Ky.
1524 Moses, 503 Roselane, Louisville, Ky. (Mais Dickerson, 319 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City).
847 George Ewell, 235 East Chestnut, Louisville, Ky. (George Sheldon, 644 North Eighth Street, Lafayette, Ind.).
602 Joe (Joseph) Getzel, 639 South First, Louisville, Ky. (3333 Flournoy Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2621 Louis Gilbreath, 313 Marshall, Louisville, Ky. (patient, Philadelphia General Hospital).
387 Clarence Gipson, 114 East Green, Louisville, Ky. (Palm Beach, Fla.).
2389 Efun Harvel, 109 East Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
438 Edwin Hausbrough (Edwin McClure), Louisville, Ky.
624 Richard Heddy, 405 South Brook, Louisville, Ky.
465 Charles (Charlie) Jackson, 115 East Walnut, Louisville, Ky. (Pinehville, Ky.).
1180 Frank Johnson, 1329, rear, Floyd, Louisville, Ky.
558 Odis Johnson, 1724 Virginia Court, Louisville, Ky.
28 Preston Johnson, 132 East Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.
546 John H. Jones (Henry Jones), 234 East Green, Louisville, Ky.
2099a Robert L. (Lee) Jones, 516 Caldwell Street, Louisville, Ky.
1345 Robert Kemph (Robert Elliot Kemp), 240 East Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
673 Earnest (Ernest) Manning, 536 Madison, Louisville, Ky. (530 Sixth, Louisville, Ky.; (630) Sixth, Louisville, Ky.).
361 W. M. Montgomery (Wallace Montgomery), 403 Preston, Louisville, Ky.
610 R. M. Mitchist (Rudolph Standly), 433 South First, Louisville, Ky.
2109 Neal O'Bryan (Neal Fielden O'Bryant), 322 East Market, Louisville, Ky.
1103 John Oliver, 325 East Jefferson, rear, Louisville, Ky.
392 Luther Pollard (Pollard), 320 East Oak (rear), Louisville, Ky.
1289 Thomas Pryar (Pryor), 330 East Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.
1521 Theodore Puckett, 505 East Jacob, Louisville, Ky.
1699 Elwood Robbins, 207 East Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
612 Burk (Burke) Robbs, 212 Caldwell, rear, Louisville, Ky.
1661 Robert Rowland, 104 East Walnut, Louisville, Ky. (813 Lee Avenue, East Nashville, Tenn.).
1893 E. C. Schenk (Elmer C. Schenk), 326 College, Louisville, Ky.
973 Ollie Smith, 1326 Weath Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ARGOSTOOK COUNTY, ME.

439 Mathew Blake, R. F. D. No. 3, Carlton, Me.
1035 Joseph (Joe) Bishop, St. David, Me.
760 Damon Ernest Bryall (Damon E. Brayall, Damon Ernest Brayall), Fort Fairfield, Me.
3441 Emile Caron, Fort Kent, Me.
2777 Marcel Cyr, Portage, Me.
1881 Levi Cyr, St. David, Me.
2485 Alphonse Dionne, Guerrette, Me.
2928 Peter Dionne, Caribou, Me.
1941 Ernest Fortin, Grand Isle, Me.
3039a Dolor Labbee, Fort Kent, Me. (Dolar Labbee, 79 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.)
1148 Steve Levesque (Steven Levesque, Stevine Levesque), Van Buren, Me.
1273 Albert MacDonald, Caribou, Me.
1036 Denis L. Marin, Soldier Pond, Me.
3285 Jean Baptiste Nadeau (John B. Nadeau, Jean Baptiste Nadeau), Van Buren, Me.
290 Albert Page, Fort Fairfield, Me.
2190 Abel Picard, Grand Isle, Me.
2995 Felix Joseph Picard, Fort Fairfield, Me.
2571 Fred Picard, Van Buren, Me.
588 Honore Roy, Fort Kent, Me.
1047 Denis Sancier, Fort Kent, Me.
167a Charles A. Saunders (Charles Saunders), Fort Fairfield, Me.
2252 Alexander Earl Simpson, Washburn, Me.
2970 Joseph Soucie, Four Finger, New Brunswick, Canada.
3545 Peter Soucieu (Peter Soucier), Portage, Me.
1142 Willie Sturgeon, St. Francis, Me.
383 Benjamin Albine Tardiff, Caribou, Me.
1489 Thomas Tracey (Thomas Tracie), Caribou, Me.
920 Jos. A. Trainor (Joseph Aloysius Trainor), Van Buren, Me.
1284 George Ulien, St. Francis, Me.
1816 Paul Voisine, Keegan, Me.
1341 Leo Eldridge Williams, Caribou, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR KNOX COUNTY, ME.

1805 Jacob J. (Jacob James) Berenson, 37 Willow Street, Rockland, Me.
932 Swan Wagnor (Swan Ragner, Swan Ragar) Bergeson, Tenants Harbor, Me.
123 Frederick John Cooper, 308 Main Street, Rockland, Me.
412 Frans (Franz) Hjalmer Franzen, Vinalhaven, Me.
939 Wilho Leppanen (Wilho Leppamen), Long Cove, St. George, Me.
1339 Willard George (Willard G.) Lewis, 11 Union Street, Rockland, Me.
809 Victori Lingren (Victor Lindgren, Wihtori Lindgren), Long Cove, St. George, Me.
1065 Thomas Thompson, jr. (Thomas Thompson), Camden, Me.
12 Carl L. (Carl F.) Tinggren, Vinalhaven, Me.
1322 Ralph Astor (Ralph A.) Waldron, 9 Pine, Rockland, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, ME.

375 John Arsenault (Johny Arseneault, John Asnault), Adornville, N. B.
2837 William Beaulieu, Millinocket, Me. (Coxabestis (Coxhextis) Street, Millinocket, Me.).
1903a Wm. J. (William Joachim) Blake, Millinocket, Me.
3491 Eugene Boissonnoult (Eugene Boissounault), St. Charles Caplin, Province of Quebec.
158 Ralph Brogdon (Ralph Bragdon), Old Town, Me.
870 Peter Braidis, East Millinocket, Me.
3317 Leo Buestler, Winn, Me.
882 Carl Carlson, Long Cove, St. George, Me. (Patten, Me.).
431 William R. Clark, Old Town, Me.
1891 Joseph Clougher (John Joseph Clougher), Millinocket, Me.
3004 Howard L. Coffin (Howard Leonard Coffin, Harland Coffin), Newburg, Me.
1307 George Ducette, Patten, Me.
1953 Joseph E. A. Gallant (Joseph Evarice Abdon Gallant), Charleston, Me.
3028 George Henry Gauthier, North Rustica, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
1188 Medley Guerett (Medley Guerette, Medley Guerrett), Edmundston, New Brunswick.
1844 Guy Harmond, Rural Route No. 2, Patten, Me.
3349 Patrick Leo LaCote (Patrick Leo LaCoot), Princeton, Me.
313 Archie J. Landry Archie Joseph Landry), Penobscot Avenue, Millinocket, Me.
1077 Emerson Levingston (Emerson Livingston), 14 Water Street, Old Town, Me.
3055 Patrick P. Lynn (Patrick Pius Lynn), Millinocket, Me.
686 Joseph McAdam, East Millinocket, Me.
3121 Thomas F. McQuinn (Thomas Francis McGuinn), Millinocket, Me.
3471 Bertram A. Mampel (Bertram Augustus Mampel), Corinth, Me.
1655 Joseph Manorowski, Winn, Me.
2295 Edward John Martin, Millinocket, Me.
830 Frank Morancy (Morency, Frank Morency), 112 Front Street, Old Town, Me.
2080 Charles W. Murphy (Chas. W. Murphy), South Water Street, Old Town, Me.
2841 Emmet W. Percy (Emmet William Percy), Millinocket, Me.
3122 Frank St. Peter, Millinocket, Me.
2529 Fred Soroka (Fred Saroka), East Corinth, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, MASSACHUSETTS.

1441 John Aeus, Sunderland, Mass.
2116 Candito Andrea, Montague Road, Turners Falls, Mass.
282 Fritz Bahsler, Belchertown, Mass.
1065 Alex Becker, Sunderland, Mass.
361 Harold Hunter Borden, Cayman Brac, British West Indies.
41 Roy F. (Roy F.) Dean, 54 Central Street, Turners Falls, Mass.
1258 Felipe Jocquin (Jacquin Guicalnes Felipe, Jocquin G. Felipe), 41 Vickeden Street, Millers Falls, Mass.
453 Charles M. (Charles Merton) Klein, North Easton Street, Amherst, Me.
1028 Arthur Kendal Lanes, Leverett, Mass.
2102 Tony Macchil, 158 West Main Street, Orange, Mass.
1288 Charles Macualls, Sunderland, Mass.
354 Arthur Pillsbury, Turners Falls, Mass.
520 Ernest Lawrence Sweet, East River Street, Orange, Mass.
629 Henry Harrison White, 9 Phillips Street, Amherst, Mass.
356 Joseph Wroblewski (Joe (Joseph) Wroblewski), Sunderland, Mass.
380 Gabriel Yakimas, Sunderland, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, MASSACHUSETTS.

658 Asaboor Ampagoomian, Plummers, Church Street, Whitinsville, Mass. (Plummers, Church Street, Whitins, Northbridge, Mass.).
1847 Eugene E. Beaudry, Rogers Boarding House, Whitinsville, Mass. (Eugene Ely Joseph Beaudry, Eugene E. J. Beaudry, Rogers Boarding House, Northbridge, Mass.).
2615 George J. Blanchard (George Joseph Blanchard), Sutton, Mass.
1358 Louis Bonley, East Douglas, Mass.
1080 Albert Bourbeau, East Douglas, Mass.
921 Joseph Brunssen, Mendon Street, Uxbridge, Mass.
131 Herbert Anthony Casey, Norton Boarding House, Whitinsville, Mass. (Herbert A. Casey, Whitinsville, Northbridge, Mass.).
2825 Bernard Conallahan, Linestone, Uxbridge, Mass.
2287 Ghront Der Margosian, Plummers, Northbridge, Mass. (Der Margosian, Ghront, Plummers, Whitinsville, Mass.).
2348 Albert Dion, Hartford, Uxbridge, Mass.
1161 David Crosby, Blue Eagle Inn, Whitinsville, Mass. (Blue Eagle Inn, Northbridge, Mass.).
89 Harry M. Dunster, care of Mrs. W. Wray, box 93 West Upton, Mass. (Harry Moore Dunster, box 93, West Upton, Mass.).
1718 Peter Fisher, Sutton, Mass.
771 Nicholas Gizzarelli, Hartford Avenue, Uxbridge, Mass.
1660 John Golobardo, Plummer Corner to Whitinsville, Northbridge (Plummers Corner, Northbridge, Mass.).
888 G. Leonard House (George Leonard House), South Street, Shrewsbury, Mass.
2347 William Francis Johnson, Memo Square, Whitinsville, Mass. (Fremo Square, Whitinsville, Mass.).
1825 Thomas Lassard (Thomas Lassar), Main Street, Northbridge, Mass.
2646 Wm. A. Lermond (William Augustus Lermond), 1 D Street, Northbridge, Mass.
2832 George Meignade, Whitinsville, Mass.
1702 Joseph Mailloux (Joseph Mailloux), Main, Rockdale, Northbridge, Mass. (Joseph Mailloux, Main Street, Northbridge, Mass.).
1911 Fred Marshall, 1 D Street, Whitinsville, Mass. (1 D Street, Whitinsville, Northbridge, Mass.).
2368 Edward Nelson, North Grafton, Grafton, Mass.
2642 Stanislaw Nowik (Stanislaw Novik), Wilkinsville, Grafton, Mass. (Nowick Stanislaw, Wilkinsonville, Grafton, Mass.).
2730 Halil Osman, 156 Church Street, Whitinsville, Mass. (Osman Halil, 156 Church St., Northbridge, Mass.).
605 Alesk (Alex) Rinfrette, Manchaug, Sutton, Mass.
1750 Joseph Samanevich (Joseph Samaevich), Sutton, Mass.
2861 Manike (Mamph), Shahinian, 152½ Church Street, Whitinsville, Mass.
580 Daniel Tatro, Chester Street, Uxbridge, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 20, MASSACHUSETTS.

1344 Robert L. Baker, 17 Smiths Court, Newburyport, Mass.
769 Sylvester Douglass, 2 Friend Street, Amesbury, Mass.
503a Joseph A. Dube, 53 Lerrie Street, Newburyport, Mass. (Joseph Alfred Dube, 53 Lime Street, Newburyport, Mass.).
1483 Emil H. Ducharme, 20 Fair Street, Newburyport, Mass (Emil Henry Ducharme, 195 Merrimac Avenue, Newburyport, Mass.).
1841 Luke F. (Luke Francis) Howard, Salisbury Beach, Mass.
712a Everiste Leguerrier, Amesbury, Mass. (Evariste Leguirrier, Montreal 66 Bld. Street, Germain St, Laurent).
1368 Edmund E. Marshall (Edwin E. Marshall), Forrest Street, Salisbury, Mass.
1190 John P. O'Connor, Friend, Amesbury, Mass.
2080 Angelo (Angelo E.) Paiseloles, Beach, Salisbury, Mass.
143 John L. (John Lloyd) Richardson, 16 Charter Street, Newburyport, Mass.
1129 Frank J. (Frank Joseph) Shea, 20 Federal Street, Newburyport, Mass.

1744a Jos. Ovide Veronnen (J. Oved Veronnen, Joseph Ovide Veronnen), Amesbury, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 26, MASSACHUSETTS.

2912 Rezi Ahmend (Rezi Ahmed, Razi Amhmed, Razi Ambned, Razi Ahmed), 143 Main Street, Peabody, Mass.
1205 Sam Chumak, 21 Mason Street, Peabody, Mass.
293 James Demetreos, 140 High Street, Danvers, Mass. (James Dimetreos, 304 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2582 John Domski (John Damski), 34 Endicott Street, Danvers, Mass.
2960 William Doyle, Lowell Street, Peabody, Mass.
2892 Ernest James Foss, 38 Wadsworth Street, Danvers, Mass.
2010 Arthur J. Fournier, 212 Bowditch Street, Peabody, Mass. (Arthur Joseph Fournier, 21½ Bowditch Street, Peabody, Mass.)
1795 Elmas Gamli (Elmas Gamil), 40 Lowell Street, Peabody, Mass.
1829 Tanuif Hammed, 28 Central Street, Peabody, Mass.
1033 Muslem Hasson (Muslem Hassan), 11 Pierpont Street, Peabody, Mass.
1063 Abraham Hilmelstein, 55 Main Street, Peabody, Mass. (Abrahom Hilmelstein, 535 Seigal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
3277 Louis Hilmelstein, 55 Main Street, Peabody, Mass. (Louis Hilmelstein, 41 Webster Street, Peabody, Mass.)
2067 Hakif Iamel, 21½ Elm Street, Peabody, Mass. (Hakif Laniel, Hokif Ianiel, 21 Elm Street, Peabody, Mass.)
476 Michael Karavalos, 10½ Fulton Street, Peabody, Mass.
1824 Paul Koval, 20 Dalton Court, Peabody, Mass.
1787 Wasily Lavchook, 17 Little Lane, Peabody, Mass.
3182a Mamad Mamad, 6 Elm Place, Peabody, Mass.
2148 Stanislaw Marurzyk, 60 Liberty Street, Danvers, Mass. (Stanislaw Marurerzk, 8 Hardy Street, Salem, Mass.)
1341 Joseph Matachin (Jospeh Matechin), 13 Sherman Street, Peabody, Mass.
2829a Albert F. Miller, Wynona Street, West Peabody, Mass.
2209 William F. O'Brien, 28 Buxton Street, Peabody, Mass. (William Francis O'Brien, 3 Light Street, West Lynn, Mass.)
1605 Herbert Ohlson (Herbert Ohlson), Danvers, Mass.
2246 Teky Rushman (Teky Rushani), 47 Lowell Street, Peabody, Mass.
2620 Mahmed Rusel, 34 English Street, Peabody, Mass.
2472 Charles R. Sheppard (Charles R. Shepard), Danvers State Hospital.
254 James Valiante, 66 Ash Street, Danvers, Mass.
2235 Michael Warobey (Michal Worobey), 38 English Street, Peabody, Mass.
2510 Robert E. Wells, 5 Pickering Street, Danvers, Mass. (13½ Charter Street, Danvers, Mass.)
2793 John Worsencroft, 7 Willow Street, Peabody, Mass. (7 Willes Street, Peabody, Mass.)
885 Neim Hassim, 4 Church, Peabody, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 29, MASSACHUSETTS.

2413 William Bokervicy (William Bokervich, William Bolkervicy), Barrett Mill Road, Concord, Mass.
419 Albert Ammanuel Carlson, 24 Dexter Avenue, Woburn, Mass. (Albert Carlson, 24 Derder Avenue, Woburn, Mass.)
2552 James T. Conlon (James Thomas Conlon), Strawberry Hill, Concord, Mass.
2262 Esau Cooper, Newton, Mass. (Esau Cooper, Washington Street, Woburn, Mass.)
1758 George W. Cooper (George Washington Cooper), Washington Street, Woburn, Mass.
471 John C. Cooper (John Cornelius Cooper), Woburn, Mass.
2510 Joe Donato, 4 Belford Court, Concord, Mass.
504 Edward Dnaden, 56 Montvale Avenue, Woburn, Mass.
895 Andrew Filoso, Main Street, Woburn, Mass. (3 Snelling Place, Boston, Mass.)
292 Thomas J. Flood, Car Shops, Billerica, Mass.
556 Mareyc Fronchi (Narcyz Froncky, Narcyz Fronckl), 1 Everett Street, Concord, Mass.
277 Paul E. Gibson (Paul Eugene Gibson), 5 Hanson Court, Woburn, Mass.
1552 William Guse, Turnpike Street, Billerica, Mass.
1862 Clayton A. Hamm (Clayton Arthur Hamm), Andover Street, Billerica, Mass.
1950 Quen Kay, 434 Main Street, Woburn, Mass.
202a Joseph Litvishau (Joseph Littvishau), 125 School Street, North Woburn, Mass.
1565 Tony Lochowiz, North Billerica, Mass.
2254a John Mullen (John Mullin), 3 James Street, Woburn, Mass.
570 Kamofy Nikaiuk, New Boston, Woburn, Mass.
2284 George Wm. Raden (George Baden), 32 Everett Street, Woburn, Mass.
1720 Peter P. Skiotis (Peter Paul Skiotis), Lexington Road, Billerica, Mass.
1133 John F. L. Smith (John Francis Lawrence Smith), Lincoln, Mass.
2021 Frank Stevens, Concord Street, Bedford, Mass.
1906 Jesse F. Thomas, 41 Church Street, Woburn, Mass.
2508 George Thompson, Woburn, Mass.
760 Edward Wheeler, 23 Longwood Avenue, Woburn, Mass.
6 Thomas Williane, North Billerica, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 32, MASSACHUSETTS.

2169 Leverino Correale, 10 Coburn, Framingham, Mass.
615 John Craig, Boston & Albany cars, Framingham, Mass.
1657 Jose De Sousa, Nobscot Water, Framingham (Nobscot Water Works, Framingham, Mass.).
524 Howard W. Fay, White Gables, Natick.
2135 John Jamosick (John Janosick), 99 Arlington, Framingham, Mass.
2294 Johann Kroog (Johnann Kroog), off Sudbury Road, Duxbury, Mass.
1378 Gustaf Theodore Johnson, 33 Alexander, Fram, Mass. (33 Alexander, Framingham, Mass.).
2827 Thoffo Litmo, 2d, 17 Washington, Natick, Mass.
2117 Mick Nicholas Stratis, 56 Howard Street, Framingham, Mass. (Mike Nikoles Stratis, 24 Spring Street, Worcester, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 37, MASSACHUSETTS.

2190 Wm. H. (William Henry) Braley, 150 Franklin Street, Whitman, Mass.
105 Merton Lincoln Davis (Merion L. Davis), 303 South Avenue, Whitman, Mass.
1670 Wilfred M. Davis, 32 Dover, Whitman, Mass. (Wilfred Mansir Davis, 40 Glen Street, Whitman, Mass.).
1195a Jas. A. Fennell, 227 North Main, Rockland, Mass. (James H. Fennell, 227 North Main Street, Brollston, Mass.).
1577 Alvin E. (Alvin Emanuel) Johnson, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad coal yard, Holbrook, Mass.
905 Jno. (John) Kavalls, 166 Birch, Abington, Mass. (John Kolnovis, 58 Ames Street, Montello, Mass.).
1826 Henry Joseph (Henry J.) O'Brien, off Union Street, Holbrook, Mass.
1042 Jas. J. Paterson (James Joseph Patterson, James J.), Nantasket Avenue, Hull, Mass.
358 William H. (William Herbert, Wm. H.) Perkins, 79 Myrtle Avenue, Whitman, Mass.
1677 Exore P. (Exore Peter) Plasse, 47 Lake View, Whitman, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 43, MASSACHUSETTS.

235a John Ludwig (John L.) Almstrup, dredger at West Barnstable, Mass.
3 Manuel G. Cazina (Manuel Gomes Cazina), 29 Alden Street, Provincetown, Mass.
499 Ernest Cleveland Crocker (Ernest C. Crocker), West Barnstable, Mass.
1975 Frank Wilson Dunham, North Truro, Truro, Mass.
1569 Chas. Frederick Vaughn Ellis, Sagamore, Mass.
1305 Everett Clifton Ellis, Monument Beach, Mass.
1738 Allen W. Geidart, Mashpee, Mass. (post office box No. 288, Westboro, Mass.).
2118 William Hallunen, post office box 237, Sandwich, Mass.
1432 Arthur Aron (Arthur A.) Leonard, Sandwich, Mass.
2141 Charles Leung, 23½ Main Street, Nantucket, Mass.
13 Joseph Frank (Joseph F.) Marshall, East Falmouth, Mass.
429 Antone Marten, 5 Arch Street, Provincetown, Mass.
1032 Yoosep Matikinen (Yoosep Matikasnin, Yoosip Matikainen), Sagamore, Mass.
1042 Joseph Monterio, North Falmouth, Falmouth, Mass. (New Bedford, North Falmouth, Mass.).
931 Joseph Das Neves, West Barnstable, Mass. (Joseph Das Neves, 50 Trenton Street, Providence, R. I.).
1473 Louis Monterio, Buzzards Bay.
697 John Norcross, Falmouth, Harchville, Mass.
799 William A. Piper, Mashpee, Mass.
1556 Andre Maria Rodrigues (Andre Maria Rodriques), Marstons Mills, Mass.
1813 Lee Leung Sam, Falmouth, Mass. (Sam Lee Leung (Samuel Leung, Sam Leung Lee), Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.).
286 Albert Sevellius (Albert Sevillius), East Dennis, Mass.
2205 John Joseph Stover, Sagamore, Mass.
1426 John Marshall Stewart (John Marshall Stuart), Osterville, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BROCKTON, MASS.

806 Louis Degli Angelli, 19 Grove Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
1134 Richard Bouthillette, 174 Warren Street, Brockton, Mass.
283 Fred Campbell (Fred Campell), 65 High, Brockton, Mass.
69 Victor Johnson, 59 Chalmas (Calmar) Street, Brockton, Mass.
1513 John Steven Murphy, 77 East Elm (98 High) Brockton, Mass.
337 Walter A. Murray, 12 Grafton, Brockton, Mass.
1 Lee Rice, 914 Montello Street, Brockton, Mass.
1209 Alfred Snow, 357 Chestnut, Brockton, Mass.
2834 Vincenzo Tammaro, 31 Court, Brockton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

522 John Francis Arthur, 112 Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass.
2231 Carl Mandus Cedargren, 40 Bulfinch, Boston, Mass. (75 Fifth, Cambridge, Mass.).
1453 Michael Francis Coleman, 11 Seckle, Cambridge, Mass.
1702 John Lawrence, 79 Fifth, Cambridge, Mass.
601 Frank DeWolf, 406 Columbia, Cambridge, Mass. (97 Middle, New Bedford, Mass.).
441 Martin Donahue, 414 Columbia, Cambridge, Mass. (12 Tyler, Somerville, Mass.; 25 Granite, Somerville, Mass.).
1988 Jurgis Fulkis (Jurgis Dulkis), 75 South, Cambridge, Mass.
655 Wm. Henry Frazer (Wm. Henry Frazer, Wm. Henry Frazier), 317 Vine (215 Third), Cambridge, Mass.
993 Edw B. Garbedian (Edw. B. Garabedian, Edward Bedros Garabedian), 9 Ninth, Cambridge, Mass.
2101 Jos. Janchausko (Josek Jamchaasks, Joseph Janchausks), 17 Addison, Cambridge, Mass.
45 Paul Juzefalis, 45 Fifth, Cambridge, Mass.
1997 Patap Kalink, 22 Lambert, Cambridge, Mass.
880 Frank Kocsmry (Frank Kacssmye, Frank Kochrinky, Frank Kochriny), 149 Willow, Cambridge, Mass.
2581 D'Errico Luigi, 3 Ninth (161 Fifth), Cambridge, Mass. (331 East One hundred and seventeenth, New York, N. Y.).
58 Matthew Mara, 144 Spring, Cambridge, Mass.
2618 David Evander Murphy (James Evander (James Enander) Murphy), 137 (113) Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass.
2570 Thomas Jos. Reidy, 142 Armory, Cambridge, Mass.
1147 John D. Richardson (John Daniel Richardson), 545 (555) Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass.
1814 Daniel Wm. Robertson, 100 Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass.
733 Antonio Santos, 62 Vine, Cambridge, Mass.
2796 Wm. H. Shaw, 130 Monroe, Cambridge, Mass. (Wm. Henry Shaw, Chester, Pa.).
770 Michael Sheehan, 30 Plymouth, Cambridge, Mass.
90 Wm. Sinklewicz (Wm. Sinklewcz), 132 Otis, Cambridge, Mass.
664 Virginio Souza (Virginio Sousa), 1804 Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass.
2508 Peter Tatorian (Peter Tatoian, Peter Tatoisen), 122 Berkshire, Cambridge Mass.
2104 Stanley Yearwood, 266 Columbia, Cambridge, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, FALL RIVER, MASS.

2278 Clement Couture, 24 Kennedy, Fall River, Mass.
1715 Anthony Dragon, 210 Lawrence, Fall River, Mass. (Anthony Dragan (Antoni Dragoin), 381 Snell Street, Fall River, Mass.).
2809 Charles William Feeley, 81 Huffinton Street, Fall River, Mass.
1708 Daniel Francis Flanagan (Daniel Francis Flanagan), 278 Fourth, Fall River, Mass.
2249 Theodore Frechette (Theodore Frechette, Theodoro Frechette), 24 Lonsdale Street, Fall River, Mass.
2350 John Joseph Kertham, 23 Etna Street, Fall River, Mass. (John Joseph Kettham, 23 Aetna Street).
739 Amos Laplante (Amiel (Amos) La Plante), 666 South Main Street, Fall River, Mass.
1180 James Aloysium (James A.) Maguire, 486 Third Street, Fall River, Mass.

1417 Harry (H.) Miller, 164 Denver Street, Fall River, Mass.
2293 John Francis Ross, 306 Osborn, Fall River, Mass.
399 Charles William Sanford, 154 Grinnell Street, Fall River, Mass.
370 Joseph Sokolowski, 244 Montaup Street, Fall River, Mass. (Joseph Sokolowski, 40 Whiting Lane, Bridgeport, Conn.).
2299 Uadra Ayoub (Nadra Ayoub, Nagra Ayonb) Thomas, 314 Fifth, Fall River, Mass.
798 Mikita (Nikita) Vovna, 40 Lonsdale Street, Fall River, Mass.
2053 Albert Aloysius Zincko (Albert Aloslus (Albert A.) Zlarko, Albert Aloyslus Zlarko), 356 East Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, FALL RIVER, MASS.

795 Aldard Lewis Allard (Adelard Lonis Allaire, Adelard Allaire), 846 corner Globe and Bay Streets, Fall River, Mass.
1377 Jose Arrieda (Jose Arruda), 44 Morgan, Fall River, Mass.
1814 Stanley Booth, care of Z. E. Booth, 282 Barnaby Street, Fall River, Mass. (Stanley Booth, M. S. E. M., Middleboro, Mass.).
895 Mose Duclos, 60 Summer Street, Fall River, Mass.
404 Larcori Guiseppe (Guiseppe Lascarl, Lascori Guiseppe), 159 Globe, Fall River, Mass.
37 Jose Ferreiraios Neves (Jose Ferreira das Neves), 69 Spring, Fall River, Mass.
1503 Antone Ferreru Silva (Antonio Ferreira Silvia, Antone Ferreira Silva), 274 Hope Street, Fall River, Mass.
2223 Manuel B. Silvia (Manuel Bothello), 256 Hope, Fall River, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HOLYOKE, MASS.

1477 Joseph Barcelone (Joseph Barsaion, Joseph Barsalone), 20 Newton Street, Holyoke, Mass.
1647 Stanley Biedron, 9 Oliver, Holyoke, Mass.
2601 Stanley Bolboro (Stanley Bolbon, Stanley Bobirro, Stanley Boldas), 240 Lyman, Holyoke, Mass.
2081a Alfred R. Butler, 18 Worcester Place, Holyoke, Mass.
2873 Amidos B. Corbiero (Amidos Benjamin Corbiero, Amidos Benjamin Corburiero), 142 High, Holyoke, Mass.
2533 Hormidas Matthew (Hormidas M.) Fountain, 146 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.
2601 William S. Hopkins (Wm. Hopkins), 441 High, Holyoke, Mass.
2160 Frank Jogodowski, 125 Maple, Holyoke, Mass.
2488b Lional Lepage (L. Lepage), Holyoke, Mass.
1276 Eugene McCarthy, 6 Hampshire, Holyoke, Mass.
1273 Jos. Patrick (Jos. P.) Madden, 51 Newton, Holyoke, Mass.
2748 Wm. Makuski (Wm. Nakuski), 13 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass.
2754 George J. Farnham (George J. Farnuman, George J. Farnahan), 101 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.
1138 Lawrence L. O'Leary, 936 Dwight, Holyoke, Mass. (62 East High, Detroit, Mich.).
1581 Paul Pare, 452 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass. (93 Willow Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1837 Konstanty Podorle (Kostanty Podderlu, Konstanty Pododrlc, Konstanty Podderiu), 130 High, Holyoke, Mass.
1825 Edw. Charles Preiss (Edw. C. Priess), 5 Plymouth Place, Holyoke, Mass.
1822a Harry Roslin, Holyoke, Mass.
1232 Clayton Hiron (Clayton H., Clayton B.) Sanderson, 51 Newton, Holyoke, Mass.
1057 Abe Shechtmann (Abe Shechtman, Abe Shechtlman), 677 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.
608 Percy James Stewart, 305 Appleton, Holyoke, Mass.
2814 Antoni (Tony) Talewicz, 11 Fountain, Holyoke, Mass.
2125 Hasconb Trayip (Nayip), 228 Appleton, Holyoke, Mass. (288 Appleton Street, Holyoke, Mass.).
3098 Wladyslaw Westukowicz (Wladyslaw Westukiwicz, Woldezslaw Westukwiez), 87 High, Holyoke, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, LOWELL, MASS.

2532 Mohamed Alli (Allie Mahumid, Allie Mohamed, Alli Mahlmed), 626 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
228 Wm. Anderson, 2 Marshall Street, Lowell, Mass.
1641 Nicholas Badoures (Nicolaos (Nicholaos) Nadouros), 479 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
1783a John Henry Bannister, 7 Kendal Street, Lowell, Mass. (John Bannister (John J. Bannister), 158 Smith Street, Lowell, Mass.).
1519 Athanasios Batjios, 410 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
2320 Ralph A. Bridgeford, 42 Barclay Street, Lowell, Mass.
1758 Demitries Canapoles, 1 Lagrange Street, Lowell, Mass. (Demitries (Demitifies) T. Geanapolos (Demetries Cvanapoles), LaGrand Street, Lowell, Mass.).
1642 Eugene Cooper, 1478 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass. (1178 Lawrence Street, Lowell, Mass.).
2935 Jos. C. (Jose Cnatovia, Joseph S.) Custovis, 100½ Tilden Street, Lowell, Mass.
2358 Nicholas (Nicholaos (Nikolle) Duffos, 13 Lagrand Street, Lowell, Mass.
2856 Ellery T. L. (Ellery Thomas Lewis) Deslandes, 200 Westford Street, Lowell, Mass.
2075 Geo. (George) Domesek, 71 Railroad Street, Lowell, Mass.
2517 Jos. (Joseph) L. Donco, 24 Dodge Street, Lowell, Mass.
919 Wm. Henry Ford (Wm. (William) Henry Forbes), 12 Dulton Street, Lowell, Mass.
1004a Henry Garland, 56 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
171 Everett Garrett, 945 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
2045 Saterial Griekos (Saterial Orulos, Saterial Orukos), 9 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
619 Jos. Groslin (Joseph Goslin, Joseph Gosselin), 36 Westford Street, Lowell, Mass.
1436 Sam Hamitt, 3 Perre Court, Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
2098 Donald F. (Donald Francis) Hanson, 397 Dulton Street, Lowell, Mass.
1417 Ben Hubbard, 143 Branch Street, Lowell, Mass.
1895 Geo. Ivanou (George Ivanou), 408 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
1349 John Richard Keene, 162 Powell Street, Lowell, Mass.
87 Tomfik (Toulik, Toufik, Tonfik) Koury, 120 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
2080 Henry Labrecque (Henry Labrecque), 17 Quin Street, Lowell, Mass.
910 Alphonse Larochell (Alphonse Larochelle), 318 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
1419 Nicholas Leantrakos (Nikolas Laentrakos, Nisolas Liantraka, Nikolaos Lenlrakos, Nikolaos Lentrakos, Nikoloas Leantrakos), 624 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
3005 Antoni Lipnicoll (Antoni Lipincll, Lipinckl, Lipnioll), 11 Dutton Street, Lowell, Mass.
2520 Vasilios Livandaris (Vasilios Livadaris, Bill Livadavia), 43 Cross Street, Lowell, Mass.
1190 Chas. Lester Luke (Charles Lester Luke), 41 Rock Street, Lowell, Mass.
1704 Jas. MacBeth, 11 Dalton Street, Lowell, Mass. (Jas. McBeth, 11 Dutton Street, Lowell, Mass.).
920 John M. (John Monty, John Monte) McCarthy, 437 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.
215 Alexander McNeil (Alexander Mc Neil), 42 Howard Street, Lowell, Mass.
2981 Geo. (George F.) Mellen, Lowell, Mass.
1201 Harbin Mezyck (Harbin Mesyck), 13 Dutton Street, Lowell, Mass.
2052 Dennis (Denis) Morrison, 630 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.
1845 Michael (Michall) Nicola, 591 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
1169 Theorious Panagiolopeles (Theorious Panagiopllos, Theorious Panagiolopelas, Theorious Panajiolopeles), 347 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
2507 Geo. (George, Grorge) Patsis, 316 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
2270 Edw. Rafferty, 45 Cross Street, Lowell, Mass.
2725 Rdwind Ralbztell (Rdoind Ralbttall), 133 Cross Street, Lowell, Mass.
605 Michael Reddy (Michael Roody), 7 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
2858 Timothy Riordan, 966 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
1295 Manuel A. Rofa (Manuella Rofa, Manuel (Maurel A., Maurel J. Rofa), 107 Colburn Street, Lowell, Mass.
2576 James Rose (James Ross), Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.
1191 Eugene Roy, 568 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
1805 George Salmas (George Salinas, Salmas Georges), 61 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
2674 Jefer Sallce (Jefer Salico), 17 Arch Street, Lowiel, Mass.
3023 Harnit Souwahlll (Hamitt Souschll, Hamit Souchll, Harnit Souvahill), 68 Arch Street, Lowell, Mass.
2782 Frank H. Sprague (Frank Henry Sprague), 3 re 16, Marshall Street, Lowell, Mass.
1214 Manuel Taxeira (Manuel Texeua, Manuel Texeria), 91 Prince Street, Lowell, Mass.
1138 Nick Vasilikos, 472 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
828 Genachi Jos. (Grnacli Joseph) Veloce (Penedes Belos), 2 Bolton Street, Lowell, Mass.
1775 Carl Clifford Wilson, 725 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
1188 Christonios (Christomos, Chrisostomos) Wontas, 136 Coolidge Street, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, LOWELL, MASS.

189 Bernard B. Allen, 28 School Street, Lowell, Mass.
1348 John Babtist, Chapel Place, Lowell, Mass.
44 Wm. John Bate (William John Bate), 751 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.
3003 Tomo Blexzlo, 50 Charles Street, Lowell, Mass. (Tomi Blekszlo, Tomi Bekaslo, Tomo Bledzco, Tomo Biedzlo, 13 Winter Street, Lowell, Mass.).
862 Wm. James Blanchard (Wm. J. Blanchard), 36 Poffer Street, Lowell, Mass.
2844 Giovanni Bonoll, 1 Elm Street, Lowell, Mass.
83 Clements DeF Brazos (Clemente deF Branzos, Clemente F. Brazos, Clemente DeF Branzos, Clements DeF Brasas), 24 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.
2024 Michael R. Buchanan (Michael Reginald Buchanan), 259 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
1235 Peter Burdullo (Peter Dusdulls, Peter Busdulls), 47 Summer Street, Lowell, Mass.
2715 Maurice Callahan, 166 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
41 Timothy Clifford, 1010 Varnum Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
1645 Chas. (Charles) J. Costakas, 570 Market Street, Lowell, Mass. (Charles J. Costakos, Charles Costakos, 590 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.)
2942 Statis Costavaris (Stathis Costavaris), 50 Elm Street, Lowell, Mass.
349 Leon Ildo Cramocohini (Leon Ildo Crannecchini, Leonildo Giannecchini, Leonildo Crannocohini), 144 Chapel Street, Lowell, Mass.)
1132 Pinheiro Antonio DaSilva (Antonio DaDliva Pinheiro), 543 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
309 Francisco P. DeSantos (Francisco Perrira DeSantos, Francisco Perria DeSantos), 21 Pearl Street, Lowell, Mass.
1016 Delli C. (Delli Castelli) Domerick 154 Luck Street, Lowell, Mass.
687 Sylvanla Damas East, 158 White Street, Lowell, Mass. (Sylvio Damase East, Sylvio D. East, Sylvio Damas East, Canton La Reine, Conte De Pontiac, Alberta, Canada.)
2243 Trefim (Trofim) Elmow, 50 Elm Street, Lowell, Mass.
2947 Howard H. Emmons, 105 Shaw Street, Lowell, Mass. (Howard A. Emmons, 251 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.)
607 James Fells, 213 Fletcher Street, Lowell, Mass.
70 Joe Frulensiar, Bent (Bents) Courts, Lowell, Mass.
2719 Christos Glnoulias (Christos Gianollas), 369 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
1121 Manuel I. Godullea (Manuel Ignacio Godulila), 155 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
3196 Francisco Goncalves, 36 Chapel Street, Lowell, Mass.
488 Mike Grycjeenelc (Mike Gyrojunelc), Bents Court, off Gorman Street, Lowell, Mass.
2855 Belli Gulseppe, 1 Elm Place, Lowell, Mass.
833 Harmlon Hadd, 58 Auburn Street, Lowell, Mass.
2858 Ramadan (Randan) Hanpa, 76 Linden Street, Lowell, Mass.
575 Arnon Harnum (Aron Harnum), 98 South Street, Lowell, Mass.
1711 Albert Hassan, Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass. Albert Hussan, Berr's Court, off Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.)
2895 Arnard Herbert (Armard Hebert), John Street, Lowell, Mass.
2945 Ernest Hilton Jones, 15 Inland Street, Lowell, Mass.
3127 John L. Khushigian, 403 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. (John Lazar Khushigian, box 514, East Fresno, Calif.)
618 Andrew Kneafsey, 503 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
345 Stanley Koveleski, 710 North Shamokin, Pa.
978 Wtadzetone (Mtadzetone) M. Lewschy, 72 South Street, Lowell, Mass.
2017 Terry McGovern, 506 Graham Street, Lowell, Mass.
276½ Clifford Henry McKay (O. H. McKay), 72 South Street, Lowell, Mass.

2105 Walter A. McKinnon (Walter Ambrose MacKinnon, Walter Ambrose MacKennon), 254 Shaw Street, Lowell, Mass.
759 Walter McNally, 209 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
221 Joseph Hector Mallie (Hector Maille), 115 Tucker Street, Lowell, Mass.
2960 Stare Mantoes, 133 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
65 Jack Mathias, 6 Chapel Street, Lowell, Mass.
558 Otman Mhemet (Otman Mchemet), 58 Auburn Street, Lowell, Mass.
2043 Michael Michopoulos (Michael Mihopoulos), 445 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.
1114 Jose Oenkure (Jose Oenkava), 58 Elm Street, Lowell, Mass.
1386 Armand Pappillan (Armand Papillan), 83 Powers Street, Lowell, Mass.
2339 Antonio Fernando Pedra (Antonio Fernande Pedra), 133 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
179 Lawrence Hazzard Perry (Lawrence H. Perry, Laurence Hazard Perry, Laurence H. Purry), 298 Pawtucket Street, Lowell, Mass.
3030 Ludivik Petkewicz, 36 Winter Street, Lowell, Mass. Ludivik Petewicz, Ludivik Perewicz, 58 Elm Street, Lowell, Mass.)
1105 Herlin Rodrines (Gerrin Rodriquez), 133 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
1211 Zydor Rudzis, 6 Somers (6 Summer), Street Lowell, Mass.
2847 Malhaje St. Laurent, 55 Salem Street, Lowell, Mass.
3139 John Sousa, 73 Summer Street, Lowell, Mass.
77 Tony Sygia, 9 Bent Court, Lowell, Mass.
653 Alphonso Terrasi, 489 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
2490 Ralph Linwood Turner, 238 Parker Street, Lowell, Mass.
1878 Ray Clifford Turner, 238 Parker Street, Lowell, Mass.
346 Alderic Veillette, 419 Chelmsford Street, Lowell, Mass.
89 Malka Warselckal, 17 Cedar Street, Lowell, Mass.
2508 Stany Zacharka, 467 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
1965 Nicholas Znopolos (Nickolos Znopolous), 5 La Grange Street, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, LYNN, MASS.

3222 Malcolm F. Beacon, 878 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
2958 Jno. J. Beamish (John J. Beamish, John J. Beamish, John Joseph Beamish), 14 Hathaway Street, Lynn, Mass.
758 Willie (Willie) S. Bourgeois, 111 South Street, Lynn, Mass.
1301 Andrew Bradley, 33 Commercial Street, Lynn, Mass.
2380 Jno. Jas. De Courcy (John James DeCoudcy, John James Decourcy), 94 Vine Street, Lynn, Mass.
189 Michael Deveney (Michael Devenl), 539 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass.
500 Tage Jno. Falk (Tage John Falk, T. J. Falk), 22 Reed Street, Lynn, Mass.
720 Miles Freeney, 123 Commercial Street, Lynn, Mass.
2889 Albert I. Green (Albert Green, Albert Ingraham Green), 102 Kirkland Street, Lynn, Mass.
1010 Frank Gulowski (Frank Gutowski), 50 Camden Street, Lynn, Mass.
2690 Patrick Heneghan, 463 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass.
480 Jas. Augustus Houlon (James Augutus Houlon), 450½ Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.
2670 Anglos Kaperios (Anglos (Angelos) Kaperonis, Angelos Kaperols), 479 Boston Street, Lynn, Mass.
2970 Heronin Krazowski (Heronin Kracewski), 25 Cottage Street, Lynn, Mass.
2972 Paul Kuvalja (Paul Kruse), 6 Morris Street, Lynn, Mass.
1075 Kivill Kuwpolzki (Kivill Kuwpolkl), 59 River Street, Lynn, Mass.
290 Jerome McGaughey (Jerome McGaughrey), 858 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
2508 Wm. G. McGaughy (William G. McGaughey), 858 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
489 Peter J. McGovern, 44 Norton Street, Lynn, Mass.
3150 Chas. J. McQuade (Charlos J. McQuade, C. J. McQuade), 6 Spencer Street, Lynn, Mass.
2201 Frank Mullen, 87 Spencer Street, Lynn, Mass.
2910 Erland (Erlund, E.) Mystrom, 11 Elmwood Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
1482 Geo. Nicholson (George Nicholson), 626 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
2205 Geo. (George, Jorg) Nowick, 19 Morris Street, Lynn, Mass.
2220 Isadore Olson (Isidor Olson), 5 Elmwood Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
2949 Chas Omun (Charles Oman), 579 Smith (Sune) Street, Lynn, Mass.
811 Nickolas Papas (Nik Papas, Nickolas Pappas), 548 Boston Street, Lynn, Mass.
2875 Makary P. Poplefoo (Makary P. Poplefce), 12 Ray Street, Lynn, Mass.
122 Thos. Robinson (Thomas Robinson), 61 Elm Street, Lynn, Mass.
1882 Michael J. Rooney, 529 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass. (28 Bridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.).
2759 Julian Ryback (Julian Rybeck), 8 Ray (Roy) Street, Lynn, Mass.
1989 Michael Saroke (Michel Soroko), 17 Murray Street, Lynn, Mass.
1602 Louis Shaffer, 15a (150) Alley Street, Lynn, Mass.
3045 Jno. Sullienskie (John Sullienskie), 3 Canal Street, Lynn, Mass.
922 Mickel (Michael) Taylor, 6 Spencer Street, Lynn, Mass.
2064 Wladak Tkach, 17 Morris Street, Lynn, Mass.
229 Jos. Washina (Joseph Washina), 78 Light Street, Lynn, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

1053 Adelard J. Bourgela (Adelaed Bourgela), 386 North Front Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1832 Ernest Caron, 2195 Purchase, New Bedford, Mass.
305a Manuel De Fricas, 257 Belleville Avenue, New Bedford, Mass. (Manuel De Fricius, Bristol, Mass.; Manuel De Freita, 257 Bellville Road).
1215 Archie Demers (Demals, Demus, Demas), 747 Belleville Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
2423 Herbert Dunkerley (Dunkerly), 163 Cliggeshall, New Bedford, Mass.
3160 Charles Edward Fagan (Fegan, Charles E. Fegan), 75 Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
3097 Cleofas Gendron (Gendreon, Clofas Gendron), 29 Main, New Bedford, Mass.
479 Edward Grenier, care of Navier Grenier, 267 Sawyer, New Bedford, Mass.
1185 Arthur Hebert, 47 Nye, New Bedford, Mass.
1098 Rudolph Lauerman (Lauermann), 332 Tinkham, New Bedford, Mass.
998 John Frank Lawrence, Reed Road, Westport, Mass. (John F. Lawrence, 170 Bank Street, Fall River, Mass.).
370 August Perla, 104 Belleville Avenue (104 Collette Street), Bedford, Mass.
1704 Freeman Rodergues (Roderick, Roderques, Rodrick), 199 Belleville Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
2939 Joseph St. Piere (Pierre), 83 Jane Street, Fall River, Mass.
210 Antonio J. Souza (Souza, Antonio Jose Souza), 297 Belleville, New Bedford, Mass.
47 Theodoras Vinisse (Venisse), 28 Holly Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1100 Muslin (Muhsin) Zeugiel, 281 Bette, New Bedford, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

452 Albert Cardinal, 202 State Street, New Bedford, Mass.
950 Constantine Cerveire, 14 Coggshall, New Bedford, Mass. (Constantine Carviere, Constantine (Constantio) Carveiro, 14 Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, Mass.).
2135 Ernest Chase, 1401 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1030a Edward James (J.) Finley, 253 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
342a George W. Fregue (Fergue), 1291 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2027 Willie Guny, 280 Sawyer Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1054 John Guter, 24 Covell Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1040 Culani Haxhl (Haxhi Gulani, Gulani Haxhl), 19 Coggshall Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2013 John Jacob, 1070 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass. (76 Bigelow Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.).
2760a Charles Jalbert, 1054 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2762 Michel (Michael, Mickel) Karacos, 132 North Front Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2775 Donat LeBlanc (Leblanc), 417 North Front Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1959 Edward (Eddie) Anthony LeBlanc, 417 North Front Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2580 Albert Leenger, 311 Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, Mass. (1057 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
361 Antonio Lorensse (Lorense, Lorenssee), 15 Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, Mass.
82a Domingo Montel, 270 Cedar Grove, New Bedford, Mass.
1453 Michael Noonan, 4 Wamsutta Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2011 Antonio Nunes (Wunez), 66 Phillips Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
1883 Stephen Pasceon, 92 Middle Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2861 Frank Porcello, 65 Washburn Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2859 William Rhamnon, 1056 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1060 Sinan Zazan (ZanZan), 26 Marvin Street, New Bedford, Mass.
173 Hulusi Zhorda, 201 Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

710 Dominique Andrews, 69 North Sixth Street, New Bedford, Mass.
804 Nathan Baron, 150 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2890 Antone Camello, 35 Locust Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2729 Lemo (Lemos) David Cohen, 314 River Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1050 Mellis Cyr, 13 Adams Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2410 Joaquin J. (Joaquim Jose) De Rosa (Jerquin Jose da Roca), 120 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2699 Thomas J. Devanney, 7 Roosevelt Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1487½ John Ferrien, San Juan, Porto Rico (New Bedford, Mass.).
2899 John T. (John Thomas) Ferry, 477 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
1242 Terrence (Terrance) E. Gaffney, City Mission, New Bedford, Mass.
2030 George A. Harris, 6 Dover Street, New Bedford, Mass.
43 Charles H. (Charles Henry, Charles Henry) Haynes, 20 Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2093 William F. (William Francis) McCann, New Bedford, Mass.
2069 Frank McCarthy, 26 Cottage Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2880 George J. (George Joseph) McDermott, United States dredger Narragansett, New Bedford, Mass.
1819 Francisco Martin (Francisco Martins), 65 Grinnell Street, New Bedford, Mass.
485 Joseph Gomes Medeiros (Joseph Gomes Mellnos), 855 First Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2675 Ralph Leon Mosher, 153 Elm Street, New Bedford, Mass.
3101½ Stanley Ochosa, 68 Front Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2091 Manuel Pacheco, 224 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1987 Frederick (Frederick M.) Packard, New Bedford, Mass.
1429 Owens Pettlway, 131 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
708 Antonio Pina, 18 Cannon Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1896 Joseph W. (Joseph William) Quill, 275 Kempton Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2777 Clifford E. Robinson, City Mission, Second Street, New Bedford, Mass. (Clifford Ethelbert Robinson, City Mission, Second Street, lodging house).
546 Antonio Nicolan (Antonio Nicolan) Rosario, 117 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
634 John Alexander Sabos, 50 City Square, Taunton, Mass. (John Alex Sabas, John Alexander Sabas, 125 New Street, New Bedford, Mass.).
2063 Antonio S. Silva, jr., 483 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass. (Antonio Gomes, coaling station, Middletown, R. I.).
1109 Antone R. (Antone Rose) Veira, 508 South Water Street, New Bedford, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

1876 Fred Bletcher, almshouse, New Bedford, Mass.
2808 August des (Augustos) Reid Borges (Augusto dos R. Borges), 25 Morton Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2614 Sheme Dalls, 26 Cleveland Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1569 Joan Da Mata Brito, 23 South Second Street (500 Acushnet Avenue), New Bedford, Mass.
2067 Manual De Mattas (Manuel de Mattos), 100 Potoniska Street (Manuel Dn Mattos, 100 Potoniska Street), New Bedford, Mass.
861 Joseph A. (Joseph Antone) Feirrisa, 12 Abbott Street, New Bedford, Mass.
1786 John Gonsalves, Belmont Street, Woburn, Mass.
2150 Frank Oliver, 620 Cove Street, New Bedford, Mass.
2386 Francisco Pinto, 12 Ashley Street, New Bedford, Mass.
317 Joseph Rivers, 19 Nelson Street, New Bedford, Mass. (49 Hurd Street, Lowell, Mass.).
1503 Pedro (Pidro) Souza, 139 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF NEWTON, MASS.

3034 Wm. H. Alt, 20 Linwood Avenue, Newton, Mass.
2618 Jno. Calais Boudreau, 723 Beacon Street, Newton, Mass.
3306 Andrew Cennamo, 362 Watertown Street, Newton, Mass.
138 Jas. Cooper, Grove Street, Newton, Mass.
431 Leonard Cooper, Grove Street, Newton, Mass.
1755 Thos. Halkyard, 48 Rustic Street, Newton, Mass.
1320 Wm. M. Hillard, Riverside, Auburndale, Mass.
369 Jno. Francis Hutchinson, 9 Jones Court, Newton, Mass.
942 Angelo Iarossi, 19 Elm Street, Newton, Mass.
760 Geo. Kelly, 1245 Commonwealth Street, Newton, Mass.
2227 Leong Kwong, 295 Auburn Street, Newton, Mass.
200 Wm. Cunningham McLeish, 54 Jefferson Street, Newton, Mass.
3026 Henry W. Martell, 49 Crafts Street, Newton, Mass.
128 Yessa G. Mausayan, 2014 Washington Street, Newton, Mass. (59 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.).
97 Giovanni Mazzola, 9 Murphy Court, Newton, Mass.
1427 Aug Mong, 1221 Centre Street, Newton, Mass.
1399 Gee Moonkal (Gee Moon Kal), 333 Auburn Street, Newton, Mass.
2252 Nathaniel Neely, 20 Crescent Street, Newton, Mass.
1535 Jno. Bernard O'Brien, 30 Paul Street, Newton Centre, Mass.
3082 Harry W. Oliver, 77 Morton Street, Newton, Mass.
3257 Sakis Ozdinan, 25 Mechanic Street, Newton, Mass.
1665 Daniel Reid, 379 Washington Street, Newton, Mass. (374 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.).
187 Clarence Berton Roberts, Waurvinet farm, West Newton, Mass. (Clarence Bertron Roberts, general delivery, Ridonville, Me.) (Wanninet farm, West Newton, Mass.).
1121 Earl C. Suddard, 22 Langley Road, Newton, Mass.
3426 Martin (Marton) Tamerlan, 1157 Walnut Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR QUINCY, MASS.

3894 Stephen Arsenault, 484 Irving Avenue, Irving Mass. (484 Quincy Avenue, Quincy Mass.).
387 George H. (George Howard) Barnard, 55 Billings Road, Quincy, Mass.
3724 Angus Beaton, 27 Beacon Street, Quincy, Mass.
1179 Jesse (Jesse A.) Carr, 421 Glover Avenue, Quincy, Mass.
4396 Edward Carroll (Edward Carrol), 568 Washington, Quincy, Mass.
1337 Francis (Frank) Cellini, 496 Quarry Street, Quincy, Mass.
3003 William Chisholm, 102 Chubbuck Street, Quincy, Mass.
2557 Barnard (Bernard) Cohen, 118 Summer Street, Quincy Mass.
1394 Toni Colle (Toni Colir, Colir Toni), 22 Canal Street, Quincy, Mass.
509 John Coyne, 3 Moscow Street, Quincy Mass. (2 Moscow Street, Quincy, Mass.).
1260 Herbert Daleyrimple (Herbert Dalrymple), 21 Hamilton Street, Quincy, Mass.
1204 Joseph Dicenso (Joseph Di Censo), 45 Pearl Street, Quincy, Mass.
4 Thomas Dolliber, 95 Winthrop Street, Quincy, Mass.
2920 Edmond W. (Edmond Walsh) Doyle, 12 Gilmore Street, Quincy, Mass.
2606 Nicholas Daniel Frazier, 1 South Quincy Street, Quincy, Mass.
4211 Gust Hjelmar Enochren (Hjalmar Enockson), 85 School Street, Quincy, Mass.
1199 Adolph Erikainen, 26 Arthur Street, Quincy, Mass.
4416 Robert Ferguson, 227 Newport Street, Quincy, Mass.
1708 Michael (Micheal) Gaban, 45 Chestnut Street, Quincy, Mass.
986 William M. Gillis (William Malcolm Gillis), 31 Goddard Street, Quincy, Mass.
4326 Thomas Gray, 575 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
3641 Thomas Brogan, 21 Edison Park, Quincy, Mass. (Thomas Grogan, 43 Roselin Avenue, Quincy, Mass.)
4232 Victor J. Halsworth (Victor J. Hallsworth), 874 East Squantum Street, Quincy, Mass.
2719 Albert Hamid, 58 Winter Street, Quincy Mass. (5 Perry Court, Lowell, Mass.).
3458 Sarvos Harabaniou (Sarvos Harablamlou, Sarvos Harəblanlou), 557 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
4083 Nels (Nils) Samuel Hokanson, 68 Edison Street, Quincy, Mass.
943 Richard Jerveis, 23 Center Street, Quincy, Mass.
136 Walter Ernest Jennings (Walter Earnest Jennings), 186 East Howard Street, Quincy, Mass.
2074 Daniel H. (Daniel Howard) Judson, 102 Beale Street, Quincy, Mass.
409 Orvi Kaini (Olvi Kaini), 38 Kent Street, Quincy, Mass.
1407 Thomas Kirmanen (Thomas Hirmanen), 3 Williams Court, Quincy, Mass.
268 August William Kolenainen (August William Kolehmainen), 5 Buckley Street, West Quincy, Mass. (August William Kolehmaumen, 252 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York City.)
2871 Armand La Clere (Armand Le Clerc), 19 Watson Road, Quincy, Mass.
2927a Charles H. Le Blanc, 85 Coddington Street, Quincy, Mass.
1953 John Francis Lennon, 194 East Howard Street, Quincy, Mass.
1437 Alexander Mc Intyre (Alexander Mc Intire), 102 Chubbuck Street, Quincy, Mass.
6 Neal Augustine McLaughlin, 61 Warren Avenue, Quincy, Mass.
3982 Joseph Minshall, 668 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass. (338 Washington Street, Quincy Mass.).
553 Paul Nielsou (Paul Wilson) Nichols, 183 Howard Street, Quincy, Mass.
2515 Daniel I. Nickerson, 668 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
3466 William James Oswald (Wm. Oswald), 271 Water Street, Quincy, Mass.
3173a John C. Palmer, care of Mr. Parker, Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.
3433 Morris Perlow, 661 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
664 Lester Plourde, 156 East Howard Avenue, Quincy, Mass.
17 Edward Rimpita (Edward Rimpila), 10 Arthur Street, Quincy, Mass. (Edward Rinpila, 381 Main Street, North Adams, Mass.)
3778a Carmelo Sacco, 34 Water Street, Quincy, Mass.
4013 John Edward Sippola, 46 Nelson Street, West Quincy, Mass.
2886 Emil Skytta (Emil Akytta), 49 Nelson Street, Quincy, Mass.
3267 Joseph Smahal, 154 Winter Street, Quincy, Mass. (54 Winter Street, Quincy, Mass.).
1329a Ralph Smith, Waverly House, corner Washington and Chubbuck Streets, Quincy, Mass.
2762 Ernest Spencer, South Street, Quincy, Mass.
2954 William Stevees, 212 High Street, Moncton, Canada (Quincy, Mass.).
690 Tofil Martin (Martin Tofil), 169 Summer Street, Quincy, Mass.
2285 Harry Woods, 46 Winter Street, Quincy, Mass.
3769 Ralph Henry Yehle (Ralph H. Yehle), 1642 Hancock, Quincy, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SALEM, MASS.

656 Blon J. Berry, 14 Brown Street, Salem, Mass. (Blon Bradbury Berry, Blon B. Berry, Portland, Me.)
3305 Eugene Blanchette, 12 Prospect Street, Salem, Mass.
2705a Jas. J. Connaughton, 38 Washington Street, Salem, Mass. (James J. Connaughton, 251 St. Antoine, Montreal.)
3779 Omer J. Cote, 5 Park Street, Salem, Mass.
3833 Stanislau (Stanislaw) S. Darwida, 10 Becket Street, Salem, Mass.
131 Jos. Duvol (Joseph Devie, Joseph Devoe), 29 Harbor Street, Salem, Mass.
3092 Leung Dong, 9 Harbor Street, Salem, Mass.
329 Phillip Gagnon, Palmer Street, Salem, Mass.
1431 Frank Gretto, 219 Bridge Street, Salem, Mass.
904 Daniel H. Hamilton (Daniel Haynes), 11 Eden Street, Salem, Mass.
683a Jno. J. Haynes (John Joseph Hoynes), 17 Derby Street, Salem, Mass.
1762 Soo Hoo Jark, 5 North Street, Salem, Mass.
1421a John F. Kane, 19 Rawlins Street, Salem, Mass. (John F. Kane, 392 Delaware Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.)
452a Philip Kaplan, 4 Water Street, Salem, Mass.
548 Harvey Kelley, 39 Harbor Street, Salem, Mass. (care of John Quint, Kingfield, Me.).
221a Peter A. Levassenr (Peter Amie Le Vasseur), 38 Perkins Street, Salem, Mass.
2019 Daniel W. (Daniel William, Daniel Wm.) McLean, Lincoln House, Salem, Mass.
3776 Walter E. (Walter Everett) Mace, 9 Federal Street, Salem, Mass.
1191a Geo. (George) Martineau, 44 Park Street, Salem, Mass.
2683 Jas. (James) O'Brien, 28 Church Street, Salem, Mass.
2656 Stefano Puleo, 26 High Street, Salem, Mass.
1868 Chas. T. (P.) Quinn, 15 Winter Street, Salem, Mass.
3337 Tioppile Rioux, 77 Lawrence Street, Salem, Mass. (Theophile Rioux, Nonuk, Conn.)
2762 Bernard C. (Bernard Cleveland) Robinson, 22 Carlton Street, Salem, Mass.
262 Jos. R. Sirois (Joseph R. Sirois), 200 Jefferson Avenue, Salem, Mass.
134a Chas. Tourgeon, 22 Congress Street; Salem Mass. (Charles Tourgeon, 8 Seventeenth Avenue, Lachine, Canada.)
2987 Seweri A. Wolk, 169 Derby Street, Salem, Mass. (Seweri Wolk, Seweri A. Wolk, 105 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

1254 Otto J. (Otto John) Brandt, 32 Franklin Street, Somerville, Mass.
1120 Malcolm P. Crooker (Malcolm Parshley Crooker), 33 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
1486 Chas. Durgin, 49 Church Street, Somerville, Mass.
885 Thos. (Thomas, Charles) Fahey, 20 Bonan Street, Somerville, Mass.
119 Claude E. Forest, 114 Perkins Street, East Somerville, Mass. (E. Enos Forrest, 114 Perkins Street, Somerville, Mass.)
1071 Norman C. Greene (Norman Cowles Green), 56 Mount Vernon, Somerville, Mass.
142 Edw. Hickland (Edward Hickland, Edwin Somers), 52 Rush Street, Somerville, Mass.
1524 Feria Kamber (Feria Kamey), 9 Warren, Somerville, Mass.
778 Thos. P. (Thomas Patrick) Kelleher, 5 Oxford, Somerville, Mass.
1151 Costas Kotaris, 66 Joy, Somerville, Mass. (Costos Kotaris, 1341 Rush Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
1412 Jno. (John) Landry, 29 Dana, Somerville, Mass.
1858 Vincent Lenzi, 38 Florence, Somerville, Mass.
834 Wm. (William) McQuilkin, 10 Mystic Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
1105 Geo. F. (George Fisher) Martin, 60 Mount Vernon, Somerville, Mass.
379a Winthrop S. (Winthrop Scott) Perry, 24 Grandview Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
1962 Geo. A. (George Anderson, George Andrew) Robertson, 16 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
2086a Harry W. Thoits, 1150 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.
8 Chas. A. (Charles A.) Vinal, 37 Bradley Street, Somerville, Mass.
89 Andrew Wellington Young, 139 Pearl (175 Pearl Street), Somerville, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

2540 Arthur F. (Arthur Francis) Browne, 250 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
1993 William E. Cotter, 74 Prospect Street, Somerville, Mass. (William Emmet Cotter, 447 Norfolk Street, Somerville, Mass.).
8 Michele (Michell) Grego, 6 Hanson Street, Somerville, Mass.
2353 Henry Charles (Henry C.) Hughes, 190 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
1961 William T. (William Theodore) Janzen, Lake, Somerville, Mass.
1206 William Jones (William James Jones), 92 Newton, Somerville, Mass.
1854 Gong Kat (Dong Kat), 127 Beacon, Somerville, Mass.
348 Dennis G. Richter (Dennis George Richter), 64 Cheng Street, Somerville, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

261 Daniel Brown, Somerville, Mass. (Stanislaus, Calif.).
1741 Bernard J. (Bernard Joseph) Conlon, 47 Hinckley Street, Somerville, Mass.
1486 Robert Earl DeBow (Robert Earl Debow), 15 Winter Street, Somerville, Mass.
931a Wm. J. Geary (William J. Geary, Wm. Joseph Geary, William Joseph Geary), 59 East Albion Street, Somerville, Mass.
962 Festus Halloran, 64 Temple Street, Somerville, Mass.
1278 Lee Lon Hook (Lee Lon Hook), 880 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.
2139 Wm. P. (William Philip, William Phillip) Little, 34 Moore Street, Somerville, Mass.
1441 Albert S. Merrill (Albert Sterling), 119 Hudson Street, Somerville, Mass.
1131 Arthur K. Ritter, 1255 Broadway, Somerville, Mass. (Arthur King Ritter, 1255 Broadway, West Somerville).
1559 Chin Wing, 880 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

222 Leon Abrams, 562 North Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
1402 Sirop Adajian, 39 Montrose Street, Springfield, Mass.
1669 Constantin Ambelas, 36 John Street, Springfield, Mass.
499 Arthur H. Andruss, Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass.
2578 Isaac Block, 58 Grosvenor Street, Springfield, Mass.
4732 Joseph Blue, 36 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass. (190 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.).
1258 James J. Boynton, 318 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.
4308 George A. Brothers, 43 Grays Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
4509 Clifford Louis Burnett, 58 Sargent Street, Springfield, Mass.
4740 John Casey, 30 Essex Street, Springfield, Mass.
2966 Sam S. Cohen (Sam Cohen), 145 Ferry Street, Springfield, Mass.
2347 Maurice A. Connory (Maurice Andrew Connory, Maurice Andrew Connery), 49 Franklin Street, Springfield, Mass.
2539 Peter E. Devine, 72 Congress Street, Springfield, Mass. (Howland, Me.).
3526 Daniel C. Donovan, 21 Tracy Street, Springfield, Mass. (Daniel Cornelius Donovan, 26 Bradford Street, Springfield, Mass.; 114 Verona Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1170 Michael Donovan, 26 Bradford Street, Springfield, Mass.
5234 William Dowd (Doud), 23 Clyde Street, Springfield, Mass.
3694 John Ducharm, 54 Shoran (Sharon) Street, Springfield, Mass.
1789 Peter Flynn, 68 Seventh Street, Springfield, Mass.
4457 George John Fortes (George Johon Fortes, George Fortes), 187 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
3273 Nathan Gorvitch (Nathan Gurvitch), 78 Linden Street, Springfield, Mass.
1877 Royal D. Gooch, 41 Gayes Avenue, Springfield, Mass. (41 Grays Avenue, Springfield, Mass.).
2107 Anstoslos K. Gregoratos (Anastosios K. Gregoriatos, Anastosios Gregorates), 1774 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
3390 Jason Griffin, 155 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
473 Harry Hall, 223 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.
2683 John Hazyncky (John Hajncky, John Hasncky), 511 Plainfield Street, Springfield, Mass.
1443 Conrad C. Johnson (Conrad Ernest Johnson), 63 Holyoke Street, Springfield, Mass.
2174 John J. Ketaski, 111 Franklin Street, Springfield, Mass.
4760 Trophin Kurochkim (Trophim Kurochkin), North Blandford, Mass.
3464 Charles Henry Laroc (Charles Henry Laroe), East Long Meadow, Mass.
5347 Charles Lewis, 54 Vine Street, Springfield, Mass.
4426 John Thomas McCane (McCaul), 51 Mulberry Street, Brockton, Mass. (John McCaul, 32 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.).
2429 Connor McManus, 24 Harriet Street, Springfield, Mass.
2356 Michael J. Manning, route No. 2, box No. 99, R. F. D., Ludlow, Mass.
2329 Victor Marinakis, 54 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass.
2335 Edwood Masten, 80 Sargeant Street, Springfield, Mass.
299 Henry Matlin, 874 North Street, Springfield, Mass.
304 Ralph Mecum (Ralph Albert Mecum), 155 Fulton Street, Springfield, Mass.
5160 William Murnigham (William Murhighan), 298 North Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
3684 Taras Olenik, 165 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass. (Saras Olenik, 105 Mason (Wason) Street, Springfield, Mass.).
4055 Edgar E. Parker, 33 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. (937 Front Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.).
5569 Gafrios Patrounas, box 31, West Rutland, Mass. (Gafrios Patrounas, 509 Plainfield, Springfield, Mass.).
3602a Korill Putilo, 251 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass.
2912 Michael James Reardon, 9 Sherrington Court, Springfield, Mass.
1755 Israel Rosenberg, 36 Morgan Street, Springfield, Mass. (100 Union Street, Trenton, N. J.).
4178 Julius Ryll, 108 Tenth Street, Springfield, Mass. (Julius Ryll, New Departure Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Conn.).
3128 John J. Sacellorios (John J. Sacellarios), 197 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
4399 Patrick F. Saunders (Patrick Saunders), 10 Pages Lane, Norwich, Conn.
2699 Albert Sayed, 60 Greenwood Street, Springfield, Mass.
2363 Nicklnos Scantzales (Nicolas Scanteles), 55 Orchard Street, Springfield, Mass.
4348 Chin Sey, 66 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
2463 Samuel Solomon, 53 Church Street, Springfield, Mass.
4341 Ticle Steele, 57 Birnie Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
293 Albert Sweney, 155½ Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
1152 John Szymkowicz, 8 Massasoit Street, Springfield, Mass.
4810 Veicto Teortido (Victor Teortedo, Veltor Tcortedo), 25; Ferry Street, Springfield, Mass.
78 Geo. F. Tifft (George Francis Tifft, George F. Tifft), 241 North Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
3563 Walter Uneck (Walter Unick), 641 North Street, Springfield, Mass.
4243 Joseph Vance, 155 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
4390 Arceno Vez, 25 Ferry Street, Springfield, Mass.
2728 August Von Edler, 8 Massasoit Street, Springfield, Mass.
1610 Harold B. Warren, 76 Greenwood Street, Springfield, Mass. (Harold Warren, Shirley Lumber Co., Shirley, Me.).
1413 Charles V. Williams (Charles V. William), 44 Clinton Street, Springfield, Mass.
4925 Mark Woejtulenes (Mark Woejuleves), 80 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2948 Shepherd Abbott (Shepard Abbott), 164 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
935 David Acheff (Daniel Acheff), 1217 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
8355 Sam Adam, 241 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.
4641 Herman Adams, 279 Winder Street, Detroit, Mich.
10003 Isadore Adler, 406 Windler, Detroit, Mich. (Isidor Adler, 406 Winder).
1361 Vincenzo Ala, 144 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
666 Antonio Amato (Antonia Amato), 239 Fort Street east, Detroit, Mich.
5877 Giovanni Amerelle (Amorelio), 306 High, Detroit, Mich.
1802 Stephen Angelsen (Angelesen), 267 East Warren, Detroit, Mich.
7062 Leonardo Auguliaro (Augugliaro), 788 Deguster (788 Dequindre Street), Detroit, Mich.
4956 Richard Annacchino, 735 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich. (Ricardo Annecchino (Annacchino), 144 Livingstone).
7884 Conti Antonio (Antonino Conti), 373 Rowens, Detroit, Mich.
706 John Autoszek, 371 Alexander east, Detroit, Mich.
6123 Frank Armstrong, 1345 Webster, Cleveland, Ohio (286 Ash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; 2241 Orange Street, Suite 1, Cleveland, Ohio).
970 Wm. Ashman, 238 Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
8878 Anthony Bacwietch (Bacevleis), 169 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
2580 Grant (Gran) Bailey, 1246 Hasting, Detroit, Mich.
8357 Jos. Ballinsky, 534 Cameron Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Ballinsky, 534 Comeran Avenue).
10110 B. A. Bauer (B. A. Boner, B. C. Baner), 307 Melbourne, Detroit, Mich.
7227 Mice Barklaci, 12144 Revard, Detroit, Mich (Afitchel Barklali (Mico Barklaci), 12444 Riward).
8597 Paul Barney, 1231 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
6751 Roman Barockeleve, 243 Cardonia (Roman Volcavtich, Roman Volcavitch), 243 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
6024 Matras Barszcz (Matrus Barcz, Natrus Barszcz), 282 Canfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3622 Jos. Bawk, 219 Leland, Detroit, Mich.
5711 Dedie Bell, 242 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
7716 Harris Bell, 44 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
8527 Ben Benson (Beny Benson) (no address given).
3329 Joseph Bergman (Bregman), 1126 Hastings Street (147 Garfield), Detroit, Mich.
6783 Louis Berkovitz (Berkowitz, Brekowitz), 153 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
7979 Sol Berman, 229 Chestnut Street (187 Benton), Detroit, Mich.
2294 Anthony Blaske (Anthony Blakse, Anthony Brakse), 144 Cardoni Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2715 Joseph Bishop, 156 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
6727 Julius Black, 279 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
7062a Nicholas (Nickolas) Bliznuk, 306 East Alexandrine, Detroit, Mich.
2174 Wm. Boddy, jr., 789 Cameron Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
424 John Bofry, 2823 Russel Street, Detroit, Mich.
4516 Benny Bogorat (B. Bogorat), 214 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
1358 August Bonind, 444 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
10232 Isadore Bosis, 267 Kirby east (Isidor Bosis (Isidoe Bosis, Isidore Bosis), 314 Hendric), Detroit, Mich.
7298 James Bradford, 292 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
4263 Benj. Bregman, 202 Divislon, Detroit, Mich.
9875 Abe Brill, 188 Park Avenue, Waterbury, Conn. (Abraham Brill, 748 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.).
3487 James Brockmond, 1103 Cedar Street, Detroit, Mich. (James A. Brockmond, 1102 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.).
338 Morris Brodsky (Brodske), 304 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
5305 James Titus Brooks, 328 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.
2853 Julius Brown, 294 Alexandrine, Detroit, Mich.
4221 Kidd O. Brown (Kidd Brown), Greater American Shows, Detroit, Mich.
5624 Zachariah (Zachrick, Zachrik) Brown, 136 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
16 Mike Buluin, 1248 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
8580 Chas. Burlong (Charlie Burlong), 167 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
8020 Robert Busse, Sheffield, Ala. (Robert Burse, jr. (Robert Busse), 244 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.)
5586 Emilio Cadelli (Cadelli Emilio), 23 Division, Detroit, Mich.
6407 Ray Call (G. Ray Cull, G. Roy Cull), 491 Jefferson, East, Detroit, Mich.
7244 Melvin Campbell (Melvin T. Campbell), 231 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
9158 Wm. Canary (Canory), 1171 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2354 Richard Cannon, 190 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
9308 Peter Caputi (Pietro Caputh), 495 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1238 Guiseppe Cavalier (Covoher), 109 Hawthorne, Detroit, Mich.
4468 Lee Celestra (Leo Celestra), 186 Lafayette, East, Detroit, Mich.
5912 Isadore Cerstein (Gerstein), (Gerstin Isadore, Isador Gerstin), 272 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
4015 Osrael Chasow (Israel Chasow), 620 Cameron Street, Detroit, Mich.
1174 Vincenzo Claravino, 319 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
1329 Peter Clarke (Clark), 159 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
358 Roy Clark, 126 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6017 Wm. Clay, 644 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2431 Andrew Cleck, 2021 Russell Street (Olt), Detroit, Mich.
62 Able Cohen, 331 Theodore (Montcalm Hotel, Montcalm, Park Street), Detroit, Mich.
6199 Natale Colatto (Natale Celotte), 472 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
4190 John Collins, 129 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
7459 Antonino Coppolo (Coppole Antonine), 254 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
7765 Johnny Corte (Johny Court, Jiehenni Coite, Giovanni Corte), 692 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
5917 Virginio Crisci (Virginio Crikie, Crisel), 364 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
8450 John Crow (John Roy Crow), 25 Richmond, Detroit, Mich.
6237 Will Daniel, 294 Montcalm, East, Detroit, Mich.
7161 Cuba Dawkin, 142 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
312 John Thomas Dawson, 248 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
952 James De Francais (James De Francis, James V. De Francis), 131 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
363 Jack Delegate, 2362 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
122 Andrew Delicoller (Dellicollor) (Dellicollor Andre, Andrew Devlacolia, Diolcalia), 751 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.
1628 Sidney Dennis, 154 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
277 Stephen Diborgorski (Debogorski), 337 Farasworth, Detroit, Mich.
5366 Ivan Diniff (Dineff, Dinoff), 1203 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
6541 Wm. Dodokir (Wm. Dodokin, Dodokins), 570 Cameron, Detroit, Mich.
8834 Dimanico Domenico (Dimenico Di Manne, Dimanno Dimenico, Dimanico Domenico), 792 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
8832 Zannette Donato (Donato Zanetti, Zanette Donato), 204 Division, Detroit, Mich.
10045 Max Dorin (Mak Dorin, Mok Dorin), 283 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
477 Guide Doroni (Guide Doroni), 536 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
4642 Wm. Dorsey (Wm. Daney, Wm. Doney, W. Daney, W. Doney), 439 Adelaide Street, Detroit, Mich.
8416 John Dowski (Dawski), 387 Medbury, Detroit, Mich.
10229 Geo. Dozier (Geo. Dazier), 325 Melborn, Detroit, Mich.

10317 John Drazic (John Drazie, Jan Drazic, Jon), 1263 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
7266 Jay Dudding, Greater American Shows (no town given).
5658 Will Dunbar, 160 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4108 Peter Dzewiacka (Peter Dzevlacka), 194 Cardonia, Detroit, Mich.
7303 George Edwards, 473 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
1129 Tony Evanglist (Toney Evanglist, Tony Evangelist), 391 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
1457 Joe Evans, merchant-ship builder, Bristol, Pa. (167 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.).
2565 John A. Farhat (John Abraham Farhat), 253 Larned East, Detroit, Mich.
8385 Vincernze Ferrante (Ferrante Vincenzo, Vincenzo Ferrante), Detroit, Mich.
544 Joseph Finkin (Joseph Finkirn), 303 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
176 Leonard Floyd, 146 Clinton (156 Clinton Street), Detroit, Mich.
1208 Frank Ford, 201 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
5411 Norzarino Forgetto (Nadzarino Fogarto, Norzzosseno Forgotto, Norzarino Forgotto), 736 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.
5955 Louis Forline (Louis Forlino), 109 Altonia, Detroit, Mich.
895 Ross E. Foster (Ros E. Foater), 369 Holbrook, Detroit, Mich.
1511 Joseph Frabotta (Frobotto (Trabotta), 790 Rivard), 724 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
786 Abe Frohman (Abraham Frohman, A. Frohman), 200 Wilkins Street, Detroit, Mich.
576x Guiseppe Gammattico (Grammattico), 333 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2750 Wm. Gates, 126 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
3746 Edward Gayowskas (Edward Gayowski, Edel Galeski, Edd Gayowskas), 2217 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
5689 Wladyslaw Gecewicz (Wadyslow Geceiving, Wladyslow Gecewicz), 176 Delmar, Detroit, Mich.
8796 Milan Georgieff (Milon Georgieff), 1219 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
584 Dumitru Ghinto (Dumitre Ghinto), 13 Crystal, Detroit, Mich.
5456 Guiseppe Giaconia (Giaconia Jioseppe, Guiseppi, Guiseppe Giasconia), 238 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
4862 Felix Gibleski, 214 Superior Street, Detroit, Mich.
6108 Maggio Giovanni, 313 Monroe, Detroit, Mich. (Maggio Govanni, 313 Montoi (Montoe)).
8651 Faruzio Giovani (Faruzio Giovanni, Paruscio Giovanna, Paruzic Giovani), 395 Menchane (Montcalm), Detroit, Mich.
7212 Joseph Goa (Joseph Galoa), 228 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
8113 Joseph Goldblatt, 46 Cardonia, Detroit, Mich.
3485 Seidell (Seidel) Goldenhorn, 4203 Mason Court, Cleveland, Ohio (267 High Street, Detroit, Mich.).
8895 Morris Goravitz (Gorevitz, Garavitz), 228 Wilkes (Wilkins) Street, Detroit, Mich.
5788 Clifford Gordon, 114 St. Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
563 Norvel Gordon (Navel Gordon, N. Gordon, Norvel Gorden), 474 Hastinga Street, Detroit, Mich.
7345 Alex Gottleb, 183 Brester (Alex Gollet, 183 Brewster), Detroit, Mich.
6178 Rane Gourvierd (Gouried), 206 Russel Street, Detroit, Mich. (404 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.).
4726a Pasquale Graferini (Pasquala, Gianfermi), 225 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
8323 Carl Graliam (Carl C. Graham, Carl C. Gralliam), 86 Mullett Detroit, Mich.
9866 Marcianna Graziano (Marcianno Graziano), 739 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1404 Frank Gregola, 208 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
8095 Isaac (Issac) Griffin, 131 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
9916 Albert Grill, 536 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.
7631 Karl Grimes (Karl G. Grimes), 153 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4341 Julius (Jules, Julis) Grossman, 2625 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich. (6218 Quincy, Cleveland, Ohio).
3470a Tony Guarino, 719 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
9581 O. Guglielmo, 492 Bivard (Rivard), Detroit, Mich. (Cecchio Gogliano (Cecchi Guyliano), 292 Rivard Street.)
10082 Fiorini G. Guiseppe, 229 Dividion Street, Detroit, Mich. (Fiorino Giuseppi (G. Fiorino Guiseppe), 229 Division Street).
8716 Rizzo Guiseppe (Rizzo Giuseppi, Giuseppi Rizzo), 352 High Street, Detroit, Mich.
9750 Harry Haber, 1078 Morrison Street, care of Cohen, Appleton, Wis. (511 Cameron Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
3123 Reed Harding, 183 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2506 Wren Harper, 201 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1149 Arthur Hair, 197 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
7309 George Hall, 199 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
10120 Phillip (Philip) Harvey, 136 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
9042 Sam Harris, 125 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
8636 Rudolph Hanzi, 231 Dalmas Street, Detroit, Mich.
1950 Robt. Hayes, 337 High, Detroit, Mich.
4882 Samuel Neisack (Milsack, Meisnck), 294 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
5533 Louis Henderson, 149 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
3038 Morris Henkowitz, 224 Delmar Street, Detroit, Mich.
8908 Jack Hergott, 242 Oakland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2828 Constantine Hermes (Hermee), 165 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
7983 Gus Herrion, 244 Macomb Street (Gus Herrian, 844 Macomb Street), Detroit, Mich.
2534 Lee Hill, 157 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
8921 Wm. Hillings (Wm. Hollings, Hollins), 221 Benton, Detroit, Mich.
5214 John Hines, 84 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
1991 Clarence Holloway, 440 Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Hollaway, 131 Division Street, Detroit, Mich.).
6838 Maynor Holloway, 282 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
7371 Reuben (Ruchen, Rubin) Hudson, 353 Montcalm East, Detroit, Mich.
1649 Fredie Hunter (Fredie B. Hunter), 362 East Philia, Detroit, Mich.
397 Lake Hursey, 360 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.
1166 Guiseppe Ingamelli (Giuseppi Imgamelli, Guiseppi Ingamelle), 407 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
5811 Jack Isenman (Jack Iseman), 182 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
1984 Alton Jackson, 388 Philadelphia, Detroit, Mich.
1945 James Jackson, 316 Rivard, Detroit, Mich. (James H. Jackson, 631 Marshall Street, Louisville, Ky. (Gallopolis, Ohio).
1537 Harry Jaffe, 271 Brady, Detroit, Mich. (Harry Joffe, 2400 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio).

4216 John Nicholas Janetakis, 261 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
3590 Bunenifacio Jannucci (Bounifacio Iamucci, Buonitacio Tannucci, Buonifacio Gamucci), 772 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
190x Morton Jarrett (Jarret), 178 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
8655 Arthur Jenkins, 123 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
667 Paul Jessen, 43 Wellington, Detroit, Mich.
6315 Leong Jodepsing (Jo Depsing, Leung Jo Dep Sing, Leong Joe Dep Sing), 318 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
1916 Photios Johnades (Photos Johade), 263 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
9985 Charlie Johnson, 84 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
7207 Henry Johnson, 240 Macomb (Nacomb), Detroit, Mich.
7945 Julius Johnson, 221 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
2469 David Jones, 157 Mulet, Detroit, Mich.
5878 Marshall (Marshel) Jones, 228 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
438 Ben (Nen) Kadish, 676 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
8569 Thaddens Kalaclk (Thaddeus Kalschyk), 292 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich.
5771 Hens Kallef (Kalaw, Kalcbt), 481 East Kisby (Kirby), Detroit, Mich.
4671 Ernest Kanard, 314 Ludlow Street, Dayton, Ohio (237 Winder Street, Detroit, Mich.)
2854 Alaska Kani (Kani Alaska, Kani Aleska), 157 Hindle, Detroit, Mich.
10231 Max Kaplan, 273 Elliott, Detroit, Mich.
1099 Jim Karlotis (Kariotic), 220 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
8203 Frank Kazsmekas (Kazemekas), 169 Cordivl Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1152 Justus Kellyaho (Eustace Werdi Kellvahr, Justus W. Kellvahr, Justus W. Kelloaho), 97 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
9040 Henry Kenigsberg, 191 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
964 Henry Kincaid, 84 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
7264 Mitsch (Mitch) Kitchen, 62 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6930 Morris Knopp, 73 Commercial Street, Portland, Me. (303 Dubois, Detroit, Mich.).
770 John Kolbors, 318 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
6772 Wm. Kolodziejski (Kowjacki), 323 Garfield Street, Detroit, Mich.
7197 Mike Kolloo (Koloo, Kollow), 1205 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
609 Keter Kozachik (Kozochik) (P. J. Rozachik), 831 Renard Street, Detroit, Mich.
7431 Peter Kravchuk (Krauchuki, Krauchuk), 762 Renard Street, Detroit, Mich.
8016 Mark Kizemkin (Kuzemkin) (M. Kuzemkin), 367 Alexandrine, Detroit, Mich.
4092 Add. M. (Adam) Lander (Adam M. Lancer), 744 Greenwood, Detroit, Mich.
4170 Willis Lane, 147 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
717 Lelle (Lallo) Lanno (Lell Lanna), 730 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
8575 Nick Lazich, 71 Ira Avenue, Akron, Ohio (342 East Kirby, Detroit, Mich.).
2232 John Lazouninkas (Lozanninkas), 221 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
158 Thomas Lee (Lee Thomas), 91 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
232 Phillip (Philip) Leone, 324 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3845 Steven Lepenski, 214 Superior, Detroit, Mich.
3369 Herman Levine, 316 East Mount Calm (Herman W. Levine, 1820 Napoleon Street), Detroit, Mich.
5222 Phillip Levine, 302 Matson (Watson) Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
645 Samuel (Sam) Levine (Samuel Leven), 493 (193) Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
9803 Walker Lomax (Lomax, Walker A. Lomax), 68 Mullett (204 Rivard), Detroit, Mich.
145 Fred Lowe, 254 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
5400a John Lowman (Joe Lowman), 243 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
1668 Adorn Lucchezi (Adorno Lucchezi), 333 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich.
6370 Philander Luster, 253 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
5310 Jack Luxia, 313 Hendre, Detroit, Mich.
1097 Wm. McCntcheon (McCutchon, McCutheon), 2525 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
10292 Lawrence McDonald (MacDonald), 373½ Euclid, Detroit, Mich.
7553 Mirnham McKetham (M. F. McKetham), 103 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2071 Robt. MacPherson (McPherson, Macpherson), 406 Jefferson East, Detroit, Mich.
1255 Bonne McWilliams, 173 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1023 Guiseppe Maddaleno, 348 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
5013 Rudolph Maloff, 1521 Fulton Street, Bronz, New York City, N. Y. (Rudolph J. Maloff, Rudolf J. Maloff), 213 Mount Elliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
1065 Sam Manello, 209 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
2007 Sterling Mantin (Manten, Maupin), 130 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2179 Frank Markese (Markse, Franch Markse), 312 Monroo (312 Melrose Street), Detroit, Mich.
8982 Peter Margarits (Margarites), 113 Monroe Avenue (14 Chase Street), Detroit, Mich.
8329 Joseph Marmer, 271 Montcalm (311 Montcalm), Detroit, Mich.
6899 Dominico Martello (Domenico Marbello), 270 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
6086 Frank Martin, 635 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
2705 John Martin, 408 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
8211a Math Mauser, 372 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
1010 Constantino Mavrandeis (Constantinos A. Mavranedis), 97 Hastingsm, Detroit, Mich.
1930 John Mayerle (Mayehle, Meyerle), 1213 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
6985 Sam Nazzelle (Mazzilla), 29 Scot, Detroit, Mich.
1961 Steven Michael (Stephen Michael), 125 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
3004 Charles Micham, 331 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich. (Car No. 7, Inter Communication, Pittsburg, Pa., or Buffalo, N. Y.).
2512 Adam Michnevich (Michnnich), 267 Bady Street, Detroit, Mich. (Crusible, Pa.).
1861 Alek Mieszkiewicz (Alexander Mieszhiewicz, Alksonder Miszky), 308 East Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
9663 Gabriel Mijala, 26 Chase, Detroit, Mich.
4709 Fred Miller, 165 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
5567 Jim Miller (J. Miller), Detroit, Mich.
6048 Steve Milnick, 343 Lysander, Detroit, Mich.
6959 Joe Minitz (Joe Mineta), 212 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
7867 John Misskines, 175 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
8312 P. Mizall (Prgano Migall, Michel Migall), 716 Roard Street (716 Rivard Street), Detroit, Mich.
10029 David Moore, 314 Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
558 Shelby Moore, 340 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
224 Jesse J. Motley (Jessie J. Motley), 77 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.

1410 Moses Motley (Moses Maltby), 350 Awtelawte Street (359 Adelaide), Detroit, Mich.
4157 Richard Mueller (Richard J. Mueller), 325 Medbury East, Detroit, Mich.
2701 Jacob Mustuk, 205 Livingston (905 Livingston), Detroit, Mich.
8559 Alfred Mundy, 443 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
2922 Geo. Neal (Lester George Neal, George Lester Neal), 179 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
7276 Emil (Smil) Nelson, 29 Richmond, Detroit, Mich.
2350 King (Kirk) Nelson, 96 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
5001 Richard Nelson, 95 Caniff, Detroit, Mich.
3440 Rudolph Nickles (Rudolpf Nicklos), 1271 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
8119 Abe Novich (Abe Novick), 181 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
141x Sam Nudec (Nudas, Nudos), 391 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
9863 John Oldridge (John Albert Oldridge, John Albert Age), 132 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
1512a Nelson Oliver, 80 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
9475 John W. Osborne, 1033 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C. (John W. Osbourne, 117 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.).
8458 Giovanni Paglio (Paglio Giovanni, Gianni Paglio), 341 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
6251 Joseph Palazzolo (Guiseppe Palazzalo), 216 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
7452 Manuel Pardo (Emmanele Parde), 153 Mulett, Detroit, Mich.
6569 Percy Parson, 430 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
10283 Sanford Patron (Sanford Bennie Patron, Sanford B. Patron), 281 Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.
3047 James Patterson, Put-in-Bay post office, Put-in-Bay, Ohio (150 Richmond, Detroit, Mich.).
5088 John Patterson (John Richard Patterson), 157 Livingstone, Detroit, Mich.
9410 Willie Patterson, 149 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
162 Thomas Patton (Tom Patton), 174 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
4670 Reece Payne, 231 Reston, Detroit, Mich.
7579 Mitchell Peades (Mitchell Peakes, Mitchel Peckes), 203 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich.
7347 Mat Penenchon (Mut Peninclan, Mut Penenilon, Mat Penenchon), 359 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
10243 Marco Perpichoni (Mark Perqichino, Marco Perqichino), 343 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
2485 Phillip Pernice (Philip Pernza, Filippo Pernice), 716 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
6807 Salvatore Perrone (Salvatoro Perrone), 311 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
5806 Lester Persitz (Lester Persity, Lester Perjits), 264 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich.
1468 Nede Petkoff (Nede Petkaff), 1233 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
4482 Nicholas Petravich, 1801 Sonth Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Nicholai Pietrowicz, Nicola Petrarre, 851 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.).
8171 John Petroff (Petreke), 316 Delmer, Detroit, Mich.
4798 Mory Phillips, 35 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
245 Richard Placentes (Placentca), 364 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
927 John Placentini, 378 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich.
6121 Augustino Picasso (Agestine Pechasso), 377 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
10073 Angel Pieczeff (Angeli Pieczeoff, Angel Pelchoff, Angell Pieczeff), 1073 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
2343 John Pinchoff (Penchoff), 190 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
3799 Andrew Pinto (Penta Andrew, Pinto Andrew), 398 Cameron, Detroit, Mich.
866 Nick Piscrosbo (Piscrosbi, Ppsierobo), 147 Division, Detroit, Mich.
2372 Sam Pitkin, 204 Goodwin (287 Watson), Detroit, Mich.
10069 Chas. Plumb (Chas Russell Plumb, Chas R. Plumb), 518½ Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
454 Rosano Poliiza (Rosario Poliza, Polizzi, Polliza), 187 Fort Street East, Detroit, Mich.
8560 Adie Pounde, Aluminum Co. of America, Maryille, Tenn.
9261 Joseph Primer, 338 East Ferry Avenue (338 Berry Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
8244 Wm. Prince, 439 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
4843 John Pucula (Pucuta, Jan Pucuta), 205 Lexington (205 Livingstone Street), Detroit, Mich.
3862 David Racoonsinm (Racoosin, Dabid Racoosin), 389 Clay, Detroit, Mich.
5525 Max Radoff, 272 Hastings (539 Hastings), Detroit, Mich. (9 Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.).
9468 Gabb Ragalsky (G. Ragalsky), 305 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
1696 Tony Ragonese (Ragonese), 643 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1405 Charles Raschke, 51 Wellington Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1923 North Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.).
1473 Oliver Reader, 191 Catherine, Detroit, Mich. (2242 East Thirty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
6082 Joseph Reed (Joe Reed), 196½ Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
6017 Will Reeves, 128 Catherine (265 Clinton Street), Detroit, Mich.
8998 DuePree Richardson (Due Richardson, D. Richardson, Due Free Richardson), 373 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich.
9338 San Rink, 296 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich.
2959 Joseph Rizzo, 607 Cameron Street, Detroit, Mich.
x271 Geo. Robinson, 31 Catherine Street, Detroit, Mich.
3956 Irving Rosenberg (Resenberg), 289 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
5663 Louis Rosenberg, 307 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
5283 Hyman Rosenfield (Resenfeld), 578 Cameron, Detroit, Mich.
9680 Philip Rosenthal, 259 Elliot, Detroit, Mich.
5324 Simon Rosenthal, 160 Leland Street, Detroit, Mich.
4572 Harry Ross (Wuillis), 334 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
2687 Raymond Ross, 296 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
4984 Nesti Rossini, 336 Elliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
5482 Bennie Rubenstein (B. Rubenstein, Rennie Arbestein), 321 Aliade, Detroit, Mich.
1448 Elmer Usell Russell (Elmer Russell), 134 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
8984 Abe Ruthman, care of M. Elkins, 52 East One hundred and third Street, Detroit, Mich. (Abraham Ruthman, 532 Cameron, Detroit, Mich.).
2938 Pasquale Sabatine (Sabatino, Labatino), 354 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
9185 Benj. Sack, 29 Melrose (99 Melrose), Detroit, Mich.
x420 John Sadouskus (Sadorskus, Sadooskus, Sadovskus), 213 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
6388 Israel (Israil) Salk, 748 Revard, Detroit, Mich.

9809 Jacob Saltzman, 195 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
9403 Mirosslav Saragin (Miroslav Sarazin, Miroslov Servozin), 344 Rosedale, Detroit, Mich.
8779 Joe Sarin, 286 Eliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
6933a Wm. Wolfe Saul (Wm. W. Saul), 235 Delmar, Detroit, Mich.
401 Leonard B. Schmidt (Leonard Schmidt), 244 Neapolcon (or 244 Napoleon), Detroit, Mich.
9642 Harry Schechter, 289 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich.
791 Oscar Schwartz, 313 High, Detroit, Mich.
3949 Rubin Seibovitch, 326 East Warren, Detroit, Mich.
6933 John Selewousky, 243 Willis, Detroit, Mich.
2357 John Senatis (Senetas), 242 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
5530 Jos. A. Shelley, 1739 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
2832 Rubin J. Shelton, 241 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
3653 Harry Shimanowsky (Shimanovsky), 361 Philadelphia Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
8432a James Shiners, 230 McComb, Detroit, Mich.
8668 Mike Shpek (Shoek), 2239 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
7931 Evan (Evon, Ernu) Shpock, 267 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
4720 John Schultz, 175 Cardoni Street, Detroit, Mich.
2481 Abraham Silver, 194 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
5 Joseph Silver, 271 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
7478 Isador Silverstein (Isidor Silverstien), 1166 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
2623 Joe (Joseph) Silverstein, 351 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
8091 Homer Simelton (Similton), 397 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
1443 Wladyslaw Sinicki (Wladyslow Simicki), 343 East Alexandrine, Detroit, Mich.
8561 Harry Skarabofsky (Skorobohaty), 1187 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.
489 Lester Smart (L. Smart), 271 Lamede, Detroit, Mich.
2268 Carol Smith (Carl A. Smith), 78 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
7727 Frank Smith, 360 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
8956 Fred Smith, 295 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
x451a Jesse (Jessie) B. Smith, 227 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
3328 Shedrick Smith, 334 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1332 Wilson Smith, 119 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
4531 Vickolas Stamatopoulos (Nickolas Stamatopulos), 276 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
9576 H. Geo. Stanatoff (Geo. F. Stamatoff, Stamotoff), 440 Kirby East, Detroit, Mich.
2510 Attrice Starks, 850 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
4414 Kazimer Stasinnas, 246 Cardoni, Detroit, Mich.
8332 Louis Stein, 392 Harper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
743 James Stelle (Steele, Steel), 156 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
8365 D. Stergios, 149 Fort W. (Dimity Jim Stergeo (Dimetry Stergios), 149 Fort Street, W.), Detroit, Mich.
408 Jefferson Stewart (Paul Jefferson Stewart, Paul Stewart), 228 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
9969 Panflio Strizzi, 2217 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
4086 Peter Stukoski, 256 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
217 Thomas Summers, 504 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
x522 Paul Syderick (Sydorick), 238 East Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
9069 Jake Talbot, 353 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
3930 Nathan Tarnapolsky, 241 Hancock Street, Detroit, Mich.
10048 Luther Taylor, 130 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
5905 Salvatore Terranova, 355½ Rivard Street (Terranova, 281 Elliott Street), Detroit, Mich.
1078 Harrison Terry (Ferry), 149 Mullett Street, Detroit, Mich.
2696 Morris Themans, 9 Delmar, Detroit, Mich.
8269 Wm. Thomas, 308 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
9608 John Thrasher (John D. Thrasher), 379 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
7060 Milton Thorp, 435 Dyor, Detroit, Mich.
1951 Joseph J. Tobina (Joseph Tobins), 442 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
10154 Peter Toledo, P. O. box 27, Wilden, Ind. (54 Russell, Detroit, Mich.).
x472 Anthony Tomala, 915 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
3388a Edward Toney (Ed Toney), northwest corner Hastings and Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
1127 Frank Torres, 321 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
9653 John Torres (Forres, Glanin Torres), 321 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
8855 Andrew Tucker, 169 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
3040 Nathan Turner, 443 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.
1772 Phillip Vaggaro, 194 Ford East (Philipo Vaggaro, Vacaro Philipp, Phillipo Vaggaro), 194 Fort Street East), Detroit, Mich.
1275 Nikola Vasily (Vasiby), 381 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
7598 Frank Veltre, 324 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich. (Veltri, box 219 Sunnyside, Utah).
1092 John Vilsanoff, 1197½ Russell (Vilchanoff, care of 408 Penobscot Building), Detroit, Mich.
9258 Whitty Wardycarr (Wardy Carr), 274 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
8459 John L. Warfield, 850 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
9507 Cecil E. Washington, 326 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
166 Caesar Richard Warthy (Ceaser Richard Warthy), 153 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
5974 Wm. Washington, 227 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
8087 Geo. Watson, 311 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.
8189 Louis Waskawicz (Louis J. Waskawics, Louis Waskevicz), 274 Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
9172 Thomas Webb, 258 Congress, East Detroit, Mich.
2149 Porter Wedlow, 269 East Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
1472 Harry A. Weinstein (Harry Arnold Weinstein), 291 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
8981 Sam Weintraub, 322 High Street (Weintranb, 328 High Street), Detroit, Mich.
4544 David Weinsevelg, New Britain, Conn. (Weinstweig, 160 Wilkins Street, Detroit, Mich.).
9725 N. Wells (Nighous Wells), 63 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.
6449 Edmund (Emmet) West, 331 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
9851 Wm. (Willie) Wiitte, 227 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
5128 Ed. Whittaker (Edward H. Whittaker, Wittaker), 254 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
9706 Eddie Williams, 99 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
8240a Frank Williams, 233 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
8937 Geo. Williams (William), Carnival, Carfield & Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2749a John Henry Williams, 1324 Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
1423 Robert Wimbush, 731 Revard, Detroit, Mich.
5880 Happy (Happ) Jack Winbush, Morris Miller's Shows, Hamilton, Ohio. (Traveling; no permanent address.)
10300 Harry Wolf, 304 East High, Detroit, Mich.

8461 Adam Woodards (Woodwards), 56 Wullett (Mullett), Detroit, Mich.
539 Sam Workman, 350 Brady Street, Detroit, Mich.
8596 Trozemcking Yakim (Yakim Trofimchuck, Yakim Trozemchuck), 1255 Ruesell, Detroit, Mich.
986 Sam Yanow, 240 Rewena, Detroit, Mich.
255 Joe Yarashevich, 1246 Rivard (Yaroszevich, Yarorbovich, Yaroshevich, 1246 Rivard Street), Detroit, Mich.
1249 Joe Yodles (Yodler, Yeddless), 53 Hindle, Detroit, Mich.
90 Roy Zanes, 176 Clinton Street, Detroit, Mich.
1904 Maurice (Monrice) Zeits, 141 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
8343 Sam Zeron, 234 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
8206 Joe Zinke (Linke, Zinko), 520 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
8666 Ben Zyskowski (B. Zyskowski), 1301 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ELKO, STATE OF NEVADA.

212 Lew Albert Allen, Jarbridge, Nev. (Twin Falls, Idaho).
548 7 Bow, Elko, Nev.
1270 Jack Caldwell, Commercial Hotel, Elko, Nev.
1292 Emmitt (Emmit) Charlton, Wells, Elko County, Nev.
1004 George Conedera, Elko, Nev.
97 Vernon Coyne (Veron Coyne, Coyn), Lee Canyon via Palisade, Nev.
145 Athanasins G. Egillor, Elko, Nev.
975 Earl Engle, Heyburn, Minadooka, Idaho, via Winnemuca, Willow Point, Nev.
536 George (Grover) C. Fillyaw, 1171 Twenty-seventh Street, Columbus, Ga. (Tulsa, Okla.).
337a John Flynn, Elko, Nev.
406 William Harry Ford, Gold Creek, Nev. (W. H. Ford, care of Dick James, Carson City, Nev.).
967 W. G. Fun, Elko, Nev.
389 Ed Harry, Battle Mountain, Nev.
214 Clyde Harte, Deeth, Nev.
734 Adron Kay Hughes (A. K. Hughes), Deeth, Nev.
1302 Jean Incargarat (Incargart), Wells, Nev.
346 Clifford James Ivie, Bullion, Nev.
1481 James Manley Johnson, Elko, Nev. (James Johnson, box 55, Wells, Nev.).
160 Thomas Kenyon, Tuscarora, Nev.
364 Yee Lee, Elko, Nev.
1167 George Martin, Wells, Nev.
784 Fred James Morton, Midas, Nev. (319 East Thirteenth Street, The Dalles, Oreg.).
1143 Ork Nong, Elko, Nev.
270 Edward B. O'Collins, Wells, Nev.
1076 William Phillips, Montello, Nev. (care of U. C. Co., Montello, Nev. Utah Construction Co.).
1038 Lee E. Rasmussen, Lamville, Nev.
1262 Samuel Jay Seal, San Jose, Calif. (Contact, Nev.).
747 Edward Adelbert Sears, Jarbridge, Nev.
17 Louis Sena, 1105 East First Street, Trinidad, Colo. (Lee, Nev.).
774 Paul Shust, North Fork, Nev.
339 Celoni Stefano, Elko, Nev.
698 Benjamin Franklin Sullivan, Cobre, Nev.
686 Yoshizo Takayama, Currie, Nev. (103 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
417 Yee Lee Wah, Deeth, Nev.
224 Stephen Wienck, Midas, Nev.
574 Chin Yu, Gold Creek, Nev.
1385 Joze (Jose) Zozsya, Elko, Nev.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

802 Alec Aransevitch (Alec Armsewitch), 221 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1863 John August Arnold, 23 Water Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2569 Ignatz Batco (Ignacy Haton, Ignacy Batou, Ignacy Batoo), 277 Maple Avenue, Wallington, N. J.
1368 Harold Blair, 289 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. (Harold L. Blair, 287 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.).
1466 Chas. Cacalices (Charles Cacallecs), 143 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1306 Wm. Croix (William St. Francis La Croix), 221 Anderson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2575 Francesco Curilo (Francesco Curilo), 8 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1379 Wm. Elliott (William Elliott), 82 South First Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2659 John Graham, Moonachie Avenue, Moonachie, N. J.
771 Frank Ervivnus (Frank Evazmus, Frank Ervvimus), Natfoot Street, Wallington, N. J.
2589 Chas. (Charlie) Evanck, 55 Strong Street, Wallington, N. J.
2075 Andrew Gillespie (Andrew Gillepie, Andrew Glielspie), 18 Water Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1918 Albert Green (Abert Grewm, Albrech Grimm, Albrecht Grimm), Moonachie Street, Moonachie, N. J.
2348 Angelo Curriero (Guerlero Angele, Angelo Gurrierl), 170 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1243 John Harrlem (John David Los Vas Haarlem, J. D. Los vas Haarlem), 43 Morrissee Avenue, Wallington, N. J.
138a Henry H. Heffern (Henry H. Haffern, Henry Heffern), 73 High Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1595 Don Loren (Don Jesus Loren, Tesas Loren), Central Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.
1559 Stamie Lorazio (Stamico Lotazio), 1 Marion Street, Hackensack, N. J.
699 Gioegio Luccifara (George Lucclfaro, Gioegio Lucifara), 41 Pink Street, Hackensack, N. J.
1485 Jos. Palymawski (Josef Palyczewski, Joseph Palyczevichl), 88 Mercer Street, Wallington, N. J.
2247 Nanarm Pindor (Nanarm Pinder, N. Pinber), 176 Passaic Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2467 John Preisler, 5 Tuttle Street, Wallington, N. J.
169a Gabriel Pitonjok (Gabriel Pitonjeck, Gabriel Pitenjok), 468 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
746 Charles Pry (C. Pry), 21 Alden Street, Wallington, N. J.
1733 Luke Ravel, 598 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2262 Albert J. Reich (Albert John Riech, Albert John Reick), 516 Seventh Street, Carlstadt, N. J.
2454 Herman Sambol (Herman Sembol), Moonachie Avenue, Carlstadt, N. J.
576 Wladyslaw Samselzki (Wladrslaw Sanselzib, Wladyslaw Samzelshi), 49 Park Row, Wallington, N. J.
2135 John Scohre, 56 State Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2322 Artem Tulik (Arlem Tulih, Artem Tulik), 262 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2377 Henry G. S. Van Haarlem (Henry Gerad Los Van Haarlem, Henry Gerard), 43 Morrissee Avenue, Wallington, N. J.
2398 Max Vidno, 129 Wallington Avenue, Wallington, N. J.
220 Alvin Vegel (Alpin Vogel, Albin Vogel), 181 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
2316 Stanley Wash (Stanley Wsh), 92 Halstead Street, Wallington, N. J.
2335 Wm. N. Williams, 194 Berder Place, Hackensack, N. J. (William N. Williams, 194 Berdar Place).
301 Nitika Zabudsky (Nikita Zabudsky, Nitika Zabudsky), 55 Maple Avenue, Wallington, N. J.
848 Albert Zisak (Zisek), 96 South Second Street, Hackensack, N. J.
905 Benj. Zelnik (Benjamn Zolnik, Ben. Zolonik), 17 Maple Avenue, Wallington, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

1516 Frank Abola, River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
2426 Catarino Alatorre, Railroad Camp, Edgewater, N. J.
831 Angelo Albanese (Angelo Albesnes, Angelonlarlo Albanese), Ninth Street, Palisades Park, N. J.
1374 Arthur Anderson, Barge Rondout, Edgewater, N. J.
4079 Tores Anderson, 44 South Street, Ridgefield, N. J.
66 Julian B. Arana, Railroad Yard, Edgewater, N. J. (Pamla, Mich.).
745 Jos. Avedezid (Joe Civedezid), 1040 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
5133 Harold R. Bailey (Harold Russell Bailey), Grand Avenue, Palisade Park, N. J.
2300 Luigi Barbaro (Luigi Barboro), Main Street, Fort Lee, Bergen County, N. J.
1987 Michael Bebirlin (Michael Zelvidin, Michael Belvidin, Michael Zelvlin), Cliff (Street), Fairview, N. J.
3097 Wm. F. Bohrt (William Frederick Bahrt, Wm. T. Bahrt), Grantwood Hotel, Grantwood, N. J.
3652 Samuel S. Borek (Samuel Stephen Boreck), Palisades Park, N. J.
1108 Hans Bozel, Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
2807 Walter Brown, Mohchof Road, Little Ferry, N. J.
1604 Wm. Brown (William Brown), 856 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
3969 James W. Bryan (James Morgan Bryan), 55 Sixth Street, Ridgefield Park, Bergen County, N. J.
482 John Burton, Edgewater, N. J. (John Berton, 333 Undercliff Avenue, Bergen Street).
2043 Wm. Cach (Boenru Ceufa), Center Lane, Grantwood, N. J.
829 Philip Caliento, Kamena Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
206 Salvatore Cannata, Hudson (Street), Fort Lee, N. J.
2794 James Cappedge, Gilles Road, Little Ferry, N. J.
3011 Wm. Carlson (William Carlson), 20 East Broad Street, Bogota, N. J.
1306 Fred Carson (Fred Carlson), 75 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J.
1658 Jos. (Guiseppe) Chiapellone, Hudson Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
2494 Cordly Chomienko (Goldiez Chomienko), Sixth Street, Fairview, N. J.
1707 Louis Cinciglio (Louis Ciniglic, Seingi Ciniglio), Anderson Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
1646 Walter Clary, Palisades Park, N. J.
3423 Walter Coffe (Walter Coffey, Walter Cuffey), Mohshof Phittle Ferry, N. J.
2065 Thos. Conaboy (Homer Conaboy, Island), New York Central, Ridgefield, N. J. (Thomas Conaboy, New York Central Island, Ridgefield, N. J.).
2988 Sidney J. Cooper (Sidney James Cooper), 1069 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
2954 Wm. Cooper (William Earnshaw Cooper), 26 Summit Avenue, Bogota, N. J.
1012 Gregoris Coronando (Gregorio Coronado, Gregorio Cornado), Railroad Camp, Edgewater, N. J.
1382 Pasquale Cortise (Pasquale Portese, Pasquala Cortese), 252 Crescent Lane, Grantwood, N. J.
2509 Russell Cottingham, Gillis Road, Little Ferry, N. J.
999 Alexai Coywkz (Arekeson Caywkz, Alexai Coywkz, Alex Schetlick), Russell Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
297 Mario (Moril, Marlo) Cozzolotto, Palisade Avenue, Cliffside Park, N. J.
2230 Louis Csinke (Lus Csinke), 35 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
5295 Chas. Cummings, West Shore, Railroad Camp, Ridgefield, N. J. (West Shore Railroad Camp, Little Ferry Post Office, Ridgefield, N. J.).
208 Scrappa Custidulo (Serappa Custadino, Scrappa Custadino), Hoffman Street, Lodi Township, N. J.
1754 James J. Dean (James Joseph Dean), Hudson Street, Fort Lee, Bergen, N. J.
1766 Natividad Delgado (Natitidad Delgado), Railroad Camp, Edgewater, N. J.
312 Charles Emil Dell, 69 Palisade Avenue, Bogota, N. J.
723 Geo. Dermott (Geo. Dermont), Edgewater Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
223 Vincenzo Destefano (Vincenzo De Stephano), 98 Grant Street, Fairview, N. J.
3118 Salvatore Dinatale (Salvatore Di Natale), 154 Anderson Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
1734 Dominico Ditson (Dominick Ditson), Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
466 Wm. Dougherty (William Daugherty), Highland Avenue, Palisade Park, N. J.
3425 Mack Draft, Riverside, Little Ferry, N. J.
2613 Max Driller (Max Kreller), 460 Underhill Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
217 John Ehents, 48 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
997 John Enaskewcz (John Enuscenin), 17 Hocksock Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. (John Enuskewcz, 71 Central Avenue, Ridgefield Park, N. J.).
1208 John J. Enright (John Joseph Enright), Edgewater Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
2384 U. Eurrignes (Senor Niwes Eurrigues), Railroad Yard, Edgewater, N. J.
4173 Carmelo Falletti (Carmelo Falletti), 214 Jersey Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.
212 Michael Feko (Mike Feko), Rivervant (1), Edgewater, N. J.

810 Paulinera Fenocci, 235 Main Street, Carnegie, Pa. (Mehshof Road, Little Ferry, N. J.).
3508 Pasquale Ferraro, Anderson Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
528 David Ferrugian, 81 Schaler Avenue, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J. (David Ferrugiari (David Ferredgiar), Hudson Heights post office.
2357 Leo Fontaini, 27 Ridgefield Avenue, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
2056 Asbury Gatting (Asbury Batling), Riverside Avenue, Little Ferry, N. J.
1288 Albert Grossi (Albert Gibbins, Albert Gibbons), Edgewater Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
2470 Luke Guechanik (Luka Grrechanik), 1040 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
3396 Otto Hartman, Church Street, Ridgefield, N. J. (Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.).
51 Carmine Iannaccone (Carmine Gannaccone, Carmine Eannaccone), Bergen Boulevard, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
29 Raffaele Iannaccone (Raffale Iannaccone), Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
719 Mike Jamkowicz (Malk Jamkova, Mike Jomakowicz), 117 Hackensack Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
3461 Antoni Jaumsak (Antonlo Janusak, Antonio Jaumsak), 353 George Rond, Cliffside, N. J.
475 Barney Johnson, 258 Railroad Street (258 River Road), Edgewater, N. J.
3197 Geo. Alexander Johnson (Geo. A. Johnson), box 5, River Road, Bergen, N. J. (George Alecsander Johuesn, base 5, River Road, Edgewater, N. J.).
1390 James Johnson (Jame Johen), Fairview Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
3535 Walter Alton Kaler, 44 Poplar Street, Ridgefield, N. J.
3869 Wladystan Kavkoswski (Wladyslaw Kankowski, Wladyslaw Kankouski), 5 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
1865 John Keating (James Keating), 167 Undercliff Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
965 Paul Kecoretz (Paul Kecroes), Walker, Third Street, Cliffside, N. J.
2648 John Wm. Kling (John William Kling), 41 Anderson Avenue, Bergen, N. J.
1026 Robert H. Kohrs (Robert Hemrick Kohrs), Dalbytown Road, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.
5049 Dionigstos P. Koleas (Deomgsios Panagiolo Koleas), 698 Palisade Avenue, Bergen, N. J.
1726 Clemes Kscherovits (Clemes Kscherovitz), 17 Hackensack Avenue.
3383 Frank Kurplewski (Frank Kurpiswski, Frank Kurpvenshy), Walker Street, Fairview, N. J.
5404 Herbert D. Lakin (Herbert Donald Lakin, Herbert Donald Lokin), 408 River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
1829 Andrew Larsen, 2 Hilliard Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
48 John Lenkalz (John Lukocs), 208 Third Street, Bergen, N. J.
3119 Gustave A. Lindwall (Gustave Emanuel Lindwall), 67 Edwin Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1077 Wm. A. Loeser (William Alfred Loeser), 34 Anderson Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
954 Adolf Luedecke (Adolf Ludecke, Olto Ludacke), 176 Undercliff Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
474 Wis Lung (Mis Lung), 20 Ridgefield Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
2049 Jaras Lysotzky (Jaros Lysotzkiy, Jaras Lycotzkiy), 8 Garden Place, Edgewater, N. J.
3161 James McDermott, 35 Hilliard Avenue, Bergen, N. J.
3321 John Malnak, 40 Oakdeane Place, Bergen, N. J.
2972 Riess Manel (Niess Manel), Edgewater Avenue, Ridgefield Island, N. J.
3330 Vincenzo Mangano, Hudson Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
581 Wm. Manning (William Manning), Riverside Avenue, Little Ferry, N. J.
645 Bernavi (Bernave) Mares, railroad yard, New York Railroad Co., Edgewater, N. J.
524 Benj. Markosky (Boleslaw Markoski, Benjamin Markosky), Palisade, Cliffside, N. J.
2716 Wm. J. Martliner (William Joseph Mortiner), 126 Fairview Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
1085 Manuel Martins (Manuel Martino), Dallytown Road, Fairview, N. J.
2662 John Maryland, railroad yard, N. J. S. & W., Edgewater, N. J.
1686 Adam Maspoew (Adam Casproige), 182 Palisade Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.
2834 Louis Matarazzo (Luigi Matarazzo), 42 Hamilton Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
3381 Ferus Meglior (Xeries Migliora, Xerus Megliora), Day and Fulton Avenue, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.
2497 Lorenzo Mete (Lorenzo Mele), 76 McKinley Street, Fairview, N. J.
3115 Harry Adams Meyer (Harry Adam Meyer), 234 Columbia Avenue, Grantwood, Bergen County, N. J.
409 Mario Micotta (Mario Micotte), Whiteman W. Fort Lee, Bergen County, N. J.
1765 Paul Miert (Paul Mert), Edgewater, N. J.
3366 Barbnktion Mirvada (Narlaktion Mirrvrogi, Narbaktion Mirvada), 117 Hackensack Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
1387 Rudolph Morak, Post Office, Hudson Heights (Rudolph Morah, Rudolph Novak, 18 Dallytom Road, Fairview), Bergen County, N. J.
3049 Jose Morale (Jose Morales), railroad yard, N. Y. Saw R. R., Edgewater, N. J.
2528 Abrahamo Nocola (Abrahamo Nicola), Hudson Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
1113 Uwski Nowag, Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J.
1831 Felix (Flelik) Olencki, Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J.
3458 Chas. Omilisky (Charles Omilosky), 5 Fairview, Bergen, N. J.
295 John Ordan, Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J. (John Ordon, 123 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.).
1097 John Oropallo, Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
3451 Albert Osilaz, Palisade Avenue, Cliffside, N. J. (318 Palisade Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.).
1531 Badge Overton, G. Bergen Pike, Little Ferry, N. J.
3269 John Ozha (John Ozgy, J. Oygor, John Oxga), Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J.
379 Luigi Palmo, P. O. Box 216, Cliffside, Bergen, N. J.
1344 John Pelsek (John Pelsak, Tobon Telsek), Riverroad, Fairview, N. J.
2251 John Petigrew, Fairview Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
2241 Jules Henri Portonzeau, Maple Avenue, Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J.
186 Jos. Della Riva (Guiseppe Dalla Riva, Guiseppi Dallariva), Palisade Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.
1286 Steven Robert, 188 Cliff Street, Cliffside, N. J.
2776 Shiver Robinson, Little Ferry, N. J.
2853 Vincen Rocca (Vincent Roccal, Vincent Rucco, Vincent Rocca), Edgewater Avenue (Island), Ridgefield, N. J.
2424 Alarivo Rocciolone (Alarico Cocciolone), Hudson Heights post office (Allrico Couiolone, 20 Anderson Avenue, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.).
3981 Clayton Richardson, Linton Avenue, Morsemere, Bergen County, N. J.
1260 Wm. K. Roden (William Kenny Roden), Palisade Avenue, Palisade, N. J.
1900 Alfonzo Rodriquez, railroad camp, Edgewater, N. J.
2380 John Roess, post office, Cliffside (John Bross, Sixth Street and Walker, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.).
799 Otto L. (Otto Leopold) Roll, 60 Lincoln Street, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.
2875 Walter Roundtree, Hehrhof Road, Little Ferry, N. J.
800 Jos. Rucienski (Joseph Roganski), 208 Cliff Street, New Jersey.
1942 Jos. Sabato (Joe Sabato), Day Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
28 Alex Salonis (Alex Sadonis), 167 Undercliff Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
3427 Bede Sano (Berjo Desen, Bide Sano), Edgewater Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.
428 Edward Sardi (Edwarde Sarde), Whiteman Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
1064 Charlie Selon, 4 Oakdene Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
1315 Gabonsen Senart (Gabon Senant), 210 Main Street, Cliffside, N. J.
361 Stev Seovick (Steve Serich, Steve Szucs), Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J.
2801 Jos. Sharkey (Joseph Sharkey), 21 Grant Street, Fairview, N. J.
1467 Geo. Schroeder (George Schroeder), Iron Steamboat, So., Edgewater, N. J.
1174 Oscar Smith, Erie hunk car, Edgewater, Bergen, N. J.
2479 Tonio Sobol (Toma Sobol), 73 Central Avenue, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
4905 Henry H. Specer (Henry Hoyt Spicer), 127 Fairview Avenue, Fairview, Bergen County, N. J.
2500 Peter Srinyecsek (Peter Srinyicsek, Peter Srinrjicsik), River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
4775 Theodore C. Stoeckeler (Theodore Carl Stockeler), Camp West Shore Railroad, Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J.
1417 Walter Stovall, Fairview Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
3672 Dzukoluze Tempa (Dzukoluzi Tempa), 116 Oakdene Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.
1701 Thuro Theraunsky (Tpuropm Tperavynkc, Tpuropilo Tperannery), Columbia Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.
453 Edw. L. Thomas (Edward Patrick Thomas, Edward Latrick), tug *Rowating*, near Alumni County, Edgewater, N. J.
1924 Walter Vann, River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
2914 Jos. Vella (Guiseppe Della), 8 Walker Street, Cliffside, N. J.
1503 Frank Vischmenski (Frank Vischnenski), Dallytown Road, Fairview, Fairview post office, Bergen County, N. J.
2665 Stephen Henry Vreeland, 24 West Fort Lee Road, Bogota, Bergen County, N. J.
1484 John Paul Walter, 94 Leonia Avenue, Bogota, Bergen, N. J.
2535 Anthony Warkolls (Antonar Warkolls, Antony Warkalle), Cliffside, Bergen County, N. J.
1011 Wm. Weihe, Division Lane (William Wiehjhi, Division Street, Grantwood, N. J.).
881 Tony Weirjke (Tony Weirjhe), Division Street, Grantwood, N. J.
3083 Samuel White (Sam White), Riverside Avenue, Little Ferry, N. J.
2793 Philip Wick, Washington Avenue, Little Ferry, N. J.
911 Ralph Emerson Wieland, 738 Palisade Avenue, Grantwood, Bergen County, N. J.
895 Charles A. Williams (Charles Arthur Williams), 29 Russell Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
1540 Harry Winzuk (Henry Wincuk), 121 Shaler Avenue, Fairview, N. J.
289 Frank Wolan (Frynk Wolon, Frank Wolan, Frynk Wolom), River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
2313 Adam Wolf, River Road, Edgewater, N. J.
480 Ny Hing Yeck (Yny Hing Yeck, Ny Hing Yick), 205 Hackensack Road, Ridgefield, N. J.
1499 Anthony Yodakis (Antony Yodakos), 167 Undercliff Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
3651 Philip Yvanuk, 255 Cliff Street, Cliffside, Bergen County, N. J.
1360 Klenterio Zamudis (Elenterio Zamudio), Railroad Camp, Edgewater, N. J.
3242 Jose Zarati (Jose Sarati), Railroad Camp, Edgewater, N. J.
492 William Zubuski (Wm. Zliberisky, Wibim Zibusky), 65 College, Ridgefield, N. J.
1593 Paul Zozoves, 232 Main Street, Cliffside, N. J.
2148 John Theodore Carlson, 121 Mount Vernon Street, Ridgefield Park, Bergen, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR EAST ORANGE, N. J.

2614 Henry C. Beach, jr. (Henry C. Beach), 278 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
813 John C. Davison (John Clowes Davidson), 87 Marcy Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
2572 Patrick Deighen (Patrick Franic Digan, Patrick F. Deighen), 20 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.
2200 Joseph A. Echeverria, 210 Nineteenth Street, East Orange, N. J. (Joseph A. Echewerrik, 210 North Nineteenth Street).
1644 Frank Hammacher, 15 Rail Road, East Orange, N. J. (Frank Hamwacker, 15 Railroad Place).
2074 R. H. (Robert Henry) Hampton, 20 Main, East Orange, N. J.
72 Anthony Harteloutz (Anthony Hartelout), 389 Amherst Street, East Orange, N. J.
2156 Richard J. Hayward, 18 Oak Street, East Orange, N. J.
753 George Johnson (George Wm. Johnson), Erie Railroad, East Orange, N. J.
3240 Wm. J. Kelly (William James Kelley, William J. Kelley), 41 Eotoro Place (9 Lawrence Street), East Orange, N. J.
2980 Walter Kelsey (Walter Ross Kelsey, Walker Kelsey), 136 Fourteenth Street (136 North Fourteenth Street), East Orange, N. J.
1561 John H. Kennedy, 18 Long Street, East Orange, N. J.
1629 Carl A. (Carl E.) Kratzer, 18 Long Street, East Orange, N. J.

1303 Alfred Lemon (Alfred Lemen, Albert Leman), 99 Marcy Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
936 Edward Lund (Edward Leind), 117 Shephard Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
3275 Y. E. (Yule E.) Manuell, 389 Amherst, East Orange, N. J.
2723 Leoniz Mendes, 389 Amherst, East Orange, N. J.
211 Maurice Murphy, 4 Crescent, Ampere, N. J. (4 Crescent Road, East Orange, N. J.).
3064 W. L. Norton (William Joseph Norton, William Joseph Morton), 186 North Park, East Orange, N. J.
125 William Owens (William Walters Owens, W. Owens), 66 Chestnut, East Orange, N. J.
268 Ike Ramsey, 18 Morris Street, East Orange, N. J.
3312 Michael Ryan, 296 Halshed, East Orange, N. J.
1460 Howard Smith (Howard Titus Smith), 49 Oak, East Orange, N. J.
2482 Samuel Thompson, 301 Amherst, East Orange, N. J.
1003 Joseph Tons (Jos. Tonz), 12 Springdale, East Orange, N. J.
2533 Jesse (Jessie) Walker, 10 Jones, East Orange, N. J.
522 Allen (Ellen) Weaver, 21 South Clinton, East Orange, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

1315 Welton Allen, 69 Honnis, Silver Lake.
1604 Antonio Andreani, 68 Belmont Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
569 Lewis Botts (Lewiss Bolts), 1424 Main, Belleville, N. J.
1507 Salvatore Brunco (Salvatore Brunce), 21 Belmont Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
2489 James Clunie, 321 Main, Belleville, Essex, N. J.
398 Michael J. Cupelo (Michael J. Cupola), 34 Grant Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
658 Benico Doneramo (Bornino Duarmo, Bomino Duanno, Benico Donerumo), 41 Geraldo, Belleville, N. J.
1039 William Farther (Will Farrether), Hillside Park, Belleville, N. J.
467 John George, 94 Belmont Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
166 Raephael Glso, 61 Hechel, Belleville, N. J.
67 Jerome F. Hammer, 71 Mary Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
745 Adrian Horton (Adrian Horter), 40 Hawthorne Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
713 Henry Kinnunan (Henry Kimunen, Henry Kimerman), 115 Main, Belleville, N. J.
2779 John A. (John Alexandra) Leake, 9 Russell Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
1284 Adolph Lewindoski (Adolph Levanlowski, Adolph Lewmdoski), North Joralemon Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
1126 James Alexander McConchi (James McConcile), 191 John, Belleville, N. J.
354 Anton Markwitz (Antoni Markiewi), 193 River Road, Nutley, N. J.
2083 Joseph Marra, 74 Heckel, Belleville, N. J. (198 Franklin, Belleville, N. J.)
822 Louis Marneglo (Luigi Meringelo), 77 Eugene Place, Belleville, N. J.
933 Gifford Newbroski (Gifford Nevoborski, Gifford Newdroski), North Joralemon, Belleville, N. J.
436 James Wm. Pearson, 61 Center, Nutley, N. J.
769 Gaetano Revo, 35 Magnolia, Belleville, N. J. (Gaetano Ricci, 234 North Belmont Avenue, Belleville, N. J.
1069 Irwin Reich (Irwin Rich), 233 Park Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
497 Maurice Schowenmaar (Marimus Schommnaar), 617 Bloomfield Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
823 Herbert Schwarzenburg (Herbert Schwarzenberg), 162 Chestnut, Nutley, N. J.
657 Edward Smith, 14 Alva, Belleville, N. J.
1613 Salbatore Salvatero (Salvatore Da Salvatore, Salvatore Da), 35 Magnolia, Belleville, N. J.
1030 Werner Soranto (Werner Suvanta, Werner Savanto), 15 Main, Belleville, N. J.
767 Nicholi Tapuenniso (Nicholi Talpuenniso, Nicholas Talpuenniao, Nicholas Topnessiss), North Joralemon, Belleville, N. J.
1303 Manor Tsisukodurz (Ubculs Tzydenkoburv, Ubculs Tsydwupoburz), North Joralemon Place, Belleville, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, NEWARK, N. J.

301 George Wm. (George William) Adams, 294 South Twelfth Street, Newark, N. J.
963 Albert Bennett, 116 Fairmount Avenue, Newark, N. J.
211 George Burger, 248 South Twelfth Street, Newark, N. J.
2145 Chas. (Charles) Cranston, 128 South Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.
70 Jno. (John) De Biese (Jno. (John) De Blase), 215 Morris Avenue, Newark, N. J.
435 Edward Elliott, 98 Hunterdon, Newark, N. J.
47 Thomas Foggy, 170 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.
278 Thos. Hontz (Thomas A. Hontz, Thos.), 164 Bergen, Newark, N. J.
143 Geo. A. (George O.) Hurlbutt, 366 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
620 Jos. Koemple (Joseph Koemple, Koompley), 83 South Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.
441 Stanly Geo. Kozicki, (Stanley George Kozicki), 183 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1062 Peter Kusiratsky, 93 Wallace, Newark, N. J.
1677 Michael (Micheal) Lacinak, 30 Camel (30 Camden Street), Newark, N. J.
969 Nelson Wm. (William) Linderberg (Nelson William Lindeberg), 32 Camden, Newark, N. J.
692 Jos. (Joseph) Milano, 82 Camden Street, Newark, N. J.
1787 Henry Miller (Henry C. Miller), 49 Bergen, Newark, N. J.
764 Edw. (Edward) Perks, 143 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.
1150 Phillip Reilly (Rielly), 472 Central, Newark, N. J.
1010 Frank Roland, 101 Bruce, Newark, N. J.
1275 Geo. M. Sayrs (George M. Sayer, Shyre), 269 South Eighth, Newark, N. J.
832 James E. Scally, 65 South Seventh, Newark, N. J.
497 Edw. (Edward) Scott, 105 Cabinet Street, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

1613 Jos. Abazit, R. F. D. No. 1, Paterson, N. J.
1643 Lawrence A. Abbott, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Lawrence Adolphus Abbott, 282 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
164 Robustiano Acebado (Robustiano Acebedó), Haskell, N. J.
1840 Walter Agaard (Walter Aagaard, Walter Asgard, W. Aagarde), Dupont Boarding House, No. 2, Haskell, N. J.
3312 Henry A. Ahkanen, 140 North Eighth Street, Hawthorne, N. J.
271 Manuel Bastos Almoedo (Mannel Bastos Amnedo, Manuel Bastos Amaedo), Haskell, N. J.
2849 Arie Andeweg (Arie Anderveg), R. F. D. No. 1, Paterson, N. J.
3329 Saul A. Andruca, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Saul Aldazabal Andruca, Saul Aldazaley, Manzano, 136 Matanzas, Cuba).
2833 Antonio Anglonsk, Singac Road, N. J. (Antonia Anglaneh, Antonia Anglouch, Singac Road, Totowa Borough, N. J.).
2648 Jose Aquien, box 528, Haskell, N. J. (Tony Anginn, Tony Agnian, Haskell, N. J.).
2553 Kalil G. Arraf, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
897 Ramon Aspawen, Bloomingdale, N. J.
2161 Fred Barrett, Haskell, N. J.
2693 Elmer M. (Elmer W.) Beach, Haskell, N. J.
2194 Arthur Bean (Arthur Beaux), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1452 Harry L. Best, Dupont Hotel, Haskell, N. J. (Harry Leroy Best, 99 W. Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
1373 Giuseppi (Giuseppi, Guiseppi) Bettega, Haskell, N. J.
691 Harry H. Black, Haskell, N. J.
2106 John Albert Black, care of Dupont Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J. (9 Thomas Street, Saratoga, N. Y.).
2375 Gregory Blakeley (Gregory Bakeley, Gregory Barkalez), Main Street, Haskell, N. J.
33 Yaen Boelandts (Jaen Boclanette, Jaen Boclandts), Haskell, N. J.
1949 Seregey Boltokov (Seregey Poltokov, Seregey Paltakav), Haskell, N. J.
1059 Bruno Bougia (Bruno Boegra), Haskell, N. J.
1517 Charlie D. Boulsson (Charlie D. Baulsson) Cap Works House, 223 Pompton Lakes, N. J.
652 Henry Stanley Boyce, general delivery, Haskell, N. J.
2615 V. J. de Lousa Brandas (Victorino James De Lousa Brandas, Victorina J. de L. Brandas), Dupont Street, Haskell, N. J.
2733 Jas. Lawrence Bruman (Jas. Lawrence Brennan), Pompton Steel Works, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1247 Robt. S. Burtin, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Robt. Sirlvy Burtin, Newmanburg, Tex.).
2516 Guillermo Cagigos (Guillermo Cagrigas), Haskell, N. J.
3275 Jose (Yoas) de Almeida Cardozo, Haskell, N. J.
951 Jno. Cartmas, 407 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Jno. Cortmas, Haskell, N. J.).
2709 Jos. Chalif, Haskell, N. J.
688 John Wm. Cheatham, jr., Cap Works, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (906 Twenty-eighth Street, Huntingdon, W. Va.).
1646 Tony Chritanovich (Tony Svitanovida, Tony Critonovicky), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1187 Patrick Clancy, Haskell, N. J.
2667 Joaquin Claro, Main Road, Haskell, N. J.
1438a Harry Cliff, Compton Lakes, N. J.
741 John Jos. (John J.) Coggins, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1017 Nicola Colapetro (Nicola Colapistro, Nicola Colapitro), 311 Grand Avenue, Totowa Borough, N. J.
1966 Wm. Comb, Haskell, N. J.
1509 Nicholas Constantinon (Nicholas Papa Constantinas, Nicholas Papa Constantino, Nicholas Papa Constantinon), Newark Boarding House, Haskell, N. J.
2760 Ernest Wm. Coppin (Ernest Wm. Copps), Haskell No. 2 Boarding House, N. J.
279 Wm. Edw. Covenay, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Wm. E. Covenay, 29 B Marsh Street, Charlestown, S. C.).
2382 Henry A. (Henry Andrew, Henry Andrews) Coveney, Haskell, N. J.
643 Raul Gomez Cruz, Haskell, N. J.
1981 Ginseppe Dallia (Giuseppe Dallia, Enrique), Haskell, N. J.
1869 Frank O. (Frank P.) Decker, Haskell, N. J.
318 Raimon (Ramon) de Jesus, Haskell, N. J.
3298 Moises De Paul, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
987 Gerrit (G.) de Vries, Haskell, N. J.
1080 Alike (Alexander) Dublin, Ringwood Manor, N. J.
2908 Otto Elsner Duenke, 99 Boyle Avenue, Totowa Borough, N. J. (Paterson, N. J.).
665 Stephen R. Duffy, Haskell, N. J.
2561 Harry Dwyer, Haskell, N. J.
740 Eustagino Echeverls (Curlagino Argano Cehesis, Curlagino Argano Echeverls, Eustagino Arganen), Bloomingdale, N. J.
1410 John Falekl (John Fahle), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2741 Charles Fardo, Dupont Boarding House, Haskell, N. J. (Carlos Pardo, Dupont Boarding House 3, Haskell, N. J.; Carlos Fardo, Dupont Board House, Haskell, N. J.).
2558 James T. Feguilis (James T. Fuggles), Haskell, N. J.
1201 John Feson, Haskell, N. J.
1736 John Geo. Frank (John Georg Franck), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
510 Andrew Frim, 350 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (Pompton, N. J.).
3288 Andrew Lovejoy Gaines, Westminster, S. C. (Haskell, N. J.).
1360 Jose Garcia, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
955 Jos. Garzia (Jos. Garzia, Jose Garcia), Haskell, N. J.
1703 Achilles Gelopoulos (Archellis Gelopoulas, Archellis Gelopoulos), Haskell, N. J.
190 John Gempetis (John Jumkekis), Haskell, N. J.
2578 Pietro Gianni, 173 Westervelt Avenue, Hawthorne, N. J.
2160 James W. Gibson (James Walker), Haskell, N. J.
2020 Edw. V. Gleason, 517 Kossuth Avenue, Utica, N. Y. (Pompton Lakes, N. J.).
1869 Michael Golda, Haskell, N. J.
2550 Jacob Gola, Singac, N. J.
99 Rafael Gomez, Haskell, N. J.
2153 Lorenzo Gonzales (Lorenzo Gonzalez), Bloomingdale, N. J.
3111 Vito Ruiz Gonzales (Vito Ruiz Gonsales, Vito Ruiz Gonsalez), Bloomingdale, N. J.
1004 Peter Goudswaard, 13 Watson Street, Paterson, N. J. (Pieter Goudswaard, Haskell, N. J.).
2270 Geo. Greoreon, 239 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Geo. Gregorean, Haskell, N. J.).
1002 Jos. Halliwell, 13 Terrace Avenue, Paterson, N. J. (66 Tenth Avenue, North Paterson, N. J.).
194 James (Jim) Harris), Haskell, N. J.
1485 Paul Hayden, care Dupont Co., Haskell, N. J. (Paul Hayden, Hamerlad, Pa.).
3260 Arthur Hinson, gen. del. Steelton, Pa. (Haskell, N. J., R. F. D. No. 4, Macon, Ga.).
1664 Chas. Howard, Dupont Hotel No. 2, Haskell, N. J.
45 George Howard, Haskell, N. J.
638 John Jaminuk, Haskell, N. J.

1466 Daniel Jenkins, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
3256 Herbert Eugene Jenssen (H. E., Herbert Evgeen), 268 North Ninth Street, Paterson, N. J.
1337 Henry Percy Jones, Pompton, N. J.
905 Steve Kadinak (Steve Narjak Kadinak, Stif Kadinak), Ringwood, N. J.
2882 Ambros Kanaral (Andros Kanavae), Ringwood Manor, N. J.
835 Corstiaan (Corstan) Kant, Haskell, N. J.
1536 Michael Jos. Kelehan, Midvale, N. J.
3311 Geo. Edw. (Geo. E.) Kelly, Bloomingdale, N. J.
1651 Clement King, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
3200 Jno. Knovic, Ringwood Manor, N. J.
1507 Antonio Koleuin, Ringwood Manor, N. J.
2872 Jas. Kourkoutas (Jas. Kourkautas), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1326 Portidley (Portiley) Kudlik, Haskell, N. J.
2572 Jos. Kurzman, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (529 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2219 Alex Laduhek (Alex Taduhik, Alex Taduhek), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2848 Rafael Leonard (Raphael, Rafael Leonard), Haskell, N. J.
568 John Lesko (John Levko), Ringwood Manor, N. J.
615 Alfred Liecione, Du Pont House No. 222, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1820 Alex Louis, Main Road, Haskell, N. J.
2286 Morris B. Lubin, Haskell, N. J.
2922 Edw. Lunp (Edw. Luup, E. Lunp), Midvale, N. J.
616 James Lynch, 232 Cap House, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
642 John McCree, Haskell, N. J.
198 Bernard Jos. McDonnell, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1076 James McLean (James MacLean), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1647 Lares (Fares) Makusi, Haskell, N. J.
2816 Emilio Manguso, Awosting, N. J.
1839 Nishan Mardinosian (Nishan Mardinstian, Nishan Nardinaslan), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2612 Salvatore Marinos, Mountain View, N. J.
2322 Richard Marnlanda, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
1861 Stephen (Stepehu) Maronik, Haskell, N. J.
2148 Dominick (Dominick) Villa Martinez, Bloomingdale, N. J.
1748 Lawrence Porter May, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2706 Antonio Meira, Haskell, N. J.
175 Jos. Middleton, 931 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
3102 Thos. (Tamas) Miles, Dundest, Va. (Haskell, N. J.).
2191 Jim Mizinni, Wanaque, N. J.
1063 Karl Molinoski, R. F. D. No. 1, Paterson, N. J. (Carl Molinoski, Paterson, N. J.).
1011 Bonifacio I. Morales (Bonifacio Ildefonso Marda, Bonifacio Ildefonso Morales), Haskell, N. J.
2896 Louis A. Morano, Twelth Street and Brown Avenue, Prospect Park, N. J.
2256 Henock (Henoch) Moredo, Haskell, N. J.
722 Manncle Morera (Manoel Moreira), Haskell, N. J.
1041 Geo. Morrison, Haskell, N. J.
224 Michael Mullen, Haskell, N. J.
996 Harvey (Harrey) Munn, Midvale, N. J.
1803 Thos. Wm. Murphy, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2097 Daniel Jos. Nevels, care of E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J. (141 West Eighty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.)
1780 Manoel Nunes (Manoli (Monuel) Nunes), Haskell, N. J.
2990 Kirtel (Kirtil) Ocherkovny, Haskell, N. J.
1349 Georges Panapis, Haskell, N. J.
2365 Savas G. Papadopulos (Savas G. Papadopulas, Savas Papadopulas), Pompton, N. J.
2034 Jos. Stewart Park, Bloomingdale, N. J.
2970 Steve Patrick, Ringwood Manor, N. J.
2834 Harold Wm. Patterson, 956 Howard Street, Hartford, Conn. (Haskell, N. J.).
1056 Pellegrino Pelozi (Pellegriner Rellgi), Haskell, N. J. (barracks).
228 Fidel Perez (Fred Rude), 385 West Street, New York, N. Y.
3165 Matevo Pernice, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Matevo Petnico, Matevo Peznice, West Pompton Lakes, N. J.)
2021 Elmer Peterson (Elmer Petersen), Haskell, N. J.
3228 Geo. Wm. Place, Haskell, N. J.
881 John (Jn.) Popik, Ringwood, N. J.
2944 Harry Redner, care of L. C. Hall, 45 East Barbour Street, Haledon, N. J. (Herry Redner, care of L. C. Hall, 45 East Barber Street, Haldon, N. J.)
2898 Francisco (Frankisco) Reis, Singac, N. J.
1027 Jack Richards, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
244 Herman Richardson, Pompton Lakes, N. J.
14 Louis (Lula) Rodriguez (Louiz Rodriguez), Haskell, N. J.
3185 Jno Rohweder (Jno. Rohweller, Barn 51), Box 51, Pompton, N. J.
1653 Manoel Romano (Woanacl Rodriguez, Manuel Romane), Haskell, N. J.
39 Frank Rooniz, Preakness, Wayne Township, N. J.
1444 Adam Roskovetch (Adam (Adams) Roskavetch), Haskell, N. J.
2827 Harry Rupner (Harry Rufner), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
222 Jos. M. S. Sal (Joseph M. Sal), Box 217, Haskell, N. J. (Alfonsa Delonsa, Alfonzo Delanzo, Haskell, N. J.)
582 Manuel Salgado (Manuel Salzedo, Manuel Galzado), Haskell, N. J.
2469 Stratis Saranty (Stratis Brachos Saranty), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2105 Francisco Santa Fe, Haskell, N. J.
2215 Waltino Santori (Martino Santoro), Haskell, N. J.
1906 Giuseppi Savaynaua (Giuseppi Savayuana, Sarayuana Guiseppi), Haskell, N. J.
995 Kornelis Scheper, Haskell, N. J.
1167 Paul Schulze, Midvale, N. J.
1101 Edw. H. Shaw, Haskell, N. J.
1195 Isidore G. Slessa (Isidore Goncaler Silius, Isidore Gonsiaez, Isidore Gonzales Siessa), Bloomingdale, N. J.
1571 Bruce (J. T.) Simpson, Haskell, N. J.
1198 John Thos. Smith, 101 Aspinwall Street, Haskell, N. J.
1082 Augusto Spinetti, 417 Roe Street, Haledon, N. J.
1662 John F. Stamm, Haskell, N. J.
833 Harry Still, Haskell, N. J.
3057 Michael Jos. Tehlbach (Michael Jos. Deblbach), Haskell, N. J.
1286 Kalenik Teplechenko, Haskell, N. J.
2876 Jno. T. Thornton, 15 Tennyson Place, Leeds, England (Pompton Lakes, N. J.).
154 Anthony (Tony) Tolby, Haskell, N. J.
1345 Angelo Tomnaslo (Angelo Tommaslo), Main Road, Haskell, N. J.
1760 Frank Tot, Goffle Road, Hawthorne, N. J.
540 Emil Tschudi (Emil Tsejute), 138 Rea Avenue, Hawthorne, N. J.
2841 Domenico Tucci (Domenico Trucci), Main Road, Haskell, N. J.
2987 Marinus Van Donsalaar (Marinus Van Donselarr, M. Van Danselaar), 193 North Eighth Street, Paterson, N. J.
1970 Gregoris Varvagis (Gregoris Varivakis, Lagous Varvagis), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
891 Enrique Villas (Enrique Jillar, Enrique Villar), Pompton Lakes, N. J.
2387 Gysbertus Von Der Wouden (Gipbectus Von Der Wonder), Haskell, N. J.
2813 Jno. H. Von (Jno. H. Van) Der Hengst, Haskell, N. J.
1461 Jos. Walkowicz, general delivery, Syracuse, N. Y. (Jos. Walkawicz, Haskell, N. J.
658 Elmer Franklin (Elmer F.) Weaver, P. O. box 76, Haskell, N. J.
1971 Jos. Weglan, Ringwood, N. J.
1113 James Edw. Willson (James Edw. Willson), Bloomingdale, N. J.
2018 Dimitry Woronuk, Haskell, N. J.
3307 Stephen Woschela, Haskell, N. J.
1371 Kosamir (Kazamir) Yatchina, Haskell, N. J.
2768 Geo. Zellnski (Geo. Zellnzke), Haskell, N. J.
1356 John Zervas, Pompton Lakes, N. J. (Zegain Zervas, Mz Oneakos, Pentis Lake, N. J.)
2400 Frederick Lodaveck (Frederick Lodavah) Ziss, Haskell, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PATERSON, N. J.

2748 Louis Ackerman, 249 Walter Street, Paterson, N. J.
774 Jno. Anson, 162 Fourth Street (162 North Fourth Street), Paterson, N. J.
2571 Barney Banrewye (Barney Barnewyer, Bdne Bdnreidic), 34 Bergen Street, Paterson, N. J.
2070 Gustave Bruppacher, 34 Ryerson Avenue, Paterson, N. J. (State prison, Trenton, N. J.)
1136 Wm. Carolinas (Wm. Garolinas), 20 Bergen Street, Paterson, N. J.
1296 Tablas Cohen, 166 Water Street, Paterson, N. J.
280 Ranawecotis J. Darambaris (Panawecotis Daramboria), 88 Water Street, Paterson, N. J.
29 Camille De Moor (Camilla Demor), 133 East Holm Street, Paterson, N. J.
58 Jno. Herman, 162 North Fourth Street, Paterson, N. J.
2720 Stanestow Iagooci (Stanistow Yagovol), 44 Watson Street, Paterson, N. J.
1156 Alex Kroplewnicki (Alex Kropiewnicki), 95 Holsman Street, Paterson, N. J.
1148 Ambrose Town, 9 Matlock Street, Paterson, N. J.
1689 Leon Moore, 45 Totoma Street, Paterson, N. J.
2555 Hary I. Rosenberg, 68 East Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
1438 Isaac Rothbary, 28 Templet Street, Paterson, N. J.
1237 Julius Schmid, 66 Temple Street, Paterson, N. J.
1590 Herman Shapiro (Herman Shapro), 73 First Street, Paterson, N. J.
522 Allen (Ellen) Weaver, 21 South Clinton, East Orange, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PATERSON, N. J.

2507 Alex Joseph Adam (Alex. Jos. Adam), 564 River, Paterson, N. J.
1404 Jno. (John) Balogh, 550 East Eighteenth Street (Passaic County), Paterson, N. J.
2337 Julius Bastis, 298 River Street, Paterson, N. J.
2332 Abraham Berlmer (Abraham Berlimer, Berlimer Abraham), 109 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J.
2143 Jos. Black, 170 River Street, Paterson, N. J. (Joseph Black, 570 River Street, Paterson, N. J.)
854 Peter Bogdanowitx (Peter Bogdonowitz, Peter Bogdanovitz, Peter Bogdanowiez), 28 White Street, Paterson, N. J.
1829 Benj. (Benjamin) Botts, 26 Lake Street, Paterson, N. J.
113 Jno. Henry Brandes, care of Williams Standard Shows, Newburyport, Mass. (John Henry Brandes, 289 Sixth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.)
1117 Peter Busch, 309 Madison Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
1346 Chas. Cooper, 603 Twenty-third Street, Paterson, N. J. (Charles Cooper, 603 East Twenty-third Street, Paterson, N. J.)
1538 Geo. Cumby (G. Gumble, George Gumby), 22 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.
1768 Archillo Denhaerynek (Denhaerynech Achelle, Archille Denhaerynek), 136 Fifth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
1378 Emil Feuzel (Emil Fluegel, Emil Feugel), 60 East Sixteenth Street, Paterson, N. J.
1144 Jas. Fouleon (James Foulcon), 40 Godwin Street, Paterson, N. J.
743 Wm. Gilles (William Gilles, Willie Gilles), 17 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.
1210 Thomas Graham (Tom Graham, Thos. Graham), 18 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.
3181 Willie Gregory, 101 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
2102 Samuel Haberman, 11 Governor Street, Paterson, N. J.
1983 Geromi Harvey, 114 East Seventeenth Street, Paterson, N. J.
1503 Jos. Harvey (Joseph Harvey, Joseph Maley), 114 East Seventeenth Street, Paterson, N. J.
2348 Leroy Hewitt, 271 West Fortieth Street, New York City. (20 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.)
2458 Joe Janowsky, 138 Governor Street, Paterson, N. J.
3088 Vasil Kleitzook (Vasil Kiritzook), 36 Waite Street, Paterson, N. J.
2617 Andrew Kosnitz, 212 River Street, Paterson, N. J.
685 Jno. (John) Kowelieski, 25 Lawrence Street, Paterson, N. J.
1426 Peter Makslntuk (Peter Makslmtuk), 12 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J.
3004 Jno. (John) Mameiks (John Mameits), 93 East Fifth Street, Paterson, N. J.
2083 Anton Molosh, 75 Warren Street, Paterson, N. J.
1643 Thos. P. Murphy (Thomas P. Murphy), 87 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
166 Nathan Naidat, 13 Twelfth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
1164 Walter Nonck, 58 Bridge Street, Paterson, N. J.
1608 Jouckheer Pierre, 99 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J.
1280 Fred Robinson, 578 East Eighteenth Street, Paterson, N. J. (143 Sixteenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.)
2997 Fred Rogers, 806 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City. (236 River Street, Paterson, N. J.)
661 Alfonso Scappaticcio, 227 Westerfield Avenue, West Roselle Park, N. J. (218 East Sixteenth Street, Paterson, N. J.)
2809 Jacob Shapiro, 22 Washington Street, Paterson, N. J.
2709 Alphonso (Alfonso) Tureen, 35 Paterson Street, Paterson, N. J.

2302 Walter Tucker, 18 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J. (12 West Street, Paterson; 615 Eleventh Avenue, Paterson, N. J.)
1074 Abraham Ubfal, 45 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J.
2503 Geo. Walker, State Prison. (George Walker, 16 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.)
1234 Chas. Zlott, care N. Sugar, 45 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J.
345 Alla Zubusky (Alla Zubilsky), 93 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

176 Garabed Aprahonian (Uprahonian), 526 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3564a Paul Arbens (Arbenz), 20 Rue des Alpes, Vevey, Switzerland.
2748 Victor J. Boggio (Victor John Boggio), 183 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
157 Michael (Mike) Calfapietro, 348 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
4755 Stephen Cappelli (Stephan Capelli, Stephan Copelli), 312 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
2205 George D. Cole (George Dewey Cole), 504 (564) Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
2468 Patrick J. Coleman, 735 Dubois Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1027a Louis D. (Louis deB. C. deB) Corriveau, 20 (22) Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1441 Michael Daghmoyan (Michael Dagennigian, Mike Daghannigon, Michael Dagerigian), 353 (354) West Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1018 Julius Debenedictis (Debenedicbis, DeBenidictis), 801 Malone Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
2236 Edw. Dinkel, 515 High Street (Edward Dinkel, 515 Highpoint Avenue), West Hoboken, N. J.
5300 Arthur S. (Arthur Sidney, Archur) Elwell, 570 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3710 James Farrington (Farington), 150 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
503 Antonio Febbo (Dibuns (Dillens) Febb), 650 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3126 Amedeo Floro, 263 Summit Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
455a Frank Franzen (Frazen), 3764 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, N. J.
3233 Rocco Greco (Grieco, Grievo), 214 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
848 Joseph Guin, 405 Walnut Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3637a Gustave Adolf Hopper (Gustave A. Happer, Gustave Happe, Gustave Hoppe, Gustave Odolf Hoppe), 526 Jane Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1570a Henry Henderson, Hoboken Street, West Hoboken, N. J. (Henry J. Henderson, Hoxhurst, N. J.).
5429 John Herring, 822 Highpoint Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
2917 Thos Kalawagian (Thomas Kalwajian (Karlejian, Kanejian, Kalwogian)), 538 Angelique Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
183 Alex. J. Kenaski (Alec Joseph Kenoshe (Kenoske, Rinoski)), 108 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3583 John L. Knoeppel (John Louis Knoepbell), 292 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3091 August Kolb (Kalb), 513 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
25 Jos. Kronses (Joseph (Jose) Krauses, Jose (Joseph) Kranres), 405 Walnut Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
5522 Jacob Landes (Laudes), 54 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3899 Fred W. (Fred William) Linke, 812 Courtland Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3454 George Lok (Grig Loh, Ging Loh, Gorg Loh, Gorg Lok), 412a Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1157 Wilhelm Inerschner (Luerschner), 423 Palisade Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
311 Nicholas (Nickolos, Nicola) Mangeni, 727 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
2910 Edw. Mansson (Edward Magnus Monsson, Edward Magnus Mansson), 529 or 530 Hoboken Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3113 Frank Mendola, 808 Highpoint Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
2226 Florie Munizzni (Munizzi, Minizzi), 333 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1420 Garabed Najarian, 465 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. (125 Main Street, Union Hill, N. J.).
2023 H. Otrakjian, 721 High Road Avenue (Hoosef (Hoosep) Otrakjian, 721 Highpoint Avenue), West Hoboken, N. J.
1040 Jos. Rebinski (Joseph Rojbinski (Rybniski, Bybinski, Rybuiski)), 371 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
654 Jacob Sahajian (Sahaglan), 836 or 806 Highpoint Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
360 Germano Sartore, 206 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
2377 Giovanni Sciarappa, 613 Central Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
203 Chas. Schmidt (Charles Schmidt, Chlares Schmidt, Chlares Scinnidt), 244 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
51 Paul Schultz (Schiltze, Schutze, Schuetz), 415 Highpoint Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3863 Jos. Scopelletti (Joseph Scopelliti, Giesippi Scopellito, Joseph Scopelletti), 593 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
3387 John Smith, 325 Hacks Place Road, West Hoboken, N. J. (John Henry Smith, 325 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken).
938a Sam Sorenson (Sorensen), 722 Jane Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3592 Phillipo Spagnola (Fillippo Spagnolo, Fillippoi Spaynolo, Fillippo Spagnolo), 510 Stevens Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
1105 Lorenc Szymula (Lorence (Torence) Izymula, Lorena Szynudo), 93 West Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
3992 John G. (George) Thompson, 309 Courtland Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
Luigi Fraversari, 739 Demott Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
4644 Wm. W. Vaderson (William Walter Vadersen), 397 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.
448 Albert Weber, 281 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF AUBURN, N. Y.

820a Arthur A. Axton, Auburn, N. Y.
1621 Giovani Cannizzo, 67 Clark Street, Auburn, N. Y.
1585 John Dolecki (Doleski), 25 Pulsifer Street, Auburn, N. Y.
1730a William Foster, 135 State, Auburn, N. Y. (159 East One hundred and second Street, New York City, N. Y.).
1052 Adam Kapitanski, 182 State Street, Auburn, N. Y.
1587 John E. McAllister (John McAlliater), 26 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
3072 William Joseph (J.) Merritt, 26 Arch, Auburn, N. Y.
1202 Frank Pastol, 69 Orchard, Auburn, N. Y.
2594 John Thomas (T.) Scott, 20 Myrtle Avenue, Auburn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

121 Joseph Bedell, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
669 George Alvin Colt, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
611 John Duval, Mooresforks, N. Y.
717 Joseph Laschochki (Joseph Suchocki, Juset Luckicki), Mine, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
760 Carmelo (Carmell) Oliveri, Redford, N. Y.
1266 Arthur Moline, Toro, Italy (Hosthur (Arthur) Maline, Redford, Clinton County, N. Y.).
1257 Frederick J. (John) Palmer (Fredrick J. Palmer), Churubusco, Clinton County, N. Y.
389 Henry Petroschuin, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
948 David Saks, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
640 Humond White, Altona, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

2113 Fadaren (Fadarem) Atteleo, Muskingum Street, Depew, N. Y.
2257 Johasses (Johanness) Ausfel, 12 Sawyer Avenue, Depew, N. Y.
2844 Max Beldinger, Grand Island, N. Y.
841 Wilson Brown, Gould House, Depew, N. Y. (Gould Coupler Co., Depew, N. Y.).
1702 Israel Butler, 13 Pearl Street, Lancaster, N. Y.
2681 Sebastiano Castintino (Sebastyan Konstantyn), Muskingum Street, Depew, N. Y. (Sebastiano Costantino, 59 Laverack Street).
2297 Geo. Chimas (George Chimas), 142 Sawyer, Depew, N. Y.
113 Michael Dean, 227 Terrace Boulevard, Depew, N. Y.
593 Eraso Dipelas (Eraso Dipales), 287 Central Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.
153 Robert (Robt.) Dixon, 212 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1455 John Domala, 96 Muskingum Street, Depew, N. Y. (John Tomala, 23 Laverack Street).
495 Joe Farck (Joe Fanok), 31 Morgan Street, Depew, N. Y.
44 Joe (Joseph) Flowers, Crittenden, N. Y.
2353 John Foster, 291 Central, Lancaster, N. Y.
2565 Albert Fredell, company house, Gould Coupler Co., Depew, N. Y.
1669 Frank Garlach (Frank Girlak, Frank Gielak, Franczlah Gierlash), 25 (26) Neoga Street, Depew, N. Y.
1133 Moriko Goikano (Moriko Joakino, Moriko Goikono, Moricll Gloocello), 17 Sayer Avenue, Depew, N. Y.
2752 Jan Gaebowski (Jan Grabouski), 63 Lawyer (Sawyer) Avenue, Depew, N. Y.
2920 Frank Grzesyk (Frank Gresyk), 125 Suffield, Depew, N. Y.
169 Salem (S. P.) Justice, Gould Coupler Hotel, Depew, N. Y.
1940 Charles (Chas.) Kirk, Bowmansville, Route No. 1, N. Y.
740 Josef Kallszki, 51 Pinora, Depew, N. Y.
70 Harry Lane, Camp Gould plant, Depew, N. Y.
2016 Anthony Lepas (Anthony Lepes, Anthony Lopse), 59 Laverack Street, Depew, N. Y.
2687 Ludwig Lesh (Luchoik Lech, Luc Lech, Luchbik Lech), 50 Sawyer Avenue, Depew, N. Y.
295 Pyt Lewandowsk (Pyt Lewandowski), County Line Road, Alden, N. Y.
2902 Nicholas M. Lorig (Nicholas Lorig), Kenmore Rural Route, N Y.
2811 John Mack, company house, Alden, N. Y.
1294 Davis Monroe, Alden, N. Y.
1970 Davis (Davis M.) Morm (Davis M. Mann), 291 Central, Lancaster, N. Y.
2294 Jas. Morton (James Morton), Gould Co. House, Depew, N. Y.
2505 Antoni Mosdea, Williamsville, N. Y.
1335 Lawrene Moses, Akron, N. Y.
2757 Frank Niedzialek (Frank Niedzatek), 64 Penora Street, Depew, N. Y.
2246 John Pellanoda (John Pellando), 49 Wayne Street, Depew, N. Y.
917 John Perkins, 103 Livingston, Lancaster, N. Y.
2863 Stanislau Pitat, 817 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Stanislaw Petah, 130 Penora, Depew, N. Y.).
201a Edw. R. (Edward Robert, Edward Rafert) Platt, 3 Aurora Street, Lancaster, N. Y.
2414 Adolph Pusecki, 84 Nioga Street, Depew, N. Y. (Adolf Poisecki, 84 Neoga Street).
344 Nathan Reynolds, Pearl, Lancaster, N. Y.
2964 Pietro Rigato (Pietro Rigato), Bloomingdale, Akron, N. Y.
805 Andrew J. Scherer (Andrew J. Sherer), R. F. D. No. 1, Swormville, N. Y.
2534 Peter Sinios (Pete (Peter) Simos), Crittenden, N. Y.; Shangnessy Coast.
1440 Domonick Valentine (Stanley Shakug, Stanislaw Shakiy), Bloomingdale Avenue, Akron, N. Y.
355 Jos J. Wagner (Joseph J. (Joseph Jacob) Wagner), R. F. D., Martinsville, N. Y.
1894 Albert Smith, Crittenden, N. Y.
2275 Cleveland Smith, 291 Central Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.
1128 Ben Tesca (Tasca), Bloomingdale, Akron, N. Y.
1398 Stanislau Tyminski (Stanski Tyminski), 40 Penora (Pinori), Depew, N. Y.
1440 Dominick Valentine, Bloomingdale Avenue, Akron, N. Y.
1654 Jos. Walsh (Joseph Walsh), Town Line, N. Y.
2107 Sam Warner, Main, Alden, N. Y.
2236 Wojaich Wieleba (Wozaich Wieleba, Wozaich (Wojciech) Wielebor), 66 Muskingum, Depew, N. Y.
1348 Jan Wojewoda (Jan Wozlwoda), 66 Muskingum Street, Depew, N. Y.
1611 Nicholos Yektannila (Nicholis Ueptannik, Nicholas Yektarrils), 64 Muskingum Street, Depew, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

1121 Max Bergreen, 177 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y.
446 John Blake, 155 Lincoln Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1507 Jose Corral, N. H. Transfer No. 15, New York, N. Y. (Jose Alvartz Corral, Jose A. Carrol, N. Y. N. H. Transfer 15).
908 James Francis (James F.) Feeney, 113 St. Ann's Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2033 Charles Harrison, 132 Brown Place, New York, N. Y.
1187a Harry Alfred (Harry Edward) Hawkins, 536 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (New York, Bronx, N. Y.).
2369 Sephen Hountnick (Stephen Hentnick), 285 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1023 Max Hiller, 517 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
215 Alexander Lazer (Alexander Lazar), 614 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

2539 John Syyrak Lindrous (John Syyrak Lindroos, John Syyrak Linden), 540 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2270 Paul A. (Paul Alexander) Linden, 540 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1615 Mattie (Matti) Ollikka, 536 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
363 Frank A. Mendez, 539 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
212 Patrick O'Brien (Patrick Jos. O'Brion), 584 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
460 Patrick (Pat) O'Connell, 115 St. Ann's Avenue, New York, N. Y.
382 James A. Ohl, 714 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1478 Mike Ozel, 136 Brook Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1091 Chas. L. Pitchman (Chas. Pitchman), 536 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
463a Thomas Reynolds, 342 Rider Avenue, New York, N. Y.
974 Robert Rimmer, 26–28 St. Ann's Avenue, New York, N. Y.
756 James V. (James Vincent) Risi (James Risi), 433 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
948 Kalle Savander, 605 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1400 Frederick J. (Frederick Joseph) Sullivan, 473 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, NEW YORK, N. Y..

1309 Isadore Breslow, 448 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Isador (Isidor) Breslow, 525 Eighteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.).
543 Vincent Chapman, 318 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
412 James Cochrane (James Cochrine), 353 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
899 Thomas Conway (Thomas Conmy), 479 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2800a Alfonzo Cucuzzella (Alfonzo Cucozella, Alfonso Cucuzzella), 150 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1000 John K. (John Joseph) Culhane, 423 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2349 John Jerome Donnelly, 372 College Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1748 John Jos. Dougherty (John Dougherty), 461 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1270 John J. Downing, 410 East One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2670 Edward H. Florer, 474 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street (374 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street), New York, N. Y.
810 James Flynn, 430 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
678a Fred Reinert (Fred R.) Foss, 436 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2118 Harry Friedman, 448 Mott Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2857 Louis Jos. Gilleran, 482 Mott Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1206 Harry Glassberg, 372 Rider Avenue, New York, N. Y.
995 Magnus Hanson, 480 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
391 John Joseph Horan, 211 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3219 George T. Jacobson (George Thomas (George S.) Jacobson), 348 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
53 William Jewkos, 435 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1274 Andy Johnson, 378 Mott Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1231 John Johnson, 401 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
20 Colin Dan McDonald (Colin Dan MacDonald, Conlin Dan McDonald), 381 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1988 John J. McGinnis, 326 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street (John J. MacGinnis, 521 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street), New York, N. Y.
1145 Maurice P. (Maurice Paul) McGrath, 419 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2270 Robert McGrath, 419 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2091 Patrick McKevitt, 173 Willis Avenue (Patrick McKevet, 210 Willis Avenue), New York, N. Y.
1554 Daniel (David) McLoughlin, 298 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
133 Francis Patrick (Francis P.) McLoughlin, 298 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
933 Joseph McLoughlin, 298 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1841 Michael (Michel) Marcopolo, 311 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
983 Charles Marino, 234 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1503 Samuel Moss, 418 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street (911 Union Avenue), New York, N. Y.
3004 Philip Mueller, 436 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, Bronx, N. Y.
1884 Jeremiah Murphy, 479 One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2525 George Noha, 320 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2107 Gong Nun, 445 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1084 Denis (Dennis) Owens, 351 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
107 Frank Pittman (Frank Pitman), 2618 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2459 David Pois, 404 One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
3274 Joseph Reddan, 489 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street (Joseph Radden, 379 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street), New York, N. Y.
156 John Rocco Rimo (John Rocco Rino), 401 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1414 Dennis (Dennis J.) O'Rourke, 410 East One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1536 Edward Ryan, 210 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1041 John J. Ryan, 448 East One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3366a Albert St. Jacques, 169 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
638 Arthur E. Salisbury (Arthur E. Salesbury), 444 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1167 Wm. H. (Wm. B.) Sanders, 444 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2939 George Schultz, 481 Brook Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2752 Bernard Sergott, 322 East One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
40 Christopher Lawrence (Christopher L.) Smith, 384 East One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2122 Ernest Swenson, box 379, Cambridge, N. Y.
3281 Connolly Thomas (Thomas Connolly), 171 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2773 Morris Tolciss, 285 Brook Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2574 Frank Toniet, 2748 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1332 Walter A. Vahle, 217 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2809 Henry Wetzel, 355 East One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
542 Joseph Zawks (Joseph Zawko), 466 East One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2368a Peter Barnett, 873 East One hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
2883 Martin Bauch (Martin Baugh), 953 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y.
3558 Abraham M. (Abraham Monte) Cohen, 986 Union Avenue, New York City.
2552 Samuel Dollshuk (Samuel Polishuk), 967 Kelly Street, New York City, N. Y.
2610 Harry Downes, 1053 Prospect Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1097 Herman Frank, 1042 Kelly Street, New York City.
1031 Abraham Greenblatt (Abraham George Greenblatt), 1065 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.
606 Francis A. Hahn (Francis Augustus Hahn), 766 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
765 Alex Harwich (Alexander Harwich), 1017 Intervale Avenue, New York City.
792 Louis Hemmelfort, 974 Prospect Avenue, New York City.
353 Max Hoffzimmer, 828 East One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York City (824 East One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.).
876 Charles (Chas.) Lang, 883 Jackson Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1543 Harris Levine, 1083 Rogers Place, New York City, N. Y.
2228 Israel Litvah (Israel Litvak), 621 East One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
979 Arthur Mackler, 724 East One hundred and sixtieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
20 Max Oxenhorn, 1039 Intervale Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
1587 Samuel (Saul) Pepper, 1055 Tiffany Street, New York City.
3157 Daniel Petnick (Daniel Pecknick, Daniel Peknick), 827 Union Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2878 Jos Peerofsjsky (Joe Petrovsky), 897 Prospect, New York City, N. Y.
1327 Wm. A. Reilly, 852 East One hundred and eighty-fourth Street SE., New York City, N. Y. (William Reilly, William Arthur Reilly, 852 East One hundred and sixty-fourth, Bronx, N. Y.).
812 Herman Rosovsky, 894 Union Avenue.
2103 Chas. Schapiro (Charles Chapiro), 814 East One hundred and sixty-third Street, New York City, N. Y.
212 Frank Vezzoli, 985 Fox Street.
2025 Richard (R.) Wiesner, 888 Union Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2217 Edward Yockel (Howard Joseph), 1008 Forest Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3288 George Appleberg (George Appelberg), 1384 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
3391 Morris Block (Morris Blach), 830 East One hundred and seventieth Street, New York City.
1047 Edward Boylan (Edward Boylon), 1287 Franklin Avenue, New York City.
3729 Martin Chernow, 871 East One hundred and seventieth Street, New York City.
864 Morris Chudome (Morris Chudom), 1327 Wilkins Avenue, New York City, care of H. Cohen.
407 Whitori Severi Cindrow (Whitori Severi Lindroos, Whtori Severi Lindrous), 1374 Boston Road, New York City.
109 Nathan (Nathen) Cohen, 1505 Charlotte Street, New York City.
2565 Max Creditor, 825 East One hundred and seventieth Street, Bronx, N. Y.
2729 Henry Dauer, 3476 Third Avenue, New York City.
3870 Stanley Dennison, 1353 Clinton Avenue, New York City, N. Y. (Stanley H. Dennison, 278 West Fourth Street, New York City).
3071 William C. Dreiwitz, 1351 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
3726 Louis Droin, 1426 Crotona Avenue, New York City (Louis Dorin, 515 West One hundred and seventy-seventh Street, care of Chalfee).
158 Jacob Elmer, 1329 Prospect Avenue, New York City.
3473 Saul Felman, 1489 South Boulevard, New York City.
3387 Louis Glinn, 1432 Crotona Park East, New York City.
163 Isadore Grandy, 1199 Fulton Avenue, New York City (Idador Grandy, 258 Berriman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., care of Glazer).
782 Morris Harris, 853 East One hundred and seventieth Street, New York City.
707 Harry Kahn, 1563 Wilkins Avenue, New York City.
3855 Isreal (Israel) Kipperman, 1295 Fulton Avenue, New York City.
2531 Max Levine, 1331 Clinton Avenue, New York City.
30 Moe Lipshitz, 1422 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
927a Joseph McCarthy, 826 Jennings Street, Bronx, N. Y.
2998 Emanuel R. Polack, 1352 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.
1573 Joseph Poliack, 1274 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
3419 Nathan Rabinowitz (Nathan Rabinovitz), 661 East One hundred and seventieth Street, New York City.
3457 Max Raibert, 1445 Boston Road, New York City.
2844 Chas. Roseman (Chas. Rosenman), 1504 Charlotte Street, New York City.
3414 Thos. Sandler, 1452 Wilkins Avenue, New York City.
288 Gerst Sarchin (Girsh Scerchin), 1449 Boston Road, New York City.

812 Leonard Scheftel, 624 East One hundred and sixty-ninth Street, New York City.
1276 Chas. Shatton (Chas. Shattan), 1407 Wilkins Avenue, New York City.
2676 Max Steinloff (Max Stainloff), 1513 Charlotte Street, New York City.
1113 Max Stetsky, 661 East One hundred and seventieth Street, Bronx, N. Y.
1714 John Gall (George Gall) Thornby, 1293 Union Avenue, New York City.
2133 Israel Walnfan (Israel Wainfon), 1447 Wilkins Avenue, New York City.
340 Harry Weitz, 1513 Charlotte Street, New York City.
1127 Solomon Zaretsky (Solomon Yaretsky), 1512 Charlotte Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 31, NEW YORK, N. Y.

842 Nicholas Beck, 906 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
885 Harold Burrows, 631 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1871 John Connaughton, 154 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
193 Joseph Declills, 128 McDougal Street, New York, N. Y.
1791 James J. Dorna, 388a Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Kings State (James Joseph Doran, 267 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
662 Charles Flood, 326 Decatur Street, New York, N. Y.
540 William Gebhart (William Gebhardt), 781 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2326 Edward Gillen, 741 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1206 Ernest Greaves, 662 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
949 Joseph Grigalis, 222 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Kings State (896 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1119 David Lark, 35 Marion Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1663 Frederick Reth, Stuyvesant, N. Y. (Frederick Roth, 136 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, Kings State, N. Y.).
2151 Thomson Stevenson, 756 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Stevenson Thomson (Thomas Stevenson), 726a Jefferson Avenue).
1373 Charles Zollinger, 798 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 111, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2611 William Anderson, 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1803 Masros Anebrea (Massios Anabrea, Magyiolo Andrea), 408 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1652 Frank Arnold, 304 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1063 Harold Baker, 635 (635) Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1280 Simon Barnes, 328 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2087 Joseph Beckert, 535 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
978 Stephen Blaski (Stephen (Stefan) Blaski), 354 (254) West Forty-third Street, New York City, N. Y.
2350 William Henry Brooks (Wm. H. Brooks), 322 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
604 Emilio Canepa (Emilio Canepa, Riallio Caucpa), 341 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2676 Tony Cano (Anthany Cano), 532 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2200 Patrick J. Carroll (P. J. Carroll), 531 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1710 Arvel (Arnil, Arvil) Carter, 538 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1096 Robert Carter, 302 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1008 Joseph Chomwoski (Joseph (Josef) Cholnowski), 484 Eleventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2869 William Cook, 321 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1806 Henry Cotten, De Kalb County, Ind. (Henry Cotten, 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.).
353a Frank Cullen (Frank Cullem), 504 Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2009 Maurice (Morris) Daly, 305 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
1442 Alfred Darsley (Alfred Ernest Darsley, Alfred Ernest Dersley), Kingston Coal Boat, foot of Fortieth Street, North River, New York City, N. Y.
1746 James De Costa (James DeCosto), 325 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2768 Joseph Donnelly, 581 Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
3055 Costa Edwards (Carta Edward), 448 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1946 John Gambertoglio, 505 West Forty-first Street (John Gambertoglio, 506 West Forty-second Street), New York City, N. Y.
2202 Demetreos Georyopoulos (Demetreos Georyopoulos, John Georyapaiolos, John Georyapoalla, Demetreus, Demetroe), 317 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
680 James (James S.) Goodfellow, 332½ West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
1241 Sylvester Grin, 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
3278 John Hall, 334 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1725 Charles (Charles S.) Hynes, 441 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1887 Nicholas Illust, 534 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1511 John Ingram, 321 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
2630 John Jablonski, 456 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
834a Charles Johnson, 315 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
327 Frank Johnson, 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
5 Henry Jones, 320 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
25 Frank Kaiser, 304 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2335 Joseph Kapnobkin (Guiseppe Kopnobkin, Joseph Kapronig, Joseph Kapnoblin), 534 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
547 Hussan Kidder, 428 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1813 James Kisaro, 410 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2643 Curt Konenig (Curt Koenig, Koenig Curt, Curt Koening), 430 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1097a Fred Lasters, 337 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2720 Sylvester Latham (Sylvester Lathan), 340 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
224 Frank Lawler, 522 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
515 Raymond Lawrence (Raymond Alexander Lawrence), 426 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2586 Stonewall Light, 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
3025 Thomas L. Lloyd (Thomas Lunint Lloyd, Thomas Lamong Lloyd), 300 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
2114 Louis Lolorino, 315 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Louis Sobrino (Lonis Lolerino, Louis Zolerino), 581 Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.).
970 Michael McGovern, 512 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
1181 Johnston McNiece (Johnston McNeice), 515 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1644 Thomas MacMillan (Thomas McMillan), 506 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
979 Joseph Malata (Joseph Walata), 432 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
483 Americo L. Margus (Americo Lopez Margus), 409 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2682 John Marinzulich, 429 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2857 Andrea Martinvich (Andrya (Andrea) Martinovich), 546 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
3133 William Miller (William H. Miller), 342 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
178 James Moore, jr. (James E. Moore, jr.), 300 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
473 Nicholas A. Moulton, 508 Ninth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1567 Thomas P. Murphy (Thomas R. Murphy, T. Murphy), Fortieth Street and North River, boat *John & Jim*, New York, N. Y.
3176 Peter Nicholich, 546 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
484 Jacob Novik, 341 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2015 Thomas O'Connel, 439 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1488 Patrick O'Keefe, 531 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1677 Harry Palmer, 464 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
449 Bernard Patten, 230 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1976 Emile Petitgerand (Emile Petitgerana), 509 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
4 William Peyton, 338 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
926 John R. Pope (John Ray Pope, John Ray Pape), 321 West Fortieth Street, New York City.
1545 Anham Prodmokarhea (Anham Prodmo Karhea), 441 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
460 Frank J. Purcell (Frank Joseph Purcell), 550 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
267 Charles Ramonowski (Charles Ramonoski), 509 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
530 Robert Randolph, 432 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Robert L. Randolph, care of N. Y. C. H. & H. freight house, Norwich Line, London, Conn.).
1540 Sactal A. Saclas (Sactal Sills, Sautel Saclas), 444 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
322 Hillarin Saoma, 535 Forty-fourth Street (Hillaris Saoma, 535 West Forty-fourth Street), New York City, N. Y.
1090 James S. Salmon, 502 West Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
772 Clement (Clamont) Saunders, 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.
3018 Mike Sedo (Mike Sendo), 508 Eleventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1028 Alfonso Sgrivia (Alfonso Syroia), 531 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
786 Joseph Skolmenski (Joseph Skibniewski), 568 Ninth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
3285 William Smith, 445 West Thirty-ninth (Thirty-eighth) Street, New York City, N. Y.
1495 John Sodel (John Sandel), 319 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1570 Trignel Speciale, 423 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
2832 Robert Springer (Robert Springler), 325 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
160 Thomas Stevans, 189 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
2253 Jack Sullivan, 338 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.
2755 Riccardo Tagliaferir (Ricardo Tagliaferri, Riccardo Tagliofferri, Riccardo Tagliafeiri), 511 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1942 Ben Trejkock (Ben Trojhoch, Ben (Ban) Trukonich), 587 Eleventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
2170 Raphael (Rafael) Tulossof, 332 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
2073 Walter Van Stafford, 320 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1609 Joseph Walker (Joseph Welke), 504 Eleventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1240 William Walker, 310 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2106 Jerry Ward, 356 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
3148 Minosaj Waselowsny (Ninosaj Waselowsnij, Ninosoy Wasilowsnij, Nincosa Wasilowenij), 424 West Forty-first Street, New York City, N. Y. (36 Meadow Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
904 Ben Whitfield, 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
1512 Floyd Wood (Gordon Demanil, stage name), 300 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 112, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3090 Louis Abraham (Louis Abrahams, Lou Abram), 142 East Fourth Street.
3518 Sam Agreebaum (Sam Alpesbaum, Sam Agresbaum), 91 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
1029 Sterley Apalkowsky (Stanly Aparowsky), 122 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
58 Pasil Aradate, 26 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
26 Julius Aronoff, 87½ East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
41 Morris Barbanel, 144 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1947 Louis Basterman (Louis Besterman), 148 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
1378 Morris Benussen (Morris Bensussen), 102 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.
155a Samuel Berkowitz, 36 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.

1292 Isaac Bernstein, 199 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
704 Sam Beten, 186 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.
2965 Issuah Blechman (Issueh Bleckman), 60 Second Avenue, New Nork, N. Y.
3903 Isidore Bonanno, 118 Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2428a Philipp Brill (Phillipp Brieli), 129 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
4601 Morris Brinbaum (Morris Brinbaum, Morris Bernbaum), 91–97 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
3798 Guiseppe Burgwaum (Guiseppe Bongavanni, Guiseppe Bengawanni, Guiseppe Burgwhallen), 212 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y.
3880 Andrew Burton (Andrew Burta), 203 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
2009 Tony (Toni) Campra, 76 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
3612 Jack Charney, 82 East First Street, New York, N. Y. (Jaki Charney, 67 Second Street, New York, N. Y.).
1666 Morris Cohen, 67 Second Street, New York, N. Y.
3035 Isadore Conopata, 64 First Street, New York, N. Y. (61 East First Street, care of Kirtzer, New York, N. Y.).
3211 Frank Corso, 210 Forsythe Street, New York, N. Y.
1563a Frank De Angelis (F. DeAngelis), 83 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
2922 Jos. Denko (Joe Denko), 137 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
3163 Peter Dlakowicz, 124 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
199 Geo. Dietz, 103 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
4190 Jacob Dul (Jacob Due), 42 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
1577 Giosia Emmi, 36 East Third Street, New York, N. Y. (Giorsio Emmi, Sloota Emmi, 83 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.).
963 Max Feldshuh (Max Fehlshuk, Max Felduti), 97 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
93 Ira Frank, 67 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
1779 Chas. Fredlman (Chas. Friedman), 120 East First Street, New York, N. Y.
3274 Morris Friedman (Morris Freidman, Morris Fridman), 205 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
3044 Morris Freindland (Morris Frendland), 209 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
3745 Kala Gamnowitch (Japanowitch Kala), 209 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
2501 Jos. Geller, 170 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
4004 Geo. Germann, 44 1st Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3030 Matteo Giordiano, 120 Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
998 Mick Gorshlan (Mick Gorshlan, Mick Gorshla), 187 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.
2481 Samuel Granopsky (Samuel Granopsky, Samuel Granofsky), 74 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
1080 Colugero Greeca (Colugero Greco), 80 Staton Street, New York, N. Y.
134 Morris Green, 153 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
2788 Emil Gross, 72 First Street, New York, N. Y.
4248 Chas. Guitillo (Chas. Guttilla), 124 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
184a Sam Halpern, 104 Second Street, New York, N. Y. (104 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.).
1191 Abraham Hechtor, 68 First Street, New York, N. Y. (Abraham Hector, 68 East First Street, New York, N. Y.).
841 B. Henrie (B. Hendru), 182 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
3130 Abraham Hiller, 180 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
4005 Abram Hirsch (Hersch Abrams), 157 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
2285 Julius Hirshkowitz (Julius Hirshowitz, Julius Hershkowitz), 213 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
2807 Geo. Hock (Geo. Hoch), 180 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.
3571 Louis Hoffman, 58 East First Street, New York, N. Y.
4239 Max Hoffman, 58 First Street, New York, N. Y. (58 East First Street, New York, N. Y.).
2798 Irving Irowite (Irving Howlte), 184 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.
3265 Max Keeler (Max Keller, Max Kelhen), 178 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
3157 Benj. Klein (B. Klein), 161 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
3574 Harry Kostoff, 80 East First Street, New York, N. Y.
3595 Sam Kozlowski, 164 Essex Street, New York, N. Y. (48 Clinton Place, Rutherford, N. J.).
1270 Max Kreigman (Max Kreizman), 196 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
4144 Stephen Kunk (Stephan Kunik, Stefan Kunk), 132 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
20 Andrew Kureck (Andrew Kudreck, Andrew Kndrick), 108 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
192a Jos. Kusifsky, 180 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y.
2755 Louis Laufgus, 126 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Louis Laugfero, 126 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.).
261 Isaac Lazar (Isaac Lozar), 128 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
517 Lazarus Lewkowitz (Lezarus Lekowitz), 209 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
2369 Moses Limdin (Moses Loudon, Moses Lundin), 220 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
2926 Jos. Lokofski (Jos. Sokolsky, Jos. Sokowski), 126 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
987a Louis Lynchner, 20 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
1904 Harry (Harry E.) Madansky, 50 Second Street, New York, N. Y.
3024 Louis Margolis, 60 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
616 Harry Meruck (Harry Mernek, Harry Mernk, Harry Maruck, Harry Mirnk), 184 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
3290 Nathan Meyer (Nathan Heyer), 169 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y., care of S. Stermer.
2642 Jos. Mordkowitz, 179 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.
3598 Max Moskowitz (Max Moskomety, Max Moscoutry), 35 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.
986 Mike Nelwski, 134 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
253 Antonio Novarra, 54 First Street, New York, N. Y.
3970 Leon Novack, 182 Allen Street, New York, N. Y. (Lien Nuverk, Llen Novock, 182 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.).
4123 Jno. Ofchzuk (Jno. Ohchzk), 122 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
4308 Samuel Oseos (Samuel O. Seas, Sam Osnas), 170 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
2222 Ludwig Ostfeld, 84 East Third Street, New York, N. Y. (42 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.).
2811 Harry A. Pallelo (Harry Adams Pelello), 124 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
2765 Nicholas (Nicolas) Papas, 72 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
3169 Brokow Pletuk (Brokow Pretuk), 14 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2956 Sebastino Pinniso (Pinnisi Sebastiano, Sebastiano Pinnisi), 38 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
3991 Salvatore Pisano (Sam Pisano), 53 First Street, New York, N. Y.
3345 Louis Polomer (Louis Poloner), 213 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
4149 Morris Poloschuck (Morris Poeaschnek, M. Polaschndk), 171 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.
3095 Grigon (Grigori) Ponaszowny, 52 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
2136 Benj (Benjina) Portor (B. Porter), 55 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
2785 Fedorla Prelar (Fedosca Peolar, Fedosca Piolar), 184 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
3683 Louis Pheschol, 62 First Street, New York, N. Y.
4068 David Prihoditz, 168 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
2142a Jos. Rankewich, 29 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
126 Samuel S. Raphir (Samuel S. Safir), 87 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
2757 Antonio Restivo, 138 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
2069 Mike Roecker (Mike Reocker), 175 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
1657 Henry Rosenthal, 237 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y.
450 Fred Rovton (Fred Rovtun, Fred Rovtum), 168 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
4022 Ernesto Ruffino, 50 First Street (123 Concord Avenue), Chester, Pa.
1563 Jack Saltz, 55 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
1682 Starr Sienkewcz, 106 Third Street, New York, N. Y. (Starry Schanklewitz, S. Sienkiewicz, 100 East Third Street).
1232 Benj. Silver, 241 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y.
2178 Saul Simonds, 128 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.
4143 Harry Singer (Harry Signer, Seo Signe), 94 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
215 Ralph Slotnick, 249 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y.
1062 Jos. Solomon, 214 Second Avenue (44 Second Avenue), New York, N. Y.
780a Morris Stein, 191 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
2074 Benj. Stone, 146 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
526 Anconio Tagliano (Antonio Feganoran, Antonio Tagiano, Toni Tagiano), 48 East First Street, New York, N. Y.
570 Frank Teidler (Frank Tandin, Frank Tautler), 218 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y.
1042 Herman Trachenberg, 115 East Second Street, New York, N. Y. (Herman Trartenberg, 113 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.).
1556 Solomun Troetner (Solomun Trottner), 171 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.
30a Daniel Turk, 180 Fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (180 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2033 Abraham Waglinsky, 61 First Street (Abraham Waglinsky, Abraham Wiglinsky, 61 East First Street), New York, N. Y.
1163 Isadur Wiuglinsky, 61 First Street (Seldar (Seldore) Weglinskl, 61 East First Street), New York, N. Y.
716 Nicholas Yacoslo, 6 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Nicholas Yocano, Nicholas Yocaslo, 62 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
1509 Frederick Ziegler, 123 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 135, NEW YORK, N. Y.

909 Chas. Anderson (Charles J. Anderson, Charles Anderson), 516 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
1561 John Anderson, 504 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1839 Olaf Anderson (Olaf Arthur Anderson, Olaf Anderson), 560 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2417 Thomas Birch, 511 West One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3258 William Boone (William Boome), 416 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2807 Francis J. Boyd, 98 Laurence Street, New York, N. Y. (New Jersey Fruit Co., New Brunswick, N. J.: N. J. Food Co.)
3488 Alexander Brightly, 1408 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
328 Thomas J. Campbell, 125 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2893 Carmine Ciapetti (Carmino Ciapetta), 542 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1021 Robert H. Cook (Robert Cook), 431 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
2394 Jerry Goodwin Cosby, 541 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1676 Thomas Cowan (Thomas Cowen), 514 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3475 Frederick Wilborne Cross (Frederick Melbourne), 511 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (Fred M. Cross, 609 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
3058a Lincoln (Gincoln) Walter Davies, 403 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1800a Harold De Shields, 502 West One hundred and twenty-fifth, care of Booker, New York, N. Y.
3023 Thomas Flazley (Thomas Flatley), 67 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y.
1892 Frank E. Gamewell, 605 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (15 West Eighty-third Street.).
325 Henry Gertaker, 498 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (525 West One hundred and twenty-fourth).
3283 Joseph Gets, 541 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Joseph Getz, 541 West Twenty-seventh).
1062 Arthur (Arhtur, Arthur Alonzo Glover) Glover, 519 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1867 Micholl Gorman, 3132 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Michael Gorman, 529 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1685 Herman Gram (Herman Gran, Herman Grau), 605 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
3482 Aedrich W. (Aldrich U.) Greene, 192 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
323 Thos. E. Haller (Thomas Edward Haller), 609 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2559 Dennis Healy, 85 Old Broadway, New York, N. Y.

1684 William H. Howard, 445 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
3140 Phillip Hunt, 406 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Phillip Hunt, 50 St. James Street, St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada).
2450 Ralph Keller (Ralph Killer, Killer Ralph), 3136 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1487 Dana Koons (Dana Rodman Koons), 2040 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1482 Frank Lewis, 634 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2160 Athanasius A. Ruiga, 111 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y. (Athanagasius (Athanasius) A. Ruiga, 3163 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
3393 Hugh McDonald, 501 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
613 Anthony McGoldrick (Anthony M. Goldrick, Anthony McGoldrick), 550 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2418 Charles Meagher (Chares Joseph Meagher), 1284 Amst. Avenue, New York, N. Y.
208 James P. Moore, 244 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y. (James Patrick Moore, 510 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.)
1398 Phillip Vernon Moso (Phillip Vernon Mosa), 507 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1769 James O'Hanlon (James O. Hanlon), 1417 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2009 Francis O'Reilly (Francis Joseph O'Reilly), 274 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2341 Charles Plecsonka (Charles Plecsonka), 101 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
132 Edward Reilly, 514 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3409 Derardo Rosario (Duarde Rosario, Duario Rosario), 1323 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2472 Lawrence Sennott (Lawrence Sinnett, Lawrence Sinnott), 507 West One hundred and thirtieth, New York, N. Y.
1506 Nibitas (Nikitas) Seathopoulos, 111 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y.
1928 John Henry (John H.) Stewart, 79 Old Bway, New York, N. Y.
1580 Joseph Alphonsus (Joseph A.) Wilson, 5 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 141, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1757a Carl Beckes (Carl Becker), 83 Hamilton Place, New York, N. Y.
1109a Mathels M. Beckas (Mathias, Matthias Nicolas Bockes, Matt), 602 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1154 Abraham Berlan, 436 One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
669a Joseph A. (Joseph Anthony) Bonem, 601 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1984 John Brophy, 533 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
7 George W. Brugger, jr. (George Washington Brugger, jr.), 615 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1900 Fred F. Cardin (Frederick Francis Cardin, Fredick Cardin), 630 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
467 Francis M Cassidy (Francis Morton Cassidy), 600 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1862 Lionel O. Coninaidi, 602 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
441 William Connelly (William Connolly, William Connoly), 1482 and 1484 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1759 Bernard V. (Bernard Valentine) Dennin, 602 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1726 Edward C. (E. C.) Doherty, 618 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2008 Eugene Engholm, 610 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
646 Joseph Franco, 610 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
297 Benjamin Franklin, 514 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1330 Fred Hellyer, 622 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2169 Norman W. (Norman A.) Hill, 212 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2290 Peter Hughes, 224 West One hundred and forty-first Street (337 West Fifty-fifth Street), New York, N. Y.
1656 Patrick Lynch, 137 Broadway, Jewish Orphan Asylum, New York, N. Y.
780 Ludwig E. Maybaum, 3311 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1446 Edward (Ed) D. Meyers (Meyers Ed D.), 3315 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
952 Harry J. (Harry Julius) Morard, 611 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
725 Daniel Ranno, 510 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2229 Charles E. (Charles Edward) Smith, 1504 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1197 George W. Schneider (George W. Snyder, George Washington), 527 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1397 Albert Alyons Spiznoco (Albert Alyons Spiznoco), 521 West One hundred and thirtyi-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
894 Joseph W. (Joseph William, J. Wm.) Sullivan, 564 Riverside Drive, Apartment 27, New York, N. Y.
181a Mannie Suten (Mannie Sutin), 106 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1923 Koshichiro (Koshichiro) Tachiki, 607 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1924 John Tobin, 276 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
330 Francis J. (John) Tracey, 501 West One hundred and thirty-forth Street, New York, N. Y.
1089 James F. (James Frederick) Walsh, 507 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
674 Arthur W. (Arthur William) Zachow, 621 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2287 Leo Gorwitch Zambovy (Leo Gorwitch Zamkovy), 603 West One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 170, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2369 Ruby Aronon (Ruby Aronow), 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1441 Clifford Baker, 253 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street.
1599 John Barrett, 220 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
8 John Bathancourt, 170 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
101 Thomas Brady, 311 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2393 Fjrock (Fjyork) Branch, 237 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York City.
1592 Wm. Burns, 17 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
230 Jose Ortes Farate (Jose O. F. Y. Fernandez, Jose Ortiy Farate Y. Hernandez), 250 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2329 David Callens (David J. Collins), 512 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1309 Wm. Chrestian, 207 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (William Christian, 217 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.).
1476 Edw. Michael Curtin (Edward Michael Curtin, Edward M. Curtin), 302 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1634 Michael Cusack, 232 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
1803 Geo. Davld (George J. Davis, George Davis), 2306 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1749 Roy Denegal (Roy Denegall), 234 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2497 Edw. Douglas (Edward Douglas), 50 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1401 Laurits Flck, 56 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Lorze Flck, 2159 Morcis Avenue, care of Knud Nielsen, New York, N. Y.).
1946 Lester Fisher, 2 West One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1624 Geo. (George) Fuller, 239 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2330 James Gillen (James Gillis), 2 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
903 Herbert Spencer Goldstein, 122 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1037 Wm. Geo. Harrison (William George Harrison), 65 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2354 Harriman A. Henry (Harriman Albert), 277 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1582 Jesse J. Hipple, 19 East One hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1398 John F. (John W.) Hyland, 226 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
765 Sakiche Ishimurri (Sakichi Ishimura), 102 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1174 Geo. G. (George T.) Jackson, 359 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York City.
1653 Wm. J. (William J.) Jake, 1992 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1675 Henrick Kaboen, 338 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (Heanick (Henrich) Kabonen, 1978 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
1611 Augustus Kehler (August Keehu, August Kelhes), 347 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
936 Robt. Lang (Robert, Robert Loug), 203 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.
1006 Louis Lees, 202 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1856 Jack Levy, 176 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
404 Thomas J. McInterney (Thomas J. McInerey, Thomas J. McInerney), 2004 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2256 Polkappa Michaloka (Polikapp Michalcka), 282 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1532 Mikel Milleesis (Meckel Millesis, Mukel Malussis), 308 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
1854 Blackwell K. Murchison, 155 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1267 Ralph C. Newland (Ralph G. Newland, Ralph T. Newland), 120 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2657 Kusti (Kusli) Ojala, 139 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1074 Tony Palsres (Toney Palstus, Tony Palstus), 124 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
532 John Pehko, 139 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1039 Reynold Peltola (Reynold Peldola, Reynold Peltala), 130 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2056 Alf Peterson, 128 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2056 Alf Peterson (Alf Pederson), 128 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2609 Gus Peterson (Gus Pederson), 132 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2392 Thomas Pulets (Thomas Pullts), 293 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2186 Tom Porstl, 314 West One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
373 Ivan A. (Ivan Alexander) Prescott, 256 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
714 Wm. John Quinn, 635 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (William John Qninn, 14 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
1981 Antonio Rabla (Antonio Roble), 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2242 Raymond Regrere (Raymond Robrar, Raymond A. Rohrer), 2014 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
669 Robt. L. Roberts (Robert L. Roberts), 230 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
2636 John Sarl, 202 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
52a Costak Sanichuk (Costak Sawchuk), 282 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2365 Geo. Seeling (George V. Seeling, George Seeling), 221 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
682 Ralph Sharpe (Sharpe Ralph), 212 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
497 Felipe Ruperto Sifontes, 352 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York.

480 Ivar Tayral, 1904 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1312 Fernando Suarez (Fernando Saurez), 241 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
733 Daniel L. Van Antwerp (D. L. Van Antwerp) 62 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
889 Verhard Volland (Gerhard Volland, Gerbard Volhand), 220 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.
2250 Wm. Whitaker (William Whitaker), 230 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1005 Leon Willin (Leon Millin), 148 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
1172 Calvin Young (Calven Young), 150 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 182 NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

552 Frank Bonedons, 2244 Clinton Street, Woodhaven, N. Y.
2043 Vincenzo Chemento (Chimento Vincenzo), 11818 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
2080 Francis Chimento (Francico (Francesco) Chimento), 11818 Liberty Avenue Richmond Hill, New York City.
1128 Francis J. Fallon, St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, N. Y. (16 Bowery, New York City).
1764 Frank A. Fay, Freedom Avenue, 100 feet south of Jerome (Freedom Avenue (near Jerome) Ozone Park, Queens County, New York).
905 Felix Kozol, corner Beaufort and Hopkinton, Woodhaven, N. Y. (Felix Kozol, corner Beaufort and Hopkinton Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.
2160 Herman A. Ruegg (Herman Idolph Ruegg, Hermann Ruegg), 40 Freedom Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
1588 Edwin Ryberg, Walker and Liberty Avenues, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
2496 Nicholas Santursiers, 235 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2727a Lawrence J. Silk (L. J. Silk), 153 Maple Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
2343 Arthur R. Vohs, 254 Ferry Street, Woodhaven, N. Y.
343 Albert Welsberg (Albert Welesberg), 20 Tower Place, New York.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 183, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2211 Nathan M. Eisenstat, 142 Humboldt, Jamaica, N. Y.
2125 George F. Greene, 26 Johnson Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.
2405 Albert Hines, 240 Fulton Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
15 Vincenzo LaConte, Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park, New York.
1878 George W. Lounsberry, 401 Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (Brandon Avenue and Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill).
393 Louis Mandelbaum, 3119 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. J.
1294 Joseph Mandusk, 199 Sylvester Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.
1973 Harry J. Marrin, 305 South Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
1304 John Sabot, 10 Sylvester Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
1154 Walter F. Worman, 1321 Curtis Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 186, NEW YORK, N. Y.

490 Ralph Anderson, tugboat *Peerless*, Verdons Dock, New York, N. Y. (Ralph Edward Anderson, West New Brighton.)
2026 Marvin S. Beach (Marvin Smith Beach), 190 (First Avenue) North Cossen Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.
2310a Jefferson D. (Jefferson Dowd) Burke, 27 Hamilton, Staten Island, New York, N. Y.
2429 Christian Christiansen (Christen Cornilus Christiansen, Christen Chornelius Christen), 106 St. Marks Place, New York, Rch., N. Y.
1538 Alfred Dahl, 22 Tompkins, W. B. S. I., New York, N. Y.
839 Walter J. Dugett (Walter J. Duggett, Walter Dugett), 915 Castleton, W. N. B., New York, N. Y.
257 Harold J. (Harold Joseph) Feency, Lafayette and Second, New Brighton, N. Y.
1627 George Gabrielson (George Martin Gabrielson), 406 St. Marks Place, West Brighton, N. Y.
1516 David Howard, 546 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.
2603 Berthold Jacobsen, 211 Fourth, New Brighton, N. Y.
5 Oscar A. (Oscar Auker) Jacobson (Oscar Jacobsen), United States lighthouse tender *Myrtle*, New York.
2597 Chas. Jones, 23 Union, West New Brighton, N. Y.
464 Henry Jones, 546 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.
1014 James James (James Janes), 500 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.
514 Martin Alpis Jurkeys (Martin Alfred Jurkops, M. A. Jurkos), 119 First, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
1853 Frank Murphy, 1107 Castleton, West Brighton, N. Y.
515 Burk Peterson (Berge Pelkn), 181 Jersey, New Brighton, N. Y.
1567 Chas. Powell, 519 Prospect, West Brighton, N. Y.
1911 Sadne (Serafino) Santullo, 24 Ely (Scarafino Santullo, 24 Elizabeth Street), New Brighton, N. Y.
313 John (Johan) Tangen, United States lighthouse tender *Larkspur*, New York.
1961 James Taylor, 25 Campbell, West Brighton, N. Y.
599 Garrett (Garett) Van Hansen, 107 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
181 Robt. W. Wilson, 546 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
1872 Matt Grano (Matt Grana), 22 Tompkins Place, West Brighton, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 187, NEW YORK, N. Y.

966 Una (Uno) Ahlbeck, 12 Harbor Road, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2211 Guiseppe D. Allatta, Buchanan Street, Staten Island, N. Y. (Guiseppe (Guisippe) Doroteo Allatta, Buchanan Street, Port Richmond, N. Y.
532 Martin Anderson, 12 Harbor Road, Marine Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.
1816 Louis Blonsky, 199 Richmond Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1289 Fred (F.) Botteri, 104 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
2255 William Burns, 21 Van Riper Street, Port Richmond, N. Y.
2765 Frederick (Frederick A.) Campbell, 2882 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
1694 George Lawrence (George L.) Carson, 35 Houseman Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
1956 Stephen Chicken, 152 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Stef Chicken, 202 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2394 William Custus, Lockman Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
885 Charles William Dubney, 94 Maple Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
818 Frank (Frgnk) Doylo, 100 Holland Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
1898 John Engiand, 104 Lockman Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2128 William (W.) Flesch, 2822 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2444 John W. Foster, Richmond Turnpike, Linoleum, Staten Island, N. Y.
2636 Charles W. Frymyer, 27 Lockman Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
1085 Wilbur Gedner, 1424 Castleton Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
2531 Joseph Granabowski (Joseph Granabouski), 3613 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2029 Koldevlan Gunderson, Burgen, Norway (Koldevlan (Koldevin, Holdevan) Gunderson, care of Dewitt C. Depuy, Staten Island, N. Y.).
2432 Sjellug (Sjellup) Gustavsen, 90 Courtlandt Street, Staten Island, N. Y. (Sjellug G. Gustavsen (Sjellug G. Tufsen), 90 Vreeland Street, Port Richmond, N. Y.).
2411 John Haesmaresmyn (John Kaymacsyn), 30 Melvin Avenue, Linoleum, Staten Island, N. Y.
793 Alfred Hellstrom, 12 Harbor Road, Mariners Harbor, N. Y. (Alfred Hellstram (Alfred Hallstrum), 12 Harbor Road, Staten Island, N. Y.).
2200 Henry H. Herlihy, Crystal Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
536 Edward Hokana (Edward (Eduard) Hakans), 12 Harbor Road, Staten Island, N. Y.
1958 Louis J. Irberry, S. S. Shipbuilding Co., Staten Island, N. Y. (Louis Joseph (Louis J.) Irlberry, steamship *Utowana*).
2091 Edwin Francis Jacobsen (Edwin F., Edwin F. Jacobson, Edwin Jacobson), 48 Larkin Street, Port Richmond, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2290 Victor Johnson, care of dredge *Geo. W. Kest*, Rockaway Point, Staten Island, N. Y.
521 Henry A. Kruger (Hendrick August Kruger, August Kruger), Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville, Staten Island, N. Y.
2254 Emmett (Emmet, Emetta) A. Lafontaine, Mariners Harbor, S. I., N. Y.
534 James Leon, 152 Harbor Road, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
499 James Libretto, 13 Van Riper Street, P. R., N. Y.
1031 Frank Makowski, 101 West Ninety-fourth, New York, N. Y.
2754 Joseph Marshall, 138 Morningstar Road, Point Richmond, N. Y.
2050 Robert Mueller (Robert Miller), 449 Washington Avenue, Mariners Harbor.
1025 James Nedley, Camping Ground, railroad yard, Arlington (Arlington Camp, Staten Island, N. Y.).
790 Cousentino Nicola, 125 Fuber Street, Port Richmond, N. Y.
1449 John (J.) Nortplom, 299 South Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
261 Anthony Olewezenski (Anthony Olewozenski, Antoni), 66 Holland Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
423 Ralph K. Olsen, 317 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
579 William Palm, 26 Bush Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1517 Albert Preuks (Albert Pranks), Albert Preuks, Al Preuks, Al Prenks), 2892 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, N. Y.
2528 Samuel H. Ross (Samuel Herman Ross), 1636 Castleton Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
975 Alexander Salberg, 180 Richmond Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2737 Gallo Salvatore, 45 Grove Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
630 Edwin M. (Edwin Miller) Schaeffer, 3 Eastman Street, Cranford or Staten Island, Crawford, N. Y.
1916 Sigfried Simonson, 2824 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, N. Y. (Sigfred Simonson, Staten Island, N. Y.).
2683 Teodore (Teodor) Smith, 10 St. Patrick Street, S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
702 Louis W. Stratakos (Louis Wm., Louis Wm. Stratokos), 2064 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y.
2578 Lannart Sundel, 292 South Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.
2724 Otto Hoffman Tallman, 137 Bodine Street. (N. N. B.), New York, N. Y.
2541 George H. (George Henry) Trommer, 804 Port Avenue, W. N. B., N. Y.
1188 Isiah Willis, Lockman Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.
622 Henry F. T. Winkelmann (Henry F. P. Winkelmann, Henry F. P.), 1765 Richmond Terrace, W. N. B., N. Y.
2547 Ignatius Zibrik, Cannon Avenue, Linoleumville, Richmond, N. Y.
815 Joseph Zwielich (Joseph Zwielch), 7 Cottage Pl., Staten Island, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 188, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2000 Felice D. Aarello (Felice D. Aarelle), 1551 Richmond, New York, N. Y.
2033 Nils Anderson, Dork Street, Stapleton, N. Y.
628 Harold Russell Campbell, 30 Canal, Stapleton, N. Y.
1045 James H. Comery, 19 Cedar, New York, N. Y.
638 Alfred Michael Corbett, 111 MacDughle, New York, N. Y. (Marine Hospital, New York, N. Y.).
146 Philip Daumas (Philip Doumas), Sea View Hospital, New York, N. Y.
922 Frank Dini, 27 Prospect, West Brighton, New York, N. Y.
26 Dominick J. Fiorelli (Dominick James, Dominick J. Fiorelle), 214 East One hundred and sixth, New York, N. Y.
1491 Thomas Joe. Flynn, Sea View Hospital, New York, N. Y. (Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.).
124 Andrew Frantin, 515 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1569 Octavi (Octave) Genevise (Octave Ginouses), 40 St. Pauls, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, N. Y.
476 Edw. M. Hall, 17 Water, Stapleton, New York, N. Y.
1156 Walter Hicks, 358 Van Duzer, Stapleton, N. Y.
118 Sverre (Sverre, Sverer) Geo. Jacobsen (Sverer Tnordsen), 45 Tompkins, New York, N. Y.
1274 Felix F. A. Janson (Felix F. A. Jansen, F. Jansen), 210 St. Paul, Tompkinsville, New York, N. Y.
1976 Robt. W. Johnson, 16 Prospect, Stapleton, S. I., New York, N. Y.
101 Peter Kapsieris (Peter Nepeieris), West New Brighton, S. I., New York, N. Y.).
1258 Geo. Henry Kuchler, Manor Road, West Brighton, New York, N. Y.
804 Walter Lee Lamb, Sea View Hospital, West New Brighton, New York, N. Y. (Farm Colony, West New Brighton, New York, N. Y.).
1312 Wm. Langden (Wm. Landgon), Richmond Country County Club, New York.
2069 Oscar Langer, 126 Tompkins, Stapleton, New York, N. Y.
116 John Llnardos, Union Avenue, New Springville, N. Y.
113 Richard McNamara, Tompkinsville, New York, N. Y.

122 Domenico Magnanio (Dominico (Domenico) Mignanino), 223 Washington Street, Mariner's Harbor, New York, N. Y.
1353 Domenico Procopic (Domenico Procopio), Willowbrook Road, Port Richmond, New York, N. Y.
106a Webster Judd Sutphen (W. Judd Sutphen), 312 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., New York, N. Y.).
1230 Joseph Szepark (Joseph Szpark, Joseph Szpak), 40 Clark, Stapleton, New York, N. Y.
632 Harold Taylor (Harold J. Taylor), Seaview Hospital, Richmond County, N. Y.
965 Wm. Henry Vanden Toorn (Wm. Henry Vanden), The Belleview, Grymes Hill.
141 Chas. Frederick Wilcox, 144 Crescent, New Brighton, N. Y. (New York, N. Y.).
893 Saml. Zilbering, 103 St. Pauls, Tompkinsville, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.

1788 Clari (Clair) Berneche, Forestport, N. Y.
2213 Edward F. Connors, Knoxboro, N. Y.
1570 Harry William Costello, Prospect, N. Y.
864 Frevion Diertro (Beagapr Fiulmro), Hinckley, N. Y.
2310 Mike Movock (Mike Novock), Hinckley, N. Y.
2248 Senar (Lesar) Augusto Pires, Barneveld, N. Y.
2299 Fred Otto Schafer, College Street, Clinton, N. Y.
1550 John Tomkins, Deerfield, N. Y. (John Tompkins, Railroad Y. M. C. A., 125 Whitesboro Street, Utica, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

2144 Harry Clackner, 141 Mansion, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1542 Edward J. Daley, 241 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
937 Gerald E. (Gerald Edwin) Forse, Market, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1915 William Cecil (William Celcil) Gale, 153 Cannon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2155 Moses M. (Moses Maurice) Gutbrodt, 11 South Hamilton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2350 Mitchell Johnson, 3 North Clinton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1625 Charles (Chas.) F. Koenigshof, 86 Union, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2621 Aron H. Lipshitz (Aron Hersh Lifshitz, H. Lifshitz), 170 Mill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
872 Edward Maher, 41 Gate, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1040 Michael Martelli (Michael Martell), 31 Gifford Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2524 Aloysius Ed. McGary (A. E., Aloysius Ed. McCary), 535 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1693a Jackson McNeil, Dillon, S. C.
1752 Frank Miller, 176 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2074 John H. Mitchell (John Henry Mitchel), 434 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1485 Ralph D. Mucci, 36 Jefferson Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1943 Reginald Murphy, 121 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
115 Eugene Murphy (Eugene Murray), 102 North Clinton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2701 Teofil Obranski (Teofil Obransky, Teafil Obranski), 148 South Water, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1030 John Plewnkoski, 286 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2755 Guisto Pizzo, 6 Dwane, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Guisto Rizzo, 6 Duane Street).
3150 John M. (John Munro) Rankin, 40 Cannon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2625 Adolph Samtamassime (Adolph Santomassimo, Adolph Samtomassimo), 8 Gate Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
2975 Caesar (Cessar) Toro, 45 South Bridge, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1278 Edward Vantassell (Edward Van Tassell), 34 Conklin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
718 John J. (John Joseph) Walls, 65 Gifford Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1046 Peter Yeople (Peter Yeaple), 41 Tulip, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1463 Oscar Ames, 59 Frost Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. (Oscar R. Ames, 167 Bartlett Street, Rochester, N. Y.).
363 Chas. (Charles) Bennett, 69 North Plymouth Street, Rochester, N. Y.
592 Moses Burnstein, Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
1795 Laurence F. (Lawrence F.) Clark, 6 Market Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2834 Willard N. Crissy, 79 Spring Street, Rochester, N. Y.
887 Raymond R. (Reymond Reville, Raymond Re Vell) Darby, 97 South Fitzhugh, Rochester, N. Y.
3117 Chas (Charles) Devoe, 31 South Washington, Rochester, N. Y.
1503 Defendonto Dimino (Defendente Dinino), 149 Brooks Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
2069 Wm. A. (William A.) Diz, 9 Wayne Place, Rochester, N. Y.
1002 Washington Duren, 106 Industrial Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1720 Wm. H. Dutcher (William Dutcher, William H.), 415 Flint Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3197 Thos. J. Farrand, general delivery, Jacksonville, Fla. (Thomas J. Farrand, 242 Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.).
1675 Adolph H. Penske (Adolph Henry, Adolph Henry Frnske), 92 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3362 Lucas F. Frank (Lucas Francis, Lucas Francis Frand), 50 Elizabeth Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1952 Chas. Gates (Charles T., Charles Gates), 76 Penhurst Street, Rochester, N. Y.
402 Ernest Gore (E. Gore), 102 Spring Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2283 Fred (Bert) Gore, 102 Spring Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2059 Mitse Goulas (Mitse Goulos, Mitse Youlos), 15 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2131 Manuel Guzman, 138 Front, Rochester, N. Y.
1638 Wong Hong, 133 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1842 Frank Jos. (Frank Joseph) Jones, 218 Frost, Rochester, N. Y.
1979 Raymond Kelly, 110 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1841 Nikala (Nilsola, Nikola) Kilebuda, post-office box 169, Lincoln Park, Rochester, N. Y.
805 Chas. Wm. LeMay (Chas. William LeMay), 138 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1975 Chas. Long (Chas. Lang, Charles Lang), 52 Plymouth, Rochester, N. Y.
2926 Wm. (William) McIntyre, 55 Glasgow, Rochester, N. Y.
2204 Wm. Jno. (William John, William J.) McCarthy, 27 Hubbell Park, Rochester, N. Y.
2652 Stephen Macovich (Stephen Machorevh, Stephen Marisovich), 7 Utica Place, Rochester, N. Y.
3224 Frank P. Marlowe (F. Marlowe), 530 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
3001 Wm. (William) Martin, 187 Caledonia Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
1877 Carmina Maschiano (Carmine Moschiano, Cormen Maschiano), 6 Glasgow Street, Rochester, N. Y.
135a Fred Mason, 169 Center Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3409 Carl E. L. Miller, 263 Champlain Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2375 George Okaley (George Oakley), 41 West Fifty Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3231 Harold Jos. Olenshaw (Harold Joseph Olenshaw, H. J. Olmshaw, Harold Joseph Olembaw), 76 South Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
2533 Joe Ostovich (Joe Ostovick), Woolsey Construction Co., Lincoln Railroad, Rochester, N. Y.
970 Panagiotis Nicola Pappanicolon, 84 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.
168 Henry Gordon Phillips (H. Gordon Phillips), North Washington Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1449 Elmer Price, 410 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (279 North Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.).
3047 Geo. Jos. Rawson (George James Rauson), 108 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2875 Chas. Wm. (Charles William, Charles Wm.) Roath, 107 Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.
1472 Jos (Joseph) Russell, 138 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.
3041 Neal Stafford (Neal Henry Stafford), 109½ Olean Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1896 Wm. Jno. (William John) Streeter, 29 Adam Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1457 Jas. (James) Turner, 91 Ford Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1921 Harllons Tzaras (Harlloas Ch. Tzaros, Harlloas Tzaros), 36 Elizabeth Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1923 Jno (John) Williams, 92 Industrial, Rochester, N. Y.
2461 Jas. (James) Wong, 133 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1815 Sidorunk Vascle Zachman (Sidoruk Vasilior Zachman), 138 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

2118 Albert Asper, 58 Stone, Rochester, N. Y.
1321 Charles T. (Charles J.) Baker, 37 Pearl, Rochester, N. Y.
1002 Andrew John Baurdell (Andrew John Burdell), 290 Court, Rochester, N. Y.
2107 Lester Clair Brundage, 240 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
1079 Wesley Burtis, 206 Averrill Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
341 Mathew C. V. Clements (Mathew C. Clements), 148 Chestnut, Rochester, N. Y.
1770 William Francis Dempsey (William Dempsey), 38 Cayuga, Rochester, N. Y.
524 Frederick B. Dorn (Frederick Dorn), 155 Monroe, Rochester, N. Y.
2103 Melvin Joseph Egan, 29 James, Rochester, N. Y.
1149 Edward Michael Gaffey (Edward Michael Goffey), 81 Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
1318 John Hagcorgion (John Hagcugion), 38 James Street, Rochester, N. Y.
653 Frank Hennessey, 259 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
2347a Erin (Erine) Holberton, 39 Howell Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1980 William Dennis Hurley, 147 Chestnut Street, Rochester, N. Y.
1776 William Edwin Jobe, State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. (852 Monroe Avenue, care of Mr. H. P. Stout, Rochester, N. Y.).
2381a John Willima McCafferty (John W. (John Wm.) McCafferty), 19 Byron Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2154 Howard Martin, Hotel Richford, Rochester, N. Y.
2220 Dimetrius (Demitrius) Mirras, 32 Elm, Rochester, N. Y.
1532 Lorne Lonzo Mullin, 17 Howell, Rochester, N. Y.
935 Cornelius J. (Cornelius T.) Owley, 16 Belmont, Rochester, N. Y.
2427 Thomas M. Pappas, 32 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.
269 William Patswald, 32 Seager Street, Rochester, N. Y.
385 Wong Sam, 109 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
759 William Spitzer, 8 Griffith, Rochester, N. Y.
2420 Wong Sun, 109 East Main, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

2378 William Agius, 15 Backus Street, Schenectady, N. Y. (442 Royal Street, Hamrun, Malta, Europe).
961 George A. Dills, 45 Columbia Street, Schenectady, N. Y. (George Arlof (G. A.) Dills, Acton, Ontario, Canada).
1536a Thomas J. (Thomas Joseph) Fitzpatrick, 800 Grant Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
795 Anthony Groszkiewicz, 703 Hamilton Street, Schenectady, N. Y. (Anton Grozlokiewicz (Anton Groszkiewicz), care of Falcans Printing School, Cambridge Springs, Pa.).
1339 A. F. Hyde (Adin F. Hyde), 810 Eastern Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
341a Jeremiah Murphy, 2 Avery Place, Schenectady, N. Y.
338 Cecil J. Squires, 29 Moyston Street, Schenectady, N. Y. (Cecil J. Squires, 639 Terrace Place, Schenectady, N. Y.).
290 Anthony Von Stetina, 543 Schenectady Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

3170 Edwin Alexander, Post Road Street, Rye, N. Y.
3393 Francis Alexander, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1846 Allbrandi Antonio (Allbrandi Antonino, Allbrandi Antonions), Bedford Hills, N. Y.
1833 Domenico Bacciarello (Domonick Boccirolli, Domenico Bocciarelli), 11 Purdy Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.
1859 Francis J. Bogan (Francis Joseph Bogan), care Mr. Wiseman, East Chester, N. Y.
3213 Jacques Bordelongne (Jacques Bordelongue), Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y.
1509 Bernard J. Brady, Highland Road, Rye, N. Y. (Bernard Joseph Brady, 175 McDougal Street, New York City, N. Y.).
120 Joseph F. Brown, between High and Ninth Street, New York City, N. Y. (Washington Place, Mamaroneck, N. Y.).
1675 Benj. Czark (Benj. Cuzek, B. Suzek, Benj. Suzek), 5 Dock Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
1585 Chas. Walker (Charles, Charles Lionel), Northview Street, New Castle, N. Y.
1658 Paul Corenti, South Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
2763 Guiseppe Covatto (Giuseppe Covotto, Cavotta Guiseppe), Columbus Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
2716 Asa Daniels, Beach Hill Inn, Rye Beach, Rye, N. Y.

4176 Jose Davona (Guvaney), Country Club, East Chester, N. Y. (Jose Llarona (Jose Llavona), Siwany Country Club, Port Chester, N. Y.
2058 Tony De Amaral (Tony De Anaral, Antonio de Aranaral), Millwood, N. Y.
2281 Agostiuiu (Agostiulio) De Freitas, Millwood, N. Y.
2797 Walter H. Delamarque (Walter Henry DeLamarque), Pine Island, Rye, N. Y.
3191 Michael T. Delaney (Michael Thomas Delaney), Main Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
884 Coppula Eccantonio (Roccantorio Coppolo, Roccoentienio Coppolo, Roccantorio Coppala), 64 Lake Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
23 Jacob Fernandez (Jacob Fernierdo, Jacoso Fernandez), 25 South Main Street, Portchester, N. Y.
317 Joseph Grandierre (Joseph Grandpierre, Joe), 122 West Main Street, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
2814 Louis Freise (Luis Freise), 25 South Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
2036 Vito Gaigano, 137 William Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
3520 T. McGuire (Thomas McGuire), Mount Kisco, R. F. D. No. 3, N. Y.
796 Hans W. Hansen (Hans Mathis Hansen, Hans M., Hans Mathias), East Main Street, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
4291 Willie (Wille) Hawkins, Underhill Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
208 Richard Harding, Bedford Hills, N. Y. (Richard Hornig, 132 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.).
2052 Geo. A. Jolnas (George W. Jonas), between High and North Streets, Rye, N. Y.
1256 Valentine (Walentine) O. Johnson, 31 Willett Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
4112 Oswald Kauffman (Oswald Kaufman), South Bedford Road, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1060 Wm. L. Kingsley (William Lawrence Kingsley, William Larence), Bryvar Hill Road, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
3821 Andrew Kozack (Andrew Kozak, Andrew Kazak), Chappaque, N. Y.
3343 Domenico Lando (Domenico Londo, Donenico Lando), Columbus Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
280 Edwin Larson, Upland Post Road, Port Chester, N. Y.
776 Peter Lonshar (Peter Loushir, Peter Lonshan, Peter Loushar), 103 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
3723 Samuel J. Lowy, New York Athletic Club, Trainers Island, N. Y. (Samuel Joseph Lowy (Samuel Lowy), 45 Junction Avenue, Corona, L. I.).
1716 Carmine Magliari (Carmine Maglari), 68 Lake Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
482 Antonio Marcunis, 160 S. Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
1185 Eugene V. Martin (Eugene Victor Martin), East Post Road, Rye, N. Y.
1303 Rupert E. Martin (Rupert Earl Martin, R. E. Martin), 180 Highland Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
1326 Joseph (Josef) Martinez, Blind Brook Golf Club, Kings Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
2691 Jay Wilson Mathews (Jay. W. Mathews), 23 Grove Street, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1696 Geo. Morrison (George Morrison, George Morrisson), Broadway Street, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1906 Eugene Nicholas Olson, Ivan M. Olson), Bronxville, N. Y.
2160 Augusto (Agusto, August Onello) Onello, Columbus Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
3975a Alex Paquitte (Alexander Paquette), 802 West Sixth Street, Lowell, Mass.
2479 Belmiro Peixeto (Belmiro Peixoto), Millwood, N. Y.
2285 Jasper Patram, 9 or 19 East Broadway Street, Portchester, N. J. (46 Fairview Avenue, Summerville, N. Y.).
1273 Agosto Pinto (Augusto Pinto), Millwood, N. J.
499 Joaquin (Joaquim) Pinto, Millwood, N. Y.
430 Alvin A. Porter (Alvin Archibald), Rye Hotel, Purchase Street, Rye, N. Y.
1989 Angelo Priolo, Bedford Hills, N. Y. (Priiolo Angelo, Angelo Priolo, Angelos Priolor, care of A. L. Noyes, Bedford Hills, N. Y.)
2872 Stephen P. Rhynis (Stephen P. Rhynis, Stephen P. Phynis), 60 Westchester Avenue, Portchester, N. Y.
2537 John Riccela, 9 Main Street, Portchester, N. Y.
3002 Frank Rodgale, Chappaque, N. Y.
1448 John F. Rogers, 154 Westchester Avenue, Portchester, N. Y.
2915 Bonnarirro Romarev (Bonarira Bomarave, Bonarirra Romarev), Bedford, N. Y.
687 Felice Salvati, 197 Wallace Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
2294 Oliver Sowers (Oliver Sawers), Beck Avenue, Rye, N. Y.
549 Antonio Stoppolina (Antonio Stoppolini), Maynard Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
1618 Dominic Darocci (Iarocci Domenicco, Dominic Tarocci), Brook Street, Upper Tuckahoe, N. Y.
2976 John James Treynor, Milton Point, Stuyvesant Avenue, Rye, N. Y.
4147 John Varnot, Rye Neck Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
1785 Parsirne Vincenzo, care of Eugene Meyer, Mount Kisco, N. Y. (Parovini Vencenzo, Paravini Vincenzo, Paravine, post-office box 116, Mount Kesco, N. Y.).
818 Martin Von Ellen (Martin Von Elen), 42 Railroad Avenue, Rye, N. Y.
156 Ben Wethering (Ben Werthreninr, Ben Werthreninc, Ben Wortherincy), Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.
1288 Joseph (Jasper) Williams, 17 Willett Avenue, Portchester, N. Y.
1118 Isidore Zuluita (Gsidoro Zuluita, Gsidoro Zulueta), 89 Lexington Avenue, Mount Kesco, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WYOMING COUNTY, N. Y.

9081 Carl A. Bixby, Arcade, N. Y.
582 Lafayette Bullis, Castele (Castile), N. Y.
793 Geo. Carter (George Elbert Carter, George), North Java, N. Y.
756 Harold Cook, Gainesville, N. Y.
669 Nathan Cornish, Shelton, N. Y.
225 Stefan (Stephen) Czajkowski, 14 Fruit Street, Perry, N. Y.
2324 Thomas Gezoske, 37 Water Street, Perry, N. Y.
1988 Edw. S. Ilaigis, Attica, N. Y.
687 Tone Jaworak, 48 Mill Street, Perry, N. Y.
1232 Frank Kuplik, Railroad Street, Silver Springs, N. Y.
1167 J. R. Ovendon (James Rufus Ovenden), R. F. D., Dale, N. Y.

1963 Lorenzo Pacheco, B. R. & P., Warsaw, N. Y.
179 William A. Russell, Rock Glen, N. Y. (Camp Knox, Ky.).
1926 Wm. Wise, Paulim, N. Y. (Pavilion, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

4451 Clarence Adams, 407 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4832 Harry Edw. Allen, 516 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1894 Samuel Allen, 224 Post Square, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5548 Thomas Allerds (Thos. Allerds, Thomas Ellerde), 316 McFarland, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4901 Arthur Allison, 331 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4027 John Alluman (John Aullman), 327 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5151 Leon Alpiser, 224 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
449 Richard Paul Ambrose, 521 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4280 Frederick Amosson (Frederick Amosson), 327 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1770 James Andrews, 535 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4522 Will Angel (Will Angle, Will Augel), 2 Barnes, Cincinnati, Ohio.
186 Wm. Ausleya (William Ausleya), 614 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4102 Mike Arrington, 540 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4299 Joel Arrington, 420 McAlister, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5085 Bunch Atkins, 718 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
564 Julian Bailey, 564 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3063 Leander Baird, 524 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2120 Mark Baird, 659 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
694 Charlie Baker (Charley Baker), Northwest corner Third and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5911 Harry Geo. Baker, 115 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Fair Grounds, Oceola, Fla.).
2907 Geo. Albert Banks, 305 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
316 John Wesley Bantly, 427 Mill Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5222 Harry Bergess, 310 Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio (Harry Bargess, 316 Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio).
5989 Lee Barksdale, 527 Mound Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5318 Julius Barner, 433 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4135 Fred Barnes, 419 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
750 Geo. Barnes, 419 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (George Barnes, 419 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. General Hospital).
5839 Wm. Barrett, 241 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio (512 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2690 Leonard Battle, 515 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
557 John Beech (John Beach), 729 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4228 H. Bennett (Hosa Bennett, Hosea Bennett), 311 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2 Robert Bennett, 707 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1574 Jesse F. Bentel, 436 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio (Jesse Forest Bentle, general delivery, Cincinnati, Ohio).
547 Homer C. Bier, 628 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4399 Rome Bird, 611 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3628 Raymon Bivens, 433 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2611 Raindeuot Bly (Raymnod Bly), 314 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4541 John Boes, 521 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
711 Wm. Boroff (William Boroff), 735 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3263 Lum Bowers, 741 West Third, Cincinnati, Ohio.
316 Wm. Bowles, 753 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (2415 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio).
1848 Chas. Bradford, 418 Park Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1148 Jordan Bradley, 735 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4246 Herman Bremer (Herman Bremer), 552 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2453 Henry Brooks, 521 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5923 Robt. M. Brooks (Robert Middle Brooks), 634 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
252 Charlie Brown (Charley (Chas.) Brown), 423 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4343 Dorsey Brown, 315 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
30541 Floyd Lee Brown (Floyd Lee Brown), 813 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5680 James Brown, 523 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
405 Jeremiah Brown, 419 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5626 Jim Brown, 533 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1855 John Brown, 318 Perry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4531 Lewis Brown, 738 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2869 Marshal Brown, 614 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1907 Wm. Brown (William Brown), 622 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4305 Wm. Brown (William Brown), Coney Island Wharf Boat, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2526 Henry Bryant, 661 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4318 John Bryant (John Brown), 407 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1419 John Buford, 316 Perry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4433 Henry Burrell, 559 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
860 George Campbell, 421 Mill, Cincinnati, Ohio (421 Main, Cincinnati, Ohio).
6153 Nilas Campbell, 762 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5184 Flipper Carmichael, 424 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4019 Steve Carpenter, 608 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4439 Heassie Carr, 830 Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1553 Aller W. Carter (Atler Ward Carter), Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1637 Chas. Carter, 418½ West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2042 Eugene Carter, 521 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4066 Gibson Carter (Gibson Carter), 431 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5402 Wm. Carter, 133 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio (William Carter, 26 Eighth Street SE., Roanoke, Va.).
1187 Alex Champion, 547 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3002 Stephen K. Childers (Stephen A. Childress), 506 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1344 Val Chmielouiec (Valentine Chmielowiec), 881 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5366 Luther Choate, 265 Mill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
617 Oney Clair, 242 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2841 Belton Clark, 511 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4014 Wm. Collier (William Collier), 220 West Water Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2336 Albert Collins, 128 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2001 Lon Collins (Lou Collins), 552 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1300 Leon Thomas Coleman, 715 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Piqua, Ohio).
885 Chester Colmer (Chas. Colmer, Charlie Colmer), 429 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5878 John Colquit, 429 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2848 David Connor, 431 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
375 Henry Cooper, 531 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4644 Wm. Copelin (William Copelin), 541 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
630 Sidney Cothan, 548 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1972 Floyd Cowan, 608 June Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3243 Lee Coy, 620 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4959 Edward Crenshow, 528 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4239 C. H. Cummins, Cincinnati, Ohio (Clement H. Cummings), Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
105 Chas. J. Cummings (Charles James Cummings, C. J. Cummings), 521 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
452 Henry Curry, 548 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4855 Leo Benson Dabney (Leo Dabney), 420 McAllister, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2539 Clo Daniels, 547 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4161 Wm. Daniels (Williams Daniels, William Daniels), 556 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2333 Wm. Daniels (William Daniels), 527 Mound Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2625 Wm. Dardin (William Darden), 118 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3200 Frank Thos. Darwin, 754 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4442 Arthur Davis, 708 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
508 Charles Davis, 521 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3322 Earl Ray Davis, 1035 Rittenhouse Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3166 Jack Davis, 4063 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio (1063 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2610 John Davis, 425 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4551 Lee Davis, 619 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
79 Hugo Davorakowakll (Hugo Dworakowshi), 141½ West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5673 James Debow (James Debrow), Green Line Wharf Board, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3156 Wm. Dillard (William Dillard), 836 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2785 Frank Dixon, 516 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1366 Geo. L. Dixon (George Scales Dixon), 566 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5218 Irving Dixon, 620 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
481 Robert Lee Dixon, 118 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5632 Henry Donahue, 816 Kenyon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4140 Arthur Dorsey, 535 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4707 Lee DuBoise (Lee Du Boise, Lee Dubos), 504 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2522 Deanie D. Duff, 230 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3300 Anderson Dumas, 530 George, Cincinnati, Ohio (R. No. box 55, Montgomery, Ala.).
6212 Arthur Duncan, 316 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5172 Fred. Duncan, 521 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Fred Duncan, 146 Layfette Street, Lima, Ohio).
3091 Charles Edwards, 636 Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4916 Columbus Edward (Edwards), 703 Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1531 Morris Ehordin, 1213 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio (Morris Ehoodin, 1231 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio).
4848 Antonios Elfstration, 411 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4537 Clarence Embrya (Embree), 654 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5707 Dennis Epperson, 562 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2017 Doe (Dock) Erby, 805 Harthoucy Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
513 Harvey Estell, 707 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (522 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; general delivery, Chillicothe, Ohio).
5226 Albert Exton, 707 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5693 Floyd Evans (Fred Ferdice Evans, Floyd Ferdice Evans), 3 Trinity Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6288 Calvin Fabeles, 413 (419) West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1642 James Favors, 527 Mound, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1098 Charles Featherstone, 621 (626) Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5178 Richard Fields, 703 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
230 Frank Herman Fisse, 735 Hopkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2922 Jonnie Floyd, 425 Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3218 George Ford, 410 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2300 John Frantz, 307 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5136 Wheeler R. (Robert) Frazer, rural route No. 10, Knoxville, Tenn.
4509 Cliff Friend, 421 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (care of Miss Shrenes, 129 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York City).
5341 Mansfield F. Frink (Manfield Frick), 521 Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1697 Tuse Kuqua, 567 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1045 John Furry, 627 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1472½ Ernest Grandy (Gandy), 438 East Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
288 Oscar Gans, 701 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5711 Walter Garr, 420 Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2782 Bert Garrett, 535 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (200 Margaves Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
3384 Bert Garrett, 672 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
319 Lewis George, 429 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (630 West Ninth, Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; 425 Muskingum, Indianapolis, Ind.).
1297 Wolle Gibbs, 620 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3052 Robt. (Robert) Gibson, 530 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5157 Nick Glei, 600 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio (611 West Fifteenth, Cincinnati, Ohio).
6128 Walter Goodge, 504 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio (23 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio).
5243 Robt. (Robert) Goodman, 726 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
577 Wm. (William) Grace, 554 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5025 Raymond Goss, 733 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
533 Lewis Green, 742 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Henry C. Green, 742 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
908 William O. Green, 32 Avery Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio (William O. Greene, 23 Avery Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio).
894 William Green, 47 Concord Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3009 Harvey Greenwood, 675 West Fourth (Fifth) Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3890 Richard Griffin, 769 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (West Green Street, Danville, Ky.).
4013 Sam. (Samuel) Griggs, 424 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4012 Frank Grover, 631 Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1023 Emmett Hackett, 530 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5949 Elmer Hagenagen, 1052 Intermediate, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6032 John Harris, 514 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1044 Walker Harris, 417 John, Cincinnati, Ohio (Walter Harris, 717 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2414 Jos. Harzberg (Joseph Herzberg), 115 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5451 John Heath, 514 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4843 Doyle Henderson, 118 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2492 Harry Henderson, 1235 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1263 Grant Henly (Henley), 420 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6054 Irwine (Irvine) Hill, 620 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2513 Edw. W. (Edward Wellington) Hite, 733 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3316 George Hocker, 323 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5060 Robert Hodges, 231 Ludlow Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3699 Joe Hoenchmeyer, 428 West Third, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4861 Jollie (Zollie) Horton, 554 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5271 John Ralph Hosbal, 525 West Second Street (John Ralph Hoshal, Kings Powder Mills), Cincinnati, Ohio.
5324 John Howell, 653 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1070 Roy Howell, 411 Park Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5379 John Humphrey (Humphry), 404 Butler, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4947 William Harmon Humphrey, 426 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5075 James Hunt, 811 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
362 Fred Hunter, No. 3 Trinity Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
592 George Moore (George Movie) Hyatt, 526 (525) Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2750 Clarence Irivine, 769 Kenyon, Cincinnati, Ohio (Clarence Iroine, 316 Antone Street, Detroit, Mich.).
3129 Clarence Jackson, 712 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
828 David Jackson, 620 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4033 Earnest (Ernest) Jackson, 535 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6052 Fred Jackson, northwest corner Third and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2753 Henry Jackson, 703 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5479 L. Jackson, 902 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Luther Winston (Luther Wilson) Jackson, 908 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5647 Leander Jackson, 717 West Fifth Street (940 Barr Street), Cincinnati, Ohio.
2472 Thomas Jackson, 1032 Kassuth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
344 Chas. (Charles) James, 622 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
457 David Jahns (Daniel Johns, Daniel Jahns), 118 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1183 Andrew Johnson, 833 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5447 Fred Johnson, 528 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6078 George Johnson, 825 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3242 Gilbert Johnson, 548 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4019 Henry Johnson, 425 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5076 James Johnson, 330 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5895 John Johnson, 528 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio (care of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Ford City, Pa.).
3928 John Johnson, 709 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5086 John D. Johnson, 521 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4624 John H. Johnson, 609 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1069 Lill Johnson, 300 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5675 Louis Johnson, 720 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2847 Parker (Miller) Johnson, 761 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4021 Phlip Johnson, 311 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2826 Robert Johnson, 554 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1583 Russel L. (Russell Louis) Johnson, 247 Pike, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2712 Thomas Johnson, 304 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
444 Wm. (W. W.) Johnson, 1063 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4985 Wm. G. (William G.) Johnson, 654 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2030 Ben Jones, 428 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1206 Burk Jones, 133 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3160 F. C. Jones, 835 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio (Frank Clarence Jones, 517 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2265 Herbert Jones, 311 George, Cincinnati, Ohio (138 Livingston, Detroit, Mich.).
2408 James Jones, 642 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4808 Luther Jones, 407 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
41 Robert Jones, 324 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio (Columbus, Ga.).
1734 Washington Jones, 420 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2133 Will Jones, 671 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3140 Charles Kalish (Kalisch), 412 Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4669 James Kelly, 834 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4637 Wilbur Kelly, 419 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4413 Chas. Bernard Kemper (Charles Bernard Kemper), 240 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5096 Payton Kendrick, 832 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3183 Benj. Kennedy, 528 Central, Cincinnati, Ohio (Ben Kennedy, 2906 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio).
3913 Dave Kennedy, 802 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3 Elex Kennedy, 318 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio (Elex Canady, 318 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
5410 Tom Kettler, 751 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4606 Ew. A. Killip (Edward A. Killip, Edward A. McKillip), 301 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4252 Arthur King, 579 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4608 William King (Wm. King), 406 McAllister, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5125 John Kinney, 633 Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2418 Richard Kintzel, 520 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5472 Omer Kirkson, 849 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2242 Will Kitler, 608 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1067 Thomas Knight, 644 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5750 Joh Kolzes (Joseph Kolzel, Joe Kozes), 301 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
407 Lee Knox, 443 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2411 Andrew Kramer, 222 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3599 William Lockhart, 421 Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio (421 Park, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2645 Leonard Lanson (Arthur Leonard Janson), 520 Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1663 Walter Larrie, 636 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4072 Thomas Julius Larsen (Thos. J. Larsen), 803 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
209 Will Lawson, 627 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3604 John Lee, 118 Sycamor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1681 Oliver B. Lee (Oliver Buron Lee), 407 Park Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4940 David Lewis, 639 Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (636 Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio).
3952 Elias Lewis, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1392 Luke Lewis (Ike Lewis), 521 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2596 Mack Lewis, 521 Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4710 Sebon Lewis, 413 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2252 Jimmie Lias, 309 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5670 Quinie Laddell (Quinie L. Liddell, Quinie Liddell), 642 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6163 Wm. J. Lightner (William Lightner, jr.), 636 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3147 Wm. Linvale, 211 Collard Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (William Linvalle, 211 Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio).
6154 John Little, 910 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio (1749 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.).
6166 Noah Little, 517 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3146 Willie Albert Little, 708 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1454 Walter Lockett (Walter Lockette), 829 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1425 Ben Logan, 546 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2110 James Long, 635 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
508 Samuel Long, 807 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
25 Thomas Loukas, 396 McFarland, Cincinnati, Ohio (Thom Loukey), 308 McFarland, Cincinnati, Ohio).
4496 Forrest Love, 514 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2865 Wm. Love (Will Love), 532 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6534 Dock Lowe, 808 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (1218 Willet Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio).
2940 Eddie Luster, 711 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6285 Coleman Lyles, 640 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6081 Anderson Lyons, 517 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (577 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio).
5829 George McCary (George McCray), 621 Carlysle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1935 C. H. McCaskill, 661 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3303 Eugene McCready (Eugene McCraddy), 652 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6235 John McCubbins, 115 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5974 Mingo McDwoell (Mingo McDowell), 551 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5990 Jesse Kethel McElfresh, 987 Martin Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3510 Daly McGee, 531 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2481 Frank McKeller, 651 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio (204 Division Street, Evansville, Ind.).
442 Walter McMillan, 540 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
979 Abdul Madavi, 751 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5961 James Madley, 324 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2546 Pat Marble, 641 Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3387 Fred August Marcus, 521 Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1963 Leslie Marsh, Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5660 Mack Marsh, 544 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5557 Bonny W. Martin (Benney M. Martin), 520 East Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
691 James Amnisted Martin, 405 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2733 Mack Martin, 532 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
127 Tom Martin, 523 John, Cincinnati, Ohio (326 Highland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.).
4041 Allen Matthews, 710 Van Horn, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3652 James Matthews, 310 Longworth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
325 James Oscar Matthews (James Oscar Nathews), 715 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4781 Samuel Matthews, 515 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1168 Ernest Melville, 329 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5538 Rufus Nickel (R. Mickel), 323 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
794 Dametros Mihal (Demetros Mihal), 576 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3334 Ed Miller, 624 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio (care of American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio).
4091 Pleas Miller, 733 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2967 Wm. Miller (William Miller), 642 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2487 Wiley Miller (Wiley Miller), 565 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3610 Charles Mills, 419 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1184 Geo. E. Milne (George Edward Milne), 414 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
120 Manuel Minor (Mannuel Minor), 654 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1094 Mack Mitchell (Mack Michael), 413 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4798 Laney Moody (Laney Moody), 529 Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3452 Livingston S. Moore (Stanley Livingston Moore), 240 Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4660 Roy Moorman, 613 Webb, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4438 Buckner Morris, 528 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5304 James Morris, 610 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5967 Julius Morton, 545 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2912 Thos. Simmons Moss (Rhomas Limmons Moss), 540 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4838 Korte Moulten, 846 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (Kimball, W. Va.).
6127 Charlie Munday, 606 West Third, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4011 Frank Murray, 619 Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio (Fiarala, Ala.).
9581 Jessie Murray, 547 East George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Jesse Murray, 547 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
6018 Lewis Murray (Lewis Murry, Lewis Murrey), 330 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1571 Lee Nayes, 711 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3398 D. Nelson (Dedrick Nelson), 629 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
28681 L. Nelson (Leonard Nelson), 428 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
631 Sol Nesbitt, 547 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2301 James Norwood, 209 Post Square, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1569 Otis H. Odwn (Henry Otis Oden), 607 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6088 John Jos. O'Donnell (John Joseph O'Dowell, John Joseph O'Donnell), 436 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
858 Johnnie Oliver, 521 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.

4704 Merrill Oliver, 329 Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5159 Ralph Oliver, 608 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2018 Pasquale Parise, 414 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4215 W. C. Parish, 521 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (William Claude Parrish, Pier 7, North River, New York City).
1265 Alphonso Parker, 533 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio (135 Kimmock (Dimmock) Street, Atlanta, Ga.).
179 Russell Parker, 439 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
980 Edward Parks, 527 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2711 Joddy Parks, 730 Webb, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4479 Richard Patterson, 413 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5089 Luther Payne, 617 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1208 Ray Percival (Raymond Percival, Waymon Percival), 634 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2591 Burns G. Perry (Burns Gray Perry), 437 East Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5492 Osie Pettis, 129 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8391 John Phillips, 412 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Versailles, Ky.)
5049 Thos. Phillips, 611 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3624 Herbert Pickett, 713 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1452 Walter Pierpont (Walter Pierpont), 715 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1609 James E. Polk, 413 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5629 Clarence Powell, 602 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5843 Eddie Pratt, 419 John, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1751 West Ormsby Road, Louisville, Ky.; 1751 Ormsby Avenue, Louisville, Ky.)
3273 Doyle Price, 677 (577) Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5278 Jos. Price, 210 West Sixth (612 Carr), Cincinnati, Ohio. (Ford City, Pa., care of Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.)
6269 Van Price, 327 East Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4933 James Proctor (James Procter), 541 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5651 Robt. Quinlan (Robert Quinlan), 623 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2268 Lee Anderson Raines, 416 West Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6262 Robt. Randolph (Robert Randolph), 403 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
803 Walter Ransell, 756 Kenyon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6181 Theodore Ward Ranson (Theodore Ward Ransom), 540 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3659 Wm. Rash (William Rash), 544 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3748 James Ray, 529 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3611 Frank Raymond, 545 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
60 Charles Reece, 553 Carlisle Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
897 Louis Reece, 811 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2286 Willis M. Reeves (Willie M. Reeves), 817 Richmond, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2029 Herman R. Reid (Herman Marshall Reid), 306 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
637 Wm. D. Reno (William Dluneit Reno), 425 Richmond, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2376 John Rhodes, 620 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3697 Wm. Rice, 514 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio. (William Rice, Ford City, Pa.)
1665 Silas Richardson, 524 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2019 Wm. Richardson (William Richardson), 418 Cutter Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4740 Cornelius Ricks, 551 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
675 Robt. L. Riggs (Robert Lee Riggs), 833 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6204 Jess Lee Riley, 976 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5264 Edw. D. Roberson (Edward Dunk Roberson), 515 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5855 Clyde Roberts, (Clyde Ward Roberts), 115 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
954 David Roberts (or) David Robertson (David Samuel Robinson), 504 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4133 Sam Roberts, 619 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
17844 Chas. E. Robinson (Charles Everett Robinson), 436 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5713 Charley Robinson, 662 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
771 Frank Robinson, 713 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
720 Geo. Robinson (George Robinson), 631 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5917 Hezekiah Robinson, 604 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
212a Clifford Ross, 820 West Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4711 Sam Rowell, 611 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1003 John Russell, 548 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5862 Wm. Thos. Russell (William Thomas Russell), 5 Barnes Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5033 Wm. Ruth, 407 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3358 Wm. Saddlewhite, 528 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1460 Emmett Sallee, 827 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2462 Charles Sanders, 519 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1996 Eddie Sanders, 322 East Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5368 Ivory Sanders, 830 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2047 John Savage (John Oliver Savage), 412 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3491 Mazell Saxon (Mozelle Saxon), 235 West Ohio Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4440 John Schwartz (John Schwarz), Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4542 Percy Scott, 738 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3831 Sylvester Sellers, 535 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2469 Alex Senters, 605 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
846 Wm. Lathan, 321 Genessee (William Lathans, 821 Genese), Cincinnati, Ohio.
5105 Henry Shelby, 424 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5742 Rufus Shepherd, 611 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
145 Oscar Sheppard, 554 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4473 Eddie Clay Simpson, 226 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Clay Eddie Simpson, Tuskegee, Ala.).
1726 Ben Sims, 849 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio (Walhalla, S. C.).
4764 Isaac Slater, 556 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3933 Ben S. Smart (Ben Smart), 428 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1415 Albert Smith, 703 West Eighth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4132 Ambrose Smith, 427 Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4181 Ambrose Smith, 654 Carlysle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3681 Amos Smith, 630 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
582 Arthur Smith, 529 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

5707 Blanton Smith, 426 Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5702 Chas. Smith, 324 East Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Charles Smith, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1718 David Smith, 412 Butler Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2295 Fred Smith (Fred Smith), 572 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2292 George Smith, 420 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5385 George A. Smith, 413 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3509 James Smith, 751 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4034 James R. Smith, 119 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1849 John Smith, 536 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4450 Ollie Smith, 520 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2580 Ralph Smith, 551 George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1417 Robt. Smith (Robert Smith), 825 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
311 Walter Smith, 652 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3476 V. Solom, 680 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Victor Salom, Victor Solom, 98 Stanton Avenue, New York City).
4586 Al Sparks (Eddie Sparks, Eddie Sparks), 708 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
300 Wm. H. Sparks, 644 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Wm. Herman Sparks, 1109 Wallace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
5712 George Speed, 620 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6201 A. Stallworth, 652 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Anderson Stallworth, Evergreen, Ala.).
4507 Chas. Stanfield (Chas. F. C. Stanfield, Chas. Stanfield), 339 (330) West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1388 Fennel Stanley (Stanley Fennell), 521 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5848 Louis Stein, 910 Mound, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1536 Annalee Steuls, 532 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio (Annalee Steins, 816 Spring, Jefferson, Ind.).
2220 Ernest Stewart, 210 Broadway (211 West Court), Cincinnati, Ohio.
253 Andrew Stollworth, 531 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1032 Robert Straws, 414 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3867 Albert Sulling, 318 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2434 Chas. Swope, 670 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio (Charles Swope, 821 Arthon Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).
3900 Clyaxon Talley, 1032 Cutter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6173 Kosta Tallaff, 115 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
844 Evan Taneff, 618 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2073 Allen Taylor, 3 Trinity Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3248 Carey Taylor, 633 Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
80 Howard Taylor, 319 West Water, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4809 John Taylor, 618 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4387 Lovell Taylor, 708 West Court Street (730 Richmond Street), Cincinnati, Ohio.
09 Wm. Taylor, northwest corner Third and Walnut (31 Walnut), Cincinnati, Ohio.
3487 Will Tennean, 421 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4205 George Terry, 547 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3486 Allen Thereman, 713 West Sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4241 Frank Thomas, 518 Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2020 John Thomas, 625 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2015 Will Thomas, 324 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3584 Wm. Thomas, 321 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4178 Wm. Thomas (William Thomas), 411 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1477 Edw. Thompson, 504 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Edw. Thompson, 534 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
3024 Henry Thompson, 624 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1750 Will Thompson, 324 John, Cincinnati, Ohio (325 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
869 Wm. Thorer, 608 John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
722 Samuel Thornton, 318 Perry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
195 Geo. Henry Tolar, 580 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (George Henry Tolen, 14 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio).
1879 Bill Bishop Trasher (Bishop Bill Trasher (Frasher)), 942 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
842 Sylvester Traver (Sylvester Tarver), 651 Kenyon Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5807 Sandy Trice, 411 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1011 Russell Tucker.
4520 Charles Tumpires (Charles Murphies), 327 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5904 Jos. Vogel (Joseph A. Vogel), 832 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6048 Eugene Wade, 625 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2507 Edw. Walker (Ed Walker), 530 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4300 Frank Ward, 818 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3383 John Ward, 414 West Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5686 Jos. A. Ward (Joseph A. Ward), 3614 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1250 James Ware, 731 West Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1280 Jos. Warner (Joseph Warner), 625 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6008 Nmanuel Washington, 580 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
16 Henry Washington, 328 Race, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5411 H. Waterstone, 808 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Hyman Waterstone, box 184, South Charleston, W. Va., care Charleston Plant, Kanawha Arsenal, Belle, W. Va.; Newport Dry Dock & Ship Building Co., Newport News, Va.).
6110 Wm. Watkins (William Watkins), 411 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4701 Edward Watson, 324 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (3340 South Court Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
3046 Claude W. Watts (Claude W. Watts), Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4202 Abram Watts, 510 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4182 Fred Webb, 677 West Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio (Braddock, Pa.).
5142 Wm. Weissmeyer (Edward Weissmeyer), 807 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
640 John Wellen, 808 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5001 James Weatherspoon, Frankfort, Ky.
395 Wm. Weatherby (William Weatherby), 319 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
4008 Ed Weaver, 506 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4788 Chas. Wells, 27 Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4400 Earl White, 527 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4402 Henry White, 524 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4702 James C. White, 324 George, Cincinnati, Ohio (14 Lucy Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
5744 John D. Wiley, 826 West Ninth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1646 John Avery White, 438 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
17004 Sam Whitney, 14 Court Street (18 Court Street, Ohio State Penitentiary), Cincinnati, Ohio.

2803 John J. Whitworth (John James Whitworth), 613 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2340 Fred Wallace Williams, 525 Mound Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1501 George Williams, 559 Carlisle Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4610 John Williams, 624 Mound Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1863 John Williams, 527 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3729 John Williams (Horace Williams), 315 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
292 Levi Williams, 742 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
874 Riley (Willie) Williams, 530 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4825 Robert Williams (Robert Henry Williams), 527 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4802 Stanley Williams, 538 Fifth Street (538 West Fifth Street), Cincinnati, Ohio.
1611 (or 1619) John Willis, 417 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2488 Alex Wilson, 835 Hathaway Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3684 Edw. Wilson, 530 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4093 John Wilson, Bethel Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio (6090 State Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2030 John Wilson, 118 Lyemore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (6090 State Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2187 John Wilson, 410 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5458 John L. Wilson, 636 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4781 Max Wilson (Max C. Wilson), 308 East Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6258 Sim Wilson, care of Mrs. Hines, Sixteenth and Marvin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
4520 Willie Winningham, 410 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6080 Robt. Winston, 604 Smith Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2545 Sleffert Woodards, 520 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
227 Jus. Claybrooke (Claybrook) Woods, 1037 Kenyon Street (957 Kenyon Avenue), Cincinnati, Ohio.
278 Robt. Woods, 118 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3180 John Wooten, 432 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
558 Dell Earl Workman, 608 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (Dell W. Va.).
4844 Robt. Wortham (Wortham), 516 Carlisle Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4785 Thos. Wright, 641 Cutter, City.
4841 O. J. Writtesman (Otto Jem Writtesman, O. J.), 525 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio (C. C. No. 17, U. S. A. Explosive Plant No., Nitro, W. Va.).
3530 Wm. Louis Wurtzbacher (Wurtsbacher), Enterprise Hotel, West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
348 Leamal Wynn, 324 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
6340 John Young, 434 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1142 Elie Yoshafat (Yoshafot), 813 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM, STATE OF OHIO.

8 Jack A. Brown, "Billboard," Cincinnati, Ohio.
880 John Wm. Schafe, Dresden, Muskingum, Ohio.
673 Mateo Tirpiolo, Ironspot, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRYAN, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

3046 Arthur Spencer Abbott (A. S. Abbott), route No. 1, Bokchito, Okla.
2695 Henry Leroy Adams (Henry Lee Roy (Leeroy) Adams), 1420 Alabama Street, Durant, Okla. (1420 Alabama Street, Durant, Okla.).
310 Preston W. Andrews (P. W. Anderson), route No. 1, Calera, Okla.
3196 Al E. Arnold, Utica, Okla.
2354 Tom Johnson Beason, Checotah, Okla. (route No. 1, Bokchito, Okla.).
2907 Oscar Lee Butcher, Farmaby, Okla.
105a Will Brown, Colbert, Okla.
2821 James Andrew Bussell, Bennington, Okla.
579 Navor Galvan (Calvan), Charapan, Mexico.
752 Joe Caron (Joe Caran), Achille, Okla.
812 George Copeland, Bennington, Okla.
2002 Roy Cupress Coyle, Durant, Okla.
3131 Tom Crenshaw, Kemp, Okla.
2660 Bert Cutcher, Mead, Okla. (Garland, Tex.).
12 Clide Dennis, Albany, Okla. (Fort Towson, Okla.).
1476 Joe Earp, Mead, Okla. (Mildred, Kans.).
907 William Vester Evans, Hendrix, Okla.
4302a George Fritz, Bennington, Okla.
2656 John Whitson Gilbert, rural route No. 8, Durant, Okla.
5100 Claud Greenwalt, Achille, Okla.
525 William C. Harst (Wm. C. Hurst), Bryan Street, Durant, Okla.
1707 Silas Jackson, Bokchito, Okla.
718 Claud Lafferty, Mead, Okla.
2166 Gideon Pellarions Lyda, Rains Hotel, Durant, Okla.
2423 Phil Medlock, Bryan County, Achille, Okla.
3068 John Wesley Morris (John W. Morris), route No. 2, Caddo, Okla.
1449 John Young Morris, Kenefick, Okla.
7006 Marion Oscar Moss, Durant, Okla.
818 Charles English Pate (Chas. English Pate), Colbert, Okla.
300 Graceeo Ramoses (Veracaco Ramirez), Wade, Okla.
2302 Allen Green Richmond, Hendrix, Okla.
5013 James Oliver Roberts (J. O. Roberts), Tenth and Georgia Avenue, Durant, Okla.
801 Will D. Russell, Colbert, Okla.
1027 Grover Cleveland Shaw, Jackson, Okla.
1504 Thomas Shaw, Jackson, Okla.
2139 Henry Shields (Henry Shields), Colbert, Okla.
1351 John Selby, Texas Co., Durant, Okla. (Hastings, Mont.).
5102 Samuel Smith, Platter, Okla. (Mead, Okla.).
2 Hubert Smith, Utica, Okla.
3118 Jesse Tolle, Colbert, Okla.
3125 Truman Dean Thomas, Durant, Okla.
3024 Melvin M. Thompson, Blue, Okla.
971 Isaac Monroe Turner, Colbert, Okla.
610 William Van Winkle (William Vanwinkle), Wade, Bryan County, Okla.
337 George Waghean, Haste, Okla. (Calue, Okla.).
2120 Jessie Williams, Wade, Okla.
2697 John Monroe Williamson, Caddo, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CANADIAN, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

174 George Bennett, Route No. 4, El Reno, Okla.
1900 James A. Cunningham, care of Dohlusky Bros. Show.
1178 John Dapheld, general delivery, El Reno, Okla.

1876 Joseph Geiger, care of Frisco Carnival Co., Yukon, Okla. (general delivery, Lawton, Okla.).
2351 George Harper, 806 North Admire, El Reno, Okla. (care of Oklahoma Prison Farm, McAllister, Okla.).
580 Wilbert W. (William) Holley, county jail, El Reno, Okla. (Wilbert William Halley, El Reno, Okla.).
1990 Oscar Johnson, Allen, Okla.
1543 Geo. Leath, Route No. 5, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Blanche, Tex.).
1300 Leo Stuart Loomis (Leo Loomis, Leo Stewart Loomis), 215 West Russel, El Reno, Okla.
178 David McNickles, 900 South Evans, El Reno, Okla. (Bostrap, La.).
1142 Thomas Levi Phelps, El Reno, Okla.
1414 Wm. Rouse, El Reno, Okla. (Paducah, Tex.).
625 Fermon Ernest Ryan, 620 West Pennsylvania, El Reno, Okla. (Ernest Earnest) Fermon Ryan, Earnest Vernon Ryon, 2514 West Cue, Omaha, Nebr.).
1023 George Sharked, Route No. 1, Banner, Okla.
378 John W. (William) Shillcock, care of F. S. Ball, El Reno, Okla. (John William Shillcock, El Reno, Okla.).
619 Charley Smith, 1 Claim, El Reno, Okla. (El Reno, Okla.).
207 Robert Speed (Robert Roe Speed), Union City, Okla.
1407 John William Thomason, El Reno, Okla.
137 Jarvis Turner (Jarvis Elmer Turner), Geary, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHOCTAW, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

740 Frank Preston (P.) Ayers, Swink, Okla.
201 Felix Baker, Paris, Tex., care Compress.
1002 William Bell, Soper, Okla.
2140 Lawrence Blevins, Soper, Okla.
1270 John Bride, Grant, Okla.
2309 Frank Brous, Hugo, Okla.
2253 Will Burton, Broadway, Hugo, Okla.
893 Arthur H. Cooper, Spencerville, Okla.
2192 Daniel Matthew Cooper, Hugo, Okla. (Fort Towson, Okla.).
782 James Quitman Cooper, Huskey, Okla.
315 Arthur Dixon, Fort Towson, Okla.
70 James Calvin (J. C.) Durham, Boswell, Okla.
178 Charlie (Chas. A.) Gipson, Fort Towson, Okla.
1709 Grady Hale, 219 East Kirk, Hugo, Okla.
2311 Seth Haynes, Bluff, Okla.
1005 Will Jefferson, Hugo, Okla.
791 Bennie Jones, Hugo, Okla.
1308a Benjamin Franklin Jordan (Jordon), Fort Towson, Okla.
1888 Spencer Littlejohn, Boswell, Okla.
47 Hugh Loftis (Hugh Lewis), Hugo, Okla.
2212 Mack (Jack) McAnnally (McAnally), corner A and Clayton Streets, Hugo, Okla.
57 Reuben McClendon (Reuben McClendon), Hugo, Okla.
995 Donald A. MacAulay (McAulay), Hugo, Okla.
988 Frank Moore, Fort Towson, Okla.
37 Curl Norris (Norris), M. B. Street, Hugo, Okla.
1024 Henry (H.) M. Myers, Kent, Okla.
990 John Peppers, Duke Street, Hugo, Okla.
920 Marion Rillford (R., M. R.) Perry, Fort Towson, Okla.
1857 Seaborn Mea Pitkins (Seabourn Mae (Mea) Pilkins), Hugo, Okla.
971 Richard Pipkin (Pippin), South Broadway, Hugo, Okla.
1819 John S. Raines (Rains), Nelson, Okla.
1023 John Roberson (Robison), Roswell, Okla.
1735 John Robinson, Boswell, Okla.
888 Sam B. Rose, Fort Towson, Okla.
2384 Rich Shipard, Bluff, Okla.
110 Henry Sledge, Fort Towson, Okla.
959 Bennie Franklin Smith, Soper, Okla.
1859 John Henry Smith, Soper, Okla.
1853 John Stout, Hugo, Okla.
2223 Fred Taylor, Hugo, Okla.
158 Tom Taylor, Fort Towson, Okla.
2203 Smith Thompson, Boswell, Okla.
1800 Ruffen Tyson, Fort Towson, Okla.
1952 Tommie (Toomie, Teome) Vance, Fort Towson, Okla.
2278 B. F. Webb, Hugo, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAIG, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

18 Francis Marion (Marian) Bell, route 2, Bluejacket, Okla.
1194 Alvin Candle (Caudle), Welch, Okla.
91 Earnest A. Carlson, Miami, Okla.
1041 Joseph Ellis, Kelso, Okla.
414 Benjamin F. Hunter, Vinita, Okla.
409 James A. Kelley, Vinita, Okla.
49 Charles H. Knowles (Knowels), East Illinois Avenue, Vinita, Okla.
1100 Jack Alonzo (Lorenzo) Lee, Vinita, Okla.
650 Robert Lurrid McClelon (McClelland), Vinita, Okla.
100 Fred Palmer, Vinita, Okla.
978 Geo. Thomas Pierson, 4 miles east Vinita, Okla.
747 Jessey (Jesse, Jersey) Reed, Vinita, Okla.
84 David Sanders, Big Cabin, Okla.
1986 Donald (Don) Whiting, Centralia, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HASKELL, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

209 William Franklin Arcia (Wm. F. Arcia), Kamina, Okla.
841 Bud Ary, Kinta, Okla. (Willburton, Okla.).
1400 Charley (Charlie) J. Bowden, Tamaha, Okla. (Wainwright, Okla.).
1957 Arthur B. Boyd (Arthur Bird Boyd), Kinta, Okla.
826 William Frederick Campbell (William F. Campbell), Lequire, Okla.
4 Arthur Carter (A. M. Carter), Stigler, Okla.
1082 King Casey (Casey), Kinta, Okla.
1079 William Coles, McCurtain, Okla. (Cambridge, Pa.).
1476 William D. (Dud) Chesshir, McCurtain, Okla.
1670 John F. Drew, McCurtain, Okla. (Hanvener, Okla.).
913 George Fisher, Wilburton, Okla.
618 Oscar Lee Gossett, Hugo, Okla. (D. L. Gossett, Binger, Okla.).
660 Jim Hollow (Hollow), Stigler, Okla.
89 Jeff Hurst, McCurtain, Okla.
1154 Thomas Jones, Kenta, Okla.
1060 Andrew Lewis, Tamaha, Okla.
1259 Abe McCann, Tamaha, Okla.
558 Clarence E. Nichols (Clarence Everett Nichols), Cowlington, Okla.
870 Jasper Peterson, Brooken, Okla. (Wirt, Okla.).

445 John Lester Poff, McCurtain, Okla.
1085 Bob Roberts, Stigler, Okla.
525 James O. Skelton (James Oliver Skelton), Hoyt, Okla.
1541 Leonard M. Smith (Leonard Mont Smith, Lenord M. Smith), Star, Okla.
1038 Elbert H. Spears, Stigler, Okla.
1801 Frank C. Thompson, Stigler, Okla.
746 Reuben Whitehead, Stigler, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'INTOSH, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2031 J. (Jeff) C. Adams, Stidham, Okla.
1457 Callsta Aquilar (Callstro Aguilar, Aguilar), Eufaula, Okla.
117 Placido Aquilara (Aguilara), R. F. D. No. 2, Parsons, Kans.
2229 Zarapa Arellus (Arilno Zarata), Eufaula, Okla.
2120 Alego Arzadno (Agradano), Eufaula, Okla.
2284 Ike Bridges, Hanna, Okla.
1204 Willie Brown, Checotah, Okla.
2499 Luciano Ciafderville (Luciano Camirrilla, Luciamo Calnerville), M. K. & T., Checotah, Okla.
880 Juan Calderon (Calderon), M., K. & T., Checotah, Okla.
1780 Miguel Case (Casa, Marjit Case), Eufaula, Okla.
1218 Ben C. Coughran (Caughnon, Coughran), Texanna, Okla. (Sherwood, Okla.).
480 James (Jimie) Dick, Eufaula, Okla.
2477 George W. Dozier, Vernon, Okla. (care National Automobile School, Detroit, Mich.)!
1070 Louis Edward (Edwards), Eufaula, Okla.
805 Homer Franklin Laxton (Franklin (Frankien) Laxter), 6 Stroud, Lincoln, Okla.
220 Joe (Jay) Gendlow, Checotah, Okla.
501 Frank Gordon, Hanna, Okla.
2500 John Hamilton, Checotah, Okla.
1860 Lonnie (Pommie) Harjo (Jannis Hayo), Henryetta, Okla.
1850 Hurley Harris, Checotah, Okla.
1190 Jose Hidalgo (Hidalgan), Ronilta (Ronita), Tex.
2298 Jerry Howze (Hause, Hawze), Checotah, Okla.
2178 James Jackson, Checotah, Okla.
852 Ellison Jones, Checotah, Okla.
1062 James Luke Keesee (Kesee) (James Luther), Eufaula, Okla. (Lenna, Okla.).
1823 Lonnie Lamb, Checotah, Okla.
1223 George Lafayette Lane (Lafytte Larne, Lame), Star Route, Checotah, Okla.
1625 E. (Edward) Lewis, Checotah, Okla.
1778 Bert McAlester (Birt McAlister), Eufaula, Okla.
880 Morris McCoy, Rentiesville, Okla.
800 Dee Maples, Checotah, Okla.
2248 Estadalo Maro (Mera), Eufaula, Okla.
13 Marone Montgomery, Checotah, Okla.
884 Clarence Murrell, Checotah, Okla.
2322 Walter Neal, Checotah, Okla.
1045 Nathan Neara, Eufaula, Okla.
2304 Owert Nora (O Vert Nora), Eufaula, Okla.
2575 Marvin Norris (Marlin Morris), Hanna, Okla.
124 Clarence Herman Owen, Eufaula, Okla.
2307 Otto Page, Texanna, Okla.
1271 Juan F. Pares (James F. Lores), Eufaula, Okla.
1150 Ismail (Ismail) Parjares (Ismael Parjarey), Eufaula, Okla.
2182 Alceo Piepta (Pelpie), Eufaula, Okla.
450 Cleetis Webster Pennington, Hitchita, Okla.
840 Ishmael Peyares, Checotah, Okla.
1083 Harry J. (Jake) Powers, Checotah, Okla.
1788 Jose Pristo (Pornsto), Eufaula, Okla.
560 Ervin Revels, Eufaula, Okla.
1043 Harris Benjamin Rice, Checotah, Okla.
1103 Lee Roberts, Hanna, Okla.
808 Jesse Robinson (Roberts), Eufaula, Okla.
2423 Joe Rodrigues (Rodregner), Checotah, Okla.
2310 Juan Rodrigues (Rodrigues), Eufaula, Okla.
1181 John Lee Rucker (Bucker), North Muskogee, Okla. (Hitchita, Okla.).
1287 Luna Rufurio (Rufugio Luna), Eufaula, Okla.
292 Martines Salvador (Salvados) Martines, Eufaula, Okla.
2400 Grensemcio Samaripos (Grensencio Samaripos), Eufaula, Okla.
1751 Ronesero Simeon (Simeon Romero, Ronsero Simeon), Checotah, Okla.
173 James W. Spencer, Eufaula, Okla.
1848 Charles Stampe, Fame, Okla.
804 Caleb (Cully) Tucker, Hoffman, Okla.
823 Floyd Vanglider (Vanglider), Eufaula, Okla.
1029 Willie Williams, Checotah, Okla.
1827 Owen Wallace Woodland, 319 Gentry, Checotah, Okla.
820 Clarence Wright, Council Hill, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF OREGON.

970 John Lauren Anderson, Freewater, Oreg.
824 James Curtis Burns, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
1195 Clarence Clayton (C. Company, Rahler, Oreg.
108 Fred Warren (W.) Dikins, Oka Point, Wash.
900 John Erickson, Warren, Oreg.
841 David F. (Floyd) Harris, Deer Island, Oreg.
85 Wm. H. (W. H.) Harter, Neverstil, Oreg.
41 Samuel Huggins, Mist, Oreg.
81 Ernest (Earnest) Johnson (Ernest Une Johnson), Fiewood, Oreg.
1073 Velno Martine (Velno Martil), Mayger, Oreg.
878 Dell (Dill) Nash, Birkenfeld, Oreg.
170 William Oranmont, St. Helens, Oreg.
1120 Emil Wilmanni (Elmer Wilman), Ringham, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF HARNEY, STATE OF OREGON.

886 Jose Bereicua, Venator, Oreg.
900 Edward Culling, Narrows, Oreg.
1001 Ben Echanis, Venator, Oreg.
940 Dominga Echanis, Venator, Oreg.
56 James (J.) Edwards, Burns, Oreg.
44 Ora V. Fulton, Drewsey, Oreg.
819 James Hornbeck, Drewsan, Oreg. (1417 West Hannock Street, Boise, Idaho).
140 Conrad W. (Wilhera) Kantelberg, care of White Horse Ranch, Andrews, Oreg. (1876 North Twelfth Street, Salem, Oreg.).
877 Carlisle T. Moulding, 884 Alder Street, Portland, Oreg. (Burns, Oreg.).
180 Wm. F. Naumama (Frederick Naumama), Andrews, Oreg.
681 Domingo Peguaga, Venator, Oreg.

641 Jas. (James) Bert Phillips, Burns, Oreg.
419 Domingo Unamuno, Andrews, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MALHEUR, STATE OF OREGON.

12 Eusebio Anduiza, Beulah, Malheur County, Oreg.
3 Dionisio Arritola, Jordan Valley, Oreg.
252 Wm. Perry Bunner, Eagle, Idaho (Shellsprings, Oreg.).
393 Gray Russell, Nyssa, Oreg.
992 John Durabos, Mathues, Oreg.
385 Gavino Gandarias, Beulah, Oreg.
670 Clarence Lenter, Brogan, Oreg.
462 Gerbasio Mejias, McDermitt, Nev.
411 Jose (Jas.) Mugartegui, Beulah, Oreg.
862 Ernest William Plummer, Westfall, Oreg.
663 Nolan Dean Rickels, Weiser, Idaho.
717 Rigas Rigakis, Ontario, Oreg.
618 John Fred Selle, Ontario, Oreg.
351 Hugh Tayler, Cornucopia, Oreg.
517 Irving Washington, Harper, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF OREGON.

1014 Leon Orlo Butler, Courthouse, Salem, Oreg. (jail, Sacramento, Calif.).
474 Fred Kauncy (Knancy), Mill City, Oreg.
1435 Frank Edgar Kerr, Jefferson, Oreg.
1488 James Russel McDowell, 1440 Eleventh Street, Denver, Colo.
1632 Owen Hustler Paulson, 170 Court Street, Salem, Oreg. (A. Burton Building, Calgary, Alberta).
1181 Charles James Stevenson, Mehama, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF OREGON.

393 John J. Derksen, route No. 1, Dallas, Oreg.
776 Tenel Howell, Black Rock, Oreg.
501 Daniel Ernest Roth, Rickmore, Oreg.
308 Carl Schneider, Buell, Polk, Oreg.
719 M. Soudona, Black Rock, Oreg.
1001 Owen M. Thompson, Airline, Oreg.
1114 Evans Ray Viers, Dallas, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

710 James Thomas Anastas (J. T. Anastas), 388 Jefferson Street, Portland, Oreg.
1812 Herbert Carlson, 241½ (271½) Clay Street, Portland, Oreg.
1658 Sam Diskin, 395 Sixth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1500 Felix Gengo, First and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oreg. (215 First and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oreg.).
444 John Oscar Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. (J. O. Miller, 122 North Fifth Street, room 18, Portland, Oreg.).
1407 Nels Nelson, Thirty-second and Commercial; Astoria, Oreg. (Nels Nelson, general delivery, Seattle, Wash.).
1614 Charles Isidor Nix, 575 Broadway, Portland, Oreg. (243 Holiday Avenue, Portland, Oreg.).
1102 William W. Cooke, 1124 Macadam, Portland, Oreg.
1326 Erick Guid Erickson, 695 Water Street, Portland, Oreg.
132 Chung Fung, 200 Mill Street, Portland, Oreg.
650 Otto Hendrickson, 403 Front Street, Portland, Oreg.
99 William H. Leslie, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
31 Charles A. Smith, 402½ Third Street, Portland, Oreg.
7799 Raymond Tomkins, 520 Market Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

1197 William Malachi Johnson, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
51 Jacob Koiva (Koivu), 342 Holladay, Portland, Oreg.
1093 John Lutti, 247½ Holladay, Portland, Oreg.
276 Frank Arthur Mett, 128½ Grand, Portland, Oreg.
27 Herman Peach, 409 East Davis, Portland, Oreg.
4 J. Morris Revier, New Scott Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1157 Arthur Leopold Swanson, 41 East Eighth North, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WALLOWA, STATE OF OREGON.

790 Carl Foreman, Enterprise, Oreg. (Palmer Junction, Oreg.).
776 Roy Carl Gordon, Enterprise, Oreg.
762 Ching Jin, Mano Street, Joseph, Oreg.
1097 Dave McHaffy (McHaffey, Mellaffey), Enterprise, Oreg.
728 Vincenso Menegnzi (Meneguzi Vincenso, Vinceno Meneguzi, Vincent, Oreg.
15 Claud (Claude) Morrow, Wallowa, Oreg.
843 Silas Warriner, Enterprise, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

717 Rocco Amindo, 23 Third Street, Marcus York (Marcus Hook), Pa.
2068 Den Arisino, Chadds Ford, Pa.
2071 Willie James Baker, Ward, Delaware County, Pa.
2454 Joseph John Barr, 634 Post Road, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2057½ Alexander Baturo (Baturo), Leiperville, Chester Pike, Pa.
195 Clarence Bennett, 16 Plaza, Marcus Hook, Pa.
575 Theodore V. Benton (Theodore Vernon Benton), Delaware Avenue, Marcus Hook, Pa.
123 William Bernard, Marcus Hook, Pa. (William Bernard, care of Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.)
923 William J. Boggs (William James Boggs), Market Street, Linwood, Pa.
2228 Herman Bolden, Green Street, Linwood, Pa.
806 August Calhoun (Calhouse), Glen Mills, Pa. (107 Cerd Street, St. Augustine, Fla.).
823 Charles Philip Camec (Camac, Carnac), Green Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2565 Marino Caferto (Caranta), 222 (224) Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
1888 Nicola Di Carlantonio, 306 Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
804 John Carr, Linwood Heights, Pa.
2084 Nicola Caslanghida (Casolinghida, Cassianghida), 6 Plum Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
972 William Cheatham, R. D. No. 2, Media, Pa.
719 Antonio Dansenico (Antonio Cirone), 7 Eighth St., Marcus Hook, Pa.
311 Frank Cosmo, Brookhaven, R. F. D., Chester, Pa.
326 Frank Paul Cook, Felton, Delaware County, Pa. (Chester, Pa.) (R. F. D.) (F. P. Cook, Girard Point, R. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.).
48 George R. Davey, 6 & Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
1791 Leonard W. De Come, East Ninth Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
125 Granso De Fotte (Granzo De Foote), box 52, R. F. D., Media, Pa.
2062 Algelo De Grande, Acqua Santa, Italy (Angelo Del Grande, Marcus Hook, Pa.).
519 Amidio De Grande, Acqua Santa, Italy (Amedeo De Grande, care of General Chemical Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.).
2001 Mike Dubraski (Dunbroski, Dumbroski), Boothwryn, Pa.
309 Tellie Edwards, 18 Thirtieth Street, Newberry, Okla. (Lamoisin, Chester, Pa.).
1232 Arthur E. Emery (Arthur Eddison Emery (Emory)), Camden Street, Norfolk (Chester Township), Pa.
2028 Antonio Feuntes (Fuentes), 3400 West Front Street, Trainer, Pa.
596 Virgil Prettyman Ford, Elwyn, Pa.
602 Antonio Gagliardi, 23 Third Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
158 Isaac Glober, Felton, Delaware County, Pa. (Issnac W. Glober, R. D., Chester, Pa.).
2375 Locung (Leoung) Gwak, 104 West State Street, Media, Pa.
2566 George Hurley, Boothwryn (Boothwyn), Pa.
2336 Edward Heigh, Cheyney, Pa. (Md.) (Route B, West Chester, Pa.).
1400 Walter Henson, Ward, Delaware County, Pa. (box 27, Weston, Pa.).
878 James L. James, Felton, Pa. (Felton R. F. D., Chester, Pa.).
22 Andrew Karnak (Andy Karnack), Bancrofts Bank, R. F. D., Chester, Pa.
2282 John Kindal, Halstead, Norway (Kildal, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.).
2165 Andrew Jackson Knight (Andrew Knight), Glen Riddle, Pa.
681 Ottar Knloshut, Stavanger, Norway (care of Vicose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.).
898 Paolo Lanunziato, Stornarella, Italy (Paolo L. Anunziato Stomarella, care of General Chemical Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.).
1023 John C. Lawrence (John Clifford Lawrence), Glen Mills, Pa.
462 Edward Lewis, 35 Maple Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
838 Matthew Loughlin, 816 Upland Street, Upland, Pa.
1898 George Burton McClain (McCain), 23 Maple Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2178 Joseph (Joe) McClure, 3402 West Fourth Street, Trainer, Pa.
1163 Mike McColley, Felton, Pa. (Chester, Pa., Felton R. F. D., Chester, Pa.).
961 Harry Mece (Mis), 17 Prince (Luce) Street, Trainer, Pa.
340 Thommaso (Tommaso) Melchionna, 37 Second Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
622 Volentino Mericoni, commissary department, Benzol Products Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.
427 Vincenzo Merlango, 206 Green Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
607 Thomas Edward Minns, Brookhaven, R. F. D., Chester, Pa.
2221 Porfirio Miramar, 3400 West Front Street, Trainer, Pa.
354 Vincenzo Monoto, 31 Third Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2311 Roy Homeward Moulton (Homeward Molton), Ninth Street, Upland, Pa.
2325 Frank Townsend Nelson, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2439 James Robert Nelson, Linwood, Pa.
634 William Franklin Nichols, Tenth Street, West Marcus Hook, Pa.
1315 Leon Norton, Green Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
510 Frank A. O'Neill (Frank Alwistus O'Neil), Linwood, Pa.
1491 Thomas Pelose (Pelrose), Boothwyn, Pa.
68 Elmo Pennock, Marcus Hook, Pa.
1427 Johan Martin Peterson, Kalmar, Sweden (care of St. Clair Navigation Co., 806 Fourteenth Street, Moore, Pa.
101 Nicholas Pollino, Saponara, Villafranca, Italy (19 Second Street, Box 163, Marcus Hook, Pa.).
322 James Edward Price, Boothwyn Road, Boothwyn, Pa.
919 Felon Rendon, 3400 North Front Street, Trainer, Pa.
383 Alvid Rosario (Rosaria), Felton, R. F. D., Chester, Pa. (Felton R. D., Chester, Pa.).
2244 Maxwell Herbert Ruskin (Maxwell H. Ruskin), Concordville, Pa.
122 Antonio Sclovante, 230 Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
740 Mike Shinkow, Chadds Ford, Pa.
368 Arvid Svensson (Svensson), S. Mkeckelby, Sweden (120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.).
2220 Edward Taylor, 3400 West Front Street, Trainer, Pa.
1052 Joseph Timlak (Timlak), Delaware Avenue, Del Price, Trainer, Pa. (Delaware Avenue below Price Street, Trainer, Pa.).
2041 Weber Watson, Delaware Avenue, Marcus Hook, Pa.
2508 William Whobham, Boothwyn, Pa.
2135 Zephien Wood, Ninth and Main Streets, Upland, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2941 Williams (Willie, William) Adams, 1236 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
718 Herman Aikens, 906 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
19 Tom Allan (Allen, John Allen), 524 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2907 Munser G. Allen (Monser Garland Allen, M. G. Aller, Mansir G. Allen), 1902 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (102 Arch Street, Tampa, Fla.).
2559 Alexander Alston, 2406 Panama Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
742 Morris Alston, 1008 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
1805 Carl Anderson, 1708 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
143 Monroe Anderson, 1530 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2229 Jobig (Jobie, Jobia) Armstrong, Real Estate Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (care of Ricker Dredging, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2043 William Armstrong, 1117 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
354 Wallace Atwater, 240 Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
2063 Harry Georga (G., H. G.) Bailey, 1024 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
362 Fred Baker (Fredrick Baker, Alfred Baker), 1032 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3498 Georgre Baker, 1158 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4264 Charles Barber, 524 South Nineteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
1280 Willis (Willie) Arthur Barber, 1802 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4857 William Bargus, 1518 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2168 William Barlow, rear 520 South Twentieth, Philadelphia, Pa.
169 Albert Barrens, 260 South Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3143 Will Battle, 1024 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1728 William Battle (Ballet, Willie Battle), 928 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4119 James Bauber (Baubie, Bauber), 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1097 John Bell, 823 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3670 Robert A. (Angelo) Bell, 107 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2883 Frank Bennett, 1030 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4952 Willie Russell (Russel) Benson, 317 South Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.
269 Bernard (Bernard) Bernarducci, 221 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4699 Richard Betts, 1935 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2109 Henry Bing, 1829 Lonibard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2236 Chester Bonar, 1708 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4044 Clarence E. Bond, 1731 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (care of McClintock Marshall, Pottstown, Pa.).
1023 Frank Bond (Boyd), 514 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2286 William Beny, 1821 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
3991 Hobart L. Boone, 1527 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
1954 John Borriello, 218 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4156 Harry R. (Reed) Bort, 227 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1696 Earl Lee Bortner, Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa.
3585 James Boyd, 1138 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
590 Joseph Boyer, "The Clinton," Tenth and Clinton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
2086 Julius Bradford, 1611 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2535a Robert Joseph Brooks, 1207 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa. (422 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
182 George Brown, 2220 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
253 Robert Brown (Borum, Broun), Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
242 Robert Brown, 322 South Lawn, Philadelphia, Pa.
1943 Samuel Brown, 2032 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4901 Samuel Brown, 411 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4038 William Brown, 523 South Juniper, Philadelphia, Pa.
2133 William F. Brown (Wm. Frank Brown), 227 South Quince, Philadelphia, Pa.
2828 Willie Brown, 711 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
573 Robert Bryon (Pryor), 413 South Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4369 John Burns, 1843 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2250 Clyde Burton, No. 8 Butler Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1913 Albert Butler, 1511 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1466 Charles Carson, 419 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2905 Edward Hay Carter, 2345 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (5413 Glenmore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
109 Frank Carter, 520 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1959a James Carter, 1317 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4028 Joseph Carter, 1720 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
84 William Cartwright, 521 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mill Branch P. O., Coatesville, Pa.).
3791 James Cephas (Cephos), 509 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.) (Richmond Penetentiary, Pa.).
2221 Lucious Chairms (Chairns), 1615 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
878 William Chambers, 908 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1911 Lee Chisln (Chism, Lee C. Chism), 1040 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
3366 John Chissom, 1135 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4566 C. A. Christian (Clarence A. Christian), 520 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1155 Randolph (R.) Clark, 2055 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
306 Nash Clarke (Clark), 1207 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
725 Alexander Coffey (Alexandria Coffee, Davis), 814 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1924 Harvey Colbourn (Colburn), 519 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
881 Richard Coleman, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1955 Walter Coleman, 418 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (418 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1752 Russell Coles, 1314 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Russel W. Coles, 1734 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
706 Fulton (F.) Collins, 1311 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
1621 John Conzalves (Consalves, Gonsalves), 1130 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1560 Antonio Cora, 243 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Antony Cola, Antonio, 302 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4927 John Couson, 903 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
743 Robert J. Cox, 1017 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
498 William S. Cox (William Cox), 253 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8086 Nathan Craige, 1115 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (418 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
883 Walter Crawford, 1812 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
886 Archibald Crawley (Archie Cralley), 341 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Archibald Cralley, care of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.).
4745 John Crean, 511 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
545 Edward (Eddy) Crosby, 346 South Smedley Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (346 Smedly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
798 James Damforth (Damforth), 2125 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
4941 Jos. Daniels, 520 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2162 Alexander (Alexandria) Davis, 814 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3392 Edward Dayton, 1014 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
935 Gilbert DeCoursey (G. De Coursey), 1117 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
230 Thomas De Grath, 1720 Lombard Street, Patient Philadelphia General Hospital, Holmesburg, Pa.
4242 Herbert Dennis, 1025 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa., care of H. Koppers Co., Jersey City, N. J.
2246 Thomas Anthony (A.) DeSay (DeLay), 420 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2959 Clarence B. Desegniuna (Deseigncoria), 1109 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
261 Horace DeVeasey (DeVeazy), 1217 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
976 Edward M. Diggs, 417 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
170 James Dimons, 1611 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (6410 Franktown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3634 Nick DiPaole, 1136 Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa.
4436 Joe Dixon, 507 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
184 William Dixon, 1632 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
489 John Ezla (E.) Dow, 2309 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2197 James Dudley, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1891 Marcio (Marceo, Macco) Dishart (Duhart, Duhart), 522 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3044 Joe Dulin (Dubin), 138 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
1126 Robert Duncan, 514 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
817 Wm. Durison (Dwrisee), Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
3232 Rayfield Durr, 407 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4510 John E. Eagle (Eagles, John Eagle, Engles, Evans), 1132 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Wilmington, N. C.).
2318 Ernest A. Eburne, Mariesborough Hotel, 1108 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2943 Claude Echols (Edlols), 1027 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3517 James Edward (Edwards), 908 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1938 Samuel Elser, 1642 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1608 Alexander Eubanks, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2292 James Eugee, 333 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (636 George Street, Baltimore, Md.).
4120 George Lee Evans (Evens, Evette), 504 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1711 Michael (Mihal) Facko, 350 South Market, Shamokin, Pa. (Michael Facke, 350 South Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3219 James Fields, 1110 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4052 Walter Edward (E.) Flamery (Flamer), 413 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
815 Joseph Floyd, 507 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4467 William Floyd, 515 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4118 Harold Foster, 1004 (1006) Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3669 Otis Foster, 1514 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
3141 Golden (Guiden) Frame (France), 1319 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2242 Antonio Francesco, 507 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2996 Eugene Francis, 1518 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
350 Charles Freeman, 1035 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2287 John Fuller, Shern's or Shirm's Hotel, Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
188 McKinley Gardner, 1925 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3494 William Gardner, 420 Quince, Philadelphia, Pa.
2207 Charlie Garfield, 1308 (1208) Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4417 Gene Gary (Garry), 504 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1543 Mackie Generette (Mackie C. Generette), 14 Eaton Street, New Haven, Conn.
3319 James Giles, 340 Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
361 Charles Glasgow, 1633 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3570 Francis (Travis) Glasgow (Francis Glasgow, Travis), 1631 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2777 Edward (Eddie) Glover (Gloves), 412 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3857 Edward Good, 1003 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
285 Harry T. Good (Harry Thomas Good), 1707 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
572 Johnnie Goodley, 1812 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
1876 Bennie Graham, 1707 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (care of Fred J. Stubbs, Massena, N. Y.).
4198 Robert H. Graham, 1011 Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
3934 Camil (Emil) Grahamer (Crahamer), Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
763 Frederick Edward (E.) Green, 1205 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.
4192 Moses Grey (Gray), 1703 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
4713 Charlie Greyton (Guyton, Charley Guyton), 1316 Lombard (R), Philadelphia, Pa.
224 Nelson Griffin, 1239 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
7 Melvin Hackett, 508 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
399 Tom (Tom) Hagerty (Hagerday, Haggerty), 238 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4055 Frederick Hagruder (Frederick Hagnuder, Frederick Magruder), 1032 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3409 Harry Haines, 1718 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
286 Czar A. Hall (Czar Hall), 1539 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3025 William Halloway (Holloway), 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2929 James Edward (E.) Hamberry, 1808 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2526 Samuel Hammock (Hannock), 1112 Rodman (Roaman) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3518 Joe Hammonds (Hammond), 1729 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
804 Milledge Hankson, 1434 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1201 Neverzer (Nevorzir) Hardrick (Neverzer Hardrick), 2053 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4697 Charles Hardy, 1045 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
208 George Hargray, 517 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
4876 James Lefley (Leroy) Harley, 1014 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
97 Oscar Harmon, 1416 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3741 Harry Harn, 246 South Ninth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2058 Atlas Harris, 508 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4302 Frank Harris, 1605 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (417 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
477 Grant Harris (P. Grant Harris), 1627 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1350 Wm. Harris, 924 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1422 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2349 John Harrison, 508 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
374 Percy (P.) Hart, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4560 Sulton (Sulton) Hasan (Sulban Huson), 506 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4056 Reuben Hattis (Mattis), 1040 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1222 Samuel C. Hayley (Lemuel Clayton Hayley, Semuel Clayton Hayley), 521 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3414 James Healey (James P. Healy), 212 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
759 Simon Heath, 236 Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (152 Shore Street, Petersburg, Va.).
1652 Dessaw (Dessau) Henderson, 252 South Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
141 Jesse L. Henderson, 1713 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2623 Trim Hicks, 404 Isenlnger, Philadelphia, Pa.
4160 George Hiller, 815 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
370a George Hilton, 1019 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3762 George Hilton, 937 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
297 Haywood (Haywood) Hodge, 1605 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1598 H. Holloway (Halloway, Hillman Holloway), 1712 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1712 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.).

1382 James Holt, 507 Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3064 Barnes (Barns) Honore, 1629 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1724 Chester E. Honston (Houston), 1313 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2134 Murray (Murry) Howard, 1236 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
480 James Howe, 326 South Camac, Philadelphia, Pa.
838 Orange Hudson, 520 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2142 William Joseph (J.) Hudson, 2132 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4460 Flossie (Florsie) Ingram, 237 Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4090 Andrew Jackson, 1837 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2268 Bennie Jackson, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4142 Colness (Cornies, Corness) Jackson, 1236 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2045 Daniel Jackson, 526 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
113 Edward Jackson, 1523 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4012 Isaac (Isaa) Jackson, 1003 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
2704 Linton Jackson, 1317 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
24 Louis (Louise) Jackson, 527 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3302 Walter Jackson, 1029 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
99 William (Willie) Jackson, 209 (2009) Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4169 Frank James, 1112 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
702 Julian (Julius) James, 927 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4767 William Jennings (Jennings), 1029 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2414 Jos. Johns, 1105 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
532 Alexander Johnson, 522 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1113 Cassius Johnson (Cassius Johonson), 1310 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
252 David Johnson, 515 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
528 Henry Johnson, 511 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3875 James Johnson, 1418 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1342 Joseph Johnson, 2056 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2046a Robert Johnson, 825 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
451 Robert Johnson, 1612 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2324 Robert Johnson, 1119 Naudain (Rodman) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4614a Samuel Johnson, 420 South Berth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Samuel James Johnson, 420 South Perth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4572 Walter Johnson, 512 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3456 William Johnson, 510 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
859 Charles (Charlie) Jones, 1233 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1167 Chris Jones, 415 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3184 David Jones, 932 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
783 James Jones, 1620 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
4934 Louis (Louise, Lewis) Jones, 1736 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
466 Paul (C.) Jones, 1741 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4218 William Jones, 1624 Lambert, Philadelphia, Pa. (Willard Jones, 1624 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
559 Wm. E. Jones, 1209 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
2849 William Freddy (F.) Jones, 1914 Panama Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3777 Willie Jones, 257 South Warnock, Philadelphia, Pa.
2899 Cornelius Jordon (Cornulus Jordan, Cornelius (Cornelius) Jordan), 1523 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4268 William G. Kelly, 1931 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4395 Frank Kenny, 1124 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
48 Paul Lawrence (Lawerence, L.) Kerrigan, Horse Shoe Inn, Twelfth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
2281 Edward Kimbranch (Ed. Kimborough, Edward Kimbrough), 237 South Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
1985 James Kinnon, 2516 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
1812 John Kish, Schoft, Pa.
3967 Percy Lamont, 1642 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa. (416 Washington Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
2769 Richard Lampkin, 1815 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
2813 Nicholas Lazaridee, 250 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1203 Egen (Eugene) Lee, 1534 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3738 Wheeler Edw. (E.) Lee, 1814 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3059 Charles Lerch, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4875 Arthur Lewis, 1643 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2987 Frederick (Frederech) Lewis, 1325 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2196 William H. Lewis (William Henry Lewis), 1019 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4923 Theodore Lewis, 233 South Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
317 Herbert A. Livingston, 708 South Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
565 John Long, 2316 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4453 James Londer (Louder), 1124 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
4942 Benjamin Lovick (Lavick), 505 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3937 John Everett (E.) Lynch, 918 Spruce, Philadelphia, Pa.
2396a John J. Lynch (John Joseph Lynch), 230 South Bonsall, Philadelphia, Pa.
2222 James McClamb, 1432 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4741 Luther McClee (Luther M. C. Cler), 924 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1104 Fred McClendond (McLendone, McLendond, McLendon), 1310 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
987a Joseph John (J.) McCracken, 4002 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Joseph G. McCracken, 1546 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3344 Can (Carr) McCrea, 1209 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2642 Thomas McDaniel, 1743 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2186 Edward MacDown, 1314 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4350 Charles McDuffie, 1304 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2597 M. Alvin McDuffie, 508 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Alvin McDuffie, 507 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2657 Laur McGee, Hotel McKnight, 808 Second Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (1223 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4077 Alfred McKeever, 715 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mercy County Prison, 96 Cooper Street, Newark, N. J.; 1311 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3454 Lean McNenill (McNeall), 1641 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4016 Ray (Roy) Machen (Maehen), 826 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. (Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4144 Alexander Madison, 501 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (502 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3975 Frank Mandes (Mendirs, Mendnes, Mendes), 1130 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2218 William Manluff (ManLuff), 2046 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1022 Joseph Maritt, 524 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
709 Clarence Martin, 828 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
314 James Martin (Morton), 1725 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
601 John Martin, 929 Chestnut (Clinton) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2144 Francis (Frances) Maurone, 817 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
129 Kazimier Mayeoski (Mayeeoski), 1111 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Kazimies Majewski, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3491 Salamono Mendes (Salamono A. Mendes), 1130 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1965 Charles Miller, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
202 Maxwell Miller, 1717 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mackwell Miller, 1628 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1776 Thomas Miller, 729 Spruce, Philadelphia, Pa.
961 Herbert Mitchell, 908 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4021a Albert Moore, 2040 (1843) Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4177 Arthur Moore, 405 South Thirteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2488 Charles Moore (Mohr), 246 South Seventh (Ninth) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
356 Fritz L. Moore, 1512 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3632a Larrie Moore, 1705 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
3829 William (Willie) Moore, 7716 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
681 John Morgan, 1511 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (126 Ridge, Steelton, Pa.).
2143 Edward J. Mosely (E. J. Mosely), 1726 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4746 Murray (Murry) Moses, 1131 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
4021 Herbert Murray, 1707 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3575a Argen Myster, 1719 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1014 William Nesby, 1510 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2075 Julius Newkirk 1817 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3241 Henry Oliver, 939 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3068 Charles Onley, 1308 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
343 Christopher H. Osling (Christopher T. Osoling, Christopher Theodore Oroling), 704 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
1109 Dennis Outlaw, 901 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1346 John L. Palmer, 505 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1236 Kenj. Parrish, 1138 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2787 William Patterson, 516 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3195 John (James) Robert Patton, 814 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
692 David Paul, 418 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2048 Archemedes Pelamares (Archimet Palamaras, Archimedis Palamaras, Archimet Polomaras), 914 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2345 Joseph Pennington, 515 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3476 Eddie Peterson (Peaterson), 1027 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
979 Wm. Peterson (Willie Peterson), 1225 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
319 Clarence Petties (Pettis), 1003 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1183 James Sumner Pickney (Pinckney), 243 South Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2231 Abraham Pittman, 1131 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
395 Michael Powers (Michael J. Powers), Jefferson Hospital, Tenth and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
4880 Theodore Proctor, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1732 Hughes Prillimon (Prittimon), 512 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1714 Alfred (Alford) Purnell, 1732 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2123 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4809 Jesse Ragsdale, 234 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa. (route No. 1, box 15, Houston, Va.).
389 Willie Rawles, 205 Schell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
686 George Reading (Redding), 1519 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3369 Stanley Reckley, 1316 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2157 John Reddie (Reddic), 1009 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
987 Willie (Willis) Reddick, 1112 Cypress Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3761 Jessie Reed, 540 Fawn, Philadelphia, Pa.
922 Thomas Reilly, 228 South Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.
3573 Perry Rhoades, 1737 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4910 Albert Richards, 246 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3343 Lue Richardson, 1210 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1845 Thomas Richardson, 511 South Eleventh Street (211 South Eleventh Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2747 John Ricks, 1004 Irvine (Irvine) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3214 George Riley, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4732 William Riley, 516 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6 Silas Roane, 1306 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4758 Benj. (Ben) Robinson, 421 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3610 Charles J. (H.) Robinson, 515 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2072 Fred Nicholas Robinson, 2053 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
4751 Gus Robinson, 522 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
1988 Henry Robinson, 1705 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
12a Robert Robinson, 814 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1386 Edward Ross (Rose), 420 South Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2381 Joseph Ross, 2039 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2172 McNeal Rowe, 2205 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2601 Augustus Russell, 1741 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4424 Frederick (F.) Russell, 1609 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
4935 Robert Russell, 505 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2272 Herman Samson, 2015 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3429 George E. (A.) Sant, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3546 Frank Schwartz, 238 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3222 Clarence Scott, 410 South Eleventh (625 Pine Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
733 James Scott, 1837 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
2357 Jesse M. Scott, 1720 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa. (The John F. Casey Co., box 281, Portage, Ga.).
548 Tom (Top) Scott, 507 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
254 John Spencer Shaw, 701 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (John Shaw, 1246 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3465 Adolphus Shelby, 937 Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (2032 Waverly, Philadelphia, Pa.).

44 Paul Shelby, 2032 Waverly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1419 Edgar Shockley, 1207 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2864 Alexander Showell, 1512 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2615 Doc (Doc.) Simpson, 519 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Carneys Point, N. J.).
2058 John A. Sinis (Sinez, Sines), 234 (254) South Clifton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4770 Fred Small, 378 Junous Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Marcus Avenue, Marcus Hook, Pa.).
1898 Jesse Smith, 1841 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
685a Albert Smith, 510 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1717 Arthur Smith, 1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
390 Ernest (Earnest) Smith, 927 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4808 Frank Smith, 508 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3395 Frank Smith, 510 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2384 Frank J. (L.) Smith, 1111 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3325 Harry Smith, 5126 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3728 Richard Smith, 1203 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1310 Robert Smith, 1711 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2882 Willis Smith, 508 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4339 Eugene B. Solomon (Eugene (Eugen) Burk Solomon), 1611 Waverly, Philadelphia, Pa.
719 William Spencer, 522 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
4 John Staton, 1009 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4188 Russell Stewart, 515 South Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1508 Wiley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
536 John Stewart, 1732 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2248 William Still, 570 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
490 Edward Stokes, 503 South Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
4720 Henry Stokes, 1126 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
3559 Joseph Sullivan, 417 South Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
462 Charles Taylor, 1011 Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
2484 William Taylor, 2122 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa. (care of County Prison, Tenth and Reed Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4477 Eugene Thomas, 1227 Waverly, Philadelphia, Pa.
2893 George Thomas, 1120 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2569 Luther Thomas, 917 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa. (42 West One hundred and thirty-ninth, New York, N. Y.).
2183 William Thomas, 1228 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.
2825 William C. Thomas, 1011 Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
3688 H. Thompson, 1722 Addison, Philadelphia, Pa.
221 Sherwood Thompson, 520 South Eighteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2839 Wm. Thompson, 1308 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Carney's Point, N. J.).
2366a Belogzuellepue Tocnuzkum (Tocnuzkm), 525 South Fifteenth Philadelphia, Pa. (525 South Thirteenth).
492 Edw. Tomjkins, 412 South Seventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
2286 Granville Toogood, 422 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
2104 Scott Travlar (Travalar, Trorler), 1025 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
509 James Trower, 904 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
78 Will Turner, 2224 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1172 Talmadge Underwood, 510 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3162 William Underwood, 1624 Lombard (Lombarb, 1642 Lombarb), Philadelphia, Pa.
4462 Lewis (Louis) Van Swan, 513 Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4731 Peter Vatnewzy (Kathenry, Hathiswicz, Vatnevery), 5 Bowery, Philadelphia, Pa. (5 Bowery Court and Hicks, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1966 William Vickye (William R. Vickye, Vickzie), 1239 Lombard (Lombarb), Philadelphia, Pa.
3753 George Vincent, 1234 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.
983 Willie Wade, 1717 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
811 Eugene Walker, 932 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2356 Richmond Walker, 1607 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Richard Walker, 1607 Naudain).
4052 William E. Walker, 523 South Juniper, Philadelphia, Pa.
4565 Clarence H. (Henry) Wallace, 2224 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
485 Robert Wallace, 516 South Juniper, Philadelphia, Pa.
4468 Richard Walsh, 115 South Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2721 Isaac L. Warren, 2106 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
3877 Geo. Washington, 512 South Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
4649 Joseph (Josaph) Washington, 415 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2029 Elizah (Elijah) Watkins, 1838 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
529 Virginia Watson, 1142 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
523 Walter Webb, 524 South Eleventh, rear, Philadelphia, Pa.
1414 James F. Wells, 1011 Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
2277 John West, 1826 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1937 William White, 206 South Schell, Philadelphia, Pa. (Municipal Farms, Parkers Island, New York, N. Y.).
2924 James White, 1705 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1208 Robert Whittaker, 516 Juniper, Philadelphia, Pa.
1362 Leslie M. Whittled, 1011 Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
1108 Arthur Williams, 1123 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
4398 Ezeckel R. (Randolph) Williams, 306 South Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.
354 John Williams, Westinghouse Construction Camp, Lester, Pa.
2455 Peter Williams, 416 South Seventeenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2065a Richard Williams (Willims), 1135 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
245 Thos. Williams, 520 South Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
737a Walter Williams, 1034 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3592 William Williams, 1342 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
1828 Louis (Lonise) Wilkinson, 1920 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2300 Charles E. Wilson, 1741 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
912 Emory Wilson, 1619 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
179 Henry Wilson, 423 South Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
3745 James Wilson, 1209 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
3809 Robert Wilson, 1317 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
2181 Charles Wininivers, 510 Lombard (Charlie Winings, 510 Lombard Row), Philadelphia, Pa.
2862a Edward A. Winston, 530 South Eighteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
607 Herbert Witen, 1606 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2733 Harry Wood, 1219 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.
4396 Benj. Harrison Woodson, 1240 Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
2735 Alvin Woolford, 512 South Seventeenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3884 Nelson Worlds, 526 South Thirteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
1305 Arthur H. (Hendrickson) Wright, 1224 Spruce, Philadelphia, Pa.
1486 Major Wright, 1606 Naudain, Philadelphia, Pa.
2895 Grever Young, 1830 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
8497 Frank Giegler (Zelgler), 208 South Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa.
1371 Wm. Haury, 432 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4912 Robert Adelsberger, 1822 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Robert Joseph Adelsberger, 1825 Rausshenbuck Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
5040 William Ahearn (William J. Ahearn), 1741 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
338 Frank Albatie (Albate), 1820 South Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5700 Clarence Anderson, 1620 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6184 Herbert Anderson, 1234 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5121 William Bacott, 1312 South Bourler Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
69 Grant Beal, 2052 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4797 Frik Bentson (Erik Githmark Bentsen, Erik G. Bentsen), 1515 Wolf Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4924 John J. Bisbing (John Joseph Bisbing), 2025 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5996 Angelo Bonetti, 1611 Annin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3705 Antonio Bottiglier (Bottiglieri), 1636 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2338 Nick Bozzi, 1304 South Thirteenth Street (1304 Reed Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1804 Warren Brinley, 1718 Snyder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5056 Morris Brodheim, 1814 East Passyunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4058a Thomas (Tom) Brown, 1621 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
353 Francesco Brunetto (Brunetto Francesco), 1017 Annin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2887 Harrison Butler, 507 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3423 James J. Callahan, Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
1208 James H. Campbell (James W. Campbell), 733 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6195 Rufus Campbell, 1204 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4595 William Campbell (William A. Campbell), patient Philadelphia General Hospital, 2516 Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5279 Michael Caporella, 1227 South Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4768 Michele Carlina, 1123 Latona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1803 John L. Casey, 1309 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
64 Nick Cavatire (Cavatier, Cavalieri), 1230 Isminger (Iseminger) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
280 Luzi (Luigi) Cecere, 1163 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6250 Thomas Chaplin, 1530 Latona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2854a James Chesar, 1906 (1930) Watkins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5739 Joseph Christian, 1424 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6286 John W. Coles, 1520 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1620 Lorenzo Lewis Collins, 304 Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
602 Jack Cooper (Copper), 1728 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6065 Frank Corby, 665 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4501 Harry S. Craig (Harry Sty Craig), 1501 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5765 John Cryan, 1732 Watkins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1992 Charles Cummines (Cummins), 1022 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4927 Elmer Dales (Elmer Ellsworth Dales, Elmer E. Dales), 1151 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1043 Philip D'Amare (Philip Domors), 1207 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2375 Charles L. Danton, 2030 South Seventeenth Street (222 North Fifty-third Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4944 John O. Davies, 1732 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2265 William Davis, 1702 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4531 Frank DeLange (Dilenge, Francesco Dilenge), 1211 Gerritt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5590 John J. Devine (John Joseph Devine), 1833 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6280 Vicazion Dinosoito (Vincazio Di Nosuto, Vincazio Nosuto), 1129 Titan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3487 Guiseppe Di Pietro, 1330 South Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1176 Pane Domenico (Paone Domenico), 1211 Sedrell Street (1211 Federal Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
5662 William Donato (Donar), 5011 Master Street (1109 Girrett Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4344 Patrick Dunne, 1817 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2308 Antonio Du Sugley (Antonio Di Angely, Antonio Diangelay), 1213 Latona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3741a Isaac Ernest, 1738 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5023 Toney (Tony) Falco, 2032 South Bourler Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6130 Vincenzo Follari, 932 Annin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6148 Thomas Franklin (Thos. E. E. Franklin, Thomas Eura Edward Franklin), 1706 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5629 John Fritts (Fritts, John H. Fritts), 2540 South Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3717 Charles Gilchrist, 1234 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1528a Mattea Gillan, 1232 Alter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6074 Aaron (Adron) Gilmore, 1237 South Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5458 Franklin Gleaves, 1151 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5460 Joseph Glenn (Joseph Aloysius Glenn, Joseph A. Glenn), 1641 Moore (1741 Moore) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3306 Patrick Gorman, 2629 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5242 Herman Gray, 1008 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2917 Edward Grear, 1451 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5487 Austin Green, 1824 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1036 Alonzo J. Hammond (Alonzo Joseph Hammond), 1405 Bancroft Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4301 Harry Ha. Hanson (Harry Hansom), 2130 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4305 William Harden, 3130 Agate Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2815 Stanley Harper, 507 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
833 Morris Herbert, 1726 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2788 Baldwin Jackson, 1442 South Bourier (Bowvier) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3557 Allgot Johnson (Allgot B. Johnson), 2522 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
620a Andrew Johnson, 1212 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6104a Clarence Johnson (no home), Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
525 Jackson Johnson (Jackson W. Johnson), 1521 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1625a William H. Johnson, 1347 South Bouler (Bowvier) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

3208 Joseph Kelley (Kelly), 1615 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5120 Harry Kock (Koch), 1234 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3275 John Lahti, 603 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3436 Zank (Zack) Lane, 1418 South Bowvier (Bouvier) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2639 Frank P. Larkin, 1011 Ridge Avenue, Darby, Pa.
3945 Anthony Ledergerber, 1418 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3360 Joseph (Joe) Lee, 1150 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1855 John J. Lemoney (John J. Lamooney), 923 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1379 William Lessine, 1704 Tasker Street (2053 Lombard Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4041 Nicholas Licci (Tucci), 1577 (1517) Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2148 Thomas Long, 1535 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5703 Milton Lowe, 504 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3488 William McCaran, 1712 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4838 John McDonell (McDonnell), 2039 South Bouvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5050 John McFadden (John Jos. McFadden), 1925 Movarian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1419 John Massino (Messino), 914 Earnest Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4643 John E. McIntyre (John Francis McIntyre), 1535 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1223 James McGraw, 1111 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1030 Alexander McLeon (McLeod, Alex. M. McLeod), 1305 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4280 Angelo Machione (Marchione), 1227 South Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6166 Mack Magee, 2052 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3760 Joseph Maguier (Joseph E. Maguire), 2717 South Smedley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2403 Jerry Mahoney (Jerry J. Mahoney), 2430 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3453 Nicola Manzi, 1234 South Ismengar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3458 Pasquale Marcella (Marella, Marello), 937 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
420 Stewart Martin, 1256 Isemengar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4286 John A. Martin, 1340 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4828 William Martion (Martien), 1723 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4154 Emil Mattson, Esbjeik, Denmark. (Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2998 Thomas O. Mayeson, 1410 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Thomas Oscar Mayason, 1923 Lane Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.)
5891a Leonard Melendlg (Melendiz), 1704 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1705 Soto Michele (Mihele), 1123 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
354 James Alton Minort (James A. Minost), 1534 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
468 Pietro Miro (Mico, Miero), 1816 South Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1850 Delnare (Delware) Morris, 1337 South Shadrick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2721 Leon Munce, 1720 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4724 Arthur Munn (Arthur F. Munn), 1647 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4635 Rev. Garrett Murphy (Rev. Garrett Francis Murphy), St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
4950 William Murray, 1708 South Alter Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (William McKinly Murray, 1708 South Alder Street.)
5712 Benjamin Myers (Meyers), 5043 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
627a Charles H. Newman (Charles Henry Newman), 1521 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4569 Charles Olone (Charles A. Ilone, jr., Chas. A. Olone), 2208 South Rosewood, Philadelphia, Pa.
588 Anthony Panichella, 1509 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5367 Ernest (Earnest) Patterson, 1452 Bouvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2790 David Patton, 1415 South Eighteenth Street (1115 South 18), Philadelphia, Pa.
3318 Charles Penn, 512 South Street, Court, Philadelphia, Pa.
4398 Lawrence Perkins, 1317 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5529 Arthur Phillips (Philips), 1810 South Bouvier Street (1823 Christian Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
5388 John Pitman, 1313 Chadwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2636 Joseph Ray (Joseph Farlo (Farro) Ray), 1740 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4270 Garminanto Rossi, 1502 South Twelth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6242 William A. Roy (William Abraham Roy), 741 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2494 Harry Ruffino, 1637 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5501 Spagniolo Salvatore (Salatore Spagniolo), 1227 Latona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2343 Woodward Samuel (Samuel Woodward), Germantown Avenue and Hunting Park Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
963 Lawrence R. Sanza (Lawrence Rock Sanza), 1101 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1652 Granville Saunders (Granville H. Saunders), Philadelphia, Pa.
1035a Earl Sawyer, 1536 Bouvier (1536 South Bouvier) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1050 Henry Schofield, 2222 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5345 Peter Schwaecki (Scpawiski), 4314 Milnor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3974 Paul L. Shaner (Paul Leslie Shaner), 1415 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4238 Achille Simione, 1535 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3932a Angelo Simone, 2215 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3713 David Smith, 309 Sixth Avenue, Homestead, Pa. (David Smith (David J. Smith), 1525 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4020 Henry Smith, 2516 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
284a Robert Sommers, no home. Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
2877 Harry Soper, 708 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
581 Jerry Stamato, 1316 South Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3112 Samuel Steinberg, 1601 Diamond Street (1529 Federal Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

2994 William (Willie) Thomas, 1522 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3841 John Tinsdale (Tinndale), 1539 South Chadwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4173 Charles Turkington (Charles Harold Turkington), 1410 McKean (McKenn) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
836 Talmadge Underwood, 414 Model Colladge, Roangate, England.
4235 Antonio Violanti (Violante), 1813 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1262a Sam Wada (Jan Wada, alias Reinko), Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, Pa.
5499 Joseph Walz (Joseph A. Walz), 1912 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
6119 Walter Weaver, 626 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4599 Benjamin Weiss, 1518 South Juniper, Philadelphia, Pa.
1105 Rudolph Everett Wheaton, 1726 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5214 Harry White, 17 South Fourth Street (17 South Flrty-first Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
5503 Walter Wilkerson, 1235 Ellsworth Street (1325 South Twentieth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1307 Caser (Carser) Williams, 830 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5701 Earl (Earle) Williams, 721 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1527 John Williams (John U. Williams), 312 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3167 Edward L. Nilson (Edward Lester Wilson), 1213 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4559a Theodore F. Shilling, 1708 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3788 Maurice Sogaloff (Sogoloff), 1313 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4335 Alexander McNicoll, 1925 South Bancroft Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3897 Samuel Margolis, 1636 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1887 Frank Jollus, 841 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 23, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

806 Monroe Adaway, 6 Shedwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1978 David Benson, 3634 Ludlow, Philadelphia, Pa. (9 North Thirty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1895 Andrew Brown, 11 Shedwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
645 Robert Butler, 4051 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1237 Robert K. Cann, 10 Shedwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1050 John Coleman, 5 Shedwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
276 James J. Cooney (James Joseph Cooney), Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
1709a Milton F. Conway, 3036 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
454 Edgar Alonzo Cornish, 3342 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
964 Marcellus Cregman (Marcellus P. Crognan, Crogman), 111 South Thirty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1779 Charles Henry Davis, 3224 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
805 Eugene A. Donaghue (Eugene A. Donohue), 3240 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1653 Epping (Effing) Frazier, 3608 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
837 Harry Freeman, 3400 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1254 William Freeman, 4152 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
416 John Fullerton (Fulton), 4028 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1574 John Earle Hardy, 3912 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867 Alfred Hightower (Afred Hightower), 3431 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2137 Robert Davis Hostetter, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. (Robert Davis Hosteller, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
319 Genser Honsur (Caesar Honsur, Cesar Housey), 3640 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
201 Thomas Jackson, 4004 Ludlow, Philadelphia, Pa.
1813 Sijon Kiney, 1211 South Melville Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Simon Kiney, 1641 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2116 Pentony Lemon, 3616 Mcmiron Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1105 John Joseph McCarron, 831 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (John J. McCarron, John Harren, 910 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1348 Joseph John McCracken, 1540 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Joseph G. McCracken, J. G. McCracken, 4002 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2117 Patrick McLafferty (Patrick Joseph McLafferty, Patrick McClafferty), 3400 Prae, Philadelphia, Pa.
1901 Lewis Randolf Martin (Louis Randolph), 4144 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1926 Louis Philip Martin, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. (Louis P. Martin, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
655 William George Martin, 24 South Thirty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Wm. G. Martin, general delivery, Detroit).
1909 Ernesto Mohino (Ernesto E. Molina), 3256 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2033 Roger Moody, 1220 South Melville Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1827 Clyde Oliver, 4225 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1906 Jerich Gustave Osborn, University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. (Jerick Gustav Orbum, Thirty-fifth and Spruce; Gustef Orbom, Jerich Gustav Oborm, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Thirty-fifth and Spruce Streets).
1797 Oscar Pierce, 1230 South Melville, Philadelphia, Pa.
216 Michael Quinn (Mick Quinn), 3257 Sansom, Philadelphia, Pa.
1591 Eugene G. Reinartz, 3400 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
549 William H. Rush (William Hiram Rush), 3730 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
816 Manly Ebb Sangster, 3320 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
24 Arthur Smith, 3734 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1704 Jackson Smith, 4026 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1489 John J. Socoloff, 3272 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1255 William R. Souter (Sonter), 261 South Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
384 Gerald Stephenson (Geral Stephenson), 4129 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
315 James T. (Thomas, F.) Stewart, 4034 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1907 Robert Taylor, 3730 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1004 Harry Lee Thomas, 3936 De Lancey Street (3628 Wharton Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1863 Charles A. Tunner (Turner), 4042 Sansom Street (Ludlow Street, 759 South Sixteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

783 Carlos Chaves (Claves) Velando (Choves Velandof), 4323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 27, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3396 Howard Alexander, 1514 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (606 Green Willow Street, Baltimore, Md.
2208 William Alexander (Exlander or Axlander), 1434 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1705 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2449 Wm. Hazel (H.) Allison, 710 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3567 Thomas Alwyn, 713 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3626 Addison (A.) D. Amiker, 1712 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2227 Elmer (Elmore) Anderson, 815 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1736 Catharine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2871 Julius C. (Ceaser) Anderson, 1820 Pemberton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3103 Flemming (Felming) S. Andrews, 725 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2613 Benjamin (Benj.) Ashley, 1711 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2775 Richard Austin, 1827 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2318 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3397 Wm. Banks, 1025 South Bowvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2141 Brinton H. Barkley, 2129 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2429 Esau (Esaw) Bell, 1023 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2712 Roy Bost, 1830 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2580 Anderson Bradford, 709 Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.
3698 Norman Bramlett, 1916 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (131 Church Street, Chester, Pa.).
3264 James Brookes, 814 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (724 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3224 Jerry Brooks, 814 South Twentieth Street, Pennsylvania (10 Robinson Street, Wilmington, Del.).
80 Ashley C. Brown, 731 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2912 John Henry (H.) Buckner, 619 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3118 Frank Burns, 803 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2417 Albert Burrell, patient Philadelphia General Hospital, 817 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3508 Refe Butler, 2303 Montrose Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3152 Geo. Byrd, 1708 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Coatesville, Pa.).
2707 Antonio Cartenzia (Partenzia), 1912 Montrose Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2395 Benjamin (Ben) Castle, 1831 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3453 Wallace Cephas, 713 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Sephas, 713 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3551 Perry P. (Philip) Clark, 2801 Alter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3008 Fred Doug. (Douglas, D.) Clarke, 1607 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2355 Eugene W. Conner (Connor), 1715 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2246 Joseph Aloysius (A.) Conway, 2026 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3370 Emanuel Cornish, 1437 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2960 Jesse (Jessie) A. Crowder, 1702 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3537 Robert Crowder, 805 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3368 Patrick Curran, 713 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (U. S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2615 George Daniels, 626 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3130 John Deal, 1002 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3692 Alex Drain, 2053 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2249a William Drew, 707 South Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2 Harry Leon (L.) Earley, 2110 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Harry L. Early, 1603 South Philadelphia, Pa.).
2397 Frank Arthur (A.) Everett, 628 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2623 George D. Faulk, 1420 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3687 Morris Fillmore, 721 Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
122 Claudio (Claudie) Filmore, 1533 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3358a Edw. J. Fitzgerald, 2317 St. Albans Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Springdale, Conn.).
3303 Albert Fleming, 1518 Bainbridge Street (1535 Rodman Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2423 Andres (Andrew) Floyd, 921 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2764 Geo. W. Gains (Gaines), 1500 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3276 William T. (William Thomas, William) Gant, 1802 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3430 Eddie Garvey, 921 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2884 Samuel Gibson, 1435 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3018 Wm. Gibson, 742 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3327 Reni S. (Reid Sumner) Gipson, 910 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2899 Wm. H. Good, 725 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.).
2144 Samuel Goodwin, 2932 (2938) Alter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3420 Edward Graham, 729 South Sixteenth Street (3938 Delancy), Philadelphia, Pa.
2866 John Graham, 1513 Fitzwater Street (1713 Addison Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2936 William Green, 752 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3294 William Greiver (Greiner), 618 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
520 George Gross, 2224 Kimball Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
102 Thomas Gross (Thones Goss), 2133 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
190 Benjamin Hall, 2603 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3114 John A. (Albert) Hall, 1428 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2878 Lewis B. Handy, 801 South Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2123 Harry Hanson, 2130 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3580 Navie Harris, 717 South Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.
217 John Harrison, 1519 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3425 Morris Hatcher, 1538 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (No. 11 Barracks, Hog Island, Delaware County, Pa.).
2805 Percy Hemsley, 1615 Webster Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2335 James Henry (Haney), 1418 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3335 William High, 726 Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2538 Elic Hill, 1617 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2250 Jas. C. Hirsh (James R. Hirsch), 1718 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2408 James Hobson, 1905 (1707) Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2812 Nathan Holmes, 1622 Montrose Street (1603 North Twenty-sixth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3572 Thomas Holmes, jr., 1919 Webster Street (Thomas Holmes, 1614 Bainbridge), Philadelphia, Pa.
3231 Wirt S. (Wirt Sylvester) Hooper, 621 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2458 Frank Howard, 2819 Peter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3269 Zollie Wilson (Zollie W., Zollie) Hunt, 1500 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3107 Benjamin Irvin (Irwin), 763 South Dorrance Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2377 David Jones, 622 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Summerton, S. C.).
2410a Robert Jones, Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3250 Robert Jones, 1402 Kenilworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3011 Archie Johnson, 743 (753) South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3137 Jerry Johnson (Johson, Johnston), 1428 (1429) South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2636 Johnnie Johnson, 2835 Alter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3407 Thomas S. (Thos.) Johnson, 1026 South Seventeenth (730 South Fifty-second), Philadelphia, Pa.
84 Benjamin H. Johnston, 1734 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Benjamin Harrison Johnston (John), Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.).
2497 Lee Johnson (Lee Johnston), 1829 Carpenter Street.
2971 Daniel Kennedy, 1004 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2682 John W. (Wesley) Kennedy (J. Wesy Kennedy), 2005 Kimball, Philadelphia, Pa.
3341 Lofton Leggett, 1531 Catherine Street.
18 Christopher Lewis, 1805 Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.
166 Albert M. (Myer) Lewin (Albert Lewin), 917 South Twentieth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2813 Howard Louden, 2050 Catherine, Penna. (2050 Catharine, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2904 Silas Lynch, 625 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
177 Stanley Major, 721 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3024 Lawrence Manley, 628 South Nineteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2637 Tapley D. (Dewitt) Mark, 1022 South Seventeenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2504 Gail Mathers, 1403 Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa.
3534 Chas. Mathews, 761 South Chadwick, Philadelphia, Pa.
2911 Edward McCarthy, 629 South Twenty-sixth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2485 William J. (John) McKane, 2940 Peltz., Philadelphia, Pa.
2291 Geo. E. Morgan, 704 South Bancroft Street.
2489 Chas. E. (Emanuel) Morris, 811 South Nineteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
381 James Morris, 724 South Eighteenth (406 South Twenty-first), Philadelphia, Pa.
2651 Anderson D. Miller, 1931 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
3627 Chas. Mills, 920 South Fifteenth Street.
3490 Amos Moser, 2801 Alter, Philadelphia, Pa.
3685 Virgin B. Mosley (Virgil V. Mosley), 1814 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
2390 Jas. M. Mulhern, No. 3 Mohlens Court, Philadelphia, Pa.
3062 Wm. Munson, 1724 Christian, Philadelphia, Pa.
2304 Wm. J. Murphy (Wm. James Morphy), 2527 Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.
2162 John Norris, 1814 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2875 Chas. H. Owens, 923 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2853 Waddell T. (Thomas) Page, 1008 South Twentieth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3487 Samuel Pain, 1913 Pemberton Street.
2398 James Parker, 1636 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa.
2678 John Peterson, 1733 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa.
240 Zeader S. Philmone (Zeader Slappy Philmone, Philmore), 1533 Christian (1523 Christian), Philadelphia, Pa.
2577 Jos. C. (Clifton) Powell, 1802 Catherine, Philadelphia, Pa.
3586 Benito Readriques (Readrigos, Readriquez), 2217 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa.
59 Eugene Reau (Reau), 1533 Christian, Philadelphia, Pa.
2152 Paul A. Rogers, 1804 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
2534 Manuel V. Rosales (Manuel Valdes Rosales), 727 South Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
230 Eupernia Roman, 1805 Christian (2317 Master), Philadelphia, Pa.
3136 John Rowley, 1929 Kater (1409 South Seventeenth), Philadelphia, Pa.
3169 Levet (Levett) Robinson, 715 South Hicks, Philadelphia, Pa.
2492 Matthew Samuel, 1412 Pemberton, Philadelphia, Pa.
2358 Joseph G. Santana (Jose G. Santana), 725 South Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3476 Alexander Scott, 1817 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa.
3000 Samuel Seigler, 1511 Christian (1617 Christian), Philadelphia, Pa.
2201 Aldustius Sessons (Aldustues Sessoms, Aldutucs, Aldustins), 1724 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
2974 John Shaw, 701 South Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2680 Geo. Shields, 746 South Hershaw, Philadelphia, Pa.
3349 Victor W. Simmons (Victor Wilber Simmons, Victor Simmons), 2919 Alter, Philadelphia, Pa.
2452 Bennie Simon, 716 South Chadwick, Philadelphia, Pa.
2873 John Skinner, 1622 Christina (1622 Catharine), Philadelphia, Pa.
2306 Harris Smull, 1928 Catherine, City, Pa.
3381 Howard W. Smallwood, 770 South Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.
3566 Clarence Smith, 708 South Mole, Philadelphia, Pa.
2817 Henry Smith, 1514 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
2649 John M. (Mack) Smith, 1927 Kimball, Philadelphia, Pa.
2125 Wm. (Willie) Smith, 1403 Fitzeater, Philadelphia, Pa.
138 Sonnie D. Sneed (Semmie Daniel Sneed), 1722 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
330 David Spencer, 758 South Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2701 Cleveland Stephen, 1736 Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.
2742 Frank Taylor, 191 Catharine (234 South Warnock), Philadelphia, Pa.
2611 Jas. Taylor, 707 South Mole, Philadelphia, Pa.
2384 Geo. Lawson Thomas, 749 South Seventeenth, Philadelphia, Pa. (1109 Druid Hill, Baltimore, Md.).

2310 Henry Thomas, 1517 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
3365a James Thomas, 1509 Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa.
2320 Walter Tilghman (Tilghmer), 623 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
3651 James W. Timberlake, 772 Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
3060 Joe Tucker, 1422 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2939 John H. Walker, 2024 South, Philadelphia, Pa.
3517 Joseph J. (Junies) Walker, 1020 South Twentieth Street.
201 Walter Webb, 1517 Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa.
3099 James White, 904 South Twenty-second, Philadelphia, Pa.
3073 Wm. White, 1019 South Twentieth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2410 Emmett Wicks, 735 South Sixteenth (1705 Webster), Philadelphia, Pa.
3317 David Wilder, 2325 Catharine, Philadelphia, Pa.
3326a Amos G. Wilkes, 1724 South (Patient Philadelphia General Hospital), Philadelphia, Pa.
2958 Amos G. Wilkes, 1724 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2348 Chas. Williams, 1828 Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa.
2357 Edw. S. Williams (Edward Stevens Williams), 1838 Bainbridge (2106 Catharine), Philadelphia, Pa.
3570 Leon Williams, 2002 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
2259 Arthur Willis, 1740 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa. (229 Chestnut, Camden, N. J.).
3676 Grant Winfield (Windfield), 1728 Kater, Philadelphia, Pa. (250 Quince, Lamberts Point, Va.).
2179 Chas. Winstone (Winston), 1521 Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa.
2340 Bih Young, 1804 Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1408 Tony Ambrouli (Ambroulli, Toney Ambrocello, Ambroccello), 6415 Clifford, Pittsburgh, Pa.
895 Edward Ballard, 6485 Frankstown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1824 Domenic Bicaari (Domenico Vicarri, Dominico Viccari, Biccari), 131 Stoebner Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1708 Frank Barone, Brilliant Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
480 Andrew Billingsky, 6388 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1870 Willie Brown, 527 Lowell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1741 Santos Coccarelli (Santols Caccarolle), 533 Lenora, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1686 Joseph Daquile (Daquilo), 247 Omega, Pittsburgh, Pa.
836 Angelo Del Gross (Angelo Del Grass), 146 Maxwell Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2442 George H. (Herbert) Edwards, 6487 Frankstown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
687 George W. (Washington) Finch, 204 Larimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
654 James Fisher, 311 Sackett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
887 Summer (Sumner) Hunter, 625 Burpee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1500 William Hunter, 10 Carver, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1718 Calvin Jones, 208 Lorimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2029 Charles Lee, 625 Lowell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1422 Mack Lindsay, 321 Sackett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
913 John McCabe (J. C. McCabe, John C. McCabe), 1503 Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1901 Vincent Maffee (Maffeo), 651 Lenora, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2493 George S. (Stanfilt, Stanfill) Newmaster, 512 Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1929 Lawrence Price (Lawrence W. Price, Lawrence Frieson), 6670 Frankstown (6609 Frankstown), Pittsburgh, Pa.
1883 Joseph Reed, 6907 Mount Vernon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
533 Louis Roberts (Rorten), 204 Larimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1029 George Ruther (George Robert Ruther), 134 Lambert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1604 Albert Saunders, 134 Lambert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1874 William Smith (William Henry Smith, William H. Smith, jr.), 140 Enterprise, Pittsburgh, Pa.
846 James C. Stanton, 124 Julius, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Joseph C. Stanton, 124 Julius, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
539 Angelo Tomasetti (Angelo Tomassetti), 514 Lenora, Pittsburgh, Pa.
405 Edward Taylor, 314 Sackett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1753 James Washington, 642 Paulson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
102 George White, 224 Larimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
487 Richard White, 3 Dick, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3543 Sam Adamcick, 3223 Harcuma Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
100 Leon Bajinski (Buginski, Baglenski), 2804 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3066 Potop (Potap) Baluk, 2316 Josephine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1248 Anton Burba (Burbo), 2115 Wrights Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2909 Mitar (Anton, Mitar) Daniels, 2809 Carey Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
584 Nevens (Nevrus) Dant, 69 South Thirtieth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
491 William Davis, 2106 Sarah Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
507 Joseph Dzlenglarski (Dzlenglaski), 02 Brownsville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3884 Cimin Alfonso (A.) Flaherty, 208 Brownsville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3124 Wladyslaw Frainczak, 2526 Lehanon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1730 Adam Gal (Gall), 65 Berry Street (Barry Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3260 Jan Galicki, 2722 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
961 John Gannon, 1444 Brownsville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3506 Szczepan Grockowina (Grochowina), 2708 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3 Manko (Marko) Gvozdick, 2516 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1029 William Joseph (J.) Haas, 1091 Brownsville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3267 Albert Louis (L.) Hammer, 2514 Carey, Pittsburgh, Pa. (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
843 Edgar J. Hardy, 419 Wilnton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (822 South Wabash Avenue, care Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago, Ill.).
3356 Edward Harris, 900 Taft Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
381 Thomas Patrick Hyland, 1707 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2446 Hamit Ismil, 69 South Roth Street (69 Thirtieth Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
648 John Kocsayk, 2634 Edwards, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1908 John Kirby (John F. Kirby), 2214 Sarah Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1903 Joseph (Josef) Kiviecian, 2514 Jane, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3320 Herman Henry (Herman Harry) Klingler (Klusler), 16 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3807 Adam Kominski (Kaminski), 2708 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2346 Walter John (J.) Kowalski, 17 Roanoke, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2203 Wvan (Uvan) Kowel, 51 Greeley Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

819 Duro Latlan (Latlan), 80 South Twenty-sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2798 George Allen Laux, 60 Twenty-second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
953 John W. Law (John Saw), 5444 Toronto Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
769 Michael L. Lee, 2408 Jane, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4565 John McGuire, 2331 Sarah, Pittsburgh, Pa.
68 Frank Makowski, 2517 Lebanon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1912 Antoni (Amitonic, Anitino) Marygas, 2610 Josephine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
614 Phillipo (Filippo) Martino, 94 McClain Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
905 August Miller, 2124 Merriman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3144 John Moriorty (Moriority, Moriarty), 2132 Carson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
957 Harry Nichols, 3215 McClurg Street (3215 McKlurg Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
478 Jisef Palushowski (Palochowski, Joe Palouchowski), 3247 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3843 Josef Parchetu, 3111 Mary Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3559 Joseph Pietrrak (Pietrsak, Pietraak), 2507 Lebanon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4641 Stanislaw Pifhala (Stanislaw Pirhalo, Stanislaw Pirhala), 2634 Edwards Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1869 Andrej (Andrsy) Rugiol (Andvziez Rugiel), 2318 Lebanon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
310 Stanley Rusczewski (Stanley Rusczewski, Stenislaw Russeckl), 29 Kosciusko, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3487 Picto Scholeusky (Proto Sobolcusky, Ploto Sobolcusky, Plotl Sobolcusky), 2412 Sidney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
646 Hazo Shavan, 2911 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Hago Shaban (Hallan), 2911 Carson Street, S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.).
465 Teki Shekir (Stakir, Shakir, Teki Thekie), 2837 Carey (Carry) Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
72 Nicholas Alfred Sherman, 2133 Sarah Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1874 Boleslaw Slavikowski (Slovikowski, Slavekowskl), 2304 Wellington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4038 Edward Adolph (A.) Smith, 613 Montovth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2221 Julian Staniul, 2412 Harcums Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2071 Frank Stawinski, 2518 Josephin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2706 Nikita (Nicleta) Stawisnk, 7 Sterling Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3751 Albert Sullivan, 2739 Carey Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. (801 Franklin Avenue, Williamsburg, Pa.).
3758 Frank Tarsetano (Tarsitano), 2516 Carey Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3138 Stefan Tigalski (Ligalski), 2520 Josephine, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1616 Alphonso Albert Tinsley, 525 Delmont, Pittsburgh, Pa.
67 Peter Uackovic (Petor Vuckovic), 2512 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4474 Nicholas H. Viszloczky (A. Viszlvesky, Nicholas Viszlvezky, A. Viszloczky), 147 Freeland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2190 Jan Wajcik, 3226 Edwards Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
892 Mike Yitov, 67 Thirtieth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2567 Joseph J. Zanner, 2736 Missouri, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3207 Paul Zugordnjl (Zugordngl, Zugnrodnyl, Zugordnyl), 3000 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, RHODE ISLAND.

284 Robert Brady, boarding house, Georgiaville, R. I.
1966 Edgar Francis Brennignn (Edgar F. Brannigan, Edgar Francis Brenlgan), Georgiaville, R. I.
645 Joseph Deumand (Joseph D'Ambra, Joseph Deamond), Hope, R. I.
1678 Charles King, 243 Manton Street, Manton, R. I. (243 Manton Street, Anthony, R. I.).
706 William Elmer Lyon (William Elmer Lyons), South Scituate, R. I.
1016 William J. S. McElroy, Masonville, R. I.
629 August Monora (August Minoraz), Railroad Street, Statesville, R. I.
1751 Arthur Edward Page (Arthur Page), North Scituate, R. I.
1903 William Earl Rounds, North Scituate, R. I.
2181 Harry E. Smith, Coventry, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

758 Julian Cihlski, 90 Randall Street, Providence, R. I.
1697 John Crotty, 8 Howell Street, Providence, R. I.
675 Edmond A. Delaney, 9 Hedley (9 Headley) Street, Providence, R. I.
213 Franciizek Kareswski (Franciszek Karezeski), 2 Livingston, Providence, R. I.
324 Simon Kazarian, 173 Charles Street (173 Canal Street), Providence, R. I.
1077 Henry Albert Lee, North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
644 Dennis McCarthy, 72 Evergreen Street, Providence, R. I. (Casper, Wyo.; Illinois Pipe Line Co., post-office box 578.)
1184 Thomas Francis McGough, 81 Camp Street, Providence, R. I.
1527 Edward Michael (Edward M.) McEnaney, 21 Lorimer Avenue, Providence, R. I.
517 Harold P. (Harold Parmentus, Harold Parmetus) Maynard, 26 Darling Street, Providence, R. I.
230a Joseph F. (Joseph L. Richards, 150 Slater Street, Providence, R. I.
11 Osman (Asman) Shukry, 127 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.
226 Anthony Joseph Stonis, 17 Connell Street, Providence, R. I.
770 Sam Talsky, 67 Pleasant Street (99 State Street), Providence, R. I.
885 Edward E. Washington, 79 Howell Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1746 Constantine Annibale, 87 Venzie Street, Providence, R. I.
3224 Vincent (V.) Baranowski, 54 Victor Street, Providence, R. I.
2396 Wladislaw Bekevich, 48 Camden Street, Providence, R. I. (Wladislaw Bekewick (Wladislaw Bekewich), 504 Mill Street, Providence, R. I.)
781 Kostanti Boborick (Kastanit Babarik), corner Bernon and Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.
2900 Sami Cafello, 16 Nalvan Street, Providence, R. I. (Semo (Sam) Cafiello, 16 Nahant Street, Providence, R. I.)
1170 Rudolph E. (Rudolph Everard) Cespedes, 6 Clorane Street, Providence, R. I.
1031a Frank Ciccerkia (Francis Ciccerckia, Francis Ciccerkia), 835 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.
070 Benj. Cohen, 303 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence, R. I.
a140a James Costa, 390 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
3184 Herbert H. Cramp, 6 Goddard Street, Providence, R. I. (Herbert H. Camp, 409 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.)

197a Leonard Cressy, 29 Aland Street, Providence, R. I.
1849 Guiseppe De (Guiseppe Di) Civita, 296 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.
2703 Domenico Delbricchia (Domenico Delvecchio, Domenico Del Vecchio), 40 Marietta Street, Providence, R. I.
2012 Michael Doyguckis, 27 Candace Street, Providence, R. I.
2864 John Gatta, 524 Brande Avenue, Providence, R. I.
a678a Joseph Grozaini (Joseph Granzaini), 67 Aetna Street, Providence, R. I.
590 Plene W. Hamel, 22 Chestnut Street, Central Falls, R. I.
2813 William Hoye (William Hoyd, William Floyd), 396 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
2151 Henry Hurley, 458 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
2394 Marron Jelallan (Marroog Jalalian, Marroog Jilallan), 37 Whipple Street, Providence, R. I.
2179 Marsont Kimotian (Masront Kimatian), 145 Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.
2749a Frank Jacob Koes (Frank Koes), 359 Smithfield Avenue, Providence, R. I.
451 Walter Lepicki, 5 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence, R. I.
585 Manuel Lopez, 58 Silverspring Avenue, Providence, R. I.
314 Matas Lyleyran (Matas Lyleylan), 49 Whipple Street, Providence, R. I.
266 John Mingo, 60 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence, R. I.
759 Zilfor (Zilfo) Mohmen, 9 Star Street, Providence, R. I.
3236 William H. Morse, American Realty Co., Kennebago, Me.
121 John Paone, 129 Hawkins Street, Providence, R. I.
212a Eugene Deserullo, alias Ritchie, alias Ritchie Deserillo, 120 Yorkshire Street, Providence, R. I.
3235a Cedric Rollandino, 97 Cutshaw Street, Providence, R. I.
3259 John Ryan, 373 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
2759 Bagdasar Sarkisian, 145 Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.
250 Adolph Schultz (Adolph Schulz), 145 Smith Street, Providence R. I.
2592 James Teller (James Tello), 38 Hurlin Street, Providence, R. I.
2568 Gus Vilkimiss (Gus Vilkimlss), 4 Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.
561 Howard Ward, 369 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
261 James H. Warner, 1214 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (James H. Werner, 248 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AUSTIN, STATE OF TEXAS.

1525 Sidney Anderson, San Felipe, Tex.
448 Jim Banks, care of H. H. Engelkrig, Sealy, Tex.
1194 Aaron (Aron) Fisher, San Felipe, Tex.
930 Hubbert Gray, San Felipe, Tex.
1491 Lee Jones (L. E. Jones), Sealy, Tex.
1553 Arthur Reese, Belleville, Tex.
887 Jose E. Salazar (Salasar, Jose H. Salasar), Belleville, Tex.
539 Anthony Scales Bellville, Tex.
1224 Andrew Woolridge (Woldridge, Wooldridge), Brenham, Tex. (Route No. 1, Brenham, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLEMAN, STATE OF TEXAS.

10844 Felix Aldrete, Eagle Pass, Tex. (Rockwood, Tex.).
1725 Martias Balemia (Bolemas, Bolemias), Santa Anna, Tex.
1754 Carl W. Curry (Carl Westley Curry), Santa Anna, Tex.
1076 Selso Carrisco (Carrasco, Carrosco), Santa Anna, Tex.
347 Augustine Delman (Delaman, Deleman), Santa Anna, Tex.
54 Leonard Luke Denton (Leonard Denton), Coleman, Tex.
417 Eddie B. Driscol, Gouldbusk, Tex. (Eddie Burleson Driskell, Del Rio, Tex.)
945 Will Ems, Gouldbusk, Tex.
1584 Margeurreto Galoves (Marguerite Galocz, Margerite Galocg, Morguerrete Galovez), Coleman, Tex.
1070 Alforo R. Garcia, Silver Valley, Tex.
1807 Rufus R. Garcia, Silver Valley, Tex.
90 Pedro Garnulso (Garnulsa), Coleman, Tex.
216 Augustus Gonlsolaz (Augustino Gonlsoles, Augustin Gonzalez, Gonsolaz), Santa Anna, Tex.
930 Gregorio Guerrero, Burkett route, Coleman, Tex.
309 Ascencion (Asencion) Martinez, Coleman County, Burkett, Tex.
362 Antonio Martinez, Santa Anna, Tex.
1199 Condellano (Candelario, Condellao) Moran, route No. 1, Coleman, Tex.
900 Masia (Mosia, Mers) Moran, route No. 1, Coleman, Tex.
210 Modesto Martinez, Novice, Tex.
1408 Satero Moran, Coleman, Tex.
556 J. Wesley Moreland (J. W. Moreland), Santa Anna, Tex.
1516 Harley S. Mulanax, Coleman, Tex., Glencore route (500 East Fourth Street, Fort Worth, Tex.).
496 Pete (Peat) Newman, Gouldbusk, Tex.
771 Maurice (Mauricio) Rendon, route No. 1, Coleman, Tex.
213 Albert Riojas (Riogos), Whon, Tex.
1004 Benito Romo (Benito L. Romo), Coleman, Tex.
1062 Will Smith, Coleman, Tex.
1732 Bud Williams, Coleman, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF DALLAS, DIVISION NO. 1, STATE OF TEXAS.

2251 Robert Allen, 3101 Cobb, Dallas, Tex.
1030 Arthur Atkins, 2014 Carter, Dallas, Tex. (1746 Edwin, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1217 Joe Ball, 1406 Emma, Dallas, Tex.
2135 Alfred Bauget, 2200 Holmes, Dallas, Tex.
1945 Dave Bates, 3712 Roseland, Dallas, Tex. (Creason, Pa.).
4045 Manuel Bleasencia (Placencia, Plasensia, Plasencia), section gang No. 404 (Nee Farmers' Bunch), Farmers Branth, Tex.
3876 Gregg Booser, 1822 Watkins (1832 Watkins), Dallas, Tex.
404 Bradford H. (Houston) Boyd, 3610 Cochran, Dallas, Tex.
875 Charlie R. (Roberts) Brooks (Charles Robert Brooks), 705 North Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
360 Isiah Brown, 1411 Emma, Dallas, Tex.
8739 Oscar Brown, 2812 Laclede, Dallas, Tex.
3302 Will Calvin, 710 North Harwood (720 North Pearl), Dallas, Tex.
1043 Handy Clemons (H. E. E. Clemons), 3506 Cochran, Dallas, Tex.
2092 J. E. Coley (Jay Edward Caley), 4151 North Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
1058 Octavio Comacho, 1003 Griffin (Camacho, 1707 Griffin), Dallas, Tex.
635 Roscoe Conley, 2422 Caroline, Dallas, Tex.
906 Arthur Conner, 3810 Ross, Dallas, Tex.

3973 John B. (Biglow) Corbett, 181 Akard (111 North Akord), Dallas, Tex.
2687 Lee Curtis, 3617 Miles, Dallas, Tex.
1024 Joe Daniel, 2307 Federal, Dallas, Tex.
3012 J. P. Davis, 3726 Maple (2707 Holmes), Dallas, Tex.
1577 John E. (Edwin) Deane, 122 Boll (1022 Boll), Dallas, Tex.
3709 Elijah Dockery, No. 3 Clay Alley, Dallas, Tex.
3200 Thomas Douglas, 2320 Griffin, Dallas, Tex.
2779 John J. Drennon (John Jesse Drennan), 4001 San Jacinto, Dallas, Tex.
391 Ben Brooks, 1709 Hall, Dallas, Tex.
3483 James Brown, 1412 Collin, Dallas, Tex.
662 Will Brooks, 2319 Montezuma, Dallas, Tex.
648a Jack Burns, 1412 Fox, Dallas, Tex.
608 Eddie Burrell, 2523 Trinidad, Dallas, Tex.
197 C. C. Caldwell, 3009 Thomas, Dallas, Tex.
586 Ben Earl, 1728 Fairmount, Dallas, Tex.
3042 Louis R. (Richard) Ferguson, 1015 Bell, Dallas, Tex.
2652 Jessie (Jesse) Ferrell, 3211 Flora, Dallas, Tex.
2439 Clarence Fleming, 212 North Pearl, Dallas, Tex. (1318 South, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2984 Wm. H. (Howard) Foster, care of St. George Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
273 Charles H. (Henry) Freed, 307 South Akard (407 South Akard), Dallas, Tex.
3158 Adolphus Fuller, 1918 Hall, Dallas, Tex.
2997 Julian Granades (Grenades), Katy, Yards, Dallas, Tex.
2486 George Grant, 2027 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
1889 Silas Grant, 3711 Ross, Dallas, Tex.
4185 Tommy Greene (Tommie Green), 2216 McCoy, Dallas, Tex.
3562 Jack C. Gribble, 1609 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
326a Percy Hall, Dallas, Tex. (State convict).
1058 Noble Hannah, 1505 Bourbon, Dallas, Tex.
188 O. J. Harris, 1500 Camp, Dallas, Tex.
917 Jim J. Haskins (Jim Haskins), 3119 Cochran, Dallas, Tex.
329 DeDitt Hawk, 3307 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Tex.
2290 Julius A. (Andrew) Hildreth, 3722 Maple, Dallas, Tex.
3330 Dee Hines, 2211 Live Oak, Dallas, Tex.
646a Ben Holder, Dallas, Tex. (State Reformatory, Dallas, Tex.).
2950 Artelious Holland, 2212 Clark, Dallas, Tex. (2243 Redford, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1659 Robert Jackson, 3901 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Tex.
2985 Wm. J. (James) Jackson, 2627 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
3148 Horace Jamison, 1803 Hall, Dallas, Tex. (1409 Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio).
2653 Isaih (Isaiah) Jinks, 3618 Gillispie (3518 Wate), Dallas, Tex.
2317 Claude (Claud) Johnson, 2505 Maple, Dallas, Tex.
2312 George Johnson, 2713 San Jacinto, Dallas, Tex.
3406 Henry Johnson, 1334 Adair, Dallas, Tex.
1809 James R. (Roby) Johnson, 507 Masten, Dallas, Tex.
2523 Will Johnson, 1609 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
1922 David Joiner, 2402 Cottage Lane, Dallas, Tex.
3465 Bonnie Jones, 1715 Allen, Dallas, Tex.
2560 John D. Jones, 1404 Emma, Dallas, Tex.
1327 Fred R. (Rolland) Jones, 503 Masten, Dallas, Tex.
4197 Louis Jones, 2619 Flora, Dallas, Tex.
3403 Demetrius Kauroupis (Kouroupis), 1914 North Lamar, Dallas, Tex.).
3461 Overton Kemply (Quenton Kemple), Pearl Street, between Live Oak and Bryan, Dallas, Tex. (Pearl Street, Lives on Bryan, Dallas, Tex.).
4177 J. B. King, Central Ry. and Haskell, Dallas, Tex.
3240 Kames D. Kirvin, 2622 Trinidad, Dallas, Tex. (James D. Kirvin, 421 South Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3260 Andrew J. (James) Land, 4000 Ross, Dallas, Tex.
3358 Lad (Ladd) Lee, 1720 Buford, Dallas, Tex.
3712 Victor Lomel, Drexal Hotel, Dallas, Tex. (Victor Charles Lomel, care of Banner Furniture Co., Muncie, Ind.).
962 Geo. Lovell, 2000 Gaillet, Dallas, Tex.
1052 Eugene McFarland, 2519 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
3005 Geo. Mason, 1309 Collin, Dallas, Tex.
1291 Edgar E. (Elen) Massey (E. M. Addey), 1919 Trinidad, Dallas, Tex.
632 Albertus Merritt, 2626 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
3907 Bob Moore, 406 Good, Dallas, Tex. (3017 Laclede, St. Louis, Mo.).
707 Perry L. (Lee) Moore, 2405 Cochran, Dallas, Tex.
4375 Richard Neal, 2600 Caddo, Dallas, Tex.
2774 Solomon Noldon (Noldan), 2519 Montezuma, Dallas, Tex.
219 Harry O'Hearn, 8211 McKinney, Dallas, Tex. (Harry Franklin O'Hearn, 902 Taylor, Fort Worth, Tex.).
1411 Alex Orear (Alexander O'Rea, Alex ORear), 2100 Ross, Dallas, Tex.
3677 Fidencio Ortega, 2320 Sommer, Dallas, Tex.
2821 Frank R. (Rice) Palmer, 2224 Live Oak, Dallas, Tex.
3122 Henry Perk, 1826 Leonard, Dallas, Tex.
1003 Joseph D. (Jasper Daniel) Perkins, 2124 Highland, Dallas, Tex.
1928 Gus Polk, 3410 Cochran, Dallas, Tex.
4317 Amos Reagor (Reagar, Reogor), 619 Spring, Dallas, Tex.
3226 M. S. (M. B., M. D.) Reynolds, 104 Duncan, Dallas, Tex.
5 V. M. Rippey, 708 North Harwood, Dallas, Tex. (W. M. Rippey, Jackson Ohio).
1035 Dock Robinson, 2008 Flora, Dallas, Tex.
280 Wiel (Will) Rodgers, 2112 Wesley Alley, Dallas, Tex.
2098 Will Rogers, 200 Vine, Dallas, Tex.
4064 Jim Slay, Akard Street Livery Stable, Dallas, Tex.
4222 Alvin Smith, 1028 Hawkins, Dallas, Tex.
2025 Caro Smith, No. 3, Texas Alley, Dallas, Tex.
2257 Eddie Smith, 104 Central, Dallas, Tex.
2235 Frank Smith, Katy yards, Dallas, Tex.
4032 Joseph (Joe) Smith, 2126 Hogg, Dallas, Tex.
570 Oscar Smith, 2431 Thompson, Dallas, Tex.
425 Wm. C. (Chud) Smith, 615 Good, Dallas, Tex.
3972 John Stanfi (Stanft), 1600½ McKinney, Dallas, Tex.
996 Rob Stewart, 2500 Wade, Dallas, Tex.
1709 Mason B. Stokley (Manson Brackner Stokley), 1820 Crockett, Dallas, Tex.
1380 Tom Swaney (Swancy), 213 Gibson (2113 Gibson), Dallas, Tex.
1736 E. L. Sweeney, 1602 Ross, Dallas, Tex.
958 Ernest (Earnest) Joe Swinford (W. J. Swinford), 2906 Rosewood, Dallas, Tex.
2331 Eldie (Ealc) Taylor, 2804 Hallville, Dallas, Tex.
1870 Harrison Thomas, 2419 Alamo, Dallas, Tex.

2482 James Thompson, 2507 Flora, Dallas, Tex.
229a Jordan Todd, 2111 Bridd, Dallas, Tex.
185a Lester Todd, 3005 Thomas, Dallas, Tex.
585 Roy S. (Sidney) Travers, 1919 Commerce, Dallas, Tex. (21 West Cain, Atlanta, Ga.).
2278 John E. (Elmer) Tucker, 3011½ Masten, Dallas, Tex.
442 Willie (William) Frank Turner, City Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
3028 Everett Turpin, 2218 Highland, Dallas, Tex.
2672 Clarence Ventress, 2803 San Jacinto, Dallas, Tex. (702 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.).
2188 Wm. K. Ward (William Lucius Ward), 4040 Cole, Dallas, Tex.
4145 Aubrey Warden, 1720½ North Akard (Aubrey Robert Warden, 1710½ North Akard), Dallas, Tex.
3332 John H. Warlick (John Henry Warlick, J. Warlick), 2726 Highland, Dallas, Tex.
1574 Henry Warner, 2110 Alamo, Dallas, Tex.
1852 Cliff (Clif) Williams, 604 (603½ Good, Dallas, Tex.
2500 Jim Williams, 1806 Freeman, Dallas, Tex.
524 Mack Williams, 2613 Wade, Dallas, Tex.
4172 Noble O. (Oliver) Williams, 2730 Shelby, Dallas, Tex.
4235 Geo. R. (Bryant) Witter, 5134 North Akard, Dallas, Tex.
3724 Carl Woodwards (Woodards), 2319 Jolliette, Dallas, Tex.
4378 C. A. Woolems, 1911 Bryan, Dallas, Tex.
3213 Will Young, 2600 Trinidad, Dallas, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF EL PASO, STATE OF TEXAS.

3921 Clemente Acosta (Clement Acosta), 703 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
3669 C. P. Agee (Claude Paul Agee), 100 Rio Grande Street, El Paso, Tex.
2013 Juan Aguirre (J. Aguirre), 706 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
3295 Eugolgic Albeyta (Eulogio Abeyta), 720 South Kansas, El Paso, Tex.
2561 Encarnacion Aleman (Encornacion Aleman), 1112 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
4269 Clarence Wm. Alten, 206½ Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2 Juan Alvarado, Campbell No. 11, El Paso, Tex.
642 Mucario Alvarado, 905 South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
3678 Moses Baca Alvarado, 1206 South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
692 Pascual Alvarado, Section No. 3, Nastodon, N. M. (Section No. 3, El Paso, Tex.).
2579 Simon Apoduca, Room No. 7, Apartment 420 South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
1843 Isabel Arguelles (Isabel Arrollas), 1004 South Kansas, El Paso, Tex.
1636 Manuel Arreganla (Manuel Arreguien), Stormville, El Paso, Tex.
635 Epifanio Arroya, Eighth and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2463 Porfirio Badial (Porfiro Bodial), Juarez, Mexico.
2456 Jose M. Badillio, 819 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex. (Padillo, 918 South Oregon).
1963 Antonio Baez, 710 San Jacinto Street, El Paso, Tex.
1060 Leo F. Baker (Leo Francis Baker), 504½ South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
1510 Ponciano Barez (Baez), 336 Leor Street, El Paso, Tex.
2481 Tomas Barientos (Tomas Barrientos), 717 South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
1816 Andres Baron, 202 Chihuahu, El Paso, Tex. (Andrea Barron, 203 Chihuahua).
306 Willie Barrington, care of general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
1919 Emmet J. Bascue (E. J. Bascue), 325 East San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
4384 Hilario Beza (Eladio Beza), Old Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
4668 Charles Henry Bodaford, 109½ South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
4971 Robert Bono (Robert Bano), 216 San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
1524 Wm. L. Brockway (William Louis Brockway), 603 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
3285 Lawrence Broker, 214 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
3417 Howard E. Brooks, Comlyton Hotel, Overland Street, El Paso, Tex.
3486 Coleman Henry Broughton, 406 East Missouri, El Paso, Tex. (Casper, Wyo.).
847 Homer E. Brown (Homer Edgar Brown), 406½ San Francisco, El Paso, Tex.
1753 Joseph (Joe) Burks, Rio Grande Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
1960 Anacleto Bustamante (Aniceto Bustamants), 1014 Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
49 John Byrnes (Byenes), 105 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
913 Miguel Caballero, 502 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
1180 Pascual Cabrera (Cabrera), 1104 Sta. Fe, El Paso, Tex.
619 Guillermo Cacillas (Casillas, Casilla), 915 Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
2369 Francisco Calara (Cabrera), 228 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
2136 Lloyd Walter (Walker) Calk, 813 North Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
1476 Felipe (Felipe) Campos, 630 West Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
1494 Clide Canada, 401 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
570 Antonio Canzono, 619½ South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
1031 Fred W. Capel (Fred William Kapel, G. W. Ten Napel, Fred Wm. Sen Kapal), 3213 Madera Street, El Paso, Tex.
1335 Andres Cabral, 706 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
1195 Victor Cardoza, Tenth and Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
1916 Wm. A. Carley, 712 St. Vrain, El Paso, Tex. (William A. (Axel) Carley, Rural Route No. 2, Box 20, Garfield, Minn.).
2035 Pledad Carrillo (Carillo), 1002 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
1860 Jesus Casas, 909 South Oregon, room 14, El Paso, Tex.
2445 Teodore (Teodoro) Castro, room 2, South Oregon and Seventh Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2408 John Ceasar (Ceasor), 303 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1091 Cornello Chaparro, 4 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.
755 Manuel Chaves, 702 Chihuahua Street, El Paso, Tex.
3373 Lee Chung, 412 East Third Street, El Paso, Tex.
2889 Mar Chung, 318 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
3324 Calstro Clisneros (Calestro Cisniros, Calistro Cisneros), Juarez, Mexico.
1712 Harry R. (Richard) Clark, 314 West Missouri, El Paso, Tex.
5405 Walter James (J.) Clark, 504 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
3430 Allen James Collins, 404 East Rio Grande Street, El Paso, Tex.
437 Pablo Cordova, 806 Zarroza Alley, El Paso, Tex.
673 Felix (Felice, Feliz) Coronado (Felice Corosdo), Seventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1396 Erasmo Corral, 612 Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
535 Formin Corrol (Corral), 511½ South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
640 Agapico Coutir (Agapito Cantar, Agapito Cantu), 29 Guerrero Street, El Paso, Tex.
211 Leandro Cruz, 713 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
4408 Bert Davis, 326 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2341 John A. Davis (John Atchison Davis), Lockie Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
1001 Wallace E. Davis (Wallace Earl Davis), 614 North Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
5339 Aaron Davidson, Palma Court, El Paso, Tex.
2262 Gibson White Dawson, 418 Upzar Street, El Paso, Tex.
744 Jose de Anda (Jose De Anda), 103 Kemp Street, El Paso, Tex.
2449 Jesus de la Paz (Jesus de La Paz), 611 Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2601 Refugio Delgado (Rufugio Delgado), 208 Tenth Street, El Paso, Tex.
1029 Jack Dennis, 511 North St. Vrain, El Paso, Tex.
3653 Gildardo Selso Domingues, Old Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex. (Ysleta, Tex.).
569 Max Dorrin, 1006 Chihuahua Street, El Paso, Tex.
2200 Henry E. Dorsett, Miles City, Mont.
2377 Jesus L. Duran, 500 Campbell, No. 23, El Paso, Tex.
1101 Jose Angel B. Duran, Second S. Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
1136 Iva Durham, 202 East Third Street, El Paso, Tex.
4736 Bruce L. Dusenberry (Bruce Lynch Dusenberry), Mesa and Main Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2257 Samuel F. Easterday (Samuel Franklin Easterday), 510 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex.
2108 William Durkett Eoff (William Burket Eoff, W. B. Eoff), 707 North Sante Fe Street, El Paso, Tex.
4489 George (George) Ernest, care of Pullman Co., El Paso, Tex.
1238 Enstorgio Escorcia (E. Escorcio), 615 Juarez Street, El Paso, Tex.
588 Mike Escorcia, 615 Juarez Ally, El Paso, Tex.
925 Anastacio Espinoza, Fourth and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1578 Jose Esplnosa, Hotel Denver, Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
3902 David Nessim Essex, Central Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (post-office box 1233, Waco, Tex.
291 Alberto Estrada, Route 6, Durango, El Paso, Tex. (Roberto Estrada, 125 Durango, El Paso, Tex.).
4055 Joseph Louis Evans, 1718 East Rio Grande, El Paso, Tex.
1157 Frank Felerelsel, 808 Angel, El Paso, Tex.
1798 Angel Fernandez, Hotel Hidalgo, South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1387 Alejandro F. Fierro, 402½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1527 Urbano Fierro, 415 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.
1023 Frank Filabert (Frank Fillbert), 109½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
3677 Grover Lee Fincham, 917 North Ochoa Street, El Paso, Tex.
2945 Clemente Flores, 1208 Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2524 Francisco Flores (Francisco Florez), South Florence, El Paso, Tex.
990 Jose Flores, 409 South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
510 John Henry Ford, 703 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
4100 George Franklin, Third and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
72 Harry Fry (H. Fry), general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
1339 Walter Fulbright (Walter Fullbright), general delivery, Fort Worth, Tex.
2018 Eusebio Fulsada (Eusebio Fuesada), 217½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
690 Francisco Gandara (F. Gandara), 409 East Fourth Street, El Paso, Tex.
3980 Wm. Pinkney Gann, 110½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex. (William Pinkney Gann, 1101½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.).
999 Adrian Garcia, Fourth and Florence Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2906 Florentino Garcia, 1110 Sixth Street, El Paso, Tex.
350 Marcos Garcia, Ninth and Stanton Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1399 Pablo Garcia, 460 El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
622 Salome Garcia, 1018 South Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
885 Santiago T. Gardea (Santiago Talamentes Gardea, Santiago G. Tarden), 705 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
2450 Sherman Edward Garrett (S. E. Garrett), Sheldon Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
3334 Mayer S. Gattegno, Mesa Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
239 Harold Gimeno, second story Federal building, El Paso, Tex.
4453 Francisco Giron (Frank Giron), 513½ South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
1027 Gasker Givens (Glasker Givens, G. Givens), 410 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
1283 Jesus Gomez (J. Gomez), 421 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.
2130 Filemon R. Gonzales, 709 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2165 Juan Gonzales (Juan Gonzalez), 17 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
171 Onofre Gonzales (Onofri Gonzalez, Onodri Gonzalez), 1403 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2030 Ysauro Gonzales (Ysauro Gonzalez, Y. Gonzalez), 315 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2205 Luis Goytia (Louis Goytia), 520 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2116 Frank Graham, Washington Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
2678 Leon S. Greenwood (Leon Smith Greenwood), 507 Mesa Street, El Paso, Tex.
477 Chester B. Gregsby (Chester Ben Gregsby), 1627 East Missouri, El Paso, Tex.
3830 Otto Grimes, 1401 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex.
2285 August Grusser, 129½ San Francisco, El Paso, Tex.
3836 Martin Galindo Guerrero (Martin Collinder Guerrero), 507 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
433 Bartolo Guevara (B. Guevara), 53 Ugarte Street, Juarez, Mexico.
787 Ernest Gunther, 705 West Main Street, El Paso, Tex.
532 Francisco Gutierrez, 1011 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
165 Luis Gutierrez, 1002 El Paso, No. 6½, El Paso, Tex.
595 Florencio Guzman (Florenica Guyman, Florencis Guyman), 1205 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2320 H. B. Hanson (H. B. Henson), 104 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex.
2913 Wm. Harrison Harsley, 1123 North Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
4142 Edgar J. Harton (Edgar James Harton, E. J. Harton), 338 Leon Street, El Paso, Tex.
3329 Walter Loyd Haworth, 413 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
333 Esteban Hernandez (Esteban Hernandez), Eighth and El Paso Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2106 Guadalupe Hernandez, Second and El Paso, El Paso, Tex.

2733 Guillermo Hernandez (Guynermo Hernandez), El Paso, Tex.
98 Jacinto Hernandez, Sixth and El Paso Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2592 Jose Hernandez, 150 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
5590 Jose M. Hernandez, 1222 Juarez Alley, El Paso, Tex.
158 Leonardo Hernandez, Hart's Mill, El Paso, Tex.
1092 Pablo Hernandez, 1112 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2808 Estanislno Herrera, corner Seventh and Santa Fe Streets, El Paso, Tex.
2157 Narciso Herrera (Narceso Herrera, Narciso Herrera), 815 Zaragosa Alley, El Paso, Tex.
201 Grady B. Hill (G. B. Hill), 717½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1055 Raymond F. Hill (Raymond Fuller Hill, R. T. Hill), 1011½ North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
5337 William Allen Hill, Planters' Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
3860 Herbert Hines (Herbert Hines), 320 East Overland, El Paso, Tex.
580 Andrew Hitsky (Andrew Hittskey), 109½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2823 Bidal E. Holguin (Bidal Halguin, Bidae Elororage Holquin), 703 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
1980 Domingo Holguin, 41 Mexia Street, Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.
2871 Roy Hollins, Seventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
6083 Augustus Jack Hollis, 408 Durango Street, El Paso, Tex.
3937 Charles Edward Holman, 603 North El Paso, El Paso, Tex. (Chas. Edward Holman, 603 North Mesa Avenue, El Paso, Tex.).
2395 Leung Hong, 228 San Jacinto Street, El Paso, Tex.
3656 Francis W. Howard, care of Navy recruiting officer, El Paso, Tex.
2851 Charles King Hoye (Chas. King Hoye), 514 North Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
3624 Edgar H. Iredale (Edgar Henry Iredale, E. H. Iredale), 310½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1475 John M. Irwin (John Maple Irwin), 109½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
1618 Teas James (Trod James), 510 North St. Vrain Street, El Paso, Tex.
2261 Lehi D. Jarvis (Lehi Defriez Jarvis), 1320 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex.
4498½ Antonio Jimenez (Jiminez), corner Alameda and Stevens Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1708 Fernando Jimenes (Fernandez Jimenez), 519 Fifth Street, El Paso, Tex.
2650 Gregorio Jimenez (Gregario Jimenez), Seventh and South Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
5310 Charles Alfred Johnson (Charles A. Johnson), 409 South Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
1952 Clarence A. Johnston (Clarence Arthur Johnston), 503 Mesa Street, El Paso, Tex.
4020 Juan Domingo Jojola, Southern Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
3185 Charles Raymond Jones, Valley Falls, Kans.
235 Frank Jones, 709 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2236 Carlos Juarez, 916 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
1828 Joseph Frank Kaye, 923 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2867 Sam Kessler (Sam Kessler), 226 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
3739 Joe Key, Normanna, Tex.
1096 Frank Robt. Wm. Kirkeby (Frank Robt. Wm. Kirkely, Frank Kirkely), 800 Arizona Street, El Paso, Tex.
1732 Ben Klaus, 210½ South Oregon, El Paso, Tex. (210 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.).
4610 George Demetria Koplos (George Demetrio Koplos), 210 West San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1611 Flavio Labon, 1276 Juarez Avenue, El Paso, Tex. (Flavio Labori, 1216 Juarez Avenue, C. Juarez, Mexico.
2122 Calvador Lacayo, No. 2 North Oregon (602 North Oregon Street), El Paso, Tex.
2622 William Lambert, Pateau Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (219½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1630 Ernest Lawrence (E. Lawrence), 609 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2675 Louis Levine (L. Levine), Western Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
4039 Eric Lewis, 313½ South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
5568 Samuel Lewis, 1109 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
5217 Walter Lipman, 214 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
168 Bernardo Loera (Bernabe Loera), 1107 Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
2352 Manuel Longorio (Manuel L. Longoria, Manuel L. Longorio), 106 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
1242 Arthur Lopez, Twenty-fifth Street, El Paso, Tex. (Artuso Lopez, 517½ Third Street, El Paso, Tex.)
537 Dionicio M. Lopez, Eighth and Chihuahua, El Paso, Tex.
3161 Felix Lopez, Stormville, Mesa, El Paso, Tex.
2835 Norberto Lopez (Nolberto Lopez), 520 El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
1871 Pedro Lopez, Monterey, Mexico.
1311 Salvador Lopez, 608½ South Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
1503 Alberto Lozano, 808½ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
2070 Hermenengildo Lozano (Hermenigaldo Lozano), 814 Eighth and Kansas, El Paso, Tex.
2181 Jose E. Lozano (J. E. Lozano), 1000 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
5488 Jim Lum, 1005 South Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Tex.
5232 David Magnus McBeath, 517 West Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
3703 Jacob Welty McCawland (McCowland), 4 Evelyn Apartment, 700 Mundy Street, El Paso, Tex.
37 George M. McDaniel, Mesa, Ariz. (Geo. M. McDaniel, George McDaniel, post-office box 32, Huntsville, Tex.).
1677 John McDermott, 320 East Overland, El Paso, Tex.
5563 John Findley McCaskell (McCaskill), 519 East Rio Grande Street, El Paso, Tex.
1364½ John McGrath, Hotel Paso del Norte, El Paso, Tex. (care of Sacramento Valley Improvement Co., St. Louis, Mo.).
4393 Juan Manzanares, 422 Durango Street, El Paso, Tex.
2023 Jesus Jose Maines (Maynes), 310 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.
5304½ Paul Marston, general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
5569 Geo. Elmer Martin (George Elmer (George E.) Martin), corner Mesa and Main Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1113 Jose Martinez, 409 East Fourth, El Paso, Tex.
2676 Jose Martinez, 29 Guerro Alley, El Paso, Tex.
1 Juan (Jose) Martinez, 1116 South Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Tex
1026 Placido Martinez, 464 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.
3047 Rafael Martinez, 1009, No. 2, South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
748 Salvador Martinez, 703 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
1653 H. Matthews, 314½ South, El Paso, Tex.
1658 John Matzer (Motzer), 423 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2245 Edward Clarence May, corner San and El Paso Streets, El Paso, Tex.
3841 Telesforo Mendoza, Juarez, Mexico.
4831 Theo. Thurston Mentzer, jr. (Theo. Mentzer, jr.), 1112 North Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
15 George Washington Meredith, 416 North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
4958 Edwardo Mesa, 421 Durango Street, El Paso, Tex.
930 Jose Mesa (Jose Mesa), 1500 Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
1704 Luis Mesa, 908 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
4646 Raoul Howard Metty, 308 East Missouri, El Paso, Tex.
5550 Jacob Michels, 823 North El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2910 Jose Monclova, Durango Street, El Paso, Tex.
1041 Monroe Moore, Third and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1294 Domingo Mora, Seventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
600 Eleuterio Moreno, 708 St. Tr., El Paso, Tex. (708 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.).
2028 Frank Moreno, No. 37, 518 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
4906 James Monroe, 105 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
4541 John W. Mulvihill (John William Mulrihill), 804 East Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
1544 Vincente Munez, 314 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex. (Vincente Nunes, 314 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.).
2745 Jose Munos, 120 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
2762 Charles E. Murphy (Charles Edward Murphy, Chas. E. Murphy), 420 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
220 Pascual Murnato, 103 Sixth Street, El Paso, Tex.
4438 Pedro Muquez (Pedro Mequez), 1104 South Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Tex.
2401 Ma Tien Ngim, Imperial Cafe, El Paso, Tex. (Ma Tiem Ngim, Ma Tein Ngim, 119 Broadway Street, Oklahoma, Okla.).
2029 Yee Nguey, 312 East Ninth Street, El Paso, Tex.
5391 R. N. Norton, 418 Upson Street, El Paso, Tex.
5116 Clarence Novark, 218 West Franklin Street, El Paso, Tex.
800 Cruz Nunez (Cruz Nunnos, Crua Nunos), 212 South Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
42 Thomas O'Connor, jr., 1626 East Boulevard, El Paso, Tex. (Thos. O'Connor, jr., 1426 East Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.).
1545 John Oeckler, Plaza Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
768 John O'Hara, 2104 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2086 Toney Omero (Toney Omen), 616 South Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
1918 Mar Ong (War Ong, Mar Ong), 108 San Francisco, El Paso, Tex.
5593 Amador Ontiveros, 604 South Kansas, El Paso, Tex.
1532 Jose Orozco, None Charles Street (Jose Orosco, back El Paso Laundry), El Paso, Tex.
1552 Maximiliano Ortega (Machuilliano Ortego, Maclmillano Orteza), Montoya, El Paso, Tex.
3331 Albert Ortiz, El Paso, Tex.
1229 Herbert S. Ovitz, 314½ East Overland, El Paso, Tex.
4618 Everette Waldo Owens (Everett W. Owens, Everett Waldo Owen), 610 North Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
4006 Lorenzo Padillo (Lorenzo Padilla), Fourth and Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
666 Federico A. Paez (Frederico A. Paez), 315½ South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
5257 George Webber Paradis (George W. Paradis), Leon Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
231 Ernesto A. Parades (Ernesto Apolonio Paredis, Ernesto Apolonio Paredes), 301 Chihuahua Street, El Paso, Tex.
2613 Harvie P. Parrott (Harvey P. Parrott, Harvie P. Barrett, Parrett), 123½ San Francisco Street, El Paso, Tex.
4855 Herbert Patterson, 416 East Third Street, El Paso, Tex.
533 Juan Jose Pedrosa (Juan Jose á Pedrasa, Juan Jose de Pedrosa, Juan Jas. á Pedrasa), Hotel Hidalgo, El Paso, Tex.
408 Salvador Pena, 1008 South Kansas, El Paso, Tex.
1079 Apolonio Perez, Eighth and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex. (A. Perez, Kansas City, Mo.).
1668 Guadalupe Perez, 1012 Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
281 Enrique Perez, 819 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
835 Jose E. Perez, 412 W. San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1534 Martin Perez, Old Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
1803 Clarence S. Perrien (Clarence Stanley Perrien), 1214 Circle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
1868 Cruz Pizarro (Cruz Pezarro), Eighth and Stanton, R. 4, El Paso, Tex.
18 Genaro Porras (Genaro Parras), 307 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex.
551 Jose Porras (Jose Perras), 505 Ninth Street, El Paso, Tex.
4612 John C. Porter (John Cicero Porter), 104 Montana Street, El Paso, Tex.
5516 Leslie Albert Powell, Leon Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
4924 Walter Hampton Price, 819 Rio Grande, El Paso, Tex.
1491 Gilfrido Puentes (Guilfrido Puentes), Hotel Hidalgo, El Paso, Tex.
140 Jerome J. Pugh (J. J. Pugh), Bristol Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
3609 Mut Quock (Mah Quock), Tenth Street between San Jacinto and Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
1647 Antonio Ramirez (Antonio Romeriz), 610 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
1454 Blas Ramirez, Ninth and El Paso Streets, El Paso, Tex.
4628 Gabriel Ramirez, 1120 East First Street, El Paso, Tex.
374 Jesus Ramirez (Jesus Romeriz), 906 South Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.
2852 Rafael Salcido Ramos (Romos), Asley Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
3876 Richard Thomas Randell (Richd. Thomas Randall, R. T. Randall), Hotel Denman, Mesa Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
3929 Feliz Rangel, 409 Fifth Street, El Paso, Tex.
1404 Gonzalo Yernoy Parres (Gonsalo di Yamoy Parres, Gon Yernoy Parres), 212 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
93 Pedro Regalado (Pedro Regado), don't know, South Oregon, El Paso, Tex.
764 Lorenzo Reya, Hotel Hidalgo, El Paso, Tex.
4664 George Richards (Geo. D. Richards), 216 West Franklin Street, El Paso, Tex.
3576 Charles E. Richardson (Charles Edward Richardson), 604½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2961 Arkie Thruman Riddle (Arkie Thurman Riddle), 401½ South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
4967½ Ernest Riley, 313½ San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1144 Jesus Rios, 35 Santa Fe Street, El Paso, Tex.
1528 Eduardo Rivas (Eduardo Olivas), 703 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.
5462 Robert Rivas, 417 Charles Street, El Paso, Tex.

1461 Jose Rivera, 712½ San Jancinte (Jancinte), El Paso, Tex.
3456 Francisco Rios, Sixth and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1913 Clyde Harold Roberts, 1103 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex.
2439 Basilio Rocha, Hotel Casino, El Paso, Tex. (Basilio Rache, Hotel Casin, El Paso, Tex.).
252 Enrique L. Rodriguez (Enrique T. Rodriguez), 711 Hidalgo, Room No. 10, El Paso, Tex.
1989 Francisco Rodriquez, Third and San Jancinto Street, El Paso, Tex.
1924 Juan Rodriguez (Juan Rodriques), 29 Guerro Alley, El Paso, Tex.
20 Federico Brasa Rodriquez (Frederico Brasa Rodriquez), 1213 Circles Street, El Paso, Tex.
1587 Jose Rojas (Jose Josas), Oregon Street, Eighth, El Paso, Tex.
2414 Nicolas Ronquez (Nicolas Ronques, Nicolas Ronguez), El Paso, Tex.
2043 Felipe Rosales, 31 Chihuahua Street, El Paso, Tex.
2980 James Ernest Rosen, 325 San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex. (Enid, Okla.).
3186 Ernest Lester Rutherford, 207½ San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
1881 Louis Palmer Ryan (Louis Palmer Ryon), 305½ South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
352 Antonio Saenz, 609 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
1202 Miguel Saenz (Miguel Saenz (Nunez), Miguel Saenz Nunez), Seventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
227 Emiliano Sotelo Salas, 509 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex. (609 South Campbell, El Paso, Tex.).
2047 Angel Salazar (Solazar), 1203 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
996 Agustin Salsido (Augustine Salcido, Augustin Solsedo), 38 Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
3069 Juan Salinas (Juan Solinas), 310 East Sixth Street, El Paso, Tex.
1775 Gary Sampel (Gray Sompel), 523 West Missouri, El Paso, Tex.
3072 Antonio Sanchez, 711 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
5151 Edmundo Sanchez, 416 South Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
792 Felipe Sanchez (Felipe Sonchez), 502 Kansas Street, El Paso, Tex.
2265 Juan Sandoval, 307½ South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
90 Matilde Sandoval, 423 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
1528 Agustin M. Suarez (Augustin M. Suarez, A. M. Suarez), 52-b. Chihuahua, El Paso, Tex.
1258 Mike Sawaya (Mike Sawoya), 104 Second Street, El Paso, Tex.
693 Manuel Sayas, 1207 El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
793 Primitivo Segovia (Primitino Segovia), 620 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
4205 Alfred Shickle, 320 East Overland Street, El Paso, Tex.
1815 Robert D. Shipley (Rohert Douglas Shipley), 110 South Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
5301 Lee Shuck, 302 San Jacinto Street, El Paso, Tex. (Yee Shuck, Second and San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.).
5553 Albert Silverstein, Benson Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
4064 Fong Sing, 226 Junsinto, El Paso, Tex. (Tong Sing, 226 San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.).
4568 Yert Sing (Yut Sing), 406 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
767 Orbie Lee Slate (Orlin Lee Slate), 911 West El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
2916 Howard S. Sloan (Howard Abbott Sloane), Hotel Menger, El Paso, Tex.
4170 August C. Smith, 109 South Stanton, El Paso, Tex.
4823 Edward Young Smith (Edward Y. Smith), 504 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
4655 Jackson Smith, El Paso, Tex.
5581 Jesse Jones Smith, No. 12, Benson Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (Los Angeles, Calif.).
2284 Thomas Soria, 603 South San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
5425 James Sorris, 614 North Sauta Fe, El Paso, Tex.
172 Earl Robert Spencer (Earl Robt. Spencer), El Paso, Tex.
819 Henry William Stahl (H. W. Stahl), Mills Building, El Paso, Tex.
2750 Constantino Starfas (Costantine Starfas, Constantine Starfas), 314½ East Overland Street, El Paso, Tex.
4290 John Edward Stephens, Angelus Hotel, El Paso, Tex. (J. E. Stephens, Milulle, Ark.).
2409 Grover Carlton Stout (G. C. Stout), De Witt Apartments, No. 16, El Paso, Tex.
2997 Joe William Sullivan, 109½ San Jacinto, El Paso, Tex.
1498 Grady C. Swicegood (Grandy Carroll Swicegood, G. C. Swicegood), 200 Block San Antonio, El Paso, Tex.
618 Prudencio Tamayo (P. Tamayo), Third and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
4783 Candelario Desiderio Tarango (Candelario Dewiderio Tarango), rear of Globe Mills, El Paso, Tex.
5234 George G. Taylor (George Gordon Taylor, G. G. Taylor), 415 Prospect Street, El Paso, Tex.
2509 Antonio Terrazas, 1118 South El Paso, El Paso, Tex.
1675 Frank Tim, 236 Oregon Street (236 Arizona Street), El Paso, Tex.
2471 Lazaro Tiscareno (Lozara Tiscarcero, Loraro Tiscarcero), 1105 South Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.
3108 Guadalupe Torres, 710 Room, No. 63 El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2777 Jose Torres (Jose Torrez, Jose Torreg), No. 2 Street, Juarez, Mexico.
2828 Macedonio Torres, 807 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
1519 Nicholas L. Touroukis (Nickalos Labrinon Tourowkio), 817 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
651 Carl Warren Tummel, 219 West Rio Grande Street, El Paso, Tex.
4674 Marvin Lee Turner, 316 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.
1358 Porfirio Valdez, 305 Canal Street, El Paso, Tex.
3386 Bernardino Valenzuela, 605 or 615 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex. (605 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex.).
1366 Cruz Vanegas, 1067 Campbell, El Paso, Tex. (106 Ninth and Campbell, El Paso, Tex.).
1220 Miguel Varela, No. 8, Seventh Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
260 Francisco Vasquez (F. Vasquez), 509 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
5174 Rafael Vasques, 608 South Campbell Street, El Paso, Tex.
558 Refugio Vasques, 1200 South El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
2584 Jesus Vicuna, 30 Pantem C. Juarez, Mexico.
79 Ignacio Vidal, 822 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex.
2728 Jose Vieyra (Jose Viegua), 110 Eighth Street, El Paso, Tex.
1517 Francisco Velarde, Fourth and Santa Fe Streets, El Paso, Tex.

356 Adolfo Villareal (Adolph Villarrial), Eighth and Liberteo, El Paso, Tex.
339 Felix Villagran (Felix Villagran), Hotel Romers, El Paso Street, El Paso, Tex.
249 Frank Whitman, 208½ East Fourth Street, El Paso, Tex.
224 Cecil Leland Wills (Cecil L. Wells), 400 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
3726 Wong Wing, 310 East Ninth Street, El Paso, Tex.
4083 Yee Wong (Lee Wong), 8 San Jacinto Street, El Paso, Tex.
5228 Claud Earl Wood (Claud Erl Wood), 1000 East Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
993 Francisco Yniguez (Francisco Y. Miguez), Hidalgo Hotel, El Paso, Tex.
2076 Lim Yot, 310 Wyoming Street, El Paso, Tex.
3494 Lee You, 1005 South Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex. (1005 Fifth Santa Fe, El Paso, Tex.).
27 Ventura Zepeda, 200 West Fifth Street, El Paso, Tex.
84 Gayetano Zuniga (Cayetano Zuniga), Seventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso, Tex.
179 Suciano Zuniga (Inciano Zuniga, Luciano Zuniga), 116½ Ninth Street, El Paso, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF HOUSTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

2227 Cornelius Andras (Cornelius Andrews), 2218 New Orleans, Houston, Tex.
1290 Joe Autrey (Autry), 2218 New Orleans Avenue, Houston, Tex.
331 Ed Ballard, 1610 Davis, Houston, Tex., care of J. C. Sprow, section foreman, Punxsutawney, Pa.
1948a Emmett Bell, 415 Hill, Houston, Tex.
448 Will Bratcher, 3118 Market, Houston, Tex.
1023 Clifton Brown, 2701 Providence, Harris County, Houston, Tex.
1805 Angiers O. Bryant, 817 Schwortz, Houston, Tex.
65 G. W. Carter, 1419 Granger, Houston, Tex. (Dowington, Pa.).
1982 Luther Collins, 14010 Mognolia (1410 Magnolia), Houston, Tex.
808 Henry Dickson, 8 New Orleans, Houston, Tex.
2206 Geo. Dunkin (Durkin), 810 Meadow, Houston, Tex.
370 James Ereens, Cline, Houston, Tex.
1033 Isaiah (Isiah) Freeman, 1613 Carr, Honston, Tex.
82 Mike Garza, 2614 Sumpter, Houston, Tex.
1102 Will Gilliam, 1107 Gregg, Houston, Tex.
1151 Joe Green, 2724 Liberty, Houston, Tex.
1506 Rufus (Rufus) Green, 2905 Gillespie, Houston, Tex.
1205 Scott Griffin, 1308 McMillan, Houston, Tex.
1340 Will Louise (Louis, Lewis) Hale, 1108 Grove, Houston, Tex.
1562 Willie Hayes, 2315 Everett, Houston, Tex.
385 Orlando Hazley, 4 McLerix, Houston, Tex.
157 Layfate (Layfiette) Hickey, 927 Schwartz, Houston, Tex.
1802 Daniel Hicks, 2913 North Main, Houston, Tex.
154 Neal Johnson, 2919 Nance (1406 Jessup), Houston, Tex.
769 George Belmont (Bellmont) Jones, 1002 Grove, Houston, Tex.
1530 William Kenilow (Kenlow), 2410 West Houston, Tex. (Houston, Tex.).
2164 Thomas Lyons, 1300 Clark, Houston, Tex.
1010 Walter McDaniel, corner Nance and West Streets, Houston, Tex.
80 Abelino H. Martinez, 102 Williams, Houston, Tex. (Avelino (Abeline) Hernandez Martinez, 1020 Williams, Houston, Tex.).
1778 Charlie H. Martin (Charlie Martin), 1715 Glazer, Houston, Tex.
3121 John (Johnny) Massey, 906 Meadow, Houston, Tex.
961 Edward Wm. Monahan (Monohan), 1008 McKee, Houston, Tex.
1598 Eddie Nelson, 1609 Panell, Houston, Tex. (2253 Dryades, New Orleans, Tex.).
848 David L. (L.) Orsdell, 2607 Burnett, Houston, Tex.
1650 Tom Palmer, 1703 Benson, Houston, Tex.
534 Will Bradford Perry, 2215 Stevens, Houston, Tex.
153 Abron (Abraham) Pipkins, Route No. 2, box 99, Houston, Tex.
1259 David Robinson, 1109 Shea, Houston, Tex.
2004 Abe Ross, 1118 Grove, Houston, Tex.
971 Acy Rucker, 2501 Odin, Houston, Tex.
465 Johnnie Sanders, 1308 McMillan (1308 McMilliam), Houston, Tex.
697 Lather Smiley (Luther Smiley), 925 Schwartz, Houston, Tex.
271 Fred Smith, 1211 Bremond, Houston, Tex.
309 Troy Smith, 607 Gregg, Houston, Tex.
12 Eddie Tyler, 209 Schwartz, Houston, Tex.
741 Robert Washington, 2713 Providence, Houston, Tex.
1310 Will White, 3106 Roanoke, Houston, Tex.
124 Collie Williams, 3220 Market, Houston, Tex.
2247 Ed Young, 4203 Cline, Houston, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JIM WELLS, STATE OF TEXAS.

376 Febronio Abrigo (Abrego), Premont, Tex.
279 Enemencio Aceveda, Alice, Tex.
59 Antonio Algeria, Shaffer, Tex.
151 Julian Bazan, Alice, Tex.
508 Pablo (Paublo) Bazan, Alice, Tex.
614 Nicolas Benarides, Premont, Tex.
499 Alfredo Cadena (Codena), Eva, Tex.
358 Ignacio (Ygnacio) Cadena, Eva, Tex.
63 Geronimo Canales, Alice, Tex.
370 Rodolfo Cannles, Premont, Tex.
425 Juan Canas (Jesus Canas), San Diego, Tex.
266 Felipe Cardenas (Cardenos), Alice, Tex. (Laferia, Tex.).
435 Pablo Carrion, La Gloria.
609 Francisco Cavazos (Cabozos, Francis Cavasas), Alice, Tex.
181 Alejo Charles, Eva, Tex.
542 Sotelo Cifuentes, Premont, Tex.
511 Luis Cortes (Louis (Luis) Ortiz), Orange Grove, Tex.
2 Jose Cruz, Alice, Tex.
5 Juan Cruz, Alice, Tex.
490 Reuben (Ruben) Davis, Alice, Tex.
458 Nesciro Espinso (Espanico, Espaniso), Orange Grove, Tex.
440 Ramon Flores, Sandia, Tex.
421 Alejordo (Alejondro) Galven (Alejondro Galvan), Alice, Tex.
107 Blas Garcia, Jr., 1206 San Augustin Avenue, Alice, Tex.
571 Blas V. Garcia, Ben Bolt, Tex.
1½ Jesus Garcia, Alice, Tex.
549 Macario Garcia, Premont, Tex.
462 Manuel Garcia, Alice, Tex.
577 Manuel Garcia, Alice, Tex.
66 Margarito Garcia, Alice, Tex.
306 Santiago G. Garcia, Alice, Tex.
210 Darlo Garza, Premont, Tex.
384 Fidel Garza, Premont, Tex.
146 Juan Garza, Alice, Tex.

40 Julio (Julis) Garza, Premont, Tex.
555 Manuel Garza, La Gloria, Tex.
282 Mates Garza, Mission, Tex. (Matias (Matinn) Garza, Alice, Tex.).
209 Prajedio (Prajedio) Garza, Alice, Tex.
454 Ynocenio Gill (Yndsensio Gil), Alice, Tex.
147 Pedro Gomez (Zamez), Eva, Tex.
11 Adolfo Gonzales, Eva, Tex.
477 Berito Gonzales (Benito Gonzalez), Shaeffer, Tex.
24 Generio (Cenovio, Cenobia, Cenorio) Gonzales (Gonzalez), Shaeffer, Tex.
77 Ignacio (Ignocio) Gonzales, Shaeffer, Tex.
128 Jesus (R.) Gonzales, San Diego, Tex.
338 Jose Ma Gonzales (McGonzales), Alice, Tex.
346 Juan Banista Gonzales, Springfield, Tex.
262 Pablo Gonzales, San Diego, Tex. (Pavlo Gonzalez, Webb, Tex.).
204 Rudolfo Gonzales, Alice, Tex.
20 Miguel Guerrero (Guena, Guerra), San Diego, Tex.
514 Melton (Meliton) Hernandez, Sandea (Sandia), Tex.
271 Rufino (Rufina, Rufio) Hernandez, Sandea, Tex.
510 Felipe Herrera, Premont, Tex.
539 Esteben (Esteven, Estevan) Hinojosa, Premont, Tex.
418 Enrique (Enrique) Johnson, Premont, Tex.
224 Guillermo Joslin, Alice, Tex.
331 Nicolas Joslin (Josiyn), Alice, Tex.
227 Pablo Joslin, Alice, Tex.
481 Jose Longoria, Alice, Tex.
127 Eduardo Lopez, Alice, Tex.
460 Jesus Lopez, Eva, Tex.
470 Lelpold (Leopoldo) Lozano, Alice, Tex.
126 Gregorio Marin, Alice, Tex.
465 Guadalupe Munoz, Alice, Tex.
572 Pelicanpio (Policarpio, Policarpo) Palacios, Alfred, Tex.
58 Federico Perez, Alice, Tex.
84 Ignacio Perez, Ben Bolt, Tex.
191 Juan M. Perez, Premont, Tex.
524 Victoriano Perez, Mier, Mexico.
67 Victor Pulido, Premont, Tex.
205 Leandro Ramos (Raunos), Alice, Tex.
512 Catarino Reyes, Premont, Tex.
96 Refugio (Refuzio) Reyna, Alice, Tex.
364 Jose Riojas (Riojosi, Ben Bolt, Tex.
61 Genovero Anterio Rios (Genevero Antero Rios, Genovevo Antero Riosi, Springfield, Tex.
15 Alfredo Rodriguez (Alfredo Rodriguez, Rodriquez), Alice, Tex.
180 Gilberto Rodriquez, Premont, Tex.
128 Guillermo Rodriquez, Premont, Tex.
558 Gomisando Rosales (Gomisindo Rosales), Orange Grove, Tex.
29 Cesario Salvan Ruiz (Caesario Galvan Ruiz, Caesario G. Ruiz), Alice, Tex.
248 Jose Angel Ruiz, Alice, Tex.
30 Juan Ruiz, Alice, Tex.
389 Marcos Ruiz, Orange Grove, Tex.
52 Pedro Ruiz, Alice, Tex.
576 Victoriano Salazar, Orange Grove, Tex.
68 Chrispin Salgado (Crispin Solgado), Ben Bolt, Tex.
206 Aurelio (Aurelia, Aurelio) Salinas, Alfred, Tex.
497 Felix Salinas, Alfred, Tex.
172 Gonzales Salinas, Shaeffer, Tex.
28 Pedro Salinas, Shaeffer, Tex.
26 Fortunato Sanchez (Sanches), Orange Grove, Tex.
532 Fidel Santano (Fedel Santana), Sandia, Tex.
34 Hermino Santaus, Sandia, Tex.
312 Donato Sancedo (Donato Sancedo), Alice, Tex.
261 Louis Sancedo (Sonsedo), Alice, Tex.
10 Ursulo Sancede (Sancedo), Orange Grove, Tex.
473 Juan Smithwick, Shaeffer, Tex.
153 Antonio Tobar (Tovar), Alice, Tex.
129 Isac Tobar, Alice, Tex.
456 Lino Tomez (Tamez), Premont, Tex.
15 Anibeto Trejo (Frejo), Premont, Tex.
277 Juan Trejo, Premont, Tex.
565 Juan Trevino, Rio Grande City (Davis) (Alice, Tex.).
539 Jose P. Valadez (Jose T. Valadez), Alice, Tex.
495 Casimiro (Casamiro) Vela, Alice, Tex.
255 Crisogida (Cresalga) Vela, Alice, Tex.
505 Servando Villegas, Premont, Tex.
503 Eduardo Villereal, Sandia, Tex.
620 Vlentin (Valentin) Villereal, La Gloria, Tex.
258 King Wright, Alice, Tex.
446 Jose B Zamora, Alice, Tex.
41 Necamuceno V. Zamora (Nepamuseno Velasquez, Nepamuceno Velasquez Zamora), Ben Bolt, Tex.
409 Leocadio de los Santos, Premont, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PANOLA, STATE OF TEXAS.

203 William (Willie) Allen, Carthage, Tex.
62 Will Amber, Gary, Tex.
824 Floyd Anderson, Elysian Fields, Tex.
1205 William Brown, Carthage, Tex.
1879 Sol Chatham, Carthage, Tex.
264 Robert Davis, Blocker, Tex.
1477 Herbert Douglass (Douglas), Bethany, La.
1082 Clarence Harper, Carthage, Tex.
1445 Joe Holt, Carthage, Tex.
128 Grady Holland, Carthage, Tex.
1685 Dud (Bud) Long, Plain Dealings, La.
519 Alex. Mobley, Preston, Ark. (Alic Mabley, Furrh, Tex.).
1205 Bill Richards, Longbranch, Tex.
1082 John Lee Richards (Richardson), Bethany, La.
1446 Ollie Smith, Longbranch, Tex.
1058 Aaron (Aren) Spence, Tenaha, Tex.
632 John Williams, Carthage, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PARKER, STATE OF TEXAS.

1784 Wiley Allred, Weatherford, Tex.
22 Calletano De La Cruz (Cruz Coltitano Delia, Calletanode), Millsap, Tex.
471 Frank Grando (Granando), Aledo, Tex.
2637 Admiral D. Grantts, Weatherford, Tex. (Aledo, Tex.).
1278 Guy Wm. (William) Hogue, Brock, Tex.
825 Chas. (Charles) E. Ikord, 216 East Ekard, Weatherford, Tex. (Edward Ikard, care supt., Huntsville, Tex.).
1095 Rufus Lewing, R. No. 6, Weatherford, Tex.
1252 L. B. McHenry, Millsap, Tex.

1168 Ben (Benton) F. Miller, R. No. 2, Millsap, Tex. (Lakota, Tex.).
1741 M. B. (D.) Montgomery, Weatherford, Tex.
842 Higno Parles (Higino Parales, Poroles), Weatherford, Tex. (Aledo, Tex.).
1497 Geo. E. Parr (George Parr), Aledo, Tex.
336 Robert J. (Jay) Rabe, Garner, Tex.
456 Mark (Mack, M. N.) Newton Voorhies, South Main, Weatherford, Tex.
343 Clyde Vennie White (Vennie Clyde White), 207 Water, Weatherford, Tex.
1633 John H. Wisdom, Weatherford, Tex. (Lakota, Tex.).
1002 Jessie F. (Franklin) Wise, Poolville, Tex. (Clever, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POTTER, STATE OF TEXAS.

1441 Walter Baley, Amarillo, Tex.
1376 Grover Cleveland Farris, care of P. & S. F. Ry. Co., Amarillo, Tex.
1542 Moses Green, 118 Harrison Street, Amarillo, Tex.
291 Paul Hayden, 1003 Lincoln Street, Amarillo, Tex.
47 Robert Hunter, Amarillo, Tex.
1054 Thomas Jefferson Hutto (T. J. Hutto), 1401 East Sixth Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1045 Dan Jackson, 210 Harrison Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1534 Johnny Johnson, 200 Harrison Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1187 William Fred Matthews (William Fred Matthes), 411 Fillmore Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1362 Joe Mitchell, 200 North Harrison Street, Amarillo, Tex.
551 Chas. (Charles) W. Peer, 800 Tyler Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1624 Amelia Reyna (Emilio Reyan), 9 Houston Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1006 Ellis Rochester (Elly Rochester), 200 Harrison, Amarillo, Tex.
96 Sam Jones Summerhill, 1400 Lincoln Street, Amarillo, Tex.
77 Werner C. Vermillion (Verner Carroll Vermillion), 1501 Buchanan Street, Amarillo, Tex.
929 Mike Matt Went, Elk Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.
737 Dave Williams, 1401 Johnson Street, Amarillo, Tex.
1328 William Williams, 1400 Lincoln Street, Amarillo, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF REFUGIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

439 Manuel Bella (Bela), Tivoli, Tex.
412 Catarino Benavides (Benevides), Refugio, Tex.
340 Emilio Benevides, Refugio, Tex.
128 Juan Carasales, Woodsboro, Tex.
1 Guadalupe (Guadelupe) Castillo, R. No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex. (Austwell, Tex.).
25 Edwardo Cavassas, Tivoli, Tex.
393 Marcelino (Marcelino), Cordova, Tivoli, Tex.
143 Patricio Escalona, Austwell, Tex.
62 Theadore Escilona (Teodoro Escilona, Theadoro Escilona), Marianna, Tex.
57 Crecencio Fuentes, Refugio, Tex.
13 Pablo Garcia, Tivoli, Tex.
203 Rafel (Rafael) Garcia, Tivoli, Tex.
68 Julian Garsas (Garsess, Gorses), Woodsboro, Tex.
101 Antonio Garza, Vidauri, Tex.
305 Hermengildo Garza, Refugio, Tex.
270 Modesta (Modesto), Garza, Vidauri, Tex.
121 Andres Gonzales, Maudlowe, Tex.
380 Ricardo Gonzales, Austwell, Tex.
357 Ciprinno Herrera, Bnyside, Tex.
435 Gregorio (Gregario) Lara, Austwell, Tex.
364 Claveo Martinez (Claveo Martines), Tivoli, Tex.
302 Julian Martinez, Refugio, Tex.
301 Serildo Martinez, Refugio, Tex.
16 Carlos Gonzales Mendoza (Mendosa, Meudose), Tivoli, Tex.
106 Antonacio Mesa, Tivoli, Tex.
250 Manuel Ortez (Miguel Ortega), Tivoli, Tex.
394 Nicarnor (Niconar, Nicanor Pedroza) Pedrosa, Tivoli, Tex.
315 Francisco Perez, Refugio, Tex.
209 Agipito (Agapito) Pina, Austwell, Tex.
125 Ascencion Pina, Austwell, Tex.
85 Pedro Pineda, Refugio, Tex.
289 Florentina (Florentino) Porras, Woodsboro, Tex.
22 Blas (Blass) Ribera, Refugio, Tex.
100 Amalio Romas (Amelio Ramos), Maudlow, Tex.
302 Jose Rudio (Rubio), Tivoli, Tex.
426 Tirso Sacramento (Sarasento), Tivoli, Tex.
358 Rafael Soperia (Saperia), Tivoli, Tex.
344 Raylaldo Trevinio (Reynaldo Trevinio, Trevino), Refugio, Tex.
326 Juan E. Trivinio (Trevino, Juan Y. Trevino), Tivoli, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TRAVIS, STATE OF TEXAS.

1647 Charley (Chrlie, Charlie) Anderson, R. F. D. No. 8, Austin, Tex.
1369 Branlio Andrado, Florence, Tex.
1005 Juan Beltazer (Baldazr), route No. 8, Austin, Tex.
2030 Liley (Siley) Bell, Delvalle, Tex.
1096 Carry (Cary) Brown, 906 East Ninth, Austin, Tex.
772 Morris Brown, R. R. No. 7, Austin, Tex.
2082 Sidney Brown, route No. 6, Austin, Tex.
691 Willie Brown, 474 Casevell Avenue, Austin, Tex. (47 Casevell Avenue, Austin, Tex.).
1570 Edd (Ed) Burleson, Manor, route No. 3, Tex.
422 Daniel Joseph Burney, St. Edward College, Austin, Tex.
53 Clarence Burns, R. R. No. 5, Manor, Tex.
983 Manuel Cano, R. F. D. No. 2, Delvalle, Tex.
801 Severo Carrazco (Severo Caranzo, Sam Carrazco), R. R. No. 2, Delvalle, Tex. (Severo Carranzo, Robstown, Tex.).
1044 Ebaristo Contreras (Contreros), Coupland, Tex.
1391 Timoteo (Timotes) Contreras, R. F. D. No. 1, Coupland, Tex.
1511 Edwin J. Cooke (Cocke), route No. 4, Box No. 30, Austin, Tex.
897 Fred Cooke (Cook), Manor, Tex.
10 Jesus Cortez, R. F. D. No. 4, Elgin, Tex.
506 Hugh Davison, Manor, Tex.
902 Ben Earnest, Creedmoor, Tex.
221 Jesse Edwards, R. R. No. 4, Elgin, Tex.
841 Samuel Hughes (Samuel Hues), Eldridge, McNeil, Tex.
346 Selmon Elgin, Delvalle, Tex., route No. 1.
1083 James Ewing (Enwing, Euwing), Sprinkle, Tex.
723 Arthur Ferguson (Furgerson), Pflugerville, Tex.
1703 Armulfo (Armilfo) Garcia, R. F. D. No. 5, Manor, Tex. (R. F. D. No. 3).
714 Daniel Garcia (Garza), Delvalle, route No. 1, Tex.
2041 Anastacio Garcia (Garsa), R. R. No. 2, Creedmoor, Tex.
2219 Nasimo Ribel Gonzales (Masimo Ribal Gonsales, Gonzales), route No. 2, Austin, Tex.

2144 Remari Polanco Hernandez (Roman Polanzo (Polanco) Hernandez), R. R. No. 6, Box 13, Austin, Tex.
397 John Hill, R. R. No. 1, Box No. 62, Austin, Tex., care of W. P. McCoy, Arlington, Tex.
85 Willie S. Houston, route No. 8, Austin, Tex.
1239 Claud Johnson, 411 Missouri Avenue, Austin, Tex.
988 Jesse (Jerrie) Johnson, route No. 3, box 39, Manor, Tex. (Jessie Johnson, route No. 2, box 39, Manor, Tex.).
54 Juan Luna, Creedmoor, Tex.
1400 Charley Lay (Ley), route No. 3, Manor, precinct No. 5 (route No. 8, box No. 2), Austin, Tex.
361 Matthew (Mathew) Lee, R. F. D. No. 5, Manor, Tex.
972 Augusta (Augustine, Agustin) Luna, Buda, Tex.
1216 Cleto Luna, Buda, Tex.
2134 Felipe Luna, Buda, Tex.
2245 Pantalion Madrid, rural route No. 5, Manor, Tex.
2062 Santos Martimas (Martinas), Manor, Tex.
143 Peter Martinez (Martiney, Martinery), general delivery, Austin, Tex.
925 Amelio Morales (Morolos, Morolas), Creedmoor, Tex.
207 Marcos Morales, route No. 8, Austin, Tex.
561 Meguel Polanco, 2201 St. Gosden, Austin, Tex.
821 Tebero (Sebero) Romero, No. 1, Manor, Tex.
332 Floyd Rowe, rural route No. 5, Manor, Tex.
2308 Manuel G. Sanchez, Austin Post Office.
1240 Juan Santana, Manor, Tex.
292 Sylvester Scruggs, Seventh Street, Austin, Tex.
1506 Walter Smith, route No. 5, Austin, Tex.
1395 James Stepney, R. F. D. No. 2, Manor, Tex.
37 Henry Stevenson, route No. 2, Manor, Tex.
1618 Barter F. Sweney (Barker F. Sweeney), Austin, Tex.
2268 T. J. Tarramore, Creedmoor, Tex.
492 Nathan Taylor (Nathan R. Taylor), Llano, Tex.
1055 Julius (Julio) Torres, Delvalle, Tex., route No. 1.
2174 Bonifacio Villamila (Villamela), Delvalle, Tex.
196 Julio Villanueva (Julin Vellanueva), Delvalle, Tex., route No. 1.
903 James Lee Young (Yancy, Yancey) (James Young), Delvalle, Tex., route No. 1.
833 Frazier (Freasher) Walker, R. F. D. No. 4, Manor, Tex.
272 John Williams, route No. 1, box No. 131, Austin, Tex.
2298 Henry Wilson (Williams) (Henry Williams), Pflugerville, Tex.
979 Jimmie Wilson, Creedmoor, Tex.
559 Walter James Wilson (Walter Wilson, Walter James Willson), Pflugerville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

576 Matario (Metario) Agee, Scottsville, Va.
121 Charlie Bagby, 46 Buckingham County, Va. (Andersonville, Va.).
71 French Call, Dillwyn, Va.
157 William Kane, Guinea Mills, Va.
640 William Murphy, Shepnards, Va.
540 Samuel Saunders, Buckingham, Va.
613 Samuel Stinson, Winzina, Rural Free Delivery, Va.
501 Neal Wooldridge, Arvonia, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LEE, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

46 Jas. (James) S. Allen, Gillespie, Ill.
1914 Jos. (Joseph) Black, Gibson Station, Va.
183 James Bowers, Keokee, Va.
1289 Robert Brown, Darbyville, Va.
871 Colonel Coomer, Rural Free Delivery No. 1, Clinger, Va.
1807 Bart Cole, Darbyville, Va.
956 Cary (Kerry) Colquitt, Keokee, Va.
41 Clarence Diets (Dietz), Keokee, Va.
1813 Phillip Hewett (Hewitt), St. Charles, Va.
657 Frank Hill (Wheeler), Gibson Station, Va.
1259 Dock Jackson, Jasper, Va.
76 Willie King, Keokee, Va.
27 Link Miles, Keokee, Va.
1599 Noel Jetter O'Bryan, Route No. 2, Hagan, Va.
677 Joe Olander, Keokee, Va.
1593 Jno. (John) Olander, Keokee, Va.
1055a Herman Schenk, Ewing, Va.
1072 Henry Clarence Sharp, Leona Mines, Va.
144 Jas. (James) Sowers, Leona Mines, Va.
188 Nan Taylor, Keokee, Va.
832 Will Walton, St. Charles, Va.
1909 Wm. (William) Watson, Keokee, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SURRY, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

384 Leonard (Lemond) Andrews, Dendron, Va.
870 Alfred Daniel Brown, Dendron, Va.
71 John T. Brown, Surry Co. C. H., Va. (Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md.).
662 Eugene Chappollo (Chappell), Dendron, Va.
897 James Charlty, Savedge, Va.
789 Willie Dance, Dendron, Va. (Tobacco, Va.).
803 Lewis Een, Spring Grove, Va.
519 William Frost, Surry, Va.
263 Eddie Hamilton, Dendron, Va. (Homestead, Pa.).
822 Blair Johnson, Spring Grove, Va.
892 Hinton Jones, Dendron, Va.
471 Jim Jones, Dendron, Va.
419 Sulvanus (Sylvanius) Jones, Dendron, Va.
74 Withey Jordan, Dendron, Va.
358 Ernest Joyner, Dendron, Va.
907 James McBride, Dendron, Va.
255 Aleck McDowell, Dendron, Va.
639 William McGill, Surry, Va.
294 Johnnie Mason, Dendron, Va.
560 John Mosley, Dendron, Va.
695 Benny Pride, Dendron, Va.
889 Fred (Frederick) Edward Ridgel, Main, Dendron, Va.
846 Andrew Roberts, Surry, Va.
794 James Rogers, Dendron, Va.
3 Jesse Smith, Surry, Va.
904 Edward Wigfall, Surry, Va.
816 Jack Wiggins, Dendron, Va.
20 Henderson Williams, Surry, Va. (510 Twenty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

491 Harry Earl Gilliam, Starbuck, Wash.
202 Mark Ernest Kreasler, Dayton, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

359 George A. Nelson, Franklin, Port Townsend, Wash.
363 Joseph M. (Marel) Hamilton, Marine Hospital, Port Townsend, Wash.
293 Jacob A. Olson (Olsen), Port Ludlow, Wash.
548 Harry (Harvey) Schuman (Harry Shuman), Hoquiam, Wash.
110 Hans N. Stenesta, Port Ludlow, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF KLICKITAT, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

609 Luie Brown, White Salmon, Wash.
693 Thomas Condon (Conden), Troutlake, Wash.
110 Leonard Wilson, Bickleton, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BAYFIELD, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

217 Andrew Anderson, Drummond, Wis.
285 Lawrence Collins, West Pine Street, Washburn, Wis.
894 Robert J. Davis, Pine Street, Washburn, Wis.
1238 John Drusis, West Fourth Street, Washburn, Wis.
255 Ralph J. Duncan (Ralph James Duncau), 716 Bayfield Street, Washburn, Wis. (care of Stone & Webster, box No. 601, Girard, Ohio).
99 Andy O. Erickson (Andy Olars Erickson), rural route No. 1, Washburn, Wis.
730 William Gokey (Wm. Gokey), Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Harvey & Morrison Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio).
582 Geo. Hoppi (George Hoppi, George Heppi), Cable, Wis. (general delivery, Duluth, Minn.).
847a Charles Johnston, Washburn, Wis. (Chas. Johnston, Manitoba Hotel, Vancouver, B. C.).
766 Harry G. Keady (Harry George Keady), 224 Fourth Street, East Minneapolis, Minn.
197 John Madil (Medil) (Jacob Medil), Cable, Wis.
554 John Malaska (John Maleska, John Molasko), Grandview, Wis.
375 Otto Miller, Grandview, Wis.
143 William O. Morrison (Wm. Omar Morison, Wm. Omar Morrison), Duluth, Minn.
501 James E. Nelson (James Edward Nelson), Nicollet Hotel, Superior, Wis. (Duluth, Minn.).
161 Joseph M. O'Brien (Joseph Mike O'Brien), Washburn, Wis.
917 Edwin L. Peterson (Edwin Leonard Peterson), Bayfield Street, Washburn, Wis.
994 Taylor L. Richardson (Taylor LeRoy Richardson), 109 East Forty-ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1174 Otto Riehe, Port Wing, Wis.
443 Roy Robinson, Bayview Hotel, Washburn, Wis.
498 Lester Sroka, Grandview, Wis.
1182 Bob Wright, Stillwater, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

101 John Geo. Beirer (John George Beiver, George John Veiver), 122 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Geo. J. Beiver, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1787 Walter Bell (Walter Edward Bell, Walter Edward Bell), 125 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
560 Wm. Beyer (William Beyer), 131 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
365 Peter Blaskerwic, 137 Reed Street (147 Reed Street), Milwaukee, Wis.
1932 Ora Brady, 137 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
205 Ben Bulvls (Ben Bulwls), 131 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1118 Roy Clark, 125 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Roy Dale Clark, 301 Sandusky Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1755 Ben Clarke (Ben Clark), 914 Madison Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.
2287 Harry Dale, 131 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
240 Stanley Domanski (Stanley Dominiski), 151 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2083 Henry Duveyung (Henry Philip Duveyoung, Henry P. Duveyoung), 125 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1568 Jos. Chas. Formell (Jos. Formell), 125 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Joseph Charles Formell, general delivery, Dayton, Ohio).
2066 Claude Glossen (Claude Glosson), 277 South Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1293 Chas. Glover (Charles Arthur Glover, Charles A. Glover), 340 Florida Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1795 William Goff (Wm. Goff, Willie Goff), 125 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1445 John Gunther, 350 Hanover Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
648 Wm. Johnson (William Johnson), 291 Lake Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2405 George Kadlick (George Albert Kadleck, George A. Kadleck), 277 South Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
875 Harris Kaffiris, 201 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1847 Chas. Miller (Charles Miller), 225 Greenbush Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1535 John Miller, 125 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
181a Ben Modjonawski (Ben Midjonswski, Ben Modjonswski, Ben Wedjonswski, Ben Medjonswski), 447 Madison Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
355 Charley Olerson, Milwaukee, Wis. (Charley Helmar Oleson, Charley H. Oleson), Kennedy, Wis., care of Dells Camp 15.
1573 Rudolph Schroeder, 335 Hanover Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2243 Wilfred Sherman (Wilford Proctor Sherman), 310 Florida Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
523 Lawrence Stascah (Laurence Stascak, Lawrence Starcak), 400 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
23 Felix Theisen (Felix Frank Theisen), 131 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2195 Mike Trankorski (Mike Traukorski), 125 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1190 Lawrence Waldock, 549 Van Buren Street (Laurence Waldock, 505 Reed Street), Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF RACINE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

333 Gioshino Antonucci (Giocchino Antonucci), 78 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
744 Oscar C. Benson (Oscar Carl Benson), 414 Park View, Racine, Wis.
2306 Edward Blind (Edward Herman Blind), 1230 Milwaukee Avenue, Racine, Wis.
129 William Block, 1622 West Street, Racine, Wis.
1888 Oliver Henry Campan, 619 Park Avenue, Racine, Wis. (Oliver Campan, 400 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.)
1563 Carl Christopher (Carl J. Christopher), 706 Dodge Street, Racine, Wis.

814 Adam Domanik, 1442 Blake Avenue, Racine, Wis. (197 Michigan Avenue, Racine, Wis.).
543 Peter Garshue, 817 Jackson Street, Racine, Wis. (552 Grand Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.).
3231 Fred Gart, 431 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
1208 Fred J. Gillen (Fred John Gillen), 727 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
2629 Charles F. Hipp (Charles Francis Hipp), 406 Main Street, Racine, Wis.
2305 Bolevens Kozlonsky (Boleslovas Kozlauskas, Bolelovas Kazlousky), 237 South Lafayette Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2550 George B. Lane (George Benjamin Lane), care of post office, Racine, Wis.
2582 Yart (Bart) McGraw, 107 Fourth Street, Racine, Wis.
1392 Harrison William McKay (William Harrison McKay), 523 College Avenue, Racine, Wis.
44 Clare George Meyer, 1615 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine, Wis. (general dellvery, Milwaukee, Wis.).
278 John Murmanl (Murman, Murnaul), 490 (409) Main Street, Racine, Wis.
3199 Reluhard Ohmandt (Ohrmundt, Ohuaundt), 516 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
120 Kristian Rosendal (Kristian Louis Rosendal, Rosendald), 943 Marquette, Racine, Wis.
1730 Jack Rossi (Jack Rassi), 78 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
1939 Otto Sauhuler, 226 State Street, Racine, Wis.
1941 Charles Schrader, 1823 Green Street, Racine, Wis.
1774 Harry C. Smith (Harry Charles Smith, H. C.), 915 College Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2056 Harry Steele, 1514 Erie Street, Racine, Wis.
763 Ralph Stewart, 708 Sixth Street, Racine, Wis.
449a Albert Teska, 1221 Douglas Avenue, Racine, Wis.
467 August Urbanik, 1309½ Summit Avenue, Racine, Wis.
1498 Mazim Vessell (Magim Vessell, Mazim Vesell), 1204 North Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
1028 Edward Wilda, 1113 Marquette Street, Racine, Wis.
32784 John Yusko, 512 Randolph Street, Racine, Wis.
498 Kemal Zeki, 1204 North Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis. (Akron, Ohio).
2154 Shucky Zylfo (Shucksy Zulfo), 1204 North Wisconsin Avenue, Racine, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SAUK, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1273 Chas. (Charlie, Charley) Anderson, Second Avenue, Baraboo, Wis.
2257 Arthur (S.) Bruns, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
1163 Frank Carlson, Baraboo, Wis.
1193 Harold (M., W.) Edwards, 417 Eighth Avenue, Baraboo, Wis.
2479 Albert Gilloth, Baraboo Wis.
2384 John Kaskovich (Koskovich), Second Avenue, Baraboo, Wis.
2639 Chas. L. Kloechner (Charles Lesley (Leslie) Kleckner, 224 Seventh Street, Baraboo, Wis.
767 Anton (Anton James, A. J., Anton J.) Langford, Warren Hotel, Baraboo, Wis.
869 Jos. (Joseph H.) Murphy, Water Street, Baraboo, Wis.
20 George Smith, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Ringling Bros., Barnboo, Wis.).
1675 Harry (Beckner) Snyder, corner Ash and Water Streets, Baraboo, Wis.
1615½ Frank (Oscar) Wilde, Reedsburg, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF SUPERIOR, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

926 John Anderson, 245 East Second Street, Superior, Wis.
18 John Carlson, 1307 Fifth Street, Superior, Wis.
117 Walter David Cole, general delivery, post office, Superior, Wis.
1029 Joseph Nicholas Condon, 528 Grand, Superior, Wis.
643 Edward Cotterell (Cottrell), 519 West Fifth Street, Superior, Wis.
130 Herbert Findley (Findly), Saratoga Hotel, Superior, Wis.
740 Gust Frederickson, 421 Clough, Superior, Wis.
5 John Goodman (Goodnen), Boston, Pa.
1124 Frank Grady, 216 Cumming, Superior, Wis.
737 Hemming Harju (Hemmig Harju), 234 East Second, Superior, Wis.
170 George Hill, 288 West Second, Superior, Wis.
634 William Jones, Great Northern yards, Allouez Station, Superior, Wis.
348 Albin Larns, 175 East Third, Superior, Wis.
125 Thomas J. Lawson, Snow Street, Loureirs, Colo.
36 Malno Pahjaala (Waino Pahjala), 281 East Third Street, Superior, Wis.
1368 John Pirhonen, 416 Hammond, Superior, Wis.
789 Frank Salmi, 324 Cummings, Superior, Wis.
997 Morley Sellers, Great Northern Hotel, Allouez Street, Superior, Wis.
1149 Stanislaw Suchowierski, 269 St. Croix Street, Superior, Wis.
1269 Bert (Bernt, Berant) Swanson, 526 Weeks, Superior, Wis.
25 Charles E. Turner, 710 North Third Street, Superior, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALWORTH, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1750 Miguel Aguilera, Genoa Junction, Wis.
544 Alexander (Alexandre) Belarde, Walworth, Wis.
891 Arthur Edwin Ellsworth, 240 Tratt, Whitewater, Wis.
317 Carl Robert Fehrm, Darien, Wis.
893a Charles (Charlie) Guy Griffin, care of Geo. Holland, Delavan, Wis.
2222 Fred James Hinderholtz, 1439 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1087 Charles Hinkofer, Lake Geneva, Wis.
883 Charles Elisha Inman, Delavan, Wis.
536 Howard Jackson, East Troy, Wis.
1778 Eric Wm. Lundin (Lunden), 1029 Park Row, Lake Geneva, Wis.
1975a John Marconi, care of Geo. Feinberg, Watertown, Wis.
1184 Mack John Rhodes, Lake Geneva, Wis.
1335 Albert F. Roberts, Paco, Wash. (Lyons, Wis.).
565 Frank Witerak (Viterak), 117 South Sixth, Delaware, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF HOT SPRINGS, STATE OF WYOMING.

130 Henry John Ballas (Balos), Crosby, Wyo.
276 Gifford Guy Bell (Guy Gifford Bell), Thermopolis, Wyo.
444 Ernest Duffey (Earnest Duffe), Middleton, Wyo.
249 Thomas N. (Thos. Nick) Hiantzos, Crosby, Wyo.
547 Harry McDonald (MacDonald), Thermopolis, Wyo.
87b George Mitchell, Thermopolis, Wyo.
29 Hjolmar Nelson (Hjlmar Nelson), 1223 Dwig Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Casper, Wyo.).
129 Stanley (L.) Nichols, McRoe, Mont. (Thermopolis, Wyo.).
905 John G. Naylor (Falconer), Grass Creek Post Office, Thermopolis, Wyo. (Oswego, N. Y.).
76 Frankie O. (Oscar) Parmley, Casper, Wyo. (Kirby, Wyo.).
660 Guro Pejovich (Pojovich), Gebo, Wyo.
802 Peter Pomonis, Crosby, Wyo. (Gebo, Wyo.).
297 Frank Stephen Ryan (Frank S. (Steven) Ryan), Kirby, Wyo.
573 Foster Smith, Layfayette, Ind. (Weed, Calif.).
921 Robert Smith, Thermopolis, Wyo.
228 John Everett Stahl, Cody, Wyo. (Everette Stahl, Thermopolis, Wyo.).
635 John Turman, Gebo, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, STATE OF WYOMING.

1716 Thomas Francis Ahern, Clearmont, Wyo.
1322 Arnold Anthony Averill, Shirley Hotel, Sheridan, Wyo.
1585 Mayo Beasley, Verona, Wyo.
812 Charles Biron, Sheridan, Wyo.
179 Frank James Brennan, Dietz, Wyo.
83 Valere Callens, Ranchester, Wyo.
1572 Frank Arthur Clayton, Sheridan, Wyo.
1312½ Edwin Culver, care of Mrs. J. B. Culver, Ucross, Wyo.
543 Cleo Finey, 741 North Gould, Sheridan, Wyo.
1235 David Davis, Verona, Wyo.
700 Oscar Carrol (Carroll) Haunon, general delivery, Sheridan, Wyo.
1069 Stanton Lovell, Herritt, Greylill, Wyo. (105 East Fifth Street, Sheridan, Wyo.).
496 Raymond Renold Hawes, 716 Broadway, Sheridan, Wyo.
906 William Humes (Wm. (Will) Humes), Crescent Café, Sheridan, Wyo.
1741 James Jackson, 4038 Evan Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
581 Phillip Kastreen, 1300 North Main, Sheridan, Wyo.
1629 Joe Kelley, Verona, Wyo.
882 Arthur Madlock, Wakely, Wyo.
163 Grover McGraw, Sheridan, Wyo.
1252 Thomas H. Melton, Creole Restaurant, Sheridan, Wyo.
496 Joe Mitchell (Metchel), general delivery, Salt Lake City, Utah.
1629½ Dave (Dane) Nelson, Ulm, Wyo.
861 Joseph A. (Jos. A.) Olson, Sheridan, Wyo., general delivery.
1117 Arthur Puro, Dietz, Wyo.
517 William Smith, 124 East Loucks, Sheridan, Wyo.
230 Carroll (W.) Taylor, Sheridan, Wyo.
1669 Oscar Taylor, Clearmont, Wyo.
1414 Frank Louis Thompson, 147 North Brooks, Sheridan, Wyo.
644½ George J. Williams, Sheridan, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WASHAKIE, STATE OF WYOMING.

101 Thomas W. Ross, Worland, Wyo.
61 Edward F. Tipton, Madrid, Nebr., care of H. O. Ranch.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. GARNER,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, February 25, 1922.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me I will print in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. FINIS J. GARRETT, of Tennessee, to an assemblage of Democrats of Kansas at Topeka on the evening of February 22, 1922.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. FINIS J. GARRETT.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I appreciate in fullest measure the honor done me by the invitation to attend upon and address this annual assemblage of the Democrats of Kansas.

The history of Kansas, political, social, and economic, is one of extreme fascination to every student of American development and evolution. The issues of her earlier days were of a scope and dignity to give here a most distinct place in the sunlight of national history, and all down the years she has held a foremost and commanding position in public thought and governmental activity. The independence of her citizens, their disposition to think for themselves and act upon their own judgment has been the marked and outstanding characteristic of Kansas life. In no Commonwealth I think has this independent political disposition been so pronounced. The result quite naturally has been to make her a political battle ground, where the forces of reason and passion have always strained and struggled.

This year will, it is certain, prove no exception, and as we meet here upon the birthday of the Father of his Country to take certain initial steps, it behooves us all to try to see clearly and to think straight.

The biennial struggle of the year is to be had under unusual conditions, many of them unprecedented. As to some things, at least, we shall not have the light of experience to guide our footsteps, but must pick our courses by the aid of reason. What I mean is that we shall have to determine just what principles of government must be applied to the solution of the pressing problems which have grown out of conditions, some of them world-wide and in the creation of which we had no

part and no responsibility, others domestic, and others interrelated between the two.

May we not at the very outset of our endeavors get one basic thought fixed firmly in our minds?

It is this. The National Democratic Party has never been, is not now, and never shall be a sectional party. It rests upon principle and not upon passion. It lives upon reason and scorns to seek victory upon prejudice. It will not seek to array one section against another; it will not hold out the suggestion of favoritism to one class or to one locality as against another class or another locality. Its national principles are of national application.

It is because this is true that it has been historically a believer in local governments doing the local things of government, leaving to the Nation only the performance of those governmental duties which only the Nation can perform.

As a responsible public official who has tried to study the history and the problems of the country—the country of my fathers, my country, and which, please God, is to be the country of my children's children—I am not unmindful of the fact that the Republican Party has fine, even glorious traditions, but standing in the midst of the chaos which its modern leadership has wrought, visioning their incapacity, their pettynesses, their pusalanimity, we are irresistably driven to the knowledge that it has nothing but traditions, and the Nation can not live upon traditions alone.

Quite recently throughout the country there have been the annual celebrations of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. North and South have vied in paying tribute to his greatness.

Standing in this presence, may I not say that I yield to no man in admiration for this exalted character, who belongs to no section and to no time but to all the world and to all time, but—God save the mark—the party of Abraham Lincoln has become the party of TRUMAN NEWBERRY.

It is a shameful tragedy, but, after all, is it vastly surprising when we look into the history of the last half century?

The perfectly natural effect of the War of Secession was to make the Republican Party for long years the dominant political force of America. We need not go into detail as to why. It was inevitable.

Logically, therefore, there flocked to that party all the forces that were seeking governmental privilege, all the powers who wished to profit by legislative legerdemain and the manipulation of governmental functions. These seized upon it and made it their own.

While the great masses of men sustained it and kept it in power because of their devotion to its traditions, special interests silently, stealthily, but ever steadily, wove their threads into its web and woof until the high idealism which marked its birth and glorified—aye, sanctified—its infancy was crushed out of its organism and it stood forth before men as the party not of humanity but of privilege; not as an organization of inspiration but as a business machine, organized, financed, dominated by those who could benefit by its success at the expense of their fellows.

Such had become its state when, to the delectation of those who had begun to despair, Theodore Roosevelt came upon the scene of action and by reason of dominant qualities obtained for a time a degree of control over the organization, which, however much men may differ in their estimates of that remarkable man, did inspire hope for a revivification of humanity in government and a reapproachment toward civic justice and the maintenance of the essential and fundamental rights of man.

This mastery even he could not maintain. In the struggle so to do his party was rent in twain, and in the autumn of 1910 the people of the Republic, disappointed and disgusted at the breaking of the covenants that had been entered into with them by the Republican Party two years before, elected a Democratic House of Representatives and two years later intrusted that party with full power in both the legislative and executive branches, and during the succeeding six years ours was the opportunity and the responsibility.

Surely, my friends, I need not dwell upon the history of those years, so filled with luster as to constitute the most glorious epoch in the history of any nation in the life of the world. Whatever may happen adown the centuries, we may say with certainty that the story of those six years is as ineffaceable from the annals of humanity as are the eternal stars from the everlasting heavens.

I may not dwell in review upon the achievements which marked the earlier years of Democratic control. They were constructive, they were fundamental, they were humanitarian and sound. The excision of favoritism and special privilege went forward steadily, unswervingly. The people were restored to their own. They were able to feel that their Government once more had come into their possession.

Then came the war in Europe; and, despite all the efforts of an administration profoundly devoted to peace, we at length had to choose between the surrender of national honor and casting our own sword into the contest. Of course, there was but one course to pursue. We entered the struggle and we settled the issue of arms.

There is no epoch in all the annals of mankind which compares in point of success with the execution of the war program planned and completed by a Democratic administration in the mighty contest with Germany.

Never a battle lost, never a serious check encountered by American arms, though they drove against hitherto unconquered legions and assailed divisions whose lines had never been broken.

This was not chance; it was the logical culmination of plans formulated with mathematical exactness; not plans of military strategy alone, but of things behind the lines as well—the coordination, if you please, of military power and civil forces.

As the fall elections of 1918 approached, the President of the United States deemed it proper to appeal to the country to elect a Congress—House and Senate—in political sympathy with him. There was nothing unusual about it, but Republican leadership proceeded to seize upon it and made to the people suffering the pangs and horrors of war a protest that it was improper. Even some of the President's friends said it was unfortunate. I do not know about that, but I do undertake to assert that every act of the Republican leadership after his appeal had been refused absolutely justified the President's declaration to the effect that they sought power not to support him but to control him.

As a matter of fact the President knew, as did every person who sat there in the atmosphere of Washington, the intense envy and the hatred growing out of that envy, which was entertained by the Republican leaders toward him. They had supported his war plans not because they wanted to but because they had to, and for months their plans had been confidently laid and carried forward to capture the Congress, particularly the Senate.

This was the why of Michigan and NEWBERRY, and the fact that the election of Mr. NEWBERRY did give control of the Senate is the reason why the Republican leaders of that body had to place upon the record of their country the shameful resolution retaining him in place while at the same time declaring the methods by which he was elected dangerous to free institutions.

They had a moral covenant to keep with an immoral thing, and they kept it.

Having carried the Congress at the November election in 1918, and the war having come to an unexpected end a few days thereafter, the opportunity presented itself for the pent-up malice of the years to be unleashed. The President had made war with success; it was determined that he should fail in making peace whatever of machination it might require. All the enmities that could be mustered were coordinated beneath the control of cunning and conscienceless leadership, and from that day forth every art which prejudice could devise, every instrumentality which burning hatred could suggest were exerted both at home and abroad to drive the President of the United States from the pinnacle upon which he stood—a pinnacle the height of which no other human ever trod.

It will require years, even decades, to determine fully the extent of the injury which these unscrupulous marplots did their country and the world. They sowed the wind and in misery the world is reaping the whirlwind. That they who sowed are reaping a share evokes no pity for them, but for their sins men and women everywhere, children hungry and starving, babes suckling at withered breasts—all are paying in torture and toil and tears. They have done irreparable injury to all men everywhere except one. That one is Woodrow Wilson.

His fame is beyond the menace of malignancy. Already his name is written in the everlasting firmament of the world's immortals. The inspiration of his faith and genius will be illuminating generations long centuries after his every enemy and detractor shall have perished from the memory of men.

What has come out of it all?

Republicans controlled both branches of the Sixty-sixth Congress. There were innumerable questions to be dealt with that had no partisan tinge. By a filibuster at the close of the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress the Senate Republicans defeated several of the annual supply bills so as to force the President to call an extra session of the new Congress. He called it in May and directed to it from abroad a dignified message filled with constructive suggestions, carefully avoiding matters which might be thought to be provocative of partisan discussion.

Not one was acted upon. Among his recommendations was one that the internal revenue act passed to meet war conditions might very properly be readjusted. The Treasury begged for it; the business world plead, but the responsible party continued to dawdle in idleness while feeding upon passion. Their only gestures toward anything were made with doubled fists toward the White House.

All will remember the delay occasioned in the return of the railroads to private control by their failure to pass the needed legislation in time.

They persistently proceeded to do nothing, or if they did act at all to do something worse.

I have often wondered whether their hatred had completely pletely paralyzed their faculties or whether it was a formulated plan of inaction. Probably something of both.

At any rate, in the heat of discussion over the peace treaty the responsible majority succeeded not only in evading but in concealing their responsibility and in creating in the public mind somehow the feeling that it lay at the door of the Executive.

They passed the appropriation bills pretty much as they had been prepared by the Democratic committees of the preceding Congress; spent several hundred thousand dollars in investigations that have not resulted in a single constructive act of legislation, and finally quit on March 4, 1921, still so busy cursing Wilson as that they found little time to applaud Harding, or perhaps—but we will pass that.

The only excuse ever offered publicly for the inaction of the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress was that they must wait until they had control of the executive as well as the legislative branch of the Government, and so they waited for "Calpurnia to have sweeter dreams" at the election of 1920.

Well, the elections of 1920 were had, and the results, it would seem, ought to have been sufficient to satisfy the most exacting demand of the most voracious political organization which ever existed. A Republican President was elected by the largest popular majority ever known; the House of Representatives is Republican by a majority of 169; the Senate is Republican by a majority of 24.

Practically one-fourth of the term of the Executive is gone and one-half of the term of Members of the House. The Congress has been in session almost continuously during that time.

Are we not entitled now to make assessment of what has been accomplished and to politely inquire, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Distress everywhere; millions out of employment; soup houses in every city of the country; farm products selling below the cost of production; even the most conservative of men—except such as are fattening upon privilege—becoming restless and discontented; our very institutions threatened by the maelstrom of human suffering!

Oh, there has been legislation enacted, but I undertake to assert that not one act has been passed that gave even temporary relief, but was merely an extension of some measure originated by the Democratic Party while in power.

You read every day almost about reductions in appropriations. Do not be deceived by that. Much juggling can be done with figures, and remember not half the regular appropriation bills have even passed the House as yet, and do not forget that the appropriations are not wholly contained in the regular bills. Keep your eyes out for the deficiency bills, and remember, too, that the appropriations being made by the present Congress for next fiscal year do not mean that the sums carried therein will represent the facts as to the sums that will be then expended. There will be deficiency bills next year—after the November elections. Mark you, after the elections.

The test for the average man to apply is not what he reads from day to day about appropriations from the Treasury. He can only tell by what goes into the Treasury, and he can know of a certainty that there are savings only when he sees them reflected in his tax return and receipt. If you see anything of that sort in yours this year or next—unless it be by reason of the decrease in your income under this administration—to use the words of the popular song, "drop us a line."

Oh, they have passed an internal revenue bill. Mark you, that is one of the subjects they might have dealt with, had they dealt fairly, while Mr. Wilson was President, but they would not.

They waited for complete control, then they spent the long months from March to November upon it and finally passed it. I have yet to hear of a single individual affected by the revenue bill who approves of what they passed.

The late Senator Penrose was not altogether my ideal of a statesman, but no one ever denied to him the qualities of ability and frankness. He said from his place in the Senate, speaking as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, as the bill was finally passed:

> The revenue act of 1921 is a transitorial or temporary measure. It does not place the tax system on a stable or scientific basis.

In the press he spoke with greater emphasis declaring it a "makeshift."

Let me ask this serious question of serious men everywhere: If with the President, with more than two-thirds of the House of Representatives, and with almost as large a majority in the Senate, the Republican Party after long months of travail can give the people nothing but a makeship, a temporary, transitorial measure, when, pray, may we expect from that party a different one?

What other things have been done looking toward the redemption of their platform and campaign pledges?

As for the platform promises not much need be said, because it said little.

That platform was a miracle of meaninglessness.

Not since the witches of Macbeth performed "a deed without a name" about the boiling cauldron in the darkened cavern of Scotland has such a charm been concocted as was then evolved at the midnight sessions of the platform committee, composed in the main of maddened, passion-swept Republican Senators.

One in imagination can easily visualize the scene as the witches of republicanism danced the can-can about the committee table room, selecting the ingredients and singing—

> Round about the cauldron go;
> In the poison'd entrails throw.
> Toad, that under cold stone,
> Day and nights has thirty-one
> Swelter'd venom sleeping got,
> Boil thou first i' the charmed pot.
> Double, double toil and trouble;
> Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.
> Fillet of a fenny snake,
> In the cauldron boil and bake;
> Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
> Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
> Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
> Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing,
> For a charm of powerful trouble,
> Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.
> Double, double toil and trouble;
> Fire burn and cauldron bubble.
> Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf;
> Witches' mummy; maw, and gulf
> Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark;
> Root of hemlock, digg'd i' the dark;
> Liver of blaspheming Jew;
> Gall of goat, and slips of yew
> Silver'd in the moon's eclipse;
> Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
> Finger of birth-strangled babe,
> Ditch-deliver'd by a drab,
> Make the gruel thick and slab:
> Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,
> For the ingredients of our cauldron.
> Double, double toil and trouble;
> Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.
> Cool it with a baboon's blood;
> Then the charm is firm and good.

And these the words of Hecate:

> Oh, well done! I commend your paths,
> And every one shall share i' the gains.

Oh, it is not strange, after all, that they have so miserably failed.

Their only tariff act has been the preposterous "farmers' emergency bill," which has proven its utter uselessness now to every thinking person in America.

The only value of that act lies in its demonstration of the false philosophy respecting a protective tariff for a creditor nation.

Their other tariff efforts have been mere gestures. The House has passed a weird and mystic measure containing Mr. FORDNEY'S pet scheme of American valuation. I know of very few who even pretended to understand it at the time of its passage, except that all knew its effect was intended to be as nearly prohibitive as Mr. FORDNEY could make it.

The trouble with Mr. FORDNEY and his school of protectionists is that they refuse to recognize the complete revolution which has taken place in the world. The United States has become both officially and through its private citizens the creditor of the world. The world can not pay us except in goods. Not only that, but we can not sell our future products, either of factory or farm, to other nations, except that we take products from them in exchange. The home-market theory has become an anachronism. The throwing of a high-tariff wall about this Nation means the shutting off for American farmers of foreign markets for their tremendous surpluses. This means stagnation, distress, abandoned farms, and complete industrial paralysis.

And yet that Bourbon republicanism which has learned nothing and forgotten nothing pushes on along this pathway.

O my friends, we shall not find relief from present conditions nor set our Nation back on the road to progress by turning our heads to the past. We must look to the rising, not the setting of the sun.

Let us face conditions frankly and consider them as they are, and above all things let us be candid with America. Candor has not marked the course of the present administration in any of its branches; upon the contrary, political advantage seems to have been the only thing thought of or sought.

Language has been employed in state papers and in arguments not to express but to conceal thought. The majority in every move has placed party advantage above all else.

In an hour calling for the highest and most unselfish statesmanship and patriotism we have had the cheap machinations, the evasions, the special pleadings of narrow and petty political manipulators.

Thoughtful men everywhere realize that the results of the World War upon every phase and activity of our national life have been of a most far-reaching—in many cases—of a fundamental character.

Our national expenditures through the decades to come are to mount higher than anyone had dreamed a few years ago. No party can avoid that and there is no use to try to deceive either ourselves or others. What we need to do is to set ourselves resolutely and candidly to the business of adjusting our tax system to the changed conditions of national obligations, international relations, and domestic industry.

We need to readjust our tariff not along the lines of trade prohibition but of trade encouragement.

We need to work out an internal-revenue system which, while fair to business, will not give favoritism to privilege.

We need to stop opening new activities for the Federal Government along lines that States may cope with. Economy alone dictates that the States should do these things which the States can do, and that the Federal arm should be extended only when the arm of the State can not—not will not—reach.

I do not propose to enter upon any discussion of foreign affairs. The recent conference of powers in Washington evolved a series of treaties that must be studied with care. I for one am unwilling to discuss them under circumstances that might make that discussion seem to have the slightest tinge of partisanism.

I remember all too well the distress which the world has been caused by the deliberate injection of partisanship into the consideration of the treaty of Versailles.

Democrats have an abundance of opportunity for criticism of domestic activities to enable them to wait time for careful and deliberate study of the recent treaties and proposals.

Just as the extra session of the present Congress was convening in April, 1921, Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN, who has since become chairman of the powerful Committee on Appropriations, gave out one of the most remarkable newspaper interviews in the history of American politics.

In substance he declared that the control of the Government had passed to the heavy taxpaying section of the country; that the Republicans from the States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi held a sufficient majority in the House of Representatives to dominate the situation, and by clear implication avowed the purpose of that majority to administer the Government as the heavy taxpaying section from which it came should demand. It was as frank an expression of sectional prejudice and purpose as was ever avowed by a responsible statesman, and in so far as has been possible that promise has been fulfilled to the letter.

It is true that independent Congressmen, mainly from the West, have joined with the Democrats upon some notable occasions and prevented the consummation.

One was when we forced the reduction of the Army to 150,000 men over the protest of the administration.

Another was when we compelled the adoption of the Borah resolution for the calling of the Limitation of Armament Conference, forcing action upon an unwilling Executive.

The most important, perhaps, was when we prevented the repeal of the high surtaxes in the internal revenue bill. We were not strong enough to prevent the stoppage of the excess-profits taxes, and you may have noted the recent boast of Senator LODGE as to this.

But, my friends, while we have been able to negative a few things, we have not been able to initiate anything, nor shall we be until there is Democratic control again. There is no chance for progressive Republicans to wrest domination of the committees of Congress from the old element aligned with the interests, which have held the mastery of the Republican Party organization from the death of Lincoln until now, save as Roosevelt was able for a little while to break their stranglehold.

The individual, to be sure, counts for much when he is strong but after all in correct organization lies the sole possibility of complete fulfillment. Conditions can not accomplish it, and I tell you now that the hope for justice in national legislation lies in the restoration of the Democratic Party to power, where it may initiate, not merely momentarily check.

May I not reiterate, the Democratic Party is not sectional, therefore no section need fear it. It represents no class, but represents all who are content with justice and equality; therefore none save those who wish special favor and inequality need dread it. It has its proud and glorious traditions, but it does not ask for support because of traditions; it seeks support because of its readiness and its ability to do the things of justice, to apply to the evolutions of society the principles of right and to assure to all men beneath the flag that liberty and opportunity, and only that liberty and opportunity which is their due.

We seek the country's honors that we may serve the country's good.

Farm Risk Insurance.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. KING,
OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, March 3, 1922.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important questions before the farmer to-day is that of crop insurance, and in this connection I desire to discuss H. R. 10204, a bill authorizing the establishment of a bureau of farm risk insurance in the Treasury Department.

This bill was introduced by me with the indorsement of various farmers' organizations, financial leaders, and students of farm economics, and is now before the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

The bill provides for the establishment of the bureau, allows a director at $5,000 per year, and states that the bureau shall, as soon as practicable, make provision for the insurance by the United States of growing crops of nonperishable products against loss or damage by the action of the elements.

An advisory board of three insurance experts, to be paid not to exceed $25 per day while actually working, is provided to aid the director and the Secretary of the Treasury in publishing a standard form of farm risk policy and to fix reasonable rates of premiums.

Losses would be paid promptly, and in case of disagreement as to claims the claimant would have the right to take the case into any United States district court. A revolving fund of $10,000,000 to inaugurate the system is provided, as well as $100,000 to cover the expenses of the bureau during its initial year of operation.

However, the bureau would be self-supporting in entirety, premiums being determined according to cost. Farmers would be charged the actual expense of carrying their risks, although I would oppose any tendency by the bureau to earn a profit.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture is the only industry that can not obtain insurance, and in view of the great hazard surrounding farming, the primary interest of the Nation in making certain that its people have sufficient to eat, and the discouraging, if not fatal, conditions surrounding food production to-day, I most earnestly urge favorable consideration of this bill.

This bill, with its resultant effect in stabilizing food production, is just as important to the dweller in New York as it is to the farmer. It means as much to you Members of the House from Chicago or New York as to the man from Iowa.

Bankers who have loaned the limit to food producers in their vicinity will be encouraged by knowing that they will be certain of repayment. Crop insurance would enable the farmer to obtain cost of production back, keep him on his feet, and carry him over disastrous places.

Where to-day farmers in many cases can not borrow money for seed because of the lack of security, under this bill they could be accommodated by their bankers. The farmer could assign the insurance policy to the bank as security. The banker's risk would be eliminated.

The maintenance of the bureau of farm risk insurance would not cost the Government a cent. Why? Because it would be self-supporting through the premiums received from policies sold. The premiums charged for the insurance would be sufficient to pay all expenses of the system.

Theo. H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, and one of the enthusiastic proponents of crop insurance, wrote a very able article on the subject in his paper of January 25. This article was placed in the RECORD by Senator SHEPPARD, of Texas, who is to-day urging an impartial investigation of the subject, and is very interesting.

Mr. V. N. Valgren, associate agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, who has studied the subject of crop insurance for many years and is the author of several brochures and articles on the same, states as follows:

1. The insurance must cover only such crop damage as will result in serious financial loss to the farmer. This means that only a reasonable amount of insurance an acre must be written. For establishing such reasonable amount the average yield and price for a series of past years is perhaps the best basis. It means, furthermore, that the acreage of a given crop, if not the entire farm, must be insured as a unit and adjustment made on the basis of average yield of such acreage. The total loss of a crop on one or a few acres out of a hundred is not a serious loss if the acreage as a whole gives average returns or a substantial part of such average.

2. The insurance must cover any and all hazards which are beyond the farmer's control. Insurance which protects against certain hazards and leaves the insured exposed to total loss from other hazards beyond his control is not real crop insurance.

3. In no case must the insurance protect against loss from carelessness or negligence on the part of the insured. Such protection would involve a moral hazard, the encouragement of which is against the best interest not only of the company but also of the insured and of public welfare in general.

4. The premium, or cost of insurance, must bear a reasonable relationship to the value of the protection that it purchases. This means that the expense item in the expenditures of the insurance organization must be held to a minor part of the premiums collected; that profits, if the organization operates for profit, must be moderate; and that the bulk of the premiums must be available for the payment of current losses and in favorable years for additions to a reserve for the payment of future losses.

5. The method of adjusting loss must be such that the insured will receive indemnity for crop damage in the amount or on the basis that he is led to expect from the figures indicating the amount of insurance an acre. The company should not profit by a calamity to the farmer in the form of reduced prices for his product.

6. An early adjustment should be provided for in case of total failure of an insured crop, or such an approximation to failure that it would not pay to mature and harvest the crop. The part of the income or yield guaranteed by the contract, which becomes due under such circumstances, should be plainly stated and should not exceed the value of the labor and other costs, including rental, that are actually lost to the insured in connection with the crop.

7. All adjustments involving only partial damage should, so far as possible, be left until after the crop has been harvested and put into marketable form, so that quantity and grade can be determined. This makes possible economy in adjustment expense.

8. Lastly, there must be a certain degree of understanding between the farmers and the company or agency offering the insurance if protection is to be available on truly favorable terms. Crop insurance must be bought on the same principle as fire insurance is purchased, merely as a guaranty against serious loss and not with the expectation of securing an indemnity every two or three years. If the insurance is to be written with the idea that frequent indemnities for minor cases of crop damage are to be paid, it necessarily becomes so expensive that those in greatest need of it can ill afford to buy it. The insured should find some method of helping the organization providing protection to reduce the heavy expense connected with the acquisition of business which now prevails in nearly all lines of insurance, at any rate where the business is conducted on a commercial basis. In some of the European countries farmers' organizations have applied the principle of collective purchasing to their insurance problems. Perhaps the farmers' organizations of the United States will find some way of solving this problem on a plan consistent with American laws and American conditions.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Mr. R. M. Bissell, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., a company which has had experience in this field, gives valuable information in a letter to Congressman E. HART FENN, as follows:

As regards crop insurance, we do write crop insurance; but having had our fingers severely burned in experimenting with this form of insurance, we are now proceeding in a far more careful fashion. The problem of writing insurance on the major crops, such as corn, wheat, rye, oats, and cotton, is a tremendous one, and full of the most puzzling intricacies and problems, which were unsuspected when we undertook it. After nearly three years of experimentation, during which time we have lost a very large sum of money, we have finally come to the conclusion that insurance on the large crops can only be undertaken on what might be called a banking basis; that is to say, the amount of insurance must be limited to what a bank would under ordinary circumstances advance to the farmer to enable him to finance the making of a crop, including harvesting. Farmers, as a matter of fact, have very little exact knowledge about many matters having to do with crop production, especially the matter of costs and average yields, and any attempt to insure farmers on a basis of the full cost of production or guaranteeing an average price for an average amount of production in bushels would involve possible losses which would run into the hundred millions, and very probably into the billions, for a single year.

We are hoping to very shortly work out a plan with a syndicate of companies whereby we can afford to take on insurance on the larger crops. In the meantime we are doing quite a little business on special crops in connection with truck farms, fruit orchards, canning factories, etc.

A bureau of crop insurance started two years ago would have eliminated much of the present agricultural destitution, according to Mr. N. C. Sanford, cashier of the First State Bank of Colina, Tex. He continues:

In this connection let me state that I am pleased to go on record as unreservedly indorsing this move, which is and can not help being very far-reaching in its effect and influence upon the economic life of the United States. In legislation such as this I can not but feel that here will be found a panacea for the ills that financially beset the farming populations and communities of the world.

From the above statements, which, I will admit, may sound somewhat radical, one might be led to believe that the author of them was inclined to socialism. Indeed, this is true if by that term we mean the greatest good for the greatest number of people. However, if it is not socialism to subsidize other industries and businesses; if it is not socialism to erect protective tariffs around these industries and classes, then, the argument that legislation to favor crop insurance would make farming a favored industry does not seem to me to be pertinent.

The fact that you have seen fit to introduce such a bill as you have is sufficient evidence that you see the ultimate possibilities in the project. Whether or not it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to undertake this responsibility is the question involved. I am sure no right-thinking man in any line of industry will advance the theory that the farmer does not need some kind of assistance. It is no secret that the farming industry as a whole is in very straightened circumstances, if you will permit that expression. From some of the suggested legislation brought forth at the late meeting of farmers' representatives held in Washington one may easily gather the impression that the farmers are fighting in the last ditch and with their backs to the wall. And from first-hand information gathered from living in a farming community, and from daily contact with farmers who till the soil, who come to me offering and almost begging to mortgage anything they possess now or hope to possess in the future, for enough money to keep themselves and their families alive, one is likely to come to believe that the farming industry in this community is indeed "up against it." And what is true of this community is also true of others. We are fortunate in that we think we are somewhat better off than most places.

If there had been an insurance bureau operating in the past two years, we would not now be practically destitute nor would our condition be alarming. It is to prevent a recurrence of such calamities as have befallen us in the past that we ask for an investigation into the possibilities or feasibility of crop insurance. As a guaranty that the farmer is in earnest and has determined with an unbreakable will and a fortitude that is deserving of the highest esteem to overcome and surmount the difficulties in which he finds himself, one has only to investigate the conditions of the farms as they now are preparatory to making another crop.

I am sure the land was never better prepared than it now is. There has been nothing left undone that possibly could have been done to insure proper planting conditions. The farmer has not taken it out in talk and criticism, but has determined to do his part, as best he can, to bridge the gap between depression and prosperity. It now behooves our Government to assist him in his undertaking, even as it has seen fit to assist other branches of industry. If this assistance is forthcoming immediately, will be a wonderful incentive and boon to an industry that has every reason in the world to feel despondent.

Of course, there will be those who will oppose your measure. There will be proponents of plans to let the independent and private insurance companies take up this work. But I state to you that they have tried it. In the past two years there have been companies who have issued crop insurance, but this year they advise us that they will not be in the field, as their operations have necessarily, because of lack of capital, been confined to small scopes of territory, and when failures hit them there they lost money. Surely the least that can be done is to investigate the feasibility of the idea, and if in any way my services to you will assist, please consider that I will count it a privilege to serve.

Agriculture is the only industry that can not obtain insurance—

Writes Mr. T. C. Power, president of the Bismarck Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak., in a letter to Senator MCCUMBER.

It can not buy insurance. If it could, bankers would furnish money for the cost of seed and labor. The Hartford Insurance Co., a splendid institution, has for the past two years done a limited amount of crop-insurance business, but has raised the rates and placed restrictions so that it at present affords but little facility, as no one insurance company can afford to carry the entire risk of this line in the United States.

I myself have had crop insurance during the past two years and have collected insurance—that is, the actual cost of the investment where I lost the crop, and where there was no loss I succeeded in raising a sufficient crop to more than pay for carrying on the industry.

The rate charged by the Hartford Insurance Co. two years ago was 8 per cent and last year 9 per cent, but it paid the parties who took out the insurance even at this high rate.

In its issue of February 3, 1922, Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, urges crop insurance as follows:

CROP INSURANCE.

The farmer in growing crops faces the uncertainties of weather, insects, diseases, and markets. When he plants in the spring he does not know whether he shall secure in the fall a high yield at a high price, a low yield at a low price, or a low yield at a high price. He is at the mercy of hundreds of powerful forces altogether beyond his control.

The business man who has perhaps ten times as much control over his production conditions and his market as the farmer nevertheless removes uncertainty even more from his business by insurance. The business man insures extensively against fire, theft, death, and a dozen other contingencies. Now, it occurs to a business man that it might be well for farmers to use insurance far more extensively than they do. Theodore Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, in an open letter to Secretary Wallace, suggests that the Department of Agriculture establish a crop insurance bureau. Mr. Price, like all business men, is rather against putting more Government into business, but thinks that it might be well for the Government to start a project of this sort insuring typical farmers in representative crop-growing areas, with the idea of securing data after a number of years upon which rates might be worked out for a vast new insurance system.

Insurance is really a practical form of socialism. It spreads risks over society as a whole instead of allowing them to burden the individual who may not be able to bear the accident which occasionally strikes him. For instance, at the present time there are thousands of splendid hard-working young farmers who are practically bankrupt through no fault of their own. On the average the best farmers win through in spite of weather and markets. Nevertheless there are thousands of cases where really splendid men have lost out merely through the accident of weather and markets. They were figuring on an even break of "heads and tails," but instead "tails" came four times straight, and they were ruined.

Mr. Price's suggestion is excellent. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture should not actually establish a crop insurance bureau, but it certainly should be at work on the fundamentals of crop insurance. How can the most good be accomplished by distributing over society as a whole the risks of weather and the market?

Crop insurance should receive the serious and favorable consideration of Congress, according to Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture of Athens, Ga. He writes as follows:

There is no reason why crop insurance should not be instituted and made an effective agency in helping to maintain a desirable equilibrium in our production and distribution of food crops. Undoubtedly insurance has proven of benign value to many classes of society and has made possible the development and expansion of many phases of our industry that would have languished but for the fact that those engaged in the business were in position to insure themselves against loss. The practicability of crop insurance appeals to me, and I am disposed to think that the producers of the country are entitled to this encouragement and protection on the part of the Government. It seems to me that it is a national question, and should therefore be handled through a governmental organization.

It would no doubt be difficult to work out a correct and desirable basis of rates to apply because of the variabilities in soils and the use of fertilizers and seed, the individual differences existing between landowners, and the effect which climatic conditions in a given year may exercise on crop growth. The Government, however, could experiment along these lines and soon, it seems to me, determine rates which could be applied with profit and advantage. If this were a cooperative mutual aid organization any great accumulation of funds, should the rates prove too high, could be returned as premiums to the insured at the end of any given year, or else applied in the succeeding year to the reduction of the premiums which would otherwise be paid. Removing the gambling element from agricultural production would go a very long way toward stabilizing our primary industry. It seems to me, therefore, that it is a matter which should engage the serious attention and favorable consideration of Congress at this time.

The situation with regard to crop insurance is ably reviewed by Mr. Theo. H. Price in an article in Commerce and Finance, February 15, as follows:

Indorsement of the idea has come to us from every section of the country. If all those who have written to us and all who believe the possibility is worth investigation will write to their Senators the pressure will force consideration of the resolution.

The benefits to be derived from crop insurance are self-evident. The need is for further light on the practical problems involved, a light which can best be shed by Government research. Write to-day.

D. G. O'Shea, president of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Wash., one of the early proponents of crop insurance, wrote in the Red Cross Echo:

"It does not seem reasonable to expect the farmer to continue to take all the chances. It is not suggested that he should receive something for nothing, but that a method should properly be devised for affording him a reasonable protection for the chances he necessarily has to take when contending with the elements, over which no control can be exercised.

"In past years grain crops in Montana were seriously menaced by hail. Hail insurance companies were in business, charging exorbitant rates and at times defaulting in payments. There is now in effect a State hail-insurance law, which is operating successfully, economically, and dependably, and affording protection to the farmers who elect to become subject to it, so that in the event of the destruction of a field of grain by hail they will receive at least more than they have invested in the crop.

"Some such method should be devised to protect the farmer against other failure. It is not to give him charity or a gift, but to furnish him with insurance, to the end that he will be sure to receive at least what it has cost him to plant the crop, plus a small remuneration for his labor in the event that there be an absolute failure caused by weather conditions over which he could exercise no control.

"Such insurance should be national. If adopted at once it would bring hope and inspiration to those who are now seriously discouraged, and would keep on the farms many men who otherwise would answer the call of the manufacturing centers where life may be more alluring and rewards are definite and assured.

"A scheme of insurance can readily be worked out under the operations of which no unworthy person could receive a benefit; the cost may be borne by the farmers themselves or the National Government may contribute to the fund; the fund should be administered by the Government.

"Provision may be made to prevent the application of the law to areas not cultivated in the past until after same would have been examined and reported upon by representatives of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that such localities are reasonably adapted to agricultural pursuits. Reasonable provision can easily be devised for determining losses, which may be limited to a stated maximum figure sufficient only to cover the cost incurred and a small margin for labor and living expenses.

"There seems to be a specific need at this time for this form of legislation; the operations of the Federal land banks can be better assured and extended if such insurance be provided; and many who naturally will become discouraged at repeated failures may be kept on the farms and inspired to make renewed efforts if a means be provided to insure them a small return for their labor even though the elements be against them."

Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the International Harvester Co., in the Chicago Journal of Commerce goes into the basic agricultural problem with his usual acumen:

"Even though crops are now selling below cost of production, it is not visionary to consider the possibility of a food shortage. The world's population constantly increases and the total area of arable land remaining to be brought under cultivation steadily decreases. The margin between production and consumption of food staples is now, and always will be, so close that even partial failure of a major staple crop would present the serious problem of how to tide the world over until another crop.

"With improved farming machinery, a constant increase of cultivated acreage has been for the last half century or more sufficient insurance against food shortage, but as that increase of acreage grows less and less possible this protection is disappearing. Hence the importance, from this viewpoint alone, of providing reserves of foodstuffs.

"America has repeatedly been an importer of wheat in the past. The indications to-day are that while the 1921 crop was sold below a fair price, the surplus going abroad at less than the cost of production, it is possible, and even probable, that we shall be importing wheat in 1922. Aside from the question of food supply, these facts constitute a powerful argument for a better system of crop marketing.

"Under such a system the farmer could avoid the necessity of selling under pressure at too low a price, and the world's greatest grain-growing Nation would be spared the economic absurdity of importing wheat to meet its domestic requirements.

"Nations and municipalities provide sinking funds against future contingencies. Any well-managed business builds up reserves in prosperous times against such a period of strain as the present. Why, then, should not we make an effort to provide a reserve as insurance against shortage of the essentials of life, when such provision would in a great measure stabilize the value of the farmer's crops and also would protect the whole people against the distress that inevitably would follow any serious shortage in the world's food production?

"Immediate relief for our agricultural classes might be found in better financing—in the making available of sufficient funds at reasonable rates, and thus enabling the farmers to 'carry on' until the conditions improve.

"Immediate financial relief should not be considered solely as 'first-aid' treatment. If funds were more readily available in emergencies at more equitable rates of interest, the necessity for forced marketing of crops would disappear and the marketing would be done more systematically, with a consequent gain in the average price received.

"In some of the older countries grain crops are not rushed to market in any such brief period as with us, but are stacked in sheds or under other cover and are threshed and marketed throughout the year. With better storage facilities and financing the American farmer could, by a similar process, avoid some of the loss incurred by throwing almost the entire grain crop upon the market within a short period and thereby depressing the price.

"Let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that our agricultural problem will be solved if the farmer is restored to the relative position he occupied before the war. The farmer can not hope through future years to obtain in the enhanced value of farm lands the reward for his heavy toil. This may occur in some localities, but in the main that condition has passed and the farmer must now receive a better and more dependable return for his efforts than in the past if he or the rest of us are to enjoy real prosperity in the future."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,

OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called slacker lists, I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office, dated March 31, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case, and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 31, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between February 5 and March 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

208 Emil Wiseman (Wisemann), Darwin, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUERFANO, STATE OF COLORADO.

94 Roberta Jaquez (Jaques), La Veta, Colo. (Picton, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, NORWALK CITY, CONN.

1637a Allen E. Wallace (Allen Edwin Wallace), Norton Street, Connecticut (Noroton Street, Darien, Conn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 67, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

6820 Herman Rieckermann (Rieckermann), 2530 West Forty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

787 Will Johnson, Centralia, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF EAST CHICAGO, STATE OF INDIANA.

2599 Pete Zdziarski, 3935 Alder, East Chicago, Ind. (3935 Alder, Indiana Harbor, Ind.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

973 James Monroe Manus, 723 South East Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAIR, STATE OF IOWA.

214 Max Dexter Clark, Orient, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIS, STATE OF IOWA.

90 Geo. W. Turner (George Turner), Belknapl, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

1815 Joseph Stein, 1504 Livingston, Des Moines, Iowa (186 Water Street West, Chillicothe, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

982 Colvin (Calvin) Homer Truitt (Calivin Truitt), 832 North Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1535 Oscar Park Friley, 1503 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

634 John Alexander Sabos (John Alex Sabas, John Alexander Sabas), 50 City Square, Taunton, Mass. (125 New Street, New Bedford, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IRON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

238 Bert Fremayne (Tremayne), box 793, Iron River, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILLIPS, STATE OF MONTANA.

505 Andrew Morgan (A. J. Morgan), Saco, Mont.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEYENNE, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

49 Carl W. Manke, Sidney, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAWES, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

528 Anton Christianson (Christenson, Christensen), Chadron, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

469 William (Wm.) Alfred Sears, Silver Creek, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

1165 James McGovern (James McGoven), 64 Willow, Bloomfield, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

2524 Aloysius Ed. (A. E.) McGary (Aloysius Ed. McCary), 535 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1040 Michael Martelli (Michael Martell), 31 Gifford Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

2625 Adolph Santamassime (Adolph Santomassimo, Adolph Samtomassimo), 8 Gate Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

935 Cornelius J. (Cornelius T.) Owley, 16 Belmont, Rochester, N. Y.

759 William Spitzer, 8 Griffith, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 187, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1035 Wilbur Gedney, 1424 Castleton Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF LENOIR, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1488 James T. Edwards, Lagrange, N. C. (Kinston, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF PENDER, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

30 Ben James Bordeaux (Ben J. Bordeaux), Burgaw, N. C.

66 Odam D. Bowan (Bowen), Montague, N. C. (A. C. L. R. R. Co., flagman, Wilmington, N. C.).

58 David L. McAllister (David McAllister), R. F. D. No. 1, box 5, Atkinson, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUSTER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

598a James Oscar Smith, B. Thomas, Custer, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINN, STATE OF OREGON.

1697 Thomas Greenwell, route 5, Albany, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

5040 William Ahearn (William J. Ahearn), 1741 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4635 Rev. Garrett Murphy (Rev. Garrett Francis Murphy), St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2041 Weber Watson, Delaware Avenue, Marcus Hook, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

268 Joseph Houston Riddle, 707 East Willingham Street, Cleburne, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

1400 Fred W. Humiston, Ferrisburg, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHIPPEWA, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1538 Wm. C. Ross (William C. Ross), Chippewa Falls, Wis.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local board named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included, nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN.

1822 Patrick Ahern (Patrich Ahern), freight station, Plainville, Conn.
4734 Poichi Alberto, R. F. D. No. 3, Bristol, Conn.
328 Morris E. Allen (Morris Elisha Allen), Bristol Brass E. Boarding House, Bristol, Conn.
820 Alfred Fred Bennett, 4 Main, Bristol, Conn.
3787 Wladislav Boulcowsky (Bunkowsky, Boulcowsky), 24 Conton, Bristol, Conn.
3190 Gust Birklein, 39 Kelly Street, Bristol, Conn.
5021 William Victor Blair, 176 Main, Bristol, Conn.
517 Fred Tom Bouchor (Fred Bouchior, Fred Tom Bouchor), Unionville, Conn.
2689 Thomas Brint, East Berlin, Conn.
251 Steve Bujnovsky (Steve Bujnovschy), Center Street, Bristol, Conn.
2700 Joseph E. Calwaye (Joseph' E. Calwery, Joseph E. Calwaye), South Maine, Bristol, Conn.
570 Pasquale Casale, 975 New Britain Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.
2712 Bladslaw Caucpk, King Street, Forestville, Conn.
4407 Goetano Cherro (Gaetano Cherro), Kensington, Conn.
904 Rollin Frank Conant (R. F. Conant), 987 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.
416 John Cromyok (John Cromyak), box 52, Southington, Conn.
4353 James William Curran, Walnut, Unionville, Conn.
5031 Mathew Czananowich (Mathew Czazanowich), Sumner, Southington, Conn.
1403 George Dan, Broad, Bristol, Conn.
4430 Michael Danaher, Broad, Bristol, Conn.
8327 Harry Davis, 231 North Main Street, West Hartford, Conn.
2450 Antonio Pais De Soureiro, Water Street, Southington, Conn.
309 Mariani Di Manro, Berlin, Conn.
631 Patsy Di Russo, 155 Broad, Plainville, Conn.
3561 Jan Dujwis (John Davis, Jan Diejwis, Jan Dujivis), Plainville, Conn.
5124 Giovanni Fadda, Second near Bristol Brass, Bristol, Conn. (10 Second Street, Bristol, Conn.).
3658 Peter Farins (Peter Farina), Frederick Street, Forestville, Conn.
2378 Jeo Fedimin (Jow Fedimin, Joe Fedimin), 34 Bantam Street, Forestville, Conn.
3238 Joseph Fiosa (Joseph Fiosa), No. 13 South, Bristol, Conn.
654 Frank Garaska, Stafford Avenue, Bristol, Conn.
1958 John Georgi (John George), Pine, Plainville, Conn.
3301 Frank Giamotto (Frank Gianmeotto), 50 Liberty Street, Southington, Conn.
2252 Natal Ginini (Natie Gimini), 27 Myrtle Street, Bristol, Conn.
1782 Uboiser Gloyenvoski (Uboiser Gloyenvoski, John Ualscuchlic), 22 Curtis, Bristol, Conn.
4979 Antonio Grieco (Antonia Grieco), 384 Bristol, Southington, Conn.
5302 John Guido, 595 New Britain Elmwood Street, Hartford, Conn.
205 Rudolph E. Hede, South Quaker Lane, West Hartford, Conn.
84 Elmer Herbert, 931 Denlogh, Philadelphia, Pa.
5055 Jacob Horumpa (Jacob Hojupm), 8 Williams, Bristol, Conn.
5007 William Ernest Johnson (Ernest Johnson), 507 Fairfield, Richmond, Va.
4462 Frank Henry Joyce, 175 School, Bristol, Conn.
4746 Emanuel Kalorimis (Emanoel Kalomeriz, Manuel Kalorimis), Unionville, Conn.
866 John Katchifty, Plainville, Conn.
1952 Michael Joseph Keating, 12 Main, Bristol, Conn.
255 Wladyslaw Kivasniewski (Wladyslaw Kivasniewski, Wladyslau Kivasmiski), Bristol, Conn.
4093 John Kuslis, West Street, Southington, Conn.
213 Edward Lawrie, 29 Summer, Bristol, Conn.
3744 Robert Joseph Leggett, 1 Laurell, Bristol, Conn.
4638 Angelo Lignani, Elmwood, Conn.
4584 Alfred Carmen Lignelli, 48 Kelly Street, Bristol, Conn.
3244 Salvatore Leo, Park, Bristol, Conn.
719 August Iljalman Lorenson (August H. Lorenson), 53 Oakwood Avenue, Po. O., Hartford, Conn.
594 Raymondo Luise, Whiting, Plainville, Conn.
4831 John Martin McCarthy (John McCarthy), 27 Franklin Street, Bristol, Conn.
1530 Joe Macokas (Jos Macokas), 47 Main, Bristol, Conn.
2417 John Machoukoc, Twing, Bristol, Conn.
338 Semon Madarsh (Semon Madarash), 70 Union, Bristol, Conn.
869 Filip (Felip) Mandes, New Britain Road, Plainville, Conn.
1218 Guiseppe Marra, Bristol, Conn.
712 Joseph Masik, 65 Seymour, Bristol, Conn.
4403 John Mayanick, Anderson Avenue, Bristol, Conn.
852 John D. E. Morse (John David Edward Morse), 24 Berlin Avenue, Southington, Conn.
4362 Blados Mosuris, Twinnig, Bristol, Conn.

3759 Michael Francis Murphy (Michael F. Murphy, Michael Frnnas Murphy), railway car, Plainville, Conn.
553 Frank Ueskl, 46 Oak, Bristol, Conn.
3686 Danatone Nicola (Donatone Nicola), 77 Liberty, Southington, Conn.
838 Pasquale Nocere, 30 South Center, Southington, Conn.
2062 Arron Nemirensky, Pleasant Avenue, Bristol, Conn. (Aron Nimirensky, Aroon Nerneransky, 447 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
31 Percy Whitman Norton, Gidley House, Bristol, Conn.
2815 Eldren Van Nostrand, (Millidale), Southington, Conn.
3915 Thomas Novert (Thomas Noovrot, Thomas Noort), (Millidale) Southington, Conn.
447 Dominic Oarestl, Collinsville, Conn.
4515 Michael O'Connell, 48 South Hudson, Hartford, Conn.
4283 Frank William Olson, 22 Pratt, Bristol, Conn.
4041 Stanley Pernal (Stanly Pernol, Stanly Peinol), 102 Knowles Avenue, Southington, Conn.
3012 Joseph Platka (Jozef Plotka, Joseph Platka), Atwater Street, Southington, Conn.
3135 Michael Picallie (Mickeal Picallie), Kensington, Conn.
124 Elpidio Pietrucci (Petrucci Elpidio), 112 Divinity, Bristol, Conn.
1767 Quirino Gomas Pino, 8 Living Street, Bristol, Conn. (Quirino Gomes Pina, Quirino Gomas Pina, Leving 8 Garrigues Co., Bristol, Conn.).
3043 William G. Pipkin (William Godfrey Pipkin), Berlin, Conn.
3931 Nicolo Porriello, East Street, Southington, Conn.
4419 Antonio Powl (Antono Pawl), Bristol, Conn.
1672 William Henry Quegan, Jefferson Market Prison, New York City, N. Y. (William Quegan, 5 Second Avenue, Bristol, Conn.).
914 Joseph Rauschenberger (Joseph Rouschenberger), New Britain Avenue, Farmington, Conn.
1142 Charles Edward Rose, 23 Franklin, Bristol, Conn.
187 Wadislaw Rusick (Waldislaw Rusick), Berlin, Conn.
1820 Joseph Russo, 76 Meadow, Bristol, Conn.
4460 Vito Salla, 93 South Elm, Bristol, Conn.
2186 Peter Sakenenk, 193 Burlington, Bristol, Conn.
3042 Walenty Sakoloski, Bristol, Conn.
3814 William Frederick Smith (W. F. Smith), Avon, Conn.
1517 Henry Aloysius Stapf (Henry A. Stapf), 91 Putnam Street, Bristol, Conn.
201 Mortimer Sullivan, Broad, Bristol, Conn.
4245 Fred Sutton, general delivery, Bristol, Conn.
4187 Valdistav Tomoiak (Vadislav Tomclak, Valldstav Tomciak), Unionville, Conn.
4870 Felix Tomcik (Felik Tomcik), 36 Oak, Bristol, Conn.
2581 Francis Harrison Tompkins (Frank H. Tompkins), Queen, Southington, Conn.
4806 Owen Clarke Tyler (Owen C. Tyler), Berlin, Conn.
3738 Walter Benton Tyler (Walter B. Tyler), off Broad Street, Bristol, Conn.
375 Frank Ullasz, Collinsville, Conn.
3607 Fred Vaznik, 74 Main, Bristol, Conn.
499 John Widowlaaiz (John Wdowlaisz, John Wdowiarsz, John Wdowlorsz), Collinsville, Conn.
3784 Henry J. Yard (Henry Joseph Yard), 30 Mancheusen, Bristol, Conn.
4207 Frank Jacob Yefke (Frank Jacob Yefko), Terryville Road, Bristol, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONN.

1094 E. G. Bagley, C. H. I., Middletown, Conn. (E. J. Bagley (Earnest J. Bagley), Connecticut Hospital Insane, Middletown, Conn.).
1283 Frank Belln (Frank Belle), 73 Center Street, Middletown, Conn.
1547 Jarius M. Chaffee, Berlin, Middletown, Conn. (Jarius Madison Chaffee (James M. Chafee), Berlin Court, Middletown, Conn.).
1823 Terence C. Crotty, 107 Broad Street, Danielson, Conn. (Terence Cornielius Crotty (Terence Cornielono Crotty), Middlesex Hospital, Middletown, Conn.).
430 Chauncey B. Crowell (Chauncey Edward Crowell), R. F. D. No. 1, Westfield Sec., Middletown, Conn.
1002 John Husorsky, 15 Covley Avenue SF., Middletown, Conn.
270 John Kelly (John Kelley), Connecticut Hospital Insane, Middletown, Conn.
1948 Antonio Lareco, 26 Locust Street, Middletown, Conn. (19 Green Street, Middletown, Conn.).
1506 Joseph Markes, 17 South Middletown, Conn.
852 Salvatore Pemiccin, Cromwell, Conn. (Salvatore Pemuccio, 32 Ferry Street, Middletown, Conn.).
1895 Hans Peterson, Windsor Locks, Middletown, Conn. (R. F. D. No. 1, Middletown, Conn.).
1172 Samuel Petrus, 12 Burbridge Avenue, Middletown, Conn. (Samuel John Petrus (Samuel J. Petrus, Samuel John Pitrus), 12 Burbridge Avenue, Middletown, Conn.).
1563 Nicholas Powers (Nick Powers), Middletown, Conn.
1676 Sebastian Rosa (Sebastiano Rosa, Sebastian Rossa), 5 Elm Street, Middletown, Conn.
1873 Joseph R. Ross (Joseph Francis Ross), 11 College Place, Middletown, Conn.
1902 Tony Rusieski, Bridge, Middletown, Conn. (Fort Niagara, N. Y.).
1580 Jemaile Schunan, C. H. I., Middletown, Conn. (Jeremiah Shuhan, Middletown, Conn.).
976 Joseph Tisoskol (Joseph Tisakol), 18 South Street, Middletown, Conn.
953 Frank P. Wade, jr., 26 Babcock Street, Middletown, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 17, WINDHAM COUNTY, CONN.

242 Adelard Boucher, Wauregan, Conn.
1264 Emile Bowin (Emile Boivin), 144 Quebec Street, Brooklyn, Conn.
1767 Wm. M. Carpenter (William Morey Carpenter), Willimantic, Conn.
913 Joseph Carriere (Joseph Carriere), Moosup, Conn.
1409 Paul Caunnoyer, Plainfield, Conn. (Paul Cournoyer, Moosup, Conn.).
1428 (Emil) Emile Joseph Champagne, Daggett, Moosup, Conn.
2263 John Franuslsayn (John Franuslsyn, John Frocnuslszkn), 18 Yellow Row, Willimantic, Conn.
1188 Felix Gajawski (Felix Goyeuski), Main Street, Wind Co. B. House, Willimantic, Conn.
870 Andrew Jesse James, care of S. D. Wicks, Pomfret, Conn. (Andrew Jessie James, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
1268 Michael Kelley, 3 Elm Street, Willimantic, Conn.
773 John Layloyc (John Lovroye, John Loiroye), Moosup, Conn.
1537 Zakil Lemisk (Leniak, Zakol Lemiak, Yakol Lemiak), 15 Main, Willimantic, Conn.
1321 Nicholas Nowick, 61 Chapman Street, Willimantic, Conn.
694 Wilfred Rockville (Wilfred Rochville), Brook Street, Willimantic, Conn.
2040. John Shinowskoz, Willimantic, Conn. (John Shinouskos, Brooklyn, Conn.).
1533 Frank Sobieshl (Sobieski), Moosup, Conn.
1296 Alex Swchodalski (Alex Suchadolski), 56 Chapman Street, Willimantic, Conn.
1729 Michael Zile (Mizel Zile), Jackson, Willimantic, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BOONEVILLE, STATE OF IDAHO.

751 Carl A. Alwin (Carl Albert Alwin), 309 Eagle Rock Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
742 Joe Amstory (Joe Amestory), Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1797 Walter Anderson, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
279 Lalj Bayes (Gall Bayes, Guilo Bayns), Idaho Falls, Idaho.
518 Amado Bleucer (Amado Bleucher), Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1759 Obner Cloud, DeCater, Ala.
496 Peter Crul, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1678 Ernest Dittman (Dittmar), Idaho Falls, Idaho (Los Angeles, Calif.).
886 Oliver Wesley Hall, Chester, Pa.
1506 Harvey Alonzo Harris, route No. 2, Ribgy, Idaho.
1282 Chester George Hune, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
708 Walter Albert Kelley, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1717 Guey Lake, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1574 Frank O'Neil, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1234 Conrad Pares, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1750 David Rowley (Rawley), 310 West Cap, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
1579 William Ludwig Schung, Chateau, Mont.
490 Earl James Spricklemeir (Sprickllmere), Idaho Falls, Idaho.
711 Eli W. Stepp, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
484 Ursella Valentine, Dehlin, Idaho.
1629 Montie (Montie) Waite, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CLEARWATER, STATE OF IDAHO.

37 Harry E. Faithes, Elk River, Idaho.
7a Frederick (F.) Franklin (F.) Rathbone, Ahsaka, Idaho.
281 Henry Sailes, Elk River, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF KOOTENAI, STATE OF IDAHO.

534 Fred L. (Frederick L.) Barto, Spirit Lake, Idaho.
1187 John Borgensen, Rose Lake, Idaho.
19g David Leo Burger (Leo Burger), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
1054 Leroy McKinley Clark (Roy McKinley Clark), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
1024 John Ed. Domke (Donke, Dompe), Setters, Idaho.
472 Chas. Erickson, Spirit Lake, Idaho.
1082 Ernest H. Faro (Earnest Henry Fara), Lane, Idaho.
165 Walter Jones (Walter Norris Jones), Carbin, Idaho.
1147 Olaf E. Nelson (Olaf Elven Nelsen), 607 Front Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
127 Anders John (J.) Peterson, 1315 Mullan, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (Snoqualmie, Wash., care Snoqualmie Lumber Co.).
252 George A. Shepphard (Shephard), Spirit Lake, Idaho.
80 Peter Stozewski (Slezesski), Rose Lake, Idaho.
1023 Harry L. (Lorenzo) Tomlinson, St. Maries, Idaho (Hayden Lake).
304 James Willar, Spirit Lake, Idaho.
332 John Woolford, Ford, Idaho.
954 William Alvin Grimes, box 23, Fernwood, Idaho.
746 Icem Clifford Howell, Rathdrum, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

548 Herman E. Buttler, 605 Oak Street, Champaign, Ill. (Hermon Buttler, 605 North Oak Street, Champaign, Ill.).
1697 Menzlo Carbone (Nunzio Carbone), North Walnut Street, Champaign, Ill.
630 George J. Cook, Champaign, Ill.
694 Willard Falks, 117 West Washington Street, Champaign, Ill.
124 Willie Fry (Will Fry), South Chestnut Street, Champaign, Ill.
2624 Henry Gibson, 809 West Church Street, Champaign, Ill.
2212 Harry Gifford, 129 Clark Street, Champaign, Ill.
498 James Henry Gregor (James Henry Greger), Penfield, Ill.
516 Joseph Griffin, 702 North Poplar Street, Champaign, Ill.
2935 Herbert Earle Hart, care of Ethel Hart, Deckenson Hall, Westfield, Mass. (Herbert Earl Hart, 405 South State Street, Champaign, Ill.).
73 John P. Jackson, 106 South Randolph Street, Champaign, Ill. (John P. Jackson, jr., general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.).
1893 Willie Judge, 702 North Poplar Street, Champaign, Ill.
2413 Ching Fong Long (Chin Fong Lau, Ching Fong Lan), 109 South Nell Street, Champaign, Ill.
1233 Brady Miller, 306 North First Street, Champaign, Ill.
2545 Louis Paul Powers (Bowers) (Louis Paul Bowers), 802 North Fifth Street, Champaign, Ill.
2347 William Riley (Will Riley), 702 North Champaign Street, Champaign, Ill.
2216 Robert L. Sapp, Rantoul, Ill.
2073 James Scott, South Chestnut Street, Champaign, Ill.
2285 Chin H. Sing, 109 South Nell Street, Champaign, Ill.
1946 Mike Smith, Gifford, Ill.
2314 Ching Ying (Chin Ying), 109 South Nell Street, Champaign, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 11, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

636 John William Ahern (Ahearn), 1861 West Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
1864 Stefan Buttner (Bittner), 822 West Thirty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.
1510 Edward Aloysius Cassidy (Edward A. Cassidy), 3719 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.
3488 John Chesna (Chesns, Chesnos), 3441 South Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (638 West Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3644 Wavk Crowoyder (Crwoyder, Crooyder), 3821 South Honore Street, Chicago, Ill.
1848 Michael O. Conroy (Michael P. Conroy, Michael Peter Conroy), 917 West Thirty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.
2819 Thomas Finley, Schererville, Ind. (3361 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3622 Theodore Greenovitch, 3629 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.
2256 Walter Griah, 936 West Thirty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.

538 Frank Haeflen (Hoeflen, Hoeflein), 3446 Auburn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (3009 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
699 Alecks (Aleks) Havetik, 1658 West Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2504 Charles E. Keller, 3735 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2918 William Kennedy, 537 West Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2900 Frank Martin, 3643 South Marchfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1731 Steve Krupa, 3551 Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
1133 Stanley Kipinowski (Kipinoske, Kipinoski), 1653 West Thirty-eighth Place, Chicago, Ill.
754 Charles Markovitz, 3309 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2583 John H. Masterson (John Henry Masterson, John H. Masteson), 3357 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
603 William Milchewski, 3322 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. (6439 Talman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3573 Dominick (Dominik) Mironas, 3538 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.
2304 John J. O'Brien (John Joseph O'Brien), 8408 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
620 Earl Roots (Roats), 916 West Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1093 Julius Schwartz, 3547 (3539) Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1558 Stephen Szeszycke, 926 West Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill. (536 Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3556 John Szostak, 3756 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1233 Harry Touback, 3201 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (4243 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 30, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1643 Maurice Berman, 3210 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.
1176 Alcem (Alcem) Boulgacoff, 3210 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.
836 Ovsay Mayer Chanco (Mayerchenco), 1136 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.
413 Martin J. Conway (Michael Joseph Conry), 3015 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.
1043 James Connors, 986 Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1904 Albert F. (Ferdinand) Dahlke, 10 West Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (11 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
2968 Clarence A. (Augustus) Donahue, 3023 Colorado Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2202 Walter Ebner, 3426 Grenshaw Street, Chicago, Ill. (1858 Savers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2619 Louis Fokk (Fook), 2806 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (2806 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
223 Louis Garbrock, Kedzie and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
825 Bernard Golubuff (Golubuff), 3307 Grenshaw, Chicago, Ill.
2526 Jimmy Howard, 3059 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
1386 Patrick Jos. Kearny (Kearney), 32 South Whipple, Chicago, Ill.
2593 Chester E. Lostre, 3058 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Edward Lostro, 3058 Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1583 James Lynch, 3121 West Polk Street, Chicago, Ill. (3121 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2893 Frank H. (Henry) Marsh, 3130 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
435 Geo. (George) McGrane, 3116 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Washington, D. C., District Building).
885 Dennis A. O'Neill, 3010 Warren Street, Chicago, Ill.
64 Herbert B. Schrez (Bernhard Scholz), 3312 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
2967 Arthur Victor Trensch (Treusch), 2843 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
562 Max Welner, 3042 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1594 Frank E. Wilson, 2917 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 38, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

4817 Jacob Agoonlon (Jacob Agoonlan), 1054 West Erie, Chicago, Ill. (Legion D, Orient Section Postal 601, Manoaga, via France).
2508 August Battles, 1104 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
4854 Aney Bischop, 1537 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1886 Stanislaw Bowiec, 725 North May Street, Chicago, Ill.
4599 Jas. Christopliopulos (James Christopliopulos), 518 North Green Street.
3388 Jos. Czajkowski (Joseph Czajkowski), 1223 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
5608 Markos Grousacopoulos, 838 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4671 Daniel Groumoutis, 840 West Grand Avenue.
4766 John Hak, 725 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4757 Julian Jwiderski, 1245 Cornel Street, Chicago, Ill.
4067 Frank Joe Kasprzak, 705 North Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
4682 John Kaspszak (John Kasprzak), 1371 Austin, Chicago.
5660 Joe Kavachel (Joe Navachel), 1336 Erie, North Side, Chicago Ill.
5071 Jos. Kubalanski, 943 Askland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
351 Walter Krasinski (Walter Krasnski), 1413 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4560 John Malek (John Malck, Jan Malek), 1347 Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
4098 Heromin Martuzalski 1551 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4979 Frank Michaelek (Frank Mihalek), 1162 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill. (1926 North Hermitage, Chicago, Ill.).
804 Michal Moros (Michel Moros), 714 Mobile Street, Chicago, Ill.
4524 Angelo Nebano, 1215 North Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
955 Anile Pasqualo (Anillo Pasqualo, Anile Pasquale), 508 Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill.
5041 Antonino Palisi (Antonino Palisi), 459 North Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2254 Jos. Poterata (Joseph Poterata), 1413 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1430 West Augusta 88, Chicago, Ill.).
4568 Harry Smith (Hery Smith), 1253 Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
1518a Botony Sowa, alias Frank Litski (Batony Sowa, alias Frank Liski), 1460 Erie Street.
5859 Gustavo Stephanie, 1533 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
5814 Geo. Swieca (George Swieca, Wojcich Gwieco), 1501 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
3425 Alexander Syzjatowicz (Aleksander Syrjatowicz), 951 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
1907 Frank Sznozwalak (Frank Szuozwalsk, F. Sznozwolok), 1611 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1342 Renato Tonelli (Renato Conelli), 880 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4119 Steve Twovopolac (Stevo Twoovopolac, Stevo Twvopolac), 1326 West Ohio Street, Cook, Ill.
4104 Frank Wrobel, 1322 Bismarck Court, Chicago, Ill.
2186 Stanley Zygmant (Stanley Zygment), 935 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 51, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3243 Emil Anderson, 2222 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.
3479 John Andina (Andina), 2409 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1358 A. H. Badger (Austin H. Badgar, Badger), 425 St. James Street, Chicago, Ill.
1681 Carter Bartley, 2346 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Ill.
1385 Allan (Allen) Bassett, 2330 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
3656 Thomas Buller, 918 Center Street, Chicago, Ill.
1279 William Dehart (Wm. De. Hart), 2234 Dayton Street, Chicago, Ill.
2220 Orson R. Evans (Orson Roy Evans), 2356 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1313 Robert Foldvary (Robert Englehart Foldvary), 632 Dewey Place, Chicago, Ill. (What Cheer, Alberta, Canada.)
1980 William Gatlin (William D. Gatlin), 2119 Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
560 Arthur Hardwell (Arthur Earl Hardell), 2445 Lincoln Avenue (2545 Lincoln Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1688 Joseph Hartman (Hartmann), 2512 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1513 John Helson, 623 Webster Street, Chicago, Ill.
1941 Walter Hey, 724 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2689 Carl Hern, 2100 Dayton Street, Chicago, Ill.
1665 Frank B. Jones (Frank Bernard Jones), 2002 Mohawk Street, Chicago, Ill.
1338 Fred B. Kincaid (Fred Benjamin Kincaid), 667 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. (1508 North La Salle Street, Omaha, Nebr.).
3737 Joseph E. Keller, 2209 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
2198 Tordo A. Koski (Toivo A. Koski), 2430 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3854 Andrew Lane, 2337 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3909 Meridith B. Lewis, 2001 Howe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2894 Charles H. Miller (Charles, Charls, Hugo Miller), 843 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3943 William C. Morris, 2001 Howe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
226 Francis Murphy (Francis Jeremiah Murphy), 536 Arlington Place, Chicago, Ill.
3285 Lewis Ottenad (Louis Ottenad), 2040 Howe Street, Chicago, Ill. (2530 Arlington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3750 W. H. Park (William Henry Park), 751 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
1557 Gus Roehlke (Gustav George Roehlke), 2220 North Halstelt Street (2220 North Halsted), Chicago, Ill.
3220 James L. Rowland, 909 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1381 E. O. (Eugune O.) Schallaire, 2112 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.
3736 John Schlage, 2619 Orchard Street, Chicago, Ill. (1416 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.).
1926 Paul Sims, 2424 (2425) Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1225 William Sturm (Sturna), 908 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2102 Ralph Timanns (Timanus), 827 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
296 George Tober, 2440 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3739 L. R. Turner (Lancelot Robert Turner), 2503 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1568 Johgnes Ralmthout (Johannes Adrianushan Ralmthout, Johannes Van Ralmthout), 2240 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
3447 Edwin E. Walline (Edwin Emanuel Wallne), 2330 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. (New Windsor, Ill).
2793 Alfred Wandke (Alfred Harry Wandtke), 2661 Burling Street, Chicago, Ill. (Steamship Allard, San Francisco, Calif.).
3143 Carl Wandke (Carl Paul Wandke), 2661 Burling Street, Chicago, Ill. (via Provo, Olmstead, Utah).
2095 Martin Ward, 638 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
773 Wilfred Wells (Tilfred Ivan. I., Wells), 2321 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1239 Walter Wengbaur (Veigebauer, Vengebauer), 2233 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 52, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2488 John Bock, 2740 North Marshfield Avenue (901 Wellington Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
418 Hubert Cools, 1538 George, Chicago, Ill.
103 Charles H. (Chas. H.) Davidson, 1808 School Street, Chicago, Ill. (Regent Theater, Mason City, Iowa).
2019 Erich J. Gustafson, 3141 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (Erick Johan, Crystal Falls, Mich.).
1660 Oscar (Oskar) A. (Arthur) Hedstrom, 3236 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2386 Milovan Milanovich, 2716 North Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2763 Harry C. Richardson, 3015 Greenview Street, Chicago, Ill. (Phoenix, Ariz.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 73, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

267 Gust N. Angelopoulos (Gust Augelopoulos, G. N. Angelopahios), 6221 South Bishop, Chicago, Ill.
2719 Harry Burris (Burrows), 6024 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
2047 Weber Cartwright, 6219 South Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.
713 Charises Casper (Charles Casper), 5643 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
841 Leo Alfred Goodheart, 1455 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Leo A. Goodheart, 1902 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.).
1706 Harry Hampton, 6212 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
2310 George Jones, 6221 Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.
1254 William A. Karels (Wm. A. Karels), 6108 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1801 Roman Koludrowish (Koledrowich, Koludrovich), 5931 Loomis, Chicago, Ill. (1316 South Water Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.).
2605 Walter B. Oaks (W. B. Oaks, Walter B. Oake), 6153 South Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.
1073 Houston Sanders, 816 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
60 Morton Shephord, 6234 South Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.
1668 John Vanderploeg (J. Vanderploeg), 6129 Sangamon, Chicago, Ill. (John Vanderpilog, 6129 Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DE KALB, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2537 Felix Edw. (Edward) Buxbaum, 9 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
934 Gust Christopulos (Christipulos), Earlville, Ill.
2384 Santiago Dilgado (Delgade, Delgado), Earlville, Ill.
2048 Floyd Dunas (Dumas), De Kalb, Ill.
380 Andrew Illll, 927 State Street, De Kalb, Ill.
1235 Marshall (Marshal) Haley, 902 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Hinckley, Ill., care of Chas. Wielert).

2604 Hugo Maki, 1007 Lewis Street, De Kalb, Ill.
2948 Albin Meclov (Maclov), 918 Prospect Avenue, De Kalb, Ill.
1108 Jappert (Jappet) Miller, 821 North Eleventh Street, De Kalb, Ill.
1163 Earl F. Nevins, De Kalb, Ill.
1107 Carl Okerlund, Waterman, Ill.
639 Edward Albert (Edward) Pace, 23 Page, Sycamore, Ill.
1355 Western (Wester) Pera, 927 State Street, De Kalb, Ill.
2004 Steven (Stephen) Peterson, 716 North Eleventh Street, De Kalb, Ill.
898 Eli Vassovich, 314 North Ninth Street, De Kalb, Ill.
2091 Thomas Williams, C. & N. W. R. R., Cortland, Ill. (Chicago, Ill.).
3605 John Wilson, Leland, Ill. (Victor Street, De Kalb, Ill.).
1214 Homer Leroy Zimmerman, Heth's United Shows, East St. Louis, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2474 Lawrence E. Anderson, Galva, Ill. (general delivery, Lincoln, Nebr.).
82 Harvey E. Beachman, 1206 West Third Street, Kewanee, Ill.
1270 John Blomquist (Bloomquist), Cambridge, Ill.
755 Kuzma Bopan, 521 North Grace Street, Kewanee, Ill.
648 Jas. Harry Brackmen (Harry James Brackmen), route 2, Atkinson, Ill.
2337 Wm. Everett Brown, 125 North Chestnut Street, Kewanee, Ill.
232 Will Butcher (W. A. Butcher), Kewanee, Ill.
2549 Howard Carl, Kewanee, Ill.
1585 Walter C. Cole (Walter E. Cole), 115 Goodrich Street, Kewanee, Ill.
2288 Wm. Edw. Conner (Connor), R. R. L., Keokuk, Iowa.
2145 Sam Coonova, 1101 St. Patrick, Donaldsonville, La. (care of C. R. I. & P. R. R., Annawan, Ill.).
2792 Robert Dannee, 104 Adams Street, Kewanee, Ill.
2746 Clarence Wm. Davis, 1022 Rockwell Street, Kewanee, Ill. (C. W. Davis, 531 Rockwell and Elliott).
3603 Taylor Deane (Diane), Woodhull, Ill.
1548 Arthur St. Clair Dunlap, Kewanee, Ill.
738 John M. Ferguson, 3217 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
887 John Filip (Juan Felop), Atkinson, Ill.
3058 Grandville (Grandiville) Hackett, 2138 Randolph, St. Louis, Mo.
1100 Arthur S. Hanby (Hanly), route 5, Kewanee, Ill.
3785 Bassiel (Basile) Henderson, Cambridge, Ill. (255 West Commerce Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
97 John Johnson, Lynn Center, Ill.
399 Frank King, general delivery, Kewanee, Ill. (R. R. No. 3, Kewanee, Ill.).
1234 Wazil Kren, 510 North Grace, Kewanee, Ill.
3686 Perry Ladd, 506½ North Burr Street, Kewanee, Ill.
2516 Joseph Laskewich, Kewanee, Ill.
1579 James Lee, Contrac Post Office, Miss. (care of Jas. D. Nye, Cambridge, Ill.
1548a John Sherman McDonald, Orion, Ill.
553 Mike Medowk, 514 North Chestnut, Kewanee, Ill.
2144 Stevan Miletic (Steven, Steve Meletic), 204 North Boss, Kewanee, Ill.
3061 Pete Miridich (Meradich), 514 North Chestnut, Kewanee, Ill.
3385 Frank Mirtuning, 903 North Chestnut Street, Kewanee, Ill.
1922 Gikoloro Olmos, Cuneo Michoacan, Mexico (Genesee, Ill.).
1218 Nick Petuvalis, 930 North Grace, Kewanee, Ill.
1968 Winfred Earle Prentice, Parkside Hotel, corner Chestnut and Second, Kewanee, Ill.
2415 Mike Punis, 611 North Elm, Kewanee, Ill.
1838 Thos. Punis, 510 East Seventh, Kewanee, Ill. (247 Southern Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.).
812 Roy St. George, 125 North Chestnut, Kewanee, Ill.
485 Samuel Samarezk (Samel Samarezh, Semo Samardac), 512 North Chestnut, Kewanee, Ill.
657 Steveo Sebiyanin (Srbiyanin), 210 West Sixth, Kewanee, Ill.
1262 Charlie L. (M.) Smiley, Kewanee, Ill. (346 North Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2014 Louis (Lewis) Thompson, Fiaters, Ill. (515 North Main, Sheridan, Wyo.).
100 Pete Vujokovich (Peter Vuljakovic), 512 North Chestnut, Kewanee, Ill.
237 Everett Walters, 400 West Sixth, Kewanee, Ill.
2206a Jee Wilson, St. Louis, Mo. (614 North Walnut, Kewanee, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KANE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2456 Walter Burke, Aurora Township, Ill.
2209 John J. (Joseph) Campion, Aurora Township, Ill.
1159 Maromo Caniasneto, Independence, La.
944 John A. Carlson (John Carlson), 109 South Water Street, Batavia, Ill.
1897a Charles Chrest, River Street, Montgomery, Ill.
2066 John Condon, Maple Park, Ill.
1771 Vernie E. Cox, R. F. D. No. 1, Sugar Grove, Ill. (care of S. E. Haeb, R. F. D., South Sioux City, Nebr.).
1921 George T. (Geo. T.) DeVince (George Thompson De Vince), C. G. W. bunk cars, St. Charles, Ill. (317 North Fourteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
1415 William Dew, Aurora Avenue, Aurora, Ill.
1179 Theo Ray Dodd, Elburn, Ill.
322 Victor Femer, care of Wallace Evans, St. Charles, Ill.
1603 Irving Gurnee, R. F. D. No. 1, Geneva, Ill.
2177 Frederick (Frederi) Hansen, Aurora Township, Ill.
2367a Andrew George Harlan (Andrew George), Western Wheel Scraper Works Co., Aurora, Ill.
1789 Clarence Joseph Jorgenson (or Jorgeson) (Clarence J. Jorgeson, Clarence Josephson Jorgenson), Geneva, Ill.
636 Alex Kapces, Main and Vermont Streets, St. Charles, Ill.
25 Robert Karl McCabe, Aurora Township, Ill.
1619 Henry McGurk, C. G. W. bunk cars, St. Charles, Ill.
1960 Joe Naptatch, St. Charles, Ill.
21 Hugo K. Nelson, 233 Houston Street, Batavia, Ill.
2004 Fred Nesler, R. F. D. No. 2, St. Charles, Ill.
203a Peter Picavet, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Charles, Ill.
2000a William Podewels, Ponto Center, Ill.
1882 Robert E. Pryor, Maple Park, Ill.
1294 Harry R. Schock, south end of Fifth, Aurora, Ill.
1506 Frank Joseph Smith, Aurora Township, Ill.
949 George T. Tebo (George Tebo), Aurora Avenue, Aurora, Ill.
1309 Hiram Welcome, Sugar Grove, Ill.
1107 Joe Wilson, general delivery, Geneva, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LA SALLE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1118 Alpedo Alvirdo (Alepedo Alvarado), 400 Walnut Street, C., B. & Q. R. R., Ottawa, Ill.
2654 Ernest Neabitt (Naevitt) Ames, Waltham Township, post office Utica, Ill.
737 Gust Anderson, Mendota, Ill.
878 Harry Anderson, Ottawa, Ill.
3138 Antonio Areiniaga, Millington, Ill.
2532 John Baudino (Bandini), Wallace Street, Marseilles, Ill.
2287 Oscar J. Beck, Mendota, Ill.
899 John Becker, Mendota, Ill.
1556 John (Johnie) Clark, Marseilles, Ill.
1225 Pascual Diaz, East Superior, Ottawa, Ill.
867 Quirino Fabbri, R. F. D. 27, Ottawa, Ill.
1124 Joaquin Figueroa (Ioaquin Feguerroa, Ioaquin Figueroa), Mendota, Ill.
1774 Ellesano Forres (Eallstano Forres), Superior, Ottawa, Ill.
3163 Chester C. Jenkins, East Washington Street, Marseilles, Ill.
2234 John Kennimean (John Kremnican, Jonos Kremnician), 423 Washington, Ottawa, Ill.
3128 Osmund (Osman, Asman) Nelson Lysland, Route 20, Ottawa, Ill.
914 Wm. (William) McDermott, Waltham Township, post office Utica, Ill.
1000a Lars L. Myer, R. F. D. 60, Seneca, Ill. (Lars Myer, Present, Stavanger, Norway.
2207 Leslie Robinson, Mendota, Ill.
1960 Ella Stivalo, R. F. D. No. 22, La Salle, Ill.
2080 Harry Thacker, 914 West Lafayette Street, Ottawa, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PEORIA, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1143 Pose Abundez (Jose Abimdez), bunk car, C., R. I. & P., Peoria, Ill.
837 Louis Arinsverg (Louis Arinsberg), 305 Madison, Peoria, Ill.
1655 Fred Arnold, 109 Hamilton, Peoria, Ill.
2068 Robert Barnett, 309 Washington, Peoria, Ill.
2726 Purdoi Bland, 1910 Jefferson Street, Peoria, Ill.
50 George J. (George S., George L.) Brown, 216 North Washington, Peoria, Ill.
478 Louis A. C. Brown, 105 Second, Peoria, Ill.
17 Dennis Carr, 730 Main Street, Peoria, Ill.
2043 Macario Castro, Fort Hayward.
2642 Rosollo (Rosalia) Chavez (Rosallo Chavez), 30 River Front, Peoria, Ill. (Rosallo Chavez, 30 North River Front, Peoria, Ill.).
2985 Harley Christy, 608 First, Peoria, Ill.
2092 Frank Cowell, 320 Green, Peoria, Ill.
267 Charles L. (Charles J.) Deane, 100 Second Street, Peoria, Ill.
1442 Everett Desmond (Everett H. Desmond), 308 North Madison, Peoria, Ill.
1246 Thomas Dodd, 407 North Adams, Peoria, Ill.
815 Fred Doolin, 311 North Washington, Peoria, Ill.
2542 Francisco Evnandez (Evnandz), 21 River Front, Peoria, Ill.
3235 L. Clyde Finley, 812 Sanford, Peoria, Ill.
967 Robert (Robt.) Manning Ford, 221 Deshman, Peoria, Ill. (221 Deckman Avenue, Peoria, Ill.).
1727 Harry Frischer, 100 North Adams, Peoria, Ill. (Harry Fricher (Harry Fricheen), 108 North Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.).
690 Bernard Golz, 326 North Adams, Peoria, Ill.
684 Anjel Hermandez, Fort Hayward, Peoria, Ill.
2954 Fred L. Hallandsworth, 506 Spring, Peoria, Ill. (Fred E. Hollandsworth (Fred Hollandsworth), 75 North Ninth Street, care of E. E. Kollandsworth, Canton, Ill.).
1915 Ynez Juarez, Fort Hayward, Peoria, Ill.
2355 Wilhelm (Willhelm) Kassinen (Willhelm Kaasinen), 504 Fisher, Peoria, Ill.
1876 William B. Lafon, 1205 Jackson, Peoria, Ill.
1230 Joseph (Joe) Lapina, 900 North Adam, Peoria, Ill.
955 Oscar Lind, 110 First, Peoria, Ill. (119 First Street, Peoria, Ill.).
2729 Dayton Long, 2007 North Jefferson, Peoria, Ill. (St. James Hotel, Omaha, Nebr.).
1755 Frank McClendon (Frank I. McClendon), 101 North Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.
2283 Mac McClure, 109 Ravine Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
363 William H. Marr (Wm. H. Marr, W. H. Marr), 411 West McClure, Peoria, Ill.
3137 Wm. E. (William E.) Marshall, 109 Hamilton, Peoria, Ill.
674 Emery Martin, 601 Mad., Peoria, Ill.
1646 John J. (John James) Meagher, 618 Fourth, Peoria, Ill.
364 Albert W. (Albert Wilson), 305 Jackson, Peoria, Ill.
2567 Nick Manis (Mamis), 409 Fayette, Peoria, Ill.
143 Edward G. Neunler (Meunler), 410 East Park Place, Peoria, Ill.
2689 Lem Magara (Lem Maljara, Len Migilsn), North River Front, Fort Morton, Peoria, Ill.
926 Francisco Olita (Olibo, Oliva), 21 River Front, Peoria, Ill.
1075 Scott O'Rourke, 827 South Jeff., Peoria, Ill. (Cornelius Scott O'Rourke, 827 South Jefferson Avenue, Peoria, Ill.).
2375 Henry M. Patterson (Henry Patterson), 409 Fayette, Peoria, Ill.
2697 Albert Pierce, 3540 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1811 Fred Ranvllle, 307 Second, City, Ill. (44 Third Street, San Francisco, Calif.).
1317 William A. (Wm. A.) Ridge, 1400 North Adams, Peoria, Ill.
2522 Pompeo Salvatore (Salvator), 517 Van Buren, Peoria, Ill.
653 Harry C. Shelton, 311 Monson, Peoria, Ill.
2152 Harry A. Smith, jr., steamer *Columbia*, Peoria, Ill.
1224 William (Wm.) Smith, 512 Jeff., Peoria, Ill.
1839 William (Wm.) Smith, 221½ Washington, Peoria, Ill.
1911 Andrew Strenak, 619 Perry Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
2004 Joseph Voldez, 15 River Front, Peoria, Ill.
1103 Bruce A. Weeman, 402 Oak, Peoria, Ill.
865 Ray M. Whorley (Wherley), 117 Van Buren, Peoria, Ill.
2263 Louis Henry Witting (Lewis Henry Wittig, Witting), 607 Glendale, Peoria, Ill.
2281 Henry Wuench, 301 Fayette, Peoria, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ROCK ISLAND, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3453 August J. Anderson, 2718 Fifth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1918 John Henry (J. H.) Atkins (John E. Atkinson), Rock Island, Ill.
3614 Alexander C. (Alx. C., Alex) Blackwood, 1400 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

2305 Frank Bonach (Vonach), Sherman Hotel, Rock Island, Ill.
1224 Harold F. Bonaparte, 2623 Fifth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
3538 Arthur Brown, 825 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
994 Oscar Casterer (Caster, Costor), 2510 Five-and-a-half Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1113 Charles A. (H.) Chamberlain, 217 Sixteenth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
581 Harry Chaney, Rock Island, Rock Island, Ill.
2880 Nikula Charan (Hikula Charan), 420 Forty-sixth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
2161 George Connello (Connell), 2221 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
570 William Henry (W. H., William H.) Dean, 523 Fifth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1198 Clarence Eastman, 1826 (1925) Ninth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
2934 Sam Fliegel (Friegel), Colonial Hotel, Rock Island, Ill.
196 Robert Elliot Forehand (E. Forehand, Forehand, Robert Forehand), 522 Twentieth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
3925 Joe Garrett, 1211 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
162 William Gericke (Gericks), 2622 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
2282 Henry Glen, 825 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
3329 James L. Hamilton, 528 Thirteenth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
677 Homer (Holmer) Helm, Muscatine, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 8.
1211 Holly Herbert Hennalgh (H. Hennalgh, Hermagah), Rock Island House, Rock Island, Ill.
73 Emil Hennebohle, 2832 Five-and-a-half Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1706 Clarence Johnson, 603 Sixth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
676 Herman Jounge, 4504 Fifth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
831 James J. Kelly, 2614 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
68 Augustin (Augustine) Lapia, Milan, Ill.
1395 Walter G. (Geo.) Layer, 2202 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1212 Fred McNeal, 1100 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1914 Sam Maurz (Manoz, Manor), 501 Twentieth (Twenty-ninth) Street, Rock Island, Ill.
1141 Tony Martin, 2121 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
3817 Max Megrue, 1303 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
668 Clint Morris, R. F. D. No. 8, Muscatine, Iowa.
4082 Francisco Ortega, 27 Twenty-eighth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
757 Harry Poppen (Harry P. Poppen), 603 Forty-fourth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
3151½ Martin Ramirez (Ramirez), box car on First Avenue, on Thirteenth Street (Rock Island, Ill.).
3405 Willie H. Smiley, 1006 Eighth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. (general delivery, Devils Lake (Minot), N. Dak.).
368 Charles (Charlie, Charley) Smith, 2217 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
1490 Earl F. (Franklin, Earle F.) Strong, 1604 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
3016 August (Aug.) Swenson, 412 Nineteenth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
737 Carl A. Wander (Carl Wander), 921 Fourteen-and-a-half Street, Rock Island, Ill.
2065 George Ward, 4019 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
2472 William Wilson (Wm. Milan Wilson, Wilan Wilson), 2205 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
2313 William Benj. (B.) Winters, 2401 Third Avenue (Second Avenue), Rock Island, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, ME.

876 William Sidney Baker, Orrington, Me.
330 Chas. J. Bell, 7 Summer Street, Bangor, Me. (Charles J. Bell, Sheriden, Aroostock County, Me.).
3151 Fred Colasky, Adams House, Washington Street, Bangor, Me.
1627 Alora Cormier (Alcora Cormier), Sargents Boarding House, Brewer, Me.
2139 Hector Cormier (Hector Connlu), Cocan Street, New Brunswick.
1474 Ernest Curran, Main Street, Fort Kent, Me.
2216 James Francis Deacon, 55 Summer Street, Bangor, Me.
1481 Henry Girouard, Buctouche, N. B.
3125 Andrew Gumenuk, 91 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.
3289 Paul Andrew Gallagher, 83 First Street, Bangor, Me.
1416 Walter Stephen Holms, 24 Sanford Street, Bangor, Me.
2576 Frank Joseph Horner, Colonial Hotel, Bangor, Me.
667 Louis R. James (Louis Richard James), York Street, Bangor, Me.
608 Carlton W. Jones (Carlton William Jones), St. James Hotel, Bangor, Me.
1836 Edward H. LeClair (Edward Henuth Le Clair, Edward Renuth LeClair), R. F. D. No. 7, State Street, Bangor, Me.
2272 Eugene Allen Legassey, 7 Main Court, Brewer, Me. (care of Ray Lumber Co., Ray Sidling, Me.).
649 James Alfred McCaron, Belton Street, Brewer, Me.
1240 Frank McCarthy, no permanent address, Bangor, Penobscot County, Me.
2579 Francis Louis MacNeill (Frank Louis MacNeill), 38 Washington Street, Bangor, Me.
340 Michail Charles (Charles Michail), 7 Carr Street, Bangor, Me.
1053 Carl Morey, 130 Union Street, Bangor, Me.
2654 Henry Roscoe Morse, 122 Main Street, Bangor, Me.
1747 Daniel J. Mullane, Adams House, Bangor, Me. (Daniel John Mullane, 65 Elm Street, Bangor, Me.).
2277 James Hubert Odum (Odun), 451 Main Street, Bangor, Me., or 11 Sycamore Street, Detroit, Mich.
1383 William O'Neil, no street address, Bangor, Me.
2676 Andrew Pregek (Andrew Pregrk), 248 Hancock Street, Bangor, Me.
2613 Henry Allen Reed, R. F. D. No. 7, Bangor, Me.
2114 James Joseph Rogan, R. F. D. 8, Bangor, Me.
1079 Charles William Ruffner (Charles Williams Ruffner), first ward, Bangor, Me.
515 Fred Savoy, 65 Pine Street, Bangor, Me.
2285 Milledge Saulnier (Milledge Saulnier), 207 Broad Street, Bangor, Me.
6 Bill Smith, Sargent Block, South Brewer, Me.
2413 Frank Wilson, 120 Main Street, Bangor, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANNE ARUNDEL, STATE OF MARYLAND.

3295 Henry Abraham, Fairfield, Anne Arundel County, Md.
419 John Allen, Fairfield, Md.
1043 Wm. H. Allen, 609 Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1257 Ernest Andrews, R. F. D. 2, Annapolis, Md.
2526 Mathias H. Arnold (Mathis Hartman Arnold, Mathias Hartmand Arnold), 400 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Md.
2313 Luther B. Ashton (Luther Benton Ashton, Luther Ash), Fairfield, Md.
2795 Alexander Bailey, 149 South Street, Annapolis, Md.
139 Robert Blue, Fairfield, Md.
611 William Boardley, Churchton, Md.
1130a Eugene Boesau (Eugene Bossan), Annapolis, Md.
2767 Oden (Aden) Bowie, Fourth, Fairfield, Md.
500a Charles Brandford, Fairfield, Md.
2839 Willie Broadus, Curtis Bay, Md.
220 James H. Brown (James Howard Brown), Harmans, Md.
1981 Wm. H. Brown, Stoney Run, Md.
330 Charles E. Bryon (Charles Edward Bryson, Charles E. Brayson), Fairfield, Md.
152 Hagnie Burley (Hagne Burley, Hanie Burley), Pasadena Post Office, Md.
2101 Edward J. Burns, 609 Curtis Avenue, Curtis Bay, Md.
212 John Butler, Laurel, Md.
2250 Lawson Byrd, Curtis Bay, Md.
913 Isaiah (Islah, Isaih) Chambers, Hanover, Md.
1169 Wm. Carroll, Patapsco Station, Md.
2989 Walter Chambers, Annapolis, Md.
955 Wm. Chester, post office, Brooklyn, Md.
2596 Robert E. Clark (Robert E. Clark, jr.), Patapsco, Md.
1437 Ambrey (Ausbrey) Coleman, Severn, Md.
186 Louis Coleman, care of Smith, Hansen & McIsaac, Curtis Bay, Md. (Josephine, Indiana County, Pa.).
1105 George E. Collister (George Ellwood Collister), Motor Route A, Annapolis, Md.
1403 Walter T. Corprew (Walter Thomas Corprew), 12 Greenfield, Annapolis, Md.
2722 Nelson F. Cross (Nelson Fielder Cross), Gambrills, Md.
2732 Earnest Davenport, Pasadena, Md.
1232 Peter David, Revell, Md.
2756 Joseph Dean (Joseph Dean), 99 Calvert, Annapolis, Md.
165 George H. Dorsey, 283 Chester Avenue, Eastport, Md.
280 John O. Dorsey, Fairfield, Md. (John Octavius Dorsey, care of Royster Guano Co., Fairfield, Md.).
1925 Henry W. Dwyer (Henry Wm. Dwyer, Henry Dwyer), 14 Cherry, Curtis Bay, Md.
3022 John Edwards, Lothian, Md.
752 Milton Edwards, post office, Brooklyn, Md.
1051 Louis Elliott, Annapolis Post Office, Md.
979 John H. Evans, Leon, Md.
2029 Lonnie Floyd, Curtis Bay, Md.
2546 Lewis (Louis) Franklin, Lothian, Md.
2166 Howard F. Freeburger (Howard Franklin Freeburger), 4 Locust, Curtis Bay, Md.
2706 Severyn G. Jablonski (Jablouski), Birdsville, Md.
223 Clifton E. Gaither (Clifton Elbert Gaither), Severn, Md.
3242 James Jalloup, Fairfield, Md.
492 Turner Garrell (Tunner Gaul, Goul), Fairfield, Md.
37 Richard W. (Richard Wilson) Garrett, 403 West, Annapolis, Md.
1904 Bennett Gray, Fairfield, Md.
799 Mike Grojoscuk (Mike Gregorscuk), 15 Cypress, Curtis Bay, Md.
236 George Griffith, Jessup, Md.
1168a Albert Gross, Eastport, Annapolis, Md.
2156a Charles Gross, Annapolis, Md. (Charles W. Gross, Soldiers' Mess Hall No. 5, United States Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.).
2359 Granville Hall, Odenton, Md.
2168 Jesse Hall, Curtis Bay, Md.
3415 Philip Hart, Curtis Bay, Md.
1928 Sylvester E. Henry (Sylvester Edward Henry), 15–4th, Fairfield, Md.
2183 Farson Hill (Faison Hlll), Fairfield, Md.
3109 Thomas Hobbs, Smith's Farm, Anne Arundel County, Md.
2827 Elmer Hoffman, Pasadena Post Office, Md.
429a Edward Howard, Baltimore, Md.
3428 Frank M. Howard (Frank Moses Howard), Patuxent, Md.
2302 Hezekiah (Hezikoh, Hezekoh, Hezekah) Howard, Solly, Md.
463 Wm. Huny (Willie Huny), Linthicum Heights, Md.
143 Floyd Jeter (Floyd Geter), Fairfield, Md.
425 Dallas G. Jett, Linthicum Heights, Md.
1186a Eugene Johnson, Annapolis, Md.
2590 James Johnson, 4 Shaw, Annapolis, Md.
1413a Roland Johnson (Rhl. Johnson), Clay Street, Annapolis, Md.
1110 Walter Johnson, 82 Clay, Annapolis, Md.
2016 John Jones, Pasadena Post Office, Md.
2944 Wm. Jones, Morris Hill, Brooklyn, Md.
2046 Wilson K. Kerman (Wilson Kirkwood Kerman, Kernan), 6th Fairfield, Md.
2915 John V. Kich (John Vernon Kiah, John Vernon Kioh), Boone, Md.
2655 Whatyslaw Kopgrentky, Milkin, Russia (Wladyslaw Koperinsky, Brooklyn, Md.).
2686 Wm. Lane, Hohbergers Ch., Annapolis, Md.
2325 Charles Leroy, Fairfield, Md.
64 Harry Leroy, care of Smith, Hansen & McIsaac, Curtis Bay, Md.
3116 John Lewis, Curtis Bay, Md.
1755 Herman G. Linden (Herman Joseph Linden, Herman Linden), Curtis Bay, Md.
1719 Michael Liwosck, 23 Cedar Street, Curtis Bay, Md.
1041 Arthur G. Lyons (Arthur George Lyons), Curtis Bay, Annapolis, Md.
3272 George McClenan, Patuxent, Md.
3262 Albert McQuane, Hannans, Md.
2352 Abe Major (A. Major), Fairfield, Md.
3100 Alexander Matowski (Matawski, A. Matawski, A. Watawski), 37 Cereal, Curtis Bay, Md.
2856 Carroll Matthews, Shady Side, Md.
53 Otis Matthews, Ottis Matthews), Shady Side, Md.
1316 Tom Miley, Curtis Bay, Md.
3331 Hubbard Moore (Herbert Moore), Fairfield, Md.
1465 Robert Morgan, Laurel, Md.
1973 Austin H. Nine, Mayo, Md.
10 Peter Oleszeul (Oleszeusk) (Pioter (Pivter) Oleazeuk), Severn, Md.
2386 Felix Piszkowrey, 7 Church, Curtis Bay, Wis.
468 John Powell, Laurel, Md.
2852 George H. F. Reier, Pasadena Post Office, Md.
3221 J. Edward Richardson (J. E. Richardson), Robinson, Md.
2657 Wm. Roberts, Fairfield, Md.
3204a Robert Schofield, Jim Soilers Po., Marley Neck, Md.

2538 Wm. J. Siegle (Wm. John Siegle), 1731 Pennington Avenue, Brooklyn, Md.
69 Joseph Simmons, Fourth Avenue, Fairfield, Md.
69 Alexander (Alexand) Smith, care of St. Geo. Barber, Chesterfield, Md.
1865 Earl D. Smith (Earl Dody Smith), 110 Poplar, Curtis Bay, Md.
2459 Jessie W. Smith (Jessie Wilson Smith, Jessie Smith), Severn, Md.
704 Samuel J. Smith, Parole, Md.
2321 John Wm. Spaulding, 5 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Md.
2495 Alexander Stanaski (Alexander Stanoski, Stanowski, Stonaski), 232 Cherry Street (32 Cherry Street), Curtis Bay, Md.
1596 John R. Streng, Elvaton, Md.
2504 Alfred Thomas, Shipley, Md.
42 Wm. Thompson, Curtis Bay, Md.
35 Giles Tiggs, Curtis Bay, Md.
607 Roselus Wall, Fairfield, Md.
8390 Wm. (Wm. Henry) Warren, Fairfield, Md.
230 Clarence Watson, Curtis Bay, Md.
843 Moses Weathers, Fairfield, Md.
1329 Louis C. Werner, Solley Po., Md. (Curtis Bay, Md.).
454 Joshua Wilson, West Fifth (22 Fifth), Fairfield, Md.
2618 Erdle Willis (Fredle Wellis, Fredle Wells), Severn, Md.
48 Arthur Wood, Curtis Bay, Md.
486 Henry Woodland, Fairfield, Md.
21942a Albert F. Woolen, Annapolis, Md.
2613 Jason P. Wright (Jason Franklin Wright, Jason Wright), 41 Third, East Brooklyn, Md.
1374 Waclaw Zimanski (Zivanski), Beach Street, Curtis Bay, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

643 James Andiopielu (Andiopielu), (Jian Andropulos (Andropulu)), steamship *Hilton*.
489 John W. Archer, 2029 Hudson Street, Baltimore, Md. (John Wesley Archer, 2927 Hudson Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2775 Frank Brars (Trepk Bars), 2603 Foster Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Frank Brars, 2503 Foster Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
181 John W. Brown, 2326 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md.
1782 Nathan Cohen, 745 South Curley Street, Baltimore, Md.
95 James Creamer, 27 South Hare Street, Baltimore, Md.
363 George A. Custer, 2114 Cambridge Street, Baltimore, Md.
1660 Charles F. Davis (Chas. F. Davis), 733 South Decker Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2649 Fiore Di Biasio, 241 South Robinson, Baltimore, Md.
1667 Edward Drabik, 623 South Glover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1585 Szymon Drawczyk (Szman Krawczyk), 2229 Eastern Shore, Baltimore, Md.
1288 Douglas Gravett (Grovett), 409 South Ellwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2290 George N. Hartman (George Nicholas, Geo. N. Hartman), 733 South Decker Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2645 John Hopnowski (Jan Homowsky, John Hojnowski), 614 South Patterson, Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1213 Joseph M. Kane (Joseph Maurice Kane), 436 Robinson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1534 John F. Kaspar (John Frank Kaspar, John L. Kaspar), 2707 Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
567 George Keinizis, steamship *Hilton* (George Kanaris, U. S. S. *Hilton*).
648 P. W. Kopelski (Peter William Koprowski, Peter W. Koperski, Peter W. Kopelski), 1209 South Decker Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1067 D. Dratzuk (Kratizuk, Krateznk), 3127 Elliott Street, Baltimore, Md.
1432 Howard Lilley, 907 South Binney Street, Baltimore, Md.
1201 Paul Lisson, 1244 South Decker Street, Baltimore, Md.
2243 Adam Michalak, 1103 Binney Street, Baltimore, Md.
554 John Nicolaisen (Nicolaisen, J. Nicholaisus, Johanas Nicolaisen), on vessel *Hilton*.
1188 John Pascoe, 2214 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md. (76 Hampton Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2586 Ignacy Pinkalski, 510 South Glover Street, Baltimore, Md.
3057 John J. Prusak, 1234 Elwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Joseph John Prusak, 620 Front Street).
2619 Woodie F. Shores (Woodie Franklin Shores), 2722 Hudson Street, Baltimore, Md.
2772 Alex Slwyn (Slewska), 629 South Bradford Street, Baltimore, Md.
2890 John Szalwski (Szalwsti), 2208 Essex Street, Baltimore, Md.
953 Edward L. (Edward Thomas, E. T.) Williams, tugboat *Port Covington*, Speddins Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2012 Robert I. R. Alexander (Robert Irwin R. Alexnader), 2024 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
2105 Manuel R. Alonso (Manuel Ron Alonsa), 1626 Shakespeare Street, Baltimore, Md.
339 Conrad Geo. Anft (Conrnd George Anft), 127 South Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
1308 Eddie Baker (Eddie Bakeer), 16 South Regester Street, Baltimore, Md.
1513 Henry Clay Eber, 1827 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
143 Hajalmor Fjeld (Hjalmor Fjeld, Hjelmor Fjeld), 810 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
593 Frank Glan, 727 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
395 Franciszek Glatkowski (Franciszek Glatkowski, Frink Cplatkowski), 1723 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md.
1151 Eddie Holland, 16 South Regester Street, Baltimore, Md.
247 Louis Hostas, 1706 Thames, Baltimore, Md.
2837 Raymond Lawrence, 616 Bethel Street, Baltimore, Md.
3142 Robert Lee, 112 South Chapel Street, Baltimore, Md.
1234 George H. Lewis (George Henry Lewis), 112 South Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
2201 George R. Meinsinger (George John Meinsinger), 106 South Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
1852 Michael Niewczyk (Michael Niemczyk) 704 South Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
180 John Piotr Oriol (Jan Piotr Oriol, Jan Ploter Oriol), 817 Bond Street, Baltimore, Md.
318 Thomas L. Overly (Thomqas L. Overly), Seamans' Union, Thames and Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
558 Robert Earl Parker (Robert E. Parker), 237 South Washington, Baltimore, Md.
2945a William Pierce, 1730 Lancaster Street, Baltimore, Md.
952 George Plzyo (George Plzwa), 1916 Allcenna Street, Baltimore, Md.
688 Charles Renner (Charles Reuner), 719 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
1000 Harry Schmidt, 719 South Bethel Street, Baltimore, Md.
330 Benjamin J. Smith, 1602 Lancaster Street, Baltimore, Md.
2073 John Strozykowski (Strozykavski), 1935 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1783 Albert Wm. Adams, 9 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
2089 George Adams, 143 North Milton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1023 Samuel Bailey, 1030 (1036) Mullikin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1743 Anton Baldwin, jr., 420 North Chester Street, Baltimore, Md.
1033 Peter Block, 15 North Rose Street, Baltimore, Md.
2071 Robert Briscoe, 119 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
856 William Coleman, 217 North Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
375 Gnonel Cooper (Gnoner Coppa, Gnonel Coppa, Ginonee Cooper), 223 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md. (6466 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
222 Henry Cooper, 312 North Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
1179 James Covington, 1503 Fairmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2337 William Freeman, 226 North Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
2139 John Albert Gardiner, 117 North Curley Street, Baltimore, Md.
606 Harry M. Harris, 418 Bechtel Street, Baltimore, Md.
140 Jos. Adam Hohman (Joseph Adam Hohman, Joseph A. Hohman), 410 North Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1935 McHenry C. Johnson (McHenry Cephas Johnson), 419 North Bethel Street, Baltimore, Md.
2853 William Johnson, 219 North Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
585 Kentle Jones (Kentel Jones), 1514 East Fairmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1779 Thomas Jones, 1722 McCubbin Street, Baltimore, Md.
2664 William Kelly, 1716 McCubbin Street, Baltimore, Md.
428 George H. (F.) Kirtschner (Kirtscher), 419 North Bradford Street, Baltimore, Md.
282a John Klotzner (Koltzner), 322 North Bond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1530 Joseph Vernon Langley (Gangley), 2418 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md. (769 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2852 William P. Leighton (William Patterson Leighton), 2526 East Fairmont Street, Baltimore, Md.
105 Morris Lieberman, 1618 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
2002 Frederick J. Lutz (Frederick Joseph Lutz), 2408 Fairmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
487 Garfield Meekins, 303 North Carolina Street, Baltimore, Md.
2258 Benjamin Moseravich, 2010 Jefferson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1377 William H. Miller (Wm. H. Miller), 223 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
824a John Novak, 420 North Duncan Street, Baltimore, Md.
40 Clarence L. Powers, 1727 McCubbin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1548 Alfred Robinson (A. Robinson), 18 North Lakewood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2731 Lee Scott, 425 North Chapel Street (425 North Bethel Street), Baltimore, Md.
2994 Karl Ludwig Selland, 407 North Collington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2226 Medford Skinner, 202 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
1820 Samuel A. Smith, 421 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
748a William Spence, 14 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
162 Jno. Stanley (John Stanley), 1715 McCubbin Street, Baltimore, Md.
839 Ellis Stein (Stien), 1618 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
2761 Walter Leslie Watson, 16 North Potomac Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CALVERT, STATE OF MARYLAND.

466 William Oscar Brooks, Oliret, Md.
700a Willie Whatts, Solomons Island, Md. (Appeal, Md.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAROLINE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

605 Edward Adams, Hillsboro, Md.
903 Wm. Bryan (William Bryan), 1402 Carroll Street, Baltimore, Md.
488 Erasmus Dunning, Hobbs, Md.
847 John F. Dunning, Hobbs, Md.
709 Oscar Flamer, Greensboro, Md.
729 Wm. Owens (William Owens), No. 4, Preston, Md.
11 Louis (Louie) Bernard Rixman, Denton, Md.
785 John Shehan, Greensboro, Md.
143 Bennie Weeks (Bennie Weeks), Wilmington, Del.
823 Edward Weels, Wilmington, Del.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARROLL, STATE OF MARYLAND.

846 Fred Bee Westminster, Carroll County, Md.
786 Clarence L. Butler, New Windsor, Md.
525 Dominick Damelio, Union Bridge, Md.
310 Charles Lewis Pool, Sykesville, Md.
570 John Ratcliffe (John Radcliff) (col.), Union Bridge, Md.
1781 Michael Vaughtman, Asbestos, Md.
1444 Leroy Armond Webster, Sykesville, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CECIL, STATE OF MARYLAND.

358 John Claiborne, North East, Md.
1309a Grnilaln Federico, Perryville, Md.
1137 Boud. Gray, Earleville, Md.
1353 Elmer (Elmar) Griffin, 27 Johnson Street, Port Deposit, Md. (Port Deposit, Md.).
55 Geo. E. Hopkins, Perryville, Md.
1702 Ernest Jones, Port Deposit, Md.
707 Frank Pelham, Earleville, Md.
1717 Allen Eugene Simpson, 718 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va.
134 Clarence Saml Soloway, Millington, Md. (Warwick, Md.).
1174 Franklin Williams, Port Deposit, Md.
1393 Stanley F. Zalas, Chesapeake City, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLES, STATE OF MARYLAND.

294 Frederick Barber, Cross Roads, Md.
815 Parnell Chas. Brawner (Parnell Charles Brawner), Indianhead, Md.

1211 Columbus Bronson (Columbus Branson), Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md.
335 Columbus Edward Brown, Indianhead, Md.
872 William F. Brown (William Francis Brown), Newburg, Md.
604 Robert Campbell, Dentsville, Md. (Dentsville, Md.).
1225 Chauncey Champlin, Marbury, Md. (1510 Fairmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
584 Moses Davis, Ripley, Md.
928 George Hall, Benedict, Charles County.
903 George Henson (George Menson), Indianhead, Md.
741 Henry Hicks, Waldorf, Md.
1170 Dryant Jackson, La Plata, Md.
15 Henry Garnett Lloyd, Indianhead, Md.
698 Walter Thompson, Pisgah, Md.
750 Clarence A. Turner (Clarence Albert Turner), La Plata, Md.
436 Jas. Edward Wade, Mount Union, Pa. (James Edward Wade, 14 North Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.).
868 George Williams (George Williams), Indianhead, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GARRETT, STATE OF MARYLAND.

762 Nick Chornolusky, Dodson, Md.
709 Carl Codoro (Carl Cedoro, Carl Cordoro), Kitzmiller, Md.
1418 Kalulo Halucsuk (Kaluice Halucsuk, Kreefer Howrleef), Kempton, Md.
607 Frank Lamman (Frank Lamnan), Bloomington, Md.
881 Alfred M. Calhoun, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARFORD, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1727 Edward Allison, Perryman, Md.
592 Jonas Balem (Jonas Baleam), Baldwin, Baltimore County, Md.
238 Oscar A. Christy, Carneys Point, N. J.
761 Willie Ford, Havre de Grace, Md.
1090 Raymond A. Maxfield (Raymond Alex Maxfield), Watervale, Md.
1321 Jno. F. Meyers, Havre de Grace, Md.
1101 Ben Franklin Smith, Pylesville, Harford County, Md.
2037 Geo. Smith, Havre de Grace, Md.
285 Edward Taylor (Eddie Taylor), Pylesville, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1386 Frank Andrews, Hanover, Md.
64 Alexander Barber, Ellicott City, Md.
15 Winfield Hensley, jr. (Winfield Hensley), Ellicott City, Md.
1066 John Frank Kollta, Sykesville, Md. (John F. Kollta, 763 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.).
131 John J. Mayer, Ellicott City, Md.
564 Howard W. Mercer, Laurel, Md.
355 Lloyd Moore, Laurel, Md.
805 Joseph R. Pierce (Joseph R. Pearce), Elkridge, Md.
313 Oscar Poole, Ellicott City, Md.
221 Howard C. Rice, Guilford, Howard County, Md.
1182a Charles W. Shipley, Woodbine, Md. (Chas. W. Shipley (Chas. Worthington Shipley), 518 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.).
76 Calvin J. Smith, Ellicott City, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, STATE OF MARYLAND.

665 Herbert Bundy, Kennedyville, Md.
927 Harry Butler, Sassafras, Md.
890 Raymond O. Camlin, Worton, Md.
227a Geo. Carmichael, Chestertown, Md.
975 Irving M. (Milling) Craid, Rock Hall, Md.
836 Geo. Daniels (George Daniels), Golts, Kent County, Md.
1060 Saml. Lewis Denny (Samuel Lewis Denny), Chestertown, R. F. D. 3, Md.
1084 John Francis Green (John F. Green), Rock Hall, Md.
418 John Johnson, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.
286 Collins Carl Lezette (Lezette), Chesterfown, Md.
309a Richard Parker, Charlestown, Kent County, Md.
770 Jas. Henry Stewart, Chestertown, Md.
668 Chas. Thomas (Charles Thomas), Chestertown, Md.
146 Dan. Columbus Tilghman (Daniel Columbus Tilghman), Chestertown, R. D. No. 2, Md.
317 Howard Turner, Chestertown, Md.
859 Thos. McKinley White (Thomas White, Thomas McKinley White), Worton, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1092 Samuel Bumphrey (Bumbray), Silver Springs, Md.
1402 Jas. Cornish, Bethesda, Md.
1898a Geo. Dor, Marthburgh, Md.
1549 Ralph Oswald Hiram, Rural Route, Comus, Md.
71 Logan Martin, Bethesda, Md.
1981 Eugene Winfield Sewell, Barnesville, Md.
393 Wallace Simms, Quince Orchard, Md.
1908a Wm. Smallwood, Rockville, Md.
255 Harold C. W. Smith, Takoma Park, Md.
1101 Jas. Lewis Smith (James Smith), Rockville, Md.
1215 Thos. Israel Spriggs, Brinklow, Md.
2448 Wm. Terry, Poolesville, Md.
295 Henry G. Thomas, Rockville, Md.
1804 Tom C. Wemer, Rockville, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF QUEEN ANNES, STATE OF MARYLAND.

726 Solomon Berryman, Centerville, Md.
1062 Chas. E. Bratcher, Barclay, Md.
844 Norman Henry Downey (Dawney), near Chestertown, Md.
374 Clarence Fisher, Centerville, Md.
686 Wm. Thos. Green (Askins), Centerville, Md.
873½ Geo. H. Thomas, Centerville, Md.
891 Edward Waters, Church Hill, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, LOWELL, MASS.

1178 Chas. (Charles) Alamushka, 103 East Merrk Street, Lowell, Mass.
620 Harry J. Andrews, Lowell, Mass.
131 Wm. (William) Barnaskas, 79 Davidson Street, Lowell, Mass.
1105¼ Albert John Bates (A. J. Bates), 23 Kirk Street, Lowell, Mass.
1719 Clyde Wirt Beane (Clyde Beane), 15 Fourth Street, Lowell, Mass.
2491 Geo. (George, George) Beckerman, 138 Bridge Street, Lowell, Mass.
1880 Romeo Barnabee, 42 Lee Street, Lowell, Mass.
1004 David Jnn Burger (D. J. Burger), 116 Nesmith Street, Lowell, Mass.
2034 James Burns, 6 Concord Street, Lowell, Mass.
628 Fred J. Calbois (Galbois, Fred J. Gadbois), 93 Worthers Street, Lowell, Mass.
183 Clyde K. B. Campbell, 81 Eighteenth Street, Lowell, Mass.
388 Pacuale Capaldo (Pas Capaldo), 138 Paige Street, Lowell, Mass.
3113 Alik F. Chublinsky (Alik Frantsua Chublinsky), 329 High Street, Lowell, Mass.
640 Joseph Delisle, 14 Wachusett Street, Lowell, Mass.
2216 Wm. Allen Dow (William Allen Dow, William A. Dow), 131 Church Street, Lowell, Mass.
966 Wm. Bonner Fadeley (William Bonner Fadeley), 734 Rogers Street, Lowell, Mass.
974 Maurice Fishman, 136 Paige Street, Lowell, Mass.
2211 H. F. Frederick, jr. (Henry Francis Frederick, jr.), 28 Third Street, Lowell, Mass.
234 Krikor Gagoin (Kirker Gagoin, Krikor Gagouin), 73 Front Street, Lowell, Mass.
1029 Manuel Gama, 380 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
1317½ Henry Garland, 56 Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass.
1077 Joseph Gonet, 253 Stackpole Street, Lowell, Mass.
447 Myles Gordon, 41 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.
1017 Gabriel Grisento, 85 West Third Street, Lowell, Mass.
2835 John Hendrickson (John Hendriksen, John Hendrickson), Tewksbury, Mass.
1577 Justino Jardin, 31 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.
2997 Joseph Johnson, 175 Church Street, Lowell, Mass.
1168 Armond La Combe, 26 Pleasant Street, Lowell, Mass.
963 Antonl J. Laurent (Antoni Johannus Aridarns, Laurent, A. J. A. Laurent), 90 Chestnut Street, Lowell, Mass.
1854 Ali Lebraum, 22 Brookings Street, Lowell, Mass.
1656 Koom Lou, 65 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.
1786 Thomas F. McGuire (Thos. J. McGuire), 17 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.
1673 Clyde F. McKenny (Clyde F. McKinney), traveling man.
2967 Alex McQuarrie, 69 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.
2951 Seymour S. N. Manning (Seymore S. N. Manning), 15 Bowdion Street, Boston, Mass.
2742 Wm. J. Mansfield, 10 Latchpole Street, Lowell, Mass. (William Joseph Mansfield, 10 Stackpole Street, Lowell, Mass.).
66 John Marnell, 201 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
283 Geo. Martin, 14 West Third Street.
1488 Chas. Dixie Mason, 20 Cherry Street, Hudson, Mass. (Charles Dixie Mason, Chas. D. Mason, Lowell, Mass.).
1751 Reacone Meta (Reaccone Meta), 42 Summer Street, Lowell, Mass.
140 Chas. E. Mitchell (Charles Edward Mitchell, Charles Edw. Mitchell), corner Elliot, Middlesex, Lowell, Mass.
1571 John King Mullen (John Mullen), 83 South Street, Lowell, Mass.
2589 Philip F. O'Keefe (Phillip F. O'Keefe, Philip Francis O'Keefe), 11 Center Street, Lowell, Mass.
128 Thomas R. O'Leary, 93 French Street, Lowell, Mass.
2808 John Ouilette, Lakeview Avenue, Dracut, Mass. (John Ouilette, Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.).
2883 Humphrey Owen, 56 Bishop Street, Lowell, Mass.
2449 Geo. A. Pengny (George Arthur Pengny), 42 Lee Street, Lowell, Mass.
1311 John Perry, 53 Chestnut Street, Lowell, Mass.
1856 Peter Radzgwiz (Peter Radzgiviz), 174 Fayette Street, Lowell, Mass.
1863 Joseph Savignac, 231 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.
1867 Sylvester Shurks, 28 Billerica Street, Lowell, Mass.
2971 Arthur Coburn Smith (Arthur C. Smith, Arthur Cobuna Smith), 169 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.
2042 Thomas Smith, 1 First Street, Lowell, Mass.
876 Jos. Wansik (Joseph Wansik), 6 Paige Street, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF BOSTON, MASS.

221 Joseph Ballow, 8 Buckminister Street, Boston, Mass. (Joseph Herman Ballon (Ballou), 8 Buckminister Street, Allston, Mass.).
3250 Ally Ed. Cavanaugh (Ally Edward Cavanaugh), 126 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.
1780 Ed. A. Dexter, care of A. M. Dexter, 26 Federal Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Edward Albert Dexter, 17 Herrick Street, Boston, Mass.).
2634 Henry Dong (Harry Dong), 610 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3560 George F. Eldridge, 97 Surrey Street, Boston, Mass. (George W. Eldredge, 97 Surrey Street, Brighton, Mass.).
643 or 632 John Ewersky, 24 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
2210 Frank Henry Forster, 334 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
1996 William James Gilbert, Allston Heights, Boston, Mass.
1843 Patrick Green (Patrick Greene), 8 Holbrook Place, Brighton, Boston, Mass.
399 George E. Hanson (George Everett Hanson), 24 Linden Street, Boston, Mass.
3624 Fred G. Jacobs (Frederick G. Jacobs), 74 Hano Street, Boston, Mass.
1807 Ed. L. King (Edward Louis King, Edw. L. King), 81 Smith Street, Boston, Mass.
2438 John Kujansure (John Kujansure, John Kujansurr), 50 Esther Street, Boston, Mass.
1210 John Hall MacCorison (John H. MacCorison), 1181 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
495 Andrew S. Mahoney (Andrew Stephen Mohoney), 302 Faneuil Street, Boston, Mass.
2051 John A. Mitchell (John Alexander Mitchell, J. A. Mitchell), 7 Price Road, Boston, Mass.
1473 Carl Gustav Nelson, lock box 1125, Maynard, Mass. (Carl Gustafa Nelson, 39 Hano Street, Boston, Mass.).
242 Chas. Peust (Charles Peust), 167 Cambridge, Boston, Mass.
2832 Aleck Petrowski, 440 Western Avenue, Brighton, Mass. (Aleck Petrowski (A. Pietrowski), 40 Lincoln Street, Brighton, Mass.).
3540 Edward Pierson, 50 Montfern Avenue, Boston, Mass. (39 Montfern Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1344 Vincent Samolaswicz (Vincent Samolaswicz), 19 Waverly Street, Boston, Mass.).
70 Chas. C. Sharkey, 30 Langley Road, Boston, Mass. (Chas. Colson Sharkey (Charles Colson Sharkey), 36 Langley Road, Brighton, Mass.).
3180 Joseph Shaughnessy, Sackville Barracks, Sackville, New Brunswick (418 Western Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
318 Patrick Sheridan, 2 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3087 Ralph E. (Ernest) Smith, 45 Allston Street, Boston, Mass.

2274 William B. (Bernard) Sullivan, 1269 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1512 Rrudu Tammick (Prudu Tammik), 47 Riverdale Street, Boston, Mass.
1856 Calixto Torres (Calixto Umano Torres, Calixton Torres Umann, Calixta Towns Umana), 8 Perthshire Road, Boston, Mass.
2722 William Francis White, 31 Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
1899 August Williams, 170 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

487 Kenneth (Frederick, F.) Brewster, Stockbridge, Mass.
11 John Gonsalves, Lenox, Mass. (John Steward (John S.) Gonsalves, Princess Hotel, Bermuda).
1306 Alex (Alexander) Gross, 69 Center, Adams, Mass.
809 Patrick (Patrick M.) Hallisey, Lee, Mass.
1689 Michael Loukas, Mitelene, Greece (Michael Loukas, Washington, Mass.).
247 Raymond Nueda (Raymond R. Nueda, Raymond Santos), 7 Myrtle Street, Adams, Mass.
931 John Rasuti, Hinsdale, Mass.
473 John Salvey, Farnams, Cheshire, Mass.
1749 Felix Setarra (Setana), Hinsdale, Mass.
723 Yilza (Yilja) Soric, Cheshire, Mass.
407 Marko Spadina, Farnams, Cheshire, Mass.
1610 Nicholas Vlaken, Pateras, Greece (Nicholas Vlakos, Washington, Mass.).
647 Harry Van Blake, Berkshire, Lanesbore, Mass.
630 Ernest Van Vlakenburg (Ernest Joseph Van Volkenburg), Cheshire, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1813 Nick Bjorkbacka (Bjorkbacka), 2 Holbrook, Rockport, Mass.
2280 Walter Burke, 20 Willow, Gloucester, Mass.
741 Louis Cutini, 16 Willow, Gloucester, Mass.
1048 Harry L. (Harry Lindor) Forsman, 3 Smith Court, Rockport, Mass.
1752 Gust Gumme, 923 Washington, Gloucester, Mass.
535 Jakil Hapaposki, 19 Senten (19 Lenten), Gloucester, Mass.
444 Barney Johnson, 3 Smith Court, Rockport, Mass.
1823 Victor L. (Lippa, Lippiakoski) Koski, 2 Holbrook Court, Rockport, Mass.
1348 William MacCullock, 59 Springvale, Lynn, Mass. (William MacCulloch, Stanwoods Pt., Gloucester, Mass.).
2267 Thomas S. McDonough, 3 Liberty, Gloucester, Mass. (Millinockett, Me.).
1924a Henry B. McNeil, Gloucester, Mass. (care of Kelly's Studio, Sydney, N. S.).
1324 Frank Mendonsea (Frank Mendosea), 22 Taylor, Gloucester, Mass.
1383 John Peterson, 67 Granite, Rockport, Mass.
1304 Manuel (Manual) J. Re, 48 Friend, Gloucester, Mass.
1982 Frank C. Savino, 7½ Sadler, Gloucester, Mass.
1192 Joseph Sheehan, Main Street, Gloucester, Mass.
1221 William Thompson, 311 Summer, Lynn, Mass. (2 Munsey Lane, Gloucester, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 33, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

935 Bengt, August Benson, 167 Weston Road, Wellesley, Mass.
1069 Giovanni Bertone (Bertoni), 79 Arlington Street, Franklin, Mass.
712 David Blick, Canal, Medway, Mass. (care of H. Feldman, 83 Montgomery Street, New York, N. Y.).
933 Marshall Gilbert Bond, Wellesley Hill, Mass. (Marshall G. Bond, care of F. J. Allen, Kenosha, Wis.).
1504 Francisco (Francesco) Bruno, 109 Alpine Place, Franklin, Mass.
1432 Isadore Chelfetz, Village, Millis, Mass. (231 Shirley Street, Winthrop, Mass.).
2316 Wong Chow, 41 Chapel Street, Needham, Mass.
1752 Harvey Darche, Hospital, Medfield Junction, Mass. (Harve Darche, 248 Mill Street, Waverly, Mass.).
673 John Jos. Donnelly, 28 Depot, Franklin, Mass. (John Joseph Donnelly, John Joseph Donelly, 134 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.).
381 Thos. (Thomas) Joseph Doyle, 37 Cedar, Wellesley, Mass.
1179 Vincenzo (Vinceszo) Ferrara, 54 Fisher, Franklin, Mass.
985 Wm. (William) Galaskas, Dean Avenue, Franklin, Mass.
2118 Geo. (George) Giragos, 77 B. Grove Street, South Franklin, Mass.
760 Archie E. Goddard, Woodside Avenue, Wellesley, Mass.
885 Genavo Guiseppe, 27 Davenport Road (Genavo Guiseppe (Genaro Guiseppe), 27 Davenport Street, Needham, Mass.).
1149 Joseph Joseph McGrath, 54 Chestnut Street, Franklin, Mass.
8 Edward M. (Edward N.) MacKay, Glenwood Avenue, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
648 Domenico Marchion, Haven Street, Dover, Mass.
80 John Marutza, 15 Highland Avenue, Needham, Mass.
484 Joseph M. (Joseph Michael) Matthews, 357 Union Street, Franklin, Mass.
1346 Geo. H. Prue (George Henry Prue, George Prue), 9 Crocker, Franklin, Mass.
378 Peter Riley (Peter Ryan), Worcester, Wellesley, Mass.
1850 John Stephen Shamlier, 6 Solon, Wellesley, Mass.
1532 Samuel Sverdloff (Samuel Sverdloff), Irving, Millis, Mass.
265 Geo. Stanley Taylor, 20 Oad Road, Wilkley, Mass. (George Stanley Taylor, 20 Oak Road, Wellesley, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

870 Chester Abbott, 601 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4793 Everett (Ewert) Adams, 194 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
437 Willard Adcox, 558 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
8117 Andrew Alexander, 37 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
4985 Charles Alexander, 69 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
8279 Jamel John Ali (Jamel Ali, John Ali), 171 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1935 Charley (Charles) Allaire, 277 Fourth, Detroit, Mich.
580 George Allegro (Allego), 256 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
3571 Dant Alli (Allie), 237 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
1005 Willy Alliex (Velly Allie, Velley Allie, Veli Ali), 82 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
6213 Sam. L. Anderson (Samuel (Simial) Thomas Anderson), 125 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
6939 William Anderson, 200 Harper, Detroit, Mich.
6332 Gust Apostolon (Gust J. Apostolon), 113 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3643 William C. Arnold (William Arnold), 98 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
2957 Bernard Ascher, 196 Harmon, Detroit, Mich. (Bernard B. Aschur (Ascher), 1627 East Elsinore, East Cleveland, Ohio).
403 John Austin, 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2856 Walter Ballan, 184 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich. (Ballon, 2903 Orange, Cleveland, Ohio).
5675 Fred Balman (Belmas), 266 Hendrick, Detroit, Mich.
2730 Leonard Baltowski (Leonard Belkos), 254 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
1608 Clement J. Baltusk (Boltusk), 2872 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
7796 James J. Bandis (James John Bandis, James Bandis), 164 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3172 Ezra Banks, 581 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4067 Allen Barnell (Burnell, Bernell), 164 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4341 George Bates, 1904 Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
7159 John Belenski (Belawski), 858 Fairview, Detroit, Mich.
6516 Mike Bilaitis, 642 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
7137 Paul Blaskeston (Blackiston, Blackston), 212 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
451 Arthur Blue, 248 Willis, Detroit, Mich.
234 James Bodnar, 191 Benton, Detroit, Mich.
3230 Gill Bohan (Gill Bohanon), 238 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
152 Louis Borden, 775 St. Antoine (173 Cardonia), Detroit, Mich.
6522 Harry Born, 212 Medbury, Detroit, Mich.
7879 Michael Boyajian, 215 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
7545 Earl Boyle (Earl Joseph Boyle), 228 Horton, Detroit, Mich.
2865 Jimmie Bozier, 356 Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (Jimmie Dozier (Dozier), Jimmio Dozier), 519½ Pine, Warren, Ohio.
1921 Max Bradley, 395 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (1201 Pippin, Jacksonville, Fla.).
5951 Jesse Brand (Brands), 41 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2109 John Louis Brantigan (John Lewis Brantigan, John Louis Brautigan), 214 Alger, Detroit, Mich.
2474 Charlies Bright, 766 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
672 Wm. LeRoy (Leroy) Brooks, 63 Superior, Detroit, Mich.
4685 Robert Brown, 648 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
1506 Val Bryososki (Valentino Brzozoski, Valentios Bezozoski), Central Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
446 Bryce Burch, 154 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
1115 George Burdett, 370 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
1277 Mack Burgess (B. Mack, Burgess Mack), 166 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
6281 Bennie Bushkin (Bushkins, Pushisn), 246 East High, Detroit, Mich.
6801 Reggie Butler, 502 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
2663 Tom Campbell, 193 Alexandrine, Detroit, Mich.
2815 Louis Campbell, 94 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1403 Chas. Capsis, 104 Macomb, Detroit, Mich. (1300 Adams, Gary, Ind.).
4211 Roy Carrey (Carey), 186 East High, Detroit, Mich.
5997 Canch (Cunch) Carter, 181 Elliott, Detroit, Mich.
3426 Edward Carter, 601 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (Ed Carter, Pineapple, Ala.).
6822 Fred Carter, 267 Winder (187½ Benton), Detroit, Mich.
8412 Angelo Caruso, 218 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4240 Eugene Centers (Senters), 267 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
3685 Glen Chambers, 260 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich. (411 John, Cincinnati, Ohio; care of United Furnace Co., Canton, Ohio).
3247 Louis Chan (Louis Cohn), 93 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
5911 Colonel Chek (Colonel Check), 174 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
8091 Paul J. Chigoyakos (Chigoyrakos, Chigourakos), 144 East Congress (159 Monroe Street), Detroit, Mich.
8057 Thomas Chiros (Thomas A. Chiros), 191 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3113 Lewis Christante (Louis Cristante), Detroit, Mich.
1437 Evan H. Christoff, 256 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
4082 Arthur Clark, 302 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (Baltimore, Md.).
5788 James Clark, 430 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5668 N. H. Clark (N. N. Clark), 505 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3071 Hiram Cleand (Hiram Eugen (Eugne) Cleveland, Hiram E. Cleland), 683 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4648 Ossie Clements (Clemens), 166 Forest, Detroit, Mich.
7749 Noah Coleman (Noah C. Coleman), 82 Fort, E., Detroit, Mich.
779 John Collins (Joseph Collens, Collins), 163 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
86 John Conley, Gratiot and Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
2904 Sam Conley, 125 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
3702 Fuller Conlon, 63 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
3382 Lawrence Connor (Conner), 11 Raymond (11 Raynor), Detroit, Mich.
42 Nathan Conover, 69 (60) Divison, Detroit, Mich.
5967 George Cooley, 11 and 16 Raynor (21 Raynor), Detroit, Mich.
1844 A. Coslandianas (Athonasios Coslandinos, Costandinos), 162 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4016 Athassasas Cosmos (Athanasas Cosmas, Atham Cosmos), 212 East Congress (153 Monroe), Detroit, Mich.
1685 Logas Costas (Costos (Costas) Marios Logus), 201 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
1184 Alley Cott (Cutt), 187 Lafayette East., Detroit, Mich.
3832 Grafton Cox, 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6780 Alex Gregonis (Alex Gregonis, Alex Joseph Gregonis), 744 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
5937 Frank Cunninham, 239 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
7663 Fred Curry, 303 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (2331 East Thirtieth, Cleveland, Ohio).
2466 Fred Cushman, 232 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
6315 Willington B. Dark (Wellington Blake Dark), 241 East Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
2794 Will Davenport, 464 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4808a Herbert Davis, 50 Beacon, Detroit, Mich.
7030 Burey (Burney) Day, 188 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
476 Steve Deucon (Steve Cusia (Usia) Deacon), 154 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
5412 Tony De Luca, 337 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
3496 Anton Demsuk (Demoswk), 219 Eliot (Eelliot), Detroit, Mich.
1511r Wm. (Willie) Dennis, 17 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
7391 Joe Dickerson, 94 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
5283 V. Dickerson (Adalph Dickerson), 153 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
4822 Bentedetto Dimanbro (DiMambro, DiMambro), 482 Cardonia, Detroit, Mich.
7269 Luigi Dimatio (DiMario), 281 Woodland, Detroit, Mich.
2364 Charles Dukes, southeast corner Madison and Beaubein, Detroit, Mich.
2674 William Duncan, 656 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.

2639 Walter Dunham (Walter A. Dunham, Walter A. Dunbar), 706 St. Antoine (706 Antoine), Detroit, Mich.
8130 Chester Dunlap, 264 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
3471 Mace (Nace) Dyson, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.
5184 Leo Bleadis, 152 Mcomb (90 Elizabeth, 103 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.), Detroit, Mich.
1342 Osby Elliott (Elliott Osby), 148 Division, Detroit, Mich.
5988 Walter Ellis, 286 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1230 Obanual Engleman, 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
8134 Wm. Epple, 10 St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich.
3899 James W. Erly (Erby), corner Fourth and Twelfth, Detroit, Mich.
6104 Joseph Evans, 167 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
5421 Percy Evans, 120 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
2795 Louis Fisher, 200 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
3736 Robert Fisher, 648 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3637 George Fitts, St. Antoine Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
2369 Maurice (Murice) Fleischer, 250 Warren, Detroit, Mich.
7062 Zallis (Zollie) Ford, 249 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3348 Sam Foster, 274 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
1338 Nick Foscook (Nick Troncook), 260 Aspine (260 Erskine), Detroit, Mich.
5842 Mike Foy, 328 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
8380 Carl Frank Fuchs, 209 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
5166 Joseph Fulcher (Joseph P. Fulcher), 162 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2670 William Frasier (Frazier), 903 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
2921 Alex Gallis (Alex Gale (Gales)), 447 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
2175 Ellen (Ellis) Gamble, 8 Sherman (Sherman), Detroit, Mich.
716 LeRoy Gambris, 214 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2681 Cliff Gardner, 23 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
1561 Edward Gardner, 232 East Adams (118 Hartford), Detroit, Mich.
3455 Norman Garrett, 239 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
6327 Morris Garvitz (Norris Gorvity), 97 Division (179 Brewster), Detroit, Mich.
7726 Joseph Gauthier (Gauthoir), 4 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1 Henry Gelfen (Gelfan), 219 Medbury, Detroit, Mich.
5249 William Genritis, 343 Goodwin, Detroit, Mich.
8409 George Georgountzos (Georgoutzos, Georgoutzes), 198 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
2979 John R. Gibson, 626 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
6305 Sam Gibson, 181 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
1578 Morris Gold, 268 Ferry East, Detroit, Mich.
4698 John E. Goote (John W. F. Goote, J. W. F. Goote), 225 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
6270 Harvey Gradle (Gradle Harvey), 321½ St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
2940 Peter Grannopoulos (Grannopoulos), 156 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
8177 Henry Grant (Henry Oswald Grant), 678 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
4862 Amos Gray, 305 St. Antoine (60 Napoleon), Detroit, Mich.
6269 Oscar Gray, 201 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
1309 Martin Green, 99 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich. (Railroad Avenue, Verona, Pa.).
2280 Willie Green, 158 Watson, Detroit, Mich. (box 796, Orlando, Fla.).
2595 Ward Gregory, 19 Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.
1278 Wilbur Grigby (Wilbur L. Grisby, Wilbur Grigsby), 174 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
1358 Willett Griffith, 152 Larned East, Detroit, Mich.
4848 Alexander Brignon, 139 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
7517 Sampo Grovan, 160 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (Sampa Giovan, care of Main Island Creek Coal Co., Omar, W. Va.).
5410 Len Gue (Len G. Gue), 318 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
2812 Russell W. (Wentworth) Hammond, 224 Bethune East, Detroit, Mich.
6782 Atron (Atram) Hackamon, 184 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
605 Dan Harris (Harries), 217 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
5836 Fred Harris, 261 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2582 James Harris, 186 East High, Detroit, Mich.
6139 Roy Harris, 684 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
744 Geo. Harrison, 228 (778) Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
6866 Arthur Harwood (Horwood, Arthur Lionel Horwood), 210 Congress East, Detroit, Mich.
6735 Levi D. (David) Hawkins, 166 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
644 Anthony Hayes, 230 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
769 Edw. Hedgman (Hedgeman), 182 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
8262 David Heller, 201 Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
2232 Mike Heine (Heins, Helmos, Hehelnd), 243 Willis, Detroit, Mich.
7512 William Henry, 35 Division, Detroit, Mich.
140 Calvin Hicken (Calvin Hickon, Calvin Hickson), 307 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7990 Burley Hicks (Curley V. E. Hicks), 138 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
7378 Howard Hill, 181 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
3112 Stanley H. Holcomb (H. Stanley Holcomb, H. S. Helcomb), 210 Horton, Detroit, Mich.
2122 George Holt, 138 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
1311 Will (William) Holt (W. M. Holt), 601 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7665 Chas. Hoorvitz, 95 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich. (Cornell Co., Twentieth and B Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
1622 Robert Horne, 15 Livingstone, Detroit, Mich.
5263 Issie (Izzy) Horwitz, 268 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
503 Sidney Horwood (Sidney Herbert Horwood), 210 Congress East, Detroit, Mich.
4620 Clarence Housen, 793 St. Antonie, Detroit, Mich.
3905 John Hudson, 261 Medbury, Detroit, Mich.
1409 John Hunter (John Hunter, John W. Hunter), 245 East Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
352 Ralph Hunter (Ralph R. Hunter), 183 Canfield East, Detroit, Mich.
6588 Ozen (Ozell) Hurd, 231 Englewood, Detroit, Mich.
8709 Mustafa Hussne (Mustafa Hassne), 175 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
3285 Floyd Hyde, 200 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
7562 Robert Islon, 260 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
7789 Amos Jackson, 105 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
537 Beale Jackson, 274 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
1385 Eli (Elie) Jackson, 264 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
2713 Fred Jackson, 282 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
2875 Edward James (Ed. James), 545 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
566 Jim James, 601 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5530 Robert James (Robt. James), Working Men's Home, Detroit, Mich.
5918 William James (William C. James, Will C. James), 218 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
2085 Frank Janee (Janac, Janec), 302 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
8522 Jeny (Jerry) Jenkins, 264 Brush, Detroit, Mich.
6457 Charles (Charlie) Johnson, 317 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
612 Thomas Johnson, 125 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
1069 Clyde Jones, 270 Woodland, Detroit, Mich.
623 Frank New Years Jones, 109½ Randolph, Detroit, Mich.
4806 Louis Jones (Lonnie Jones), 211 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
6034 George Jordon (Jordan), 230 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
137 Robert Andrew Judson, 170 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
315 Louis Kabona (Kabona, Kahoma), 625 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
673 Bill John Kalogianis (Karagianis), 170 Lafayette East, Detroit, Mich.
3249 Nickolas (Nicholes) Kanell (Nick Kanell), 149 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
4249 Hyman J. Kapetansky (Kapetawsky), 215 East Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
6061 Willie Kaplan, 784 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
4090 Harold Karabuts (Karabuts), 156 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (158 Sheiden, Houghton, Mich.).
3644 Robert M. Keith, 98 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
1055 Joseph Kemp (Jos. Kemp), 162 Congress, Detroit, Mich.
7082 Casey Kimball, 154 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
4854 Leland Kimball (Leland H. Kimball), 221 East Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
4578 James King, 518½ Hastings, Detroit, Mich. (226 Benton, Detroit, Mich.).
6912 Paul King, 225 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
6842 Thos. Kirss (Thomas Kearns, Thos. Kearns, Thos. Kriss), 170 Congress, Detroit, Mich. (433 Eighteenth).
2321 Theo. Kitigogion (Theodor Michael Kitigogion), 156 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6876 David Kellinman (Kleinman), 297 East Ferry, Detroit, Mich. (1962 Russell).
4782 Alex Knes (Alex Kues), 116 Division, Detroit, Mich.
7860 Mustafa Kootchele (Mustafa Kootchele, Keotchele Mustafa), 188 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
749 Vikenti Korosi (Korasi), 1233 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1664 Jos. (Joseph) Kosowats, 236 Bowena, Detroit, Mich.
6488 Peter Krolize (Pete Kralze), 260 Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
7774 Joe Ladd, 128 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
1275 Will Landon (Will Randon), 121 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
4809 Ich Lane, 690 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3181 James Pan Lappes (Leppas (Zoppas), 179 Monroe), 174 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
7061 Aubrey Laster, 319 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6984 James Lee, 286 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6798 Jim Lee (James Lee), 218 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
4975 Philip Lenard, 251 Garfield, Detroit, Mich.
8259 Harry Levy, 131 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
2409 Benny Lewis (Bennie Louis), 138 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
109 Sam Lewis, 432 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
8124 John W. Liley (John White Liley), 270 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
832 Tommie (Tommey, Tomie) Little, 124 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
4792 Irton (Iriton) Lockard, 37 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
3147 Orne Lockocky (Lohocky), 228 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
7044 Benj. Logon (Benny J. Ligon, Bennie J. Ligon), 274 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
7096 Jos. Looman (Joseph Inman, Joseph Luman), 10 McHarle, Detroit, Mich.
3922 Bruce Londerack (Louderback, Louderdack), 210 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
1041 John Loyzner (John Poyzner), 145 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
6738 Charles A. Lumpkins (Lumpkin, C. A., Lumpkins), 616 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
4193 Eroy (LeRoy) McAdoo, steamer *Frank E. Kirby*, foot of First Street, Detroit, Mich.
7073 Arthur McCall, 230 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
260 Earl (Eart) McCarter, 427 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
406 John McCelia, 20 Beacon (184 Macomb, Grace Hospital), Detroit, Mich.
7132 Henry McCrery, 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6809 Patrick (Oatrick) McCullough, 232 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
6942 Herman McElroy, 119 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
2225 J. C. McGee, 216 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.
5312 John McIntosh, 100 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1655 James McLendon, 295 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
3951 Paul McNeal, 135 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
4389 Clyde McPlanahan (Clyde McClanahan), 204 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.
3727 Neil A. McQuire (Neil McGuire, Neil A. McGuire), 210 Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
5713 Ben Madison (Madison Ben), 138 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
2082 Michael W. Maher (Michael Maher), 1044 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
5011 Paul Mallcowski (Mollcowski), 119 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
6400 Peter O. Malley (Peter A. O'Malley), 217 Piquette, Detroit, Mich. (Peter O'Malley, 415 Warren, Scranton, Pa.).
2521 John Mansour, 60 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
8221 Peter Mantwidos, 58 Hindle, Detroit, Mich.
1226 Tony Manus (Manos), 168 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3178 Plit Mappo, 121 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
8589 Harry Marks, 188 Division (189 Winder), Detroit, Mich.
6909 Harry Marsh, 631 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5835 Alex Martin, 56 Livingstone, Detroit, Mich.
2536 Logan Martin, 96 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
1834 Demetrios Maurais (Demetrious S. Maurias, Demetrios S. Maurias), 171 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
2530 Hain (Haim) Mereschewsky, 225 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
934 Ponto Mergoretzh (Merzoretzu, Mergoretzu), 243 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
8407 Peter Merinos (Marinos), 130 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
7299 Harry Meyers (Meyer), 157 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
2657 Jack Meyers (Jack Myers), 52 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.
6723 Irving Middlebrooks (Earlie Middlebrook), 82 East Fort, Detroit, Mich.
5147 Oscar Miles (Oscar A. Miles), 286 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7901 Albert Miller (A. C. Miller), 818 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
135 Robert Mills, 68 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.

1030 Jack Milliteman (Mettleman, Mittleman), 100 Benton, Detroit, Mich.
3456 Waymen (Wayman) Minman, 605 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
738 Edw. Misner (Edward I. Misner), 201 Mount Vernon, Detroit, Mich.
6562 Bert (Burt) Mitchell (Burke Mitchell), 103 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
4372 Fred R. (Russell) Mitchell, 737 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5315 Early Mixon (Early N. Mixon), 94 Leland, Detroit, Mich.
5509 Thomas Monton (Thomas Morton), 607 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
52 Marvin Moody, 300 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
4586 Sam Moore, 113 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4182 William Moore (More), 128 East Larned, Detroit, Mich.
239 West Moore, 575 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
7459 Edward Morgan (Edward Henry Morgan), 17 Howard, Detroit, Mich.
7240 Daniel Morris, 110 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
7462 Grant Morris, 90 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
1738 Harry Moscowitz, 108 Leland, Detroit, Mich. (384 Washington, Atlanta, Ga.).
7944 Columbus Mosley (E. Mosley), 81 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
7204 Charles H. (Harold) Mulvenoy (Mulveney, Mulvaney), 185 East Warren, Detroit, Mich. (81 Charles, Hamilton, Ontario).
7814 Membet Mustopher (Membet Mistopher, Membert Mistopher), 170 East Fort, Detroit, Mich.
5254 John Myrick, 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6885 John Nack (Nach), 898 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
4332 Jack Namioff (Jack Nemloff, Jake Nemloff), 241 Palmer, Detroit, Mich.
4772 Frank Neal, 322 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7811 Joseph (Joe) Nelson, 232 Gratiot (17 Madison), Detroit, Mich.
2066 Harry Newman, 207 Canfield, Detroit, Mich.
2093 Thomas Nowak (Thos. Nowok, Thomas Nowok), 181 East Forest, Detroit, Mich.
8465 Mahlon Ocie, 155 East Elizabeth, Detroit, Mich.
1709 Charles O'Nell, 31 Catherine, Detroit.
3903 Nathan Pakarow, 112 Illinois (81 Livingstone), Detroit, Mich.
4857 Aaron Palmor (Palmer), 121 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
1662 Marion Papantamopoulos (Papantonopoulos) 193 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
2935 Clark Parker, 255 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5065 Willie Pase, 10 Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.
7719 Richard Patton, 252 Gratiot (981 MacDougall), Detroit, Mich.
4153 William Paul, 241 Palmer, Detroit, Mich.
3221 Paul Pekula (Pikula), 254 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
8307 Flores Pena (Filbert Flores Pena, Filiberto Flores Pena), Wayne Jail, Detroit, Mich.
7454 Mangel (Mangle) Peoples, 225 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
6893 Erwin Peters (Erwin H. Peters), 66 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
5686 William Peters (William H. Peters), 300 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
5178h Peter H. Peterson (Peter Peterson), 162 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
1093 Walter O. Phillips, 186 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
8168 Chas. (Charles) Plahn, 157 East Congress, Detroit, Mich. (care of Secretary, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.).
6877 Louis Plakakis, 199 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
4439 Barney M. Plow (Barney Michael (Michel) Plow), 235 Holbrook, Detroit, Mich.
1874 Hyman Pohsrkin (Pohostkin), 206 East Kirby, Detroit, Mich.
4077 John Porter, 125 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
7483 Charles (Charlie) Powell, 370 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
7155 Charlie Powell, 153 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
7949 Earl Price, 151 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1555 Sam Printup, 44 Catherine, Detroit, Mich. (1336 Central Thirty-seventh, Cleveland, Ohio).
1319 Meyer Priston, 169 East High, Detroit, Mich. (General delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
4324 Robert Ragland (Robt. J. Ragland), 253 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
5690 Fred Ray, 426 Third, Detroit, Mich.
6241 Thomas Redmond, 542 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6779 Henry Reed, 254 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
5275 William Reed (Will Reed), 26 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
1377 Spencer Reeves, 9 Clennan, Detroit, Mich.
4761 William Reid, 166 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
338 Herman Reynolds, 430 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich. (General delivery, substation 203, West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street Station, New York City, N. Y.).
2013 Roy Richardson (Richordson), 411 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3823 Sylvester Riggs (Sylevester S. Riggs), 420 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
434 William Ritcherson (Ritcharson, Ritchardson), Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
5699 William Rivers, 38 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
1395 Morris Robbins (M. Robbins), 238 Eliot, Detroit, Mich.
5494 James Roberts, 203 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
1024 Jesse (Jessie) Robertson, 238 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
4965 Thomas Robertson, Detroit, Mich.
2801 Clarence Robinson, 182 Medbury, Detroit, Mich.
6819 John Rodgers, Montcalm Street, Detroit, Mich.
2907 Vasily Rodkevich (Radnevich, Radkivich, Radkevich), Detroit, Mich.
167 Samuel Rogers, 429 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6534 Richard Roldike (Rideout, Roldehe), 181 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6617 Rannie (Rennie) Rozen, 186 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
4156 Max Rubenstein (Rubinstein), 288 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
8012 Geo. Russell (George Robert Russell), 59 Beacon, Detroit, Mich.
5703 Clem Samage, 219 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
1050 George Sambo, 57 Beach (57 Beacon), Detroit, Mich.
1407 Jamil Sayagh (Jamil Sayegh, Jamie Sayegh), 128 Larned, Detroit, Mich.
532 Roman Schenuck (Schenuck), 87 Stanford, Detroit, Mich.
3407 Max Schingsky (Schinofsky), 238 Eliot, Detroit, Mich.
1367 Sam Schuster, 111 Division, Detroit, Mich.
387 Frank Schwartz (Swartz), 171 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich. (91 Warren East).
7932 Frank Scott, 116 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
3324 Bruce Scribner, 286 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
6756 Walter Shedik (Shedrk), 1082 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
2189 John Shell, 186 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
4318 Lennie Shellman, 166 Forest, Detroit, Mich.
4148 Harry Sherman, 232 Winder, Detroit, Mich.
4416 Moore Sherman (Sherman Moore), 56 Lafayette East, Detroit, Mich.
2843 Louis Shine, 237 Brady, Detroit, Mich.
3179 Robert Shipp, 307 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
21 Hyman Siefer (H. Siefer, Hymen Siefer), 1200 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1775 Samuel Silverstein, 217 Mountcalm East, Detroit, Mich.
4057 James Silwood, 174 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
2239 Walter Sims, 438 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5496 Peter Slatton (Slaten), 151 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
2332 Max Smilovitz, 19 Livingstone, Detroit, Mich.
4596h Floyd Smith, 135 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
5648 George H. Smith (George Smith), 175 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
3508 Harrison Smith, 495 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
2289 James Smith, 167 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
2762 Joseph Smith (Joe Smith), 150 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
8148 Roger Smith, 240 Columbia, Detroit, Mich. (Rodgers Smith, 328 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.).
6640 Stanford (Standford) Smith, 223 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
3968 Thomas Smith (Thomas H. Smith), 10 Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.
7831 Thomas (Thos.) Smith, 164 Congress, Detroit, Mich. (22 Fifteenth, Toledo, Ohio).
8250 Louis Spears (Lewis Evert Spears), 644 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
3918 Frank R. Speed, 337 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
7526 Frank Spencer, 154 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
7516 Walter Spinks, Megregor Mission, Detroit, Mich.
3935 Herman Starter, 245 Mullett, Detroit, Mich.
8330 Ralph Staszchack, 115 Leland, Detroit, Mich.
2779 Leonard Staton, 317 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7703 Geo. (George) Stewart, 150 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
2610 Henry Stewart, 31 Cathrine, Detroit, Mich. (Henry Steward, 36 Rosedale, Johnstown, Pa.).
3838 John (J.) Stewart, 2929 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
6048 Garland Stockman (Garland J. Stockman), 361 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7791 Dock Stolmier (D. Stolmier), 597 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
6397 Casper Stone, 62 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
3873 Lee Stone, 115 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
5600 P. Stratayanotkos (Paraskevas Stratayannatkas, Paraskwas Stratoyannakns), 163 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3278 Peter Stuba, 137 East Ford (137 East Fort), Detroit, Mich.
5320 John Stura (Jake L. Sturza, Jake Sturza), 275 Trombly, Detroit, Mich.
7442 Sam Suka (Suke, Sam Rilnku), 71 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3844 Frank Sulucki (Sulecki), 148 Norwalk, Detroit, Mich.
1186 Albert Swain (Albert H. Swain), 64 Illinois, Detroit, Mich.
7189 Alexander Swan, 105 Wilkins (334 East High), Detroit, Mich.
1647 Warren Swinger, 407 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
748 Winslow Sykes (Sikes), 9 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4635 George Tailor, Detroit, Mich.
240 Paul Tauko, 744 Oakland, Detroit, Mich.
3191 Jasis Tarparlis 114 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
4061 Thomas Tarrant, 138 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
5490 Harvey Tarter, 100 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
3688 Joe Tute (Joe Tate), 356 St. Antoine (38 Catherine), Detroit, Mich.
14 Jessie Taylor, 116 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
539 Robert Taylor, 307 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5208 Hyman Tendler, 230 Montcalm, Detroit, Mich. (Hyman Tendlea, Hyamn Tendlar, 181 East Second, New York City, N. Y.).
437 Edward Thomas, 15 Catherine, Detroit, Mich. (Ed Thomas, 131 Erie, Toledo, Ohio).
3723 Ed. H. Thomas (Edward H. Thomas), 174 Watson, Detroit, Mich.
6288 George Thomas, 280 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
46 Will Thomas, 792 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3333 Rocca (Roccci) Thompson (R. A. Thompson), 31 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
6282 Sam Thompson, Beacon Street, Detroit, Mich.
8525 Wm. (William) Threadcraft (Wm. H. Threadcraft), 40 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2688 Alfred Thrope (Thorpe), 223 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
6012 Wilson Tipton, 631 (410) St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1982 Allen Todd (Allan M. Todd), 286 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
6374 William Todd (William M. Todd), 286 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5459 David Trustman, 277 East Hancock, Detroit, Mich.
145 Pandeles P. Tzdnetas (Pandelas Peyanetos, Pandeles P. Tzanetos), 165 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
3403 Charles Vaughn (Chas. Vaughn, Chas H. Vaughn), 424 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3870 Sebell Vick (Sebrell Vick), 120 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
8022 Nicholas Vitello, 123 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
5756 Andrew Wadley, 156 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
8418 Carl Wagner (Carl A. Wagner), 22 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
7214 Anty Walker, 392 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
2295 Henry Wallace, 131 Beaubein, Detroit, Mich.
7927 Charlie Waller (Chas. Waller), 575 Beaubein, Detroit, Mich.
260 Abraham Ware, 391 Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
3469 Alvin (Albin) Warren, 120 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
4133 Pock (Dock) Watkins, 53 Elenora, Detroit, Mich.
6260 Samuel Watson, 212 East Adams (Samuel J. Watson, 286 St. Antoine), Detroit, Mich.
5008 Harry H. (Hardie) Watters, 287 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
1907 Mike Weaver (Weaver, Wlater), 1188 Duboys, Detroit, Mich.
9 Cecil Webb, care of John Lottich, Route No. 3, Royal Oak, Mich. (care of Geo. Snyder, Providence Road, Media, Pa.).
6096 Walter Webber (Weber), 232 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
1152 Abe Weiner, 230 Holbrook, Detroit, Mich.
3073 Harold R. West (Harold Ralph West, Harold ER West), 86 Beaubein, Detroit, Mich.
328 April A. White, 60 Illinois, Detroit, Mich. (April Apple White, 131 West State, Jacksonville, Fla.).
301 Isaac Whitefield, corner Riopelle and Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
5714 Oscar Whitehead, 627½ Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
2653 James Whitney, 240 East Adams, Detroit, Mich.
3632 Elias S. Wier (Elias Sapphore (Sapphoe) Wier), 14 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
2001 Harry Wilcox, 233 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
3722 Alex Wilczynsko (Wilczynski), 150 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
840 Bert Williams, 197 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
5289 Coleman Williams, 199 Rowena (C. Williams, 299 Gratiot), Detroit, Mich.

4704 Earl Williams (Pearl Williams), 27 Mansworth, Detroit, Mich.
6227 Ed. Williams, 40 Catherine, Detroit, Mich.
8040 Edward Williams, 123 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
5792 G. G. Williams (Grover C. Williams), 214 Montcalm East, Detroit, Mich.
5071 John Williams, 211 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.
4658 Ned Williams, 407 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
1841 Arthur Wilson, 671 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich.
7410 Willie Wing (Willie E. Wing), 123 Madison, Detroit, Mich.
538 Benjamin H. Wohl (Benj. Harrison Wohl), 213 East Hancock, Detroit, Mich.
8161 Harry Woods, 61 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
6979 John Woods, 309 Antoine (381 Orleans), Detroit, Mich.
233 Charles (Charley) Wright, 193 Napoleon, Detroit, Mich.
745 John Wright, 179 Napoleon (355 Montcalm), Detroit, Mich.
8127 Joseph Wright, 183 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
3107 Walter Wyatt (Walter J. Wyatt), 191 East Willis, Detroit, Mich.
3502 Robert Young, 267 High East, Detroit, Mich.
8003 Will Young, 272 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3737 William Young (William W. Young, Wm. W. Young), 328 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3470 Stelios Yourlas (Stelios A. Yonrlas), 201 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
7133 Ahmed Yousef, 101 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
354 Steve Yshuk (S. Yshuk), 266 Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
3074 Phelix (Felix) Zelaunck, 124 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
510 David Zolle (Zalle), 1072 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.
3648 Crgyres N. Zounor (Argyres N. Zounor), 170 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTONAGON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

45 Albert Anderson, Calumet, Mich. (Camp 54, Craigville, Minn.).
684 Antti Yrjo Anttila (Anttilo), Mass, Mich.
889 Hans Anderson, Sweden (Ontonagon, Mich.).
842 Francisch Balinski, Trout Creek, Mich.
280 Joseph Bartach, Ontonagon, Mich.
293 Charlie Berznay (Berczney, Berizny), Greenland, Mich.
670 Mike Byala, Mass, Mich. (box 21, Wainola, Mich.).
1419 Peter O. Brinden, Korelock Post Office, Mich.
725 Leonard Gust Carlson, Greenland, Mich.
1080 Grover Davis, Green, Carp Lake Township, Mich. (Ironwood, Mich.).
505 Steve Duda, Trout Creek, Mich.
1271 Waino R. (Rikhard, Rikkard) Eskkila, Puiex Post Office, Mich. (Pinex, Mich.).
804 Nels Erickson, Mass, Mich.
1393 Robert P. (Patrick) Fitzgerald, Oklahoma City, Okla.
590 Albert Gaskao (Gasko), Trimountain, Mich.
304 Charles H. Gunder (Charles Gunder), Plato, Mich.
285 Gerhard Gunderson, Kosson, Minn.
307 Henry Gronberg, Ontonagon, Mich.
732 Isaac Harpi, Green, Carp Lake, Mich. (Harja, Green, Mich.).
752 John Litja, Plato, Porl, Mich.
1025 Matt Maikilen, Ontonagon, Mich.
283 Alek Makas (Mokans), 522 Nasson, La Port, Ind.
599 Henry Maki, White Pine Mine, Mich.
402 David Maim, 3149 Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
1234 Nello Manfiedi (Manfredi), Greenland, Mich. (box 613, Jeannette, Pa.).
413 James F. Nicholas, Piner Post Office, Mich. (James Foster Nicholes, Pinex, Mich.).
1132 John Nightingale, Ontonagon, Mich.
1379 Andrew Henry Pansick (Panscik), jr., Alston, Mich.
375 Elmer Peterson, Houghton, Mich.
952 Isador Albert Pluf, Roselawn Post Office, Mich.
481 William Prettunen (Perttuinen, Perttunen), Green, Carp Lake, Mich. (217 South First, Duluth, Minn.).
187 Emil Saari (Emil Sarh), Ontonagon, Mich.
951 Paul Silra, Green, Mich.
921 William Stranix, Gilbertson, Pa. (Prescott, Oreg.).
256 Tony Tobech, Roselawn, Mich.
153 Abel Tolronen (Tolvonen, Tovionen), Pinex Post Office, Mich. (South Range, Mich.).
482 Sam Westek (Wijick), Greenland, Mich.
220 Charles Wounia, Ontonagon, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, NEWARK, N. J.

892 Jno. (John) Albritton, 75 Wickliffe Street, Newark, N. J.
2990 Jas. Alefieris (James Alferis), 191 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
170 Peter L. Alefieris (Peter Alferis, Peter L. Alferis), 191 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
97 Jas. Alexepoulos (James Alexepoulos, James Alexopolos), 245 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
2648 Lee Allen, 16 Lemon Street, Newark, N. J.
2777 Ivan Aukstonvich (Ivan Aukstonovich), 27 Nelson Street, Newark, N. J.
268 Thos. Barney (Wm. Thos. Barney), 89 Sheffield Street, Newark, N. J.
1443 Adolphus Bonds, 36 Wickliffe Street, Newark, N. J.
2523 Jas. Boschitti (James Boschetto), 23 Lemon Street, Newark, N. J.
2980 Auguste Buglioano (August Brighinti), 63 Colden Street, Newark, N. J.
2368a Jerry Cassale (Jerry Cassle), 12 Milton Street, Newark, N. J.
2564 Andrew Cerneck (Andrew Cesneck), 193 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
1837 James Clark, 45 Boston, Newark, N. J.
1724 George Colyer, 23 Rutger, Newark, N. J.
2206 William (Will) Cooper, 26 Wickliffe Street, Newark, N. J.
3353 Pasquale Gregorio (Pasquale G.) Cordone (Pasquale Cordone), 141 Newark Street, Newark, N. J.
1641 Francesco Darvello (Francesco Iarvello, Francesco Tervella), 260 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
2493 Charles Dasker (Charles Dacker), 427 High Street, Newark, N. J.
3452 Lawrence (Laurence) Davis, 50 Wallace, Newark, N. J.
1823 Giovanni Dimarco, 240 Summitt Street, Newark, N. J.
1919 Michael Dotto, 192 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
1634 Carroll (Carroll) Edmonson, 9 Rutgers, Newark, N. J. (Carrol Edmonson, Waycross, Ga.).
1126 John Frank (Jno. Francis) Evans, 159 Norfolk, Newark, N. J.
1299 Wesley R. Fitzgerald, 73 Wickliffe, Newark, N. J.
953 Louie Foalson (Lonnie Folson), 130 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.
230 Jesse Bell Flanagan, 182 Norfolk Street, Newark, N. J.
1077 Gus Gandy, 39 Howard, Newark, N. J.
880 Alvin Goldsborough, 107 Sheffield Street, Newark, N. J.
1111 Wm. Grant (Wm. Gant) (colored), 10 Rutgers Street, Newark, N. J.
1649 Eng Gray, 250 Orange Street, Newark, N. J. (Eng. Gorey, 253 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.).
1844 Lorenzo Guisti, 226 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
2319 Jesse (Jessie) Harvey, 168 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.
3139 George Leonard Heath, 254 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J.
1505 William Hillard, 89 Sheffield Street, Newark, N. J.
1296 Thomas Hines, 250 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.
1869 Herbert (Hebert) Howard, 136 Sheffield Street, Newark, N. J.
3036 James Huff, 195 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
1291 Jack Knight, 12 Milton Street, Newark, N. J.
2246 Ernest (Ernest K.) Koeckritz (Ernest Kocekritz), 390 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2239 Stanislaw Kovaleski, 86 Richmond Street (Stanislaw Kowaleskn, 87 Richmond Street), Newark, N. J.
3390 Mike Lebonak (Mike Lebonck, Malk Sabonok), 29 Morris Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1258 John Lerman (Jno. Lerman), 215 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
1946 William Francis Mack, 40 Dickerson, Newark, N. J.
153 Albert Malenowski (Albert Malinowski), 403 New Street, Newark, N. J.
2624 Tony Malich (Tony Malick), 141 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.
1475 George Mason, Essex County jail, Newark, N. J.
952 Wilbur E. (Wilbur Ellsworth) Mason, 43 Hoyt Street, Newark, N. J.
1556 Charles Matthews, 58 Summit Place, Newark, N. J.
1799 Mike Melnik, 71 Boston, Newark, N. J.
2069 Demetrius Michael (Demetrius Micheal), 241 Bank (Bark) Street, Newark, N. J.
3218 Harry Molz, 61 Stirling, Newark, N. J.
2395 Thomas Moore (Thomas Lee Moore), 40 Nesbit, Newark, N. J.
2153 Bert Murray, 167 Bank, Newark, N. J.
2770 William E. O'Connor, 186 Newark, Essex, N. J.
2753 John (Jno.) Pall, 35 Rutger, Newark, N. J.
183 Daisy Partrick, 17 Colden Street, Newark, N. J. (Daisy Partick, 17 Colder Street, Newark, N. J.).
177 Dominick Patriarco, 253 Academy, Newark, N. J.
544 Joseph E. Pecorini, 257 High, Newark, N. J.
2204 Edgar Plumer, 166 Orange, Newark, N. J. (Edward Plumer, 803 Rabeley Street, care of E. F. Redinger, Grafton, W. Va.).
1290 or 1290a Mat Polloriax (Mat Polloriax), 73 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.
3185 Charles Posadkey, 195 Bank, Newark, N. J.
1191 Peter Postalakis, 9 Lock, Newark, N. J.
2697 Antonio Regnlado (Antonio Regalado), 449 High, Newark, N. J.
352 Hugh Rhodes, 132 Dickerson, Newark, N. J.
2675 Frank Ritz, 314 Bank, Newark, N. J.
2016 Jno. B. Roper (John Boston Roper), 140 Summit, Newark, N. J.
1294a Biagio Saccomano, general delivery, Newark, N. J.
1429 William Sanderson, 195 Academy, Newark, N. J.
746 Palmadessa Seveno (Palmadessa Severo), 215 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
2651 Henry Shaughnessy, 73 Sussex Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2519 Nicholas (Nichlos) Siviat (Nichlos Swiat), 40 Rutgen, Newark, N. J.
2621 Arthur Smallwood, 104 Wickliff, Newark, N. J.
2622 John Smiekkross (John Smiekkross), John Smiekkross), Essex County jail, Newark, N. J.
3550 Ernest Smith (Earnest Smith), 138½ Warner Street, Newark, N. J.
195 James Smith, no home, Newark, Essex County, N. J.
730 Jno. Jos. Solomon (John Hoseph Solomon), 287 Warren, Newark, N. J.
1029 Tullio Sponzillo (Tullio Sponzilli), 229 Bank, Newark, N. J.
53 Aftannis (Aftannas) Spiech, 70 Rutger, Newark, N. J.
1824 Daniele Szyvezo (Daniels Szyvezo), 303 Norfolk, Newark, N. J.
1717 Joseph Thomas, 89 Sheffield, Newark, N. J.
41 Fred G. Vlachen (Fred G. Vlachan, Fred Vlachan), 175 Bank, Newark, N. J.
849 Clarence Wakefield, 166 Academy, Newark, N. J.
1242 Charles Walker, 87 Sheffield, Newark, N. J.
8477 Martin Bernard Wall (Martin Bernard Wahl), 350 Seventeenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
2802a George Henry Washington, 39 Norfolk, Newark, N. J.
2404 John Joseph White (Jno. Joseph White), 187 Academy, Newark, N. J.
1786 Joseph Wlemek, 81 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
2973 Charles Wood, 242 Orange, Newark, N. J.
1269 Henry Zalenski, 50 Rutger, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

5176 Louis Abraham (Layne Okbochovic), 231 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4470 Alex Alegria (Mejrarchro, Alexander), 909 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5442 Anton Aikusz (Anton Aikurz), 561 Cleveland Avenne, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2719 Jno. (John) Allen, 767 Colgate Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5097 Joe Andreshesko, 850 Valley Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
260 Alex Arambula, 2 Smith (Alejandro Arambula, 2 South), Perth Amboy, N. J.
115 Nicholas Arrindell, schooner *Henry Lippett*, Perth Amboy, N. J. (schooner *Henry Lippett*, harbor of Pennsylvania).
1080 Alex Andrekovich, 176 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4878 Joe Augustine, 323 Keene Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3043 Anthone Augustovoski (Antoni Augustonski), 312 Ridgley Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3021 Tony Bagarozuk (Tony Bagarcsuk), 307 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3672 Geo. C. Ball (George Coleman Ball), 316 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
51 Frank Bangs, 711 Cortland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5515 Hector Bartelloni (Hector Bartellion), 287 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1962 Henry (H.) Bartiste, steamship *Mature*, Barber Asphalt Dock, Perth Amboy, N. J.

4012 Andrew Barczak (Andrew Barczak), 683 Elizabeth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3647 Gaspar G. D. Bath (Gasper Gervlase De Cemtil Brett, Gasper Gervlase De Cerkn Bretts), 672 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1436 Andrew Batwitz (Andrew Babatz, Andrew Babinetz), 673 Cortland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
574 Alfred Baumlin, 677 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3517 Stephen Becoze, 29 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Stephen Becroza (Stephen Becoza), 390 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
101 Steve Bedler, 651 Cortland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
704 Dimitro Belofnsto (Dmitro Beiofonsta, Dimitry Belofast), 601 Parkir Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2287 Benesio Berenski (Benesio Berenoski), 361 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1279 Nickolol Beyer (Nikolol Belzee, Mikoll Beyer, Nickolal Beyer), on board steamship *Harde*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
503 Jos. (Joseph) Bihon, 70 Kirkland Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
553 Jose Bilbos, 11 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2643 Carmine Binelli (Carmina Binelli, Carmina Pinellel), 441 Broadhead Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3015 Mark Birak (Mark Burak), 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2539 Jos. (Joseph) Bodo (Josef Bovo), 234 Kirkland Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3617 Thos. Bogdan, 501 South, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Thomas Bochdan (Thomas Bogdan, Tem Bagdani), 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
1063 Geo. Bollak (George Bollak, George Pollak), 532 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1967 Frank Borek, 186 Inslee Street (Frank Bornk, 186 Onslee Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.
4780 Jno. Bozardis (John Bastardis), 77 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1396 Alex Bronezkli (Alex Bronelezki), 667 Elizabeth Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3020 Alen Brown, 1085 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (1005 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
1881 Antonio Brunco, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
623 Jas. (James) Buck, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4019 Peter Buletzek (Peter Buletzel, Peter Buletzll), 736 Courtland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4066 Roman Bunz, 800 Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Roman Bunix (Roman Bulny), 300 Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
3707 Geo. (George) Bush, 227 Hintington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3369 Apollinar Burola, 2 Runtle Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Apollinar Burrola, 2 Runtte or Ruutte Street, 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1724 Gufemia Calupo (Enfenvio Campos, Gufenna Campo, Gufemia Campo, Gufemia Calupo), 741 State Street, Perth Amboy (Plumboy), N. J.
4194 Gaetano Campanello, 375 Elinet Street (Campanello Gactano, 375 Elin Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.
2208 Graciano Carrillo (Graciano Carillo), 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2694 Solomon Carrington, 283 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
193 Jno. Casunku (John Casunsko), 174 Pulaski Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
420 Anton Cekamovich (Anton Cekamovich), 146 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3339 Geo. Celinski (George Gelinski, Georg Selinsky), 752 Mary Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4380 Peter Chaparas, 103 Washington, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3077 Philip Chlbonski (Philip Chiclopz, Philiph Clobowski), 609 Elizabeth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3867 Jno. Chralas (John Chralas, Toava Kapas), 73 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2301 V. Chrinis (V. Cronis, V. Chronia), 97 De Kolt Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5228 Archie Chum (Archie Chuwn), State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2380 Antonio Cleas, 80 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
862 Emilio Coho (Emilio Coho), 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3063 Jas. (James) Coleman, Brink House, Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2520 Bill Collas, 103 Wah. Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (103 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
2620 Harry L. Comstock (H. L. Comstock), 304 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1271 Jas. (James) Connolly (James Connolly), 284 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2364 Henry C. Cooper (Henry Clifton Cooper), 232 Kearny Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2443 Cvaristo Corono, 397 New Brun., Perth Amboy, N. J. (Cvaristo Corona (Cvlristo Corona), 397 New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
3909 Avangnlos (Aavangnlos Cregos, Aavangnlos Cagos), 109 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4734 Chas. Cullsh (Charles Cullsh, Toulu Tcylennec), 296 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1778 Jno. Cvitelll (John Cyitelll, Joseph (John) Critelll), 373 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4803 Jacob Cwiklenski (Jacob Cwiklilnski, Jakole Curikleinski), 658 Elizabeth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2761 Anastastor Cuyis (Anastosior Kuryis), 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2650 Rudolph Cvleck, 535 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2869 Jno. Cyzeski (John Cayeuski, John Cayenski), 273 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3844 Manuel D'Almedla (Maurer d'skwide), 909 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4030 Geo. Danko (Geo. Douka), 617 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4332 Jos. A. Davis (Joseph Arthur), 320 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4040 Geo. (George) Dawo, Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3805 Louis Decorps (Louis Decorps, Luigi Occo Yeo), 208 Washington, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3391 Lazzare M. de Filippo (Lazzaro Mesci Di Filippo, Lazzaro Miscio di Filippo), 268 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
359 Frank Demotich, 196 Outsee Street (196 Inslee Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.

693 Samuel Denniest (Samnel (Semuel) Denniest), 179 Patterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3887 Louis F. Deroe (Louis E. Louis Dean, Louis Frank Dean), 397 Pector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
42 Manuel Dix (Manuel Diz), 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2221 Wladislaw (Vladislaw, Wladislau) Dluzinski, 416 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3890 Frank Domborek (Frank Domberak), 640 West Side Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3787 Manuel Dommogerz (Emanuel Domengerez, Menuel Dommogarz), 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2310 Otto Dressler (Otto Dressler, jr.), 304 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1958 Jno. Droheck (John Droheck), 420 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2365 Frank Dusza, 198 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2871 Jos. S. Duszeevski (Duszevski, Joseph S.; Joseph Stanlus Duszinski; Joseph Stanlaus Daozenske), 745 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.
4330 Mike Dzurina, 335 Chapman Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2099 Roman Espinosa, 396 Odgen Place, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Roman Espinosa, Roman Espinosa).
5210 Jno. (John) Evan, 578 Amboy, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5589 Ivar Farland, 183 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3009 Mike Fedalish (Mike Feolalish, Mice Tedelish), 705 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5247 Jos. Fedor (Joseph Fedor, Jos. Fedod), 717 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3055 Jos. (Joseph, Joe) Firtk, 430 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2570 Jno. (John) Fisher, 21 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2306 Frank L. Fitzgerald (Frank Fitzgerald), boat Majestic, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1706 Jos. J. Fox (Joseph J. Fox), 74 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
386 Alvirtue Fraser (Alvirtue Fraser), Bunk House, American Smelting, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1710 Steve Fritz, 226 Meade Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
621 Alvis A. Frost (Elvie Albert Frost), 137 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2079 Saymon Fuksa (J. Kojiel, Szymon Fuksa), 420 Maurer Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2606 Jofe Gafomust, 109 Faith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Jofr Alf Gofrnust, Jofr A. Gafomust), 109 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2133 Geo. Gahl (George, Gurl Gjorgg), 724 Courtlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2064 Andrew Galajda (Andrew Galajda), 380 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
420 Steve Gatozy (Steve Garozy, Stile Garasy), 392 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4554 Nicholas Gaveano (Nicholas Caviano, Nicholas Caviani), 333 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
397 Jno. Georgiadas (John Georgiadis, John Georgeades), 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4644 Alebert George, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1545 Theofilos (Theopilis, Theopilios Geolgine) Georgini, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4000 Max Gerry, 189 N. B. Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5015 Tony (Antonio) Gill, 261 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
108 Stephen E. (Stephen Edward) Gillis, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1720 Stanislaw (Stanislau) Glabowicz, 294 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1420 Chas. Goldberg, 381 New Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3402 Manuel Gonzolez (Manuel Gonzalez), 381 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2156 Julian Gorlia (Julian Gorcia), 2 Lunth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
616 Mike Gornick (Mike Glwinlock, Mike Glwinock), 747 Barclay Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4011 Origilio Gosaloe (Virgilio Gosaloe, Virgilio Goucuhus), 323 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5490 Angelino Gonzodez (Angelian Gouzadez, Agellro Gonzalez), 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3572 Harry Gregson (Harry Gregsen), 142 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3132 Jos. Grinsulk (Joseph (Jos.) Grinselch), 516 Harrington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3785 Manuel Guelebert (Manuel Guelobert, Manuel Geulobert), 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
198 Antonio Guesses (Antonio Guesy, Antonio Guedes), 308 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3688 Albert Hagaman (Albert Hagerman, Albert Hogerman), 530 Hartford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4207 Tillysl (Phlipl) Hagle, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1033 Ludwig Hahns (Ludwig Haline), Hotel Madison, Perth Amboy, N. J.
125 Arthur W. Hallenback (Arthur William Hollenback, A. W. Hallenback), 181 Williams Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5036 Jno. Harvat (John Harvat, John Horvat), 440 Hall Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5704 Frank Hapko (Frank Hopko), 154 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5560 Gustav R. Hasnaniem (Gurof Hoapaminl), on board S. S. *Harde*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
748 Ignatz Hasszu (Hanzu Ignciez), 222 Kirkland Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
952 Michael Havolesky (Cruxale Gay), 333 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3872 Bernard Hawco, 206 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1904 Fideldel Hays (Fidel del Hoyo, Tidel del Hayo), 302 Inslee Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4546 Erlek Heyman (Erik Heyman), 6 Stuvanges Street, Copenhagen, Denmark.
572 Isiah (Leith) Holmes, on board boat *Fanny*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1174 Mike Holovisld (Mike Helovirske), 507 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3247 Andrew Honokl (Andrew Hornokl), 421 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1324 Jno. Hratka (John Heatka), 332 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3757 Demosthenes Hronis (John Krotko, Demosthenes Hronis), on board boat *Paeli*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
974 Alex Hubernitz, 173 Johnsen Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2476 Steve Hudaick, 348 Fayete Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

307 Thos. (Thomas, Tomas) Hudak, 303 Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4156 Nlian Iganatovitz (Ulian Iganatovitz, Ulian Iganatovitz), Fox Hill Road, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4048 Hans Isaksen, 303 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
312 Kalle Jaaskelander (Kalle Jaaskelander, Kalle Jaskelainen), Perth Amboy, N. J.
4115 Wladislaw (Wladyslaw, Wladyslau) Jackos, 611 Courtland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
70 Wladislaw Jackus (Wladystow Jorkus, Wladiplau Jukus), 170 Chamey Street, Perth Amboy, N. Y.
5624 Frank Janoschik, 332 Watson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
57 Arthur Johnson (Frank Janka), 152 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4885 Sager Jones (Sager Jones), Boat *Sagamore*, harbor of Perth Amboy, N. J.
3111 Wm. (William) Jones, 1085 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4761 Jacinto Jose (Jacinto Josl, Jacinto Jose), 729 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2603 Chas. Kalesy (Charles Kbars, Charles Kalacz), 653 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1973 Raymond Kaltenbach (Raymond Kotenfoch), 423 Johnson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5645 Joe (Loe) Kaicza, 307 Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5538 Fotis Kryles (Fotis Karylik), 358 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4212 Tony Karpovitz (Tony Karpovito, Tony Karpovits), 157 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1877 Frank Karotuk (Frenk Karytube, Frank Kalucle), 331 Chapman Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1001 Jno. Katskuras (John Kotsouras, Thon Katsouras), 328 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
9 Geo. (George) Knusey, 94 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5060 Zirnko Kovilizok (Zirnko Kovilizok, Zirnko Kovilizlak), 745 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4630 or 4638 Peter Kolevanski (Peter Kolevansky), 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
603 Mike Kirk, 263 Grace Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4032 Peter Knapp, 555 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1742 Robt. Knights (Robert Knight, Robert Knights), State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5704 Ali Kochorolkia (Ali Kacohorolakis), 201 King Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5143 Frank Kocsela, 365 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3054 Jas. Komaniecz (James Komuniczy, James Komaneizz), 103 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4076 Wong Kong (Henry Young), Perth Amboy, N. J.
2232 Jno. Konstolntin (John Konstointu, John Konslantos), 77 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2004 P. (Panthellmon) Kopltoff, 140 Kearny Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5218 Michael Kormunk (Michael Kornunk, Negodiul Kopsuoki), 917 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1077 Jno. (John) Koryunski, 320 Wagner Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3802 Chas. Kosoley, 720 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2188 Jno. Kosto (John Kosta, John Khoritsu), 430 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1844 Steve Koyma, 333 Kirkland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3910 Frank Kozel, 203 Ridgely Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3168 Nickolas (Nicholas) Kozey, 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4011 Jno. Krechman (John Krechman, Jranes Kereereir), 669 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4368 Jno. Krer (John Krea, John Kriconr), 672 Cortlandt, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1995 Jno. Krupo, 235 Penn Street (John Krupo, John Kuupo, 335 Penn Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.
107 Paul Kuclia (Pauvd Kovivta), 200 Pulacki Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1464 Michael (Mich.) Kulchycke, 757 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1085 Jakin Kulikowski, 915 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2574 Michael Kusuk (Michal Kusok, Mayk Koscyc), 631 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5679 Jos. Kwiatkowski (Joseph Kwiatkowsky, Joseph Kwatkowsky), 658 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4510 Cyrus Kyda (Cyrus Hyda), 198 James Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
111 Geo. Lachmanik (George Lachmanik, George Lachmanik), 104 Charmcey (Chauncey) Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5287 Geo. Lambernsky (George Lambernoky, Geo. Lambernaky), 80 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3005 Nick Lapenzhesky (Mich Lapenchisky), 727 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2213 Jose Lapez (Jose Lopez), 10 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3215 Geo. Lascandes (George Lasaridis, Georgi c Lascaridis), Maurer, N. J.
3084 Jno. (John, Tan) Laskowski, 94 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5180 Lewis Landis (Lewis Lavdis), 106 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5108 Jno. (John, Juan) Lavin, 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
947 Raymond Lawrence (Raymond Laurence, Raymond Lorenza), Auston House, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2852 Michael Lazar (Michael Lozar), 704 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2420 Leon Leanan (Leon Leaman, Leon Leanari), 712 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2504 Manil Leandro (Moro Cpavoz), 103 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1341 Louis Lebosel (Louis Lebotal, Louis Lebosal, Louis Labossi), 479 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3058 Joe Lebrie (Joe Labri, Jose Lebre), 331 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4304 Milto Leshia, 559 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
100 Simin (Siman) Lesle, Inslee Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4088 Michael Leszkaji (Mojk Leszkeje), Wagner Avenue, Maurer, N. J.
2012 Jno. (John) Letso, 92 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4060 Felip Levanorohaleps (Felip Levanorohelops, Felip Levanorshulefe), 204 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5415 Jos. (Joseph, Joe) Levine, 454 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4427 Jacob Levlski, 82 Perloski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2730 Geo. Lewis (George Lewis), 315 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2348 Kiriskos Louines (Kiriakos Larithis), Maurers, Perth Amboy, N. J.

3770 Chas. Lindenmeyer (Charles Lindermeyer, Charles Lindenmeyer), 209 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
702 Gordeon Llon (Gordon Pon), 1100 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1843 Jno. (John) Logan, 292 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2562 Jno. (John, Yoaquin, Yoaqlin) Lucas, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
608 Jno. MacFadyen (John Mac Fadyen), 287 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3851 Alex McKay (Alexander McCullouch Kay), 287 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4873 Wm. J. (William John) McHugh, 23 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3834 Jno. (John) Machilulcz, 636 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
735 Gregona (Gregoria) Macrodsky, 1009 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5158 Louis (Luis) Madrigal, 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2950 Einar Madsen, 520 Grove Street, P. A., N. J. (520 Groom Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
2800 George Makarewie (Geo. Makariari, Gregory Makariawis), 515 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4502 Cristos Makeman (Cristos Makines, Christ Magunos), 77 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
638 Jno. Makursky (John Makarlky, John Makarski), 80 Buckingham Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2176 Frank Malkos (Frank Markus), 417 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5454 Romfiale (Romfiule) Marcolino, Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1530 Geo. Markow, 385 Chapman Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5003 Peter Martenek (Peter Martinek), 720 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
801 Fred Mastyka (Fred Mostyka), 421 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3250 Donald (Donald J.) Mathewson, 139 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1503 Filisiano Mantera (Filiasno Montero, Feliciano Montera), 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
818 Chrisko Melnuk (Chrisko Melnak), 202 Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2804 Chas. Meski (Charles Meski, Chas. Mesko, Charles Mcesko), 738 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (688 Charles Street).
1209 Fred Metkersky (Fred Metkelsky, Fred Metklsky), 888 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1487 Boleslaw Michalak (Boleslaw Mukalak), 288 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2005 Jno. (John) Milak (John Bilok), 736 Courtland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
902 Geo. (George) Miller, 728 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1553 Harry Minlnuk, 439 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1209 Andrew Mitrick (Anro Mitrik), State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4926 Jno. Mixurink (John Mixurak, John Miswiak), Maurer Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1187 Mike Mockar (Mike Machar, Mike Mackar), 701 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4147 Jens A. Moller (Jens Adam Moller, Jens A. Miller), 566 Groom Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2013 Demetrius Monvakle (Demetrius Monnokis, Demetrius Monvakis), 106 De Kalb Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2387 Michael Morgano, 528 Sayer Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1723 Fred Mosowels (Fred Mazowets, Fodosy Mozowela), 400 Ogden Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5374 Geo. Mustacus (George Mustacas), Maurer, N. J.
5103 Gustav Nagy, 726 Catharne Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (box 18, Stoyestown, Pa.).
4577 Frank Nawrocki (Frank Nowrock), 210 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3331 Carl H. Nelson (Carl Herman Nelson), 521 West Side Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
470 Jos. Niemszyk (Joseph Niemszyk, Joseph Niemcoszyk), C 54 Penn, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1801 Lawrence (Laurence, Laurenze) Octucki, 86 Buckingham Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1007 Jas. (James) Olemic (Egamini Olmur), 526 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
934 Bessele Ilehnic (Blecle Olhenic, Boerenu Osmdio), 670 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3878 Jno. (John) Orasy (John Oross, John Oroz), 373 Inslee Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4883 Jno. Oross, 646 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1262 Jno. Osko (John Iski, John Oski), 334 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
8 Geo. Ozenecki (George Chaneck, Geo. Cneyneckl), 672 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1000 Jno. (John) Pable (John Parlis), 198 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1051 Nicholas Padiko (Nicholas Fedyko, Nikolas Fedyko, Nikolas Pedyko), 800 Gadek Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3522 Peter Palko, 638 Cortland Street (38 Cortlandt Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.
3585 Amael Pancomis (Elejuon Tainy), 73 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
7 Domenick Panelit (Domenick Pinelli, Dominick Pinelly), 441 Broadhead Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4504 Geo. C. Papas (George C. Papas, George Cirlskos Papas, George Papas), 608 (103) Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1023 Nicholas Pasko (Nickolas Pasko, Mike Posko), 331 Grove Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3310 Geo. Paspolita (George Pospolita, George Paspolito), 644 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
210 Paola Passuneto (Paolo Pessenito, Passamito Paolo), 389 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3446 Gabriel Payeras, 809 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
408 Martin Parvel (Martin Parvol, Martin Tarvel), 450 Brook Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3010 Wm. Pekar (William Pekar, William Rekar), 835 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
139 Angelo (Angel) Pellon, 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Angelo Pewson, 300 Sutton Street).
3473 Steven Perah, 520 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5506 Agapito Perre, 403 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Agapito (Agapito) Peres (403 F. Bru Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

957 Engelhard R. T. Peterson (Engelhard R. T. Pelnsen), on board S. S. *Harde*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5313 Jno. (John) Petryncznk (John Petronchid), 469 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2725 Andrew J. (Andrew Joseph) Pfister, 173 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4324 Manuel (Monoel) Pinto, 997 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4426 Vasil Plssen (Vasil Pisserl, Borcum Korerin), 357 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2265 Mike Pontas (Mike Pontos), 402 Ogden Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5592 Gabor Popovics (Gaibor Popovicr), 513 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5286 Jacob Porambo (Jacob Porambo), 654 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3267 Jos. Portes (Joseph Portas, Ttore Portas), 686 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2921 Carl Poulsen (Carl Paulsen), on board S. S. *Harde*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1917 Anton Prakakewitch (Anton Prokokewitch, Anton Prakokewitch), 721 Hounnann Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
925 Edw. Prescott (Edward Precott, Edward Prescott), 311 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5565 Evav Prestups, 449 North Brins. Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Evan Prestupa, 449 New Brunswick Street).
472 Francisco Propcoplo (Francesco Procoplo), 439 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1132 Geo. Prrope (George Parper, George Puope), 738 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2193 Adolfo Ramurez (Adolfo Ramirez), 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2472 Adolfo Rangel (Abel Ranze), 379 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
91 Emil Rasmussen, 1700 Thames Street, Baltimore, Md. (on board S. S. *Harde*, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
873 Anthony Ratajcak, 691 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Anton (Anthony) Ratenjczak, Anthony Ratajcak), 601 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
4694 Geo. W. (George Whitney) Ridley, schooner *Henry Lippitt*, harbor of Perth Amboy, N. J.
8922 Geo. Riglopondos (George Rigoponlos, George Rigopoulos), 802 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2227 Martin Risko (Martin Rishko), 163 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2925 H. Rives (H. Rines), 425 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4258 Samuel Rosario (Samuel Rosario), 225 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1666 Arthur D. Roberts (Arthur Dawson Roberts), 44 Commerce Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2114 Mike Rodski (Mike Rordeskl), 806 Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5456 Olek Rokotor (Olek Rokitor), 850 Kriel Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2944 Santiago Romero, 23 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
589 Andrew Rondage, 631 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2338 Arthur C. Rose (Arthur C. Roe), 71 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
871 Mike Rosnofsky (Malk Nounlski), 563 Johnstone Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3447 Jesus Rria (Jesus Rua), 381 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2941 Jos. L. Russell (Joseph L. Russell), 288 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5092 Jno. (John) Russian, 173 Chauncy Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3073 Walter Rybaluewiez, 717 Mary Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Walter Rybakiewic, Walter Rybalelewiec, Walter Rybaluewiez, 717 May Street).
531 Victor Saart, 206 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2343 Stephen Sabuley, 371 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2488 Keeshes Sander, 315 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5257 Geo. (George) Sandukes (George Samdakes), 77 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
382 Thos. Sarbansko (Thos. Sarbausko), 613 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4426 Jos. Sasdieski (Joseph Sasdieski), 206 Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4406 Peter Scanler (Peter Scanleor), 176 William Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5405 Wm. J. (William John) Schardt, 447 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4245 Adolph Schmidt, 60 South Street (60 Smith Street), Perth Amboy, N. J.
1340 Simon Schrimpf (Simon Schimpf), 976 Amboy Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2181 Frank Schnrina, 382 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5372 Louca Serego (Lovca J. Serego, Lovca Sougo), 328 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3723 Stephen Sedomvick (Stephen Sedomviok), 917 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2264 Parfin Sekton (Parfen Sokhon, Parfen Sahon), 683 Elizabeth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2279 Dervish Selemankip, 130 William Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
417 Sandos Sepas (Sandor Syos), 660 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3956 Jos. Shimcofsky (Joseph Shincofsky), 671 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2292 Vasil Shunsky (Vasil Shunsky), 577 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4924 Jozi M. Silva (Jozi Maria Silva, Jos. Maria Lilog), 499 Lehigh Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2076 Jas. (James) Simos, 142 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3715 Armindo Simoses, 741 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2671 Morris Sindler, 376 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
706 Vincent Skavinski (Vincent Skavzinski), 282 Grnce Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5630 Gustnve (Gnstov) Skobec (Rozlah Skapec), Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5305 Jno. (John) Skopo, 732 Mary Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4970 Henry Skuze (Henry Skuza), 100 De Calb Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1925 Chas. Skvarchovsky (Charles Skvarshzvsky, Charles Ckvarchavsky), 333 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

534 Jno. Slawick (John Slarvik, John Slavik), 338 Stockholm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
191 Mike Sliza, 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2145 Lurza Slobsebluex (Lurza Slesebonix, Slosebluex), 728 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
322 Edgar E. Smet (Elgar Edward Smet, Edgar Smet, Elger Elwnd Smet), on board S. S. *Rimfaxe*, S. A., N. J.
3936 Chas. (Carlos) Sobrino, 381 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2145 Lurza Slosebluex, 728 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1295 Geo. (George) Sopko, 359 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
75 Manuel Soza (Stanislaw Stanthy), 781 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3207 Robalo Sperante (Romolo Sperandro, Romolo (Ronalo) Sperante), 261 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2507 Michael Stanimer, 701 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1649 Stanislaw Stansthy (Seanislaw (Stanislav) Stanthy), 200 Grant Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4965 Peter Staskovitz, 726 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5147 Wm. Staunmas, boatman, oyster boat, Perth Amboy, N. J. (William Staumas (William Staunmas), seaman, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
4721 Peter Stedlow, 161 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
932 Jno. (John) Stefonish, ? North Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1387 Antonio G. Steves (Antonio Georgus Steves), 335 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2377 Joe Stinkuvich, 371 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3658 Nicholas Stoko, 433 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3594 Stanislaw Storek, 595 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Stanislaw Stanvz (Stanislaw Storeck), 6595 Parker Street).
1475 Jos. N. Suarig (Jose N. Suarez), Hotel State, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4686 Geo. Sulo (George Sula, George Sulia), 455 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4623 Mike Szucs (Mike Szucs, Moyik Srish), 363 Stanford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2856 Michael Tobakovitch (Michael Tobokovitch, Mike Tallskaus), 669 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2708 Jno. Szuswal (John Wzuswal), Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3543 Vendel Szoba, 477 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1577 Alex Tamachefsky (Alex Tomachefsky), 741 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5393 Jno. (John) Tomaski (Torn Tomaskl), 435 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4055 Jno. Tomerals (John Tomarula, Japan Tamarulo), 379 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2655 Jno. Tomszusky (John Tomaszelly, John Tomaszuska, John Tomszeusky), 446 Grove Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4779 Leo Tosonyi (Louis Tosony), 286 Grant Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1100 Jno. (John) Toth (John Soth), 797 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
871 Panagiotis Tsombanitin, box 79, Maurer Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Panagrotis Tsombatin, box 49, Maurer Street).
3535 Jno. (John) Turnoski (John Turnosky), New Andrew Building, State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3635 Florence (Florencio) Varela, 73 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5579 Peter D. Van Aalst (A. D. Van Aalst), 281 Watson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
599 Geo. Vanelmann (George Varrelman), 106 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5752 Jno. (John) Varga, 471 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
858 Jno. Vargo (John, Linos Varga), 236 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4870 Jos. Vargo (Joseph Vargo, Joseph Varga), 738 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1517 Pavel (Parvel) Verenczuk, 691 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
840 Benturo Vidal (Bentura, Bentura Vidol), 11 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2542 Francisco A. Vieni (Francisco Augusto Virira, Francisco Aug. Vaeni), 499 Lehigh Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5174 Michael Vince (Nlkal) Vincze), 265 Grace Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2718 Antono Voconck (Antone Volwuck, Antone Vocvuck, Antono Vocvuck), 205 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5234 Ignac Vojcak (Ignace Stephen), 309 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3242 Tony Voychcek (Tony Vorchek), 370 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2526 Jno. Vrabel (John Wrobel, Tan Vrobel), 663 Cleveland Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1002 Mike Walson (Mike Walcon), 741 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4568 Max Weiss, 50 Commers Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2315 Anthony J. White, 307 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4168 Jno. Wilen (John, John Wilan), on board boat *Norman Bridge*, Perth Amboy, N. J.
921 Gregory Wolk, 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2931 Fred Yackman, 551 Brace Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2163 Maryan Yackowsky (Morgan Yackofsky, Morgan Gackowz), 294 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2340 Stanislaw Yaskimonsky, 695 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Stanislaw Yoskimonsky, 695 Pother Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.).
4473 Seabert Yearwood, 313 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
2282 Jno. (John) Yosa, 357 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5310 Geo. Tovendvits (George Yorenovitz, George Yovenovitz, Eevry Yovonet, George Yovenovets), 231 Huntington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
4991 Martin Zaziak (Martin Zayelak, Martin Falesak), 364 Sayre Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1026 Steve Zeni (Heven Jeno), 711 Courtland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
5479 Jno. Zermedoski (John Zirnedoski, Thon. Zirnevoki), 351 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
1119 Leon Zielinski, Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
3841 Thos. Zittler (Thomas Zeitler), 316 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
745 Christos Zonles (Chvozog Yrilaz), 327½ State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
427 Jos. Zarka (Joseph Zorka, Loz Zorko), 972 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, BUFFALO, N. Y.

2517 Jack Abbott, 50 Oak, Buffalo, N. Y.
946 Oscar Agranore (Oscar Agranone), 276 Cedar Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
446 Mohamord Ahmed, 360 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Mahomed Ahmed, 410 Seneca Street).
743 John Aikens, 45 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5069 Harry Aldred, 40 Engle, Buffalo, N. Y.
4751 Arthur Alexander, 17 Milnor Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1333 Harry W. Alexander, Hog Island P. O., Pa. (Harry William Alexander, 85 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
412 Hassor (Hassen) Ali, 448 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
4880 Mohamed Ali (Mohammed (Mohamoned) Ali), 448 (446) Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1428 Saihi Ali, 434 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
709 Yha (Yhe, Yahe) Ali, 448 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6099 Chas (Charles) Elmer Allen, 260 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
5284 Tony Alvarez (Tony Alvarey), 42 West Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
1871a John Anderson, 30 Cherry, Pawtucket, R. I.
5463 Samuel Anderson, 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Samuel Anderson (Sam Anderson), 928 West Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.).
1355 William Anderson, 482 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (202 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5626 William (Willie) Anderson, 172 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2474 Willie Anderson, 214 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
88 Francesco Ansuini, 374 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2000 Stefano Argento (Argento Stefono, Stafano Argento), 433 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
5322 Samuel Arkowitz, 484 Jefferson, Buffalo, N. Y. (208 Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5090 Bert Arsoneau (Bert Arsneau, Bert Arsoneau, Bert Arseneau), Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3328 Constantine Assinos, 158 East Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
904 Harold Austin, 211 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
324 Leonidas Avolnitas (Leonidas Avloniti, Leonidas Avlonito), 428 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3126 Edward Badger, 156 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
3355 William Bacon, 317 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
71 Louis Bagly (Louis Bagley), 491 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5921 Henry Baker, 494 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1183 Profiro Baker, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. (Profit Baker, 322 East Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
4679 Frank Ballaglal (Frank Battaglia), 77 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
839 Meyer H. Balsom (Meyer Herman), 209 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1637 John Banks, 13 Milnor, Buffalo, N. Y.
6017 William Barber, 220 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5116 John Barnes, 200 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
4540 William Barnes, 9 Milnor, Buffalo, N. Y. (9 Union Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1773 George W. Barren, 907 Mulberry Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (George Channing Basson, 907 Mulberry Street, Scranton, Pa.).
288 Price Baskin, 494 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
531 Ginsto Battarno, 796 North Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Ginsto (Giast) Battaino, 237 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3779 Harry W. Bauscuwein, 227 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
29 Berton Beauford, care of Aetna Explosives Co., Newton, Hamilton, Pa. (Benton Beaufort, care of J. S. Watt, Welfare Manager, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3122 William N. (William Norman) Becker, 368 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
633 Lacy Beckom (Lacy Beckon), 145 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2410 Charles Bedel, 325 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
250 Robert Bell, 25 Union, Buffalo, N. Y.
4681 Carl Bendiksen, 55 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
280 Abrnham Benjamin, 42 Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.
416a Max Berman, 176 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y.
5757 Clarence E. J. Bergquist, 332 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y. (Clarence E. J.Bergquist, 1404 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. J.).
5353 Antonio Bifulco (Antnio Bifnico, Antonio Bifucleo), 311 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
5321 Harry L. (Harry J., Harry I.) Bishop, 144 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1251 Edward Black, 382 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
5221 Harry B. (Harry C.) Blake, 157 East Genessee, Buffalo, N. Y.
233 Solman (Solmon) Blue, 17 Milnor, Buffalo, N. Y.
5960 Bertrlan Bluesky, East Huron, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bertram Bluesky, care of Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.).
3673 Albert Bogan, 13 Mark, Buffalo, N. Y.
47 Leo Bogomolny (Leo Bojomolny), 326 Jefferson, Buffalo, N. Y.
2205 Frederick Bongers, 363 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2949 Edmund Taylor Benser (Edmund Taylor Bonser), 483 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
1138 Ulderico Brackeski (Ulderico Brăceskl), 258 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
2697 Edward Braden, 570 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1602 Richard E. (R. E.) Brenton, Men's Hotel, corner Eagle and Oak Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
2163 Joshua Broadus, 34 William, Buffalo, N. Y. (care of Sheriff Guy M. Fox, Erie, Pa.).
1996 George Brooks, 358 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
865 James Brooks, 59 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
3968 Charles F. Brown (C. F. Brown), 144 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
1750 Harry Brown, 111 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y.
3097 James Brown, 329 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3750 James F. (James Floyd) Brown, 16 Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.
1455 M. J. Brown, 13 Milnor, Buffalo, N. Y.
5737b William H. (Wm. M.) Brown, 507 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
2478 Frederick A. (Frederick Arthur) Brunner, Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
8812 David Bryant, 158 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
840a Louis Buckner, Erie Co. Lodging House, West Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4536 William Bunten, 170 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
1242a Oscar Burnes (Oscar Burns), 134 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4521 Raymond C. Burns, 43 East Fapper, Buffalo, N. Y. (Raymond Calvin Burns, 43 East Fupper (Tupper).)
112 Silvanus Burst, 235 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
171 William Bushell, 191 Main, Napoleon Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
4482 Lloyd Francis Bussell, 50 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Winona, Tex.).
8495 Vidal Cabera (Vidal Cabrera), 62 Oak Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3069 Philip Campanello, 146 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2264 Theodore E. Campbell, 386 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.

8141a William J. Candee, 53 Peter, Toronto, Ontario (care of Acheson Graphite Co., River Road, 369 Fourteenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
742 Harry Cantor, 244 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
2345 Mahtew C. Carerl (Matthew, Mathew C. Caserl), 116 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
4578 Herbert Carlson, 135 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
8525 George Carr, 271 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2236 George Henry Carpenter, 27 East Huron Street (479 East Genessee Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
4988 Will Casby, 25 Milnor, Buffalo, N. Y. (care of Nick Georgan, Styles Avenue and Givlnet Street, R. F. D. No. 3, Savannah, Ga.).
4327 Calvin Caster, 295 Spring, Buffalo, N. Y.
5962 Peter Cavallo (Peter Carello, P. Curolloy), 170 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5066 Philip Anthony Cavorretto (Filipo Cavorretto), 321 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
6012 Frank Charbonneau, 386 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
3474 Guadalupe Chavana, 174 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
3382 Himan Chermis, 242 Hickory (57 Pratt Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
2802 Enrico Chiocca, 90 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (Enrico Chiocca (Enrico Chiocon), Alden Baths, Alden, N. Y.
5294 John James Clark, 188 Oak, Buffalo, N. Y.
1270 John Cleveland, 202 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4505 Willliam Thomas Clifford, 154 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
6118 John J. (John Joseph) Coakley, 162 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1747 Charles E. Coffun (Charles Edward Coffyn), 78 East Tupper, Buffalo, N. Y.
2880a Patrick Colgan, Albany Hotel, Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Pat. Colgan, 432 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City).
5779 Roy John Collins, 383 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3177a James Conley, 200 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2527 Jos. Conner, 99 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. (Joe Conner, 466 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.)
5931 Frank Connors 389 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5405 Howard McK. Cook (Howard McKinley Cook, Howard McKinley Look), 245 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
5587 Steve Cook, 202 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
922 Claude (Claud) Cooper, 210 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5494 Alexander Costello (Alejandro Castillo), 124 Elliott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6010 John Crani (John Crane), 348 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
5942 Robert Crittendon (Robert Crittenden), 229 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
5532 Michnel (Mike) Croft, 179 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2190a John P. Currie 95 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
57 James Curry, 12 Arsenal Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
4879 Richard Curry, 238 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y.
4774 Clarence Daniels, 172 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5305 Charlie Davis, 170 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5878 George Davis, 260 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1536 Russell Thomas Davis, 292 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1000 Samuel Davis, 271 Delaware, Buffalo, N. Y. (George Samuel Davis, 539 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
198 Raymond Moore Day, 121 Sixteenth Avenue, Maywood, Ill.
6210 John Deanes, 257 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1099 Agnelo (Angelo) Dell, 299 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1163 Emedio Diborets (Emidio Siboreto, Emidio Diborato), 259 Myrtle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3267 Ernest Dickson (Ernest Dixon), 228 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4995 George J. Diefenbach, 28 Cypress Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (1021 Common Street, New Orleans, La.).
5308 James Distefano (Jemes Distefano), 319 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5286 Thomas Dorance, 128 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3676 Joseph Doherty, 169 Walnut (218 Pine Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
4537 Terry (Tevey) Dolan (Loreuce Dolan), 202 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
789 Antone Domingos, 232 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
4984 Robert Drake, 78 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3850 Barnabee Drummond (Barnabas Drummond, Barabas Drumond), 194 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5204 Daniel Duffy, 138 East Swan, Buffalo, N. Y. (25 South Street, New York City).
1065 Luigi Duldleini (Luigi Duldisoini), 417 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
4277 Archie (Archie R.) Dunham, 387 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2829 James Joseph Dusk, 105 Sycamore, Buffalo, N. Y. (511 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio).
2460 Mike Escorides (Mike Essorides), 72 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
670 James Allen Earl, 55 Main, Seamen's Mission, Buffalo, N. Y.
3230 Antonio Elison, 124 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4099 James Ellis (James Wills), 223 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
500 Nathan Enestein (Nathan Epstein), 98 Lutheran, Buffalo, N. Y.
5656 George W. Evon (George Wallace Evon), 320 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
929 Fotis Fatendis, 64 East Huron (942 Broadway), Buffalo, N. Y.
5446 John Feaser, Malden Lane (John Feasar, 24 Canal Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
2810 Joseph Feeney, 122 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3184 Andrew R. Feltz (Andrew R. Feltz), 173 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2549 Willie Ferman, 21 Arsenal Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
194 Eugene Fields, 2006 Washington Avenue, New York City (227 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5940 Harry Finkhelmer (Henry Finkheimer, Henry Finkheiner), 135 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
1704a F. Finnegan, 19 St. Stephens, Buffalo, N. Y. (Francis Finnegan, Ioco, British Columbia).
451 Thomas H. Fitzgerald, 270 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
433 John Fontanella, 135 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1581 Charley (Charles) Foster, 389 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2648 George Foster, 208 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y. (619 Erie Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
2144 Onie Foster, 389 Clinton (389 Exchange Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
4176 Wellington Foster, 439 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4945 Louis Fountas (Louis Fountas), 687 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
6057 Isaac Fowless (Isaac Powless), 383 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4481 Charles Fox, 138 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
2992 George Frazier, 170 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5505 William G. (William Guy) Freeman, 416 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1807 Casper Kele (Casper Keel) French, 402 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

6250 Graves (Gaaves, Grover) Fuller, 352 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4323 Luigi Gasbarre (Lugi Gusbarre, Lugi Guebarri), 434 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
4316 Elmer Gaulitte (Elmer Gaulette), 173 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3209 Tom Gem, 465 Michigan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5368 Val. H. Gerdes (Val. H. Gendes), 173 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
5246 Frank A. (Frank X.) Gillen, 50 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
5032a Albert R. (Albert Richard) Gillett, 451 Baker, Detroit, Mich.
6001 Charles W. Goffney, Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (Chas. M. Gaffney, care of R. J. Goffney, North Java, N. Y.).
2285 Abe Goldstein (A. Golsteine, Abe Goldsteine), 35 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
6160 Santas Gomez (Santos Lomez, Santos Somez), 118 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4098 Sam Gordon, 45 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
4656 Hugh John Grant, 375 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
528 Cæsar Guala, 182 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1394 George Gunderson (George Gundersen, George Sunderson), 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
445 Mohamed Hamud, 372 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2597 John D. Haley, 178 (78) Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
4794 Arthur Hall, 160 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y. (228 Fort Street, East Detroit, Mich.).
418 Robert Hall, 153 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3402 Charles Hammon, 78 East Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (32 Ontario Street, Lock Port, N. Y.
1682 Joseph Harbid (Joseph Habid, Joseph Hadid), 448 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3014 Charles T. Harding, 141 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3573 Ali Hassen (Ali Hasson), 434 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
343 Samuel Hasty, 64 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (139 Cedar Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4764 James Hawley (James Hanley), 225 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2525 John Hayes, 50 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
5988 George W. Hendrickson (George Waldemar Henrikason), 110 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3651a Charles Henry, between Sycamore and Broadway, Michigan Avenue (Charley Henry, general delivery), Buffalo, N. Y.
1075 William Patterson Henry, 198 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
1191a Leslie Hen Herold (Leslie Henry Herhold), 411 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
3324 Adrianno Herweyer, 144 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Adrianus Herweyer, 1100 Seventh Avenue, Seattle, Wash.).
154 James Patrick Hincheliff (James Patrick Hincheliff), Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
94 Norman Hider, 448 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3351a Charles J. Higgins, 519 Wolwich Street, Guelph, Ontario.
4871 Cash E. Hill, 17 William, Buffalo, N. Y. (6130 Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1973 Frank Hill, 47 East Mohawk, Buffalo, N. Y.
1051 Ben Hilley, 172 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
3005 Edward Anthony Hinger, 173 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6256 Oswald W. Hirshenberger, 106 North Division Street (Oswald W. Hirshenberger, 106 South Division Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
4697 Hans Eugene Hoegh, 35 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3775 Edward Hoffman, 109 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
3157 Elbert L. Hoffman (Elbert Louis Hoffman), 391 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2569 John George Hoffman, 225 (255) Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
4559 Wm. (William) J. Holliday, 260 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4506 George Frank Holmes, 183 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5351 Jessie (Jessey) Hopkins, 202 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
285 Cecil Maurice Howard, 55 Union, Buffalo, N. Y. (349 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2929 Sanford Howard, 66 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y.
2782a James Parll Ishmael, Broadway Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
5903 Daniel Jackson (Daniel Normington), 35 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3662 Henry Jackson, 393 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1802 Vincint Jackson, 393 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
3288 William H. Jackson, 393 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y. (William Henry Jackson, 428 Moore Street, Baltimore, Md.).
4317 Albert P. Jacobson, Lake Carriers' Association, Buffalo, N. Y. (Albert Perry Jacobson (Albert Percy Jacobson), 35 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
434 Nicholas Januil, 14 William, Buffalo, N. Y. (205 Genessee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1461 Adam Jaster, 185 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
4850 Paul Jenkins, 214 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4960 Theodore Jerry, 157 Goodall, Buffalo, N. Y.
214 Albert E. Johnson (Albert Edward Johnson), 147 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4763 Albert S. Johnson, 64 William Street (Albert Johnson, 135 Clinton), Buffalo, N. Y.
1089 Alex Johnson, 15 Union Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4589 Benj. Johnson, 172 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y. (196 Crawford Avenue, Duquesne, Pa.; Ben. Johnson, care of Star Hotel, Chicago, Ill.).
4735 Chester Johnson, 466 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4513 Edward Johnson, 226 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y.
226a Frank Johnson, City Hotel Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
3311 John J. (John H.) Johnson, 41 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
417 Elmer Jones, 59 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
589 James Jones, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
3527 John Jupes Jones, 11 Mark, Buffalo, N. Y.
8 Walter Jones, 154 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
5573 William H. Jones, 190 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5802 John Jonssan (John Jonasan), 75 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
3767 John Jordon, 201 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
4560 Ingoold Jorgersen (Ingoald Jorgens), 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2989 James Kaitet (James Kaiet), 466 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3496 Peter Kalis, 289 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Peter Kallis, 31 North Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio).
5684 John (Frank) Kaminiski, 257 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y.
3273 Herman T. (Theodore) Keibr, 635 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Theodore Keller, 654 Ellicot Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1718 John Keller, 589 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3961 John H. Kelly, 271 Michigan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1457 James Kenny, 35 South Division Street (33 South Division Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
731 Henry Joseph Kent, 103 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3 John D. Kern, 280 Ash Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4985 Harryes (Harreys, Harrewjs) Kilevas, 361 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y.
3973 Charles (Charlie) King, 13 Arsenal Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
2719 Walter Kirk, 200 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
2707 Harold Kissinger, 419 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
5957 Alex Kiyl (Alex Kiwi), 233 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
698 Harry Kloner, 68 Mortimer, Buffalo, N. Y.
5466 Jan Kobemik (Jan Kobernik), 112 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
613 Vassilie Komosi (Vasile Connosi, Vasile Koomosis), 74 Clinton, west, Buffalo, N. Y.
2257 Frank Kozak, 448 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
2824 Barney Kozakoski (Branzy Kozakozki, Brany Kozokorkis), Seaman's Home, Buffalo, N. Y.
2002 James J. Krone (James J. Krowe, James Krone), 181 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2055a Leo Landan (Leo Landan), 214 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
1074 Kay Emanuel Kundsen (Kay Emamel Knudsen), 118 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1505 Philip Christo Lacopol (Philip Cristo Lacopolos, Phillipos Chr.), 196 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y.
659 Clarence A. Lambertson, 184 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y. (Clarence Allen (Clarence Allan) Lambertson, 205 Ellicott, Street).
4333 Milton Land, 67 Union Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5569 Joseph Lanzello, 260 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1246 Hans Oscar Larson (Hans Oscar Larsen), 178 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
3647 Arthur A. Laverty, 329 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2771 August (Cust.) Leaf, 71 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
6047 Wm. A. Leinfoot, 184 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y. (Wm. A. Linfoot, 450 King William Street, Hamilton, Ont.).
2340 Crescenzo Letilio (Crescenzo Letilio, Crescenzo Letigio), 478 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
7 George Lewis, City Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3670 Glavet Lewis, 133 Pine, Buffalo, N. Y.
2916 Harry (Harry) Lewis, 401 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5771 John Lewis, 229 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2917 William J. Light, 229 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y. (165 West Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6071 Clifford Ligpert (Clifford Lippert), 112 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
2987 Paul Lindsay, 9 Union Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2848 Jacob Lipsitz, 89 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jacob Lipshitz, 242 Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4112 Guiseppe Locenti, Guiseppe Loreti), 426 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
12 Jasper Lockwood, 67 Union Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5660 Herman Lohman (Hermann Lohmann), 138 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5229 Erne Lombarde, 51 Spring, New York City (Ernst (Ernest) Lombardi, 51 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4748a James Patrick Loughrey (James Patrick Longhrey), 163 West Second Street, Fulton, N. Y.
4377 George L. Lovelace, 227 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y. (Georgie Lovelace, Erie Round House, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5459 Egnazio (Egnazio) Lorercle, 229 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5588 Gianguduno Luigi, 299 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1944 Berner Lund, 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (111 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1225 Frank J. (Frank Jos.) Lyons, 55 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
1864 Diver (Dever) McCall, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
5637 Joseph McCaull (Joseph McGaull), 462 Washington, Buffalo, N. Y.
1427 Richard P. (Richard E.) McCoy, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
3609 Frank McCullough, 231 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y. (box No. 39, Station B, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2308 Harry McDade, 487 Michigan Avenue (466 Michigan Avenue), Buffalo, N. Y.
3986 John McDoll, 184 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
601 John Robert McDougall, 386 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4189 Edward J. McFadden, 209 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4588 Robert Bruce McGill, 196 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
63 Thomas McGuire (Laureal McKinzie), 355 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2927 Lawerence McKenzie, 220 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
127 William Peter McLeod, 183 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5055 Herbert Mack, 47 East Mohawk, Buffalo, N. Y.
2577 Stanley Mackey, 50 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y. (128 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4078 Nicholas Madons, 484–Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
464 Joseph Magierski, 149 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y. (Joseph Mazierski, P. O. Newton, Hamilton, Pa.).
2557 Hilger Magnusson (Hilgar Magnusson), 35 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
5478 James Mainor, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. (general delivery, Cleveland, Ohio).
1926b C. A. Malone, Plainview, Tex. (Charles Andrew Malone, 318 Ferry Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
5847 Manol Mancho, 644 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y. (451 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2282a Patrick Manion, temporary addition Southern Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. (49 Main Street, Parkersville, W. Va.).
5357 Jack Marell, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
984 Nathaniel Martin, 335 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (620 Watt Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
6055 Ralph Mastracci, 36 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2035 Christian Mathiason, 110 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3091 William H. Matthews (William H. (William Henry) Mathews), 35 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2849 Theodore O. (Theodore Orestes) Merritt, 393 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4900 Wan Mattson, 337 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2940 Felix Mendez (Felix Mendey), 124 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3067 Wladyslaw (Wladysdyslaw) Migelski, 208 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3621 Joseph Miled, 494 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
2194 Ben Miles, 152 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5452 Anthony Militis (Anthony Mitilis, Anthony Metely), 247 Oak, Buffalo, N. Y.

3743 David Elmer Miller, 143 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. (2148 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
4638 Frank Miller, 50 East Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
420 Harry Miller, 145 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
6043 Alfred Mills, 255 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (580 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1196 James J. (James John) Mitchell, 86 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
4795 Thomas Mitchell, 225 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
3107 Abdul Mohamed, 360 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3583 Cloyd Munro, 17 Minor, Buffalo, N. Y. (288 Central Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.).
6192 William Monroe, 47 East Mohawk, Buffalo, N. Y.
3326 Waldorf Montgomery, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
4068 August Moriconi, 209 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y. (Austo Mariconi (Austo Moricori), 131 Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3184 John Morsti (John Moretti, Giovanni Moretti), 313 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5733 Charles Morgan, 6 Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.
202 Norman J. (Norman John) Morgan, 216 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1198 Lawrence H. Morrill, 138 Beech Street, Detroit, Mich. (Lawrence (Laurence) H. Moore, 121 East Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.).
614a Howard Moses, 328 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3910 Stephen Moursvaks (Stephen Morevsavaka, Stephan Moseyok), Lake Carriers' Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
315 Sam Mudelman, 102 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
864 Michel Gabriel Mufarry (Michel Gabriel Mufarsy), 476 Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3568 Conrad Mumm, 2 Seneca Place (414 Swan Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
1148 Daniel (Dan) Murphy, 71 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
204 Joseph Edward Murphy, 55 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
4468 William Henry Murry, 383 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1507 A. Musaah, 410 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3032 Louis Mycirino (Louis Mucirino), 71 Myrtle, Buffalo, N. Y.
4708 Edgar Nahmias, 170 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y. (Edgar Nahmais, 202 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City).
3982a Clarence A. (Clarence Albert) Nashland, 135 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
2020 Eben (R. Eben, R. Ehen) Neely, 516 Clinton (98 Clinton), Buffalo, N. Y.
1226 Olaf (Olof) Elmer Nelson, 135 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
5603 James Newman, 17 Minor, Buffalo, N. Y.
881 Charles Niles, 176 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
752 Tom Noone (Tom Noonea), Albany Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
229 Peter Norofski, 101 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3084 Nicola Dite (Nicola Vito) Notaro, 308 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
3456 Teofil Nowakowski (Teofil Nowakosky, Teofil Nowakoerski), 328 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3652 Elijah Odom (Elyah (Wiyah) Edom), 25 Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.
5202a Francis (Franes) O'Hara, general delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.
5802a Richard O'Keefe, temporary address, 108 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y. (513 West Fifty-second Street, New York City).
6040 Joaquin R. (Joseph Real) Olaze (Joaquin R. Olazo), 124 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6163 Harry J. O'Neill, 31 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
3942 Ralph Orloff, 183 Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1518 Micael (Meguel) Ortega, 124 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2141a Lee. (Lew, Lue) H. Owens, 202 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1827 Isaiah Duke Palmer, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
3700 Emilio (Emilio) Panecrrasi, 300 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3127 Ching Yee Pang (Chin King), 475 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4835 John Pappas, 9 Main Street, Biddeford, Me. (289 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1900 Alexis Alsio Paradis (Alexis Alsio Paradid), 187 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3201 Charles E. (Charles Ellsworth) Parker, 212 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1334 Baby Parks, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
3659a Thomas Pena (Thomas Rena), N. Y. C. R. Camp, Buffalo, N. Y.
3844 Noe Penichi (Noe Pasichi), 272 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
5406 Gregoria Peirto (Gregorio Perito, Gregorio Prieto), Lake Carriers' Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
2852 Cesento Perez (Cegerto Perez), 297 South Division Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
762 Andrew Person, 223 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4446 Frank Peters, 135 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
5257 Charles Petro, 36 Sycamore, Buffalo, N. Y.
5702a William Petway, 20 Vary Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (17 William, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1262 Peter L. Pfeiffer (Peter Lawrence Pfeiffer), 233 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.
3796 Cencelli (Ciencelli) Pietro, 73 Pine Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1303 Joseph Phillip (Joseph Phillipp, Joseph Phillips), 433 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1408 Arcanio Pisotte (Arcanio Pisotto, Pessetto Arcanozelo), 346 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
5703 Carmelo Pito (Carmello Pitro), 284 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2722 Charles Plaster, 184 North Division Street (208 North Division Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
6151 Carl G. Pohl (Carl Georg), 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2766 Edward Pohlman (Edward Pohlmann), 111 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3334 Daniel Polin, 348 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4518 Earl Pope, 90 Vine, Buffalo, N. Y.
46 Alexander (Alex) Postell, 60 Sycamore, Buffalo, N. Y.
2151a James Lewis Powers, 64 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2887 Max Pozarny (Max Pozarny, Max Pazwing), 481 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
3940 L. Pretrosenzo (Leonardo Pietrorenzi), 168 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5621 Harold Mann Price, 431 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1205 James Psychoyos (James Psichoyos), 84 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
834 Willie Pulley, 507 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
2801a George R. (George Bryon, George Bryan) Purinton, exhibition department, care Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
5209 Anthony Quartho (Anthony Quarttio), 46 Oak, Buffalo, N. Y.
2203 Aaron Racusin, 1014 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (192 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5255 John Raider (John Raider), 223 Adar, Buffalo, N. Y.
447 John Ralph, 393 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1907 Jose Rasales, 124 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jose Rosales (Jose Rasales), Velardenas, Mexico).
2371 James Reese, 172 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
435 Roland Reichle (Reichle, Reickle), Lake Carrier's Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
4933 Fred Renner, 42 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1397 Pasquale Resegno, 314 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1501 Hosay Robertson, 389 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
616 Phenix Robertson, 589 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
5053 Earl (Earl S.) Robinson, 39 East Chippewa, Buffalo, N. Y.
1942 Fred Robinson, steamer *J. H. Barlow* (marine post office), Detroit, Mich. (193 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4411 Gus Robinson, 18 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
4257 Louis Robinson, 184 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bath Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
872 Tom Robinson, New York Central Freight House, Toledo, Ohio (227 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 225 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1880 Arthur Dula Rogers, 156 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
3533 Frank A. Rogers, 47 East Mohawk Street (47 Exchange), Buffalo, N. Y.
4628 Walter Rogers, R. R. No. 11, Nashville, Tenn. (Walter Rodgers, 79 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5113 Henry John Rookus, 72 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
2783 John Rose, 51 South Street, New York City (Johan Rose (Johan Rosc), 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2909 Paul Rosenblatt, 269 (257) Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
74 Edwin Rother, 101 East Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
1677 Jesse Gilbert Rudd, 232 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
332a Frank Runders, 103 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
983 John Ryder, 35 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1716 Theodore P. (Theodore Palmerston) St. John, 57 Union, Buffalo, N. Y.
3957 A. (Alexander) Salaya, 154 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3344 Allie Salleh (Allie Salleh), 426 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1353 Saleam M. (Salem Michael) Salomy, 94 Spring, Buffalo, N. Y.
3850 Abraham J. Sandler, 226 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Abraham Joseph Sandler, 62 Heaverly Street, Toronto, Ontario).
607a Joseph Santaro, 234 Myrtle, Buffalo, N. Y.
3824 Nicola Scannuzo (Nicola Scarmuzzo), 250 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3917 John Schaefer, 214 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
972 Edward John Schart, 112 East Genesee, Buffalo, N. Y.
3200 Leo George Schmidt, 394 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5978 William Schniderman (William Schnaiderman), 184 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
604 David Schoen, 160 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y.
6061 August Scebroeder, 499 Jefferson, Buffalo, N. Y.
2427 Robert Schuler, 223 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2435 John Schwartz, 201 Genesee, Buffalo, N. Y.
5392 Leslie Sellers, 198 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
4926 Gordon Sett, 777 Washington, Buffalo, N. Y.
2023 Isaiah C. Shallon, 27 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Isah C. Shallow, 157 Hickory Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3698 Morris Shapiro, 257 Amherst Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Moris Shapiro, 150 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4713 Edward Smith Shaw, general delivery, Toronto, Ontario (177 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4257 Louis Robinson, 184 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bath Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
5759 Joseph Wm. Sheehan (Joseph Wm. Sheeran), 146 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
2584 John Franklin Shepard, 323 Washington, Buffalo, N. Y.
4278 Pat. Jos. (Pat. Joe) Shevlin (Pat Shevlin), 176 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
2239 William Simoson, Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa. (103 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4542 Dawson Singleton, 202 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5440 Joseph L. (Lenand) Singleton, 487 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1374 Nekodom Sisnowski (Nekodom Sosnowski), 274 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1299 Fay D. Skadan, 268 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y.
6015 Gilbert Slagh, 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4906 James Car (James Carmelo) Sleem, general delivery, Providence, R. I.
5767 Arthur Smith, 170 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5417 Edward D. (Edward Daniel) Smith, 47 East Bennett, Buffalo, N. Y.
3958 Frank Smith, 170 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
544 Fred Smith, 229 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4841 Geo. Smith, 297 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6221 George B. Smith (George S. Smith), 143 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
455 Henry Edward Smith, 38 Edwin Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
1714 Joseph Bruce Smith, 62 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
1644 L. Fan (Luther Van) Smith, 25 Union (15 Union) Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
8 Mike Smith, 170 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
6168 Milo (Miale) Smith, 64 Hickory, Buffalo, N. Y.
2727 Peter Smith, 99 Elm, Buffalo, N. Y.
1189 Charles Edward Sonnekale, 59 East Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Charles Edward Sounekale, 59 East Genesee, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1762 Arthur Lee Sossomen, 365 (373) Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
200 Paul Spann, jr., care of Dinning Department, Southern Railroad, Sheffield, La. (148 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.).
5434 Guiseppe Spose (Guisippa Sposo), 234 Myrtle Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4625 George H. Spriggs (George H. Spring), 156 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
1105 Albert Stegg (Albert L. Steggs), 257 Jefferson, Buffalo, N. Y.
1670 Tony Stepanoff, 326 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
4608 William Stephen, 118 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4045 John Henry Steven, 404 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4812a James Stewart, 268 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.
2412a James Stone, general delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.
4607 Henry Storbino (Henry Strobine), 35 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2502 George Struty, 215 Market Street, Chester, Pa. (79 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4292 Jacob J. Straub, 1 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (79 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.).
756 Carl Victor Strom, 71 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
5845 John Sullivan, 170 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1676 Ray Summers, 213 Spring, Buffalo, N. Y.
6753 Sylvester Henry, 389 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
3617 Fred T. (Fred Thomas) Talbot, 140 Walnut, Buffalo, N. Y.
5744 Guiseppe (Giuseppe) Talone, 9 Dyrre, Buffalo, N. Y.
1116a William H. Tapel, 129 West Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (William Henry Topel, 129 Huron East).

1104 John Taryamella (John Tartomella), 236 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
3010 Moses Taylor, 507 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
4414a Norman V. Taylor, 112 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
5263 Jose Tellez (Jose Tellez), 135 Elliot Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
5596 Ahmed (Amed) Teser, 448 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
3904 Michael Thisler, 55 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (49 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
6203 Joseph Thomas, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
5914 Fred Thomson (Fred Thompson), 240 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
67 James Patrick Travers, 116 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
245 Harry Tuckenburg (Teckenburg), 267 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
26 Mikko Turunen (Turunen), 107 South Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
1690 Ernest Twitty, 200 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
1278 George William Ushold, 415 Spring, Buffalo, N. Y.
4246 Martin F. Vardenburg (Mallin Vanderberg, Mallen F. Vanderburg), 228 North Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
4444 Nicholas Varvaresos (Nichols Varvaresos, Nichols Varuaresos), 10 Cypress, Buffalo, N. Y.
2797 Juan F. F. Vazzinex (Vazginz, F. Fernandez Vazginz), 108 Washington, Buffalo, N. Y.
334 Eugene Walker, 95 Ash, Buffalo, N. Y.
241 Jessie Walker, 75 William, Buffalo, N. Y.
3692 Julius Walker, 225 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2313a James Wallace, 285 (275) East Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.
5658 Frank H. (Frank Joseph) Walsh, 125 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
4903 Emery M. (Emery Marshall) Warner, 135 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4688 Thomas Washington, 172 Clinton (9 William) Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
74 Charles L. (Charles Lester) Watson, 135 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.
4236 Arthur E. Wensheimer, care of Lieutenant Wickersham, 226 Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y. (311 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1511 James Ben Welch (Welsch), Ellicott and Huron Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
4812 John Welch, 77 East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3776 Mack Werdman (Herdman), 527 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5303 George (George E.) Wesley, 222 Jefferson, Buffalo, N. Y.
3289 Charley (Charlie) White, 323 Michigan, Buffalo, N. Y.
2706 William Wigfall, 194 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
2128 Ben Williams, 158 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
3769 Clyde Williams, 160 Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
1003 Milton Williams, 225 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
5858 Otis Williams, 122 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
5054 Ranson S. (Ransom Sherman) Williams, 19 Arsenal, Buffalo, N. Y.
1343 Richard Williams, 200 Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
3622 Edward Williamson, 67 Union, Buffalo, N. Y.
3060 Chas. Wilson, 11 William Street (410 Clinton), Buffalo, N. Y.
6490 Martin Wilson, Sailors' Union, Buffalo, N. Y.
2355 Stephen Wilson, 132 Carroll (Carroll), Buffalo, N. Y.
652 Francis Winston, 237 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
2937 James A. Winters, 190 Eagle, Buffalo, N. Y.
4090 Thomas Wolgast, 185 Swan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1023 James Wooder (Wooden), 16 Mark, Buffalo, N. Y.
5878 James Wright, 172 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.
6050 Mike Wynnyk, 182 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
1184 James Yanos, 374 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
4443 Michael Yukich, 130 Carroll Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Michael Yukick, 204 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.).
222 Walter Zekat (Zeak), 100 Seneca, Buffalo, N. Y.
2112 John Zimmer, 182 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
1059 Patrick John Welch, 61 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1894 Alexander Anderson, 857 Stebbins Avenue (857 Hebbins Avenue), New York, N. Y.
3552 Meyer (Mayer) Arenstein, 886 Kelly, New York, N. Y.
3704 Enoch Bavirsky (Enoch Baversky, Enock Banisky), 673 Dawson Street, Bronx, N. Y.
2195 Eugene Beach, 432 Wales Avenue, New York, N. Y.
299 Hyman Berlin (Hyman Balne), 982 Leggett Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3855 Alfred Gerts Berr, 588 Fox Street, Bronx, N. Y. (40 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.).
3518 Joseph Bildo (Giuseppe (Joseph) Bida), 447 Jackson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3589 Arthur (Artur) Biado (Arhtur Biddo), 447 Jackson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1957 William G. (William J.) Berlucci (William Borlucci), Concord Avenue, One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
186 Louis Brodkin, 571 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
442 David Cohen, 560 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.
1338 Attilio Dalpes (Attillo Dalpiaz, Attilis Dulpiz), 529 Timpson Place, New York, N. Y.
505 Kurt Evers, 707 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
227 Harry Felberbaum (Harry Filberbaum), 640 Wales Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1965 Joseph Fortain, Lincoln Hospital, New York, N. Y.
3035 Trifaro Frank, 127 Austin Street (Irifrio Frank, 127 Austin Place), New York, N. Y.
1704 Joe Gibbs (Joe Gibb), 882 Kelly Street, New York, N. Y.
404 Harry Goodman (Harry Goldman), 950 Leggett Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1585 Hyman (Hymen) Isacson, 571 Fox Street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
865 Joseph Charles Jennings (Joseph Charles Jenings, 535 Southern Boulevard), 555 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
1620 Samuel Kahn, 646 Fox Street (Samuel Kahan, 110 Hester Street), New York, N. Y.
680 Carl Kalmin, 733 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1905 Saul Karelits, 582 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.
1432 William Lachs (William Sachs), 642 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
854 Louis Leitelbaum (Louis Teitelbaum), 575 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
3630 Joseph Leon, 600 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2341 Irving J. Liebermann (Irving J. Lieberman, Irving Lieberman), 571 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
2108 Moses Marder, 354 Cypress Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1264 Patrick Marron, 575 Southern Boulevard (Patrick Marrow, 807 Tinton Avenue), New York, N. Y.
1575 John Monta, 447 Jackson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3816 Rimondo Ossano (Raimondo Ossana, Raymond Ossano), 529 Tempson Place, New York, N. Y.
2937 Jhon Powers, 575 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
1390 Lee Quong, 728 East One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
564 Arthur Reynolds, 416 Concord Street, New York, N. Y.
554 Harry Rollns, 903 Rodgers Place, New York, N. Y.
3866 Edward Joseph Ross, Concord Avenue and One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2942 Clarence Rubens (Clarence Ruebens), 689 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.
744 Charles Scherr (Charles Scharr, Charles J. Schorr), 841 Kelly Street, Bronx, N. Y.
999 Peter Sininta, 590 (594) Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3391 Charles E. Thomas, 432 Wales Avenue, New York, N. Y.
591 Seymour Woskowitz (Seymour Washkowitz, Seymour Waskowitz), 853 Macy Place, care of W. J. Hopton, Bronx, N. Y.
218 Phillip Welssman (Philip Weisman), 826 Hewitt Place, New York, N. Y.
3057 Nathan Wexler, 581 Beck Street (315 West One hundred and twelfth Street), New York, N. Y.
385 Alfons Willimetz (Alfons Willimetz), 939 Dawson Street, New York, N. Y.
1002 Araham Yarson, 2084 Boston Road, New York, N. Y. (Araham Yurson, 840 Dawson Street, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, BRONX COUNTY, N. Y.

1351 John Burke, 1033 Bryant Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1815 Joseph Chemitz (Joseph Chimitz), 909 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.
67 David (William) Cheruss, 882 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.
328 Henry Cohen (Henry Cohn), 1163 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1973 Joseph Elfahitz, 985 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Joseph Lifshitz, 237 Sumcoe Street, Toronto, Canada).
4267 David Felnberg, 940 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
3196 Nathan Gerst, 760 Fox Street, New York, N. Y (8791 Bay and Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3459 Joseph J. Gilloon, 1040 Simpson Street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.).
3349 Leo Horowitz (Leo Horowitz), 744 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
1807 Max Horowitz, 744 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
3870 Abraham Konesky (Abraham Konevsky), 937 Hoe Avenue, New York, N. Y.
818 James Lembar (James Lemba), 659 Taylor Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3752 Paul B. Leory (Paul B. Leroy, Paul A. Leroy), 804 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.
63 Harry Levine, 1022 Hoe Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2182 Abraham Mather, 932 South Boulevard (Abraham Matlin, 932 Hoe Avenue), New York, N. Y.
2464 Herman Narowsky (Herman Narewsky), 982 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2804 Alex (Axel) Bergen Olsen (Axel Birger Olson), 139 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (Axel B. Olsen, 843 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
4321 Simon Pressman, 886 Hunts Point Avenue, New York, N. Y.
4151 Stephen E. Robinson (Steven Edward Robinson), 1029 East One hundred and sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2388 Harry Sabeoffsky (Harry Sabroffsky), 960 East One hundred and sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2064 Herbert Salfer, 932 Hoe Avenue, care of Nelson, New York, N. Y. (Herbert Salper, care of Studio 41, Avenue B, New York, N. Y.).
1800 Fred B. Saxe (Fredrick (Frederick) Benjamin Sacks), 1110 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2355a Sam Schekter (Sam Schectler), 110 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y.
2577 Louis Schwartz, 989 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y.
230 Albert Seigel (Albert Siegel), 889 Hunts Place Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3039 Daniel Setlanni (Samuel Settanni, Daniel Suttanni), 605 Coster Street, New York, N. Y.
119 Selig Share, 1004 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.
4206 Morris Shieffar (Morris Sheffar), 808 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3333 Max L. Strauch (Max Leon Strauch), 938 East One hundred and sixty-third Street, Bronx, N. Y.
3741 George Watson, 1230 Beach Avenue, New York, N. Y.
347 Frank White, 1080 Bryant Avenue (1271 Hoe Avenue), New York, N. Y.
5682 Charles H. Williams, 999 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y. (Chas. H. Williams, 210 West Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 122, NEW YORK, N. Y.

3508 Hassan Achundoff, 222 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1612 Morris Amato, 230 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1243 Guiseppe Andreacci (Gussippe Andreacci), 235 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2493 Tony Argeon (Tony Arngeas), 315 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
379 Frank Attards (Frank Attard, Frank R. Attard), 400 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2486 Edward Bagley, 234 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
3649 Nick Babera, 510 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
179 Victor Basinat (Victor Basinet, Victor L.), 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3428 Jos. W. Beckwell (Joseph Wolf Beckwell), 436 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1659 Miregon (Mirigon, Mtrogen) Beltrosiou, 69 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1681 Edw. Boghossian, 235 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
497 John Bower, 230 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1399 Peter Brooks, foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1518 Henry Jas. Brown (Henry Jas. Brunno, James Henry Brown, Jans. Brown), 218 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3049 Wm. Brown, 339 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

2879 Alfred Casamassa (Alfred Casamasa), 502 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2172 John J. Catsaros (I. Catsaros), 231 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2259 Emil Cervantes, 302 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1477 Vittorio Ciconi (Vittorio Ciecoul), 303 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2558a Jos. Connors, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
3455 Speros Constantin (Speros Constentin), 215 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2993 Giles Cooper, 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3307 Wm. Corcoran (Wm. Corcoron, Wm. Corcoran), 151 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1933 Daniel Davis, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2102 Lazarus S. Degemoglin (Lazarus S. Degemogler), 321 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2462 Jos. Donohue (Jos. Donahue, Jas. Donovan, J. Donovan), 123 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2991 Peter Deogan, 201 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
275 Patrick Dougherty (Patrick Doherty), Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
3439 Jas. S. Dowling (James Spencer Dowling, James S. Darling), 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2661a Harry Ericson, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
3408 Cirillo Fabbio (Cirilloo Tabbio, Fabbio Cirillo), Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
683 Michael Feeny (Michael Feency, M. Feeney), 148 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
931 Celestino Fernandez, 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1021 Jos. Flannery, 440 East Twenty-sixth Streeet, New York, N. Y.
834 Fred Floar, 308 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2188 John Foley, 528 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2818 Julius Freeman, 221 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2940 Maurice Freeman, 221 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3538 Tony Galey (Tony Goley), 229 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.
3184 Morris Goldman, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
631 Laurie Gordon (Gordon Lowne, L. G. Lowne), 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
944 Joe Gutiera (Joe Guerterez, Joe Gutierros), 312 East Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
2291 Geo. Hackett, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2292 Franklyn Hall, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
1210 Martin J. Hart, 153 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
675 Thos. Hart, 310 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3102 Svend (Ivend) Helfer, 221 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3107 Richard Henessian (Richard Hanessian), 310 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
3237a Gustave Hogan, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
3383 Trellis Hoover (Trellis Hoorer), 452 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1570 Harry Inayaki (Harry Inagaki), 151 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
762 John Jelalian (John B. Jelalian), 103 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
948 John Kelechian (John Keleshian), 317 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1789 Jos. Frederick (Frederick Joseph, Frederick J.) Kinahan, 329 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1371 Jas. Kennedy, 431 East 26th Street, New York, N. Y.
2488 John Kiernan, Municipal Lodging House (143 West Sixtieth Street), New York, N. Y.
3326 Howard B King (Howard Benjamin King, Harry B. King), 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
824 Jas. M. Kirby (James Kirby, James Kirley), 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2128 Jack Kogion (Jack Kagnion, Jack Kogoion), 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3650 Philip Lopiano, 225 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2014 Clifford Lamb, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
187 Ermine Lambias (Erminio (Erminio) Lambiase), 454 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2853 Charles Lang (Ch. Lang, Ch. Lane), 237 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2887 Thomas Lee, 242 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2131 Leo Luccaccio (Leo Luccacio), 502 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2851 Robt. McCoy (Robt. McCocy), 202 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1488 Hachig Malian (Hachig Molion), 215 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2808 Geo. Maraeumauum (Geo. Maracincannu, Geo. Maraemeann, Geo. Maracincaun, Geo. Maracincannu), 181 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2584 Souren Maroukian, 237 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Souren Maroukian, 153 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
120 Wm. Mathias, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
1920 Gazar Mazerian (Gazar Nazarian), 247 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
725 Jordon Mazlmatis (Jordon Nazimatis), 211 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2958 Spiro Micallef, 308 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3108 Wm. Millispaugh, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2887 Harold Morgan, 208 East Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
1569 Thomas Mullen, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
2499 Francis J. (Francis Joseph) Murphy, 155 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
742 Alex (Exel, Alcencison) Nelson, 441 Third Street, New York, N. Y.
5 Jos. Newman, 319 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
220 Alex Nilsen (Aksel Nilsen, Axel Nelson), *Helen C. Julia*, foot East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
145 Anthony Noto, 142 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2005 Patrick O'Hara, 221 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1838 August Penlon (August Penlinon), 213 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1748 Anthonio Perez (Tony Perers, Antonio Peres), 146 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1869 John Phillips, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, U. S. S. *Ort*, New York, N. Y.
2066 Frank Pillado, 147 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1723 Jos. (Guiseppa) Profeta, 210 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2165a Samuel Reed, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2011 Wm. Reilly (Wm. J. Reilly, Wm. Rielly), 306 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2237 Peter Geo. Richastona (Peter Geo. Richostoma), 362 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1167 Edward D. Ring, 401 Zane (Third Avenue), New York, N. Y.
738 Guiseppe Risi (Giuseppe Lisi), 231 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3059a John F. Rogan (John F. Ragan), Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2077 Anthony Rose, jr., 431 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Anthony G. Rose, jr., DuPonte Powder Plant, Cottage No. 2, Haskell, N. J.).
1594 Edw. A. Rountree (Edward Albert Rountra), 153 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
630 John J. Ryan, 320 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
3507 Walter (Walter G., Waller) St. Clair, 222 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3529 Francis Jos. Saunders (John Francis, John F., Sanders), Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
1407a Harry Sanders, 151 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1525 John Sanchec (John Samchec, John Sancher, John Sanohec), 303 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1227 Nicholas Sarajidis (Nicholas Sarajides, Nicholas H. Sarajides), 226 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1879 Alex Segman (A. Segman), 234 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3271 Wm. Stein, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
3211 Francis Stuart (Francis Louis, Francis L.), 455 Second Avenue New York, N. Y.
1888 Louis Stulleroff (Louis Stalleroft), 306 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
3749 Luigi Teuma, 308 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1007 John Tallanos (John Thallsinos, 85 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
1091 Mardig Tombazian, 69 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
926 Joseph Travers, 306 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2587 Hushek Tuljsuzian (Mushek, Muskek, Tuljsuzian), 306 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
458 Albert H. (Albert Habeb) Tutunjian, 49 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3444 Michael Van Dyke (Michael Van Dyka), Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.
3458 Edward Volter (E. Volter), steamship *San Jacinto*, Clyde Line, New York, N. Y.
3488 Wm. Werner, 331 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2148 Fred Williams, Municipal Lodging House, New York, N. Y.
2419 Thos. Wilson, 210 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2085 Frank Woods, 300 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2728 Vogeneo (Volgeneo) Zarrilla (Virginio Zorrilla, Volzen Zarrilla), 237 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
959 John C. Zervas, 139 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 188, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2638 William Arthur, 2 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1932 Benjamin Berroll (Benjamin Berrol), 51 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.
325 Bernard Boros, 10 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
156a Frank W. Clark, 58 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1186 James Coffery, 257 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y. (James J. Coffery, 311 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York City).
608 Lawrence Connelly, 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City 100 East One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.).
139 Martin Cooper, 19–21 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York City.
744a Henry J. (Harry J.) Davis, 305 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City.
813 Nathan Eisenstadt, 1993 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
549 Artoro Ferritto (Arboro Ferrilo, Artero Ferrillo), 141 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2423 Louis Freedman (Louis Friedman), 113 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.
20 Albert Friedman (Albert Freedman), 7 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.
2198 David H. Giller (David H. Gellen, David H. Geller), 150 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.
745 Irving Hayes, 313 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
1871 Frank B. Johnson, 310 West One hundred and nineteenth Street (301 West One hundred and nineteenth Street), New York City.
111 Meyer Katz, 11 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.
754 Rubin Knelliff, 62 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
2320 William Mbekeres (William Mbekeres), 20 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.
1600 Charles O'Rourke, 151 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.
2705 Fletcher Platte (Fletcher Pattie), 308 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York City.
1057 William Pronno, 155 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City (William Pronnoff, 102 Convent Avenue, New York City).
2244 Ruchen Rudofski, 184 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.
2720 Julian Sarden (Jilian Saiden), 140 West One hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City.
1684 Chas. W. Schaffer, 301 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York City.

858 Sam Selkowitz, 17 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City (Sam Selkowitz, 935 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York).
1548 Louis Schiller, 70 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (38 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City).
1948 David Silver, 104 Lenox Avenue, New York City.
71 Hanan Silver, 104 Lenox Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
1931 Alfred Southeard (Alfred Southord), 2215 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
647 Morris State (Morris State, Morris State), 35 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York City.
1820 Emil Wandelbaung (Emil Wandelbaum, Emil Mandelbaum), 135 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York City.
1755 Michael Warren, 140 West One hundred and twentieth Street, New York City.
2065 Milton Weber, 101 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York City.
989 Moses Wering (Moses Wernig, Moses Waring), 102 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York City.
2305 James Williams, 310 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York City.
129 Jno. Zimmerman, 121 West One hundred and seventeenth Street (129 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.
344 David Zlotzhik (David Zlotzhik, David Zlotskik), 52 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 129, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2313 Carl J. G. Almund (Carl J. G. Almlund), 56 Oswald Place, Richmond, Prince Bay, N. Y.
1147 Earl Andeer, Staten Island, New York (Carl Andcar, Midland Beach Hotel (1584)).
2281 Andrew Barnes (Andrew Fayette Barnes), 108 Hopping Avenue, Tottenville, N. Y.
1238 Herman Bay (Herman Bas), 171 Paris Street, New York.
1226 William Broderick, Mount Loretta, Staten Island, N. Y.
1850 Harry Lee Cole, Freshkill Road, Greenridge, N. Y.
1322 Thomas Frost, Freshkill Road, Greenridge, N. Y.
1729 Albano Gennare, 140 Alter Avenue, Dongan Hills, N. Y.
1650 John Joseph Hendricks, 393 Prince Bay Road, Prince Bey, N. Y.
926 Frank Horuung, Hotel Stevens, Midland Beach, N. Y.
70 James Lockocton, Kridee, Kushville, N. Y.
1195a Howard Gerard Healy, Princess Pay Beach, N. Y.
2295 John McGuire, Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, N. Y.
1429 Edward Manuel Martorelle, 441 Freshkill Road, Staten Island, N. Y.
1034 Joseph Moleski (Joseph Molefski), 145 James Street, Tottenville, N. Y.
1550 John Joseph Hendricks, 393 Prince Bay Road, Prince Bay, N. Y.
880 Frank Peters, Waterfront, South Beach, Richmond, N. Y. (Frank Pieters, 358 West Nineteenth Street, New York City).
1736 Fred M. Selsh, 41 Sea Foam Street, New York City.
1498 Jacques Sherro, Tenth Street, Midland Beach, N. Y.
1194 Harvey Smith, Maple Avenue, care Bachman Stables, Rosebank, Richmond, N. Y.
901 Geo. L. Vernet (Vernet George Leon), Railroad and Lincoln Avenue, Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, OSWEGO, N. Y.

1672 Dan Zogan (Dan Zogon), 147 James Street, Tottenville, N. Y.
1800 John Barton, 75½ Ninth Street, Oswego, N. Y.
178a John Abirtha Clark (John Clark), R. F. D. No. 4, Oswego, N. Y.
532 Sam Hazenits, 37 Liberty Street, Oswego, N. Y.
637 Gabriel Lopez, Fontaco Hotel, Oswego, N. Y. (care Dr. E. R. Beesly, Uniondown, Pa.).
1255 Joseph Lewis, 11 West Second Street, Oswego, N. Y. (5301 Gertrude Street, Glenwood, Pa.).
1510 Dominic (Dominio) Pacifico (Domino Pasifco), 201 Liberty Street, Oswego, N. Y.
1045 Toney Peisnski, 112 Niagara Street, Oswego, N. Y. (125 Whitesboro Street, Rome, N. Y.).
218 Sottile Salvatore, 13 Liberty Street, Oswego, N. Y.
1108 Aaron Trombly (Armon Tromblay), 8 Hawley Street, Oswego, N. Y.
1108 Armon Trombly, 8 Hawley Street, Oswego, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DESCHUTES, STATE OF OREGON.

670 Alfred Githens, Bend (city of), Oreg.
636 Al Isaacson (Al Isaacson), Cascade Hotel, Bend, Oreg.
103 Roy W. Laughlin (Ray Wesley (Ray Westly) Laughlin), Woodburn, Oreg.
205 Ed Nordquist (Ed Nordguist), 54 Gilchrist Avenue, Bend, Oreg.
412 Alvin Otto, Wall and Colorado Streets, Bend, Oreg.
516 Wm. Lee Rehl (William Lee Rehl), Bend, Oreg.
774 Jas. L. Robinson (James L. Robinson), Minnesota Avenue, Bend, Oreg.
242 Clifford S. Snyder (Clifford S. Snider), Riverside Drive, Bend, Oreg.
471 Mike Zaklan, Bend, Oreg.
544 Christian O. Galleberg (Gallberg), Bend, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

246a Martin T. Aniciate, Butte Hotel, Sixth and Davis Streets, Portland, Oreg.
769a Alfred Theodore Carlson (Carlon), 1704 East Sixteenth Street, Portland, Oreg. (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada).
895a Richard James Carroll, Portland, Oreg.
1036a John J. Coms, General Delivery, Lakeville, Ky.
643 Henry Hart Dowart (Dorvart), General Delivery, Portland, Oreg.
859 Earl Arthur Edgar, 80 North Fifty-fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1292a George Von Moltke (Moltke) Ellsworth (George Ellsworth), General Delivery, Portland, Oreg.
377 Young Hoy, 101 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1037 Fred A. Hubler (Fred Alexander Hubler), 1138 East Twenty-third Street, Portland, Oreg. (202 East Sixth Street, Caruthersville, Mo.).
119 Carter Hudson, 800 Mallory Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
1321 Sam Jobellis (San Jacobellis, Sam Gacobulle, San Jeobellis), Portland, Oreg.
983 Wm. Harding Leslie, 392 Shaver Street (293 Clay Street), Portland, Oreg.
65 Charlie Minton, 302 Front Street, Portland, Oreg.
829a Fortunate Ramos (Ramas), Butte Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1269a Saba Ubag (Sabas Ubog, Saboa Ubag), Butte Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
486 Bassil Ulassilief (Basil Ulassilieff, Uassilieff), 522 Emerson Street, Portland, Oreg.
901a Robert Zornes, General Delivery, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

870 Major A. Allen, 38 West Rittenhouse Street (1434 Potts Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1303 Joseph F. Baker, 23 West Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
461 Robert Boyd (Boyd Robert), 348 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
629 Domenico Cerra, 168 West Logan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
856 John Colleran, 5620 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1970 Hubert Douglass (Douglas, Douglass Hubert), 137 West Penn (Price), Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
842 Henry Evans, 4667 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
62 Wallace A. Findlay, 107 West Penn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
357 Howard Nester (N.) Fog, 4454 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1735 Patrick Joseph (Joshep, J.) Gibbons, 234 Apsley Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1777 Alfred Gordon, 4530 Wayne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
839 Ernest Grant, 154 West Price, Philadelphia, Pa.
1077 Eddie Harmon, 340 West Woodlawn, Philadelphia, Pa.
1852 Thomas Harrington (Harrington Thomas), 167 West Price (Penn) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1971 James W. Harris, 6060 Concord Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
686 Elbert Harrison (Harrison Elbert), 330 West Woodlawn Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
41 Thomas Leslie Howard (Thomas Howard), 5125 Wayne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
398 Alonzo Honston Jackson (Alonzo Jackson), 128 West Upsal, Philadelphia, Pa.
918 James Howard, 4447 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1956 James Johnson, 232 West Penn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
811 Arthur Johnston, 41 Maplewood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1019 Ralph Jordan, 5341 Pulaski Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
914 Thomas Anthony (A.) Langan, 4625 Pulaski, Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
430 Peter Madden, 5236 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
230 Jesse Mills, 5336 Priscilla Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
480 Joseph Raff (Roff), 4913 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
83 Salvatore Rannello (Ranniello, Rannello Salvatore), 5031 Portico Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
668 James Simpson, 533 Priscilla Street, Germantown, Pa. (5330 Priscilla Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
140 James Singleton, 340 Woodlawn Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
8004 James Smith, 132 West Price Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1122 Joseph Berkley Wilson (Joseph Wilson), 5016 Main Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

380 Coleman Spivack (Coleman Spivck), 2417 Douglass Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
99 Joseph Yarus (Yarns), 3017 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 29, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1624 Hyman (Herman) Asin, 2026 West Norris (2026 Norris), Philadelphia, Pa.
2426 Pendleton Barbour, 1830 North Twentieth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2805 David Bond, 2963 Edgeby, Philadelphia, Pa.
967 Harry Brown, 3127 Page, Philadelphia, Pa.
2433 Fred Butler, 1906 North Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
1073 Alfred Camino, 1729 Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.
2442 Wm. John Cassidy (Wm. Cassidy), southeast corner Twenty-second and Berks, Philadelphia, Pa.
2598 Enoch Chappelle, 2130 Mervine, Philadelphia, Pa.
1939 Felix Clark, 2417 West Montgomery, Philadelphia, Pa.
3859 James Clyde, 2417 West Montgomery A., Philadelphia, Pa.
465 Harry Cohen, 1926 North Camac, Philadelphia, Pa.
2374 Wm. R. (Roney) Cook, 1812 North Thirteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2840 Peter Demlchuck (Demchuck, Demchuen), 3004 Berks, Philadelphia, Pa.
258 Harold Tusant Dutton, 1726 Fontaine (1726 Fontain), Philadelphia, Pa.
4 Claude Enson, 2944 Edgley (2944 Edgeley), Philadelphia, Pa.
1833 John W. Fredricks (Fredericks, John Fredericks), 2159 Dover.
3121 John Garton, jr., 2144 North Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2236 Jas. P. Glasson (James Patrick Gleason), 1810 Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
179 Jacob Gottlieb, 3028 Berks, Philadelphia, Pa.
3005 Emit (Emet) Gracely, 2913 Edgley (2913 Edgeley), Philadelphia, Pa.
380 Kenneth Wallace Guion, 1925 North Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
2783 Joseph Hamilton, 2916 Ederly (2916 Edgeley), Philadelphia, Pa.
131 Joseph Hausen, 1828 North Gratz, Philadelphia, Pa. 1198 Marie Anne, East Montreal, Province of Quebec).
2106 Aaron Howell, 2403 Montgomery, Philadelphia, Pa.
1181 Joe (Joseph) Jackson, 2914 Edgely (2914 Edgeley), Philadelphia, Pa.
1222 Frank Krammer (Kramer), 1823 North Camac, Philadelphia, Pa.
736 William Kreitzer, 3017 Ridge (3017 Page), Philadelphia, Pa.
3627 Melwin Lamb (William Lamb), 1844 North Woodstock, Philadelphia, Pa.
1388 Frank Lowney, 2144 North Thirty-second, Philadelphia, Pa.
407 Louis Monford, 1944 North Twenty-first (1859 Van Pelt), Philadelphia, Pa.
1866 Mitchell Nelson, 2131 North Twenty-eighth, Philadelphia, Pa.
1576 Charles Pereell, 2137 North Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2085 Kenneth V. Polick, 1938 North Twenty-first, Philadelphia, Pa.
2074 Gilbert Robinson, 1824 Ringgold, Philadelphia, Pa.
1418 Wm. Elmer Shank, 2146 North Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa.
2672 F. von Slomski (Frederick Von (Van) Slomski), 2140 North Mervine, Philadelphia, Pa.
301 Wm. Albert Smith, 1908 West Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.
1286 Hartley J. (James) Townson (Hartley J. Towson), 2008 Lambert, Philadelphia, Pa.
3784 Monroe Wallace, 1820 North Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
63 William Wartham (Wortham), 1856 Bancroft, Philadelphia, Pa.
2028 Clarence Watson, 1503 French, Philadelphia, Pa.
374 Harry Weiss, 2943 West Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 43, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1293 Frank Bysey, 4907 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
3450 John Conway, 6105 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
3627 Jaspas (Jasper) Weir Everet, 249 West Wyoming Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3553 John Patrick Gallagher, 4547 North Seventeenth, Philadelphia, Pa. (131 East Eleanor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3705 Thomas Francis (F.) Maguire, 705 Oak Lane Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4058 George B. (Benjamin) Montgomery, 710 Medary Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3367 Michael (Mike) Orlobsky, 7070 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3090 Elmer Louis (L.) Roggentine (Roggentin), 6568 Mathews Street, Germantown.
1316 John B. Tyler, 6142 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, RHODE ISLAND.

711 August Bold (Augusta Beld), 67 Broad, Valley Falls, R. I.
2366 Frank H. (Frank Howard) Buckley, Diamond Hill, R. I.
803a John T. Burns (John Thomas Burns, John Thomas Burn), 27 Redfern, Providence, R. I.
68 Thomas Cahill (Thomas F. Cahill), 9 Maple Street, Holley Falls, R. I.
2338 John T. Conway (John Thomas Conway), 81 Curran Road, Valley Falls, R. I.
1936 Joseph Fortenat (Joseph Forternat), 720 Mendon Road, Lonsdale, R. I.
596 John Peter Garvey (John P. Garvey), Little Pond Road, Cumberland, R. I.
1814 Alder Guillotti (Aldor Guillotte), 18 Cross, Manville, R. I.
1262 Leopold Lamarre, Tucker Street, Sayresville, R. I. (365 Richmond, Providence; 26 Capital Street, Pawtucket).
38 Wilfred LaPlante, 55 Broad Street, Valley Falls, R. I. (Wilfred Laplante, 21 Webb Street, Pawtucket).
2360 Francisco Leca, 31 School, Valley Falls, R. I.
77 William Pickering, Cumberland Hill, R. I.
1358 Charles Strickland, 11 Meeting Street, Valley Falls, R. I.
610 Merko Taro, 433 Broad, Lonsdale, R. I. (Merko Taro, 522 Clinton Street, Woonsocket, R. I.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

8 James Edward Arnott, 64 Frankfort Street, Providence, R. I. (20 Warren Street, Providence, R. I.).
92 Frank Berry, 168 Rounds Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1176 Edward Phoenix Cross (Edward P. Cross), 36 Benedict Street, Providence, R. I.
697 Richard Crump, 134 Dodge Street, Providence, R. I.
483 Ernest Charpentier, 544 Dexter Street, Providence, R. I. (50 Whipple Street, Pawtucket, R. I.).
981 Joseph M. Kerrigan, 68 Cranston Street, Providence, R. I. (26 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.).
72 John W. Osterman, 37 Madison Street, Providence, R. I.
494 Geo. Pool (George Pool), 135 Codderg Street, Providence, R. I.
49a William White, 42 Diamond Street, Providence, R. I.
234 Albert C. Wooden (Albert Clarence Wooden), 6 Tyler Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BOX ELDER, STATE OF UTAH.

103 Roy Beckham, Lucin, Utah.
773 Rowland (Rawland) Francis Bevan, Garland, Utah.
159 August Rou (August Ray, Agustus Roy) Carson, Grouse Creek, Utah.
451 Jas. (James) Nelson Closner, Howell, Utah (Kelly, Wyo.).
1326 Chas. (Charles) Ivan Davis, Garland, Utah (Salem, Utah).
90 Bert Doughelton, Sacramento, Calif.
214 Jas. (James) Francis Eck, Blue Creek, Utah (2401 Adams Avenue, San Diego, Calif.).
4 Joe A. Fuentos (Fuentes), Cudad Juirey, Mexico.
961 Jerry McClune (McCune), Lucon, Utah (care of Stimpson Mill Co., New Kamliche, Wash.).
1388 Amos Moomberg, Garland, Utah.
480 Lee Sun (Sunn), Lucin, Utah.
1143 Cyrus Huff, Tremonton, Utah.
41 Roman Zubieta, Gronse Creek, Utah.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WINDHAM, VT.

1458 Guy K. Bremmer (Guy K. Brimmer), Westminster, Vt.
53 James Cadigan, Somerset, Vt.
411 Edward Duner, Elliot, Brattleboro, Vt.
39 Emile Helle, St. Eulalie, P. Q. (Somerset, Vt.).
1301 Eugene Lessard, Wilmington, Vt.
289 Ledger Mailhoit, 7 Hunt Avenue, Brattleboro, Vt. (Ledger Mailhiot, B 146, Griswoldville, Mass.).
599 Fred Nelson, Mountain Mills, Vt.
1808 John Noe, 241 South Main, Brattleboro, Vt.
1914 John Organ, Somerset, Vt.
409 Joseph Preece, Mountain Mills, Vt., care of Howland Pulp & Paper Co., Howland, Me.
95 Robert Salvatore, Mountain Mills, Vt.
776 Isaac B. Sapp, Newfane, Vt.
7 Joseph Francis Stanton (Joseph F. Stanton), 22 Westminster Street, Bellows Falls, Vt.
1431 Eugene Sullivan, Mountain Mills, Vt. (Wilmington, Vt.).
355 Leon Emery Wiley, South Londonderry, Vt.
133 John C. Wilkins, 317 South Main, Brattleboro, Vt. (Cedar Grove, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

740 James Edward Allen, Ritzville, Wash.
858 James Fetzer Allison, Ritzville, Wash.
50 George Apostolopulos, Othello, Wash.
616 Jacob Banek, Washtuena, Wash.
783 George Britton, Washtuena, Wash.
8 James Brodie, Selo, Oreg. (Vancouver, Wash.).
583 Ivan Eugene England, 707 Eleventh Avenue, Helena, Mont. (England, 1516 East Sixth Street, North Portland, Oreg.).
251 Elmer Harrison, Locust Grove, Okla. (Sand Springs, Okla.).
815 Steiner Knutson (Knudson), Hatton, Wash.
549 William Henry Lewis (Lewin), Washtuena, Wash.
646 Edward McCall, Washtuena, Wash.
403 Oscar Peterson, Warden, Wash.
291 John (Jean) Seaberg, Spokane, Wash.
888 John Nick Urbausen, Ritzville, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BENTON, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

253 William Beverly (Wm. Beverly), Kennewich, Wash.
263 Chas. A. Duncan, Prosser, Wash.
667 John Daniel Dupertius, Richland, Wash.
23 Albert Foulkes, Prosser Hotel, Prosser, Wash.
601 Reid Monroe Hall (Moroe Hall), Prosser, Wash.
134 Siguard Nerland, Kennewich, Wash.
709 Joseph Olson (Joseph Olsen), Kennewich, Wash.
679 Ben Elmer Svendson, Kennewick, Wash.
59 James Albert Walters, Richland, Wash.
636 Archie Williams, Prosser Hotel, Prosser, Wash.
556 John Willis, Meade Avenue, Prosser, Wash.
312 Peter Wilson, Farmers Hotel, Prosser, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CLALLAM, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

837 Albert Anderson, Y. M. C. A., Seattle, Wash.
367 August Blom, 106 South E, Aberdeen, Wash.
599 Peter Breed, Tenino, Wash.
213 William Caben, Merchant's Hotel, Port Angeles, Wash.
1002 Chester Davidson, Hotel Rockwood, Kelso, Wash. (bunk house at mill, Port Angeles, Wash.).
435 Axel Waldemar Forstrom, Carlshorg, Wash.
333 August Mauritz Groveland (August Mauritz Grovlund, Aug. M. Grovlund), 1523 South Market Street, Tacoma, Wash. (Dungeness, Wash.).
423 Chas. Rex Johnson (Rex Charles Johnson), Clallam Bay, Wash.
499 Mike Katill (Mike Kotil, Mike Katif), 104 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
414 Cris. Robert Knudson (Chris. Roberts Knudson), R. F. D. No. 2, Box 36, Everson, Wash.
42 Fred Larsen, Port Angeles, Wash. (Ninth and D Streets, Port Angeles, Wash.).
424 Leonard Larsen, Sequim, Wash.
259 John Olson Loseth (John Olson Lorseth), 1921 Boren Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
109 John Magi, Seaman's Union, Seattle, Wash.
987 James McLaughlin, sailor ship *James Tuft*, Port Angeles, Wash.
36 Chas. Nelson (Charles Nelson, Clos Nelson), Sequim Wash. (Ione, Wash.).
539 Bernard Maner (Bernard Mauer), Twin, Wash.
33 Fred John Pearson, Sequim, Wash.
421 Louis Pfeifer (Louis Pfeifer), Dungenesa, Wash.
617 Magnus Rodset, East Waterway, Seattle, Wash. (Clallam Bay, Wash.).
498 James Rourike (James Rouirke, James Rosirke), Camp No. 6, Joyce, Wash.
706 Helmar Strom, Mora, Wash.
293 Jack Smith, 1513 Halstad Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CLARKE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

453 Louis Anderson, 100 Washington Street, Vancouver, Wash.
1911 Ole Berghe, R. F. D. No. 5, Vancouver, Wash.
1185 Albert Condon, La Center, Wash.
1406 Lalbrit Dorkofikis (Lolbrit Dorkofikis), 106 Fourth Street, Seattle, Wash.
3699a Lewis Franks, Antlers Hotel, Vancouver, Wash. (general delivery, Vancouver, Wash.).
856 Jas. Oscar Hack, Camas, Wash.
830 Wm. Himelrick (William Jefferson Himmelrick), Vancouver, Wash.
320 Oscar Johnson, Battleground, Wash.
1552 John Kramer, St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver, Wash.
1593 Gee Loy, Vancouver, Wash. (300 East Twelfth Street, care of P. Hough, Vancouver, Wash.).
1783 Albert Pavey, Camas, Wash.
547a James Norman Riley, St. Elmo Hotel, Vancouver, Wash. (St. Francis Hotel, Vancouver, Wash.).
833 Felix Jefferson Rowe (Felix Row), R. F. D, No. 1, Vancouver, Wash.
801 Elmer Eles Scott, Columbia Hotel, Main and Third Streets, Vancouver, Wash. (387 Taylor Street, Portland, Oreg.).
1740 Wilber Lee Tyler, R. F. D. No. 1, Vancouver, Wash. (1429½ Union Avenue, Portland, Oreg.).
500 Geo. Vlaisnolyvich, Yacolt, Wash. (George Wlisnolyevich, Gero Wlaisnygevich, George Vlaisnolyivich, 28½ North Second Street, Portland, Oreg.).
970 Bert Wilcox, LaCenter, Wash.
792 Ben Wytat, 100 Washington Street, Vancouver, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

1092 Arnold Bilberdorf, Creston, Wash.
199 John Thomas Collins, Edwall, Wash.
86 John Thomas Hanlon (John Thomas Hanlon), Harrington, Wash.
1544 Martin Huston, Harrington, Wash.
822 Earl Pinger Johnson, Jerseyville, Ill. (Earl Pinger Johnson, Govan, Wash.).
1344 Joseph Mulvaney, Sprague, Wash.
88 Glen Marion Robinson (Glenn Marion Robinson), R. F. D. No. 1, Wilbur, Wash.
75 William Scheilder (William Lawrence Scheilder), Edwall, Wash.
849 Nels Wessling, Irby, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF PACIFIC, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

675 Mathmet Amerchanove, 310½ First Street (310 First Street), Raymond, Wash.
1256 Peter Angales (Angelos), 513 Quincy Street, South Bend, Wash.
1246 Steve Angelos, 328 First Street, Raymond, Wash.
1080 John Bill, Windsor Hotel, Raymond, Wash.
91 H. Geo. Billings, South Bend, Wash.
235 Carl Raymond Burke (Burk), Firdale, Wash.
36 William Oscar Carlson, Nasel, Wash.
687 Mark Edward Chapman, Firdale, Wash.
1247 Floyd John Davis, Lebam, Wash.
1520 Glen Ellis Fleming (Glen E. Fleming), Seventh Avenue, care of Mrs. Pearl Loop, Raymond, Wash.
504 Lee Hal, Ilwaco, Wash.
335 Anders Olof (Olaf) Hallen, Cassel Hotel, South Bend, Wash. (Farsa, Sweden).
867 John Heikkila, Nasel, Wash.
1511 Werner Huhte (Werner Alexander Mattson Huhta), 529 Mill Street, Raymond, Wash.
888 Albert Hummel, Pioneer Hotel, Broadway Street, South Bend, Wash.
497 Panagiotus (Panagiotis) Pavlon Katsiampanis, 427 Eighth Street, Raymond, Wash.

1196 Frans Keto, 520 Mill Street, Raymond, Wash.
592 George Killen (Killin), Lincoln Hotel, Raymond, Wash. (Banks, Oreg.).
1474 Konsta Kola, Ilwaco, Wash.
72 Jesse Marion Morgan, North Cove, Wash.
1406 John Niemi, Ilwaco, Wash.
831 John Nolan, Washington Street, Raymond, Wash.
1281 Alexander Pakerlanen (Alex Sander Paksulamen, Alexander Paksulamen), Ilwaco, Wash.
142 Nuziato Poscelli, Deep River, Wash.
401 Herman Schramm (Schram), P. & E. Junction, Firdale, Wash.
879 Raymond Sund (Lund), Firdale, Wash.
884 Joe Tolantino (Tolentino), box 2, Sea View, Wash.
1521 Matti Walnalanen (Warnakalnen), Nasel, Wash.
207 Irving E. Welch, 1303 Cedar Street, Raymond, Wash. (Irving Encly (Enceley) Welch, Knoxville, Tenn.).
70 Ansu Wjekman, Larch Street, Raymond, Wash.
37 Frank Wirkala, Ilwaco, Wash.
1329 Arvid Wuoti (Vuoti), Knappton, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 1, COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

465a Jack Brooks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
824 William Cannon, 5215 North Winifred, Ruston, Wash.
1633 George Ernest (Geo. Earnest) Davie, R. F. D. No. 3, box 29, Tacoma, Pierce, Wash. (route 3, box 29, Tacoma, Wash.).
329 Gean Kent Davie, R. F. D. No. 1, Roy, Wash. (Jean Kent Davie, Roy, route No. 1, Wash.).
220 Peter Catich (Gatich), 5405 No. 49, Ruston, Wash.
221b Joseph Giacopitzzi, 1702 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash. (Joe Giacoprisz, 1702 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.).
383 Chris Hammer, 13064 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
781 Jackson W. Holt, Lakeview, Wash. (Doric Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.).
891 Carl Jensen (Carl Jansen), Steilacoom, Wash.
301a Emil Ferdinand Jopp, general delivery, Roy, Wash. (Emil F. Jopp), Roy, Wash.).
434a Esko Karlin, 412 Tenth Street, Hoquiam, Wash.
478 Todd H. Lines (T. H. Lewis), Holton, Kans.
351 Carl Waldemar Lundberg (Carl W. Lunaberg), McKenna, Wash.
791 John Marku, 5311 North Fifty-first, Ruston, Wash. (John Marka, 5311 North Fifty-first Street, Ruston, Wash.).
894 Carl Frederick Munz, Brittannia Beach, Canada (Carl Fredrick Munz, Ruston, Wash.).
222 George S. Nyman (George Swan Nyman), Elgin, Wash.
677 George Bosworth Stocking (G. B. Stockling), Fifty-first Baltimore, Ruston, Wash. (George B. Stocking, Fifty-first Baltimore, Ruston, Wash.).
879c Joe Telio, Chili, South America.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF SEATTLE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

140a Edwin R. Bell (true name St. John), Massachusetts State Prison (Seattle, Wash., general delivery).
243 Earl Wilbur Betts, 1948 Tenth Street, West Seattle, Wash.
278 Louis Joseph Blanchard, 702 Valley Street, Seattle, Wash.
892 Frank Charles Bright, Seattle, Wash.
632 Sivert Cornelius (S. C.) Carlson, 1503 Grand Boulevard, Seattle, Wash.
274 Joseph Francis Elston, 3627 Fifteenth Street, West Seattle, Wash.
912 Andrew Forrest, 2636 Mayfair Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
452 Paul Norman Frair, general delivery, West Garfield Street, Seattle, Wash.
664a Julius (Julial) Bernard Hall, 516 West Smith Street, Seattle, Wash. (Julius B. Hall, care of Mrs. Newton, Chandernagore, Bengal, India).
220 Russell John Hirst, 2606 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
545 Ralph Iverson, 1902 Tenth Street, West Seattle, Wash.
853a Clifford M. Johnson, 23 West Garfield Street, Seattle, Wash.
492a Earl Jordan, Seattle, Wash.
1209b Arne Jorgenson (Jorgensen), 1547 Forty-seventh Street, West Seattle, Wash.
468 Peter Mallman (Mallnen), 1407 Sixth Avenue, West Seattle, Wash.
761a Jack O'Brien, Seattle, Wash.
233 Knut Pederson (Peterson), 1902 Tenth Avenue, West Seattle, Wash.
1146 B. Tom Slattery (Tom Slattery), Seattle, Wash.
963a Ernest Carlton Thomas, 1220 Warren Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF SEATTLE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

328 Clarence Sydney Berquist (Bergquist), 2332 Boylston, Seattle, Wash: (box 481, San Francisco, Calif.).
811 Gottfried Nathaniel Berquist, 2332 Boylston, Seattle, Wash. (Gottfrid Nathaniel Bergquist, 1095 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif.).
809 Rollie A. (Alphonso) Carpenter, 1918 Howard, Seattle, Wash.
786 Manford Johnson, Adelphia College, Thirteenth North and Miller, Seattle, Wash. (Adelphia College, Thirteenth North).
183 Wm. Frank Meek, 814 Twenty-eighth North, Seattle, Wash.
1105 Erick Nyman, 312 East Pine, Seattle, Wash.
218 Loukas P. Palantis (Loukas Peter Palantas), 1006 Pike, Seattle, Wash.
3 Argid (Arvid) Silverberg, 1515 Boren, Seattle, Wash.
838 Frank J. (Jacob) Wedeking, 2608 Boyer (103 Twenty-sixth), Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF SEATTLE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

622 Edward R. (Rex) Becker, 1408 Fourteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
781 Edward J. (Joseph) Bergin, 1211 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1277a Frederick Bremer, 214 Twenty-second Avenue North Seattle, Wash.
995 Wm. Christopher Brock, 1412 Summit Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1404a Kenneth Hume Denike, Apartment 24, Bristol Apartments, corner Thirteenth and Pine, Seattle, Wash.
1918a Faneney M. (Tammney Matthew) Conskline, 1425 Harvard Avenue (1425 Habard Avenue), Seattle, Wash.
842 Wm. Silas Dolley, 132 Twentieth Street, Seattle, Wash.
510 John Dougall, 1211 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
573 Herbert H. (Aavelock, Havlock) Griffiths, 1016 Boylston Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
73 Roland Hutchinson, 1014 Minor, Seattle, Wash.
809 Walter Frank Loader, 1411 Boylston Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
33a Harry Ramsey McMillan, 609 East Thomas, Seattle, Wash.
780 Fred Olson, 1521 Bellevue (Belview) Avenue, Seattle, Wash. (1002½ East Madison Street, Seattle, Wash.).
621 Lewis N. (Norton) Sherman, 1218 East Cherry, Seattle, Wash.
1104 Chas. Arthur Smith, 1723 Summit Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1231 Luther Teel, 432 Twenty-sixth Avenue (1824 Twenty-fourth Avenue), North Seattle, Wash.
1245 James Harvey Smith, 627½ East Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.
322 Harold F. (Frederick) Wheller, 1424 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF SEATTLE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

631 Anfres Alonzo (Alonso, Andrez Alonso), 111 Twelfth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
267 George F. (E., Edward) Arbogast, 1914 Yesler way Street, Seattle, Wash.
1485 Albert R. Bolay, 425 Thirtieth Street, Seattle, Wash.
115 Henry John Boyle, 828 Thirteenth Street, Seattle, Wash.
437½a Floyd Brown, 115 Twenty-fourth Avenue, North Seattle, Wash.
1092 Isadore Deitch, 158 Seventeenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1608 Aron Dobson (Dohbson), 104 Seventeenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
389 Peisah Gah (Goh, Gah Peisah), 307 Twenty-second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1548 Joseph Kun, 108 Sixteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1616 Frederick M. (Monro, Monroe Ireton), 636 Thirty-second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1192 Kee Long (Song), 602 Broadway Street, Seattle, Wash.
17 Clarence W. Miller, 609 (2609) East John Street, Seattle, Wash.
283a Herbert (Hubert) Orson Niles, 1811 East Fir, Seattle, Wash.
1741 Shay Paderojansky (Padorojansky), 1212 Remington Court, Seattle, Wash.
158 Louis Perlin, 1913 East Spruce Street, Seattle, Wash.
1533 Francis Plataz, 111 Twelfth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
297 Oloi Rasmussen, 927 Twenty-first Street, Seattle, Wash.
1788 Mike Raunio, 3118 East Mad, Seattle, Wash.
757 Jos. Cornelius (J. C. Joseph) Reid, 526 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. (1733 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.).
1142 Himan Rosen (Posen), 418½ Twenty-first Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
959 John W. (Wm.) Southern, 113 Nineteenth Street, Seattle, Wash.
422 Golfimas Demebrious Ternnas (Demetrious Golfincs Ternnas, Demebriors G. Teranas), 1002½ East Fir, Seattle, Wash.
1208 Edward Thomas, 172 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.
1169 Zadic Wassilewsky, 162 Nineteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF SEATTLE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

360 Henry Beck, 3468 Missouri Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
358 Joe Capparelli, 4142 Thirty-sixth Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.
1373 Earl J. Clark (Karle J. Clark), 1917 Ferry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
219 Pietrogriacome Daniels (Pietrogracome Daniels), 3320 Thirty-first Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
1133 Jacob Horgen, 1703 West Spokane, Seattle, Wash.
494 (523) John Kroofalo (Kreofalo), 957 Alki Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
123 John Williams Lyons, 3221 Alki Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
1309a Antonios Maramos (Antonios Marmaras), 221 Washington, Seattle, Wash.
1139 George J. Marango (George Jon Marango), 3817 Seventeenth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
736 Tony Marco (Maro), 4142 Thirty-sixth Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.
1075 Christ Marin (Morin), 3833 Seventeenth SW., Seattle, Wash.
1292a Albert Mayzis, general delivery, Los Angeles, Calif. (Albert Moyzis, 4053 Twenty-third Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.
1326 Nels Peter Munson, 3856 Twentieth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
805a Charles Nelson, 1711 West Spokane Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
250 Tony Orlich (Oelich, Oelch), 3803 Seventeenth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
678a Clarence Joseph Paquet, 3830 Twenty-third Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash. (3830 Twenty-third Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.).
1137 Edward Stanley Patrick, 3825 Twenty-fifth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
14 Pete Steffan, 3817 Seventeenth Street SW., Seattle, Wash. (3817 Seventeenth Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.).
529 Jack Wesley Williams (Jack Williams), 1711 West Spokane, Seattle, Wash.
1188 Thomas Stevens (Steven), 3817 Seventeenth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SPOKANE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

1650a Hugo Allen, Spokane, Wash.
99 Garret Carl Conrad, 21 East Second Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
1396a James Cowley (James W. Cowley), Spokane, Wash.
788 Charles J. E. Cronje, East 536 Chandler Street, Spokane, Wash. (Charles John Ephraim Cronje, South 536 Chandler Street, Spokane, Wash.).
692 Louis Hill, East 407 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
723 August Wm. Niesman (August William Niesman, Aug. W. Niesman), 604 East Pacific Street, Spokane, Wash.
1408a George A. Robertson (Geo. A. Robertson), Boone Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
1327 Tony Rocketto, 11 East Short Avenue, Spokane, Wash. (Tony Rocchetto, Rockette, St. Mayles, Idaho).
974a Albert E. Sellow, Spokane, Wash.
998a George Irving West, 107 Sherman Street, Spokane, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF STEVENS, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

1248 Chas. Vincent Allen, Colville, Wash.
689 John Bevolo (Bevelo), Cummins, Wash.
389 Harold T. Barbour (Borbour), 449 East Forty-first Street, Portland, Oreg.
1030 Loyd Alfred Connelly, 11421 Eighty-ninth Street, Edmonton, Canada.
1159 Albert Augusta (Agusta) Halloway, Middleport, Wash. (Nampa, Idaho).
410 Harry H. (Harrison) Johnson, Northport, Wash.
816 Frank Rullo Lechturi (Lechture), 2455 North Hamlin Street, Chicago, Ill. (Northport, Wash.).
674 Leslie Eldred McFull, Colville, Wash.
1457 Frank B. Moloso, Addy, Wash. (Ford, Wash.).
228 Robert Morrow, Valley, Wash.
298 Axel Palm, Northport, Wash.
1444 Paolo Raffin (Roffin), Cummins, Wash.

195 Arthur Arne Snickers (Snickars), Northport, Wash.
1339 M. S. Snyder (Martin Sebastian Snyder), Chewelah, Wash.
781 Albert Loney (Soney) Tavis, Turk, Wash.
1087 William Henry Waldron, Loon Lake, Wash.
176 Thomas Waller (Waler), Valley, Wash.
1423 Harry Edward Wilson, Addy, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF TACOMA, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

12 Teddy Christian Christensen (Christenson), sailor, ship *Tacoma*, Tacoma, Wash.
332 Oliver Delaica (DeLaica), Webster Apartments (Webster Apartments, Apartment 1), Tacoma, Wash.
729 Alvin Finley (Finly), 3509 North Orchard, Tacoma, Wash.
1238 John Gabellch, 2622 North Thirty-first, Tacoma, Wash.
973 Paul C. Gordon, 3016 South Eleventh, Tacoma, Wash.
533a Arne M. Jangard (Arne Michael, Michail, Jangord), 4621 North Vischer, Tacoma, Wash.
536 Iver E. Johnson (Ivor, Ivar, Emmanuel Johnson), 2106 North Twenty-sixth, Tacoma, Wash.
644 Martin Joyce, 2302½ North Thirtieth, Tacoma, Wash.
80 Nicholas Ljubich (Nikolas Ljubitich), 2721 North Thirty-first (2721 Thirty-first), Tacoma, Wash.
676 Geo. F. (Fardis, Faris) McClellan, 1007 North Ainsworth, Tacoma, Wash.
716 Nikola Mosich, 2416 North Twenty-eighth, Tacoma, Wash.
1 Andrew Navoe (Naval), 2408 North Twenty-seventh, Tacoma, Wash.
616 Edward Pendergrass (Pendgrass), 914 West Cushman, Tacoma, Wash.
685 Plino Rupino, 2714 McCarver, Tacoma, Wash.
1064 Lars R. Sorensen (Rasmus Sorensen), 3008 McCarver, Tacoma, Wash.
640 Bert Wilkeson (Wilkerson, Wilkinson), 4316 North Gove, Tacoma, Wash.
652 Lee Woodward, 818 South Proctor, Tacoma, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WAHKIAKUM, CATHLAMET CITY, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

95a Geo. Wash. Anderson (George Washington Anderson), Cathlamet, Wash.
158 Samuel J. Barnett (Sam'l J. Barnett), Skamokawa, Wash.
94 Al. Berg, Westport, Oreg. (Westport, R. F. D. No. 1, Clatsop, Oreg.).
459 Bror Herman Fromelin, R. F. D. No. 1, Westport, Oreg.
363 Kostl Leopold Gustavson, R. F. D. No. 1, Westport, Oreg.
482 Emory Goff, R. F. D. No. 1, Westport, Oreg.
160 Cortis Harned, Eden, Wash. (Pecil, Ind.).
70 Geo. W. Hilliard (George W. Hilaird), Grays River, Wash.
119 Louis Jelbch (Lule Gjbch, Line Jelbch), Grays River, Wash.
97 John Lobeck (John Lobck, John Lebek, John Labek), Eden, Wash.
292 Frank C. McClafin (Frank C. McClaflin, Frank C. McClaftin, F. C. McClaftin), Grays River, Wash.
455a Frank Ballard Snyder, Grays River, N. B. L. Co., Wahkiakum, Wash. (Grays River, Wahkiakum, Wash.).
8 Clifford A. Stevenson (Clifford Augustus Stevenson), Rosburg, Wash.
98 Steve Stompolio, Brookfield, Wash.
127 C. T. Trifonoff, Eureka, Wash. (I. Trifonoff, Eureka Pic., Wash.).
1 Ham Vance, Cathlamet, Wash.
468 Ernest Wilcox, Skamokawa, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WHITMAN, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

2569 Adolph Martin Anderson, 3402 California, San Francisco, Calif. (Adolf Martin Andersoz, 215 East Fifth, Los Angeles, Calif.).
2974 Sam Andrew, Tekoa, Wash.
2869 Willard Ashton Annette, Riparia, Wash. (Riparia, Ripari, Wash.).
1172 Jas. V. Currence, Artesian Hotel, Grand Street, Pullman, Wash.
1936 Clarence Play (Roe, Itay) Harper, Rosalia, Wash.
1705 John Seabern Hennington, Johnson, Wash.
51 John Rob't Hogen (Hodgson), Tekoa, Wash.
1856 Chas. Keavy (Keavey), Tekoa, Wash.
2802 L. W. Lee, Riparia, Wash.
1473 Wm. Milton Lesley, Royal Rooms, Main, Colfax, Wash.
1500 Athur Harold McCuddy, 512 Jackson, Pullman, Wash.
246 Martin McGuinn, Garfield, Wash.
1439 Chas. Miller, Colfax, Wash.
419 Asa Bayless Moser, Haskins, Oreg. (Fernwood, Idaho).
2278 Chas. Geo. Munroe, Tekoa, Wash.
43 Chas. Neary (Neavy), Garfield, Wash.
1116 Wm. Nelson, LaCrosse, Wash.
913 Henry Shafer (Schafer), Endicott, Wash.
1366 Jas. Smith, Riparia, Wash.
583a Clark Edwin Taylor, Colfax, Wash.
1121a Walter Raymond Taylor, Garfield, Wash.
1795 Bodros Torosia (Torosiare), 117 Salway, Detroit, Mich. (Wilma, Wash.).
422 John R. Weisz, Riparia, Wash. (Denver, Colo.).
795 Victor Wolgennant (Wohlgenannt, Wolgenannt), Colton, Wash.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ASHLAND, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

2573 Frank Oscar Aho (Frank Osker Aho), Mellen, Ashland, Wis.
1354 Albert Ambrose (Albert Ambrosia), Ashland, Wis.
540 Matt Berglund (Matt Bergland, Matt Burglund), Mellen, Wis.
1747 Walter Blasky, 1120 St. Clair Street, Ashland, Wis.
695 Louis Chas. Bumb, Glidden, Wis. (Louis Charles Bumb, transient).
1594 Chas. J. Church (Charles J. Church), Odanah, Wis.
2602 Will Davis, Northwestern box car, Ashland, Wis.
1744 Jos. Rock Des Ormiers (Joseph Rack Des Armers, Joseph Roch Des Ormiers), Odanah, Wis.
1429 Melvin L. Dickens (Melvin Leonard Dickens), 318 Seventh Avenue, West, Ashland, Wis.
2462 Valenty Dyleshcorz, Camp No. 2, Odanah, Ashland, Wis. (Valenty Dyiechcorz (Valenty Dziechoz, Walenty Dyziechcorz), Camp No. 4, Odanah, Wis.
2193 Harry Elliott, Camp No. 4, Odanah, Wis.
1734 Chas. Wm. Finn (Charles William Finn), transient.
1353 Weslie Franklin Gotlipp (Wylie Franklin Gatliff, Wylie Franklin Griffith), 601 Third Avenue East, Ashland, Wis.
156 Philip Granger (Phillip Granger), Marine Post Office (care of Anna Minch), Detroit, Mich.
2035 Frank Grotzka, 718 Third Avenue West, Ashland, Wis.
1313 Jno. H. Hamilton (John H. Hamilton, John James Hamilton, J. J. Hamilton, jr.), Chattanooga, Tenn.
477 Joe Hannen, Morse, Wis.
2166 Jno. Jansen (John Jansen, John Johnson), Morse, Ashland, Wis.
2288 Iver Johnson, Odanah, Wis.
1568 Chas. Leonard Junisho (Charles Leonard Junisho, Charles Leonard Junisko), Mellen, Wis.
200 Herman Kasanen (Herman Kasamen), 720 Second Street, West, Ashland, Wis.
2410 Jno. E. Kerkoff (John E. Kerhoff), Ashland, Wis.
366 Moses Koski, Morse, Wis.
529 Louis Kristapo (Louis Kristapa), Camp No. 4, Odanah, Wis.
1268 Gustav Lart, Mellen, Wis.
1041 Andrew Lamala (Andrew Lemale, Ausilni Lenda), 720 Second Street, West, Ashland, Wis.
1997 Arvid Linlngapa (Arvid Limingoja, Arvid Limingaja), Mellen, Ashland, Wis.
1952 Emil Mackl (Emil Make, Emil Maki), Mellen, Ashland, Wis.
56 Isaac Maki (Isac Maki, Irak Maki), 720 Second Street, West, Ashland, Wis.
1921 Jno. Maski, High Bridge, Wis. (John Maski, John Makki, John Mahli, High Bridge, Ashland, Wis.)
2494a Frank Henry Mann (Frank Heeing Mann), San Diego, Calif.
1394 Saro Marcon (L. Saro Marcon, Taro Marcon), 333 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
1072 Frank Miller, Mellen, Wis.
419 Hilding Nelson, Morse, Wis.
2506 Joe Nesker, 306 West Second Street, Ashland, Wis.
1990 Victor Emil Nurmi (Victor Nurmi, Victor Nurim, Vector Numir), Mellen, Wis.
1107 Carl Adolf Olson (Carl A. Alson, Carl A. Olson), Collinsville, Conn.
452 Walfrid Olson (Wilfred Olson, Walfred Olson), Odanah, Wis.
48 Martin Oyen (Martin William Oga, Martin Oger), Box 77 Ely, Minn.
1461 Kalle Petto (Kalle Pitts, Kallo Pelto), Camp 4, Odanah, Wis.
839 Louis Peterson, 601 Third Avenue East, Ashland, Wis.
615 Ward L. Phillips (Ward Lawson Phillips), 1508 Sixth East, Ashland, Wis.
480 Jno. Pietilamer (John Pietilamier, John Pietillamer), 720 Second Street West, Ashland, Wis.
2465 Matt Pulas (Matt Putas, Matt Rutay), 720 Second Street, Ashland, Wis.
386 Gale Ross (Gail Ross), Kreltys Camp, Odanah, Wis.
1651 Jno. Saari (John Sarri), Maple, Wis.
2699 Thos. Scanlon, 416 St. Claire Street, Ashland, Wis. (Thos. Scanlon Scanlon, 1700 Sumner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2243a Arthru Schlichting, Mellen, Wis. (Eyebrow, Sask.).
207 Walter (Walter) Scott (Clarence Carl Scott), R. F. D., Ashland, Wis.
2480 Wm. Shallfoe (William Shilafoe, William Shelafoe), Ashland, Wis.
1312 James Shey (Jas. Shey), Camp No. 4, Odanah, Wis.
29 Chas. Sing (Charles Sing), Mellen, Wis.
297 Tony Skiba, Camp Odanah, Wis.
2153 Jno. Starckman (John Stockman), Glidden, Wis.
925 Oscar Swanson, Glidden, Wis
344 Helmer O. Szokvist (Helmer Olson Sjokives, Helmer Olsen Szokvist, Helmer Olson Sjokivest), Mellen, Wis.
1880 Jacob Vahama, Mellen, Wis.
2572 Cornelois Wilson (Cornelius Wilson, Cornielius Wilson), N. W. Box Car, Ashland, Wis.
1001 Peter Wisogki (Peter Wisogki), 109 Ninth Avenue East, Ashland, Wis.
223 Oscar Ylluen, care Schroeder Lbr. Co., Ashland, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF GREEN BAY, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

901 Thomas B. Cronau (Cronan), (Thos. B. Cronan), Green Bay, Wis.
281 Elmer Forsythe, 401 Main Street, Green Bay, Wis.
1382 Mov Lay Waey Li Hin, 220 North Washington Street, Green Bay, Wis.
454 James W. McCarthy, 602 South Broadway, Green Bay, Wis.
29 Miline Miles, 515 Cedar Street, Green Bay, Wis.
1168 Ira C. Schroeder, 234 North Maple Avenue, Green Bay, Wis. (Ira Carl Schroeder, 122 Southwest Main Street, Kenosha, Wis.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MARATHON, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

2057 George Alabertt (George Albert, Gorg Alabertt), Edgar, R. R. No. 2, Wis.
2044 Sigmound Authowski (Sigmound Authowski), Stratford, Wis.
2065 Geo. J. Coffee, Stratford, Wis.
2388 Henry J. Haight (Henry Jerimih Haight, Henry Jerinach Haight, Henry Jerimiah Haight), Colby, Wis.
186 Joseph W. Kamenick, Marathon, Wis.
1841 Frank Miller, Stratford, Wis.
2035 David Oleson (David Olson), Stratford, Wis.
2448 John Orman (John Oatman), Mosinee, Wis.
226 Edwin Plantz (Edwin Plautz), ronte No. 1, Merrill, Wis.
1810 Fred Radtke (Fred Radske), Stradford, Wis.
45 Ernest G. Swanson, Wausau, Wis.
1057 Peter Volm, Marathon, Wis.
272 Andrew Wagner, Marathon City, Wis.
1753 John William Fromm, Hamburg, Wis.
894 Walter Fredrick Fromm, Hamburg, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1811 Erwald Berndt, 342 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1197 William Brown (Wm. Brown), 310 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1814 Dick Foster (Forster), 294 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1454 Walter Fox, 300 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1643 Samuel H. Gantt, 410 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1602 Joseph Handy, 315 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2156 Arthur Harrison, 259 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1025 Henry Horwath, 262 Thirteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2323 Santon Kidd, 383 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2046 Charles E. Krupp, 344 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Chas. E. Krupp, care General Delivery, Mass, Mich.).
2225 James Murray (Jack Murray), 601 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
468 Otis Page (Otes Page), 290 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

1557 James Poindexter, 271 Twelfth Rear, Milwaukee, Wis. (680 Eleventh Rear, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1779 Durham Poole, 314 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2133 Harry C. Reynolds, 274 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1380 Frank Ronowic, 290 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
8 John J. Winston, 611 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Mail address) steamer *J. W. Hill*, Morlem, S. S. Marel, Mich.
61 George Zabaros (Geo. Zabaros), 349 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

120 Frank Alfred, 142 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1889 Speros Andrapathakes (Speros Andrapethakee, Speros Ayrapedukos), 199 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3359 Jack Arlington, steamer *Georgia*, Milwaukee, Wis. (Jack Wallace Arlington, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.).
817 Joseph Barchan (Joseph Barchu), 930 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
3174 Waso Beatovich (Worso Beatovich), 063, 29 Milwaukee, Wis.
2996 C. Bogoji (Cvitan Bovoji, C. Weton Bogoji), 730 Cleybourn Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
65 Lonnie H. Boldmore (Lonnie Boldware, Lonnie Homer Boldware), 519 Wills Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2776 Charles Burda, 171 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2234 Edward Casey, 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
292 Harry Chatman, 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1071 Lincoln G. Childs (Lincoln Grant Childs), 220 A Street (rear), Milwaukee, Wis.
2908 Charlie Chodl (Chas. L. Chodl), 235 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1115 Richard E. Christian, 511½ Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1103 William E. Davis (William Edward Davis, Wm. E. Davis), 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2586 Leroy Wm. Deakin (Leroy William Deakin), 819 Clybourn Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2345 Lester Edinburgh, 79 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2741 Jacob Feigl, 511½ Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2413 Jos. L. Fish (Louis Joseph Fish, Louis Fish), 146 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3218 Daniel Gorman, 143 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3932 John Green, 331 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1329 Oscar J. Gueno, 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2951 Wm. J. Hahnel, 2820 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
876 Fred Earl Hart (Fred E. Hart), 3317 Clybourn Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2769 Moy Hong, 172 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2809 Bernard Hoppe, 239 Fourth Avenue.
1611 Earl H. Jarrels (Earl Henry Jarrels), 3427 Clifton Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
188a Henry Jon Jones (J. H. Jones), Milwaukee, Wis. (John Henry Jones, Trail, British Columbia).
2004 Harry J. Kelly, Webster, S. Dak. (58 Fourth Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.).
2921 Harry Kesler, 133 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1288 Edward Kissling, 1305 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2041 Frank R. Kopmeyer, 213 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Frank Rudolf Kopmeyer, Pense, Saskatachewan, Canada).
2164 Earl Landis, 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1039 Van Lewis, 207 Fifth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
3051 Palmer S. Lowery, 414 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3713 Jack D. McBride (Jack Don McBride), 194 Fourteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3324 Henry A. McGee, 207 Fifth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
26 Mike Mathews, 713 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (Mike Mathaus, 295 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
125 Henry Mayer, 82 Fourteenth Street Milwaukee, Wis. (Henry Meyer, route No. 1, box 46, Fredonia, Wis.).
212 Ed A. Millar (Ed A. Millar), 527 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
604 Geo. C. Miller, 141½ Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (George C. Miller, 714 York Street, Manitowoc, Wis.).
1994 Richard Mog, 172 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1322 John Montner (John Mourtner), 92 Ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1550 John Moran, 87 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (281 Fifteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
3532 W. J. Murphy (William Murphy, William Murthy), 723 Sycamore Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
418 Charles Nehrke (Chas. F. Mehrke, Chas. F. Nekrky, Charles Ferdinand Mehrke), 172 Thirteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2256 Clarence Nelson, 153 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
294 Gerald O'Brien (Gerald Sam O'Brien), 50 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3452 Chas. F. O'Neil (Chas. F. O'Neill, Charles F. O'Neill), 627 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
1888 John Puls, room at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.
169 Adolph Schiller, 1125 Cherry Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (223 Twenty-sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1024 Nathan H. Shapiro (Nathan Hyman Shapiro, H. E. Heffron), 129 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1169 Joe. J. Smith (Joseph John Smith), 237 Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1811 Myron J. Smith, 128 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1584 Mikael Stathopoulos (Mikael Statkopoulos), 525 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
3591 Thomas Villar (Thos. Villar), 207 Fifth Street, rear, Milwaukee, Wis.
998 Nicholas Weistroffer, 213 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Nickolas Weistroffer, 1273 Junction Avenue, Racine, Wis.).
2013 John Elliott Welsh (John E. Welch), 413 Wells Street (Tray Hotel), Milwaukee, Wis.
352 Ernest Weis (Ernest Uris), 181 Thirteenth Street.
530 Andrew Williams, 409 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (care of Addie Stream, Eustis Farm, Me.).
2819 Wm. Yee (William Yee), 172 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
3912 Moy Yoke, 172 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2082 Michael Zawadzki (Michael Zawatzki, Micael Zawadzki), 622 Sycamore Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

2374 Arthur G. (George) Bergmann, 2005 Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Wis.
1038 Ernst A. Rauchschwalbe, 1019 Tenth, Milwaukee, Wis.
614 John L. (Leonard) Smolensky (Smolenzky), 796 Twelfth, Milwaukee, Wis.
636 John Yancaris, 584 Eleventh, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1217 Ferdinand Batke, 585 Lapham Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Ferdinal Betke (Ferdinal (Ferdinant) Batke), 585 Lapham, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1509 Stanley Bielanski (Stanly Bielowski), 600 Maple Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
1386 Edward Denoo (Ed Denoo, Donoo), House of Correction, Milwaukee, Wis.
681 Vernon M. J. Moren, Correction House (Vernon Morrin, Julien Hotel; Vernon Morin, Julian Hotel).
1335 Hugh P. McMullen (Hugh Patrick McMullen), 607 Beecker Street (607 Becker Street), Milwaukee, Wis.
2081 Joseph Nowak (Lawrence Joseph Novak, Lawrence J. Novak, Joseph Novak), 763 Eighth Avenue Milwaukee.
505 Ladislaus Trazaskowski (Ladislaw Trzuskowski, Walter Trzaskowski), 719 Burnham Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
351 Alvin W. Vanlyke (Alvin Wm. Van Dyke), 693 Windlake (693 Windlake Avenue), Milwaukee, Wis.
2131 Edward Wagner (Edward S. Wagner), 564 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
2005 Ben Zleminski (Ben Zeminski), 802 American Avenue.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OCONTO, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1151 Jas. Barkus (James Bartkus). Mountain, Wis.
1746 John McCarthy, Stiles, Wis. (Great Falls, Mont.).
938 Victor Truman Pahl, West Superior, Oconto, Wis. (Victor Truman Pahl (Victor Truman Peahl), Superior Avenue, Oconto, Wis.).
1838 John Alban (John Albion, John Albin) Riley, Madison Street, Oconto, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRICE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1435 William Brooker, Jollet, Ill.
424 Louis (Lewis) E. Crane, Fifield, Wis.
46 Henry (Louis) Crause (H. Krauss), Kneeland McLurg Laboratory Co., Park Falls, Wis.
422 Norman H. Johnson, Park Falls, Wis.
549 Fred Karasek (Fred Caral Karasek, Fred Corral Karasek), Park Falls, Wis.
611 Ed. La Fave (Edward Lofove), Lugerville, Wis.
1137 Josephus C. (Carson) Mack, Lugerville, Wis.
598 John Niskanen, Park Falls, Wis.
1115 Theodore Shaw (Theodore Archie Shaw), Park Falls, Wis.
89 Mike Sironek (Simonek, Somonek), 1351 Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Phillips, Wis.).
482 Alfred Etrohwig, Park Falls, Wis.
65 Peter Swanecamp (Swanecamk), Phillips, Wis. (Cyclops Hotel, Titusville, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SUPERIOR, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1455 Roy Bauldry, 330 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.
1390 Ben Benson, 1603 North Sixth Street, Superior, Wis.
1236 William (Wm.) Clancy, 1325 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
469 Henry Cook, 402 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
760 Ellis Flunberg, 401 Ogden Avenue, Superior, Wis.
1956 Wallace Morris Forkey (Wallace Forkey), 320½ John Avenue, Superior, Wis.
695 Gust Helgeson, G. N. Building House, Superior, Wis. (care of Lake Superior Mission, Superior, Wis.).
1728 Isaac Johnson, 716 Clough Avenue, Superior, Wis.
35 Arthur Kirchner, 608 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.
525 Frank Laine, 406 Hughitt Avenue, Superior, Wis.
1421 Julius Michael Larson, 1816 Fourteenth Street, Superior, Wis.
255 John G. Lonask (J. G. Lonask), Superior, Wis.
1599 John Jack Franklin McLaughlin (Jno. Franklin McLaughlin), 1719 Belknap Street, Superior, Wis.
1943 Elgin Arthur McCoy (Elgin McCoy), 1708 North Sixth Street, Superior, Wis.
74 Christ Maki, 409 Hughitt Avenue, Superior, Wis. (407 Hughitt Avenue, Superior, Wis.).
2117 Charles Mannikko (Charles Mannikko, Chas. Mannikko), 517 Hammond Street, Superior, Wis.
329 Erick Olin, 1501 Sixth Street, Superior, Wis.
640 Dimitrios Panayiotopios, Ext. Garg No. 2, Northern Pacific Railway, Superior, Wis.
471 Ernest Hilding Peterson, 1603 Sixth Street, Superior, Wis.
1507 Olof Raanes, 1208 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
2212 Peter Richards, 1609 Seventh Street, Superior, Wis.
1551 Fred Matt Sanford, 2025 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
1977 Patrick F. Shadwell, Great Northern Railway Co.'s boarding house, Superior, Wis.
1120 Axel Sillus, 505½ John Avenue, Superior, Wis.
54 Valentine Shulboski (Slubosk1), 1712 North Third Street, Superior, Wis. (1712 North Second Street, Superior, Wis.).
724 Stephen Tomczak (Tomcjzk, Stephen Tomczak), 410 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
1611 Lee Triplette, 1309 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.
134 Hans Varis, 1404 Seventh Street, Superior, Wis.
812 Otto Ylanko, 1112 John Avenue, Superior, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAUKESHA, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

480 Gust Charles (Carl) Adam, Martin Street, Waukesha, Wis.
164 Frank Alblero, 1147 White Rock Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
551 Arthur Joseph Blow, route 23, Nashotah, Wis.
206 Harrison Reed Davis, 555 Buena Park Way, Chicago, Ill.
3500 Walter L. (Leroy) Dittberner, 515 Milwaukee Street, Oconomowoc, Wis.
2328 Thos. (Thomas) Whitt Flannery (T. U. C. Flanary), 315½ Pleasant Street, Waukesha, Wis.
1320 Stive Gulfas, Dautman, Wis. (Stive Gulfe, Stive Galfes, Stive Gulfes, Dousman, Wis.).
631 Ernest Hantekeete, Pewaukee, Wis.
2498 Jas. W. Jackson (James William Jackson), 649 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1409 Chas. Armein Killian (Charles Armein Killian, Charles A. Killian), New Butler, Wis.
2251 Edw. Frederick Klann (Edward Frederick Klaun, Edward Frederick Klann), Hartland, Wis.
1745 John Klee, rural route 23, Nashotah, Wis.
1895 Joseph Jacob Kohl, Sempleton, Wis.

1828 Woodford LaChance, 104 East Park Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
3728 Victor Leyanna, 415 Dunbar Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
1030 Benj. Geo. Majeska (Benjamin Geo. Majeska, Benjamin G. Majeski), R. F. D. 7, Waukesha, Wis.
1927 Harry J. Noble (Harry John Robert Noble), Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wis.
2039 Samuel Osman, 207 Madison Street, Waukesha, Wis.
3862 Theodore Panagos, box 51 Waukesha, Wis.
810 Leo Pankowski, Lannon, Wis.
2935 Walter Eldridge Rumsey (Walker E. Rumsey, Walker Elbridge Rumsey), Okauchee, Wis.
3397 William Schultz, R. F. D. 9, Waukesha, Wis.
1465 Geo. Davis Williams (Geo. D. Williams), R. F. D. 9, Waukesha, Wis.
2304 John Zaerk (John Zarek), R. F. D. 1, Waukesha, Wis.
614 Henry W. Zickert (Henry Wm. Zickert), Second Street, Oconomowoc, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CARBON, STATE OF WYOMING.

1129 Leo Baker, Rawlins, Wyo. (General delivery, Los Angeles, Calif.).
925 Avelino Bolerio (Balerio), Dad, Wyo. (Rock Springs, Wyo.).
1119 Jose Barela, Rawlins, Wyo.
216a Charles W. Barlow, Rawlins, Wyo.
23 Samuel Bell, Hanna, Wyo.
131 Thomas Bogard, Rawlins, Wyo.
126 John McKinley Brown, Rawlins, Wyo.
1048 Henry Chambers, Hanna, Wyo.
663 Arlie Hughes Charter, Rock Springs, Wyo. (Arlie Hugus Charter, Charter Arlie Hughes, Rawlins, Wyo.).
1223 Frank Everett Cody, Rawlins, Wyo.
532 Robert John Cowper, jr., Rawlins, Wyo.
41 Harry Gallatin (Harry Gallitin), corner Third and Front Streets, Rawlins, Wyo.
94 Esquibel Geromio (Geronimo Esquibel, Esquibel Geronimo), Rawlins, Wyo.
582 Edward James Gibson, Rawlins, Wyo.
1242 Samuel L. Kennett (Samuel Leslie Kennett), Fort Steele, Wyo.
436 Pearl Lovelace, St. Clair, Ind. (Pear Lovelace, Boggs, Wyo.).
191 James Mack, 22 Southside Street, Rawlins, Wyo.
462 Heazle Benjamin Majors (Hazel Benjamin Majors, Heazle Benj. Marjors, Marjore), district No. 12, Saratoga, Wyo.
528 Cirilo Martinez, Mosses, N. Mex. (Cecilio Martinez, 1626 Laraman Street, Denver, Colo.; Cecilo Martinez, Albert, N. Mex.).
1161 Ezequil Martinez, Rawlins, Wyo.
727 Teodore (Teodoro) Martinez, 121 West Maple Street, Rawlins, Wyo.
84 Magnus Morgenson (Magnus Mogenson), Rawlins, Wyo.
1229 Charles Elliott Pasters, Ferris Hotel, Rawlins, Wyo.
1330 Eugenio Rasaula (Eugenio Rasaula, Rasaula Eugen), Hanna, Wyo.
497 Luciano Santisteban, Rawlins, Wyo.
821 Robert Shaw, Rawlins, Wyo.
1021 Richard Slater, Hanna, Wyo.
671 Harry Smith, Hanna, Wyo.
622 John Spillane, Dad, Wyo. (Rawlins, Wyo.).
775 Theodore Stewart (Theodore Stwart), Smiley Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyo.
309 John Stugess (John Sturgess, John Stugces), Hanna, Wyo.
351 Bert Tonj, Dad, Wyo.
658 Felipe Trujillo (Felipe Trijllio), Dad, Wyo.
863 William Tsimpidis, Rawlins, Wyo.
1293 Jacobo Vigil, Fort Steele, Wyo.
16 Joseph Daniel Webb, R. F. D. No. 2, Weiser, Idaho.
708a Jacob Wassner (Jacob Wasner, Jacob Wessner), Rawlins, Wyo.
1191 Stephen Zakarepoulos (Stephen Zaharopoulos), 109 Cedar Street, Rawlins, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF GOSHEN, STATE OF WYOMING.

416 William Block, Fort Laramie, Wyo.
388 Joseph W. Clark, Lingle, Wyo.
901 G. Morton Cowan, Spokane, Wash. (Fort Laramie, Wyo.).
411 William Driscoll, Fort Laramie, Wyo.
346 Thomas R. Ermey, Torrington, Wyo. (Ralph Emery, Independence, Kans.).
345 Sidney Harger, Fort Laramie, Wyo.
727 John Joseph Jacoby, Wheatland, Wyo.
793 William Marshall, Lusk, Wyo.
759 F. M. Meredith, Torrington, Wyo. (Merril, Nebr.).
740 Clarence Bennett Pearson, La Grange, Wyo. (Jail, Cheyenne, Wyo.).
280 Martin Perez, Fort Laramie, Wyo.
418 Frank A. (Arthur) Robinson, Torrington, Wyo.
605 William J. Rea, Torrington, Wyo. (Edenwold, Tenn.).
162 Frank Smith, Lingle, Wyo.
736 Rosenaldo Salazar (Solozar), Hagle P. O., Goshen County, Wyo. (Ortiz, Colo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF WYOMING.

411 Manuel Agesta, care of John Esponda, Buffalo, Wyo.
215 Kinney Buckley, Barnum, Wyo.
438 Grasciein Elissonde, Balgorry Basess (Elisond Gracian, Pyrenss (Pyrenes), France).
586 Columbus Johnson, Buffalo, Wyo. (Melvin, Ky.).
179 Pio Lasaca (Lesaca), Buffalo, Wyo.
246 Herbert A. Lockhart (Herbert Adaria Lockhart), Kaycee, Wyo.
134 Fred J. Machek (Fred Jess Machek), Buffalo, Wyo.
471 Jesse Joseph Mahan (Jesse J. Mahan), Buffalo, Wyo.
523 Pedro Morino (Morious, Mormo (Mormio) Pedro), Buffalo, Wyo.
104 William Edward Shoaver (Schearer), Barnum, Wyo.
146 Henry A. Schmidt (Henry Andrew Chriss (Christian) Schmidt), Magdeburg Province, Saxony, Germany.
415 August B. Scharfe, 35 Alte Wesler Duisburg, Rhine Province (August Bower Scharfe, Kaycee, Wyo.).
632 John A. Peterson (John Albert Peterson), Buffalo, Wyo.
71 Pete Vierge (Vierge Pete), Buffalo, Wyo.
344 Tom Woods, Buffalo, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF PLATTE, STATE OF WYOMING.

930 John (Fred) Edson Babcock, 749 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
658 Earl Talmage Britt, Lakspur, Colo. (Gleudo, Wyo.).
546 Felix Calderia (Fells Caldera), Ermita de las carreas Yacateeas (Ura, Wyo.).
84 John Carbery, Slater, Wyo.
442 Esterae Dias (Estevao Dias, Estevaox Dias), Hartville, Wyo.
15 Ben Diaz, Hartville, Wyo.
207 Jesios Galicos (Jesios Gilcos), Hartville, Wyo.
179 Jose Gonzales (Gonzalez), Dwyer, Wyo.
726 Arlie Fred Johnson (Arlie Frederick Johnson), Chugwater, Wyo.
226 Clarence W. Kahl (Clarence Wallace Kahl), Guernsey, Wyo.
291 Antilino Lemubs, Chugwater, Wyo.
301 Alfredo Martinez, Hartville, Wyo.
548 Joseph Martinez, Wheatland, Wyo. (Joe Martinez, Hartville, Wyo.).
355 Manuel Martinez, Hartville, Wyo.
710 Raymond Miller, Guernsey, Wyo.
643 Pedro Mullos, Chugwater, Wyo.
135 Samuel L. Nelson, Elk Point, S. Dak. (Samuel Larson Nelson), Wendeover, Wyo.).
286 Robert Brent Nolan, Wheatland, Wyo.
308 Fred W. Oschatz, Wheatland, Wyo.
230 William Edward Pye, Guernsey, Wyo.
652 James Reayan (James Reegan), Wendover, Wyo.
831 Salvador Regnoso, Dwyer, Wyo.
326 Jesus Remoso (Remore), Chugwater, Wyo.
800 Albert Rebella (Alberta Rebella), Hartville, Wyo.
630 Zell E. Robinson, Herman, Nebr. (Zell Eolan Robinson, Chugwater, Wyo.).
384 Nasario Salorio, La Pied de Cabadas, Mexico (Nasario Salario, Uva, Wyo.).
335 Ellis Eugene Savage (E. E. Savage), Wheatland, Wyo.
627 Andy Trujillo, Wheatland, Wyo.
619 Candido Trujillo, Wheatland, Wyo.
29 Quinton Valencia (Quintin Valencia), Chugwater, Wyo.

Michigan Senatorial Election.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Thursday, January 12, 1922.

The Senate had under consideration Senate Resolution 172, submitted by Mr. SPENCER, November 15, 1921, declaring Truman H. Newberry to be entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, for 70 years after the establishment of this Government there had never been a charge presented raising the issue of corruption against a Member of this body. For 70 years no man's title to a seat in the Senate had been questioned on the charge of bribery or corruption in any form.

Throughout this long period our national life was free from corrupting influences.

Business did not attempt to control Government and Government did not find it necessary to defend itself against business.

Since that time the right of 13 United States Senators has been challenged on the ground that they were guilty of bribery and corruption. During my relatively short service here, three of these 13 cases have been brought to trial at the bar of the Senate. The first was the Lorimer case in 1910 and 1911; the second was the Stephenson case; and the third is the Newberry case now before the Senate.

Mr. President, no danger menaces us from without, nor ever will so long as we pursue a just and righteous policy in all our dealings with the other nations of the world.

The gravest danger menacing the life of the American democracy is corruption from within.

The greatest issue before the American people to-day is the control of their own Government.

That issue is presented in the case of Truman H. Newberry.

We have been more than two years investigating the record in this case. We have before us not only the hearings of the Senate investigating committee but the complete record of the criminal proceedings which resulted in Mr. Newberry's conviction by a jury of his peers in Michigan. This contest has been more exhaustively argued before the Senate than any election case that has been determined since I have been a Member of this body.

I have read the record. I have given particular attention to the speech made by the sitting Member in his own behalf and to the speeches of those who contend that he should be given a clear title to a seat in this body. It would be idle at this hour, if it were possible to do so in the limited time at my disposal, to attempt in detail to review the evidence before the Senate. I content myself, sir, with stating my conclusions in respect to it based upon those facts which have been established by proper evidence to be true, and which have been either admitted or not denied by the sitting Member or his supporters.

Mr. President, these are the facts that will hereafter be accepted as proven and established for all time to come after the Senate has given its decision on the case now under consideration:

(1) That a sum of money admitted to have been at least $195,000, and alleged with ample supporting proof to have reached between $250,000 and $300,000, was expended in the primary election in Michigan in 1918 for the purpose of controlling the result of the Republican primary.

(2) That the expenditure of this sum of money did control the result of the primary, the candidate in whose behalf it was spent having been declared nominated by a narrow margin over his opponent.

(3) That a substantial portion of this great sum of money was expended for purposes specifically declared illegal by the laws of Michigan.

(4) That this money was expended in violation of the State law limiting expenditures to $3,750, and in violation of the Federal corrupt practices act then in force limiting expenditures to $10,000.

(5) That this money was raised and expended by a committee the organization of which was suggested, the chairman of which was selected, and the methods and policies of which were approved by Truman H. Newberry, the sitting Member.

(6) That Mr. Newberry was, throughout the campaign, in daily communication (by letter, telegraph, and telephone) with the campaign manager actively engaged in the expenditure of this large sum of money whose selection he had approved, whose methods he repeatedly indorsed and ratified, and to whose activity in the campaign, by his own admissions, he owed his nomination and subsequent election.

(7) That the raising and the expenditure of the vast sum that is admitted to have been expended in this contest in Michigan, and the methods employed in its expenditure, were so open and so notorious as to put the sitting Member upon full notice.

Mr. President, I need not turn aside to recite in detail the testimony in support of each of these propositions. Again and again in the course of this discussion they have been spread upon the records of the Senate. Let no man believe for one moment that they have not reached the country, that they have not been recorded in the minds of the great constituency that sits back of every seat in this Chamber.

I recently returned from a brief visit to my own State. Permit me to say, sir, that the great international conference in Washington, that the consideration of a measure affecting $11,000,000,000 of foreign loans, that many other questions that would be expected, perhaps, by Senators to be uppermost in the minds of the people of this country, are not the burning issues with the public at this hour. There is one question paramount in the minds of the people of this country to-day, and that is whether it is possible to buy a seat in the United States Senate for a quarter of a million to half a million dollars. That is the question with which every Member of the Senate will find himself confronted when he goes to his constituency for authority to represent them for another six years.

The facts of this case have been brought home to the American people so clearly that they will make no mistake in passing judgment upon the action of the United States Senate in deciding it.

The resolution declaring Newberry entitled to his seat condemns the methods by which he obtained it in the following language:

> The expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved.

In seating the beneficiary of the expenditures referred to, it is my sincere belief that Senators who vote for Newberry will dishonor themselves and place the United States Senate in a humiliating position before the country. It is a fearful price to pay in order to confirm the sale of a single seat in the United States Senate.

The only plea on which Senators can defend a vote to seat Mr. Newberry is that he did not know of the enormous funds expended in his behalf and was not a participant in his own campaign. This lame excuse will make no appeal to the common sense of the American people. It is contradicted by the admitted facts on the record.

In the face of the pitiful claim of Newberry and his supporters that "he did not know," the following facts stand out boldly on the record uncontroverted and unassailable:

Newberry himself suggested the organization of the "business men's committee" which was placed in charge of his campaign. Newberry requested that his business partner, Allen Templeton, act as the chairman of that committee, and Templeton did so act at Newberry's suggestion.

Nearly one year before the primary Newberry sent his confidential agent, Fred Cody, to Washington to ask J. G. Hayden, a newspaper man, to become active manager of his campaign a few months later. Hayden having declined the offer, Newberry held a conference with Paul King at which Newberry definitely engaged King as his active campaign manager. At this conference King informed Newberry that the primary campaign would cost him "at least $50,000."

The names of Mr. Floyd as secretary and Mr. Blair as treasurer of the campaign committee were sent to Newberry for his approval before either of these two gentlemen began to function as members of his committee.

From March 6, 1918, until primary day in August, Paul King reported almost daily to Newberry the progress of the campaign, advising him in detail by telephone, telegraph, or letter of the methods and practices being employed to secure his nomination.

During the course of the campaign King frequently applied to Newberry for approval of the policies he was pursuing, and Newberry on numerous occasions offered advice, suggestions, and encouragement to his campaign manager.

Every penny of the $195,000 openly acknowledged to have been spent was contributed by members of Newberry's family and his business partners. Of the total amount, John Newberry, brother of Truman, admitted he had contributed $99,000. Fred Smith, confidential agent of the Newberrys, who held the power of attorney for Truman and John Newberry, drew checks for the use of the campaign committee. Smith admitted under oath that when the account of John Newberry ran low he replenished the account by checking from the account of Truman Newberry, but Smith and John Newberry swore that such amounts were later made good by John Newberry.

In addition to the acknowledgment of an expenditure of $195,000, abundant evidence was produced to show that the total expenditures exceeded a quarter of a million. The State law of Michigan permitted only an expenditure of $3,750 by a candidate for the Senate. While the campaign was in progress it is undisputed that both the lieutenant governor of Michigan and a leading newspaper editor of the State advised Newberry that a "boodle" campaign was being waged in his behalf. Although put on notice that the methods of which he was approving almost daily in his letters to King were notoriously calling for excessive expenditures, the record shows that Newberry continued to encourage his friends in conducting exactly the sort of a campaign that required unlimited expenditures of money and did absolutely nothing to restrain the reckless and corrupting activities of his appointed agents. Such are the established facts disclosed in page after page of the evidence in the Newberry case. Every Senator who votes for Newberry does so in the face of these facts. Newberry himself was necessarily in possession of these facts when he filed with the Secretary of State his sworn statement in which he declared:

> The campaign for my nomination for United States Senator has been voluntarily conducted by my friends in Michigan. I have taken no part in it whatever and no contributions for expenditures have been made with my knowledge or consent.

In his speech in his defense in the Senate, January 9, Newberry admitted that—

> the cost of the campaign was about $195,000.

This was his comment:

> I can only say that I regret exceedingly the fact that so large an amount of money was necessarily expended.

The only inference that can be drawn from that statement is that Newberry to this hour condones and justifies the expenditure in his behalf of a sum which the resolution to seat him brands as "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government." And if the United States Senate condemns the crime and rewards the beneficiary of the crime—a man who blandly asserts that the corruption fund raised and expended in his behalf was "necessarily" employed to gain his nomination and election at the hands of the people of Michigan—time will tell whether the American people are as tolerant of the domestic enemies of free government as is the United States Senate.

Contrast this case, Mr. President, with the Lorimer case!

On April 6, 1911, at the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, I introduced in the Senate a resolution providing that a special committee be appointed to reopen and reinvestigate the charges that "corrupt methods and practices" had been employed in the election of William Lorimer as United States Senator by the legislature of the State of Illinois.

On March 1, 1911, a resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Lorimer had been defeated by a vote of 40 to 46.

I did what I could, on the evening that vote was taken, to prevent a roll call. I was confident, from information which had come to me, that there was an abundance of evidence to show that bribery had been employed to secure for Mr. Lorimer his seat as a Member of the Senate. I was unable to produce the facts at that time, and Mr. Lorimer's title to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 40 to 46.

After the 4th of March, when the Congress that had declared Mr. Lorimer entitled to his seat adjourned, I devoted some time to an investigation of the case, and when Congress reassembled I presented a resolution asking for a reopening of that case. I secured action upon that resolution, the case was reopened, and Mr. Lorimer was denied his seat by a vote of 55 to 28. That action established the precedent which makes possible the reopening of cases of this character upon the discovery of new evidence, even though the Senate may have previously voted to seat the Member whose title to his seat is questioned.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WADSWORTH in the chair). Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. KENYON. Does not the Senator really think, in view of the action of the Senate now, that we ought to open that case up and reverse the action taken then, and invite Mr. Lorimer back?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the sitting Member from Michigan is to have the title to his seat confirmed, Lorimer ought to have been seated, for I think he had a much better title to his seat than the sitting Member [Mr. Newberry] has to the one he now occupies.

With a full knowledge of the facts of the Lorimer case, and of the issue which is presented to the Senate for consideration at this time, I assert without hesitation that the corrupt methods and practices revealed in the Michigan primary are infinitely more reprehensible and more injurious to representative government than the methods and practices employed in behalf of William Lorimer.

I assert that the personal knowledge and guilt of Truman H. Newberry have been established more conclusively than were the personal knowledge and guilt of William Lorimer of the methods employed in his behalf, and that a review of the testimony in the two cases will convince any Senator of open mind that that is true.

Lorimer's political aids had not attempted to poison the fountain of democracy at its source by corrupting the people themselves. A few thousand dollars were spent by Lorimer's friends to purchase the votes of half a dozen depraved members of the Illinois Legislature. Lorimer was not an active participant in the methods and practices employed in the canvass; it was shown by circumstantial evidence only that he had knowledge of the acts and approved the plans of his dishonest agents; he never admitted the expenditure of a penny in his behalf, and only a portion of the $100,000 "slush fund" alleged to have been raised was ever shown to have been expended.

Lorimer was never indicted or tried in the courts of his State. Newberry was indicted and convicted.

Lorimer submitted himself to an examination by the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate his election. Newberry did not do that, and Newberry came before the Senate of the United States, if the public press is to be accepted as any approach to truth, only when certain Members here demanded that he appear to say something in his own defense, else they would not vote for him.

Lorimer took the floor in the Senate and for days defended himself against the charges lodged against him. He did not wait until the hour limit had been reached in the debates. He was open to question by any Senator all the time that his case was before the Senate. With the exception of a single hour, when he occupied the floor in his own defense, in the long period that his case has been under consideration by the committee and the Senate, Newberry has been conspicuous by his absence and his failure to appear and testify or speak in his own defense.

Stop just a moment and think of it! Is there another Member of this body who, under the imputation of having a seat here the title to which is challenged, would be willing to hold it stolidly for three years, vote on important matters, and never rise to demand an investigation; never appear before a committee and say, "I demand to be heard in my own defense! My hands are clean. Come one, come all, who dare assail my title to my seat in the United States Senate!"

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. The occurrences of the last few days remind me of the statement made by former Speaker Reed when an election case was pending before the House. He said that the only time when the House decided politically was when it sat judicially.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, Mr. President. But I have been led to believe that when this body sits in impeachment cases and to try the title of Senators to their seats for the long period of six years, we ought to bring to bear upon such occasions a calm and dispassionate regard for the merits of the cases. I approached the study of this case with that attitude of mind.

But I am bound to say, and I believe it will be the verdict of history, and I believe that it will be the sober second judgment of the Members of this body, that this case can never be settled until it is settled rightly by the retirement of the beneficiary of this corrupt election.

Think what a seat in this body means. The heart of representative government lies in the Congress. If it is corrupted, corruption enters all the life currents in the body of this Government. You can have no honest representative government if United States Senators can be chosen by corruption in any form. When any man who is a Member of this body is challenged as to the integrity of his right to sit here and remains silent for three years, that man has confessed that he dare not submit himself to an investigation as to his right and title to a seat.

The Lorimer case revealed an attempt by corrupt predatory wealth to defeat representative government by purchasing the votes of members of a legislature bound under their oaths to elect a United States Senator. Sir, the Senate of that day repelled this assault upon free government. The newer Members of the Senate at that time could not be whipped into line under the party lash, as they appear to be whipped into line at this time.

No unbiased person who has watched the contest in the Senate in the pending case will assert that partisanship has not been invoked to keep Truman H. Newberry in the Senate. New Members of this body have been given to understand that a vote for Newberry will be the only proof acceptable to the leaders of the majority in this Chamber of their Republicanism and their devotion to Republican principles. Mr. President, that has been asserted again and again on this floor, and it has been denied by no one.

When Lorimer was on trial, in a case which did not present a degree of the corruption proven in this case, those who are now invoking partisanship and party loyalty did not themselves vote to seat Lorimer. The very men who now are wielding the party lash across the shoulders of some of the newer Members of this body could not bring themselves to vote for Lorimer.

I have before me the roll call taken on July 13, 1912, in the second contest in the Lorimer case, which resulted in the expulsion of William Lorimer. It is found in volume 48, part 9, page 8987. It shows that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER], the then Senator from New York, Elihu Root, and the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND], and other Republican Senators who are jealous of their Republicanism, voted against William Lorimer, although he had been elected as a Senator of their own political faith; although only circumstantial evidence could connect him with the use of money; and although many of them had voted to seat him in the preceding trial of the case.

Mr. President, it sometimes has a wholesome influence upon this body, I have observed, to let the country know about the facts in cases such as these. I never have been able to determine the psychological effect of the retrial of the Lorimer case before the United States Senate on the votes that were cast by Senators. It takes time to get the full effect of public opinion upon any great question; but after the Lorimer case had been tried twice before this body the public had taken hold of all the facts regarding the case, and when the second vote came, how much the majority against Lorimer was due to a better understanding of the testimony on the part of Senators and how much of it was due to the fact that the Senators knew that their constituents had a full understanding of the case and would hold them to a strict account on the votes they cast, I do not exactly know.

Mr. President, the final decision of the Senate in the Lorimer case established the principle that money used in behalf of a candidate to corruptly influence members of a legislature charged with the election of a United States Senator invalidated that election and rendered the beneficiary of the corruption ineligible to a seat in the Senate.

The people have since enacted through their representatives and by constitutional amendment a system of direct primaries and direct elections of United States Senators in order to protect themselves against the type of corruption revealed in the Lorimer case. Wealth has met this situation as it meets every attempt by government to check the impudent misuse of its power. Since the enactment of these necessary laws, wealth has sought to thwart the will of the people and to subvert the purposes and policies of the Government itself by controlling primary and general elections by the corrupt use of money.

While the facts which confront the Senate to-day may differ from those established in the Lorimer case, the underlying issue is the same. As the Senate approaches the hour when it shall decide this case in the light of this issue, the American people are waiting to pass judgment upon the United States Senate.

If we decide here to-night to confirm the election of one in whose behalf, by his own confession, the sum of $195,000 was expended to gain his nomination, we have opened the door to the unlimited use of money to control elections wherever they are held in the United States. Money may be expended as in this case in behalf of a rich man. It may be expended hereafter in behalf of a poor man by great corporations whose greed prompts them to purchase seats in legislative chambers, but in any event its purpose will be corruption, and as surely as night follows the day corruption in elections will ripen into corruption in legislation and government.

Mr. President, the Senate is confronted to-day with the domestic enemies of republican government against which patriots now in their graves have warned us. As the Senate proceeds to the decision of this issue, I recall the words of Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan, one of the noblest men who ever sat upon the bench, spoken nearly half a century ago in warning against this insidious foe revealed to-day in the Senate in its full ugliness and strength. Speaking before the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1878, he said:

> There is looming up a new and dark power. I can not dwell upon the signs and shocking omens of its advent. The accumulation of individual wealth seems to be greater than it ever has been since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The enterprises of the country are aggregating vast corporate combinations of unexampled capital, boldly marching, not for economic conquests only, but for political power. For the first time really in our politics money is taking the field as an organized power. * * * Already, here at home, one great corporation has trifled with the sovereign power, and insulted the state. There is grave fear that it, and its great rival, have confederated to make partition of the state and share it as spoils. * * * The question will arise, and arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine, "Which shall rule—wealth or man; which shall lead—money or intellect; who shall fill public stations—educated and patriotic free men, or the fendal serfs of corporate capital?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator may have an extension of his time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator, but that would be a violation of the unanimous-consent agreement, and I submit to the rule.

SPEECH
OF
HON. W. FRANK JAMES,
OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, February 1, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4) granting relief to soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, and Chinese Boxer rebellion campaign; to widows, former widows, and dependent parents of such soldiers and sailors; and to certain Army nurses.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Nurses are very well treated, if not too well treated, under this bill. I saw service in Cuba in the Spanish-American War, but I never saw a nurse of any description either in the United States or in Cuba. I have talked with men who saw service in Porto Rico or in the Philippines, and they state they saw only one or two nurses. Very few of the boys who saw service in the United States in 1898 saw any. You propose to give these nurses who are healthy enough to be able to work, and, according to this amendment, who may be very wealthy, $20 a month, while the soldier himself has to prove that he is unable to work before he can get a pension of $20 a month. You are going to place the nurse not on the same basis as the widow, but on a far better basis. You are going to place the nurse on a far better basis than the soldier himself who gave his service and his health to his country. I have the case of a comrade of mine who weighed 197 pounds when he went to Cuba who came back after 60 days weighing 147 pounds. He is now in a hospital in my home town with tuberculosis. He has seven children, and I have not been able to get him a pension up to date because the bureau says he is able to work.

I am in favor of legislation that will place the veterans of 1898 on the same basis—hospital, vocational education, compensation, and every other way—as the boys who won the late war.

I am going to vote for this bill, but I am very sorry that in the treatment of veterans and their wives and children it is not more liberal. I hope that the Senate will be more liberal than we have been.

How Congress Works.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, February 23, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10650) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, the highest compliment that can be paid to a bill is that members in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union show no disposition to discuss it. That being the case, I think that the chairman of this committee may justly feel very highly complimented. There seems to have been no disposition to criticize the bill. It is clear-cut, without legislation, increases of salaries, or any features provocative of opposition. Strange as it may seem, that is a highly desirable achievement. The House is so constituted, with its unwieldy membership and multiplicity of duties, that it is forced to rely upon its committees to conduct careful hearings, weigh the evidence, and to bring in bills capable of meeting the most rigid scrutiny.

In the time allotted to this measure we have wandered far afield, and I am not disappointed or annoyed by the fact. We have listened to a number of entertaining discussions of wide interest, but I think it might be well to come back for a few moments to this bill before the House. Its preparation involved long and careful hearings lasting a whole month, carried on every day in the week, including Saturdays, from 10.30 in the morning until after 5 in the evening. Sixteen bureaus in the Departments of Commerce and Labor were turned inside out and their operations exposed to almost microscopic examination. This examination has aroused in me amazement at the wonderful technical perfection of the various bureaus of this Government, and I am compelled to note in addition how loyal and sincere they are in the performance of their duties and obligations.

Another thing that impressed me in the hearings was the devotedness of those who were employed in the various bureaus, notwithstanding the mere pittance for which they are obliged to work. I was impressed particularly with one case in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. There were two men in that bureau who devised, thought out, and erected a mechanism to predict the tides. One of the men, a genius in his way, of splendid scientific and technical attainments, worked for less than you would pay the meanest laborer. When he died he was receiving $2,200 a year. Congress has never appropriated a cent—nobody, it seems, has ever thought of appropriating a little bonus for his family. And yet the machine he was instrumental in perfecting does the work of 60 computers and will save the Government millions of dollars.

This governmental attitude of closefistedness not only prevails toward the Coast and Geodetic Survey but toward the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Lighthouses, and the Bureau of Fisheries. These are bureaus largely requiring men with college education or great technical experience; men capable of entering into the most profound researches; yet many of the salaries are as low as $1,400 a year. We had to sit and listen to this arraignment of our pinyuna policy because we were helpless to do a thing to help them. We have not provided for any increase of salary for the reason that we did not have the power owing to the limitations placed on the Appropriation Committee, and we can only fervently hope that the reclassification bill, which will give some modicum of relief to these devoted public servants, may soon be enacted into law.

This is an example of the work of one of the principal committees of the House. But the same work is going on in all the other committees. The Appropriation Committee consists of 35 members, the Ways and Means Committee of 25 members, and together these two committees have their hands upon the finances of the Nation. One committee raises the revenue and the other says how that revenue shall be expended. Both committees combined are nearly as large as the first Congress of the United States, the Congress fixed in the Constitution.

Now, why do I mention that? Because criticism is often heard that Congress is somewhat indifferent and takes no interest in legislation. The visitor to the gallery, if he comes here during a roll call, is not likely to have a very high opinion of the dignity of the body. If he comes on a day like to-day, in the discussion of a routine bill, he goes away with the impression that there were in the House of Representatives of the great Republic perhaps fifty men legislating or passing upon the expenditure of millions of dollars. That is the impression, but it is not the fact. The legislation is actually done in committee, and if it is done well in committee there is no occasion for the great bulk of the Members of this House to sit here and listen to debate, because they each have their set obligations and official duties. For instance, the Ways and Means Committee is holding hearings this afternoon; my colleague [Mr. OLIVER] is at a hearing of the Committee on Military Affairs; the Naval Affairs Committee is sitting. Take the large committees of this House—the Appropriations Committee with 35 members; the Ways and Means Committee, 25 members; the Agricultural Committee, 22 members; the District of Columbia Committee, 21 members; the Judiciary Committee, 21 members; the Military Affairs Committee, 21 members; the Naval Affairs Committee, 21 members; the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, 22 members. No member of these principal committees can sit on any other committee. These committees take out of this House 188 Members who have a complete alibi, and a perfect justification for not being here in Committee of the Whole while they are attending to the affairs of their respective committees.

I go into this matter because I have been cutting out clippings from the newspapers containing criticisms of Congress in the last two years, and I find that even the newspaper men are not doing their part to enlighten the American public as to what Congress is doing or the work it accomplishes. They never touch upon the work going on in the various committees, the hearings of which are often illuminated by flashes of humor and by the clash of mental combat. They do not go into the work that Members do—I mean that silent, unobtrusive work without display—the hard, tedious work in the sanctum of the committee room, but they emphasize the flash work or the sensational things that happen here on the floor. If I were to get into a controversy with one of my friends here and say in a loud voice, "Come outside and settle our dispute," you would find the newspaper men would make a dash for the front rail of their gallery and to-morrow morning the papers would publish the episode on the front page with large headlines. Such news methods cultivate a contemptuous attitude toward Congress.

I venture to say that if you were to take a poll of our citizenship to-morrow they would say that representative government in the United States of America is a failure. Why? Because the work of Congress is misrepresented or ignored, and that accounts largely, in my opinion, for the growth of the bolshevistic spirit. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I have heard speakers on the stump declare that even the American newspapers themselves admit that the American Congress is a failure and that representative government is a thing of the past. What do they want to substitute in its place? The soviet system of representation, where the carpenter, the tailor, the mill worker, the miner, the farmer, and other occupations shall be represented according to trade or calling. In other words, they would sink citizenship into the trade instead of apotheosizing the trade into glorious citizenship.

Gentlemen, it is up to all of us to make good, to do what we can to get rid of the notion that Congress idles and does not work, or that it does not fairly represent the constituencies from which its Members are elected.

Mr. HERRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. HERRICK. Is it not a fact that the condition which the gentleman has just been describing is mainly brought about by the newspapers in an effort to create an atmosphere of sensationalism?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I think that is so. It is part of the tendency of the times. We are fond of jazz music, we like excitement, and it is quite natural that the newspapers should cater to the national appetite, although I would prefer to see them give a little more space to the saner and better things in life.

Mr. HERRICK. As a matter of fact, the encouragement of this brings a few extra pennies into their treasury, and that is all they care about. They are not caring for their country, but for their own treasury.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. FESS. I appreciate what the gentleman has said about the inability of the public to get what is actually done in the committees. Of course, our RECORD is such that it will not serve. Has the gentleman thought about the feasibility of Congress issuing an abstract of what work is done for general distribution, whether that is practicable or not, so that the actual work of the committees in abstract, and what is done in Congress, could be learned and such an abstract made the medium of information?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I have never thought of it, I will say to the gentleman, but I think it is a mighty fine idea. What Congress needs more than anything else is a good publicity agent.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio is approving the theory of Mr. Bryan, who wants a nonpartisan national publication?

Mr. FESS. I am not acquainted with what the gentleman refers to. However, I think that the Bureau of Information during the war did rather a commendable piece of work, and that bound in now a source of considerable valuable information covering that period. It is something of that sort that I had in mind.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Bryan advocates the publication of a paper by the Government, nonpartisan, telling just what happens in Congress, to be published for general distribution.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I think it is a good idea. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in conclusion I want also to point out one peculiar development in our progress. From humble beginnings, with a few departments and a few bureaus, we are developing a tendency toward bureaucracy, toward paternalism. That was illustrated more, perhaps, in the hearings before the subcommittee covering the Departments of Commerce and Labor, with their various bureaus, than in any other bill that has come before this House.

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. It may be an unkind question; I hope it is not; but how did the gentleman vote on the maternity bill?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I voted against it. Now, having qualified on that score, Doctor, I hope I may pass. However, I will not go into the subject of paternalism now. As Kipling says, "That is another story."

MEMORIAL ADDRESS
OF
HON. EDWARD B. ALMON,
OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sunday, February 26, 1922.

The House had under consideration House Resolution 293, relating to the life, character, and public services of Hon. SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to know Col. S. M. TAYLOR for the past 15 years. I first met him at Pine Bluff, Ark., while there on professional business. I learned then that he was not only a leading member of the bar but was greatly beloved and respected by his people. I afterwards met him at Hot Springs in 1911, where we spent three weeks at the same hotel. His mother was born in my district in Alabama, only a few miles from where I was born and reared, and that fact made me feel that he, too, was one of our people.

He came to Congress two years before I did. His course and record as a Member of this House are too well known to need any extended reference. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his colleagues to a marked degree. I visited him frequently during his illness and always found him bright and cheerful and deeply interested in the proceedings of the House. He frequently came to the House when he was not physically able to do so.

He was what might be called a good family man, having at all times the comfort and happiness of his family at heart. He was not only deeply interested in the welfare of his constituents, but in all legislation of interest to the Nation at large.

The duties of the Members of the House have been so increased of recent years that we have but little time for social intercourse, and to become acquainted as we would like to, except as we are thrown together as members of the same committees. However, I learned to know Colonel TAYLOR well and to appreciate his many good qualities, and I, together with other Members of the House, will greatly miss him. In his death his district has lost a most valued Representative and the Nation a wise and conservative lawmaker.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists" I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office, dated April 29, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between March 5 and April 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HARTFORD COUNTY, CONN.

255 Wladyslaw Kivasniewski (Wladyslau Kivasmiski), Bristol, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALACHUA, STATE OF FLORIDA.

1771 D. N. Sanders, Trenton, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 19, CHICAGO, ILL.

2935 Anton Pomarski (Antoni Pomorski), 8628 Muskegon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 67, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2133 Walter Mscichowski, 4850 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

3172 Walter Thompson, 1419 Anderson Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

118 Carl Joe (Joseph) Schoff (Carl Schoff), Arlington Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF IOWA.

745 Carl (Carl M.) Johnson, Marquisville, Route 4, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STORY, STATE OF IOWA.

1655 Tilden Johnson, Cambridge, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF REPUBLIC, STATE OF KANSAS.

492 Edwin Ernest Hatfield, Cuba, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, STATE OF MAINE.

1286 Michael Dolan, Seboomook, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLES, STATE OF MARYLAND.

928 George Hall, Benedict, Charles County, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF BOSTON, MASS.

1344 Vincent Samdozewitz (Vincent Samodzewicz), 19 Waverly Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 43, MASSACHUSETTS.

1975 Frank Wilson Dunham, North Truro, Truro, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SOCORRO, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

868 Frank (Frank W.) Taylor, Magdalena, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LEWIS COUNTY, N. Y.

1681a Jacob Warner Woolschlager, Castorland (Jacob Warrner Woolschlager, Beaver Falls), N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF DUCHESS, N. Y.

1367 Elmer George Ostrom, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

642 Forest C. Johnson (Johnston), Pond Creek, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF EL PASO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1653 H. Matthews, 3141 S, El Paso, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WINDHAM, VT.

133 John J. Wilkins, 317 South Main, Brattleboro, Vt. (Cedar Grove, N. C.).

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local board named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who since the publication of the lists has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included, nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned has since the publication of his name been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which for any of the aforementioned reasons should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should for any of these reasons likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHAMBERS, STATE OF ALABAMA.

530 Woodson H. Adams, West Pt., Ga.
1334 James Allen, Lanett, Ala.
561 Will Ampy, Lafayette, Ala.
1434 Leonard Baily (Bailey), Cusseta, Ala.
2015 Henry Barnes (Bonds), Langdale, Ala.
1384 Brady Barrow, Lafayette, Ala.
1412 Will Billingstong (Billingsgrong), Shawmut, Ala.
1724 Henry Blake, Lafayette, Ala.
228 Nelse Bonner, Standing Rock, Ala.
2753 Will Boyd, Lanette, Ala.
2034 Jim Bozeman, Fairfax, Ala.
1183 Willie Lee (L.) Brock (Willie Brock), Route No. 1, Lafayette, Ala.
2858 Ezekiel Brooks, Five Points, Ala. (Route No. 3, Lafayette, Ala.).
2061 Alvanice Brown, West Pt., Ga.
613 Willie Calloway, Langdale, Ala.
2295 Ervin (Erwin) Carson, Gold Hill, Ala.
2764 George Will Henry Carter (George W. H. Carter), Route No. 1, Lafayette, Ala.
1506 Dick Clark, Lafayette, Ala.
1791 T. D. Clement (Clements), Lanett, Ala.
1309 Rufus Clifton, Lanett, Ala.
2213 Henry L. Cochran, Shawmut, Ala.
2572 Esse Coleman, Lafayette, Ala.
2353 Jimmie Combs, Route No. 2, Lafayette, Ala.
1073 Wallis (Wallace) Cooper, Lanett, Ala.
2008 Watt Cooper, 1003½ Williams, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1816 Alrich (Aldrich) Covington, Hutchborough, Ala.
74 Bud Cross, Lafayette, Ala.
1113 Cecil Davison (Davidson), Langdale, Ala.
2701a Ed Davis, Lafayette, Ala.
2253 John Davis, Lafayette, Ala.
1702 John Henry (H.) Dawson, Langdale, Ala.
284 Arthur E. Dees, Shawmut, Ala.
2214 Earnest Evcel (Evell) Dennis (Ernest E. Dennis), Shawmut, Ala.
1677 Jim Dennis, Fairfax, Ala.
2860 Miles Domings (Dormings), Lafayette, Ala.
2176 Major Dorsey, Lanett, Ala.
422 Oliver Joe (J.) Dupree, Lanett, Ala.
38 Frank Edwards, West Point, Ga.
2792 Zach Elliot (Elliott, George Elliot), Lafayette, Ala.
682 James Estridge (Estredge), R. F. D. No. 6, West Point, Ga.
1624 Jeff Euton, West Point, Ga.
1312 Jerry Ferrell, West Point, Ga.
661 John Finley, Lafayette, Ala.
2092 Walter Flake (Flarke), Buffalo, Ala.
2986 Will Flaming (Flanning, Flemming, Fleming), LaFayette, Ala.
1339 Walter Thomas (T., W. T., Walter T.) Flournoy (Flourney), Fairfax, Ala.
1800 George Frasier (Frazer), LaFayette, Ala.
3059 William Erwin Freeman (William E. Freeman, William E. Freeman), Lanett, Ala.
3104 James Joseph (J.) Fuller, Langdale, Ala.
2596 Moses Gibson, LaFayette, Ala.
2912 James Gilbert, Langdale, Ala.

412 William F. Glenn (William Freddie Glenn), Langdale, Ala.
2013 Charlie Goss, route No. 1, Five Points, Ala.
113 Otis Grady (Ottis Gray), LaFayette, Ala.
2513 Glenn Gray, route No. 1, Abanda, Ala. (Buffalo, Ala.).
2562 Frank Grees, Camp Hill, route No. 1, Ala.
2017 George Green, Lanett, Ala., 1630 Rice Street, Columbia, S. C.
1658 Jas. Henry Grim (J. H. Gran, J. Henry Grim), R. F. D. No. 2, Buffalo, Ala.
2475 Robert H. Harris (Robert Harris), Opelika, Ala.
1199 Solomon Harrison (Soloman Harison), Langdale, Ala.
1461 Buber (Bubber) Heard, route No. 5, LaFayette, Ala.
1895 John Henry Hendrix (John H. Hendricks), Roanoke, No. 1, Ala.
1244 Lorenzo Hicks, route No. 1, Waverly, Ala.
1459 Elijah Hagg (Elija Hogg), West Point, Ga, route No. 4.
2421 Johnny (Johnnie) Holmes, Five Points, Ala.
120 Otis Howard, Lanett, Ala.
2266 Phillip Howard, LaFayette, Ala.
2494 Al Huguley, LaFayette, Ala.
2626 George Hughly (Huguly, Huguley), West Point, Ga.
1227 William Hunter (Hinter), route 1, Camp Hill, Ala.
2294 William H. Hutchenson (Hutchinson), LaFayette, Ala.
180 Willie Hutcheson (Hutchinson, Hutcheason), Fairfax, Ala.
567 Dock (Doch) Ingram, Fairfax, Ala.
2879 George Irven (Irvin), R. F. D. No. 6, LaFayette, Ala.
2700 Joseph Jackson, Lanett, Ala., P. O. (West Point, Ga.).
285 Major Jenkins, Langdale, Ala.
2336 George Johnson, Route No. 5, LaFayette, Ala.
2375a Islah Johnson, LaFayette, Ala.
2942 Bonnie Jones, Stroud, Ala. (Porterdale, Ga.).
979 Biner Jones (Giner), Lanett, Ala.
1247 James Jones, LaFayette, Ala.
1067 John Kirksey (Kerksey), Lanett, Ala.
1026 Wesley Lewis, Lanett, Ala.
1157 William Lewis, Route No. 5, LaFayette, Ala.
1448 Frank McCurdy, Standing Rock, Ala.
1651 Grady William (Grady W.) McDaniel), Lanett, Ala.
886 Henry Mahone, Fairfax, Ala.
2851 Howard Maiden (Malder), Route No. 6, West Point, Ga.
415 Paul Martin, Standing Rock, Ala.
1903 George Milton, West Point, Ga., R. F. D. No. 6.
2382 Autrey (Antuy) Moore, LaFayette, Ala.
1713 Daniel Moore, LaFayette, Ala.
2810 Virgie Harrison (H.) Moorman, (V. H. Mooreman), Route No. 1, LaFayette, Ala.
1880 Warner Moss, No. 1, Stroud, Ala.
1947 Rayfield Mullin (Mullen), Lanett, Ala.
775 John Nickerson, Waverly, Ala.
2884 James Pearson, Stroud, Ala.
860 Jim Penn, Goldkfll, Ala.
211 Oscar Penn, LaFayette, Ala.
2374 Charlie Presley, LaFayette, Ala.
2029 Andrew Retse, LaFayette, Ala.
1717 Alonza (Alonzo) Richardson (Alonza Richarson), Cussets, Ala.
1682 Charlie Roberts, Lanett, Ala.
1786 Willie (Willie) Ross, Cusseta, Ala.
1076 Jas. Clem (J. C.) Sewell, Shawmut, Ala.
1078 Tom Smith, Route No. 7, Opelika, Ala.
1494 Verger (Varger) Smith, Fairfax, Ala.
2833 Charlie Stegall, Lanett, Ala.
2158 Will Tatum, Abanda, Ala.
1631 James Oliver (O.) Taylor, Langdale, Ala.
735 Carl W. Thomas, Lanett, Ala.
11 Foster Thomas, Lanett, Ala.
993 Frank Thomas, Abanda, Route No. 1, Ala.
2498 Robert Thompson, Five Points, Ala.
1596 John (Jno.) Tidwell, LaFayette, Ala.
2040 Will Todd, West Point, Ga.
733 Daniel Raling (R.) Tolbert, Lanett, Ala.
2552 Luther Trammell, Lanett, Ala.
2925 Tom Trammell, LaFayette, Ala.
495 Willie Trammell, Stroud, Ala.
1991 Josh Treadwell (Treadwell), Route No. 4, Camp Hill, Ala.
8022 George Truitt (Truett), LaFayette, Ala.
398 Willie Tucker, LaFayette, Ala.
756 Lige Veazley, Lanett, Ala.
1870 John Wadsworth, Lanett, Ala.
828 Wm. F. J. Walden, Lanett, Ala.
1735 Alonzo (Alonzn) Walker, Lanett, Ala.
1926 Borsey Whitaker (Bossie Whittone, Rossie Whitaker), Gold Hill, Ala.
2222 Joe White, Fairfax, Ala.
2737 Claud Williams, Rural Free Delivery, West Point, Ga.
2239 Howard Williams, West Point, Ga.
1336 John Pierce (P.) Williams, Langdale, Ala.
225 Lewis Wilson, LaFayette, Ala.
638 Henderson Wright, Lanett, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TUSCALOOSA, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1349 Bennie Adkissim (Adkissian Binnie, Binnie Adkisin), Holt, Ala.
4542 Albert (Elbert) Amerson, cornor Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4079 Jesses Anderson, Kellerman, Ala.
2451 Clely Bailey, Buhl, Route No. 1, Ala.
4523 George Bailey, Ralph, Ala.
8622 Jonas Ballor, Thirty-third, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3394 Richard Banks, Alton Quarters, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
43 Benjamin Bannes (Barnes, Barnes Benf., Benj.), 1620 Fifteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4209 Willie Bee, Third, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
945 Jesse (Jessie) Bell, Searles, Ala.
4501 Dave Bennett (Bernett Dave), Northport, Ala.
1171 Allen Bettis, Northport, Ala.
1261 Eugene Biard (Baird, Baird Eugene), 1516 Fifteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
8036 John C. Bishop, Tuscaloosa County, Duncanville, Ala.
8435 Joe Blackshell, Eutaw, Ala.
2905 Tennie Bonham, Vance, Ala.
116 Bob Boyd, Northport, Ala.
3133 Lee Brant, Sullivan Quarters, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1841 James Brooks, Kellerman, Ala. (Krenuman, Ala.).
2158 Call Brown, Searles, Ala.
8406 Elex Brown, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2773 Jake Brown, Kellerman, Ala. (Crawford, Miss.).
3543 M. O. Burton, care Kaul Lumber Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2838 Cleveland Byrd, Kellerman, Ala.
2083 James Caffey, Kellerman, Ala.
3643 Jackson Caldwell (Coldwell), Fifteenth Street, Thirtieth Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3292 Joseph Campbell, (employed) Mr. Oscar Oswalt, garage, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1391 Lucius Cannon, Chamblee, Ala.
2807 Will (Will, Willie) Carter, Holt Ala.
595 Martin Cerosa, Kellerman, Ala.
1271 Ludy Chaney, Northport, Ala.
4301 George Cheatum, Holt, Ala.
4224 Charlie Collins, Kellerman, Ala.
2826 Felix (Felzi) Clayton, 609 Carolina, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1207 Refus Clements, Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2758 Robert Cobb, Holt, Ala.
3920 William F. Cobb, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2166 Dersey Coleman, 1003 Nineteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
8229 Ernest Coleman (Earnest Coalman, Earnest Coleman), Hoy Grove Alley (Horgrove Alley), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
984 Percy W. Collins (Percy Malter (Walter) Collins, Persia W. Collins), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2788 Albert E. (Edward) Cook, Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3900 Alex Cooper, Seventh, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2724 Percy Cornwell, Gordo, Ala. (Care Westfield Works T. C. T. & R. R. Co., Fairfield, Ala.)
4174 Charles Crayton, Goethite, Ala.
3436 Henry Davis, Searles, Ala.
3803 Pearl Davis, Geothite, Ala.
2303 Please De Graffenreed (Pleas De Graffenreid, De Graffenreed), Searles, Ala.
733 Thos. D. DeShelds (Thomas Dudley DeShields, Thos. D. De Shields), Seventeenth Street (Seventeenth Avenue), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1296 John E. (Ernett) Dixon, Cottondale, Ala.
1442 Burt Doyle, Holt, Ala.
3650 Kilous Drake, Holt, Ala.
807 Joe Drew, Holt, Ala.
3484 Willie Dukes, care steamer Nugent (care steam laundry), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
680 Hans Duncan, Goethite, Ala.
663 Richard Fountain, Searles, Ala.
4324 Charlie Glasco, Holt, Ala.
2562 Haywood Golightly (Golightly, Hayword), Duncanville, Ala.
3833 James Golightly, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1471 Abe Goodman, care steamer John Quill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
976 Ned Goodwin, Cottondale, Ala.
3654 Virgil Gordon, Searles, Ala.
1774 George Graham (George Grim), 2744 Twenty-eighth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2938 Walter Green, route No. 1, Woodstock, Ala.
2249 John H. Griffin (John Henry Griffin), route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1058 Jesse (Jessie) Gunn, Fox, Ala.
445 Barte (Barto) Guns, Northport, Ala.
3741 Solomon Hall, route No. 1, Tuscaloosa Ala.
570 Regal Hardy, Cottondale, Ala.
3152 Abe Harris (Haina), Searles, Ala.
3990 Tom Hardwick, 1005 Nineteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Hardwick, 1005 Ninetenth.)
275 Richard Hawkins, Searles, Ala.
2872 David (Davie) Heard, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1617 Mose Herring, Holt, Ala.
3328 (1670) Allen Hill, Holt, Ala.
3272 Eddie Hill, Holt, Ala.
2669 Oscar Hill, Chamblee, Ala.
1868 William Hill, route No. 1, Woodstock, Ala.
1918 Clinton Hine, Holt, Ala.
3510 Arthur Holliday, Holt, Ala.
4197 Randolph Holley (Rudof Holly), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4139 Will Hood, Northport, Ala.
3413 Lihue Hopson, Northport, Ala.
2765 Will Horn, route No. 1, Woodstock, Ala.
3409 Den (Dan) Horton, Buhl, Ala.
2056 Sam Howard, Goethite, Ala.
1995 Smith Hudson, Northport, Ala.
2720 Johnnie Jackson, 2843 Fifteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4340 John Jefferson (John Jefferson, jr.), Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3642 Aaron Johnson, Bush & Mosely Mill, Holt, Ala.
3544 Ed. Johnson, Northpert, Ala.
1902 Ernest (Earnest) Johnson, care Bush & Mosely Lumber Co., Holt, Ala.
39 West Johnson, Brookwood, Ala.
3904 Gus Jolly (Jolley), Kellerman, Ala.
2379 Ed. Jones, Edge of race track, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; on edge of town.
170 Eddie Jones, Searles, Ala.
2785 Isaac Jones, Searles, Ala.
3062 J. L. Jones, Marquis, Ala.
668 Richard Jones, Searles, Ala.
2901 Sid Jones, 3137 Thirtieth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3169 Will Jones, Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
739 Willie Jones, Holt, Ala.
2040 Willie Jones, Holt, Ala.
4062 Ike Jordan, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2365 Quincy Kennedy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3584 Robert Key, Grace Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3704 Will Kimbrough, Holt, Ala.
4504 Eli King, Holt, Ala.
1614 Amos Knight, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2280 Dave C. (Credy) Lane (Dave Lane), Yolande, Ala.
1523 Bragg Lewis, Rickey, Ala.
3581 Eugene Lockett, Alberta City, Ala.
73 Sylvester Lucas, Northport, Ala.
4302 Thos. J. (Joseph) Luke, Tenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Allceville, Ia.).
1382 Willie B. (Boykin) McCane, 2803 Eighteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1199 Ando McCoy, Kellerman, Ala.
4003 Frank McDougal, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4543 Hamp McGuffey (Hamp McGuff), Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1111 Byrce (Bryce) Malone, Town Creek, Ala.
1106 Willis Mann, Holt, Ala.
659 Jesse Marsh, Northport, Ala.
1379 Sidney Martin, Route No. 6, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

3634 James May, Ralph, Ala.
1796 Clay Meadows, Route No. 3, Northport, Ala.
1762 Edward Mems, Sanders Fair Road, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
908 Walter Miles, Holt, Ala.
3762 Ross L. Mims, Lock 10, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
942 Arthur Moore, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (care Kaul Lumber Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
1061 Henry Moore, Brookwood, Ala.
3367 James H. (Hester) Moore, Coker, Ala.
4556 Robert Moore, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
41 Robert Morrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1119 Webb Murray (Web Murry), Holt, Ala.
4121 Clarence Nelson, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3362 Pleas (Pleas) Nichols, R. F. D., Ralph, Ala.
1889 Geo. S. (Spergin) Norris, Searles, Ala.
334 Floyd Oliver, Searles, Ala.
3940 Hannibal Parker, River Hill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1469 Eddie Patton, Route No. 4, Fox, Ala. (Ed Patton, Route No. 4, Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
2344 Will Pearson, Northport, Ala.
4250 John H. (Henry) Peebles, Jena, Ala.
4388 John Pennington, Alberta City, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
1769 Love Perry, Searles, Ala.
2411 Henry Porter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
528 Richard Powers, Searles, Ala.
1374 John Pratts, Northport, Ala.
1691 George Presswood, Northport, Ala.
160 Isaac (Isac) Prewitt, Northport, Ala.
3240 Will Prince, Huntsville Road, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1384 Jerry Rackley (Rockley), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1521 Ernest Rankin, Holt, Ala.
2730 Wheelan Reed, 10th, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3370 Sam Rice, Fox, Ala.
3811 William Richey, Cottondale, Ala.
597 Base (Bose) Robertson, Crabtree, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
3528 John Robertson, Holt, Ala.
2832 Johnnie Robertson, Route No. 3, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3039 Archie Sanders, Moundville, Ala.
3508 Chelsey Sanders, 2071 Fifteenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4111 Garfield Sanders, Route No. 2, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1016 Love (Lane) Sanders, 1217 Thirteenth Street, Twenty-seventh Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2942 Newt Sanders, Coker, Ala.
3755 Richard L. (Laton) Sanders, Route No. 4, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3047 Harmon (Harman) Scales, Holt, Ala.
578 Richmond Y. Scarbrough (Scabrough), Route No. 4, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (route, Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
1643 Frank Scott, Northport, Ala.
2162 Will Searles, Searles, Ala.
2861 David Sewell, Holt, Ala.
2077 Jim Shade, 2810 Seventeenth Street, Twenty-eighth Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3006 Sam Shed, Route No. 2, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3 Henry Simpkins, Rickey, Ala.
1487 Lee Sistrunk, Northport, Ala.
4413 Dave Skinner, Kellerman, Ala.
4098 Charlie Smith, Newbern, Ala.
3407 Hugh Smith, Alberta City, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
4351 James M. Smith (Jas. L. M. Smith), 1816 Broad, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2012 Richard Smith, Moody Place, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
3628 Will Smith, Northport, Ala.
4133 Samuel Snider, Searles, Ala.
2557 Will Spencer, 123 Woodlawn, Woodlawn, Ala.
1062 Lee Spraggs (Sproggs), 2921 Twentieth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1453 Ollie Spruce, 416 Grace, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1503 Oliver Stephens (Stevens), route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2540 Sam Stevens, Holt, Ala.
310 Birtrum Stokes, Williamson, W. Va.
1048 John W. (William) Strickland, Goethite, Ala.
2301 Emmitt (Emmet) Strode, jr. (Emmitt Stone), Searles, Ala.
1476 Sam Strong, Holt, Ala.
4054 Arebur Sudduth (Sudduth), Moores Bridge, Ala.
3402 Jim Sullivan, Holt, Ala.
2171 Haywood Tart, Northport, Ala.
1214 Arthur Taylor, Holt, Ala.
898 Isaih (Isiac) Taylor, Kellerman, Ala.
1032 Wey (Wrig) Taylor, Yolande, Ala.
2192 Cleo Temple, Seventeenth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2794 Bert Templeton, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3478 Henry Thomas, Fox, Ala.
3631 Horace Thomas, 606 Thirtieth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4464 John H. (Henry) Thomas, Northport, Ala.
1836 Reed (Read) Thomas (Thomas Read), Holt, Ala.
2990 Ben Thompson, Elrod, Ala.
1600 Jimmie (Jamie, James) Thornton, Northport, Ala.
1996 Joe Tillman, Eighteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1938 Charlie (Charles) Trimble, Ninth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2257 Tom Tucker, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2309 Harrison Turner, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
397 Earl (Earle) Umphries (Earle Umpries), Hargrove Alley, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
972 Samuel (Sam) Vaughn, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1446 Hugh Wade, route No. 4, Berry, Ala.
369 Geo. M. Walker, Holt, Ala.
1182 Edgar Walker, Coaling, Ala.
2408 Jake Wallace, Tannehill, Ala.
472 John Wallace, Greeley, Ala.
859 John Wallace, Kellerman, Ala.
236 Searcy Walters, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3809 James Walton (Walter), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4362 Dallas Warner, route No. 4, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2245 Willie Washington, Tallorsville, Ala. (route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
851 Wm. Watkins, Searles, Ala.
4067 Guss Watson, route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1017 Benn Webb (Webb), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1105 Cathos Wells, Searles, Ala.
652 John Wells, Twenty-fourth Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3753 John West, Kellerman, Ala.
3189 John Wilder, 18th, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1096 A. C. Williams, Kellerman, Ala.
3641 Baker Williams (Williams Baker), Northport, Ala.
707 Berry (Bury) Williams, Northport, Ala.
2974 Caleb B. (Baskell, Baskel) Williams, Rickey, Ala.
4225 Charlie (Chas.) Williams, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3586 Imes Williams, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2141 Jasper Williams, Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2188 John Williams, Dalyville sub. of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
4214 John E. (Ezell) Williams, Cottondale, Ala.
716 Levi Williams, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; University Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1427 Pullen (Puller) Williams, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3018 Will Williams, 2910 Twenty-first Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
17½ Eugene Wilson, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Ala.
3683 Jonas (Johnas) Wilson, L. & N. Section House, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
1071 Wiley B. (Berry) Wilson, Kellerman, Ala.
541 Wm. Wilson, Searles, Ala.
11½ James M. (Moore) Windham, 807 Eighth, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3695 Billy (Bill) Woods, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
430 Simon Woods, Holt, Ala.
1006 Jesse (Jessie) York, Route No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
1532 Dan Young, care Steamer John Quill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3380 Jimmie Young (Jim Young), care Steamer John Quill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
843 Parker Young, Insane Hospital of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (1016 Twentieth Street, North, Birmingham, Ala.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIMA, STATE OF ARIZONA.

331 Walter Abbott, National Avenue, San Diego, Calif.
754 Manuel Alegria, Greaterville, Ariz.
2697 Alexandro (Alijandro) Almada, 1011 Amter Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. (1011 Anita Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.)
3214 Felix E. Alos, 494 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz. (499 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz.)
2994 Fernando Alvarez, Twin Butte, Ariz. (Care of J. B. Mendozo.)
2886 Juan (Julian) Alvarez, 1017 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz. (1110 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.)
976 Jose M. Alviso, Ajo, Ariz.
1908 Antonio Anaya (Anaijo), S. West Hotel, Broadway Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Imperial Copper Co., Silverbell, Ariz.)
1643 Donald Andres (Andress), Ajo, Ariz. (Spillway Camp, Saugus, Calif.)
2705 Feliciano Antillian (Antillon), Silverbell, Ariz. (A. S. & R. Co., Silverbell, Ariz.)
3343 Juan Anton, Papago Reservation, Ariz. (Care of N. C. C. Co., Ajo, Ariz.)
2229 Jose J. Antonio, Papago Reservation, Ariz. (New Cornelia Co., Ajo, Ariz.)
3057 Santiago Aquilar (Aguilar), Tucson, Ariz.
43 Roberto Aros, 408 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz.
650 Nasario (Nasurio) Arviza (Arvizu), Ajo, Ariz.
303 Mike Avilles, 817 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1134 Jose Bacanora (Bacanara), 768 Osborn Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
3135a John Baptisto (Baptiste), 72 Herden Indian School, Tucson, Ariz.
2354 Lloyd T. Bell, 14 Ash Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2861 Miguel Bernel (Bernal), East Ninth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
580 Ray Bowles, care of New Cornelia Copper Co., Ajo, Ariz.
2944 George W. Brady, Ajo, Ariz. (311½ West Sixth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.)
3058 George Calster (George Z. Caister), 406 East Sixth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2302 Ramon Carillo, Arivaca, Ariz.
1657 Alberto Carrizosa, 515 West Ninth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2500 Alfredo Castillo, 330 West Seventeenth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1589 Angelo B. Cavigilia, Arivaca, Ariz. (Care of Pickey & Riley, 52 West Pennington Street, Tucson, Ariz.)
1155 Frank Henry Clater (Slater), 141 East Alemeda Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Care of S. P. Club, Yuma, Ariz.)
1579 Howard Clarence Cohee, 264 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz.
2560 Guiseppe Cordono (Cordone, Cordova), general delivery, Tucson, Ariz.
953 Winnall Dalton, jr. (Winnall A. Dalton, jr.), 619 South Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1796 Joe Daniel, Helvetia, Ariz.
3130 James Darcy (D'Arcy, D. Arcy), care of N. C. C. Co., Ajo, Ariz.
2963 Harry E. De Neva, Gould College (Harry Albert De Neva, Nova), care of B. F. Sloan Auto Co., Tucson, Ariz.
1211 Abelardo De Pino (del Pino), Oracle Road, Tucson, Ariz.
2337 Domingo Bonbo Berrameda (Berrameda, Barrameda, Domingo Bonbro Berrameda), 4 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz.
2900 Robert De Wood, St. Mary's Hospital, Tucson, Ariz. (Albert De Weerd, care of Tucson Ice Cream Co., Tucson, Ariz.)
884 Manuel Dominguez, 304 Contzen Street, Tucson, Ariz.
3077 Thomas James Duffy, 295 North Court Street, Tucson, Ariz.
3369 Joaquin Edcundar (Escundon, Escondar), Rillito, Ariz.
871 Ogram Floyd Elsworth, construction camp, 12 miles south of Tucson, Ariz.
645 Miguel Escancon (Escandon), Rillito, Ariz.
2535 Ramon (Ramona) Felix, Sahuanita, Ariz.
36 Carmen Fernandez, Silverbell, Ariz.
2514 Joseph Thurman Fields (care of A. E. Railway telegraph operator), Tucson, Ariz.
1403 Alberto Flores, Pantano, Ariz.
1599 Alfredo Flores (Florez), Helvetia, Ariz.
836 Eustagmo Franco, 370 Twelfth Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Eustagnilo M. Franco, 536 Perry Street, Tucson, Ariz.)
1404 Jose Fuentez (Fuentes), 559 North Ninth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
3281 Walter Fulbright, South Meyers Street (care of Red House, South Meyer Street), Tucson, Ariz.
3044 Albert N. Fulton, box 177, Broken Bow, Okla.
1931 Eduardo (Edwardo) Gaimez (Gainez), Tucson, Ariz.
1747 Wilbur P. Galbreath (Galbredth, Galbraith), 409 Kenasha, Tulsa, Okla.
2583 Rosario Gallego (Gallego), 575 South Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
253 Antonio M. Gallego, 688 South Main Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2039 Charlie (Charles) Morris Giller (Gilles), Park View Hotel, Tucson, Ariz.
1735 Antonio Gomez, Pennington Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1304 Juan Gonzales, Mineral Hill Camp, Tucson, Ariz.
2392 Paul (Raula) Gonzales, 120 South Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

2870 Anderson S. Grimshaw, Tucson, Ariz. (Anderson Seymore Grimshaw (Grenshaw), Douglas, Ariz.).
717 Frank Hale, 58 West Congress Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1974 Kenwood J. Hamilton, care of C. D. Richardson, Ajo, Ariz.
701 Robert Hanson, Stone Quarry, Tucson, Ariz.
2613 Le Uration Hearne, Twin Butte, Ariz. (Le Wraton Hearne, Twin Buttes, Ariz., care of Glance Mining Co.).
1895 Jose Herrera, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2120 Bonifacio Hoolan (Horlan), care of Cabinet Café, San Agustu Hotel, Tucson, Ariz.
1234 Arthur B. C. Hornberg, box 68, Colfax, Calif. (Arthur Bartholomew Columbus Hornberg, 935 North Euclid Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.).
2283 Fred Benj. Jackson, 124 North Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Arib.
2984 Simon Jacques (Jacquez), San Xavier Mine, Tucson, Ariz.
2083 Antonio Jiminez, 633 Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1173 William H. Jordan, Ajo, Ariz.
1795 Jacob Katz, Rubie Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
3301 Walter A. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, box 107, Tucson, Ariz. (Walter Aloysius Kelly, care of general delivery, Douglas, Ariz.).
1976 George Linder, 235 North Third Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. (George B. Lindee, box 64, Kent, Tex.).
2855 Gee Ah Ling (Leng, Leong), 222 South Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1544 Ramon Lopez, 313 North Fourth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2263 Ramon Lopez, care of F. O. Mackay, Tucson, Ariz.
2220 Trinidad Lugo, ranch, Jaynes Station, Ariz. (care of Ariz. Rare Metals Co.).
2290 Jose Lorenzo, Papojo Reservation, Ariz. (care of New Comelia Cap Co., Ajo, Ariz., Mammoth, Ariz.).
151 Henry Louis (Lewis), Tucson, Ariz.
2084 Ramona Madrill (Madrid), 547 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz.
421 Amada Martinez, Arivaca, Ariz.
3047 Frank Martinez, 316 North Fourth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
735 Gabriel Martinez, Silverbell, Ariz.
490 Melquiades Martinez, Arivaca, Ariz.
3154 Octavino (Octaviano) Martinez, care of Brena Com'l Co., Tucson, Ariz.
720 Sipriano Martinez, Arivaca, Ariz. (care of Arivaca Land & Cattle Co., Tucson, Ariz.).
2495 Victor E. Martinez, 334 Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
3384 Jesus Matus, care of United States Reclamation Service, Phoenix, Ariz. (Tucson, Ariz.).
1750 Ramon Mendibles, southeast corner Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
400 Severe (Severa, Severo) F. Mendoza, Rosemont Vail, Ariz.
3285 Thomas A. Miller, care of N. C. C. Co., Ajo, Ariz.
1259 Martin Miranda, 575 South Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2287 Noel Martin Monchon (Neil Martin Menchon, Menchan), 627 North Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1545 Cirillo Montoya (Montoyu), Ajo, Ariz. (care of United Gerde Co., Jerome, Ariz.).
1685 Marcus (Marcos) H. Moore, Ajo, Ariz.
2395 Edward Mora (Mara), 356 North Ninth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1256 Jose Maria Moreno, Jaynes Station, Ariz.
1687 Simon Moreno, Mellville Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. (Park Avenue, west of Millville, Tucson, Ariz.).
511 Thomas (Tomas) Moreno, care of Victor Vesques Ranch, Redington, Ariz.
2380 Yeso Murietta (Murrieto), Pantano, Ariz.
252 Marcos (Marcus) Nanez, Helvetia, Ariz.
3206 Winifred (Winford) C. Normandy, 142 East Alameda Street, Tucson, Ariz.
3294 Ramon C. Ochoa, 812 South Fourth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1275 Francisco Ornela (Ornia, 324 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz.), 323 Convent Street, Tucson, Ariz.
30 Trinidad Ortega, 321 East Fifth Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Vail, Ariz., care of Santiago Leon).
1433 Ricardo Otero, Silverbell, Ariz.
983 Fort Pedreza (Forte Pedrozo, Pedroza), Ajo, Ariz.
3302 Esther M. Powers, San Augustine, Tucson, Ariz.
1109 Joaquin Quichuiz (Quihing, Quihuiz, Quihiny), 426 Russell Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2856 Charles Elmer Reed, 137 North Church Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Chas. E. Reed, 130 North Church Street, Tucson, Ariz.).
3075 Charles Rhodes, West Twenty-third Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2811 Miguel Rivera, General Delivery, Tucson, Ariz.
1294 Mike Rivera, 817 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1136 Andro Robles, Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.
2380 Fernando Robles, 813 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1185 Juan Robles, 813 Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.
646 Rudolph C. Robles (Rudolph Corono Robles), 338 South Meyers Street, Tucson, Ariz.
3113 James Rochco (Roche), St. Mary's Road, Tucson, Ariz.
523 Francisco Rodriguez, Tucson, Ariz. (Rodriguez, box 96, Ajo, Ariz.).
821 Francisco Rodriguez, 792 South Eleventh Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2277 Joe (Jose) Rodriguez (Rodriquez), 728 North Eleventh Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1628 Santiago Rodriguez (Rodriquez), Sahuarita, Ariz.
604 Toribo (Toribio) Rodriguez, 210 West Twenty-second Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2634 Alfredo Romero, Rural Free Delivery, box 25, Tucson, Ariz.
2381 Felipe Romero, Tucson, Ariz.
125 Onofro (Onofre) Romero, Rillito, Ariz.
2939 Rafael Romero, Anita Street, Tucson, Ariz.
1470 Charles Ross, Ninth Street and Euclid Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2424 Grover B. Ross, Holstein Dairy, Tucson, Ariz. (care of Tully Cattle Co., Parker, Ariz.).
1013 Ramon Ruiz, Ranch La Sierrita, outside city, Tucson, Ariz.
1373 Samuel Sagonda, Ajo, Ariz.
1336 Jose Maria Salas (Mario Solas, Solos), 441 Sox Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1388 Robert Schuebert (Schuchert, Schubert), Indian Oasis, Ariz.
317 Joseph Sella, 140 North Church Street, Tucson, Ariz. (Hayden, Ariz.).
684 Sidney Severus (Severns), Y. M. C. A., Tucson, Ariz.
2932 Jose Siquira (Sequiro) Silvas, Florence and Silverbell, Ariz. (care of A. S. & R. Co., Silverbell, Ariz.).
1159 Silvestre (Sylvester) Sinochul (Sinchul), Mission Street, Tucson, Ariz.
768 Yndelacio Solano, Greaterville, Ariz. (Yndalecio, Elgin, Aris.).
1904 Juan (Juan Y.) E. Steale (Steel), Greaterville, Ariz.
1898 Alfred Taylor, Hawthorne, N. J. (care of New Cornelia Copper Co., Ajo, Ariz.).
263 Frank E. Steel (Steele), Greaterville, Ariz.
2838 Scott R. (P.) Stewart (Stuart), Tucson, Ariz.
2716 Paul Eugene Sullivan (Sullvian), 82 North Sixth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2640 Jack Teague, Ajo, Ariz., care New C. C. Co., Ajo, Ariz.
2968 Narciso Luiz (Narcisco L.) Telles, 418 East Sixth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2257 Francisco Andreas Timbers (Francisco Andrade Timbres, Frank Andrade Timbres, Francisco Andras Timbre), 282 South Stone Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2951 Alberto N. Tribolet (Albert Navarro Tribolet), Tucson, Ariz.
2847 George Joe Turich (Turick), R. F. D. No. 1, box 94, Tucson, Ariz.
1870 Roberto Valdez, general delivery, Tucson, Ariz.
2815 Antonio Valenquela (Valenzuela), 575 South Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2997 Loreto Valenzuela, Twenty-seventh Street, Tucson Ariz., care J. M. Pacheco, Tucson, Ariz.
168 Zenon Valenzuela, 48 West Franklin Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2162 Frank Villegos (Villegas, Vilecoes), 304 South Meyer Street, Tucson, Ariz.
2796a Augustin T. Villalobas (Villalobas), (Augustin Trujillo Villalobas), 906 South Tenth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2278 Frank Henry Wade, 248 Fourth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
1595 Frank Walsh, 144 South Main Street, Tucson, Ariz.
725 Charles Wells, Conanea, Sonora, Mex. (Cananes, Sonora, Mex.)
2612 George Quincy Wilkinson, Santa Rita Avenue, Tucson, Aris. (Tentville, Santa Rita Street, Tucson, Ariz.)
1008 Jose Ygnacio, Ajo, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF COLORADO.

872 George Bishop, Mount Morrison, Colo.
126 Hugh Brandriff, Wheatridge, Golo.
761 George E. (Edward) Carter, Evergreen, Colo.
233 Charles Albert Day, Wheatridge, Colo.
286 William Albert Edwards, Mount Morrison, Colo.
718 Frank K. (Kellar) Howard, Arvada, Colo.
19 Casey H. Merris, Arvada, Colo.
329 William P. (Price) Peterman, Golden, Colo.
259 Truman A. Thomas, No. 2, Edgewater, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

978 Charley Bivens (Bivins, Charlie Bivins), 720 Brewers Court NE., Washington, D. C.
2505 Winfred (Winford) Deal Boland, 1210 H NE., Washington, D. C.
806 Harry Boole, 1529 B NE. (1433 P NW.), Washington, D. C.
380 Chas. Butler, 122 A B C Alley, North Capitol and First (Charles Chester Butler, L and M Streets (703 Eighteenth NE.), Washington, D. C.).
2811 Maurice A. Butler (Maurice Butler, Maurice Augustus Butler), 643 Acker NE., Washington, D. C.
3494 Vincenzo Dell'aolis (Debaolis), 627 Second NE., Washington, D. C. (Vandegriff, Pa.).
1526 Arthur Howard (Hiward) Dickerson, 338½ Thirteenth NE., Washington, D. C.
728 Louis Bernard Graham, 100 Douglas Court NE., Washington, D. C.
3045 Wallace Gray, 7 Terrace Place NE., Washington, D. C.
2447 Fyshure Thaddeus Griffin, 36 Florence NE., Washington, D. C.
3464 Chas. Harper, 1042 Wylie NE., Washington, D. C.
3180 Gee. A. (Abraham) Harper, 1347 Wylie Court NE., Washington, D. C.
1489 Mason Henderson, 835 Fourth NE., Washington, D. C.
2973 Norman Hicks, 1376 H NE., Washington, D. C. (general delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
3086 Lee Hooper, 106 Seventh NE., Washington, D. C.
3149 Henry Dyer Hyde, jr., 219 A NE. (316 Ninth NW.), Washington, D. C.
515 Lewis Henry Johnson, Fifteenth and H NE., Washington, D. C.
1987 Wm. Henry Johnson, 717 Eighteenth, Washington, D. C.
1783 Ralph C. (Charles) Kyler (Charles Kyler), 1309 Wylie Court NE., Washington, D. C.
2480 Alex. Lee, 1010 Fourth NE., Washington, D. C.
2899 John McGrath, 1619 Rosedale NE., Washington, D. C.
1596 Frank Miller, 213 Fenton NE., Washington, D. C.
1156 John Miller, 1238 Harrison Place SW. (213 Fenton Court NE.), Washington, D. C.
2230 Jno. Rolley Mitchell, O. Anderson's Stables, Brewers Court, between G and H, Sixth and Seventh NE., Washington, D. C.
976 Will Roberts Moncrief, 920 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
1174 Robert Posey, Washington, D. C. (District Tile & Brick Co., Washington, D. C.).
822 Chas. Rector, 227 Congress NE., Washington, D. C.
943 Jno. Arthur Rogers, 228 Warrant NE., Washington, D. C. (John Rogers, 249 Brunswick, Jersey City, N. J.).
2780 Jno. W. (William) Russell, 1110 F NE., Washington, D. C.
396 Edw. Small, 1223 Florida NE., Washington, D. C.
3470 Jas. Stewart, 112 Dalton, Baltimore, Md.
1963 Dudley Stone, 1013 L NE., Washington, D. C.
83 Harry Tomlins, 103 Maryland NE., Washington, D. C.
2524 Oscar Warren, 154 B, Washington, D. C.
2249 George Thomas Watson, 219 E NE., Washington, D. C.
3496 Louis Webster, 602 Acca Street NE. (602 Acker Street NE.), Washington, D. C.
2127 Chas. H. Wimet, 306 D NE., Washington, D. C. (Chas. H. K. Urner (Uner), general delivery, Spokane, Wash.).
3136 Richard E. (Evans) Work, corner F and G Streets NE. (619 H Street NE.), Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1398 C. P. Brice (Charles Paul Brice, Chas. P. Brice), 2418 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
2436 Leison J. Chapman, 1819 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C.
794 Alfred Fortune, 2422 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
34 Harry J. Freeman (Harry Je Mexson Freeman, Harrison Freeman), 2105 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
1040 Clinton Harris, 1908 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
1197 Harvey Jno. Heubsch (Harvey John Huebsch, Hnebsch), 1701 Park Road, Washington, D. C.
772 J. J. Hill (James Joseph Hill, James J. Hill), 1600 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

419 Jesse Holly (Jesse Holley), 1748 Seaton Street, Washington, D. C.
2053 Frederick Melvine Jackson (Frederick Melven Jackson, Fredk M. Jackson), 1622 Swan Street, Washington, D. C.
1187 Wm. Ignatius Jemison (William Ignatius Jemison, Wm. I. Jemison), 1910 R Street, Washington, D. C.
2250 Claude Hegry Johnson (Claude H. Johnson), 2105 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
1788 Edw. Johnson (Edward Johnson, E. Johnson), 1808 T (F) Street, Washington, D. C.
2356 Wm. S. Jones (William Jones), 1725 Seaton Street, Washington, D. C.
1218 Jno. T. Kelly (John Thomas Kelly, John T. Kelly), 2131 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.
715 William Carl (William C.) McAfee, 1917 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.
199 Jno. (John) Newkirk, 1719 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.
1232 R. P. Norris (Raleigh J. Morris, Raleigh James Norris), White Street, Fairmount, Md. (2294 Champlain Street, Washington, D. C.).
1463 Jos. Spriggs (Joseph Spriggs, Joe Spriggs), 1818 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
2126 Jno. A. Abe Stephenson (John Abe Stephenson), 1927½ Seaton Street, Washington, D. C.
2325 Jno. Whitney (John Whitney), 1909 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C. (1656 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2383 Arthur B. Coats (Arthur Bassle Coats, A. B. Coats), care John Coats, Concord, Ga.
1309 Oscar Cook, Shepherd Road, near Longfellow Street, Washington, D. C.
685 Carlo D'Alolsio (Carlo D'Alairio), 2835 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
3018 Chas. Richard Haven (Charles R. Haven), 1008 Fairmont Street, Washington, D. C.
1776 Earl Warren Haynes, 4400 Kansas Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
233 Wm. Edw. Hodges (William Edward Hodges), 754 Park Road, Washington, D. C.
282 Chas. Johnson (Charles Johnson), 510 Kennedy Street NW., Washington, D. C.
3116 Ollie Lee Moore, 4 Belview Court NW., Washington, D. C., between Lamont and Morton Streets.
615 Oscar Phillip Nicholas (Oscar P. Nichols), 610 Irving Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
2346 Lonnie Tolson, New Hampshire Avenue and Upshur Streets, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

3352 Anthony Achillion, 670 Main (Anthony Achellion, 1602 Main), Bridgeport, Conn.
1004 Geo. J. Ahern, 630 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
1469 Jos. Archdeacon, 87 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
3540 Chas. Ballesta, 253 Catherine, Bridgeport, Conn.
17 John Barney, 50 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
1983 Marciano Baro, 22 Frank, Bridgeport, Conn.
3012 Ned (Noel. Need) Berry, 70 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
3541 Francis Boyle, 1332 Main (332 Main), Bridgeport, Conn.
4010 Wm. Britt, 76 Gold, Bridgeport, Conn.
3176 Paul Brooks, 87 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
3076 Kendrick (Kendrick) Brown, 102 Highland, Bridgeport, Conn.
2411 Frank Burge, 24 North Washington, Bridgeport, Conn.
1007 Frank A. Burns, 282 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
2098 Patrick J. Callahan, 2575 Main, Bridgeport, Conn. (Patrick James Callahan, 930 Spruce, Philadelphia, Pa.).
54 Bill Capoli, 441 Water, Bridgeport, Conn. (92 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.).
731 Francesco Cardinale (Francisco Cardenale), 540 Harral, Bridgeport, Conn.
711 Roberto Carloni, 128 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
3865 Michael Carroll, 535 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
1479 Albert Carvi (Carvi Wimberto), 244 Oak, Bridgeport, Conn.
1509 Woo Ching (No Chiney), 298 Harrall, Bridgeport, Conn.
3121 Daniel Cohan (Daniel Cohen), 71 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
714 Hugh Corley, 550 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
8 Arthline Corri, 12 Frank, Bridgeport, Conn.
815 John Cullen, 69 Center, Bridgeport, Conn.
700 Arthur Davis, 107 Fulton (190 Knowlton), Bridgeport, Conn.
1409 Leon Davis (Leon Davis), 52 Highland, Bridgeport, Conn.
2843 Jos. Deas, 102 Highland, Bridgeport, Conn. (130 Kokolnsko, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
3502 Giovanni (Giovani) De Faurto, 138 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
4498 Caltego Dentero, 12 Frank (Caltano Dentero, 83 Trumbull Road), Bridgeport, Conn.
985 Arthur R. Dodge (Arthur Robinson), 38 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
1078 David Dow, 282 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
3477 O. L. Dunn (Lewis O. Dunn), Union Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.
3751 Adolph Dupont, 1475 Main, Bridgeport, Conn. (150 State, Springfield, Mass.).
496 Geo. Eklund (Geo. Eklunt), 550 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
1040 Guiseppe Ercole (Gluseppi Ercole, Joshu Gluseppi Ercole), 188 Calhoun, Bridgeport, Conn.
2216 Jose A. Eucenas (Joe Agudo Eucinas, Jose Agudo Eucinas), 1815 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
4859 Frank S. Ferris (Frank Sylvester Ferris, Frank Ferris), 20 Hart, Bridgeport, Conn.
2452 John Fish, Central Hotel, Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1760 Wm. Fleming, 382 Harral, Bridgeport, Conn.
3707 Stephen Foren (Stephen Foran), 1008 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
959 Maurice H. Freedman (Maurice H. Friedman), 304 James, Bridgeport, Conn.
2546 Joseph A. Genereux (Joseph Alfred), 66 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
353 David Glasson (David Classon), 1187 Broad, Bridgeport, Conn.
145 John J. Gloney, 190 Middle, Bridgeport, Conn.
3536 Avalino (Avelino) Gomes, 148 Center, Bridgeport, Conn.
3415 Raymond Gomes, 46 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
3529 Geo. Gonsalves, 35 Wallace, Bridgeport, Conn.
1304 Albert Gordon, 304 Federal (2303 Fairfield), Bridgeport, Conn.
4280 Antonio M. Guimaraes (Antonio M. Guimarase, Antonio Manuel Guimaraes, Antonio Manoel), 66 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.

2022 Arthur S. (Arthur Smith) Hannibal, 37 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
2045 Peter Harey, 9 Union Square, Bridgeport, Conn.
2871 John Harris, 83 Fulton, Bridgeport, Conn. (foot of Hudson Street, care of Blue Line, Jersey City, N. J.).
1191 James Heoris, 533 Water, Bridgeport, Conn. (James Heonis, 27 Bell).
3302 Alfred Jackson, 37 Union Square (37 Union), Bridgeport, Conn.
2872 Jos. C. Jodion (Joseph Childs Jodoin, Joseph Charles Jodoin), 535 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
3303 Russell F. Jones (Russell J. Jones), Stagg Hotel, Middle Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
3727 Chas. Jos. Kelly, State Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (Chas. Jos. Kelley, 1499 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.).
4554(?) Geo. J. (Geo. Joseph) Kelly, 221 Congress, Bridgeport, Conn.
4017 Henry M. (Henry Meyer) Krasnow, 360 Charles, Bridgeport, Conn. (269 South Second, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
2943 Don (Dong) Kwong, 67 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
1280 Geo. H. (Geo. Henry) Lacey, 67 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
275 Ivan H. Larson (Svan Hjalmar Larson), 46 Worth, Bridgeport, Conn.
1396 Jas. V. La Valle (James Vincent LaValle), 227 Charles, Bridgeport, Conn.
2543 Wm. W. (Wm. Walter) Lewis, 24 Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
1855a John Litchfield, 64 Gilbert, Bridgeport, Conn.
3212 Arthur L. Logan, Elmsdale, Nova Scotia. (Arthur Lawson, 546 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.)
3095 Jos. Luna (Luna Guiseppe), 58 Franklin, Bridgeport, Conn.
3809 Cornelius (Cornelius) McDonald, 87 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
1114 Henry McKeever, Water and State, Bridgeport, Conn.
4460 Joe Macholes, 85 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
1506 Andrew Maglenna (Andrew Maglena), 525 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
3914 Kalmon Malofsky, 53 Tom Thumb, Bridgeport, Conn.
77 Joseph Manna, 240 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
383 John Mares, 67 Fulton, Bridgeport, Conn.
1534 Adrian (Adriano) Marquas, 60 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
3476 Harry Millinsky (Harry Malinsky), 496 Catherine (472 Hallett), Bridgeport, Conn.
2537 Wm. H. Miller, 61 Vine, Bridgeport, Conn. (William Miller, care of Mohigan Mkh.)
2433 Geo. L. Minks (George Theodore Minks), 433 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
1345 Jas. L. Mitchell (James I. C Mitchell), 107 Fulton, Bridgeport, Conn.
1940 Eugene Moore, 22 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
259 Domingo (Moringo, Meringo) Morelo, 69 Fulton, Bridgeport, Conn.
842 Manuel Maresia (Manuel Moresia, Manuel Morisa), 20 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
1628 Joseph Moss (Moss Joseph), 78 Gold, Bridgeport, Conn.
2791 Cornelius Murphy (Cornelius Joseph Murphy), 24 Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
1158 Chas. Murray, Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
329 John M. (John Michael) Murray, 70 State, Bridgeport, Conn.
2408 James O'Connor, 430 Pequonnk, Bridgeport, Conn. (157 East Fifty-sixth, New York, N. Y.).
4057 Eufrate E. Ortisano (Eugrate Eusonio Ortibano, Eufrate Eufonio Ortibano), 54 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
1350 Kusta Osterman (Kusta Osterman, Kistna Osterman), 812 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
2248 Gaglasio Paulo (Gagario Paula, Gagiaorio Pauol), 133 North Washington, Bridgeport, Conn.
2380 Peter Peredra, 100 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
1436 Germain G. Perez (Gorman Gomez, German Gomez), 244 Center, Bridgeport, Conn.
4207 Sam'l (Sam) Pilris, 63 Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn.
3282 Manuel Preira, 96 Fulton (100 Lexington), Bridgeport, Conn.
1644 Geo. Prool, Pier No. 1, Bridgeport, Conn.
350 Joseph Quinn, 1430 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
3084 Benicio (Bemioro, Benicio) Ramos, 12 Frank, Bridgeport, Conn.
753 Joseph (Joe, Jos) Ramos, 46 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
1235 Carmine (Carimine) Reda, 122 Federal, Bridgeport, Conn.
2842 Geo. Reid, 17 Drouve, Bridgeport, Conn.
588a Wm. Relling, 70 Elm, Bridgeport, Conn.
3030 Wm. Robertson, 37 High, Bridgeport, Conn.
1011 Henry Rozoski, 708 Grand, Bridgeport, Conn.
3573 Nicolas (Nicholas, Nicolass Rovensky) Rovansky, 318 Center, Bridgeport, Conn.
3275 Antonio Sanezoni, 128 High, Bridgeport, Conn. (427 E. 114th Street, New York, N. Y.).
455 Arthur Saunders, 78 Gold, Bridgeport, Conn.
4426 Geo. F. (Geo. Foss) Saunders, 28 Washington Court, Bridgeport, Conn.
3087 Venturo (Venturas Sivera, Venturo Sivera, Venturo Severa) Severa, Hotel Valencia, Bridgeport, Conn.
2201 Edward L. (Edward Lewis) Sherman, 107 Fulton, Bridgeport, Conn.
3080 Bernard Sipples, 285 Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.
884 Caleb Smith, 78 Gold, Bridgeport, Conn.
274 Edward M. (Edward Milton) Smith, 715 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
3166 Thos. Smith, 531 West, Bridgeport, Conn.
1555 Herbert Snelght, 80 Pequennock, Bridgeport, Conn.
1828 Wm. J. (Wm. James Stone, 3d) Stone, 3d, 263 Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.
2268 John V. Strauss, 83 Meadow, Bridgeport, Conn. (John Vincent Strauss, 176 North Sixth, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4490 Herman (Herrman) Theen, 878 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
747 Pedro Thomas, 1815 Main, Bridgeport, Conn. (Pedro Tomas, 537 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2509 Joseph (Joseppe Tomball) Tomball, 1246 North, Bridgeport, Conn.
4285 Matthew (Mathew) Toyer, 37 Union, Bridgeport, Conn.
1172 Frank Trifillo, 126 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
3864 Arthur G. (Arthur Gomes Teicera) Tucera, 66 Lexington, Bridgeport, Conn.
4559 Wm. (Wm. Turner) Tuner, 85 Mattieson, Bridgeport, Conn.
1576 Wm. Ulrich, 281 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.
3622 Rob't N. Upton, 37 State, Bridgeport, Conn. (Rob't Nathan, 554 Hanover).
798 Angel (Angel Villegas) Vellgus, Calhoun, Bridgeport, Conn.
2518 Gones (Verisinno Gones, Verisinno Gomes) Verisinno, 548 Fairfield, Bridgeport, Conn.

2586 Bernard Wade, 1493 Main, Bridgeport, Conn.
3632 James M. Walker, 78 Gold (215 Oliver), Bridgeport, Conn.
191 Edward Ward, 625 Water, Bridgeport, Conn. (Richardson House).
3328 Harrison F. (Harrison Francis) Webster, 104 Highland, Bridgeport, Conn.
3412 Francisco (Francisco Landig do Weiga) Weiga, 4 Carter, Bridgeport, Conn.
1876 Wm. White, Union House, Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
4519 Woo Chung (Woo Chong Woo) Wo, 453 Water, Bridgeport, Conn.
2947 Stewart G. Young, 248 Federal, Bridgeport, Conn. (Steward G. Young, 262 North).
217 Tom (Yuen Tom, Joe) Yuen, 67 State, Bridgeport, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, HARTFORD, CONN.

1039 Gustave Anderson, 192 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.
1968 Bronislaw Balicki, 65 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn. Balicki, 44 Putnam Street, Hartford, Conn.).
2175 Alcide Bassetts (Bessette, Alcide Bessette), 208 Park Terrace, Hartford, Conn.
1528 William Henry Batt, care George Clarke, Easton, Me. (1235 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.).
852 Carmil Bockus, 92 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn. (Bedford, Canada).
1198 Carl H. Carson, 1228 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn. (Carl Hjalmar Carlson, 30 Morton Street, Hartford, Conn.).
509 Joseph Casper (Caspar, Kasper), 336 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
3020 George Frank Corrigan, 4 East Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
2172 James W. Denny (James W. Denery), 161 Hamilton Street, Hartford, Conn.
1833 Hagop A. Derkhohosian (Hagop A. Du Khoogusian), 115 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
838 Filip Dicke (Filip Dickl, Filip Dikl), 28 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
2875 George Louis Ellan, 14 Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn. (Geo. L. Ellan, 1075 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
2023 Maurice F. Farrell (Maurice Francis Farrell), 25 Imlay Street, Hartford, Conn.
2043 Patrick J. Gleeson, 65 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn. (Patrick Joseph Gleeson (Patrek J. Gleason), 52 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn.).
1499 Agajian Gregorian (Agajan Gregorian), 1451 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.
6 Minoa Gregorian (Minas Gregorian, Minas), 34 Flower Street, Hartford, Conn.
1788 George Grigaitis, 55 Wilson Street, Hartford, Conn.
3763 Martin Grigiunes (Martin Grigiunos, Martin Grigelunis), 10 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
4502 Edward Axel Johnson (Edward A. Johnson), 179 Affleck Street, Hartford, Conn.
4373 John Johnson, 97 Madison Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
3061 Lem Long, Putnam, Conn. (124 State Street, Hartford, Conn.).
1002 Patrick C. Kearns (Patrick Charles Kearns), 85 New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
1301 Tatos Khajarian, 111 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
2721 John Klunz, 31 Park Street, Hartford, Conn. (40 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn.).
130 Richard Lagerstrom, 249 Madison Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
217 John S. Larson, 18 Orange Street, Hartford, Conn.
2705 Stephen Lauren (Steven Lauren), 455 Zion Street, Hartford, Conn.
4240 Chong Lee (Cheng Lee), 310 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.
2188 Oscar Rudolph Lindquist, 8 Mortson Street, Hartford, Conn. (Oscar Rudolph Linkquist, 8 Mortsen Street, Hartford, Conn.).
425 Frank J. Link (Frank Joseph Link), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
2384 Henry Mahshigian (Henry Mahshingian), 305 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
4220 Oscar Leverin Malingren (Oscar Swerin Malmgrin), 115 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn.
4008 Frank Martin, 64 Willow Street, Hartford, Conn.
3066 Wasyl Moldzyko (Wasyl Mokrzyski), 22 Willow Street, Hartford, Conn.
818 Chester Morrison, 711 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
4104 Henry Joseph Murry (Henry Joseph Murray), 77 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4301 Yuen Sin Ng, 249 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
881 David Noble (David Nobl), 1004 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.
3032 Richeulm Pabusineua (Richeulm Pabusences, Vikuilm Paullonita), 88 School Street, Hartford, Conn.
4775 George F. Paylor, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (George Francis Paylor, 250 Putnam Street, Hartford, Conn.).
4141 Amadeo Pereschino, 120 Ward Street, Hartford, Conn.
507 Joseph Plevokus (Joseph Plavokos, Joseph J. Plevokos), 37 York Street, Hartford, Conn.
1787 William Rue, 329 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
2000 Brenusiaus W. Shoraiko (Brasnalals W. Shoraiko, Branesiaus Wincenty Shoraiko), 19 Howard Street, Hartford, Conn.
3078 Johan Erik Sjoberg (Johan E. Sjoberg, Johan Eric Sjoberg), 328 New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4777 Carl P. E. Stormewall, Ashtabula, Ohio (Carl Peter Ernest Stromwall, 741 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.).
4234 Ernest H. V. Stronberg, care of State Sanitorium, Hartford, Conn. (Ernest Herbert Valentine Stronberg, Earnest H. V. Strombers, Ernest Herbert Valentine Strongberg, 20 Hungerford Street, Hartford, Conn.).
3852 Alfred Herman Sturn, 11 Haneferford Street, Hartford, Conn. (Alfred H. Sturn, 113 Hungerford Street, Hartford, Conn.).
2196 William Terwin, 37 York Street, Hartford, Conn. (174 Wolcott Street, Hartford, Conn.).
2552 Moji Tetayino (Tetsyino Moji, Tetsuyino Moji, Tetsujiro Moji), 63 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.
2818 Masrop Thomas, 1451 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.
2009 Morris John Velin, 98 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn (248 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.).
4882 Gregory, Wartamian (Gregory Wartanian), 111 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
2831 Marshall Woodbury, 84 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.
3716 Lock Yip, 322 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.
4815 On Yip, 322 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.
2269 John Erkosky, 84 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

574 Scilpaic Allessandro (Scilpaio Alessandro, Dimia, Scilpaic Alessandro, Scilpaic Allssandro), 72 Wallace Street, New Haven, Conn.
2064 Louis Allison, 171 Olive, New Haven, Conn.
2475 Tony Balciesek (Tony Balcestck), 760 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
2867 Manuel Battist, 271 Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.
992 Alfredo Brilliante (Jos. A. Brayant, Jos. A. Brayanc), 244 Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.
3169 Francisek Bukowiky (Frank Bukowski, Francisek Bukowsky), somewhere on Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
1107 Harold S. Byrne, 16 Lyon, New Haven, Conn.
2791 Raymond Carrola (Raymond Carrela), 18 Myrtle Street, New Haven, Conn.
2283 John J. Carroll, 93 Lyon Street, New Haven, Conn.
966 John Casselman (John Casselman), N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. bunk cars, East Street (brick), New Haven, Conn.
2079 Jas. Cleary, 16 Jefferson Street, New Haven, Conn.
1124 Bartolomeo M. Cinaafi (Bartelomeo Cinaafi, 79 Hamilton, Bartalomeo Crisafi, Bastalomeo), 77 William Street, New Haven, Conn.
804 Antonio Cocco (Antonio Cocca), 63 Wallace, New Haven, Conn.
1240 Jos. Cole (H. Joseph Cole), 501 Chapel, New Haven, Conn.
870 Peter Comasord (Peter Comasond, Peter Gomascrdoso, Peter Gomescond), 953 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
2706 Antonio Cristy, 120 Wallace Street, New Haven, Conn.
2132 Owen F. Devlin, 10 Court, New Haven, Conn.
1002 Nat Dickson, New Haven Railway camps, New Haven, Conn.
1782 Andrew (Andre) Esposito, 64 Franklyn Street, New Haven, Conn.
1402 Jas. H. Evenson (Jas. H. Everson), 77 Olive, New Haven, Conn.
2821 Gabriel Farrante (Gabriel Farrant, Gabriel Farnaute, Gabriel Ferrant), 608 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
475 Nicola Folcetta (Nicola Folcetto), 10 St. John Street, New Haven, Conn.
3147 Nathan Gelacioe, 165 Greene Street (Nathan Gelacive, 100 Franklin Street), New Haven, Conn.
710 Michael Gilleroy (Gilleroy Michael), 106 Wallace, New Haven, Conn.
1790 Jas. Finley Gillis (Jas. Einley, Jas. Finely, James F.), 191 St. John Street, New Haven, Conn.
446 Louis Guida, 181 Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.
104 Wm. H. Hundley (Wm. H. Hunley), R. R. car, New Haven, Conn.
940 Stanley Kavioni (Stenly Kaviom, Stanley Koviom, Stanley Kaviom), 180 Franklin, New Haven, Conn.
3154 Thos. W. Lafoe (Thos. W. LaPoe, Thos. W. Lafoe), 231 Greene, New Haven, Conn.
1938 John Francis Lenahan, 54 William Street, New Haven, Conn. (501 West One hundred and forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.).
1420 Sabino Lukoszewic (Salvin (Sabin) Lukoszewic, Stamford, Conn.), 17 Bradley Street, New Haven, Conn.
1513 John McDonald (John Francis McDonald), 38 Sumner Street, New Haven, Conn.
2709 Patuleone (Pantaleone, Pantelcone), Mansi, 112 Franklin, New Haven, Conn.
2010 Chas. Maresca (Chas. Maresco), 206 (208) Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.
1126 Pedro Merguido (Pedro Merguida, Pedro Merquida), Mill River Street, New Haven, Conn.
1804 Antinas (Antimos) Mimaty, 242 Wolcott, New Haven, Conn.
1108 Patrick J. Moran, 493 Chapel, New Haven, Conn.
2214 Boleslaw Milczarek, 214 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn. (Boleslaw Milczalrek, 1051 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1456 Stephen Milczarek, 214 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn. (1051 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1380 Louis Moncgo, 26 Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.
1418 Andre Moras, 13 Myrtle, New Haven, Conn.
673 Frank Pedone, 440 East, New Haven, Conn.
2235 Joseph Pellein, 115 St. John St., New Haven, Conn.
800 Manuel Pina, 30 Myrtle, New Haven, Conn., (Manuel L. Puna, Seovil Mhaty, Waterbury, Conn.).
504 Thos. Pina, 29 Madison, New Haven, Conn.
2471 George Pecus, 254 Wallace, New Haven, Conn.
3139 George Roacho (George Rocho), 192 State, New Haven, Conn.
1336 Sam Roggozino, 606 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
1064 Jas. P. Soter (Jas. P. Soter), 83 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.
2009 Wylie Spidell, 117 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.
2104 Peter Stankos, 540 East Street, New Haven, Conn.
481 Zagmant (Zygmant) Stupnoky, 758 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
568 Frank Stuigaitis, 111 Franklin, New Haven, Conn. (Frank Joseph Stuigaitis, 819 Bauie Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
1890 Antonio Tassalena, 300 (300) East, New Haven, Conn.
2898 Adam Tielenski, 174 Franklin, New Haven, Conn.
335 Frank Philip Trainor, 953 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
2122 Culbrand H. Tulveson (Gulbrand Harry Tufverson), 912 State, New Haven, Conn.
175 Alex Waillionis, 76 Mill River Street, New Haven, Conn.
670 Chas. Yacht, 320 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
734 Peter Zimnitsky, 118 St. John, New Haven, Conn.
640 John Zukalslel (Peter Zimnitsky), 250 Wallace, New Haven, Conn.
828 George Zuniner, 92 Lyon Street (18 Olive Street), New Haven, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONN.

2685 Thaddeus J. Ayers (Thos. Ayers), Norwich State Hospital, Norwich, Conn.
2128 Adolph Bartosewics, 284 Central Avenue, Norwich, Conn.
461 John Becker, 249 Yantic Street, Norwich, Conn.
2772 Albert H. Beckwith, 110a Thames Street, Norwich, Conn. (175 Bank Street, care Tournier House, New London, Conn.)
1977 Jas. Betor, 72 North Main Street, Norwich, Conn.
2701 Francis Oscar Bjorklund, State Hospital, Norwich, Conn. (American Reality Co., Rockwood, Me.).
2212 Howard Curtis Crosby (Howard Crosby), R. F. D. No. 1, Norwich, Conn.
860 Mgo da Costa, High Seas & Inland Waters, Norwich, Conn. (Mgo De Costa, care steamer *Chelsea*, Norwich, Conn.).

1878 Leroy Lincoln Dean (Leroy L. Dean), 86 Cliff Street, Norwich, Conn.
2415 Ira Harvey, 201 Maple Street, Norwich, Conn.
2766 Richard Uniman Hatcher, Western Union, Main Street, Norwich, Conn. (Richard U. Hatcher, Western Union Service Department).
988 Max Kirschbaum, R. F. D. No. 8, Norwich, Conn.
1440 John A. Killips, 270 Main Street, Norwich, Conn. (Plainfield, Conn.).
2654 Charles Kuprowski (Karlmiem Kuprowski), 284 Central Avenue, Norwich, Conn.
2070 William Kurilla, East Great Plain, Norwich, Conn.
1810 Hector Lariviera, 28 Church Street, Norwich, Conn. (Hector Lariviere, 208 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.).
1041 Arthur H. Lawrence (Arthur H. Laurence), Versailles, Conn.
2439 Frank P. Littlefield, State Hospital, Norwich, Conn. (Howard, R. I., R. I. S. P.).
1018 John Arthur Magee (John A. Magee), 280 West Thames Street, Norwich, Conn.
1960 William Edward Mahoney, 56 School Street, Norwich, Conn.
2737 Walesey Marchiak, 282 Central Avenue, Norwich, Conn.
1103 Wanford Laban Mather, 341 Asylum, Norwich, Conn.
2614 Pawel Minkenowyra (Pawel Minkewourps), 150 Central Avenue, Norwich, Conn.
2825 Maurice Mowris, 150 School Street, Norwich, Conn.
202 Victor Ovzechowski (Victor Overzechowski), 91 Thames Street, Norwich, Conn.
747 Peter Papas, 26 Second Street, Norwich, Conn.
212 John Royston, High Street, Norwich, Conn.
488 Maurice Vanderaurveoc (M. Vanderauweron), 17 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD, STATE OF FLORIDA.

1144 John Albritton (Albriten), New River, Fla.
788 Arthur Anderson, Starke, Fla.
129 Henry Rally (Ralley), Lake Butler, Fla.
730 Charley (Charlie) Banks, Hampton, Fla.
567 Paul Bing, Lake Butler, Fla.
286 Ralph Bray, 2107 Wolf, Louisville, Ky.
744 Luther D. (Dickerson) Brown, Lake Butler, Fla.
16 Isham Butler, Brooker, Fla.
1067 Nigel G. (Grady) Chancey, Starke, Fla.
543 David Holmes, Lake Butler, Fla.
598 John Cunningham, Lake Butler, Fla.
1117 Frank L. (Luther) Davenport, Brooker, Fla.
880 Clarence Davis, Raiford, Fla.
1142 Son Dasde (Dossie), Starke, Fla. (New Medford, Conn.).
1045 Henry Douglas, Sopp, Fla.
907 Mack D. (Draden, Dresden) Douglas (Mack Dresden Douglass, Worthington, Fla.
166 Johny (Johney, Johnny) Edwards, Graham, Fla.
882 Will Evans, Raiford, Fla.
264 James Wesley Faller, Graham, Fla.
349 Louis (Lewis) Perfuson, Lake Butler, Fla.
1173 Richard A. (Arthur) Fillmore, Lake Butler, Fla.
647 John J. (Joseph) Fox (John Fox), Chicago, Ill.
425 Henry Harris (Heney Harris), Lake Butler, Fla.
195 Cleveland Harrison, Lake Butler, Fla.
970 Willie Hayes (Wittie Hayes), Starke, Fla.
866 Arthur Haystings, Graham, Fla.
295 Ellis (Elijah) Hinson (Elicha Henson), Guildford, Fla.
1175 George Hutson (Hudson), Dublin, Ga.
809 Henry Johnson, Worthington, Fla.
464 Will Jones, Lake Butler, Fla.
706 Willey Jones (Wiley Jones), Dukes, Fla.
1206 Dewitt Keith, Mill, Fla.
904 Frank Lewis, Lake Butler, Fla.
911 Robert (Robt.) McClain, Raiford, Fla. (Rockford, Fla.).
942 John McCoy (McCoybis), Lake Butler, Fla.
79 Jacob McFashion, Starke, Fla.
1222 James Mitchell, Dukes, Fla.
340 Alonzo Drew Noble, Worthington, Fla.
829 Israel Porter, Sampson City, Fla.
265 Walter Redmond, New River, Fla.
402 Freeman Robinson, Brooker, Fla.
615 Ed Simmons, Lake Butler, Fla.
358 John Simon, Starke, Fla.
823 Willie Smith, Lake Butler, Fla.
80 Ella (Elias) Elsie Stewart, Dukes, Fla.
682 William Stokes (Storks, Starkes), Starke, Fla.
226 James H. Strader (Strawder, James Strawder), Lake Butler, Fla.
41 Sellars Washington, Lake Butler, R. No. B, Fla.
43 Geo. (George) Williams, Raiford, Fla.
1246 Solomon Wilson, Lake Butler, Fla.
722 James W. Young, Raiford, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF FLORIDA.

200 Deleware (Delaware) Andrews, Green Cove Springs, Fla. (R. F. D. No. 6, Box 80, Dublin, Ga.)
161 John Ashley, Belmore, Fla.
363 William H. Baxter (William Henry Baxter), Leno, Fla.
510 Floyd Benjamine (Floyd Benjamin), Leno, Fla.
103 George Brown, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
144 Thomas Bryant, Marianna, Fla.
660 Henry Carr, Belmore, Fla. (Green Cove Springs, Fla.).
550 George Caswell (Coswell), Green Cove Springs, Fla.
609 Thomas Clemmons, Green Cove Springs, Fla. (Greenville, Fla.).
275 Thomas Davis (Tom Davis), Jasper, Fla.
25 Will De Loach, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
536 Gordon Dickerson (Dickson), Farce Glenn, Ga. (Forest Glenn, Ga.).
186 Jack Dickson, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
892 Ed. Duncan, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
218 Clisby Franklin, West Tocoi, Fla.
303 Johnnie Ford, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
531 Johnnie Gordan (Johnie Gorden), Spring Bank, Fla.
452 Laren T. (Lauren T.) Gore, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
880 Alex Green, Russell, Fla. (P. O. Box 573, St. Augustine, Fla.).
241 John Harris, Pensacola, Fla. (Green Cove Springs, Fla.).
819 Willie Hassard, West Tocoi, Fla.
173 John Human, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
240 Wm. Redill Ivey (William Medill Ivey), Green Cove Springs, Fla.
224 Williams Jones, Leno, Clay County, Fla. (William Jones, Ormand, Fla.)
870 Homer Jordan (Homer Jordon), Leno, Fla.
605 Alexander Lewis, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
810 William J. Livingston, Leno, Fla. (William James Livingston, Virginia, Fla.)
9 Peter Lofton, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
818 Richard Mitchell, Keller, Fla. (Green Cove Springs, Fla.).
503 Willie Morgan, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
171 Willie Myers, Middleburg, Fla. (Starkeville, Ga.).
864 Sarley (Early) Palmer, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
100 Charlie Richardsann (Charlie Richardson), Belmore, Fla.
907 Jack Robinson, Waller, Fla.
110 Sol. Rogers (Rodgers), Green Cove Springs, Fla.
802 Cleve Rollins, Belmore, Fla.
503 Jack Scott, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
418 Joe Simmons, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
487 Ernest Studstill, Waller, Fla.
913 Isaiah Summers, Waller, Fla.
900 Paul Walker, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
200 George Washington, Leno, Fla.
207 Fred Williams, Leno, Fla.
403 Ison (Isom) Oliver Williams, Leno, Fla.
174 James Williams, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
167 James Williams, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
103 John Williams, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
373 Wayman Williams, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
2 James Wilson, S. Jacksonville, Fla.
294 John Wilson, Russell, Fla.
295 Robert Zanders, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DUVAL, STATE OF FLORIDA.

391 Ralph Alberty, East Twenty-second Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2379 John (Jonnie) Alexander, Eastport, Fla.
1448 Clarence Allen, Jacksonville, Fla.
1314 Dan Allen, Hokenville, Ga. (Eastport, Fla.).
2548 Sid Allen, Route C, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1242 Charles Alston (Austin), Buckman and Twenty-sixth Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.
1004 Chester Anderson, Arlington, Fla.
1767 Melvin Anderson, Twenty-first near Fisher, Jacksonville, Fla.
1119 Buster Ard, Eastport, Fla.
1981 Joseph Austin, R. F. D. "B," Morgan's Lb. Co., Jacksonville, Fla. (R. R. Lem, Turner Road, Jacksonville, Fla.).
660 James Baker Panama Park, Fla.
2136 Will Banks, Pablo Beach, Fla.
1717 Frank Battles, Grand Crossing, Fla.
1193 James Beasley, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2218 Jacob Bell, Buckman and Twenty-first, Jacksonville, Fla.
1706 Louis Berry, 1250 East Twelfth, Jacksonville, Fla.
2 Raymond Berry, Twenty-first and Kooker Streets, Jacksonville, Fla. (Ewington post office, Jacksonville, Fla.).
1649 John Bess, 6 Twenty-second Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1166 Ed Blair, Jacksonville, Fla.
856 James Bosswer, Tallahassee, Fla.
269 Dewitt Bradley, Monroe Station, Ala.
937 Mose Britton, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
827 Bill Brown, Denmore, Fla.
2343 Ed Brown, 927 Evergreen, Jacksonville, Fla.
134 Edward (E.) Brown, 222 Fourth Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
182 George Brown, Jacksonville, Fla., care sheriff.
437 Henry Brown, Grand Crossing, Fla.
1511 James Brown, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
580 James Walter Brown, New Berlin, Fla.
59 Jerry Brown, Pablo Beach, Fla.
2645 Jim Brown, Panama Park, Fla.
330 Lemuel (Lemmuel) Brown, Panama Park, Fla.
417 Warren Brown, 10 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1188 Willie Brown, 224 Twenty-first Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
928 Edward Cornelions (C.) Bryan, Forest and Pine, South Jacksonville, Fla.
307 Jesse Bryant, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2479 Tom (Thomas) Buchanan, Grand Crossing, Fla.
2300 Willie Spencer (S.) Burke, Route A, Jacksonville, Fla.
2061 Ed Butler, Pablo Beach, Fla.
840 Mack Butler, R. D. No. 1, South Jacksonville, Fla.
373 Otis Butler, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
1306 Thomas R. Cahoon, Panama Park, Fla.
2286 Will Cambell (Campbell), Eastport, Fla.
1925 Ed Capers, Twenty-fourth and Buckman, Jacksonville, Fla.
1233 James Carnegie, Mayport, Fla.
178 John Castle, Panama Park, Fla.
2109 John Cheakes (Cheakers), Enterprise, Jacksonville, Fla.
2278 Herbert Clark, Twenty-first and Buckman, Jacksonville, Fla.
2453 Oscar Clarke, Route "B," box 750, Jacksonville, Fla.
683 George M. Coleman, Highway, branch post office, Jacksonville, Fla.
712 Lee Collins, Panama Park, Fla.
2532 Emanuel (Manuel) Colls, route A, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1050 Ed Coney, Panama Park, Fla.
1668 Cecil Francis Cornall, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2306 William F. (W. F., William F. Coursey) Cousey, Jacksonville, Fla.
220 Raymond (Ray) Fletcher Craig, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2376 James Crawford, Lackawanna and Pelham, Jacksonville, Fla. (Highway Post Office, Jacksonville).
379 Fletcher Crenshaw, route B, Jacksonville, Fla.
2174 Isaiah (Isiah) Daniel, Eastport, Fla.
587 Charlie (Charles) Davis, care of sheriff, Jacksonville, Fla.
1545 Charlie Davis, R. F. D. route C, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1936 Ed Davis, Eastport, Fla.
86 Gatchel (Gatchal, Gatchell) Davis, Panama Park, Fla. (Sanford, Fla.).
1474 Walter Davis, Jacksonville, Fla.
2605 Stanley Roy (R.) Dick (Stanley Roy Dicks), Pablo Beach, Fla.
139 Walter Dixon (Dexson), Carbur, Fla. (Eastport, Fla.).
44 Jim Douglas (Douglass), Grand Crossing, Fla. (Folkston, Ga.).
161 Joseph Dovar, Eastport, Fla.
142 Fred Earl, Rare Fork, Jacksonville, Fla.
1257 Benjamin Edwards, Twenty-second and Walnut, Jacksonville, Fla.
273 Otis Edwards, Twenty-first Buckman, Jacksonville, Fla.
127 Judson Emanuel (Emanuell), Jacksonville, Fla.
617 Clarence Evans, care Brick Yard, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1841 Willie Fields, 2348 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

1084 Howard Figgers, R. F. D. 8, care of Dennis Blanchard, Jacksonville, Fla.
Willie Figuers, 1418 Ward, Jacksonville, Fla.
2137 Joe Fischer, R. F. D. route B, No. 600, Jacksonville, Fla.
1414 Jack Fraziler, Greenland, Fla.
2460 James R. (J. R.) Garrison, Panama Park, Fla.
84 Starling Gaspany, 24 Rich St., West, Jacksonville, Fla. (Gaspany Manufacturing Co., Jacksonville, Fla.).
1197 Richard (Dick) Gibson, West Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.
2400 Samuel Gladdin (Samuels (Samuel) Gladdens), Fulton, Fla.
1720 Ira Gills, care Jacksonville Brewing Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
977 Leon Edward (Ed.) Glover, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
917 Sam Glover, Crawford, Fla.
717 Charlie Goode, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
750 Al T. (A.) Gray, Jacksonville, Fla.
1313 David Elvimore (Elvemire) Green, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla. (Elvimore Greene, 700 North Fifth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
1303 Marshall (Marshal) Greene, Eastport, Fla.
1720 George Habersham, Grand Crossing, Fla.
1087 Charlie (Charles) Hagans, Panama Park, Fla.
2355 Henry Halnes, Pablo Beach, Fla.
2032 Ed Hall, Route 2, Lem Turner Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
1407 John T. Hardin, Panama Park, Fla.
2022 Paten Hardy, Panama Park, Fla.
2418 Will Harmon, Eastport, Fla.
549 Charles Hart (Charlie Hart), South Jacksonville, Fla.
2235 Charlie Henderson, Eastport, Fla.
1331 Lee Henderson, Bennett and Twenty-first Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2060 Mack Henderson, Clay Street Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.
66 Julius Hines, Tallahassee, Fla. (823 Landing, Jacksonville, Fla.).
987 Ozel Hinton, R. F. D. Route "C," South Jacksonville, Fla.
1676 Walter Holloway, Jacksonville, Fla.
1567 Censer (Censar) Holmes, Panama Park, Fla.
2409 Walter Hooks, Pablo Beach, Fla.
2220 Charlie Howard, Highway P. O., Jacksonville, Fla.
338 John Howard, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
772 Joe Jackson, Buckman and Twenty-fourth, Jacksonville, Fla.
1033 Lee Jackson, Route B, Jacksonville, Fla.
1851 Lee Roy Jackson, Baldwin, Fla.
1527 Will Jackson, Route B, Morgans Mill, Jacksonville, Fla.
2466 Jim James, Caryville, Fla. (Eastport, Fla.)
2383 Joseph Jenkins, Route "C," South Jacksonville, Fla.
308 Willie Jenkins, R. F. D. Route B, box 4 (3), Jacksonville, Fla.
145 James Jesse, Grand Crossing, Fla.
325 Henry Johnson, Live Oak, Fla.
416 Henry D. (B.) Johnson, Route 2, box 496, Jacksonville, Fla.
673 James Sherman Johnson, 154 Central Avenue, St. Augustine, Fla.
571 Perry Johnson, Route B, box 698, Jacksonville, Fla.
1906 Reulen Johnson, 214 Jefferson Street, Macon, Ga.
1397 Walter Johnson, Mayport, Fla.
1184 Will Johnson, Panama Park, Fla.
2531 Will Johnson, Eastport, Fla.
438 Wm. Henry Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
414 Allen W. Jones (Allen Jones), 2533 Evergreen, Jacksonville, Fla.
2310 Jesse Jones, Saulsbury, N. C.
1290 Jim Jones, Thirty-first and Main, Jacksonville, Fla.
2553 John Jones, Tallerand Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
1310 Pierce Jones, Twenty-third Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
332 Sam Jones, Panama Park, Fla.
1402 Will Jones, South Jacksonville, Fla.
188 Grover Kelley, Bessemer, Ala.
885 Norman Kimbrough, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2301 Charlie Knight, Jacksonville, Fla.
1922 Fred Lawrence, Jacksonville, Fla.
1598 John Louis Leger, Twenty-third and Moncrelf Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
1995 Tom (Tommie) Lenard (Lenord), Brick Yard, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1284 Henry Lofton, care of Florida Ward Product Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
963 Frank Long, Greenland, Fla. (care of L. Bryan, Green Cove Springs, Fla.).
2637 John Lowrand, McDuff Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
815 Sam McClain, 1042 Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
424 Fred McCroy (McCray), Jacksonville, Fla.
84 Harpe (Harper) McDonald, Toomer Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
1255 Maxie McDuffie (Mack Duffy), Eastport, Fla.
2545 John W. (J. M.) McEachin, Bennett and Twenty-first, Jacksonville, Fla.
823 Richard McNealy, Bayard, Fla.
1425 Benjamin Magood, East Twenty-second, Jacksonville, Fla.
1617 David Marshall, White House, Fla.
1475 Willous (Willons, Williams) Mason, Route B, Box 519, Jacksonville, Fla.
1558 Virgie May, Gress Mfg. Co., Duval County, Fla.
280 Alfred Miller, R. F. D. "B" Box 48, Duval County, Fla.
705 Gisper Miller, Panama Park, Fla.
1456 Joe Miller, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2428 John Milton, Fulton, Fla.
2361 John W. Mims, Jacksonville, Fla.
2102 Jim Minton, Twenty-third and Main, Jacksonville, Fla.
285 Eddie Mizelle, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
186 Will (Willie) Morrison, Panama Park, Fla.
1458 Emmett Nellams, Atlantic Avenue, South Jacksonville, Fla.
567 George Niblack, Jacksonville, Fla. (care of sheriff).
691 D. T. (F.) Osbourne, Pablo Beach, Fla.
1749 Fred Owens, Tisonia, Fla.
1919 Chas. (Charlie) Patterson, Panama Park, Fla.
2574 George Leamon (L.) Patterson, Highway Post Office, Jacksonville, Fla.
2383 Willie Paulding, Route B, Box 597, Jacksonville, Fla.
2089 Lindsley Peoples, South Jacksonville, Fla.
824 Wolle (William) P. Perry, Panama Park, Fla.
2243 Paul (Ponel) Pfennig, Fifteenth and St. Johns Mill Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
629 Clarence Porter, Eastport, Fla.
2236 Abram A. (A. A.) Potter, No. 9 East Twenty-first, Jacksonville, Fla.
1600 Hugh Raney (Rainey), South Jacksonville, Fla.
295 Samuel Reed, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
1882 Joseph Rice (Price), R. F. D.
100 Edward Richardson, Highway Post Office, Jacksonville, Fla.
967 Thomas Rhingel, Maxville, Fla.
1826 James Riley, Eastport, Fla.
1606 Brett Robinson, Pablo Beach, Fla.
1051 John Robinson, Panama Park, Fla.
430 Zachariga (Zachrias) Robinson, Eastport, Fla. (Hastings, Fla.).
1902 Jesse (Jessie) Rose (Jessie Rise), City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
720 Henry Roundtree, Live Oak, Fla.
748 David Samuels, 1402 Eighteenth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
640 William Henry Sanchez, Panama Park, Fla.
200 Harry Sanders, Highland Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
1808 Abraham Scott, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
676 Charlie Scott, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
1870 Nicko Sgro, Dinsmore, Fla.
117 Jennings (J.) Paul Shelton, Pablo Beach, Fla. (Asheville, N. C.).
2023 Will Shoemaker, Jacksonville, Fla.
2419 William Frederick (F.) Silman, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla. (511 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
174 Arthur Simmons, Densmore, Fla.
310 Warren Simmons, Gordon, Ga.
2470 Albert Alfonzo (A.) Smith, Bayard, Fla.
1460 Charlie Smith, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
2288 Henry Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.
1525 James Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.
1509 William Mosley (Mosely) Smith, Pablo Beach, Fla.
1807 Steve Softek, Eastport, Fla.
221 Charles Staggers, Lane, S. C.
2371a Edward Hanna (Ed. H., Edward H.) Steele, 115 West Tenth, Dallas, Tex. (419 Professional Building, Jacksonville, Fla.).
871 Charles Hill Stokes, 117 Walnut Street, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1358 William G. Stone, care Stockade, Jacksonville, Fla.
173 Cornelius (Cornellous) Swinton, Jacksonville, Fla., care Sheriff.
2158 Augustus W. Taylor, 125 Palmetto Street, South Jacksonville, Fla.
1690 Joseph Taylor, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
88 Hermon Lee (Herman, H. L.) Terry, corner McDuff and Enterprise, Jacksonville, Fla.
533 Education (Educator) Thomas, Eastport, Fla. (Decatur, Ga.).
1461 Joe Thomas, Panama Park, Fla.
2063 Henry Thibodeaux, Eastport, Fla.
723 Johnnie Thomas, Hawkensville, Ga.
1051 Ben Thompson, Mayport, Fla.
175 Easley Tolls (E. Tolley, Ensley Talley), Eastport, Fla.
1813 Rollie Tyson (Tison), Route "B," Morgan Mill, Jacksonville, Fla.
720 James (Jam) Wade, Panama Park, Fla.
1691 James Waits, Buckman and Twenty-fourth, Jacksonville, Fla.
2550 Charley Walker (C. W. Walker), Eastport, Fla.
773 Charlie Walker, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
853 Fred Washington, Panama Park, Fla.
1791 William E. Way, Jacksonville, Fla.
1933 Junis West, Panama Park, Fla.
1367 Prince (Primus) Weston, Route B, Jacksonville, Fla.
586 Willie Weston, 753 Park, Jacksonville, Fla.
2507 Napoleon White, White House, Fla. (care J. S. Watson, 24 Inland Building, Atlanta, Ga.).
230 Tom Whitmore (Whittmore), East Twenty-fourth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1979 Alex Williams, Blackman, La.
620 Horace Williams, Blackman, La.
485 James Williams, Eastport, Fla.
2171 John Williams, Guyton, Ga.
932 Joseph Williams, Fulton, Fla.
910 Leonard (Lenard) Williams, Eastport, Fla.
2064 Nathaniel Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.
118 Addison Wilson, Twenty-second, Jacksonville, Fla.
652 Clarence Gardener (Gardner) Wilson, City Prison Farm, Jacksonville, Fla.
26 George Wilson, Eastport, Fla.
2593 Willie Wilson, South Jacksonville, Fla.
179 Amos Woods, care M. Smith, Twenty-sixth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2321 Ed Woody, Route B, Lem Turner Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
32 Ivory Wright, Maxville, Fla.
2208 Willie Wright, Maxville, Fla.
1341 John George (G.) Yanouris, 104 St. Ortega, Jacksonville, Fla.
285 Alec Young, Bayard, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA, STATE OF FLORIDA.

506 Thomas Adam, 505 East Gonzalez Street, Pensacola, Fla.
170 George Allen, Montgomery, Ala.
2055 Andrew (Andrews) Edward Anderson, R-A, Escambia County, Fla.
1850 Allie Andrews, 1402 North Seventh Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
2105 Lawrence Andrews, Pensacola, Fla.
3460 James Austin, Millview, Fla.
1288 Walter Bell, Jr., 210 East Romanna, Pensacola, Fla.
1552 Oswald Robert Birdsy, 103 West Gregory Street, Pensacola, Fla.
537 Milton Bowman, 628 West Gregory Street, Pensacola, Fla.
775 Richard Brooks, 527 Cervantes Street, Pensacola, Fla. (Gonzalez, Fla.).
2952 Zack Brown, 240 North Rugs Street, Pensacola, Fla.
454 Walter Buggs, Pensacola, Fla.
1598 Robert Buchardt (Burchardt), 412 West Genernment Street, Pensacola, Fla.
638 William C. Cahill, 282 Seeper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2065 Eugene Carlton (Careton), Walnut Hill, Fla.
2070 Henry (Harvey, Harry) Carter, R-A, Escambia County, Fla.
463 Frank Carter, 312 East Blount Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2163 Jonas (James) Clark, Pensacola, Fla. (Pensacola Mfg. Co., Pensacola, Fla.).
1423 William Arthur Clark, Pine Barren, Fla.
44 George Clopton, 619 North Coyle Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1827 Joseph Bernard Collins, 704 North H Street, Pensacola, Fla. (704 North R Street, Pensacola, Fla.).
1347 Charles Henry Cornelison (Connelison), 305 West Romana Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1177 Mathis Craig, Century, Fla.
523 Jake Crumpton, 114 Maxent Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1411 Albert Davis, Wiggina, Miss.
1882 Joseph Davis, 317 East La Rua Street, Pensacola, Fla.

247 Lem Davis, Pensacola, Fla.
782 Alonzo Dean (Deen), Malino, Fla.
847 William Gay Deans, Century, Fla.
545 Will Dees, 605 North Tenth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
3495 Johnnie DeVaughn, 604 East Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1751 Enoch Duncan, 2227 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
177 James Dunham, Muscogee, Fla.
1635 Jesse Eldridge, 324 East Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla.
715 Willie Elliott, Pensacola, Fla.
8084 Freddie Gilbrey Ebanks (Eubanks), Grand Caymen, British West Indies.
2328 Crumby Floyd, Millview, Fla.
1048 Robert Gable, 218 East Lee Street, Pensacola, Fla. (2183 Lee Street, Pensacola, Fla.).
8249 Alex Gentry, 124 Tarragona, Pensacola, Fla.
2051 Willie George, 215 East Moreno Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1277 Sam Graham, North Davis between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Pensacola, Fla.
2305 Will Grant (Granu), 114 North D Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1670 Eddie Green, 1017 East Strong Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1403 Henry Graves (Greves), 19 East Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2280 Clarence Augustus Griffin, St. Croix, Christian (Chaistem) Std.
1255 James Hale, Century, Fla.
1299 Ulysses Hall, 515 North F Street, Pensacola, Fla.
372 James Hamilton, 2215 North Alcanez Street, Pensacola, Fla.
9 Allie Hardy, Pensacola, Fla.
165 Needham Harris, Century, Fla.
144 John Hawthorne, Pensacola, Fla.
476 Robert Hawthorne, Pensacola, Fla.
1720 Lawrence Hendrix, 2420 Scott Street, Pensacola, Fla.
76 Thomas Hill, Pensacola, Fla.
1510 Joe Hind (Hines), box 46, Rodney and P Streets, Pensacola, Fla.
593 Thomas Hobbs, R. A. cf. Herman, Pensacola, Fla.
1224 Charles Holley (Holly), Twelth Avenue and Hatton Street, Pensacola, Fla.
723 Wm. James Hollingshead (Hollinshead), 2500 North Baylon Street, Pensacola, Fla. (2806 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2898 Percy Howard, 1011 West La Rua Street, Pensacola, Fla.
97 Jackson Hyatt, Century, Fla.
2834 James Greer (Green) Hymes, 1021 North Sixth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
8382 John Jackson, 1900 North Alcanez Street (910 North Seventh Avenue), Pensacola, Fla.
1332 Robert Jackson, Tallahassee, Ala. (Tallahassee, Fla.).
2906 Starling Jackson, 407 North Eleventh Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
1361 Jack Johnson, 512 North Tarragona Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1699 Kyser Johnson, 24 South Fla Blanca Street, Pensacola, Fla.
73 Reuben Johnson, 721 North I Street (box 264, Route A), Pensacola, Fla.
2057 Rufus (Raiford) Jones, 2396 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
615 Tom Jones, 1524 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
569 William Henry Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Cantonment, Fla.
1084 Simp (Sim) Kemp, Muscogee, Fla.
212 Granvier Kendricks, 315 East Romana, Pensacola, Fla.
8329 John Wesley Lang (Long), 1607 East Jackson Street, Pensacola, Fla.
886 Jim Lewis, Gonzalez, Fla.
2208 Will Lindsey, Route A, Pensacola, Fla.
1815 Lawrence Lopez, 207 West Zarragossa Street, Pensacola, Fla.
270 William Lonsberry (Loundsberry, Lounsberry), 1004 North Alcaz, Fla. (box 53, Edgemoor, Del.).
2929 Gerald Lourcey, 1210 North Davis Street (807 North Reus Street), Pensacola, Fla.
3223 Esco (Escot) Lovitt, Grill Point, Fla.
3385 Virder (Virdie) Lowery, Century, Fla.
173 John Lyman, 106 South Ninth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
2180 Rufus Lyman, Earnestville, Fla.
2109 Mack McBryde (McMillan), Century, Fla.
2027 Jeff McGuire, Muscogee, Fla.
940 Walter McNicholas (Walter M. Nichols), 516 West Wright Street, Pensacola, Fla.
50 Robert Henry McReynolds, 211 East Strong Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2118 Lonnie Martin, 210 East Church Street, Pensacola, Fla.
928 Bob Mason (Mabon), Pineburg, Ala.
2272 Ollie Matchett, Molino, Fla.
825 Lewis Meiter, Century, Fla.
902 Marseler Melvin, Evergreen, Ala.
1270 John Miles, 720 East Aragon Street, Pensacola, Fla.
959 Freddie Miller, 317 North Eighth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
3196 John Henry Miller, 417 East Salamanca Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1323 Frank Minor, 414 Blount Street, Pensacola, Fla.
3326 Charlie Mobile, Pine Barren, Fla.
3018 George Moore, 817 N. B., Pensacola, Fla.
2907 Joe Moore, North Tarragona Street, Pensacola, Fla.
3028 Rufus Moore, Flomaton, Ala.
317 Sam Mullins (Mullens), Walnut Hill, Fla.
8014 Edward Martin Newman, 115 West Intendencia Street, Pensacola, Fla.
218 Robert Patton, jr., 711 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
767 A. T. Pellum, Jay, Fla.
2017 Charlie Powell, 1120 Ninth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
480 Oscar Earl Pugh, Molino, Fla.
1378 Irzor (Ivzon) Pyton, Pensacola, Fla.
619 Bernard L. Roy (Ray), 315 West Romana Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1848 Will Redict, Troy, Ala.
201 John Reid, jr., 515 Alcaniz Street, Pensacola, Fla.
327 Chester Rice, Cantonment, Fla.
Phillip Eddie Richardson, 816 N. C. Street, Pensacola, Fla.
3004 Ed. (Eddie) Riddle, 117 Tarragona Street, Pensacola, Fla.
8308 Henry Roberson, Earnestville, Fla.
1380 Clarence Seaton, 261 Texas Street, Mobile, Ala.
1170 Cleveland Shelby, Loyd and Guillemard Streets, Pensacola, Fla.
8397 Baccas Simms (Backers Sims), Millview, Fla.
1197 Edd Smiley, North Alcaniz Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1201 Fred Smith, Millview, Fla. (Gadsden Court, Albion, Mich.).
1746 Owen Smith, Tennville, Ga.
163 Richard Burk Smith, 602 East Romana Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1228 Charles (Charlie) Spears, 1801 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1417 John Squire (Squires), 310 East Romana Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1435 Hillary Stallworth, City, Fla. (Riley Stallworth, care Alger-Sullivan Co., Century, Fla.).
85 William Stallworth, Muscogee, Fla.
1457 Vernon Everett Stanton, Molino, Fla.
2158 Nathanel Stevens (Nathaniel Stephens), Century, Fla.
851 Richard Stephens, Pensacola, Fla. (1202 West Belmont Street, Pensacola, Fla.; 1202 West Brainard Street, Pensacola, Fla.).
2164 Lloyd Stewart, 503 North Davis Street, Pensacola, Fla.
550 Earnest Harrison Surles, 408 East Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla.
559 Roy Vincent Surles, 408 East Chase Street, Pensacola, Fla.
249 Richard Tate, 1820 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1495 Jeff Thomas, 2001 North Davis Street, Pensacola, Fla.
3466 Robt. Thomas, Earnestville, Fla.
899 Randolph (Rudolph) Tomlin, Muscogee, Fla.
856 Roy Vickers, Molino, Fla.
1782 John Vince (Vine), West Zarragossa Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2263 Claude Walton, 512 West Strong Street, Pensacola, Fla.
580 Will Ward, 221 East Strong Street, Pensacola, Fla.
761 Rochell Watera (Rochen Watson), 2500 Guillemard Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2181 Amanias (Ananias) Watson, 319 East Lee Street, Pensacola, Fla.
166 Aaron Watts, Earnestville, Fla.
875 William Weatherstay (Weatherston), 806 North I Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1162 Frank Welch, 720 West Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.
591 Claude White, corner Romana and Coyle Streets, Pensacola, Fla.
121 James Whiting, Century, Fla. (1211 North Hayne Street, Pensacola, Fla.).
2215 Arthur Williams, Bertwood and Alcaniz Streets, Pensacola, Fla. (general delivery, Pensacola, Fla.).
221 David Williams, Earnestville, Fla.
996 Harvey Williams, 2001 North Davis Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1065 John Mailtine Williams, Pensacola, Fla.
None. Andrew Williams (Mose Williams), corner Calafox and Garden Streets, Pensacola, Fla. (care Isis Theater, Pensacola, Fla.).
156 Henry Willingham, 526 West Belmont Street, Pensacola, Fla.
2169 Earle (Early) Wilson, 1106 North Alcaniz Street, Pensacola, Fla.
1204 Hannibal H. Wingate (H. W. Wingate), Warrington, Fla.
3414 Ed Young, 123 East Strong Street, Pensacola, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE OF FLORIDA.

719 John Abbra, Jasper, Fla.
904 Joe Allen, Jasper, Fla.
240 Mack Anderson, Jasper, Fla.
640 Corbett Black, Jasper, Fla.
789 Lonnidee (Lonnidee) Blackman (Blackmon), Jasper, Fla.
243 Lemuel (Lemiel) Blanks, Jasper, Fla.
71 Will Butler, Jasper, Fla.
195 David Childs, Jasper, Fla.
54 Stephney (Stephney) L. Cowart (Stephney Louis Cowart), R. F. D. No. 2, Lake Park, Ga.
866 Tom Lee Dasher, Jasper, Fla.
865 Charlie Dixon, Jasper, Fla.
259 Ed Fisher, Jasper, Fla.
154 John Freeman, Jasper, Fla.
65 Joe Futch, Jasper, Fla.
184 E. G. (G., G. G.) Gandy, Jasper, Fla.
246 Will Giffin (Griffin), Jasper, Fla.
193 Henry Golden, Jasper, Fla.
639 Ed Hampton, Jasper, Fla.
135 J. L. Hughes, Fort White, Fla. (Jasper, Fla.).
361 Colden Humphrey (Colon Humphreys), Jasper, Fla.
890 Walter Ishmael (Ishmeal), R. F. D. No. 2, Jennings, Fla.
189 Perry Kennedy, Jasper, Fla.
791 Lewis London (Loudon), near Jasper, Fla.
532 Arthur McCoy, Jasper, Fla.
832 Joe Martin, White Springs, Fla. (Jasper, Fla.).
359 Walter Miner, Jasper, Fla.
544 Lossie (Lacey) Mitchell, Jasper, Fla.
464 James Parrish, Jasper, Fla. (Genoa, Fla.).
857 Ben Perry, White Springs, Fla. (Jasper, Fla.).
266 Arthur Pipkin (Pippins, Pippin), Jennings, Fla.
247 Lewis H. (Henry) Powell, Jasper, Fla.
617 Ben Koger, White Springs, Fla.
742 L. Rose, Jasper, Fla.
74 Nathaniel Sciplo, White Springs, Fla.
545 James Scott, Jasper, Fla.
855 Darius (Darims) Tatum, Jasper, Fla.
686 Will Taylor, Jasper, Fla.
864 Eddie Terrell, White Springs, Fla.
587 Clean Med. (Cleon M.) Vause (Cleon McDonald Vanse), Kinston, N. C. (Jasper, Fla.).
356 Richard Walker, White Springs, Fla.
796 Thomas Walker (Walken), White Springs, Fla.
139 Robert White, Jasper, Fla.
936 Andrew Williams, route 1, box 11, Jasper, Fla.
203 Been Williams, Jasper, Fla.
564 John Williams, route 2, Jasper, Fla.
479 Oliver Williams, Jasper, Fla.
597 Priest Williams, West Lake, Fla.
304 Henry Wilson, Jasper, Fla.
542 John R. Wilson, West Lake, Fla.
484 Eddie Wrenn (Edd Wren), Jasper, Fla.
457 Frank (Fronk) Young, Jasper, Fla.
31 W. C. (Willie Clanders) Young, Jasper, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

184 Gilbert Abell, 1423 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (2 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.).
515 Lucius Abney, 1120 Ellis Street (1030 State Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
503 Harold Gibson Adams, 304 Copeland Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1689 James Alexander, 1038 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Deerfield, N. Y.).
2387 John Alexander, 811 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1519 Irving Anderson, 1304 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1077 Jacob Anderson, 739½ West Union Street (739½ Union Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
1254 Samuel Anderson, 53 South Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

1562 Dare Westley (Dave) Armstrong, Twenty-first and Davis Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.
713 Joe Atkins, 1302 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3235 Wiley Cordes Bailey, 325 East Monroe Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (W. Cordes Bailey, 325 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
833 Arthur Baker, Orange Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
1019 Frank Baker, 1221 Counin Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
229 Hughey Banks, 866 Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
88 William Henry Banks, 1219 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
301 Will Barber, 814 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.).
292 Calrin (Calven) Bernard, 762 West Ashley Street (762 Ashley Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
778 James Blount, Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3 Charles Henry Bowers, 339 Orange Street, Fla.
1080 William Dallas Branch, 2225 Boulevard, Jacksonville, Fla.
2281 Clarence Brenan (Brenon), 1272 Davis Street, Jax, Fla.
2618 John Brittman, 512 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1321 Will Brooks, 1016 West Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2346 Roynie (Bonnie) Brown, 919 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
853 Ellis Brown, 412 West Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3045 Henry Grady Brown, 919 Newman Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
424 Henry Frank Brown, 1509 Myrtle Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
1397 Jake Brown, 1103 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
499 Joe Brown, 906 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1784 John Brown, 1009 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2861 John Brown, 1156 Acorn Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3085 John Brown, 724 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2767 Robert Brown, 1788 Prince Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (care Gress Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.).
3026 Thomas Brown, 1131 Louisiana Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2927 Willie Brown, 411 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
327 Chester Browning, 115 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
192a Hampton B. Bryant, 36 East Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (H. B. Bryant, 16 East Church Street, Anchorage, Baltimore, Md.).
2685 James Burney, 1124 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
985 Richmond (Richmon) Burney, near Whitehouse, Fla.
364 Charles Butler, 1038 Fifth Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla. (623 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1441 Horace Butler, 334 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (care Wade, Foner & Wade, Sebring, Fla.).
1653 William Caine (W. Caine), 123 Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1459 Robert M. Capers, 2103 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
654 Raymond Rose Carter, 717 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
397 George Cary, 1321 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (1106 or 1006 Louisiana Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
1641 Frank Cash, 818 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1235 Max Charlton, 227 North Street, Jax, Fla.
1763 John Clark, 1044 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1045 Willie Clark, 1019 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
627 Class Abrie (C. A.) Cleaver, 217 East Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Class Alric Cleaver, 27 East Pratt Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).
3166 Kaiser Clyde, 223 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2965 Ed. Colson, 1747 Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3116 Willie Frank (W. F.) Cooper, 1703 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2220 Jackson Coleman (Copland, Copeland), 721 Jefferson Street, Jax, Fla. (621 East Duffy Street, Savannah, Ga.).
2110 Ruben (Reubin) Cotton, White House, Fla. (Auburndale, Fla.).
3170 John Wesley Cray, 225 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1244 Ulus Cromer, 1005 Kings Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
2748 Arthur Cullors, 1001 Kings Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
2319 Odessa Cummings (Cumings), 1415 Enterprise Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2930 Frank Curry, Dothan, Ala.
190 Roy (Ray) Curry, 223 Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2595 Will Curtis, 614 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2217 John Dallas, 921½ (920½) West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1111 Anderson Davis, 28 South Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
135 Clarence Davis, 1024 West Tenth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
950 Eddie Lee Davis, 1421 Grant Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1984 Jack Henry Davis, 917 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
431 James Allen Davis, 524 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3060 Junius (Junis) Davis, 204½ Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2692 Lewis Weldon (W.) Davis, 1117½ Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla., care Hardeeway Contracting Co., Construction, N. C.
854 Willie Dawson, 1039 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
584 Willie Dean, 604½ Davis Street, Jax, Fla.
2911 John (Joe) Demon, 904 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1794 James Dnhart, Union Depot Hotel, Johnston Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1172 Matthew Durant (Matthew E. Durant), 1440 Oakland Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2158 Fred Earls, 180 Cleveland Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
884 Willie Edwards (Edward), 1243 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Kimball, W. Va.).
3078 Henry Milton Erwin, 118 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
83 Will Felder, 1213 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
244 George Fisher, Enterprise, Jacksonville, Fla.
2440 James Ford, 1614 (1034) Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1903 Willie Ford, 1426½ Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
554 Harry Foster, 215 West State.
2644 William (Willie) Foster, 126 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
785 Ben Frank, 1926 Windle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2887 James Frank, in rear of 1155 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (1155 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
485 Joseph (James) Henry Frankenberg, 9 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2890 Calvin Fredericks (Calvin Frederick), 729 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2109 Jesse Frederick, 814½ West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
767 Arthur Garfield, 801 Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1801 Jesse Henry Garfield, 805 A. Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Jesse H. Garfield, 926 Cedar Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
449 Mack Gates, 1026 Hogan Street, Jax, Fla.
26a Ernest Gordon, 916 Palmetto Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1705 Ernest Gordon, 713 West Eighth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2130 Henry Graham, 927½ Ashley Street, Jax, Fla.
887 Ben Grant, 1278 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2651 Harvey Green, 1936 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
749 John Willie Green, 1456 Madison, Jacksonville, Fla.
2164 Oliver Green, 28 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2882 Sam Griffen (Griffin), 1060 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2467 Johnnie Gunter, 38 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1801 Melvin Hamptin (Hampton), 905 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2780 George Hang, 25 Fairfax Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
501 Robert Harden, 1029 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3034 Willis Hardy, 872 Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1193 James Harris, 126 West Bay, Jacksonville, Fla.
2924 John Harris, 409 Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
253 Milton Harris, 1070 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1546 William (Willie) Harris, Jacksonville, Fla.
3230 Herbert Hawkins, 1472 Illinois Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2244 Morris Heller (Heller), Jacksonville, Fla.
2929 Arthur Henderson, 1224½ Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (A. Henderson, 809 Clay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
1008 John Henry Higgins, 749 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2753 Prudence Higgins, 1030 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2289 Harry Hill, 217 South Mulberry Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (2178 Mulberry Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
2116 Harry Thomas Hill (Harry T. Hill), 1770 Third Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
2456 Jackson Hill, jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
2221 George Hogan, 1012 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2486 Walter Holmes, 245 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1279 Luclus Hooker, Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1908 Sandy Hudson, 16 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2171 Roy Hunt, Tulee, Fla.
1944 Eddie Hunter, 1680 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1570 Bossie Jackson, 808 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (1021 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
1714 Cherles (Charlie) Jackson, 317 Jackson Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (708 Dew Drop Alley, Jacksonville, Fla.)
688 James Jackson, 717 West Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
662 Joe Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla.
1997 John Henry Jackson (John H. Jackson), 1043 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2755 Kit Jackson, 1301 Illinois Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Union, S. C.)
640 Henry Jenkins, 1019 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2686 Henry Jenkins, Jacksonville, Fla.
1654 Willie Jenkins, 1214 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2688 Alonzo Johnson, 620 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
277 Ben Johnson, 910 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2713 David Johnson, 608 West Beaver Street (608 Beaver Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
2417 David Curtis Johnson, corner Eighth and Main Streets, Jax, Fla.
1812 Frank Hall Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
580 John (Johns) Johnson, 224 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1568 Joseph Emanuel Johnson, 224 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1575 Willis (Willie) Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
1702 David Jones, 672 Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
594 Solomon Jones, 809 Newman Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
529 Willie Jones, 237 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Will Jones, 739½ West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
1690 Henry Jordon (Jordan), 1906 Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3005 Lorney Lee Jordan (L. L. Jordon), Thirteenth and Perry Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.
3019 Royal H. Kelly, 1837 Curtis Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
2359 Thomas Joseph Kelly, M. & M. T. Co. (T. J. Kelly, M. & M. F. Co.), Jacksonville, Fla.
3067 Henry Kennedy, 524 (528) Slater Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2974 Frank King, 322 Eagle Street (807 Julia Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
2081 Joe King, 719 Caroline Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3142 Ulysses King, Jacksonville, Fla.
745 Curtis Aaron Knight (Curtis Knight), Welborn, Fla.
1907 Isaac Knight, 1211 Broad Street Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.
2444 Robert Lanier, 1509 Star Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
866 Samuel Lawson, 1624 Kings Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
288 Daniel Lee, 704 Market Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1805 Grant Lewis, 140 Cemetery Street, Jax, Fla.
2839 Jake Lewis, 804 Clyde Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
115a John Little, 1229 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1455 Prince Livingston, 1305 State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1102 Orant Loben, 115 Rose Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Loben Orant, Route A, box 23, Jacksonville, Fla.
1389 James London, 917 Broad Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1690 Theodore Lott, 921 B. Ward, Jax, Fla.
101 George Lovell, 908 Ashley Street, Jax, Fla.
2812 Christopher McCoy, 817 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2447 Robert McCray (McCroy), 820 C. Jacksonville, Fla.
298 Arthur McDuffie (McDuffe), 1308 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
774 Ham McLain, 221 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1024 Herbert McLevy (McLevey), 604 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (75 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1262 Henry McNeal, 1101 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
857 Willie McPherson, 223 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (2323 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
2201 Otto F. L. Machels (Machel), 120 Julia Street, Jax, Fla. (51 Maple Street, Ilion, N. Y.).
237 Willie Mack, 511 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1425 Junious Maidry (Muldry), 808 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
909 William Manning, 137 Caroline St., Jax, Fla.
1394 Jesse Mantley (Mantley, Maultry), 130 West Beaver, Jacksonville, Fla. (924½ West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1988 John Marbry, 762 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
58 Harry Marsh, 506 Jordan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
674 Warren Marshall, 1107 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
638 Henry Heath Martin, 814 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Henry H. Martin, 109 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City).
2808 Lucius Maxwell, 256 (756) State Street, West Jacksonville, Fla.
1636 Paul Kennedy Maye (Moye), Jacksonville, Fla.
1982 Jim Merritts (Meritte), 728 Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2954 John Myers (Meyers), 816 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
991 Chester Michael, 1108 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2602 James Mitchell, foot of Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3231 Henry Mobley, 1407 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Fargo, Ga.)
1117 Benjamin Moore, Jacksonville, Fla.

2443 Lorenzo Moore, 1022 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2726 Turlington Willis Moore, 1551 Grover Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
505 Thomas (T.) Moore, Jax, Fla.
817 Ralph Fall Morgan, 220 North Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Robert F. Morgan, 712 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
1099 William Mosley, 835 Aubert Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Willie Mosley, Reidsville, Ga.)
1968 James Murray, 1115½ Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
769 Henry Nelson, 25 Tarifnx Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2146 James Henry Niles (James H. Niles), 2109 Illinois Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2520 Percy William Norris (P. W. Norris, Percy W. Morris), 315 East Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
341 Clyde Odum, care of Dredge *No. 5*, J. Emile Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
3029 George Payton, 1405 Scotta Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.
2105 Henry Pearson, 1043 West Oakley Street (1043 West Ashley Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
269 Avart Henning Pederson (Avart Henning Pedersen), Jacksonville, Fla.
3062 Joseph Dawson (Lawson) Peters, 715 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2210 Cager Pew, 233 East Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (8 Sayre Row, Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 Talmadge Lee Philip (Talmadge S. Phillips), 1709 Cemetery Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1236 Willie Phillips (Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla. (Care of A. C. L. Ry., Jacksonville, Fla.)
969 Robert Mosely Porter (Robert M. Porter), 802 Russian Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (1522 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
2931 Jeff J. Powells (J. J. Powell), 1212½ Ellis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1054 Joe Powers, 808 Dennis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
90 George Price, 1311 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
845 Freddie Proctor, 17 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1666 Osborn Profit, 746 State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
947 James Pragor (Prager, Pryer), 225 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
75 Murray Ray, 63 Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1288 Willie Red, 1506 —, Jacksonville, Fla.
153 Sam Reddick, Jacksonville, Fla.
1360 Andrew Render, 1313 Davis Street, Jax, Fla.
780 Howell Riley, Ashley, between Davis and Lee Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.
2568 John Robinson (Roberson), 1303 West Beaver Street, Jax, Fla.
3137 John Robinson, 220 East Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1967 Thomas Robinson, 1069 Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (732 South Clifton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1629 Warner Robinson (Warner Robertson), 604½ Davis Street, Jax, Fla.
806 Theodore D. Rollins, 1210 Louisiana Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (35 Furnace Street, Akron, Ohio).
1688 Jessie Samson (Jesse Sampson), 1444 Market Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1314½ Wm. Marinuis Sandburg (Sandberg, William M. Sandburg), 1118 Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
531 Joe Scipio, 1032 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
83 Lewis Scott, 1024 West State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
256 Ollie Seabrook, 1031 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
365 Charley Shepard, 319 West Beaver Street (Charlie Sheppherd, 227 West State Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
748 Amos Shepard, 925 Broad Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Amos Shepard, 1305 J Street, Brunswick, Ga.).
3043 William Shig (William Shing), 115 Orange Street, Jax, Fla.
2398 Jessie Shoulder (Jesse Shoulder), 1444 Market Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
574 Henry Simmons, 816 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
984 Horace Simmons, 1005 Lee and State, Jacksonville, Fla.
1052 Willie Simmons, 1207 North Jefferson, Jacksonville, Fla.
458 Willie Alexander Simpson (Willie A. Simpson), 1009 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2159 Howard G. Sims, 915 Clay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
722 George Small, 17 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2480 Burt Smith, 814 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
530 Chester Smith, 1332 Illinois Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
592 George Smith, 1032 Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
429 Joe Smith, 6 Myrtle Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
549 John Smith, 740 Minnie Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2251 Samuel Smith, 1013 Havens Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.
2750 Samuel Smith, 1649 Davis, Jax, Fla.
3109 Will Smith, 115 Orange Street, Jax, Fla.
54 Jacob Snyder, Billboard, Cincinnati, Ohio, care Kaplon, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
417 James Southerland (Sutherland), care M. & M. T. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
2147 Lee Stafford, 1103 Missouri Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
570 Ancil C. Starling, Jacksonville, Fla.
416 Hardy Samuel Starling (Hardy S. Starling), 1011 Ward Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
130 Lee Stevens, 815 Newman Street (Stephens, 815 Newnan Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
1225 Bish Stroman, 22 Blodgett (Bloggett) Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
534 George Marrion Strickland (G. M. Strickland), 605 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2984 Thomas Taylor, first corner house on Twenty-first Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2893 Thomas Terrence, 1015 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2564 Albert Thomas, 704 Stewart Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
391 Arthur Thomas, 14 Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (25 Spanish Street, St. Augustine, Fla.).
760 Fred Thomas, 15 Richards Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2510 John Thomas, 430 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2604 John Thomas, 614 Stoud Street (720 Newnan Street), Jacksonville, Fla.
2810 Will Thomas, 636 Bloxam (Bloxham) Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3175 Nelson Thornton, 815 Griffin Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
871 Claxton Thrath, 1247 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
548 Willie O'Del Tolbert (Willie Tolbert), 716 Madison Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1999 Dan Towns, 810 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1210 Wilhelm (Vilhelm) Tronsen, Sailors' Home, East (West) Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

2679 Charlie (Charley) Tucker, 1009 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1076 Elias Turner, 1641 Lee Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
683 George Vinson, 818 West Ashley, Jacksonville, Fla.
3164 Samuel Walker, 1828 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1781 Budd Ceaser Wall, 639 Griffin Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
2465 William Dubignon Waller, general delivery, Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D. Waller, Dredge No. 5, Jax, Fla.).
2270 Richard Walton, 1301 Illinois Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2296 Bernard Washington, 220 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Asheville, N. C., box 114, R. F. D. No. 4).
818 Miller Washington, 703½ Orange Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2070 Earnest Westley, 1216 Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Ernest Westley, 823 Ward Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
8016 John Whitaker (Whittaker), 1923 Center Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1483 Charles White, 1447 Cleveland Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1035 Frank Wiggins, 611 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (F. Ray Wiggins, 1412 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.).
1511 James Wiggins (Wiggin), 1012 West Twenty-sixth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1103 Jim Wilkson (Wilkinson), 1028 Haywood Lane (Avenue), Jacksonville, Fla.
1529 Ardrin (Ardin) Williams, 915 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3227 Ashley Williams, 819 (8192) West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2476 Charlie Williams, 1017 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1263 Clarence Williams, 1008 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2810 Emanuel Williams, 1118 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Aiken, S. C.).
2505 George Williams, 1229 West Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
615 Harrison Williams, 626 Davis Street, Jax, Fla. (531 Lee Street, Jacksonville, Fla.)
439 Harry Williams, 1600 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
425 Henry Lester Williams, 1335 West Monroe Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1141 Henry Williams, Jax, Fla.
1832 James Williams, 612 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1274 James Tom Williams (J. T. Williams), 1005 Kings Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
2769 Jesse Williams, 1810 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
69 Joe Williams, 1449 Monroe Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
895 Joe Williams, 1021 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3232 Joe Williams, Kings Road, Jacksonville, Fla.
1866 John Williams, 1102 Cedar Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3216 John Williams, 620 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
456 Perry Williams, 916 Dennis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
42 Theodore Williams, 759 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2865 Thomas Willie Williams (Thomas Williams), 1591 Louisiana Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2420 William Harold Williams (W. H. Williams), 17 East State Street, Jax, Fla.
1611 Adolphus Wilson (A. Wilson), 1315 Enterprise Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1300 Cecil Gordon Wilson (C. G. Wilson), 28 West Twenty-eighth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2923 Charles Easten Wilson (Chas. E. Wilson), 1016 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3094 John Wilson (James Wilson), 1620 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
740 Jonnie (Johnnie) Wilson, 1218 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
3179 Willie Wilson, 907 West Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1919 Willie Wise (Willie Metz), 1105 West Beaver Street, Jax, Fla.
2899 John Witherspoon, 324 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (1335 Cumming Street, Augusta, Ga.).
2940 Paul Robert Woodward (Paul R. Woodward), 20 West Sixth Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1795 George Wright, 210 East State Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1941 Joe Wright, 1915 Johnson Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Claremont, S. C.).
97 John Wright, 706 Eagle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
2137 Lee Wright, Jacksonville, Fla.
1481 Moses Wright, 1111 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
520 Steve Zalonmes (Zalonnes), 27 West Duvall, Jacksonville, Fla.
1134 Russell Zimmerman, 1266 Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. LUCIE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

677 Ben Bilgen, Fort Pierce, Fla.
105 Calvin Brown, Vero, Fla.
458 Will B. Brown, jr. (W. B. Brown, jr.), Fort Pierce, Fla.
227 Willie Cannady, Fort Pierce, Fla.
606 George Colo (Cole), Okeechobee, Fla.
814 Will Coleman, Walton, Fla.
739 Issac (Isaac) Cox, Fort Pierce, Fla.
206 Oliver Cue, Vero, Fla.
166 Carlton Dixon (Carlton Dixan), Gifford, Fla.
846 Lucius Edwards (Lucius Edwards), Fort Pierce, Fla.
138 William Henry Franklin, Fellsmere, Fla.
480 Abraham (Abram) Gadsden, Fort Pierce, Fla.
817 Granville Hadley (Hadly), Fort Pierce, Fla.
576 Sharper Hall, Vero, Fla.
445 Rory Hay, Fort Pierce, Fla.
463 Henry Hayes, Gifford, Fla.
386 Paul Hamilton, Fellsmere, Fla.
438 Arthur Henderson, Fort Pierce, Fla.
97 Ernest Jackson, Fellsmere, Fla.
717 Mace Jackson, Fellsmere, Fla.
305 Tom Jenkins (Jackins), 562 Mill Street, Savannah, Ga.
661 Will Johnson, jail, Fort Pierce, Fla. (Lumher (Lumher) City, Ga.).
798 Willie Jones, Gifford, Fla.
617 Griffin (Griffis) Judson, Gifford, Fla.
852 Robert Alonza Knight (Robt. Alonzo Knight, Robert Alonso Knight), Vero, Fla.
699 Robert Knowles, Fort Pierce, Fla.
542 Alex McCant, Gifford, Fla.
555 John McNeill, Vero, Fla.
807 Will Mack, Vero, Fla.
512 Jose Martin (Marten, Mortin), Fort Pierce, Fla.
635 Lawrence Middleton, Fort Pierce, Fla.
367 Ivey Mitchel (Mitchell), Fort Pierce, Fla.
774 Ralph Myrick, Fellsmere, Fla.
59 Willie Osten (Osteen), Vero, Fla.

369 Love Pickett (L. Pickett), Fellsmere, Fla.
295 Alexander (Alejandro) Puig, county of Fort Pine, Santo Domingo, Cuba (Fort Pierce, Fla.).
456 Ben H. Reddick, Sebastian, Fla.
47 David Reed, Gifford, Fla.
851 George Robertson, Vero, Fla.
491 Jerry Merry Robinson, Fellsmere, Fla.
666 John B. Robinson, Fort Pierce, Fla.
21 David Louis Sparkman, Okeechobee, Fla.
611 Oscar (Oscor) Stokes, Vero, Fla.
892 Mose Strudin, Vero, Fla.
816 Gus (Guss) Taylor, Vero, Fla.
530 William Thomas (William Thos.) Taylor, Gifford, Fla.
365 Daniel Love Thomas, Okeechobee, Fla.
88 Percy Turner (Pery Lumien), Gifford, Fla.
488 Charley (Charlie) Washington, Okeechobee, Fla.
257 Arch Williams, Fellsmere, Fla.
207 Ben Williams, Gifford, Fla.
68 Fred Williams, Gifford, Fla.
147 Ernest Williams, Okeechobee, Fla.
219 Henry Williams, Gifford, Fla.
239 Percy (Percie) Williams (Purcie Workman, Percie Workinan), Jail, Fort Pierce, Fla (Leesburg, Fla.).
502 Richard Wright, Vero, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAKULLA, STATE OF FLORIDA.

152 Cary Coefield, Sopchoppy, Fla.
135 Willie Davis, Wakulla, Fla.
380 Willie Edbrooks, Cody, Fla.
53 Enman Garrett, Aran, Fla.
145 Willie Robert Hale, Sanborn, Fla.
2543 Eugene Harris, Sanborn, Fla.
351 Jessie Hart, Benhaden, Fla.
216 Will (Willie) Hendrick, Sopchoppy, Fla.
74 Lonnie Jones, Benhaden, Fla.
241 Donaldson Linzy (Lhzey), Sopchoppy, Fla.
330 Addison Lockmey, Benhaden, Fla.
380 Henry Mitchell, Sanborn, Fla.
573 Ed. Robinson, Sanborn, Fla.
287 Klah Rosler, Medart, Fla.
234 Lark Sewell, Sanborn, Fla.
268 Robert Simms, Panacea, Fla.
239 William Smith, Sanborn, Fla.
94 Amos Sweet, Avan, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1138 Moy Wing, 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1872 Moy Ming (Wing), 242 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
751 Henry Wiswedel, 822 Walash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
10 William Wittman, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.
3212 Hong Wo, 208 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1621 Chin Wong, 417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (417 South State Street).
1907 George Wong, 216 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
757 Hong Wong, 208 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
402 William Wong, 555 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
908 George Woods, 915 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4628 Mog Yaw (May Yow), 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
592 Frank Yee, 539 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2876 Goon Yen, 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
11 Moy Yin, 2135 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3718 Hong Yott, 421 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4073 Fong You, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2686 Gin You (You, Zin You), 204 West Twentysecond Street, Chicago, Ill.
2693 Lee You (You), 216 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4171 May (Mey) You (You), 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
739 Ernest Young (Yong), 1425 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
717 Chan Yu (Chan Yoe), 417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
720 Wm. Young (Willie Young), 1808 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
604 Wm. Jacob Young (William Young), 1427 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3375 Yoy Young (Toy Young), 118 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2443 Chun Yow, 2137 Archer Street, Chicago, Ill.
3676 Goon Yuen, 533 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3595 Wong Yun, 230 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1030 Edgar Maurice Zimmerman, 208 East Sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2185 James F. Zimmerman, care dining car department, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago (22 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.).
429 Jno. G. Adamopolis (John George Adamopolus, John Adamopulls), 1628 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2358 Arthur E. (Ernest) Adams, 822 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2016a Edw. (Edward) Adams, Chicago, Ill.
405 Harry Adelson, 2124 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1304 Mortom (Morton) Afford, 1239 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3395a Franklin C. (Chester) Allen, 1718 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2986 Howard Allen, 2120 State, Chicago, Ill.
1265 Jack Robt. (Robert R.) Allen, 1837 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3256 Arthur Allsworth, 314 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (New Atlantic Hotel, 314 South Clark Street).
3868a Carl Fred (F.) Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
178 Edw. Robt. (Edwin Robert) Anderson, 438 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4721 Henry Anderson, 1422 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2759 Riley Anderson, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.
2609a Sam Anderson, 915 South State, Chicago, Ill.
4700 Theo. Andrianapoulos, 70 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (Theodore Andrianopolus (Andrianopwlos), 70 West Randolph Street).
1508 Phillip (Philip) Anslander (Anslavder), 22 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
74 Uhlin Ashirst (Ebbin (Ebblin) Ashiret, Ehlin Ashirst), 1806 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
285 Chas. (Charles) Attaid, 1804 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2082 Henry Attno (H. Attono), 36 East Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
3868 Wm. Gordon Attridge, 414 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

3806 Seno Bailey (Seno Baily), 1821 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4212 Frank Baker, general delivery, Chicago, Ill. (C., M. & St. Paul brakeman, Moose Lodge).
1713 Geo. (George) Ball, North Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (4908 Magnolia Avenue).
205 Jas. (James) Ballard, camp car of I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill. (camp car I. C. R. R., Twelfth and Park Row).
2105 Edw. (Edward, Ed.) Barker, 1307 Ashland Avenue (630 South State Street), Chicago, Ill.
854 Carl Howard Barlison (Burlison), 666 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3041 Albert Barnoski, 1912 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
77 Wm. (William) Henry Banks, 1423 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4186 Oscar Elias Baron, lighthouse boat, steamer *Hyacinth*, mouth of Chicago River, Chicago, Ill.
84 Louis Batt; no address given.
2262 Emil Beckstein, 655 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
431 Frank Behr, 1318 Place Street, Chicago, Ill.
2238a Jas. Belan (James Berran, Beran), Chicago, Ill.
885 Carl Bellschmidt, 1464 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4181a Jno. Belega (John Relega), 1314 Marian, Chicago, Ill.
417 Jung Bell, 236 (152) West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1995 Moy Ben, 242 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1883 Carl Benson, 704 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
3208 Francisco Beonido (Bleonido, Biondo), 641 Sollark (641 South State Street), Chicago, Ill.
395a Hyme I. Bernstein (Benrstein), 1337 North Eleventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
4051 Raffaele Bianchi, 649 Sonth State, Chicago, Ill.
3307 Young (Yong) Big, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4654 Laurence Bishop (Lawrence O., L. O.), Illinois Central Depot, Chicago, Ill.
3935a Emil Bogora (Bogoro), 2027 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
140 Charley (Chas.) August Bohn, 733 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2975 Jos. (John) Bone, 21 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
1412 Jack Boy (Ray, Bay), 1451 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1219 Edmund Thos. (Edmond Thomas, E. D.) Burke, 631 Clarke Street, Chicago, Ill.
811 R. Jos. Bradley (Joseph, Joseph E. Bradley); no address given.
2769 Wm. J. Brannard (William Joseph Bramand, Brannand), 444 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2943a Robt. Clark (Robert Clarke, Robt. C.) Brazier, 7 Devonshire Road, Cambridge, England (Valparaiso, Chile).
3433 Peter Brennan (Brennen), 822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
645 Thos. Edw. (Thomas Edward) Brewer, 904 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
4697 Isaac Brookington (Brockington), 1341 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2177a Chas. E. (Charles E.) Brose (Charles Brose, Charles E. Bross), 2021 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
3197 Berk Brown, 1608 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4348 Chester Brown, 39 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4173 Warren Brown, 2011 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
18 Wm. Jas. (William James) Brown, 414 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2773 Arthur Bryant, 935 South State, Chicago, Ill.
400 Frank Bucholtz (Bucheetz), 1628 Michigan, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, Lake Forest, Ill.).
2218 Geo. Bulshack (George Bulschack, 435 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2231 Jas. A. (James A.) Burke, general delivery, Chester, Pa. (general delivery, Chicago, Ill.).
529 Gustav A. (Gustave Albert) Burr, 843 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
4382 Earl S. Cahill, 224 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1774 Marshal (Marshall) Calhoun, 1213 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2804 Jas. C. (James Cowood) Cameron, 640 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2387 Monroe Cameron (Manroe Camran), 1215 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4179 Jesus R. Camo, 538 State, Chicago, Ill. (1301 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.).
2894a Boyd Campbell, Illinois State Reformatory, care C. M. Reed, Pontiac, Ill. (care C. M. Reed, Chicago, Ill.).
1097a Harry T. Cannon, 49 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3848 Walter J. (Jay) Carlisle, 2128 Sonth State, Chicago, Ill.
4137 Edw. W. (Edward Walker) Carmin, 1911 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1606 Jos. (Joseph) Carrett, Camp Car, Twelfth and Illinois Central Track, Chicago, Ill.
782a Harley Carter, care C. M. Reed, 922 County Building, Chicago, Ill. (Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill.).
2108 Frank A. (Ambrose, F. A.) Casey, 435 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3004 Shelby Castelberry (Shelly Castleberry), 1826 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1644 Thomas (Tomas) Castillo, Santa Crus de Rosalee, Chihuahua, Mexico (House of Correction, Santa Crus de Rosales, Mexico).
3761 Hung (Young) Chack, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1046 Gilbert Chan, 533 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2813 Sung (Sing) Chan, 417 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3920 Jung Chang, 533 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3160 Chin Chee, 417 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (417 South Clark Street).
609 Lee Chen (Chew), 72 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
699 Goon Chong, 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1632 Goon (Joon) Chong, 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
526 Sin Chong, 439 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2842 Chas. Christianson (Charles Christianson), 537 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3506 Harry Chum (Chun), 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3267 Chung Chun, 236 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1429 Mark Chun (Chung), 234 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2200 Martin Ciristianson (Christianson), 527 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4241 Thos. V. (Thomas Vincent, Thomas V.) Clancy, Y. M. C. A., Eighth and Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

860 Edw. Jno. (Edward John) Clark, 426 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill.
2194 Fred Clark, 527 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3443 Raymond J. Clark, 57 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (301 West Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.).
3614 August Claa (Clos), 666 State, Chicago, Ill.
3097 Matthew Clausen, 227 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1137 Carl Clemmons (Clemens), General Delivery, Chicago, Ill.
4234 Arnot J. (Jeffery) Coles, 822 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2071 Raymond Colter, 915 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2458 Lloyd S. (Loyd Harry, Loyd H.) Colton, 228 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (2128 South State Street).
95 Jno. C. Cook, 822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (John Christopher, New Wilson Hotel, Erie, Pa.).
4614 Frederick W. (Fredrick) Cooper, 9 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.
779 Lee (Gee) Coreley, 21 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3999 Francis Coumillera (Cammeulleri, Franeso Coumoulleri, Francesco Canmoulleri), 837 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1448 Jno. Leo (John Leo) Cruney, 634 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1614 Louis Croft (Craft), 1700 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3526 Edw. S. (Edward S.) Crouch, La Salle Hotel, La Salle & Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill.
60 Julino (Julio) Cuevas, 438 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1728 Rex Cummings, Hotel Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2932 Seymour Cummings, 1670 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2990 Gus (Gust) Dahlberg, 880 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2913 Mack Dall, Twelfth Street Depot, Chicago, Ill.
2129 Nicholas (Nickolas) David, 53 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
2494 Jas. A. (James Andrew, J. A.) Davidson, 321 La Salle Street (Board of Trade Hotel), Chicago, Ill.
3008 Cornelius (Cornelious) Davis, 1213 South State, Chicago, Ill. (3433 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3180 Geo. (George) Davis, 21 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1837 Jno. (John) Davis, 805 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2812 Wm. (Willie) Davis, 2112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
3035 Samuel (Sam) Davidson, 610 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3127 Sherman Dawkins, 1728 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2201 David Days, 22 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4458 (Ddredi (Ddrede), 557 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2222a Everett Dean (Everett J. Dean), 2014 North Hammond, Chicago, Ill.
1176 Geo. E. Delaney, Fort Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (George Edward Delahney (Delanay), 125 West Van Buren Street.).
3188 Louis V. Delbanty (Luis V. Delabanty), 318 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1292 Henry DeRidder (De Ridder), 430 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2610 Geo. A. (George Alford, George A.) Devine, 1308 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
627 Frank Herman De Witt, 512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1970 Harry Diamantes (Diamantis), 316 South Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
1158 Theo Dierko (Theodore Dierka), 811 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3804 Primian (Priniano) Dimanro, 810 Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
4500 Dairono F. (Dairon Francis, F.) Dolnn 12–14 East Eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1624a Fernando Domingo, Chicago, Ill.
4194 Hong Dong, 421 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3274 Walter Dong, 27 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4145a Alfred Dorgar (Dogoris, Alfredo Guteris), 2215 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1555 Rolla Dougherty, 435 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
145 Albert (A.) Douglas, 880 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1006 Clifford (Cliff) Dowdell, 706 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (3020 Cottage Grove Avenue).
986a Wm. Andrew (William Andrew, W. A.) Downs, 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
868 Emil Dreggs (Driggs, Dreggo), Campanain 84, Habana, Cuba (Campanario 84, Emp. House Corr., Habana, Cuba).
2760 Joe Drozd, 2135 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
971 Gee Due, 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
753 Frank Dunning, 445 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
206 Arthur E. De Rant (DuRant), Chicago, Ill.
434 Robt. (Robert) Victor Durett, 526 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3084 Cleven Earles, Chicago, Ill. (Cleven Lewis Earles, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.).
180 Frank Eanes, 424 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill.
1469 David B. Edwards, 22 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
1613a Ellis Ellis, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
3892 Fred Ensean, 805 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1969 Jno. (John) Erickson, 67 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.
847 Thos. Rose Everman (Thomas Rose Freeman), 47 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
28 Frank Faera, 444 South State, Chicago, Ill.
4444 William Jas. Fagan (William James, W. J., Wm. James Fagard), 458 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2535 Jos. Falgtta (Joseph Falcetta, Falatta), 1121 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill
2187 Maurice (M.) Falard (Faillard), 14 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4257 Mark Fallman (Tallman), Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
679 Henry Frank Farmer, 345 Oxford Avenue, Montreal, Canada.
2718 Jung Faun (Fsan), 152 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
15 Wong Fay, 503 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3460 Wm. Felto (William Felts), 1213 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4259 Carl Ferguson, 401 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
8 Wiley Ferris, 725 South Samel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1270 Henry F. (Henry Franklin, H. F.) Fielding, 555 South State, Chicago, Ill.
4159 Jno. Olaf (John Olof) Findal, 1340 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
976 Ching Hong Fock (Tock), 417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2678 Chas. Jas. (Charles J., Chas.) Foley, 512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1978aa Francis T. (Thomas) Foley, general delivery, Chicago, Ill. (2295 Esplanade Avenue).
4036 Philip (F.) Folwun, 183 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3485 Goon Fon, 2109 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2536 Hong Fon, 350 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
531 Chin (Ching) Fong, 533 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3906 Moy Fong (Tong), 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4686 Ng (Wj, Y J) Foo, 417 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
3813 Quon Foo, 2131 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1474 Young (Yong) Foo, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3124 Edw. S. (Edward S.) Ford, alias L. Ford, 880 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2041 Richard Ford, 1209 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3324 Arthur Fordham, 12 East Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4184 Raymond Foster (Forster), State Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
3779 Goon Foy (Toy, Loy), 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
287 Eozzi (Eozzl) Pestro (Pietro) Francesco, 158 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
47a Geo (George) Francis, 2455 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
2264a R. A. Franklin, Chicago, Ill.
575 Chung Fung, 421 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4537 Carl H. Furrier (Carl Herbert Furrer), Chicago, Ill.
56 Henry Gadrow, 335 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4581 Martin Gallagher, care of City of Benton Harbor, G. & M. Line, Chicago, Ill.
4025 Harry Garris, 760 South State, Chicago, Ill.
4209 Pete (Pedro) Garza, 14-12 East Eighth, Chicago, Ill.
2955 Hubert P. (Phillip) Gerber, 27 East Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.
3239 Hardy (Hardie) Gibson, 925 South State Street (basement), Chicago, Ill. (Hog Island (Shipyards), Pa.).
1742 Albert Gilbert, 401 South La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
557a Jno. Gildare (John Gildae), general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
3942 Young (Yung, Yong) Gip, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1379 Frank Glascoe, 935 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (1011 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
731 Edw. Jos. (Edward Joseph, Edward J.) Glavin, 1827 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
715 Clifford Edgar Goins, 1809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4081 Geo. (George) Goldsborough (Goldsborrough), 733 State, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, Joplin, Mo.).
1370 Geo. Gonaris (George Gonnaris, George Gomaris), 620 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2297 Santos Gonzalez (Gunzaulez), 745 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4027 Fan (Fon) Lun Goon, 220 West Twenty-second Street (1614 West Belmont Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1465 Jas. H. (James Harrison, James H.) Gordon, 632 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2679 Lauchlin Graham, 1641 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1185 Stephen A. (Albert) Gray, general delivery, St. Paul, Minn.
3871 Antonio Greco, 837 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
4118 Silas Green, 653 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
157 Jno. Richard (John, John Randolph) Greenlee, 19 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
2442a Clifford Gregg (Grey, Greg), general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
1117 Frank Gregory, 1309 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3635 Roy Gressen, 1221 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
406 Otto Griebling (Giebling), Billboard, Chicago, Ill. (Sells Flato Circus).
1028 Eddie Grise (Grice), 2118 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2087 Chas. (Charles) Grisham, 1524 Wabash Avenue (3230 Forest Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
907a Nicholas Frank Gulas, 4703 Court, Chicago, Ill. (butcher, Armour & Co., Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.).
886 Tom Gun, 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3950 Joe Gain Guong (Joe Gam Quong), 425 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2002 Jno. (John) Calhoun Habinger, Southern Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
296 Jos. A. Hackett (Joseph D. Hockett), 29 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3584 Richard Hahn (Holm, Halm), 117 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (117 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4510a Tony Haldrego (Haldrega), 1151 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2872 Jas. Hall (James Hull), 1824 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
3984 Joe Hally (Joseph Halley), Grant Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
77 Kenneth Rodger (Roger) Ham, 217 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1434 Shaheen (Shaheen) Hamid, 57 East Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
30 Elmer Hamilton, 880 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, San Francisco, Calif.).
2853a Henry (H.) Hammerson, 243 Barking, Plaiston, London, England.
4316 Nels Hansen, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
3891 Thos. (Thomas) Harding, 30 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4004 Emil Harms, 22 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
1349 Roy (Ray) Hart, Princess Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
2406a Arthur Samuel (A. S.) Hartrey (Hawtrey), Libertad 708, Quilmes, F. C., Argentina (Chicago, Ill.; Marpu 273, Buenos Aires, Argentina).
637a Frank D. (Dernwood) Hastings (Frank Hastings), Chicago, Ill. (Lethbridge, Alta, Canada).
3974 Young How (Huw), 218 Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4661 Chas. W. (Charles William), 1614 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
570 Will Hays (Haynes), 22 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
554a Frank B. (F. B.) Hazleton, Winnepeg, Manitoba (523 Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
527 Karl Heinaman (Heinanen), steamer *Gates*, care Lake Carriers' Association, Chicago, Ill. (steward, Great Lakes, Ill.).
3898a Alfonda Henry, R. R. 2, Chicago, Ill.
2767 Henry Hernent (Haernent), 1033 State, Chicago, Ill.
3488 O. Finley Higgins (O'Finley Biggins), 921 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4078 Jos. (Joseph) Hill, 1620 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1896 Russell Hill, 1020 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2679a Walter Hill, 28 South Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago Heights, Ill. (28 South Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3452 Eng. Him (Nini, Nine), 72 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4467 Goon Hing, 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
551 Marshall Hodge, 146 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
3353 Hong Hole, 421 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
719 Chan Choe Holp (Hop), 2149 Archer, Chicago, Ill.
2731 Ah Hong, 208 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
522 Eng Eye Hong, 504 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1218 Lee Hong, 206 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2379 Leong Hong, 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

2004 Tom Hong, 345 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2160 Benj. (Benjaman, Benjamin) Horner, 1606 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1204 Alex. Daniel Horp (Alexander Daniel (Alexander D.) Harp), Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.
2849 Wong Mow How, 549 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1288 Peter Jos. (Joseph, J.) Howard, 422 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
499 Robt. (Robert) C. Howard, Union Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
419 Frank Hrack (Hrach), 443 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
635a Bert (Zert) Hruska, Goodrich Steamship Co., Chicago, Ill.
4441 Robt. (Robert) Huddleston, 518 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3775 Claude Hudson, 1519 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1293 Harry Hudson, 1601 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3542 Lewis Hughes, 822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2921a Wm. (William) Hunt, care of F. L. Barnett, 143 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
4611 Richard Hyde, 339 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4627 Ro Ben Hym, 27 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4506 Houssian B. Inhand (Houssain Ben Mhond), Antlers Hotel, 227 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
846 Ore Jno. (John) Iverson, 526 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
131 Nimer N. Jabara (Winer N. Jabana), 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2782 Lee Kee Jack (Jock), 236 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2866 Wm. (William) Jackson, 1341 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
941 Harry Jacobs, 66 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
4464 Julius Jankrwicz (Jankewicz, Jankiewicz), 435 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4008 Oscar Jehle, 444 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2793 Antony (Anthony F.) Jirsa, 1827 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3757 Chuck Joe, 510 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3576 Lee Sam John, 236 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1193 Albert Johnson, Y. M.-C. A., Eighth and Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3884 Andrew DeWitt (Dan'l. D., Dewitt) Johnson, 2545 State Street (810 South State Street), Chicago, Ill.
1894 Fred Arthur Johnson (Fred Johnson), 733 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4266 Lee Johnson, 1213 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2180 Malden (Molden, Wolden) Johnson, 1211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
211 Melvin Johnson, 512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2018 Frank Jones, 1109 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2888 Jno. (John) Jones, 460 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3788 Nathaniel Jones, 1817 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2672 Wm. Robt. (William Robert) Jones, 1441 State, Chicago, Ill.
2548 Harry W. Joseclyne (Harry Winthrop Joseclyne), 444 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3130 J. P. Juerino (Jeronino Perez Juerre, Geronno Peres), 1151 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3600a Wong Jung, 305 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
923 Jno. Katis (John Kotis), 12–14 East Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4586 Walter T. (Thomas) Keating, 882 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3030 Ar Kee, 503 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
674 Chun Fock (Fook) Kee, 2137 Archer, Chicago, Ill.
1166 Geo. (George) W. Kee, 549 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3044 Lo Kee (Lee), 535 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
312 Wm. (William) Kelly, 30 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
799 Young Ken, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2134 Jno. Kern (John Michael Kerr), 1219 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1966 Martin Kessner, 500 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
1359 Ing Kin, 244 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2358a Elmer Laudall Kingen, Chicago, Ill. (Arkansas State Penitentiary).
4602 Harry Kinger (Kingen), Route 601, 212 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
826 Filipe Kodrigues (Rodrigues), 610 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2890 Gon (Gong) Kong, 242 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3244 Le Tin Kong (Lee Ten Kong, Knog, La Ten Kong), 418 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
121 Albert Kostcky (Kostchy), no addres given.
841 Jas. Krawcsyko, 653 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (Joseph Krawczyk, Joseph Krawesyke, 635 South Clark Street).
4509 Nicholas Krier, 443 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
576 Eng Kroong (Kuong), 244 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
862a Gustof (Gustaf, Gus), Kuechmann, 438 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4256 Lum Bark Kum, 2137 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2915 Goon Kung (Ken), 234 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3608 Paul Andrew Kyriekopolus (Kyriekoepolos, Kyreukopiolos, Kyriekaepolas), 2109 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2760a Merlin La Belle, floater, Chicago, Ill.
2420 Wong Lak (Tar, Tak), 250 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3613 Lawry (Lowry) Lamb, 431 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1517 Buford Geo. (George) Lane, 548 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
743 Chong (Chung) Lang, 431 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4617 Wm. B. (William Ben, William B.) Laufer, 238 East Sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4221 Theodore (Theo. T. G.) Leap, Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
4081 Lewis Le Bounty (Lebounty, Louis LaBounty), Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2095 Jack V. Leckie, 56 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
2293 Geo. (George) Lee, 236 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1633 Howard Lee, 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2753 Ju Lee (Jue Lee, Lee Ju, Juw Lee), 208 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3414 Paul Lee, 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
535 Poan Lee (Prau Lee, Lee Poan), 208 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1744 Pork (Park) Lee, 412 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1056 Jno. (John) Leistner (John Cole Leistner), 224 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
1390 Moy Leong, 2135 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2344 Otto R. (Renner) Leeper, 509 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2954 Frank Lewandoski (Frank L. Lewandowsky, S. Lewandouz, Lewandowskis, Frank Lewandowski), 66 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
3929 Eugene Lewis, 1213 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1181a Swen P. (Phillip) Lindblad, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
4439 Geo. Edw. (George Edward) Lindley, 236 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
4096 Gustaf Hjalmar Lindstedt, 1111 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
932 Hung Ling, 238 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1575 May (Moy) Ling, 242 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3855 Edw. (Edward) Lochrke, 505 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2191a Jno. Lody (John Lodey), general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
1152 Moy Long, 224 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4313 Sidney Lott, 2131 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3043 Thos. (Thomas) Love, call office Illinois Central Railroad, Twelfth and Park Row, Chicago, Ill. (care J. C. Roshverl, Twelfth and Park Row, Chicago, Ill.).
1750 Goon Lun (Goom Lum), 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4558 Wong Gong Lun, 541 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1964 Lee Fon Lung (Lee Fung Lung), 2127 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1102 Yong (Young) Lung, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2947 Stephen Lyo (Tyo), steamship *Racine* (Northern Steamship Co.), Chicago, Ill.
3325a Geo. MacFarland, 381 East Garden Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (George J. MacFarlane (George MacFarlane), 114 Spencer Avenue, Toronto, Canada).
1248 Jos. (Joseph) Francis McAleer, Marine Fireman's Union, East Austin Avenue, Lehigh Valey boat *Manchuck* (512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3133 Ray McBride, 57 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
4227 Louis McCarthy (McCarty), care of G. J. Grammer, Chicago, Ill.
2144a Alex. D. (Alexander D., A. D.) McDonald, 214 Lomax Place, Chicago, Ill.
2786a Frank R. McDonald (Frank Ramsey (R.) MacDonald), Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
933 Jno. (John) Leo McDonald, Graham & Morton Dock, Chicago, Ill.
2148 Wallnce McGee, call office Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.
1871 Jas. (James) McIlroy, 512 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4574 Jas. R. McIntyre (James R. McIntyre), 212 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4019 Harry McKenna, 414 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2241 West Monroe Street; 4226 Park Avenue).
2664 Wm. (William) McKnight, 1109 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
539 Peter Jas. (James) McMahon, 438 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3814 Geo. Leslie McNeil (George Leslie (G. L.) McNeill), 444 State, Chicago, Ill.
940 Will McSair, Illinois Central Station, care of Wm. H. Cappey, Chicago, Ill.
3924 Milton Maddos (Maddox), 935 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1919 Peter Makan (Makar), 1301 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. (115 Howland Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.).
3669 Albert S. (S. Albert) Malline (Molline), 1007 South State, Chicago, Ill.
563 Jno. Jos. (John Joseph) Mallen, Rural Route No. 1, Chelse Road, Hull, Quebec.
2762 Rallo (Rollie) Malone, 915 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1174 Frank Malloy, 444 State, Chicago, Ill. (822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
4021 Jos. Marcich (Joseph (Joe) Marscich), 144 East Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
471 Samuel C. Marcus (Samuel Cleveland (Cleve) Marcua), 832 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3099 Barao Mareno (Bavaro Marino, Bararo Mareno), 1900 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
463 Steve Marlos (Morrios), 1824 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2936 Howard Mark, 234 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4176 Louis Martenl (Martein), 324 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
1127a Jno. Augusts (John Augustus) Martin, 1234 West Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
190a Joe Maryer (Monjer, Manjer), 512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
879 Albert Maske (Maska), IIIII Stem Ship, North Michigan Route.
388a Claude Mason, 1915 South Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
4043a Morris Earl Mattison, Chicago, Ill.
2523 Edgar Maxwell (Maxwell Edgar), 822 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
989 Jos. (Joseph) Meyer, 669 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
437a Frank Miller, 2110 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1227a Joe Miller, Chicago, Ill.
1800a Jno. (John) Miller, 349 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
81 Nicholas Milliaren (Milliarm, Nick Milliaven), 710 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4649 Pedro Garo Millo, Mexico (Garamillo (Garamrillo), care of Santa Fe Railroad Co., Petersburg, Kans.).
3436 Joe Million, 1516 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
479 Wm. (William) Misek, 1007 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1215 Chas. (Charles) Mitchell, 810 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
54 Jos. C. (Joseph C., Joseph Carroll) Mitchell, 83 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
558 Louis Mitchell, 630 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1052 Walter Ross Mitchell (Walter Mitchell), 805 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2378 Antonio P. Moore (Pinto Morce, More), 835 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1948 Daniel Moore, Chicago, Ill.
3989 Jas. Jos. (James Joseph, James J.) Moran, 822 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3415 Jno. (John) Moran, 426 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3815 Leroy Morgan, Illinois Central Station, care of W. H. Caffey.
4227aa Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Morris, care of Room 859, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.
113 Chas. Morris, Chicago, Ill.
3471 M. M. Morrison (Melbourne (Milbourne) Martin Morrison), Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
2078 Ray (Roy) Morton, 29 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
98 Sam Mosely (Mosley), 21 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1013 Thos. (Thomas) Moy, 436 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3797 Yun Ling Moy, 57 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
1210a Jesus Mudos (Memgs), 1708 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

4124a Marcelino Munoz (Marcelinus Mulcoz, Marcelino Mimas), 761 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1557 Jno. T. (John Tomas, John T.) Murphy, 215 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.
4088 Tom Sailor, 1815 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3182a Wm. Napper (William Edward Snapper, William E. Napper), 721 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
1745a Frank Nara (Narle, Nerd), general delivery, Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids Steamship Co., Graham & Morton Lines, Holland, Mich.).
2237 Henry Neiness (Neimes), 543 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
856 Harry Nelson, 440 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2013a Lawson Nelsen, E. F. L. Burnet, 184 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill.).
1983 Leon Nelson, 914 Galt Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, Alliance, Nebr.).
2746 Thos. (Thomas) Nelson, jr. (Thomas P. Nelson, jr., Thos. P. Nelson), 653 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2269 Nick Neuberg (Neubrgo, Neukey), 737 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
494 Yen Nia (Nie Yen), 216 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3182 Eric Harry Nitzel (Netzel), 669 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2769 Chas. (Charles) Norman, Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
1319a Stanley Novak, route No. 5, Vincennes, Ind. (7312 McRaynold, Chicago, Ill.).
3031a Bernabe Nunez (Bernabe Nunes (Nunez)), general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
1082 Louis (L.) Nurse, 1100 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1710 Jno. (John) Clyde O'Brien, 1710 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4511 Michael (Micheal) O'Brien, 435 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3534 Edw. (Edward) Francis O'Donnell (O'Donnel), 332 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
333 Jno. Thos. (James Thomas) O'Donnell, Graham & Morton Ship, Chicago, Ill.
4542 Michael (Mitchael) O'Donovan, 414 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4043 Goon On, 220 North Seventy-seventh (220 West Twenty-second Street), Chicago, Ill.
533 Hong On, 431 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (care of United States Immigration Office, deportation department, New York, N. Y.)
2380 Lai (Loi) On, 2135 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4261a Daniel Jas. (James) O'Roy, Napones, Ontario.
3622a Francisco Ortiz (Ortez), Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill. (Chicago, Ill.).
2506 Jos. Ostuova (Joseph Ostizwa, Jos. Ostezwa), Y. M. C. A., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
4579 Clarence H. Owen, 73 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
3697 Phillip Papaginis (Philip Papaginis, Papaghinis), 1212 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2327 Ervin Paltee (Partee), 1815 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (1811 East Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
2562a Harry Palmer, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
2006a Wm. Leslie (Wm. L.) Palmer, 4405 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2698 Sam Pappas, 1151 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1277 Jas. H. Patter (James H. Potter), 1244 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1209 Wm. (William) Ellis Paul, 1837 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
862 Hugo Pempe (Tempes), Chicago, Ill.
3364 Chas. (Charles) Petchen, 54 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4587 Swan Petterson, 50 East Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4175 Robt. E. (Robert E.) Pierce, Grand Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1178a Garfield S. (G. S.) Pine, Chicago, Ill. (Sylvester, care of J. I. Case Co., Regenia, Saskatchewan).
2622 Moy Ping, 150 West Twenty-second, Chicago, Ill.
2260 Moy Po, 2135 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
577 Raymond F. Pogue, 12 East Seventh, Chicago, Ill. (1060 Fourth Street, San Diego, Calif.).
2778a Arthur H. Polley, Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac, Ill. (Arthur Henry, care of Emory Lyon, 1245 Monroe Building, Chicago, Ill.).
3392 Hong Pong, 134 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4445 Chas. (Charles) Pontis, 805 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3769 Geo. Poulous (George Poulos), 2139 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3431 Arthur Prendergast (Pendergast), 66 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
1620a Jos. Przybyski (Joseph Przybylski, alias Frank Parker), Chicago, Ill.
1788a Jos. Przybyski (Joseph Przybylski), Chicago, Ill.
642 Yuen Puen (Luen), 2127 Archer, Chicago, Ill.
3503 Veto Pulaso (Pilaso) (Vito Peloso), 727 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1955 Young H. Quan, 218 West Twenty-second Street (Young Hong Quan, 1218 West Twenty-second Street), Chicago, Ill.
910 Goon Quong, 234 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3503 Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Ramsey, Vestibule Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1227 Chas. Ramsey, Vestibule Hotel, Clark and Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. (Charles (C.) Ramsay, 66 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.)
3783 Allen Clarke (Clark) Rankin, Hotel Morrisson, Chicago, Ill.
377 Theo. Chas. Raylor (Theodore Charles Taylor), 1802 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
4320 Jorge C. (Christien, Jeorge C.) Rebaza, 1249 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
3617aa Geo. J. Redmond, Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill. (George John Redmond, care of Thos. Walsh, assistant chief of police; George Redmond (Geo. John Redmond), Wilson Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.).
2166 Edw. (Edward, Ed) Reed, 915 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
4181 Jno. (John) Rehfeld, 173 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
147 Wm. Jno. (William John) Reis, 1836 Michigan Avenue (1632 Michigan Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
3947 Emile Remmers, 723 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
719a Armand Reves (Reeves), Chicago, Ill. (care of Henry Marks, 148 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada; 257 Lepailleur Street, Montreal, Canada).
3464 Jno. Jos. (John Joseph) Riley, 22 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.

2403 Benito (Brinto) Rivera (Brento Riverin), 444 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2851a Willie Robinette, 183 South Clark Street (189 South Clark Street), Chicago, Ill.
3287 Wm. (William) Rodgers, 1800 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
493 Wm. C. Rodgers (William C. Rogers), Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.
3075 Jas. (James) Roll, 509 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2741 Matilde (Matilda) Rosales, European Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
4273 Alabama Rosebud, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
2060 Philip V. (Phillip Vincent) Rossiter, Wabash and Eighth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Y. M. C. A., Eighth and Wabash, Chicago, Ill.).
1571 Morris Roser, 10 East Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
804 Thos. (Thomas) Sidney Rucker, 1003 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2309 Thos. C. (Thomas Cummins) Ryan, 1111 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1294a Fred Sack, 822 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1482 Trinidad (Trinidad) Salinis, Morelon Quanjanto, Mexico.
3735 Jorg (Jang) Sam, 238 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
240 Moy Sam, 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4087 Harry Samuel, 35 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2538 Ngon Saryon (Salyou), 2140 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2172 Albert Saurez (Suarez, Suarez), 1151 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3079 Geo. Edw. (George Edward, George E.) Schwartz, 400 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2030 Herman Scott, 1021 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2047 Jno. (John) Shaw, 22 East Eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
762 Lee Sheng, 216 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4098a Albert Frank (A. F.) Sherman, 51 Victoria Mansions, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, Africa (Chicago, Ill.).
1696a Albert Frank (Albert F., A. F.) Sherman, Chicago, Ill. (Johannesburg, South Africa).
1080 Jno. (John) Shiere, 733 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3499 Yong Shong (Sheng), 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2700a Thos. (Thomas) Shutkowski, 8717 Holston, Chicago, Ill.
2132 Richard Silverstrim (Silvistrim), 1234 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
578 Halford Sims, 1213 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3021 Chin Sin, 417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4219 Gin Sing, 431 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3173 Jung (Jeung) Sing, 57–59 West Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
3710 Lee Sing, 2107 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1400 Leong (Lung) Sing, 2135 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
670 May (Moy) Sing, 242 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2323 Wong Sing (Sung), 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4725 Yee Wood Sing, 549 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4072a Bernard J. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio (Chicago, Ill.).
63 Earl Smith, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
517 E. Lapthom (Lapthorn) Smith, 135 Albany Street, Toronto, Canada (135 Albany Avenue, Toronto, Canada).
1027 Geo. (George) Smith, 2115 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
523 Harry Smith, 28 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
703 Harry Smith, 19 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
1118 Jas. O. (James O.) Smith, Workingmen's Home, 1381 State, Chicago, Ill.
1951 Jay Smith, 455 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2486 Joe Smith, 1806 South LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
2591 Lewellen Smith, 221 Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
4337 Andrew Smuskewey (Smuskiwerz, Smuskewerz), Fifth Avenue Hotel (1219 Wabash Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
4595 Paul P. Soly, 2001 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
3734 Goon (Goom) Soon, 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4053 Fred Sorey, 1243 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (14 Piquette Street, Detroit, Mich.).
3271 Jos. (Joseph) Squillary (Squillari), 1915 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3237 Mike Stack, care of Chicago Herald, Washington and Fifth, Chicago, Ill.
2551 Elsner (Elarion) Stagnik (Tharion Stadnick), 60 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
1610 Axel Robt. Starr (Axel Robert Stam), 735 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1945 Collins F. Steele, (Collins Faulkner Steele), 659 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
438a Oscar Geo. (George, O. G.) Steen, 4 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
944 Frank Stein, 538 South State, Chicago, Ill.
491 Slimer Stewart, 1815 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1608 Edw. Stumpa (Edward Stumph), 456 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3986 Sam Suckie (Luckie), 1435 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2559 Chin Lee (Yee) Sue, care of L. C. (L. E.) Carroll, Grand Rapids, Mich. (417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4705 Young Sue, 218 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
802 Goon Suey, 220 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3597 Maurice Sullivan, 330 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4640 Geo. Sun (George San, Geo. San), 417 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2417 Dan Sutherland (Sunderlund), 632 State, Chicago, Ill. (632 South State Street).
129 Carl Elmer Swanson (Carl Swanson), 1971 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
909 Michael Taughney (Tanguey, Taugney), 880 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1075 Geo. (George) Taylor, 1808 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1144 Jos. (Joseph) Taylor, 1426 Monroe, Philadelphia, Pa.
2390 Roy Thomas, Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
559 Wm. (William) C. Thomas, 212 West Washington, Chicago, Ill.
4361 Jas. (James) C. Thompson, 516 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2060 Lew. Gury Thong (Lew Guey Thong), 350 South State, Chicago, Ill.
280 Robt. (Robert, Rob.) C. Thornton, 22 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
3176 Wm. (William) Thresher, Twelfth Dept. (Twelfth Street Depot), Chicago, Ill.
1586 Hibe Time (Huie Tim), 2123 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1599 Jan Tomczrik (Pomczyk), 2238 Roland Avenue, Craigscon, Ill. (2238 Roland Avenue, Craigmon, Ill.).
2905 Moy Ton (Lon, Lou), 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3580 Don (Don) Henry Torpy (Don H. Torpey), 1546 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1538 Ladislaw C. Tranja (Ladislau Caussirat (Coussirat) Araiyo, Ladislaw Coussirat Tranja), 75 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.
3819 Michael J. Trontato (Michael Jack Trovato, Michael Trovato, Michael J. Tromato), 1804 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1533 Jas. (James) Turner, 1700 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1849 Jno. (John) K. Tyber, 626 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill. (56 East Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.).
3581 Francisco Vaca (Vaka), 718 State, Chicago, Ill.
1490a Mike (Meke) Voline, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
3111 Wm. Anthony Wabraven (William Anthony Wabraven), 832 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1668 Ah Wah (Woh), 533 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
2237 Joe Tung (Lung) Wah, 230 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
320a Martin S. Wahl, James Lodging House, between Harrison and Polk Streets, Chicago, Ill. (James Loading House, Harrison and Polk Streets).
4053a Frank Clark Wallace (Frank Wallace), 530 Ammond Homestead, Western Penitentiary, Chicago, Ill.
99 Lee Wan, 412 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.
311 Frank Wapshall (Wopshell), 1620 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
2335 Harold E. (Edgar) Warner, 316 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3271a Ralph Warren, Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill. (Chicago, Ill.).
3609 Hong Wat, 431 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4304 Andrew Watkins, 1215 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1639 Moy Way, 156 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2158 Lee Wo, 2149 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1020 Alfred Wegner, 444 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2928 Geo. Weisner (George Wiesner), 512 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3811 Andrew J. (John) West, Majestic Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (Jamestown, N. Y.).
4236 Fred Wheeler, 507 West Madison, Chicago, Ill. (1248 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2384a Chas. (Charles) White, Chicago, Ill.
4214 Fred White, 666 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
899 Laurence R. Wickel (Lawarnce R. Nickel, L. R. Nickel, Lawrence R. Wickel), 401 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (40 South LaSalle Street).
4039 Frank Wickowiach (Wikowich, Frynk Wojtsura), 452 East Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
3507 Alfred A. Wilkins, 162 Huron Street, Toronto, Ontario.
1175 Arthur Williams, 1341 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2803 Edw. (Edward) Williams, 1400 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2008a Henry Williams, 3331 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2412 Jas. Williams (James), 915 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2008 Paul Williams, 2019 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
1758 Paul Alex. (Paul Alexander) Williams, 173 West Washington, Chicago, Ill.
2022 Wm. (Will) Williams, 1341 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2853aa Floyd Wilson, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
838 Paul Wilson, 6 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4090a Sulley Wilson (Welson), E. Thos. Walsh, chief of police, Wilson Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.
2413 Jno. W. (John Marton) Winfield, 512 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1696 Walter Purcell Winfree (Winfru, Walter Winfree), 1423 State, Chicago, Ill.
2806 Lee Wing, 216 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4345 Lee Wing, 2167 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2117 Archer Avenue).
245 Goon (Gone) Wing, 220 Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3295 John F. A. Adams (John Francis Aloysius Adams), 5203 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
2437 Thomas Adams, 4911 Wabash (4604 State), Chicago, Ill.
3175 Patrick P. (Peter) Anden, 5209 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
2453 John Baltzer, 308 East Fifty-fourth, Chicago, Ill. (Care of general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
1346 Harold Beckten (Beckton), 5423 South State (5423 State), Chicago, Ill.
1401 Clarence Berry (Barry), 5489 Jefferson, Chicago, Ill.
1527 Louis Brown, 2920 State, Chicago, Ill.
1452 Harry Comba, 5533 Lake Park, Chicago, Ill.
1073 Peter Conerleat (Coudrinoh, Cuornobranoh), 42 East Fifty-first, Chicago, Ill.
241 Wm. Douglas, 4926 Fedreal (4926 Federal), Chicago, Ill.
1574 Clinton Dukes, 4830 State, Chicago, Ill.
1135 John Elliott (Elliot), 5535 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
98 John H. (Herbert) Finley, 5402 Kenwood, Chicago, Ill. (710 East Thirty-eighth.)
542 Lewis Hampton, 5115 South State, Chicago, Ill.
54 Jas. Hawkins, 5215 State, Chicago, Ill.
2040 Thomas Jackson, 4920 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1238 Henderson Jenkins (John Henderson Jenkins), 5243 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1028 Ison D. Jones (Isnac Dexter (Drexal) Jones), 5543 Harper, Chicago, Ill.
2950 Arthur A. (Alex.) Lennox 5010 Dearborn (5332 Vernon), Chicago, Ill.
506 Sidney F. McCarten, 5425 Cott. Grove, Chicago, Ill.
1082 Diamond McNeal, 5237 Wabash (24 East Forty-fourth), Chicago, Ill.
1140 James Francis Madden, 4959 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
2749 Wm. Meely, 5411 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
2682 Harry Monhett, 350 East Fifty-sixth, Chicago, Ill.
1372 Frank Morre (Moore), 5050 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
1076a Edward F. Mum, 67 East Fifty-third, Chicago, Ill. (Edward Francois (Francis) Mumm, 68 East Fifty-third.)
1357 LeRoy A. Murray (Leroy Robert Murray), 5479 Harper, Chicago, Ill.
3046 Ametad (Armertd) Owen, 4900 Ind. (4900 Indiana), Chicago, Ill.
1064 Sylvester Rhodes, 5477 Kembark, Chicago, Ill.
793 Dominick Russo, 4931 State, Chicago, Ill.
709 Harry Savoy (Savay), 5046 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
584 Edward Smith, 5260 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1208 Henry W. (Walter) Smith, 66 East Fifty-sixth, Chicago, Ill. (San Francisco, Calif.)
2209a Leon Robert Smith 5121 (5132) Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2119 John Albert Steard, 5425 Lake Park, Chicago, Ill.
3107 Erving (Ewing) Swift, 5256 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.

A2080a John Henry Turley, 5155 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1735 Geo. R. Vandanolver (George Henry Van Denoever, Vandenoever), 5163 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2932 Chas. F. (Fred) Vogt, 5531 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
A1558A Edw. Jos. Walker, 40 Eleventh, Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2754 John D. (Dudley) Walker, 1416 East Fifty-fifth, Chicago, Ill.
1484 Clarence E. (Edmond) Walstrom, 5222 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
3308a Chas. Webster, 5111 (5115) South State, Chicago, Ill.
2042 Willie Williams, 5465 Hmbark, Chicago, Ill.
60 Jack Wilson, 31 East Fifty-first, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2428 Frank Barmoss (Frank Barnoss), 1617 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2412 Boris Black, Yeaton Street (B. Black, 1840 Teaton Street), Chicago, Ill.
697 Pete Boycin, 2013 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2000 Benjamin Budkin, 1126 Spindon Street, Chicago, Ill. (Benj. Budkin, 1126 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1322 Tossi Cahola (Joseph Cawata, Joseph Cabala, Jos. Cabula), 1844 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1200 Joseph Dolan (Joseph Michael Dolan), 2101 Washburne Street, Chicago, Ill.
2566 Joseph Dvaczek (Jos. Fracsek), 1800 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1712 Joseph Gal (Joe Gal), 1736 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3034 Andrew Gall, 1617 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
504 William Hester (Wm. Hester), 1851 West Thirteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
229 Vincet Jagodka (Vincent Jagodka), 1800 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3315 Adam Jaworwicz, 1740 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
886 Dominick Karol, 1700 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2741 Kazimierz Kasprzyk, 1819 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3553 Peter Adam Karshen (Peter A. Karshan), 1026 South Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2330 Stanislaw Leja (Stanislaw Leja, Stan Leja, Stanley Leja), 1826 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1780 Steve Lenart, 2040 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
887 Stanley Lucas (Stanley Lucas), 1832 South Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
159 Ladislaus (Ladislaw) Majkasa, 2044 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
155 Mike Marcan (Mike Merson), 2007 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2295 Michael Marshalek, 1725 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
2810 Rosendo Midlano (Rosendo Midrano), 1812 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1977 Michael Miskiewics, 1822 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2967 Ignatius Matkowicz (Igryat Matkowic), 2003 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
611 Ben Newman, 1109 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
1323 George Onufrey (Geo. Onufrey), 1822 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
3323 John Pawlowski (John Powloski), 1811 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1450 John Pinasck (John Pmasck, Jan Pinasck), 1625 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1675 Alois Povokovich (Alois Porokovich), 1625 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1547 Joseph Prodziewski (Joseph Stanley Prodsiewski), 1703 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
2388 Joe Roll (Joseph Roll, Jos. Roll), 1734 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1726 Albert Rozak (Alb. Rozak), 1628 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1713 Abrahm Ruben, 1012 Shinclon Street, Chicago, Ill. (Abrahaim Ruhn, 1012 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2543 Morris Scolnick, 1230 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
1455 John Skorusa, 1758 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2105 Josef Schmidt (Joseph Smith, Jos. Smith), 1827 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2999 Jos. Storzyk (Josef Stonzyk, Joseph Stouczyk), 1843 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
863 Albert Swiderski, 1826 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1678 Wojciech Szewczyk (Wojciech Sweszyk), 1730 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
522 Isadore Wasserman (I. Waserman, Isodor Waserman), 1038 Winchester Street, Chicago, Ill.
1614 Steve Woelctaculs (Steve Woelctaculs, Steve Moelctaculs, S. Mosolpenk), 1745 Eichteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
953 Walter Wrzerniowski (Walter Wrzernowski, Walter Wrzesniowski), 1716 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
2002 Ludwick Yerminski (Ludwik Yarminsky), 1849 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
814 Abraham Zake, 2242 Washburne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
601 Joseph (Jos.) Zuklewski, 2001 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 26, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1483 Petris Barzoltis, 2332 Kroll Street, Chicago, Ill. (Petro, Borzoltis (Pitris Barzdetic, P. Bazilitis, Pitris), Box No. 261, Adamson, Okla.).
2733 John (John) Buske (John Burke), 2146 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2174 Stanislaw Dambek (Dambeck), 1905 Twenty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.
3559 Pacific (Pacifico) Dinoni (Dinone, P. Dinoni), 2264 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3888 Ignacus Gladackas, 2327 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill. (Ignasus Gradacka, Ignacas Gradackas, I. Gladackas, 2059 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4334 Zegmont Grzewlnsky (Zegmont Grzwlnsky, Z. Grzewlnsky), 2252 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
3515 Bruce A. (Bruce Arthur, B. A.) Hartop, 2414 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3495 John Kuras, 2041 North Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2154 Andrew Majorowski (Majarowski, A. Majorowski, Andrew Majoroski), 1910 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
220 Ernest (E.) Polacca (Polacci), 2315 West Twenty-fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.
342 Charles (Chas.) Shaskus, 2336 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

4103 A. Szikus (Szimkus, Anton Szikus), 2358 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2408½ Adam Wercemk (Wercimak, Wercemak), 1953 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
703 Anton Zajva (Zana, Zawa), 2318 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 32, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3122 Alyo Besirewick, 512 North Osborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (Alljo Besirerich, Alyo Beseresich, Besirevich), 9040 The Strand, South, Chicago, Ill.).
5071 Roman Bikaluk, 1928 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (Romin Rikaluk, 1831 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
569 Anton E. Bocyrnski (Antoni Baczynski, Anton Bacrynski, Bacrynski), 1757 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
3204 Guiseppe Ciminelli (Guiseppo Ciminelli), 2016 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
4219 Anthony Conway, 2028 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
4749½ Arthur A. Delaly (Arthur Anthony Delaby), 776 Fairfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4549 Frank De Virgiclio, 2300 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Frank De Vergiglio, Box 33, Index, Wash.).
3124 Jos. Dobrothka (Joseph Dobrotka, Joseph Dobrothka), 1920 West Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
343 Newman DuBois (Newman Dubois), 2146 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2244 Edw. R. Feldhous (Edward R. Feldhaus, Edward Richard Feldhaus), 2158 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
637 Michael Ferry, 2424 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. (Mike Pery, Mike Perry, Mike Ferry, 2424 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4452 Carl Fricano, 2046 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Carl Fricano, 507 North Curtis Street).
3007 Peter Gallch (Peter Gollets, Peter Golich), 503 North Harding Street, Chicago, Ill.
2442 Roy P. Gara, 1963 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. (Roy P. Gara, 641 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3822 Geo. Halko (George Halke, George Halko), 2029 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
981 Louis Inverso, 2715 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2406 Frank Jantekos (Frank Juntakas), 465 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
405 J. E. John (Jonathan Esahan John), 646 North Springfield Street, Chicago, Ill.
1692 John Kamilewicz, 337 North Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (John Kamalewicz, 517 La Fayette Street, Utica, N. Y.).
4089 Stephen Kurbyz (Stephan Krubyz), 1840 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
294 Geo. J. Kelly (George A. Kelly), 3340 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
354 Chas. A. Kumberg (Charles A. Kumberg), 621 North Drake Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3439 Bronistain Kuzinski (Bronistain Kuzinoski), 1821 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
115 J. C. Kwialtowski, 1955 Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (John C. Kwintkowski, J. C. Kwiatkowski, 1955 West Huron Street).
4791 Zigmont Lajcnski, 608 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (Zigmonth Lojewski, Jojenski, Loyensky, Hoopeston, Ill.).
3291 Michael Lysuk (Lysyk), 528 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.
3065 Jas. McKenzie (James McKenzie), 2100 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
4062 Patrick J. McMahon (Patrick James McMahon), 3757 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
4975 Sam Nabatoff, 438 Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3468½ Rudolph Oberg (Rudolph Orberg), 4957 Homan Street, Chicago, Ill.
952 Albert Passow, 451 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (526 Noble Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4557 Henry Prietz, 1703 North Erie Street, Chicago, Ill. (1703 West Erie Street).
4300 Antonio Prymula (Antoni Prymula), 1735 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
4775 Mike (Michael) Ryan, 1956 Emerson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3567 Frank Scheich (Frank Sycheah), 2327 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
1932 Alexander Szala (Alexander Szalal), 1743 North Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
3355 Jos. Tomasik (Joseph Tomasik), 644 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
3330 Frank Tonich (Frank Toniah), 1659 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
2758 Joseph Tookey (Joseph Toohey), 651 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4938 Wm. Zelinka (William Zelinka, Wilhem Zelinka), 3936 Metropolitan Place, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 37, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1844 John Banner, 1322 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.
1843 Lester A. Bettray (Lester Albert, Lester A. Bettray), 1433 Wicker Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3014 Felix Brzenski, 1911 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2066 Casimir Buczynski, 1376 Dewn, Chicago, Ill.
2782 Waclaw Buklis, 1718 Brigham Street, Chicago, Ill.
3432 Thos. Carlson (Thomas Carlson, Tom Veilum), 1403 Wicker Park, Chicago, Ill.
3514 Walter Chromczak, 1267 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3635 Leonard Collins, 1373 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3677 Stanley Czerowski, 1501 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3032 Szymon Czuboj (Szymon Czuboy), 1328 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3871 Anton (Antony) Cyma, 1442 Noble Street (1306 West Ohio Street), Chicago, Ill.
2418 Nicklos Darkulich, 1537 Dickson, Chicago, Ill.
1369 Adolph Deanski, 1216 Cleaves Street, Chicago, Ill.
1707 Max Dick, 1240 North Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. (447 South Fourteenth Avenue, Maywood, Ill.).
3105 Julius Dlugokenski (Dlugokenckl), 1270 Marion Court, Chicago, Ill.
786 Paul Dobow (Dobrow), 1334 Wicker Park, Chicago, Ill.
2584 John Stanley Durrojat (John Stanley Durniat, John S. Durinot, John S. Durniat), 1448 North Dixon, Chicago, Ill.
3006 John Feret, 1225 Cleaver, Chicago, Ill.
1440 John Fiwek (Jan, Jon Fiwek), 1223 North Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
1862 Edw. Galinski (Edward Golinski), 1544 Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2839 Marion W. Golds, 1218 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. (Maryan W. Golda, 106 East Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Mich.)
2175 Joseph Gordon (Gardan), 1269 Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.
3628 Frank Grabarek (Grobarck, Grobarck), 1831 Ellen, Chicago, Ill.
1622 John Hintz, 1423 Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
3098 Stanley Jolyna, 1528 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1106 Bok Jung, 1246 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2047 Sam'l Katz (Kantz, Samuel Kutz), 1925 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
462 Chas. (Charles) Kauffman (Chials Kauppmen), 1411 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4006 Anthony (Anthny) Kempa, 1451 Cleaver Street, Chicago, Ill.
3507 Eugene (Eugae) Kloska, 1620 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
2253 Steve Kochan, 1416 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
732 Gust G. Konstantopulos, 1367 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1538 Stanley Kurkowski, 1638 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
2502 Michael (Michal) Kwiatkowski, 1239 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.
1767 Dominik Larkowski (Dominick Larkowski, Dominik Larkovski), 1229 Dickson, Chicago, Ill.
1391 Ignatz Leznrevicius (Ignatz (Isnas) Lazarevicuis), 1275 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
2758 Jos. Lesnik (Joseph Lesnik), 1358 Dean Street, Chicago, Ill.
2208 John Liekner, 1300 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2609 John Lipo, 1413 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2933 John Loder (Jno. A. Soder, Jno. A. Loder), 1618 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
2993 John Meglen, 1523 Wicker Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3208 Ch. Michalowski (Ch. Michalsowski), 1275 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
3676 Frank Mosy (Frank Mocy), 1304 Bawans Street, Chicago, Ill.
267 Frank Myclowski (Mrydlouski), 1367 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
683 Michael Mlynek (Michael Mlynck), 1239 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
915 Chester Mysneborski (Chester Myshborski, Crostaw Myshborski), 1860 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
3158 Morris Oderberg, 1950 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2513 Peter Palerino, 1810 North Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Peter Palerma, Petro Paleromo, 1113 Townsend Street, Chicago, Ill.).
744 Walter Passett, 1533 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Walter Passet, 59 Burton Place, Chicago, Ill.).
473 Jos. Pawlicki (Joseph Pawlicki, Josef Powlicki), 1258 Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
2965 Bill Piske (Pasneski), 1247 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.
1301 Walter Pozorzelski (Walter Pozorzelski), 1453 Dickson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
756 Stanley Pyzik, 1338 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill. (Atanley Pejzik, 2612 West Forty-seventh Street).
2636 Clemens Rajkowski (Clemens Rajkocusky, Klemens Raykowsky), 1459 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
813 Wm. A. Roberts (William Arthur Roberts, W. Roberts), 1328 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
3771 Stanley Rogozinski (Rogozinski), 1331 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3876 Chester Rykowsky, 1459 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
763 Edjund Sawisha (Edmund Savisha), 1063 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3233 Henrik Schyrlor, 1324 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (Henryk Schylor, Staunton, Ill.).
1418 Arthur I. Serkowski (Arthur Serkowski), 1728 Julian Street, Chicago, Ill.
44 Paul Jean St. Clair, 1647 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1310 Samuel Share, 1735 North Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
3757 Jos. A. Sherman (Joseph A. Shermann), 1464 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3624 John Shillok (John Spillok, Joshn Shpillak), 1512 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
138 Julius Shiverberg (Julius Silverberg), 1459 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
83 Mike Skot, 1419 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
693 John Skracz (Jan Skrundz), 1219 Cleaver Street, Chicago, Ill.
3513 Harry (Hevy) Smith, 1314 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2043 Anthony Szalaj, 1233 Marion Court, Chicago, Ill.
1300 Paul Trylus, 1222 Cleaver Street, Chicago, Ill.
470 Michael Walshyn (Michael Walshym), 1518 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
1293 Louis Winchester, 1434 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
78 Isadore Winckur (Isador Winokur, I. Winckvy), 1439 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1957 Stanislaw Winczewski (Stanislaw Winczowski, Winczewski), 1246 Clever Street, Chicago, Ill.
62 Jos. Zefeld (Joseph Zefeld), 1116 Ward Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 54, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

560 Dino Roald Andresen, 850 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2184 Orville C. Bragg, 646 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
2461 Claude (Claud) Clark, 4060 Clarenden, Chicago, Ill.
1721 Emerson T. Corner, 4056 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
2130 Rodney Eaton, 866 Irving Park Boulevard, City, Ill.
496 Francis Edward (Edwards), 3830 Rokeby, Chicago, Ill. (now serving time, workhouse, Indianapolis, Ind.).
824 Chas. Ehret, 3744 Sheffield, Chicago, Ill.
1363 Alfred P. Gibbs, 866 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill.
2867 Wilfred Hellstadius (Warfrid Hellstadius, Walfrid Hellstadues), 3621 Sheffield, Chicago, Ill.
1851 Ira Joseph Jacques, 1200 Addison, Chicago, Ill.
2585 Swan Johnson, 3521 Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
2878 Geo. Adolph Koepke (George Adolph Koepke, George A. Koepke), 1166 Eddy Street, Chicago, Ill.
286 Harry August (H. A.) Kruger, 3652 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
1874 John Russell Lambert (John R. Lambert), 3622 Broadway.
1884 Axel Lundgren, 1143 Waveland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
809 Frank Albert McGowan (Franke Albert McGowan), 4041 Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.
105 Hing Mawk, 851 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill.
376 August Otis Miller, 4136 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
1409 Babe Earl Moss, 4141 Clarenden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
215 Frank Peterson, 1148 Waveland, Chicago, Ill. (inmate of Winnebago County jail, Ill.).
1084 Geo. Frank (George Frank) Pulaski, 3956 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

522 Fay Boyson (F. B.) Ross, 736 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2125a Louis Simmons, 916 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill.
1266 Aristomenis Toroulopoulas (Toralopoulos), (Aristomenis Toroleopoulas, Aristomenis Toralopoulos), 969 Edgecomb, Chicago, Ill.
1966 Wm. White, 4246 Kenmore, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 55, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1361 Robert C. Barth (Robert Barth), 1253 Winnasnac Street, Chicago, Ill.
690 David Henry Block (David H. Block), 4731 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3659 Axel Bonlohn, 4753 Dover Street, Chicago, Ill. (1008 West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa).
1090 Clarence E. Broadway (Clarence Eugene Broadway, Clarence E. Broadnay), 4603 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1391 Michael Brown, 1014 Wilson Street, Chicago, Ill.
1756 Leo Joseph Brownson, 4513 North Racine Street, Chicago, Ill.
486 George A. Cavanaugh (George Adam Cavanaugh), 4461 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1420 Richard F. Conway, 4641 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2659 Thomas Earl Conway (Thomas Earle Conway), 4415 Hazel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1121 Caldwell Walker Fowler, 4409 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (general delivery, Louisville, Ky.).
3174 Jacob Flpplnger, 5049 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2646 George Frazier, 4618 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2447 Thomas Goldsherry (Thomas Goldsbery, Thomas Goldsberry), 1251 Wilson Avenue (3956 Broadway), Chicago, Ill.
636 Montrose Wellington Irvin, 909 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
2229 Laban B. Jackson, 4526 Clifton Street, Chicago, Ill.
3522 Frank Edward Kobela, 1059 North Leavitt, Chicago, Ill. (831 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
487 Edward Arnold McLennon, 1464 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3132 Raymond Markham (Raymond D. Markham), 1243 Foster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3350 Eugene Gordon Mellin, 4552 Clarendon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1329 Sidney Louis Nessler, 4729 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (care of New Hotel Howard, Hamilton, Ohio).
2252 Wm. F. Newcomb, 4631 North Racine Avenue (4650 North St. Louis Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
1239 Chester M. Poetsch (Chester Mil, Poetsch), 4737 Dover Street, Chicago, Ill.
2687a Will Schoene (Will Schoene), 1455 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (care of Alaska Fisherman's Pkg. Co., Meshagak, Alaska).
299 Frank Southey, 1226 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3110 Dan Paul Tobin, 4712 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1198 Robert Young, 943 Lakeside Pl., Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 62, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

378 Gordon L. Anderson (Gordon Leonard Anderson), 4124 North Whipple Street (3124 Seminary Avenue, near Belmont Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
2196 George Chow, 4651 West (No.) Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2519 Walter F. McCurdy, 4206 North Troy Street (Walter Francis McCurdy, Walter McCurdy, 3834 Polk Street), Chicago, Ill.
236 Walter (Walter Richard Miller, 4200 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.
438 James E. Murray (James Edward Murray, J. E. Murray), 4310 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2311 Paul H. Speckman (Paul Speckman), 4018 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
687 Thomas Watson (T. Watson), 3976 Avondale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF DANVILLE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2769 Robert Lee Barnes, 25 Franklin, Danville, Ill.
1171 Andy Baranowsky (Baronowsky), Hagcies, care of V. J. Karl's store, Ill. (Route No. 8, Danville, Ill.).
559 Linn Barrton (Lem Barton), 501 North Franklin, Danville, Ill.
2876 Adolph Belky (Belkey, Becky), 8–10 South Hayed, Danville, Ill.
940 Elwood Clay, 327 East Harrison, Danville, Ill. (Trezevant, Tenn.).
995 Harry Colberg, 24½ West Main, Danville, Ill.
2334 James Caughphy (Coughpy), 311 Amity, Danville, Ill.
2631a Charles Finney (Finley), Huntsville, Mo.
1672 George A. Gardner, Danville, Ill.
151 Harry Bottlech, general delivery, Danville, Ill.
2354 Huston Graves, 424 Van Buren, Danville, Ill.
1016 Ham Har, 17½ North Vermillion, Danville, Ill.
298 Allen Irous, 418 East North, Danville, Ill.
2827 Bonifacio Jacaline, 401 West North, Danville, Ill. (Jacaline, Ada, Ohio).
2559 Horace Kagler, 413 Bryan Avenue, Danville, Ill.
652 Robert Jones, 1225 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
1037 Harry Kimmel (Kemmel), 24 Minnesota Avenue, Danville, Ill.
1710 John Levis (Levics), 407 Boone, Danville, Ill.
2268 Edward Leo Manning, 820 Franklin, Danville, Ill.
3190 Henry Donald Majors (Magers), 223 North Hazel, Danville, Ill.
2022 Cecil Miller, Franklin Hotel, Danville, Ill.
1150 George Miller, 432 Junction, Danville, Ill.
91a George Cleveland Montgomery (Geo. C. Montgomery), Station C, Danville, Ill.
1869 John George Murphy (John G. Murphy), 131½ East Main, Danville, Ill.
2449 Thomas E. O'Connor (O'Conner), 209½ East Main, Danville, Ill.
633 Clarence Peter Poole, Car Big 4 Yards, Danville, Ill.
2157 Dan Raymon (Raymond) Risk, Danville, Ill.
2341 Samuel Ross (Sam Roos, Samuel Rose), 607 East Madison, Danville, Ill.
1773 Henry Shaw, 7 Humer Alley, Memphis, Tenn.
610 Opher (Opie) O. Simmons, C. & E. I. Yards, Danville, Ill.
1288 William F. Smith (Will F. Smith), Danville, Ill.
1874 Adolph Strucko, 102 Ohio Street, Danville, Ill. (Adolph Strucke, 5106 Fleet Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.)
1790a Leo Taylor, 340 Victor, Danville, Ill. (23 Maple Street, Quincy, Ill.).
422 Edward Walker, 131½ East Main, Danville, Ill.
1637 Henry Whitlock, 304 Lahr, Danville, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, EAST ST. LOUIS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1629 Charles Alexander, 621 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
483 Curt Amee (Curtis Ames), 2020 Brady Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1867 Jose Amos (Joseph Amos, Joe Amos), 515 Railroad Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1590 John Anderson, 16 North Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
631 Joe Austin (Joseph Austin), 1218 Peggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
118 Will Austin, 1218 Peggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1721 Paul Avril, 2329 Tudor Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
686 Adidian Bagkulan (Aedian Bogosian, Asadian Bogoklon), 8 North Sixteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
516 Isaac Baldwin, 100 North Twenty-fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (100 North Twenty-fourth Street, Route 2, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1706 Isaac Ballock (Izac Blalock, Isac Blalock), 360–a South Fifteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1713 Will Barge, 716–a East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2386 Walter Barnes, 804 South Nineteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
121 Frank Benson, Room 14, South Eighth Street, Library Flats (14 Library Flats), East St. Louis, Ill.
1932 Walter Blake, 820 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1606 Benj. Blanchard, general delivery, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Ill. (Benjamin Blanchard, 17½ South Twelfth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
2400 Sessie Boston, Fairmont City, Ill.
486 Varlie Bota (Varlie Bota, Varle Bota), 815 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2810 John L. Bradley, 1245 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
899 Walter Brewer, 1127 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1620 Joseph Bride (Jos. Reid), 506 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2295 Willie Britton (Willie Britten), 1938 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1143 Charlie Brookins, 1502 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1263 James Brooks, M. & O. Roundhouse, East St. Louis, Ill.
1634 Arthur L. Brown, 510 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3165 John Brown, 907 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2589 Lawrence Brown, 518 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1567 Robert Brown, 1804 McCasland Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Robt. Brown, 6314 Southwest Blackmore Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio).
1585 Nathaniel Bush, 113 North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3002 James Campbell, 1415 Kansas Avenue.
2879 Vernell Cardwell (Verell Cardell), 115–a North Tenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1703 Will Carmichael (Will Carmicheal), 500 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
226 Will Carter, 1213 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
966 James W. Caviness (Gavinesa, James W. Cavinews), 500 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill. (500 East Converse).
1556 Vernie Carter, 342 Brady Avenue (Vernie H. Carter, 342 Broadway (Brdwy), East St. Louis, Ill.).
1064 Mornam Chatham (Norman Chatman), 1252 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
907 Will Clark (Will Clarke), 2628 Tudor Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2069 Perry Clayton, 936 South Eleventh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2507 James H. Cockrell (James Henry Cockrell), 2050 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
869 Oscar Cockrell, 2059 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2777 James Cole, 104 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1688 Solomon Collins, 513 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1831 Will Collins (Collin), 1016 McCashland (McCasland) Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
295 Phirkell Conner (Thirkill Conner), 1942 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3050 Julian Cornejo, C. B. & I. R. R. Yards.
2573 James Crawley, 499 Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2889 Early Greer, 1941 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
265 Ernest Culler, 611 Walnut Street (611 Walnut Avenue), East St. Louis, Ill. (3158 Lawle Street, Flint, Mich.).
1205 Jos. T. Cunningham (Jos. Thos. Cunningham, J. T. Cunningham), 1620 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2312 Gliffe M. Darks (Gliffe Darks), 3100 Converse Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
518 Eliza Davis, Illinois Central Railroad car, East St. Louis, Ill.
3006 John Davis (J. Davis), 2406 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2930 Accy Deberry, 1128 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2271 Avery Deberry, 1128 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2928 James Deshong (James De Shorg), 1118 Broadway Place, East St. Louis, Ill.
354 William Donald (William B. Donald, Am. B. Donald), 2422 Ino (Missouri) Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
842 Felix Donbrocoski (Felix Donbrozas), Chockl, Okla.
1403 Sidney Dortch (Sidny Dortch), 703 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
678 Ekillie Douglas, St. Clair and Black Bridge (Ekillie Douglass, St. Clair Avenue and Black Building, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1852 Walter Drake, 711 Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1809 Mike Dzonzzak (Mike Dzsuzsak, Meyk Dzsudzsak), 2420 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
459 Ray Eckles (Ray Eckels), 1820 Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2357 James C. Edwards, 220 Missouri Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (James (Jas.) Clarence Edwards, general delivery, East St. Louis, Ill.).
578 Geo. Evans (George Evans), 1710 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2332 Walter Farmer, 18 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1485 Ernest Fearn, 2427½ Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis (general delivery, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1962 Thomas Fenn, 1406 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3244 George Fheil (George Theil), 3 Booker Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1298 James A. Finley (Jess A. Finley), 1219 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3156 Joseph Fontor, 3136 Missouri Avenue.
2286 Calvin Foster, 617 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
492 Lewis Foster, 3512 Second Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (first precinct, fourth ward).
3120 Jos. Freitag (Josef Freitag, Joseph Freitog), 1021 Bond Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1642 Esror French (Esrorn French), 619 Brady Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1159 William French, 115 Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2960 Manigan Fustuklan (Manuigan Fustuklan), 8 North Sixteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2320 Holbert Gallex (Halbert Galles), 1315 Colas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2175 Basilio Garcia, 1500 Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
110 Walter Gardner, 1520 Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1333 Aleck Gasby, 521 Piggott Alley, East St. Louis, Ill.

1578 Vincent Gauna (Vincente Gauna), 18 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1805 Ezra Gavin, 119 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1003 Jos. Gbmgockl (Joseph Gbmbockl), 2215 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Joseph Gbmlockl, general delivery, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1973 Robert Gillespie, 1012 McCasland Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1781 Nathan Goodson, Mobile & Ohio Railroad section house, East St. Louis, Ill.
2996 Leslie Grady, 1552 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2830 Joe Graves, 510 Railroad Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
750 Charlie Greenway (Charley Greenway), 1120 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2385 Louis H. Gremmler (Louis H. Gremmels, Louis Henry Gremmles), 1840 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2859 Arthur Griffin, 24 North Tenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
218 Evans Griffin, 526 South Main Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2173 Ross Griffin, 1710 Market Street (Avenue), East St. Louis, Ill. (203 Poplar Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2714 Manuel Gustrous (Manuel Gutierres, "Manuel Gutwion"), Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad yard, East St. Louis, Ill.
922 Porter Hailey, 1423 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2961 James Hal, 1225 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
646 Wm. Hale (Willom Hale, William Hale), 13 North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2596 Ben Hall, 517 Railroad Avenue.
1909 Douglas Hamilton (D. Hamilton), 516 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2379 Edward Hammon (Ed. Hammon), 727 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
193 Amos Hampton (Onas Hampton, Ones Hampton), 2628 Tudor Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
450 Walter Hampton, East St. Louis, Ill.
3237 John C. Harbor, 518 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2037 George Harris (Geo. Harrison), 702 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3199 James Harris, 1438 Colas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1612 John Harris, 619 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
879 Oliver Harris, 1417 Broadway (rear), East St. Louis, Ill.
48 Smith Harris, Paradise Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3083 Wm. H. Harris (Will Harris, William H. Harris), 618 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1628 Collie Harrison, 512 Railroad Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
882 James Harrison, 512 Railroad Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2122 William Hart (Will Hart), 125 Brady Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
384 Solomon (Selemon) Hassan, 16 North Fifteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
389 Gus Henry (Guss. Henry), 135 South Third Street (Gus. Henry, 13 South Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1961 John Hicks (Johnie Hicks), 2103 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
363 Charles Hill (Charley Hill, Chas. Hill), 2432 Missouri Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
925 Ulysses Hill, 621 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
472 Will Hill (Willie Hill), 625 Rear Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
635 John Hopkins (Jonh Hopkins), 1814 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
766 Nick Horn, 1606 Boismenue Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
400 Esker House (Esk. House), 526 South Main Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3258 Edward Houston, 225 Piggot Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1187 Arthur Howard, 506 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1976 Harvey Isbell, 526 South Main Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
39 Gjurak Ivasovic (Gjura Ivasovic), 2225 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2342 Shilar Jack, 1552 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2903 Henry Jackson, 625 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2248 Lewis Jackson (Louis Jackson), 524 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3251 Beauford Johnson, 1424 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2221 Hy Johnson (Henry Johnson, Hy. Johnson, 2209 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1273 Ike Johnson, Terminal Railroad, East St. Louis, Ill., Terminal Railroad Association.
2002 Miles G. Johnson, 13 North Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2432 Roy Johnson, 411 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
568 George Johnston (Geo. Johnson, George Johnson), 24 South Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
248 Sidney Johnston (Sidney Johnson), 715 Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1048 Christ Jones, 104 North Second Street.
92 E. Jones, 1712 Baker Street.
3186 Eddie Jones, Falling Springs Road, East St. Louis, Ill.
1152 Harry D. Jones, 2600 Bond Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1670 Johnnie Jones, 711 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1113 George Kaibel (Geo. S. Kaibel, George Sam Knibel), 206a North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
393 Chas. E. Keane (Charley Everett Keane, Charley Evert Kean), 503 Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1473 Frank Kenllery (Frank Kenlley, Frank W. Kenlley), 812½ Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
549 Arthur King, 1809 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2078 Victor Komchmadina (Victor Komadina, Victor Koamadina), 101 Courtland Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1665 Jerry Konejevado (Jery Konjenoda, Jerry Konejevada), 2122 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1268 John Konoski, 2202 Gaty Avenue.
2233 Edward Krofft (Edward Kroft), 220 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3185 John A. Lamorere, 220 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1698 Johnie Land, 1315 Colas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1652 Jimmie Laughenghouse (Laughinghouse), 1910 Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1429 Arthur Lawerence (Lawrence), 615 Mulliken Street.
2104 Frank D. Lawton, 342 Missouri Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2290 Walter Lee, 635 (rear) Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1604 Luther Legoan (L. Llgoan), 18 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
148 Thomas Lewis (Tom Lewis), 824 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1323 James Lighter, 1504 Colas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1884 Jesse G. Lindsey, 117 North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
958 Lee B. Lindsey (L. B. Lindsey, Lee Bertrum Lindsey), 2914 Brady Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
938 Arthur Lipscomb (Arthur Lipson), 727 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1879 Will Logan, 1024 Bond Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1635 Ambrose Lusk, 1025 Baker Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1335 J. D. Lyons, 114 North Eleventh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2702 Levy McBarr, 418 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2170 Hy McClellan (Henry McClellan), 119 No. 3 Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1128 Sam J. McCormick (Samuel J. McCormick), 104 North Seventh Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
797 Otto McGray (Otto McCray), 518 Railroad Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2027 Ed McGee, 1415 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2447 Hy McGill (Henry McGill), 627 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2119 Edw. McMoore, 1433 Brismenue Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3265 Pearl McNeal, 100 North Twenty-fourth Street, room 19, East St. Louis, Ill.
1327 James McNeese, 1532a Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
734 John McNeese, 1537 Baker Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
994 Ernest McWilliams, 2115 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
984 Portch Mack, 817 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3111 Wm. Mack (William Mack), 802 R. Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
1002 Lewis Macklin (Lewis Macklin, jr.), 811 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
22 Frank Marlin, 502a South Nineteenth Street.
134 Andrew Martin, Mobile & Ohio Railroad yards, East St. Louis, Ill.
397 Jose Martineos (Jose Martinez), Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad yards, East St. Louis, Ill.
860 Adam Masenith (Adam Masencht), 2227 Market Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
617 Amos Mathews (Amos Matthews), 1900 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1025 Ed Mathews (Ed Mathew), first precinct, fourth ward.
1435 Eli Mehmed, 13 South Fifteenth Street (Ali Mehmed, 13 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
2254 Arthur Meyers, 209 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
3110 Christober E. Miles, 474 North Front Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2095 Eli Miller (Ely Miller), 715 Walnut Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3222 Chas. Mitchell, rear 506 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3046 Frank Mitchell, 1127 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
489 Fred Mitchell, rear 629 Market Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1846 Harrison B. Monroe (Harrison Baker Monroe), 16 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2313 Mack Morris, 14 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2479 Lee Morten (Lee Moten), 1105 Bond Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1982 Albert Muranyi, 2130 Gaty Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
284 Harold Muse, 1543 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2776 Lawrence Nelson, 426 Market Avenue.
913 Thomas Nelson, 21 North Tenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (315 West Church Street, Jackson, Tenn.).
2572 Lewis B. Newberry, 211 South Fourth Street.
322 Daniel Nichaloch (Dan Nickolich, Daniel Nichallch), 2129 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1908 Mingon Nichols (Mingo Nichols), 129 North Ninth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2051 Andrew Ninun (Andrew D. Nunn), 2240 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1587 Frank Nixon, 342 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
326 Henry Oliver, 709 Mulliken Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
296 Sam Orlavlck (Orlovick, Orlovich), 106 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
64 Willie Osborne (Ausborne, Ausborn), 35 Railroad Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1911 Ernest Owens, 1619½ Central Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2376 Geo. (George) Parker, 1127 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1269 Wm. Paschal, 709 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2917 Dump Patterson, M. & O. section house, East St. Louis, Ill.
1182 Steve Peto, 2435 Missouri Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1109 Joe Reed, 1223 Russell Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2539 Fred D. Reid, 522 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2492 Owen Rhodes, 1004 South Fifteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2513 Charlie Rice, 801 Valentine Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3092 Charles (Chas.) Riddle, 1706 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
1166 Frank Robinson, 15 South Rock Road, East St. Louis, Ill.
594 John Robitson, 2 Coddington Place.
1497 Herschell Rogers, 607 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2564 Andy C. Ross (Andy Chew Roos), 320 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1520 Edgar Rowlett, 13 North Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (615 Center Street, Louisville, Ky.).
2712 Arthur Ruffin, 505 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1164 James Ruffin, 1210 Russell Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3196 Geo. W. Sanders, 315 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2945 Willie Sanders, 100 North Twenty-fourth Street, route 15, East St. Louis, Ill. (2610 Baldwin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).
1180 Pete Schafer, 110 North Tenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (231 Center Street, Collinsville, Ill.).
3247 Brady Sea, 2636 Tudor Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
823 Matt (Mat) Sekulich, 2115 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3213 Huston Shepard, 1203 Piggott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1262 Walter Shields, 2112 Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1971 Wesley Shiels, 927 Millot Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
492 Earl Smith, 1712 Baker Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
340 Homer Smith, 15 South Rock Road, East St. Louis, Ill.
819 James H. Smith, 27 South Main Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2463 Jim Smith, M. & O. R. R. roundhouse, East St. Louis, Ill.
1954 Ruben (Ruban) Smith, Jefferson (Street) (Newport), Madison, Ill.
2918 Saiv Smith, Library Flats.
1366 William (Wm.) M. Smith, 1113 Bond Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1653 Barney Smoerfille, I. C. R. R. car, moveable, East St. Louis, Ill.
3266 Ivan Stalduhar (Stajdubar), 2225 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
78 Thomas Stevenson, 2020 Brady Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2089 Lewis Stjl, C. B. & L. R. R., East St. Louis, Ill.
1156 Albert Stone, 1521 Fisk Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1767 Dexter Speights, 2434 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3105 Thomas (Tom) Sullivan, 2209 Kansas Street, East S. Louis, Ill.
3065 Robert Surgener, 718 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.

2832 Wm. E. Taliaferro, 129 North Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2421 Sam Tate, 1417 Boismenue Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2336 Lee Tatum, Mississippi Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2998 Amburs Taylor, 1005 South Fourteenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1686 Charlie Taylor, 1923 Bond Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1614 Luther Taylor, 1722 Converse Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
26 Thomas Taylor, North Third Street (Tom Taylor, 5261 Master and Third Streets, East St. Louis, Ill.).
1132 Mike Terichl (Terich), 2101 Kansas Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3027 John (Johney Terry), 1407 Boismenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2460 Alonzo Tharp (Alonzo Sharpe), 115 North Tenth Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Alonzo Tharp, 2365 East Thirty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
440 George Thomas, 709 Walnut Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2368 James Thomas, 210 Railroad Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3153 Sam Thomas, 110 South Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1089 Bill Thrgle, 5½ North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1280 Jack Tittle, M. & O. roundhouse, East St. Louis, Ill.
3090 Walter Travis, 916 Millot Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Brooklyn, Ill.).
3029 Solomon Trigg, 1258 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1683 Ellis Turner, 1636 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1067 Arberry Wade, 125 East Brady Alley, East St. Louis, Ill.
1288 Frank J. Wadley, 1624 Gaty Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
339 Edward (Ed) Wallace, 617 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis.
2427 Wiley Webb, 2329 Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
3076 Samuel Wells, 911 Valenine Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2953 Isaac Westerfield, 2628 Tudor Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3166 Fred White, 618 South Fifth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2875 Haywood White, 409 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1040 Hugh White, 2628 Tudor Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
3171 Will White, 923 Cutler Street (Tree Br., 923 Kutler Street), East St. Louis, Ill.
2877 Chas. H. Whiteaker (Chas. H. Whittaker, Charles Whittaker), 1639 Gay Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
2418 Wm. A. Whitley (Wm. Amos Whitley), 315 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2166 Will Whitsett, 518 Brady Avenue.
2985 Abe Williams, 702 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2007 Aaron Williams, 1216 R. Division Street (1216a Division Avenue), East St. Louis, Ill.
2563 Leamond Williams, 523 South Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1487 Le Roy Williams, 1600 Pizgott Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
2689 Monroe Williams, 1131 Bond Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
517 Peter Williams, 1552 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1594 Tom Williams, 1431 Broadway Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1402 Elbert Willis, 1640 Russell Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
960 Andrew Wilson, 1713 Trendley Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3204 John Winrow, 1224 Colas Avenue, East St. Louis.
2760 Jesse Wynne, 1104 Bond Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1388 Will Wood (William Wood), 225 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.
2919 Jess Yoakum, 203 North Main Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
824 General Young, 908 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
1959 George Young, 1408 Tudor Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
3212 John Young, 2165 (2105) Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
1075 John Zoler (John Zolos, John Zoler), May Street, East St. Louis, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDGAR, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

366 Charles W. Laymon (Layman), 1003 Broom Street, Paris, Ill.
1692 Warren Shannon, R. F. D. 25, Chrisman, Logan, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1779 John Anderson, Oak Street, Centralia, Ill., care of Hamilton Hotel (Box 12, Benton, Ill.).
121 Henry Edgar Armes (Henry E. Armes), R. F. D. No. 1, Salem, Ill.
1137 Fred Boyd, Centralia, Ill.
2729 Jacob Otto Brubaker, Salem, Ill.
2115 William Somerville Edmiston (William S. Edmiston), Odin, Ill.
399 Jonathan Forest Green (Jonathan Forrest Green), Kinmundy, Ill.
2151 Raymond House, 401 North Oak Street, Centralia, Ill.
1126 William Jones, 311 North Oak Street, Centralia, Ill.
357 Lawrence Myers, 1029 East Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
1891 Wilburn W. Patton (Wilbern Wesley Patton), Kell, Ill.
2627 Oil Bertie (Bertia) Pollock, 815 East Rexford Avenue, Centralia, Ill.
1713 Chas. R. Reynolds (Charles Richard Reynolds, Charlie R. Reynolds), 125 Poplar Street, Centralia, Ill.
683 John Smith, 800 Missouri Avenue, Centralia, Ill.
179 Murrell (Murrel) Oscar Troutt, Centralia, Ill.
841 Idosica (Idosa) Tucker, 619 North Locust Street, Centralia, Ill.
783 Redosia (Redozer, Redzie) Tucker, 619 North Locust Street, Centralia, Ill.
851 Joseph Wilkins, R. F. D. No. 5, Centralia, Ill.
1230 Tular Williams, 822 South Locust, Centralia, Ill. (William, Ludlow, Champaign County, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTT, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

367 Thos. Albert Gerhart (Tom Elee Gerhart, Thos. Elie Gerhart), Valley, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ASCENSION PARISH, DONALDSONVILLE CITY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

727 Joseph Baptiste, Donaldsonville, La.
1060 Other Bender, Darlingsville, Miss.
1445 Willie Betheley, McElroy, La.
1328 Eugene Breaux, Donaldsonville, La.
1311 John Brooks, jr., Geismar, La.
156 Frank Brown, 643 St. Vincent (Street), Donaldsonville, La.
988 Dunkin Bryant (Duncin Bryant), Donaldsonville, La.
1254 Oscar Calvin, McElroy, La.
954 Adam Davis, McElroy, La.
1438 Furgon Dorsey (Fregen Dorcy), Donaldsonville, La.
1507 Eddie Evans, McElroy, La.
382 Caleb Ford, Gonzales, La.
555 John Harris (Jno. Harris), McElroy, La.
1394 Sylvester Harris, McElroy, La.
1393 Sidney L. Henderson, Hobart, La.
867 Willie Hill, McElroy, La.
780 Henry Hilliard, Sorrento, La.
239 Junius Holloway, St. Gabriel, La.
1419 Arthur Holmes, Donaldsonville, La.
1057 Hudson Ingram, 1234 Furico (?) Street, New Orleans, La.
769 Isla Johnson, Dutchtown, La.
479 Melvin Johnson, McElroy, La.
843 Willie Johnson, Sorrento, La. (McElroy, La.).
1732 Willie Johnson, McElroy, La. (Sorrento, La.).
1446 Leon Jones, McElroy, La.
441 William C. Jordan, Pollock, La.
478 Peter Joseph, McElroy, La.
514 Wilson Joseph, Donaldsonville, La.
1264 Jake Knox, McElroy, La.
1147 John Lee, McElroy, La.
1436 Edward Lewis, Donaldsonville, La.
1263 Isadore Moore (Isidore Moore), McElroy, La.
868 Jos. Morgan, McElroy, La.
1836 Charles Morris, McElroy, La.
708 Adam Pack, Hohen Solms, La. (McCall, La.).
1186 Ed Paul, Sorrento, La.
83 Charlie Pinken (Charlie Pinkins, Charlie Pinkens), Donaldsonville, La.
1202 Robert Pinkney, McElroy, La.
840 Henry Price, Sorrento, La.
1597 Avon Richardson (Aron Richardson), McElroy, La.
22 Charles Robertson, Shaw, La.
523 E. J. Singleton, Belle Helne, La.
704 Ed Smith, McElroy, La.
1047 Tillman Smith, Donaldsonville, La.
1809 Hezil Southern (Hezie Southern), McElroy, La.
76 George Swayaz (George Swazay, George Swayzay), Sorrento, La.
1434 Henderson Veal, McElroy, La.
781 Sam Walker, McElroy, La.
901 Commodore Woods, McElroy, La.
595 Frank Woods, Boyon Sarah, La.
1576 John Wright, McCall, La.
439 Brown L. Tolbert (Brown Lee Tolbert, Talbert), McElroy, La. (care of R. Dupre, Pineville, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF ASSUMPTION, NAPOLEONVILLE CITY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1219 Clarence Barnes, Labadie, La. (Gaffney, S. C.).
1388 Munson Barnes (Munson Barras), Labadieville, La.
585 J. C. Binks, Bertie, La.
125 Carrol Gain, Napoleonville, La.
1104 Edward Hagen, Napoleonville, La.
525 Arthur Halloway (Holloway), Napoleonville, La.
572 Nelson Harris, Napoleonville, La.
1151 Robert Howard, Belle Alliance, La. (Belle Alliance Plant, Belle Alliance, La.).
55 Oliver Smith, Napoleonville, La.
1035 Ellis (Elles) Victor, Avoca, La.
937 Joseph Williams, Napoleonville, La.
144 Tom Williams, Labadieville, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF CADDO, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

623 Mose L. Adams (Adam), Dixie, La. (care J. M. Byrd Place, Dixie, La.).
2187 Jessie Alexander, Spring Ridge, La. (care J. A. Sebastian, Spring Ridge, La.).
2150 Allen Samuel, Fosberg, La. (Samuel Allen, Forbing, La.).
2987 Will Autley (Autly), Myrtis, La. (Souther Lumber Co., Myrtis, La.).
532 Andrew Balls, Lucas, La. (care W. D. Woodson, Lucas, La.).
1777 James Banks, Missionary, La. (Temple, Tex.).
1473 Alfred Willis F. Bell (Bell Alfred Willis Franklin, Alfred Willie Franklin Bell, Alfred Wm. Franklin Bell), Forbing, La.
2566 Olin Bennett, Oil City, La. (Olin E. Bennett, Goose Creek, Tex.).
675 Claud Blackwell, Vivian, La.
2486 Sam Blair (Plair), Hosston, La.
393 Edw. L. Bowers, jr. (Andrew L. Bowers, jr.), Oil City, La. (care of D. D. Newlin, 301 Commercial National Bank Building, Oil City, La.).
414 Geo. (Go) Burns, Oil City, La.
3479 Joseph Burton, Dixie, La.
3159 Ed. Butler, Greenwood, La.
705 Charley Caldwell, Lucus, La. (care Ivan Whittington, Lucus, La.
206 Oscar Caldwell, Greenwood, La.
2319 General Canjon, Lucas, La.
51 Des (Dee) Carroll, care C. M. Hutchinson, Velie, La.
2306 Louis Sumpter Carter (Corter), Oil City, La. (352 Seymour, Syracuse, N. Y.).
3432 Sherman Casey, Harts Island, La. (care Dock Woodson, Lucas, La.).
2585 Chas. (Charley, Charlie), Cash, Vivian, La. (care Southern Ice & Utilities Co., Vivian, La.).
1386 Will Chambers, Lucas, La. (Dixie, La.).
3364 Allen Clark, Gayle, La. (care J. J. Lay, Gayle, La.).
3244 Geo. Clark, Bagley, La. (care W. F. Taylor, Bagley, La.).
48 James Charles Clark, Hosston, La. (T. J. Morgan Place, Hosston, La.).
1776 Jay Clark, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La. (care of C. C. Herndon, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.).
663 James Clay, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.
2310 Orque Clay, Greenwood, La.
520 Henry Clordy, Dixie, La. (M. A. & J. C. Dixon Place, Dixie, La.).
881 Bill Cochran, Caspiana, La. (W. J. Hutchinson Place, Caspiana, La.).
426 Aron Cole, Vivian, La. (H. L. Cole, Thomason Lumber Co., Vivian, La.).
259 Howell Craig, Vivian, La. (care of Head Drilling Co., Glenrock, Wyo.).
78 Ed. Cullett (Collet), Cedar Grove, La. (general delivery, Marietta, Ohio).
2383 Lee Cumo, Mooringsport, La. (care Gulf Rfg. Co., Mooringsport, La.).
1660 Geo. (George) Daniel, Gilliam, La.
113 George Daniel, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.
2522 Malsee (Malswee) Darby, Oil City, La. (care R. D. Gayle, Oil City, La.).
2248 Charlie Davis, Belcher, La. (care J. B. Adger, Belcher, La.).
1782 Cicero Davis, Caspiana, La. (care Dr. Yearwood, Caspiana, La.).
130 Joe Davis, Caspiana, La.
696 Robert Davis, Mooringsport, La. (care Geo. Sharp, Mooringsport, La.).
2361 Willie Davis, near Gilliam, La. (care Will Logan, Gilliam, La.).

2743 Oscar Dawson, Dixie, La. (care E. N. Thomas, Dixie, La.).
3005 Joe Dixon, Lane, La. (care C. W. Lane, Lane, La.).
1808 Frank Drawn, Frierson, La. (care Parker Nicholson, Frierson, La.).
2825 Pig Easy, Lucas, La.
3501 Robert Edwards, Gayle, La. (care Pane Nix, Gayle, Ia.).
3488 Julian Fields, Greenwood, La.
959 Elijah Flinn, Ellerbee Place Levie Bend, Shreveport, La. (Ellerbis Place Levey Bend, Shreveport, La.).
1392 Romie Flunder, Vivian, La. (care H. H. Pardue, Vivian, La.).
1468 Ronert (Robert) Flunder, Route No. 1, Vivian, La. (care O. G. Garner Place, Route No. 1, Vivian, La.).
1948 Emmeol (Emmeor) Franklin, Levy Bend Plantation, Shreveport, La.
2125 Leonard Franklin, Cash Point, Shreveport, La. (care John Sentell, Dixie, La.).
608 Burke Furrow, Belcher, La. (care J. S. Douglas, Belcher, La.).
989 Felix Garner, Mira, La. (T. & P. Ry., Mira, La.).
1453 Hearsay George (George Hearsay, Hearsey George), Blanchard, La.
3329 Felix Gilliam, Greenwood, La.
498 Jack Gilliam, Gilliam, La. (J. J. Lay Place, Gilliam, La.).
2653 Reed Gilliam, Greenwood, La.
857 Sidney Gilliam, Gilliam, La. (John Leigh Place, Gilliam, La.).
2392 Nick Gilmore, Myrtis, La. (Shreveport, La.).
1363 Jack Grant, Mooringsport, La.
2859 Willie Grant, Gilliam, La. (care Noel Bros., Gilliam, La.).
1504 Henry Green, Belcher, La.
292 William (Will) Green, Shreveport, La. (1745 Western Avenue, Vivian, La., 1745 Southern, Shreveport, La.).
1330 Will Hailey, Belcher, La.
1040 Geo. Hall, Route No. 1, Shreveport, La.
2069 Wilson Hanson, Keithville, La. (Greenville, Tex.)
3338 Willie Harper, Hosston, La. (Care of McKinney Bros., Hosston, La.)
3237 William Harris, Belcher, La. (Care of Wm. Heads, Belcher, La.)
2002 Robert Hart, Lucas, La. (Care of A. G. Hammett, Lucas, La.)
874 Ben Harver (Harven), Caspiana, La. (Knight Bros. Place, Caspiana, La.)
991 Birl Henderson, Blanchard, La.
3073 John Henry, Vivian, La. (Care of James Stevenson, Vivian, La.)
2554 Thomas Hill, Belcher, La. (Care of Ike Muslow, Belcher, La.)
190 Richard Hooks, Lucas, La. (Care of I. W. Whittington, Lucas, La.)
1258 Louis (Lewis) Houston, Bagley, La. (Care of W. R. Jacobs Place, Bagley, La.)
2293 John Hubert (Herbert), Lucas, La. (Care of C. C. Jackson, Lucas, La.)
180 Blunt Inlly (Imly), Vivian, La.
1604 Chas. Ivory (Torry, Tovy), Oil City, La. (Care of Alex Porteaux, Oil City, La.)
1100 Frank J. Jackson (Acheson, Ackeson), Cedar Grove, La.
758 Will Jackson (Will Johnson), Missionary, La. (Care of W. B. Means, Missionary, La.)
982 Henry Jacobs, Missionary, La. (Noel Bros. Place, Missionary, La.)
3089 Jesse James, Dixie, La. (Care of John Glassell, Dixie, La.)
3145 Robert Jeams, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La. (Care of T. & P. Ry. Co., Shreveport, La.)
478 Geo. Johnson, Bayou La Chute, La. (Robinson Bros., Bayou La Chute, La.)
3351 George Johnson (George W. Johnson, G. U. Johnson), Keatchie, La. (221 Texas Street, Shreveport, La.)
2367 Harrison A. (Arthur) Johnson, Mooringsport, La.
249 John Johnson, Gayle, La. (Care of P. C. Kelly, Ed. Gang Foreman, Gayle, La.)
1176 Lee Johnson, Jr., Greenwood, La.
1814 Lee Johnson (Johnston), Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.
946 Perry (Percy) Johnson, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La. (Care of C. C. Herndon, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.)
455 Essie Jones, Blanchard, La.
2251 Harry Jones, Mooringsport, La. (Care of Gulf Refining Co., Mooringsport, La.)
860 Henry Jones, Mooringsport, La. (Grand Bayou, La.)
1601 Jeff Hazel Jones, Mooringsport, La.
780 Judge Jones, Missionary, La. (Care of Noel Bros., Missionary, La.)
2900 Ed. Jordan, Greenwood, La.
2375 Frank Jordon, Greenwood, La.
489 P. Joseph, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.
1314 Memphis King, Hosston, La. (Hulespoint, Tenn.).
2827 Will King, Gilliam, La. (care A. C. Glassell, Gilliam, La.).
2292 Daniel Lawrence, Caspiana, La.
1270 Henry Lee, Oil City, La.
1816 Frank Lewis, Gilliam, La. (care Jim Byrd, Gilliam, La.).
64 Henry Lewis, Vivian, La. (care Leen & Wolfe, Vivian, La.).
2499 Jno. Lofton, Cedar Grove, La.
2575 Frank McGlathan (McGlatham), Myrtis, La. (care Southern Lumber Co., Myrtis, La.).
1779 Louis (Louie, Lonie, Laurence) McGuire, Myrtis, La. (care Southern Lumber Co., Myrtis, La.).
145 Albert McKnight, Myrtis, La. (care Southern Lumber Co., Myrtis, La.).
1812 Frank McMillan (McMillian), Keatchie, La. (care E. A. Schuler, Keatchie, La.).
1946 John Mack, Belcher, La.
1165 Shedrick Marshall, Lucas, La.
2117 Ernest Marston, Gilliam, La. (care Bill Noel, Gilliam, La.).
2600 Ellie (Eli) Martin, care Felix Weiller, Mira, La.
2677 George Maston, Hosston, La. (care Williams & Clowney, Hosston, La.).
83 Henry Matthis (Mathis), Missionary, La. (Ida, La.).
2267 Lonzo Miles, Greenwood, La. (care Henry Natten, Greenwood, La.).
2951 Earnest Milton, Lucas, La. (care Charlie Landam, Lucas, La.).
2411 Robert Mitchell (Mitchel), Gilliam, La. (care Noel Bros., Gilliam, La.).
222 Jas. Monroe, Texarkana, Ark. (care Kinnebrew & Ratcliffe, Gilliam, La.).
1390 John Moore, Caspiana, La. (Knight Bros. Place, Caspiana, La.).
709 Jim Moore, Lucas, La.

2581 Linton Moore, Greenwood, La.
841 Naith (Nath) Mooring, Missionary, La. (care Noel Bros. Place, Missionary, La.).
1095 Albert Morris, Vivian, La.
688 George Morris, Blanchard, La.
1673 Joseph Moseley (Mosley), Keithville, La.
2902 Robert Mosley, Keatchie, La.
2697 Sam Northcutt, Cedar Grove, La. (care N. L. Hudson, Cedar Grove, La.).
2958 Joseph Edw. Page, Oil City, La. (Joseph Page, Norman Hotel, Oil City, La.).
733 Sam Page, Lucas, La. (care F. F. Webb Place, Lucas, La.).
141 Alex Palm, jr. (Alex Palm), Greenwood, La. (care Little Woodson, Greenwood, La.).
484 Bill Parker, Hosston, La. (care Caddo Plantation, Hosston, La.).
1315 Richard Parker, Belcher, La. (T. B. Self Place, Belcher, La.).
617 John Patterson, Bayou L Chute, La. (care Robinson Bros., Bayou La Chute, La.).
102 Lonnie Patterson, Belcher, La. (care Douglas & North Place, Belcher, La.).
3393 Johnnie (Johnie, Johnny) Perkins, Missionary, La. (care Noel Bros., Missionary, La.).
398 Elmer Poe, Spring Ridge, La. (Marshall, Tex.; care J. L. May, Spring Ridge, La.).
1283 J. B. Pruitt, Blanchard, La.
1121 Jos. Davis (David) Puckett (Jasper David Puckett), Mooringsport, La.
2799 Britton (Bitton) B. Radcliffe, Alberta, La.
3021 Gabe (Gobe) Ratler, Hosston, La. (care Will Clark, Hosston, La.).
167 William Reese, Gayle, La.
1338 Chas. Richards, Mooringsport, La.
2920 Walter Richardson, Douglas Island, La.
1774 Moinl Robberson, Lucas, La. (care Caplis Bros., Lucas, La.).
811 Amos Roberson, Missionary, La. (Noel Bros. Place, Missionary, La.).
1167 Bill Roberson (Robinson), Missionary, La.
1791 Gilbert Roberson (Robinson), Caspiana, La. (care Huron Plant, Caspiana, La.).
523 Prince Roberson (Robersone), Belcher, La. (care Ike Muslow, Belcher, La.).
3167 Charlie Robinson, Greenwood, La.
2983 Osa Rose, Route No. 1, Vivian, La.
590 William Logan Rupe, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La. (Apalachicola, Fla.).
2011 Edw. Samuels, Frierson, La. (care G. A. Frierson, Frierson, La.).
116 Chas. Sewell, Greenwood, La. (box 4, care Austin Jones, Deberry, Tex.).
2530 Jerry Shehee (Shehell, Shehel), Caspiana, La. (care Knight Bros., Caspiana, La.).
494 Chas. Shelton (Chas J. Shelton), Vivian, La.
1577 Ernest Gee, Sherard, Cedar Grove, La.
1534 Luther (Luellen) Sims, Greenwood, La.
73 Bill Smith, Oil City, La.
1112 Charlie Smith, Missionary, La. (Noel Bros. Place, Missionary, La.).
3137 Columbus Smith, Frierson, La. (care G. A. Frierson, Frierson, La.).
467 Felix (Flex) L. Smith, Route No. 1, Greenwood, La. (2045 Looney, Shreveport, La.).
272 Martin Smith, Blanchard, La. (Las Cruces, N. Mex.).
1768 Hardy E. Snyder (Snydor), Oil City, La. (care Southwest Gas & Elec. Co., Oil City, La.).
2211 William Spencer, Trees, La. (Gulf Rfg. Co., Trees, La.).
1015 Claud (Orland) Sprague (Orland Sprauge), Mooringsport, La.
3230 John Starks, Lucas, La. (care A. G. Hammett, Lucas, La.).
1914 Jesse Stephens, Ida, La. (Woodson, Ark.).
1735 Will Stenson, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La. (care Fred Boanno, Route No. 2 Shreveport, La.).
1357 O'Neal Stewart (O'Neal S. Stewart), Belcher, La.
3153 Dolphus Stinson (Dolphas Stinson), Blanchard, La.
543 Monroe Strother, Caspiana, La. (T. & P. Ry., Caspiana, La.).
2661 Cleveland Swain (Swaine), Belcher, La. (Dundee, Miss.).
800 Robert Taylor, Douglas Island, Shreveport, La. (care Mr. Ashton P. Douglass Island, Shreveport, La.).
113a Sidney Taylor, Frierson, La. (care Arch Frierson, Frierson, La.).
117 Sam Thomas, Greenwood, La. (care D. C. Kelly, Grand Bayou, La.).
75 Herman Thurston, Gilliam, La., care Standard Oil Co.
121 John C. Waites (Johnnie Walter), Vivian, La.
966 Rosco Warner, Caspiana, La.
2329 James Martin Watkins (Jim Martin Watkin, Watkins), Flournoy, La. (Keithville, La.).
2878 Jesse (Jessie) Watson, Missionary, La. (care Douglas & Burke, Missionary, La.).
3154 Louis Watson, Mooringsport, La. (care Jim Jackson, Mooringsport, La.).
307 Jesse Wiggins, Lucas, La. (F. F. Webb Place, Lucas, La.).
1775 Eddie Williams, Vivian, La. (35 Monroe, Albany, N. Y.).
2970 Henry Williams, Dixie, La.
1617 M. T. Williams, Route No. 2, Jewella, La. (T. & P. Ry., Jewella, La., Route No. 2).
1419 Robert Williams, Vivian, La. (S. P. Harrell Place, Vivian, La.).
1357 Robert Williams, Missionary, La.
2360 Sam Williams, Mooringsport, La.
47 Gancy (Yancy) Williams, Spring Ridge, La.
10 Quincy Willis, Shreveport, La. (Jim Herndon Place, Route No. 2, Shreveport, La.).
506 Jim Wilson, Dixie, La. (M. A. & J. C. Dixon Place, Dixie, La.).
2837 William Wilson, Route No. 1, Shreveport, La. (care Fred Boanno, Route No. 1, Shreveport, La.).
2652 Mikel Robert Wilson, Mooringsport, La. (care R. C. Rumbaugh, Mooringsport, La.).
3049 Walter (Walta) Winford, Bagley, La. (care W. F. Taylor, Bagley, La.)
1912 James Irwin Yates, Oil City, La. (Atlanta, Tex.).
8016 James Young, Greenwood, La. (care Hall Nattin, Greenwood, La.).
146 Tom Young, Velie, La. (care C. M. Hutchinson, Velie, La.).
2064 Man Younghlood, Jewella, La. (Shreveport, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR CONCORDIA PARISH, VIDALIA CITY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

837 F. J. Barrett, Jeffris, La.
595 Jessie Franklin Brown (J. F. Brown), Monterey, La.
571 Karl Oscar Brown (Karl Brown), Monterey, La.

895 Richard Brown, Ferriday, La.
299 Robt. (Robert) Copeland, Ferriday, La.
532 Leamon Freeman, Waterproof, La. (Leaman Freeman, Baxter Lumber Co., Wildsville, La.).
555 Sidney Green, Ferriday, La. (Little Creek, La.).
813 Bubby Hays (Buddy Hays), Jeffris, La.
597 Butler Higgs, Riverfield, La. (Little Creek, La.).
583 Wm. Ivy (William Ivy), Crystal Springs, Miss.
692 Hezkiah Johnson, Ferriday, La. (Hezekiah Johnson, Magnolia, Miss.).
626 Joe Johnson, Vidalia, La.
747 Jessie Jones, Collinston, La. (Jesse Jones, Cllinston, La.).
331 Chas. King, Winnsboro, La. (Charles King, Charley King, Winnsboro, La.).
637 Jerry Kinney, Fairview, La.
599 Tom Mason, Ferriday, La.
727 Geo. Mayes, Vidalia, La. (George Mayes, Torris, La.).
572 Kelly Moses (Kelly Moses, jr.), Morville, La.
33 Lemly Reed, Canebrake, La. (Lemley Reed, care Box Factory, Natchez Street, L'Argent, La.).
743 Jos. Ernest Smith (Joseph Ernest Smith, Joseph E. Smith), Ferriday, La.
695 Ruffin Smith (Ruffian Smith), Riverfield, La.
911 Will Toliver, Vidalia, La.
126 Dave Walker, Deerpark, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF GRANT, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

787 Tom Banks, Colfax, La.
112 Rogers Bird, R. F. D. No. 1, Pollock, La.
575 Ben Coleman, Rochelle, La.
911 Henry Coleman, Rochelle, La.
487 John Cooksy, Selma, La.
290 Henry Davis, Selma, La.
878 Columbus Dawson, Selma, La.
258 Isiah Fulkner, Rochelle, La.
318 Mack Ford, Monroe, La. (Rochelle, La.).
763 John Fox, Packton, La.
899 Elijah Green, Colfax, La.
1280 Robert Griffin, Colfax, La.
72 Hill Headspeth, Pollock, R. F. D., La.
568 Harry Franklin (F.) Hughes, Pollock.
1070 Henry Jackson, Colfax, La.
191 L. J. Jackson, Pollock, La.
168 Robert Powell, New Verda, La.
959 Jarrett Robinson, Selma, La.
454 Richard Scourter, Pollock, R. F. D. No. 1, La.
109 Edgar Simms, Pollock, La.
185 Jake Simpson, Rochelle, La.
1151 Van Strawder, Pollock, R. F. D. No. 1, La.
146 Grover C. Trausier (C. Transier), Dry Prong, La.
161 Burt (Bert, Birt) Wesley, Rochelle, La.
98 Albert White, Selma, La.
574 Kelly Wilson, Selma, La.
818 Louis Wise, New Verda, La.
85 Ernest (Earnest) Wyatt, Colfax, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1090 James Anthony, Harvey, La.
985 Joseph Aron, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1158 Arthur Banks, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
520 Benjamin Swan Barnhill, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, New Orleans, La.
627 Spria (Spira) Beara, Marrero, La.
1161 Ben Berry, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1281 Amet Blount, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
649 Richard Brace, Shrewsbury, Jefferson Parish, La.
1416 Samuel (Samyaul) Brandel, Front Street, Gretna, La.
1521 Jano Bridges, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La. (Bradley, Ill.).
806 Joseph Brigs, Harlem Avenue, Jefferson Parish, La. (Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.)
460 Glenmore Bully, Harahan, La., Station B, R. F. D. No. 2.
986 Sam Burly, Kenner, La.
327 Charles Burrell, Harahan, La.
1129 Robert Butler, Kenner, La.
826 Sol (Sal) Calvin, Westwego, La.
412 William Charles, 929 Derbigney, Gretna, La.
829 Alexander Colar, Harahan, La. (Station B, New Orleans, Shrewsbury, La. (Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Shrewsbury, La.)
1565 Frank Davis, Station B, New Orleans, Shrewsbury, La. (Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Shrewsbury, La.
1285 John Davis, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1287 Willie Douner, Waggaman, La.
981 William Drake, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1134 Rogers (Roger) Dubuc, Marrero, La.
668 Joseph Defrendi (Duffrendi), Lafitte Post Office, Bayou Perlot, La.
1942 Abe Duncan, Harahan, La.
611 Allen Edward (Edwards), Harahan, La.
823 Albert Edwards, Harahan, La.
1343 Charles Edwards, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1069 Eli Fletcher, Kenner, La.
1214 John Foster, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1794 Marion Foster, 928 Derbigny, Gretna, La.
247 John Franklin, Kenner, La.
762 Bennie Gayot, 616 First, Gretna, La.
188 George Gibson, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
602 James Gilmore, Harahan, La.
1041 Will (Willie) Goe, Marrero, La.
1332 Sam Goosbery, Kenner, La.
1370 Joseph Green, Ama, La.
326 Willie Green, Kenner, La. (R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.).
2063 Garrett Groge (Grogs), Harahan, La.
669 Richard Hawkins, Harahan, La.
259 Sam Henderson, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1004 Leon Holiway (Holaway, Halaway), Shrewsbury, Jefferson Parish, La. (Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Shrewsbury, La.).
930 Gilbert Holmes, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
745 Floyd House, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
759 Will Howard, Harahan, La.
423 John Jackson, R. F. D. No. 2, Shrewsbury, La.
2019 Knox Johnson, Harahan, La.
437 Robert Johnson, Waggaman, La.
1070 Peter Walter Lamothe, 1011 Washington, McDonoughville, La.

552 Joseph Lee, Shrewsbury, Jefferson Parish, La.
753 Septime Leonard, Westwego, La.
1367 Sterly Louis, Waggaman, La.
1242 William Louis, Kenner, La.
730 Robert Lumford, Harahan, La.
287 Eugene Lyles, Kenner, La.
1057 Bennie McKnight, Kenner, La.
1828 Harrison Major, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Metairie Ridge, La. (Station B, New Orleans, Metarie Ridge, La.).
2042 Joseph (Joe) Marcel, Kenner, La.
618 Charles Matthews (Mathews), Westwego, La.
1070 Walter Mitchell, 1705 Franklin, McDonoughville, La.
1067 James Morgan, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1916 Robert Morris, Kenner, La.
895 John Henry Mullin, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1751 Lafayette Francis Nevins, Grand Isle, La.
266 Glenn Oliver, Kenner, La.
1572 Joseph A. Ortis, Kenner, La.
849 Joseph Parish, West Carrollton, Jefferson Parish, La.
500 Henry Pearl, Harahan, La.
481 Leon Powell, Harahan, La.
1342 Coler (Colon) Peterson, McDonoughville, La.
1937 Albert Pierre, Station B, New Orleans, Labarre Road, La. (R. F. D. No. 2, Labarre Road, La.).
1508 Louis Richard, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
600 Anthony Richardson, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1503 Hannan H. Richardson, Staton B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
638 Sylvester Rushing, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1274 Robert Ryan, Harvey, La.
1202 Frank Smith, Shrewsbury, La., Station B, R. F. D. No. 2.
1839 Henry Smith, Kenner, La.
1720 John Smith, Harahan, La.
252 George Stubbs, Station B, New Orleans, Shrewsbury, La. (Shrewsbury, Jefferson Parish, La.).
451 Johnny (Johny) Sulden, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
62 Albert Sumpter, Shrewsbury, Jefferson Parish, La. (Station B New Orleans, Shrewsbury, La.).
696 Horace (Horrace) Thomas, Marrero, La.
2023 Jesse (Jessie) Thomas, Harahan, La.
1799 Joe Thomas, Marrero, La.
61 Mack Thompson, Kenner, La.
504 Charlie (Charley) Victor, Waggaman, La.
926 James Ward, Westwego, La.
1739 Willie Ward, Amesville, La. (Marrero, La.).
1853 Edward Washington, Kenner, La.
230 Johny (Jhony) Washington, Kenner, La.
717 Joseph Wesley, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Shrewsbury, La.
770 Charlie (Charles) White, Kenner, La.
1486 Luther Whitfield, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
743 Jack Whittaker, 210 First, Gretna, La.
1094 James Wicks, Kenner, La.
1471 Clere Williams, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1898 Frank Williams, Kenner, Hanson City, La.
1369 Nelson Williams, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
413 Robert Willis, Kenner, La.
554 Henry Wilson, Marrero, La.
1601 Robert Wilson, Station B, R. F. D. No. 2, Harahan, La.
1632 Ivory Wolf, Harahan, La., Station B, R. F. D. No. 2.
506 Douglas (Dougles) Young, Station B, R. F. D. No 2, Harahan, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, WARD 5, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

2418 Adrian Alexander (Andrew Alexandria), 2481 St. Peter (4431 St. Peter), New Orleans, La.
1805 Lawrence R. (Richard) Angell, jr., 822 North Lopez, New Orleans, La.
711 Jesus M. (Meriann) Barriero, 706 Decature, New Orleans, La.
1476 Lee O. Bischoff (Lee Oneal Bischof), 3301 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
2427 Paul Bishop, 3301 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
1600 Jos. Jefferson Bolken, 3112 Dumaine (929 North Ramport), New Orleans, La.
2157 Anthony Bonnie (Bonne), 1614 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
691 Jose Miro Bovias, 517 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
1938 Geo. Carterill (Catterell, Catterill, Callerill), 542 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
5104 Jos. Cecil (Cerri), 624 Dumaine, New Orleans, La. (Newell, Iowa).
1335 Guy Chaffin, 841 Burgundy, New Orleans, La.
2327 Joseph Clarke, 511 Foulouse, New Orleans, La.
2148 Vincent Colleji (Colleja), 534 North Rampart, New Orleans, La.
429 Richard Louis Daiche (R. Daiche), 1209 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
2512 Chas. Daye, 1625 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
13264 Ernest Davis, Wallace and Madison, New Orleans, La.
2072 G. Van (Nan) Deventer, 542 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
1242 Jesse Dillion (Dellon), 533 Burgundy (411 Burgundy), New Orleans, La.
850 Fred Douglas, 816 North Robertson, New Orleans, La.
818 Marshall Flake, 817 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
1673 August Flemings (Flemings), 1018 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
881 Aron Freetlee, Room 9, Geon Lizard, New Orleans, La.
1230 Jos. Rob't Gendusa, 814 Mardia, New Orleans, La.
608 Samuel Hack, 624 Dauphine, New Orleans, La.
1056 Edward Grannison, 1305 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans, La.
2769 Chas. Kendall Harris, 3024 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
2714 Leslie Hill, 1225 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
350 Albert Howard, 527 Toulouse, New Orleans, La.
917 Jacob J. Huybrechse (Jac. Huybrechtse), 515 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
2603 Douglas Jones, 3013 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
620 Willard Jones, 618 Burgundy, New Orleans, La.
2030 Almour Joseph, 2120 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
1070 Wm. Kennedy, 1308 St. Phillp, New Orleans, La.
2599 Chas. King, 502 Charters, New Orleans, La.
1588 Lewis Labadou (Louis Ladou, Louis Labadou), 2025 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
348 J. A. Lautenschlager (John Adam Lautenschlager, jr.), 814 Ida, New Orleans, La.
2261 Aver Le Blanc, 932 Bourbon, New Orleans, La.
412 Jas. Leneun, 1227 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
21 Sam Lewis, 921 Toulouse, New Orleans, La.
8083 Chin Fook Lin, 514 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.

2068 Pedro Lopez, 637 Chartres, New Orleans, La.
772 Jas. McCurdy, 1732 St. Ann (1733 St. Ann), New Orleans, La.
55 Oscar L. (Laurance) McGuire (Oscar McGuire), 713 North Rendon, New Orleans, La.
1979 Jno. McLean, 805 North Claiborne, New Orleans, La.
2848 Jno. Marshall, 533 Burgundy, New Orleans, La.
1404 Fred (Fredy) Martin, 532 Burgundy, New Orleans, La.
2222 Antonio Martinez, 514 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
810 Amon Moore, 2141 Orleans (213 Orleans), New Orleans, La.
2018 Frank Moure, 915 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
1007 Rob't Morris, 520 Burgundy, New Orleans, La.
2117 Rupert Morris, Comus, New Orleans, La.
2023 Martin Phillip (Philip) Navo, 2414 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
2383 Jose Maria Pasterchen (Pasterrchea, Pastermechea), 607 Decatur, New Orleans, La.
906 Jas. Pattas (Patteas), 607 Decatur, New Orleans, La.
2521 Jos. Edw. Pezant (Joseph Paganut), 2926 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
153 Jan P. Primo (Jan Pieter Prins), 538 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
414 Adolphus (Adolph) Ravern, 512 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
767 Willie Reed, 1609 St. Ann, New Orleans, La.
2190 Pierre Renny (Reney, Remy), 1020 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
7503 Adolph Rosa (Adolpho Rossa), Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
2580 Geo. Albert Ruh (Rub), St. Ann, between Hagan and Gayoso, New Orleans, La.
1869 Hamilton Russell, 1930 St. Peter (1930 St. Philip), New Orleans, La.
1459 Jacinto Salneron (Salverson, Salveron, Salvernon), 526 Dumaine, New Orleans, La.
2808 Joseph Sanches, 738 Dauphine, New Orleans, La.
2474 Fred Andrew Sauer, 811 Chart., New Orleans, La.
302 Geo. Saunders, 542 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
830 Jefferson Savoy, 1817 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
2877 Louis Shedrick, 935 White, New Orleans, La.
316 Levy (Lavoy) Smith, 2420 St. Peter (2420 St. Ann), New Orleans, La.
2228 A. (Anton) Soderabrom (Antin Soderbron), 542 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
2503 Leo Weisenberg (Weisenburg), 517 Chartres, New Orleans, La.
853 Henry Williams, 1012 Orleans, New Orleans, La.
1044 Henry Williams, 701 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.
837 Jno. Wluberg, 542 St. Peter, New Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1112 Elnar Anderson, steamship *Isabella G.*, Quch Wharf, New Orleans, La. (S. Y. P. R. S. & S. Co.).
1392 John Beauford (Bauford), 1000 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
703 Louis Castine, 1431 Governor Nicholls Street, New Orleans, La.
538 Barney Clement, 1002 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
657 Hayward Grant, 818 Hospital Street, New Orleans, La.
397 Frank Harris, 1237 Marais Street, New Orleans, La.
312 Henry Hoffman, 1205 North or West Peters Street, New Orleans, La.
140 Amado Ibarro (Ibarra), 533 Barracks Street, New Orleans, La.
1500 Karl Bergen (B.) Johnnsson, 1123 North Robertson Street, New Orleans, La. (Karl Johansson, Port Neches, Tex.).
1061 Joseph Martin, 1028 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, La.
17 Thomas Matta, 1123 Burgundy Street, New Orleans, La.
660 Henry Moore, Barracks and Franklin Streets, New Orleans, La.
1240 Frank W. J. Murry (Frank William Joseph Murry), 1126 Barracks Street, New Orleans, La.
1153 Wilmar Pasely (Pusley), 1018 Ursuline Street, New Orleans, La.
288 Charles Paterson, 613 St. Philip Street, New Orleans, La.
323 Raymond Scondelt, 1121 North Peters Street, New Orleans, La.
486 Andrew Smith, 932 Villere Street, New Orleans, La.
200 Antonio Vego (Vega), steamship *Santurce*, Hospital Street Building, New Orleans, La. (steamship *Santurce*, New Orleans, La.).
686 Salvador (Salvadore) Vella, 839 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

978 Joseph Brough, 2255 North Robertson, New Orleans, La.
667 Daniel Harris, Section House, Southern Railway, New Orleans, La.
550 John Hopkins, Artz near Claiborne, New Orleans, La.
1205 Lawrence Jackson, 1207 St. Rock, New Orleans, La.
108 William J. R. Taylor (William Jno Robert Taylor, William J. Taylor), 2525 Chartres, New Orleans, La.
1142 Arthur Torillian, 2231 North Claiborne, New Orleans, La.
355 Henry Williams, 1640 Manguy, New Orleans, La. (1040 Manigny Street).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

922 William Allen, 2103 Soniat Street, New Orleans, La. (Ensley, Ala.).
1219 John W. Dabney (Joseph Will Dabney), 1920 Dufossat Street, New Orleans, La.
350 Victor Dorsey, 4735 South Franklin Street, New Orleans, La.
435 Honora (Henera) Hazeur, 1904 Dufossat Street, New Orleans, La.
1275 Buddy Hester, 2524 Soniat Street, New Orleans, La.
92 Alden J. Hiern (A. J. Hiern), 5511 Chestnut Street, New Orleans, La.
89 Otis Jourdan, 1103 Bordeaux Street, New Orleans, La.
1770 Robert Lewis, 520 Robert Street, New Orleans, U. S. A.
388 Ernest Messian (Ernest Mesiah, Ernest Messiah), 4609 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.
1898 Arthur P. Orendoff, 2115 Cadiz Street, New Orleans, La.
960 George Washington, 4415 Water Street, New Orleans, La.
1091 Oscar Washington, 5008 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La. (Oscar Lloyd Washington, 255 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF RAPIDES, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1896 Robert Allen, Alexandria, La.
1589 Joe Baptiste (Baptist), 823 Lee, Alexandria, La.
2064 Leon Barul, 1019 Lee Alley, Alexandria, La., care J. W. Wallet, Duckport, La.
961 Allen Battust (Battiest, Batust), Oakdale, La. (Bilbo, Miss.).
977 John Belmon (Belmon, Belman), Alexandria, La.
1340 Lonnie Bird (Byrd), 502 De Soto, Alexandria, La.
1507 Guy Mitchell Blount, Troyce, La.
2238 Morman (Merman, Herman) Bradley, Rock Island quarters, Alexandria, La.
1399 John Bullin, Willow Glen, Rapides, La.
1942 Wilmore J. Chaudoir, 1776 Morte Street, Alexandria, La.
1714 Reed (Rendhaner) Cloud, 1080 Lee, Alexandria, La.
537 Herbert Colbert, Pineville, La.
256 John Cole, 1233 Third, Alexandria, La.
322 Carter Collins (Porter Kollis), Pineville, La.
438 Cail (Cal, Col) Culbert, 21 Elliott, Alexandria, La.
1075 James Daniels, Pineville, La.
1529 John Ed. Davis, Jackson Street, Alexandria, La.
2224 Ruhin Deville, Deville, La.
883 Ben Dorsey, 110 St. Ann, Alexandria, La.
1707 Deck Edwards, 616 Monroe, Alexandria, La.
1884 Lloyd (Loyde) Eldridge, Alexandria, La.
1120 Augustus Floyd (Augustas Newton Floyd, Augustus N., A. Nugent Floyd), Deville, La.
751 W. W. Floyd (Walter W. Floyd), Deville, La.
2214 Robert Frazier, Sofnia Oil Mill quarters, Alexandria, La.
1742 Robert Fulton, R. F. D. No. 2, Alexandria, La.
409 Willie Graham (Willie Grams, Grahams), Front Street, Alexandria, La.
321 Clifton Grain (Grant), lower Third, Alexandria, La.
787 Claude (Cland) Stewart Green (C. G. Green), Clarks post office, Miss.
2086 John Angelo (M.) Grice (John A. M. Grice), 105 Seventh Street, Alexandria, La.
1232 Ben Hall, Alexandria, La.
2181 Harry Hall, route 3, Alexandria, La.
2082 Wm. E. Halley (Willie E. Hally, Halley), Pineville, La.
1425 Raymond Handy, 1068 Lee, Alexandria, La.
1754 Dennis Hewell (Dennie Hewel, Ilewell), Monroe Street, Alexandria, La.
1790 Jack Hines, 1827 Madison, Alexandria, La. (Long Leaf, La.).
52 Ray Holloway, European Hotel, Alexandria, La.
910 George Irveing (Irving, Irvin), 801 Beauregard, Alexandria, La.
112 Jessie Jackson, Devid Quarters, Alexandria, La.
1006 Simon Jackson, Seals, Ala.
994 Larenzo (Alanzo, Loranzo, Lorenzo) James, 2310 Third Street, Alexandria, La.
873 Charles Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
2077 John Johnson, Duck Alley, Alexandria, La.
1052 Matthews (Mathews Mathew Matthew) Johnson, Winn Street, Alexandria, La. (Natchitoches, La.).
1480 Richard Johnson, 1611 Tenth Street (27 Washington), Alexandria, La.
2174 Jesse (Jessie) Jones, 205 Washington, Alexandria, La.
1028 Fred Jordon (Jordan), Mason, Alexandria, La.
1068 Joseph Luder, Second Street, Alexandria, La.
1274 Frank Lemons, Lee, Alexandria, La.
576 Ed Marshall, Alexandria, La.
754 Jake Mikes (John Nikes), 92 Washington, Alexandria, La.
211 Frank Molib, Pineville, La.
767 Aron (Aaron) Moore, L. & A. Depot, Alexandria, La.
2256 Fred Morey, 626 Madison, Alexandria, La. (60 West Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1540 James Osberry, Lee Street, Alexandria, La.
136 Clarence Osborn, 103 Monroe Street, Alexandria, La.
119 Wm. S. Pace (Wm. Sherman Pace), Alexandria, La.
1484 Albert Herbert Parker (Parkee), Lee Street, Alexandria, La.
2335 Joseph Patrick, Sixth and Madison, Alexandria, La.
24 William Pearce, 114 Washington Street, Alexandria, La.
795 Arthur L. Phillips (Phillips), 917 Elliott, Alexandria, La.
889 William Powell, 7 Tenth, Alexandria, La.
514 Anderson Reed, 702 Lee, Alexandria, La.
1841 Isaac Richardson, 620 Alexandria, La.
1375 Tom Robinson, 1327 Tenth, Alexandria, La.
2111 Marion (M. F.) Rushing, Lower Third Street, Alexandria, La.
2284 James Sanders, near Alexandria, La.
2325 Arsene Scott, R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
1205 Walter Scott, 13 St. James, Alexandria, La.
1591 Peter Simon, jr. (Peter Simons, jr., Peter Simon), R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
420 David Simmons (Simmonds), Huffman Street, Alexandria, La.
172 Oliver Smith, 1220 Tenth, Alexandria, La.
1372 Richard Smith, 821 Monroe, Alexandria, La.
1294 John Spain, 1064 Winn Street, Alexandria, La.
1448 Ben Square, Garden, La.
703 Frank Starying (Starring), Alexandria, La.
449 Daniel Stevenson (Stephenson), 1821 Third Street, Alexandria, La.
107 Willie Steward, Tobio Quarters, Alexandria, La. (1122 Lee Street, Alexandria, La.).
808 Will Stringer, Lee Street, Alexandria, La.
1096 Fred Tolston, 832 Madison Street, Alexandria, La.
646 Henry Washington, Willow Glen, La.
1050 Herbert D. Wilkins, 1512 Ninth, Alexandria, La.
1977 Dan Williams, Alexandria, La.
911 Emmis (Emis) Williams, Prance Avenue, Alexandria, La.
78 Hez. Williams, Alexandria, La.
2172 D. F. Wilson, Alexandria, La.
2216 Octavis Vervalcke, Enterprise, La., or Ala.
1966 John Zanello (Zanella), Alexandria, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PARISH OF RAPIDES, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

2652 Frank Aaron, Shreveport, La.
864 James Ales, Elmer, La.
2200 Erwin Allen (Ervin Allen), Glenmora, La.
1278 Joe Allen, Glenmora, La.
1603 Aaron Amons, McNary, La.
2604 Alex Anderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Lamourie, La.
1359 John Applewhite, Woodworth, La.
1947 John Archie, Wilda, La.
2553 Elijah Baker, McNary, La.
2308 Clyde Banks, Woodworth, La.
1453 John B. Barnett, Woodworth, La.
276 Joe Banks, McNary, La.
2218 Charlie Bass, Elizabeth, La.
890 Charlie Beebe, Sharp, La.
585 Henry Bell, Pineville, La.
1251 Thomas Bennett, Boyce, La.
2482 Steve (Steven) Benton, Meridian, Miss.
1852 Harrison Berry, Glenmorie, La. (Glenmora, Rapides County, La.).

1272 Manny Betterson, Rapides Station, La.
1186 Zachery Bolden (Zacharia Balden, Zacharia Bolden), Woodworth, La.
2309 Will Bounds, Gardner, La.
1 Louis Bradley, Woodworth, La.
830 Dave Brooks, McNary, La.
1221 John Brooks, Paducah, Ky. (Forest Hill, La.).
122 Elisha Brown, Cheneyville, La.
2470 Henry Brown, R. F. D. No. 2, Alexandria, La.
1510 Hewlin Brown, Melville, La.
1707 Isaac Brown (Isaac Brown), R. F. D. No. 1, Lecompte, La.
1103 Soleman Brown (Solomon Brown), R. F. D. No. 3, Alexandria, La.
111 Cleveland Burton, McNary, La.
2618–2616 George Bush, McNary, La.
3 William Caparte (William Carparte), Lecompte, La.
105 Archie Clerk (Archie Clark), McNary, La.
2301 Jesse Clifton, McNary, La.
1124 O. C. (C.) Collins, McNary, La.
1441 Lloyd Cooper, Glenmora, La., Rapides County.
823 John Crawford, Woodworth, La.
2772 Alex Crockett (Alex. Crockett), Bunkie, La.
2088 Manuel Cypalan (Manuel Cyprin), McNary, La.
25 Louis Davis, West Port, La.
2710 Louis Davis, Route No. 3, Alexandria, La.
2270 Will Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
1710 Jim Docherty, Mary, La. (Jim Deuherty, McNary, Rapides County, La.).
1048 L. Dunlap, Woodworth, La.
1034 James Elbert, Glenmora, La.
2198 James Ervins, Glenmora, La.
1032 Martin Fields, Cheneyville, La.
2707 Soloman Flemmings, R. F. D. No. 1, Willow Glen, La. (Solomon Flemmings, Route No. 1, Alexandria, La.).
452 Lillian Eugene Ford, Gardner, La.
295 Arthur Edward Foster, McNary, La. (Care of Cady Lumber Co., McNary, La.)
1104 Boysie Franklin, Lecompte, La.
1488 Willie Gare, Wilda, La.
1088 Jake Garvin, Gardner, La.
309 Joe Graham, Glenmora, La.
1050 Buddie Gray, Alexandria, La.
951 Will Green, Lecompte, La.
1814 Walter Griffith, Glenmora, La.
1020 R. Grigs (Ruherd Grigs), Glenmora, La.
2701 Adams Gross, Moreland, La. (Adam Gross, box No. 47, care of Bush Jaffrion, Moreland, La.)
2474 Eddie Hall, Route No. 3, Alexandria, La.
1102 Henry Hall, Woodworth, La.
1595 Jno. (John) Harel, Glenmora, La.
2286 Henry Harris, Elmer, La.
2501 John Harris, Elizabeth, La.
578 William Harris, R. F. D. No. 3, Alexandria, La. (McNary, Rapides County, La.).
837 Robert Henderson, McNary, La.
1771 Will Henry, McNary, La.
580 Jesse Hill, Elmer, La.
351 Clarence Holmes, McNary, La.
2600 Louis Houston, Woodworth, La.
2572 Charlie Howell, McNary, La.
648 Arthur Hyams, Miltonberg, La.
277 Charles Ned Ike, Glenmora, La.
807 Nathan Jackson (N. Jackson), McNary, La.
770 Willie Jackson, Elizabeth, La.
489 Lewis Jacobs (Louis Jacobs), Lecompte, La.
847 Jeff James, West Park, La.
1125 Wm. A. Jeannette (Wm. A. Jennett, Wm. A. Jeannett), Woodworth, La.
1000 Tom Jefferson, R. F. D. No. 2, Alexandria, La.
2053 Frank Jennings, Bunkie, La.
1003 Adley Johnson, Lecompte, La.
2478 Bill Johnson, McNary, La.
769 Bobby Johnson, McNary, La.
915 Mathew Johnson, Leno, La.
2781 Norman Johnson (Norton Johnson), R. F. D. No. 1, Boyce, La.
2743 Annulas Jones, Cheneyville, La.
1202 John Jones, Alexandria, La.
943 John Jones (Johnnie Jones), Glenmora, La.
813 Will Jones, McNary, La.
940 Mack Kelly, Gardner, La.
1331 Aaron Kent, Boyce, La.
1288 Carey Lacour (Cory Lacour, Cary Lacour), Zimmerman, La. (1024 Marshall Street, Shreveport, La.)
2103 Lovince Ledaux (Lovice Ledaux), Lecompte, La.
901 Joseph Lee, Elmer, La. (Jos. Lee, Fullerton, La.)
2129 Jas. (James) Lewis, Woodworth, La.
2430 James Lewis, R. F. D. No. 1, Boyce, La.
2766 Hilton Lockwood, R. F. D. No. 2, Alexandria, La.
187 George Lofton, McNary, La.
2227 William Louis, Lamourie, La.
1271 Henry Lowe, McNary, La.
441 Jno. (John) McDuffy, Elizabeth, La.
1062 Jordon McGee (Jordon McGee), Glenmora, La.
1656 John Malcon (John Malcom), McNary, La.
2786 Arthur Martin, Opelousas, La.
1454 Fred Martin, Moreauville, La.
2121 Fred Martin, Elizabeth, La.
2595 John Mason, Lena Station, La.
703 Leo Metover, McNary, La.
371 George Monroe, Wilda, La.
2432 George Moore (Geo. Moore), Pond, Miss (care Holly Ridge Lumber Co., Pond, Miss.
2418 Sam Morris, Alexandria, La.
2441 Tom Mosely (Tom Mosley, T. Mosley), McNary, La.
1297 Oliver Mercer, Rectland, La. (Richland, Rapides County, La.).
2283 Raymond W. Myers, Glenmora, La.
2110 J. Napoleon (Jerome Napeleon), Glenmora, La.
442 John Nathan, West Port, La.
1518 George Horace Newman (Geo. H. Newman), McNary, La.
2715 George Oliver, Cheneyville, La. (Draper, S. Dak.).
1851 Willie Pearce, Long Leaf, La.
2040 Henry Perkins, Otis, La.
4 Sam Perkins, Lingusta, Miss. (Glenmora, La.).
2268 Lery Perdier, Cheneyville, La.
2814 Gus Porter, (Mora, Rapides County, La.
1901 Robert Powell, Boyce, La. (North Eighth Street, Monroe, La.).
616 Maury Prescott, McNary, La.
1919 Sam Price, Boyce, La.
457 Fred Quentry, McNary, La.
2484 Leonard Reese, McNary, La.
5 Robert Richardson, Alexandria, La., Route No. 3.
637 Lonnie Ricks, McNary, La.
1530 Frank Rippey, Otis, La.
2404 Charley Robertson (Charles Robertson), R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
36 Henry Robinson, Alexandria, La.
402 Henry Rogers, McNary, La.
2703 Willie Rogers (Willie Godgers), McNary, La.
152 Wilton Ross (Wilson Ross), Boyce, La.
408 Alex Saddler, Woodworth, La.
1705 Robert Lee Samuel, Lecompte, La.
2147 Robert Seay, Wilda, La.
801 Harry Self, Elizabeth, La.
2651 Henry Sherman, Glenmora, La.
1807 Monroe Simmons, Alexandria, La.
1732 Ed Smith, Elizabeth, La.
1030 J. E. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Alexandria, La.
1883 James Smith, Colfax, La.
1062 Nathan Smith, McNary, La.
671 Askew Staley, Gardner, La.
2584 Leonard Stanton, Woodworth, La.
146 Robert Stokes, Glenmora, La.
503 Willia (William) Strother, Marengowin, La.
11 Lon Terrell, Glenmora, La.
1666 Irven Thompson, Honeston, La. (Montgomery, La.).
1451 Richard Thompson, Bunkie, La.
2450 Peter Veal, Glenmora, La.
2007 George Walker, McNary, La.
2187 William Walker, Elmer, La.
1743 Willie Walton, McNary, La.
201 Burley Washington, Miltonberg, La.
110 Eugene Washington, Glenmora, La.
1069 Joe Washington, Wells, La.
157 Mose Watson, Bunkie, La.
1192 Leon Webster, Lecompte, La.
721 Fred Wesley, McNary, La.
1082 Robert White, R. F. D. No. 1, Lecompte, La.
2300 George Williams, Boyce, La.
2171 John Williams (J. Williams), Auntie, La.
2358 Link Williams, R. F. D. No. 3, Alexandria, La.
2330 Sam Williams, McNary, La.
2813 Leon Wilson, Elizabeth, La.
1985 John Wilson, Elizabeth, La.
2389 Nathan Wilson, St. Joseph, La.
2508 Eugene Wooten, McNary, La.
1038 Elliott Young, Elizabeth, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

627 Willis Alfred, Reserve, La.
980 D. Badie, Garyville, La.
886 Julius Barney, Reserve, La.
828 Julius Bassel, Garyville, La.
88 Nora Bernel, Wallace, La.
1905 Denis (Danny) Bogan, Garyville, La. (Idvingston P. O., La.).
241 Harry (Harvel) Brown, Reserve, La.
1125 Romatus Brown, Garyville, La.
505 Celestin Carter, Laplace, La.
546 John Clark, Reserve, La.
931 Ernest Davis, Garyville, La.
1 Isaac Deal, Baton Rouge, La. (Lucy, La.).
901 Tony Doty, Doyle, La. (Garyville, La.).
777 Edward Douglass (Ed, Douglass), Garyville, La.
259 Henry Edwards (Ily, Edward, Andrew Edward), Ruddon, La. (Ruddock, La.).
542 Maurice Fibs (Morice Fibs), Reserve, La.
1104 Benjamin Ford, Laplace, La.
381 Willie Gardner, Garyville, La.
49 Robert Gautreaux (Gautreaux), Garyville, La.
588 Romallis Gordon, Garyville, La.
1092 Sandy Green, Reserve, La.
448 Henry Ham, Garyville, La.
77 Edward Hebert, Edard, La.
179 Zerry (Zurry) Jackson, Garyville, La.
1184 Walter Lewis, Garyville, La.
708 Mack Loper (Toper), Garyville, La.
1160 Vane Mcslade, Ruddock, La.
858 James (Jmcess) Murphy, Garyville, La.
445 William Ned, Reserve, La.
308 Joseph Nelson, jr. (Nelson Joseph, jr.), Ruddock, La.
963 Lawrence Nelson, Garyville, La.
947 William Nora, Laplace, La.
908 Ishmel Octave, Garyville, La.
958 Joseph Zephirin Perilloux (Perilloux), Reserve, La.
918 Cornelius Ray, Baton Rouge, La. (Lucy, La.).
888 David Richardson, Wallace, La.
244 Leon Scott, Ruddock, La.
132 Samuel A. Scott, Laplace, La. (Ruddock, La.).
84 Joseph Sims, Laplace, La.
728 Calvin Small, Garyville, La.
872 Jos. Stewart, Ruddock, La.
772 Irvin Eugene Stoger (Irvin Eugne Stoger), Garyville, La.
386 James Talbert, Garyville, La.
217 William Thomas, Wallace, La.
910 Thomas Turner, Laplace, La.
774 Joseph Vallentine (Valentine), Garyville, La.
493 Peter Vimprenne, Garyville, La.
577 Chris Weaver, Laplace, La.
522 Albert Williams (William), New Orleans, La. (Lucy, La.).
238 John Williams, Ruddock, La.
422 Robert Young, Ruddock, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. MARY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1411 George Alexander, Glencoe, La.
3132 Simms Alfred (Alfred Simms), Morgan City, La.
3042 Joseph Ballet (Ballot), Morgan City, La.
1651 John Barnett, Rhoda Post Office, La.

749 Chester Best, Morgan City, La.
2410 Dack Bush, Franklin, La.
1281 John Carpenter, Patterson, La.
1114 Alex Charles, Patterson, La.
3160 Mincor Coats (Mincee (Mincee) Coates), Morgan City, La.
2991 Ruffin Coates (Coats), Morgan City, La.
1362 Samuel Conley, Franklin, La.
2221 Joseph Corfins, Morgan City, La. (Lewiston, La.).
3368 Homer Cowan, Ramos, La.
2909 Edward Dendy, Glencoe, La.
932 Peter Dardar, Franklin, La.
107 Bertelen David, Baldwin, La.
95 Aleck (Alex) Demsy, Centerville, La.
319 Joseph Dixon (Dickson), Lutcher, La.
2558 George Feher (Weber) Duncan (Geo. Duncan), Baldwin, La.
1799 Samuel Henry Dwyer, Franklin, La.
1245 Thnas Eckford (Ecford), Ramos, La.
834 Horace Fontenette (Fontenott), R. F. D., Franklin, La.
348 John Garrison, Amelia, La.
1022 Oscar Gordon, Plaquemine, La.
1532 Joe Gray, Morgan City, La.
340 Charles Green, Berwick, La.
1135 William (Willie) Green, Morgan City, La.
258 Alexander Griffin, R. F. D., Franklin, La.
2691 Brent Guide (Guids), Morgan City, La. (Woodville, Miss.).
43 Wesley (Westley) Hadley (Hadley Westley), Morgan City, La.
2599 Fred Harvey, Patterson, La.
2706 Willie Herbert, R. F. D. No. 2, Jeanerette, La.
2488 Alexander Hoffman, Morgan City, La.
2914 Clarence Howard, Morgan City, La.
3382 Joseph Howard, R. F. D. No. 2, Jeanerette, La.
3057 Willie Howard, Calumet Point, La.
2736 Albert Jack, Ashton, La.
1027 William Elmer Jack (W. E. Jack), Morgan City, La.
2450 Ben Jackson, Patterson, La.
1743 Edward Jackson, Charenton, La.
1889 Eurios Jackson (Jackson Euros, Euros Jackson), R. F. D. No. 2, Jeanerette, La.
1939 Johnnie (Johnie) Jiles, Patterson, La.
1112 Alfred Johnson, Glencoe, La. (Franklin, La.).
910 Arthur Johnson, Patterson, La.
2917 James Johnson, Morgan City, La.
2844 Jesse Johnson, Patterson, La.
402 Westly Johnson, Franklin, La.
923 Arthur Jones, Patterson, La.
2017 Eric Jones, Oak Lawn Port, R. F. D., Franklin, La.
643 Joseph Keith, Louisa Post Office, La.
684 Ames Klander (Klamder), care Oscar Jenor, Calumet, La.
418 Elphege F. Lassigne (Lasseigne, Elphege (Elphege) F. Lasseigue), Morgan City, La.
1090 Sam Sebaster (Lebaster, Lebaster, Sam, Sam Lebastor), Morgan City, La.
983 Joseph LeBlanc, Morgan City, La.
2175 Edward (Ed) LeDay, Wilson Street, Franklin, La.
2286 Alphonse Lewis, Adeline, La.
2666 John Lewis, Patterson, La.
180 Willie Lewis, Morgan City, La.
1269 Morris Magloire (Magloriè), Irish Bend, La.
1455 Herderson Mannie (Mannice, Maniece), Houma, La.
2232 Reft (Rept) Marro, Glencoe, La.
251 Lucas Nelson, Centerville, La.
2375 Jos. Norbert, Irish Bend, La.
1304 Edward (Emile) Pleasant, Franklin, La.
2206 Sam Purkura (Purpura, Purpera), Patterson, La.
370 Oscor (Oscar, O. T.) Thilton Ready, Morgan City, La.
1620 Charlie Riles, Franklin, La.
2263 Benny Robertson, Patterson, La.
493 Junius Robertson, Franklin, La.
1184 Ellis (Ellie) Roper, Madison, Miss.
1852 Solomon Rosette (Rosette), Ramos, La.
961 Willie Scott, Calumet, La.
579 Sam Simpson, Franklin, La.
1275 Alex M. Smith, Morgan City, La.
3322 Charley Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Jeanerette, La.
1586 Corellius Sparrow, Garden City, La.
787 Augustus Stansbury (Stansbury), Franklin, La.
2503 Herbert Steward, Morgan City, La.
2411 James Taylor, Berwick, La.
2457 William Taylor, Morgan City, La.
574 Eddie Thomas, Ramos, La.
2300 Hosey Thomas, Ramos, La.
2155 George Tillman, Franklin, La.
2676 Paul Tinor, R. F. D. No. 2, Jeanerette, La.
3012 Henry Wallace, Ramos, La.
36 Henry Wells (Oaklawn), Franklin, La.
1472 Sam Welsh, Franklin, La.
1380 Frank Williams, Adeline, La.
3354 Henry Williams, Garden City (Franklin), La.
1117 Willie Williams, Morgan City, La.
2726 Willie Williams, Franklin, La.
599 Frank Wilson, Franklin, La.
1933 Morris Wilson (W. Wilson), Morgan City, La.
2938 Dave Winchester, Franklin, La.
2404 Robert Wright, Franklin, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1131 Emanuel Adams, Talisheek, La.
2183 George Amos (Amos George), Slidell, La.
1890 Ben Anthony, Folsom, La.
761 Wm. Baldwin, Madisonville, La.
2927 Samuel Ball, Pearl River, La.
1359 Ernest Barnes, Slidell, La.
1528 Orin Bassy (Bessy), Slidell, La.
678 Will Beard, Ramsay, La.
1827 Son James Betton (Bitton, Batton), Covington, La.
957 Robert Blanchard, Pearl River, La.
2175 Rufus Bonner (Bonner), Slidell, La.
1878 Garfield Bonner (Bouner, Bauer), Flevenvetta, La. (Florenville, La.).
2136 Jim Brookter (Brooktor), Stalding, La. (Starlding, La.).
638 Andrew Brown, Houltonville, La.
2064 Henderson Brown, Slidell, La.
2058 John Ellis Brown, Folsom, La. (Bogalusa, La.).
1844 Will Brown, Slidell, La.
2098 Lewis (Louis) Bryant, Mondeville, La.
1072 Wash Buford, Covington, La.
422 James Isaac (I.) Burns (James Burns), Covington, La.
1181 Antoine Buttler, Slidell, La.
815 Harvey Clinton (C. O.) Cannon, Slidell, La.
1479 Fred Casey (Cosey), Lee Roads, Covington, La.
1819 Lewis (Louis) C. Childs (Lewis Childs), Slidell, La.
251 Alonzo Clark (Clarke), Mondeville, La.
1824 Macon Clark (Clarke), Slidell, La.
1678 Peter Clark, Covington, La.
2089 Adam Claybone (Claiborne), Pearl River, La.
1585 Tom Cobb, Slidell, La.
2153 Louis Cook, Bunkie, La.
609 Silas Cook, Mandeville, La.
1925 Davis Curtis (Curtis Davis), Abita Springs, La.
654 Vess Davis, Talisheek, La.
1543 Willie (Will) Davis, Ramsay, La.
562 Richard Dixon, Mandeville, La.
1627 James (Jim) Dunham, Ramsay, La.
821 Mathew (Matthews) Eades (Mathew Eads), Madisonville, La.
1478 Jake Emerson, Mandeville, La.
180 John Eral, Abita Springs, La.
733 William Everette (Everett), Covington, La.
1979 West Falconer, Slidell, La.
1534 Hamp Fairall (Ferrell, Farrell), Slidell, La.
967 John C. Francis (Francois), Bonfouca, La.
1775 Rush Frederick, Mandeville, La.
1514 James Gardner, Covington, La.
2019 August (Aug.) Gary, Slidell, La.
1369 Oliver Gorman (Gorhan, Gorhman), Covington, La.
1308 George Gullkey, Slidell, La.
2112 Albert Haus (Hans, Hano), Madisonville, La.
965 Jasper Harrell, Talisheek, La.
1392 Frank Henderson, Ramsay, La.
1146 Fred Henderson, Ramsay, La.
1544 Walter Henderson, Houltonville, La.
888 Daretha (Donetha) Hendricks, Slidell, La.
2018 Samuel Hintony, Tolsom, La.
907 Johnny Holmes (Holmas, Johnnie Holms, Holmes), Flovenville, La.
713 Robert Jack, Covington, La.
1915 Mack Crosby Jarmon, Slidell, La.
2080 Andrew Johnson, Mandeville, La.
1853 Bishop Johnson, Slidell, La.
1659 Calvin Johnson, Pearl River, La.
1918 Jim Johnson, Ramsay, La.
2182 Nick Jonson, Mandeville, La.
320 Oshirn (Anshrin) Johnson, Slidell, La.
1905 William Jones (J. Willie Jones), Mandeville, La.
1885 Jessie Kellsom (Jesse Kellsow), Graham, La.
920 Henry Lewis, St. Tammany Parish, Military Road, Covington, La.
1134 Islah Louis, Florenville, La.
584 Isaac (Isac) Lurk, Houltonville, La.
803 Silas McCarthy, Slidell, La.
571 Lynch McGowan (McGlowan), Covington, La.
1650 Alex Manuel, Florenville, La.
1432 James Marshall, Mandeville, La.
1056 James Matthews (Mathews), Slidell, La.
1314 Murray Matthews (Murry Mathews), Sunny Hill, La.
1899 Thos. Montgomery, Houltonville, La.
800 Jim Nixon (Mixor), Pearl River, La.
1567 Peter Nobles, Ramsay, La. (Mandeville, La.).
1075 General Parker, Ramsay, La.
845 William Payton, Mandeville, La.
412 Frank Penant, Mandeville, La.
1088 Isaah Peoples, Madisonville, La.
540 Monroe Peters, Lacombe, La.
1735 James Phillips, Slidell, La.
1298 Louis (Lois) Ellis Philip (Louis Ellis (E.) Phillips), Covington, La.
991 Willie Pierce, Sun, La.
772 Levy Pitts, Madisonville, La.
1244 Edward Plowman, Covington, La.
904 Harry Powell (Poell), Covington, La.
1943 Willery (Hillary) Pratter, Mandeville, La.
550 Wiley Rapon, Mandeville, La.
58 George Ray, Lacombe, La.
1193 Alec Robertson, Houltonville, La.
1695 Alexander Robinson (Robinson Alexander), Slidell, La.
1209 Will Rodgers, Pearl River, La.
1697 James (Jim) Rodgers, St. Tammany, Abita Springs, La.
473 Hansel Rawls (Rowls), Ramsay, La.
1766 Henry (Henery) Roy, Covington, La.
1817 Jim Sans (Sains), Pearl River, La.
891 Hessie Simpson, Slidell, La.
620 J. C. Smith, Talisheek, La.
1843 Evarett Strain, Pearl River, La.
2038 Lige Strickiin (Strychls), Lacombe, La.
878 Elder Sullivan (Sullvan, Sullman), Lacombe, La.
1047 John Sumrall (Sumall), Lacomba, La.
1962 Albert Taylor, Slidell, La.
555 Charles Thomas, Slidell, La.
1590 Dave Thomas, Slidell, La.
837 Will Thomas, Abita Springs, La.
660 Joe Thorn, Ramsay, La.
1783 Isaac Tracer (Frace, Isac Tracr, Fracr), Madisonville, La.
894 James Louis Varnado, Slidell, La.
1200 John Vaughn, Slidell, La.
1808 Sam Virgil (Vergil), Slidell, La.
584 Will Walker, Mandeville, La.
1612 Charles (Charlie) Wall, Mandeville, La.
742 Jessie D. Walter (Jesse David Walter, David Walter), Florenville, La.
487 Charles Warren, Slidell, La.
1000 Nick Whalen (Whalem), Ramsay, La.
576 John Williams, Folsom, La.
1197 John Williams, Slidell, La.
1016 Sam Woods, Slidell, La.
1818 Hazard Wright, Florenville, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF SHREVEPORT, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1703 Andrew Allen, general delivery, Royse City, Tex. (A. Allen, 1033 Carter Avenue, Shreveport, La.).
874 Sullivan Allen, 1722 Gardin Street, Shreveport, La.

546 Lemmie Bais, 300 Schumpert Street, Shreveport, La. (Lemmie Blas, 1520 Looney Street, Shreveport, La.).
1693 Scott Banister (Banister), general delivery, Shreveport, La.
243 Jim Black, 1801 Ford Street, Shreveport, La.
332 Will Bogan (Willie Bogan), care W. F. Taylor, Free State, La. (Shreveport, La.)
449 Joe Bosseno (Joseph Dosseno), rear Bon (Bao) Block, Texas Avenue, Shreveport, La. (1426½ Texas Street, Shreveport, La.; care Walter Maring (Maning), 509 Land Street, Shreveport, La.).
1546 Clarence Boyd, 851 Tally Street, Shreveport, La.
187 John Brown, chain gang No. 2, (Y. S. Ready), Louisville, Tex. (Shreveport, La.).
102 Jimmie Caldwell (Junius Caldwell), 1400 Gary Street, Shreveport, La.
1023 Chas. D. Carroll (C. D. Carroll), K. C. S. Hotel, Shreveport, La.
721 John Chick, 1314 Sprague (Spraque) Street, Shreveport, La.
1803 George F. Clark (George Franklin Clark, Geo. F. Clark), 204 Edward Street, Shreveport, La.
1595 Jim Dickson, 1215 Jewell Street, Shreveport, La.
1846 Archie Edwards, Mooringsport, La.
1916 Chas. Elgy, 1428 Marshall Street, Shreveport, La.
1776 Blane Esters, 1805 Hotchkiss Street, Shreveport, La.
27 Archie Vernon Fair (Archie V. Fair), Claiborne Street, Shreveport, La. (National Window Glass Co., Cedar Grove, La.).
5 Thomas Ferguson, Shreveport, La. (care J. S. Roby (Toby), Sulphur Springs, Tex.).
888 Robert Field (Robert Fields), 824 Stoner Avenue, Shreveport, La.
1896 Penny Ford, 212 Cottage Street, Shreveport, La.
212 Jos. L. Foster, 1050 Jones Alley, Shreveport, La.
728 Lawrence Goldsmith, 1711 Market Street, Shreveport, La.
1513 Willie Goldstein, 1026 Line Avenue, Shreveport, La.
1290 Jno. (John) Grantham, Bessie Street, Shreveport, La. (care H. E. W. T. Ry. Co., Shreveport, La.)
730 Charley Griffin (Charles Griffin), Peabody Street, Shreveport, La.
452 Eddie Hamnible (Hanible, Eddie Hamible), 1950 Maple Street, Shreveport, La.
605 Charlie Harris (Charley Harris), Carter Street Alley, Shreveport, La.
1392 Jim Lee Harris (J. L. Harris), 1061 Shreve Street, Shreveport, La.
1342 Will Hart, Pickett Street, Shreveport, La.
1945 Silas Hawkins, 1106 Allen Street (1139 Murphy Street), Shreveport, La.
331 Will Haynes, 1135 Zeigler Street, Shreveport, La.
1770 Ronnie Haywood, 1514 Snow Street, Shreveport, La. (Pompie Haywood, 821 Williamson Street, Shreveport, La.).
1108 Lovert Hills (Lovert Hill), 1106 John Street, Shreveport, La.
315 Charlie W. Hilton (C. W. Hilton, Charley W. Hilton), 509½ Marshall Street, Shreveport, La.
251 Alexander Hutchinson, 516 Cane (Cain) Street, Shreveport, La.
1320 Andrew Jackson, jr., 206 St. Lake Street, Shreveport, La.
154 Thos. (Thomas) Jackson (Jackson), 1930 Ford Street, Shreveport, La.
1003 Will Jackson, 1245 Woods (Wood) Street, Shreveport, La.
532 John H. Johnson, in camp cars, care camp cars, Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Shreveport, La.
3417 Vanderbilt Johnson, 206 (3600) Louisiana Street, Shreveport, La.
1504 Will Johnson, Shreveport, La.
2392 Gabe Jones, 1120 Hunter Street (Schumpert Street), Shreveport, La.
1384 Willie James (Jones), Spring Street Alley, Shreveport, La.
11 Will Lacy, 1024 Spring Street, Shreveport, La.
2589 John Lamer, jr. (Jno., Johny Lamar, jr.), 17 Rear Line Avenue, Shreveport, La.
1278 Man Lewis, 748 Butler Street, Shreveport, La.
120 Fred McMillan (McMillam), box 725, Shreveport, La.
485 Arzelious McNealey (Arzealious McNealy), 1235 Howard Street, Shreveport, La.
1826 George Mack, 1264 Howell Street (1025 Hope Street), Shreveport, La.
961 Alfred Manuel, 1033 Gary Street, Shreveport, La.
115 Johnnie Martin (Johnny Martin), care E. M. Lawrence-Contractor), Memphis, Tenn., Shreveport, La.
900 J. S. Monroe, J. B. Monroe, James Qurts), 1428 Marshall Street, Shreveport, La. (Lucas, La.).
308 West Morgan, 1050½ Common Street, Shreveport, La., care L. R. & N. Ry. Co., Shreveport, La.
533 Albert Moseley, 2524 Laurel Street, Shreveport, La. (Albert Mosily, 328 Bossean Street, Shreveport, La.)
2205 Richard Newton, 1009 Spring Street, Shreveport, La.
1873 Adam Norman, 1356 Jordan Street, Shreveport, La.
3727 Albert Payne, General Delivery, Monroe, La. (Shreveport, La.).
1136 Clayton Preston (Clayton Prestonn), Camden, Ark.
1152 John Pry, Cane's) Kane Pasture, Shreveport, La.
797 Harry Rand, 915 Caddo Street, Shreveport, La. (General Delivery, Atlanta, Tex.).
114 Clarence Richardson, 918½ Sprague Street, Shreveport, La.
1049 Costello Robinson (Castilla Robinson), behind 1000 Block, Texas Ave., Shreveport, La.
1829 Jake Robson (Robeson), Shreveport, La.
3857 Henry Rollins, 1347 Jordan Street, Shreveport, La.
852 John Reques, 1428 Murphy Street, Shreveport, La.
1476 Everette Rosborough (E., Everett Rosborough), 939 Christian Street, Shreveport, La.
1614 Henry Samuels, General Delivery, Shreveport, La.
417 Edgar Simmons, Commerce Street (River Front), Shreveport, La.
1685 Willie Smith, General Delivery, Shreveport, La.
992 Charley Spiller (Chas., Charlie Spiller), Lions Avenue, Shreveport, La.
142 Chas. Hudson Stevenson (Chas. H. Stevenson), Shreveport, La.
796 Ben Taylor, 18 Jones Street Alley, Shreveport, La.
401 Abney Terrell, 1416 Gary Street, Shreveport, La. (care Minden Lumber Co., Minden, La.).
865 John Thomas, 1625 Paizmas Street, Shreveport, La.
815 Louis Thomas, 1032 Marshall Street, Shreveport, La., care Dallas Fish and Oyster Market, Dallas, Tex.
364 Damon Walker, 822 Butler Street, Shreveport, La.
522 Napoleon Walker, Shreveport, La.
1027 Sidney Walker, 2349 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1018 View Street, Shreveport, La.).
561 Arthur Wallace, 1017 Texas Avenue, Shreveport, La.
751 Elmo Walton, 1287 Taylor Street, Shreveport, La.
1119 Louis (Louise) Washington, 1045 Cain Street, Shreveport, La.
580 Bennie (Benny) West, Cross Lake, Shreveport, La. (care H. M. Severance).
83 William White, 1335 Laurel Street, Shreveport, La.
3140 Matthew Wilkins, Omaha, Nebr. (1008 Sprague Street, 207 Louisiana Street, Shreveport, La.).
135 Rink Williams, 1823 Myrtle Street, Shreveport, La.
20 Henry Williams, 1531 Looney Street, Shreveport, La. (611 West Eighteenth Street, Cheyenne, Wyo.).
69 James Williams, 707 Caddo Street, Shreveport, La.
1316 Jim Williams, Shreveport, La.
372 Monroe T. (Monroe Thomas, M. T.) Wilson, 1012 Round Street, Shreveport, La.
1400 Frank Wilson, 517 Fifth Street, Shreveport, La.
1405 John (J. W.) Wright, St. Charles Hotel, Shreveport, La.
1318 Robert Lee Young, 1904 Napoleon Street, Shreveport, La. (Robt. L. Young, 1646½ Murphy Street, Shreveport, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF VERMILION, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

2619 John Basha, Gueydan, La.
1847 Frank Bossard (Bossa), Gueydan, La. (Abbeville, La.).
936 Cleophas Boudreaux, Abbeville, La.
1298 Jean Bourque, Perry, La.
1836 Joseph Corner (Cormer), Abbeville, La.
833 Levy Jones, Riceville, La.
211 Anderson Lockett (Lockitt), Gueydan, La.
2375 Thomas Mouton, Abbeville, La.
1470 Donate Williams, Abbeville, La.
442 Jos. Williams, Abbeville, La.
573 Herbert Wilson, Abbeville, La.
449 Jean Vest (Jeanvest) Wood (Woods), Abbeville, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1618 Henry Adams, Morston, La.
1711 Willie Addison, 576 Avenue Q, Bogalusa, La.
1972 Iddo Ira Alford, Angie, La.
876 William Allen (William J. Allen), Lakeview, Bogalusa, La.
1178 Arny (Arnie) Anderson, Marston, La.
1545 Charlie (Charles) Anderson, Bogalusa, La.
1935 Lige Anderson, 702 Q Street, Bogalusa, La.
2448 Jesse Andrew, Franklinton, La.
2674 Burrell Andrews, Bogalusa, La.
682 Fred Armstead, 541 R Street, Bogalusa, La.
180 Daniel Ball, 347 Avenue V, Bogalusa, La.
1258 Sam Bang, Lee Creek, Bogalusa, La.
1654 Earl Barden (Borden), Bogalusa, La.
356 Cissero (Cissro) Barnes, McComb City, Miss.
1785 Edgar Barnes (Burris), Bogalusa, La.
165 Joseph Bass (Boss), Lakeview, Bogalusa, La.
1853 Ellis Battice, Bogalusa, La.
1162 William Baylis (Bayliss), Bogalusa, La.
1243 Harney (Haney) Borrell (Burell, Burrell), Fernwood, Miss.
2101 Archie Borden (Barden), Bogalusa, La.
2310 Herman Boneres (Benoree, Boueree), Bogalusa, La.
531 Edward Bordeaux (Boudreand, Bonbreaux), Lake View, Bogalusa, La.
1594 Please Bawden (Bawdin, Boddin), Columbia Street, Bogalusa, La.
153 Will Bowen, Bogalusa, La.
1253 Granville W. Bowman, 29 Marks Quarters, Bogalusa, La.
2517 Ben Bradley, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1681 James Brent, G S 1, Log Camp, Angie, La.
2487 Cleveland Bridges, 21 Dreyfus, Bogalusa, La.
191 Boy Brock, Dreyfus Imainsus, Bogalusa, La.
2489 John Brooks (Books), Bogalusa, La.
1781 Ezekiel Brown, Bogalusa, La.
1477 Lester Brown, Bogalusa, La. (Marston, La.).
322a Joe Brown, Bogalusa, La.
416 Tom Brown, Slaughter, La.
1680 Willie Brown, Mobile, Ala.
745 Anthony Brumfield, Angie, La.
1170 Wilton John Brumfield, Hackley, La.
879 Percy Bryant, Monticello, Miss.
1135 Jasper Ofie Burris, 825 Avenue D (825 Avenue B), Bogalusa, La.
2636 Simon Burris, 618 U Street, Bogalusa, La.
588 Joe Burvey (Burney), 1108 Howard Street, New Orleans, La.
1133 Augustus Butler, Monticello, Miss. (Augustar Buttler, Bogalusa, La.).
2616 Sylvester Cain, 557 R Street, Bogalusa, La.
1076 Adolph Cameron, Bogalusa, La.
1248 Alfred Campbell, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
259 William Carlie, Franklinton, La.
1777 Henry Clark, Bogalusa, La.
2139 Rufus Clark, Varnado, La.
2450 James Clayton, Bogalusa, La.
729 Charles Cleveland, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1502 Fred Coleman, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1886 Add Collin (Collins), box 69a, Quitman, Miss.
1733 William Collon, Snow Hill, Ala.
2140 Henry Conerly, Magnolia, Miss. (Magnolia, La.).
72 Joe Cook, Jawtown, Bogalusa, La.
1113 Ellis Coon, Osyka, Miss.
539 John Cooper, Terry, Miss.
1335 Willie Cowart, Brookhaven, Miss.
1844 Jesse (Jessie) Craft, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1751 Curtis Crawford, Marston Camps, Bogalusa, La.
2634 Charles Alford Creel, 1037 Avenue S, Bogalusa, La.
616 Jack Crow (Crall), Franklinton, La.
56 Jim Cutter, 602 Avenue U, Bogalusa, La.
751 Will Davidson, Marston Log Camps, Bogalusa, La.
801 Emmett Davis, Bogalusa, La.
1272 John Davis, 541 Avenue V (D), Bogalusa, La.
769 Albert Decuire, Bogalusa, La.
1041 James Dillon, Angie, La.
1887 Will Douglas, Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.
2659 George Drummond, Columbia, Miss.
866 Frank Edwards, Davis Quarter, Bogalusa, La.
825 Luther Edwards, Bogalusa, La.
2207 Luther Elliot (Elliott), Bogalusa, La. (Slidell, La.).
590 Charles A. Ellis (Charley A. Ellis), Bogalusa, La.
1012 Charley (Charlie) Expose, Columbia, Miss.
1676 Frank Fairly (Fairley), Marston, La.

1848 Lawrence Farley, 455 South Lyons Street, Mobile, Ala. (Laurence Farley, Bogalusa, La.).
991 Tom Fedder, Irene, Miss.
1089 Preston Flower (Flowers), Brookhaven, Miss.
679 Fred Fredrick (Frederick), Mitch, La.
1051 Thomas Gardon (Gordon), Bogalusa, La.
816 Charles Gilmore, Bogalusa, La.
2011 James Golden (Gelden), 702 Q Street, Bogalusa, La.
2479 John B. Gonzales (J. B. Gonzales), Avenue H, Bogalusa, La.
2020 Lucius Goodse (Lucious Goode), 523 S Street, Bogalusa, La.
2067 Benny (Bennie) Graham, Bogalusa, La.
1557 Major Graves, Bogalusa, La.
15 Murray Gray, Bogalusa, La.
1992 Alonzo Green, Franklinton, La.
317 Arthur Green, 529 Avenue V, Bogalusa, La.
146 Otis Griffin, Avenue R, Bogalusa, La.
694 Will Grumidy (Crumidy), Angie, La.
2189 James Hall, 541 Avenue S, Bogalusa, La. (Columbia, Miss.)
1483 John Hall, Magnolia, Miss.
689 Moses Hall, 642 U Street, Bogalusa, La.
885 E. J. Hamilton, Bogalusa, La.
1874 Oscar Haney (Haney), 522 (520) Q Street, Bogalusa, La.
2329 Massie Hardy, Bogalusa, La.
2446 Edward Harrell, Marston, La. (Bogalusa, La.)
1223 Cleve Harris, Bogalusa, La.
134 James Harris, Fayette, Miss.
1467 Wesley Harris, Bogalusa, La.
1328 Jim Havis, Hamburg, Miss.
145 Adam Haynes, Oakvale (Oakdale), Miss.
1386 Ben Haywood (Hayword), Bogalusa, La.
859 Ben Hedges, Bogalusa, La.
1977 Jesse Hedgman (Hedgeman), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
396 Arthur Earl Henry, Columbia, Bogalusa, La.
1782 Leonard (Levart, Levert) Hinton, Bogalusa, La.
2584 Frank Hix (Hixs), 645 Avenue N (645 Avenue D), Bogalusa, La.
2404 Stephen Wilbur Hodges (S. W. Hodge, Stephen Wilbur Hodge), Angie, La.
1665 Thomas Hollins, Mortons Quarters, Bogalusa, La.
1678 Fred Holmes (Holms), Columbia Street, Bogalusa, La.
2110 Frank Hooker, Dreyfus Quarters, Bogalusa, La.
2530 Andrew Howard, Avenue N, Bogalusa, La.
580 Moses Howard, Bogalusa, La. (Mose Howard, Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.)
1908 James Hughery, Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.
32a Lawrence Hyde, 801 Avenue D, Bogalusa, La.
492 Thomas Byrd Irby, 1220 Michigan Street, Bogalusa, La.
192 Bruce Irving, Columbia, Miss.
2069 Lee Jackson, McComb, Miss.
1130 Moses Jacob, Bogalusa, La.
1858 J. W. James (J. W. Jones), Magnolia, La.
739 Ernest Jenkins, Newman, Hollisburg, Miss.
1854 George Johnson, Cardele, Ga.
1444 Edwin Johnson, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1275 Fred F. Johnson, Poplar Quarter, Bogalusa, La. (Fred J. Johnson, Oma, Miss.)
1555 Henry Johnson, Franklinton, La.
1068 Louis Johnson, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
485 Robert Johnson, 530 (430) U Street, Bogalusa, La.
530 Will Johnson, Bogalusa, La.
1499 Will Johnson, Varnado, La.
127 Willie Johnson, Enon, La. (Zana, La.).
1025 Walter Jones, Bogalusa, La.
2396 Will Jordon (Jordan), Bogalusa, La.
333 Percy Chester Joyner (Jayner, Jaynes), 337 T Street, Bogalusa, La.
288 John Kelly, 646 S Street, Bogalusa, La.
2214 Ben Kemp (Hemp), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
2656 Jesse Kilbourne, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1026 Welly King, Careville, Fla. (Wesley King, Careyville, Fla.)
494 Floyd Kizer, Bogalusa, La.
571 Lewis Knight (Louis Knight), Zona, La.
1716 Will Lanier (Ladner), Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.
1832 Tom Lang (Long), 514 Avenue Q, Bogalusa, La.
554 Homer Lawrence, Bogalusa, La.
2327 Hence Lewis, Brookhaven, Miss. (Zona, La.).
2237 Hosea Lewis, Marston, La.
2018 Alex Long, Davis quarters, Bogalusa, La.
1843 John Lopery Marston, La.
420 Cassie Mack Lynum, 555 (557) Avenue R, Bogalusa, La.
2206 Charley (Chas.) McCarter, Bogalusa, La.
1630 Clements McDonald, Marston, Bogalusa, La.
685 Dan McLauren (McLaren), Marston, La.
562 Albert McNeely, Bogalusa, La.
1473 Frank Magee, Angie, La.
1399 George Magee, Franklinton, La.
2522 Hughey Magee, Angie, La.
713 John Magee, Angie, La.
2515 Julius R. C. Magee, Franklin, La. (Julius Robert Cornelius Magee, 609 North Hogan (Hagan) Avenue, New Orleans, La.)
1426 Leon Magee, Richardstown, Bogalusa, La.
2481 Murly Magee (McGee), Dreyfus quarters, Bogalusa, La.
1809 Wesley Magee, Zona, La. (Tylertown, Miss.).
1382 Jonas Major, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
1520 John Manning (Manuel), Bogalusa, La.
2205 Henry Mark, Bogalusa, La.
1466 Emanuel Marshall, Bexley, Miss.
1445 Horace Martin, Bogalusa, La.
2000 John Martin, Bogalusa, La.
1767 Luther Martin, Franklinton, La.
2500 Charles May, Marston, La.
2504 James May, Bogalusa, La.
1027 Frank Meade (Mead), 510 J Street, Bogalusa, La.
777 Joe Micalles (Miralles, Miralls), Bogalusa, La.
1048 Raymond Miller, Bogalusa, La.
1172 William Misel, Frickle, La.
386 John Morgan, Oyska, Miss.
2070 Paul Morris, Marston, La.
672 John C. Murphy (John O. Murphy, John D. Murphy), Franklinton, La.
1498 James (Jones) Nettles, Avenue V, Bogalusa, La.
874 Luther Newsom (Newson), Bogalusa, La.
894 Tom Osby, Bogalusa, La.
1017 Willie Ott, Marston Log Camp, Bogalusa, La.
1968 Robert D. Penton, Lakeview, Bogalusa, La.
1779 Evans Pernell, Marx Quarters, Bogalusa, La.
705 Hampton Peters, Hackley, La.
1388 John Peters, Bogalusa, La.
110 Robert Peters, Bogalusa, La.
1158 Albert Pickett, 646 (644) W Street, Bogalusa, La.
342 John Powell, Bogalusa, La.
58 Ernest Ratcliff (Earnest Ratliff, Ratloff), Angie, La.
523 Dan Raybern, Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La. (Marston, La.).
69 Ell Reed, Bogalusa, La.
2439 Henry Remy (Remey), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
829 William Rich, Marston, La.
701 Dave Richard, Columbia, Miss.
2442 Frank Ridgnel (Ridguel), Angie, La. (Bogalusa, La.).
2284 Cleveland Ross, Bogalusa, La.
1900 John Sadler, 449 Avenue S, Bogalusa, La.
893 John Seals (Seal), Zona, La.
1969 William H. Self, Marston, La.
2068 Joseph Simmons, Angie, La.
1107 Dave Smith, 341 W (N) Street, Bogalusa, La.
414 Edward Smith, 720 R Street, Bogalusa, La.
878 James Smith, Bogalusa, La.
2418 John Smith, Bogalusa, La.
1228 Void Smith, Bogalusa, La.
1296 Tommie Smith (Tommie Straham), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
2528 Elias Hall Stuart, Bogalusa, La. (Wirt, Okla.).
206 Wese (Irese) Stewart, Lees Creek, La.
1692 Wilson Suber, Picayune, Miss.
2378 Ed Sutton, Angie, La.
2679 Lemmie (Limmie) C. Tanner, 526 Q Street, Bogalusa, La.
1401 Stace Frank Taylor, Hackley, La.
111 Will Taylor, Monticello, Miss.
178 Idellus Thomas (Idellaus Thomas, Idellous Thomas), Bogalusa, La.
1869 Soloman Thomas (Solomon Thomas), Marston Camps, Bogalusa, La.
640 Lee Travis, Magnolia, Miss.
1576 Gary Turner (Gray Turner), Marston, Bogalusa, La.
1372 Thomas Turner, Bogalusa, La.
2554 Watson Tyler, Angie, La.
144 Victor Venezia, 522 Avenue E, Bogalusa, La. (Vito Venezia, Main and Walnut Streets, Norristown, Pa.).
1015 James D. Wade, Red Lick, Miss. (James D. Wade, jr., 808 Jackson Street, Vicksburg, Miss.).
2377 Wilson Wade, Bay Springs, Miss.
2294 Oscar Walker, Bogalusa, La.
1752 Alexander Waldon (Walden, Maldon, Alex Waldon), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La. (123 Bank Street, Lake Charles, La.).
345 William L. Wallace (William Lawrence Wallace), Bogalusa, La.
271 Milton Walls, Silver Creek, Miss.
2652 William Warren, Franklinton, La.
295 Carthelia Washington, Bogalusa, La.
61 Turner Watts, 537 Avenue T, Bogalusa, La.
490 Elias Weathersby, Angie, La. (Elias Chas. Weathersby, Bogalusa, La.).
2591 Tom Weathersby, 646 V Street, Bogalusa, La.
2468 Kirby Welck (Welch), Angie, La.
1468 Frenchy Williams, Brookhaven, Miss. (French Williams, Columbia, Miss.).
426 Henry Williams, Bogalusa, La.
2303 Hugh Williams, Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.
1920 John Williams, 449 S Street, Bogalusa, La. (Cybur, Miss.).
1242 Rufus Williams, Kokomo, Miss.
716 Abraham Williamson, Braxton, Miss.
833 Demon (Denon) Willis, Jewtown, Bogalusa, La.
1210 Andrew Wilson, Franklinton, La.
1270 Hillary Wilson, Baton Rouge, La.
624 Walter Dewitt Woods (Walter Woods), Richardsontown, Bogalusa, La.
78 Frank Woody, Popler Quarter, Bogalusa, La.
1645 Meddie Young, Bogalusa, La.
2576 Wade Young, Bogalusa, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF WEST BATON ROUGE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

103 Junius Andrus, Erwinville, La.
797 Eli Brown (Ello Brown), Brusly, La.
367 Louis Brown, Mark, La.
222 Willie Caldwell, Cinclare, La.
682 Louis Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Plaquemine, La.
488 Wm. Davis (William Davis), Cinclare, La.
194 Wash Douglas, Mark, La.
854 John Francis (John Francois), Brusly, La.
6213 Joe Gibbons, Kahns, La. (Joe Givens, Westover, La.).
238 Albert Harris, Cinclare, La.
286 Jett Harris, Cinclare, La.
723 Richard Harris, Port Allen, La.
628 Peter Hawkins, Morley, La.
979 Ernest (Earnest) Hayes, Batchelor, La. (Morley, La.).
81 Jimmy Howard, Port Allen, La.
616 Willie Howard, Lettsworth, La. (Morley, La.).
1001 Ambrose Johnson, Cinclare, La.
125 Caesar Johnson, Cinclare, La.
436 Lawrence Johnson, Port Allen, La.
951 Robert Johnson, Port Allen, La.
887 James Landry, Port Allen, La.
829 John Mitchell, Port Allen, La.
181 Daniel Murphy, Morley, La. (Elizabeth, La.).
414 Moses (Mose) James Newell, Morley, La.
449 Thomas Newman, Mark, La.
82 John Nicholas, Port Allen, La.
356 Sidney Pierre, Melville, La.
327 Louis Blanc, Cinclare, La.
1034 Horace Smith, Plaquemine, La. (Horris Smith, Port Allen, La.).
639 Walter Smith, Cinclare, La. (Chamberlin, La.).
630 Willie (Willies, Willis) Thomas, Lobdell, La.
876a Johnnie Varisle (Johnnie Varisle), West Baton Rouge, La.
108 Jack Virgin, Walls, La.
852 Edward Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Plaquemine, La.
654 Frank Williams, West Baton Rouge, La. (Port Allen, La.).
44 Henry Williams, Erwinville, La.
349 Sidney Williams, Torras, La.
550 Walter Williams, Morley, La.
656a Albert Gray Winborn, Port Allen, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

65 Obie Anderson, 221 Thomas, Cumberland, Md.
604 Charles F. Baggett, 208 Offutt, Cumberland, Md.
141 Warner Bell Bean, Foxall Road, Cumberland, Md.
49 John Brady, Fayette, Cumberland, Md.
1438 William Brelinger, Cumberland, Md.
1616 Raymond Augustus Brooks (Raymond A. Brooks), 48 Ann, Cumberland, Md.
1035 Giovanni Carlo (Caruso), 30 Thomas, Cumberland, Md. (General Delivery, Cumberland, Md.).
69 Emilis Espinosa (Emilies Espinasa, Emilis Esponosa, Eskinosa), Youngstown, Ohio (Cumberland, Md.).
1887 James Floyd, Mechanic, Cumberland, Md.
370 Floyd Hall, 511 Green Street, Cumberland, Md.
142 John W. (Wm.) Hammersmith, 52 Williams, Cumberland, Md.
2522 Walter Harris, Frederick, Cumberland, Md.
2491 Milton Jackson, 1014 Heimer, Houston, Tex.
457 Arthur Johnson, 145 Frederick Street, Cumberland, Md.
2217 Thomas Kelley (Kelly), Box 3, R. F. D., Cumberland, Md. (London, Eng.).
2451 Warfield King, Mechanic, Cumberland, Md.
663 Joseph L. Knox (Joseph Knox), B. & O. camp car, Cumberland, Md.
2011 George Lee, 11 Bedford, Cumberland, Md.
128 Jesse Orlandus Mullen (Mullin), care A. C. Mullin, 1605 Crawford Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
587 Joseph Edward Munroe (Monroe, Browns, N. Y.), Queen City Pavement, Cumberland, Md.
1542 William H. Murphy, 97 North Mechanic, Cumberland, Md.
739 Arthur C. Nelson, 45 Davidson, Cumberland, Md.
511 L. C. Price, 2 Lona Street, Cumberland, Md.
156 Harry Russell, 216 Virginia Avenue, Cumberland, Md.
2544 Frank Edward Shields, 302 Humbird, Cumberland, Md.
1692 Edward D. Smith, Allegany Hospital, Cumberland, Md.
2215 Harry Smith, Lee Street, Cumberland, Md.
1280 Charles J. (L.) Stein, 914 North Centre, Cumberland, Md.
90 Nelson Taylor, 89 Independence Street, Cumberland, Md.
1119 Clarence Albertis Thomas (Clarence A. Thomas), 1 Broadway, Cumberland, Md.
1791 James Thompson, 11 Bedford, Cumberland, Md.
111 George Thukett, Winow Street, Cumberland, Md.
2252 Ernest Washington, 711 East Seventh Street, Charlotte, N. C.
459 James William, 45 Davidson Street, Cumberland, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY, NO. 2, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2334 Mike Angustine (Agustin), Pekin, Md.
631 James H. Barbeaux, Philadelphia, Pa.
2197 Stephen Borne (Steven Borirc), Buck Hill, Lonaconing, Md.
220 Oliver Ellsworth Bowman (Oliver Elsworth Bowman), Detmold Street, Lonaconing, Md.
1997 William Brondewater, 5 Hardinge Street, Lonaconing (William Broadwater, Islington, Md., 5 Harding Street, Islington, England).
2499 Perini Cinaco (Perrina Ciriaco, Perrino Ciriaco), 131 Mount Pleasant, Frostberg, Md.
1230 Antonio Cirillo (Antonio Cirella), Maryland Avenue, Westernport, Md.
1150 Frank Dellollio (Frank Dellollio, Frank Delleilio), Maryland Avenue, Westernport, Md.
560 Dennis W. Dyling, Mount Savage, Md. (Denis William Dyling, Denies William Dyling, Rural Route No. 2, Box 4, Niles, Ohio).
985 Matthew J. (Joseph) Faherty, Westernport, Md.
243 Jose Gonzalez, Luke, Md.
2261 Robert Thomas Gleason, Mount Savage, Md. (Bob. T. Gleason, Ellsworth, Pa.).
2515 Norman (Normal) Hall, Westernport, Md.
725 George Horton, Oldtown, Md.
409a Joseph Kenny (Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.), Westernport, Md.
2885 Fridales Lerra, Luke, Md.
878 James Earl Lense, Pinto, Md.
2504 Antonio Mapetti (Antino Mappetti), Grant, Frostburg, Md.
211 Francesco Marillo (Francisco Murillo), Luke, Md.
2548 Massiv Mawson (Massir Manson), Westernport, Md.
2405 Guiseppi Pace, Eckhart Mines, Md. (Giuseppe Pace, Eckhart, Md.).
2614 Nick Pels (Nik Pela, Nik Pells), Maryland Avenue, Westernport, Md.
583 Harman Rigoman, Oldtown, Md. (Harmon Riggleman, Gilpen, Md.).
179 Enrique Salazar (Ensaque Salozar), Luke, Md.
867 Arthur F. Smith, Oldtown, Md.
2418 Howard Stokes, Oldtown, Md.
1033 Martin Joseph Walters, Eckhart Mines, Md. (U. S. S. Tampico, Gaiajamilla, Porto Rico).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BALTIMORE COUNTY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1479 Jos. K. Berry (Joseph K. Berry), Glenwood Avenue, Raspeburg Post Office, Md.
2416 Henry O. Brown (Henry Oliver Brown), R. F. D., Lutherville, Md.
140 Simpson Brown (Brown Simpson), Biddison Avenue, Lauraville, Md.
461 Wm. F. Chase (William F. Chase), Phoenix, Baltimore County, Md.
1802 John M. Cole, Sparks, Md. (care of Geo. E. Swem, Glyndon, Md.).
2120 August Hildebrandt, care of Carl Kahler, Spring Farm (Belair Road, Baltimore County, Md.).
1650 Mack Holmes, Corbett, Md.
2163 Chas. E. Johnson (Charles E. Johnson), Phoenix, Baltimore County, Md.
1228 Geo. W. Lucke (George W. Lucke), Southern Avenue, Lauraville, Md.
2179 Geo. H. McComas (Geo. Hamilton McComas), Montana Avenue, Raspeburg, Md.
1577 Jas. R. McDonough (Jas. Bernard McDonough, James Bernard McDonough), Shreveport, La.
1254 Wm. A. Matthews (Wm. Andrew Matthews), Cockeysville, Md.
2238 Thomas Miller, post office, Rossville, Md.
2572 George Rudroff, Loucys Lane, Raspeburg, Md.
1879 Alex McM. Shaw (Alexander McMurray Shaw), R. F. D., Lutherville, Md.
1240 Eugene Shipley, Glenarm, Baltimore County, Md.
1760 Edward Shockley (Edward Shackley, Ellwood Shockley), Walnut Avenue, Overlea, Md.
1133 August Smallncke, Long Green, Md.
408 Elisha Spriggs (Elisha Spriggs), Mount Washington, Md.
227a Jas. J. Wallington (James Wallington, James J. Wallington), Upper Falls, Baltimore County, Md.
167 Samuel H. Winder, Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BALTIMORE COUNTY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2411 Josh Blocker, Sassafras Street, Mount Winand, Md.
884 Joseph Bond, 32 South Hudson Street (825 Hudson Street), Baltimore, Md.
579 Jesse Brashear, Oella, Md. (Ellicott City post office, Md.).
1063 William (Wm.) Brown, Owings Mills, Md.
2352 Charles F. (Chas. F.) Burkhardt, Union Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1091 John Joseph Burns, Roslyn, Md.
1634 George F. (Geo. F.) Burton, 8 Shipley Avenue, Catonsville, Md.
153 Nathaniel Butcher, 304 Winters Avenue, Catonsville, Md. (Buena Vista Hotel, Buena Vista post office, Franklin, Pa.).
1926 William H. Carothers, Washington Road, Worrell Park, Md.
1454 George Chance, Roslyn, Md. (Calvert and Chase Streets, Baltimore, Md.).
2252 James Michael (Michel) Chesson, Lansdowne, Md., care F. E. Perry, C. E.
57a Donald G. (Grant) Cormack, Granite Md. (Edgewood, Md.).
603 Arthur Floyd (Floyd), Owings Mills, Md., care H. H. Harker.
1560 Lawrence Benj. (Lawrence B., Lawrence Benjamin, Laurence) Foote, Glyndon, Md. (526 Lambert Street, Baltimore, Md.).
504 J. Franklin, Cherry Hill, Westport, Md.
826 Jesse O. Frey, Roslyn, Md.
153 John W. Frey, Roslyn, Md.
72 Fairly Harden, Roslyn, Baltimore County, Md.
938 Edward W. Hawkins, Warner Street, Mount Winans, Md.
1875 Gifty Huber, near Klines Park, Westport, Md.
2 George Johnson, Mount Winans, Md.
41 Robert Peter Kelly (Kelley), 6 Florida Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
92 Carl Kliegel, Swann Avenue, Station D, Baltimore, Md.
1909 John McLauchal, Owings, Mills, Md.
325 James G. Mairs, Swann Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1895 John Joseph Edward (John Joseph E.) Martin, Reisterstown, Md.
1064 Herman Menne, Woodlawn, Md.
1390 Frederick Chas. (Frederick Charles) Newcombe, steamship *Virginia*, care American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.
1411 Ashby Lane Roane (Ashby Lone Roone), Reisterstown, Md.
724 John W. Robinson, Relay, Md.
1704 Anthony Schulthels (Schulthius), James Street, Baltimore, Md. (118 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1857 Fred Scott, 920 Pierrie Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1896 Russel Sentman, Ingleside, Catonsville, Md.
299 John Smith, Lansdowne, Md.
2087 Tom Smith, Relay, Md. (608 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2220a John Swailes (Swails), Glyndon, Md.
908 Howard E. Thompson, 1500 East Lagfande Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1071 Leonard Thompson, Woodlawn, Md.
848 Milford Ulrich, Gwynnbrook, Md.
933 Charles Vanwart, Abell, Md.
1982 Richard Wagens, Roslyn, Md.
1097 Cleveland Walker, Owings Mills, Md.
578 William (Wm.) Henry White, Granite, Md.
769 Rodney Williams, Owings Mills, Md.
210 Jackson Wright, Woodlawn, Md. (care marine post office, steamer *Muney*, Detroit, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1422 Emory J. Brown, Baltimore County, Brooklandville, Md.
70 Lee K. Brown, Brooklandville, Md.
2064 Roy Franklin Bryant, 400 Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Md.
1030 Charles A. Bunderman, Green Spring Valley, near Riderwood, Md.
1551 Thomas Francis Davis, Baltimore County Jail, Md.
533 Mitchell Goms, Valley Road, Md.
811 Benjamin T. Harris (Benjamin F. Harris), Mount Washington, Md.
2101 Lawrence R. Hopkins (Laurence Roy Hopkins), Fork Road, Notre Dame Lane, Govans, Md.
1435 Charles Jackson, 5212 Denmore, Arlington, Md.
18 Thomas Theo. Keller, 10 East Hayewood Avenue, Arlington, Md.
148 Charles McCoy, Gentlemen's Driving Park, Pimlico, Baltimore, Md.
2627 John R. Meyers, Towson, Md.
1287 George Miller, Garrison, Md.
1942 Jesse Toliver (Jessie Toliver), Ridgely Avenue and Pimlico Road, Arlington, Md.
2479 Frank Weegy (Frank Weegg), 4568 Lauretta Avenue, Lauraville, Md.
149 Walter Whitley, Stevenson, Baltimore County, Md.
893 Stanford Wm. Wilerman (Wilderman), 7 Sadmore Avenue, Mount Washington, Md.
758 Jacob Guernard Parker (John Guernard Parker, J. G. Parker, Jack Guernard Parker), Allington, Carroll Road, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

968 George Bell, 1216 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
1160 David Berger, 132 Front Street, Baltimore, Md.
1977 Samuel Blake, Baltimore, Md.
1065 Samuel Brown (Brownly), 2623 East Forty-seventh Place, Baltimore, Md.
381 John (J.) Calhoun, 1423 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
449 Clarence Chapman, 111 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
251 William Clark, 1132 May Street, Baltimore, Md.
590 William Elsworth (W. E.) Cook, 502 Sommerset Street, Baltimore, Md.
494 Wallace Corbin, 509 Colvin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1807 Frank Leroy Corey (Carey), 200 Front Street, Baltimore, Md. (3006 Sycamore Street, Hampton, Md.)
831 George Cornish, 204 May Street, Baltimore, Md.
1165 Clarence Davis, 317 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Md.

1202 Edward Dotson, 637 Sterling Street, Baltimore, Md.
1150 Thomas Elford, 221 Colvin Street, Baltimore, Md.
284 Emmet (Emmett, E.) Faulkner, 1423 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
150 Carroll Ferguson, care Central Construction Co., Magnolia, Md.
2061 Antonio Gauselia (Gauzelia), 613 Sterling Street, Baltimore, Md.
892 Peter Paul Gaynor, 145 West High Street, Baltimore, Md. (355 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
362 Robert (R.) Glover, 314 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Md.
1080 Joseph Hadockovsky, 1234 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
37 James Hughes, 1133 May Street, Baltimore, Md.
1008 Frederick (Fredrick) Jones, 405 Lewis Street, Baltimore, Md.
123 John Jones, 156 Calvin Street, Baltimore, Md.
15 Wm. Jordan, 1409 Mulliken Street, Baltimore, Md.
483 Frank Kelly (Kelley), 423 East Street, Baltimore, Md.
2038 Harry Edgar Leamon (Leaman), Gay and High Street, Baltimore, Md.
209 James Leindner, 120 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
913a Louis Lowenthal, 455 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
256 Isaac (I.) McMillen, 317 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Md.
1719 James Merritt, 1233 Jefferson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1240 Samuel Roscoe Miles (R. Mils), 1404 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1104 Alleck Miller, 1305 H Alley, Baltimore, Md.
134a Harry Miller, 444 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.
403 Wm. Joseph (W. J.) Moore, 1108 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (242 North Talman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
230 John Noel, 129 Colvin Street, Baltimore, Md.
646 Grattron (Gratton) Nowlin, 1420 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
1282 Harrison Ransome (Ransom), 637 Sterling Street, Baltimore, Md.
1307 Gus Rowson (G. Mason), 1223 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
692 William Sanders, 1135 McElderry Street, Baltimore, Md.
753a Joseph Reynol (Reynold) Smith, 517 East Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
789 William Smith, 102 North Front Street, Baltimore, Md.
490 Isaac (Ike) Speert, 100 North Front Street, Baltimore, Md.
1685 Anderson Stroud, 518 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
1371 Samuel Thomas (Thomes), 1402 McElderry Street, Baltimore, Md.
235 James Thompson, 1223 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
543a John Tucker, 572 Chestnut Street, Baltimore, Md.
1118 Pleasant Tune, 1136 Comet Street, Baltimore, Md. (725 Sterling Street, Baltimore, Md.)
80 Lloyd Turner, 1134 Comet Street, Baltimore, Md.
1767 Ernest White, 1237 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
1930 Luther White, 1317 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
67 Thomas J. (James) Williams, 722 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
1549 Charles Wilson, 535 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
157 Henry Wilson, 159 Colvin Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1095 Henry R. Allen (Henry Rchard Allen, Hy R. Allen), 1539 East Madson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1250 Alex. Briscoe (Alexander Briscoe Briscoe, Alex. Briscoe), 1524 Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.
8324 Richard Burrows, 1609 Milliman Street, Baltimore, Md.
2776 Joseph Cavanna (Jos. Carrama), 915 North Caroline Street, Baltimore, Md.
2765 Charles Care (Chase Care), 704 Bradford Street, Baltimore, Md.
2983 J. E. Causey (John Edward Causey, John E. Causey, John E. Conroy Causey), 2910 McEldray Street, Baltimore, Md. (2915 McEldery Street, Baltimore, Md.).
148 Percy Allen Cook (Peroy Cook), 1502 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.
8323 Jesse Dalton, 2620 East Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.
2978 Henry Forrest (Hy. Forrest), 817 McDonough Street, Baltimore, Md.
2737 Mascinio Gornez (Mascinio Gonz, Mascimo Gomez, Ganz Mascenio), 2013 East Chast Street, Baltimore, Md.
1561 James Ellis Gross, 1524 Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. (Jas. E. Gross, 1524 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2478 Jerry Meyer Hawkins (Hawkins, Jerry M.; Jerry M. Haskin), 1523 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. (1623 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md..
2802 Maresco Dass Heras (Narciso Las Heraz, Das Heras Mareso), 2013 East Chast Street, Baltimore, Md.
2689a William Alexander Johnson (Wm. Alex. Johnson), 1732 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2332 Willie Johnson, Baltimore, Md.
1289 E. W. Kliegel (Ernest W. Kliegel, Kliegel Ernest), 2718 Jefferson Street, Baltimore, Md. (522 North Potomac Street, Baltimore, Md.).
126 Jesse Lane, 915 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1146 C. L. Larrimor (Calvin Leroy Larrimor, Calvin L. Larrimore), 3009 East Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.
1399 Chas MacConney (C. S. MacConney, Chas. Stanley MacConney, MacConney, Chas. T.), 929 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md. (429 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.).
630 Jose (Jese) Montinola), 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
3013 Wesley W. Parker, 1515 Mellenium Street, Baltimore, Md. (Parker Wesley, 1515 Milliman Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2661 Edw. Pitchens (Edward Pitchera), 720 North Glover Street, Baltimore, Md.
2809 Chas. Pocket (Becket, Charles Porkat, Pockat Charles), 903 North Duncan Street, Baltimore, Md.
8354 James Redmon (James Redman), 912 McDonough Street, Baltimore, Md.
1605 Wm. H. Rudy (William Harrison Rudy), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
1646 Charles E. Sappington (Chas. E. Sappington), 509 North Port Street.
2154 Harry Schnuck, M. D., Hebrew Hospital (Harry Schnuck, Harry Schumuc, Harry Schumck, 1719 North Appleton Street, Baltimore, Md.).
680 Geo. Scott (George Scott), 506 North Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.
2677 Mario Spalla, 1414 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
423 Albert Stanley, 1535 McElderry Street, Baltimore, Md.
2383 Albert Steiner, 815 North Durham Street, Baltimore, Md.
4b William G. Thomas (Wm. Jas. Thomas, Wm. J. Thomas), 1248 McElderry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1778 Hunter Wilson, 1610 McElderry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1163 Charles Young, 823 McDonough Street, Baltimore, Md.
3189 Edw. Zeman (Edward Zeman), 2510 East Madison Street, Baltimore City, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1012 H. Anderson (Henry Anderson), 1706 Kuper Street.
1908 Joh Benkord (John Bemford, John Bankard), 1125 North Port Street, Baltimore, Md.
26514 John Bapteo (John Baxter), 1415 Chapel Street, Baltimore, Md.
2697 W. C. Blake (William Campbell Blake, William C. Blake), 1627 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
2286 John Joseph Boyd (John J. Boyd), 1914 Castle Street, Baltimore, Md.
2321 Isidore Xavier Breightner (Isidore X. Breightner), 1716 North Castle Street, Baltimore, Md.
2803 Charlie Brown, 2046 Keyser Street, Baltimore, Md.
1513 Edwin Brown, 1735 Carlyle (Carlilse) Place, Baltimore, Md.
2834 Percy Lee Clarke, 213 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Md. (Percy L. Clarke, 222 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1195 John W. Cole (John W. Coke), 1748 Keyser Street, Baltimore, Md.
2327 Oscar Douglas, 1742 Keyser Street, Baltimore, Md. (Oscar Douglass, 917 Herbert Street, Baltimore, Md.).
377 Jessie Gary, 1735 Carlilse Street, Baltimore, Md.
461 Nathaniel Gray, 1702 Carlilse Street, Baltimore, Md.
1823 Carl Lee Harrington (Carl L. Harrignton), 1626 St. Joseph Street.
674 Earnest Hill (Ernest Howard Hill), 1910 Henneman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2705 Tillman Jenkins, 1316 North Chapel Street, Baltimore, Md.
2693 Walter Benjamin Jennings (Walter B. Jeonings), 1903 Ellwood Place, Baltimore, Md.
2272 William Henry Johnson (William H. Johnson), 1921 Henneman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
706 Mac Jordan (Mac Jardon, Mac Jardan), 1712 Keyser Street, Baltimore, Md.
1587 Thomas Jordan, 1714 Crystal Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1209 William Howard Mason, 1958 Patterson Place, Baltimore, Md.
2635 Madison Miller, 1708 Carlyle Place, Baltimore, Md.
107½ Edward J. O'Brien, Camp Shriver, Westminster, Md. (1009 North Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
546 J. J. O'Donnell (Joseph James O'Donnell), 1713 East Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.
206 Victor Hugo Sprague (Victor H. Sprague), 1809 North Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2777 Charles G. Swann, 1930 Patterson Place, Baltimore, Md. (Charles George Swann, 308 North High Street, Baltimore, Md.).
158 Wm. H. Swift (William H. Swift), 1202 St. Bond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1748 John James Welsh (John J. Welsh), 1422 North Bethel Street, Baltimore, Md.
505 Frank Wilhelm, 1928 Patt Park Avenue, Bath, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1450 John Vincent Bory, 3005 Ellesile Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
605 Major Breat, 633 Brant Street, Baltimore, Md.
532 John Caddle, 2639 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
240 Chas. Christian Davis (Charles Christian Davis), 3411 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1912 Edgar A. Donovan (Edgar Athus Donovan), 1126 Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1090 Francis X. Hoen (Francis Xavier Hoen), 734 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Frank Hoen, 832 Preston Street East, Baltimore, Md.).
1168 Ernest Holman, 1921 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.
1978 Charles N. Hutchinson (Charles Norh Howard Hutchinson), 1508 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.
1716 John J. Mooney, 1308 Valley Street, Baltimore, Md.
579 Walter Moore, 33 East Mechanic Street, Germantown, Pa. (Walter More, 2927 Robes Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
262 Samuel W. Naylor (Samuel Wesley Naylor), 2645 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2208 Joseph A. Reed (Joseph Aloysius Reed), 1405 North Central Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
728 William Smith (Willard Smith), 1927 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1399 Chas. Bartlet (Charles Bartlett), 1406 Hempel Alley, Baltimore, Md.
565 Ernest Robert (Ernest R.) Berry, 909 Hillman Street, Baltimore, Md.
706 William Lee (William L.) Brooks, 602 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.
841a Vernou Carson, no home.
27 Richard (R.) Chatman, 715 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
1167a Herbert T. (Herbert Theodore) Cross, Kingston, West Indies.
1183 Walter G. Crossan, 409 Courtland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
381 Elmer Davis, 809 Harford Avenue (820 Lewis Street), Baltimore, Md.
1103 Wesley Davis, 908 Stirling Street, Baltimore, Md.
980 Miles Dawson, 727 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
454 Bert Donnelly, 807 Stirling Street, Baltimore, Md.
522 Jos. Donely (Joseph Donnelly), 817 Stirling Street, Baltimore, Md.
237 Charles Dorsey, 1233 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
139 Theodore (Theo.) Green, 635 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.
38 John Guyer, 1036 Somerset Street, Baltimore, Md.
226 George (Geo.) H. Harris, 308 North Exeter Street, Baltimore, Md.
1436 John Harrison, 1434 East Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.
849a James Harvey, Port Antonio, West Indies.
405 Willie (William, Will) Hill, 1815 Maryland Avenue (727 Stirling Street), Baltimore, Md.
779 John Ingram, 708 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
59 James Jackson, 915 Stirling Street, Baltimore, Md.
1727 Calvin Jerret, 818 McKim Street, Baltimore, Md.
1547 William Johnson, 903 Hillman Street, Baltimore, Md.

1232 Alfred Johnson (Alfred Johnston), 1009 Ensor Street, Baltimore, Md.
1080 Thomas Jones, 723 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1741a Joseph King, Baltimore, Md.
349 Henry (Harry) Tate Knight, 1100 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Md.
1129 Roy See (Roy Lee), 1404 Anthony Street, Baltimore, Md.
722 George Lewis, 728 Ajax Street, Baltimore, Md.
54 Elisha M. Mitchell, jr., 1322 East Monument Street, Baltimore, Md. (Elisha M. Mitchell, Elisha Mitchell, 110 River Street, Watertown, N. Y.).
1762 Joseph A. (Joseph S.) Morris, 1014 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.
20 Cecil Nisewarner, 1004 Warden Street, Baltimore, Md.
1410 Frank Queen, 713 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Md.
1038 Marion Richard (Marian (Marion) Richards), 801 Sapp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1741 Erik (Erick) Sandstrom, 1209 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1357 Benjamin Smith, 703 Ensor Street, Baltimore, Md.
227 Edward Allen (E. A.) Thomas, 706 North Caroline Street, Baltimore, Md.
1576 William Thompson, 725 Stirling Street, Baltimore, Md.
375 Frank Tarrence (Frank Joseph Torrence, T. I. (Frank Jos.) Torrence), 1032 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.
1166 Thomas (Thomas C.) Turner, 813 Small Street, Baltimore, Md.
29 James Williams, 704 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
324a Samuel J. (Samuel James, Smauel J.) Wilson, no home.
438a Frank B. Yeager, general delivery, York, Pa.
725 John E. (John Edward) Young, 1230 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2826 Edward Bergen, 601 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
1275 Henry Blankenhorn, 831 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
405 Warren W. Brooke (William (Wm.) Brooks), 831 (931) Druid Hill, Baltimore, Md.
1513 Wallace M. Brownlee, 1425 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
1321 Dr. Humphry Butler (Dr. Humphrey (Hamphrey) Butler), 214 East Biddie Street, Baltimore, Md.
351 John Caldwell, 908 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (1527 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
981 Edwardo O. Canedo (Eduardo Gutiarrez Canedo, Gutierrez Canedo), 845 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
641 Jos. F. Carter (Joseph Furenza (Furenze) Carter), 508 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
1788 Johnnie Chambers, Camel, near Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
439 Silas S. (Samuel) Daniel, jr. (Silas Samuel Daniel), 123 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
94 Augustus (Gust) Deal, 928 Baltore, Baltimore, Md.
511 Geo. Wm. Doherty, Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, Md.
1765 Leonard Dorsey, 215 West Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.
1530 James E. (Frank) Drayton, 940 Howard, Baltimore, Md.
1296 James W. (Willis) Dundore, 1114 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.
1701 Charles R. Elliott, jr. (Charles R. Elliott), 9 West Preston, Baltimore, Md.
1332 Harry A. (August) Fleigh, 1227 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1581 Edward Frazier (Edw. Richard Frozier, Ed R. Frozier), 854 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
792 Lawrence W. (Willlam) Gwynn, 424 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
1508 John Hammond, 329 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md. (Ocean City, Md.; 328 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1031 Victor Harper, Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, Md.
261 Richard (Michael A., Richard A.) Hasselbar, 925 (935) Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
901 Frank Havan (Havon), 933 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.
1591 Edgar R. (Louis) Heaver, 6 East Read Street (1216 John), Baltimore, Md.
150 Gus Hill, 423 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
539 Sydney J. (Sidney Joseph) Hillbronner, 933 McCulloh (McColloh), Baltimore, Md.
826 Macon Houston, 1221 Maryand Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Reusens, Va.).
1248 Isiah (Isaiah) Jackson, 118 Hickory Street (516 Greenwillow Street), Baltimore, Md.
1621 Cornelius Jones, 205 Camel Street, Baltimore, Md.
128 James Jones, 335 West Biddie Street, Baltimore, Md.
502 Elmer Julius, 323 Preston, Baltimore, Md.
566 Jos. Kellar (Joseph Kellor (Keller), Geo. Killor), 625 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
48 Walter G. (S.) Klus, Apartment 15, Stratford, Atlantic City, N. J.
1070 Thowold E. Lassen, jr. (T. (Thowald) E. Larsen, jr.), 823 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1274 John Lee, 215 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
810 Charlie Lewis, 145 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
187 Chhoo Chao Lian (Choo Chhoo (Chao) Lien), 904 Madison Avenue (904 McCulloh Street), Baltimore, Md.
646 Wm. A. Mackey (William Alexander Mackey), 1209 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1127 Barney P. (Phil) Martin, 1129 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.
907 Howard G. (Gustav) Matthews, 210 Richmond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1630 James Mitchell, 125 Richmond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1853 Matzutaro Myashito, 889 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. (Matzutaro Miyashita, 889 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.).
281 Daniel W. (Webster) (Dan. W.) Neal, 1306 Rutter Street, Baltimore, Md.
908 Edward Opher, 925 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1330 James H. O'Rourke, 1309 Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1232 Anthony Perry (Perron), 228 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.
602 James M. (Milborn) Pinder, 839 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1668 James A. (Jos. (Joseph) S., Jos. A.) Rickman, 721 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
401 Samuel M. C. Robinson (Sam'l McD. (McDonald) Robinson), 1001 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1681 Elmer Rogers (Rodgers), 1028 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1012 Benjamin Rollins, 721 Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
756 Alex. (Alexander) Ross, 1222 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
1218 Benj. (Benjamin) Rusco, 847 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1240 Jerry Sanders, 1027 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
860 Pierre J. (Jean) Santoni, 845 North Eutaw Street (845 Eutaw Street), Baltimore, Md.
1256 Frank Simms, 130 (142) West Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
510 Alfred Smith, 152 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
367 Decatur (Decatuer) Smith, 848 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md. (2235 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1711 Pheas (Pleas) E. Smith, 1221 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
1807 Samuel J. (James) Smith, 434 Orchard Street, Baltimore, Md.
60 Walter A. (W. A.) Smith, 920 McCulloh Street (1114 McCulloh Street), Baltimore, Md.
1794 Walter W. (Washington) Smith, 425 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Walter Smith, 1011 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.).
891 Wm. D. (L.) Smith, 427 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
970 Jos. (Joseph) Stanton, 912 Jordan Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1779 Walter A. Stephenson, 1337 Mount Royal, Baltimore, Md.
478 James Stewart, 112 Dolphin, Baltimore, Md.
1510 Boyed (Boyd) Stivender, 1423 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1372 David Turner, 1021 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
298 Douglas Thomas, 1009 Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.
1372 David Turner, 1021 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
941 Irving Wade, 318 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
601 Thomas Walker, 1128 Jenkins Alley, Baltimore, Md.
422 John Walter, 1321 (1324) Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.
1213 Chas A. Williams (Charles Andrew Williams), 4 Rose Place, Baltimore, Md.
407 Willie Williams, 881 Tyson, Baltimore, Md. (Cql. Y. M. C. A., Carneys Point, N. J.).
841 Levi Wilkens (Levy Wilkins), 1028 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1389 Chas. (Charlee) W. Worthington, 912 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
973 Livingston Wright, 1303 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
740 Dennis (Dennies) York, 1113 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

727 John Walter Carrick (John Carrick), 1609 Retreat Street, Baltimore, Md.
568 John Benj. Cook (John Benjamin Cook), 2007 Woodberry Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1477 Joseph Fagan, 2549 Florence Street, Baltimore, Md.
2300a Wm. Kendall Hammond (William Kendall Hammond), 2324 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2258 Albert Wm. King, 826 W. North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1734 Wm. Kirkman (William Kirkman), 819 West Thirty-eighth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1686 Wm. David Olive (William David Olive), 710 West Thirty-sixth Street, Baltimore, Md.
65 Leon Rosett, 2100 Brookfield Street, Baltimore, Md.
2478 Charles J. Smith (Chas. J. Smith, C. J. Smith), 4019 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
312 Charles E. Stonebraker (Charles Edward Stonebraker, Stonetraker), 2105 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1230 Leo Cleveland Walter, 1514 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR NO. 14, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

586 Charles Anderson, 1620 Brunt Street, Baltimore, Md.
447 Grover Harrison (H.) Banks, 1402 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2005a Horace Blevins, 620 West Moser Street, Baltimore, Md.
1104 James Brown, 602 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.
1564 Joseph Henry (H.) Butler, 1818 Druid Hill, Baltimore, Md.)
1788 James Byrd, 503 Bloom Street, Baltimore, Md.
1803 John Besley (Belsey) Carter, 1936 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.
1508a Norman Snively P. (Philip) Carter (Norman S. P. Carter, Norman Snively Phillip Carter), 540 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md. (1013 Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
1180 Sidney Celestine, 909 Carey Street, Baltimore, Md. (743 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.).
101 Louis Grant (Lewis, Lewis G.) Cheatom, 544 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1651 James Cheers, 1619 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1925 Geo. Henry Clayton, 1805 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md. (1535 Mulliken Street, Baltimore, Md.).
112 Roland (Rone) C. (Columbus) Darby, 1557 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1677 Benj. Davis, 572 Gold Street, Baltimore, Md.
1942 Grant De Unger, 611 Sewell Street, Baltimore, Md.
1066a Leo Samiel Dinkins, 1327 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2027 John Howard Dyson, 1431 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1406 John Edmonds (Edmands), 1626 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
918 Jesse Bell Ewell, 1641 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1979 Oscar Lee Ferrell (Oscar Ferrell), 1522 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
362a Ellies Finney, 530 Laurens Street, Baltimore, Md.
498 Thomas Olive (Ollive) Gough, 2222 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1347 Daniel Jeremiah (J.) Green, 510 Pressman Street, Baltimore, Md.
965 Calvin Hall, 1515 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1133 George H. (Hopper) Hall, 2130 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (George Hall, 1355 Strickar Street, Baltimore, Md.).
768 Raymond Herbert Hall, 1352 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
31 Plato Alex. (A., Alexander) Hargrave, 1928 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.
44 Henry Lee Hayes, 597 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.
1086 Vernon Louis Hilley (Holley), 1518 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
249 Joseph Holt, 1641 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
673 Carroll Hornsby, 1804 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1529 David Jackson, 1421 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1186 Joseph Wade Jones (J. Wade Jones), 2120 Etting Street, Baltimore, Md.
933 Hiram Kenner, 618 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.
1447 John Whittman Kirk, 1805 Bunt Street, Baltimore, Md.
856 Howard Kirkpatrick (Krihpatrich), 2141 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (1444 South Boulrer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
614 Wm. Leverette, 1401 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

2026 Peyton Lewis, 2227 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1797 Albert Lloyd, 560 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.
690 Ellis King McFadden, 613 Pitcher Street, Baltimore, Md.
1916 Aaron Marshall, 530 Laurens Street, Baltimore, Md.
780 Elmer L. (Leroy) Meyers, 502 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
139 Elijah (Eliga) Miles, 1927 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md. (Eliga Meeles, 429 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.).
484 Julius Morrissey, 533 Bloom Street, Baltimore, Md.
1743 Louis Edward Norton, 554 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1289 Wm. Lovett Peary, 1423 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
289a Wm. Prater, 2223 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
903 Moses E. (Edwin) Prellow, 1913 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1452 Julius Reid, 1411 Brunt Street (2101 Lovegrove Alley), Baltimore, Md.
1005a Owen H. (Harold) Sales, 330 Gold Street, Baltimore, Md. (Cockeysville, Md.).
1097 Wm. Linwood Savage, 516 Bloom Street (422 Robert Street), Baltimore, Md.
1000 Geo Washington (George Washington) Scott, 554 Gold Street, Baltimore, Md.
1653 Edmund (Edward) Charles Shanahan, 1410 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
901 Arthur James Sidney, 2008 Etting Street, Baltimore, Md.
1907 Wm. (Wilson) Kennard Smith, 1401 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (1306 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
241 Mathew (Matthew) Stanford, 1403 Shields Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1011a John A. (Albert) Stevens, 537 Wilson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1876 Fielding Maurice Taylor, 2011 Brunt Street, Baltimore, Md.
1338 James Frederick Thomas, 635 Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1304 Velina Thomas, st, 1633 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1691 Wm. John Thomas, 628 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.
147a Edward Townes (Tounes), 574 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.
1859 Samuel Urquhart, 2232 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1543 Wm. Francis Joseph Wade, 2006 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1791 Andrew Waters, 1637 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
2259 Hom Wee, 123 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1853 Joe Williams, 535 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1883 Floyd Wood, 703 Mosher Street (703 West North Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
1806 Samuel Wood, 2312 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1577 Willis Theodore Wood, 1531 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.
219 James Worley, 1422 Ritter Street, Baltimore, Md.
1109a John Young, Little Nilson Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1321 Louis (S.) Abrahams, 1607 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2783 Richard Babb, 1332 North Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
1238 James Alfred (A.) Banks, 1425 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
3397 William Bell, 1544 North Fremont Street, Baltimore, Md.
2064 Samuel E. Berkens, 1027 Parrish Street, Baltimore, Md. (Samuel Berkens, 1426 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.).
25 Samuel Blum, 4751 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
20 Chester Boswell, 1382 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
1559 George E. Bowie, 1343 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
1128 George Bowman, 1607 Pressbury Street, Baltimore, Md.
2872 William Boyd, 1338 North Calhoun, Baltimore, Md.
139 William (J.) Branch, 1841 Cavanaugh Street, Baltimore, Md.
504 William Brown, 1404 Mount (Monroe) Street, Baltimore, Md.
231 John Carroll, 1537 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
1064 James Henry (H.) Carter (Henry Carter), 1520 Presstman, Baltimore, Md.
640 Reese Carter, 1529 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
1500 Partrick Casey, 1300 Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
3159 Marvin (Mervin) Catterton, 1712 Friendsbury Street, Baltimore, Md.
983 Henry Clarence, 1632 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
924 Benjamin Abraham (A.) Clarke, 1615 Lorman Street, Baltimore, Md.
210 John Raphael (Rapheal) Clay (John Clay), 1711 Presbury Street, Baltimore, Md.
1386 John Cobb, 1333 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
2424 James Cook, 1518 Presstman Street, Baltimore, Md. (1365 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.).
89 Harry Randolph (R.) Cooper, 1316 North Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
2720 Nat Rugby (Pugby) Cordish, 2206 Mondawmin Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (box 751, Roanoke, Va.).
1103 William Soloman (S.) Cunningham, 1520 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.
51 Palmer Frank (F.) Dalton (Palmer Dalton), 1531 Leslie Street, Baltimore, Md.
2763 Bernard Donahue, 1610 Ashburton Street, Baltimore, Md.
201 Austin C. Dorsey, 1444 North Mount, Baltimore, Md.
1212 William H. (W. D.) Douglass (William Douglas), 608 Gold Street, Baltimore, Md.
3055 Frederick Winslow (W.) Downing, 1709 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
3541 Harry Downes (Downs), Kent Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
3263 Lumbard Dunaway, 1335 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2524 James Evans, 720 School Street, Baltimore, Md.
1251 David Henry Wm. Franklin, 1510 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md. (David H. W. Franklin (David Franklin), 1421 Parrish, Baltimore, Md.).
2296 Jacob Frey (Fray), 2019 Longwood, Baltimore, Md.
2637 William Galaway, 1319 Presstman Street, Baltimore, Md.
885 George William (W.) Green, 1418 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.
2882 John Green, 626 Gold, Baltimore, Md.
1873 Carter Hackett, 1444 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2114 Elmer Hall, 211 South Parrish Street (1407 North Mount Street), Baltimore, Md.
465 Nathaniel Harmon (Nathanel Harmon, Nat), 1618 Prestman Street, Baltimore, Md.
3457 Stephen Orlander (O.) Harris, 1421 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2556 Joseph Holland, 1426 Prestman Street, Baltimore, Md.
2406 Major Holmes, 1406 Parrish Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1011 William Albert (A.) Herrigan, 1630 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1626 John W. Jackson (John William Jackson), 1339 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
1745 John Jessup, 733 Scholl Street, Baltimore, Md.
2642 Howard Johnson, 1331 Stricker Street, Baltimore, Md.
981 Lasure (Lnsuse) Jones, 2430 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
1428 Leo Anthony Kuerner, 1822 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
3078 Walter A. Leibetter, 1612 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.
2915 Joseph Lipskey (Joseph Lipskey, M. D.), 1610 North Monroe, Baltimore, Md.
1052 James Henry Louis (James Louise), 1829 Lorman Street, Baltimore, Md.
762 Luther Love, 1343 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
1091 William Lorenc (William Peter Lorenc, W. P. Lorenc), 1816 Walbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1876 David McCarthy (Daniel John McCarthy), 2418 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
2159 Thomas Jefferson Mayo, 1369 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.
850 Quincy Metter, 1617 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2190 George Thomas Milbourne, 1349 North Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.
2567 William Montague, 1315 Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.
1142 Edward Newman (Neuman), 1535 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
738 Ira Oliver, 1371 North Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.
1214 Sherman Butler (B.) Parker (Sherman Parker), 1524 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2511 Guy Queen, 1378 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
377 Eugene Richardson, 1872 North Fremont Street, Baltimore, Md.
2896 Richard Robinson, 2419 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
3126 Leroy (LeRoy) Franklin Rock, 2222 Walbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
510 John E. Rogers, 1321 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
1964 John William Sanford, 1816 Mullen, Baltimore, Md.
1478 Edward Walter Sellman, 1342 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
684 William Henry Simpson, 1614 Pressbury Street, Baltimore, Md.
2150 Frank Sims, 1337 North Mount, Baltimore, Md.
1165 Albert Smith, 1359 (1357) Stricker Street, Baltimore, Md.
3525 Edward Spencer, 1425 North Bruce, Baltimore, Md.
2315 Ernest (E.) Stewart, 1324 North Carey, Baltimore, Md.
2118 George Thomas, 1315 Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.
92 Eddie Thompson, 2430 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
2046 Walter D. Thompson, 1327 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
3487 Joseph F. (Frances) Turner, 1305 Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
602 Warren Walter Warner, 1616 North Gilmore Street, Baltimore, Md.
3231 Edward Watts, 1331 Gilmore Street, Baltimore, Md.
1891 Durel Wilder, 1358 Stricker Street, Baltimore, Md.
2363 Matthew (Mathew) Winchester, 1631 Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
1337 Clarence Benton Worley, 1343 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
489 Linwood Worster, 2010 Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

106 Oliver E. Airey (Oliver Ellsworth Airey), 2832 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
1744 Wm. Bailey, 1152 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
1393 Richard G. Boone, 1140 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
194 Carter Burrell, 1314 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.
1925 Robert H. Dorsey (Robert Harrison Dorsey, Robert Dorsey), 1513 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
896 Edw. Evans (Edward Evans), 755 Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
278 Samuel Gardiner (Gardner), 1110 Whatcoat Street (1319 Prestman Street), Baltimore, Md.
1197 Rowley F. Gibson (Rowley Frank Gibson), 1025 Rice Street (1510 Union Street), Baltimore, Md.
720 Edw. (Edward) L. Hadley, 2751 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2813 Jno. L. Hatton (John Louis Hatten, John L. Hatten), 830 Marigold Street, Baltimore, Md.
2574 Henry J. Hohman (Jr.) (Henry John Hohman, jr., 3003 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.
2046 Robert F. Holliday (Robert Furgeson Holliday), 1140 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
2572 Clarence Holmes, 1124 Vincent Street (544 Moore Street), Baltimore, Md.
881 Jno. Hunter, 1423 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.
1645a Chas. Jackson, 1444 North Mound Street, Baltimore, Md.
1616 Robt. K. Jenkins (Robert Jenkins), 816 Parrish Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
806 Henry Johnson, 1118 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
1396 Jno. B. Johnson, 1016 Russell Terrace (John Bernard Johnson, 1003 Wagon Alley), Baltimore, Md.
190a Wm. H. Johnson, 1050 Carlton Street, Baltimore, Md.
2237 Elisha Jones, 2003 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2286 Henry Kennel, 1018 Parrish Alley, Baltimore, Md.
3342 Maurice A. Kirby, 917 North Fulton Avenue (Maurice Aloysius Kirby, 6324 West Franklin Street), Baltimore, Md.
729 Henry W. Lakin (Henry Wells Lakin), 830 Franklin Road, Baltimore, Md.
789 Wm. H. Lee (Wm. Henry Lee), 1703 Ditmans Court, Baltimore, Md.
2510 Wm. H. Lee, 925 North Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
2043 Chas. F. Mezger (Mezger), 3121 Nelson Street, Roanoke, Va.
1415 Wm. H. Miller (Wm. Henry Miller), 1416 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2601 Jos. Parker, 1009 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
1018 Harry Robinson, 1704 Ditmans Court, Baltimore, Md.
1106 Chas. Rudelsdorf, jr., 1125 North Monroe Street, Baltimore, Md.
2798 Addison E. Rowe (Addison Edw. Rowe), 1914 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2278 Avery L. Sewell (Avery Lindale Sewell (Swell)), 1110 North Monroe Street, Baltimore, Md.
1276 Jas. Shultz, Braddish, near Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
764 Jas. S. Stephens (James Sle Stephens), 618 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1811 Wm. Stewart, 1028 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.
1144 Otis Strohter (Strohter), 1103 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.
1772 Amos Taskins, 1143 Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
71 Chas. Taylor, 1218 Parrish Street, Baltimore, Md.
1524 Walter Thomas, 1138 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
609 Edw. W. Thrraton (Edw. Thornton), 1315 Oakley Street, Baltimore, Md.
216 C. H. Thumlert (Carey Hepburn Thumlert, Carey H. Thumlert), 726 North Monroe Street, Baltimore, Md.

2210 Henry Umstead (Henry Raymond Umstead, Henry R. Umstead), 2019 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1335 Phillip (Philip) Watkins, 1147 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.
2657 Elmert Weinberg, 1009 Woodyear Street, Baltimore, Md.
1090 Harry Williams, 1108 Wilson Street, Baltimore, Md.
2542 Jasper Wilson, 1111 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
334 Wm. L. Wormley (Wm. Lewis Wormley), 1111 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

10 Paul Joseph Adair (Paul J. Adair, Paul Adair), 622 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1268 Jesse Alexander, 561 North Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
2182 Charles Allen, 1104 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
556 Andrew D. Anderson (Andrew Decorsy Anderson, Andrew Delansey Anderson, Andrew DeCausey Anderson), 507 Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
964 Liston Anston (Liston Austin), 405 St. Mary Street, Baltimore, Md.
1152 Joseph Baines (Jos. Bains, Jos. Baines), 564 St. Mary Street, Baltimore, Md.
2056 Normal J. Ball, 1214½ Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Norman Joseph Ball, 1 North East Avenue, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md.).
1143 Charles F. Banks, 1046 Shields Alley, Baltimore, Md.
60 Joseph Paul Barnes (Paul Barnes), 703 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2016 Luther Wm. Henry Barnes (Luther William Henry Barnes), 579 Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
1558 James Barry, 626 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
634 John Daniel Battle (John D. Battle), 606 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1922 John Bayley (John Baylay), 609 Jasper Street, Baltimore, Md.
2190 Melvin Beasley (Melvin Beasley), 643 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
71 Enos Bell, 520 North Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
315 George A. Benson, 1210 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1917 Herbert S. Benson (Herbert Samuel Benson), 651 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md.
2366½ Charles Berhardt (Charlie Berhardt), 900 Little Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
1408 Geo. Pleasants Booker (George Pleasants Booker, Geo. P. Booker), 1222 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1245 Clarence Bowser, 551 Greenwellar Street, Baltimore, Md.
1871 Edw. W. Brown (Edward Milton Brown), 577 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
2197 Harrison Brown, 519 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1863 Jacob Brown, 745 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
1823½ James Brown, 728 North Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1199 Peter Brown, 913 St. Barnabas Court, Baltimore, Md.
1396 Roland Brown, 552 Walnut Street or Alley, Baltimore, Md.
880 Wm. Hudson Burrell (William Hudson Burrell), 506 Moore Street, Baltimore, Md.
1212 John T. Butler (John Thomas Butler), 810 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
531 Gaetano Candia, 605 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
76 James Carr, 1306 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2379 Harry Carter (Henry Carter), 517 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1963 John H. Carter (John Carter), 314 Schroeder Street, Baltimore, Md.
1643 Bishop Catheart, 614 Bradley Street, Baltimore, Md.
624 William Camper, 764 Ogston Street, Baltimore, Md.
697 Walter Wm. Cephas (Walter William Cephas, Walter Cepyas), 1136 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1960 Fenton Ceple, 1902 Shield Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1827 Jas. Merril Coleman (James Merrin Coleman, James Merril Coleman), 1044 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
210 John Coleman, 731 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1783 Wm. James Coleman (William James Coleman), 636 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
2267 Jesse Jas. Corbin (Jesse James Corbin), 1309 Etting Street, Baltimore, Md.
1771 Doad Dabney (Dood Dabney), 517 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
176 Jas. W. Daniels (James Wright Daniels), 650 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
1627 Bynun Davis, 502 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md. (Bynum Davis, 1906 North Hampton Street, Boston, Mass.)
509 Geo. Ludwin Davis (George Ludwin Davis), 650 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
214 Geo. Cleveland Davis (George Cleveland Davis), 935 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2154 Louis Deal, 907 Beedle Court, Baltimore, Md.
892 Thos. Marion Dennis (Thomas Marion Dennis), 445 Archer Street, Baltimore, Md.
538 Milton Durvin, 912 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
95 Elmer Milton Edwards (Elmer M. Edwards), 511 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1825 Jas. Henry Fenson (James Henry Fenson, Jim Henry Fenson), 1235 Wilmor Street, Baltimore, Md.
1886 Damon Finney (Damon Find), 1202 Etting Street, Baltimore, Md.
1841a Frank Fisher, 711 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1587 Frank Fisher, 419 New Street, Baltimore, Md.
1681 Wm. Jas. Franklin (William James Franklin), 801 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md.
1192 Mitchel Gamble (Mitchell Gamble), 612 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
849 James Garner, 917 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
177 John W. Garrett, 647 Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1895 Emanuel Gaskins, 415 Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
1357 Alonzo Gay, 551 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
1545 Frederick Wm. Gilmore (Frederick William Gilmore), 703 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1667 Ernest Godfrey, 1031 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1446 Abe Goldman, 500 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1956 Rayfield Goodman, 820 Bradley Street, Baltimore, Md.
924 Charles Gordon (Charles Gorden), 516 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
158 Cornelius Gordon (Cornealious Gordon, Cornealoius Gordon), 543 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
434 Paul Gordon (John Gordon, John Gorden), 815 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
686 Luther Graham, 936 Pear Street, Baltimore, Md.
2302 William Grant, 622 George Street, Baltimore, Md. (43 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.).
1306 Frank Graves, 920 Pear Street, Baltimore, Md.
1059 Frank Gray, 515 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
940 Frank Green, 524 Biddle Alley, Baltimore, Md.
494 Walter Henry Green, 1127 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1412 George Hackey, 1305 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
2340 Andrew Jackson Harrell, 830 Bradley Street, Baltimore, Md.
350a Jackson Harris, 622 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
50 Robert Harris, 549 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
174 Willis Hassell, 910 Shields Place, Baltimore, Md.
1484 Carl Hasting (Carl Hasty), 635 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
1121 Luther F. Hennington, Riley Hotel, 504 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md. (Luther Flowers Hennington, jr., 504 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.).
376 Robert Henson, 748 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1075 McKinley Heyes (Mckenly Heyes), 601 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1½ Thomas Holland, 819 Tessier Street, Baltimore, Md.
88 John J. Holmes (John James Holmes), 505 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
1712 Aaron Hutchins, 1234 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1778 Edw. Hutchinson (Ed. Hutchinson), 517 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
446 Benjamin Jackson, 534 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
2095 Cain Jackson, 605 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
1604 Frank Jackson, 557 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
1685 Frank Jackson, 513 Walnut Alley, Baltimore, Md. (125 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.).
602 Phillips Jackson (Philip Jackson), 744 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
791 Lafayette Jandon, 517 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
573 Carrol T. Jarvis (Carroll Thomas Jarvis), 1101 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
877 Charles H. Johnson, 811 Bradley Street, Baltimore, Md.
2218 Eddie Johnson, 512 Numsen Street, Baltimore, Md.
464 James Johnson, 815 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
96 James E. Johnson, 540 Union Street, Baltimore, Md.
544 James Edward Johnson (James E. Johnson), 414 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
153 Joseph Johnson (Joe Johnson), 553 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
1584 Louie Johnson, 740 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
2331 Wm. H. Johnson (William H. Johnson), 920 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1382 James Johnston (James Johnson), 532 Orchard Street, Baltimore, Md.
334 Carroll W. Jones (Carroll Watty Jones, Carroll Wattie Jones), 605 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md.
142 Ernest J. Jones (Ernest James Jones, Ernest Jones), 759 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
406 Henry Jones, 926 Elm Place, Baltimore, Md.
752 James Jones, 612 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
2427 John Jones, 661 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md. (1110 Tessier Street, Baltimore, Md.).
27 John D. Jones (John Devine Jones), 1135 Brewer Street, Baltimore, Md.
1125 William A. Jones (William Alex Jones), 525 Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
1105 William H. Jones, 911 Middle Court, Baltimore, Md.
2257 George Joyce, 520 Arch Street, Baltimore, Md.
881 Bufkin Kennedy (Bifkin Kenerdy, Bufkin Keneredy), 622 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
714 Meredith Lambson (Meridith Lambson), 667 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
486 Clarence Lane, 939 Virginia Avenue (930 Pennsylvania Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
1362 J. Jasper Langon, 705 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
3144 Wesley Lawrence (Wesley Laurence), 208 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1380 Follis Lee, 750 Bradley Street, Baltimore, Md.
1991 Benjamin F. Lewis (Benjamin Franklin Lewis), 1106 Division Street, Baltimore, Md.
1965 Jas. Alex. Liles (James Alexander Liles), 673 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md.
489 Eugene Lloyd, 686 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1455 Charles McClendin, 633 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md. (Charlie McClendin, Chas. McClendin, 1313 Whatcoat Street, Baltimore, Md.).
173 Lewis Edw. McCoy (Louis Edward McCoy, Lewis McCoy), 612 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
1941 Ray McElderry, 631 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
109 Walter McIntyre, 1138 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1775 Charles McRoy, 608 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md. (Charles MacRoy, 815 Born Alley, Baltimore, Md.)
904 Geo. Wm. Maddox (George William Maddox), 569 Union Street, Baltimore, Md.
1914 Garfield Marshall, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2067 James Miller, 526 Orchard Street, Baltimore, Md.
1555 John Miller, 566 Newson Street, Baltimore, Md.
2336 Frank Morris, 1309 Shields Alley, Baltimore, Md.
209 John Mitchell Morris, 609 Brune Street, Baltimore, Md.
73 Edward Murphy, 637 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
127 Andrew Jesse Nelson (Andrew J. Nelson), 702 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
2254 Moses Herbert Nixon, 415 Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
459 Ernest Morrise, 535 Lambert Street, Baltimore, Md.
1351 James Patter (John Patter), 222 Druid Hill, Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1464 Harry Patterson, 613 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
2097 John Pinkett, 570 Numsen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1142 Moses Ponton, 527 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
708 Noah Poole (Pool), 571 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
2418 William Porter, 524 Numsen Street, Baltimore, Md.
1864 Wm. (William) Archie Puller, 531 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1177 Thomas Pusey, 618 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.
165 Charles J. (Julius) Quick, 628 Frankem Street, Baltimore, Md.
1741 Rufus Ravernell, 703 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

497 Henry Rawlings (Rawergo), 628 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
148 Ames Redman, 519 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
2078 Chas. (Charles) W. Reide, 798 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1239 William Reynolds, 518 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
800 Charles Rhoades (Chas. Roades, Charley Rhoades), 535 Orchard Street, Baltimore, Md.
887 Arthur (Arthor) Roberts, 732 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
2073 Frank Benj. Robinson (Frank Benjamin Robertson), 552 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
2276 Lawrence Robinson, 522 St. Mary Street, Baltimore, Md.
826 William Robinson, 619 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1060 Samuel Romano, 919 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
875 Preston Ross, 508 Walnut Street, Baltimore, Md.
1420 John Scott, 928 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1854 Wm. S. Sears, 507 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md. (William Aloysius Sears, William Sears, William A. Sears (William Baker), 611 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
2231 Allen Gilbert Smith, 636 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
90 Edward Smith, 1503 Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.
1714 John Walter Smith, 515 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
502 Wallace Spencer, 572 (72) Walnut Street, Baltimore, Md.
1810a George W. Steever, 638 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
110 Denson Stith, 622 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
2134 Drue Stling (Stelcng), 908 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1661 William Stokes, 767 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
740 William Stotts, 651 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1889 Boyd Swiney, 1322 Brunt Street, Baltimore, Md.
2083 Hubert Tate, 1026 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
72 Lott Taylor, 1313 Webster Court, Baltimore, Md.
2062 Harry C. (Cornelius, Corneious) Thomas, 1140 Etting Street, Baltimore, Md.
2017 Valvin Thompson, 824 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1973 Purcell Tibbs, 546 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
38 Alexander Tolliver, 515 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
1343 Walter E. Travers, 704 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1790 McKinley Tyson, 513 Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.
46 Henry Uzzell, 517 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
477 Thomas Valentine, 562 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
121 George W. (William) Vincent (Willie Vincent), 520 Orchard Street, Baltimore, Md.
693 James Walker, 732 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md.
1900½ James Walker, 478 Myrtle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
601 John Walker, 922 (722) Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
211 Joseph (Joe) Walker, 812 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1758 Charles Wallace, 530 Nunison Street, Baltimore, Md.
749 James Washington, 514 Nunison (Nunisen) Street, Baltimore, Md.
2364 Richard Wells, 528 Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
818 Benj. (Benjamin) White, 521 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
1047 Chas. (Charles) E. White, Baltimore Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (Charles Ernest White, 1121 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.).
309 Lester J. Whitfield (Lester James Whitefield, Whitfield), 585 Oxford Street, Baltimore, Md.
440 Lonnie (Lonie) Wilder, 502 Ogsten (Ogston) Street, Baltimore, Md.
1495 Leon G. (Gerard) Wiley (Leon Wiley), 1226 Argyle Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1750 Alfred Williams, 422 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
56 Edward Williams, 545 Greenwillow Street, Baltimore, Md.
1862½ Robert Brown Williams, 708 Penna Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2171 Wm. Jas. (James) Wilson, 906 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (William J. Wilson, 204 Arch Street, Baltimore, Md.).
481 Wayman Winkfield, 517 Pear Street, Baltimore, Md.
109 Charles Young, 507 Walnut Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

248a Walter E. Acree (Walter Edgar Acree), 818 West Fayette, Baltimore, Md.
211 Robt (Robert) Alexander, 8 North Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
891 Curtis Harrison Allen (Curtis H. Allen), 1019 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
480 Eugene Anthony, 881 Robug Street, Baltimore, Md.
1146 Henry J. Banks (Henry James Banks, Henry Banks), 8 South Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
931 Jno. (John) Boa, 1034 North Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
936 Walter B. Bond (Walter Blake Bond), 1125 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.
1232 Anthony Bowens, 917 Kirbie Court, Baltimore, Md. (Anthony Bowers, 917 Keylie Court, Baltimore, Md.).
172 Jas. Brittingam (Brittingham), 251 North Schroeder Street, Baltimore, Md.
34 Ernest Brown, 916 Wagon Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1571 J. W. Brown (James Walter Brown), 1023 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1078 Jno. H (John Henry, J. Henry) Brown, 847½ Boyd Street, Baltimore, Md.
1449 Ned Brown (Ned Broun), 855 Rabug Street, Baltimore, Md.
1683 J. E. W. Bryant (James Ed. Wm. Bryant, Joseph Wm. Bryant), 1008 Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
1497 Jas. (James) Christian, 227 North Schroeder, Baltimore, Md.
108 Jno. Cunningham (John Cumminghom), 915 Boyd Street, Baltimore, Md.
441 Edw. (Edward) Davis, 866 Rabug Street, Baltimore, Md.
617 Eugene Davis, 222 Rock Street, Baltimore, Md.
486a Jno. H. Dijkstra (J. H. Dijkstra), 877½ West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
1391 Henry Douglas, 4 North Amity Street, Baltimore, Md.
148 Raleigh Downs (Relley Downs), 125 North Amith Street, Baltimore, Md.
1572 Wm. (William, Will) Felson, 923 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md. (253 North Schroeder Street).
1903 Luther W. Fleming, 204 Rock Street, Baltimore, Md. (Luther Wilson, care of Dupont Engineering Co., Pennemain, Va.).
1749 Geo. L. (George Lenard, George) Garrett, 1028 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
664 Stephen Girinitis (S. Girinitis), 851 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
736 Harry Goodman, 226 Rock Street, Baltimore, Md. (Harry Goodwin, 222 Rock Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1546 Anthony Green, 223 Poppleton Street, Baltimore, Md. (223 North Poppleton Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1630 G. M. (George Martill) Green, 943 Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
411 Everett Lee Holden, 1108 Boon Street, Baltimore, Md. (Everett L. Holden, 1108 Born Alley, Baltimore, Md.).
1868 Samuel O. (Samuel Asburn, Samuel A.) Holly, 1019 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
244 Chas. (Charles) Johns, 214 Rock Street, Baltimore, Md.
716 Jno. (John) Kuhn, 108 South Carrollton, Baltimore, Md.
1044 Wm. G. Leppe (William George Leppo, Wm. George Leppe, William G. Leppo), 914 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1165 Walter I. Liggins, 109 North Amity Street, Baltimore, Md. (710 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.).
254 Thos. A. McCool (Thomas A. McColl), Arlington Avenue between Pratt and Lombard, Baltimore, Md.
559 Samuel H. (Samuel Harry) Maddox, 915 Boyd Street, Baltimore, Md.
1895 Wm. (William) Magruder, 822 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
1613 H. R. Massey (Hollie R. Massey, Hollie Robert Massay, Hallie Robert Massey), 121 South Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
6 Jno. Jos. Messner, 1119 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md. (John Joseph Messner, 1119 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.).
579 Arthur C. Monninger (Arthur Cecil Monninger, Arthur Cecil Mounngir), 805 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.
1422 Brantley Payne, 113 South Carlton Street, Baltimore, Md.
92 Hugh Garden Rehill, 1213 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
154 Percy Robertson, 834 Rachurg Street, Baltimore, Md.
301 Jesse H. Ross, 1052 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
404 Geo. Washington Simons, 833 Lemmon Street, Baltimore, Md. (Geo. W. Simons (George W. Simons), 933 Lemon Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1116 Cummings M. Simpson, 245 North Schroeder Street, Baltimore, Md. (Cummings Murray Simpson, R. F. No. 10, Chester, S. C.).
1456 Robt E. (Robert Edward) Six, 7 South Poppleton Street, Baltimore, Md.
1250 Daniel Skinner, 127 North Amity Street, Baltimore, Md.
1469 Bassett Staton, 948 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md. (839 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.).
180 Jas. Lewis (James Lewis, James) Tyler, 8 North Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.
1195 Jno. (John) Watkins, 913 Born Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1656 Harry Williams, 906½ Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md. (441 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.; 611 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1451 Alban H. (Alban Henry, Alban Heny) Wilson, 881½ North Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 19, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1450 Rogers Baugh (Roger Baugh), 216 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
42 Arthur Boyklu (Arther Boykin), 523 Parrish Alley, Baltimore, Md.
610 Harrison Chambers, 515 North Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
1777 Jas. D. Collins (John Dan Collin, John David Collins), 329 North Gilmore Street, Baltimore, Md.
148 Chas. C. Davis, 1615 Seran Street, Baltimore, Md. (Charles C. Davis, 1615 Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.).
615 Jno. W. Dean (Jno. Wallace Dean, John Wallace Dean), 219 North Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
1179 Richard Theas, Elchelberger (Richd T. Elchelberger, Richard T. Elchelberger, Richard Thomas Elchelberger), 1722 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
1448 Jas. Frisby, 404 North Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md. (James Frisby, 404 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1491 Jas. Kener (James Kener, James Kenee), 231 North Parrish Street, Baltimore, Md.
1146 Jesse Nelson, 522 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
1008 Walter Olgans (W. L. Olyans, Walter Olyans), 37 South Stricker Street, Baltimore, Md.
2074 Robt Owens (Robert Owens), 24 North Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.
609 Emmett (Edw.) Lee Parker (Emmett L. Parker, Emmett Lee Parker), 516 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
2050 Robt Reed (Robert Reed, Robert Read), 530 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
835 Howard Robinson, 318 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
619 Wm. Roeper (William Roeper), 1516 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
926 Edw. Scheidel (Edward Scheidle, Edward Scheidel, Edward Schaidle), 406 South Gilmore Street, Baltimore, Md.
881 Jas. Taylor (James Taylor), 215 North Vincent Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 20, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1814 Wm. H. Brown (William Henry Brown), 1947 Booth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1787 Joseph Campbell, 2123 Hollins, Baltimore, Md.
2580a Frank Derico, 518 Eagle, Baltimore, Md.
90 Buddie Ghee, 1902 White Street, Baltimore, Md.
1752 Frank W. Hamilton, 640 South Payson, Baltimore, Md.
1529 Noah Hawkins, 1807 White, Baltimore, Md.
1905 Ernest L. Landreth (Ernest Lynwood Landreth), 116 Garrison Lane, Baltimore, Md.
595 Chas. Lawson, 108 Calverton Road, Baltimore, Md.
1784 Louis W. Lutz (Lonis William Lutz, Louis Lutz), 3226 Strickland, Baltimore, Md.
2204 John McGowan, 1804 White Street, Baltimore, Md.
1030 Wilson A. Peters (W. A. Peters, Wilson Albert Peters), 608 South Monroe, Baltimore, Md.
138 Barris Rutenberg, 2006 Eagle, Baltimore, Md.
1071 Edward S. Selby, 314 South Furrow Street, Baltimore, Md. (Edward Sherwood Selby, 304 Seaboard Street).
1896 Benjamin F. Smith, 1125 Monroe, Baltimore, Md. (Benjamin Fred Smith, 112 South Monroe).
580 Wm. T. Warden (William Thos. Warden), 238 Collins Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
92 Thos. H. Williams (Thomas Williams), 1939 Booth, Baltimore, Md.
455 Wm. E. Wilson, 30 Pels Lane (3 Opels Lane), Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1667 William Allen, 938 South Entur Street, Baltimore, Md.
1141 William Bozell, 1027 Maldris Street, Baltimore, Md.
1764 Lee Brown, 337 Otterbein Street, Baltimore, Md.
465 David Cable, 1002 South Enturr Street, Baltimore, Md.
1936 Harry Lee Canody, 874 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
221 Walter (Chase, 611 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md. (2314 Stockton Street, Baltimore, Md.; 578 Baker Street, Baltimore, Md.).
729 James Cooper, 1117 West Briscoe Street, Baltimore, Md.
1367 William L. Davis, 1345 Ward Street, Baltimore, Md.
217 Fred Duncan, 914 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1039 James Dykes, Woodlawn Street, Baltimore, Md.
413 Edward Thomas Fuller, 500 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.
1635 Louis Gardner, 908 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
437 Leo Elmer Hess, 835 Phinehast Street, Baltimore, Md.
835 Charles Rudolph Hirschman (Hirsshmann), 760 Ramsey Street, Baltimore, Md.
218 William Howell, 205 Campbell Alley, Baltimore, Md.
200 John Hughes (John C. Hughes), 1415 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1637 Joseph Johnson, 306 Otterbein Street, Baltimore, Md.
1388 Andrew C. Jones, 925 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
1381 Ily C. Judick, Jr. (Henry Charles Judith), 623 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1760 Leon Frank Keys, 1134 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1458 Wilson King (Wilson G. King), 530 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.
1091 Mathew (Mat) Krebs, 922 Ridgely Street, Baltimore, Md.
1149 Edward Lawson, 825 South Fremont Street, Baltimore, Md.
1865 James Mapson, 1116 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1298 Edward Douglas Pitchell (Pitcher), 724 West Humburg Street, Baltimore, Md.
1359 James Price, 850 Ostend Street, Baltimore, Md.
1291 Ernest Queen, 314 Otterbein Street, Baltimore, Md.
173 John F. Riley (John Frances Reiley), 1226 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.
1212 William Roberts, 1129 Briscoe Street, Baltimore, Md.
688 Benjamin Scoggan, 741 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
341 Frank Simms, 602 Archer Street, Baltimore, Md.
1428 Joseph Smoot, 828 St. Peter Street, Baltimore, Md. (1144 Cleveland Street, Baltimore, Md.; 1152 Cleveland Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1486 Stephen Swope (Stephen Sylvester Swope, Stephen S. Swope), 737 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1310 Ernest O. Trimper (Ernest Otto Trimpler), 506 Wyeth Street, Baltimore, Md.
848 John Weaver, 913 Burgundy Street, Baltimore, Md.
474 James H. Wells (James Huy Wells), 520 West West Street, Baltimore, Md.
703 Charles Whitfield, 626 Archer Street, Baltimore, Md.
925 John Zolinski (John Emory Zolinski, Zolinske), 1527 Ridgely Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1296 Otis Abner, 39 West Gee Street, Baltimore, Md.
234 John Abrams, 818 Warmen Street, Baltimore, Md.
705 Garfield Adams, 610 Cornell Street, Baltimore, Md.
1871 Charles (Charlie) Allen, 120 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
168a Garfield Anderson, 327 South Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
480 Henry C. (Cohen) Anderson, 808 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
227 James Anderson, 612 Shaup Street, Baltimore, Md.
1256 Sam Armstrong, 822 South Entaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
593 Robert Baker, 512 West Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1304 Noble D. (Damuil) Barnes (Herbert Daniel Barnes), 212 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.
572 Johnzie (Johnnie) Barnes, 504 South Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
798 William Barnes, 120 West Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
1439 Bird (Bud) Baynes, 726 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
642 Miles Bell, 129 West Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
139 Milton M. Bell, 119 York Street, Baltimore, Md.
263 Charles Blackburn, 37 Quan Alley, Baltimore, Md.
204 Twillie Blockman, 503 Welcome Alley, Baltimore, Md.
114 Joseph Booth, 63 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
913 William Booth, 713 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
881 Cy Brown, between Lee and Barrie Streets, Youngl Street, Baltimore, Md. (York Street, between Lee and Banc, Baltimore, Md.).
1262 Richard P. (Parker) Brown, 830 South Entaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
64 Wm. Brundige, 641 South Barre Street, Baltimore, Md. (322 South Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.).
44 John Bryant, 841 Readenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
1564 John Buck, 515 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.
1181 William Buck, 515 South Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
425 Paul Burrell, 406 Elsieen Street, Baltimore, Md.
131 Clarence (Clorence) Burwell, 524 Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
911 Irvin (Irwin) Butler, 722 South Grindell Street, Baltimore, Md.
1537 Luther Campbell, 509 Stump Alley, Baltimore, Md.
151 J. C. Camper (Joseph Cicel Camper, Joseph Cecil Compher), 7264 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Aetna Chemical Co., Newton Hamilton, Mifflin, Pa.).
1612 James Carr, 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1881 Forrest (Forroet) Carter, 137 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
668a William Cherry, 913 Hughes Court, Baltimore, Md.
740 Charles Norman Clam, 535 West Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.
1534a John J. (T.) Cline, 430 West Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.
1759 Sidney Cohins (Gohins), 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1807 Wm. Grayson (G.) Cole, 28 East Hill Street, Baltimore, Md. (1012 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1638 William Coleman, 322 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1171 George Coley, 502 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. (Suffolk, Va.)
1553 William Vlyffes Combs, 420 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
1246 Benjamin (Benjiman) Conley, 3 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
882 William Conrad, 507 Little Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
1287 Norman Cuffee, Youngstown, Ohio.
1672a Gaston Demiderse, 602 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. (232 Llewellyn Street, Johnstown, Pa.).
1917 Joseph Dorsey, 105 West Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
176a Joseph (John) Dowling, Friendly Inn, 307 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
90 Dallas Dunbar, 801 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1633 Hallie Durant, 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md. (628 Second Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
1697 Charles (Charley, Charlie) Edwards, 626 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
592 Archie Elzy, 907 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1430 Thomas Evans, 602 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. (609 China Street, Baltimore, Md.).
209 John Ford, 112 West Hughes Street, Baltimore, Md.
1202 William McK. Forebee (Perebee, Forbee), 432 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.
857 John Frankloanke, 19 Bevan Street, Baltimore, Md.
518 Edward (Ed) Murray Garrison, 633 Han Street, Baltimore, Md. (Edward Murry, 73 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.).
1052 Charles Green, 404 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1356 John Green, 839 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
1795 Wime (Wine) Gross, 847 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1419 William Hall, 308 Bedford Street, Baltimore, Md.
1404 William Hammond, 5 Pr. 22d Ward, Baltimore, Md. (Entered by order of United States District Court).
55 Thornsild Hanson, 816 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
494 George Harris, 724 West Barre Street, Baltimore, Md.
695 Robert Harris (Harrod), 120 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
223 Silvestes (Sylvester, Sylvestre) Harris, 831 Ladhill Street, Baltimore, Md. (831 Leadenhall Street).
159 Ross Harrison, 611 New York Street, Baltimore, Md.
46 Kenneth Hatfield, 115 Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
770 William Hayes (Heyes), 619 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
630 James Hicks, 714 Vivan Street, Baltimore, Md. (239 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1939 Clarence Hill (entered by order of United States Court, Baltimore, Md.).
623a Charles F. (Frederick, Frederich) Hills (Charles Frederick Hill), 1227 Wall Street, Baltimore, Md. (1227 Haw Street).
1424 John Frank Hodgers (Hodges), 324 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1066 August Gus Hoernlein, 604 Columbia Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
88 Bernard (Bernord) Holmes, 3 East Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
53 Frank Holmes, Curtis Bay, Md.
52 Albert Homes (Holmes), 127 Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
56 Robert Hudson, 29 East Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1703 Charles Isom (Charlie Isovl), 430 Elsien Street, Baltimore, Md.
405 Edgar Jackson, 105 York Street, Baltimore, Md.
793 Samuel (Sam) Jackson, 39 West Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
922 William Jackson, 9 North Barre Street, Baltimore, Md.
1973 Thomas Jacobs, 828 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
526 Benjamin Joel, 11½ West Montagon Street, Baltimore, Md. (Joel Benjamin, 11½ West Montgomery Street).
1072 Junius (Junious) Johns, 813 Bevan Street, Baltimore, Md.
1672 James Thomas Johnson, 1106 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1347a Gilbert (Gibbert) Jones, 1006 York Street, Baltimore, Md.
1271 John Kaine (Koine), 21 East Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
546 Edward (Eddie) King, 134 West Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.
119 Prince Knowles (Knowes), 132 West York Street, Baltimore, Md. (122 West York Street).
108 Pete Krochuk, 618 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
174 Mike Kulbr (Kulbn), 618 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
1020 Samuel (Stephen) Jacob Kunig, 638 Portland Street, Baltimore, Md. (638 North Portland Street).
905 Edward (E.) Richardson, Virginia House, Baltimore, Md.
1442 Paul Richmond, 504 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
1095 John Wesley Ricketts, 111 Shipley Street, care of D. R. or R. D. Davis, Wilmington, Del. (408 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.).
67 Forrest (Lorist) Ricks, 802 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
1197 Daniel Webster (W.) Robinson, 105 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
409 James Robinson (Robenson), 7 West Borne Street, Baltimore, Md.
1821 Sim Rogers, 422 Elsien Street, Baltimore, Md.
1496 Harry Roth, 512 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1205 Robert Rucker, 309 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
551 Arthur David Sarwood, 1 West Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1583 James Scott, 515 Cornell Street, Baltimore, Md.
254 Peter P. Seminick (Peter Seminick), 400 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
1900 Lekey Shepherd, 17 West Hill Street (117 West Hill Street), Baltimore, Md.
718 Fred (Frederick) Singleton, 143 Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
940 Frank Slede, 702 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
34 Earl Smith (Earl Dody Smith), 110 Poplar Street, Curtis Bay, Md. (Earle Doty, 608 Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.).
516 Hunter Smith, 393 Lee Street (39 East Lee Street), Baltimore, Md.
1210 Nathaniel (Natthaniel) Smith, 437 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md. (North Hendrik Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1385 Robert Walter (W.) Snowden, 502 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
513 Winfield Sorden, 911 Ledenhall Street, Baltimore, Md. (post-office box 131, Greenwood, Del.).
134 Clinton Sorrell, 115 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
296 Simon (Sinon) Spence, 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1656 Edward (Edward R.) Sprinkel, 516 Portland Street, Baltimore, Md.
1131 Joshua Summer, 114 West Hughes Street, Baltimore, Md. (1417 Parrish Alley, Baltimore, Md.).
1329 Conrad Sweetland, 209 West Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
305 Edward Lee Talbott, 624 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
385 Charles Elmer Taylor, 328 North Street, Land Cock, Va. (Charles Taylor, Columbus Barracks, Ohio).
151 George Taylor, 444 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
989 John Clayton Thomas, 516 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
623 Thomas (Tomas) Tomaley, 120 West Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
1462 Isaac Turner, 102 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
441 Ignatz Volk, 647 Portland Street, Baltimore, Md.
324 Samuel (Sam) Wardy, 39 East Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
867 George Washington Walker, 511 Stump Alley, Baltimore, Md.

31 Horace Walker, 1022 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1990 McKinley Walker, 39 East Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1443 Lenzie Ward, 624 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.
35c Harold Edgar (E.) Warner, 514 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1523a John B. (R.) Washington, 519 West Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1054 William Waters, 27 East Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
415 Robert White, 811 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
1719 Charlie Williams, 117 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
1943 Eugene Williams, 441 West Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.
1115 Horace Williams, 517 Welcome Alley, Baltimore, Md.
973 Joshua Williams, 263 Church Street (26 East Church Street), Baltimore, Md.
102 Eddie Wilson, 9 West Borre Street, Baltimore, Md.
1450 Henry Wilson, 615½ South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
192 Loren Harium Larenson (Lorenson), Anchorage Broadway Thorne, Baltimore, Md.
127 Follis Lee, 804 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1477 Joseph Henry Lewis, 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1850 John Lindsay, 727 Resketts Court, Baltimore, Md. (428 Calvert Street, Chestertown, Md.).
6 Fred R. (F. R.) Logwood, 16 West Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
282 Edward Long, 308 Bedford Street, Baltimore, Md.
645 Robert Henry Lynn, 412 Perry Street, Baltimore, Md. (Robert H. Lynn, 1735 Noradlan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
929 William Lynn, 920 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
1506 Joseph McAllister (McCallister), 444 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1349 Beaufort McClean, 109 Quay Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1658 Edgar McMiller (McQuiller), 316 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1843 Cicely McNeill, 803 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
467 Alonzo Malloy, 9 West Borne Street, Baltimore, Md.
706 Andrew (M.) Marazus, 218 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1846 John Marine, 16 West Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
1454 Charles (Charley) Mason, 26 East Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
1376 Samuel Matthews (Samuels Mathews), 610 Cornell Street, Baltimore, Md. (Samuel Mathews, 703 Y Alley, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. Samuel Matthews, Dupont Powder Works, Hopewell, Va.).
1867 Ezekiel (Ezekiel, E. Z.) Merritt, 420 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
595 Henry Miller, 522 Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1832 William Henry (H.) Miller, 309 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
1474 George Mitchell, East Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
1278 Joe Muller, 422 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.
1879 David Murray, 147 Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
1303 James (J.) Murray, 709 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
604 William Nelson (Melson), 110 North York Street, Baltimore, Md.
953 Joseph Nesbit, 316 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
613 Samuel Niles, 927 Leadhall (Leadenhall) Street, Baltimore, Md.
475 William Edward Ninelist, 516 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
1783 John Norris, 515 South Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
1502a Herbert Oliver, 9 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
1743 Joseph O'Connor (Jos. O. Connor), Hotel Joyce, Baltimore, Md.
559 Peter Oniel (Oneil), 413 Perry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1327 John Palberg, 400 South Pace Street, Baltimore, Md.
1805 Stith Parkan (Parhan), 9 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
923 Nelson Parker, 506 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
346 Charles Patolis (Patall, Charlie Patall), 218 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1580 Andrew Perkins, 629 Burgundy Street, Baltimore, Md.
262 Eddie Petrie, 830 China Street, Baltimore, Md.
479 Herman Petway, 1118 West Hill Street, Baltimore, Md. (Herman Pettway, Salem, N. C.).
501 Richard Puryeas (Puryear), 510 West Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
61 Sidell Rabb, 602 York Street, Baltimore, Md.
617 Bright Read, 627 Eisien Street, Baltimore, Md.
1253 John Reinhardt, 508 Lee Street, Baltimore, Md.
1472 Grover Stevenson (Stevis) Reynolds (Seover Steveson), 200 East (South) Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md.
124 Samuel Reynolds, 129 Welcome Alley, Baltimore, Md.
2026 Robert Rich, 756 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
1595 John Douglas Withers (Whithers), 642 West Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.
689 Eugene Wood, 517 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.
231 Walter Wooden, 600 East Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.
1071 William B. Oother (Worther), 126 South Church Street, Baltimore, Md.
631 William Henry Young (William Young), 507 South Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
2020 Stephen Zaely (Zogley), 23 East York Street, Baltimore, Md.
1676 William Zylinsky (Zylinskey), 406 South Poen Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 23, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

428 Carl R. Alexander, 1024 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
1758 Julius Bell (Bece), 1135 Clarkson Street, Baltimore, Md.
292 Randolph Bolden (Boloen), 127 Henrietta Street, Baltimore, Md.
181 James Brown, 1007 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
1429 Richard Brown, 830 Eutaw, Baltimore, Md.
564 William B. Bynum, 910 Leadenhall Street, Md.
1830 Olivus Gross, 1041 Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
784 William Jackson, 1114 Olive Street, Baltimore, Md.
203 Frank Johnson, 26 Weber Street, Baltimore, Md.
323 Raymond Mosely, 1116 Olive Street, Baltimore, Md.
393 Solomon Scott, 1006 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
130 James Smith, 184 West Hamburg Street, Baltimore, Md.
518 John Venle, 1132 Clarkson Street, Baltimore, Md.
109 Alexander Wolosko (Woloshko), 13 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.
735 Willie Webb, 1011 Leadenhall Street, Baltimore, Md.
380 Elmer White, 141 West Hamburg Street, Baltimore, Md.
140 Robert Williams (William), 24 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 24, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

490 James Alexander, Claggett and Woodall Streets, Baltimore, Md.
153 Nick Berger (Nik Breger, Briger), 1143 Hambert Street, Baltimore, Md.
166 Nathaniel Clark, Curtis Bay Co., Smith Hansen McIsaacs (S. H. & McIsaacs Co.), Curtis Bay, Md.
1560 Alfred Combs, 1808 Jackson Street, Baltimore, Md.
595 Freeman R. Combs, 1808 Jackson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1078 Thomas Connelly (Thos. J. (Jerome) Connolly), 403 Folsom Street, Baltimore, Md.
239 Albert Dashields (Albert Atwood De Shields), 1424 Jackson, Baltimore, Md.
1171 Colin Dinaft, 1811 Belt Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1303 Robt. Edwards, 1404 Webster Street, Baltimore, Md.
1587 John Folk, McLeans Pier, Locust Street, Mercede County, Calif. (McLeans Pier, Baltimore, Md.).
2117 Joseph Grimes (Joseph Edward Grimm), 1502 Covington Street (Cedar and Poplar Avenues, Overlea), Baltimore, Md. (Joseph E. Grimes, 802 Covington, Baltimore, Md.)
971 Daniel Edward (Ed.) Grove, 442 East Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
805 Fador (Fadom) Hallub, camp car, Riverside, Baltimore, Md.
1650 Alexander Haul, camp car, Riverside, Baltimore, Md.
2098 Wm. G. Hoffer (Hofer, William George Hofer, George William Hofer), 1148 Cookste Street, Baltimore, Md.
2035 Joseph (Joseph L.) Holthouse, 1019 Compton (1009 Compton Street), Baltimore, Md.
125 Tom Johnson (Thos. Jef. Johnson, Thos. Johnson), 1476 Reynolds, Baltimore, Md.
1338 Edward Kelm, 1313 Richardson Street, Baltimore, Md.
2155 Volada (Valadia) Kuchernay, 1434 Richardson, Baltimore, Md.
101 Victor Leal, Curtis Bay Co., Smith, Hanan, McJade Co. (S. H. & McIsaacs Co.), Curtis Bay Co., Maryland.
1060 Grover Leatherman (Grover Cleveland Leatherman, Grover Cleveland Leather), 1820 Belt Avenue (1820 Belt Street), Baltimore, Md.
2134 Profas Lewonoski, 1322 Reynold Street, Baltimore, Md.
487 John James (Parmes) Lent, South Andre Street, Baltimore, Md.
1754 Sumter Lowery (Lowry), camp car, Riverside, Baltimore, Md.
460 Geo. Meansaff (Geo. Neamsoff, George Neamsaff), 1811 Belt Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
38a Benj. Franklin Miller, United States Shipping Board, Winterswick, Ind.
1479 Njoin Namagnichil, McLouis Pier (McLeans Pier), Baltimore, Md.
1136 James (James Wm.) Newman, 1705 Belt Street, Baltimore, Md.
427 Daniel Christian (Crispin) Oakes, 1028 Riverside Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
960 Matras Peprina, 1244 Hull Street, Baltimore, Md.
2163 Frederuck Reinell (Fred Reinel, Frederick Reinel), Locust Point tugboat.
1196 Ben (Benjamin) Richardson, Clagett and Woodall, Baltimore, Md.
323 Geo. L. Roberts, 1126 Battery Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1721 Henry (Henry B.) Russell, 1243 Hull Street, Baltimore, Md.
1470 Alexander Staruk (Alex Stasuk), 1420 Richardson Street (1420 Riverside Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
2013 Yeyor Surdinoka, 1342 Cookste, Baltimore, Md.
2184 John Tiesarstl, 1336 Reynolds Street, Baltimore, Md.
1477 Martin Vantimel, 1614 Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
708 Wactaw Wielekowski (Wielechowski), 1629 Beason Street, Baltimore, Md.
472 Wm. Clarence Wood, 460 East Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER, STATE OF MARYLAND.

590 Walter Jas. Bailey (Walter James Bailey), 205 Byrn Street, Cambridge, Md.
2213 Wm. Ernest Benson (William Ernest Benson), 132 Washington Street, Cambridge, Md.
531 James H. Brooks (James Henson Brooks), Thomas, Md.
1612 John Cobbs, Cambridge, Md.
252 Wm. Colburn (William Colburn), R. R. 2, Hurlock, Md.
2166 Elmer Arthur Cornish, 33 Park Lane, Cambridge, Md.
1866 Gale Dean, Secretary, Md.
247 Harrison Dennis, Rhodesdale, Md.
247 Floyd H. Denny, Cambridge, Md.
1359 Riley L. Finch, Hurlock, Md.
686 John Alexander Fitzhugh (John A. Fitzhugh), 103 Cedar Street, Cambridge, Md.
324 Clarence Mancell Harris, Cambridge, Md.
59 John Fletcher Hayward, Wingate, Md.
2139 Norman W. Jackson (Norman Winfield Jackson), Federalsburg, Md.
986 Samuel Jackson, 16 Wells Street, Cambridge, Md.
1625 John Juse, 401 Pine Street, Cambridge, Md.
1464 Richard Lee Knox, High Street extended, Cambridge, Md.
1139 Howard Frank Lewis, 107 Academy Street, Cambridge, Md.
399 Columbus McCotter (Columbus McCorter), 10 Fairmont Avenue, Cambridge, Md.
1166 James W. Mitchell, Cambridge, Md.
1432 Clarence Pinder, 40 Washington Street, Cambridge, Md.
1377 Levi Robinson, East Street, New Market, Md.
1921 Andrew Jas. Sampson (Andrew J. Sampson), Vienna, Md.
1794 Harvey Stanley, Crapo, Md.
1508 Clarence Strong, 210 Choptauk Avenue, Cambridge, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF FREDERICK, FREDERICK CITY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

635 William Emory (Emroy, E.) Duvall, 458 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.
1032 Charles Mills, 1026 Leaden Wall or Hall Street, Baltimore, Md.
851 William Angustus (Agustus) Mitchell, 140 East Street, Frederick, Md.
904 John Poulos, 400 Wabash Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
569 Merrill J. A. Speaks, 166 West Saint Street, Frederick, Md.
596 Benjamin Reed, Fourth West Pike Street, Frederick County, Md.
484 Walter Thompson, Klinehart's Alley, Frederick, Md. (166 West Saint Street, Frederick, Md.).
742 William C. Vanorsdale, 100 West Sixth Street, Frederick, Md.
500 Thomas Watson, Joursboro, Ark.
651 John Lewis West, 12 West Sixth Street, Frederick, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF FREDERICK, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2041 John McK. (Kaig (Kang) Bowing) Bowings, Legore, Md.
1454 Richard Green Cardell, Thurmont, Md.
1487a John George Cross, Point of Rocks, Md.
2185 George Harris, Brunswick, Md.
2062a Charles M. (Melvin) Kinna, care British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Vancouver, British Columbia.
362 Earl McKinley Lee, Middletown, Md.
1276 Charles Lynn, Johnsville, Md.

1727 John A. Pierson, Brunswick, Md.
875 Theodore Polland (Pollard) (J. Theodore Pollard), Brunswick, Md.
2119 Willie Simons (Simmons), Brunswick, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRINCE GEORGES, STATE OF MARYLAND.

197 Frank H. (Harris) Allen, Landover, Md.
294a Paul Beyer, Greater Capitol Heights, Md.
584 Edward Beteler, Berwyn, Md.
1481 Simpson Brock, Dupont Heights, Md.
2110 Thomas Creek, Crook, Md. (Croom, Md.).
1915 Everett Curtin (Everett V. Curtain), Route A, Station H, Washington, D. C.
2306 Harry (Harvey) Davis, 714 Dewey, Hyattsville, Md.
1257 William Davis, Rams Horn Inn, Md.
1412 George H. Day, Route A, Station H, Washington, D. C.
2437 Wm. J. (Joseph) Diggs, Mitchellville, Md.
2394 Wm. Embrey, Laurel, Md. (Raymond Embrey, 1343 Sycamore, Baltimore, Md.
1759 Edward Gibson, Laurel, Md.
381 Thomas Joseph Gill, Beltsville, Md.
486a Trumneare (Truemeare, Trumnesre) Harris, Beltsville, Md.
1224 Jeremiah (Jerrymiah) Hawkins, Fairmont Heights, Md.
2270 Frank Henson, Prince Georges Co., Forestville, Md.
1112 Len (Gen) Luther Henson, Port Washington, Md. (Fort Washington, Md.).
2219 Samuel E. (Edward) Herbert, Glendale, Md.
1465 Thos. James Howard, Route A, Station H, Anacostia, D. C.
1283 Wm. Frederick Lee, Bowie, Md.
2205 Howard P. (Peter) Lunsford, Brentwood, Md.
2246 Lee E. (Earl) Merson (Earl Merson), Laurel, Md.
532 Albert Middleton, Station H, Route B, Anacostia, D. C.
925a James Murphy, care H. T. Bedwell, Laurel, Md.
2228 George Peace, Bowie, Md.
2204 Albert T. (Thomas) Pindell, Mitchellville, Md.
1216 Harry Roberts, Bowie, Md.
542 E. Charles Rose, Hyattsville, Md.
52 Everett Rossquick, Station H, Route B, D. C.
557 John H. (Hamilton) Sturgess, Anacostia, D. C.
1013 Oscar H. (Harrison) Taylor, Bladensburg, Md.
256 Raymond Taylor, College Park, Md. (Raymond (Rayman) B. Taylor, Hindgins P. O., Va.).
15 Charles A. (Arthur) Thomas, Berwyn, Md.
2259 Wilmer E. Watson (Wilmer Darlington Watson), Station H, Route B, Anacostia, D. C.
378 Seymour C. Wesleysmith (Seymour C. L. Wesleysmith), Hyattsville, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUTNY OF SOMERSET, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1698 John Thomas Ballard, Marion Station, Md.
347 Jas. Baskerville, Eden, Md.
930 Mason Bennett, Crisfield, Md.
1109 George Bundick, Crisfield, Md.
1871 Gordon Burton, Marion, Md.
785 Joseph C. Bush, Crisfield, Md.
746 Frederick Carroll, Crisfield, Md.
442 Hance L. Evans, R. F. D. No. 2, Crisfield, Md.
1238 John Fields, rural delivery, Pocomoke, Md.
1245 Walter Jas. Green (Walter James Green), Marion Station, Md.
345 Sydney Hall, Crisfield, Md.
574 Ulysses James Hall (Ulysses James Hall), rural free delivery, Crisfield, Md.
1397 Paul Harris, Pier 1, Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
1266 John H. Johnson, Mannon Station, Md.
628 Leon Johnson, Fairmount, Md.
1796 Walter Johnson, Somerset County, Md.
1388 Wm. Thos. Jones, Princess Anne, Md.
597 William Meades, Crisfield, Md.
1147½ Wm. E. Miles (William E. Miles), Princess Anne, Md.
828 John Parker, Crisfield, Md.
1204 Wilson Robinson, Marion, Md.
1304 Fred Smith, Fairmount, Md.
627 Upshur Smith, Shelltown, Md. (Marion, Md.).
1716 Simon Sopcolce (Simon Sopcolce), Chance, Md.
424 John Whittington (John H. Whittington), South Fourth Street, Crisfield, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. MARYS, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1025 Stanley Barnes, Red Gate, Md.
115 Alexander (Alex) Briscoe (Alex Brieer Briscoe, Alexander Briser Brisco), 1524 Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. (1320 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.).
881 Alfred McComas Calhoun, Mountain Lake Park, Md.
151 Luther W. Downing (Luther Wade Downing), 254 West Falls Street, New Calile (New Castle), Pa. (St. Georges Island, Md.).
868 Joseph Ford, Oakville, St. Marys County, Md.
127 Martie Goddard, California, Md.
484 Frank Gunn (Gum), California, Md.
17 Charles Maither Jenefer (Charles Matthews, Charles Matthew, Charlie Jeneefer), St. Marys, Md. (Port Norris, N. J.).
444a George B. (George Beauregard) Jones, Leonardtown, Md.
704a Richard Jones, Dameoln, St. Marys County, Md.
828 James Benj. Lawsen, Nanamoy (Nasamoy), Md. (Joseph Benjamin Lawson (Joseph Benuie Lawson, Jos. Benj. Lawson), schooner *Brooklyn*, care Captain Church, Washington, D. C.).
45 Thomas C. Young (Thomas Carroll (Yang) Young), Indianhead, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TALBOT, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1067 Richard Carter, Easton, Md.
1451 Douglas (Douglass) Chase, Easton, Md.
982 Robt H. (Robert Henry) Cooper, near Trappe, Md.
400a Edward (R.) Dill, Easton, Md.
1851 Henry Gibson, Federal jail, Easton, Md.
715 John David Johnson, St. Michaels, Md.
654 Leonard Kee, Talbot County, Eastas (Easton), Md.
67 Edward McDonald, Hillsboro, Md.
78 Henry (Harry) Palmer, Eastern Shore, Md. (Easton, Md.).
1248 Ernest Pinder, Easton, Md.
787a Alexander Williams, Easton, Md.
632 Milton M. (Malacas) Woolford, near Trappe, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2136 Harry Lee Butts, Martinsburg, W. Va.
214 Joseph N. Chaney, Spruce Street, Hagerstown, Md. (Joseph Chaney, Ridge Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.).
2616 G. E. Davis, 316 South Mulberry, Hagerstown, Md.
1571 John O. Dixon, 11 Braxton, Hagerstown, Md. (John Osburn Dixon), 11 Braxton Alley, Hagerstown, Md.).
2448 William H. Dixon, 437 Calton Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
2165 Gianl Duscani, R. F. D. 6, Hagerstown, Md.
444 Robert Ebbert, 116 Bloonis Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
1171 George Evanston, Church Street, Hagerstown, Md.
1756 Charles W. Green (Charles Walter Green, Charlie Green), 245 North Jonathan, Hagerstown, Md.
2030 Ben Hargo (Hargro), 335 North Jonathan, Hagerstown, Md.
1330 Asa Haskins, 105 West Church, Hagerstown, Md.
2145 Norman E. (C.) Heckman, 413 Summit, Hagerstown, Md. (319 East New Street, Lancaster City, Pa.).
1060 A. B. Hill, Security, Md.
184 Levi E. Horst (Levi Eshleman Horst), 545 West Church Street, Hagerstown, Md.
2624a William Kenlo, Hagerstown, Md.
2523 Omar B. McCoy (Omar Banjamin McCoy), Hagerstown, Md.
1590 Charles (Charley) Metz, Hagerstown, Md.
1157 Benjamin Harrison Nokes (Benjamin H. Nokes, Ben Nokes), 23 West Bethel, Hagerstown, Md.
1436 Frank Penner, 453 Pennsylvania Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
72 Peter G. (C.) Sempeles (Peter Sempeles), 44 East Washington Street, Hagerstown, Md.
241 Milo Shank, R. F. D. 6, Hagerstown, Md.
1241 Howard W. Show, 149 South Locust, Hagerstown, Md.
1215 Walter Smith, 220 North Jonathan, Hagerstown, Md.
1578 William Smith, 112 Jail Alley, Hagerstown, Md.
710a Robert E. Staunton (Robert Edward Staunton), 59 Harmond Alley, Hagerstown, Md.
791 Albert Steward, 56½ Bloomis Avenue (164 Church Street), Hagerstown, Md.
2308 Charles E. Switzer, Castello, Hagerstown, Md.
1552 George W. Travers, 701 South Potomac, Hagerstown, Md.
917 Leslie Walmsley (Wamsley), 648 Washington Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.
1865 William Zablosky (Zablasky), room F, Academy Building; Hagerstown, Md. (632–638 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2185 Elijah D. Blessinger (Plessinger) (Elijah Darlington Plessinger), Hancock, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WICOMICO, STATE OF MARYLAND.

603 Everett Agnew, Quantico Road, Salisbury, Md.
98 James Allen, Monessen (Wiston), Pa.
401 Geo. Barclay (George Barclay, George Barkley), Nanticoke, Md.
527 David Barnes, 326 East Church Street, Salisbury, Md.
1349 Minos (Minis) E. Causey, Fruitland, Md.
167 Grant Cooper, Willards, Md.
889 Jas. (James) Calvin Crawford, Davis Street, Salisbury, Md.
948 Edward Dashields (Deshields, Dashields), Salisbury, Md.
746 Lawrence (Laurence) Henry Davis, 305 Naylor Street, Salisbury, Md.
93 Geo. (George) H. Deshields, Bivalve, Md.
1947 Jos. Wm. Douglass (Joseph Wm. Douglas), Salisbury, Md.
731 Austin G. Drakes (Drake), 402 (412) Ellen Street, Salisbury, Md.
308 Norman F. Elliott, Salisbury, Route No. 1, Md.
1031a Jas. (James) E. Fitzgerald, Salisbury, Md.
156 Herbert Gale, Delmar, Del. (Quantico, Md.).
908 Arthur Givens, Route No. 3, Salisbury, Md.
1315 Geo. (George) S. Handy, Huetlen Street, Salisbury, Md.
80 Benjamin Harris, Mardela, Route No. 1, Md.
241 Hurley Chas. Henry, Route No. 3, Salisbury, Md.
1034 Isaac Jas. Holbrooke (James Holbrook), Willards, Md.
253 Albert Jones, Peninsula Hotel, Salisbury, Md.
1865 James Mitchell, Elon, Salisbury, Md.
701 Sidney Morris, Hebron, Md.
1960 Reese Thos. (Thomas) Parker (Reece Thomas Parker), Route No. 1, Salisbury, Md.
503 Geo. (George) Henry Peters, 306 Catherine, Salisbury, Md.
1742 Earl M. (Marshall) Pinkett, 124 Delaware Street, Salisbury, Md.
1338 Harold Saule, Quantico Road, Salisbury, Md.
2052 Harry De Shields, Salisbury, Md.
1652 James E. Showell, Camden Avenue, Salisbury, Md.
1970 Ira Simmons (Simmons), Davis, Salisbury, Md.
1979 Wm. Edw. Simpson (William Edw. Simpson, William Edward Simpson), Salisbury, Md.
1063 Benj. Guy Truitt (Benjamin Guy Truitt), Hebron, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1547 Herbert Gray (G.) Barker, Berlin, Md. (160 North Sixty-second Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.).
346 Ralph O. (Owing) Brittingham, Eden, Md.
1892 Manon (Manons) Burrell, Pocomoke, Md.
238 James Walter Butler, Berlin, Md.
1024 Geo. Edward (Ed., R.) Chick, Berlin, Md.
1411 Clemen Collier, Pocomoke, Md.
348 Willie Council, Pocomoke, Md.
648 Francis Martin Dunning, Showill, Md.
58 Charley (Chas.) E. Harmon, Snow Hill, Md.
805 Charlie Johnson, Girdletree, Md.
833 Wm. Johnson, Snow Hill, Md.
1413 Joseph (Joshua) Jasper, Snow Hill, Md.
1421 Samuel Laws, R. F. D. No. 2, Snow Hill, Md.
1270 John (James) Harrison Lewis, Newark, Md.
856 Woodie (Wardie, Woddie) Winfield Long, Pocomoke City, Md.
1532 Wm. Marshall, Pocomoke, Md.
179 Theodore Mills, Pocomoke, Md.
106 James Thos. Moore, Salisbury, Md.
362 Wm. O. Murray, R. F. D., Siebyville, Del.
1382 Henry Rhue, Pocomoke, Md.
1356 Thos. Edward Satchell (Ed. Satchell), Girdletree, Md.
1079 Charles Shaw, Berlin, Md.

308a Frank Sturgis, Berlin, Md.
1017 Edw. Lonzo (Lorenzo) Victor, Snow Hill, Md.
276 John Wilkenson (Wilkerson), R. F. D., Bishop, Md.
629 George Williams, Berlin, Md.
1184 George Wise, Pocomoke, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, MASSACHUSETTS.

944 Bruce H. Brown, Great Barrington, Mass. (32 Greendale Avenue, Worchester, Mass.).
1379 Percy Buihler, West Worthington, Mass.
1518 Gamperini Carlo, Sheffield, Mass.
1627 Angelo Chezzi (Ghezz), Housatonic, Mass.
2059 James O. Ormand Edgehill (James O. Ormand Edghill), Riverside Farm, Tyringham, Mass.
1329 Frederick A. Freeman, jr., 34 Rosetter Street, Great Barrington, Mass.
453 John Cigola (John Cigoli, Cigola), West Sheffield Road, Great Barrington, Mass.
255 David W. Gray, Ashfield, Mass. (David Wing Gray, Greenfield, Mass.).
709 Melise Guilio, Sheffield Road, Great Barrington, Mass. (188 Lafayette Street, Torrington, Conn.)
1209a Irving Joseph Hawke, Chester, Mass. (Irving J. Hawke, Becket Street, Binghamton, N. Y.).
621 Nekitas Nicnloulake, State Road, Huntington, Mass.
1119 Roy Ostrander (Roy Ostrauder), East Street, Great Barrington, Mass.
530 Andrie Rceor (Andrie Aceor, Andree or Andriee, Ondrie Accor), Granville, Mass.
1045 Urban W. Reed, Chester, Mass.
81 Clarence W. Richards, Russells, Mass. (Clarence William Richards, Russell, Mass.)
402 Frank R. Ryan (Frank Raymond Ryan), Chester, Mass.
1605 Hakimsche Sahalon (Halimczhu Sahalon, Hakimozhu Sahalon), Russell, Mass.
1026 Antonio Santagmilania (Antonio Sanataguiliana), Mountain Street, Lee, Mass.
1642 Arthur A. Tetrault (Arthur Andrew Tetrault), Monterey, Mass.
2116 John Threw, Goshen, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

2115 Desire Audette, 65 Ferry Street, Easthampton, Mass. (Desire Audette, Mazog, Quebec, Canada).
121 Charles Boudo (Bourdo), 7 Exeter Street, Easthampton, Mass.
699 Alfred Brooks, Lewiston, Me. (21 Exeter Street, Easthampton, Mass.).
103 Leon Joseph Cooper, 4 Oakdale Place, Easthampton, Mass.
1828 Clarence Crosby, 21 Exeter Street, Easthampton, Mass.
1667 Thomas G. Davis, 119 Water Street, Northampton, Mass. (Thomas Gordon Davis, 119 Water Street, Leeds, Mass.).
2848 Peter Gaowski, 65 Maple Street, Easthampton, Mass.
1212 Alexander (Aleksander) Kaszubienski, 29 Cottage Street, Easthampton, Mass.
2759 Antoni Kolc, 119 Williams, Northampton, Mass.
2773 Albert J. Level (Lebel), Chicopee, Mass. (Central House, Payson Avenue, East H'n, Mass.
520 Wilfred Lucier, Hemingford, P. Q., Canada (Wilfred Lucia, 9 Dartmouth Street, Easthampton, Mass.
1510 Michael Moluski, 263 Pleasant Street, Northhampton, Mass.
1078 Stenhan Nemece (Stefan Niemiec), 85 Boylston, Easthampton, Mass.
1104 Hillare (Hilaire) Pelchat, 54 Parsons, Easthampton, Mass.
1166 Joseph Szedlowski, 31 Exeter Street, Easthampton, Mass. (Joseph Sadlowski, Park Street, Hausatonia, Mass.).
2468 Apolwary Warzkievicz, 14 Harrison Avenue, Easthampton, Mass. (Apolinary Warzkierics, 65 Brooks Street, Westhampton, Mass.).
1878 John Lemry, 15 Arlington Street, Easthampton, Mass.
2019 Arthur H. Maynard, 1354 St. Andre, Montreal, Canada.
2427 Albert Provost, 53 Pleasant Street, Easthampton, Mass.
1810 Lawrence Pessault, 15 Arlington Street, Easthampton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, WESTFIELD, MASS.

400 Celestono Alanso (Celestino Alanso, Celestino Ganso), 244 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.
123 Galtano (Gactano) Baroni, 8 Porter Avenue, West Springfield, Mass.
1900 Maximino R. (Rodrigues) Blanco, 2 Montgomery Street, Westfield, Mass.
1 Leonardo R. Canada (Caneda), 2 Grant Street, Westfield, Mass.
2530 Fred Joseph Carzolo, 224 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass.
247 Angel Rivas Cruz, 7 Cowles Court, Westfield, Mass.
534 Paul Czarnika (Czarniak), 94 Mechanic Street, Westfield, Mass.
901 Walter Jay (J.) Ferguson, 31 First Street, Mittineague, Mass.
2872 Henry Finsky, West Springfield, Mass.
1277 Beorigno (Benigno) Grana, 13 Monroe Street, Westfield, Mass.
2271 Raymond Gutierrez (Raymond Gutierrez, Raimondo Gutierrez), 127 North Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.
2875 John Haggerty, Piper Road, West Springfield, Mass.
580 Stephen Joseph Knapik (Stephen Jos. Knapek, Stephen Joseph Knapek), 35 East Silver Street, Westfield, Mass.
1636 Harold Martin (M.) Larrabe (Larrabee, Larrabee), Southwick Road, Westfield, Mass.
62 Walter Ledus (Leduc), 189 Union Street, West Springfield, Mass.
2057 John Malone, Rest Room Roundhouse, Boston & Albany (John Molane, West Sprlngfield, Mass., care Boston & Albany R. R., West Springfield, Mass.)
450 Anthony (Antoni) Minkstein, 83 Meadow Street, Westfield, Mass.
153 Paul M. Morin, Park Square Hotel, Westfield, Mass. (Paul Napoleon (N.) Morin, Elm Park Square Hotel, Westfield, Mass.).
1487 Steven M. (Michael) Pitoniak (Pitonak), Lozier Avenue, Westfield, Mass.
111 Gus Qninn, 7 St. Paul Street, Westfield, Mass.
1853 James E. (Elmed, Elmer) Roberts, 700 Riverdale Street, West Springfield, Mass.
97 Joseph L. (Jose Leinares) Rodrigues (Rodruse, Rodriguez), 270 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.
262 Donato (Donato) Ovalle Rodrigues (Roqrigues), 11 Adams Street, Westfield, Mass
161 Minik (Minick) Skrotsky, 39 Otis Street, Westfield, Mass.
278 Jose Tizon (Lizon), 244 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, MASSACHUSETTS.

1218 Carroll Clyde (Carroll C.) Chaffee, 1499 Main Street, Leominster, Mass.
2200 Wilfred (W.) Lavine, Leominster, Mass.
1195 Lee G. (Lee C., Lee O.) Look, 21 Monument Square, Leominster, Mass.
1219 Patrick Manning, 93 Cross, Clinton, Mass.
1573 Stanislaus Niclenski, 23 Acir, Clinton, Mass.
59 John Thomas O'Laughlin, Rigby, Clinton, Mass.
1476 Erirth Panys (Erirth Hauzs, Erirth Hause), 101 Spruce, Leominster, Mass.
396 Luigi Vigilanti (Luigi Vigilante), 411 Lancaster, Leominster, Mass.
1604 George Zervas, 87 Clark Street, Clinton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 19, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

382 Phillip A. (Philippe Arsent) Belanger, Collinsville, Dracur, Mass.
1150 Frank Bodinski, Middlesex Street, Tyngsboro, Mass.
56 John Paul Crealey, 226 (236) (?), Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
145 Dennis J. Cronin (Dennis Daniel Cronier, Denis D. Cronin), State Infirmary.
1013 Albert T. Defavire (Albert Theredore Lefaivre, Albert Theredore Lefavire), Dracut, Mass.
582 Samuel (Samuel H.) Henderson, Willowdale Street, Tyngsboro, Mass.
132 Fred Kemp, 532 Knickerhocker Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1145 Michael Smithkowski (Maik Smitkowski), Broadway, Dracut, Mass.
518 Jacob Lachut, Dracut, Mass.
447 Alfred Larrabee (Alfred Raymond (Alfred R.) Larabee), State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
1401 Geo. H. (Geo. Henry) Lemay (George Henry LeMay), Andover Street, Tewksbury, Mass.
248 Giacomo (Giacamo) Manuscalo, 40 Parris Street, Methuen, Mass.
735 Patrick O'Neil, 835 Lowell Street, Methuen, Mass. (11 North Square, Boston, Mass.).
1604 Eugene Poole (Eugene Miles Poole), State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
869 Albert E. Priestly (Albert Edward Priestley), 2 Booth Road, Methuen, Mass.
775 Charles N. (Charles Nelson) Raynolds, Tyngsboro Road, North Chelmsford, Mass.
135 Logan D. Rowding (Logan D. Rawding), State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
353 Arthur W. (Arthur William) Roy, R. F. D. No. 1, Tyngsboro, Mass.
1790 Leon Sheldon, 553 Lowell Street, Methuen, Mass.
494 George W. Smith, Ventfort Hall stables, Walker Street, Lenox, Mass. (George William, Tyngsboro, Mass.).
929 Daniel H. W. Sutherland, Chelmsford, Mass.
1231 Frederick R. Turner, Tewksbury, Mass.
139 Emile J. (Emil Joseph, Emil) Willett, 15 Pelham, Methuen, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 23, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1492 Jesse A. (Jesse Augustus) Bunker, 39 Grant Street, Beverly, Mass.
998 Edw. Burrows, 9 Cliff Street, Beverly, Mass.
380 John H. (John Harlod) Dutra, 8 South Street, Beverly, Mass.
2688 Michael Jaeger, 47 Dodge Street, Beverly, Mass.
222 John Luamaln, 26 Stone Street, Beverly, Mass.
781 Edward Lutchin, 9 Bay Street, Beverly, Mass.
1000 Rocco Mallardi, 1 Lee Street, Beverly, Mass.
1547 John Mullen, 43 Elliott Street, Beverly, Mass.
777½ Percy Nelson, 40 Pont Street, Beverly, Mass. (Percy Seckford Nelson, Vancouver, British Columbia).
2407 Charles B. (Charles Baird) Renny, 9 Doane Avenue, Beverly, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, BOSTON, MASS.

3535 John Atmore, 49 Corning Street, Boston, Mass.
2363 John Beausang, 19 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.
899 David M. Bornstein, 80 Myrtle Street (17 Hancock Street), Boston, Mass.
2438 Wm. (Willie) Brott, 14 Porter Street, Boston, Mass.
2299 Abraham Bruno (Bruno Abraham), 5 Phillip Street, Boston, Mass.
2972 Wm. A. (William Albert) Bryant, 64 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.
778 Herbert Burns, 48 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
2029 Havlinos D. Camills (Gamills, Canulis), 75 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
1915 Steves Canelis, 14 Ferdinand Street, Boston, Mass. (25 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.).
2309 Frank S. Carson, 39 Vernon Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Frank Somerville, 255 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1411 Hyman (Hymin) Causlin, 13 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass.
2208 Salvatore Chiolse, 26 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.
2538 Kosrof H. Chooljian, 18 Isabella Street, Boston, Mass.
1812 Thomas J. Collins, 55 Mountford Street, Boston, Mass.
3113a Edw. (Edward) Connelly, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2340 Henry A. (Henry Arthur) Copp, 39 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
3036 Andrew Corey, 21 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.
2792 Jas. M. (James M.) Crowell, 73 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.
1649 Vito Crugnala (Crugnola), 48 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
1491 Chas. J. (Charles Joseph) Curran, 29 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
3482 Austin J. Davies, 215 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2750 Frank Davis, 156 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass.
1548 Anthony Digervase (Di Gervasi), 90 Warrenton Street, Boston, Mass.
756 Harry S. (Harry Seymour) Dobbins, care of Mrs. Harriet Dobbins, 316 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
2766 Wm. Germin (William Dormin, Domin), 57 Corning Street, Boston, Mass.
1932 James Flynn (Michael Murphy), 23 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
675 Henry Fordice, 42 North Russel Street, Boston, Mass.
457 Jacob Hirah Freedman, 15 Irving Street, Boston, Mass.
1163 Michael J. Gardner (Michael J. Gardiner), 54 Myrtle Street (378 Massachusetts Avenue), Boston, Mass.
1481 Chas. E. (Charles Edward) Gerald, 14 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

2476 Thomas J. (Thomas John) Gilgun, 63 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.
3124 Louis Gold, 10 Irving Street, W. E. Boston, Mass.
1809 Louis Goldberg, 89 West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass.
1232 Joseph F. Grignon, 11a Cortes Street, Boston, Mass.
1270 John Harp, 55 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
2831 John M. (John Norris, John Harris) Harriman, 1 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.
3463 Jos. H. (Joseph H.) Healey, 126½ Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2196 Edwin R. (Edwin J.) Hellings, 1 Bellingham Place, Boston, Mass.
1244 Wm. (William) Hopper, 17 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass.
833 Harry A. Horgen (Harry A. Horgan), 70 Revere Street, Boston, Mass.
530 Chas. Houcks (Charles Honcks), 66 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
2211 Wm. (William) Howe, 47 Piedmont Street, Boston, Mass.
2480 James (James P.) Hurley, 39 Fayette Street, Boston, Mass.
3143 Fred'k Motsu (Frederick Motan, Frederick N.) Inagaki, 88 Gifford Street, London, England.
1486 David B. Irons, 2 Ivey Street, Boston, Mass.
976 DeWitt Johnson, 7 Auburn Court, Boston, Mass.
3066 John P. Jones (John Paul Jones), Chambers Hotel, Washington and Elliot Streets, Boston, Mass.
2504 Frank Kaas, 1 Allston Street, Boston, Mass.
1798 John J. (James John, James J.) Karadimos, 48 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
577 John J. King, 104 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
3441 Alskos Ladocolos, 5 Ferdinand Street, Boston, Mass.
3052 Arthur Levigny (Arthur Levigney, Arthur Sevigney), 200 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3391 Ralph Y. (Ralph Young) Lewis, 152 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
1811 Arimondi Lorenson (Lorenson Arimondi, Lorenzo), 8 Church Street, Boston, Mass.
71 Thomas Lowry (Thomas Lawry), 9 Fayette Street, Boston, Mass.
1332 Arthur I. McCandish (Arthur Irving McCandlish), 14 Hancock Street (41 Carver Street), Boston, Mass.
373 David R. McCarthy, 32 Fayette Street, Boston, Mass.
2917 Sam'l (Samuel) McEachcern, 119 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1790 Frank J. (Frank John) Malone, 57 Ridgeway Lane, Boston, Mass.
1463 Joseph Marin (Joseph Morin), 344 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
92 David E. Mesher, William Tell House, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
2546 Harry Michaels, 3 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass.
1424 James Moon, 113 Warrenton Street, Boston, Mass.
1389 Sam'l (Samuel) Naurison, 28 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass.
2357 Luther J. (J. Luther) Neff, 2 Louisberg Square, Boston, Mass.
815 Chas. O'Connors, 1 Temple Street, Boston, Mass. (Charles O'Connors (Charley O'Conners), 2 Regent Place, West Lynn, Mass.)
2745 Wm. P. Payne (William Postlewaite Payne, William P., William Postlethwaite Payne), 41 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.
750 Ernest Perry, 67 Warrenton Street (69 Warrenton Street), Boston, Mass.
3367 Frank H. Randall, 43 Corning Street (33 Wheeler Street), Boston, Mass.
2454 Wm. A. (William A.) Richards, 171 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
2077 Cleo Robella, 101 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
3708 John A. (John Alyssious, John Alysious) Ryder, 13 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
3281 Sam Santosa (Sam Santos), 47 Piedmont Street, Boston, Mass.
2187 Wm. H. (Wm. Brandt, W. B.) Schlick, 340 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
574 David Shuman, 43 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.
293 Chas. (Charles) Silva, 26 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.
2839 Chas. (Charles) Smith, 36 Melrose Street, Boston, Mass.
1317 Wm. Henry (William Henry) Smith, 80 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
754 Joe Staraf, 70 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.
1255a Wm. O. (William Oliver, W. O.) Stuntz, 6 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
157 Geo. (George) Francis Terrell, 77½ Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
3030 Wm. A. (William Albert) Thomas (Hanchett), 22 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.
1740 Wm. Thompson, 76 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
1561 Richard Tucker, 36 Church Street, Boston, Mass.
3343 Rob't Tucker, 25 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.
737 Walter Vandusen, 9 Fayette Street, Boston, Mass. (Walter Van Dusen, care Cook Farm, Norfolk, Mass.)
344 Constantine Vlaccuss, 368 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1968 Harold W. Walker, 43 Piedmont Street, Boston, Mass.
815a Chas. Denier (Charles Denier, C. Denier) Warren, 7a Soho Square, London, England.
2743 Chas. Rob't. Waterfield, 45 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass. (Charles Robert (Charles R.) Waterfield, 54 Hancock Street.)
3195 Thomas Wm. Welch, 45 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass. (Thomas Willoam (Thomas W.), care Boston & Maine Car Shops, Billerica, Mass.)
2616 George White, Hotel Homestead, Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
2692 Albert C. (Albert Charles) Wilson, Charles Street, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital, Boston, Mass.
467 Horace Kennedy Wood, 28 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.
2361 Tai W. Wu, Canton, China. (Tai Ming Wu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.)
1960 Frank Wynne, 229 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1197 Yut Yee (Yee Yut), 10 Ferdinand Street, Boston, Mass.
3346 Wm. L. C. Young (Wm. Llewellyn Charles Young), 35 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.
724 Geo. W. Yuen (George Wong Yuen), 128 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
3232 John A. Zavitas (John A. Zevitas), 22 Warrenton Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HAVERHILL, MASS.

1872 Peter Essain, 25 Lancaster Street, Haverhill, Mass. (Keter Esain, Peabody, Mass., Providence, R. I.).
1921 Frank Archie Johns, R. F. D. No. 2, Upper Brondway, Haverhill, Mass. (R. F. D. No. 2, West Broadway, Haverhill, Mass.).
1364 Patrick Kedin, 5 Grandville Street, Haverhill, Mass.
1070 Ng Lind, 3 Washington Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
38 John Saunders (John Sannders), 20 Blaisdell Street, Haverhill, Mass.

1717 Chin Yon Sing (Chin You Sing), 215 Washington Street, Haverhill, Mass.
1702 Joseph Yunick, 85 River Street, Haverhill, Mass. (Joseph (U.?) Yunick, Haverhill, Mass., 83 River Street, Haverhill, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, LAWRENCE, MASS.

117 Mathew Aleksonis (Mathre Aleksonis), 150 Prospect Street, Lawrence, Mass.
322 Henry W. (Henry Weeks) Alexander, 79 Bailey Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1060 Adelrod J. Rilodeau, 30 Farnham Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Adelord Jos. Bilodeau, Adelord Joseph Bilodeau, Adelord J. Bilodeau, care of Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.).
830 Frank Brennan, 2 Bailey Street, Lawrence, Mass.
396 Nicholas Carmelo (Nicholisi Camelo, Nicholasi Camelo), 21 Middle Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1047 Michael J. Collins, 248½ Fairview Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Michael Joseph, 248½ Farnhane Street, Lawrence, Mass.).
725 Joseph Ejdukiewieus, 17 Brook Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Joseph Ejdukwielcus, 267 Park Street, Lawrence, Mass.).
2351 James Flaherty, 303 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
2814 Amea Garon, 48 Tyler Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2394 Kalil Kannan, 326 Mount Vernon, Lawrence, Mass.
1135 Chester Kozlowski, 28 Springfield, Lawrence, Mass.
1139 Cirine Lanzafine (Cirine Lanzafane), 57 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1 Hajop (Hagop) Nigoohsian, 6 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1296 George Ohanian, Lawrence, Mass.
1363 Constantine Parnskevopolous, 259 South Union Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Constantine Paraskevopoulos, 104 West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.).
161 Joseph Robert, 66 Dorchester, Lawrence, Mass.
922 Kachadoor Sarkisian, 31 Allen Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3101 Martin Sawickas, 24 Brook Street, Lawrence, Mass.
524 Ludvikas Vaitkevicius, 3 Geno Court, Lawrence, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, LOWELL, MASS.

1321 Henri Beaulieu, 186 Perkins Street, Lowell, Mass. (33 Tucker Street, Lowell, Mass.).
1382 E. Tsidore Carre (E. Isidore Carre), 349 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
532 Treffle Charest, 136 Alken Street, Lowell, Mass.
978a Adelard Gagnon, 190 Eunell Street, Lowell, Mass.
1132a Chas. F. Mullin (Charles Francis Mullin), 187 Ennell Street, Lowell, Mass.
887 Alexandre Nadeau, 68 Carolyn Street, Lowell, Mass.
3002 George O'Hare, Merrimack House, Lowell, Mass.
1222 John Czckay (John Ozckaj, Joseph Olszanski), 81 West Third Street, Lowell, Mass.
530a Emile Terrier, Lowell, Mass. (Emile Tessier, 263 Ambroise Street, Montreal, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHIPPEWA, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1366 Jalmar Agman (Gallmer Augma, Jalmar Augman), Shelldrake, Mich.
1211 August Alberg, 216 Ferris, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
261 Leo Ageychuk (Leo Aguychuk, Leo Agrychuk), 422 Groscarp, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1694 Peter Barnhardt, Commercial Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
408 Fred La Baron, 810 Bingham, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2239 Steve D. Barrish, Commercial Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1535 Walter Bartley, Marine Point, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
407 Mike Bukowski (Mike Bokowski), Strongs, Mich.
2135 Joseph Cavanaugh, 508 Ridge Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1327 Alexander Cole, Belvidere Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
436 Donald Archibald Currie, 343 West Portage, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1117 Billy Duncan, Allendale, Canada (Johnswood, Mich.).
1268 Norman Fox, 1600 Fifth Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1529 Charles Garlepy (Charles Garriepy), 413 Spruce, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
470 Julius Haahia, Johnswood, Mich.
1869 Herbert August Hamilton, 511 East Prairie, Decatur, Ill.
382 Thomas Hart, Gatesville, Mich.
1577 Harry Hogue, Belvidere Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (general delivery, Battle Creek, Mich.).
2193 James E. Huff (James E. Hiff), Raber, Mich.
1011 Leon Igras, Strongs, Mich.
2263 Harry Charles Johnson (Harvey Chester Johnson), Shelldrake, Mich.
1442 Patrick Jones, Trout Lake, Mich.
1203 William Joseph, Homestead, Mich.
2045 Wannl Juhala, 815 John Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2184 John S. Kammon, DeTour, Mich.
123 John Korgan, 422 Groscep, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2230 Jacob Koski, 400 Barbeau, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2065 Frank Kurpewski (Frank Kulpewski), Strongs, Mich.
12 Elno Lappanen, 224 Pine, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1759 Joe Lawless, Pickford, Mich.
1872 Murdock D. McLeod (Daniel Murdick McLeod), general delivery, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
513 Clare Leon McMahon, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1670 Louis Mabe, Strongs, Mich.
126 Charlie Mackey, Rudyard, Mich.
432 Frank Wm. Mercell (Frank Marsell), Johnswood, Mich.
1951 Jack Shannon O'Leary, 200 Peck, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1728 Harry Olienk (Harry Ollinik), 612 South, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
389 Peter Pappas, 1701 South, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1132 Frank Parrott (Frank J. Parrott), 427 Ridge, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1783 Frank Parshall, Kelden, Mich.
1681 Nane A. Pekonon, 518 Soo. Mich. (Wanno Abraham Pekonen, 518 Maple, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.)
2331 Clarence O. Peterson, box 42, R. F. No. 1, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
437 Otto Pulli, 718 Carreo, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1131 Victor Rantanke (Victor Rantaaho), 216 Ferris, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2379 Jacob Rayawaki (Jacob Rayamaki), 523 East Spruce, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2365 Swante Sarrikoski, 523 East Spruce, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
2320 Elno S. Siltanen (Elno Siltanen, Elno Seltanen), 514 Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1269 Walter Smith, 200 Asbmun, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

290 Jesse Steele, 614 Portage Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1560 Henry I. Teets (Teats), Arcadia, Mich.
2302 Peter Tomanak, Raber, Mich. (Goetzville, Mich.).
687 Waino Tuominen, Johnawood, Mich. (Waino Tuominen, Keuruu, Wassa, Finland).
156 Joseph Trayner (Traynor), Goetzville, Mich.
493 Wesley Van Valkenburg, 405 West Spruce, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
1368 Wilhelm Herttua (William Hertha), 1605 Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANOKA, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

900 Hony John Anderson, 4029 Fourth Street, N. E. Col. Heights, Minn. (Harry John Anderson, 2502 Third Street, San Francisco).
331 Frank Barrows, Anoka, Minn. (Route No. 4, Box 29, Isanta, Minn.).
944 Wayne Eugene Bragg, Fridley, Minn.
907 Gust Colberg, 4304 Quincy Street, Col. Heights, Minn.
797 William Henry Cooper, 3700 Central Col. Heights, Minn.
289 Frank Hendricks, Anoka, Minn., care of Nelson County State Bank.
807 Stanley Jurek, Hugo, Minn.
1041 William Kaharcka, Fridley, Minn.
536 Edward Victor Linquist (Edward Victor Lindquist), Fridley, Minn.
212 Harry Harold McDonald, Anoka, Minn.
904 Robert Edward Needham, Anoka, Minn. (Box 392, Dickenson, N. Dak.; Box 902, care of Extra Gang No. 3).
1040 William L. Rush (William Levi Rush), Anoka, Minn.
872 Earl Alfred Swanson, Anoka, Route No. 1, Minn.
940 Fred William Wagner, Fridley, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BELTRAMI, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1152 Lan Adams, Van Alstine, Tex. (care of Backus & Brooks Camp No. 47, Mispah, Minn.).
1758 John Angus, Hackett, Minn.
232 Gunder Forges (Gunder Torgus, Gunder T.) Bakke, Blackduck, Minn.
2027 William Clover, 818 Irvine Avenue, Bemidji, Minn.
8 Cecil Voyle Cunningham, Ines, Blackduck P. O., Minn.
1809 Jonas Edlund, Bandette, Minn.
330 George Elliott, Pinewood, Minn. (Larimore, N. Dak.).
1793 E. E. Fundanet (E. J. Fundanet), Esplee, Minn.
162a Zephirn Ganthier (Zephrin Ganthier, Zephirn Ganthier), Brooks, Minn.
2219 George Gushulnk (Geo. Gushaluk), Nehish, Minn.
1131 Richardson Halverson, Kelliher, Minn. (Richard Halverson, Richard Halborson, Kelliher).
1087 Frank Louis Huffman (Frank Huffman), Funkley, Minn.
360 Andrew Koski, Malcolm, Minn.
2322 Steve Koto (Kolo), Camp No. 5, Kelliher, Minn.
147 August Laine, Pitt, Minn.
787 Alexander Leonard, Bandette, Minn.
1506 Leon Lorraine, Kelliher, Minn. (care of Island Lake Lumber Co., Northome, Minn.).
151 Ray McHugh, Bemidji, Belt County, Minn. (care of Int. Lbr. Co., Camp No. 57, Northome, Minn.; Virginia, Minn.).
22 Frank McKee, Wilton P. O., Minn.
1112 Stanley Malinoski, Milwaukee, Wis. (Starley Malinoske, 135 South Bay Street).
2295a Arthur Muse (Meese), Roosevelt, Minn.
431 Ed. J. (Ed.) Moore, Bemidji, Minn.
584 Mike M. Nelson, Nebish, Minn.
637 Kjestan (Kajetan, K., Kjeston) Niedzwiecki, Penturen P. O., Minn. (Argyle, Minn.).
1172 Olof Ingemar Olson, Pinewood, Minn. (Olof Ingemar Olsson, Seattle, Wash.).
622 Thomas Safford, Fifteenth and Park Avenue, Bemidji, Minn. (International Falls, Minn.).
2117 Victor Salboiski (Soboiske, Wictor Seboiski, Soiboiski), Spooner, Minn.
1522 Otto Schmidt, 119½ Third Street, Bemidji, Belt., Minn. (Hotel Summit, Minneapolis, Minn.).
53 Mathias Albin (Matthia, Mattias A., Mattias Albin), Sjodin, Baudette, Minn.
2194 Howard Smith, Bandette, Minn.
1853 Lawrence (Larence) N. Sterry, Bemidji, Minn.
981 Archie (Archie F.) Taylor, Hag, Minn. (Northome, Minn.).
1502 Charles Edward (Charley Edw., Charles Edw.) Taylor, 115 First Avenue East, Sap Street, Duluth, Minn. (115 First Avenue, Superior Street).
1618a Harry Taylor, Hastings, Me.
1049 James Primus Thompson, Pett, Minn.
2163a Joe Tischart, Red Lake Falls, Minn.
1412 Worth Williams, Malcolm, Minn.
439 Louis Zaccardy, Nebish, Minn.
751 John Zuajda (Znada), Penturen P. O., Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLUE EARTH, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2590 Carl A. Anderson (Carl Adolph Anderson, Carl Anderson), route 4, Lake Crystal, Minn.
2676 Walter L. Bartell, 817 North Sixth Street, Mankato, Minn.
1821 Anton Cornelius, 210 North Front Street, Mankato, Minn.
925 Horace W. Franklin (H. W. Franklin), route 2, Guudthunder, Minn.
1606 Lawrence C. Hoven (Lawrence Clarence Hoven), Amboy, Minn.
299 Jesse Jones, R. F. D. 2, Ashville, Ohio (Jesse Jones, Mankato, Minn.).
1146 Carl Johnson (Johanson), Mankato, Minn.
2122 Herbert Lee Miller, Milan, Mo.
1062 Harry Mingle, R. F. D. 3, Good Thunder, Minn.
1303 Rigeni Natab, Mankato, Minn.
991 Harry Oliver, 309 North Front Street (209 North Front Street), Mankato, Minn.
2175 Hiram F. Oxford (Hiram Fowler Oxford), 613 North Second Street, Mankato, Minn.
2690 Miles Prescott (Miles L. Prescott), Good Thunder, Minn.
2864 Andrew Rollatis, Burdett, Minn. (Mankato, Minn.).
1225 John Sigmon, Mankato, Minn.
1117 John Shreiletz, Gorre Haus No. 42, Geoblena, Austria (Shkoeletz, Geoblena, Austria; Shreletis, Geoblenia, Austria).
2772a Frank Stahl, 162 Wabash Avenue, Danville, Ill.
2788 Charlie Venbine (Verbilan), Mankato, Minn.
1013 Herlod Whittaker (Whitaker), Mankato, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1225 John C. Abbot, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada.
798 Wenzelaus Fox, Walker, Minn.
1033 Albert Fresnelli, Bridgeport, Ohio (Fresnelli (Fressnelli), Bridgeport, Minn.).
1315 Leslie Ingersoll, Bernawood, Minn. (Birnamwood, Wis.).
998 James Kacer, Hinkley, Minn.
606 Frank Plovsky, Walker, Minn.
1267 Sheridan Price, Pillager, Minn.
522 Robert G. Scott, Cass Lake, Minn.
584 Mason Weaver, Cass Lake, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

650 Gustavo Anderson, Barnesville, Minn.
755 Axel M. Blomquist, Felton, Minn.
1140 Joseph Howard Bodeman, Meehan Hotel, Moorehead, Minn.
1875 Arthur Alfred Burreson, Route No. 1, Hawley, Minn.
1952 Isac (Isak) Christoferson, Hawley, Minn.
887 Frank (J.) Hansen, 811 Grant Street, Moorehead, Minn.
420 Nels Hanson, Hawley, Minn.
2041a Wm. Hart, Comstock, Minn.
697 Nels Lane, general delivery, Fargo, N. Dak.
706 Leoneda Melcoufas (Malcoufas), Hawley, Minn.
348 Victor Lee Metzger, Dilworth, Minn. (1325 First Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
80 John Robert Murley (J. R. Murley), Averill, Minn.
1695 Geo. Olson, St. Paul, Minn.
108 Albin Peterson, Georgetown, Minn.
898 Ben Rath, Barnesville, Minn.
783 Aarom (Aaron) Rogers, Glyndon, Minn. (Tofte, Minn.).
1488 O. P. Stephens, Comstock, Minn.
1319 Jim Tawas (Tawos), Hawley, Minn.
630 John Youlos, Rustad, Minn.
167 Ambrose G. Warner, Downer, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CROW WING, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

21 John Aho, Crosby, Miss. (John Ahi, Crosby, Minn.).
342 John Araskovich (John Araskovick), Smiths Addition, Crosby, Minn.
592 John Francis Clark, Ironton, Minn.
1693 Hugh W. Dayton, 29 West Bluff Avenue, Brainerd, Minn.
223 Chas. Eugene Everest, 807 South Seventh Street, Brainerd, Minn.
1147 Hovey (Gleason, Sixth Street South, Brainerd, Minn. (Buffalo, N. Dak.).
1801 Konrad Halkolla (Conrad Halkolla, Konrad Halkola), 1220 Maple Street, Brainerd, Minn.
1724 Otto Halowen (Otto Hallouen, C. Holanen, Otto Holowen), Crosby, Minn.
2323 James Jones, Brainerd, Minn. (301 West Ninety-ninth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.).
1659 Henry Keranen, Cuyuna, Minn.
1350 Wuna Malmberg (Cuna Malmberg), Ironton, Minn.
2265¼ Henry Maunla (Henry Mannla), Riverton, Minn.
2155¼ Hender Mattson (Hander Mattson, Henry Mattson), 611 Ninth Street, Brainerd, Minn.
1284 Joe Meselich (Joe Miselick), Crosby, Minn.
18 Alfred Myhre, Ironton, Minn. (box 406, Ironton, Minn.; Riverton, Minn.).
2102 Mike Nikolich (Mike Nickollck, Mike Micolick), Woodrow, Minn.
1733 Charles O'Neal (Chas. O'Neal, Chas. ONiel), Brainerd, Minn.
184 Addie Pifer, Ironton, Minn.
1708 David Pitkainen (David Petkainen), general delivery, Crosby, Minn.
681 Isadore Poissant, Ironton, Minn.
2397 John Pielto (John Pelto), Central Add., Crosby, Minn.
2430 Vaso Proctela (Vase Proctala, Vaso Proctala), Smith Add., Crosby, Minn.
1350 Welmi Setula (Schni Setala, Scimi Setala, Selmi Setala), box 29, Crosby, Minn.
2342½ Arthur W. Solberg, 323 South Maple Street, Brainerd, Minn. (A. W. Solberg, care of Geo. N. West, American consul general, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada).
2099 Merino Solberg, Brainerd, Minn.
763 Peter Stanfel, Jr. (Peter Stanfel, jr.), Crosby, Minn.
41 John Vuta (John Vilta), 214 Sixth Avenue, West Duluth, Minn.
511 Matti Wanhala (Mattie Wankalla, Mattie Waukala), Crosby, Minn.
111 Otto Wutala (Otto Wiitala, Otta Wiitala), Cuyuna, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAKOTA, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2561 Joe Bolce, Farmington, Minn.
451 Mike (Nick) Boneff, 305 North Concord Street, South St. Paul, Minn.
1359 Geo. Jacob Brown (George Jacob Brown), New Cumberland, Pa.
49 Joseph Clinton Cample, New Frier, Minn.
2334 Otto (Otto W., O. W.) Dahlberg, Grand View Hotel, South St. Paul, Minn.
362 William Ecklund (William Eklund), Savage, R. F. D., Minn.
559 William (Wm.) Gilmore, 277 North Concord, South St. Paul, Minn.
607 Erick A. Hoeppner (Erich A. Hoeppner, Erich A. Hoeppner), Rosemount, Minn.
1397 Cornelius (Cornellus) Hyde, care of Stockyards Co., South St. Paul, Minn.
1345 Carl Alfred Johnson, 277 Concord, South St. Paul, Minn. (Karl Alfred, Fairburn, S. Dak.).
314 Joseph Jones, Farmington, Minn.
783 John Henry Keenan (J. H. Keenan), South St. Paul, Minn.
1215 Anton (Antonl) Koz, 150 South Concord, South St. Paul, Minn.
240 Louis Licha, Sunfish Lake Road, West St. Paul, Minn.
2360 John Martin (John A. Martin), Farmington, Minn.
480 Frank E. Minton, Castle Rock, Minn.
1736 Leslie H. Moir, Spring Park, South St. Paul, Minn.
665 Wactaw Ostrowski, 633 Second Avenue, South St. Paul, Minn. (150 North Concord Street).
426 George P. Ratkoff (George Pete Ratkoff), Farmington, Minn.
1569 Frank Rhelner, 159 South Concord, South St. Paul, Minn.
2239 John Sampson, Rosemount, Minn.
1773 Pete Sava, 217 South Concord, South St. Paul, Minn.
549 James Raymond (James Ramond) Smith, Rosemount, Minn.
910 Mike (Mik) Stif, Pitt Street, South St. Paul, Minn.
537 John Gilles Swanson, Inver Grove, Minn.
2049 Geo. (Geo. O.) Tofland, 245 North Concord, South St. Paul, Minn.

2668 Theo. Vulcan, Pitt Street, South St. Paul, Minn. (Theodore Vulcan, Theodra Vulcan, 222 Station Street, Woodlawn, Pa.)
959 Martin Wicks, Waterford, Dakota County, Minn. (Northfield, Rice, Minn.).
1096 Ignas Wunk (Ignas Wunk), 630 South Concord Street, South St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1023 William Jager, Srolsjod, Saskatchewan, Canada (International Labor Co., camp 3, Reiby, Minn.).
1370 Gustaf Kalpin (Gustav Kelpin, Gustave Kalpin), Route 1, Garfield, Minn.
646 Daniel McCormick, Evansville, Minn.
816 James Edwin (Edward) Sherin, Osakis, Minn. (James Sherin, care of Judge Harry Bell, Tomahawk, Wis.)
983 William James Stinson (Stenson), first ward, Alexandria, Minn.
1241 Anton G. Van der Heiden, R. F. D. No. 1, Osakis, Minn. (16 Parkland Street, Brighson, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DULUTH, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

332 Albert Jno. (Albert John) Allen, Y. M. C. A., Duluth, Minn.
248 Robt. (Robert) Allison, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.
825 Otto Anderholm, 1828 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
297 Anton Anderson, 1915 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2063 Arne M. (Arne Marinius) Anderson, 615 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
147 Chas. S. (Charles S.) Anderson, 2118 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
1954 Geo. (George) Anderson, 1809 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
1563 Herbert Anderson, 518 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
1420 Johannes V. F. (Johannes Victor Fagel) Anderson, 2018 West Sixth Street, Duluth, Minn.
84 Walter Bartley, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.
2029 Anthony Bellcour, 601 Garfield Street, Duluth, Minn.
473 Thos. Howard (Thomas Howard) Boutiller (Tom Boutillier), Duluth, Minn.
1138 Jno. Brandvick, 1907 West First Street, Duluth, Minn. (Brandvick John (John Brandvick), 2103 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.).
1139 Frank Briskey, Bethel, Duluth, Minn. (Frank Brisky (Brisky Frank), The Bethel, Duluth, Minn.).
3116 Frank Brown, 520½ West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
3023 Jno. Andrew (John Andrew) Cadau (John Cadau), The Bethel, 430 Sixth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
435 Chauncey Cagney, 322 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn. (Cagney Chauncey (Charles Frances Cagney, C. F. Cagney, Spalding Hotel, Duluth, Minn.).
3075 J. V. (John Victor) Carlson, 2521 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
716 Olaf Carlson, 1901 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
3314 Mike Credra, 621 West First, Duluth, Minn.
1150a A. R. (Albert Robert) Dalphond, 237 Seventh Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.; 609 Habre Street, Montreal (A. R. Dalphond, R. F. D. No. 1, Sheldon, Vt.).
3009 Dock Dorcish (Rock Dorcish, Rock Drocish), 619 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2308 Paul Elin, The Bethel, Duluth, Minn. (Elin Paul, Great Falls, Duluth, Minn.).
3019 Odin Engesath, 1816 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
1169 Arthur Erickson, Cliff Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1562 Jos. (Joseph) Final (Joe Finil), 1201 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.
503 Geo. Howard Gerris (George Howard Gerris, George Howard Gerrie), 530 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2079 Frank Grad, Sixth Avenue Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1921 Alfred Gratton, 514 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn. (Alf. Gratton, Breckenridge, Minn.).
2159a Jos. De Gregorio (Joseph De Gregorio), 522 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
3238 Jas. W. Grow (Joseph Ernest Grow), 505 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2367 Per Gunn, 520 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2509 G. A. Gustafson, 1819 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn. (Gustof Adolph Gustofson, Gust Adolph Gustofson, G. A. Gustafson, Cumberland Hotel, Port Arthur, Canada).
1761 Albert Habeck, Don't Know, Mich., Duluth, Wis. (Habeck A., Hves Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.).
1495 Jno. Manfrid Hanson, 121 West Eighteenth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (John Manfred Hanson, Hanson John Manfrid), 121 North Eighteenth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.).
500 Lawrence Hanson (Laurence Hansen, Lawerence Hansen), 917 West Michigan, Duluth, Minn.
1135a Ole Hanson (Hanson Ole, Ole Hansen), Saratoga Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1601 Jno. Happanan (John Happanen), 704 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
1604 Pentti Harkonen, 20 Sixth Avenue West, Maryland Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
2643a D. H. Harrison (Dave R. Harrison, Dave Harrison), Twelfth Street, Fourth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1652 Walter A. Haulin, Duluth, Minn. (Haulin, Walter A., Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Minn.).
2873 J. B. Hickey (John Bernard Hickey), between Fifth and Sixth Avenues West, on Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
646 Harry Carl Hillie, 502 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
3268 Alfred I. F. Holm (Alf. Ingvar Forsten Holm, Alf Holm), 1915 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
198a Chas. Howard, 214 Twenty-second Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (Charles P. Howard, Howard, Chas. P.), 393 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba).
1722 Fred A. Jasman (Fred Adalph Jasman), General Delivery, Duluth, Minn.
1874 Soen Oscar Johanson (Sven Oscar Johanson), 526 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
1712 Albert Johnson, Esmonde Hotel, Duluth, Minn. (Johnson Albert, Esmund Hotel, Duluth, Minn.).
713 Agner Johnson, General Delivery, Duluth, Minn.
2712 Carl Johnson, Liberty Hotel, Duluth, Minn. (Johnson Carl, Main Hotel, Escanaba, Mich.).
81 Frank Johnson, 2120 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
966 Henry A. Johnson, Duluth, Minn., 2004 West Second Street (Henry Amandas Johnson (Johnson, Henry A.), 2510 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.).
233 Hugo Johnson, 920 Garfield Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
754 Leo Johnston (Leo Johnson), Clifton Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
3171 Frank S. Kyyhy, 513 West First Street, Duluth, Minn. (Frank Swen Kyyny, Frank Sven Kyyny, Kyyny, Frank S., 10 Sixth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.).
743 Jno. Laburg (John Laberg), 508 Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
1285a Richard J. Lakse (J. Richard Lakso), Sixth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
2935 Wm. D. Larage (William Draper Sarage, W. D. Larage), Y. M. C. A., Duluth, Minn.
2306 Ernest H. Larson (Ernest Harvey Larson), 508 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2754 Jose. R. LaSalle (Jos. Lasalle, Joseph Romeo La Salle), 1020 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.
595 Mick Lavichla (Nick Lalvchla, Nick Lainchla), 609 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2304 Frank Levik (Livik, Frank Luiank), 709½ West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
689 Albert Lindahl, Haley's Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
535 Hilding Lindberg, 1828 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
762 Jas. Jos. (James Joseph) Lyons (Jas. Lyons), The Bethel, 430 Sixth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1465 Patrick McElligott, Clarendon Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
2186 Peter Marneau (Peter Morneau), 523½ West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
3175 Frank Marshall (Frank J. Marshall, F. J. Marshall), 301 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
802 Edwin R. Martin (Edwin Runson Martin), Sixth Avenue Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1477 Emil Maurhaugen (Emil Hangen, Emil Maurhougen), Y. M. C. A., Duluth, Minn.
2708 Fred J. Mayfield (Fred James), Y. M. C. A., Duluth, St. Louis, Minn.
103 Ira Moody, Duluth, Minn.
330 Jack Murdock, 530 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
3100 R. McPherson Murray (R. M. Murray, Reginald McPherson Murray), 3187 Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
2454 Jno. Nasihynd (John Nasihund), 1915 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2120 Jno. Ingwald (John) Nelson, 1907 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
520 Teralf (Taralf) Nelson, 1907 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2131 Matt Nokelainen (Mattl Nokelainen), 428 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
1358 Soen Ferdinand Nordling (Sven F. Nordling, Sven Ferdinand Nordling, Nrodling Sven Ferd), 309 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
3180 Julius Norkus, 503 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.
3240 Nels Hugo Nygren, 1115 Lincoln Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
2904 Paul Ogrizovich, Bethel Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
3277 Edgar Olson, Y. M. C. A., Duluth, Minn.
1059 Knute Orvid Olson (Knute A. Olson, Knute Arvid Olson), 1810 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
1970 Jno. Oscar Patterson, 2701 West First Street, Duluth, Minn. (John Oscar Peterson, J. O. Peterson, Peterson, John Oscar, route No. 4, box 109, Rice Lake, Wis.).
2890 Geo. Pavacich (George Pavicic, George Pavacich), 611½ West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2599 August Pearson (Person), general delivery, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minn.
3160 O. N. Pearson, 123 North Twentieth Avenue, Duluth, Minn. (Oscar Nathaniel Pearson, Oscar Natanael Person, Pearson, O. N., 6 South Sixtieth Avenue west, Duluth, Minn.).
1894 Andrew Person, 722 Garfield Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
3079 E. J. Peterson (Ernest Peterson, Ernest Julius Peterson), 1812 North Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
105 Lars Isadorus Peterson (Lars J. Peterson, Lars Isedorus Peterson), 734 Garfield Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
2370 Linder (Linder) Peterson, 1615 Piedmont Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1300 Peter E. (Peter Emil) Peterson, 514 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
187 Jas. R. Rogstad, 1921 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn. (James R. Rogstad, 113 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.; Rogstad, James R. (Jens Rogstad), 36 Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake, Wis.).
3157 Pete Ronok (Pete Ronck), Duluth, Minn.
2179 Frank Rowe, Liberty Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1250 Mathias Saari, 531 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
1043 Jno. Samarrya (John Sonrya, John Samarriya), 617 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
1671 Gust Sonns, 1419 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn. (Sams Gust, 606 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2245 Harry Sanborn, 917 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
2932 Emil Schwandt, 530 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
154 Iclmus Seposki, Bethel, Duluth, Minn. (Bethel Hotel, Duluth, Minn.).
2478a Jos. (Joseph) Skelton, 1524 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
2251 Harold Spence, 520 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
1484 Jno. (John) Smith, 525 West Mich. Street, Duluth, Minn.
1587 Thos. (Thomas, Tom) Smith, Tomlinson Steamship Co., Duluth, Minn.
2107 Andrew Stadig (Endru Stadig), 319 Nineteenth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
655 Per Sigfred Stenvell (Per Sigfred Stenvall), 1809 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
1269 Fran Oscar Sundquist (Frans Oscar Sundquist), 2226 West Eighth Street, Duluth, Minn.
35 Kuston Werner Suomisen, 532 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
2248 Chas. (Charles) Swanson (Swanson Chas.), Tacoma Hotel, 515½ West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
3308 Elmer Swedberg, Winsor Hotel, 505 West Mich. Street, Duluth, Minn. (Swedberg, E., 309 Seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.)
368 Persari Tovio (Tovio Perari, Torreo Pesarri), 603 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
3027 Otto Vanhalla, Mesaba Avenue and Third Street, Duluth, Minn. (Vanhalla, Otto, 510 Manhattan Building, Duluth, Minn.)
913 Jno. Vitta, 214 Sixth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (John Vilta (Vilta, John), 1509 John Avenue, Superior, Wis.)
2390 Theo. Vuccuovich, Hotel (name unknown), Duluth, Minn., twenty-sixth district. (Theodore Vlasinvichy (Vuchenovich; Vuccnovich, Theo.), twenty-sixth district, Duluth, Minn.)
2606 Alex Waisanen (Aleksanter Waisanen), 530 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.

176 Harry Robt. Warren (Harry Robert Warren), 1513 West Mich., Duluth, Minn.
3416 Erick Wickman, 30 North Eighteenth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (Wickman, Erick, Cumberland Hotel, Port Arthur, Ontario.)
3213 Godfred J. Wilner, 2322 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn. (Godfred Johnson Wilner (Wilner, G. J.), 121 Divine Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.)
3417 Jno. (John) Wordh, 320½ West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn. (Wordh John, 436 (438) Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.)
353 Wm. Unariman, 136 Missaba Avenue, Duluth, Minn. (William Unori (William Unariman, Wm. Urnoriman), 136 Mesaba Avenue, Duluth, Minn.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DULUTH, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

991 William Mattila (William Matilla), Lake Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
2325 Frank Miller, 102 First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1650 Aatl Marttinen, 246 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1138 Henry J. Neval (Henry Jacob Neval), Whalen Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1501 Taimi Alex Nieminen (Taimi Alexander Nieminen), 220 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
2109 Nestor Nyberg, 438 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
11 Louis Olson, 32 East Sixth Street, Duluth, Minn.
674 Ben Pelta (Oscar Pelto), 228 Third Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1288½ Jakop Pelto, 233 St. Croix Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1698 Lauri Peltonen (Lauri Peltonin), 320 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
1417½ Anthel Ross Phillips (Anthol Ross Phillips, A. R. Phillips), Duluth, Minn.
1572 Felix Pykari, 219 South First Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1244 Jno. Ralta, 435 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn. (John Ralta, 438 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.)
2319 Jno. Reintamaki (John Rintamoki, Lehan Rintamoki), 219 South Lake Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1346 Floyd Ross, 123½ First Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1829½ Gust Ross, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.
263 Topia Rytkonen, 323 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
2485 Jalmar Saari, 212 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
2049 Emil Salo, 119 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1120 Otto Wm. Sandelin (Otto W. Sandelin, Otto William Sandelin), 107 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn. (Otto Sandelin, 103 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.)
733½ Gilman Benj. Scribner (Gilman Benjamin Scribner, Gilman Scribner), Duluth, Minn.
150 Isaac Simington (Alfred Isaac Simington), 119 West Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
2159 Thos. Simpkins (Thomas Simpkins), 102 First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1260 Hjalmer Sina (Hjalmar Sine), 320 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
146 Anni Sjoblom (Onni Sjoblom), 210 South First Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1041 Geo. Edw. Skelton (George Edward Skelton), 113 Lake Avenue North, Duluth, Minn.
1568 Victor Smalander, 246 South First Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
489 Sophus Albin Stronn (Sophus A. Stronn), 210 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
1447 Kalle Suomisto (Kalle Tuomisto, Kalle Tuomista), 111½ First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
2150 Arvi Terklamaki, 219 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
2000 Raymond E. Thompson (Raymond Edward Thompson), 214½ West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
729 Jno. Townen (John Toiranen, John Toivanen), 320 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
1711 Jno. Ammesaki (John Ammesmaki), 237 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
2412 Fred Anderson, 204 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
1087 Gust Anderson, 204 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
2265 Jno. Peter Antikainen (John Peter Antikalnen), 238½ South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
507 Anton Brevegen (Anton Breregen), Zenith Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
1198 Edw. Burke (Ed. Burke), 121 East Fifth Street, Duluth, Minn.
1886 Ulysses Campbell, 432 East Tenth Street, Duluth, Minn.
406 Wm. Clark (William Clark), 222 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1849 Waino Eskelin, 249 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1475 Carl Magnus Farslund (Carr Magnus Forsland), 103 East Eighth Street, Duluth, Minn.
96 Kong Sue Foo, 217 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
346 Alex Garveis (Alex Garevis, Alex Garvais), 253 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1657 Walter Guntherm (Walter Guntherheim), 129 East First Street, Duluth, Minn.
870 Hugo Leander Hagstrom, 605 Second Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1683 Osta Haigain, South First Avenue East (First Avenue East), Duluth, Minn.
421 Wm. Hannu (William Hannu), 242 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1617 Casper Harju, 320 Lave Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
2432 Thos. Jos. Koban (Thomas Joseph Hoban), 713½ East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
904½ Jno. Hyrkas (John Hyrkas), 217 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
570 Wm. Jussila (William Jussila), 244 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
627 Anton A. Kaujasola (Anton Arvit Kandassalo), 120 First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1694 Emil Katanen, 446 St. Louis Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
14½ Rolland Knutson (Rolland Knudson, Rolland Knudsen), 228 Second Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1537 Valrio Herman Kowistor (Valno Herman Koivisto, Valno Herman Kowisto), 219 South First Street East, Duluth, Minn.
1097 Erick Kokko, 217 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1698 David Kuttinen, 322 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1401 Lauri Kuuri, 426 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
1730½ Vanlo Laiho, 217 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1563 Matti Lanneia, 310 Lake Avenue South, Duluth, Minn.
109 Carl Larson (Charles Larson), 126½ West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.
1357 Jno. LaTour, 610 East Fourteenth Street, Duluth, Minn. (John LaTour, 16 East Fourteenth Street, Duluth, Minn.).
102 Frank Lavere, 10 North First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
108 Jno. Lehti (John Lehti), 264 Thirty-first Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
40 Anselm Levo (Anselm Levo), 260 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1279 Helmar Lindberg (Helmer Lindberg), 20½ East Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
1192 David Lindquist, 242 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1687 Geo. Mackress (George Mackress, George Maerce, George Macrey), 213 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
820 Elno Jno. Maki (Elno John Maki), 249 South First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF DULUTH, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1360 Erick Berglund, 1818 East Ninth Street (1817 East Ninth Street), Duluth, Minn.
1029 Wm. Burc, St. Marys Hospital, Duluth, Minn.
447½ Daniel Mahoney, 239 South John Street, Fort Williams (126 South John Street, Fort Williams), Ontario, Canada.
1013 Dewey Smith, Woodland Dairy, Duluth, Minn.
373 Frank E. Smith, 502 North Seventeenth Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
15 Elbridge Turner, 212 Victoria Street, Duluth, Minn.
1046 Roswell Varno (Roswell Vassar Varno), 102 Fifty-eighth Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
1204 Jno. Walsh, 1231 East Seventh Street, Duluth, Minn. (John Walsh, 623 DuPont Street, Chester, Pa.; 2042 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FARIBAULT, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

736 Henry Garbielson (Henry Gabrielson), Frost, Minn.
593 Pearl Brown Steely, Kiester, Minn.
540 Ignatius A. Zimmey (Ignatius A. Zunney), Minnesota Lake, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GOODHUE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2508 Harold Herman Baker (Harold H. Baker), Cannon Falls, Minn.
1440 Edward Johnson, 820 Seventh Street, Red Wing, Minn. (Ed. Johnson, 820 East Seventh Street, Red Wing, Goodhue, Minn.).
1547 Harry E. Lee, Zumbrota, Minn. (temporary address).
507½ Horace C. McCarthy (Horace Chauncey McCarty), Pine Island, Minn.
915 Alberty McKinney, Zumbrota, Minn. (temporary address).
1144 Steve Martinez, 212 Franklin, Red Wing, Minn.
597 Casimer Leo Nappin, R. R. No. 3, box 83, Red Wing, Minn.
1088 Frank Vinson, Zumbrota, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENNEPIN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1526 Matthew Alcora (Mathew Alcorn, Matthew Alcorn), Hopkins, Minn.
1380 Jole H. Dietrich, Route No. 2, Hamel, Minn. (Joen Herbert, Cedar Falls, Wash.).
510 Gustav A. Frieden (Gustav Adolf Friden, Gustave A.) Excelsior, R. F. D. No. 3, Deephaven, Minn.
2619 John Geo. (John G.) Gray, R. F. D. No. 2, Hopkins, Minn.
2277 John H. (John Henry) Nelson, St. Louis Park, Minn. (Knife River, Minn., Mile Post No. 78).
2183 (7099) Carl A. H. (Carl Anton Henning) Quist, Route No. 2, Hopkins, Minn. (722 Sixth Avenue, South Minneapolis).
2774 Aug. (August) Schafer, Route No. 2, Wayzata, Minn.
2807a Wm. (William) Youst, Maple Grove, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ISANTI, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

813 Elof Jacobson, Cambridge, Minn.
1137 Carl Linquist (Carl Lundquist, Carl Lindquist), Route 4, Cambridge, Minn.
697½ Jos. Sutherland (Joseph Sntherland), Route 1, Stanchfield, Minn.
144 Albert Harry Swedeen, R. F. D. 3, Cambridge, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ITASCA, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1931 Jno. Alto (John, John Alta), Ball Club, Minn.
2280 Edwin Anderson, Nashwauk, Minn.
1159 Emil Victor (Emil V.) Anderson, Nashwauk, Minn. (Leavenworth, Wash.).
449 Nuri Asanoff, Bovey, Minn.
2607 Jno. (John) Barnski, Calumet, Minn.
2331 Lars Beckstrom (Backstrom), Calumet, Minn.
333 Henry Bell, Marble, Minn.
677 Emil Bjorklund, Nashwauk, Minn.
1766 Fom (Tom) Bobich, Nashwauk, Minn.
2022 Jalmer (Jalmar) Carlson, Wirt, Minn.
2255 Monroe Allen Dearmain (Monroe Allen Dearmian, Monroe A. Dearmian), Ball Club, Minn.
179 Tom Drozonvich (Drazonvich, Grazevich), Nashwauk, Minn.
1988 Jno. (John) Aloysius Ellis, Calumet, Minn.
2049 Carl Edw. (Carl Edward) Elofson, Deer River, Minn.
1013 Abraham Elrich (Ebich), Bovey, Minn.
983 Chas. (Charles) Engwall, Wirt, Minn. (care of H. Lindhe, Deer River, Minn.).
2272 Martin Emil Falk, Deer River, Minn.
16 Jacob Flink, 1st, Nashwauk, Minn.
486 Harry Gagne (Garigne), post office Deer River, Minn.
1624 Mike Garrippo (Garippo), Nashwauk, Minn.
1700 Jim Goggle-eye (Kehgeshig Goggle-eye, Jim Goggleeye), Inger, Minn.
2604 Oscar Hannula (Haunula, Honnula), Nashwauk, Minn.
879 Jno. (John) Huttunen (John Huttumen), Nashwauk, Minn.
1971 Sam Jakipil (Jokipil), Nashwauk, Minn.
2052 Daniel Jarvikuona, Bovey, Minn.
2341 Jno. (John) Jenske, Nashwauk, Minn.
2306 Albert Johnson, Deer River, Minn.
1849 Oscar (Oskar) Knuppi, town of Balsom, Bovey, Minn.
1458 Eli Kokotovich (Kkovat), Keewatin, Minn.
13 Jno. Korlinsky (John Korlesky, John Korolesky, John Korleskej), Nashwauk, Minn.
1872 Autti Loppanen (Aute Leppn, Autti Lopannen), Deer River, Minn.
1650 Joe La Vessur (Joe La Vassar), Nashwauk, Minn.
1178 Jno. Lindross (John Lindros, John Lindroos), Nashwauk, Minn.
1859 Irvin Adin Lowry (Irvin A. Lowry), Ball Club, Minn.
434 Jno. August Luhtala, 107 Take Am So., Duluth, Minn. (John August Luhtala, Deer River, Minn.).
2524 Gustof Alfred Macnpaa, Deer River, Minn.
105 Geo. Mainurich (George, George Manarich), Keewatin, Minn.
1389 Veto Mattera (Veto Mattara, Veto Mattero), Keewatin, Minn.
751 Jno. R. (John R.) Miller, 604 Central, Deer River, Minn.
1231 Wm. (William) Monchas (William Monhas), Taconite, Minn.
274 Geo. Morkovich (Morkorich), Keewatin, Minn.

2251 Albert Jno. (Albert John) Mullen, Coleraine, Minn.
1201 Louis Muchko, Keewatin, Minn.
1341 Joe Nekovich (Naskovich, Nodovich), Bovey, Minn.
133 Albert Louis (Albert Lois, Albert Lous) Norby, Taconite (Town of Balsam), Minn.
2034 Jno. (John) Larl Oksa, Nashwauk, Minn.
2092 Ole C. Onarheim, Marble, Minn.
1559 Olly Onsoear (Olly Ansocer), Bovey, Minn.
864 Kuster Papparozgious (Kustar Papprozgious, Costas Pappanzoles, Costas Pappanzalous), Taconite, Minn.
1535 Jas. Parafestas (James Parafestos, James Parafestas, James Papafestas), Taconite, Minn.
2430 Geo. (George) Patoulia, Nashwauk, Minn.
2059 Jack Pellinen (Jack Bellinen), Calumet, Minn.
1948 Matti Perttula (Putiula, Perrttuls), Nashwauk, Minn.
2448 Peter Peterson (Peatterson, Peattrson), Ball Club, Minn.
577 Bill Pietro (Petro), Nashwauk, Minn.
2572 Sam Reimer, Bovey, Minn.
503a Jno. (John) Reynolds, Grand Rapids, Minn.
741 Sam Salovaarn, Bovey, Minn.
749 Eugene A. Sparks, Bovey, Minn.
2123 Oscar Jno. Stenquist (Oscar John Stanquist, Oscar J. Stonquist), Ball Club, Minn.
1644 Harry Jno. (Harry John, Harry J.) Stone, Ball Club, Minn.
1153 Jim Suloman (Sulaman), Bovey, Minn.
1723 Satirios Thanopoulos, Taconite, Minn.
•152 Andrew Urichich (Urichic, Uorechich, Norechich), Keewatin, Minn.
2009 Geo. (George) Vitcheff (Geroge Vihfer, George Vitchiff), Nashwauk, Minn.
1527 Frank Vuletic, Nashwauk, Minn. (Frand Vuletic, Patrick Toc, Nashwauk, Minn.; Frank Voloritz, Frank Vulitic).
1483 Mike Wanicas (Mike Manicas, Mike Maricos), Marble, Minn.
1728 Jacob Wegneberg, Nashwauk, Minn.
250 Richard Westberg (Westburg), Benoit, Wis.
131 Claud Wilson, Bena, Minn.
204 Jas. (James) Young, Deer River, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KOOCHICHING, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1358 Henning K. A. Antonsen (Henning Kornelius Anbreas Antonsen, Antousen), Norden, Minn.
906 Menis Ardinono (Arduino, Ardunio), Second Street, International Falls, Minn.
75 Lars Victor Axelson, Belle, Minn.
1149 Wm. (William) Bishop, Indus, Minn.
1304 James Brodwell (Bradwell), 200 Second Avenue, International Falls, Minn.
754 Jesse Phillip Brott (Jesse Philip Brott), International Falls, Minn.
565 Wm. (William) Bryce, Craig Ville, Minn.
1132 Gustof R. (Gustof A.) Carlson (Gustof R. Corlson), Margie, Minn.
920½ Earle Courchesne, 2130 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
1474 Fred Eugene Davis, Village of Little Ford, Minn.
1024 Orlin Emmes, Gimmell, Minn.
701 Ole Anderson Esaskken, International Falls, Minn. (Ole Anderson Espdskken, Espskken, Sixth Street, International Falls, Minn.).
1136 Wm. (William) Hanson, Dwight, Ill. (Mizpah, Minn.).
882 Erick Gustav Hedlin, Clementson, Minn. (Eric Gustav Hildeln, Eric Gustov Hildeln, Baldus, Minn.).
735 Wertie (Wertie) Holmes, Fourth Avenue, Third Street, International Falls, Minn.
230 Arthur Jandreau, Gimmel, Minn.
870 Hubert Leslie Johnson, Mizpah, Minn.
1181 S. McDowell, 429 South Lan Street, Hobuct, Okla.
56 Hjalmar Wm. Nyholm (Hjlhnar Wilhelm Nyholm, H. W. Nyholm, Hjalmar Willhilm Nyholm), 424 Second Street, International Falls, Minn.
905 Clifford O'Brien, Ericsbury, Minn.
62 Fred Owen, Craigville, Minn.
1076 Prokop Panassak (Pauassak), 512 Ninth Street, International Falls, Minn.
1259 Isaak (Isak) Salo, 420 Sixth Street, International Falls, Minn.
1061 Sunder Thompson Sannas (Sannes, Sanners), Mizpah, Minn.
1275 Peter Schnell, 719 Ninth Street, International Falls, Minn.
925 Edward Snider, International Falls, Minn.
537 Frank W. Tracey, 403 Sixth Street, North Grand Fords, N. Dak. (Tracey, International Falls, Minn.).
1373 Joe Wilber, Manet, Mo. (Pinetop, Minn.).
647 Perry Wilbur (Wilber), Ernsie, Wis. (Pinetop, Minn.).
790½ David Harvey Young (Harvey David Young), Fort Frances, Ont.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LE SUEUR, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

951 Joseph John Wilcox, Le Sueur Center, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

488 Ed. Johnson, Taunton, Minn.
670 Anthon Larsen, Tyler, Minn.
409 Edw. A. Riley (Edward A. Riley, Ed. A. Riley), Porter, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

180 Jno. (John) Armour, 31 Columbia Avenue, Champaine, Ill.
228 Jno. Fred'k (John Frederick) Bamman, Marshall, Minn.
1407 Joseph Battle, 601 Fourth Avenue and Tyrie Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
44 Fred Wm. (William) Busch, Lynd, Minn.
1462 Harry S. (H. S.) Butler, Tracy, Minn.
533 Wiggo H. (Hjlmar W.) Christenson (Wiggo H. W. Christensen), Balaton, Minn.
952 Oscar Edwin Lee, Brooten, Minn. (Marshall, Lyon Co., Minn.).
921 Henry Eugene McNally, Tracy, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'LEOD, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

124 Edwin Hoefe (Edwin Hoefs), Litchfield, Minn.
283 John S. Stewart, Hutchinson, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEEKER, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1483 Francis Baizer (Bolger), Darwin, Minn.
879a Carl Ivaid Carlson, Route No. 4, box 75, Dassel, Minn.
732 Otto Edwin Carlson, Dassel, Minn.
1275 Harry Gilbert Cates, Dassel, Minn.
373 John Nic Hames, Fredonia, Wis. (Olivia, Minn.).
1380 Harry McCann, Route No. 8, Litchfield, Minn. (Route No. 5, Litchfield, Minn.).
625 Martin Mittwer, Route No. 2, Kimball, Minn.
1302 Albin Olson, Darwin, Minn. (Kulm, N. Dak.).
279 Rasmus Morus (Morris) Rasmusen (Rasmos Morus (Marius) Rasmuson (Rasmussen), Watkins, Minn. (care Northern Lumber Co., Taft, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1315 Hans H. Andriassin (Hans Andes Andreasson, Hans H. Andreassin, John Andreasson), 144 Main Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
110 George Benorski (Benoski, Benaski), 227 Twenty-third Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1652 Vinje M. Bernt (Bernt M. Vinje (Vingi)), North Town Transfer N. P. R. R. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
472 B. J. Flathers (Benjamin F. Flathers), 21 Eastman Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
490 William Friday, North Town Transfer, Minneapolis, Minn.
223 William Gipses, 171 East Island Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1707 Wadislaw (Wadeslaw) Gnep, 715 Marshall Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
2161 Glen Hamlett, 1 East Hennepin Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1786 S. Hanna, 612 Marshall Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1474 Albert Joseph, 521 Marshall Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2059 Stanley Kanzak (Kapzuk, Kapsak) (Stan Kapzuk), 503 Marshall Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
154 Mike Kuduk (Kuduk), 1424 Fifth Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1051 Mike Leps, 306 Marshall Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1881 John Alex Lesman, 10 Grove Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
601 Charles F. McCormick, 1 East Henn. Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Chas. Francis McCormick, general delivery, Hammond, Ind.).
367 Frank Moschoe, 507 Marshall Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
434 Mike Putz, 2600 Randolph Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (720 Armstrong Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
1676 George Sarchalke, Spaulding Hotel, Duluth, Minne. (213 Third Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.).
61 Fred Slackmon, 221 First Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
326 Earl Thomas, 25 East Henn., Minneapolis, Minn.
2 Charles H. Thompson (Charley Hilmar Thompson, Charlie Helmar Thompson), 25 Main Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1893 John Valcona, 614 Ramsey Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1060 John Wagner, North Town Transfer, Minneapolis, Minn.
52 Frank Warwa (Worva), 119 Third Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

536 Chas. (Charley) Barker, 2 Thirtieth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
2559 Ray Callahan, 2 Thirtieth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
878 Elmer E. Clevenger, 319 Ninth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
688 Edward Rant (Ed. R.) Coats, 1923 Fourth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
859 Paul A. Delsing, 2 Thirtieth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1542 Walter L. Hagerty, 19 Sydney Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
2217 Olaf Houdrum (Houdrun), 1029 Fourth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
2160 Carl Oscar Johnson, 520 Haron Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1548 Richard Wm. (William) Johnson, 519 Thirteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
321 Chas. (Charles) Stanley (C. S.) Jorgenson, 1300 Fifth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1321 Leslie R. King (Caine), 316 East Henn. Street (316 East Hennepin Avenue), Minneapolis, Minn.
1395 John Andrew Larson, 2837 William Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
2371 Chas. Litschauer (Charles Litschaner), 42 East Henn. Avenue.
1686 Earl Madden, 401 East Henn. Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Willmar, Minn.).
2440 Harry Joseph (J.) Manley, 711 Second Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1166 Jack Morgan, 402 Sixth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1357 Frederick Thos. (Thomas, T.) Moss, 908 Thirteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
1174 Leonard Cassmere (Cassamere) (L. C.) Nelson, 1814 Fourth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
851 Henry Theodore Olson, 2 Thirtieth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
2290 Wm. Chas. (William C.) Watkins, 218 East Henn. Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
553 Edward West, 322 East Henn. Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (1523 Idlehart Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1850 Guy Wilcox, 1100 Fifteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

66 Frank Almond, 228 Plymouth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
1661½ August Bertush, 1410 Twenty-fourth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
2439 Joseph Bregman (Jos. Bregman), 1021 Bryant Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
1692 Chas. G. Brown (Charles G. Brown), 312 Fourteenth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
4239 Harry S. Drury, 252 Plymouth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Harry Sherman Drury (H. S. Drury), 1415 Washington Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.).
663 Arvid Edman (Orvid Edmun), 2210 Fourth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.
1919 Nathaniel Edwards, 919 Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn. (R. F. D. No. 3, box 225, Pine Bluff, Ark.).
1811 Clarence Gardinier, 604 Lyndale Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. (Clarence Gardenier, 809 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
2242a Jerry Gordon, 615 Lyndale Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
2498 Fred John Grates, 2410 Fourth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn. (Fred Grates (Fred J. Grates), 411 Eighteenth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
163 George Frank Gronquist (Geo. F. Gronquist), 716 Third Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
831 Emil Heldt, 254 Twenty-first Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
3616 Joseph Himmelfarb (Joseph Himmelfarb), 523 Colfax Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
3548 Wilbert Hisel, 255 Eighth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. (Accotink, Va.).
3967 Wm. J. Hoknnson, 2523 Fourth North, Minneapolis, Minn. (William Julius Hokanson, 211 W Street, Wilmington, Del.).

3954 Harry Horwitz, 706 Lyndale Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. (642 Concord Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
207 Robert Jackson, North Ninety-second Street NW., Minneapolis, Minn.
3860 Sabe Johnson, 701 North Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3100a Sam Henry Johnson, 503 Washington Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
479 Arthur Jones, 819 (419) Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.
4170 John Jones, 215 Plymouth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3833 Abraham Karlekofsky, 606 Fremont North, Minneapolis, Minn. (Abraham Karlekofsky, general delivery, New York City, N. Y.).
1275 Ralph Kulberg, 1526 Penn Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3480 Robert Malovy (Mallary, Malloy), 628 North Seventh Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2713 Alek Peslet (Alek Poslat), 2223 Washington Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1447a Jesus Sandel, 615 Fremont Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
4134 Charles Joseph Schaefer (C. J. Schaefer, Chas. J. Schaefer), 509 Sixteenth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1332a Roy Raymond Staniels, 1309 Washington Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
3134 Robert George Stephenson (Robert G. Stephenson), 721 Washington Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2596 William Thomas Stevens (William T. Stevens), 1719 Sixth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
385 James Westvig, 917 Twelfth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
3566 Henry Wilson, 519 Washington Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
3680 Abraham Yaskin, 700 Emerson Street north, Minneapolis, Minn. (416 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1568 Chile Alberht, Elmor Hotel, 211 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Charles ——, Huron Hotel, 110 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio).
10 Alfred Martinus Andreasen (Alfred M. Anderson), 122 Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
664 Chas. Wm. Anderson, Economy Hotel, 112 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (410 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1687 John Anokas (Ahokas), Finland Boarding House, Minneapolis, Minn.
4647 Floyd John Appleman, 47 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
4853 John Banhof, 114 Fourth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
11 Wm. Barry, Denver Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
4871 Elmer Richard Beck, 2810 Dupont Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (19 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.).
107 Emil Begin, 1047 First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1412 Jefferson Benner, 23 West Fifteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Manila, P. I.).
2480 Joe Bieronski (Bieronski), 114 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.
1738 Wiley (Wylie) Bishop, 1127 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1282 Robert John Boggs, 902 First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2278 William Bonnett, 325 Hennepin Avenue, Arlington Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. (R. F. D. No. 5, box 27, care R. Peterson, St. James, Minn.
3148 David Bugenstein, 509 Irving Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2789 Lewis Bugenstein, 509 Irving Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1005 Joseph (J.) Bugenstein, 509 Irving Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1917 John Francis Callahan, 20 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (225 South Street, New York, N. Y.).
1984 Lloyd Irven Carleton, 1406 Laurel Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4704 Edward Chell, 34 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
2060 Jim Chraaf (Chraff), 117 First north, Minneapolis, Minn. (284 Twenty-second Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1809 Carl Alwin Christianson (Earl Alvin Christianson, Christensen), 91 South Thirteenth, Minneapolis, Minn.
3 John Arthur (A.) Clark, 219 Western Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
692 Joseph W. (Joe) Clements, 11 Maple Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
942 Thos. F. (J.) Cody, 17 Height Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4831 Harry Crosby (Crosby), 206 Henn. Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1525 Arthur Niel (Neil) Daly, 56 North Twelfth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (general delivery, Fort Worth, Tex.).
4770 Jim Darney, 49 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4832 Roy De Jarlis, 75 South Ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (741 East Forty-sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
4509 Theodore (Thomas) E. Devine, 1214 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4138 Frank DeWitt, 3154 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Fred Dewitt (De Witt), 107 Washington Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.).
835 Arthur Dickey, 1211 First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1505 John Dooley, Pioneer Hotel, 1102 Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Pioneer Hotel, 110 Second Street south)
2306 Frank J. Downs, 11 Spruce Place, Minneapolis, Minn. (11 Twelfth Street south, Apt. 12, Mpls., Minn.).
915 John Leslie DuCharme, 49 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (2618 Thirty-fourth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.)
872 Lawrence Gordon Duff, 1308 Harmon Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
4703 James Duffy, Eureka Hotel, Nic. Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
56 Wm. Eagan, 725 Henn. Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1060 Walter Frank (Franklin, F.) Early, se Moyer Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
4250 Wm. F. Early (Earley, Wm. Earley), 1001 Tenth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn. (New Richmond, Wis., care of M. G. Early, R. F. D. No. 1).
1288 Ole Edsna (Edaas, Eldsaa), Union City Mission, Minneapolis, Minn.
284 James Edwards, 216 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1925 Thorwold (Thorwald) Edwards, Wabash Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (23 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.).
889 Paul Erickson, 22 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (International Falls, care of J. U. Erickson, Minneapolis).
860 Jack Esonleml, 213 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1128 Clarence Robert (Rob.) Fleming, 22 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
2561 John Edward Fletcher, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. (care Canadian Government Railway, Cochrane, Ontario).
5168 John R. Frank, 1100 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
608 Altie David Frisbie, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, Roncer Hotel,
968 Seymour Parker Frizell (Seymour P. Frizelle, S. P. Frizelle), 15½ Sixth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
283 Karl Ernst (E.) Gartman, 206 North First Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4470 Paul Graham, 1206 Henn. Avenue, Apt. 210, Minneapolis, Minn.
1522 Frank Douglas Green, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.
3267 Chas. Edson Griffith (Edson Griffith), 19 West Fifteenth, Minneapolis, Minn.
558 Joe Gris, 101 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4414 Anton Gusdel (Gusdil), 327 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4842 Fred Henry Harris, 311 Henn Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
895 Clarence W. Heath (Clarence Heath), 116 South Twelfth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4779 Frank Hedin, 2500 Second Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
962 Albert Roy Hildebrant, 25 Second Street south, Minneapolis, Minn.
890 Isaac N. Hitchcock, room 41, Odin Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
2668 Martin Hoffman, 43 Highland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (1016 Eleventh Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1498 Chas. C. Holst (Charles Holst), 1310 Yale Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
4458 Howard B. Housman, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
4890 Franklin Howe (Frank Howe), 114 First Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
658 Wm. Jatkola (Jatkola), 260 North Greely Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
202 Albert Julius Johnson, 32 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1864 John Karovonin (Karvonen), 146 Tenth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
109 Matt Koski (Kaski), 71 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
5073 Daniel Kederman (Lederman), 30 Royalston Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (734 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
985 Joseph L. Keeley (John L. Keeley (Kelly), J. L. Keely), 71 Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
4820 John Kirlahti (Kirilahti), 214 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2856 Israel Klalman, 514 Bryant Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn. (338 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
4721 Alex Koden, 603 Seventh south, Minneapolis, Minn.
216 Jas. Kopta (Kopla, Kapta), 125 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn. (care A. Nellson, fireman N. P. telegraph dept., St. Paul, Minn.).
4951 Jos. H. Kroeger, 222 Washington Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
4641 Ezra (E.) A. Krochling, Rogers Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
3135 Wong Kuey, 203 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Calexico, Calif.).
1033 Elick Kulk (Knijk), 125 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4677 Henry E. Kukemo, Eighth and First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn. (Fargo, N. Dak.).
4560 John Chas. Labounty (La Bounty), Park Hotel, 22 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
4295 Wallace Lampman, 109 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4728 Gust Lehtinin (Kosti (Gust) Lehtinen), 40 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1265 George Leonard, 107 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (care General Delivery, Rawlins, Wyo.).
282 John Lind, 113 West Fourteenth, Minneapolis, Minn.
1136 Ernest Peter (P.) Lingren (Lindgren), 95 Elm Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1040 Brynolv Lundhark, 35 Washington Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (Washburn, Wis.).
226 Robert McCutcheon (Robert Fletcher McCutcheon), 2107 Sixth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
3203 Norman McLeod, 1219 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
5220 Michael Maciejewski, 1111½ Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Omaha, Nebr.).
87 William Maher, 142 Tenth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
279 Henry Maki, 102 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
628 Steve Nestro Makarok (Steve N. Makorok), 109 Nicollet Avenue, Columbia Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
4180 Angelos Mantalos, 1728 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. (Angle Mandlos (Angelus Manteles), 13 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.).
2880 Robert Martin, St. James Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. (1305 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.).
4668 Alfred (Alford) Britt Matson, 68 Eleventh Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
551 Ernest Meyers (Myers), 400 Aldrich, Minneapolis, Minn.
4904 John Morento, Municipal Lodging House, Minneapolis, Minn.
4744 David Morton, 1515 Hawthoren Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1858 Arthur Bernard Mygaard (Art. Barnhart Nygaard), 107 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Arthur Bernhart (Barnhart) Mygaard, care of Fred Oehike, R. F. D. No. 2, Enderlin, N. Dak.).
1013 Clarence A. Naslund, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
1647 Otto Nordquist, 213 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4157 Bjarne Olson, 210 Seventh Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1008 George Olson, 1813 Second Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2741b Yee On, 213 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1197 Thos. Jas. (Jos.) O'Rafferty (T. J. O'Rafferty), 124 First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1923 Dillion Owens (Owen Dillion), 533 Lyndale Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2454 Elmer E. Owen, care of J. Logan, Tenico, Wash. (18 Ninth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1565 Lars Edwin Pearson, 284 Vincent Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
5015 Adolph Oliver (A. O.) Peterson, 33 South Thirteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4799 Harold Provencher, 4 South Eleventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1203 Walter Andrew Remington, 1047 First Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
5138 Thomas Rogers, 114 North Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
5211 Elias Ronkko (Ronkka), 1415 Second Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4462 Thomas Ryan, Burlington Flats, Minneapolis, Minn.
1313 Wilfred (Wilfrid, W.) St. Germain, 51 North, Minneapolis, Minn.

2733 Tom Sam, 308 Marquette Avenue (208 Marquette Avenue), Minneapolis, Minn.
731 Chas. J. Samson (Charles John Samson, J. Sampson), 109 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4997 Fred Ellis Schoeppen (Schoepper), 1308 Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn.
3129 Harr Orton Schmidt, 1003 First Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. (General Delivery, Tacoma, Wash.).
4683 Julius Schroeder (Schroder, Schoeder), Grand Hotel, 104 Hennepin Avenue and First Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
158 Adolph Serchen, 121 Second Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.
3235 Artas (Arteas) Serr, 1212 Yale Place, Minneapolis, Minn. (1500 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.).
807 Bud Leroy Shilson, 8 Royalston Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4881 Charles Edward Shoemaker, 43 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1678 Charles Silverstein, 100 Thirteenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Silverstain, 1039 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.).
4579 Jas. Smith, 114 North Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (1120 First Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.).
5235 John Smith, 203 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1062 Jos. Lewis Smith, 29 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4437 Leo (L.) Socolow, 66 North Eleventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
703 Alexander Sroka, 125 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4814 Albin Leonard Stelberg (Stalburg, Stalberg), 213 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2780 Chas. H. Stewart, 1308 Vine Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
2113 Leon Stroh, 907 West Fifteenth, Minneapolis, Minn. (324 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.).
4068 Hjelmer Sunberg 93 Holden Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Hjelmer Sundberg, care of Jonnsons & Rivset Camp 4, Finland, Minn.).
5109 Pete Swajka (Swaijha), 17 High, Minneapolis, Minn.
1110 Carl Gust Swanson, 39 North Tenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
681 Edward Tapio, Columbia Hotel, Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
70 Joe Thomas, Park Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
3030 Donald Clinton (C.) Thompson, 711 Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minn. (D. C. Thompson, 528 Clark Street, Albert Lea, Minn.).
1151 Edmond Thornsberg (Edmon Thornsbery), 29 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2609 Angelo Tipe, 117 First Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.
3962 Louis Titner, 516 North Humboldt Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (1135 North Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1401 John Richard Torvinen, Pacific Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. (Wadena, Minn.).
4810 Chas. Wm. Towne, corner Eleventh and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn.
4757 Wm. Norman Turnbull, 35 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
236 Walter (W.) H. G. Van Derkoik, 1358 Vine Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
1897 Henry (A.) Vandrie, Seymour Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
924 George Vaselik, 51 North Eleventh, Minneapolis, Minn.
5061 Harold Nelson Watson, Georgetown, Ontario, Canada.
4994 Victor West, 71 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1734 John Logan Whiting, 27 Second Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
5025 Chas. A. Wilbele (Charlie Alexander Wibela), 215 Third Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
1611 Julius Williamson (Willumsen), 74 Spruce Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
4405 Frank Wold, 23 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
917 Leslie W. Wyman, 49 Wart Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

3878 Jos. B. (Joseph B.) Adlum, 104 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3638 Carl H. (Karl G., Karl H.) Anderson, 1504 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
335 Gust Auderson (G. Anderson), 830 Ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4241 Joseph W. Anderson, 1420 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4554 Fred Atkins, 435 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2356 Earl F. Austin, 1601 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (1910 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
2773 Axel Backman (Beckman), 409 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2816 Steve Balyk, 621 Fourth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1935 Gustino Barolo, Minneapolis; just arrived.
3805 Everett Samuel Barrett, Summit Hotel, Third Street and Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1184 Philip M. (Philip Maurice, Phillip Maurice) Barskey, 1811 First Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2890 Erik Bernhard (Erik B.) Berzelius, 729 Ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4211 Victor Brodeen, 816 Seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (care of C. Hanson, Big Falls, Minn.
528 W. F. Burnett, 515 Seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2177 Geo. Carovolus (Carovolos, George Carovolos), 248 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1618 Harry F. Castan, Minneapolis, Minn. (H. F. Castan, no permanent address, Minneapolis, Minn.).
4227 Michael A. Casey, 317 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (general delivery, South Milwaukee, Wis.).
162 C. Ditler Christensen, 924 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1149 Jens Pete (Jens Peter) Christiansen, 109 Thirteenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1159 George (Geo.) Claiborne, 246 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1293 Jack Clayton, 315 East Fourteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1890a Henry E. Cormier, 253 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1717 Ben Davis (Den Devis), 124 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2552 Mink De Ronda, National Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
243 Wong Dick (Wong Dink), 246 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3276 Stavros Dimas, 248 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3235 Charles R. Emerson, general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn. (822 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
3171 Ray (Roy) Emerson, 620 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4591 Gilmore Lawrence (Gilmore Laurence) Erickson, 224 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
877 John Erickson, 723 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (828 Ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
4245 Oscar Halvorson Fae (Oscar Halbersen Face), 326 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3318 Oden Wright Fager (Oden Wright Fayer), 1024 Sixth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
104 Andrew Fagerness, Aldon Hotel, 424½ Washington Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
268 Ernest Fallman (Ernest A. Fallman), 629 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
178 James M. Ford, 1217 Marquette Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3045 Frank Form Foyer, 1703 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1277 Edward John Frisch, no permanent address, Minneapolis, Minn. (Edward John Frisch, Frisch Edward John, care of general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1925 Joseph (Joe) Gleun, 825 Fourth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
4067 Frank Godlavske, 111 Marquette Avenue, Atlas Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
3124 Arthur S. Goodall (Arthur G. Goodall, Arthur S. Goodal), 235 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2535 Robert Walter Graham, 916 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
63 Marion Gray, 1312 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
241 Walter Gregory, 1007 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1814 Maurice Gunderson, 522 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3106 John (Joh) George Haberer, 321 Marquette Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
910 George Hacker, National Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
2064 Elmer Hagen, Minneapolis, Minn.
1403 John Hagen, 3274 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
381 Richard Haglund, 504 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4320 Joe Haley, City Hospital, State Street South and C Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
238 Joseph Lawrence Hanify (Joseph L. Hanify), 107 Second South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2863 John Edmund Hanlon, 905 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2394 John Hansen, 227 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
306 Edw. Gordon Harrington, care of Leland Hotel, Anaconda, Mont. (Edward Gordon Harrington, 115 Washington South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
3595 Jos. A. Harrison (Joseph A. Harrison), National Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
2860 Harold W. Hatter (H. W. Hatter), 10 East Fourteenth Street, Apartment L, Minneapolis, Minn.
806 Thomas (Thos.) Haynes, 611 Seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4414 William Blair Hedrick (William Hendricks), general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn.
4396 Henry Hegnes, 519 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1334a Neal Overt Herndon (Neal Herndon), 505 South Fifth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3261 Ernest Hartzberg, 723 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2741 Frank Higgins, Victor Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
1760 Edward Hill, 422 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4099 Anton Holmes, 1511 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2542 John Huseby, 1353 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (Jno. Huseby (John Husebg), 803 Fourth Street, Miami, Fla.).
2173 Carl Peterson Hustad (Carl Pederson Hustad), 832 Ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
170 Olof Herman Isackson (Olaf Herman Isackson), 1901 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1518 Fred August Johnson (Fred A. Johnson), 1509 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
976 Gale Ellery Johnson, 526 Tenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2955 John A. Johnson, 821 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1 John K. Jordan, 128 Fourth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (John P. Jordan, 4230 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
961 Loyd E. Kincade (Loyd Kincade), 811 Fourteenth Street East, Minneapolis, Minn.
1871 Geo. W. (George W., Geo.) King, 111 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
4136 Henry Frank Koch (Henry F. Koch), 110 South Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
849 William Kuffel, 1011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. (218 Third Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.).
230 Chris Knucheff, 124 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (116 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
10 Florian Jos. Lahaye (Florian Joseph Lahaye), Minneapolis, Minn.
3460 Earl Larsen (Earl W. Larsen), 127 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
390a Lang Lau (Long Lau), Honolulu, Hawaii.
3013 H. J. (H. L.) Lewis, 620 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1528 Carl Martin Lind, 916 South Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3217 John Litz, 224 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (John Litze, general delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.).
110a Clyde Dow Livermore, 112 Third Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3457 Christ Lohn, 104 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2352 Kenneth G. Luke, 222 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (care of Duluth Café, Marshall, Minn.).
812 Elmer Lundgren, 103 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3393 John Stephen McCarthy, 814 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3105a John J. McInnis, 300 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
342 Frank W. Matthews, 408 East Fourteenth Street, flat 14, Minneapolis, Minn.
3185 Leonard Joseph Maher (Leonard J. Maher), general delivery, Minneapolis, Minn.
327 John Victor Maly, 210 Ninth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3390 Frank J. Masek (no permanent address), Minneapolis, Minn.
1357 Charles A. Miller (Chas. A. Mitler), 127 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

2973 Edward B. Miller, 10 East Fourteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4495 Frank Moore, 1127 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (general delivery, Duluth, Minn.).
2431 Clarence Nelson, 305 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
8486 Niels M. Nielson (Niels Marinus Nielsen, Niels M. Nielsen, Niels Marinus Nielsen), 123 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
8144 Ole Hanson Oberg, 17 High Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
283 Edward O'Connor, 1408 First Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
8030 Christ Peter Olson (Olsen), 112 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2063 Oscar E. Olson, 911 East Eighteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
925 Augustin Oropeza, 520 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2883 Rosendo Oropeza, 520 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2040 Fred'k Watson Osborne (Fredrick Watson Osborne), 253 Marquette Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
914 Carl Oslund, 825 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1504 Iljalmar Ostsen (Iljmar Ostsen), corner Washington and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1335 Roy Matthew (Roy Mather, Roy Mathew) Page, 615 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2088 Alexis Pappas, 1100 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Alex Pappas, 321 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1652 Gus Patrick, 508 Market Street, Lowell, Mass. (Goat Patrick, 248 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
250a Ernest Paullek, 126 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
8150 John Penning (John P. Penning), 811 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1724 Oliver Arthur Pergole (O. W. Pergole), 921 Fourth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
1184a Peter (Pete) Person, 615 Sixth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1221 August Gottfred Peterson, 107 Second Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
212 Victor Orville Peterson (V. O. Peterson), Second Avenue and Washington Street, National Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
2520 Thos. Stanley Railsback (Thomas Stanley Railsback, Thos. Stanley Railsbach), 514 South Ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3324 Wilbur S. Redfern, 523 South Ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3538 Thos. Howard Redmond (Thomas H. Redmond, Thomas Howard Redmond), 34 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2040 Edw. Geo. Rengstorff (Edward George Rengstorff, Ed Rengstorff), 528 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2880 John H. Robbins, 108 South Washington Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1206 Fred Robertson (Fred E. Robertson, F. E. Roberts), 126 South Twelfth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1882 Walter Russell, 810 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2446 James Ryan, Acme Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
3583 John William Ryan, 618 Twenty-ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2784 T. E. Sagvold (Sagvold), 810 East Fourteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3061 Alfred J. St. George, 420 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1329 Edward Schancke, 510 Tenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3612 Knute (Knut) Sein, 310 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1315a J. Harvey Short, 615 Sixth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4053 Emil Soderlin, 620 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3410 Thomas Wilson Speirs, 109 East Fifteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
74 Henry Wm. (Henry William, H. W.) Teich, room 1500, First National Bank, Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
3098 Erick Thoresen (Harry Thoresen, Erick Thoresen), 115 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1515 Fred Tremont, 253 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2571 Arthur Sumner (Arthur Summer) Wallen, 1400 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
286 Rollin E. Wagner, 305 East Fifteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (14 Hershey Street, Dayton, Ohio).
3056 Clayton Walrath, 209 South Twelfth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2051 James Werner (no permanent address), Minneapolis, Minn.
1250 Paul Albert Wertenberger (Westenberger), 1808 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4178 Claude White, 102 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
4350 Conway Wiseley, 602 East Fifteenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1905 Ralph Wnsneta (Wnsnetta, Wnsurta), 137 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
3715 William A. (W. A.) Woods, 253 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2368 Leu Zurn (Zurn), 111 Marquette Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

297 Rendiol (Rendhoid, Renhuld) Abramson, 1106 Seventh Street, South Minneapolis, Minn.
633 Eugene Adams, 212 Eleventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
342 Martin Anderson, 402 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
602 Haakon Barbek, 255 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1010 Robert Been (Robt. Beens, Robert Beans), 1325 Washington Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1345 Ole Blegheam (Bergheim, Bergheam, Berghiam), 1808 Washington Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1034 Robert A. Boye, 1006 Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Robert Boyd, Robert Boys, Jacksonville, Tenn.).
568 Clarence H. Bradshaw (Clarence Bradshaw), 305 Twelfth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1846a Christ Brown, 1916 Third Street, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1320a James R. Buchanan (James Radle (Radlu or Radler), J. R. Buchanan), 211 Eleventh Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1284 Cecil Cahill, 1206 Second Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
836 Ander Cirota (Ciroto), 118 Mill Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
746 Isidore L. Durocher (Isidore Lorenzo Durocher), 210 Fourteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1233 James S. Elliott (Elliot), 1217 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
195 John Hanson, 232 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
405 John Hoges (Hodes), 1323 Second Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
953 Stava Horodnick (Steve Horodnik, Steve Horodnik, Stava Horodnick), 811 Fifteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
258 Alfred Johnson, 2012 Sixth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
604 Carl Johnson, 1526 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
617 Mindie (Windel) Johnson, 614 Seventeenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1350 Robert Johnson, 208 Eleventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
437 Morranda Kalnlull, 1223 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
806 John Klastad, 326 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
601 Marion Mehnyk (Marlon Melnyk, M. Melnyk), 2328 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
283 Harold Anderson Melbo, 1819 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Horse Butt, Saskatchewan, Canada).
1240 Samule J. Midtun (Sam. J. Midturn, Samuel John Midtum), 227 Cedar Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
631 Joshan Morgan (Joshua, Joshua Norgan), 211 Eleventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1383 William (Wm.) Neill, 1315 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn (2324 Trent Avenue, Spokane, Wash.).
1366 Tony Neilson (Tony Nielson), 315 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1131 Hans C. Nelson (Hans Christ Nelson), 1518 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
178 Edward Newman (Edward Neuman), 2210 Locust Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1026 Elmer L. Nystrom (Elmer L. Mystrom), 1127 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
324 Gust Nyberg, 1118 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1045 Andrew Olson, 1103 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
420 Kaj. Petterlum (Kaj. Fetterllen, Kaj Fetterlin), 308 Cedar Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
309 William Petterson, 500 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
708 John Rawin (Rowain, Renwn), 111 Twentieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
420 Eric (Erik) Rapp, 1500 Third Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
714 Carl J. Reierson (Carl John Reierson), 1921 Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
978 Harrison Robinson, 1313 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (1313 Fourth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
20 Willie Shantz, 514 Twelfth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
488 Mike Shorba, 1229 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1054 Bruno Siemenres, 1201 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bruno Szemieneski (Scenficerces, Siemenrlrco), 1201 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
786 Earl Thomas, 1204½ Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
412 William H. Towns, 514 Twelfth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Wm. H. Towns (Wm. Towns), 512 Twelfth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1632 Joseph (Jos.) Tuma, 1823 Second Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. (1823 Third Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1207 Odin Vick, 1220 Washington South, Minneapolis, Minn.
677 Peter Wennes (Winanes), 1103 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

688 Nels Alfred Christoferson (Christopherson), 2836 Seventeenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2208 Chas. Vernon Hanson (Hansen), 2945 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
184 Harold Helberg, 3114 Fifteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
183 Einar Holman, 4205 Tenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
714 Carl Anders Johnson, 2928 Eighteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
643 Gust X. Johnson, 2932 Tenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1187 Wm. Adolph Johnson, 3245 Elliot Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
148 Fred Kamm, 2910 Sixteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
413 Peter (Pete) Larson, 4330 Fifteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1846 Peter Lee, 2410 Twelfth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
638 Otto Meum, 3205 Twentieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
496 Alfred Olson, 3819 Eighteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (3210 Eighteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1991 Olaf Olson, 2819 Fifteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1993 Bert Ole Peterson, 2811 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
21 Ed. Richard Soens, 4020 Longfellow Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2097 Louis Stendal (Stenohl, Stendohl), 2518 Thirteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

235 Joseph Blake, 820 Twenty-seventh Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn. (Lisbon, N. Dak.).
225 Syko H. (Tyko H.) Brakander, 720 Fillmore Street NE. (2211 Pierce Street NE.), Minneapolis, Minn.
250 Edwin Carlson, 1016 Twenty-ninth Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
322 Clyde Flemming (Fleming), 709 Madison Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
338 E. Friden (Eugene Friden), 1014 Fillmore Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
141 H. L. Gilbert (Harold H. Gilbert, H. H.), 610 Madison Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
864 Jos. (Joseph) Halligan, 424 Adams NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
180 Wm. (William) Halligan (William Halligan), 426 Adams NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
34 Frank C. Kacrynski, 1417 Sixth Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.
342 John Katecki (Koteckl), 1013 Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
306 Albert Kenrn (Kara), 705 Twenty-seventh Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn. (Albert Kerwin, 2705 Twenty-seventh Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.)
349 Chas. John Skoog (Charles John Skoog, Charles Skoog), 638 Jackson Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2178 Arvia (Arvid) W. Anderson, 1513 East Twenty-second Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (1513 East Twentieth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
679 Warren S. Anderson, 812 Fourteenth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

644 Fred H. Bergman (Fred Henry Bergman), 2828 Eighth Street south, Minneapolis, Minn.
463 John C. Birtness (Birtness), 1501 Eleventh Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
71 Cornelius Brent, 2020 Nineteenth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1409 Helmer Carlson, 1724 Eleventh Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
293 John H. Dapper, 1129 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1438 Tom D. Enack (Danck), 2210 (2201) Twelfth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1433 Henry B. Franklin, 2010 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
17 Martin G. Gambleiund (Martin Gerhart Gambleiund, Gambleiad), 2906 Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
88 Eric Granberg, 3054 Twelfth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
2130a Per Olof Holmberg 2103 Twenty-fifth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn. (53 Hart Avenue, Winnepeg, Canada).
2100 Frank Johnson, 801 Twelfth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1912 F. Jennings (A. F. Jennings), 2302 Seventeenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1223 Selmer Johnson, 801 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
340 Walter Karwalies (Kartwalies), 805 Fifteenth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1376 Arthur G. McGregor (Anthony George McGregor), 2223 Sixteenth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
2065 Theodore Morton, 2611 Eighth Street south, Minneapolis, Minn. (V. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago, Ill.).
439 Tom Mulkrotis (Maulkrotis), 1907 Eighth Street south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1300 Francis E. Murphy, 1324 East Twenty-fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1061 John Nelson, 1010 Eighteenth Street south, Minneapolis, Minn. (route 1, Station F, box 41, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1924 U. H. Olson (Uno Harold Olson), 1061 East Seventeenth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1537 Henry C. Richardson (Henry Clay Richardson), 930 Twentieth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1021 Edward F. Rolle (Rolls, Rollo), 2207 Nineteenth Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
334 Erik (Erick) Wilhelm Welander, 1726 Eleventh Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

665 Walter N. Anderson, 2903 Twenty-seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1102½ William Atkinson, 2816 Twenty-sixth Street East, Minneapolis, Minn.
1492 Carl E. Bengston (Bengtson), 3400 Snelling Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
206 Carl Berg, 4344 Nokomis Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1846 Joseph D. (Doyle) Black, 2841 Thirtieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1213 Frederick (Fred) Blight, 2601 Twenty-sixth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2707 Floyd Hoffman (Hoffmann), Soldiers' Home (118 Harmon Place), Minneapolis, Minn.
1104 Thomas Humphrey, 2941 Thirtieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (287 Reed Street, Waterloo, Iowa).
2346 Jos. Kohart, 4516 Forty-fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (care of John Nesbitt, route No. 2, Cambridge, Minn.).
1447 Peter Kontons, 2542 Twenty-eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2287 John Kovich, 2420 East Twenty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
207 Louis H. McAvoy (McAroy), 4636 Twenty-ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1552 Arthur L. (Lennon) McLaughlin, 5124 Twenty-ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2326 Angus McPhail, 2522 Twenty-seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1445 John Meldovan (Moldovan), 2709 East Twenty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2735 Nels Nordeen, 3048 Nokomis Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1371 Rubin (Ruben) Nordlund, 3308 Thirty-seventh Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
453 Marinum (Marinhus) Odegaard, 3148 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1403 Carl Ivar Olsen (Carl Olson), 2429 Twenty-sixth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2414 Pete Osep, Fort Snelling, Minn.
946 Theodore B. Ostrom, 3549 Minnehaha, Minneapolis, Minn.
2436 Geo. William Peterson, 2516 Minnehaha Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2551 Illja Pjesicli, 2515 Twenty-third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2054 Lee Pratcher, 2709 Twenty-ninth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
1132 Samuel F. Radebaugh, 2426 Thirty-second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
229 August A. Relas, 4249 Fortieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
290 Carl F. Sims (Sime), 3252 Thirty-second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
95 Clarence L. Sutton, 2717 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (1007 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.).
2555 Jassen (Jusson) Ray Utter, 2908 Thirty-first Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
68 Walter Van Bergen, 4020 Thirtieth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
645 George Vanderrer (Vandbere), 2814 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
983 William Vanderer (Nanderer), 2814 Twenty-eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2731 William Yahar (William Emil Yahar, William Jahr), 2517 Minnehaha Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

67 Robert Byron Agar (R. B. Agar), 4421 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1430 Charles Englof, 4153 Harriet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1899 Leo Ole (Ole), 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1242 Burt Alfred Peterson (Burt A. Peterson), 109 West Thirty-ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NICOLLET, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

52 Mike Anthony, Route 5, Mankato, Minn.
70 George M. (N.) Koriaske, R. F. D. No. 1, Fairfax, Minn.
1113 Swan Lindblom, Standard Lumber Co., St. Peter, Minn.
166 Arthur John Munk, care of James Corr, St. Peter, Minn. (2425 Forsker, Toledo, Ohio).
1170 Emil Rolof (Rolaf), Courtland, Minn.
250 John Vogh (Vogel, Vogli), Route No. 1, Lafayette, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF OTTER TAIL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

626b John Cleef, Dora, Minn.
1507 Wm. J. Granberg (Grandberg), R. F. D. No. 1, Richville, Minn.
510 Ole Johnson (John) Johnson, Pelican Rapids, Minn.
1774 Harold M. J. Saul (Soul), St. Hosp., Fergus Falls, Minn.
930 Orrison (Orson, Orison) E. Tucker, Clitherall, Minn.
1722 Burles Alger Whidden, 406 Cleveland, Fergus Falls, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF OTTER TAIL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1250 Carl Arvid Bjocklund (Bjorklund), Route No. 8, Wadena, Minn.
1545 August Laine, Route No. 8, Wadena, Minn.
1475 Knut Listug, Vining, Minn. (Knute Aslakson Listug (Knute Listug), Sklen, Minn.).
98 Arthur Julius Olson, Parkers Prairie, Minn.
944 Henry Olson, Deer Creek, Minn.
147a George Henry Peterson, New York Mills, Minn. (Parkers Prairie, Minn.).
1270 Fred August Ruckheim, Parkers Prairie, Minn.
1542 Oscar Newton Scroggin (Scroggin), Frazee, Minn.
410 Arthur Smith, Henning, Minn.
552 John Talkkare (Talkkari), New York Mills, Minn.
172 Stephen Wels, Perham, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PENNINGTON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

588 William John Pura, Central Hotel, Thief River Falls, Minn. (William John Peura (Puera), William Peura, 414 East Pine Street, Ironwood, Mich.)
854 Joseph Resner, Thief River Falls, Minn. (Cleveland, Ohio, general delivery).
803 Frank Sullivan, Central Hotel, Thief River Falls, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROSEAU, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

80a Nils Reinhard Johnson, Strathcona, Roseau County, Minn. (Nels Reinhard Johnson, care of C. L. Helmrust, Warner, Alta.) (care of G. F. Braden (G. F. Braden), Orion, Alta. (Canada.)
1030 Henry Lee Waldron, section 19, Cler River, Minn. (Henry Lee Walden, Clear River, Minn.)
450 Oscar Martin Ahlquist, Saiol, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

850 Gust William Anderson, R. F. D. No. 2, box 36, Duluth, Minn. (Gust William Anderson, Moose Valley Dairy Farm, Duluth, Minn.) (Care of Minnesota Cedar & Logging Co., Camp 14, Deer River, Minn.)
761 Jonas H. Bergvall, box 835, Proctor, Minn.
908 John Bolme (Dulme, Bolone), Proctor, Minn.
271 Cornelius Brennan (Brenna, Cronelius Brennan), Proctor, Minn.
658 Alfred Erickson, Proctor, Minn.
90 John Aliz Erickson (Charles A. Erickson), 602 Ogden, Superior, Wis.
30 John Hestrom, box 302, Proctor, Minn.
845 William Y. (William (W. Y.) Yeager) Hotchkiss, Proctor, Minn.
219 Taivo Jaakola (Taivo Jaakola, Taylo Yaakola), Toivola, Minn.
408 Andrew Jarvi, Two Harbors, Minn.
1110 Charles J. Johnson, Adolph, Minn. (Chas. J. Johnson, Proctor, Minn.)
928 Svanta Jokl, Kelsey, Minn.
758 John Kusmirs, Proctor, Minn.
1100 Oskar Larson, Berger Street, Bergen, Norway. (Oscar Larson, Outlook P. O., Outlook, Minn.)
902 Fred Lindstrom, Proctor, Minn.
1327 Matt Mukl, Proctor, Minn.
132 Herman Mattson, Saginaw, Minn.
81 Joseph Nasat (Masat, Maset, Mo Mest), 4511 North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
143 Oscar Olson, box 118, R. F. D. No. 6, West Duluth, Minn.
997 Martin Paulson, Princeton, Minn.
1252 William Rice, Proctor, Minn. (William Johnson Rice (William J. Rice), 126 North Harvey Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.)
608 Alfred Roset, Proctor, Minn.
1044 Herman A. Sarvinen (Herman Alexander Sarinen, Herman A. Sarinen), 1044, Township 55, Range North 14, care of Cloquet Lumber Co., Cloquet, Minn.
930 Emil Schilling (Shilling), 930, R. F. D. No. 1, box 67, Duluth, Minn.
837 Clarence Thompson, Princeton, Minn.
987 Edgar Vann, Proctor, Minn.
740 William Zukoski (Zukoski), Fairbanks, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

703 Rudolph Franc Absetz (Rudolph Absets), Gilbert, Minn.
1124 Werner Aho, 426 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
1008 Michele Aloe, Mesaba, Minn.
81 Frank Aunee (Auyee, Anyee, Ausee), Bewabik (Biwabik), Minn.
802 Mike Bokar, 52 Adams Hill, Eveleth, Minn.
1795 Domenic Bozzi, Gilbert, Minn.
1207 Alex Brhunlson, Aurora, Minn.
1465 Francis Oliver Broodbank, 418 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
435 Eric W. Forsman (Eric N. Forsman), P. O. Box 144, Eveleth, Minn.
1038 John Forsman, P. O. Box 44, Eveleth, Minn.
1574 Minghini Gelice, Gilbert, Minn.
518 Louis Glaban (Glavan), Aurora, Minn.
1306½ Isaac Haarleton (Haaviston), Aurora, Minn.
779 Matt Harle, Palo, Minn.
1 John Harju (Harju), 422 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
120 Rose (Rosa) Harkac, 511 Grant Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.
1306 Arnius Heikkila (Heikkon), 431 Fayol Road, Eveleth, Minn.

2300 Anton Iporie, Gilbert, Minn.
1301½ Robert Kallio (Kallia), City Hall Street, Aurora, Minn.
1079 Andrew Ketrala (Ketrola), Aurora, Minn.
389 Steve Kichavender (Kocharander), Mesaba, Minn.
2012 Henry Kissanen (Kissonen, Kissonun), 808 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
2028 Eli Kajala (Kujala), Mesaba, Minn.
373 John Kamatar (Komatar), Sparta, Minn.
59 Alex Laenn (Laeam, Laeon, Laine), Sixth Avenue Hotel, Duluth, Minn.
325 John Luoma, Aurora, Minn.
2319 Emil Ladvala, Calvin, Minn.
1031 Antti (Victor Labri, T. 55, R. 15, St. Louis County, Minn.
48 Yrjo (Yrja) Laitinen, 421 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
1572 Michael J. McLaughlin (Michael Joseph McLaughlin), Gilbert, Minn.
880 John Meyer, 10 Norman Street, Eveleth, Minn.
391 Frank Miofzik (Miodzik), 308 Douglas Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.
1015½ Nikolai Nattinen (Nattanen), Gilbert, Minn.
703 or 793 Lauri Nieminen, 101 Grant Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.
893 Alfred Olson (Alfero Olson), Sparta, Minn.
1447 Albert Ostrom, Aurora, Minn.
557 Louis Papich (Pspich), box 16, Aurora, Minn.
736 Gust Pelttalo (Gust John Pietila, Gust Pietila), 112 Adams Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.
1934 Williams Rogers (William Rogers), 111 First Street, South Virginia, Minn.
856 Oscar Salo, 426 Monroe Street, Eveleth, Minn.
2350 Adolph Santto, 421 Royal Road, Eveleth, Minn.
2281 Nazzarimo Serra (Serra Nazzarino), Aurora, Minn.
283 Helmer Snartti (Helmer (Herman) Suartti), Mesaba, Minn.
909 Tony Stangee (Stangel), Biwabik, Minn.
323 John Sundeen, Aurora, Minn.
1353 Dan Vujovick (Vujovich), Aurora, Minn.
2148 Mike Vujovich, Aurora, Minn.
2351 George V. Fred Whitman (George Victor Ferdinand Whiteman), Aurora, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1044 Walter Beckman (Walter Bokman, Walter Bookman), Ely, Minn.
709 John Keane, Tower, Minn.
790 Hjalmar Kornaech (Hjalmar Karanen, Hjalmer Koranen, Hjalmer Karnaneh), 213 Lake Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
1182a Emil Perttula, box 89, Ely, Minn. (Winton, Minn.)
405 William F. Rolloff (William Frank Rolloff, William Rolloff), Correll, Iowa.
1033 Matt Salo (Matt Solo, Matt Sado), 217 First Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.
712 John Skrinski, Szata, Austria. (John Skrinski (John Shrinski), Tower, Minn.).
893 August Suni (August Sami, August Sunn), box 65, rural route No. 1, Cloquet, Minn.
a52a Bennie Winden, Tower, Minn. (Clarisholm, Alberta, Canada.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

977 Martin Wm. Adamson, Mariska, Minn. (Mariska Station, Virginia, Minn.).
913 Harry Allen, 712½ Spruce Street, Virginia, Minn.
926 Alfred Anderson, Buyck, Minn.
1865 Carl W. Anisdahl (Anisdahl), 215 Maple Street, Virginia, Minn.
2381 Alfons Armosoja (Alfons Ainosoja, Ainsofe), 114 Second Avenue south, Virginia, Minn.
2420 George Bergstrom, 720 Third Street south, Virginia, Minn.
1947 Joseph Bertovich (J. Betrovich), Montray Boarding House, Virginia, Minn.
2567 Fred Blemeo (Blumen, Blumeo), St. James Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
1450 John Bogich (Bogich), 105 First north, Virginia, Minn.
967 Lev Bokollge (Bakollyic 57, Liy Baholige), care of 51 Cusson, Minn.
1887 George Borarchias (Bovardes), 202 First Street, Virginia, Minn.
91 Sam Cevetich (Cwetich), 101 Chestnut Street, Virginia, Minn.
53 Frank R. Collins (Frank B. Callins, F. R. Collins), Central Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
940 Eugene J. Conrad, Fay Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
1349 Guerno (Guermo) Desenillo, Cusson, Minn.
2214 Joseph (Jas.) Dennick, care of Virginia Railway Lake Co., Virginia, Minn.
2146 Toney Dosco, Cusson, Minn.
1550 Joe Duval, Camp 51, Cusson, Minn.
413 Martin Dylock (Deloah, Deloch), 121 Oak Street, Virginia, Minn.
2232 Victor Erickson (Ericson, Erieson), Transient, Virginia, Minn.
841 Frank Frederick, general delivery, Virginia, Minn.
1936 Orecto (Oresto) Glen, Mountain Iron, Minn.
2398 Matt Hackonen (Rackonen), 118 Oak Street, Virginia, Minn.
399 Jalmer Hakkinen (Jalmar), Meadow Brook, Minn.
7 Kalle Hendrickson, box 28, Sax, Minn.
1919 Chas. Hill, box 61, Graystone, Minn.
2141 Frank Hill, Williams Addition, Virginia, Minn.
170 Peter Hill, 113 Oak Street, Virginia, Minn.
1802 Geo. Hoffmar (Hoffenar, Hoffman), Camp 51, Cusson, Minn.
321 Pasquale Ionniona (Iannino, Irnnino, Ioaniona), Mountain Iron, Minn. (922 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.).
429 John Jacobson (Jacoson, Jacobsen), Ohio Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
1413 Paavo Jasvie (Paavo Jarva, Paavo Jarvie), Cusson, Minn.
835 Charlie Andrews Johnson (Charles Andrew Johnson), R. F. D., Cook, Minn.
1896½ Nat (Matt) Jugovich, 811 Oak, Virginia, Minn.
786 Tony Kalanovic (Toni (Tong) Karanovic), 612 Thirteenth, Virginia, Minn.
1149 Wilko Kankola (Kankol), Orr, Minn.
2000 Tony Karakos (Karakas, Toni Kalakss), 418 Walnut, Virginia, Minn.
1595 Mike Karmula (Kamula, Kanula), 209 Walnut, Virginia, Minn.
2034 James Kiski (Koski, Kaski), camp 60, Cusson, Minn.
451 Chas. Kluiken (Keniken, Klinkner), Virginia, Minn.
1188 Alexander Konstantinapoche (Tyyski, Konstantinapochetyrske, Konstantinapochetysse Tyipka), 221 Second Street North, Virginia, Minn.
982 Peter Kornenia (Kemenia), 919 Thirteenth North, Virginia, Minn.
2431 Julius Koststo (Kostste), camp 5, Cusson, Minn.
2281 Geo. Kuoris, Cusson, Minn.

1289 Edmund Jos. Langlein (Edmund Joseph Langlors), 101 First Street South, Virginia, Minn.
2360 Thos. Lanovitch (Lavovitch), Biwabik, Minn.
1672 Albert Larson, 401 Ohio Avenue, Virginia, Minn.
1080 Ray (Kay) Leflay, 807 Fourteenth Street North, Virginia, Minn.
187 Emil Leivo, Alvina, Minn.
3034 Tom E. Lewis, Elk City, Kans.
2453 Anselm Luiko (Liuka), Orr, Minn.
1383 Wm. Lundeen, Orr, Minn.
428 David Maki, 807 (907) Twelfth, Virginia, Minn.
1635 Emil Maki, Mr. Iron (Mountain Iron), Minn.
82 Charles Mattson (Matson), camp 51, Cusson, Minn.
2354 Joe Mento (Minto), Cusson, Minn.
1732 Yrpo (Yrjo) Mikkola, 1003 North Seventh Avenue West, Virginia, Minn.
46 Antoni Mislak, 609 Wyoming Avenue, Virginia, Minn.
1858 Nathaniel Morganstein (Nathaniel Morgenstern), 420 Chestnut Street, Virginia, Minn.
148 Jack H. Munger, Cusson, Minn. (Ellensburg, Wash.).
1006 Frank Nadoh (Nadch, Madch), 1035 (1033) Seventh Avenue west, Virginia, Minn.
1163 Iver (Ivar) Newgard, 209 First Street north, Virginia, Minn.
434 Elias Nieme (Niemi), 202 Fourth Street south, Virginia, Minn.
2195 Frank Nuslich (Nuslick), 232 Cheat (Chest) Street, Virginia, Minn.
846 Alinard E. Olson, Central Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
1216 Matt Pera, Arr, Minn.
1089 Chas. (Charlie) Perry, General Delivery, Virginia, Minn.
470 Lauri Pickkola (Piekkala, Piekkala), 201 Third Avenue north, Virginia, Minn.
827 Adam Rodnar, 117 Second Street, Virginia, Minn.
1485 Otti (Artt) Raturi, 209 Walnut, Virginia, Minn.
477 Ed. Sappanen, Camp 51, Cusson, Minn.
121 Alfred Sanberg (Alf. Sandberg), Ormonde Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
953 Jacob Slira, Cusson, Minn.
2206 Frank C. Smith (Frank Clarence Smith), 216 Walnut, Virginia, Minn.
1280 John Soreyes (Soreceyes), Nett Lake, Minn.
1702 Mike Stike (Steko, Stoko), 301 Walnut, Virginia, Minn.
1245 Felix Stenfanski (Stefanski, Stepanski), 720 Third Street south, Virginia, Minn.
1645 Louis Tozrich, 617 Thirteenth, Virginia, Minn.
884 Harry Strubing, Cusson, Minn.
780 Alex (Aleck) Sundquist, 209 First Street north, Virginia, Minn.
1694 Dave Taylor, Virginia, Minn.
2547 Joe Timiski (Tinaski), 1024 Fourteenth (Fifteenth), Virginia, Minn.
2429 Chas. Triffer (Treffer), Orr, Minn.
1029 Tyyko Vesterlund, 213 Grant Avenue, Eveleth, Minn.
1676 Sinne Wehtonen (Simo Wihtonen), General Delivery, Virginia, Minn.
1582 Joe Clnk (Souter Barhiala, Santer Barkiala Wilpus (Reino), Reino Wilpua), box 316, Ray, Minn.
1628 Tom Ziks (Zikas), 202 Maple Street, Virginia, Minn.
66 Matt Znidarsic, 612 Sixth Street north, Virginia, Minn.
1358 Geo. Zoupas, Virginia, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4 CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1261 Sam Alodici (Sam Niodici), 195 South Washington, St. Paul, Minn.
764 Joseph Benzer, 229 Ramsey Street, St. Paul, Minn.
639 Michael Bang, 441 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
287 Frank E. Budine (Burdine, Frank Edward Burdine, Frank Elmer Burdine), 229½ West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
220 Edward Burt, 238½ West Seventh Street (Third Street), St. Paul, Minn.
791 Joseph Casend, West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1986 Antony Damico (Dameco), 345 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
280 Hugh Doherty, St. Lukes Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
802 Francis P. Hagan, 6 Leach Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1629 Roy Hubbard Hanson, 481 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn. (State Sanatorium, Cass, Minn.)
145 Bert Hegle, 390 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1292 Gordon James Hyndman, 881½ West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1510 Harry Edwin (H. E.) Lee (Harry E. Lee), 221 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
810 Alfonso Ligoretti, 49 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
78 John McCarthy, 485 Smith Street, St. Paul, Minn.
353 Anthony Martin, 210 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
171 Sam Michael, 259 Sherman Street, St. Paul, Minn.
261 Peter Peterson, 338½ West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1255 Gabriel Pizzuti (Gabriele Pizzuti), 215 South Franklin, St. Paul, Minn.
1785 Paul Schepka, 1126 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
366a Harry Sherman (Henry Sherman), 221 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
172 Carl Franklin Simpson, 458 North Smith, St. Paul, Minn.
1525 Claude C. Smith, 148 Franklin, St. Paul, Minn.
180 Albert Johnson Stoneman, 220 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
298 Jim Ttarollno (Jim Ttarolina), 199 South Washington, St. Paul, Minn.
1244 Roy E. Utterback, 575 Jefferson, St. Paul, Minn.
515 Ambrose Wintilla (Ambrose Vintillo), City and County Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
1776 Edward Zierman, 2000 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

875 Carl Anderson, 521 Pine, Chisholm, Minn.
933 Vaso Baravich (Barovich, Borovich), Kinney, Minn.
1087a Tony Basich Bosich), Woodbridge Location, Buhl, Minn. (Kinney, Minn.).
205 Thos. Bichanich, 316 West Oak, Chisholm, Minn.
517 Frank Cerar (Ceral), Hibling Road, Chisholm, Minn.
1125 Milo Dakolivich (Dekalovich), Box No. 111, Buhl, Minn.
1588 Louis Eschemovich (Echimovich, Eshemovich), general delivery, Buhl, Minn.
1301 Hjalmer (Hjalmar) Hill, 113 West Birch Street, Chisholm, Minn. (113 Birch Street, Chisholm, Minn.).
817 Swan Hill, 213 East Spruce, Chisholm, Minn.
769 John Jarvi, 216 South First Avenue, Chisholm, Minn.

1607 John Jerkovich (Jurkovich), 417 Hemlock Street, Chisholm, Minn.
960 Eli Jurich, 416 West Poplar Street, Chisholm, Minn.
260 Matt Kallokoski (Kallokoski, Kallokoski), 202 South Central Avenue, Chisholm, Minn.
860 Stanko Kamarich (Samarzich), Shenango Boarding House, Chisholm, Minn.
1468 Chas. Kangas, 602 Second Avenue South, Chisholm, Minn.
985 Mill Kardic (Mile Kordic, Mile Kardic), 118 East Lake, Chisholm, Minn.
1329 Paul Zozopski, general delivery, Buhl, Minn.
1307 Richard Krekila, 216 First Avenue South, Chisholm, Minn.
1422 Waino Kujsi, 211 Second Avenue South, Chisholm, Minn. (Vaino Kupi, Waino Kupi, 236 East Aurora Street, Ironwood, Mich.).
1231 Gust (Kust) Lairila (Laurila), 211 South First Avenue, Chisholm, Minn.
428 Oscar Kaki, box 121, Buhl, Minn.
927 Louie Manch (Louis, Louis Mansch), 126 East Lake Street, Chisholm, Minn. (Biwabik, Minn.).
1156 Emil Marjosno (Marjasno), Buhl, Minn.
1627 Jack Marn (Jasok Morn), 317 West Poplar, Chisholm, Minn.
920 Anthony Medure (Madire), Spina, Minn. (Kinney, Minn.).
1561 Steph Mikijez (Mekla, Steve Mikijez), 35 South End, Chisholm, Minn.
275 Nels Nelson, 219 Lake Street, West Chisholm, Minn.
816 Victor Nyman, 105 East Birch Street, Chisholm, Minn.
1015 John Pecioncello, 115 East Chestnut, Chisholm, Mich.
1171 Tony Pirchen (Porcenich, Poernicy, Perchenich), Woodbridge, Buhl, Minn.
234 Isaac Pobto, 216 First Avenue, Chisholm, Minn.
1432 Geo. Raydukovac (Hajdukovich, Hajdukoviz, Haydukovo), 416 West Poplar Street, Chisholm, Minn.
1248 Steve Senlik (Senik), 112 Sawmill Location, Chisholm, Minn.
888 John Silander, Kinney, Minn.
354 John Swanson, 66 Hartley Location, Chisholm, Minn. (secretary House Myers Location, Chisholm, Minn.).
1486 Frank Turkatulk (Klurcatink), 15 Sawmill Location, Chisholm, Minn.
1011 Erwin R. Walker, Kinney, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

881 Mike Balech (Belich), Poal Loc Hibbing, Minn.
290 Halmar Berhelm (Berghelm) (Halman Bergholm, H. Berghelm), Great Northern yard crew, Hibbing, Minn. (box 32, East Lake, Minn.).
820 Vela Bolavich, Carson Lake, Minn.
925 Hugo Dahlen, Bengall, Minn.
376 Ivar Demman, Finn Letn, Hibbing, Minn.
201 James Duffy, Kelly Lake, Minn. (Beanmont).
1036 Oscar Edward, 1376 Caulder, Beaumont, Tex. (care C. B. Trimmer, city clerk, Kansas City, Mo.).
443 Jim Ghidotti (Ghidossi), 410 McKinley, Hibbing, Minn.
180 Mike Glovich (Misc Glovick, Majk Gvjorik), 279 Finn Letn (Lich), Hibbing, Minn.
1456 Waino Heinonen (Wano Heionenen), Stevenson, Hibbing, Minn.
537 Victor Henderson, 428 Garfield, Hibbing, Minn.
1088 John Jonppi, 2507 Third Avenue, Hibbing, Minn.
14 Nick Kerala Stevenson, Minn.
1 Michael Kovniavich (Kovelavich, Kovatentch, Kovalenkt), 407 Third Avenue, Hibbing, Minn.
1138 William Leppeman (Leffenan, Leppenan), 114 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Hibbing, Minn.
1309 James J. Lyons (Jas. Lyons), Kelly Lake, Minn.
1047 Matt Mattala, 214 Lincoln Street, Hibbing, Minn.
1060 Elia Minoff, Hibbing, Minn.
752 Ernest Olson (Olsen), Hibbing, Minn.
777 William Olynyk (Olijnyk), Hibbing, Minn.
819 Pete Rokovich, Carson Lake, Minn.
704 Dan Sola (Sala, Surla), Poal Loc, Hibbing, Minn.
695 Harry West, St. Paul House, Hibbing, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

484 Stephen L. Abisch, 1026 Jessamine Street, St. Paul, Minn. (St. Paul, Ramsey, Minn.).
2674 G. M.
260 Victor Barbeau William (Victor Barbeau), 349 Grove Street, St. Paul, Ramsey, Minn.
1952 Herman Bodenstead, 623 Pine Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1979 Arvid Carlson (Avid Carlson, John Carlson, Avid Carlsen), 623 Pine Street, St. Paul, Ramsey, Minn.
1897 Edwin Richard Engstrom (Edwin R. Engstrom), 649 Sims Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1126 William Hosea Gatling, jr. (Wm. Hosea Gatlin, W. H. Gatlin, jr.), 432 Whitall Street, St. Paul, Minn.
219 Wasli Sam Hugo Heihooski (Wasli Hrlhooske, Wasli Heibooske), 758 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2184 Gerald Bert Horner (Gerald B. Horner), 820 Burr Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1232 Glen M. King (G. M. King), 391 Case Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1857 Emil Nelson, 333 Grove Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1660 Nels Nordberg, 691 Jessamine Street, St. Paul, Minn. (609 Jenks Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
1992 Arne Marcus Olson, 351 Lawson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1286 Harry B. Pearson (Harry Brol. Pearson), 984 Deso Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2539 John Harold Peterson, 508 York Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2651 Arthur Saxms, 399 Groves Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1197 Alson Swanson, 982 Edgerton Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Alsin Swanson, St. Paul, Ramsey, Minn.).
719 Sam Totay (Rotay), 599 John Street, St. Paul, Ramsey, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

791 John James Barry (John Joseph Berry), 370 Marie, St. Paul, Minn.
403 Eriminco (Eriminio) De Mitchell (Eriminio De Mitchel), 43 North Phalen, St. Paul, Minn.
1816 Thos. Edmund Haas, 251 South Western, Grading Camp, St. Paul, Minn. (Thomas Haas, Camp No. 22, Grand View, Wis.).
938 John Hines, 734 East Third, St. Paul, Minn.
1419 Don R. (Richard) Kirkpatrick, 1579 East Seventh, St. Paul, Minn.
1553a Robert Roland McDonald, 971 Mendota, St. Paul, Minn.
56 Herschell C. Merick, 238 Bates, St. Paul, Minn.
277 James Murphy, 894 East Fifth, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1233 Fred Androene, 207 Prescott, St. Paul, Minn.
1648 Arvid Bergman, 652 Oakdale Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1543 Earl Grant, 237 East Fillmore, St. Paul, Minn. (care Klablott & Sullivan, Rockford, Ill.).
438 Mike Horwitz (Mike Horvitz), 198 State Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1091 Joseph Krinsky, 177 State Street, St. Paul, Minn.
175 Mike McDermott (Mike McDermont), 248 State Street, St. Paul, Minn.
262 Clement Bernard McMahon, 675 South Smith, St. Paul, Minn.
1962 Peter Melnick (Pete Melnick), 125 Indiana Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
297 Julius Stolet, 164 State Street, St. Paul, Minn.
613 Phillp Carl Van Dusantz (Phillip Carl Van Disartz, Philip C. VanDusartz), 707 Concord, St. Paul, Minn.
574 See Walker, 189½ State Street, St. Paul, Minn.
922 Sam Zienna (Zeena), 237 East Fillmore, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

428 H. E. Delworth, 167 Farrington Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. (Harry Eugene Delworth, Ladysmith, Wis.).
548 Ralph Edwards, Keough Bros. Camp, Prior and St. Clair, St. Paul, Minn.
2034 Ingvold (Ingvald) Hoem, 853 Selly Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1252 Edw. J. Murphy, 417 Selly Avenue, St. Paul Minn.
920 Ervin (Irvin) William Phyle, 218 Mackubin, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1727 Thomas Bush, 429 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1201 Geo. J. Day (George J. Day), 383 St. Albans Street, St. Paul, Minn.
205 Chas. Donniger (Charles Donniger), 408 Ravoux Street, St. Paul, Minn.
233 Richard Hale, 559 Rondo Street, St. Paul, Minn. (569 Rondo Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
215 Dallas Earl Higgins, Como Yard, St. Paul, Minn.
2856 Carroll Peter Sam Johnson (Carl Peter Sam Johnson), 577 St. Anthony Street, St. Paul, Minn. (C. F. S. Johnson, 952 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.).
161 Henry Jean King, 165 Como Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1307 Robt. Herman Lanz (R. H. Lanz), 257 Cathedral Place, St. Paul, Minn.
845 Chas. F. Naber (Chas. Francis Maher, Chas. Maher), care Great Northern Railway, Boarding Car Rice Sebridge, St. Paul, Minn.
2120 Peter Schauk (Peter Schank), 602 Blair Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1176 James J. Sullivan (James Joseph Sullivan), 248 Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2108 Louis Tratscher (Louis William Tretscher), 1106 Marion Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1827 Elsee Williams, 418 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1071 Henry H. Williams, 588 Rondo Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1082 Emil Zilz, 180 St. Anthony Street, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

82 Jay A. Blake (Jay Albert Blake), 64 West Tenth, St. Paul, Minn.
388 Joseph (Joe) Carter, 118 Winnipeg, St. Paul, Minn.
919 Sam Chicita, 165 Valley, St. Paul, Minn.
194 Richard Conley (Comley), 76 Park Place, St. Paul, Minn.
474 Lars B. Dietrickson (Lars Brentson Dietrickson, L. B. Deitrickson), 640 St. Peter, St. Paul, Minn.
1209 Elmer T. (Elmer Theodore, Theodor) Hansen, 199 Penn Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
417 Howard E. Johnson, 892 Rice, St. Paul, Minn.
896 Oscar E. Johnson, 514 Canada, St. Paul, Minn.
884 Ernest T. Kildenberg, railroad camp, St. Paul, Minn. (Ernest Thomas Kildenberg (Kildenburg), Aurora, Ill., general delivery).
900 Frank Larson, 667 Central Park Place, St. Paul, Minn.
1813 Edward R. McGlue (Edward Robert McGlome, Edward R. McGlone), 1376 Penn, St. Paul, Minn.
117 Mitchell (Patrick) Madden (Mitchell Madden), 536 L. Orient, St. Paul, Minn.
250 Clarence Marcum, 169 Penn Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
601 William J. Maxwelm (William Joseph Maxwelm, William Maxwell), 11 West Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.
889 Harry Peterson, 784 Capitol Heights, St. Paul, Minn.
211 Harry Ross, 60 West Summit, St. Paul, Minn.
1736 Charles W. Ruther (Charles William Ruther), 784 Cedar, St. Paul, Minn.
599 Louis Sotnek, 652 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.
1082 Jesse Sparks, 705 Capitol Heights, St. Paul, Minn.
549 Edwin Axel (Robert) Sundstrom, 69 Ingleharl, St. Paul, Minn.
1423 Roy A. Taplin (Ray Alvin Faplin, Taplin), 47 Summit, St. Paul, Minn.
1121 Harry Vanwarings, 223 South Penn. Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1731 Archy (Archie) Welty, 695 Canada, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

941 James Bell, 922 Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1583 Floyd M. Blake (Floyd William Blake, Floyd W. Balke), 1439 Sherburne Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1502 Harry Briggs (Harry Simon Briggs, Harry S. Briggs), 603 Simpson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
944 Edw. L. Carney (Edward Leo Carney), 922 Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
651 Michael T. Cobey, Bethel Hotel, Duluth, Minn. (Michael Thomas Cobey, 1 Langford Park Place, St. Paul, Minn.).
858 Henry Conners, 1000 Hamline Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Henry Conners, general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
11 Will Crawford, 1563 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Kenilworth Sugar Co., Braithwaite, La.).
514 Fred G. Geiser (Fred George Geiser), 922 North Snelling Street, St. Paul, Minn.
5 Joe Gillette, 100 (1000) Hamline Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
936 Frank Hall, Hamline Transfer Co., Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
527a Iver Iverson (Iver Iversen), corner Como and Pierce Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
80 Louas C. Jacobson, 976 Cromwell Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Llnas Christian Jacobson, Lonas Christian Jacobson, 809 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.).
642 John Kurta, 1221 Thomas Street, St. Paul, Minn.
111 Henry Fred Larigue (Henry Fred Lavigne, Henry F. Lavigne), 1444 Sherburne Street, St. Paul, Minn.

1366 Adolph J. Lowery (Lowery, Adolph Joseph Lowery), 882 Raymond Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1392 George Lund (Geo. J. Lund, George John Lund), 1428 Sherburne Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1531 Edw. R. McArthur (Edward Russell McArthur), 1121 Thomas Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Edward R. McArthur, Edward Russel McArthur, Van Meter, Iowa).
646 Raymond M. McMahon, 23 Oakley Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Raymond Martin McMahon, Raymond Martin McMohon, 1929 Universal Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
1422 Ingalf Nistadt, 560 Simpson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
347 Otto R. Nitz (Otto Reinhardt Nitz), 892 Snelling Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1603 Fred H. Okerstrom, Minnesota Transfer, Y. M. C. A., St. Paul, Minn.
649 Norman Paulson, 1371 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn.
639 Geo. L. Reuter (George Leon Reuter, George L. Reuter), 807 Clayland (Charles) Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1607 Chas Sires (Charles Sires), 1347 Eustice Street, St. Paul, Minn.
711 Roy A. Strickland (Roy Albert Strickland), 586 Asbury Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Roy Stickland, 586 Simpson Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
231 Edw A. Young (Edward Adrian Young), 2327 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Edward A. Young, general delivery, Omaha, Nebr.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1215 Geo. P. Borman (George Peter Borman, George Borman), 2156 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
943 John Chess, A. W. Partridge boarding camp, Minn. Transfer.
1793 Peter John Clarke, Partridge boarding camp, Minn. Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.
53 Ed F. Cobey (Edward Francis Cobey), A. W. Partridge boarding Camp, Minn. Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.
1608 Ludwig Erikstad, Transfer Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
935 Wm. John Hughes (William John Hughes), 528 Prior Street, St. Paul, Minn.
348 Carl L. A. Johnson (Carl L. A. Johnson), 1870 Roblyn Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1212 Nels Johnson, Midway Farrows Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
1850 Martin K. Klakeg (Martin Knute Oliver Klagg, Martin K. O. Klakeg), Transfer Hotel, Midway, St. Paul, Minn.
523 Walter Krijar (Walter Kruger), Farrows Hotel, Vandalia (Vandalin), St. Paul, Minn.
1410 Matthew (Mathew) Laohti, Farrass Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
491 John Mathias Leaser, Montreal Street, St. Paul, Minn.
67 Erwin Nells, 898½ Nineteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (528 Prior Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.).
799 James Randal (Randle) Owens, 1893 Grand Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1692 Toney (Tony) Peters, 462 Astoria Street, St. Paul, Minn.
994 James C. Peterson (James Christian Peterson), Patterson's boarding house, Midway University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1042 Frank Wm. Quinlan (Frank William Quinlan, Frank Quinlan), Partridge board camp, Minn. Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.
589½ Arthur Ryan, 1966 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. (United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.).
411 Martin (Mortin) Clarence Roy, 2156 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1233 Hugh Smith, 1387 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1749 Wm. Geo. Woods (George William Woods), 1928 Feronia (Teronia) Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCOTT, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

118 Selmer Olson, Savage, Minn.
355 Jesse Rogers (Jessie Rogers), Lakeville, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF STEARNS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1597 Elmer C. (Charles) Conway, Grand Union Hotel, St. Cloud, Minn.
2133 Martin Deisennider (Deisenvieder), Chehalis, Wash.
2038 Alfred Eggert, Third Street, Waite Park, Minn.
576 Otto William Gerff, 248 Eighth Avenue south, St. Cloud, Minn.
2603 Gustave (Gustav) Grotle, Waite Park, Minn.
206a John Guyley, jr., Holdingford, Minn.
520 Louis Jacob Helm, R. R. 2, St. Cloud, Minn. (care Helm Mill, St. Cloud, Minn.).
109a Joseph Jeskinski (Jeskinski), Waite Park, Minn.
2621 Nickolas Johnoff (Johnff), Twenty-first Avenue, St. Cloud, Minn.
1910 Lucian Jolka, Thirteenth Avenue south, St. Cloud, Minn.
904 Anton Krinta, Richmond, Minn.
2200 Charley McManes, Rockville, Minn.
2847 John C. (Charles) Pojanski (Poganski, Pojenski), Commercial Hotel, St. Cloud, Minn.
38 Edward Schmitt, route No. 1, Kimball, Minn.
226 John Oscar Wilzing, Waite Park, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF STEARNS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

889 Henry Hermann Berting, route 1, Melrose, Minn. (St. Gregor, Saskatchewan, Canada).
115 Henry Kemper, Freeport, Minn.
1566 Paul R. Milan, Melrose, Minn.
426 Aloys (Alois) Weila, Freeport, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF STEELE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

859 George (Geo.) Johnson, Ellendale, Minn.
226 Lem Lang, West Bridge (Street), Owatonna, Minn.
1500 Dick Long, route 9, Owatonna, Minn.
558 Felix Lopez, Ellendale, Minn.
480 William (Wm.) Mitchell, general delivery, Owatonna, Minn.
139 Louis F. Runge, Owatonna, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STEVENS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

101 Henry Dollon (Henry Dellen, Henry Dallen), Hancock, Minn.
104 Hans Halvor Hanson (Hans Halvor Hansen), Morris, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SWIFT, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

39 Frank Baldwin, Danvers, Minn.
860a Francis Cosgrove (Francis M. Cosgrove), Benson, Minn.
470 James F. Gosson (James Edward Gosson, James E. Gosson), Danvers, Minn.
815 Benj. F. Harrison, Benson, Minn. (Benjamin Franklin Harrison (B. F. Harrison), 331 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.).
510 Sigurd B. Kjosnas, Benson, Minn. (Sigurd T. Kjosaas (Sigurd Torgen Kjosaas, Sigurt T. Tposnas), Danvers, Minn.).
323 Louis McDonald (Lewis McDonald), Clontarf, Minn.
638 Walter McFarland, Watertown, S. Dak. (Danvers, Minn.).
773a Carl Matson, Kirkhoven, Minn. (Winnifred, Minn.).
22 George Schilep, Route No. 1, Holloway, Minn.
1116 William Haven White, De Graff, Minn. (Federal Dam, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WRIGHT, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1602 Robert Lee Clark (Robert Le Clark), Monticello, Minn.
654 Sam J. Gillaspie, Clearwater, Minn.
846 Edward Klawitter, Camp 9, Blackwell, Wis. (Edward Klowitter (Edward Klamoiter), Buffalo, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

2177 Elpfanini Arreguin (Eprfarno Aruquin, Eprfamo Arreguin, Arreguin Elpfalno), Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
2236 Frank Atkucuinors, River Road, Shady Side, N. J.
2050 Gus Basil, Erie Railroad, Secaucus, N. J.
2545 Jos. Betchl, D. L. & W. Camp.
1941 Louis Brown, Erie Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2440 Wm. (Willie) Brown, D. L. & W. R. R. Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
1432 Natode Cadzi, D. L. & W. R. R., Secaucus, N. J.
1806 Thos. Cawley (Thos. Cauley), Robert Grace Construction, Secaucus, N. J.
1034 Alex Chmanski, Bailey Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.
1534 Angelatomo Chichetti (Angelantonio (Angelantonis) Cicchetta), Erie Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2542 Keli (Kelly) Clusik, Erie Railroad Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2103 Christopher Copolnoys (Christopher Capolnoys), D. L. & W. Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
1499 Chas. Crowley, Grace Construction Co., Secaucus, N. J.
2096 Martin Dieen, Robert Grace Construction Co., Secaucus, N. J.
1905 Patrick F. (Patrick Francis) Durmin, D. L. & W., Secaucus, N. J.
1475 Gaston Follez, 4382 South W., N. J. (Ganton Folley, Cantor Falley), 1382 Smith, North Bergen, N. J.
654 Roy Freeman, Lackawanna Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2218 Eliso Gonzales (Eliscio Gonsales), Pat. Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
212 Louis Gomez (Louis Gamez), Pat. Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
1701 Edw. (Ed) Grover, Erie Railroad Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
693 Richard Gutierres (Ricardo Gutiefrez), Ricardo Gutierrez, Ricardo Gutierrez), Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
1523 Frank Hannan (Frank Haman), Erie Railroad, Secaucus, N. J.
1705 Mike Hobart, Erie Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
838 Arnold Holtbrunner (Arnold Hiltbrunner), 1156 Paterson Plank Road, Secaucus, N. J. (Arnold Hiltbrunner (Arnold Hiltbronner), 220 West One hundred and fortieth, New York, N. Y.).
2085 Horace James, Erie Railroad Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2144 Jacob (Jakob) Kalino, Lackawanna Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
1780 John Katchen, Penhorn Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.
2412 Charles J. (Charles Joseph) Keenan, Riverview Hotel, Patisado Avenue, Hudson Heights, North Bergen, N. J.
2517 James Kelly, Lackawanna Camp, Secaucus, N. J. (general delivery, Trenton, N. J.).
1933 Wm. King, D. L. & W. R. R., Secaucus, N. J.
1763 Nick Konrichns, Secaucus Road, Secaucus, N. J. (Nick Kolmchmor (Nick Konrichins), Secaucus Road, North Bergen, N. J.).
1249 Stanley Kowalsky, 680 Fifth, Secaucus, N. J.
1226 Nick Kules, D. L. & W. R. R., Secaucus, N. J.
788 Adolph Lewschner (Adolf Leuschner, Adolpf Leuschner), Schentzen Park, North Bergen, N. J.
1337 Michael McGreague (Michael McTeague), Lackawanna Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
1471 Michael Mikotaj (M. Wisniecozlhj), River Road, North Bergen, N. J.
793 Wm. (Will) Motley, Erie Railroad Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2080 Michael Murfitt, D. L. & W. R. R., Secaucus, N. J.
724 Petro Nickologe, Bailey Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.
636 Frank Nielsen, 4741 Hudson Boulevard (4741 Boulevard), North Bergen, N. J.
1673 James D. Norwich (James Norwich), D. L. & W. R. R. Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
2214 Peter Palli, 239 Twenty-ninth, North Bergen, N. J.
2054 Juan Paniercz (Juan Prandrej), Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
1716 Enrique Pineda (Enrique Pinecke), Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
2151 Thos. Rielly (Thos. Riely), Erie Railroad Camp, Secaucus, N. J.
1350 Jos. (Jose) Robles, Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
1023 Emil Roll, 113 Columbia, North Bergen, N. J.
994 Mechrislan Rynola (Mecrislan (Mecristan) Rynola), none, Paterson Turnpike, North Bergen, N. J.
1216 Henry Schmoll, 4361 Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J.
1024 Ernest Seigis (Ernest Seigis), Penhow Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.
2481 Walter Silorski (Walter Sikorski), Washington Street, Secaucus, N. J.
2205 Daniel A. Smitula (Daniel Andrej), River Road, Shadyside, N. J.
2121 Wyladshaw Voluiphe, Paterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.
560 Carl Welshaupt (Carl Welshaunt, Carl Welshawp), 113 Columbia, North Bergen, N. J.
2312 Vincenty Wrublevsky, 400 County, Secaucus, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, WARREN COUNTY, N. J.

1059 Eleno (Eleno) Acosta, Foundry Yard, Phillipsburg, N. J.
576 Rapael (Rafael) Aguirre, Foundry Yard, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1163 Eustguo (Eustugo) Alvarez, P. R. R. boarding house, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1957 Petruel Arnaldo (Petruci Arnoldo), 853 (855) Mill, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1205 Ventutino (Ventutini) Atillo (Venturini, Attillo), Alpha, N. J.
966 Leuf (Levi) Belded, boarding shent, R. R., P. R. R. shanty, Phillipsburg, N. J.
845 Jas. Benward, Washington Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
529 Juan N. Candunay (Juan N. Carduaz), Foundry Yard, Phillipsburg, N. J.
581 Walter R. Cranmer, 177 East Washington, Washington, N. J.
1635 Stephan Dmoske, 87 Howell, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1017 Emery Dreher, Alpha, N. J. (Emery Dreker, Columbia, S. C.).
2168 Christmas Evans, 23 Burwell Alley, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1595 Walter S. Fredman, Show Grounds, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1099 Raeel Gaetano, Alpha, N. J.
1704 Angelo Genti (Angelo Gento), 27 Fox Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

579 Baci Guiseppe (Baci Giuseppe, Baci Guseppi), Alpha, N. J.
2033 Russell (Russell V.) Vincent Hartley, 198 Sitgreave, Phillipsburg, N. J.
22 Horace W. Jernee (Horace Woodbridge Jernee), 70 Lowis, Phillipsburg, N. J.
2216 Wm. Kinney (Wm. A. Kinnery, Wm. A. Kinney), R. F. D., Alpha, N. J.
2101 Felix (F.) Klisky, 87 Howell Avenue, Phillipsburg, N. J.
116 Charles Alfred (Charles A.) Kunkle, 18 Pursell, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1141 Grineo (Trineo) Luna, Riegelsville, N. J.
2272 Alfred McElroy, Bates W., Phillipsburg, N. J.
1283 Alphon (Alpher) Martinez, P. R. R. boarding house, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1310 Marco Meole (Marco Meola), 233 East Washington, Washington, N. J.
186 Ramon Morale (Ramon Morales), Foundry Yard, Phillipsburg, N. J.
613 Ballns (Balin) Nagy, Dempsoters Park, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1980 Jos. Michael (Jos. M.) O'Brien, P. R. R. Camp, rear of Fox Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
166 Edward Parker, 630 Center, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1619 Santa Pazlla, 544 Howell Street, Chester, Pa. (Sont Piglia, 769 South Main, Phillipsburg, N. J.).
1211 Wm. D. R. Pfeifley (Wm. Daniel R. Peifley, Wm. D.), 15 Union Square, Phillipsburg, N. J.
539 Tony Pinto, 317 (717) Columbus Avenue, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1150 Nicola (Vicola, Nic) Presutti, 6 Brainard Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1456 Marquarino (Magdeleno) Ramos, P. R. R. boarding house, Phillipsburg, N. J.
686 Harold Rhodes, 368½ Thomas, Phillipsburg, N. J. (85 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.).
2124 Saminle Richardson, Alpha, N. J. (care of Mrs. Gross).
1738 Miguel Rodreques (Miguel Rodriquez, Miguel Rodrequez), P. R. R. boarding house, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1281 Castldo Ronostey (Casildo Ramirez, Casild), Foundry Yard, Phillipsburg, N. J.
90 Paolo Roponi, 420 Pursel Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
844 John Smith, 630 Center, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1964 William (Willie) Smith, Alpha, N. J.
1925 August Stoll, Alpha, N. J.
217 Frank Stadnik, Alpha, N. J.
1442 George Wm. Swahn (George Swahn), Phillipsburg, N. J.
742 Lloyd (Loyd) A. Tate, Lincoln-Avenue, Washington, N. J.
1950 Benul (Bennie) Tiludi, 148 Fayette Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
556 Ernest Albert Veal, 360 Chamber, Phillipsburg, N. J.
1042 Donald (Don) Walters or Watters, colored camp in Phillipsburg, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

982 Alajandro (Alahandro, Alejandro Acevedo) Acevido (Acevedo), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
1285 Francisco Alilar (F. Alvillar) (Alvillar), 493 Mextown, Hurley, N. Mex.
2180 John Armstrong, Valedon, N. Mex.
1073 Jesus Alvarez Arona (Orona), Deming, N. Mex.
3801 Peter (Pedro) Arviso, Valedon, N. Mex.
4148 Primo (Prkmo) Aviso (Arvizo), Tyrone, N. Mex.
631 Carl H. Austerman (Carl Herman Austermann), Valedon, N. Mex.
3354 Lee Bandle, Rodeo, N. Mex.
2995 Milky (Miguel) Barlia (Barela), Silver City, N. Mex.
3821 Vanecio Barrall (Venacio (Venacio) Borrall (Barela), Hurley, N. Mex.
3718 Gage (Goge) Basquez (George Basques), Faywood, N. Mex.
734 Martin Beltram, Hurley, N. Mex.
1540 Carlos Bely, Fierro, N. Mex.
842 Manuel Benevides (Benavides), 301 Hurley, N. M.
220 Pedro Benevides (Benavides), Hurley, N. Mex.
611a Santiago Benevides (Benavides), San Lorenzo, N. Mex.
2452 Peter A. (Antonius) Berendse, Sherman, N. Mex.
3316 David Bernal, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
1709 Frederico Berrie, Silver City, N. Mex.
603 Wm. (William) J. Blackburn, Silver City, N. Mex.
1720 John Blencie (Blencia), Cloverdale, N. Mex.
47 Fred W. Brady, R. F. D. No. 2, St. Paris, Ohio.
188 Geo. B. (George Bennett) Brant, Hachita, Grant County, N. Mex.
4107 John (Chas.) A. (Charles A., Chas. A.) Braussard, Cades, La.
4145 Wm. W. Brock (William W. Brock), Rodeo, N. Mex.
1948 Fred C. (E.) Brown, Hurley, N. Mex.
4051 James Robert Brown, 1915 West Colfax, Denver, Colo. (Jas. Robt. Brown, Santa Rita, N. Mex.).
535 Pedro Cabrara (Cabrera), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
3083 Frederick Catrick Buschman (Frederick C. Buchman), Columbus, Ohio.
527 Pedro Carabajal, Silver City, N. Mex.
3093 Trinidad Carrillo, Tyrone, N. Mex.
3703 Emilio Cassanaro (Cassanora, Cassanoro), Tyrone, N. Mex.
3117 Santiago Catnna, Fierro, N. Mex.
929 Barnabe Cntaria (Bernabe (Nernabe) Catario), Fierro, N. Mex.
715 Henry Cavlra (Chavira), Silver City, N. Mex.
2509 Angel Celto (Cleto Angel), Las Cruces, N. Mex.
4042 Conrado Chavez, Silver City, N. Mex.
3410 Ismail (Ismael) Chavez, Rodey, N. Mex.
3126 Jose (Jesus) P. Chaves, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
3396 Luis Chavez, Hurley, N. Mex.
341 Manuel Chavez, Silver City, N. Mex.
954 Nicholas (Nicolas) Chavez, Silver City, N. Mex.
781 Leong (Leung) Chew, Silver City, N. Mex.
3082 Rufino Chiara (Rufino Chiora), Fierro, N. Mex.
3579 Aurelio Cienfuegos (Cienfuegos), Silver City, N. Mex.
4002 Homer Colley (Collier), Eighth, Silver City, N. Mex.
3633 Victoriano Costallos, Cleveland Mine, Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
2844 Claud Cox, Silver City, N. Mex.
1678 Tiburio Delgado (Tiburcio Degado), Hurley, N. Mex.
1680 Geo. Coleman (George Coleman, G. C., Coleman), Dennis, Hatchita, N. Mex.
3456 Felipe Diaz, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
1272 Geo. (George) Dolan, 1422 Buena Vista, San Antonio, Tex.
3168 Egigmenio (Epigmenio, Epimilio) Dominquez, Rodey, N. Mex.
2297 Refugio Dominquez (Dominguez), Hurley, N. Mex.
2703 Rumuldo (Rumaldo) Dominquez, Rodey, N. Mex.
970 Miguel Duran, Silver City, N. Mex.
3269 Guillermo Elias, Silver City, N. Mex.
2075 Geronimo F. Gafaldon, Fierro, N. Mex.
2213 Adam Garcia, Hurley, N. Mex.
123 Adriano Garcia, Tyrone, N. Mex.
1335 Carlos Garcia, Hurley, N. Mex.
50 Francisco Garcia (Francisco L. Marcia), Tyrone, N. Mex.
4156 Francisco Garcia, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
2516 Juan (John) L. Garcia, Tyrone, N. Mex.
3468 Lorenzo (Lorenzo) Garcia, Tyrone, N. Mex.
594 Dong Doc Geung (Doug Geung), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
4090 Tom Fook Gin (Tom Gin Fook), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
3187 W. (William) Howard Gladden, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
730 Leandro (Leondino) Gomez, Silver City, N. Mex.
2525 Dionysius (Dionysius) Gonzales, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
2216 Juan Gonzales (Gonzalez), Silver City, N. Mex.
9 Patoloon Gonzales (Panteleon (Pantalion) Gonzales), San Lorenzo, N. Mex.
764 Pedro Gonzales (Gonsalez), Tyrone, N. Mex.
384 Santiago Gonzales (Gonzalez), San Lorenzo, N. Mex.
3891 David Roger A. Goodding (Andrew Goodding), Hurley, N. Mex.
3285 Seth J. (T.) Gouch (Couch), Silver City, N. Mex.
2354 Francisco Granillo, Hurley, N. Mex.
388 Carlos Grijalba, Fierro, N. Mex.
795 Alex. (Alexander) Heinsley, San Lorenzo, N. Mex.
3884 Emerson H. Hale (Emerson Hale), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
3210 Benigo (Remiglo, Remigio) Hernandez, 220 Hurley, N. Mex.
3643 Manuel Hernandez, Fort Stockton, Tex. (Whitewater, N. Mex.).
1407 Pedro Hernandez, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
798 Carlos Hidalgo, jr., Hurley, N. Mex.
2111 Leonard Hill, Dedman, N. Mex. (Tyrone, N. Mex.).
2049 Joseph L. Hinsley (Joseph Louis Hinsley), Sherman, N. Mex.
1327 Raymond M. Hixon, 45 West Eighth Street, New Albany, Ind. (R. M. Hixson, Hurley, N. Mex.)
2673 Jose Irwin (Joe Urin), Tyrona, N. Mex.
2082 Jose Jasques, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
3706 Howard Anthony Jones, Dwyer, N. Mex.
3311 Jose Jardo, Mimbres, N. Mex.
1211 James Kelly, Steins, N. Mex.
2591 Louis Dayton LeGier (Louis Dayton LeGier), 3717 (3787) South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. (Louis Dayton Ligier, Tyrone, N. Mex.)
2636 Quienconez Lino (Lino Quienconea, Lino Quinones), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
24 Antonio Lopez (Antonio F. Lopez), Silver City, N. Mex.
5067 Bentura Lopez, 328 Mex. Town, Hurley, N. Mex.
4070 Ramon Lopez, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
2201 Santiago Lopez, Silver City, N. Mex.
1688 Demetrio Lucero (Demeterio Lucero), Silver City, N. Mex.
128 Manuel Lucero, Hurley, N. Mex.
1033 Diego Lujan, Dwyer, N. Mex.
1386 Luis Lujan, Dwyer, N. Mex.
3507 Pedro Lujan, Dwyer, N. Mex.
2387 Zeb McDaniel, Hurley, N. Mex.
2098 Albert J. McNeely, Amarilla, Tex. (Elbert J. McNeely (Elbert N. McNeely, Red Rock, N. Mex.).
1336 Fernando Madero, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
4068 Maximilino Madrid (Maximilian Madrid), Fierro, N. Mex.
3483 Felix F. Manges (Felix Franklin Menges), Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
918 Carmen Marcias (Carmen Marcins), 818 San Bernando Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Carmen Macias, Hurley, N. Mex.)
3766 Juan Marquez, Hurley, N. Mex.
2253 Abraham Martinez, 705 Mex. Town, Hurley, N. Mex.
1217 Angel Martinez (Angel Martines), Dwyer, N. Mex.
3553 Francisco Martinez (Francisco Martines), Dwyer, N. Mex.
1248 Perfecto Martinez, Central, N. Mex.
2197 Romanlo Martinez (Romolo Martinez), Dwyer, N. Mex.
2798 Ruparto Martinez (Ruperto Martines, Ruparto Martines), Las Cruces, N. Mex.
2577 Tomas Marujo, Silver City, N. Mex.
2852 Richard Allen May (Richard Albert May, Albert Richard May), Steins, N. Mex.
533 Brigido Mejia, Solomonville, Ariz. (Santa Rita, N. Mex.).
1735 Mauricio Majia (Mauricio Mejia), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
1458 Ramon Mejia (Roman Mejia), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
2081 Edw. R. (Edward Rinhard) Menges (Edward Rutland Munger, Edward Rinhard Mungis), Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
2760 Edward Miller, Silver City, N. Mex.
2837 Geo. Miller (George Miller), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
3872 Juan Miroyal, Columbus, N. Mex. (Hurley, N. Mex.).
3308 Estanislado Morales, Bullard Street, Silver City, N. Mex.
1935 Juan Nsbores (Juan Nebarez), Valedon, N. Mex.
472 Manuel Naverette, Mesilla, N. Mex. (Manuel Naverete, Hurley, N. Mex.).
2508 Reys Ogas (Reyes Ogas), Gila, N. Mex.
1186 Trerio Ogas, Gila, N. Mex.
2960 Manuel Onapa (Manuel Onopa, Manue Onopa), Tyrone, N. Mex.
1623 Jos. P. Ong (Ong Joe), Cleveland Mine, Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
3630 Anastacio Onteveras (Anastacia S. Ontiverns), Tyrone, N. Mex.
671 Doroteo Paiz (Doroteo Paiz), Buckhorn, N. Mex.
2835 Martin Parra, Hanover, N. Mex.
3188 Esteban Perez, Central, N. Mex.
305 Mariano Palncencio (Mariano Placencio), Hurley, N. Mex.
105 Panfilo Planco (Panfilo Palanco, Panfilo Polanco), Gila, N. Mex.
243 Jose Provincia (Jose Provencio, Jose O. Provencio), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
4111 Eduardo Provincio (Edwardo Provencio), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
2449 Wm. Carl Puschel (William Carl Puschel), Rula, N. Mex.
11 Marcos Quinos (Marcos Quinones), Hurley, N. Mex.
986 Loranzo Quintana (Lorenzo Quintara), Fierro, N. Mex.
2182 Francisco Rameriz, Hurley, N. Mex.
1211 Marcilo Ramirez, Tyrone, N. Mex.
3023 Pedro Ramirez (Pedro Rameriz), Tyrone, N. Mex.
1836 Barrera Reyes (Reyes Barrara, Reily Barrera), Tyrone, N. Mex.
3595 John H. Rhymer, Silver City, N. Mex.
1900 Encarnacion Ribas (Encarnacion Rios), Hurley, N. Mex.
1785 Mateo Ribera, Colorado, N. Mex. (Hurley, N. Mex.).
2192 Esnail Rivera (Esmail Ribera), Hurley, N. Mex.
2496 Telesforo Rivera, Odon, N. Mex.
516 James Roberts, Lordsburg, N. Mex. (1327 E. S. Pt. Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
210 Felipe Rodroguez (Felipe Roderiguez), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
347 Jesus Rodriguez, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
2615 Benceslao Romero (Venceslado Romero), Silver City, N. Mex.
2654 Jose Maria Romero, Lordsburg, N. Mex.

150 Pablo Romero, Silver City, N. Mex.
3467 Rafael Romero, Tyrone, N. Mex.
1546 Ysidro Romero (Ysedro Romero), Silver City, N. Mex.
2451 Mario Saenz (Mauro Saenz), A. A. Cu. Co. Camp, Tyrone, N. Mex.
2793 Luis Salcedo (Luis Salcido), Hurley, N. Mex.
1734 Mascino Sallas (Maximiano Salais, Maximiano Salaiz), Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
3400a Lasaro Salsedo, Silver City, N. Mex.
1250 Frank Sanora (Frank Sanora), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
121 Alejandro Sarallanez (Alejandro Sarellanez), Santa Rita, N. Mex.
2618 Victoriano Serna (Victruano Serna), 220 Mex. Socon, Hurley N. Mex.
3025 Geo. Frank Skinner (George Frank Skinner, George Frank Sminner), Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
917 Sabas Soto (Sava Soto), Valedon, N. Mex.
300 Bert Leonard Stanley (Bert L. Stanley), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
2664 Luis Tapia, Mimbres, N. Mex.
3443 Frank Tarason (Frank Tarasan), Silver City, N. Mex.
1428 Encarnacion Telles, Cleveland Mine, Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
1005 Enrique Telles, Cleveland Mine, Pinos Altos, N. Mex.
3578 Luke Terrell, 106 Bloch Street West, Pueblo, Colo. (Lordsburg, N. Mex.).
3565 Peter B. Tinall (Peter Bowman Tinall), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
906 Esquibel Tomas (Tomas Esquiel), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
2941 Jose Torres, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
63 Alberto Valensuela (Alberto Valezula), Silver City, N. Mex.
3037 Felix Valensuela (Felix Valenzuela), Tyrone, N. Mex.
1821 Frederico Valensuela (Frederico Valenzuela), Silver City, N. Mex.
939 Pedro Vasquez, Santa Rita, N. Mex.
1086 Luiz Villa (Louis Villa), 375 Mex. Town, Hurley, N. Mex.
4101 Diasveo Villagan (Daisveo Villagan), Tyrone, N. Mex.
2811 Yee Woh (Yee Wah), Lordsburg, N. Mex.
899 Edward D. Wilberg, Silver City, N. Mex.
308 William Alfred Williams, Anchorage Alaska (Silver City, N. Mex.).
3467 Charles L. Williamson (Chas. Loucious Williamson), Sumter, S. C. (Charles Lousian Williamson, Hurley, N. Mex.; Charles Loucious Williamson, Columbia, N. C.).
3871 Tom Day Yarbro, Pierro, N. Mex.
3189 Florencio Ybarra, Silver City, N. Mex.
490 Albert Salcido, Silver City, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, BUFFALO, N. Y.

946 Frank Bauer (T. Bauer), 181 Miller Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
97 Alexander Brock, 102 Koons Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2332 Frank Brown, 761 Waldell (Walden) Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1371 Robert Bruce, 1620 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
547 Alvin Carpenter (Alvim Corpeter), 1728 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
42 Joseph Chamber, 82 Wagner Place, Buffalo, N. Y. (Joseph Chambers, 208 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.). (8 Wagner Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.).
660 Charles Coutts (Charles M. Coutts), 237 Doat Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
235 William Davist, Dosman Circus, Buffalo, N. Y.
1811 Walter Dean, 331 Koons Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
1980 John Joseph Durski (Frank Joseph Durski), 1310 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
474 Vincent Gadzik, 55 St. Louis, Buffalo, N. Y.
1095 Homer Chappel (Homer Chapel) Griffith, R. R. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
2413 Albert Ernest Heller, 1608 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
573 Thomas Holland, 61 Walden (761 Walden) Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
727 Albert Jerozal, 90 Hersbbeck, Buffalo, N. Y.
53 Thomas Kane, 96 May, Buffalo, N. Y.
1141 Frank Kolodceiczik, 1618 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
1566 John (Jan) Kotzraiz, 1810 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
1309 Joseph (Joe) Kwiatkowski, 11 Gittere Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2230 John S. Majewski (John Stanislaw Majewski, John Stanislaw Majewsky), 104 Liddell Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
762 Joseph Martin (Jos. F. Martin), 1 Batavia Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2139 Benjamin Moses, 1862 (1662) Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
917 Martin Frank Newman (Martin Newman, Martin Francis Newman), Boarding Car, East Buffalo, N. Y.
1194 Eugene Mueller, 19 Ivy, Buffalo, N. Y.
1116 Casimer Odwaszny (Casmir Odwaszny), 1296 Sycamore, Buffalo, N. Y.
2489 William Paszkiewicz, 13 Shepard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1230 Joseph Pawelczyk, 124 Liddell, Buffalo, N. Y.
918 Jacob Pokora, 20 Oberlin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1124 Frederick R. Possell, 8 Sumner Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
789 Ludwig Rajhal, 1310 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
959 Henrick Przywoski, 32 Goodyear (125 Lathrop Street), Buffalo, N. Y.
616 Fred Reily (Fred Riley), N. Y. C. R. R. Boarding Car, East Buffalo, N. Y.
604 Michat Safynowicz (Michat Safynomicz), 1452 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
347 Roman Schuman, 732 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. (228 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
1488 Charles Seitz, 599 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2353 Henry Smith, 761 Walden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
2379 Frank Stachinski, 117 Schutrum, Buffalo, N. Y.
1795 Alexander Temowski, 29 Goodyear Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
689 Charles Edward Tompkins (Charles Bernard Thompkins), R. R. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
220 Charles Turner, 751 Walden Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
221 John J. Weber, 70 Pulmann Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2288 Herman Weishaupt, 70 Wood Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
2712 Ferdinand Weltz (Ferdinand Wolts), 31 Hirshbeck Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
443 James Wood (James Woods), 63 Briscoe Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1213 Michael Woods, 63 Briscoe Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
465 Alexander Zawistowski, 83 Liddell Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1861 Stanislaw Zielinski, 59 Hirshbeck Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1826 Andrew Banaszczyk (Andrew Banwaszczyk, Andrew Banaszczyk), 74 Reservation, Buffalo, N. Y.
1259 Carl Barenther (Carl (Karl) Bareuther), 116 Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.
4459 Daniel Beattie, 46 Coupland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
2444 Fred Beatty (Frederick Beattie), 46 Copeland, Buffalo, N. Y.
3248 Alex. Beloy (Alex Bely, Alejhses Beloy), 51 Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.
1222 Mike Bernlez (Mike Bernasz, Mike Bernar), 828 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
1992 Jos. Bluewik (Jos. Bluewik, Joe Bbeuck), 27 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
408 Adam Bojar, 125 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
3888 Jas. Bota (James Boda), 225 Ontario, Buffalo, N. Y.
1358 Stanley Brgaj (Stanley Bigay, Stanley Bugaj), 34 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y.
9 Veislie Bugarin (Veislie Bogardo, Vasilie Bugarin), 110 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
2200 Martin J. Cannon, 190 Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y. (164 Harvard Place, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3185 Farez (Faraz) Cavriczky (Faraz Gavriczky), 184 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3473 Jno. Charnes (Jahn Czarny, John Ozaruy), 109 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
4299 Karol Cioskowski (Karol Cieskowski), 205 Military, Buffalo, N. Y.
2918 Adam Claveck (Adam Clabeck), 164 Perish (164 Parish), Buffalo, N. Y.
1073 Bolesiaw Czekalewski (Boleslanc Czeraliouski, Bolesdaul Czerlatewski), 25 Karl (25 Kail), Buffalo, N. Y.
3537 Paul Dobosz (Paul Dabosz), 29 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y.
2571 Stanley (Stonay) Dorczak, 109 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
549 Andrew Dragan (Andrew Draajan), 117 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
3689 Thos. J. Dugan, 20 Lafayette Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Thos. Joseph Dugan (Thomas Dugan), Mercer, Pa.).
4346 Leo. Dwojak, 194 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
1186 Jno Dzeuba (Jno. Dzewba, Jan Dzewa), 164 Parish, Buffalo, N. Y.
1068 Jas. Epps, New York Central Camp Black Rock, Buffalo, N. Y.
3637 Jos. Funtek, 1032 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y.
3357 Albert Gal, 396 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
1158 Jno. Ganey, New York Central Railroad House Car, Buffalo, N. Y.
706 Maxim Gavriloje (Macsin Gavolloe), 1920 Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.
2295 Jno. Gilda (John Gildr, Jah Galda), 74 Reservation, Buffalo, N. Y.
3784 Christ Gotz (Christ Gatz), 235 Nihiary (235 Marion), Buffalo, N. Y.
1703 Stanley Gradlowski (Stanly Gischowski, Stanley Grochowski, Stanley Grodiowski), 114 Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.
527 Andrew Haraznik, 39 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y.
802 Timothy Herrington (Timothy Harrington), 2399 Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.
1473 Phillip Hidichuk (Philip Hidicahuk, P. Hidichuk), 43 Clay, Buffalo, N. Y.
4472 Leo Hus (Hus Leo), 68 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
1898 Szczepan Hynec (Szepan Hynek, Sczepan Hynek, Szerepan Hynek), 49 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y. (797 Fillemore, Buffalo, N. Y.).
765 Jan. Jaskowski (Jan. Jaskovski), 28 Tonawanda, Buffalo, N. Y.
1167 Adam Juzyk (Adam Juosyk, Adam Juozozyk), 26 Brizidman (26 Bridman); Buffalo, N. Y.
1170 Toni Kakas (Tony Kakus), 237 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
2453 Jno. Kelgle (Jno. Kleglr), 20 Grote (120 Grote), Buffalo, N. Y.
1467 Sawwa Kinet (Sanwa Kmet), 74 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
3672 Antoni Kipomzo (Anthony Ancho), 12 Tonawanda, Buffalo, N. Y.
42 Traffan (Trafin) Klinchuk (Traffarn Clinch), 89 Bush, Buffalo, N. Y.
1388 Michael Kock (Niay K. Katik), 35 Sayre, Buffalo, N. Y.
4184 Jos. Kodala (Jozef (Tozef) Kalata), 83 Howell, Buffalo, N. Y.
2396 Adam Komock (Komorek), 26 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
2424 Jno. Konechi (Kaneckie, Konecki), 1004 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y.
810a Chas. Konshul (Konshul), 56 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
3847 Michael Koput (Michael Kokut, Michat Kohut), 345 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
2469 Sam Kora (Koza), 18 Germain, Buffalo, N. Y.
2854 Anthony Koszak (Antoni Koziak), 55 Reservation, Buffalo, N. Y.
2233 Martin Krol, 634 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3152 Jno. Lesnick (Lesnik), 56 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
1979 Andrew Limberger, 135 Farmer, Buffalo, N. Y.
2702 Grover McBeth, 185 Crowley, Buffalo, N. Y. (general delivery, Struthers, Ohio).
4157 Francis McPartlin, 83 Sayre, Buffalo, N. Y.
2815 Jno. Magruder, N. Y. C. H. R. Track, Buffalo, N. Y.
3184 Luie Marynger (Ludwik Merynger), 72 Reservation, Buffalo, N. Y.
3947 Steven Marzeson (Stephan (Stephen) Marzeton), 1285 Tonawanda, Buffalo, N. Y.
762 Jan Masloski (John Maslaski), 24 Clay, Buffalo, N. Y.
1996 Thos. Maxwell, 1019 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y.
3170 Roman Maycki (Mayrcki, Mazyck), 93 Chandler, Buffalo, N. Y.
1860 Andrew (Andanen) Meitlecz (Metlecz, Ntethuy), 196 Howell, Buffalo, N. Y.
1568 Jos. Melien (Mallen), 516 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
1282 Jos. Mlarowski (Mlasowski), 331 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3225 Wm. Miller, 11 Toledo, Buffalo, N. Y.
1296 Alex. Millusen (Alexzie Mellusun), 498 Hertel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3906 Mm. Moren (Wm. Moran), camp car, N. Y. C. R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.
339 Mieczytocw Murkowski (Mieczeyswow (Mieczyatocw), Nurkowski), 89 Thompson, Buffalo, N. Y.
859 Jos. Noswek (Noszak, Moszak), 133 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
1873 Willim Ologusisik (William (Willn) Odogusiysik), 85 Gloir (Glor), Buffalo, N. Y.
290 Demetro Orbzek (Orbzik, Orbcik, Dmytro Ovobzik), 362 Tonawanda, Buffalo, N. Y.
1025 Andro (Andra) Pajak, 415 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3313 Martin Palowski (Palonski), 332 Austin, Buffalo, N. Y.
2064 Legia Pawnik (Legus Pavnik, Gregoz Pavnik), 31 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y.
1514 Stanley Pawot (Pawtot, Pewtot), 51 Gladstone, Buffalo, N. Y.
2103 Ignatz Pedlac (Ignactz Podlas, Ignatz Podlos), 31 Marian, Buffalo, N. Y.
1791 Jos. (Josiph) Petric, 414 Hertel, Buffalo, N. Y.
811 Andrew Peyak (Pyrek Andrzej, Andrnej Pyrak), 38 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
778 Jno. Pichota, 171 Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.
250 Michael Pietreika, 280 Austin, Buffalo, N. Y.
2994 Jos. Pirverer (Jos. Pirvowar, Joa. Pivoarne, Jos. Pivowar), 80 Reservation, Buffalo, N. Y.
3141 Fred Ploschinsky (Frd Ploslkusky), 119 Germain, Buffalo, N. Y.
1309 Jan Popoj (John Papoj, Jan Papoy), 278 Austin, Buffalo, N. Y.

3702 Wasil Potapczuk (Wasil Patapczuk, Wasil Potapczuk), 1720 Elmwood, Buffalo, N. Y.
2416 Jno. Quatrin, 75 Clay, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jno. Quatrini, 174 Austin).
1306 Paul Ruski, 49 Gladstone, Buffalo, N. Y.
1189 Jno. Sabieski (Jno. Sabreski), 736 Hertel, Buffalo, N. Y.
3169 Stanislaw Salkowski (Stanislaus (Stanistouo) Saskowski), 122 Germain, Buffalo, N. Y.
3008 Dominick (Dominic) Saniesski (Dominic Sariesski), 83 Chandler, Buffalo, N. Y.
1804 Jos. Val. (Valentine) Schobowski (Jos. Valentine Schabowski), 90 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
501 Frank Sececk (Frank Slweck, Frank Seveck, Frank Sieesk), 17 Churchill, Buffalo, N. Y.
4437 Szczypan Selva (Szczepan Selwa, Laczepan Selwa), 106 Kail, Buffalo, N. Y.
656 Nikita Shaperowski (Nikita Shaforousky), 220 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3765 Albert J. Skalski (Albert John Skalske, Albert Skalski), 94 Bush, Buffalo, N. Y.
4144 Jno. Skrzypeak, 919 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y. (Jno. Skrzyscak, 495 Amherst).
1544 Frank Sobczk (Frank Solczyk, Frank D. Solczik, Frank Sobcalk), 147 Chandler, Buffalo, N. Y.
8000 Jos. Stianjk (Joe Stianzk), 12 Short, Buffalo, N. Y.
318 Wladyslaw Stodolski (Wladyslaw Stodofski, Ladyslaw Stodolski), 40 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
108 Albert Strug, 141 Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.
741 Wm. Stryski (Wm. Straski, Wm. Steyski), 35 Sayre, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3174 Frank Swintek, 125 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
864 Adam Szawowski, 205 Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y. (Adam Szpakowski (Adem Szpanock)), 205 Military, Buffalo, N. Y.).
2465 Scrafin (Krafiin) Szczkowicz, 26 Bridgeman, Buffalo, N. Y.
726 Stanislaw Szikora (Stanistow Sekovck), 153 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
1558 Louis K. Trinsu (K. J. Fruis Sorensen, K. Lous Trinsu), 1073 Grant, Buffalo, N. Y.
8638 Andrew Truty, 28 Bridgeman (27 Marion), Buffalo, N. Y.
8638, 3604 Wm. Tuzek (Wm. Tugek, Wm. Ruzik), 1646 Elmwood, Buffalo, N. Y.
3679 Antonio Vendifto, Box Boarding Car, N. Y. C. R. R. near to Wickwire Works, Buffalo, N. Y.
1749 Ronald Walker (Ronald (Roland) Alton Walker), 1626 Elmwood, Buffalo, N. Y.
3599 Walter Welczorek (Walter Wieczaret), 90 Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
2541 Jan Wirtowecz (Jan Wiytowecz, Jan Wiojtavicz), 102 Marion, Buffalo, N. Y.
3320 Jos. Wodek, 59 Germain, Buffalo, N. Y.
1298 Jos. Wotycha (Jozef Watycha), 415 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
75 Jos. Yagunic (Jonj. Sogunic), 94 Bugge, Buffalo, N. Y.
849 A. Zembuski (A. Zemburski, A. Yembvzusky), 544 Amherst, Buffalo, N. Y.
3739 Sylvester Zimbecki (Sylvester Zimecki, Selwester Zimecoci), 138 Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.
1271 Jack Zip (Jack Slp), 1896 Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 51, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

119 Moses Azerrad, 601 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1514 Mateousz (Mateucz) Baczewski, 276 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1014 William Bault, 116 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1269 Stanley (Stanly) Bortkin, 140 Mauyer (140 Mauyer, 140 Maujer) Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (171 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
68 Adam Crutine, 17 Ten Eyck (17 Ten Eyck), Brooklyn, N. Y.
2805 Peter Falser, 169 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2700a John Joseph Farley, 386 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2141 John Galante, 554 (534) Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1962 Guiseppe Gerolamin (Giuseppe Gerolanimi), 76 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
942 Chas. Globievitza (Chas. Globiowitz, Chas. Globicowitz), 568 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
828 Adam Grumccewski, 29 Broom Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
654 H. Hassin, 648 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
353 Vincenzo Iannello, 726 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
399 Joseph Kramelunas, 61 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
32 Paul Leukovich (Paul Lewkovich), 658 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1868 Felix Markewiczius (Felix Markewiczius), 168 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3262 Felix Markus (Felix Norkus), 27 Maujir Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
67 Joseph Maruasky (Joseph Muransky), 53 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2167 Morris Moran, 261 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (400 North Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
1297 Antonio Parretta (Antonio Perretta), 23 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1050 Stanley Ritsau (Stanislaus Ritsau), 109 Engert Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
189 J. Schapanski (J. Schapansky), 211 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2080 Joseph Schmedrausel, 245 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Schmidransl (Joseph Schmidransl), 106 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1501 Arthur Stevans, 180 (166 or 156) Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2689a William H. Van Houten (William Henry Van Houten, William Henry Van Honten), 207 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
690 Peter Zulkas (Peter P. Zulkas), 573 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1729 Anton Zwiengel (Anton Zvingal), 17 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 100, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2841 Eron Alexieff (Eron Alexiaff, Ivan, Ivan Alxiaff), 461 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1595 Harry (Henry, H.) Anderson, 215 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1841 Harold Andrewartha (Harold Andrewartka), 433 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
2068 Johan Allefield (Johan Apfelfeld), 348 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
552 A. Balsen (Andrew Borsen), Pier 67, North River, foot Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2982 Elijah Ballanger, 209 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2601 Aloysious E. (Aloysius Eugene, Aloys) Band, 212 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3039 Luigi Bertine (Luigi Bertini, Lui Bertine), 352 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2316 Miguel M. Bibeloni (Miguel M. Bibiloni, Miguel March), 226 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
2975 Geo. Blanco (Geo. Blanco, George K. Blanco), 247 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
862 Peter Bondonnis (Petre, Petre Boudouris), 336 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
768 John Patrick (John P.) Burns, 437 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2700 Geo. Capanos (Geo. Krbs, Geo. Capavos), 218 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2642 Elias Collins (Elias Collis), 253 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1675 Jesus A. Costas (Jesus Acosta Costas, Jesus A. Costa), 307 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
723 Joseph Denore (Joseph Denaro), 299 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
975 Michele Diaspenas (Diaspena Michele), 231 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2516 Francis J. (Francis Jos., F. J.) Donovan, 232 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (232 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1776 David Ellis, 348 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2718 Otto Evans, 356 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
972 John J. Faran, 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2819 Joseph (Joe) Fernandes, Scow Dumper No. 5, City Department, New York, N. Y.
523 Michael (Mi.) Fitzpatrick, 310 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
561 Frank Flynn, 302 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1986 Edw. Foley, 332 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1974 Nil Follens (Nils Tollens, Nil Follens), 353 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2555 Joseph Fuller, 209 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1993 Ernesto A. Gaete (Ernest A. Goete), 339 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
590 James Gavein, 350 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2336 Clodomino Gamer (Clodomiro Gomes, Clodamiro), 226 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
748 Benj. Geraldo (Benj. Giraldo), 226 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
1959 Luigi Gerrato (Cerrato Luigi, Curato), 300 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
785 Vincenzo Giagnorio (Vincenzo Geagnoris), 353 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1035 Thomas Glennon (Thomas Glenmon), 265 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
835 Billy Godert (Gedorb Billy, Geroloricle Beell, Billy Gedorb), 521 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1393 Frank Gongales (Frank Gonsales, Francisco Gonzales), 341 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3082 John J. (John Joseph) Graham, 420 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1359 Herman Greenbaum, 245 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
1206 Frank Gullanno (Frank Guilonno, Frank Juliano), 513 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2804 Wm. Hamilton, 424 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2961 Frank Hamling, 570 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1941 Oliver Hankin, 230 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2756 Frank J. (Frank Joseph) Hanley, 340 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1402 Geo. Harney (Geo. Hirny, Geo. Harvey), 308 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1809 Wm. Hindle, 347 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
829 Joseph Hoffal (Joseph Hoffer, Joseph Haffal), 537 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1759 John Houghay (John Haughay, John Haughaj, John Hangej), 305 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
44 Theodore Housiob (Theodore Houston, Theodore W.), 243 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2286 Edw. Hustis (Edw. Kustie, Edw. Kriatt, jr., Edw. Kriett, jr.), 370 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
535 Oscar Johnson, 306 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1229 Wm. Johnson, 234 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1555 Wm. H. Johnson, 243 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (care Gilliard, 215 West One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.).
1985 Wm. Jones, 315 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
3048 Isidor Klein, 319 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Isidore Lloyd, Ulster County, N. Y.).
2441 Dionesios Korovesis (Dionesios Korovesis, Dionisios Korovesis, Dionisios Korarent), 395 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (329 Cherry Avenue SE., Canton, Ohio).
3012 Hana Kramer, 323 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3146a Sam Kurtz, 340 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (339 West Twenty-ninth Street).
322 Guiseppe Labassi (Guiseppe Lalassi, Guiseppe Labossi), 220 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (487 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.).
1045 Louis Lagons (Louis Lagonis), 48 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2142 Ernest (Ernst) Likay, 348 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
902 Edw. Louis (Edw. Lewis), 208 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (298 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2794 Marion (Marino) Loverto (Mariel Lovreto), 510 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1914 Martin Lowery, 288 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
325 John J. Lynch, 347 Twenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
18 Joseph (James) McCotter, 302 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1117 Alexander McCoy, 301 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
253 Owen McGarron (Owen McCarran), 442 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2230 James McGlein (James McGlone, James Gloin), 352 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1384 Michale McGowan (Michael McGovan), 401 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
421 Jos. P. (Jos. F., Jos. Francis) McMahon, 316 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1500 Jean Marrides (Jean Marides, Jean L. Maridez), 356 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
159a John Martin, 439 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2821 Alfred Massal, 339 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2176 Arthur Mayer (Arthur Meyer), 320 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2552 Fred Mayor (Fred Mayer, Fred Meyer), 372 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
531 John Miller (J. Maher), 320 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
423 Wm. Mitchell, 412 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2433 Joseph (J.) Murray, 320 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2162 Patrick Murray, 302 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1371 Michael J. Nee (Michael Joseph Nee), 333 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
1405 Phillip O'Connor, 370 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
2095 Richard Organ, 342 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1630 John A. O'Hare, 354 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
1963 Felix O'Rourke, 463 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
340 Andrew Pasilvok (Andrew Paclovek, Andrew Paciorek), 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2226 Henry Peck (Henry Aller (Henry A.) Peck), 324 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
783 Nathan Pierce, 230 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2097 Millan L. Pittman, *General Hodges*, S. S. C., Pier 67, North River, New York, N. Y.
891 James Ponlus (James Ponlus, James Poulas, James Ponloj), 366 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
1833 Konletamteus Pordicakis (Konletamteus Peodicakus, KonCtantinas PerdiCokis, Konletamteus Perdicakis), 315 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
3127 Emiliano Roderguy (Emiliano Roderquey, Emiliano Roduquey, Emiliano Roduguy), 307 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2916 Earl L. Rozea (Earl L. Rozee), 317 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2917 Jos. Russo, 255 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1613 Emito Saccaggi (Saccaggi Emitio, Saccaggi Emilio, Emitio Saccaggi), 548 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
83 Ahmed Salih, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. (520 South Third Street, care of Hnmorita, Philadelphia, Pa.).
630 John Schaeffer (John Paul Schaefer), 306 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
276 Salvatore Scorsane, 45 Cheerer Place, South Brooklyn, N. Y. (Salvatore Scorsone, 441 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.).
2554 Arthur Smith, 280 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2873 Francisco Spregala, 200 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (Francesco Spregola (Francesco Spegola), Mess Hall, Camp Nitro, W. Va.).
2038 Wm. S. Stathonicus, 261 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. Wm. Spiran Stathonius (William S. Stathonius, William S. Stallionicus), 204 East Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.).
741 Frank Stuthard, 332 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2885 Michael (M.) Sullivan, 338 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
3165 James Vasiliades (James Vasiliades, J. Vasiliades), 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2869 Carl Johann Wifer (Carl Johan Wilfer, Karl J. Welfer), 332 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
2464 Albert Williams, 348 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
2868 or 2866 Geo. Williams, 341 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
399 Jos. Williams (Jos. William, Joe William), 216 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
254 Chas. Wilson, 396 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 173, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2476 Ferdinand Andoldi (Andoli Ferdinando), 63 Hallet Street, Long Island, N. Y.
1052a Joseph Thos. Campbell, 530 Grand Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.
1632 James Davis, Wolcott and Crescent Streets, Long Island, N. Y.
828 Thomas F. Doyle, 784 Tenth Avenue, Long Island, N. Y. (Thomas Francis Doyle, 767 Eleventh Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.).
1236 Gustave Ebsaser, 59 Halsey Street, Long Island, N. Y.
1854 John Falkenberg, Potter and Second Avenues, Long Island, N. Y.
895 Delaney (Delany) Carter Fitch, 815 Crescent Street, Long Island, N. Y.
1358 Lester Forbell, 199 William Street, Long Island, N. Y.
917 Tony Fridano, 82 Dittmers Avenue, Long Island, N. Y. (Tom Feldano, Tom Fridone, 82 Dittmars Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.).
700 Frederick Hoffman (Fred Hofman), 41 Fulton Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.
1810 Simon Lehrman, 566 Tenth Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.
2715 Olaf A. Olson (Olaf Anselur Olsen), 203 Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
843 Morris Orner, 179 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (547 Eleventh Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.).
2739 Edwin H. (Edwin Hanna) Rintoul, 63 McClellan Place, Long Island, N. Y.
416 General Saunders (Saundirs), Rivercrest Sanitorium, Long Island City, N. Y.
1675 Philip John Scherer, 20 Rowery Bay Road, Long Island, N. Y.
2403 Bain Selouse, 197 Park Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
2337 Bernard Shea, 786 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
181 William Alex. Smith (Smyth), 117 Remsen Street, Long Island, N. Y.
703 Wenander Swanson, 549 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Wenander Svenson, 416 Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.).
722 Paul Uuglert, 67 Halsey Street, Long Island, N. Y. (Union Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.).
1157 Asbury Walker, Rivercrest Sanitorium, Long Island City, N. Y.
1489 John Williamson, 20 Lebanon Terrace, Long Island, N. Y.
1 Nick Wolf, 235 Hoyt Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.
498 Vincenti (Wicenti) Wudorosk, 686 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

878 Jerepan Wuzlenicz, 749 Ninth Avenue, Astrin, Long Island City, N. Y. (Jerepan Wujlenicz, 749 Ninth Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.; Jerepam Wiyhelncz).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GARVIN, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2183a Virgil (Virgie) Lee Akins, Lindsay, Okla.
314 J. W. (James Wyhile) Cates, Pauls Valley, Okla.
2509 Joe Lee Daniels (Daniel), Pauls Valley, Okla.
2192 Pleas (Ples) Dobbins, Rural Route No. 1, Paoli, Okla.
1131 Jack Gordy, 215 South Santa Fe Street, Pauls Valley, Okla.
1594 George Morgan, Wynnwood, Okla.
1467 Arthur Benj. (Benjamin) Stripling, South Santa Fe Street, Pauls Valley, Okla.
1605 Willie Allen Tiney, Rural Route No. 1, Pauls Valley, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

790 Ed. Bowerman, Emet, Okla.
1235 Dave Chapman, Mannsville, Okla.
522 Claude Hammock, Emet, Okla.
780 James Harville (Havill, Harmill), Russett, Okla.
1405 John J. (Jay) Moore, Mill Creek, Okla. (Durant, Okla.).
1002 Henry Phillips, Milburn, Okla.
1483 Willie W. Parker, Kenefic, Okla.
1086 Albert Scroggins, Wapanucka, Okla.
1594 Pleasant Oscar Talley (Talley Pleasant Oscar, Plesant Oscar Talley), Tishomingo, Okla.
1431 Abner Woods, Tishomingo, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MAYES, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

906 Herbert Lyle Allen, Spavinaw, Okla.
79 Odis Collins, Pryor, Okla. (Tulsa, Okla.).
1023 John Holt, Murphy, Okla.
179 Willis Parker McCain, Locust Grove, Mayes County, Okla.
521 Chas. Curt Thompson, Choteau, Okla.
69 Everett (Earnest) Henry Turner, Spavinaw, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NOWATA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

724 William DuBle, Nowata, Okla.
602 Bernard Jabrett (Jarrett), Delaware, Okla.
629 Christpher (Christopher) Johnson (Christpher Columbus Johnson), Delaware, Okla.
141 Parton (Partar, Porter) Martiny, Wann, Okla.
394 Sidney Chauvain Moore, 440 North Maple, Nowata, Okla.
1603 Josa Roza (Jose Raza), Wann, Okla.
424 Emmett Schell, Rural Route No. 2, Nowata, Okla.
1500 William Snyder, Nowata, Okla.
822 Ralph Milton Stults, Route 1, Chelsea, Nowata, Okla.
954 James Welch, South Coffeyville, Okla.
979 Thomas Young, general delivery, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OKFUSKEE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1659 Joe Richard Allen, Welcetka, Okla.
1834 Loyd Bradley, Okfuskee, Okla.
1810 Allen Evin Brown, Castle, Okla.
1451 Malone Brown, Clearview, Okla.
763 Lee Cheshier (Cheshire), Henryetta, Okla.
447 Henry Dixon, Boley, Okla.
1701 Vernon Fitch, Welcetka, Okla.
1594 Izah Gamble, Welcetka, Okla.
643 David Charley Gardner, Clearview, Okla.
45 Frank Haynes, 230 North Sixteenth, Parish, Tex.
1215 Richard Hill, Castle, Okla.
506 Will Holmes, Clearview, Okla.
820 Dan Ivey, Clearview, Okla.
907 Mason Daniel Johnston (Johnson), Castle, Okla.
137 Will Jones, Okemah, Okla.
499 Cleveland Lewis, Boley, Okla.
26 Boyd McCain, Welcetka, Okla.
591 Manie McClendon, Boley, Okla.
1813 John McKinney, Welcetka, Okla.
720 Hansom Mayes, Bearden, Okla.
271 Monticello Miller, Castle, Route 1, Okla.
1281 George Neal, Mcnwber, Okla.
656 Joe Elmer Phillips (J. E. Phillips), Welcetka, Okla.
882 Jessey Lee Powell (J. L. Powell, Jesse Lee Powell), Welcetka, Okla.
171 James Silas, Boley, Okla.
1361 Robert M. Smith (Robert Smith), Castle, Okla.
278 Bryant Standfield (Stanfield), Boley, Okla.
1133 Harrison Williams, Castle, Okla.
732 Robert Young, Boley, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

315 Alver Ashford, Luther, Okla.
527 James D. Atcher (James Dorty Atchley, James Dortley Atchler), route No. 1, Moore, Okla.
833 Lonnie D. Baker, Choteau, Okla.
572 C. B. Barclay, Arcadia, Okla.
644 Adial Bell (Adall Bell), Luther, Okla.
236 Henry Davis, route No. 11, Oklahoma City, Okla.
827 James Dunn, Spencer, Okla.
600 Edd Erwin (Ed Erwin), Luther, Okla.
178 Ward Green, Luther, Okla.
472 Luther Grumbles, Spencer, Okla.
822 Charles Johnson (Charley Johnson), Jones, Okla.
756 Cornelius Johnson, Jones, Okla.
105 Linnard Jones, route No. 9, Oklahoma City, Okla.
16 Harry Lawton (Henry Lawton), route No. 11, Oklahoma City, Okla.
749 Victorio Luna (Victoria Luna), Edmond, Okla., route 5.
398 Bennie Northington (Ben Northington), Arcadia, Okla.
679 Joe Wm. Rose (Joe William Rose), Newalla, Okla.
242 Hipolito Sario (Hipolito Sario), Arcadia, Okla.
448 Andrew Smith, Jones City, Okla.
247 Willie Tolliver (Willie Tolliver), Luther, Okla.
561 Henry Charles Vogt (Henry C. Vogt), route No. 10, Oklahoma City, Okla.
268 Ray Wilson, Choteau, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1828 Simon Aguilar (Simon Aquilar), 315 South Robinson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (109 West Washington Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
780 Pink Arber, 719 West Eighteenth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (1822 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).

1381 Loyd F. Avery (Lloyd T. Avery), 209 East First Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
265 John Barnwell (Jno. Barnwell), 9 West Choctaw Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1742 August Biewer (August Biewes, August Biever), 1739 West Second Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
989 Fletcher Brown, 321 Canal (321 West Connal) Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (109 East Thirteenth Street, Fort Worth, Tex.).
1152 Henry Brown, 126 West Chickasha Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1791 Lucas Carmago (Lucas Camargo), 1700 Polk Street, C., P. & R. I. track (car).
734 Herman Carter, 22 West Chickasha Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2382 Chas. Lloyd Clary (Charley Loyd Clary, 124 West Chickasha Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1325 Davidson Wheeler Cleveland (Wheeler Cleveland Davison), 719 South Robinson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (628 East Pott Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
2261 Joe Cuellar (Jose Cuellar), 1010 South Robinson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1858 Wayman Davis, Sixty-third and Western Streets, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2199 Ike Eaves, 905 South Western Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1618 Roy Barton Edwards (R. B. Edwards), 121 West Reno Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1064 Richard Ely, 1015 West Second Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1744 Eugene B. Franklin (E. B. Franklin), 1547 West Main Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1583 Hamlett Jno. Gindotty (Hamlet John Gindotty), 812 South Harvey Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1857 Joseph Gullky, 810 West Reno Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
417 Wesley Herman (Wesley Harmon), 1114 Maple Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1962 Fred Holt, Baltimore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1040 John Johnson, Katy, Oklahoma City, Okla. (care of M., K. & T. extra gang, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
567 Jim Jones (Thomas Daud), 116 West Reno Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
711 Lee Jones, Purcell Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Morris Packing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.).
844 Will King, Stock Yards Station, Oklahoma City, Okla. (M. K. & T. R. R. Station, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
347 Albert Lodell (Albert Lodel, Albert Lodie), Stock Yards, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1171 Nathaniel Lowry, 12 West Chickasha Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Nathaniel Lowary, 820 Crawford Street, Fort Worth).
824 Ernest McDonald, 29 West Chanut Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (29 West Choctaw Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
2270 Alex H. Mayfield (Alex Harrison Mayfield), 802 South Hudson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1749 Frank Middleton, 2310 Exchange Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1008 Jno. Moore (John Moore), 10 W. Chickasha Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
97 Harry Pugsley, 531 East Wadsworth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1768 Thos. Raglin (Thomas Raglin), 1012 North Dewey Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1984 Joe Sandler, 617 Main Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
462 Loren Andrew Shields, 633½ West Washington Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2353 Bernice Simpore, 133 East B Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
53 Robt. Horton Sperry (Robert Horton Sperry), 17 West A Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1621 Dallas C. Thompson, 318 West Noble Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2435 Martha Thompson, 900 West Seventeenth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2366 Benj. A. Tilman (Benjamin Andrew Tillman, Benjamin Tillman, Benj. Andrew Tillman), 505 South Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.
220 Mitchell Washington, Stockyard Office, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1164 Fred Wiggins (Fred A. Wiggins), 1800 West Grant Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2296 Bert Williams, 709 South Dewey Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
2087 Geo. W. Zeller (G. W. Zeller, George William Zeller), corner Hudson and Chickasha Streets, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1916 Geo. Aldridge (George Aldridge), Douthat, Okla.
540 John C. Bailey, Commerce, Okla.
3264 Arlie Eugene Baker (A. E. Baker), Mian Commerce, Okla.
2858 Harry Cunningham Barton (Barton Harry Cunningham), 1453 Fremont Street, Denver, Colo. (Picher, Okla.).
1135 Walter Buckely (Walter Buckley), Afton, Okla.
1273 Wm. Burrow (William Burrow), Picher, Okla.
820 Elbert Bailey Candler (E. P. Candler), Afton, Okla.
9 Morris Coalbough (Morris Coalbaugh), Picher, Okla.
1362 John E. Cross (John Edward Cross), Miami, Okla.
481 Harry O'Dell, Picher, Okla.
1810 James Edward Fehrenbach (Felrenbach, Jos. Edward), Burley, Idaho (James Edward Fehrenbach, Picher, Okla.).
631 John Grider Gate (John Grider Cate, John G. Cate), 184 South Wall, Parish, Tex.
1223 Edward Guthrie (Edward G. Guthrie), North Main, Commerce, Okla.
13 Earl Hale, Fairland, Okla.
1468 Frank Harrison, Vine Street, Commerce, Okla.
205b William Haynes, Commerce, Okla.
837 Clarence Wm. Henderson (Clarence William Henderson), Picher, Okla.
728 Willis Tensley Hendrick (Hendrick Willis Tensley), care of Naval Aircraft Factory, New York, Oklahoma, Philadelphia (Willis Tensley Hendrix, Picher, Okla.).
563 Francis Fram Inns (Frances Earn Inna), Picher, Okla. (Francis Eram Inno, Picher, Okla.).
471 Claude Wm. Jones (Claud Wm. Jones), Jacksonboro, Tex.
741 Alfred Leach, Far River, Okla.
855 Andrew Montgomery, Commerce, Okla.
1153 Lindsey G. Morgan (Lindsey Glee Morgan, Lindsey Glea Morgan), Picher, Okla.
804 Hawley Harrison Merworth, Picher, Okla. (R. R. No. 4, Moneola, Tex.).
1587 Louis Edwin Miller (Lewis Edwin Miller), Miami, Okla.
642 Fred Grenver Patterson (F. G. Patterson), Tar River, Okla.

266 Henry Pfleger (Harry Pfleger), Douthat, Okla.
1230 John Pinkerton, Picher, Okla.
1472a Otto Price, Miami, Okla.
838 Ray Quinn, Picher, Okla.
1012 Lewis Ragan, Douthat, Okla. (Ragan Lewis, Quapaw, Okla.).
1418 Floyd (Flode) Robson, Picher, Okla.
543 Charlie Arthur Ross, Picher, Okla.
1510 James (Jim) Rush, R. No. 4, Miami, Okla.
8311 Robert Dixon Sellers (Sellers Robert Dixson), Tar River, Okla.
2677 Isach Service (Service Isiach, Isaac Service), route No. 4, Miami, Okla.
2657 Erna A. McKnight, Westville (Earna August (E. A.) McKnight, Tar River, Okla.).
8449 Wm. Arthur McNeal, Douthat, Okla.
2666 Lewis Col. McPherson (Lewis McPherson), Commerce, Okla.
2304 Wm. H. Murray (Murry William Harry, William Harry Murray), Picher, Okla.
3280 Grover Cleveland Newton, Picher, Okla.
1681 John Wm. Nichols (Nichols, Jno. Wm.), Tar River, Okla. (J. W. Nichols, N. G. Street, Commerce, Okla.
1791a Eddie O'Brien, Miami, Okla.
3419 Chas. Harrison Owens, Onapaw, Okla.
2180 Kenneth Owen, Picher, Okla.
2672 Alvis (Alvise) Floyd Palmer, Afton, Okla.
2016 Irvin Sanford Payne (Payne Irvin Sanford), Edgemont, Ark. Irvin Payne, Tar River, Okla.).
1196 Jess Elton Pearce (Pearce Jess Elton), 618 West Sixth, Tulsa, Okla. (J. E. Pearce, Douthat, Okla.).
2093 Leonard Powell (Powell Leonard), Aurora, Mo. (Picher, Okla.).
8468 Guy Rapp, Picher, Okla.
3557 Cantwell Remick (Remick Cantwell), Picher, Okla.
1955 John Albert Roll (Roll John Albert), Douthat, Okla. (California, Mo.).
2345 Robert Walker Saunders (Saunders Robert Walker), Miami, Okla. (Robert (Robt.) Watters Saunders, billboard agent, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2854 Ira Seviere (Seviere Ira), Douthat, Okla. (Ira Sevier, Tar River, Okla.).
3141 Pertett (Bertett) Shrum, Fairland, Okla.
8184 Frank Benton Simms (Sims), Picher, Okla.
8443 Geo. McDonald Smart (Smart George McDonald, George McDonald Smart, George Smart), Commerce, Okla.
1895 Charley Scott Stephens (Stephens, Charley Scott), Wichita Falls, Tex. (C. S. Stevens, Tar River, Okla.).
2915 Lawrence Temple (Temple Lawrence), care of Billboard, St. Louis, Mo. (San Francisco, Calif.).
2936 Joe B. Tewell (Joe Beckham Tewell), Commerce, Okla.
2174 Charles D. Tomlin Miami, Okla. (Tomlin Charles Dalton, Charlie Tomlin, Sulphur Springs, Tex.).
3224 Robert Elmer Watkins, Miami, Okla.
1855 Isaac F. Wallace, Miami, Okla.
2875 Richard C. West (West, Richard C.), Miami, Okla. (Emmitsburg, Iowa).
1905 David Col. Williams (David Williams), Commerce, Okla.
8456 Harry Williams (Williams, Harry), Smithfield, Utah (Miami, Okla.).
2585 Aron Yonts (Yants, Aron Earnest; Aaron, Ernest Yonts; Aaron, Earnest Yonts), Vine Street, Commerce, Okla.
3554 James Wilding Allen, Picher, Okla.
3234 Bert Anderson, Tar River, Okla.
1965 Wm. Andrews (William Lewis Andrews), Picher, Okla.
2711 Jesse Newton Armstrong (James Newton Armstrong), Picher, Okla.
2768 Wm. Alfred Arnold (William Alfred Arnold, A. Arnold), Tar River, Okla.
804 Wm. Henry Bass (Willime Henry Bass), Picher, Okla.
3335 Henry Thos. Bohannon (Henry Thomas Bohannon), Picher, Okla.
1772 Wm. Homer Boster (Booster, William Homer, William Homer Boster), Picher, Okla.
1675 Wm. Wallace Brooks, Picher, Okla.
1863 Radford Lonn Carmack (Radford Lorn Carmack), Picher, Okla.
2125 J. B. Cash, Quapaw, Okla.
1863 Earnest Coffman (Ernest Coffman), Commerce, Okla.
1814 Elrl Carpenter (Elrl Carpener), Tar River, Okla.
3160 Love Carpenter, Douthat, Okla.
3472 James Adolphus Conner (James A. Conner), Commerce, Okla.
2272 Ben H. Cooter (Cooter, Ben Her), Miami, Okla. (Ben Hur Cooter, C Street NE., Miami, Okla.).
2278 John B. Crawford (John Bedford Crawford), Far River, Okla.
2000 Robert Curtis, Commerce, Okla.
1699 Harry Wm. (Harry William) Eslinger, Miami, Okla.
8188a Albert Frazier (Frazier Albert), Stock Yards, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Miami, Okla.).
3171 Walter Green, Main, Commerce, Okla.
2131 Clifford F. (Clifford Fredrick) Gross, Douthat, Okla.
3337 Loyd Smith Hanson (Hanson Loyd Smith), care of Shaddy Rest, 928 Main, Joplin, Mo. (Miami, Okla.).
1712 Randolph Harris, Seneca, Mo.
2038 Clifford Richard Harris, Picher, Okla.
3282 Theo. (Theodous) Gordon Harris, Miami, Okla.
2020 Wm. (William) Lee Hartman, Picher, Okla.
1910 Gus (Guss) Helton, Douthat, Okla.
3436 Ray Hensley, Tar River, Okla.
2178 Harry E. Hickaman (Harry E. Hickman), Picher, Okla.
2592 Thomas P. Hughey, Douthat, Okla.
3416 Oscar Rodney Hunter (Hunter Oscar Rodney), Hampton, Ark. (Picher, Okla.).
2547 Arie Hurst (Hurst Orie), Miami, Okla.
2402 Harrison Jones, Picher, Okla.
1617 Arthur Lewis (Lewis Arthur), Tar River, Okla.
2122 Edward A. Lewsi (Edward A. Lewis), Douthat, Okla.
2371 James Livingston, Picher, Okla.
2041 Clyde Lynn, Picher, Okla.
2300a Charles A. (Charles Arthur) McKibber, Miami, Okla.
638 Wm. Everett Smith (William Evert Smith), Seneca, Mo.
926 Ralph Pearl (Ralph P.) Smith, Main, Commerce, Okla.
1539 Grover T. Thomas (Grover Tris Thomas, Grover Thomas), Main, Commerce, Okla.
1194 Thos. (Thomas) Tucker, Miami, Okla.
2567 Richard Twilley (Twillery, Richard Carlie), Sharpsburg, Pa. (Richard Carlie Twilley, Tar River, Okla.).
1035 James Christopher Walters, Miami, Okla.

2821 Artemus Ward (Ward Artemus, Artimus Ward, Artimas Ward), Commerce, Okla.
504 Oscar (Oscor) Webb, Tar River, Okla.
538 John Yoman (John Youran), Douthat, Okla.
492 Oliver Edward (Oliver Edwards) Zimmerman, H., Commerce, Okla.
188 Claude Washington Wilson, Picher, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PAWNEE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

176 John Raymond Allen, Terlton, Okla.
211 William Irving Beatty (Beathy), Cleveland, Okla.
444 Minuard (Mennard) Byrd, Pawnee, Okla.
1291 Walter Clarence Collins, Maramec, Okla.
1081 Chester Allen Duncan, Cleveland, Okla.
853 George Easley, Cleveland, Okla.
641 John Albert Eastwood, Jennings, Okla.
133 James Fleming, Keystone, Okla.
689 Redginald Clyde Kimbrough, Casey, Okla.
78 John Gail Lindsey (Leidsey), Jennings, Okla.
1434 Dave McLeland, Jennings, Okla.
931 Verne Everett Milligan, Jennings, Okla.
1260 John Arthur Murphy (J. A. Murphy), Quay, Okla.
249 John L. Patton, Hollett, Okla.
1489 Hulbert (Herbert) Clyde Payne, Quay, Okla.
733 Freil Lee Pratz, Skedee, Okla.
643 Edgar Francis Roller, Powell, Mo.
433 Joseph Stewart, Jennings, Okla.
1362 Ralph Bomont Stuller, Maramec, Okla.
104 Alva Thomas, Jennings, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROGER MILLS, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

151 Charley A. Davis, Rankin, Okla.
256 Ira Wesley Douglas, Rankin, Okla.
250 Robert A. Gee, Grimes, Okla.
35 Roy Hunt, Reil, Okla.
293 Robert A. Lee Kissinger, Mooreswood, Okla.
402 Martin (Walter) Blake Massey, Grow, Okla.
546 Henry (Harvey) William Nunn, Rankin, Okla.
137 Homer Harry Spell, Grimes, Okla.
502 Virgil (Virgel) Milton Yates, Herring, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

162 Jefferson Bailey, Mifflin Yards, Pa.
2447 Chester Benford, Opton P. O., Pa.
1971 James Bennett, Castle Shannon, Pa.
891 Thomas A. Boyd, Horning, Pa.
3087 John Bradicka (Bradecka, Brederca), Willock, Pa.
2265 William Brook (William A. Brooks), Baltimore, Md.
2402 Lewis Sewell Butler, Option, Pa.
538 Agusto Camcenne (Agesto Ceucene), Braughton, Pa. (Broughton, Pa.).
3057 George Campbell, Epton, Pa.
2409 Angelo Confalene (Confalone), 840 Rochelle Street, Pittsburgh (Mt. Oliver, Pa. (340 Rochelle Street, Knoxville, Pa.).
2456 Boyne Carter (Bayne Certar, Boynie Certar), Mifflin Camp, Pa.
1930 Gulseppi (Giuseppe) Demidio, Broughton, Pa.
1492 Garnet H. Gardner (Gernette (Garnett) Houston Gardner), 1110 Madison Street, Louisville, Ky.
8049 J. Gardner, Epton P. O., Pa.
657 Peter George, 100 P. O. Hays, Pa.
2513 Charley Hayes, Epton P. O., Pa.
1654 James Hester (Epton Snoude, Pa.), Epton, Pa.
240 Chas. Holliday, Mifflin Camp, Pa.
1235 Theodore Kallinkin, 45 St. Run Road, Willock, Pa.
1941 McKinley Street, Option, Pa.
526 Alexander Kuklerch, Horning, Pa.
1978 Fransfirgo (Franspigo) Maduro, Horning, Pa.
1427 Frank L. Malley (Malloy), 322 Ridge Street, Coaldale, Pa.
3081 George Murray, Pinleyville, Pa.
2630 Geo. C. Nask (George Cecil Naah), 300 Zara Street, Pittsburgh, Mt. Oliver, Pa.
1831 Alfred Peck, Castle Shannon, Pa.
2664 Joseph Rugniski (Bugansky), Bruceton, Pa.
124 Jusin Rusin, 45 Street Run, Willock, Pa.
2178 Tom Santelas, P. O. Box. 100, Haya, Pa.
2796 Michael (Michal, Mike) Sczepyo, Fair Haven, Pa.
2933 Amel Simmons, Willet Road, Mt. Oliver, R. D. No. 6, Pa.
2845 Wilbert Simms, Epton P. O., Pa.
2168 John Slackelske, Horning, Pa.
1731 John Springs, 1232 Lucas Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2452 Thomas Tedesco, Broughton, Pa.
3128 Mreny Buref Tpreropoiz, 45 St. Ann Street, Willock, Pa.
1544 Emil Bermer Turner, 300 Zara Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Emil Benner Turner, Mt. Oliver).
2054 Yukche Tzekoff (Isekoff), 40 St. Run Road, Willock, Pa.
1744 Lilas (Silas) Vass, Mifflin Camp, Pa.
1532 Jack Vasiloff, 40 St. Run Road, Willock, Pa.
239 Joe Wilbert, 318 Cay Street, San Francisco, Calif.
1814 Harry Winters, Epton P. O., Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1671 Stanley Adam (Adame), Creighton, Pa.
8525 Ben Agero (Azero), Creighton, Pa.
8522 Ammon (Annon) Baccestoke, 39 Pond Street, Natrona, Pa.
496 John Boros, 45 Sycamore, Natrona, Pa.
8470 Gaetona (Raetomo) Demaflox (Gaetomo Demafoix), 120 Walnut Street, Brackenridge, Pa.
864 Konstanty Demkoski (Domkowski, Donkowski), general delivery, Brackenridge, Pa.
194 Calvin Duncan (Cal. Duncan), Iseman Hollow, Hites, Pa.
2522 Roy Edwards, Creighton, Pa.
1154 Meldo Garlley (Neldo Garolla, Meldo Garill, Garrily), Glenn, Pa.
1893 Jack Glaister, Natrona, Pa.
2349 Andy Gurec (Cinoly (Andy) Gurcip), Harwick, Pa.
27 Eugene Hardin, 620 East Fifth, Russellville, Ky.
590a Paul Hillman, Tarentum, Pa.
9068 Tom Hines, Murrysville, Pa.
1272 John Homeko (Homiko), Harwick, Pa.
8649 Charlie Idukas (Charles Iddake, Iddiaka), Harwick, Pa.
1826 Angrilletto Ilario (Angiletto Ciario, Ilario), Creighton, Pa.
2145 Nick Javolas (Nik Jeavesiac, Nick Janvolas), Hites, Pa.
1892 Joseph Kamingo (Kaminop), 111 Brackenridge Avenue, Braman, Pa.
652 Joseph Kaminski, 10 Wood, Natrona, Pa.
8062 Frank Kaplan, 43 Spruce, Natrona, Pa.
2894 Stanslaw Klepecki (Klepucki), 35 Sycamore (35 Spruce) Street, Natrona, Pa.
2607 Alex Koslenko (Kosemo), (Alek Kosenco), 51 Walnut, Natrona, Pa.
2112 Tyhoi Kosianko (Kosienko), 43 Spruce, Natrona, Pa.
2317 Illiam Kazaklwich (Kozokiewich, Kozaklewich), River Avenue, Natrona, Pa.
1098 Pitko Krsmanovich (Petko Krsmonovich, Petro Krzmanovich), Superior, Pa.
2945 Stefan Laccey (Stefau Cale, Steeb Laccey), 95 Sycamore, Natrona, Pa.
3677 John Llonak (Llonake), Creighton, Pa.
1126 Albert Looks (Luchas) (Elbert Lucdras), Glassmere, Pa.
2004 Percy Buford McAlpin (McAlpine), Cheswick, Pa.
1027 Frank Mallory, Salem, Ala.
438 Thomas Marano, Glassmere, Pa.
3570 Hampton Meyers, Creighton, Pa.
2455 Bill Mikos (Nicko, Nickay, Nickey), Creighton, Pa.
2550 Sergory (Sergary) Selepena, Creighton, Pa.
2593 Charlie Simeukevich (Caty Siemenkeoux, Charles Siemienkiewis (Siemienkiewis)), general delivery, Brackenridge, Pa.
3043 Willie Smith, Creighton, Pa.
1145 Vincent (Wincenty) Sobolewski, 22 Federal, Natrona, Pa.
8504 Jacob Sopia, 92 Pond Street, Natrona, Pa.
2044 George Spencer, Creighton, Pa.
106a Joseph (Joe) Vendos, Natrona, Pa.
1317 Camille Veneziano (Camillo Veneziano, Camillo Venegiano), Harwick, Pa.
3643 Nick Vlatas, Cheswick, Pa.
2914 Nick Vltoris, Creighton, Pa.
3863 Jack Watson, Creighton, Pa.
2246 Antonio Widamski, general delivery, Brackenridge, Pa.
3010 Frank Wright, Creighton, Pa.
3277 Zelik Zack (Zelik Lacko (Lack)), Cheswick, Pa.
342 Frank Ziskowski (Zaskaski), Natrona, Pa.
1712 Joe Zubeck (Zuweck), Harwick, Pa. (Deagien, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CHESTER, DIVISION NO. 1, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1930 Robert Albert (Robert Albert Albert, Robert A. Albert), 21 Bevan Street, Chester, Pa.
2192 Clarence Anderson (Clarence Andreason), 1 Bevan Street, Chester, Pa.
2077 Ernesto Barracchin (Ernesto Baracchin, Ernest Baracchin), 803 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
2303 Ephraim Bass (Ephriam Bass), 121 Franklin Street, Chester, Pa.
3209 Harry Bellman, 1026 Potter Street, Chester, Pa.
3113 William Bennett, 220 Bevan Street, Chester, Pa.
110 Joe Biel (Jose Biel, Jose Bill), 12 East Graham Street, Chester, Pa.
3002 Harry Boulden, 414 Union Street, Chester, Pa.
3337 Calvin H. Bowman (Calvin Hunter Bowman), 1516 Gold Street, Chester, Pa.
1828 John Brant, 1006 Upland Street, Chester, Pa.
3529 Herbert Brock (Hubert Brock), 15 East Graham Street, Chester, Pa.
1739 James Broswell, 216 East Ninth Street, Chester, Pa.
3528 Charles Brown, 206 Mury Street, Chester, Pa. (Worton R. D. No. 2, Md.).
2597 Thomas H. Brown (Thomas Harry Brown), 6 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
532 Joseph R. Burrows, 713 Deshong Street (713 Deshing Street), Chester, Pa.
196 Joseph Casias, 33 East Graham Street (141 West Third Street, 33 Graham Street), Chester, Pa.
2417 Albert Clinger, 117 East Third Street, Chester, Pa.
2178 John Clinsky (John Clinsky), 605 East Eighth Street, Chester, Pa.
1440 Eugene Cope, 226 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
959 Fred Crause, 511 Welsh Street (218 East Ninth Street), Chester, Pa.
3076 Tilbert (Gilbert) Damiel (Daniel) (Gilbert Daniel), 25 East Second Street, Chester, Pa.
2036 Joseph Davis, 713 Potter Street, Chester, Pa. (Jos. Edward Davis (Joseph Edw. Davis), 312 East Ninth Street, Wilmington, Del.).
216 Charles N. Damberg (Charles N. Demberg, Chas. N. Demberg), 1015 McDowell Avenue, Chester, Pa.
857 Michael Dimeco (Michele Dimeco), 128 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
2354 William F. Drandorff, 402 West Second Street, Chester, Pa. (William Fredrick Drandorff (William Frederick Drandorff), 1409½ Florida Avenue, Tampa, Fla.).
518 Christ Dudimis (Christ Dudimus), 116 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
788 Thomas Durning, 321 Parku Street (321 Parker Street), Chester, Pa.
2225 Frank Edmond, 9 West Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.
553 Oskar Ehorsk (Oskar Ehosk), 623 East Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.
2055 Joseph Fassoll (Joseph Fassol), 31 West Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.
126 Woolford Fraser, Sydney, Nova Scotia (Wolford Fraser, care of Worth Bros., Claymont, Del.; W. Fraser, 124 West Seventh Street, Erie, Pa.; Wolfred Fraser, 28 East Lonsal Street, Baltimore, Md.; 30 Sherman Street, Newark, N. J.).
1068 John Frederick, 720 Deshong Street, Chester, Pa.
747 Grover Gamble, 210 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
2550 Paul Garasimoff, Barclay, Ninth Street, Chester, Pa. (Paul Gerasimoff (P. Gerasimopp, P. Guasunopp), Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.).
248 George Geysrar, 21 West Fifth Street, Chester, Pa.
2262 Abram Giges, 416 East Fourth Street, Chester, Pa. (219 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2677 George F. Haas (Geo. F. Haas), 106 Penn Street, Chester, Pa.
593 George Hall (Geo. Hall), 506 East Ninth Street, Chester, Pa.
826 Carrell Harris (Canell Harris), 1016 Walnut Street, Chester, Pa.
2105 Joseph Harrison (Joseph Garrison), 723 Green Street, Chester, Pa.
916 James Herring, 213 Market Street, Chester, Pa. (1505 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
161 Harold Hesse, 208 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa. (3461 North Armes Street, Kinsington, Philadelphia, Pa.).

1611 Chester Jackson, 220 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
356 John Jackson, 333 Minor Street, Chester, Pa.
640 Christ James (Crest James), 303 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
850 Rufus Johnson, 17 East Graham Street, Chester, Pa.
3338 William Johnson, 213 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
700 Frank Joyce, 801 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
3311 Arthur Kellt, 4 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
154 Thomas Kincler (Thomas Kincler), 313 West Second Street, Chester, Pa.
2539 Andrew Kostucklk (Andrew Kostuchlk, Andrew Kostuckklk), 315 Hinkson Street, Chester, Pa.
1705 William J. Kreamlch, 925 Morton Avenue, Chester, Pa. (William James Kreamlch, 50 Day Street, New York, N. Y.).
252 Clinillio (Camillo) Lampo, 228 Essex Street, Chester, Pa.
1255 Norman Ledbetter, 1619 Walnut Street, Chester, Pa.
1873 Tony Lablcda (Tony Nibileda, Tony Libileda), 800 East Eighth Street, Chester, Pa.
2017 Tom Levis (Tom Lewis), 303 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
496 John W. Linkchcrst, 327 West Second Street, Chester, Pa.
554 Antoni Lipcius, 711 McIlvaine Street, Chester, Pa.
1651 William Lumb, 11 Graham Street, Chester, Pa.
3882 Nelo Lundgard, 818 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa. (Nels Lundgard, care Remington Arms, Eddystone, Pa.).
546 Barney McCoy, 27 Bevan Street, Chester, Pa.
2068 Lawrence McCracken (Lawrence J. McCracken), Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.
1500 Vincenzo Malo, 232 Essex Street, Chester, Pa.
1702 Leroy R. Maloney (Le Roy Raymond Maloney, Le Roy R. Maloney), 915 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
16 Frank Manning Ld. O'Brien (Carnival), Ninth and Jeffery Street, Chester, Pa. (Carnival, Chester, Pa.; 2118 Frank Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1638 Paul Marchuk, 315 Hinkson Street, Chester, Pa.
1167 Paul Michael, 711 McIlvain Street, Chester, Pa.
2576 Garfield Morton, 242 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
1731 James Friel Murphy (James Eral Murphy, James Earle Murphy), 700 Morton Avenue, Chester, Pa.
1931 Thomas Murphy (Thomas P. Murphy, Thos. P. Murphy), 310 West Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
2865 William Muse, 230 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
2290 James F. Nelson (James Fitzgerald Nelson), 803 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
2174 Mark Ning, 617 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
8239 Lawrence O'Connor (Lawrence O'Connor), 200 West Second Street, Chester, Pa.
1585 Alexander (Aledander) Ottman (Alexander Othman), 1015 McDowell Avenue, Chester, Pa.
2042 Charlie Parr (Charlie Barr), 246 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa.
1369 Fernando Pennechini, 230 Essex Street, Chester, Pa. (Fernando Pennichini, 510 West Front Street, Chester, Pa.).
2179 Nikoly Petrichenko, 832 East Eighth Street, Chester, Pa.
3217 Patsy Polombo (Patsy Palombo, Patsy Palimbo), 22 West Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.
3243 Raymond Pundzorlch, 300 Hinkson Street, Chester, Pa. (Raymond Pundzovich, 716 Caldwell Street, Chester, Pa.).
580 Edward J. Reddington (Edward John Reddington), 1000 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
285 Lloyd T. Reesby (Lloyd Thomas Reesby), 2401 Providence Street, Chester, Pa.
1226 James Andrew Robinson (James A. Robinson), Welsh and Graham Streets, Chester, Pa.
3344 Eugene D. Saddler (Eugene D. Sadler), 1008 Potter Street, Chester, Pa.
1634 John Schickowick (John Shickowick), 506 East Eighth Street, Chester, Pa.
2078 Robert Hudson Scott, 531 East Thirteenth Street, Chester, Pa. (Robert Henderson Scott, Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y.).
2666 Sam Scrofini, 625 Welsh Street, Chester, Pa. (6135 Glenmore Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3494 Robert Simmons, 218 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
96 Millard Stephens (William Stevens), 3 Quality Street, Chester, Pa.
8302 Pete Strolock (Pete Strolock), 626 Green Street, Chester, Pa.
105 William John Suske (William J. Suske, Wm. Suske), 308 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
2990 Adolph Szczesuy (Adolf Szczesuy), 808 East Eighth Street, Chester, Pa.
542 Stanley Urban, 718 McIlvain Street, Chester, Pa.
591 Cubilo Vicenzo (Cubillo Vincenzo, Vincenzo Cubilo), 428 Front Street, Chester, Pa.
1581 Samuel Watts, 720 Deshong Street, Chester, Pa. (1485 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3476 Clarence Wilson, 213 Crosby Street, Chester, Pa.
1003 Clifford M. Yerkes, 221 West Eighth Street, Chester, Pa. (Gifford M. Yerkes, 47 Piquette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
1188 John Zukowski (John Zukowske), 721 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COLUMBIA COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1031 Konstankin Borocino (Konstankin Borosno), 1226 Second Avenue, West Berwick, Pa.
1265 James Call (Jas. Carll, Cos Call), 1113 First Avenue, West Berwick, Pa.
1346 Joseph Cattenri, 704 Monroe Street, West Berwick, Pa.
1189 Leroy Grow, 811 Vine Street, Berwick, Pa.
1638 Frank Laurt, 304 LaSalle Street, West Berwick, Pa.
84 Pecorilli Leonardo, 867 Sasalle Street, West Berwick, Pa.
1079 Robert Miskell, Greenwood, Pa. (Rob't Miskell, Greenwood Twp., Pa.).
1822 Elmer D. Trivelpiece (Elmer Delbart Trivelpiece), 808 East Fifth Street, Berwick, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ERIE COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1822 Wm. Brewer (Bruner) (William Bruner), R. F. D. No. 5, Erie, Pa.
925 Willie Dozier, care New York Central Round House, Wesleyville, Pa.
1750 Attilla Ferrari (Attillo Ferrari), R. D. 3, Erie, Pa.
851 Matthew F. Finneran (Mathew Francis Finneran), Cranesville, Pa.
897 Ray Chas. Fisher (Ray Charles Fisher), Craig and Chapin R. D. No. 3, Erie, Pa.
1742 Leon Harrison, Wesleyville, Pa. (228 State Street, Lafayette Hotel, Erie, Pa.).
135 Daniel M. Hedderick (Daniel Martin Hedderick), R. D. No. 8, Waterford, Pa.
2081 Arthur Leroy Horton, R. D. No. 8, Erie, Pa. (R. D. No. 8, East Lake Road, Erie, Pa.).
372 Alvin Kalgren, R. D. No. 1, Erie, Pa.
404 Jesse Claude Kuickerbocker (Jesse Claud Kuickerbocker), Girard, Pa.
1238 Gus Knox, Hatesville, N. C.
1910 Dalton LaGrange (Dalton Lagrange, Dollan Lagrange), North Girard, Pa.
1937 Edward Legge, Wesleyville, Pa.
756 Osco Livingston, Wesleyville, Pa.
13 Bronislaw Markewicz (Wasekiewicz, Bronislaw Wasrkiewicz, Bronislaw Wasskiewicz), Thirty-sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, Erie, Pa.
2164 Pojoris Maseto (Rose Mastro, Rosgno Maseto), Wesleyville, Pa. (care General Electric Co., Erie, Pa.).
1787 Chester Murphy, Springfield, Colo. (care New York Central, Wesleyville, Pa.).
2194 Thos. Edw. Nagle, 11912 Ablewhite, care New York Central, Cleveland, Ohio (Thomas Edward Nagle, 11912 Ablewhite, Cleveland, Ohio).
1435 Geo. Nicolan (George Nicolan, Turk), box No. 57, Fairview, Pa.
1084 Geo. Parker, 1329 Fourteenth Street, Erie, Pa. (George Parker, 1329 East Fourteenth Street, Erie, Pa.).
1831 Meyer Phillips (Mier Phillips), 1205 Buffalo Road, Erie, Pa.
829 Valente Picente, La Aselnsion, Mexico (care New York Central, Wesleyville, Pa.).
2171 Patrick Jos. Ryan (Patrick Joseph Ryan), care General Electric Co., Erie, Pa. (Patrick J. Ryan, 326 North Pearl Street, Denver, Colo.).
148 Walter Sandstrom, R. D. No. 7, Erie, Pa.
347 Demetrions N. Saravanon (Demetrios Saravanon, Demetrios N. Saravanon, Demetrolos N. Saravanon), Girard, Pa.
140 Frank Seto, 636 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (R. D. No. 1, Erie, Pa.).
16 Isaac Shores, General Electric Camp, Erie, Pa.
44 Frank Smith, Lawrence Park, Erie, Pa.
1468 James Stolworth, Wesleyville, Pa.
844 James Tracy, Lake View Hotel, Erie, Pa. (Lake View Hotel, Lake Road, Erie, Pa.).
51 Israel Twitty, Cairo, Ill. (Wesleyville, Pa.).
1415 Nicholas K. Verchalis (Nicholas, Nicholos K. Vercharils), Girard, Pa.
805 Jesse Carmon Vessels, 1290 First Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio (12901 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1625 Huston Watson, R. D. No. 2, care Geo. Brown, Erie, Pa.
299 Henry Williams, R. D. No. 2, Fairview, Pa.
1078 Bob Wooten, North Girard, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF JOHNSTOWN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3170a Howard Abell, 143 Baumer Street, Johnstown, Pa. (Warren, Pa.).
2123 Edward J. Elmer Allman (Edward Harry (Jarry) Elmer Allman), 627 Grant Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1625 Begla Alphonso (Gebla Alfsonso (Alfonso)), 816 Railroad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1705 Wm. (Will) Anderson, 376 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
2077a Howard Austin, Winston Salem, N. C.
1021 Francesco Arilla (Avella, Franceso Avello), 814 Railroad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
3385 Wm. (William) Bailey, 122 Coal Alley (211 Coal Alley), Johnstown, Pa.
464 Claude D. Berger, Johnstown, Pa. (1325 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.)
2987 James Blauchert, 71 Baumer, Johnstown, Pa.
2066 Fetzer Bolden, Johnstown, Pa.
3630 John Buma (Puma, Giovanni Punna), 728 Duke Alley, Johnstown, Pa.
3358 Wm. (William) Burch, 385 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa. (485 Chestnut Street, Conemaugh, Pa.)
2540 Willie Burroughs, Johnstown, Pa. (Little Church Street, Petersburg, Va.)
981 John Lee (Lee) Calloway, 421 Bedford, Johnstwn, Pa.
2585 James Carrigan, Johnstown, Pa. (83 Davy Street, Buffalo, N. Y.)
132 Edmund Henry (Edmond H.) Carson, 122 Coal Alley, Johnstown, Pa.
3467 Chas. A. Cessma (Charles Ambrose Cessna), 240 Conemaugh, Johnstown, Pa.
3696 Charles A. (Adle) Chase, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. (Care American Felt Co., 100 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.)
3594 John M. Chorice, 424 Lincoln, Johnstown, Pa.
1246 Hayden Clement, 385 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
1357 Gray Clifton (Clifton Gray), 421 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
445 James David (James D.) Cox, general delivery, Johnstown, Pa.
214 Robert J. (Joseph) Crossland, 373½ Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2696 Bennie (B.) Crossland (Crosland), 373½ Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1518 John Davis, 437 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
1260 Joseph Davis, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa. (1716 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.)
1086 Walter Davis, 859 Huber Street (421 Bedford Street), Johnstown, Pa.
3758 Phillip Delani (Phillip James Delaney, Philip James Delany), 86 Bridge Street, Johnstown, Pa.
638 Peter Dessoye, 333½ Oak Street, Johnstown, Pa.
700 Frances (Francis) Dunne, 232 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
1938 Thomas James (J.) Frazier, 205 Matilda Street, Johnstown, Pa. (839 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
3155a Jack Gallagher, Second Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
2313 Wm. (William) Gordon (Will Gorden), Johnstown, Pa. (Rural delivery 2, box 50, Kanes Mountain, N. C.)
749 George Guskey, 232 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
849 Joe Hopkins, 747 E. Main, Johnstown, Pa.
2487 Wm. (William) Jackson, Johnstown, Pa. (614 B Street, Savannah, Ga.)
2933 John James, 437 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2746 Wm. (William, William E.) Edward Jenkins, 469 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
3795 Edward (Edgar) Johnson, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
1069 George Jones, 421 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1612 Constantine G. Kalentso, 325 Vine Street, Johnstown, Pa.

2750 Jos. (Joseph) Richard Keith, rear 720 Pine Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1128 Thomas Melvin (Thomas M.) Keyser, rear Horner Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1419 Frank Krowbsky (Krwoosky), Russell Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
2127 Willard Lacy, 251 Adam Street, Johnstown, Pa.
917 Bario Lamno (Lamo), Johnstown, Pa.
1824 J. (Jay) Clifford Lehman, Wess Street, Johnstown, Pa.
2686a Leory (Leroy) Albert Long, 755 Somerset Street, Johnstown, Pa. (654 Main Street).
451 Cliff McCalough (McCallough), 733 Hubert Street, Johnstown, Pa.
534 Samuel McCrea (McCree), 373½ Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
3798 James McLaughlin, 304 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
545 Forest (Forrest) Mann, 213 Market, Johnstown, Pa.
3488 Geo. R. (George R.) Mishler, 406 Franklin, Johnstown, Pa. (196 Kenmore Boulevard, South Akron, Ohio, care Harrison Helman).
3195 Lawrence H. (L. H.) Moore, 636 Main, Johnstown, Pa. (care Armour & Co., Youngstown, Ohio).
2976 James A. (Alawiousus) Moran, 118 Morrell, Johnstown, Pa.
3413 Geo. O. Mountz, Johnstown, Pa. (George Oliver Mountz, Rural Route No. 5, Johnstown, Pa.).
341 Antonio Panzotorpo (Panzaiorto, Panzalarto), 816 Railroad Street, Johnstown, Pa.
391 Cabell (Cabbell) Parkins (Perkins), 437 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
3037 Nicola B. (D.) Pasio, 789 Railroad, Johnstown, Pa.
3682 Chas. (Charles Pertt, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2429 Warren Walter (Warren W.) Petre, Baumer, Johnstown, Pa.
1375 Henry Pitman (Pitmen), 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
727 Lewis Aaron Randolf (Louis Aaron Randolph), Hayes, Johnstown, Pa.
373 Merl Reed, 451 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2897 John Richardson, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
3563 Rawza Randolph, 429 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1490 Rufus Ruffin, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2375 Wm. (William) Ruffin, 421 Bedford, Johnstown, Pa.
2718 Wm. W. (William W.) Schelinskie (Shelinskie, Shelinskio), rear Lincoln Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.
3205 Mike Schmidt, Johnstown, Pa.
243 John Scott, 421 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa.
678 Pietro (Pete) Scrous, 825 Devlin Street, Johnstown, Pa.
3197 Samuel Shelton, 39 Baumer, Johnstown, Pa.
2800 Benjamin Shivers, Johnstown, Pa.
3503 John Stelo, rear Washington Street, Johnstown, Pa.
2634 Royal Thomas, Johnstown, Pa.
2302 John Henry Tywardus, 234 Llewellyn, Johnstown, Pa.
3618 Roman Vicknay, 724 Park Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
2526 Joseph Wagner, 220 Ohio, Johnstown, Pa.
2119 James Waters, Johnstown, Pa. (1923 Aunin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
8399a Eric E. Wicks, Johnstown, Pa. (Eric Emil Wick, care Rex Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.).
263 Charles Elmer Williams, 635 Franklin, Johnstown, Pa.
2588 Henry Williams, Johnstown, Pa.
754 Lienteno (Lientemo, Lientema) Williams, Johnstown, Pa.
2909 Frank Woods, Johnstown, Pa.
2739 Wasil Yendruszika (Washal (Wasel) Zendruszika), 908 Central Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LYCOMING, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1511 Tony Geschelnik (Tony Geschelnik), McIntyre District, Ralston, Pa.
650 Savino Ginseppe (Savino Ginsippe, Savino Giuseppe), Trout Run, Pa.
85 Morga Guiseppe (Gusippe Morga), McIntyre Township, Ralston, Pa.
396 John Hagan, McIntyre Township, Ralston, Pa.
684 Thomas I. Hyde, Hepburnville, Pa. (Rock Springs, Wyo.).
1672 Ciro Pneff, 23 Grace Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Ciro Peneff, Chris. Peneff, Ralston, Pa., McIntyre Township).
1247 Joseph Pole, Trout Run, Pa.
1045 Lloyd A. Sergeon, No. 3 Bartles, Williamsport, Pa.
1619 George Stari Sincis (George Starisincis), McIntyre, Ralston, Pa.
1705 Kenneth Arthur Smithgall, Muncy, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTOUR, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

651 Harry J. (John) Green, East Market Street, Danville, Pa. (813 East Market Street, Danville, Pa.).
77 Harry Hass, 227 Mowery Street, Danville, Pa.
712 Witald Runcel, 1923 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2666 John Bell, 703 Wood, Wilmington, N. C.
1985 Robert Seneca Bleckman (Robert S. Bleckman, R. S. Bleckman), Eagle Hotel, Main, Bethlehem, Pa.
2544 Luke Eugene O'Brien, jr. (Luke E. Brien, Luke E. O'Brien, jr.), 10 Garrison, Bethlehem, Pa.
907 Charles Curtis, 240 Fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.
540 Henry A. (Henry August) Grabosky, 15 North Center, Bethlehem, Pa.
766 Joseph Horshman, 113 North, New Bethlehem, Pa.
2474 Ivan Kovalik (Karolik), 24 Station Avenue, Northampton, Pa.
2864 James Kearse, 1102 South Main, Winchester, Va.
1212 William C. Kline, 435 East Fouth Street, Northampton, Pa.
1279 Charles (C.) Campbell Liddell, 513 East Broad, Bethlehem, Pa.
1345 Frank D. McConnell (Frank McConnell), 341 Union, Bethlehem, Pa.
1824 David John (J.) McDonald, 30 North Main, Bethlehem, Pa.
1879 Peter Martin, 11 East Market, Bethlehem, Pa.
371 Lewis (Louis) Joseph (Lewis J.) Messmer, 202 North Main, Bethlehem, Pa.
2036 Harry Lewis (L.) Mertis (Metotes), 42 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
2604 Maurice Oscar (O.) Miller, 150 Church, Bethlehem, Pa.
2119 Carl Smith, 224 North Ladell, Charlotte, N. C.
2841 T. (F.) A. Smith, 158 East Market, Bethlehem, Pa.
1283 Edward Walter Squires (Edward W. Squire), 124 Hawthorne Road, Bethlehem, Pa.
2158 Howard Leomis (L.) Waller, 635 North Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

2040 Joseph (Joe) Weber, 10 East Fourth Street, Northampton, Pa.
712 Earl Livingston (L.) Wentz, Cherryville, Pa.
1229 Thomas Surplies, 12 Raspberry Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1843 Geo. (George) Lewis Appel, general delivery, Atlantic City, N. J. (1529 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2236 Antonio Auden (Andere, Antone, Antore), 2324 Meredith (Meierth) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1193 John Willie Ball, 747 Shawmut Street, Boston, Mass. (847 Opal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3901 Rostantin Belaisky (Constine Balecke, Kostantin Bellasky), 340 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1523 Samuel Bishop (Samuel Sam Bishop), 746 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4580 Danel (Dunl.) Bhbgs, 1512 Carlton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3636 Wm. Blyralick (William Boltralick), 2133 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3288 Burtis Brooks, 875 Pennock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
793 Clifford Brown, 830 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3676 William Joseph Burr, 2547 Meredith Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Wm. Burr, 2416 Feroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
509 Gustave (Gustav) Carlson, 2317 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
703 Wm. Jas. (Wm. J., William James) Carter, 1420 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3854 Ramon Casellas Castro, 2006 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2239 Charles Compton, 1441 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 North America Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
665 George Ballis (B.) Crane, 605 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Geo. Ballis Crane), 1513 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
144 John Curry, 1414 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
930 Nicholzy Cybulsky (Nicholay Cybulzky), 1617 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3657 Willie Davis, [illegible]29 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1873 James England (James English), 1616 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3329 Joe Enigley (Quigley), 1618 Fairmount Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2673a Thomas Joseph Erskine, 2300 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3869 Bento Evans (Buelo Evans), 1739 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4072 Jekim (Jakim) Fereszezuk, 2206 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1117 John Foley, 712 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
511 George O. Gaines, 808 Buras Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
57 Leonard T. Gardner, 1319 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2563 Jas. J. (James Joseph, James J.) Cavaghan, 1716 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
232 Paul Jones Gibat, 2005 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
713 Harold Michale (Michael) Gillies, 646 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1628 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1182 William Gerling, 788 North Twenty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1327 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2663 Arthur R. Godward, 844 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3572 Michael Gormely (Gormley), 1817 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1760 Harry Grans (Grone), 1626 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2510 John J. Gray, 1840 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1736 Michael Jas. (J.) Gross, 626 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
357 Thomas Harris, 718 North Chadwick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2902 Henry Brown Hanley (Hanby), 1605 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Henery Brown Hanby, 1618 South Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
880 Willis Hunter, 1739 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2028 Jnerre Indiehus (Iverre Indrehus), 1620 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Inerre Indiehus, 620 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2231 Casimir Jesilowich (Cazimir Jeselowich, Cazimir Jesllewich), 532 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3184 Addison Proctor Jones, 2434 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1514 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1906 Albert Kane (A. B. Kane), 1117 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
889 Peter Kavanagh, 4228 East Lombard, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md. (Peter Cavanagh, 2224 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3677 Herbert Keasley, 1736 Edwin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2261 Louis Kramer (Louis C. Kramer, Louis Charles Kramer), 1823 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1042 Maurice Lamine (Maurice Llamine), 1603 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2115 Sanford B. Lewis (Sanford Benjamin Lewis, Sanford Benj. Lewis), 1434 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4 John Lindblad, 1418 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3384 John McCurron (John H. Carran), 1430 Carlton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1217 John M. McGinley (John Manis McGinley), 851 North Ringgold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2209 Michael Madden (Michael Maddey), 1504 Pearl Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4592 James Matthews, 1917 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1154 Marcelino C. Mendez (Marcelino Cotto Mendez, Marcelin Cotte Mendez), 808 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
591 Robert Miller, Washington, D. C.
1700 Frank Mionneynski (Frank Mionncynski, Frank Mioncynski), 2338 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4551 Wm. Mirsk (William Mirsk, William Mirsh), 2227 Carlton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1177 Jas. S. Mitchell (James Stanley Mitchell), 2031 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
235 Steven Mottler (Steven Mettler, Steven Mettus, Stevan Mettus), 1635 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2914 John Mulhearn, 1518 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (John Mulhearn, 824 Judson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2374 George Myers, 804 Burns Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
429 Thomas Murphy, 1424 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2388 Mesten Narudrsh (Justen Narudrsk, Mesten Noniorsh), 341 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3004 Victor Nlioff (Victor Alexandrovich Nlioff, Victor A. Nlioff), 1805 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4341 Antoni Norris, 823 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

566 Richard J. V. Nulty (Richard Joseph Vincent Nulty), 850 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1464 Nagdasar Palarjian, 1035 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Bagdasar Palarajian, 2101 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4650 A. Hamad Parcher (Abed Hamad Parcket, Abed Hamad Parcher), 1603 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3330 Archie Everett Pellard, 1630 Fairmount Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
979 Creskaw (Creslaw) Reslouck (Creslaw Reslouck), 2109 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3267 Dominik Repalowski, 2212 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1032 Geza Alex Roth (Gerza Alex Roth), 1436 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4281 Peter H. Schulang (Peter Hamning Schellang, Peter H. Schellang), 1516 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
225 Louis Segal, 2225 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1401 Gaulu Shoman, 1603 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2a Percy Sline, 1120 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.
1597 Frank Slovincky (Frank Slovinsky), 1516 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2660 Charles Smith, 822 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2375 Walter Smith, 1434 Cambridge Street (841 North Fifteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2436 Adam Slesamus, 1621 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
276 Lee Synder (Lee Snyder), 1523 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3670 Thos. Jas. Stanford (Thomas Jerome Stanford, Jerome Stanford), 814 Capitol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
545 Joseph Steelman, 501 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
175 John Stole (John Stole), 1512 Pearl Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2496 Henry Thomas, 1739 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
964 James B. Thomas, 746 N. Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (James Henry Thomas, 746 Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3605 Peter Thomas, 733 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Pet Thomas, 840 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3705 Wm. Thomas (William Thomas), 2511 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2365 James Tierney, 1728 Vine Street (General Hospital, 1727 Vine Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
288 John Todoriw (Gwan Todoriw), 2329 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
317 Wasyl Gorej Tlumoczyk (Wasyl Gercj Tlumoczyk, Wassyl Gerej Flumonyk, Wasyl G. Tlumoczyk), 762 North Ringgold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
845 Yonas Tunutis (Yonz Tunutis), 803 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3124 Augustin Vazquez (Agustin Vazquez), 828 Leland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
728 Thomas Vinenski (Thomas Virienski, Tomas Virienski), 1836 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2253 Clarence J. Ward (Clarence Joseph Ward), 2111 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3210 James Webster, 1713 Edwin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
555 William J. Williams (William John Williams), 1723 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Wm. J. Williams, McCabe Avenue, Gorams, Md.).
4079 Milton W. Wilson, 1914 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Manuel W. Wilson, 1631 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4517 Matausa Yanalinnas (Matausaz Yanalinnas, Mataras Yolnolinnos), 1815 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

193 James (Joseph) Boatman, 128 Ripka Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (128 Ryska Avenue, Manayunk, Pa.).
1927 Joseph Dorsino, 133 Pennsdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
1403 Kenneth P. Evans, Allens Lane, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
1743 William A. Ford, 333 Carson Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa. (William Aloysius Ford, 141 Levering Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.).
171 Fred A. Howarth (Fred A. Howarth, jr., Fred Howarth, jr.), 4362 Pechin Street, Roxborough, Pa.
2883 Edward Kaitto (Kailto), 4301 Main, Philadelphia, Pa.
415 Joseph Hovosuk (Hovosuk), 135 Jamestown, Manayunk, Pa.
1209 Grzegorz Kuczewlicz (Grzegorz Kaczewicz), 140 Saville (Seville) Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
1322 Michael Kullman, 4329 Dexter, Philadelphia, Pa.
3285 William Lee, Spring Street, Germantown, Pa.
1168 Philip J. Maher, 4302 Ridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
1977 Silas Martin (Silas M. Martin), 4022 Crescent, Philadelphia, Pa.
2503 Frank Masciskewski (Marciseczki, Marciseczski), 177 Carson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2688 Matto Matson, 4301 Main Street, Manayunk, Pa.
108 Richard Morris, 6175 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2820 Frank Mueller, 145 Levering Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2097 John A. Noonan, 6175 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
852 Anthony P. Peszka, 4423 Fleming Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Anthony Paul Peszka, 4423 Fleming Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.).
8418 Maciej Polawski, 210 Lemonte Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
580 Thomas Polyga, 4336 Cresson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2775 Luigi Quelo (Quolo), 171 East Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1029 Anthony (Anthonany) Ranaski, 166 Wendover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8019 Stanley J. Rankin (Ranken), 7021 Ridge Avenue, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2112 Louis Riely, R. F. D. 2, Knoxville, Tenn. (Lewis Riley, R. F. D. 2, box 45, Knoxville, Tenn.; 4317 Torser Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1871 Julius Thada (Shada, Jilse Trile), 127 Market (Marish) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1940 Andrew Sklanka (Szklanka, 4406 Mansion Avenue, Manayunk, Pa.
119 Chester Spencer, 4022 Canton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1159 Kadzymierz Vanczyk (Kadzymierz Vanozyk, Kadymierz Vanosyk, Zanorzyk), 4324 Silverwood, Philadelphia, Pa. (4324 Silverwood, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.).
8132 Francisco Vargas, 4727 Umbria Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2662 Stanley Varonski, 5 Schofield, Philadelphia, Pa. (5 Schofields Alley, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1461 Frank Veltman (Frank L. Veltman) 157 (159) Green Lane, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
2256 Thomas Violney, 152 Grape Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
3177 John Wisnlewski (Wisnlewski), 151 Jamestown, Manayunk, Pa.
2438 Antonio Yudijski (Yudyski, Yudiski), 4310 Cresson, Manayunk, Pa.
2954 Boleslaw Ziembo (Ziemba), 170 Grape, Manayunk, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 24, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2187 Wm. Allen (William Allen), Convent Line, Torrisdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
610 Grippi Bipiri, 8505 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Grippi Bipin, 8505 Ashburner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
966 Wm. Borns (William Borns, Willie Borns), 3 Race Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
1883 Loney Bradley, Ashton Road, Pa. (Oaney Bradley, Ashton Road, Holmesburg, Pa.).
2511 Alonzo Brown (Alonza Brown), 7216 Wissinoming Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
934 Chas. E. Brown, 3922 Homestead Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Charles E. Brown, 3922 Homesead Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1121 Wm. Burke, Blue Grass Road, Bust., Philadelphia, Pa. (William Burke, Blue Grass above Grant Avenue, Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2422 Henry Carter, Rhann Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2601 Jesus Ceullar (Jesus Creelier, Jesus Cirellar), Linden Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2250 Daniel Daly, 511 Ashdale Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (511 Arthur Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1520 Juan Fovar (Juan Tovar (Fofar), Juan Tovar), Linden Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1078 John Harmetz (John Hrametz), corner Jackson and Meriden Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
1143 Jeff Henderson, Friends Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
1713 Frank Herman (Frank Harman), 8051 Frankfort Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
15 George Hughes, 7165 Wissinoming Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1278 Anthony Johnson, 6921 Wissinoming Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
385 John C. Littlejohn (John Caesar Littlejohn), 3014 Welsh Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
1950 Arthur Miles (Arthor Miles), Holmesburg Granite Co., Solly Avenue, Pa. (Anthony Miles, Solly Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
434 Parfirio Oliverira (Porfiro Olivera), Linden Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2604 Wm. A. Moone (William A. Moon, William Alexander Moon), Jaspar and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
598 Robert J. Piper (Robert Johnson Piper), 8032 Longshore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1853 Carl Riodet (Carl Readel, Carl Ricdet), Academy Road, Philadelphia, Pa. (Carl Riedel, Academy Road, Forresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1813 Wm. H. Schwab (William H. Schwab, William Henry Schaub, William Shaub), 3910 Comly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
634 Albert N. Wallo, 6839 State Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Albert Norman Wallo, Holmesburg Granite Quarry, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR POTTER COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1647 Frank Button (Frank R. Button), R. D. 2, Galeton, Pa.
923 Henry Cerquez (Henry Cergez), Austin, Pa.
1592 Sylvester Commino (Sylvester Earl Commino), Conrad, Potter County (Sylvester Comino), Roulette, Pa.
110 William Washington Curtis, Shinglehouse, Pa.
867 Lawrence Mary Flynn, Coudersport, Pa.
1561 Wm. H. Frederickson (William H. Frederickson), Galeton, Pa.
1602 Raymond J. Fritz, Hamburg, N. Y.
1587 Jake Gardner, Coudersport, Pa.
1003 John B. Harris (John Benedick Harris), Austin, Pa.
280 Bert Lynch, 11 Poplar Street, Galeton, Pa. (Burt Lynch, Germania, Pa.).
712 Fred Mallory, Potter Brook, Pa.
974 Joseph Miksenz (Joseph Miksang, Joe Mikileng, Joseph Miksenze), Austin, Pa.
1194 William Harrison Morris, Coudersport, Pa.
1169 William C. Sherwood, Genesee, Pa. (Shinglehouse, Pa.).
1033 Boyd Walker, Shinglehouse, Pa.
992 Wm. Wambaugh (William Wambaugh), Gaffney, Pa.
1084 Arthur S. Whitney, R. D. 1, Galeton, Pa.
826 Matthew Martin Zefers, Keating Summit, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF WILKES-BARRE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

914 Geo. J. Becker (George J. Becker, George John Becker), 99 Bowman Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1337 Jos. Bentkoski (Joseph Benkoski), 3537 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (435 Madison Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
154 Joseph Bonas, 658 North Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1793 Fedor Garazak (Fedor Yarozok, Hedor Garazak, Fedor Yurczek), 807 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
952 Frank Garnorsky (Frank Yanorski, Frank Ganorski), 2 Fern Lane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1093 Joseph A. Holloran, 70 West Linden, Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1188 Mike Kielusk (Mike Kucouski, Mike Kuiuski), 101 East Chestnut Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (East Chestnut Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
571 John Korjawa (John Korejrvo, John Korrjwo), 770 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
2093 Trmprimin Korpmokes (Meperemie Koysmoburgkus, Tmperimiu Korpmokes), 692 Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (692 Wase Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
389 Jos. A. Langan (Joseph Aloysius Langan), 10 North Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
933 Paul Maksymorvicza (Paul Maksymowicz, Paul Makaynioryiez), 850 North Penny Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (734 North Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
1223 John Maloskiewicz (John Maloskiewitz), 807 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1181 Paul Mankerich (Paul Wankeriz, Paul Mankerith), 731 North Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1546 Sylvester Mattis (Sylvester Mattes), 42 Madison Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
334 Martin J. Moran (Martin Joseph Moran, Matt Joseph Moran), Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Bethlehem Steel Co., New Castle, Del.).
254 William A. Powell (William Arthur Powell), 22 East Market Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
2006 Mike Relics (Reliez; Mike Refkiez), 308 Clyde Lane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
825 Alfred S. Slyker (Alfred Scott Slyker), 204 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1969 Francesco Stenator (Francesco Sterrator), 671 Hazle Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (88 Bennet Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).

1486½ Charles Waterworth, 120 Kidder Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
697 Andrew Wilcievski, 12 East Chestnut Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
419 Jozef Witrot (Josep Witrot, Jozys Witrot), 766 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF WILKES-BARRE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

292 Geo. Harris Bennett (George Harris Bennett), 671 South Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1967 Andrew Biolontskes (Andrew Biolonskos), 22 Jones, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Andrius Biolontkkos, 20 Jones, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
1857 Clifford Cramo, 71 South State, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1223 Ernest Melzar Curtis (Ernest Milzar Curtis), 5 East Northampton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1264 Walter Gruver, 454 Bainey, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1725 George Hallas, 210 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1987 John Halley (John Haley), 80 South Main, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1463 Julian Kaspreynski (Julian Kaspryznski), 238 Maryland Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1687 Earl T. Keely (Earl Francis Keeley), 66 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1907 Ghrelda Lewis, 224 Williams Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
800 John Vincent McAndrew (John V. McGndrews, John Vincent McGndrews), 184 Blackman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
2026 John W. Macheski (John Walter Macheski), 86 Gilligan Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
431 Jos. Pagone (Joseph Paggone, Joe Paggone), Hill, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
379 Thomas W. Quinn (Thomas Quinn), 110 South Fourteenth Street, Newark, N. J. (623 South Main, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
1790 Frank Rasko, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
2110 Frederick Schooley, 16 East Northampton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (16 Northampton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).
1600 Edward John Schuler (Edw. John Schuler, Edward J. Schuler), 287 South State, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
663 Edgar Sharp Stayments (Edward S. Stayments, Edw. Sharpe Stayments), 196 South Washington, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
773 Arthur Topping, 821 South Franklin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1561 Charles Vone (Chas. Vone), 71 South State, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
551 John Patrick White (John P. White), 100 Stanton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1113 George Wilson (Geor Wilson), 30 South State, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

386 Willie Austin, Route No. 6, Palestine, Tex.
1237 Tom Y. Beauchamp (Tom Beauchemp), Neches, Tex.
754 Jessie Boskett, Neches, Tex.
1011 James Felix Case (J. F. Case), Route No. 2, Box 30, Palestine, Tex.
466 Marselino Espinoza (Marselino Espinoza, Marcelino Espinoza, Espronce), 1313 Fort, Palestine, Tex.
1494 Madison R. Evans (Madison Reed Evans), Neches, Tex.
2722 Filberto Gonzales, H. G. N. Hospital, Palestine, Tex. (Fileberto Gonzolez, Gonzalez, I. & G. N. Hospital).
2090 Frank Hall, Route No. 4, Palestine, Tex.
241 Tom Hill, St. Louis, Mo.
255 David Jackson, Route No. 2, Tennessee Colony, Tex.
2625 James Jackson, Mount Houston, Tex.
12 Augustave (Augustine) Lopez, B. B. (Railroad) Avenue, Palestine, Tex.
1520 Crosby (Crasby) Melton, Malakoff, Tex.
2230 Geo. Miller, 414 Oak, Palestine, Tex.
1390 Jack Moore, Pine, Palestine, Tex.
2163 Perfecto Morro (Moro), Frankston, Tex.
2665 Walker Price, Palestine, Tex.
2826 Jose Ramires (Rammres), Palestine, Tex.
1558 Amaso Ramos (Amado (Amaso) Remoz), Elkhart, Tex.
1980 Eddie Reed, Palestine, Tex.
1709 Richard Richardson, Reagan Street, Palestine, Tex.
1836 Yesilio (Yaidio, Yaldro) Rodriguez, Elkhart, Tex.
490 Merde Rores (Merce Rios, Merde Rorac), 1309 Dewey, Palestine, Tex.
1127 Jose Maria Ruiz, Palestine, Tex.
1775 Jose Silva, Montalba, Tex.
1702 Geo. Tucker, Route No. 5, Palestine, Tex.
1080 Herman Updack, Route No. 6, Palestine, Tex.
2613 Dometrice (Demetriv) Vasques (Demetris Vasqez), section hand on railroad, Palestine, Tex.
691 Joe Walker, Route No. 5, Palestine, Tex.
2015 Joe Washington (Joe Earl Washington), 1 mile south Elkhart, Tex.
6 William Washington, 1105 Hickory, Palestine, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF GRAYSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

2046 Joseph E. (Edward) Allen, 105 East Main Street, Denison, Tex.
248 Arthur Berry, Route No. 3, Pottsboro, Tex. (R. F. D. No. 8, Fate, Tex.)
2153 Earnest Bonfert (Ernst Bonfert), Bells, Tex. (Ernest Bonfert, with telegraph department, M., K. & T. Ry.).
1162 James (James A.) Braswell, 200 Collinsville Street, Whitesboro, Tex.
2722 Herbert Brooks, Mineola, Tex.
2964 Wm. (Willlow) Bruce, Route No. 5, Henderson, Tex.
255 Levi Cornett (Levie Carnett, Levie Conett, Levie Cornett), Whitesboro, Tex.
2013 Garland Cousey (Garlin Cousey, Garlin Causey, Graland Cousey), R. F. D. No. 1, Denison, Tex.
1208 Andrew (Andrur) Dean, 115 East Johnson Street, Denison, Tex.
272 John Sam Delaney, Denison, Tex.
1515 Chas. Diamond (Charly Dinond), 518 Walker Street, Denison, Tex.
2633 Bennie Lee Duncan, 208 West Crawford Street, Denison, Tex.
2113 Andrew S. (Andrew Stephens, Andrew Stephen)) Flood, 319 North Rush Street, Denison, Tex.
783 Frutoso Garcia (Garclo), Whitewright, Tex.
2621 Fletcher (F. H.) Hammock, 631 West Morton Street, Denison, Tex.
93 Earl Hollingsworth, Achille, Okla.
1681 Roy Hopkins, Commerce, Tex.
85 Henry Hoy, 208 East Owings Street, Denison, Tex.
2759 Cland C. Hunnicut (Cland Cooper Hunnicutt), Portales, N. Mex.
1060 General Jackson, R. F. D. No. 1, Denison, Tex. (rural box 121, Waxahachie, Ellis County, Tex.).
1919 Clarence Johnson, 530 West Montera Street, Denison, Tex., where he gets his mail (Grand Rapids, Mich., care of Postmaster, Y. M. C. A.).
82 Wm. E. (William C. Wm. C.) Kelity, 814 Owing Street, Denison, Tex.
418 Brooks Lee King, Hillsborough, Tex. (Whitewright, Tex.).
2647 Willie Lee Roy, Indian Bay, Ark. (Willie Luroy, LeeRoy, Cooper Ter. or Tel., Cooper, Tex.).
120 Luther L. Merritt (Luther Lee Merritt), Ambrose, Tex.
2657 Frank Miller, 211 Houston Avenue, Denison, Tex.
2645½ Chas. M. (Chas. W.) Nelson, Denison, Tex.
21 Claude (Claud) Petty, 231 East Texas Street, Denison, Tex.
1302 Posie Putman (Posie Edgar Putnam, Posie E. Putman, Posie Edgar Putman), 825 West Crawford Street, Denison, Tex.
3068 Glen F. (Glenn Frank, Glenn) Taylor, 217 North Houston Avenue, Denison, Tex.
3050 Forest M. (Forest Maxie, F. M.) Thompson, 601 East Main Street, Denison, Tex.
170 Hugh E. (Hugh Earl) Tolleson (Hugh Earl Talleson), R. R. No. 5, Whitesboro, Tex.
2856 George Tuilis, 100 North Austin Street, Denison, Tex.
1638½ James (James Willard, J. W.) Williams, care of M., K. & T. R. R. Co., Denison, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARDEMAN, STATE OF TEXAS.

312 Wm. M. Faben (William Madison Faben), Goodlett, Tex.
653 Rob't Lee Hill, Bibles, Tex.
310 Frank Jackson, Quanah, Tex.
51 Eliga M. Lewis (Eliga Moses Lewis), Kirkland, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HOUSTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1665 John Bean, Ratcliff, Tex.
1680 Will Brown, Ratcliff, Tex.
514 William B. Cashman (Willam Edward Cashman, W. E. Cashman), Lovelady, Houston County, Tex.
387 Bob Chandler, Lovelady, Tex.
1937 Jim Elean (Eleam), Crockett, Tex.
1486 Claud H. Hedgspeti (Claude Henry Hedgspeth), Ratcliff, Tex.
399 Matthew Howard, R. F. D. No. 2, box No. 6, Crockett, Tex.
2228 Meldror Ibaria (Meldror Ibarea, Iborea), Weldon, Tex.
2383 Frank Joe Ing, Weldon, Tex.
671 Solomon Lewis (Soloman Lewis), Volga, Tex.
1764 Veto M. Marino (Veto Marino), Ratcliff, Tex.
637 Miguel Martinez, Lovelady, Tex.
1319 Ethon Mitchell, R. F. D. No. 3, Crockett, Tex.
309 Bennie O'Neil (Bennie Oneill, Bennie Oneli), Fodice, Tex.
1590 W. Frank Payne (William Frank Payne), Crockett, Tex.
446 Bennie Simpson, Elkart, Tex.
1262 Edgar Smith, Grapelano, Tex.
1650 Pink Walker, Volga, Tex.
302 Sammie Jones Warrick (Samie Jones Warrick), care Smith Bros., Crockett, Tex.
1339 Thos. L. Wills (Thomas Leonard Wills), Volga, Tex.
1842 Robert Woods, Crockett, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF TEXAS.

102 Ike Adkins, 27 Fifth Street, Orange, Tex.
859 George Anderson, Mle, Orange, Tex. (Mill, Orange, Tex.).
1381 Sam Andrews (Same Andrews), Lane 3 Ward, Orange, Tex.
915 Willie Austin, Connell, Tex.
1285 Willie Batiste, R. F. D. No. 1, Orange County, Tex.
1590 Richard Baxton (Richard Boxton), 7, Orange, Tex.
384 Ernest Bean (Earnest Bean), Connell, Tex.
1243 George Beason (George Deason), 107 Pine Street, Orange, Tex.
841 Wm. Berleson (William Burleson), Elm, Orange, Tex.
674 John Boudreaux (John Baudreux, Baudream), R. F. D. (at box 173, care of Naugese), Orange, Tex.
966 Lewis Bradley (Luis Bradley), 1110 Fourth Street, Orange, Tex.
1593 Ray Broussard, 708 Second Street, Orange, Tex. (212 Powell Street, Beaumont, Tex.).
1021 Clarence Brown, Houma, La.
909 Clarence Brown, 236 John, Orange, Tex.
1173 Albert Butler, 104 Mill, Orange, Tex.
371 Joe Claiborn, Main, Orange, Tex.
3 Walter Clemonds (Walter Clemond), Terry, Tex.
1598 Robert Coleman, Lemonville, Tex.
1516 Joseph Crow (Joe Crow), Stark Street, Orange, Tex.
1536 Thos. Jeff Davis (Thomas Jefferson Davis, Thomas Jeffson Davis), 102 Waters, Orange, Tex.
803 Levi Dennard (Levi Bennard), 2041 Orange Avenue, Orange, Tex.
1338 Jessie Douglas, Glasgow, La. (Tepla, Orange, Tex.).
383 Pete Elbert Dubose (Peter Elbert Dubase), Main and Fourteenth, Orange, Tex.
1449 Aron Duffie (Aaron Duffey, Arom Duff), Lemonville, Tex.
137 Gilbert Renez Dugas, Industrial Hotel, Orange, Tex.
17 Martin Dunhon (Martin Dehon), 811 Green Avenue, Orange, Tex.
487 Henry C. Etheridge (Henry C. Ethridge), Pine, Orange, Tex.
928 Jesse H. Farguhan (Jessie Hubert Farquhan, F. H. Farquhan), Commercial House, Orange, Tex.
748 Junious Ferguson, Fourth, Orange, Tex. (Junius Ferguson, Fergeson), Shelbyville, Tex.
800 Ira Houston Fletcher (I. H. Fletcher), Park and Third, Orange, Tex.
621 Tose Gana, Matamoras, Mex. (Terry, Orange, Tex.).
798 Autry Gilbreath (Autray Gillbreath, Gliklath, Autry Gabreath), Connell, Tex.
1270 Alfred Green, Terry, Tex.
93 Morris Greenwood, Connell, Tex.
1573 George Griffin (Geo. Griffin), Connell, Tex.
840 Harrison Hawkin, Connell, Tex.
1562 Wm. Henry (William Henry), 305 First Street, Orange, Tex.
1542 Fred Jackson, 111 Elm Street, Orange, Tex. (667 Forsythe Street, Beaumont, Tex.).
1578 Jim Jiles, 512 First Street, Orange, Tex.
363 Abraham Johnson, McConquondale Addition, Orange, Tex.
17 Cleverland Jones (Cleveland Jones), Orange, Tex.
343 Albert Lewis, Connell, Tex.
1452 Ed. Lindsey, 305 John, Orange, Tex.
1025 Ernest McDay (Earnest McDay), County Jail, Orange, Tex.
151 Joe Matthews, Mill Street, Orange, Tex.
829 Clinton Morgan, 14, Orange, Tex.
1384 Joseph Morris, 108 Cypress, Orange, Tex.
377 John Murphy, Connell, Tex.

1157 Harvey Murry, Beaumont, Tex. (Harvey Murray, Beaumont Road, Orange, Tex.).
946 Matthew Nicholas, 3 (Matthew Nichols, Third Street, Orange, Tex.).
33 Jesse Parker, Doucette, Tex. (Jesse Porker, Jessie Parker, Everdale, Tex.).
1522 Jonah Parmer, Orange, Tex.
10 Amos Perry, Sixth and De Soto, Alexander, La.
204 Houston Pitcher, Second and Elm, Orange, Tex.
411 Jerry Redo, Beaumont, Tex.
496 Arthur Robinson, 5 Lane, Orange, Tex.
523 Wm. Louis Rodgers, 1301 McCorquedale, Orange, Tex. (William Lewis (Luis) Rodgers, Wm. Lewis Rodgers, Call, Tex.).
1459 Juaquin Salazar, Vidor, Orange, Tex.
1520 Henry Smith, 220 Elm Street, Orange, Tex.
1696 Luther Smith, Alexander, La.
365 Sherman Smith, First, Orange, Tex.
744 Sam Sparks, Lemonville, Tex.
1100 Semule E. Spivey (Sammie B. Spivy), Connell, Tex.
560 Arthur Thomas, 572 Bergetta, New Orleans, La. (Tepla, Orange, Tex.).
850 Noah Tolbert, 1108 Fourth, Orange, Tex.
1036 Willie Toliver (Willie Tolliver), Groveton, Tex.
98 Francisco Vela (Francisco Vila, Francisco Vella), Camargo, Mexico.
15 Adolfo Villanuva (Adolpho Vellanuva), Orange, Tex.
1253 James Waters, 512 (511) Mill Street, Orange, Tex.
77 Royal Weatherford, Lemonville, Tex.
445 Johnny (Johny) White, Connell, Tex.
491 Frank Williams, Orange, Tex.
1592 Walter Wilson, 612 John Street, Orange, Tex.
184 Charlie Young, Austin, Tex. (Chas. (Charles) Young, Texla, Orange, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PECOS, STATE OF TEXAS.

78 Eugenio Acosta, Fort Stockton, Tex.
43 Martin Alderetl (Aldereto, Aldelite), Imperial, Tex.
51 Gomecindo (Gumesindo, Tomesindo) Contreras, Fort Stockton, Tex.
218 Cresosetome (Cresostomo, Cresostonio) Daurte, Fort Stockton, Tex.
128 Apolonio Garcia, Fort Stockton, Tex.
253 Basilis (Basilio) Garcia, Fort Stockton, Tex.
42 Nicholas (Nicolas) Garcia, Fort Stockton, Tex.
64 Francisco Gonez, Fort Stockton, Tex.
10 Jose Gonzales (Gonzalez), Imperial, Tex.
70 Manuel Gonzales (Gonzalez), Fort Stockton, Tex.
72 Mangron (Mangro, Mangra) Hernandez, Fort Stockton, Tex.
228 Rafael Hinojos (Hinojosa), Bluntzer, Tex. (Imperial, Tex.).
398 Gregario Jimonez (Jimenez, Buena Vista, Tex.
250 Luciano Sevalles (Saballos, Sebalios), Ferlingua, Tex.
246 Juan Tarza (Garza), Buena Vista, Tex.
217 Francisco Trevino, Girvin, Tex.
328 Andrew Walker, Imperial, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

2197 Juan Aguilar, 1634 Jones Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2628 Ignacio Arocho, North Colorado, San Antonio, Tex.
3369 Dan Bellino, 1126 West Houston Street, San Antonio, Tex.
975a Aniceto Benavidez (Benavides, Anicetto Benavidez), Kennedy, Tex.
160 Juan Blanco, Rockquarry, care of 1604 Jones, San Antonio, Tex.
1598 Tom J. Butler, 307 San Petro Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
765 Antonio Calfe, 413 North Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2280 Emmet (Emit) Callis, 135 East Ashby, San Antonio, Tex.
3413 Jose Camargo, San Antonio, Tex.
3009a Wm. (William) Campbell, I. & G. N. Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
1653 Louis Castro (Fred E. Thomas), 318 North Laredo, San Antonio, Tex.
3335 Jose Cidron, 824 North Comal Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2220 William A. Cotton (Catten), 1209 West Travis, San Antonio, Tex.
491 Albert B. (Bemiss) Cunningham, 521 Frederick Street, Beaumont, Tex. (San Antonio, Tex.).
3560 James Daniels, San Antonio, Tex.
2080 Norwood Davis, 749 North Colorado, San Antonio, Tex.
2524 Charles Julius Devita, 119 North San Saba, San Antonio, Tex.
755 Robert A. (Roberto Aguirre) Dueuds (R. Oguirre Dueuds), 205 Upson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2654 Hugh Lorenzo Duncan (H. L. Demcum), corner Hays and Hackberry Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1750 Jesse Ellis, 826 Perez, San Antonio, Tex.
2164 Luciano A. (Abaristo) Estrada, Rock Quarry, care of 1634 Jones Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
657 Adolf Euriques, 507 Salinas, San Antonio, Tex.
290 Silas K. Evans, 1927 Calavares Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1281 Florentine Farres (Florentino Tarres, Florentine Farres), 1525 Morales, San Antonio, Tex.
1002 Moddy F. Fox, 309 East Popular, San Antonio, Tex.
1660 Higinio (Helgno) Frausto, 907 Brazrs, San Antonio, Tex.
997 Leon Freeman, 127 Slocum Place, San Antonio, Tex.
908 David Garcia, 905 West Houston, San Antonio, Tex.
3618 Thomas Garcia, 301 Upson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
3160 Serapio (Seropio) Garsa, 542 Broad Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1499 Hudy Gates, 1010 North Salado, San Antonio, Tex.
2800 Theodore B. (Theo. Bryson) Gillespie, 107 North Leona, San Antonio, Tex.
3539 Torivio Gustamanto, 809 Rurg (Ruiz), San Antonio, Tex.
3067 Ismael Guzman, 620 North San Saba, San Antonio, Tex.
3463 Walter L. (Louis) Gwyn, 902 Perez, San Antonio, Tex.
174 Graham (Geaban) Harrison, 1208 West Houston, San Antonio, Tex.
2945 Blas Hermandez (Hernandez), 119 North Loredo, San Antonio, Tex.
577 Jesus Hernandez, 215 Shook Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2987 Juan Hernandez, Perez and Salinas, San Antonio, Tex.
3621 Pablo Herrero, 330 West Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1580 Geo. (George) Gustave Imhof, Losoya, Bexar County, Tex.
2686 Carson Jackson, 519 East Park Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
895 John W. Johnson, 425 Soledad, San Antonio, Tex.
1932 John Jones, 417 Micklejohn Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1552 Pedro Kaalife, 525 North Leona, San Antonio, Tex.
8470 T. E. Lawrence, Rex Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
1363 Pedro A. Leal, 619 Main Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2069 Benito Longoria, 317 Cameron Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2221 Ed. Lopez, 505 Belknap, San Antonio, Tex.
872 Gregorio Lozano, 1022 North Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.
226 James McPherson, 421 (401) Oakland, San Antonio, Tax.
2799 Florentino Machado, 315 North Flores, San Antonio, Tex.
2152 Juan Martinez, 225 West Salinas Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1719 Julio Martinez, 318 North Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2425 Ray Jack Mattingly (Jack Mattingly), 604 Soledad, San Antonio, Tex.
2922 Jos. R. (Rudolh) May, 309 Belvin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1559 George Meadows, 916 Ruiz, San Antonio, Tex.
887 Francisco Mendiola, 109 San Francisco Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
2167 Adolph Munoz (Adolf Muna), 1803 Jones Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2858 Eugene Naeglin (Nagen), 325 Coke Avenue (1111 Castro Street), San Antonio, Tex.
552 Federico (Fedrico) Natividad, 221 San Marcos, San Antonio, Tex.
3074 Steve Netuck, 216 Saledad Street (216 Soledad Street), San Antonio, Tex.
3267 Pedro Ollerridez (Ollerrides), South Laredo, San Antonio, Tex.
267 Willis Bobby (W. B.) Owens, 928 West Woodlawn Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
3623 Emilio Palomo, 2 Valdez Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1457 Alton Park, 1010 West Slado, San Antonio, Tex.
1228 Robert Prather, 601 West Mulberry, San Antonio, Tex.
456 Fred Prentice (Printice), 521 Callaghan, San Antonio, Tex.
3156 Enrique Puente, 1107 West Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.
2690 Israel Rabinowitz, 2408 Monterey, San Antonio, Tex.
1200 Ramon Rodriquez (Romon Rodriguez), 105 Monclove, San Antonio, Tex.
3155 Ruben Rodriguez, 407 Delgad Street, San Antonio, Tex.
3092 Gregory Salas, 319 North Concho Street, San Antonio, Tex.
8495 Alfonso Salazar, 208 North Leona, San Antonio, Tex.
3022 Marcus Salazar, 209 North Frio, San Antonio, Tex.
473 Victor Salazar, 932 Cameron Street (2932 Cameron Street), San Antonio, Tex.
1068 Leandro Sanchez (Leandro R. Sanchez), 217 Kingscourt, San Antonio, Tex.
1087 Leo Schultz (Shultz), 208 Belvin, San Antonio, Tex. (208 Belvire, San Antonia, Tex.).
1197 Leandro Suarez, 667 Broad Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
3328 W. S. Taylor, 548 Ruiz Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2398 Paul H. D. (Damm) Tbarra, 826 West Euclid Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
860 Bert Thomas, 519 Sabinas, San Antonio, Tex.
1619 James M. Thomas (Jamar M. Thomap), McCollough Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
3180 Angel Trevino, 808 West Con. Street (808 West Commerce Street), San Antonio, Tex.
2026 Jesus Trujlo, 410 North Frio, San Antonio, Tex.
112 John Valadez, 614 North Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2039 William Viser (Vises), 509 Ashby Place, San Antonio, Tex.
1790 Ben. G. Wells, 201 Perez Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1847 Joe Whitlock, 807 (809) North Medina, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1842½ Joseph Albert (Joe A.) Adam, 225 Blum Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2021½ Juan Aldana, 1218 Morte Vista, San Antonio, Tex. (Monte Vista Street, 1208—Buena).
71 Gabriel C. Almaraz (Garbiel C. Almarz), 410 Third Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1510 Augustin (Agustin) Bazquez, 114 Seguin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
209 Julio Fernandez Burnato, 218 Brenaman Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Julio Fernandez Burnoto, Bremaman Street).
49 Severo Cantu, 127 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.
2477 Abe Carter, 112 Douglas Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
1696 John Carter, 308 Dawson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2161 Francisco Cedillo (F. Cedillo), 405 Seguin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1292 Hermilo Charira (Chavira), 315 Brackenridge Street, San Antonio, Tex.
448 Will Chase (Case), 415 Burleson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
37 Sonnie Clemons, Box No. care Harry Austin, North New Braunfels Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
975 Walter Collins, 807 Dawson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1287 Albert A. (Albert Alhanosion) Coritos, 228 Martin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1212 Jose Grazyen Diaz (Jose Gregayen Dias), 112 Fannin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1335 Jose DeLaTerre (Jose M. De la Torre), 401 Avenue C, San Antonio, Tex.
1266 Eddie Dortcha, 6009 Center Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1800 Frank Doughtie, 412 Martin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2159 Thomas Douglas, 40 Elm Street, San Antonio, Tex.
961 Grandin L. Duncan, 325 East Crockett Street, San Antonio, Tex.
418 Walter C. A. Eggers, Fairmont Hotel Com., San Antonio, Tex.
2335½ Gonzalo Flores, 412 Third Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2110 Aurelius Garcia (Aurelis Garzia, A. Garcica), 514 Avenue B, San Antonio, Tex.
2155 Catarino Garcia, 114 Seguin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
748 Glen Dale Gerhart (Glem Dale Gearhart), 902 Avenue C, San Antonio, Tex.
413 Abraham M. Gomez, 424 Bowie Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2694 Fletcher Green (Fletcher L. Geren), 125 Losoya Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1403 Jonas Handy, 547 Gallagher Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
2580 Percy Jerome Heslip (Percy J. Heslip, 214), 215 North Mesquite Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2249 Oscar Husk, 622 East Crockett Street, San Antonio, Tex.
780 John W. Hutcherson, 112 Live Oak Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2389 U. L. Jackson, 514 Dignowitty, San Antonio, Tex.
732 John Kelly (John Kelley), 603 North Palmetto Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1086 Leonard O. Limbacher, 1410 Grayson Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Leonard Alois Limbacher (Leonard A. Limbacher), Fort Bayard, N. Mex.).
153 Florentino Lopez Lira (F. Lopez Lira), 1024 Avenue B, San Antonio, Tex.
2331 Lorenzo L. Locke, 424 Grand Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

1027 Calvido Martinez (Cativado Martinez, Cativade Martenzo), 613 Austin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1835 Glenn Theodore Maupin, 229 Bedford Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
944 Jesse McBeat, 906 East Crockett Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2508 James Henry McIlroy, 422 Avenue D, San Antonio, Tex.
1061 Rayon Mendoza (Ramon Mendosa, Ramon Mendoza), 511 Austin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1116 James Edward Meskelley (James Edward Miskelley, James E. Miskelley), Army Y. M. C. A., San Antonio, Tex.
2656 Albert B. Miller, 101 Alder Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2785 Matt Munia, 129 Sharer Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1585 Larry Valas Olinger (Larry V. Olinger), 307 Sharer Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2645 Luciano Ortega, 227 Nacogdoches Street, San Antonio, Tex.
108 Will Owens, 1802 Jones Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1231 Eugenio E. Padegunan (Eugenio E. Padogunan), 204 Army Post, San Antonio, Tex.
843 Angel Paredes (Angel Paredes), Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
1125 James W. Reed (Jim W. Reed), 232 Elm Street, San Antonio, Tex.
286 Robert Reed, 422 Chestnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1956 Laurence Peter Renton (L. P. Renton), 309 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1819 Edward Robinson, 1308 East Houston Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2123 Victor E. Schmerbeck, 209 Sixth Street, San Antonio, Tex. (V. E. Schmerbeck, 235 La Firte).
2586 Edward Saenz (Edwardo Saenz), 722 Chestnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1402 Thomas L. Sielski (Thos. L. Sielski), 123 Avenue D, San Antonio, Tex.
1762 Ireland Smith, 222 Nevada Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Tranis Club, San Antonio, Tex.).
796 Wm. A. L. Soderland (William August Louis Soderlund, Wm. Aug. Louis Soderlund), 418 St. Marys Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1934 Albert Stewart, Leon Springs, Tex.
1896 Hennie Lester Stewart, 602 Avenue C, San Antonio, Tex.
805 Atwill L. Stiff, 315 Brackenridge, San Antonio, Tex.
815 Luther Swuney, 111 Dalton Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
970 Venseslado Tavor (Venseslado Tavor, Wenler Fovar), 215 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1103 Louis Taylor, 432 Dawson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1085 George B. Thompson, 419 Seguin Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2080 Donald C. Tonda (Donald Clarence Tonda), 117 Fourth Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1686 Frank Toomoth, Leon Springs, Tex.
1500 Emilio Torres, 910 Grayson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2410 Edgar A. Trigg (Edgar Arland Trigg), 216 Avenue D, San Antonio, Tex.
761 Apolonia Valdez (Apolonia Valdez), 120 Glenland (Cleveland) Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2251 Cipriano Villaflores, 104 Army post, San Antonio, Tex.
1380 Albert Walker, 220 Walnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.
463 Anthony Walton, 517 Dignowigly Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1029 Lewis Otto Weid (Louis Otto Weid), 501 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2050 Arthur G. Williams (A. G. Williams), 106 Morton Street, San Antonio, Tex.
991 Frank Williams, 308 Chestnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1998 Jean Williams (Jeane William), 301 Carson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1712 John Wright, 119 DeVillyiss (De Vilbiss) Street, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF WACO, STATE OF TEXAS.

972 Perry Alexander, 200 South Third Street, Waco, Tex.
2331 Alva Murray Allbritton (Albritton, Albrighton), 109½ South Third Street, Waco, Tex.
2531 Elmo Anderson, 1174 Bridge Street, Waco, Tex.
2475 Felix G. Bailey, 701 North Tenth Street, Waco, Tex.
1948 Jesse Lee Bailey, 810½ South Eighth Street, Waco, Tex. (808 Austin Avenue, Waco, Tex.).
1493 Lee Bailey, 714 North Fifteenth Street, Waco, Tex.
1235 Willie Banks, 812 Barron Street, Waco, Tex.
24 John E. (Edward) Bankston, 1214 Clay Street, Waco, Tex. (2425 Corinth Street, Dallas, Tex.).
1898 Julius Bargman, 915 South Second Street, Waco, Tex.
1436 Robert Bonner, Terminal Hotel, Third and Mary Streets, Waco, Tex.
750 James Calvin, 534 North Second Street, Waco, Tex.
3323 John Camatso (Camutaso), Tribune Apartments, Fifth and Washington Streets, Waco, Tex.
2428 Jack Campbell (Cambell), 1020 North Sixteenth Street, Waco, Tex.
2464 Edgar Carter, Sixth and Columbus Streets, Waco, Tex.
3508 James Vernon Ceal, 701 Franklin Street, Waco, Tex. (Garrison, Tex.).
297 Collier P. (Patton) Clay, Central Texas College, Waco, Tex.
312 Sam Crawford, 517 North Second Street, Waco, Tex.
1058 Joe Cooksey Crowder, 203 Franklin Street, Waco, Tex. (Dawson, Tex.).
1828 M. M. Crowder, 1102 South Fourteenth Street, Waco, Tex. (Marchie M. Crowder, Oil City, La.).
1060 Wm. Luther Curtis, New Katy Hotel, Waco, Tex.
2686 Roy Bascom Darwin, 700 Gurner Street, Wall, Tex.
2727 Sam Davis, 1119 Elm Street, Waco, Tex.
1972 Will G. Eaton, 1216 Webster Street, Waco, Tex.
1750 Antonio Fernandez (Ferandez), Sixth and Columbus Streets, Waco, Tex.
2183 Erskina (Erskin) Garret, 1101 South Eleventh Street, Waco, Tex.
8163 C. H. George, 105 South Third Street, Waco, Tex. (general delivery, Shreveport, La.).
2174a Thos. A. Gibbons, 524 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
352a Juan Gonzales, 402 North Second Street, Waco, Tex. (113 North Second Street).
514 Van Goodlow, 1310 Auction (Austin) Street, Waco, Tex.
8216 Franklin R. Grandee (Ruiz Grandy), 230 North Eighth Street, Waco, Tex.
9284 Rector Graves, 1021 North Sixth Street, Waco, Tex.
3065 Frank Hamilton, South Second Street, Waco, Tex.
1386 Haywood Henderson, 918 South Twelfth Street, Waco, Tex. (821 Arizona Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.).
511 Wm. W. Henry (William Warren Henry), North Tenth Street, Waco, Tex.
2301 Thomas Thornton Hilley (Thomas Thomton Hilley), 1315 North Twelfth, Waco, Tex. (Thomas T. Hilley, 1610 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex.).
857 Kurt Victor Hoppe, 215 North Eighth Street, Waco, Tex. (317 Bond Street, Dennison, Tex.).
2068 Robert Edw. (Edward) Hughes, 721½ Austin, Waco, Tex.
2653 Will Jackson, 1616 Washington, Waco, Tex.
66 Lenzy Johnson, Route 9, box 48, Waco, Tex.
365 Will Johnson, 532 North Second Street, Waco, Tex.
706 Irvin Jones, 1008 South Second, Waco, Tex.
16 Sam Kennedy, Waco, Tex.
1049 Willie Lara, 2105 Austin, Waco, Tex.
599a Talbert B. Law (Talbert Burton Law), 121 North Sixth (Dumas House), Waco, Tex.
1019 Lester McGregor, 411 South Twelfth Street, Waco, Tex.
2602 Jim Martin, 1214 North Second, Waco, Tex.
1150 Alex Morris, 714 South Eleventh, Waco, Tex.
307 Frederico (Federico) Murguia, 526 Jackson Street, Waco, Tex.
2328 Izae Nobles, 1110 River Street, Waco, Tex.
57a Mattie (Mattue) Norris, 1119 Elm Street, Waco, Tex.
1406 Adulphus Patterson (Adolphus Patterson, Dadulph Patterson), 2500 Columbus, Waco, Tex.
2591 Ralph Morton Payne, New Katy Hotel, Waco, Tex.
2201 Richard Perkins, 1425 South Second Street (142 South Second Street), Waco, Tex.
218a Robert S. Pool, 1410 South Fifth Street, Waco, Tex. (general delivery, Witchets Falls, Tex.).
3223 Eddie Reid, 318 South Second, Waco, Tex.
1852 James Robinson, Fifteenth and Jackson, Waco, Tex.
3265 Charlie Rodgers, 1209 South Fourth, Waco, Tex.
3024 Henry Ross, 224 North Fourteenth, Waco, Tex. (1809 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
2337a James M. Salmon, Waco, Tex.
1744 Milbert Sims, 1200 Paul Quinn, Waco, Tex.
580a Norman Smith (Norma Smith), Waco, Tex.
1780a Frank V. Taber, have no home address (care of county jail, Waco, Tex.).
1724a Joe Walson Taylor, 301 Herring Avenue, Waco, Tex.
1291 DeArmond Butler Tipton (Dearmond Butler Tipton), 624 South Fourth, Waco, Tex.
2635 Pink Tuttle, 422 South Ninth Street, Waco, Tex.
2752 Williams Walton, 702 South Fourth, Waco, Tex. (William Walton, 702 South Ninth Street, Waco, Tex.).
2116 Gus White, Seventh and Jefferson, Waco, Tex.
953 Tom Whitlow, 1104 Remick, Waco, Tex.
1513 Walter Williams, 525 North Eighth, Waco, Tex.
2283 William Williams (Will Williams), 1806 Washington, Waco, Tex.
136 Floyd Wood, 1709 River, Waco, Tex.
95 E. Wren, 820 South Third Street, Waco, Tex. (1102 Wood, Dallas, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBB, STATE OF TEXAS.

1961 Jacinto Alvarado (Alvavado, Albrado), Darwin, Tex.
338 Pablo Alvarado (Paulo Alvavado, Albrado), Darwin, Tex.
1130 Gasper Arce Joquino ? (Jonquin), Dolores, Tex.
210 Alberto Arizola, Joyce, Tex.
1732 Manuel Arreundondo (Arredondo), Martin Ranch, Webb County, Tex. (Martin Ranch, Laredo, Tex.).
1819 Mariano C. Balderas (Balderas, M. C. Balderas), 804 San Edwardo, Laredo, Tex.
1362 Francisco Beltram, jr. (Beltran, jr.), 1510 Hidalgo Street, Laredo, Tex.
1242 Rudolfo (Rodolfo) Bustos, Torrecillas, Tex.
232 Pedro Caballero, 1305 San Bernardo Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
1679 Henry Campbell, 707 Saragosa, Laredo, Tex.
1703 Chas. G. Cass (Chas. G. Gass), Webb County jail, Laredo, Tex.
365 Jose Castillo, Carlfield (Garfield) Street, Laredo, Tex.
202 Bernardino Chavarria, J. O. Bueux Farm, Laredo, Tex.
1404 Lucinno Chavarria, J. O. Bueux Farm, Laredo, Tex. (Louisano Chaberia, J. O. Buenz (J. O. Buenz) Farm, Laredo, Tex.).
1383 Jose Cruz, Las Tiendas, Tex. (?)
41 Juan Escobedo, general delivery, Laredo, Tex.
2214 Patricio Escavedo (Escobedo), general delivery, Laredo, Tex.
452 Alberto Flores, Lexington, Laredo, Tex.
781 Emilio Flores, Encinal, Tex.
96 Erasmo Flores, 715 Lincoln, Laredo, Tex. (Erasmo ——, 715 Lincoln Street).
85 Jose Flores, 508 Vidaurri, Laredo, Tex.
17 Sabas R. Flores, 702 Corpus Christi, Laredo, Tex.
501 Bonifacio (Bonafacio) Fraussto, rural delivery, Laredo, Tex.
912 Ernesto Garcia, Aguilores, Tex.
96 Lazorio (Lazoro) Garcia, Aguilire, Tex.
818 Lazaro Garza, Las Tiendas, Tex.
2039 Alejandro E. (Alejondro G.) Gonzales, 8 Sta. Rita, Laredo, Tex.
2159 Pablo Gonzales (Gonzalez), Laredo, Tex. (Pavlo Gonzales, Webb, Webb County, Tex.).
1093 Teodoro Gutierrez (Gutuirrez), 912 Matamoros, Laredo, Tex. (912 Motamoleos Street).
155 Alonzo Guitterrez (Gutierrez), Seymore Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
1691 Vincento (Vincente) Gutierrez, 518 Chuhuahua, Laredo, Tex.
1952 Miguel Guzman, San Leonardo, Laredo, Tex.
2098 Refugio Herbert (Herbeck), 220 Cortez, Laredo, Tex.
208 Faustino Hinojoza, Martin Ranch, Webb County, Tex.
344 Miguel Hinojoza, Martin Ranch, Webb County, Tex.
11424 Ramon Hinojosa (Hinojosa), 1610 San Francisco, Laredo, Tex.
2230 Silverio Juarez, Benavides Street and Sta. Ursula, Laredo, Tex.
447 John J. Krywalski (John Joseph Krywalski), 1012 Scott, Laredo, Tex.
2188 Jose Leyva (Leyva), 208 Lincoln Street, Laredo, Tex.
1515 Pedro Linan (Llinon), 1605 Sta. Ursula Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
1050 Alfredo Lozano (Lozoro), 206 Matamoros, Laredo, Tex.
1779 Filimon (Fillmon) Luna, Rosario and Chihuahua, Laredo, Tex.
1040 James A. McGee (James Andrew McGee), 1216 Pender, Laredo, Tex.
10 Felix (Phelix M. Madla, 520 Gonzalez (520 Gonzalez Street), Laredo, Tex.
35 Manuel (Emanuel) M. Madla, 520 Gonzalez Street, Laredo, Tex.
1469 Antonio Molina (Molinasi, San Rafael Farm, Laredo, Tex.
1425 Isidro (Ecidro, Isidro) Morales, G. D., Laredo, Tex.
1552 Felipe Morales, Laredo, Tex.
1385 Refugio Ortegon (Ortegan), 500 Chihuahua, Laredo, Tex.

2001 Regino Palcios (Palacios), 1508 Santa Ursula Avenue (1508 Sta. Ursula Avenue), Laredo, Tex.
1286 Enrique Parrish, 1206 Sta. Ursula Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
1380 Jose Patino, 2005 San Jorge Avenue (2005 San George Avenue), Laredo, Tex.
598 Victoriano Patino, jr., 1415 San Francisco, Laredo, Tex.
1802 Harry Percy, 602 Main, Laredo, Tex
1030 Melecio Quintero, Laredo, Tex. (Melesio Quentero (Melesio Quintero), rural delivery, Laredo, Tex.).
1821 Camilo Ramirez, 920 Lincoln Street, Laredo, Tex.
1278 Carmen Ramirez, Darwin, Tex.
2174 Manuel Ramirez, 2119 San Leonardo, Laredo, Tex.
1412 Alfonzo (Alfredo) Ramon, Dolores, Tex.
58 Juan Ramos, Valicke, Laredo, Tex.
11614 Daniel Reginldeo (Reginaldo), 1712 Coke Street, Laredo, Tex.
1108 Antonio Rodrigues, Ialitas, Tex.
783 Reynaldo Rodriguez, 1208 San Eduardo Avenue (1208 San Edwardo Avenue), Laredo, Tex.
1830 Simon Ruiz, 614 Hidoljo Street, Laredo, Tex.
569 Clemente Saens, 1113 South Bernardo Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
999 Jesus B. Saenz, Realitos, Tex.
6784 Amador Salinas, 502 Chihuahua, Laredo, Tex.
1880a Jose Ma Sanches (Jose Maria Sanchez), Santa Fe de Bella Vista, Laredo, Tex.
1502 Macario Sandoval, 901 San Bernardo Avenue, Laredo, Tex.
2120 Alfred O. Sayre, Webb County jail, Laredo, Tex.
681 Dario (Dorlo) Serna, San Rafael Farm, Laredo, Tex.
637 Will Shook, Encinal, Webb County, Tex.
868 Enrique Tayes (Tays), 602 Garcia, Laredo, Tex. (602 Garcia Street).
2172 Refugio Tijerina (Tijerino, Tijrino), 1617 Iturbide Street, Laredo, Tex. (1617 Itubide).
1905 Apolino Trevina (Apolonio Trevino), Farm L, Laredo, Tex.
816 Refugio Vasquez, Encinal, Tex.
458 Isidro (Isidro) Vergara, General Delivery, Laredo, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT.

1208a Chas. E. Atkins (Charles Evans Atkins), Essex Junction, Vt.
1785 Gaetana Botta, 76 Pearl, Burlington, Vt. (76 Pearl Street, Burlington, Vt.).
803 Carl J. Brondwell, Interval Road, Burlington, Vt.
1020 Gordon Ernest Brown, Shelburne, Vt.
500 Raymond Warren Colston, Richmond, Vt.
2506 Eugene Delorme, 24 Weaver (21 Weaver Street), Winooski, Vt.
(Ritchbbin Lumber Co., Tamworth, N. H.).
2407 Peter Joseph Dion, 244 Pine, Burlington, Vt.
2695 Samuel Ginsberg, 525 Wyth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (see No. 8, Richmond, Vt.).
86 James Lynch, Elmwood Avenue, Burlington, Vt.
549 Frank Clark Nelson, South Burlington, Vt.
73 Patrick Henry O'Kelley (Patirck Henry OKelley), Shelburne, Vt.
1573a Wm. Henry Parrott (William Henry Parrott), St. Paul, Burlington, Vt.
2506a Frederick Schlerbaum, 43½ Interval Avenue, Burlington, Vt.
84 Otto A. Schroeder, 172 Interval Avenue, Burlington, Vt.
1240 Harry D. Warshapky, Burlington, Vt.
520 Rae Wood (R. D. Wood), Essex Junction, Vt., R. D.
8218 Marcele Yandow (Marcelle Yandow), Winooski, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR ESSEX COUNTY, VT.

143 John A. Cummings (J. A. Cummings), Island Pond, Vt.
11 Alphonse Dery, St. Jule, Province of Quebec, Canada.
148 William Arthur Howard, Guildhall, Vt.
238 Clarence A. Lovejoy, East Haven, Vt. (Clarence Albert Lovejoy, Mammert, Province of Quebec, care Mrs. John Ward.)
84 Thomas Ryan, St. Johns, Newfoundland. (Registered at Island Pond, Vt.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, RUTLAND COUNTY, VT.

2087 Thomas Bailey, Wallingford, Vt.
2490 George Morse, Pine Street, Rutland.
2114 Giovanni Saki, Cuttingsville, Vt.
35 Abraham Solomon (Abraham Soloman), care Justin W. Mills, Florence, Vt.
945 Edward Stanton, 80 Wales, Rutland, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY, VT.

521 Antonio Gomes Alvarez, Northfield, Vt.
2054 Andrew Berry, Waterbury, Vt.
504 Luciano Canale, Northfield, Vt.
338 Walter Clark, Allentown, Pa.
246 Giovanni Comolli (Comolli Giovanni), 45 Granite, Barre, Vt.
1097 Pietro Conte, Cascades, N. H. (Petro Conte, Webstterville, Vt.)
1126 Earl H. Dickey, East Barre, Vt. (661 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; 100 Charlotte Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)
60 Henry Joseph Elle, 26 Merchant, Barre, Vt.
2030 Arturo Fare, 109 South Main, Barre, Vt. (13 Rodman Street, Quincy, Mass.)
2833 Angel Fernandez, 208 Barre, Montpelier, Vt.
2052 Merton Morton, 4 Langdon, Montpelier, Vt. (Merton Martin, general delivery, Burlington, Vt.)
2062 Remigio (Reinegio, Remigio) Gomez, 14 Hill, Montpelier, Vt. (Harry Harris, Fayston, Vt.)
2335 Leslie W. McNeil, Ormstown, Canada.
770 Frank Monell (Frank Morrell), Montpelier, Vt.
1475 Hallem Peter Shadroni (Hallem Peter Shadroui), 81 Brooklyn, Barre, Vt.
734 Wm. J. (William J., William) Viens, Waterbury, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CHARLES CITY, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

207 Will Brown, Charles City, Va.
806 James Christian, Charles City, Va.
835 Robt. Harris (Robert Harris), Charles City, Va.
80 Elli (Ellet) Wilson, Charles City, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ELIZABETH CITY, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1383 Harry Bailey, 109 Union Street, Hampton, Va.
924 Jno. Wm. (John William) Bidinger, 6 Water Street, Phoebus, Va.
1520 Geo. (George) Blue, Hampton, Va.
264 Bishop Earl Brown, Hampton, Va.
1025 Benney (Bennie) Cain (B. Cain), R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.
28 Edw. (Edward) Carson, care of Vaughan Construction Co., Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Carson, Edward, 15 Watkins Alley, Charlotte, N. C.)
158 Augustus Pearmon (Augustus Pearmon) Courtney, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.
128 Richard Ford, Hampton Normal Institute, Hampton, Va. (Ford, Richard, Cecil, Ala.)
482 Jos. Hooker (Joseph Hooker) French, 17 Poplar, Phoebus, Va.
1484 Benj. (Benjamin) Graham, Hotel Chamberlin, Phoebus, Va.
1238 Jos. (Joseph) Harris, 177 Wine Street, Hampton, Va.
830 Jas. (James) Sample, Hampton, Va.
1538 Freeman Smith, Phoebus, Va.
376 Thos. (Thomas) Walker, 721 Grant Street, Hampton, Va.
1347 Jno. J. (John J.) Wallace, Phoebus, Va.
348 Chas. H. Wooding, 418 Wine Street, Hampton, Va.
247 David Melvin Wooding, 418 Wine Street, Hampton, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF HALIFAX, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

566 John H. Adams, Halifax County, South Boston, Va.
830 William Barbbler (William Barbour, William Barber), Republic Grove, Va.
1628 Venson Backdale (Venson Barkdole), News Ferry, Va.
381 Elijah Bowman, Clover, Va.
77 J. W. Breeze (J. W. Bruze), Houston, Va.
1011 Joe (Joel) Brewer, South Boston, Va.
2807 Edward Brooks (Ed Brooks), Sutherlin, Va.
1639 Samuel (Sam) Chappell, State Crystall Hill, Va. (Crystal Hill, Va.).
592 Otis Clenan (Otis Clevan), South Boston, Va.
940 Eddie Lee Cunningham, Turberville, Va.
745 Van Womack Daniel, Sutherlin, Va.
853 Jesse James Davis, Clarkton, Va.
580 Ike Easley, South Boston, Va.
1828 Charles Earnest (Ernst) Evans, Sutherlin, Va.
1542 David Joseph (Jas. D.) Faulkner, Nathalie, Va.
2506 Fletcher Hamlet (Hamlett Fletcher), South Boston, Va.
465 Amherst Garst (Amherst Gerst), South Boston, Va.
543 Houston Harres (Harris), Cluster Springs, Va.
402 Luther Holloway, Virgilina, Va.
943 James Edward Jackson, South Boston, Va.
534 Philip Jackson, Lenuing, Va.
154 W. J. Johns, Halifax, Va. (W. H. Johns, Sparrows Point, Md.)
1114 Wm. Jones, South Boston, Va. (Will Jones, 845 Leigh Street, Danville, Va.)
553 Rob't Henry Lanier, Java, Pellsylvania County, Va.
702 Jas. E. W. Medley (James Edward Willis Medley), South Boston, Va.
709 Harrison Mitchell, Scottsburg, Va.
540 John Moon (Jno. Moon), South Boston, Va.
1668 Richard James Moore (James Richard Moore, James R. Moore), South Boston, Va.
105 Qually Moseley (Quarley Mosley), Clover, Va.
701 Sonny Oliver (Sanny Oliver), Turberville, Va.
809 Chas. Henry Owen (Charles Henry Owen), South Boston, Va.
388 Otis Harvey Owen (Otis Horvey Owen), South Boston, Va.
323 Young Owens, South Boston, Va.
2879 Jno. Samson (John Samsen), South Boston, Va.
948 Pink Stanfield, Mount Carmel, Halifax County, Va.
2850 Jno. Stovall (John Stovall), South Boston, Va.
236 Cope Terry, Wolf Trap, Va.
82 Jas. Wade (James Wade), Cluster Springs, Va.
305 Howard Walker, Dennison Junction, Va.
333 Eugene White, Palls, Halifax County, Va.
906 Fleming P. Williams (Fleming Paris Williams), 716 Salem Avenue, Roanoke, Va.
203 Griffin Williams, News Ferry, Va.
2563 Rob't Johnson Williams, route No. 2, South Boston, Va.
2054 Walter Wood (Walter Woods), South Boston, Va.
1482 Jas. D. Wyatt (James Daniel Wyatt), Meadsville, Va.
1082 Sanford Geo. Yancey (Sanford T. Yancey), South Boston, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

637 John Wall Allen, South Hill, Va.
797 Geo. (George) Alston, Clarksville, Va.
859 Walter Dewey Camp, Chase City, Va.
1665 Willie Carrington, Clarksville, Va.
521 Job Cleveland Carroll, R. F. D., La Crosse, Va.
152 Frank Carter, Newark, N. J.
488 Dolphus Cook (Dolfus Cook), Jeffress Junction, Va.
701 Jas. E. Cook (James Edward Cooke), South Hill, Va.
848 Wm. Harrison Cook (Miller Harrison Cook, William Harrison Cook), R. F. D. No. 3, Chase City, Va.
1609 Jimmie Cousins, Joyceville, Va.
440 Billy (Billie) Buck Davis, Union Level, Va.
1200 Garfield Durdan (Dundon), South Hill, Va.
1364 Richard Elam, Chase City, Va.
2286 Wilson Evans, La Crosse, Va.
2725 Ben Gayles (Goyles), Chase City, Va.
1186 Geo. (George) Hayes, Mecklenburg County, Chase City, Va.
2807 Geo. W. Holmes (George Washington Holmes), R. No. 1, Chase City, Va.
1024 Victor A. Hoyle (Victor Alvin Hoyle), R. No. 1, Skipwith, Va.
2276 Wes Jackson, La Crosse, Va.
1030 Ned Lipscomb, Chase City, Va.
1924 Geo. McMillan, R. No. 3, Chase City, Va.
57 Essie Morrow, Soudan, Va.
229 Early Mitchell, Hopewell, Va.
2407 John (Jno.) Henry Reese, 2 Boydton, Va.
498 Henry Robinson, Mecklenburg County, Va.
512 Roy Shields, Jeffress, Va.
1907 Willie Taylor, La Crosse, Va.
1751 Walter Thomas, Chase City, Va.
202 Paul Thompson, Clarksville, Va.
2078 Horace Turner, South Hill, Va.
558 Richard Andrew White, Boydton, Va.
484 Cleveland Whittle, Mecklenburg, Va. (Boydton).
79 Willie (Willis) Thos. Wilkerson (W. T. Wilkerson), Clarksville, Va.
632 Jas. (James) Henry Williams, R. F. D. No. 4, Chase City, Va.
2271 John Williams, La Crosse, Mecklenburg County, Va.
1174 Wm. Wooten (William Wootton), Skipwith, Va.
604 Buck Revis (Reavis), Traffic, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF PITTSYLVANIA, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

2990 Jim Anderson, Danville, Va.
3937 Cabell Barksdale, Danville, Va.
4074 Thos. Stokes Beavers, Danville, Va.
1946 Pleasant (Pleasent) Bennett, route No. 1, Danville, Va.
706 Joe Franklin Bentley, Schoolfield, Va.
588 Sandy Boswell, R. F. D. No. 6, Danville, Va.
3930 Varley Boulden, Almagro, Va.
3724 Carl Buch (Charlie Buck) Cardwell, Schoolfield, Va.
2846 (2847) Nathan Franklin Cardwell, Schoolfield, Va.
3875 Oscar Chappell, Ringgold, Va.
638 John Coles, Chatham, Va.
1699 Maryland Conley, near Danville, Va.
527 James Cunningham, route No. 8, Danville, Va.
2146 Geo. Elmore, Danville, Va.
773 Willie Robertson Ferrell (Terrell), R. F. D. No. 1, Dry Fork, Va.
1449 James Archer Fitcher, R. F. D. No. 1, Sutherlin, Va.
2662 Walter Neal Fryar (Walter N. Fryar), 750 College Avenue, Danville, Va.
135 Jos. Allen Gentry, Schoolfield, Va.
2900 George George (Gore), Schoolfield, Va.
354 Robert Burns George, Sandy Level, Va.
356 Robert Burns George, Sandy Level, Va.
1488 Will Gilbert, route No. 2, Danville, Va.
231 Lot Guy, Chatham, Va.
1092 Allen (Allan) Hatchett, Ringgold, Va.
1372 Benjamin Hays (Hayes), box 7, route No. 2, Danville, Va.
103 William Bennett Hearp (Hearpe), Dry Fork, Va.
1438 Rob (Reb) Hodges, Witt, Va.
584 Walter Lee Inge (Ingle), Danville, Va.
2952 Burton Jones, Keeling, Va.
38 Sam Jones, Chatham, Va.
3010 Willie Lee Jones, Coleman Town, Danville, Va.
3324 Lewis E. Keen (Lewis Everett Kerns), route No. 1, Danville, Va.
887n James B. Langdon (Laughlin), Schoolfield, Va.
807 Rufus Lemon (Lenier), Ringgold, Va.
808 Harrison S. (Sonny, Sonney) Lipford, Dry Fork, Va.
2785 Will (Willie) Mayhew, Chalkland, Va. (Chalkland Level, Va.).
3851 Jep Moseley, Schoolfield, Va.
519 Anthony Moss, near Danville, Va.
1100 Moses Myers, R. F. D., Callands, Va.
2060 James Powell, R. F. D. No. 5, Danville, Va.
87 Wm. Norman, Almagro, Va. (Dry Fork, Va.).
2813 Plez G. (Plies Gold) Norville, Schoolfield, Va.
2457 Wm. C. (Cleveland) Reed, county R. F. D. No. 6, Va. (William Henry Reed, R. F. D. No. 6, Danville, Va.).
2599 Carlreid Morgan Reid, Schoolfield, Va.
187 Wm. Allen Bernard (Birnon) Richards, Schoolfield, Va.
426 Willie Roberts, R. F. D. No. 2, Danville, Va.
200 Johnnie (Johnny) Robertson, R. F. D., Chatham, Va.
355 Thos. Robertson, R. F. D. No. 2, Danville, Va.
3466 Percy (Percey) Robson, Dry Fork, Va.
114 Albert (Alberter) Smith, Schoolfield, Va.
08 Ed. Holland Smith, route No. 2, Danville, Va.
773 Willie R. (Robertson) Terrell, R. F. D. No. 1, Dry Fork, Va.
821 Marcellas Tucker, Gretna, Va.
2224 Walter Valentine, Whitmell, Va.
1545 Gilbert Walker, R. F. D. No. 2, Danville, Va.
1559 Willie Walker, Spring Garden, Va.
3588 Peachie Walters, Ringgold, Va.
2910 Rob't A. Warren, Schoolfield, Va.
1887 Edgar V. Wilkins (Edgar Vester Wilkison), Schoolfield, Va.
2904 Jos. V. Williams, Schoolfield, Va.
1158 Ernest R. (Reid) Wilson, Schoolfield, Va.
3298 (3296) Walter Wilson, R. F. D. No. 2, Danville, Va.
2843 Willie Wimbush (Winbush), Riceville, Va.
3891 Edw. Womack, R. F. D. No. 1, Sutherlin, Va.
1096 Henry C. Wood (H. C. Wood), Schoolfield, Va.
1588 Clyde Walker Yeatts, Level Run, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF POWHATAN, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

808 Joseph Booker, Ballsville, Va.
450 Carter Clark, Mohenenco, Va.
121 James Henry (Jas. H.) Harrison, Clayville, Va.
420 Cubit Jones, Powhatan, Va.
409 Jefferson (Jef, James) Thornton, Midlothian, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF RICHMOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

2260 Million Higgins (Elgna, care of W. C. Walden road master, Richmond Division), 203 Maye Street, Richmond, Va. (Hegins, Southern Railroad Co., exenvation force camp, No. 20).
1785 Bennie Irby, 325 East Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
187 Robt't (Robert) Jackson, 2515 Decatur Street, Richmond, Va.
1504 Garrett W. Jeffress (Garrett Washington Jeffries), 314 Pocahontas Street, Richmond, Va.
154 Kidd Johnson, 401 East Sixteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
607 Rob't Curley Johnson (Robert Curley Johnson), 602 North Thirteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1799 John King, 1317 East Ross Street, Richmond, Va.
2320 Lloyd Timothy King, 2410 Holland Street, Richmond, Va. (R. F. D. 1, box 69, North Emporia, Va.).
1090 Lewis Lensley (Louis Lelsly, Lewis Linsley), Seventeenth and Hull Streets, Richmond, Va.
744 Derrie Leslie, 116 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va. (North Side Sparrows (Pparrows) Point, Md.).
2597 Clifton Lewis, 610 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.
1628 John Lewis, 12 Short Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2128 Thomas Lewis, 514 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. (510 West Tenth Rhd., Richmond, Va.).
613 Geo. A. Logan, 1526 Maury Street, Richmond, Va. (George A. Logan, 92 Main Street, Pennsgrove, N. J.).
1986 Willie Logan, 1102 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va. (328 North Eighteenth Street, Richmond, Va.).
182 Aaron Long, 413 East Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2218 Sam'l McDaniel (Samuel McDaniel), 214 East Sixteenth Street, South Richmond, Va.
627 Cline Malone (Charles Malone), 10 East Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.
687 John Mercer, 1703 Maury Street, Richmond, Va.
1775 G. M. Mitchell, 116 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
583 Rob't (Robert) Neal, 301 East Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1903 Sonnie Neal (Sunnie Neal), 314 East Sixteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1907 Cestone Pasquale, 910 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
43 Mumphord Penicks, Southern Railway, Richmond, Va. (Munphord Penicks (Mumford Penicks), Gharity Car, Southern Railroad, Richmond, Va.).
1638 Alvin (Irvin) Perry, 1416 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
478 Rob't (Robert) Perry, 1007 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1470 Joe Pickles, 138 North Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2054 Doc Pleasants, 616 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.
1568 Walter Reed, corner Second and Everett Streets, Richmond, Va.
821 R. G. Reynolds (Ray George Reynolds), Arch Street, Richmond, Va.
1048 Clarence Richardson, 1410 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
836 Sam'l G. Robinson (Samuel J. Robinson, Saml J. Robinson, Samuel James Robinson), 15 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.
1858 Illinois Samuel, 815 Semmes Avenue, Richmond, Va. (Illious Samuel (Illious Samual), 815 Semmes Av. So., Richmond, Va.).
1108 Jonnie Samuel (Johnnie Samuel), 106 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
611 Robt Earl (Robert Earl) Scott, 1408 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
238 Wesley Smith, 125 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2243 James Suchey (Jas. Suchey), 116 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2305 James Tayor, 210 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
331 Stockton Daniel Taylor, 1316 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
2198 Levi Trego, 903 Petersburg Turnpike, Richmond, Va. (Levi Trego, Weaverville, N. C.).
940 Cordys Walden, 21 West Ninth Street, South Richmond, Va.
1268 Andrew J. Walker (Andrew Jackson Walker, Walter), 100 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
2250 Lee Adams, 116 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
996 Ira Admiral, 110 Thurman Street, Richmond, Va.
2345 Monie H. Alford (Monie Hainsworth Alford, Money Hainsworth Alford), 107 South Second Street, Richmond, Va.
128 Junius Anderson, 211 Mid. Pike, Richmond, Va. (211 Midlothian Pike, Richmond, Va.).
1141 John Austin, 815 Semmes Street, Richmond, Va.
809 Izee Ben, 321 East Fourth Street, South Richmond, Va.
1824 Mallon W. Benton (Mallon Winchester Benton, Mallon Winchester Benton), 808 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
1987 Jno. Elmo Burgess (Jno. Elmer Burgess, John Elmer Burgess), 114 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Va.
657 Macy Blue, Seventeenth and Rock Alley, Richmond, Va. (Wilson, N. C., R. F. D. 2, box 85, 317 West Leigh).
2532 John Booker, 4 South Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
2469 Richard Booker, 316 West Pocahontas Street, Richmond, Va.
2024 James Alex Branch (James Alexander Branch), 400 Maury Street, Richmond, Va.
1800 Jos. Brisbon (Joseph Brisbon), 116½ North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1115 Clarence Brooks, 1219 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
2394½ Ernest Brooks, 52 West Twenty-second Street, Richmond, Va.
1221 James L. Brown (James Lewis Brown), 118 Thurman Avenue, South Richmond, Va.
1042 John Brown, 1401 Rose Street, Richmond, Va.
222 John Butler, 624 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2120 Edw. (Edward) Carrington, 1517 Mifflin Street, Homestead, Pa. (221 Bainbridge Street, Richmond, Va.).
2747 Geo. (George) Casley, South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
1826 Albert Contes, Ninth and Arch Streets, Richmond, Va.
225 Willie Coleman, 14 West Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
1118 Rufus Coley, 222 East Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1425 Phillip C. Cromer (Phillip Clyde Cromer), 509 Hull Street, South Richmond, Va.
1478 Lawrence Cuttins, 1417 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. (Lawrence Cuttino, Duquesne, Pa., care of Local Board No. 8, Duquesne, Pa.)
2571 Johnnie Dixon, 116 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1406 Glen Durham, 106 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va. (Semora, N. C.).
681 Thomas Ellis (Tom Ellis), 916 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va.
585a Wm. Lawson Goodwin (William Lawson Goodwin, William Goodwin), 3406 Stockton Street, Richmond, Va.
1810½ Jno. Thomas Graham, 124 Madison Street, Manchester, Va. (John Thomas Graham, 124 Madison So. Rd., Richmond, Va.).
1927 Melvin Green, 2103 Bainbridge Street, Richmond, Va.
860 Zebedee Green (Zeb Green), 1524 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
582 Walter Lloyd Haley (Walter Loyd Haley), 509 Twelfth Lowrey, Richmond, Va.
808 Peter Halls, South Richmond, Va.
1490 Benj. Harrison Hand, 823 North Adams Street, Richmond, Va. (Benjamin Harrison Hand, R. F. D. No. 8, box 55, Richmond, Va.).
144 Wm. Hans (Wm. Harris, William Harris, Williams Harris), 5 Exchange Place, Richmond, Va.
1874 Washington Harris, 215 Everett Street, South Richmond, Va. (Washington Harrie, 512 East Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.).
1812 Willis Harris (Willie Harris), 706 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1786 Jas. Hawkins, 1524 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
1971 Luther Herd—, 751 North Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.
2275 Lewis Copers Washington, foot of Seventh Street, Browns Island, R. H. D., Va. (Louis Copers Washington (Lonis Capers Washington), 227 Pine Street, Petersburg, Va.).
170 Rob't Thomas Watkins, 2306 Handcock Street, South Richmond, Va. (Robert Thomas Watkins, 2306 Hancock Street, Richmond, Va.).
1521 Worth M. Watkins (Worth Murkel Watkins, Worth Morcri Wadk), 16 West Sixteenth Street, South Richmond, Va.
2702 Herman White, near Hull, Hancock, Richmond, Va. (Hancock Street near Hull, Richmond, Va.).
1801 Edgar Williams, 108 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.
1209 Jerry Williams, Seventeenth and Hull Streets, Richmond, Va.
928½ Preston Williams, 22 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
1611 Roy Wilson, 56 West Twenty-second Street, Richmond, Va.
2338 Frank Wm. Wooten (Frank William Wootton, Frank Wm. Wooten), 718 Perry Street, Richmond, Va.
911 Albert Wright, 604 North Thirteenth Street, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF RICHMOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

890 Jacob Alexander, 1227 Buchanan, Richmond, Va.
1242 George B. Allen, 747 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
425 James Alsbrooks, 517 East Federal Street, Richmond, Va.
6 James Ellis Anderson, 525 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
2897 Sylvester Ashby (Sylvester Ashly), 805 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.
2531 Richard B. Bacon (Richard Ballard Bacon), 12 East Jackson Street, Richmond, Va.
97 William Henry Belt, 414 East Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3182 David Belton, 219 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
1599 Fred Birts, 412 East Leigh Street, Richmond, Va., care of By-Products Cake Works, Clarion, Pa.
1246 Gilmore Boyd, 920 North Third Street, Richmond, Va.
959 Arthur Brown, 201 East Clay, Richmond, Va.
1790 Frank William Brown, 904 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
985 Peter Brown, Church Hill, Richmond, Va.
2525 Charley Burch, 2 Mill Road, Richmond, Va.
2559 William Burnett, 804 Buchanan, Richmond, Va.
919 Perry O. Burton, 539 North Second, Richmond, Va.
2756 Olvige Clahoun (Olvige Calloun), 535½ North Third Street, Richmond, Va.
2654 General Carr, 240 Sixteenth Avenue, Homestead, Pa. (729 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.).
41 William Canniday (William Canniday), 767 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
2174 Hanna Washington Clay, 406 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
2142 Franklin Cole (Franklin Corner), 512 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.
275 George E. (Edward) Cottrell, 809 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va. (1719 Marrion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2901 Arthur Cross, 904 North Fourth, Richmond, Va.
2136 Wm. Henry Dance, 40 Wood Street, Richmond, Va.
1248 George White Davis, 809 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
6124 W. E. English, 207 East Marshall, Richmond, Va.
1444 John G. Evans, 809 East Marshall, Richmond, Va.
3010 William Fergusson, 210 East Clay, Richmond, Va.
2915 Washington Flourney, 617 North First Street, Richmond, Va.
564 Calvin Ford, 906 Abigail, Richmond, Va.
3235 James Fox, 9 Fell Street, Richmond, Va.
655 Lawrence Fraser, 214 (219) East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
611 Daniel Fraty, 683 North Third Street, Richmond, Va.
233 William Dorphus Green (William Dolphus Green), 715 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
920 Smith Gurley, 402 East Jackson, Richmond, Va.
2678 Henry Hammiel, 915 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.
2026 Caesar Harlee, 711 North Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.
1916 Henry David Harlow, 714 Mosby Street, Richmond, Va.
652 Henry Harris Harrell, 722 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
598 John Harris, 103 East Jackson, Richmond, Va.
2261 Levi Harrison, 207 East Marshall, Richmond, Va.
2510 Richard Hines, 2015 Newburn Street, Richmond, Va.
1226 William Houser, 902 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
130 Andrew Jackson, 802 Twenty-first Street, Richmond, Va. (R. F. D. No. 7, Louisa, Va.).
588 Edgar Miles Jackson, 114 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Va.
529 Frank A. Jackson, 402 East Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
444 Sam'l Jackson, 701½ North Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.
437 William Henry Jackson, 1004 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Va.
1548 Argirce James, 508 North Fourth, Richmond, Va.
2276 Henry James, 648 North Seventh, Richmond, Va.
2090 Horace Jefferson, 1004 North Fifth, Richmond, Va.
2762 James Edward Johnson, 2110, Redd, Richmond, Va.
21 Edward Johnson, 1004 North Fifth, Richmond, Va.
1975 Henry Washington Johnson, 709 North Second, Richmond, Va.
946 James Johnson, 210 East Clay, Richmond, Va.
2661 William Johnson, 919 North Sixth, Richmond, Va.
8202 David Jones, 1314 North Twenty-fourth, Richmond, Va.
1271 George Jones, 400 East Jackson, Richmond, Va.
860 Harrison Jones, 809 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
749 John Jones, 7 King, Richmond, Va.
1284½ Joseph Jones, 1807 North Eighteenth, Richmond, Va.
2889 Willie Jowers, 613 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
27 Willie Jones, 724 North Second, Richmond, Va.
2467 Henry Jordon (Henry Jordan), 412 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
301 Carlisle Kelly, 808 North Fourth, Richmond, Va. (226 Highland Street, Spartansburg, Va.).
2782 Otto E. (Edward) Lane, 1836 Venable, Richmond, Va.
3082 Overton Lawrence, 407 North Fifth, Richmond, Va.
266 Clyde Lee Blue, 627 Judah, Richmond, Va.
1523 Richard Long, 1033 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
146 Wellford McClelland, 109 East Charity, Richmond, Va.
1049 Moses McDuffy, 526 North Second, Richmond, Va.
2391 Aaron McNeill, 715 North Second Street, Richmond, Va. (1317 West Leigh, Richmond, Va.).
2806 Wm. Macon, 118 Bowding Green Road, Richmond, Va.
893 Walter Malichi, 720 North Fourth, Richmond, Va.
2236 Perry Malloy, 709½ North Fourth, Richmond, Va.
2103 Jessie Marable, 808 North Fourth, Richmond, Va. (Homestead Municipal Building, Homestead, Pa.).
141 Henry Melton (Henry Milton), 906 Abigail, Richmond, Va.
901 Fred Melton, 922 North Second, Richmond, Va.
2802 Joseph M. Milan, 428 East Marshall, Richmond, Va.
1172 Houston Monroe Milan, 710 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
1508 Robert Morehead, 405 South McDowell, Charlotte, N. C. (808 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.).
983 Burl Moses, 400 East Jackson, Richmond, Va.
1076 Ezkiel Myers, 400 North Second, Richmond, Va.
1378 Flemming Nicholas, 721 North Sixth, Richmond, Va.
2414 David Nichols, 517½ North Seventh, Richmond, Va.
1293 James Orr, Carnegie Steel Co., Duquesne, Pa. (McCrady Bros., Homestead, Pa.).
843 Charlie Overton, 749 North Third, Richmond, Va.
37 Charles Peterson, 1103 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va. (home, Arlington, Ga.).
2658 Thomas Peterson, 204 East Clay, Richmond, Va.
1227 Douglas Poe, 652 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.
2096 John Reavis, 269 Preston, Richmond, Va.
1443½ Frank Rich, 528 North Ninth, Richmond, Va.
1857 Clem Roberts, 613 North Second, Richmond, Va.
2945 Chalmes Robinson, 1910 William, Richmond, Va.
1111 Edgar A. Robinson, 103 D. E. Jackson, Richmond, Va.
1527 Raymond Rodgers (Ramond Rogers), 207 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
2430 Clarence Ross, 824 North Fifth, Richmond, Va. (484 First Street SE., Washington, D. C.).
2004 Albert E. Royall, 1108 North Sixth, Richmond, Va.
1494 John Scott, 702 North Fifth, Richmond, Va.
1530 Major Sewell, 507 Baker, Richmond, Va.
2173 Robert Edward Shaw, 817 East Leigh, Richmond, Va. (817 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.).
1590 Samuel Singleton, 412 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
6024 Charles Smith, Richmond, Va.
855 Charles Smith, 602 Jasper, Baltimore, Md. (600 North Second, Richmond, Va.).
2987 Claude N. Smith, 317 North Fourth, Richmond, Va.
2822 Daniel Smith, Carnegie Steel Co., Rankin, Pa.
357 Evander Smith, 1002 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.
1193 James Smith, 1809 Joy Street, Richmond, Va.
201 Sylvester Beatrice Smith, 1711 Washington, Richmond, Va.
2975 Junius Alfred Sullivan, 707 North Ninth, Richmond, Va.
871 Frank Taylor, 7 Little Peg, Richmond, Va.
1591 Osborne Taylor, 609 East Preston, Richmond, Va.
2305 Jasper Teak, 812 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.
1560 William Thomas, 803 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
619 Samuel Thompson, 416 East Leigh, Richmond, Va.
2082 Junius Walker, 805 North Second Street, Richmond, Va. (916 Farmer Street, Petersburg, Va.).
1335 Daniel Washington, 412 R. Leigh, Richmond, Va.
799 John West, 705 North Seventeenth Street, Richmond, Va.
52 Jasper White, Second-Duval, Richmond, Va.
2485 Handy White, 1005 North Fifth, Richmond, Va. (209 Dickson Street, Homestead, Pa.).
1932 Ollie W. Whitley (Ollie Wesley Whittey), 18 Meadowbridge Road, Richmond, Va.
2066 Sam Wilder, 324 Bowling Green Road, Richmond, Va.
851 Raymond Williams, 621 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Va.
686 Lee Williams, 1800 Lownes Street, Richmond, Va.
57 Henry Willey (Willey), 906 Abigail Street, Richmond, Va.
3096 Bill Wilson, 1001 Third, Richmond, Va.
899 Robert Wilson, 615 North Third, Richmond, Va.
2547 Leroy Woods, 510 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.
2640 William Wright, 402½ East Leigh, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ROANOKE, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

621 Estis Denmark (E. D.) Archer, Route No. 2, Roanoke, Va.
327a John H. Atkins, 284 Broad Street, Salem, Va.
1141 Herbert Muncey (H. M.) Bennett, Norwich, Va. (1215 Third Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.).
1555 Harry Bushong (Brisbong), Route No. 1, Salem, Va.
935 Herbert Elmer (H. E.) Cassell, Florida Street, Salem, Va.
1385 Doc (Dock) Edwards, Elem, Va.
506 George Thompson Evans, 807 College Avenue, Salem, Va. (G. T. Evans, care of Glass Works, St. Albans, W. Va.).
1510 Charles Edward (C. E.) Gilbert, Salem, Va.
3507a Phillip (Phillip) Gilbert, Vinton, Va.
1368 Michael William (M. W.) Gillespie, R. F. D. No. 8, Box 28, Roanoke, Va.
1039 Joe Godfrey, Hollinsville, Va.
1040 William Edmond (W. E.) Gwynn, 172 Craig Avenue, Salem, Va.
1084 Stonewall Jack (S. J.) Hartman, Boons Mill, Va., R. F. D. No. 8.
1466 Daniel Edward Henry, 313 Alabama Street, Salem, Va. (D. E. Henry, 612 Fairfax Avenue, Roanoke, Va.; Greencastle, Ind.).
226a Earnest Holloway (Holloway, Ernest Holloway), Salem, Va.
90 Henry William (H. W.) Jernell, R. F. D. No. 2, Roanoke, Va.
1053 Aubray Richard (A. R.) Meador, Starkey, Va.
1145 Alfred Anderson (A. A.) Medley, R. F. D. No. 8, Roanoke, Va.
858a Norman Minter, West End Furnace, Roanoke, Va.
1278a Jesse (Jessie) Monroe, 227 Water Street, Salem, Va.
726 George Warren Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, Va. (G. W. Moore, R. D. No. 2, Roanoke, Va.).
911 Luther Franklin (L. F.) Nelson, R. F. D. No. 3, Roanoke, Va.
115 Thomas (Thos.) Robert Stone, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, Va.
124 Walter Williams, 215 Water, Salem, Va.
908 James Henry (J. H.) Woods, Vinton, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ROANOKE, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1787 Jerry Adams, Roanoke, Va.
749 Walter (Waller) Anderson, 108 Sixth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1021 William (Wm.) Barksdale, 630 Sixth Avenue, South Roanoke, Va.
287 James Barrett, No. 2 Avenue NW. (314 Second Avenue NW.), Roanoke, Va.
2207 Frank Bartlett, city jail, Roanoke, Va.
806 Alden Walter Butler (Alden Waller Butler), 109 Third Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
2049 Stewart Wilbur Calloway (Stewart Wilber Calloway), 419 Fourth Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
101 Occy Dickerson, 165 Sixth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1607 Charley (Charlie) Dooley, 907 Campbell Avenue SW., Roanoke, Va.
74 Stewart Everett, 419 Ninth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1028 Will Flannagan (Flanagan, Flanigan), West End roundhouse, Roanoke, Va.
1667 Palmer Gilmore, 142 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
2030 Josua Holmes (Joshua Holmes), 150 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
2130 Bill Hundley, 329 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va. (care of L. W. Lomes or T. W. Tomes, Road Master's Office, Norfolk, Va.).
1139 John Henry Johnson (Johnson), 304 Second Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
2458 Thomas Johnson, 606 Sixth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
924 Thomas Melton, 138 Wells Alley, Roanoke, Va.
903 William Miller, city jail, Roanoke, Va.
460 John Minor, 121 Norfolk Avenue, Roanoke, Va.
373 Frank Moore (transient), Roanoke, Va.
312 James Moss, 212 Wells Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va. (312 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va.).
1053 James Patterson, 218 Third Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1786 Ed Penn, 148 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va. (Starkeys (Starkey), Va.).
1092 Cordie Pollard, 220 Gainsboro Avenue, Roanoke, Va.
810 Samuel Richie, 268 Jordans Alley (268 Jordans Alley NW.), Roanoke, Va.
1729 Bernice Smith, 316 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
998 Charles Ophelia Smith, 515 Sixth Street NW., Roanoke, Va. (Chas. Ophelia Smith, 402 Fairfax Avenue NW., Chas. O. Smith, 515 Sixth Avenue SW., Roanoke, Va.)

2259 Edward Smith, Roanoke, Va.
391 William (Wm.) Smith, 130 High Street NW., Roanoke, Va.
801 James (Jame) Steele, 216 Third Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
559 Robert Stephens, 421 Eleventh Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1970 Mack Stimpson, 18 Fourth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1719 Obie Stokes (Stokis), 603 Fifth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
1683 Arthur Taylor, city jail, Roanoke, Va.
2042 Frank Turner, 331 Fourth Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
2314 Jesse Wallace, 33 N. & W. right of way, Roanoke, Va.
980 Charlie (Cherlie) Milton Wampler, 833 Salem Avenue SW., Roanoke, Va.
1626 John Henry West, 202 Eleventh Street SW., Roanoke, Va. (James Henry West, 504 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WISE, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

8289 Sol (Saul) Abram, Norton, Va.
2199 Wade Addington (Adington, Edington), Imboden, Va.
3656 Will (Wid) Adkins, Toms Creek, Va.
1895 Will Adkinson (Atkinson), Coeburn, Va.
4172 James Ammons (Amons), Dry Fork, rural free delivery No. 2, Va. (Big Stone Gap, Va.)
1455 Annamias Antony (Annios Anthony), Osaka, Va.
8208 Will Aston (Atton), Toms Creek, Va.
906 Norman (Lorman) Bailey, Osaka, Va.
517 John Baker, Big Stone Gap, Va.
1818 Thomas L. Baker, Wise, Va.
3000 John Wes. Bates (John Wess Bates), Wise, Va.
3959 Ed Beck, Inman, Va.
4056 Dene Berry (Derre Berry), Pound, Va.
3563 Joseph Blake, Rada, Va. (Roda, Va.).
4066 James Boggs, Roda, Va.
2085 John B. Boiles (John Davis Boiles, John D. Voules, J. D. Voules), Toms Creek, Va. (Bulls Gap, Tenn.)
1670 Charles Bowling (Boiling), Glamorgan, Va. (Tacoma, Va.)
4196 Charlie Bradford, Osaka, Va.
3671 James Bradford, Toms Creek, Va.
3630 Clyde Bradley, Monroe, N. C. (Toms Creek, Va.)
2379 Will Bradley, Osaka, Va.
107 William Branion (Brannon), St. Paul, Va.
3060 James Brelove, Norton, Va.
4121 LeRoy Brown, Arno, Va. (Box 208, Butler, Pa.)
3638 Louis (Lewis) Brown, Stonega, Va.
1182 William Brown, Norton, Va.
30 Zachary (Zechariah) Brown, Appalachia, Va.
2749 Alvin (Alvis) Bson, Blackwood, Va.
2682 William Burns, Exeter, Va.
865 Henry Butler, Dorchester, Va.
4087 Walter Butler, Dorchester, Va.
1909 John H. Caldwell (John Henry Caldwell, jr., John Henry Candill), Toms Creek, Va.
3913 Jake Campbell, Stonega, Va.
263 Jasper Campbell, Dorchester, Va.
2676 John Carter, Arno, Va.
2048 Martin Manuel Carter, Dooley, Va.
1727 Jesse (Jessee) Carver, Appalachia, Va.
1478 W. P. Childress (W. P. Childers), Appalachia, Va.
2568 James Chisen (Chisem), Dorchester, Va.
211 Hobart Clark, Norton, Va.
4195 Orbin Guy Clark, Hiltons, Va.
1927 R. E. Clark, Stonega, Va.
1459 William Butler Clark, Imboden, Va. (William B. Clark, Buffalo, S. C.)
2869 Walter Clay, Dorchester, Va.
740 David Coker, Rhoda, Va. (Roda, Va.).
1954 Dave Collier, Norton, Va.
2542 Will Collier, Pennington Gap, Va.
1828 Monroe Combs, Appalachia, Va. (Hellier, Ky., care Edgewater Coal Co.).
325 James Cooper, Norton, Va.
3500 Julius Crawford, Norton, Va.
2790 Dan Cross, Roda, Va.
1630 Joe Csikos (Csikas, Csikens), Roda, Va.
2204 Eldridge Curry, Elizabethton, Tenn. (Poms Creek, Toms Creek, Va.).
2249 Clarence Darner (F. C. Danner), Pardee, Va.
480 Lee Davis, Ibex, Va.
2084 Leslie Davis, Tacoma, Va.
3606 Charles Deen, Roda, Va. (McDonnell County Jail, W. Va.).
230 William Deason (Denson), Tacoma, Va.
768 Calvin Denson, Norton, Va.
209 William Robert Dixon (Dickson), Big Stone Gap, Va.
193 Walter T. Dove (Walter Thomas Dove), Pardee, Va.
2361 Clarence Doyle, Wise, Va.
4192 Horace Early, jr. (Horsce Easley, jr.), Roda, Va.
3569 Frank Edmondson (Edmonson), St. Paul, Va.
3403 John J. Elders (John Jeff Elders), Inman, Va.
53 Earl Weeks Elliott (Earl Elliott), Clear Creek, Va.
516 Fred Ellison, Pound, Va. (Coeburn, N. C., care W. M. Rittle Lumber Co.).
277 Tom Emory (Emery), Norton, Va.
2067 Harrison Espy (Bashy, Espey), Roda, Va.
1168 Louis Fackas, Roda, Va. (Yeatsburg, Va.).
4028 J. C. Finland, Beatyville, Ky. (Dorchester, Va.).
2176 Robert Flenoy, Stonega, Va.
892 John Fletcher, Pardee, Va.
341 Bud Floyd, Blackwood, Va. (Fayetteville, Tenn.).
310 Robert W. Floyd (Robert Wyat Floyd), St. Paul, Va. (Woods, Va.).
459 Jesse Fort, Norton, Va.
271 James Fosett (Fossett), Roda, Va.
2374 Clarence W. Fowler (C. W. Fowler), Dorchester, Va. (Wilcoe, W. Va.).
8236 Fred Frase, Pound, Va.
1080 Fred Douglas Gaines (F. D. Gaines), Big Stone Gap, Va.
2244 Grant (Frank) Galloway, Stonega, Va.
1850 Joseph Harrison Galloway, Appalachia, Va.
3333 Curtis Gary, Arno, Va.
2472 Claude Gay (Gary), Osaka, Va.
2985 Rich Gentry, Glamorgan, Va.
1883 Mike Geordy (Gordey), Appalachia, Va.

1906 Edward Ellis Gibson (Edward E. Gibson), St. Paul, Va.
1229 Nathaniel Givens, Esserville, Va.
2045 Tom Gratton, Norton, Va.
869 Charley Clay Green (Greene), Lone Mountain, Tenn.
3434 Floyd Green (Greene), St. Paul, Va.
17 George Green, Norton, Va. (Elbert, W. Va.).
3863 John Henry Green, Talbolton, Ga. (J. H. Green, Toms Creek, Va.).
2065 Frank Belton Gregory, Imboden, Va. (Princess, Ky.).
1852 Boisey Guisentown, Glamorgan, Va.
2344 Ed Hampton, Appalachia, Va.
2118 Robert Hardin (Harden), Appalachia, Va.
4089 Frank Harlan, Toms Creek, Va.
3230 Robert Harness (Harnass), Essenville, Va.
114 John Henry Hartman (Hartlman), Dorchester, Va.
2224 Frank Hatcher, Osaka, Va.
3235 A. B. Hawkins (Arthur Boyd Hawkins), Glamorgan, Va.
2837 Poss Hayes (Paris Hays), St. Paul, Va.
1326 Earnest Heard, Dorchester, Va.
1230 John Heffman (Huffman), Roaring Fork, Va.
2485 John C. Heflin (Helfin), Roaring Fork, Va.
8266 Genige Heissixer (Hoyor, Hoyar), Roda, Va.
2250 Charles H. (Charley H., C. H.) Helton, Dorchester, Va.
2008 Early Hendricks, Inman, Va.
2682 Oliver Hight, Toms Creek, Va. (Lathonia, Ga.).
1978 George Holden (Holidan), Stonega, Va.
786 Cornelius L. Holly (Cornelius Lewis Holley), Arno, Va.
3163 Bennie Holmes, Roda, Va.
2521 Nathaniel Hoit, Roda, Va.
3977 Lewis Darby Honea (Lewis D. Honea, Honeo), Appalachia, Va.
3420 Richard Hosten (Hasten), Roda, Va.
3291 James Howard, Roda, Va.
1711 Boyd Huffine, Pardee, Va. (care of Hardwood Flooring Co., Roanoke, Va.).
319 James Hunter, Appalachia, Va.
2636a Henry Ison, Big Stone Gap, Va.
2806 William W. Jackson (William Walter Jackson), Coeburn, Va.
263 Ed Jefferson, Osaka, Va.
2518 Charlie Johnson, Arno, Va.
3041 Crate (Csote) Johnson, Toms Creek, Va.
48 Frank Johnson, Norton, Va. (418 North Third Street, Paducah, Ky.).
1763 James Johnson, Stonega, Va.
1178 John Emblg Johnson, Wise County, Va.
304 Will Johnson, Pardee, Va.
3058 Bill Jones, Inman, Va.
2357 Charles Edw. Jones (Charley Jones, Charlie Edward Jones), Johnson City, Tenn. (Banner, Va.).
2503 Charlie Jones (Charley Jones), Pardee, Va.
2736 Cliff (Clift) Jones, Stonega, Va.
1585 Robert E. Jones, Osaka, Va.
2077 Walter Jones, Dorchester, Va.
4044 W. W. Jones, Coeburn, Va.
2663 Jeff Kemp, Imboden, Va.
2246 Enoch Gordon Kilbourn, Flat Gap, Va. (Kilbourne, Faller, Ky.).
2069 William King, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Roda, Va.).
2295 Steve Kinny (Kinney), Appalachia, Va.
2851 Chas. Lawson, Coeburn, Va.
1583 Frank A. (Frank Arnold) Lewis, 6316 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1819 Joseph Lewis, Dorchester, Va.
3364 Ray Looney, Stonega, Va.
4163 Jim Lyles, Pardee, Va.
2712 Amry Lyons, Wise, Va.
91 Dewey Lyons, Norton, Va.
2402 William McBeth, Esserville, Va.
2240 John McCenlan (McCenial), Dorchester, Va.
310 Lewis McClellan (McClelland), Appalachia, Va.
685 William McFoote, St. Paul, Va.
2652 Mac McKinney, Greeneville, S. C. (Mac McKenney, Roda, Va.).
3511 James McQueen, Pardee, Va.
2441 Charlie (Charley) Mack, St. Paul, Va.
2471 Willie (Willis) Henry Mallory, Coeburn, Va.
65 Lacy Mann, Roda, Va. (Pikeville, Ky.).
186 Lewis Mitchell Martin, Norton, Va.
3611 Richard Martin, Arno, Va.
2057 John Mason, Norton, Va. (Imboden, Va.).
1671 Herbert Mathews, Roda, Va.
402 Will Meadors (Meadows), Stonega, Va.
2 Bruce Miller, Blonsburg, Ala. (Norton, Va.).
1848 Ewing Miller, Big Stone Gap, Va.
3804 Walter Mills, Norton, Va.
953 Lewis (Luis) Edgar Minor, Dooley, Va.
3044 Will Mitchell, Dorchester, Va.
3436 Roy Moffett, Knoxville, Tenn. (Toms Creek, Va.).
1569 James William Moneyhon (Moneyhom, Mooneyhom), Del Rio, Tenn. (Toms Creek, Va.).
19 Barton Montgomery, Dorchester, Va.
364 Cain Moore, Pardee, Va.
898 Dave Moore, Roda, Va.
232 Fred Moore, Roda, Va.
2336 Will Moore, Appalachia, Va.
1391 Charles Morgan, Norton, Va.
2267a Will Morgan, Osaka, Va.
4117 Kent (Hemp) Morris, Toms Creek, Va.
218 David Eliga (David Eliza, David E.) Mullins, Pound, Va.
2809 William R. (William Rufus) Murphy, Osaka, Va.
1601 Aston Murray, Clear Creek, Va.
956 Elmer Tate New, Appalachia, Va.
2783 James Nickels (Nichols), Osaka, Va.
3019 Harrison Oaks, Stonega, Va.
1830 Kelly (Kellie) Osborne, Tacoma, Va.
2902 Will Peery (Perry), Appalachia, Va.
1628 Healy (Herly, Heoley) Perry, Birmingham, Ala. (Dorchester, Va.).
3043 William L. Perry, Appalachia, Va. (William Leo Perry, Gadsden, Tenn.).
375 Riley Pettitt (Riley Petitt), Stonega, Va.
1159 George Phillips (Phipps), Herald, Va. (Ashland, W. Va.).
3896 Columbus Pierson (Pearson), Osaga, Va. (17 Summers Street, Charleston, W. Va.).
715 Will Porter, Roda, Va.

2212 Jim Potter, Pardee, Va.
1380 James Harman Powers (James H. Powers, James Harmon Powers), Pound, Va.
535 Frank Ragland, Osaka, Va. (Whitesburg, Ky. (in jail); Dorchester, Va.).
809 William H. Ramsey (William Henry Ramsey), Toms Creek, Va.
4145 John Rankvish, Stonega, Va.
4252 Oscar Reed, Dorchester, Va.
3331 Rufus Reed, Appalachia, Va.
1254 Joe Martin Reedy (Joel Martin Reedy, J. M. Reedy), Toms Creek, Va.
2681 Canditto Regle (Regle Candito), Norton, Va.
3736 Charlie Rich, Big Stone Gap, Va.
4205 William Robinson, Clear Creek, Va.
1780 Will White Roby, Blackwood, Va.
430 Ballen Roper, Herald, Va.
422 Charlie A. Rose (Charley Auburn Rose), Toms Creek, Va.
8710 Eathan A. Rose (Eathan Allen Rose), Toms Creek, Va.
3607 Will Ross, Osaka, Va.
1980 Noah Russell, Stonega, Va.
3926 Shafter Russell, St. Paul, Va.
8864 John Salbo, 2685 Tennyson Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, (Roda, Va.).
3763 Willie Sanders, Johns, Ala. (Norton, Va.).
2364 Creed Sexton, Tacoma, Va.
1360 Milton Bruce Sexton, Tacoma, Va.
1707 Oscar Shell, Osaka, Va.
4128 Andrew Sims, St. Paul, Va.
2522 Charles (Charlie) Smith, Inman, Va.
3479 George Smith, Appalachia, Va.
2915 John A. Smith, Big Stone Gap, Va.
1419 John W. Smith (John West Smith), Imboden, Va.
3008 Sam Smith, Stonega, Va.
2877 Joe Snider (Joe Snyder), Appalachia, Va.
249 Sylvester Spears, Stonega, Va.
2072 Will Stacy, Osaka, Va.
3983 Edward Steel (Steele), Alka, Dickenson County, Va. (R. F. D., Wise, Va.).
459 Frank Stephenson (Stevenson), Dorchester, Va.
2223 Carl Stockley, Osaka, Va.
978 Henry Owen Sturgill (Henry Owens Sturgill), Norton, Va.
278 Joshua Tate, Chester, Ga. (Chester, S. C.).
2277 Albert Taylor, Lexington, Ga. (Stonega, Va.).
2540 James Taylor, Toms Creek, Va.
636 John Temple, Norton, Va.
2427 Charlie Thompson (Thomas), Appalachia, Va. (Keokee, Va.).
1215 Joseph Todd, Stonega, Va. (Balkan, Ky.).
122 Lester Townes (Towns), Toms Creek, Va. (Sardeville, Va.).
2558 Wallace Treadwell, Pardee, Va.
3091 Allen Turner, Osaka, Va.
1521 Jerry Wagner, Benham, Ky. (Roda, Va.; Mountain City, Tenn.).
2 Herbert Wallace, Arno, Va.
730 Henry Waterson (Watterson), Coeburn, Va.
4182 Jack Webb, Dorchester, Va.
508 Will Webb, Norton, Va.
1867 Bud Wells, Norton, Va.
2169a James Wernes, Imboden, Va. (Vicco, Va.).
274 Scott Wheeler, Osaka, Va.
2395 Joe White, Stonega, Va.
576 James Wilkerson (Wilerson or Wilberson), Roda, Va.
1068 Frank Williams, Appalachia, Va.
2141 Henry Williams, Roda, Va.
1492 Press Williams (William Press), Pardee, Va.
48 Willis Williams, Dorchester, Va.
3458 Coly (Clay) W. Williamson (Clay Wood Williamson), Roda, Va.
3174 Jack Wilson, Norton, Va.
239 Robert Wright, Arno, Va.
2713 Chris (Crisso Young, Owensboro, Ky.
583 Joe Young, Norton, Va. (Glenallen, W. Va.).

Antilynching Bill.

This bill proposes to uphold the laws and the courts of the land and deter persons from mob violence and to give to the humblest citizens of the land the full protection of the law.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. ROBSION,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 25, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to more than three score speeches in the House on this antilynching bill. These speeches have been made by Republicans, Democrats, and Mr. LONDON, the Socialist from New York. The speakers have come from every State in the Union. The sentiments of the North, the South, the East, and the West have been expressed. Every speaker without exception has denounced lynching and mob rule in unmeasured terms. Every speaker has declared that lynching and mob rule were the greatest menaces to law and order, to our courts, to our civilization, and to the life of the Republic. In all these speeches from Republicans and Democrats, north, south, east, and west, not one Member has spoken one word approving lynching or mob rule.

President Wilson during his term of office, and his Attorney General likewise, denounced lynchings and mob rule and pointed out the dangers to our country unless they were stopped. He and his Attorney General in a public statement called upon the country without regard to section or party to take steps to restrain the mob spirit and banish lynching from our country.

Every public speaker and every writer that has discussed this subject in this country, so far as I have knowledge, has denounced lynching.

We have had some lynchings in the State of Kentucky in the last few years, but all of our daily newspapers, the Louisville Herald, Louisville Post, Courier Journal, Lexington Herald, Lexington Leader, Louisville Times, and other newspapers have, with one voice, denounced this crime. This has been true of public officials of the State of Kentucky and leading men of our State regardless of politics.

Every reputable newspaper and magazine, both North and South, East and West, in this country have likewise denounced lynching as a crime against society and warned the American people of the growing power and danger to the very life of our Republic. It was considered of such moment that the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago in 1920 put a plank in its platform pledging the Republican Party to enact legislation to protect the citizens of this country against lynching and mob violence. President Harding in his message to Congress has appealed to the Congress to provide a Federal law to deal with lynchings.

Every thoughtful, law-abiding citizen must have long realized that something must be done somewhere and somehow to check the growth of mob spirit in this country.

ALL OF US ARE OPPOSED TO CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN.

When all the Members of this House, President Wilson, President Harding, and the American press denounce lynching and mob rule, it does not mean they indorse crimes against women, murder, or any other crime for which men and women might have been lynched. There is not a man in this House but what looks with horror upon the crime of rape. To me rape is an unspeakable crime. I feel that every man, either black or white, who is guilty of such crime should be put to death, and this is true as to many of the atrocious crimes of murder. There is just as much consideration and respect for womanhood in one party as another, or in one section of the country as another. All of the chivalry or gallantry is not in the Republican Party or in the Democratic Party or in the North or in the South. Any man who is a half man desires more than anything to see the womanhood of this country not only protected but respected.

THE LAW AND THE COURTS SHOULD BE SUPREME.

Our forefathers sacrificed their fortunes and their lives for our country and in order to establish a Constitution, laws, and courts. Our Federal Constitution and our State constitutions provide that every person charged with crime is entitled to a fair, impartial trial and to be confronted by his accusers. The mob in its wild spirit of frenzy and hate is the accuser, the arresting officer, the jury, the prosecutor, the court, and the executioner.

The victim is denied all of his rights under the laws and the Constitution. No member of any mob would think it right or fair to himself to be tried and executed under circumstances like that. Every member of any mob in his own particular case would demand a fair and impartial trial as provided by the laws of the country.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LYNCHED.

If the lynchers would confine their killings to men who were guilty of rape, there might be some excuse to continue the practice, but the truth is that the mobs have lynched many women and children in this country. Only about one out of six of the persons who have been lynched in this country have even been accused of crimes against women, and in many instances it turned out that the person accused was not guilty. Many Negroes of the South have been lynched on very trivial charges.

From 1889 to 1921, 3,436 persons have been lynched in the United States. Only 570 of these were charged with rape or attempted rape. Of the number who were lynched, there were about 70 women, and there were also some children. Both

white and colored women were lynched. The following table will show the number of persons lynched in the several States:

State.	Number of lynchings, 1889–1918.	Number of lynchings, 1918–21.	Total lynched.	Number of women lynched.
Georgia	387	43	429	6
Mississippi	373	32	405	12
Texas	335	19	354	6
Louisiana	313	13	326	4
Alabama	276	16	292	7
Arkansas	214	17	231	5
Florida	179	23	201	2
Tennessee	196	3	199	1
Kentucky	169	2	171	4
South Carolina	120	8	128	4
Oklahoma	96	3	99	2
Missouri	81	4	85	.....
Virginia	78	2	80	.....
North Carolina	53	10	63	.....

Only 16.6 per cent of the persons lynched as set out in this table were charged with rape. Many of the persons lynched were burned alive. The bodies of others were burned after they had been slain, some were drowned and others shot or beaten to death. The following article from the Memphis Press indicates the brutality of some of these lynchings. It refers to the lynching of Henry Lowery, a negro charged with murder. He was burned at Nodena, Ark., January 27, 1921. This paper gives the following account:

More than 500 persons stood by and looked on while the negro was slowly burned to a crisp. A few women were among the crowd of Arkansas planters. Not once did the man beg for mercy, despite the fact he suffered one of the most terrible deaths imaginable. With the negro chained to a log, members of the mob placed a small pile of leaves around his feet. Gasoline was then poured on the leaves, and the carrying out of the death sentence was under way.

Inch by inch the negro was fairly cooked to death. Every few minutes fresh leaves were placed on the fire until the blaze was past the negro's waist. Even after the flesh had dropped away from his legs and the flames were leaping toward his face, Lowery retained consciousness. Not once did he whimper or beg for mercy. Once or twice he attempted to pick up the hot ashes in his hand and thrust them in his mouth in order to hasten his death. Each time the ashes were kicked out of his reach by members of the mob. As the flames were eating away his abdomen, a member of the mob stepped forward and saturated his body with gasoline. It was then only a few minutes until the negro had been reduced to ashes. Words fail to describe the suffering of the negro. Even after his legs had been reduced to bones, he continued to talk with his captors.

I offer no excuse for crime for white or black, but would it not have been much better for the lynchers, for that community, and for our country had this man been tried in an orderly way and put to death as provided by law, if he deserved death under the law? He was a poor, friendless wretch. He would have been tried by a white jury, before white officials, and upon the testimony of white witnesses, and, of course, there would have been no doubt of the result had he been proven guilty.

Most of the lynchings are in the Southern States. The black man in every instance is tried by white people. As a rule, he is poor; and if he is guilty there certainly will be no trouble in convicting him and giving him such punishment as he merits under the law.

The following is a headline in the Chattanooga Daily Times, January 28, 1921, in speaking of the lynching of this man Lowery:

BARBARISM A NATIONAL CRIME.

The lynching of the negro, Henry Lowery, by an Arkansas mob near Nodena, in that State, an account of which appeared in these columns Thursday morning, was accomplished with something more of diabolism than usually attends such lawless outbreaks. There have been frequent instances of burning victims, but it has usually been done after death. In this instance the man was bound to a heap of dry timber, his body saturated with kerosene, and then burned and tortured until death ended his agony. The Governor of Arkansas has made some perfunctory remarks about the enormity of the crime, and threatens an investigation, but that will be about all there will be to it.

It has long since ceased to be said that these mobs are made up of vagabonds, toughs, bums, and vicious idlers—this one was, apparently, composed of determined and responsible men, respected in the communities where they live and altogether representative of the sentiment of their neighbors. State authority will, therefore, hardly reach them.

In such circumstances a great impulse will be given to the movement for a Federal law against this crime. There will be those who, while objecting to Federal interference in purely State affairs, will not be long in concluding that there may be a Federal issue in the preservation of the civilization of the Republic. The most ardent State-righter will hardly dispute the statement that burning human beings at the stake is barbarous, inhuman, savage, and un-American. The Federal Government may, without offense, declare that such practices are repugnant to the spirit and the soul of the Republic, and that those who indulge them are outlaws and enemies of their country and its institutions. Treason is a national offense, and so may burning human creatures at the stake come to be a crime such as treason. Lynch law run mad, as carried out by this insensate and inhuman mob, is a direct and flagitious assault upon the civilization of the American people and a wanton and unpardonable crime against the moral and spiritual sense of the Nation. The Nation may, therefore, decide that it may, without violating the rights of any State, take cognizance of this pagan savagery and provide a penalty for it so drastic and severe as to render it exceedingly dangerous for future mobs to indulge it.

This article in the Chattanooga Times, a Democratic newspaper, points out that the Federal Government may without offense declare that such practices are repugnant to the spirit and the soul of the Republic, and that those who indulge in them are outlaws and enemies of their country and its institutions, and to consider such crimes as treason against this country and an assault upon the civilization of the American people. The mob takes the place of the law, the officers, and the courts. The mob overturns the law, the officers, and the courts, and this is treason in a small way. Of course, if mob rule should be extended and its scope widened it might overturn the States or overthrow the Republic. The mob is anarchy in action, and for these reasons the lawmakers, Presidents Wilson and Harding, and the public press of the country denounce lynching as one of the great menaces to this Republic. The mob denies to citizens the guaranties provided in the State and Federal Constitutions. The mob for the time nullifies the law and overturns the courts.

IS THERE ANY RELIEF?

There are more lynchings in the United States than in any other civilized country of the world. We boast of our civilization, yet we are not able to give to our citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Every Member of this House recognizes the danger of mob rule. They agree that it is wrong in principle. They all agree it should be stopped, and it is practically agreed that the States have been unable to control this character of crime. Many Southern States have passed antilynching laws, yet lynching continues unabated. All Members of the House, both Democrats and Republicans, agree that lynching is a crime against the State and the Nation, and it should be stopped. Up to this point Democrats and Republicans agree. A majority of the Democrats in the House say that nothing can be done and that the Federal Government is powerless to carry out the mandate of the Federal Constitution in guaranteeing to every citizen the equal protection of the law. The Democrats say that Congress is powerless to check this evil; and while the Democrats say that they are against lynching and that lynching is a heinous crime, with the exception of the Hon. BEN JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and a few Democrats in the North and East, the Democrats have fought this bill with every power at their command. They have tried every way possible to defeat this legislation.

REPUBLICANS UNDERTAKE TO FIND REMEDY.

The Republican side of the House is unwilling to admit that the greatest Nation of the world, with a population of nearly 110,000,000 people, leading the world in schools, churches, and homes, in commerce, industry, and government, and having solved all the great problems that have come to us through nearly a century and a half, are unable to solve this problem and to correct this great evil. While the bill before us is not all it should be, yet we think it is a step in the right direction. The Republicans are willing to make an honest effort to solve this problem. When the people know that the Federal Government will investigate and help prosecute men guilty of lynching and mob violence, it will go a long way toward checking these crimes.

OPPOSED TO TWO FEATURES.

While I favor this legislation, yet I can not give my assent to sections 5 and 6 of the bill as they are drawn. I think the $10,000 damages should only be recovered from the persons engaged in the lynching. I think to require this damage to be paid by the taxpayers of any particular county will render the law unpopular and help to defeat its enforcement. I am willing for the guilty parties to be punished and to bear the burden of the damages. Again, I think that part of the bill that permits a recovery from the county or counties through which the lynched person might be taken or in which he may be lynched without the knowledge of the officers of such county would not be sustained by the courts.

Under the bill as drawn the lynchers, as has been done in many cases, might take a man from the jail or officers in one county and in high-powered cars pass through several counties before reaching the point where the victim might be lynched. They would pass through these counties at night. No one would know about it and no one could with reasonable care anticipate such visit, and they might lynch the man in a county remote from the crime without the knowledge of the officers or the people of such county. I do not think the taxpayers of such county or counties should be required to pay damages in the sum of $10,000. These features of the bill, in my opinion, are unconstitutional, and I shall vote for the

amendment cutting out these sections as they are drawn. No county should be held in damages for the act of the people from some other county when they had no knowledge of the crime and the people and officers of the county could not by the exercise of ordinary care have known that the victim would be brought through their county or lynched in their county, or prevented the lynching. I think these provisions in the bill, if they should be written into the law, will render the law obnoxious and help to defeat the very purpose of this legislation. I not only favor this legislation but I favor the most effective legislation that might be enacted that will be fair and just to all the people and which will uphold the laws and the courts.

PROTECT THE LYNCHERS AS WELL AS THE LYNCHED.

Many good citizens have been drawn into mobs and their whole lives clouded and destroyed. I favor this legislation in order to uphold the law and the courts and to deter men, if possible, from joining mobs or lynching parties, and to give to every man in this country a fair and impartial trial.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTS IF STATE FAILS TO ACT.

Under the provisions of this bill the State courts are given an opportunity and the right to punish the members of the mob who may lynch any individual, and if the State courts fail to act and bring the perpetrators to justice within 30 days the Federal courts may take jurisdiction of the case and prosecute the offenders, and upon proper showing assess damages. We think this will keep many good men and will deter most men from entering into this sort of a crime or becoming a member of any mob. If this law keeps most men out of lynchings and mob violence, it will accomplish much for them and at the same time uphold the laws and the courts of this country and give to each and every citizen full and equal protection of the law.

FREEDOM AND PROTECTION FOR ALL.

Our Democratic friends in their platforms and their speeches have said much about the freedom of the black man and the rights of the black men and the yellow man and in giving democracy to the people of the Philippines and other parts of the world. Of course I want to see all people enjoy all of the freedom that they are entitled to enjoy, but I am more concerned in giving equal and full protection of the laws to the humblest citizen in our country. To my way of thinking murder or the crime against women is no less a crime when committed by a white man than when committed by a black man. The criminal of no color or class should receive immunity. The criminals of all colors and classes should be punished according to their crimes, and the humblest citizen of our land should be given all of the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the State in which he lives.

SPEECH

OF

HON. STUART F. REED,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, April 14, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11228) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the section by striking out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have not allowed myself to become blinded to actual conditions or stampeded into a change of convictions by the letters that have just been read, revealing, as I view it, the desires and hopes of experts and naval officers who want the largest naval establishment possible under the most liberal interpretation of the recent treaty. If this House means simply to comply with the directions of the experts, why take up the time in further considering the bill. I for one feel that I have a duty to perform. I want all the information on the subject which the experts can give, and then I shall vote for what I feel is just to the people whom I represent.

I shall support the bill as the committee has reported it. I heartily approve their findings relative to the size of the Navy. The bill has the support of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. These able men have gone into every phase of the question. We know them to be 100 per cent Americans, and know they would not advocate legislation that in any particular tended to lower the standards of the Republic. The report they have made is deserving of most earnest consideration.

The question before us is an amendment to the committee bill increasing the enlisted personnel of the Navy by 19,000 men. There is no disagreement as to maintaining the full treaty fleet of 18 battleships and other necessary auxiliary vessels. We are about all in accord as to the officer personnel of the Navy. But when it comes to adding over 19,000 men and increasing the annual cost of the Navy from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000—and no one has so far been able to justify such a course—I propose to take a stand in the interest of an overburdened and long-suffering tax-ridden people. They have been promised relief. They saw a rainbow of hope when the great Conference on Limitation of Armament announced its momentous and world-embracing agreements.

What will the American people think when they are informed that our trent? Navy in an era of peace will cost them over a million dollars a day? That is exactly where this proposed amendment is leading.

The bill before us calls for an expenditure of $233,000,000. If the amendment is adopted, it will add about $50,000,000 more. But let us not forget that this bill does not cover all the activities of the Naval Establishment.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee has just called attention to some of them.

There is a bill pending here to-day for increased pay for the Navy which will mean, when passed, $15,000,000 more. There is a bill pending for $8,000,000 for the Navy for Air Service construction. That will have to be added to this bill. There is a bill pending, or one that will be pending, for the cancellation of the contracts due to the conference limitation, which requires the cessation of construction on several battleships now under way. That will cost $75,000,000 more.

Figure it up yourselves, my colleagues, and you will find it runs far in excess of a million dollars a day for the Navy alone.

Mr. Chairman, the Conference on Limitation of Armament called by our great President was the consummate blossoming of 1,000 years of man's aspiration to square his deeds by the mystic touch of the "better angels of his nature."

In his matchless address on the 12th day of November, 1921, calling the conference to order, President Harding said:

Out of the cataclysm of the World War came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them. A world staggering with debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity which has been shocked by wanton destruction would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armament, all thoughtful peoples wish for real limitation of armament and would like war outlawed. In soberest reflection the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war wish their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after.

In a few weeks the conference had finished its work and unanimously adopted its wonderful and far-reaching declarations, and the President was called to say a parting word. May I quote a few sentences from that speech to the delegates?

You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens, and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a World War is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

I had fondly hoped, Mr. Chairman, that in fixing the size of our Navy under the treaty we would not haggle and split hairs in an endeavor to make the personnel as large as possible.

What is the reason for such action?

What nation do we fear at this time?

Europe is bankrupt. Her domain is dotted with new-made graves, and we certainly have not offended nor do we mean to offend any people. Our whole attitude has been one of sympathy and helpfulness. It has been said we need a strong Navy to prevent any attempted invasion of our territory.

England has the only Navy that equals ours. Do we fear an English invasion? Then, why are we leaving that international boundary line, 3,000 miles long, to the north of us separating us from British territory without a fort, a war vessel, or a mounted gun? It has been an imaginary line separating peaceful neighbors for over a century.

A little while ago I was talking to a Canadian statesman in the House of Parliament at Ottawa, and he remarked how fortunate it had been that we had no guns along that line. "If there had been forts," said he, "some infernal fool might have fired a reckless shot and gotten us into war."

Why do we need so many men in the Navy? We are keeping the required number of ships. We can get extra men in 24 hours, but it takes a long time to build battleships. The committee has provided in this bill for an average of over 1,000 men for each of the 18 capital ships. That is more than they had on them when the treaty was concluded. Now, it is claimed they need about 200 more men for each ship, yet no one has shown such increase to be necessary. In a crew of 1,000 men can be found all the expert seamen, navigators, engineers, electricians, gunners, radio operators, and so forth, that would be needed in peace times. If these vessels required more men in the event of war, the extra men would be mere helpers, assistant electricians, steam fitters, painters, and repair men. The country is full of such labor, available at all times.

Another argument advanced is that we need an increased force because England has some vessels that are speedier than ours. In God's name, does the gentleman think a warship would develop additional speed by placing 100 or 200 more men on it? The question of speedier vessels is one that is to be taken care of in the new ships that are later to take the place of some of the 18 in the fleet.

Does anyone think that an enemy ship would regard one of our ships an easy prey because its peace personnel was only 1,000 men? Ah, my friends, the commander of the enemy ship would know that our 1,000 were of the Nation of men that invented the steamboat, the forerunner of all navies. He would recall that under the American flag are the sailors whose countrymen originated the airplane that flies with the eagle and the submarine that moves in ocean depths amid the monsters of the deep. He would know the American ship was manned by experts whose countrymen gave the world the telephone and telegraph. In a sentence, the enemy commander would know that he was about to go up against 1,000 men proud of a lineage and history unequaled in the traditions of navies and armies—Americans. [Loud applause.]

Do not misunderstand me, my colleagues. I want to give our Navy every sort of equipment the treaty specifies, but I do not want to go beyond that. The taxpaying people are sick of war and its awful carnage and waste.

If we could recover the amount of money invested in just 2 of our 18 treaty battleships, we could build a $500,000 college building in each State of the Union and have enough money left to give each of the colleges an endowment fund of $1,000,000. With the cost of the entire 18 ships available, we could duplicate that work nine times.

Mr. Chairman, I am about to make a statement that is appalling to me, and I wonder if the people of the United States comprehend its significance. The statisticians of the Bureau of Standards have just reported an accurate analysis of the expenditures of the Government for 1920. It shows that 93 per cent of our vast expenditures are war costs. To state it in a different way, out of every $1,000 paid by the people in taxes the sum of $930 went for obligations arising either from past wars or for preparation for possible future wars. Three per cent, or $30, of the $1,000 went for general governmental purposes; $30 went for public works; and $10 for education, research, and development of the race.

Have we a hope, my friends, that the Conference on Limitation of Armament is a step toward getting away from the cost of wars? Even if we carry out in a modest way the terms of the 10-year treaty our Navy alone will cost us during that period approximately $3,000,000,000. My good friend over there is thinking that I know but little about this subject. As an expert on naval affairs I am sure I could not qualify. No part of my district borders on ocean or lake, and there are no large rivers. Some one has said that my district in West Virginia is so dry that bullfrogs can be found 11 years old that have not learned to swim. [Laughter.]

But it does not take a naval expert to interpret the longings of a people whose war burdens are 93 per cent of the total cost of their Government.

The people are calling for relief. Progress is delayed by exorbitant taxes and high railroad transportation rates. Congress should speedily do all in its power to give relief.

I can appreciate the sentiment that is being created by the men whose lives have been dedicated to the problems of national defense. I am fond of these men. I am proud of their achievements. I have no word of censure because they want big things. They are devoted to their calling. Their environment and training spurs them on. They dream of battles and fleets. But I must get the proper perspective and do what is best for my country.

I know it sounds fine to relate to the youth of our Nation the wonderful story of the American Navy. The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, formerly chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is reluctant to see us turn aside from building a Navy that will become supreme on the ocean waves. He recalls the long struggle to build up our Navy, the pride the people have in its history and achievements, and urges an enlargement over the recommendations of the committee that will cost many millions of dollars.

The genial and eloquent Member from Boston [Mr. GALLIVAN] wants a Naval Establishment even larger and costlier than the big Navy advocates are pleading for to-day. He trembles with emotion as he expresses his fears that a $300,000,000 naval program will not link us up with our glorious past, and as a result our schoolboys will be deprived of the inspiration to patriotic duty, because our Navy will no longer do honor to the deeds of heroism of John Paul Jones, Admiral Farragut, and the "modest but immortal Dewey."

I join my good friend in singing the praises of these great American naval heroes, but I would remind him that just a single one of the 18 battleships provided for in this bill is more powerful than were the fleets of either Jones or Farragut or that earlier line of American ships that whipped Tripoli and swept piracy from the high seas. Those matchless men, with their little wooden vessels, won the plaudits of the world and gave a new luster to the escutcheon of our Republic. In the traditions of a great land—in poem, song, and story—these heroes, and even their ships, are immortalized.

Are we by this bill retaining and equipping a Navy that will not dim the memory of Dewey? Ah, my colleagues, it is with pardonable pride we recall the achievements of the Navy during the administration of William McKinley.

Our total appropriation for the Navy in 1897 was, in round numbers, $34,000,000; and that was the Navy of Dewey and Schley and Sampson—the Navy that sent the Spanish fleets to the bottom of the sea and shattered every timber in the Spanish ship of state without the loss of an American seaman or ship. To-day Congress is authorizing the maintenance of a Naval Establishment costing for next year practically ten times as much as the Navy that added such a glorious chapter to our history.

Coming down to the beginning of the World War, we find the Naval Establishment functioning then—1916—with the same number of battleships that we are to have under the terms of the recent treaty, at a cost of less than $150,000,000. Surely with no enemy in sight the naval officers and experts can get along on a $300,000,000 peace basis next year.

The American people voiced a mighty approval of the President's lofty sentiments, already quoted. Shall we disappoint them in the results that are to follow? I have confidence in the ability of our admirals and our able Secretary of the Navy to take this very liberal appropriation and maintain a Naval Establishment reflecting the genius of a great people and in full conformity to the ratio agreed upon by the Conference on Limitation of Armament. [Prolonged applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. ANDREWS,
OF NEBRASKA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, April 19, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11228) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, the report shows a disagreement in the committee on this bill. Out of 35 members of the committee 6 have taken issue with the committee bill. Thus we have 29 to 6 in favor of the committee bill. It is reasonable to assume that the 29 members of the committee have been equally diligent with the 6 in ascertaining the facts and framing the bill that will harmonize with the 5-5-3 treaty agreement. Those that have spoken in support of the committee bill have done it on the ground that it grants the necessary amount. Those who have opposed the bill have seldom mentioned economy, which is a fundamental duty of the hour. I shall cast my lot in favor of the majority report with 29 of the committee, as against the 6 who oppose the bill. But under the five-minute rule I shall seek an opportunity to express my views upon this measure.

I have no desire to embarrass the Navy Department or the Navy in any manner whatever. We need not look to them for economy. If we count upon them for economy we will never secure it. But believing that this retrenchment can be safely made, and therefore should be made, I shall cast my vote for the committee bill.

A large majority of the Appropriations Committee assure me that 67,000 enlisted men will be sufficient to manage the 5-5-3 treaty Navy efficiently in time of peace. In support of that proposition they tell us that the Navy Department has heretofore handled a larger number of ships than would be required under the 5-5-3 treaty Navy with an enlisted personnel of only 51,000. Accepting that fact as correctly established there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the treaty Navy can be managed efficiently in peace times with 67,000 enlisted men. That number would give them 16,000 more than they had employed to operate efficiently a larger number of ships heretofore in time of peace.

The proposition fixing the personnel at 86,000 would add 19,000 to the number proposed in the committee bill. That addition would increase the expenses of the Navy for the next fiscal year $40,000,000 beyond the figure required by the committee bill. Other items would also be added necessarily as indicated in the course of the debate. Thus it is clearly disclosed that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MCARTHUR] would increase the expenditures for the next fiscal year approximately $60,000,000. Thus far no manifest necessity has been disclosed in support of that course of procedure.

Holding steadily in mind the necessity for retrenchment and economy in every possible way, I shall vote for the committee bill and thus avoid an additional increase of expense to the extent of $60,000,000 for 1923.

Without money in the National Treasury you can not load the guns, you can not hire the men, you can not build the ships, and you can not fly in the air. The fundamental proposition is that the Army and the Navy must hold close to their base of supplies, and the National Treasury is the necessary base. You can not persuade the Army and the Navy officers to economize for the taxpayers of the United States and the National Treasury. You will never get economy along that line, but must get it in some other way.

I recognize that the committee bill rests upon a peace basis. Of course, a war basis would require a larger enlisted personnel. If, as some urge, 86,000 men is the correct number to reflect the maximum of the 5-5-3 treaty Navy, let that be incorporated into the law in a legislative bill. Then the appropriation bills on a peace basis, as they are ordinarily made, can apply practical economy, and under the legislative bill with a higher enlisted personnel the department can readily expand into war activities. This, in my judgment, would be the proper arrangement for the legislative bill on the one hand and the appropriation bill on the other.

The committee bill seems to be drawn with this principle in mind. It is the correct principle, especially at this time while our Treasury is struggling with financial burdens.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, June 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office, dated June 1, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 6, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between April 5 and May 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also inclosed herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the list of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the list of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, DIVISION NO. 2, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

1405 Otto G. Trunk (Otto Gresham Trunk), Hotel Polhemus, San Diego, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONN.

2212 Howard Curtis Crosby (Howard Crosby), R. F. D. No. 1, Norwich, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

66 James Deward (Seward) (?) Studley (Steedley, J. S. Studley, J. S. Steedley), Bristol, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CALHOUN, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

627 Theodore H. Cappel (Theodor H. Cappel), Golden Eagle, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON, STATE OF IOWA.

873 W. E. Yates (William E. Yates, William Elzie Yates, Will Yates), Belle Plaine, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

1594 Jesse A. E. Shawson (Slawson), 1014 Granger, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, LEAVENWORTH CITY, STATE OF KANSAS.

1320 William C. (Cotton) Brown, Tonganoxie, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANNE ARUNDEL, STATE OF MARYLAND.

223 Clifton E. Gaither (Clifton Elbert Gaither), Severn, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AITKIN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

220a Anders Gustol Anderson (Anders Gustaf Anderson, Anders Gustav Anderson), Hell (Hill) City, Aitkin, Minn.
528a Clifford Nelson Austin, Hill City, Minn.
980a Jonas Eklund, Route No. 1, Aitkin, Minn., box 44 (Crosby, Minn.).
7a Frank Theodore Enger, Aitkin, Minn.
586a John Andrew Larson, Hill City, Aitkin, Minn.
1012a William Marukevick (William Marukevich), Hill City, Aitkin, Minn.
977a Vincent Sawickie (Vincent Sawicki), 119 Tenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn. (care Scott Graff Lumber Co., Marcy, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BECKER, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

500 James Murray (Jim Murray), Frazee, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLTON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1142 Henry Arvid Carlson, Moose Lake, Carlton, Minn.
1435 Fred Collins Chisholm, 127 Pine Street, Cloquet, Minn.
1820 John Alfred Johnson, Great Falls, Mont.
1821 Alvin Marum (Elmer Marum), Waupum, Wis.
1828 Edward Edwin Sarette (Larette, Ed. A. Larette), 216 Cloquet, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

5a Rad Davish, 617 West First Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
20a Gunder Graves, 13 C. Winton, St. Louis, Minn. (Winton, Minn.).
249a Valenty Holeva, 125 Holsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
87a Matt Monto, Camp 1, Knife River, Minn. (210 South First Avenue, East Duluth, Minn.).
49a Louis Seston, Aurora, St. Louis, Minn.
18a Frank Ule, Ely, St. Louis, Minn. (box 317, Ely, St. Louis, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DODGE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

593a Arthur Young, Hayfield, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FREEBORN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1190a Arthur Balke (Artto Bolke, Art Bolke), 3 Austin, Mower, Minn.
2639a John August Broyal (John August Brayel, Brazel), 4 Albert Lea, Freeborn, Minn.
2248a Tom Edison Childres, 224 East Clark Street, Albert Lea, Freeborn, Minn.
2176a Edward Larson, Albert Lea, Minn.
884a William F. (William Francis) Overton, Corona, Carlton, Minn. (care of P. S. Cashman, Blooming Prairie, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUBBARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

225a Ivan Ross Hensley, Nary, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

32 Clarence Casberg, Averill, Clay County, Minn.
901 John H. Fisher, Jackson, Minn. (St. Paul, care Merchants' Hotel, Jackson, Minn.).
830a Glenn P. Gessel (Glenn Peck Gessell, Glenn P. Gessell), 302 Drinkle Building, No. 3, Saskatwn, Saskatchewan, Canada.
932 Mathias Jostock, Heron Lake, Jackson, Minn.
1160 Edw. O. Kittelson (Edward Oliver Kittleson), Jackson, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KITTSON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

280a Wm. Glowaski (Glowoski), Lamartin, Minn. (Lancaster, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

488 Sivert (Severt) Anderson, Frandhjem, Norway.
785 Anebros Garifalos (Anebroy Garifalos, Anebroy Garfalos), Senety Andros, Greece.
579 Axel (Atel) Herman Ohman, 68 Isokatu, Welborg, Finland (68 Isokatu, Utenborg, Finland).
815 Sam Psaros, Tlnety, Andros, Greece.
719 Henry Schmit, Wormeedingers, district of Dicklerch (district of Dicklerch, Wormeldingerg, Germany).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

540a Olof (Olaf) Hall, Holt, Minn.
1633 George Watters (Walters), Drayton, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2440 Harry Joseph (J.) Manley, 711 Second Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORRISON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1126a Robert Earl (Earle) Kay, Little Falls, Minn. (446 Klug Edwards Street, Winnepeg, Canada).
916a Jno. Lempart, Bowlus, Minn.
140a John Lempke (Lempkan), Route No. 2, Little Falls, Minn.
1284a Wm. J. (John) Neimeyer (Weimeyer, Niemeyer), Ripley, Minn.
452a Gust A. (Alfred) Strand, Little Falls, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NOBLES, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

911a Geo. Wm. Wagner, Greatner, Iowa (George William Wagner, Ruthven, Iowa).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NORMAN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

84a Ed. Max, Ada, Minn.
630½ Caleb Olson, Shelly, Minn.
243½ Louis Alvin Olson (Al Olson), Hendrum, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OLMSTED, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1922a Thos. A. Bender, Rochester, Minn.
1588a John Frederick Brown, 214 First, Rochester, Minn. (Frederick John Brown, 214 First, South Rochester, Minn.).
2202a Ernest Wm. Clifford, Maywood Farm, Rochester, Minn.
1059a Martin Jennings Fogarty, Rochester, Minn. (Carstairs, Alta., Canada).
1766a George Gibbons, 219 Fourth SW., Rochester, Minn.
2856a Julius Gran, Eyrta, Minn.
1488a John McCurrie, corner Center and Third SW., Rochester, Minn.
2260a Thos. McFadden, Adel, Dallas County, Iowa.
2446a John Rodrick (Rodrich) Platt, general delivery, Rochester, Minn.
1826a Everett Carl Rice, Edmonton, Canada.
1031a Harry Elmer Simmons, general delivery, Rochester, Minn.
2233a Jas. W. Vollett, Rochester, Minn. (Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF OTTER TAIL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

930 Orrison (Orson, Orison) E. Tucker, Clitherall, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIPESTONE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1123a Cornelius Miller Osness (Miller Osnesse), Ihlen, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

861 George G. Waldrup (George Greenbear Waldrup, Geo. Greenbear Waldrup), 206 East Division Street, Faribault, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERBURNE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

652 Clarence Thompson, Princeton, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SWIFT, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

773a Carl Matson, Kirkhoven, Minn. (Winnifred, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TODD, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

985 Everett Irwin (Everett F. Irwin), Eagle Bend, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WADENA, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

69a John Kaartenaho, Menahga Meadow, Minn.
482a Rob't (Robert) Kurtti, R. D. No. 3, Menahga, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

841a Jeremiah Murphy, 2 Avery Place, Schenectady, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 181, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2079 Frederick W. Becker (Fred W. Becker), 24 Cleveland Avenue, Far Rock, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

2179 Marsont Kimotian (Masrent Kimatian), 145 Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAMERON, STATE OF TEXAS.

529 Ernesto Aguilar, Van Buren, Brownsville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1161 Glynn C. Walker, 519 Jackson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local board named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included, nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has since the publication of his name been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should for any of these reasons likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, STATE OF ALABAMA.

965 Mathew Allen, 612 North Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2686 Lorenzo Anderson, 1430 Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3877 Albert Owen Ansley, 1421 Seventeenth Avenue (1421 Seventh Avenue South), Birmingham, Ala.
473 Charlie Arthur, 1412 North Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
3769 Ernest (Earnest) Baldwin, 1712 Seventh Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2853 Joe Barksdale, 1627 Avenue C (1622 Avenue H), Birmingham, Ala.
591 Andrew Barnes (Barber), 1418 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2527 Joel Barnett (Banett), 1337 Alley D, Birmingham, Ala.
2065 George W. (Washington) Bell, 420 Fifteenth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
2961 John Bell, 1501 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
3092 Hood Betts, 521 Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
55 Leslie Blount, 1400 Center Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3973 Herman Blunt (Blunt), 1412 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
835 Henry T. Bradford (Henry F. Bradford, Henry L. Bradford), 711 First Avenue (711 Seventh Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
1099 Luther Gordon (G.) Britton, 1221 Alley B, Birmingham, Ala.
1174 Rozeal Brooks, Fifth Alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
2468 Cawthon (Crawthon) Brown, 627 Morris Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3792 Harry Brown, 1717 Seventh Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
2896 Henry Oscar Brown, 1337 North Sixth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
4426 Joseph Brown, 1413 Valley Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1573 Raymond Brown, F and Twentieth Streets, Birmingham, Ala.
4439 Samuel (Sam) Brown, 1812½ First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4553 Will Brown, 1106 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
42 Dave Brumby, 1531 Avenue C (1910 Alley G), Birmingham, Ala.
3971 Peter Bryan (Bryant, Bryan), 619 South Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1791 Arliss Burt, 1618 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala.
562 Irvin Butler, 318 Eighteenth Street (318½ Eighteenth Street), Birmingham, Ala.
46 Frank Byrd, 1929 Sixth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
4267 Tom Cahill (Cohill), 1305½ Alley E, Birmingham, Ala.
1455 Frank L. Callahan (Frank Larr (Lorr) Calahan), 1412 Avenue I, Birmingham, Ala.
543 Jonnie (Johnny) Caples, 1849 Ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2704 Aron (Aran) Caver, 615 Sixth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
1374 Jesse Caver (Cover), 1309 Thirteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
3428 Hamp Chatman (Chartmon), 2008 Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala.
4486 Frank Clegg, 2025 Twenty-first North, Birmingham, Ala.
733 Ross (Rose) Clatt, 1313 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3662 Joe Collier (Collar), 1428 Fifth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2092 Rich Cobb, 1024 Glen Iris Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2378 Ross C. Cobb, 1700 North Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4087 Thomas Coleman, North Twenty-first and Twenty-third Avenues, Birmingham, Ala.
3855 Andrew Cook (A. Cook), 1305 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3659 Joe Cook, 400 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3370 L. Bryant Cook (Leo Bryant Cook), 1017 Eighteenth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
3706 Ira Cox, 408 Sixteenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.
680 Junius (Jimmie) Craig, 1005 North Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2481 Jim Crawford, 1723 Third Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala.
3423 Herman Crowder (H. Crowder), 1005 Tenth South, Birmingham, Ala.
3241 George Cunningham, 1328 Avenue C (1816 First Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
4010 John West Curry, 310 Nineteenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.
3713 James Cutts, 1416 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.; 1309 East Twelfth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
151 Ham Daniel (Ham Daniel), 1528 Alley C, Birmingham, Ala.
4144 John Daniel, 1220 Thirteenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2674½ Joe Daniels, Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3459 Alex Davis, 1407 Fifth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
834 Bob Davis (Davise), 1908 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
3785 Daniel Davis, 1627 Alley D, Birmingham, Ala.
2143 John Davis, 1109 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3497 John Davis, 318 Ninth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3026 John Lorenzo (Lorinzo) Davis, 724 West Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1243 Mose Davis, 1615 Alley C, Birmingham, Ala.
3981 Otis Davis, 1507 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3543 Paul J. Dean (Paul Junior Dean, P. J. Dean), 1220 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
4632 Woodsy De Graffenreid, 1207 Seventh Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
3204 Malachi Dennis, 2015 Alley C, Birmingham, Ala.
2836 Frank Dobbs, 1100 Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
342 Addis Melvin Duncan (Addis M. Duncan), 1921 Avenue A, Birmingham, Ala.
2427 Rich Durden (Darden), 100 South Thirty-first Street (100 South Thirteenth Street), Birmingham, Ala.
3883 James Echols (Echales), 1109 Third Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
644 George Edwards, 1501 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2871 Jack Elder, 931 North Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2873 Ed Evans, 1013 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4218 Henry Feagin (Feagan), 12 Short Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2450 Jim Fearson, 612 Twelfth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
886 Lige Fellen (Fellons, Elige Fellons), 1927½ A, Birmingham, Ala.
1379 Fred Clinton Fews, 1916 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
1737 George W. Fish (George Washington Fish), Eighteenth between G and H, Birmingham, Ala.
1115 John R. Franklin (John Reuben Franklin), 921½ Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

4168 Fred Meyer Garett (Fred Myer Garett), 1912 South Twelfth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2130 Joe Garner, 13 Twentieth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1645 George Ga, 1531 Seventh Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
2812 Alfred Gibbs, 724 Eighteenth Street (924 Eighteenth Street South), Birmingham, Ala.
2160 Will Gilbert, 1 Klein Grove, Birmingham, Ala.
2832 Isaac Gilmer, 1303 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala.
1390 Perle Goodwin, 1512 Short Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2825 John R. Gosset (John Roy Gosset), 811 North Twenty-first, Birmingham, Ala.
584 Reuben Gray (Cray), 1304 North Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
372 Jas. Green, 115 South Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2697 Newton Green, 1921 Alley E, Birmingham, Ala.
4028 Willie Greene (Green), 821 North Eighteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
1212 Joe Grim, 1510 Sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (707 Central Street South, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Nashville, Tenn.).
4639 Richard Gunn, 1816 Eighteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
2543 Frank Hall, 1505 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
2416 George W. Hall (George Wm. Hall), 422 North Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1046 Paul Hammon (Hammons), 409 North Thirteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
1488 Sam Haney, 1501 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
927 Ike Hardy, 615 South Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3953 Cicero Harper, 2026 Fifth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2922 James Harris, 1502 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala.
1319 Frank Harrison, 330 Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1899 Boston Harvey, 1004 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala. (212 Railroad Street, Blairsville, Pa.).
3106 John Henderson, 521 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1305 Eugene Hill, 1105 North Sixteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
1029 Reese Hills (Rles Hill), 421 Fifth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
2809 Will Hill, 716 Short Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Canville, Talladega, Ala.).
2193 Clifford Hodge, 1509 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2529 Sam Holmes, 1304 Fourth Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.
2311 Lone Holsey, 1105 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (Love Holsey, 810 Washington Avenue).
1494 Geo. Holston, 1809 First, Birmingham, Ala.
1060 Ed Holt, 311 North Twelfth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4042 Charley Hood, 607 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1854 Henry McN. Hopkins (Henry McNell Hopkins, Henry M. Hopkins), 1106½ Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1217 Ell Houser (Hauser), 1906 Eleventh Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.
4139 Arthur Houston, 17 Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (103 East King Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
1796 Allen (Ollen) Howard, 1019 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
116 Will Howard, 223 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
Willie Howard (Howord), Fifth Alley, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
3364 Edgar Hull (Hall), Jr., 1421 Fifth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
1795 Kirt Irvin, 1312 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala. (Kirt Irvin, 621 West Baded Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1388 Warren Irving, 1131 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3367 Andrew Jackson, 1612 North Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2299 Edward (Ed.) Jackson, 1035 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4525 John Jackson (Johnson), 1410 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.
970 Peter Jackson, 1306 Thirteenth Street and C, Birmingham, Ala.
2707 Robert B. Jackson (Robert Benningmon Jackson), 1309 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala.
1913 Walter Jackson, 1516 Third Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
3476 Willis (Willie) Jackson, Thirty-second Street and First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (Alley C, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues).
2426 Benjamin F. Jefferson (Benjamin Franklin Jefferson), 314 South Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3977 John W. Jenkins (John Westley Jinkins), 406 South Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
669 Robert Jessie (Jessee), 1516 Seventh Avenue North, North Birmingham, Ala.
4372 Ed Johnson, 2303 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3160 Eddie Johnson, 11 Short Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4318 George Johnson, 223 South Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1587 Harrison Johnson, 1812 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3872 John R. Johnson (John Robert Johnson), 607 North Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1367 Paul Johnson, Denson Ortos, Fourteenth Alley, South Birmingham, Ala.
3944 Robert Johnson, 501 South Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
3305 Sam Johnson, 603 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.
2521 Stewart Johnson, 1512 Fifteenth Street, South Birmingham, Ala.
2291 Will Johnson, 311 North Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4410 Willie Johnson, 1007 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2488 Bob Jones (James), 1234 Alley C, Birmingham, Ala.
1077 Cornelius Jones, 628 Twelfth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Box 825, Tampa, Fla., care C. A. Turner).
1756 Ollis Jones, 1304 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
4290 Sank Jones, 1706 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
273 Thos. C. Jones, 826 Eighth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
282 Willie Jones, 1408 North Seventh Avenue (520 Sixth Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
743 Dick Justice, 1922 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
1214 Edgar Kelly (Kelley), 1514 Sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2097 Knowledge Kelunes, 311 South Twelfth, Birmingham, Ala.
2259 Freaman (Freman) Kemble, 17 between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, Birmingham, Ala.
1724 Wm. (Will) Kennedy, 319 Tenth Street, South Birmingham, Ala.
3637 Dave King, 1611 Twelfth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3894 Hatcher (Hatchen) King, 628 North Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2788 James King, 105 Short Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3535 Jimmie King, 1307 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3303 Floyd Kirkman, Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue (Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.

1940 Blanch Kraigner, 2015 C rear, Birmingham, Ala.
1526 Geo. Lacy, 1116 Second Alley North, Birmingham, Ala.
2638 Will Lacey (Lacy), 929 Tenth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
4105 Sam Lamar, 311 Twelfth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2669 Fred Larkin, 619 South Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Fourth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth).
4563 James Larry, 2108 Eleventh Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
4294 Willey (Willie) Lathem, 529 South Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1400 Rob Lawson, 1204 North Fourth Avenue (1204 Fourth Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
3919 James Lawson (J. Lawson), 1913 Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3103 Alonza C. Lee (Alonzo Church Lee), 526 North Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2539 Johnnie Lee (John Lee), 1310 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
659 Edward Lester, 613 South Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3315 Frank Lewis, 1752 Eighth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2348 Peter Lewis, 1208 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4291 Jim Lindsey, 1118 Walker, Birmingham, Ala.
1051 Will Little, 918 Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3958 Wallace O. Lockridge (Lockrige, Wallace Owen Lockridge), 1110 South Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
714 Goins W. Lockett (Goins Wm. Lockett), 1605 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3523 Hosey Loyd, 1608 West Eleventh Street (1501 North Valley Street), Birmingham, Ala.
4317 Alex McAlpin, 216 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
481 Will McAlpin (McAlphine), 1300 Eleventh Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.
2872 Walter McGee, 1411 Avenue G, Birmingham, Ala. (Parksburg, Pa.).
3874 Walton McGowan (McGowon), 1025 Eleventh Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.
2921 Kelly (Kelley) McKinney, 221 Fourteenth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
3811 West McWhorter, 522 South Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1050 Henry McWilliams, 1512 Sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
504 Wm. Makenson, Twentieth Street South, between C and D, Birmingham, Ala.
799 Wilson Maun (Mason), grading camp, Avenue A, Birmingham, Ala.
2116 Emmett (Emmet) Marks, 1 Seventh Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
926 Clarence May, 13 Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3788 Will May, 1014 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala.
850 John Meadows, 1329 North Sixth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2112 Wm. Meadows, 1108 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (2 West One hundred and thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.).
4551 Jimmie Miles, 1406 North Fifth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
4353 John Miles, 502 South Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Eufaula, Ala.).
3733 Julius (Julias) Miles, 1119 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (12 Lucy Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
2301 Henry Miller, 1518 Alley D, Birmingham, Ala.
4609 Henry Miller, 1365 Ina Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2597 Joseph Miller, 93 Seventh Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
4329 Clarence Mills, 1504 Alley H South, Birmingham, Ala. (Nortonville, Ky.).
3424 Leonard Mims, 727 Fifteenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.
3009 John Mitchell (Mitchel), 11 Short Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3482 Clarence Mobley, 1507 Seventh Alley North, Birmingham, Ala.
2400 Andrew Moore, 107 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.
4060 Gus Moore, 1304 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
2396 M. Morricy (Morrily), 111 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1070 Cleveland Moss, Alley C, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
332 Tom Moton, 1020 Twenty-fourth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.
1415 James Munson, Fourteenth Street and Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.
2297 Charley Murphey (Charlie Murphy), 1920 Fifteenth Avenue South, Birmingham, Ala.
1692 Elbert Murphy, 1317 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.
1974 William (Willie) Neal, 1602 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.
1575 James Norton, 930 South Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3025 Edgar Norwood, 1601 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala. (74 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City, N. Y.).
1975 Allen Olds, 722 Fourteenth Street Short, Birmingham, Ala.
1278 Frank Outlaw, 515 Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4595 Ivory Owens, 1506 Valley Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4023 Julius Owens, 1000 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
1452 Cleveland Palmer, 1303 E, Birmingham, Ala.
472 Elijah Pann, 14 Alley, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, Birmingham, Ala.
1619 Jesse B. Parker (Jesse Bethley Parker), 811 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2198 Joseph Parker, 718 Ninth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2034 Robert Parks, 909 Tenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.
66 Jim Patrick, 220 Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1014 Thomas Patterson (Thomas H. Patterson, Thomas W. Patterson), 325 North Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1133 Willie Patterson, 1921 Avenue A, Birmingham, Ala.
4368 Henry Pedell, 5 Short Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
213 Wm. Phillips, Louisville & Nashville Railroad camp car, Birmingham, Ala.
2145 Samuel (Sam) Phurson (Samuel Pherson), 1500 (1505, 1550) Gregory Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2122 Elijah (Eligh, Eligiah) Pickens, 1505 Eighth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
3954 Leo Ping, 1807 Third Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
783 Fate Pitman, 1235 Alley C, Birmingham, Ala.
3047 Quincy Porter, 301 South Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2369 Will Prickett, 1231 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4385 John Prince, 1824 Avenue C South, Birmingham, Ala.
2535 Willie Pryon, 717 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2642 Sam Pugh, 1411 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.
3330 Armstead (Armstede) Rainey, 2014 Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3754 Eddie Rawls (Eddie E. Rawls, Eddie Rowls), 1328 Avenue G, Birmingham, Ala.

1591 Daive Ray (Roy), 1421 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1681 Alex Reed, 609 Fifteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4133 Samuel Reid (Sam Reid), 930 Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1548 Robert Rivers, 711 F Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2641 Arlander Robey (Alexander (Arlanders) Robey), 1821 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
1178 Millige (Milliege) Rogers, 1089 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
2090 Will Rone (Rowe), 903 Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2438 Charlie Rowland, Eleventh Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
3747 Israel W. Royster, 1215½ Seventh Alley, Birmingham, Ala. (Israel Wm. Royster, 1115 Avenue B.).
2190 Geo. Rucker, 411 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2041 Charlie Russell, Salvation Army, North Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
904 Henry (Harry) Russell, 1400 North Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1109 Joe Sadler, 1221 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3241 George Sanders, 708 North Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1892 Aron (Aaron) Scott, 1516 Alley F, Birmingham, Ala.
4392 Charlie Scott, 1320 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2001 Leroy Scott, 519 Tenth Street south, Birmingham, Ala.
280 John Russell Self, 517 North Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1130 Robert Sharp (Sharpe), 1411 Seventh Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
1828 Wm. Shepherd (Wm. Shephard), 708 North Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4504 Square Sherman, 1400 Tenth Street north, Birmingham, Ala.
1024 Julius Simmons, 1727½ Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4343 Edward S. Smith (Edward Smith), 7 Short Fifteenth Middle Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2757 Geo. Smith, 1216 Eleventh Avenue south, Birmingham, Ala.
3848 John Smith, 409 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
574 Lonnie (Lonsie) Smith, 2604 Third Avenue north (714 South Sixteenth Street), Birmingham, Ala.
1284 Thos. J. R. South (Thos. James Redden South, Thos. Jack South), 517½ Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
4259 Will Smith, Washington Hotel, Seventeenth Street and First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4480 Hosey Smoot, 121 Eighth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2107 Robert Sommerville, 9 Ninth Alley, Twentieth and Twenty-first, Birmingham, Ala.
4253 Junious Spencer, 1210 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (1 Rownels Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3582 Smith Spencer, 305 South Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3041 Frank Stinson, 1111 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3903 Thomas Stoudmire (Stoudemire, Stondemire), 1308 Avenue B south, Birmingham, Ala.
3421 Cliff Summerville, 93 Seventh Street north, Birmingham, Ala.
1056 Dave (Dove) Summerville, 1581 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3519 Robert Sykes, Sixth Alley between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, Birmingham, Ala.
1436 James H. Sykescol (James Henry Sykes, James H. Sykes), between Jasper Road and Eighteenth Street, north of Copeland Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2944 Cleveland Tabb, 717 Mortimer Street, Birmingham, Ala.
147 Buriel E. Tarver (Buriel Emmett (Emmitt) Tarver, 615 West Twenty-sixth Street south, Birmingham, Ala.
873 Will Terry, 1807 Alley D, Birmingham, Ala.
3916 Leonidas Thannil (Thanaill), 1219 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1686 Andrew J. Thomas (Andrew Jackson Thomas), 1220 Third Alley (1720 Third Alley), Birmingham, Ala.
2490 Ramsey Thomas, Eleventh and Twelfth Street, Third Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2561 Barney J. Thomas (Barney Jesse Thomas), 1917½ Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2990 Charlie (Charles) Thomas, 1501 Eighth Avenue north, Birmingham, Ala.
2298 Will Thomas, 408 Fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1771 Ed Thompson, 509 North Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2868 Eugene Thompson, 1603 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
1020 James Thurman, 1905 Avenue C, Birmingham, Ala.
2794 Henry Tobia, 512 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3087 Robert Todd, 1310 Eubanks Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2859 Sidney Tuck (Sidney Cleborn Tuck, Sydney Cloborn Tuck, Sidney C. Tuck), 706 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (25 Jefferson Street, Petersburg, Ga.).
1066 Jim Turner, 1310 Third Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
3293 John Turner, Russell Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
71 Earnest Underwood, 2720 North Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1325 John W. Wade (John Woodrow Wade, John Wade), 628 North Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1970 James Walter (Jim Watters, Jim Walters), 816 South Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1842 Wm. Ward, 1502½ Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
504 Samuel D. Ware (Samuel David Ware, Sam Ware), Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3146 Trollie Ware, 1221 Alley H, Birmingham, Ala.
1141 Merzette Washington, Eleventh Street and Dellard Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
4413 Charlie Watkins, 1008 East Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1049 Thomas Watkins (Watkins), 1427 North Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2729 Jim Watson, 1531 Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3571 Borsey Watts, 325 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1682 Will E. Westley (Will Ezell Westley), 220 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
903 Ed White, 1718 Tenth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
1258 Jimmie Lee White, 1625 Seventeenth Street south, Birmingham, Ala.
2482 John White, 1812 Sixth Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
3943 John Whitesides, 917 Seventeenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2436 John W. (John Wesley (Wesliey)) Wilder, 921½ Third Avenue (931½ Third Alley), Birmingham, Ala.
2991 Morris A. Wiley (Morris Albert Wiley), 1920 Sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1166 Albert Williams, 1720 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
3871 Alex Williams, 1431 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.
506 George Williams, 202 South Nineteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
229 George Williams, 909 John Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3970 John Williams, 433 Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
3225 Pluck F. Williams (Pluck Frank Williams), 717 South Sixteenth Street Short, Birmingham, Ala.
1511 Wesley H. Williams (Wesley Henry Williams), 2 Short Woodland, Birmingham, Ala.
1104 William Wilson, 417 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2209 Harry Winsett, 1412 Eleventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1684 Harrison Worthington, 1601 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1428 Henry Wright, 1314 Fourth Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
492 Will Wright, 1519 Eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
320 Loo Wy, 406 North Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1956 Allen Young, 1524 Alley F, Birmingham, Ala.
3608 Rob't Boston (Baston) Young, 112 North Eighteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1478 Wm. J. Young (Wm. James Young), 1721 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, STATE OF ALABAMA.

38 Dave Abercrombia (Abercrombie, Abercumbia), Church Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
1414 Dan Adams, 217 Eighth, Thomas, Ala.
385 Manna Alde (Alds, Olds, Manns Alde), 532 Fifth, Thomas (Birmingham), Ala.
1830 Frank Jefferson Alexander, 806 LaFayette Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
960 Alfred Allen, 416 Park Square, Pratt City, Ala.
100 Lemuel Walter Allen, 415 Brown Lane, Pratt City, Ala.
2087 Will Allen, 3829 Fortieth Street, Collegeville, Ala.
1490 Andrew Anderson, 102 Fourth Street, Pratt City, Ala.
942 Willie (William) Anderson, Riggin Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
979 Exon Ashfort, 8717 Thirtieth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1246 Major Averett, 25 Sloss Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1760 Homer Avrey, Kings Pipe Shop, Birmingham, Ala.
1663 Henry Bally (Bailey), Church Street, Collegeville (Birmingham), Ala.
1945 William Bailey, 212 Smoky Row, Pratt City, Ala.
109 Joe Baker, 2724 Twenty-fifth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
2500 Archie Hill Barner, 2500 Twenty-seventh, Birmingham, Ala.
234 Jetson Barrow, 18, Birmingham, Ala.
1017 Jerry Benning, Sayreton, Ala.
1184 Tommie Bigley (Bigby), 2625 Twenty-sixth, North Birmingham, Ala.
1070 Charley Blake, 2411 Twenty-fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2407 Charlie Boykin, 2204 Twenty-ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1459 Jessie Brewer, 202 Short Street, East Mocuas, Ala. (2655 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
2127 Dove Brown, 2504 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2442 James Brown, 818 Lafayette Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
1308 John Henry Brown, 517 Fifth Avenue (48 Third Avenue), Pratt City, Ala.
742 William Brown, 3019 Johnson, Pratt City, Ala.
2487 Tom Bryant, 3110 Thirty-first, Birmingham, Ala.
1765 Will Bryant, 3829 Fortieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1658 Arthur (Authur) Burnett, 2621 Twenty-third Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala. (262 Twenty-third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.).
1415 Frazier (F.) Burney, 2519 Twenty-sixth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
2485 Dave Calhoun, 1313 Twenty-third Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
2536 Rufus Cannon, 1921 North Twenty-fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1789 George Carroll, 2208 North Twenty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2640 Murry (Murray) Carson, 606 Fourth Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
175b Berry Carter, 2105 Twenty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala. (R. F. D. No. 1, box 6D, Minter, Ala.).
1705 Charlie Celin (Pelin), L. & N. section houses, Thirty-second Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
1332 Louise Christian, Birmingham, Ala. (Louise Christian, North Birmingham, Ala.).
533 Charlie Clark, Wilson, Pa.
1466 Tylis Clay, 194 Caplin Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2599 Robert Cochran, 2506 Seventeenth, Birmingham, Ala.
2379 Ira Cohill, 3310 Thirty-sixth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
710 Richard Coker, 3724 Twenty-ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2653 James Collins, Oak, Collegeville (Birmingham), Ala.
197 Chug Cook, 3508 Twenty-ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2436 Will Cook, 17 United States Quarters, Birmingham, Ala. (2909 Twenty-second Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.).
2155 Gus Craig, 805 Third Street, Thomas, Ala.
1938 Robert Craig, 10 Seventh, Pratt City, Ala.
602 George Crawford, 1748 Eighth Alley, North Birmingham, Ala.
2633 George Davis, 508 Fifth, Pratt City, Ala. (1207 Center Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
1507 Rufus Davis, 3829 Fortieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
954 Sylvester Davis, Twenty-third Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
421 Will Davis, 2300 Twenty-third, Birmingham, Ala.
2600 William (Willie) Day, 512 Fifth, Thomas, Ala.
1631 Ben Delk, 2331 Thirty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2074 Charlie (Chas.) Dembs, 328 Fourth Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1897 Jesse Dunlap, 2628 Twenty-third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
643 Prentice Dunn, 815 Eighth Street, East Thomas, Ala.
429 Lucius Evans, 2603 Twenty-second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1148 Charlie Floyd, 106 Fifth, Pratt City, Ala.
34 Luke (Lueke, Luker) Fluker, Railroad Section House, North Birmingham, Ala.
2139 Lucius (Lucious) Foster, 702 Seventh Street, Third Avenue, Pratt City, Ala. (3104 Brown's Alley, Charleston, W. Va.).
1403 Logan Garner, 11 Forty-fourth Street, Pratt, Birmingham, Ala. (114 Fourth Street, Pratt City, Ala.).
119b Columbus Garrett, Acipco Pike Road, Acipco, Ala.
1327 Henry Garford 2631 Twenty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2838 Tom Gaston, 2907 Twenty-ninth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala. (2528 Nineteenth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.).
1648 Warren Geater, Sayreton, Ala.
2386 Henry Ghee (Gee), 115 Fourth Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1786 David Germany, 817 Arkins Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
2503 Earnest Germany, 505 Twenty-ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., care of Mr. Carlisle Bayles, Birmingham, Ala.
240 Eligh Gilbert, 1527 Forty-sixth Street, East Birmingham, Ala.

221 Stephen Gordon, 707 Third Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
920 Will Gordon, 455 Fourth, Thomas, Ala.
1820 Charlie Green, 2019 Twenty-first, North Birmingham, Ala.
253 Clarence Green, Sloss Quarter, Birmingham, Ala.
898 James Green, Twenty-eighth Street and Thirty-eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
214 Tom Green, 2424 Twenty-ninth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
2622 Taylor Hall, Sloss Furnace, North Birmingham, Ala.
2639 Willie Hammonds, Collegeville, Birmingham, Ala.
2818 Willman (William) Banes, 2422 Twenty-fifth, North Birmingham, Ala.
2529 Jeff Hardnitte (Hardnitte), 800 Railroad Street, Pratt City, Ala.
471 Yancy Hardy, 118 Marine Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
566 Julius Harper, Twenty-sixth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
673 Jake Harris, 1030 Railroad Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1344 John Harris, 2215 Twenty-ninth, Birmingham, Ala.
2713 Alex Hawkins, 3104 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
175 Charlie Hawkins, 404 Wilson Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
2182 Charley Hayes, Thirtieth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
1524 Herbert Hill, 2205 Twenty-sixth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
1782 John Honeycutt, route 2, box 31, Bessemer, Ala. (Section House, K. C. Crossing, Pratt, Ala.).
1012 James Hood, 2609 Twenty-fifth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
775 Shelton Patrick (P.) Hooper, Sayreton, Ala.
687 Earnest Marvin (M.) Hornbuckle (Hombuckle), 2522 Twenty-first Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
1069 Will Henry (Huey), 515 First Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1051 Tomie Hundly (Hundley), 123 Third, Pratt City, Ala.
72 William Hunter, 2024 Johnson Street, Pratt City, Ala.
563 Willie James Ivey, care of Dimmick Pipe Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
1471 Oscar Ivory, 4016 Twentieth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
466 Will Ivory, 68 No. 1 Shaft (89 No. 1 Shaft), Pratt City, Ala.
2290 Elmore Jackson, 3124 (3724) Twenty-ninth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
1397 Charley Johnson, Lewisburg, Ala.
856 Jim Johnson, North Birmingham, Ala.
2257 Jim Johnson, North Birmingham, Ala.
730 Walter Johnson, Thirty-first Street, Thirty-second Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
670 Will Johnson, 109 Acipco Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1039 Will (William) Johnson, Collegeville, Birmingham, Ala.
1987 Will Johnson, Sayreton, Ala.
1545 Fred Jones, 2401 Twenty-fifth, Birmingham, Ala.
1049 George Jones, Thirtieth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
2524 George Jones, 2900 Collegeville, North Birmingham, Ala.
457 Sam Jones, Twentieth Avenue, Twenty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2187 Thomas Jones, Twenty-first Avenue, Twenty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.
806 Ezekiel Joseph, 1115 Eighth West, East Thomas, Ala. (Hope Hull, Ala.).
859 Adam Key, 2118 North Twenty-fourth Alley, Birmingham, Ala. (Farmsdale, Ala.).
2382 Joe Ladin (Loden, Laden), Sayreton, Ala.
803 Nathaniel Lane, Ryan Quarters, Birmingham, Ala. (care of Owen & O'Hare, Sayreton, Ala.).
952 Willie Lawhorn, 2804 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1282 Phillip Lewis, 511 Twelth Avenue West, East Thomas, Ala.
1638 Walter Lightfoot, Sayreton, Ala.
1730 Grant Lockett, 1222 Railroad Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1892 Will Lucas (Lucas), 2913 Fortieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
81 Henry Lucky, 3002 Railroad Street, Pratt City, Ala.
138 P. D. McClain, Acipco, Y. M. C. A., Sixteenth Street and Thirty-first Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
2376 Edward McCoy, 2609 Twenty-first (Twenty-sixth) Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2693 Joe McDonald, 101 LaFayette Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1147 Sam Lee McDonald, 707 Third Avenue, Pratt City, Ala. (2372 Fifteenth Avenue, Ensley, Ala.).
1844 Ube McElrath (McElarth), 1808 Johnson Street, Pratt City, Ala.
907 General McGamble, 913 Railroad Street, Pratt City, Ala.
2783 Lawson McKinzy, 2526 Twenty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2015 Robert McMillian, R. F. D., box 216, Blane, Ala.
1244 Gaines Manley, 2610 Twenty-ninth Alley, North Birmingham, Ala.
2049 Walter Marshall, Twenty-sixth Avenue, Twenty-fifth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
1477 Josh Mathews, 145 Mamer Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
618 Will Mathews, Acepco Pike, Birmingham, Ala.
1651 Walter May, 2103 Twenty-first Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1549 Andrew Miller (A. W. Miller), 2017 Maple Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1899 Willie Mingo, 2421 Twenty-fourth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
383 Ammon Minnpfield (Amos (Ammon) Mianupfield), North Birmingham, Ala.
296 Dave Mitchell, 3316 Thirtieth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2075 Napolin Mitchell, 3718 Thirtieth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (782 North Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Va.).
479 Ban Moor, 2416 Twenty-fourth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
638 William Moore, 2516 Twenty-seventh, Birmingham, Ala.
785 Vassie Mooren (Moorur), Ryans Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
2746 George Morgan, Lewisburg, Ala.
1666 Henry Morgan, 1162 Ninth west, East Thomas, Ala.
1108 Will Morris, 2000 Twenty-sixth Avenue (Twenty-sixth Street), North Birmingham, Ala.
1518 Eddie (Ed) Morrison, 9 Acepco Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1714 Bennie (Ben) Lewis Murdock, 4010 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1777 Sullivan Nelson, 2119 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
588 Wesley Nelson, Fourteenth, Birmingham, Ala.
2374 William (Willie) Nelson, 3512 Twenty-ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (United States Public Health Service, St. Louis, Mo.)
451 Jim Newberry, 4208 Thirty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
46 Nathan Nicholson, 100 First, Pratt City, Ala.
1534 Jeff Norris, 2601 Twenty-sixth, Birmingham, Ala. (2610 Twenty-sixth, North Birmingham, Ala.)

12b Jesse (Jessie) Nunn, 2612 Twenty-fifth Alley, North Birmingham, Ala.
1436 Joe Olive, Pool Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
694 Thomas Oliver, 2142 Twenty-sixth, Birmingham, Ala.
1469 Lindsey (Lindsey) Parker, Pools Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
2528 James Hugh Pope, 2620 Thirtieth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
85b Willie Davis Posgey (Posey), 8321 North Collegeville, Birmingham, Ala. (2609 Twenty-ninth Alley, North Birmingham, Ala.)
8 Galveston Pressley, Birmingham Packing Plant, Birmingham, Ala.
1582 Gus Pickett (Prickett), Pools Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
683 Robert Rainer, 811 Stevenson Street, Pratt City, Ala.
1073 Robert Rand, 13 Dimick Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
154 Free Randle, 421 Park Square, Pratt City, Ala.
465 Pearl Rasco, 400 Fifth, Pratt City, Ala.
376 Albert Ray, Sayreton, Ala. (Care T. V. Buckley, Fairmont, W. Va.)
1804 Hoyal Reid (Rled), 2905 Thirty-second, Birmingham, Ala.
2006 Ward Richerson, 2603 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
441 Floyd Ricketts, Rock Slope, Pratt City, Ala.
1431 Emanuel (Emmanuell) Ritter, 721 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2179 Henry Roberson, 2908 Twenty-third Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
1906 Julias Robertson, Lewisburg, Ala.
595 Percy Roschelle, 1124 East Thomas, Birmingham, Ala. (407 Twelfth Avenue, W. E. Thomas, Ala.)
1799 Willie Sanders, Thirtieth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
275 Sam Scott, Collegeville, Birmingham, Ala.
1706 Jim Shaw, No. 6, Ryan Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1513 Will Shelton, East Thomas, Ala.
187 Edison Shepherd (Shepard), 2208 Twenty-second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
361 Robert Shepard (Sheppard), Thirty-fourth Avenue (Thirty-second Street), Birmingham, Ala.
1458 Marshall Sims, 3131 Thirty-fifth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
145 Louis Singleton, Thirtieth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.
1334 Ell Slaughters (Slaughter), 515 First Street Pratt City, Ala.
470 Eugene Slaughter, 512 Hudson Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
1140 Noah Smiley, 2807 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (3709 Thirty-first Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.)
504 Oscar Smiley, Poole Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
2095 Ernest (Earnest) Smith, 3405 Thirty-sixth Street, Collegeville, Ala.
733 Horace Smith, Syreton, Ala.
1271 Robert Smith, East Thomas, 1149 Third, Birmingham, Ala.
2275 Robert Smith, 102 Third, Pratt City, Ala.
1792 George Smitherman, 2809 North Sixteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1326 Lester Spanks (Sparks), North Birmingham, Ala.
107 Robert Spencer, Sixteenth and Thirtieth Avenue, rear, North Birmingham, Ala.
1998 Will Steppe, 2519 (2517) Twenty-sixth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
1499 Eugene Stinson, North Birmingham, Ala.
807 Quincy (Quincey) Stitt, 2012 (2013) Mildred Street, Pratt City, Ala.
345 Samuel (Sam) Taylor, 810 Lafayette Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
2424 Everett (Everett) Thomas, 2121 Second Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
528 James Thomas, Blount, Pratt City, Ala.
2701 Meddy (Meddie) Lee Tinsley, Dimick Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
1838 Ben Tompkins, Pools Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1361 James Tompkins, Pools Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.
568 Soloman (Solomon) Townsend, 222 Cole Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1864 Will Trammell (Tramel), 402 Gooch, Pratt City, Ala. (142 Grant Street, Uniontown, Pa.).
2814 Gribble (Gubble) Turner, 303 Fifth Street, Pratt City, Ala.
685 Joseph Turner, 2212 Twenty-first Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (1800 Forty-fifth Street, East Birmingham, Ala.).
2823 Tom Vanhorn, Eighth Street, Thomas, Ala.
2201 Will Waddley (Wadley), 103 Maunie Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
2467 Floyd Walker, 61 Slu Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1001 Mitchell (Mitchel) Walker, Rock Quarry Quarters, East Thomas, Ala.
1917 James Wallace, 2715 Twenty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1373 Simon Peter Walter, 11430 Sixth Street, East Thomas, Ala.
1622 Ernest (Earnest) Walton, 1806 Twenty-first, Birmingham, Ala.
1682 George Washington, 3614 Thirty-second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1136 George Frank Wasko (Mask), 113 Mamie, Pratt City, Ala.
2100 Fred Watkins, Sayreton, Ala.
2381 Moses Watkins, Sayreton, Ala. (Dunbem, Ky.).
1071 John Wesley, Graves, Ala.
2149 Ambers Williams, Church Street, Collegeville, Birmingham, Ala.
780 Dan Williams, Sayreton, Ala. (46 Arthur Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
518 Ed Williams, 704 Seventh Street, Pratt City, Ala.
261 Fred Williams, Section Houses at Bayles, Birmingham, Ala. (House 2703 Pool Quarters, North Birmingham, Ala.).
963 Henry Williams, 40 Acipco Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
2680 Henry Williams, Sayreton, Ala.
2030 Levi Williams, Sayreton, Ala.
1721 Mose Williams, 27 Mitchell Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
2683 Otto Williams, 507 Seventeenth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
560 Miles Wilson, Seventeenth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North Birmingham, Ala. (2119 Sixth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.).
2530 Willie Woods, 33 Pools Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1811 Johnson Wright, 2620 Thirtieth Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.
970 Nathan Wright, 538 Fifth, Thomas, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLOUNT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1801 Lewy Armstrong, North Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
514 Robert Bennett, route 1, Trafford, Ala.
1443 David Brown, Nyota, Ala. (route 8, Warrior, Ala.).
1658 Emery (Amery) Chamblee (Emery Chambles), Blountsville, Ala. (Blomesville, Ala.).
1497 James E. (Elias) Ellis, route No. 4, Altoona, Ala.

1681 Frank Farrell (Frank John Henry Ferrel, Frank John Henry Ferrell, Frank J. H. Ferrell), Aroh No. 2, Ala. (box 88, Savannah, Ala.).
1815 James L. Hudson (James L. Henderson), Brooksville, Ala.
721 William Jeffres, Cleveland, Ala.
1813 Robert Johnson, Montgomery, Ala.
1445 John Newsome, Oneonta, Ala.
1447 Clarence (Clance) Pearson, Allgood, Ala.
1955 Willie Roberson, route No. 3, Warrior, Ala.
1038 Edd Robertson, Keytoona, route 6, Ala.
1066 Frank Williams, Black Creek, Ala. (route No. 3, Warrior, Ala.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLEBURNE, STATE OF ALABAMA.

565 Arther (Arthur) Brooks, Edwardsville, Ala.
729 John Douglass (Douglas), Edwardsville, Ala.
126 H. H. Gilley, Heflin, Ala.
233 Henry Jackson, Heflin, Ala.
787 Thos. J. McClain, route No. 3, Delta, Ala. (628 Palmetto Avenue, Anniston, Ala.).
829 Ecell Lee Peoples, Borden Springs, Ala.
945 John (J.) Henry (H.) Fred (F.) Ray, rural route 1, Edwardsville, Ala.
885 James Stephens, route D No. 4, Heflin, Ala.
65 Terrell Whitard, route No. 2, Munford, Ala.
221 Wills (Will) Williams, Borden Springs, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, JEFFERSON COUNTY, STATE OF ALABAMA.

8443 Will Abraham, route No. 8, Birmingham, Ala.
471 Joe (Joe) Nathan Aikens (Aikins), Lewisburg, Ala. (St. Marys, Pa.).
1359 Norman Alexander (Alexender), Boyles, Ala.
8142 Henry Anderson, route No. 2, box 210, Bessemer, Ala.
2207 Louis (Lewis) Anderson, route No. 1, Riley Station, Ala.
2179 Algie (Algis) Adams, route No. 2, box 80, Bessemer, Ala.
1669 William Arthur (Arther), route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala. (route No. 2, Songo Mines, Bessemer, Ala.).
1250 Wesley Ashley (Westley Ashley), route No. 2, box 55, Bessemer, Ala.
1096 Will Atkinson (Akinson, Will Akins), Oxmoor, Ala.
2001 Hugh Austin (Auston), Talladega, Ala.
8164 Dee Baldwin (De Baldwin), route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
3023 Loyd Banks, route No. 2, box 145, Bessemer, Ala.
850 Willie P. (Perry) Beaman (Willie Perry Beoman), 4705 Forty-seventh, Birmingham, Ala. (4705 Forty-seventh, Inglenook, Ala.).
313 Earnest Bell, Lewisburg, Ala.
148 Albert Beltis (Bettis), Oxmoor, Ala.
1509 Ollin (Ollen) Bennett, route No. 6, box 174, Birmingham, Ala.
2436 Charley Berry, Sayreton, Ala.
8294 Dick Benson, Oxmoor, Ala.
1071 Louis Blackmon (Blackman), Dallas County, Ala. (employee R. C. I. R. R. C., No. 8, Mines).
23 Sam Blount, New Castle, Ala.
8470 Frank Boggs, route No. 1, box 269a, Birmingham, Ala.
1042 John Bonds, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1709 Larnie L. Bonds (Larnie Loyd (Lloyd) Bonds), Powderly, Ala. (route No. 1, Ishkooda, Birmingham, Ala.; 167 Jacobs, Detroit, Mich., or care Dodge Bros.).
2277 Jasper Boswell, route No. 1, Bessemer, Ala.
2092 Columbus Bray, route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
808 Richard Brewer, Leeds, Ala.
792 Winston (Wniston) Brooks, Coalburg, Ala.
1424 Jesse (Jessie) Brown, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
231 Lowndes Brown, Redding, Bessemer, Ala.
2030 Sam Brown, route No. 2, box 91, Bessemer, Ala.
2727 Wilson Brown, route No. 2, box 127, Bessemer, Ala.
855 Robert Browning, route No. 1, box 256, Birmingham, Ala.
2613 William Brownlee, Trussville, Ala.
1588 Ambus Bryant, route No. 2, box 83, Bessemer, Ala.
782 Frank Bryant, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
123a Joe Bryant, 224 Broad Street, Smithfield, Ala.
1392 Will Dixon Buck, route No. 2, box 299, Bessemer, Ala.
211 Matthew Burgett, route No. 6, box 87, Birmingham, Ala.
790 Plenoy Bush, Boyles, Ala.
8260 Thomas E. Bushard, 501 South Boyles Pike, Inglenook, Ala. (employee J. & M. R. R. Co., Boyles, Ala.).
8319 Albert Butler, 320 Depot Street, Boyles, Ala.
2283 Ed Calhoun (Ed Chalhoupe), Route No. 1, Bessemer, Ala.
8233 Dave (David) Cameron, Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
898 Collier (Colyer) Campbell, Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
2362 David Carmichael (Carmichail, Carmichial), Route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
2820 James Carter, Route No. 1, Bessemer, Ala.
2064 William J. Cartar, Route No. 2, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
1592 Thomas Castleberry, Trussville, Ala.
2070 Adie Chapman (Chatman), Route No. 1, box 209, Birmingham, Ala.
8599 Sy (Cy) Chapman, Lewisburg, Ala.
1887 William Charles, Route No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.
2009 Gus (Jack Trussville, Ala.
8600 Lonnie Cobb, Oxmoor, Ala.
1744 John Cockle, Eighteenth Alley and Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1080 Wash Cole, Route No. 3, box 58, Bessemer, Ala.
8439 Henry Collins, Route No. 1, box 36, Birmingham, Ala.
1704 Gilbert Combs, Coalburg, Ala.
1113 Joseph Conyers, Route No. 1, box 92, Ishkooda, Birmingham, Ala.
2427 Wilus Cooper, Route No. 2, box 33, Bessemer, Ala.
2361 Frank Cooper, Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
353 Jessie (Jesse) Copeland, Leeds, Ala.
679 John Craig, Route No. 1, box 54, Birmingham, Ala.
2746 Joseph Crawford, Leeds, Ala.
8164 McDonald Crawford, Route No. 1, box 4, Birmingham, Ala.
2184 Paul Crumb, Covington, Ala.
442 Marley (Charlie, Early) Curry, New Castle, Ala. (6 Day Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
8038 Thomas L. (Lewis) Daniel (Tomie L. Daniel), Lewisburg, Ala.
2321 Cleveland Davis, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
1174 John Davis, New Castle, Ala.
1710 Percy Davis, Route No. 1, box 262, Bessemer, Ala.
1841 Selma Davis, Boyles, Ala.
896 Thornton Davis, Route No. 1, box 74-D, Birmingham, Ala. (Eureaka, 317 Third Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
3291 Diamond (Deamond) Deshazo (DeShazo), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
3179 Mose Dowdell, Route No. 1, Bessemer, Ala.
1420 Willie Dudley, Route Nos. 1 or 2, Bessemer, Ala.
3515 John H. Duke, Route No. 4, Birmingham, Ala. (Route No. 1, Irondale, Ala.).
2442 Lee Duncan, Boyles, Ala.
2737 Diviam (Divan) Dunn, New Castle, Ala.
1672 Grant Dunn, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ishkooda, Ala.
2343 Willie Aiple (Alphus) Dye, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
1300 Dock Eason, Coalburg, Ala.
8373 Earnest Eldridge (Elridge), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
307 John Elmore, New Castle, Ala.
220 Crawford Evans, Trussville, Ala.
363 John Evans, 127 Avenue A, Birmingham, Ala.
865 Tom Evans, Boyles, Ala.
301 Jack Flow, Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
1760 Oscar (Oscor) Flowers, Lewisburg, Ala.
2481 Ocey (Oscle) Foster, Route No. 1, Songo, Ala.
1753 Frank Franklin, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
1273 Frank Frazier, Route No. 1, box 263, a. a. Birmingham, Ala.
1940 Cornelius Fritz, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
2938 Ollis (Ollce) Frizzell, Oxmoor, Ala. (Pinson, Route No. 2, Bradford, Ala.).
2790 Will Gary, Route No. 1, Ishkooda, Ala.
2943 Albert Gatson, Route No. 2, box 46, Bessemer, Ala.
8310 Arthur George, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala. (210 Chandler Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
189 Horace (Harace) Germany, Oxmoor, Ala.
3232 Mose Gibson, Lewisburg, Ala.
2335 Willie Glass, Route No. 6, Ketona, Ala.
499 James Glenn, Boyles, Ala.
8091 Percy Glenn, Oxmoor, Ala.
8019 James W. Glover, Irondale, Ala.
217 McKenley Glover (Grover), Jacksonville, Ala.
910 Walter Godwin (Goodwin), Trussville, Ala.
2949 Charlie Gong, Canton, Ga.
1869 Hanson Green (Green) (Harrison Green), Oxmoor, Ala.
2787 Lawyer W. Griffin, New Castle, Ala.
149 Levigia Hale, Route No. 8, box 93, Birmingham, Ala. (Ishkooda, Ala.).
3364 Senior Hale, Route No. 2, Smythe, Ala.
177 Walter Hall, section houses, Boyles, Ala.
1133 Thurston M. Hamby (Thurston Marcus Hanby, Hamby), Trussville, Ala. (Hardy, Ky.).
911 James H. (Henry) Hamilton (Hampton), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1478 Robert Hammond, Route No. 2, box 137, Bessemer, Ala.
1906 Isiah Hampton (Isaah Hamilton, Isaiah Hampton), Irondale, Ala.
1886 Jeff Hardy, Route No. 2, Riley Station, Birmingham, Ala.
2475 Sylvester Hardy, Route No. 1, Ishkooda, Ala.
87 Willie Harrell (Horrell), Route No. 8, Birmingham, Ala.
568 Ben Harris, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
8432 Casateal Harris, Route No. 1, care A. B. Raiford, Bessemer, Ala.
90 Ed Harris (Hassis), 2418 Alley D, Birmingham, Ala. (New Castle, Ala.).
819 Jesse (Jessie) Harris, Route No. 1, box 254, Bessemer, Ala. 2120 Arlington Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.).
502 Jim Harvey, Trussville, Ala.
1264 James Hatter, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
8351 Richard Hawthorne (Hawthome), Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
507 John Abner Hicks, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
863 Robert L. Hickmon, Lewisburg, Ala.
1024 Wayman (Waymon) Hill, Route No. 4, Birmingham, Ala.
1818 Peter Hinds (Hines), Trussville, Ala.
1825 Sam Hodge, Irondale, Ala.
3211 Robert Hogue (Hogan, Hogne), Route No. 8, Birmingham, Ala.
621 Leroy Hoke, Ishkooda, Ala.
8217 George Holcomb, Route No. 2, box 56, Bessemer, Ala.
8114 Gus Holley (Halley, Guss Holley), Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
153 Will Holmes, Oxmoor, Ala.
197 German Holt, Route No. 2, box 53, Bessemer, Ala.
2829 Huey Hopkins, Route No. 1, Songo, Ala.
3028 Robert Hopkins, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
199 George Howard, Leeds, Ala.
2381 James Howard, Route No. 1, Riley Station, Ala.
8305 Will Howard, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
2888 Willie Howard (Willie H. Howard), Route No. 1, Irondale, Ala.
8472 Willie Howard, Route No. 2, Brown Street, Bessemer, Ala.
1790 William Howard, 225 Depot Street, Boyles, Ala.
2450 Ed Hubbard, Oxmoor, Ala.
288 George Hubbard, Oxmoor, Ala. (Boyles Concrete Building, Boyles, Ala.).
50 Albert Hudson, Route No. 2, Wenonah Camp, Bessemer, Ala.
1612 Earnest Hudson, Route No. 8, Ishkooda, Ala.
8130 Lawrence Hudson, Boyles, Ala.
402 Levy (Levi) Hunter, Route No. 2, box 55, Bessemer, Ala.
1634 Will Isaac (Isaacs), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1124 James Jackson, Riley Station, Ala.
334 Paul Jackson, Boyles, Ala.
2026 Paul Jeffry (Maul Jeffrey, Saul Jeffry), Route No. 1, Ishkooda, Ala.
448 John Jennings, Route No. 1, box 25, Birmingham, Ala.
1826 Claud Johnson (Claude Johnston), Route No. 8, Ishkooda, Ala.
8201 Frank Johnson, New Castle, Ala.
2377 Claud Johnson, Route No. 2, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
2210 Franklin M. (Monroe) Johnson, Route No. 1, box 206 D, Birmingham, Ala.
8203 Luke Johnson (Luke Jackson), New Castle, Ala.
2258 Ransom (Ranson) Johnson, Route No. 1, box 86, Bessemer, Ala.
2406 Thos. Johnson, Route No. 2, Wenonah Camp, Ala.
2250 Ray Johnson, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
2045 Charlie (Charley) Jones, Route No. 1, box 250 C, Birmingham, Ala.
2007 Dave Jones, Boyles, Ala.
17305 Henry Jones, 415 Washington, Birmingham, Ala.
438 Henry Jones, Covington, Ala.
1610 John Jones (John James), Avenue C and Thirteenth, Birmingham, Ala.

378 Junius Jones, Smythe, Ala. (Route No. 2, Smythe, Bessemer, Ala.).
1197 Robert Jones, Route No. 1, box 249, Birmingham, Ala.
2283 Sam Jones, Irondale, Ala.
2703 Sam Jones, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1449 Sammie Jones, Lewisburg, Ala.
660 Will Jones, New Castle, Ala.
518 Clifford Jordan, Route No. 1, box 277, Birmingham, Ala.
276 Alex Jas. Kelley, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
908 Archie Kelly (Kelley), 105 Church, Birmingham, Ala.
797 Clemon Kelly (Claman Kelley, Clemon Kelley), Route No. —, box 249, Birmingham, Ala.
1901 Moses (Mose) Kennard, Route No. 4, Birmingham, Ala.
1889 Walter King, Route No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.
2000 Eddie Knight, Trussville, Ala.
1280 John Lamb, Grace post office on L. & N., Alabama.
2482 Wash Langford, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
531 Charley Latham, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
8346 Mat Lee, Route No. 2, Brown Station, Bessemer, Ala.
2687 Robert Lee, Route No. 1, box 209, Birmingham, Ala.
3314 Frank Le Grand (Legrand), Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
2007 Calvin Levert, Route No. 2, box 90, Bessemer, Ala.
592 Hester (Lester) Logan, Route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
2353 Eddie Levert, Route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
1003 Albert Loveless (Lovelace), Route No. 6, box 125 (Route No. 2, box 125), Birmingham, Ala.
3053 Jerry McBride, Route No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.
1139 Charles Henry McCall, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala. (1521 Twenty-second Street, Ensley, Ala.).
939 James McCombs (McComb), Covington, Ala.
1499 Luther McCrary (McCray), Route No. 2, box 299, Bessemer, Ala.
10a Edgar McDonald, Zion City, East Lake, Ala.
2457 Andrew McDowell, Toplar City, Ala.
1905 Henry McFarlin (McFarland), Trussville, Ala.
2985 George McKelthern (McKeithen), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1660 Henry McKelthern (McKeithen), Route No. 2, box 62B, Birmingham, Ala.
2926 Arthur McKenzie (McKinsey), Argo, Ala.
2268 Harvey McKinney, Route No. 2, box 98, Bessemer, Ala.
2070 William McKinney (McKinsy), Route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
779 Joe McIntire (McIntyre), Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
804 Hagard (Hegard) McQueen, Route No. 2, box 91, Bessemer, Ala.
3097 Watkin McQueen, Wenonah Camp 7, Ala. (Route No. 2, Hope Hull, Ala., care C. W. Bond).
936 Will Manuel, Leeds, Ala.
2781 John Martin, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
2533 William Martin, Route No. 2, box 28, Bessemer, Ala.
1158 Walker Mason, Wenonah, Ala.
1095 Ollie Maxwell, Leeds, Ala. (Lawrence, Tex.).
2750 Ben May, Boyles, Ala.
113 Levi Mayo, Route No. 2, box 50, Morris, Ala.
3077 Sam Maze (Naze), Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
819 Ben Menifee, Leeds, Ala.
781 Berry Miller, Route No. 1, box 101, Bessemer, Ala.
2159 Joe Miller, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
2551 Waldorf Mims, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
1436 Charlie Minnifield (Minifield), route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala. (Valdosta, Ga.).
830 Ed Miree, route No. 2, box 80, Bessemer, Ala.
3367 Jas. C. (Clarence) Mitchell, New Castle, Ala.
1157 John Mitchell, route No. 7, North Birmingham, Ala.
2249 Moses Monree (Moncree, Moncrel), route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
983 Charlie Montgomery, route No. 2, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
1530 Eugene Montgomery, route No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.
2725 Albert Moore, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1171 Benny Moore, route No. 7, Birmingham, Ala.
1077 Cornelius Moore, Covington, Ala.
2287 Henry Moore, First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
3513 Jimmie Moore, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala. (Cleveland, Ohio).
2111 John Moore, route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
2529 Henry Morgan, route No. 2, box 28, Bessemer, Ala.
882 Fred Morris, route No. 1, box 94, Birmingham, Ala.
1503 Jackson Muchatch, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1801 Bill (O'Bryan), route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
1571 Charlie Oree, route No. 1, box 209, Bessemer, Ala.
2845 John Palmer, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
3159 Sam Parker, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
2850 Sidney (Sidney) Parker, route No. 8, Birmingham, Ala.
3309 William (Willie) Patrick (William (Willie) Albert Patrick) (Patirck), route No. 4, Birmingham, Ala.
3503 Jim Patten, route No. 2, box 55, Bessemer, Ala.
1705 James Patterson, 235 Water, Inglenook, Ala.
2704 Adie Patterson (Peterson), Leeds, Ala.
1626 Dennis Patterson, Wenonah, Ala., route No. 2.
171 Henry Pearson, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1811 Archie Perry, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
2420 Henry Phillips (Phillupe), route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
1010 Archie E. Pickard (Pickett), route No. 8, Birmingham, Ala.
1579 Charlie Porter, Trussville, Ala. (Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.).
2405 Fred Powell, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
118 Will Powell, route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
2807 Charlie Readerse (Readers), route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
2210 Fred Redfield, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
67 Jessie (Jesse) Riddle, New Castle, Ala.
1205 Will Riley, route No. 1, Ishkooda, Birmingham, Ala.
8341 William F. (Fred) Rivers, route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
2507 Henry Robertson, route No. 2, box 127, Bessemer, Ala.
2443 Isaac Robinson (Robison), route No. 1, Ishkooda, Birmingham, Ala.
8207 Lucius (Lucus) Robinson, route No. 1, box 269, Birmingham, Ala.
1303 Amos Rudolph, route No. 2, Redding, Bessemer, Ala.
1235 David Rogers (Dave Rodgers), Boyles, Ala.
1023 Ed Rogers (Rodgers), True Village, Ala. (route No. 2, No. 9 Mines, Bessemer, Ala.).
1504 Cally Roney, route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
1201 Jim Roper (Pope), route No. 1, box 262 D, Birmingham, Ala.
70 Coleman Rush, Boyles, Ala.
2784 Clarence Sampson, route No. 1, box 250 H, Birmingham, Ala.
680 George Sanford, route No. 1, box 14, Birmingham, Ala.
849 Frand (Frank) Seay, Boyles, Ala.
1175 Oscar Scott, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
8238 Arthur Selgler, Boyles, Ala.
2528 James Shelton, route No. 1, box 268, Birmingham, Ala.
2821 Louis (Lewis) Shepard, New Castle, Ala.
8340 J. D. Sims, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
2843 Straffon Singleton, route No. 2, box 43, Bessemer, Ala.
1460 Alex Smith, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Birmingham, Ala.
2005 Bennie Smith, route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
606 Frank Thomas Smith (Frank Lon Smith), route No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.
1236 Henry Smith, route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
8058 Jim Smith, Lewisburg, Ala.
1928 Leonard Smith, route No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.
8370 Samuel Smith, route No. 2, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
69 Will Smith, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
493 Will Smith, Trussville, Ala.
991 Jerome Soles (Sales), route No. 1, box 251, Bessemer, Ala.
1868 Andrew Speed, route No. 1, Ishkooda, Birmingham, Ala.
1194 George Spencer, Lovick, Ala. (Lewisburg, Ala.).
1584 Will Spencer, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
3001 Ira P. Statymire, 2527 Ninth Avenue, Bessemer, Ala.
673 E. Steele, Karo, Ala.
2682 Mose Stephenson, box 80, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
3441 Will Stephenson, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1045 Chareuce Stetus, route No. 2, box 291, Bessemer, Ala.
2517 Pinkney Stewart, Lewisburg, Ala.
2311 Johnnie Sumpter, Leeds, Ala.
1370 Alfred Stover, route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
208 Oscar Strickland, 637 Rialto Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1106 Alex Taylor, route No. 2, Pratt City, Ala.
2604 Braxton F. Taylor (Barney H. Taylor, Trussville, Ala.
2537 Charlie (Charley) Taylor, route No. 2, box 52, Bessemer, Ala.
967 James Taylor, route No. 2, box 42 (332), Bessemer, Ala.
793 Lonzo Taylor, route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
696 Ocey Taylor, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
111 Arthur Thomas, 1002 Sixteenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
91 Isaih (Isiah) Thomas, 805 Thirteenth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1350 Jesse Trammell, West End, Ala.
8502 Joe Thomas, route No. 2, box 258, Birmingham, Ala.
3338 Mordecia Threatt, route No. 1, box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
1487 Robert Turner, route No. 2, box 136, Bessemer, Ala.
2137 Jim Thomas, route No. 1, Spaulding, Ala.
588 John Wesley Vanzant, Irondale, Ala.
2375 Edrick Walker, route No. 2, Wenonah, Bessemer, Ala.
2086 Frank Walker, route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1189 Richard Walker, route No. 1, Wenonah, Birmingham, Ala.
2785 Will Walker, route No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.
3516 John Wallace, Trussville, Ala.
1430 Ed Warren Boyles, Ala.
3802 George Washington, Greenwood, near Birmingham, Ala.
2200 Sam Washington, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
243 Will Washington, Bessemer (Jonesboro), Ala.
2514 Willie Watson, Route No. 2, Wenonah, Ala.
1766 Dawson Watts (Walts), Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
2002 Eddie Webb, Hillman, Ala.
1557 Henry Webster, Route No. 2, box 15, Bessemer, Ala.
1110 Charley West, Oxmoor, Ala.
3444 Bailey Whatley, Coalburg, Ala.
1859 Albert Wiley, Route No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
8021 Ben Williams, Alton, Ala.
728 George Williams, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala. (614 Twenty-ninth Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
1081 George Williams, Leeds, Ala.
2256 Henry Williams, Route No. 1, Smythe, Birmingham, Ala.
2707 John Wilson, Route No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
3423 Will Witherspoon (Weatherspoon), Route No. 1, Spaulding, Ala.
8083 Frank Wood (Woods), Trussville, Ala.
2589 Henry Wyatt, Route No. 4, Birmingham, Ala.
1479 John William Wynn, Trussville, Ala.
2380 Joe Yelder, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
1848 Grover Young, Covington, Ala.
1268 Homer Young, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
104 Willie Clifford Warren, Route No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.
946 Edward (Ed) Williams, Irondale, Ala.
1257 Nat Williams, Route No. 1, Bessemer, Ala.
1006 Phil Williams, Atlanta, Ga.
18 Roscoe (Rosco) Woods, New Castle, Ala.
836 John Williamson, House No. 1, Birmingham, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL, STATE OF ALABAMA.

72 Spencer Agnew, Girard, Ala.
1509 Essex Allen, Seale Road, Girard, Ala.
993 Sylvester Allen, Pittsview, Ala.
987 Lee Anderson, Seale, Ala.
1324 Hosh Andrews, Hurtsboro, Ala.
941 Willie Battle, Hurtsboro, Ala.
748 Zack Brady, Girard, Ala.
1544 Edward Brown, Route No. 1, Girard, Ala.
85 Loul Brown, 201 Rud Street, Girard, Ala. (201 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.).
721 Will Battis, Girard, Ala.
1088 Charles Calhoun, Seale, Ala.
1104 Howard Cosby, Hurtsboro, Ala.
552 Sam Daniel, Pittsview, Ala.
1180 George Dillard, Seale, Ala.
507 Roy O. Fields, Girard, Ala.
1380 James Fillmore, Route No. 9, Opelika, Ala.
808 Eddie Florence, Cottonton, Ala. (Hatchechubbee, Ala.).
1201 Ed (Re) Foster, Hatchechubbee, Ala.
787 Lewis Frye, Glenville, Ala.
1060 Haywood Frye, Girard, Ala.
828 Davis Gordon (Doris Gordon), Pittsview, Ala.
1418 Kuener Gray, Girard, Ala.
1882 George Green (Georg Green), Hurtsboro, Ala.
1431 Tommie Griggs, rural route, Girard, Ala. (Railroad Street, Girard, Ala.).
674 Plas Hal, Hatchechubbee, Ala.
694 Louie Halsell, Girard, Ala.
1070 Judge Lewis Harris, Route No. 9, Opelika, Ala.
792 Willie Henry, Girard, Ala.
1588 Ed Daniel Hubbard, Hurtsboro, Ala.
1884 Dave Hudson, Girard, Ala.
811 John Jackson, Fort Mitchell, Ala.
1055 Will Jackson, Omaha, Ga.

938 Fred Johnson, Girard, Ala.
494 James Johnson, Fort Mitchell, Ala.
956 George Henry Jones, Route No. 3, Opelika, Ala.
975 Martin King, Hurtsboro, Ala.
322 Aberibe (Aberdine) Krump, Flint Alley, Girard, Ala.
835 Clifford (C.) Lamar, Hurtsboro, Ala.
1584 Clarence Lamb, 508 Broad Street, Girard, Ala. (Route No. 10, Phoenix, Ala.).
1663 Frank Lewis (Frank Jefferson Lewis), Fort Mitchell, Ala.
96 Raleigh (Rollie) Lipscomb, Route No. 9, Opelika, Ala.
1406 Jim Lockwood, Hurtsboro, Ala.
1120 Gus Milton, Cottonton, Ala.
808 Doss Mitchell, Newfall, Russell County, Ala. (Newfall Street, Rutherford, Ala.).
512 Will Morris, Rutherford, Ala.
94 Reuben Nuckles, Girard, Ala.
1040 Ed Patterson, Fort Mitchell, Ala.
1272 William Patterson, Girard, Ala.
1084 Cary Peabody, Route No. 1, Girard, Ala.
820 Joe Porter, Pittsview, Ala.
57 Louis Edmund Roy Reed (Louis E. R. Reed, Louis Edward Roy Reed), 1, Girard, Ala.
885 Steven Reed, Hurtsboro, Ala.
108 John Reulls (Rouells, John Rouell), Hurtsboro, Ala.
1218 Albert Rice, Girard, Ala.
1448 Jim Rivers, Pittsview, Ala.
665 Peter Rivers, Girard, Ala.
538 Will Rogers (Will Rodgers), Hurtsboro, Ala.
670 Smith Sauks, R. F. D. No. 1, Beale, Ala. (Smith Saluks, Route No. 1, Beale, Ala.).
1304 Erasmus Shields (Erasmus S. Shields, Erasmus Skinner Shields), Hurtsboro, Ala.
1673 Charles Smith (Charlie Smith), Girard, Ala.
452 Isaiah Smith, Fort Mitchell, Ala.
105 Jim Solomon (Soloman, Jim Solomon), Hurtsboro, Ala.
200 John Upshaw, Pittsview, Ala.
308 James Ward, First Street, Girard, Ala. (Jesse James Ward, R. F. D. No. 1, Girard, Ala.)
77 Jim Wiggins, Girard, Ala.
264 Clifford Williams, Girard, Ala.
578 Joe Winters, Long Street, Girard, Ala.
820 Fred Woolfork (Woolfolk), Fort Mitchell, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMTER, STATE OF ALABAMA.

994 Garner Allen, Ward, Ala.
470 Will Allen, Gainesville, Ala. (care of roundhouse, N. & W. R. R., Williamson, W. Va.).
9651 James Arbe, Magnolia, Gainesville, Ala.
183 Pompey (Pompie) Bird, Geiger, Ala.
1357 Richard Bragg, York, Ala.
445 Aaron Brown, Geiger, Ala.
1068 Adolph Brown, Livingston, Ala.
1619 Allen Brown, Livingston, Ala.
414 Jimmie Brown, Coatopa, Ala.
795 David Bryant, McDowell, Ala. (1558 Fourteenth Street, Alley 8, Birmingham, Ala.).
242 Thomas Cameron, York, Ala.
598 Thome Casteel (Thorne Castile, Thorne Casteel), York, Ala.
203 Pearlie (Perley) Clark, McDowell, Ala.
1188 Albert Clerk (Clark), Sumterville, Ala.
3339 Joe Donald, jr., Bellamy, Ala. (Steella, Ala., care of J. W. Lammus).
285 Edwards Dyke, Gaston, Ala. (Edwards (Ed) Dykes, Ward, Ala.).
1597 Sim Erige, York, Ala. (Fort Payne, Ala.).
1257 Lillie (Lillie) Fluker, Whitfield, Ala.
786 Ed. Gush (Ed Gush), Ward, Ala.
351 Bob Handley, Epes, Ala. (care of Alabama Power Co., Route 1, Parish County, Ala.).
804 John James Harris, Gainesville, Ala.
873 Thomas Harris, York, Ala.
954 Walter Harris, Emelle, Ala.
233 Jim Harvey, Bonita, Miss.
673 Buck Hatter, Panola, Ala.
1406 Will Hill, Livingston, Ala.
1129 Will Hilnes, Geiger, Ala.
240 Sammie (Sammy) Houston, Panola, Ala.
1146 Grant Idrell, Epes, Ala. (412 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala).
857 Robert Jackson, York, Ala.
1370 Will Jackson, Emelle, Ala. (Boyd, Ala.).
1251 Allen James, Cuba, Ala.
659 Bill Jones, Gainesville, Ala.
1480 Frazier Knighton, Whitfield, Ala.
547 Robert Lewis, Epes, Ala. (Southern Railway, Woodstock, Ala.).
606 Willie Little, Panola, Ala.
1368 Will McLeod (McCloud), Cuba, Ala.
1571 Kennedy Marshall, Coatopa, Ala.
1318 Nick Matthews, Livingston, Ala.
1470 Vern Mitchell, Epes, Ala.
522 William Oden, Sumter County, Ala. (Press Steel Car Co., North Side, Allegheny, Pa.).
1596 James Perry, Livingston, Ala.
192 Henry Polk (Pope), 1713 Ninth Alley, Bessemer, Ala.
868 Will Porter, Livingston, Ala. (Fort Payne, Ala.).
663 Lee Richardson, Bellamy, Ala.
10923 Frank Robinson, Emelle, Ala.
1015 Will Roe, Halsell, Ala.
381 Henry Smith, Livingston, Ala.
1030 James Smith, Livingston, Ala.
1336 Henry Spates (Speight), Penola, Ala. (Panola, Ala.).
688 Walter Spencer, Epes, Ala.
280 Ed. Sprights (Spright, Ed Sprights), Emelle, Ala.
74 Jake Steidman, Geiger, Ala.
946 Louis (Lewis) Manuel Stubbs, Epes, Ala.
9423 Hardy Taylor, Emelle, Ala.
642 Will Taylor, Coatopa, Ala.
644 Harrison Thomas, Boyd, Ala.
1068 Jeff Thomas, Coatopa, Ala.—Vicksburg, Miss. XXa Gang, Y. & M. R. R.
7643 William Thomas, Gainsville, Ala.
1524 Sam Walker, York, Ala.
1065 Albert Wallace, Bellamy, Ala.
249 William Ward, York, Ala.
1306 George Washington, Boyd, Ala.
1334 Noah Washington, York, Ala.
914 Willie Watson, Livingston, Ala.
866 Edward Williams, Boyd, Ala.
974 Felix Williams, Belmont, Ala.
841 John Williams, York, Ala.
307 N. C. Williams, York, Ala. (care Col Hursh Iron Co., East St. Louis, Ill.).
90 Searcy Williams, Livingston, Ala.
1270 Joe Wilson, York, Ala.
1424 Ernest Windfield (Winfield), McDowell, Ala.
980 Walter Winn, Livingston, Ala
1370 Matt Winston, Bodka, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILCOX, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1140 Joe Albert, R. F. D. box 20, Camden, Ala. (Winchester, Ky.).
488 Willie Archy (Willis Archie, Willie Archoy), Camden, Ala. (Bellview, Wilcox, Ala.).
80 Charley Boyd, Annemanie, Ala.
1780 Ladell Boyd (Liddill Boyd), Camden, Ala.
30 Morton Boykin, Camden, Ala. (Camden Ferry, care N. C. & St. L. R. R. Co., Camden, Wilcox, Ala.).
1458 Henry Blackman, Pineapple, Ala.
572 Henry Brown, Camden R. F. D. No. 1, Ala.
1340 Mack Brown, Snow Hill, Ala. (Irvine, Ky., L. & N. R. R.; Snow Hill, Wilcox, Ala.).
1150 LeRoy Burroughs, Prairie, Ala. (Leroy Boroughs, care W. S. Stratman, Prairie, Wilcox, Ala.).
1110 John Carmichael (Jno. Carimchail, Johnny Carmichael), Sunny South, Ala. (Batavia, New York Central Railroad; Sunny South, Wilcox, Ala.).
1297 Willis Ens Carson (Willis Enst, Carsin), Camden, Ala.
105 Elmer Carter, Snow Hill, Ala. (Welfare Department, Nitro, W. Va.).
1230 Uran B. Carter, Pineapple, Wilcox, Ala.
1284 Austin Coleman, Primrose, Ala.
35 Joe Colston, Coy, Ala.
1588 Cornelius Creagh, Cathrine, Ala.
1040 George Culpepper, Thomasville, Ala.
1822 Henry Davis, Snow Hill, Ala.
1426 Rue Dorsey, Lamison, Ala.
1241 Alfred Fisher, Pine Hill, Ala.
115 Willie Glover, Primrose, Ala.
707 Edward Griffith, care Carnegie Steel Co., Clairton, Pa. (Arlington, Wilcox, Ala.).
804 Henry Harris, care Usery Lbn. Co., McWilliams, Ala.
614 Mose Hatcher, Furman, Ala. (Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co., Evergreen, Ala.; Furman, Wilcox, Ala.).
727 Ed Hatchett, Farmersville, Ala., Sunlight Mining Co. (Farmersville, Lowndes, Ala.; Sunlight, Ala.).
618 Jack House, Lamison, Ala., care Frost Sibley Lumber Co., Lamison, Wilcox, Ala.
1453 Isiah Hunter, Sweet Water, care L. B. Cox, Pine Hill, Wilcox, Ala.
1778 Arnold Irby, Millers Ferry, Ala.
148 Jesse James, Allentown, Ala.
1103 Morris Jeams (Marvis Jeams), McWilliams, Ala., care W. H. Fuids, McWilliams, Wilcox, Ala.
751 Thomas Jenkins, McWilliams, Ala., care T. R. Miller-Mill Co., Brenton, McWilliams, Wilcox, Ala.
997 Essie Johnson, Vredenburgh, Ala. (Bashi Clark Co., post office, Bashi, Ala.).
1111 George Johnson, Pine Hill, Ala.
1401 Slater Jones, Lower Peach Tree, Ala.
273 Arthur Kelly, Pine Apple, Ala. (Pine Hill, Wilcox, Ala.).
1183 Jim Kimbrough, Catherine, Ala., care B. F. Huksm Catherin, Wilcox, Ala.
1381 John Kimbrough, Vredenburgh, Wilcox, Ala.
276 Eugene Lathan, Science Hill, Ky. (Catherine, Wilcox, Ala.).
1200 Peter Lewis, Camden, Ala.
1418 Collins Mack McCall, Coy, Ala.
138 Asa McJackson, Vredenburgh, Ala. (Asal McJackson, Millers Ferry, Ala.).
731 Harry McWilliams, Calidonia, Ala.
1208 Jeff Megginson (Meggerson), Vredenburgh, Ala. (Railrond No. 1918 Street, Pensacola, Fla.; Vredenburgh, Wilcox, Ala.).
827 George Michael, Camden, Ala.
1192 Sam Moorer, Pine Apple, Ala.
1784 Willie Moorer, Snow Hill, Ala.
901 Marcella Pastel, Vredenburgh, Ala.
810 Fred Peters, Yellow Bluff, Ala. (McClure Lumber Co., Wagon, Ala.; Yellow Bluff, Wilcox, Ala.).
1594 Paul Ray, Birmingham, Ala.
546 Walter Roberson, Pine Hill, Ala.
1324 Enoch Robins, Route 2, Camden, Ala.
1599 Willie Scott, Camden, Ala. (Jones Bros., Camden, Wilcox, Ala.).
1525 Johnnie Skinner, Camden, Wilcox, Ala.
340 John Smith, Caledonia, Ala. (care Dale Lumber Co., Caledonia, Wilcox, Ala.).
964 John Smith, Thomasville, Ala. (B. E. Devan, Thomasville, Ala.).
1610 Sidney Charles Tervalon, Lutheran Synodical Corp., Oak Hill, Wilcox, Ala. (Sidney Charles Terralon, Oak Hill, Ala.).
747 Stephen Thomas, Millers Ferry, Wilcox, Ala. (Stevin Thomas, care L. J. Hayes).
1837 Ervin Thompson, Camden, Ala.
674 Robert Threadgill, Camden, Wilcox County, Ala.
637 George Westbrooks, Coy, Ala. (George Westbrook, Sunny South, Wilcox, Ala.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1265a George Brown, Denver, Colo. (Sello Floto Circus, Denver, Colo.).
1038 Rollie P. Giles, Thirty-fifth and Julian Street, Denver, Colo.
981 Clifton Breckenridge Graham, 2875 West Thirty-third Street, Denver, Colo.
1298 Edd R. Mitchell (Ed R. Mitchel), Thirty-fifth and Julian Streets, Denver, Colo.
806 Tracy Gilbert Turner, 2875 West Thirty-third Street, Denver, Colo. (Tracy G. Turner, 2876 West Thirty-third Street, Denver, Colo.).
907 Bert Walker, 4020 West Thirty-ninth Avenue, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PUEBLO, STATE OF COLORADO.

912 Polito Alencio, Salt Creek, Colo.
477 Steve Barrevich (Brauervish, Marianivoch, Bohemia, Brarrervish), 1234 Bohlemer, Pueblo, Colo.
719 Frank Bohlil, 1221 Bohemia, Pueblo, Colo.
518 Amnandello Boyse (Amadello Bonse), general delivery, Pueblo, Colo.
679 Roy (Ray) Alvin Brown (Ray A. Brown), Rural Route 1, box 154, Pueblo, Colo. (1014 Cass Street, Joliet, Ill.).
75 Robert Carpenter (Robt. H. Carpenter), White Rock, Colo.
661 William Carr, box 444, Pueblo, Colo.
621 Pedro (Pudro) Causinas, Salt Creek, Colo.
720 Refie R. Elnis, Livesey, Colo.
768 Wm. F. (P.) Ford, 814 West Sixth, Pueblo, Colo.
685 Tranquilliano (Tranquilino) Gimenal (Tranquilino Gimenes), Pueblo, Colo.
504 Lorenzo Grimaldi, 1121 Bohemia, Pueblo, Colo.
285 Fred Hasler, Rural Free Delivery 1, box 50, Pueblo, Colo.
681 Jas. L. Hoover (Joseph L. Hoover), White Rock, Colo.
94a Robert Kenny, Graneros, Colo.
432 Carl Lotz, Burnt Mill, Colo.
658 Pedro Mendoza, Swallows, Colo.
734 Frank Milkou (Milkan, Mikan), 15 East Mesa, Pueblo, Colo.
40 Frank Mirels, Rural Route 1, box 205, Pueblo, Colo. (care of Golden Cycle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.).
290 Delbert Morris (Morres), Pinon, Colo.
702 Cornello (Panielo, Panello) Nieto, 1200 East Northern, Pueblo, Colo.
837 Victor Rublado (Roblabo, Roblado), Station A, Pueblo, Colo.
408 Nick Rastovich (Pastorich), 1231 Northern (1231 East Northern), Pueblo, Colo.
1042 Clarence Reese, 2400 (2416) Routt, Pueblo, Colo.
917a Jose Rivera, 320 Main, Pueblo, Colo. (409 Central Block, care of N. M. Vigel, Pueblo, Colo.)
115 Jose Santano (Santana), Pinon, Colo.
1045 William Wright, box 444, Pueblo, Colo.
1140 Nick Thomas, 57 Whitting Street, Springfield, Mo. (Di Tomsaco, Rural Route 2, box 248, Pueblo, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

94 Aubrey Brown, 114 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
7 Charles Butler, 122 A B C Alley, Washington D. C. (Charles Chester Butler, 703 Eighteenth Street NE., Washington, D. C.).
496 William Clark, 1516 Marion Street, Washington, D. C.
8328 John Cofield, 1003 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
6 Richard De Leon, Washington, D. C. (Richard De Leon, New Berne Apartment, Eleventh and Massachusetts Avenue).
267 Estanislau De Urquisa (Estanislau de Urquisa), 1315 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
3516 Leslie David Douglas (Leslie D. Douglas), 402 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
126 Andrew Jackson Ferrington (A. J. Ferrington), 56 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1708 Alfred James Filippo (James A. Filippo), 1826 Marion Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2311 Robert Dolphfus Gillison, Goat Alley rear, 620 M Street, Washington, D. C.
8000 Charles Green, 127 A B C Alley, between First and Second and P and Q, Washington, D. C.
3028 Edward Ellsworth Haines (Edw. E. Haines), 442 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.
97 Austin Holmes, 1230 Third Street, Washington, D. C. (1220½ Third Street, Washington, D. C.).
2807 James Jackson, 1528 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
207 Alpha Cornelius Johnson (A. C. Johnson), 1127 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8008 Robt. Beatrice Johnson (Robert B. Johnson), 1247 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8145 Louis Solomon Klyassoff (L. S. Klyassoff), 1341 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8158 W. Cleveland LaGrande (Will Cleveland Le Grande), 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
8509 Fletcher Martin Leach (Leatch), 445 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2008 George Marchell (George Marshall), 1415 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
3289 William John Marshall, 114 Rovers Court NW., Washington, D. C.
210 Elijah Miles (Elijah Mills), 1442 First Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1244 Commlos Photiadis (Comminos Photiadis, Com. Photiadis), 801 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8617 Elsworth Richard Powell, 1523 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2189 John Rivers (J. Rivers), 74 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
3804 Sinclair Scott, 154 Pierce Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8651 James Aldon Sherwood (J. A. Sherwood), 1211 North Capitol Street NE., Washington, D. C.
2856 Fred Lee Sims (Fred Sims), 1517 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8401 Alfred Monroe Smith (A. M. Smith), 1310 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1416 Babe Smith, 1527 Columbia Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8319 Thos. Smith (Thomas Smith), 812 Fourth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8001 John Sommerville (John Somerville), 14 O Street NE., Washington, D. C.
3027 Harrison Taylor, 623 M street NW., Washington, D. C.
2902 William Henry Walters (Wm. Walters), 511 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
201 James Edward Wells, 42 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1847 Guy Earl Willett, 1100 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
8416 Alfred Hector (A. H.) Williams, 1453 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
8343 Thomas (T.) Charles (C.) Blencowe (Blemcowe), rear of 1312 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 3, WASHINGTON, D. C.

274 Ernest Preston Allen, 524 Twenty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2613 George T. (Thomas) Alexander, 1225 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

2825 Alfred Young Boston, 819 Twenty-sixth, Apartment No. 80, Washington, D. C.
1226 Geo. Jackson Branch, 2014 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2111 Walter Byse, Cecil Apartments, Fifteenth and L NW., Washington, D. C.
877 Julian Allen Dickinson, Twentieth and P Streets, The Toronto, Washington, D. C.
1162 John Peter Jens Duhn, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
2804 Alonzo Elliott, 929 Twenty-seventh NW., Washington, D. C.
2140 George Kincaide Faye, 707 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1772-1 Howard Amos Ford, 2521 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1088 James Elijah Glenn, 2117 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2472 Francis Hawkins, 918 Twenty-seventh NW., Washington, D. C.
1807 John Wallace Hill, 1736 G Street NW., Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.
1198 Mallaline Hinton, 2122 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (434 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.).
948 Edward Horton, 1519 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
760 James Jackson, 3226 Grace, Washington, D. C. (2423 Eye Street NW.).
1808 George Johnson, 911 Twenty-seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1912 Wm. McKinley Johnson, 2102 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
883-1 Thos. M. (Macoughtry) Judson, The Shoreham, Washington, D. C.
588-1 George Westley Laurensi, 1710 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
878 Daniel Joseph McCarthy, 2123 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. (212 Twentieth NW., Washington, D. C.).
1408 Orestes Magente, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2140 Harry Augustus Magruder, 1181 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1057 James Henry Mills, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2545 Paul Baxter Morgan, 917 Eighteenth Street NW., The Marlborough, Washington, D. C.
2233 Stanley Wm. Payne, 1013 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.
3068 Celedonia V. (Vincente) Pereda, 1750 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
784 Isaiah Reyton, 826 Twenty-fourth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1434 James Wilbert Reddick, 2107 Hopkins Place, Washington, D. C.
1174 Charles W. Robinson, 1780 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
955 James Archie Smith, 2107 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1288 Thomas Smith, 1528 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
581 Arthur Watkins, 1124 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1242 Daniel Wayne, 1810 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
2204 Henry West, 2110 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
187 Theodore Phillip J. (Jeseway) Williams, 1320 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1402 William Wilson, 2212 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
404 George (Gharrity) Abram Wood, 2216 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (804 K Street NE., Washington, D. C.).
613 Pedro Reyer Yeres, 1830 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1410 Thounsen (Thousend) Adams (Thownsen Adams, Townsend Adnms), 824 Argonne Street, Washington, D. C.
850 Thos. J. Adams (Thomas John Adams, T. J. Adams), 600 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1662 John Anderson, 208 I Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2180 Thos. Ashby (Thomas Ashby), 121 H Street SW., Washington, D. C. (507 Sturgeon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
830 John W. Barnett (John Wesley Barnett), 818 Willow Tree Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1564 Andrew Beacona (Andrew Beaona), 1014 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
1284 Joseph Bernard Berger (J. B. Berger), 476 L Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1504 John Berry (John Barry), 236 I Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2311 John Blair, 55 M Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1495 Virgin Blake, 205 M Street SW., Washington, D. C.
684 Frederick Harrison Blondon (Frederick Harrisen Blondon), 700 First Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2378 John T. Briscoe (John Thomas Briscoe (Briscol)), 508 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C. (1347 Ward Street, South Baltimore, Md.).
2482 Daniel Brown, 301 F Street SW., Washington, D. C. (125 S Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
234 Wm. E. Butler, 1214 Union Street SW., Washington, D. C.
806 Wm. H. Carroll (Wm. Henry Carroll, W. Carroll), 117 F Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1838 Benjamin H. Carter (Benjamin Harrison Carter, Ben Carter), 344 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2213 Edward C. Carter (Edward Castor Carter, 1214 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C. (Eddie Carter, Devonshire race track, Windsor, Ontario).
1744 Robt. Clam Carter (Robert Clem Carter, Dixon Court, next to School Street, SW., Washington, D. C. (Robert C. Carter, 405 Sullivan Court SW.).
2635 Wister Chapie, 1211 Carrollburg Place SW., Washington, D. C.
440 Richard Chivers, 8 West Allens Court SW., Washington, D. C.
1446 John Clay, 621 Burke Court SW., Washington, D. C. (482 Locust Court SW., Washington, D. C.).
767 Phillip Clay (Philip Clay), 459 Clarks Court SW., Washington, D. C. (1220 Union Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
2624 Bernard Plouden Countess (Bernard Counts), 1 West Allens Court SW., Washington, D. C. (112 M Street SW., Washington, D. C.; 122 M Street SW.).
2127 John Harris Contuers (J. H. Countours), 337 Pleasant Court, Washington, D. C.
2053 Sherman Cox, 433 Six-and-a-half Street SW., Washington, D. C. (38 E Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
1733 Moses Crawford, 54 I Street SW., Washington, D. C. (6 L Street SE., Washington, D. C.).
1601 Willie E. Davis (Willie Erving Davis), 483 School Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2637 August Denbert (August Denbert), 1229 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1085a John Dickerson, 709 I Street SW., Washington, D. C.

2290 William Henry Dickerson, 713 Half Street SW., Washington, D. C. (William (W. H.) Dickerson, 712 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1065 Robt Dixon (Robert Dixon), 379 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1807 Artemus Dorsey (Artomis Dorsey, A. Dorsey), 427 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
2741 Frank Bernard Dorsey (F. B. Dorsey), 68 G Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1786 Jos. Aloysius Doyle (Joseph Aloysius Doyle), 493 C Street SW., Washington, D. C. (Jos. A. Doyle, 1520 Hast Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.)
2098 Joseph Easton, 1021 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2693 Joseph W. Edwards (Joseph William Edwards), 499 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2204 Robert Evans, 1218 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1063 James Arthur Fenwick, 488 Casey Court SW., Washington, D. C. (Central Construction Co., Magnolia, Md.; Duquesne Post Office, Pa.).
2678 James Flowers, 213 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C. (Jas. Flowers, 274 C Street SE., Washington, D. C.)
1697 Malvern K. Fowell (Malvern Kemp Fewell), 317 Eleventh Street SW., Washington, D. C.
19a Elton Garner, 322 F Street SW., Washington, D. C.
561 John Wesley Gaskin (John W. Gaskin, John Wesley Gaskins), 723 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1024 Lloyd Graham, 494 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1144 Jos. Ignatius Green (Joseph. Ignatuis Green, Joseph I. Green), 724 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2083 James Austin Gross (James A. Gross), 912 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
892 Early Hancock, 25 N Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1158 Harney Richard Harris (Harvey Richard Harris), 207 F Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1961 John E. A. T. Harris, Federal Government Navy Yard. (John Alfred Edward Thomas Harris, 630 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.; John A. Harris, 620 Second Street SW.)
1954 Walter Bert Hayden (Walter B. Hayden), steamer *Southland*, Norfolk Line, Washington, D. C.
66 John H. Hayes (John H. Hays), 112 F Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2534 Charles Spencer Haynes (Charles Spencer Haynes, Hagnes), 23 E Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1125 James Roy Hill (James R. Hill), 307 Van Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2513 Otho Holland, 312 C Street SW., Washington, D. C. (1536 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 466 School Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
2719 Joseph Holmes, 320 F Strett SW., Washington, D. C.
665 Grigsby Thos. Holt (Grigsby Thomas Holt, Grigsby Holt), 348 H Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1889 Joseph Horsman (Joseph Leonard Horsman, Joseph Lenard Horsman), 1100 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2256 Harry T. Huff (Harry Thomas Huff, Harry Huff), 351 M Street SW., Washington, D. C.
672 Frank Jackson, 908 First Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2600 John B. Jenifer (John Benjamin Jenifer, Jemfer), 236 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1130a George Johnson (Geo. Johnson), 607 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1660 Jesse (Jessie) Johnson, 221 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2327 Thomas Johnson, 1110 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
808 Walter Johnson, 484 L Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2196 Elliott Milton Jones (Eliot Milton Jones), 47 Canel (Canlel) Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1721 Henry Jones, 508 Forty-second Street SW., Washington, D. C. (4508 Four-nacha-half Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
1759 Rob't J. Jones (Robert James Jones, Robert Jones), 809 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
64 Frederick Douglass Kent (Frederick Douglass Kent, Frederick Kent), 608 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
540 Henry Kyle, 8A N Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1057 Arthur James Laufanier (Arthur J. Laufanier), 324 B Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1412 John Lawson, 211 N Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1752 Chas. A. Lee (Charles Andrew Lee), 1220 Union Court SW., Washington, D. C.
530 Harrison Walter Lee (Harrison Water Lee), 600 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (H. W. Lee, 608 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.).
416 David V. S. G. Lewis (David Ulysess Grant Lewis, David Lewis), 34 Eye Street SW., Washington, D. C.
623 Jas. Architect Lewis (James Architect Lewis, John Lewis), 711 First Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2274 Nehemiah Lomax (Nehemiah Lomas), 318 Dixon Court SW., Washington, D. C. (322 Broad Alley SW., Washington, D. C.).
2081 John Wilson McCrea, 1110 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (John W. McCrea, 616 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
249a Ernest Mahoney, 483 Cullimans Court SW., Washington, D. C. (483½ Cullimans Court SW., Washington, D. C.; 3 Rivers Steamer, Stephenson's Coal Yard, Seventh and Water Streets).
2334 David Randolph Manley (David Randolph Mulley), 202½ Eye Street SW., Washington, D. C.).
436 Chas. Marsh (Charles Marsh), 349 (J 349) Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
1981 Oscar Mason, 766 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1108 Daniel Massey, 329 Tenth Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2443 John Miller, 1238 Harrison Place SW. (Howison Place SW.), Washington, D. C.
2033 Richard Miller, 465 Cullimans (Cullimans) Court SW., Washington, D. C.
829 Leroy Moore, 128 F Street SW., Washington, D. C. (711 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.).
1785 Russell Morris, 1249 South Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
1942 Earl Crinder Morrison (Earl Crider Morrison, E. C. Morrison), 474 N Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1335 Wm. Murphy (William Murphy), 824 Clark Court SW., Washington, D. C.
2086 Lewis Neal, 345 G Street SW., Washington, D. C. (408 Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.).
826 Wm. H. Newman (Wm. Henry Newman, W. H. Newman), 413 First Street SW., Washington, D. C.

807 Chapelton D. Newton (Chapelton Davis Newton), 622 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
874 Wm. J. Palmer (William Joseph Palmer, 326 K. Street SW. (Wm. Joseph Palmer, 328 K Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
859 Corras Lee Ricks, 313 D Street SW. (Corrie S. Ricks (Corrie See Ricks, Corris Lee Ricks), 401 Sixth Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
1607 Herman Edw. Roach (Herman Edward Roach), 1107 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C. (H. E. Roach (Herman Edward Roach), 6104 Adams Street, Toledo, Ohio).
1149 Henry Robbins, 502 Clarks Court SW., Washington, D. C.
2395 John Roberts, 12 E Street SE. (John Robert, 12 E Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
939 Truman Russell (Truemon Russell, Tremon Russell), 309 H Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2002 Henry Scott, 715 Pleasant Court SW. (236 L Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
2259 William Simms (Simns)), 428 Sixth and one-half Street SW. (Wm. Simns, 814 Third Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
2182 John Smith, 216 F Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1632 Geo. Snell (George Snell), Union Court (4½-6-M-N Square), Washington, D. C.
1100 Thos. Henry Stokes (Thomas H. Stokes, Thomas Henry Stokes), 332 H Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2449 Howard Leonard Tauner, 213 H½ Street SW. (Howard L. Tanner, 445 Sixth and one-half Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
1867 Reuben Taylor, 340 G Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1132 Robert Taylor, 1256 Third Street SW. (346 K Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
1178 Clarence Thomas, 224 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2464 Geo. G. Thomas, 619 C Street SE. (George Gabriel Thomas, 305 Tenth Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
2304 Grant Thomas, 629 Second Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1628 Wm. Thomas (William Thomas), 215 Third Street SW., Washington, D. C.
1893 Theodore Tolson, 1243 South Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
2469a Clarence Lewis Travares (Clarence Lewis Tavares), 5 Marine Gardens, Kingston, Jamaica.
1688 Hezekiah Triplett (H. K. Triplett), 921 Second Street, Washington, D. C.
506 Fred Walter Trumen (F. W. Truman, Fred Walter Truman), No. 6 Pierce Court SW., Washington, D. C.
604 Wm. H. Turner (Wm. Henry Turner), 1426 Carrollburg Place SW., Washington, D. C.
1076 George Tyler (Geo. Tyler), 321 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
1518 Wm. Henry Walker, 423 Third Street SW. (William Henry Walker, 626 Third Street SW.), Washington, D. C.
2014 Elmore Wallace, 492 L Street SW., Washington, D. C.
115 Alphonzo White, 621 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D. C.
2583 James Williams, 1209 Third Street SW. (1113 Delaware Avenue SW., 16 New York Avenue NW.), Washington, D. C.
432 Thos. Willis (Thomas Willis), 1214 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
182 Edw. Wilson (Edward Wilson), 68 G Street SW., Washington, D. C.
616 James A. Wright (James Aloysius Wright), 499 K Street SW., Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1346 Willie (Willia) Belcher, 2725 Rock Court (N. & O. Twenty-seventh Street), Washington, D. C.
1599 Chas. Henry Boener (Beoner, Beane), 1224 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
252 Daniel Leach (Daniel L.) Brooks, Wisconsin Avenue and River Road, Washington, D. C.
534 Nicholas (Nikolis) Budd, 2927 T Street NW., Washington, D. C.
884 Jas. Vincent Collins, Br. Branch Road and McKinley Street, Washington, D. C.
667 Leo Francis Conroy, 1710 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
1047 Milton Harvey (Haney) Graves, 1416 Thirty-fourth Street, Washington, D. C.
900 Roger Henry Hawkins (William Henry Hawkins, Roger Henry Hankins), 2709 Dumbarton Avenue (Jewish Cemetery Road NE.), Washington, D. C.
517 Peter Henry Hill (P. H. Hill), 2816 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
827 Jas. Jackson, 59 G Street SW. (3226 Grace Street), Washington, D. C.
807 Raymond Johnson, 1027 Jefferson Street, Washington, D. C.
1307 Jno. McDonald, 1505 Twenty-sixth Street, Washington, D. C.
827 Jas. Moore, 34 Foxall Road, Washington, D. C.
691 Walter T. W. O'Connor (Walter Thomas William O'Connor), 5026 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1578 Wm. Ivy Ruark (William I. Ruark), 4118 Chesapeake Street NW., Washington, D. C.
255 Frank Sterni, 27 South Washington, D. C. (27 South Street, Washington, D. C.).
1288 Harry Todoroki, 2650 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
984a Jas. Geneva Veney (Ganara Veney), Thirty-third Street, Georgetown, D. C.
21 Thos. Washington or Washington Thomas, 1233 Twenty-seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
543 La Thurston West (L. Thurston West), 1606 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington, D. C.
1185 Ralph Williams, 1413 Twenty-seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
1017 Anthan (Anthon) Hogan Grant, 127 Olive Avenue, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

1189 Willis Stanley Bryant, 48 Que Street NE., Washington, D. C. (Willis S. Bryant, 923 Farragut Terrace, Washington, D. C.).
809 George Carter, 1 Fitzmorris Court, Washington, D. C. (No. 1 Court, Florida and Barry Place, in 8 and 9).
2315a David Exum, 1617 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

620 Thos. (Thomas) Cyprian Bowman (Thos. Bowman), 2615 Sheridan Road NE., Washington, D. C.
147 Bernard Chaney (Bernard Thomas Chaney, B. T., Burnard), box 24, R. F. D. No. 7, Glenboro Point, Washington, D. C.).
227 Alfred Aug. Cooper, 728 Howard Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C. (Alfred Augustus Cooper, 477 Central Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.).

242 Moses T. Dean (Moses Tolbridge Dean, Moes T.), north side of Wheeler Road near District line, Washington, D. C.
851 Harry Henry Kidwell, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C. (Harry H. Kidwell, Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C.).
1283 Wm. H. (William H.) Koenig, Terra Cotta, Rock Creek Road, Washington, D. C.
169 Geo. Wash. Leonard (George Washington Leonard, George W.), 1245 Good Hope SE., Washington, D. C.).
696 John Cornelius Savoy (John Savoy), 1425 Good Hope Road, Washington, D. C.).
681 James Wesley Thomas, 506 Capital Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARROW, STATE OF GEORGIA.

643 Tom Brooks, R. F. D. No. 5, Winder, Ga.
572 Alt Henderson (At Henderson, Att Henderson), Bethlehem, Ga.
658 Monroe Millsops (Monroe Millsaps, Millsops Monroe), R. F. D., Winder, Ga. (Greenwood, S. C., care T. W. Martin).
883 Henry Moon, Winder, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLINCH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

493 James Anderson, Sirmans, Ga.
715 Frank Barros, Cogdell, Ga.
504 William Beadie (William Bedic, William Redic, William Beadice), Council, Ga.
510 Richard Blue, Cogdell, Ga.
892 John Boon, Sirmans, Ga.
443 William James Bragg (Willie James Braggs, Willie James Broggs), Council, Ga.
673 Plumer Brockton (Pluner Brockton, Plumer Brokton, P. Brokton), R. F. D., Kirkland, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 2, Kirkland, Ga.).
653 Ed Brown, Valdosta, Ga.
34 Joe Brown, Homerville, Ga.
101 Marion Brown, Edith, Ga.
197 Tom Brown, Homerville, Ga.
842 Essie Carter, Stockton, Ga.
803 Tom Brown, Du Pont, Ga.
126 Ben Cary (Ben Cory), Cogdell, Ga.
489 Robert Clark (Robert Clarke), Edith, Ga.
334 Richard Collins, R. F. D. No. 1, Homerville, Ga.
201 Charley Davis, Du Pont, Ga.
59 Clarence Davis, Colon, Ga.
121 Lonnie H. Davis (Lamir W. Davis, William Lonnie Davis), Argyle, Clinch County, Ga.
682 Oscar Davis, Cutting, Ga.
613 Will Davis (Willie Davis), Colon, Ga.
339 Tommie Day, Du Pont, Ga.
91 Joseph Dunkins (Joseph Dickens, Joe Dickens), Fargo, Ga.
124 Will Drake, Cogdell, Ga.
203 James Edmondson, Fruitland, Ga.
198 Moses Everett, Fargo, Ga.
512 Emmett Falsome, Fargo, Ga.
541 Henry Feagan (Henry Feagan, Henry Feogin), R. F. D. No. 1, Stockton, Ga.
142 William Flint (William Flintt, William Fluit, William Fluitt), Council, Ga.
808 Alex Gardner, Cutting, Ga.
407 William Gely (William Grly), Fargo, Ga.
810 Joe Graddy (Joe Grady), Fargo, Ga.
132 John Green, Cogdell, Ga.
525 Riley G. Heath, Fruitland, Ga.
454 Corneal Hines (Carnelun Hines), 15 Marall Street, Conemaugh, Pa. (Colon, Ga.).
810 John Hines, Du Pont, Ga.
439 John Henry Hodge (John Hodge), Homerville, Ga. (Rhino, Ga., care John Bowen).
597 Robert Holland, Fargo, Ga.
325 Arthur Holmes, Homerville, Ga.
484 Henry Holmes (Henry Holmnes), Fargo, Ga.
72 Theodore Massey Holmes (Theodore Massey Holmnes, Theodore Massie Holmes), Fargo, Ga.
144 Cleveland Holt, Tomlinson, Ga.
795 Odell Hopkins, Fargo, Ga.
528 Will Howard (Howord), Homerville, Ga.
158 Roman Hunter, Cutting, Ga.
173 Wesley Irving, Stockton, Ga.
524 Anthony Iverson (Anthoney Ivison), Milltown, Ga.
120 Samuel James, Cutting, Ga.
421 Chesley (Charlie) Johnson, Homerville, Ga.
7 Walter Johnson, Council, Ga.
871 Ben Jones, Haylow, Ga.
749 Derb Jordan, Edith, Ga.
565 Jackson Jordan, Fargo, Ga.
158 George Dewey Keene (Geo. Dewey Keen, George Dewey Keen, Geo. D. Keen), Fargo, Ga.
640 Frank Lewis, Homerville, Ga.
490 Rosco (Rasco) Lewis, Homerville, Ga.
885 Randall (Randoll, Randolph) Livingston, Homerville, Ga.
146 Isiah Love, Homerville, Ga.
747 John McCloud, Council, Ga.
870 James McLain, Homerville, Ga.
200 James McQueen (McRueen), Colon, Ga.
843 James Maddox (Madox), Cogdell, Ga.
620 Will Martin (Mortin), Fargo, Ga.
783 Owen Marthis (Mathis), Cogdell, Ga.
691 Gilbert (Gelbert) Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Homerville, Ga.
670 Lawrence Monnis (Mimns), Cogdell, Ga.
93 William Moore, Fargo, Ga.
697 Earl Neal, Fargo, Ga.
248 John Newsome, Council, Ga.
13 Powell Owen (Owens), Fargo, Ga.
572 John Owens, Cogdell, Ga.
880 Henry Perry, Fargo, Ga.
73 John Powers, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockton, Ga.
51 Will Preston, Homerville, Ga.
20 Garfield Rambo, Stockton, Ga.
296 John Randolph, Spring Bluff, Ga.
53 Jack Rite, Haylow, Ga. (Jack Wright, Valdosta, Ga.).
807 James Robert (Roberts), Homerville, Ga.
589 Ben Robinson, Pearson, Ga.
199 Enoch Scott, Cogdell, Ga.
276 John H. Scott, Dupont, Ga.

71 Ben Simmons, Fruitland, Ga.
494 Will Smith, Fargo, Ga.
523 Martin Spates (Spater), Fargo, Ga.
630 Lem (Leon) Steedley, Fargo, Ga.
654 Will (Willie) Steedley, Fargo, Ga.
662 Gus Swacker (Swocker), Fargo, Ga.
004 Macy (Macey) Taylor, Fargo, Ga.
60 Edmond Tomlin, Stockton, Ga.
484 Will Walden, Homerville, Ga.
193 Amos Williams, Fargo, Ga.
280 Daniel Williams, Fargo, Ga.
294 George Williams, Fargo, Ga.
534 James Williams, Haylow, Ga.
191 John Williams, Colon, Ga.
90 Robert Williams, Fruitland, Ga.
235 Walter Williams (Willioms), Council, Ga.
208 John H. Wilson, Cogdell, Ga.
464 Willie Woods, Cogdell, Ga.
776 John Wright, Fargo, Ga.
665 Talbert Youmans, Minecola, Ga. (Talbert Yaumans, R. F. D. 1, Stockton, Ga.; Talbert Youmons, West Green, Ga.).
855 Charley (Charlie) Young, Fargo, Ga.
802 Luke Young, Dupont, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRISP, STATE OF GEORGIA.

87 Will Austin, care of R. C. Burkett & Co., Arabi, Ga.
922 Noble Baldwin, Cordele, Ga.
680 Tim (Tom, Jim) Brice, Thirteenth Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, Cordele, Ga.
1078 Henry Brown, Cordele, Ga.
998m Lucius Bryant, Cordele, Ga.
461 Arthur Buckles, care William Brown, Cordele, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 5, Cordele, Ga.).
228 Byron S. (Stafford) Bunch, 407 Thirteenth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
1165 Leary Burk, Cordele, Ga.
64 John Coley, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
866 Willie Collins, care Southern Bell Telephone Co., Cordele, Ga. (A., B. & A. Section House, Cordele, Ga.).
144 Theodore Coppedge, Waycross, Ga. (in jail).
663 Tom Currey (Curry), route No. 7, Cordele, Ga.
748 Ben Davis, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
841 Cornelius (Cornelious) Davis, Cordele, Ga.
561 Frank Davis, Cordele, Ga.
420 Jim Davis, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
513 Walter Davis, care C. D. Martin, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co., Cordele, Ga.
1333 Aaron D. (Dillard) Dawson, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
307 Claude Deen, care of T. C. Cox, warden, Cordele, Ga. (in jail).
715 James Douglas, Nicholls, Ga. (Eighth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.).
1401 Simon Edwards, Cordele, Ga.
221 Mack Freeman, Tenth Street, Cordele, Ga.
1267 Will Goosby, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
656 Will Grable, Cordele, Ga.
1358 Mace Hallman, route No. 2, box No. 92, Cordele, Ga.
1525 R. Lee Hamilton, Cordele, Ga.
905 Will R. L. (Robert Lee, Robt.) Hamilton, Wenona, Ga.
1518 Guster Harper, Crisp County, R. F. D. No. 5, Cordele, Ga.
1247 Cleveland Hayes, 96 Sixth Street, Cordele, Ga.
1436 Judson Hodges, Arabi, Ga.
165 Jeptha Hughes, Anniston, Ala. (Cordele, Ga.).
437 Rich Humphrey, Eighth Street, Cordele, Ga.
902 John Hunt, R. F. D. No. 5, box No. 60, Vienna, Ga.
598 Charlie Jackson, railroad employee Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co., Cordele, Ga.
404 Frank Jackson, care Crisp County chain gang, Cordele, Ga. (Tubundo, Ga.).
460 Will Jackson, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
1242 Johny James, Cordele, Ga.
779 William Jenkins (alias Bunk Toby), Shellman, Ga. (care C. A. Moorem, Arabi, Ga.).
1329 John Johnson, R. F. D. A, Cordele, Ga.
1258 Henry Jones, 607 Eleventh Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
59 Walter King, Ninth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
1327 Jack King, Cordele, Ga.
18 Oscar Knight, Cordele, Ga.
184 John Lewis, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
1407 John Lilly (Lily), care J. N. Royal, Arabi, Ga.
418 Lonnie McArthur (Albert Wellons, Cordele, Ga.), care O. R. Walker, Second Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
406 Ed McCloud (McLond, McLoud), Tenth Street, Cordele, Ga. (Hawkinsville, Ga.).
1428 Mid McDonald (Mc Donald), R. F. D., Crisp County, Wienna, Ga.
1368 Dolpous McGee (Mc Gee), Arabi, Ga.
82 Jessie McIntyre (Jesse Mc Intyre), B No. 1, Arabi, Ga.
1323 Solomon Mack, route B, Cordele, Ga.
285 John Mann, Thirteenth Street, Cordele, Ga.
116 Jack Marbley, 707 Fourteenth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
681 Garfield Miller, Wenona, Ga.
1364 Willie Miller, R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.
840 Ed (Edd) Mobley, R. F. D. A, Cordele, Ga.
1227 Berry Morgan, Nineteenth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
1120 Ed Morgan, Cordele, Ga.
1447 Riley Myers (Meyers), route D, care W. I. McKinney, Cordele, Ga. (R. F. D., Cordele, Ga.).
1213 Tobe Oglesby, Malone, Ga.
356 Swain Outlaw, 1155 Tenth Street, Cordele, Ga.
519 Henry Porter, R. R. No. 1, steel gang, G. S. & F. Ry., R. F. D., Monticello, Ga.
909 Sam Rodwell, Cordele, Ga.
252 Ernest (Earnest) Russell, Cordele, Ga.
66 Will Sampson, care J. M. Hooker, G. S. & F. R. R., Cordele, Ga.
1511 Will Searcy, 405 Fifteenth Street, Cordell, Ga.
1441 Will (Willie) Smith, Cordele, Ga.
860 Willie Starr, care Warden Cox, Cordele, Ga. (Atlanta, Ga.).
928 Asbury Tharp, R. F. D. No. 5, Vienna, Ga.
328 Henry Thomas, R. F. D. No. 4, Cordele, Ga.
1379 Will Thomas, care Jesse Floyd, Plainfield, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 7, Crisp County, Cordele, Ga.
898 Monroe Underwood, 811 Sixth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
428 Cesphus (Clephus, Cleaphus) Varnadoe, 298 Nineteenth Avenue, Cordele, Ga. (Thirteenth Avenue, care Barker News Co., Cordele, Ga.).

46 Hugh Walker, care J. B. Fenn, near Drayton, Ga. (Lumber City, Telfair County, Ga.; Lumber City, Ga.).
923 Jordan Wallace, Cordele, Ga.
56 Otis Williams, 315 Eighteenth Avenue, Cordele, Ga.
1496 Gaby (Gaky) Wilson, Crisp County, Cordele, Ga.
S George Wise, care G. S. & F. R. R., Cordele, Ga.
9 Elias Woodward, care G. S. & F. Ry., Cordele, Ga. (general delivery, Cordele, Ga.).
47 Willie Wright, care S. A. L. Ry., Americus, Ga. (Wynn Street, Americus, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGHERTY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

35 Willie Lee Atkins (W. L. Akins, Willie Lee Akins), 312 State Street, Albany, Ga.
849 Esaw Allen, Putney, Ga. (care Yarborough & Sons, Putney, Ga.).
944 Austin Bailey, Oil Mill Alley, Albany, Ga.
640 Jesse (Jessie) Baker, 22 Sixth Street, Albany Ga. (212 Sixth Street, Albany, Ga.
1207 Jessie C. Ballard (Jessie Cartay Ballard, J. C. Ballard), R. F. D. No. 4, Albany, Ga.
914 Wm. (William) Barnes, care of W. Z. Williams Co., Mason, Ga. (Albany, Ga.).
107 Frank Barnwell, O. T. Williams Co., Albany, Ga. (care of Z. T. Williams Co., Mason, Ga.).
1399 Butler Bee, 414 Westbrook, Albany, Ga.
1527 Jno. (John) Bruner, Commerce, Albany, Ga. (Commerce Street Alley, Albany, Ga.).
1504 Wiley Buchanan (Buchannan), Albany, Ga.
669 Willie Butler (Willie Butler), general delivery, Albany, Ga.
136 Jesse (Jessie) Carter, Albany, Ga.
1230 Columbus (Columbus) Clark, Albany, Ga.
371 Ab. (Abb) Cooper, Dougherty County, Albany, Ga.
18 Bud Davis, R. F. D. 1, Dawson Road, Albany, Ga.
680 Will Davis, Albany, Ga.
784 Harrison Dawkins, Hardaway, Ga.
31 Solomon (Soloman) Dye, Albany, Ga.
185 Clemmie (Clemie) Evans, 633 Society, Albany, Ga.
519 Robert Fulton, 49 Fifth Street, Albany, Ga.
1557 Wade Grant, Albany, Ga.
1513 Willie Davis (Willie David) Hayes, 608 South Jefferson, Albany, Ga.
256 Arthur Holmes, East Albany, Ga.
1436 Chas. Carl (Charles Carl) Howard, 202 Commerce Street, Albany, Ga.
1580 Nimrod Elmer Hurst, 331 Broad Street, Albany, Ga. (N. E. Hurst, Jacksonville, Fla.).
939 Jno. Ingraham, 115 North Front Street, Albany, Ga. (John Ingram, 115 Front Street, Albany, Ga.).
1361 Charlie Jackson, care of Br. Northern Railroad, Pecan City, Ga.
218 Dennis Jackson, Acree, Ga. (A. C. L. Ryler, Acree, Ga.).
1335 Chas. Jay (Charlie Jay, Charles Jay), R. F. D. Leesburg Road, Albany, Ga. (R. F. D., care of J. F. Reese, Albany, Ga.).
1474 Howard Johnson, 211 State Street, Albany, Ga.
769 Wm. Elvin (William Elvin, W. E.) Jones, St. Nicholas Hotel, North Washington Street, Albany, Ga.
471 Ernest Kimball, care of W. E. Hickey, Albany, Ga.
1411 Will Leach, 315 State Street, Albany, Ga.
277 Aaron Lewis, Madison, Albany, Ga. (Madison Street, A. C. Lilley, Albany, Ga.).
702 Joe London, Albany, Ga.
385 Jack McCoy, 110 Front, Albany, Ga.
1136 Willie McNair, 413 North Madison, Albany, Ga.
1076 Charlie Malone, Putney, Ga.
749 Zeb Manigault, 220 State, Albany, Ga.
354 Frank Mann, 116 Alley, Broad Pine, Albany, Ga.
864 Dock Mathis, R. F. D. No. 3, Albany, Ga.
455 Rob't (Robert) Morris, Dixie Pecan Orchard Co., Albany, Ga. (Hardeway, Ga.).
565 Owens Oxford, 110 Bynes Alley, North Albany, Ga. (110 Byrns Ally, Albany, Ga.).
1078 Charlie Parker, 3082 Washington Street, Albany, Ga.
432 Fred Patterson, Albany, Ga.
93 Geo. Wesley (George Wesley) Perkins, East Albany, Albany, Ga.
1191 Abraham Persons (Personis), Albany, Ga. (care of Georgia Northern R. R. Co., Albany, Ga.).
1456 Fred Peterson, 116 South Jackson Street, Albany, Ga.
1305 Fred Cleveland Pittman (F. C. Pittman, Fred Clevelond Pittmon), Albany, Ga.
255 Otto Pitts (Otto (Crot) Pitts), 106 South Front Street, Albany, Ga.
271 Jas. Reynolds (James Reynolds), Albany, Ga.
916 Levi Richardson, R. F. D. 1, Albany, Ga.
1583 George (Geo.) Robinson, Washington (Alley Mansfield), Albany, Ga.
871 Luke Wm. (Luke William) Rucker, 527 Residence Street, Albany, Ga.
1542 Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Samuel, 515 Mercer Street, Albany, Ga.
156 F. R. Shew, 216 Commerce Street, Albany, Ga. (Stephen Robert Rhew, Stephen R. Rhew, East Point, Ga.).
58 Henry Smith, 402 Mercer, Albany, Ga.
168 Jim Stephens, Alley between Tift and Society Streets, Albany, Ga.
830 Joe Stephens, South Jefferson, Albany, Ga.
177 Van Stubbs (Van Stubbs), R. F. D. No. 2, Walker Street Road, Albany, Ga.
460 West Taylor, Albany, Ga.
1307 Freeman Trowell (Trowell), Acree, Ga.
71 Ernest (Earnest) Walker, R. F. D., Acree, Ga.
1256 Abe Walton, North Washington Street, Albany, Ga.
322 Isiah Washington, A. C. L. Front, Albany, Ga.
287 Jno. (John) Weston, Albany, Ga.
728 Ed. Williams, Acree, Ga. (R. F. D., care of Walter Johnson, Acree, Ga.).
1530 Willie Williamson, 411 Jackson, Albany, Ga. (426 Westbrooks Alley, Albany, Ga.).
1036 Mike Wilson, 409 South Jackson, Albany, Ga.
695 Eddie Wood, 113 Cornwall Alley, Ga. (Eddie Woods, Ed Woods, 113 Commerce Street, Albany, Ga.)
880 Ed. Lee Wright, West Daugherty Street, Albany, Ga. (West Daugherty Street, R. F. D., Albany, Ga.).
1144 Sam Zuber, R. F. D. 1, Albany, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GORDON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

311 James M. Anderson, Route No. 1, Oakman, Ga.
1272 Elbert Victor Davis (Victor Davis), Ranger, Ga.
1039 L. H. Hazelwood (Lonzo Hardy Hazelwood), Calhoun, Ga.
836 Azie Flean Mann, Curryville, Ga.
530 George Robertson (Roberson), Calhoun, Ga.
816 William Salmon, Route 1, Adamsville, Ga.
784 J. B. Swann (Joseph Benjamin Swann), Route 3, Calhoun, Ga.
596 James Tilley, Route 1, Calhoun, Ga.
1038 William Vester Timms, Route 2, Ranger, Ga.
509 John M. Watkins.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIBERTY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

806 Joe Bilge, Allenhurst, Ga.
29 Albert Chandler, Allenhurst, Ga.
735 Dan Bailey, Allenhurst, Ga.
688 Carey (Cary) Bedford, Taylors Creek, Ga.
449 Hermon (Herman) Boatwright, Allenhurst, Ga.
602 John Brinson, Willie, Ga.
44 James S. Brown (Jim, James Sylvester Brown), Lambert, Ga.
651 Beauford (Bedford) Cone, Ludowici, Ga.
156 Ed. Davis, Fleming, Ga.
291 James Fraser (Jim Fasen), Walthourville, Ga.
45 Joe Foster, Allenhurst, Ga.
592 Randal Faser (Randal Francis), Allenhurst, Ga.
339 Sam E. (Sam Edward, Sam) Fraser, Ludowici, Ga.
131 Homer Gibson, Allenhurst, Ga.
584 James Green, Allenhurst, Ga.
847 Arthur Hamilton, Allenhurst, Ga.
539 Burke Handy, Allenhurst, Ga.
320 William Harris, Allenhurst, Ga.
281 Abram Holmes (Abraham Holmes), Allenhurst, Ga.
283 Isaac Holmes, Allenhurst, Ga. (Lambert, Ga.).
325 Alfred Jackson, Allenhurst, Ga.
729 Charles Jackson, Allenhurst, Ga.
508 Lee Jackson, R. F. D. No. 3, Daisy, Ga.
269 James Moody (Monday James, Munday James, Moudoy), Donald, Ga.
399 Henry Johnson, Allenhurst, Ga.
852 Jesse Jones, R. F. D. No. 3, Daisy, Ga.
515 Linzy (Linzey) Jones, Fleming, Ga.
39 Willie G. Jones (Willie Guss Jones), Ludowici, Ga.
412 Washington Ladson, Allenhurst, Ga.
277 Israel Laubright (Lambert), Retreat, Ga.
424 Robert Mcduffy (Robert McDuffie), Donald, Ga.
635 Mallard Medlock, Taylors Creek, Ga.
822 Joe Mikiel (Jae Mikiel, Michals), Allenhurst, Ga.
606 Oliver (Olive) Mills, Lambert, Ga.
542 Henry Payne (Paine), Allenhurst, Ga.
619 Thomas Preston (Preston Thomas), Allenhurst, Ga.
262 Will Price, Allenhurst, Ga.
780 Horace Richardson, Fleming, Ga.
747 Luther Roberts, Flemington, Ga.
829 John Roberts, Riceboro, Ga.
602 Will R. Rogers (Willie Rufus Rogers), R. F. D., Daisy, Ga.
148 Silas Ruff, Allenhurst, Ga.
360 Edward (Ed.) Slater, Lambert, Ga.
571 Harold Smith, Allenhurst, Ga.
893 Henry Smith, Walthourville, Ga.
523 John Smith, Allenhurst, Ga.
48 Willie Smith, Ludowici, Ga.
842 Tom Steel, Allenhurst, Ga.
64 Gabe Stevens, Arcadia, Ga.
400 John Stevens, McIntosh, Ga.
598 Luther Stokes, Lambert, Ga.
734 William J. Tate (William Totle, William J. Totte, Taite), McIntosh, Ga.
434 Dan Thomas, Allenhurst, Ga.
710 Elisha Walker, Allenhurst, Ga.
910 John Washington, Hinesville, Ga.
96 Charlie White, Fleming, Ga.
870 Jim Wilson, Ludowici, Ga.
777 Richard Wilson, Allenhurst, Ga.
603 Sam Wright (Sam Right), McIntosh, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOWNDES, STATE OF GEORGIA.

17713 Waynford Alexander, Valdosta, Ga. (Wawnford Alexander, Patterson Street, Valdosta, Ga.)
108 Willie Alexander, 501 South Patterson Street, Valdosta, Ga.
2319 Mose Allen, 702 Baker Lane, Valdosta, Ga.
2391 Isiah Anliston (Isiah Anliston), Lake Park, Ga.
1072 Farro Barnes, 313 Dasher Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1015 Charles H. Barr, Lake Park, Ga.
1019 James Bines, Barrett, Ga. (Barretts, Ga.).
1341 Rufus Bryant, Mineola, Ga.
1398 Lewis Burkett (Gewis Burkett), Hahira, Ga.
1651 Cleveland Bush, Ousley, Ga.
2305 Jack Byrd, 412 Toombs Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1916 Columbus Carter, rural free delivery No. 3, Valdosta, Ga.
1981 Elijah Cason, Ousley, Ga.
1462 Henry Chandler, Barretts, Ga. (Haenry Chandler, Milltown, Ga.)
1909 Cleveland Coleman, Milltown, Ga.
1629 A. C. Cross (Arthur C. Cross), 200 Branch Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1778 Macon Cummings (Macon Cummins), Mineola, Ga.
2236 Charlie Daniels, Hahira, Ga.
1896 Rob't. Daniels (Robert Daniels, Robt. Daniels), Valdosta, Ga.
893 Andrew Davis, Valdosta, Ga.
570 Charlie Davis, Savannah Avenue, Valdosta, Ga.
1597 James M. Davis, Stockton, Ga.
2377 Mose Davis, route 3, Valdosta, Ga.
914 Henry Dawson, Ousley, Ga.
2212 Will Ellison, rural free delivery No. 3, Valdosta, Ga.
1832 Ben Evins, Valdosta, Ga.
1442 Thomas Fail (Thomas Fort, Thomas Folt), Valdosta, Ga.
1081 Henry Fallings, route 2, Hahira, Ga.
1168 Rob't Franklin (Robert Franklin), 708 York Street, Valdosta, Ga.
732 Willie Gaines, Valdosta, Ga.
25 Harry Gamble, 304 Troup Street, Valdosta.
987 Gus Ganns, Valdosta, Ga.
2099 Hosie Grant, Naylor, Ga.
1818 Nathan Grant, Naylor, Ga.

1329 John Gray, Valdosta, Ga.
1190 Charlie Green, 528 Oak Street, Valdosta, Ga.
2035 Julius Green, Hahira, Ga.
1004 John Griffin (John Griten), Hahira, Ga.
1188 Charlie Harris, Hahira, Ga.
59 Charlie Hawkins (Charley Hawkings), Lake Park, Ga.
1135 Nathaniel Hodge, Hahira, Ga.
886 Tom Irving (Tom Irwin), route 3, Valdosta, Ga.
67 Walter Jackson, Hahira, Ga.
425 Clifford James, Valdosta, Ga.
974 Arthur Jarmon (Arthur Jarman), 606 Middle Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1217 Earley Johnson, Ousley, Ga. (Early Johnson, Valdosta, Ga.)
661 Florzel Johnson, 410 Florida Street, Valdosta, Ga.
2098 Joseph Johnson, Lee Street, Valdosta, Ga.
438 Plaist Johnson, rural free delivery 1, Clyattville, Ga.
49 Will Johnson, Lake Park, Ga. (care J. E. Bryant, Lake Wales, Fla.).
1467 Cap Jones, Valdosta, Ga. (Dasher, Ga.).
2215 Hubbard Jones, 16 Johnson Street, Valdosta, Ga.
372 Will Jones, Valdosta, Ga. (413 Toombs Street, Valdosta, Ga.).
2166 Wm. Jones (William Jones), 507 York Street, Valdosta, Ga.
183 Mose Kelley (Mose Kelly), 615 Dasher Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1606 James F. Knight (James Franklin Knight, James F. Kight), 106 Martin Street, Valdosta, Ga.
2024 Charlie Lane, Hahira, Ga.
417 Ezekial Lawrence (Ezekial Lawerence), Valdosta, Ga. (Ezekial Lawrence, Route 4, Box 121, Valdosta, Ga.).
1192 Bonnie Lewis, R. F. D., Valdosta Ga.
1042 Fred Lewis (Fred Lewes), 715 Collier Street, Valdosta, Ga.
466 John Lovett, 709 Third Avenue, Valdosta, Ga.
1367 Andrew Lowery (Andrew Lowrey), Ousley, Ga.
1260 James McLean (James McLean), R. F. D. No. 1, Valdosta, Ga.
1609 N. A. McFarland, 207 (807) Holiday Street, Valdosta, Ga.
353 Henry McLendon (Henry McLendom), Valdosta, Ga.
1038 Alfred Maddox, R. F. D. No. 5, Valdosta, Ga.
1487 Thornton Maddox, R. F. D. No. 5, Valdosta, Ga. (106 Second Avenue, Macon, Ga.).
253 Cicero Matchett (Cicaro Matchett, Cacero Matcheet), Valdosta, Ga.
1848 LeRoy Michael (Leroy Michael), 413 Plumber Street, Valdosta, Ga.
779 John James Mitchell, 618 River Street, Valdosta, Ga.
694 Remes Murkinson (Remes Murkison), 407 Spivey Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1578 Henry Palmer, 729 Jackson Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1207 Mose Patterson, 608 Fry Street, Valdosta, Ga. (Moses Patterson, 608 Troup Street, Ga., Valdosta, Ga.).
812 Primers Perry (Primers Perry, Prmners Perry), Route No. 2, Naylor, Ga.
1760 Lige E. Pittman, Ousley, Ga.
809 Sol Redding, Valdosta, Ga.
1660 Charley Richardson, Lake Park, Ga. (Charlie Richardson, 312 Florida Avenue, Valdosta, Ga.).
840 Nathaniel Riley, 815 Cherry Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1050 Ben Roberts, Naylor, Ga.
1182 Bill Roberts, R. F. D. No., Lake Park, Ga.
218 Frank Roberts, R. F. D. No. 1, Naylor, Ga.
590 Isaac Roberts, Ousley, Ga.
2281 Marshall Sampson (Marshal Sampeon), Hahira, Ga.
1202 Charlie Sellars (Charley Sellars), Lake Park, Ga.
2439 Henry Simon, Lake Park, Ga. (care Sou Bell, Lake City, Fla.).
1536 Eugene Smith, Naylor, Ga. (Stockton, Ga.).
1084 Henry Smith, 411 Toombs Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1455 Lee Smith, 507 Canal Street, Valdosta, Ga.
1861 Walter Smith, Hahira, Ga.
1746 O. W. Steeles, 620 Sicley Street, Valdosta, Ga. (6 West Lilly Street, Valdosta, Ga.).
1358 James Stevens, Ousley, Ga.
477 Sam Stromer, Valdosta, Ga.
1534 Charlie (C.) Frank F.) Thomas, Hahira, Ga.
1804 Douglas Thomas, Lake Park, Ga.
474 Silas Tyson, Hahira, Ga. (Silas Tison, R. A., box 112, Albany, Ga.)
1770 Willie Wade, R. F. D. No. 6, Valdosta, Ga.
1468 Taylor Walker, route No. 3, Naylor, Ga.
2202 Herbert Jno. F. Ward (Herbert J. Francis Ward, Herbert J. F. Ward), 1022 Hill Avenue, Valdosta, Ga.
2333 Pleas Warren (Plesa Warren), Hahira, Ga.
939 Henry Watson, Ousley, Ga.
313 Geo. Wesley (George Westley, George Wesley), Valdosta, Ga., route No. 1, Valdosta, Ga.
1664 Herod Wiggins, 511 McDougal Street, Valdosta, Ga.
770 Arthur Williams, route No. 2, Valdosta, Ga., care county jail, Quitman, Ga.
1617 Henry Williams, 615 River Street, Valdosta, Ga. (608 Jackson Street, Valdosta, Ga.).
2062 Henry Williams, Naylor, Ga.
2280 James Williams, Valdosta, Ga.
1500 Joe Williams, route No. 2, Valdosta, Ga.
1102 Frank Willson, Barretts, Ga.
1462 Geo. Wilson, Barretts, Ga.
657 Louis Wilson (Lewis Wilson, Lewes Wilson), Ousley, Ga.
1805 Rayfield Wilson, 308 South Street, Valdosta, Ga. (706 Bread Street, Albany, Ga.).
658 Shelly Wilson (Shellie Wilson), Naylor, Ga.
1545 Wiley Woodall (Mille Woodall, Miley Woodall), Hahira, Ga.
604 Willis Wright (Willie Wright), Ousley, Ga. (post box 214, Mayo, Fla.).
1983 Z. Wright (Zedeed Wright), route No. 1, Valdosta, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PUTNAM, STATE OF GEORGIA.

590 James R. Dillard (James Richard Dillard, Jas. Richard Porter), Route No. 3, Eatonton, Ga.
862 Charlie C. Hammond (Charles Clifford Hammonds, Charlie Clifford Hammonds), Eatonton, Ga.
151 Jahe Hanis (Harris, Gabde Harris, Gabe Harris), Eatonton, Ga., Route No. 1.
60 Wm. Jackson (William Jackson), R. F. D. No. 5, Eatonton, Ga.
866 Adam Lester, R. F. D. No. 1, Eatonton, Ga.
747 Frank Pilgrim, Eatonton, Ga.
480 Samuel Smith, R. F. D., Milledgeville, Ga.
639 Tom Thomas, R. F. D. No. 1, Godfrey, Ga.
816 Samuel Walker (Samuell (Samil) Walker), Eatonton, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCKDALE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

69 John Allen, Conyers, Ga.
582½ Lamar Bryant, Conyers, Ga.
619 Frank Davis, Conyers, Ga.
202 Jerry Graham, Millstead, Ga.
663 Isaac Hammons, Conyers, Ga.
1041 Ernest (Earnest) Howell Jones, Conyers, Ga.
351 John Kelley (Kelly), Conyers, Ga.
543 John McCollum, Conyers, Ga.
365 John Mayeska, Conyers, Ga.
665 Thresher (Thusher) Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.
605 Hirshel (Hirschel) Sims, Princeton, Ga. (Conyers, R. F. D., Ga.).
299 Grady Smith, Milstead, Ga.
682 John Thomas, Conyers, Ga.
867½ James Walker, Conyers, C. C., Ga.
236 J. W. Wiley, Milstead, Ga.
287 Sam Williford (Willford), Conyers, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMTER, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1285 Mose Adams (Moses Adams), Spring Street, Americus, Ga.
1146 Willie Adams, Smithville, Ga.
1154 Gene Allen, Americus, Ga.
1361 Ellis Arnold, Route No. A, Americus, Ga.
2201 Charlie Banks, Route No. 2, box No. 93, Americus, Ga.
1120 James Barnes, Plains, Ga.
1476 John Esley Baynard (John Wesley Baynard), Route No. 1, Sumter County, Americus, Ga.
1591 N. B. Birch, Leslie, Ga.
245 Early Bivins, Cobb, Ga.
293 John Bivins, 616 Forsyth Street, Americus, Ga.
1349 Samuel Bivins, Americus, Ga.
871 Millard Earmond Bragg (Milliard Earmond Bragg), 259 Hancock Street, Americus, Ga.
1825 Baxter Brooks, Andersonville, N. C. (Ga.)
752 Harry Brown, North Lee Street, Americus, Ga.
1416 Joe Brown, Americus, Ga.
1209 Joe Brown (Borrow), Americus, Ga. (317 Jackson Street, Americus, Ga.).
2088 Oscar Brown, Americus, Ga.
1122 Henry Bryant, Leslie, Ga.
189 Jennie (Jimmie) Bryant, Rural Route No. 2, Leslie, Ga.
2073 John Bunkley, 650 Rural Route, Americus, Ga.
593 James Busecy (Busey), R. F. D., Americus, Ga.
1060 George Caldwell (Calwell), 125 Academy Street, Americus, Ga.
1068 Lester Calley (Colley), Smithville, Ga.
482 Wash Carl (Corl), Cobb, Ga.
446 Andrew Carter, Americus, Ga.
982 James Carter, 1016 Jefferson Street, Americus, Ga.
534 Samuel Carter, 27 Lee Street, Americus, Ga.
1574 David Clark, Americus, Ga.
1113 G. D. Clark, Cobb, Ga.
1831 John L. Clemons, Americus, Ga.
128 Henry Cooper, R. F. D. No. 1, DeSoto, Ga.
984 James Crocker, Route B, box No. 34, Americus, Ga.
1018 Dan Daniel (Daniels), R. F. D.–D. Americus, Ga.
1265 E. L. Daniel (El Daniel), R. F. D. No. 1, box No. 26, Americus, Ga. (Sumter County).
1137 Jessie Daniel, Americus, Ga.
1123 Will Dassie (Dossie), DeSoto, Ga.
2212 Jake Davis, R. F. D. No. 5, Richland, Ga.
1022 Jarrett Davis, R. F. D., Americus, Ga.
1046 Robert Davis, Americus, Ga.
244 W. W. Davis (Will Davis), Leslie, Ga.
384 Esau Dorsey (Dawsey), Americus, Ga.
1140 Joe Dowdell (Dowdle), Andersonville, Ga.
499 Sammie (Samie) Dunnell, 612 Spring Street, Americus, Ga.
1328 Arthur Dupree, Andersonville, Ga.
1268 Willie Edwards, 919 Jackson Street, Americus, Ga.
946 Raymond (Ramond) Franklin, 815 Ashby Street, Americans, Ga.
1647 John Fuller, Railway Car, Americus, Ga.
507 Richard Gabor, Leslie, Ga.
1774 Henry Gooding (Goodin), Cobb, Ga.
1639 James Gorman, Americus, Ga.
909 Richard Graham, R. F. D.–D. Americus, Ga.
1444 Bennett Green, Americus, Ga.
150 Nathan Green, R. F. D., Americus, Ga.
1953 Jonas Guerry (Gary), Americus, Ga.
1762 Will Hall, Union Springs, Ala.
1144 Andrew Hammond, R. F. D. No. A, Americus, Ga.
172 Cage Hammonds, Route No. 9, Americus, Ga. (311 Hampton Street, Americus, Ga.).
1235 French Haston (Huston, Hoston), Plains, Ga.
1579 Will Clarence Head (Heard), Americus, Ga.
1085 James Henderson, 102 Lee Street, Americus, Ga.
1101 Simon Hurley (Henley), Cobb, Ga.
1298 Earnest Ixvins (Erns Ivins, Earnest Ivins), Americus, Ga.
372 Earnest (Ernest) Jackson, Americus, Ga.
1842 John Jackson, R. F. D., Americus, Ga.
267 Willie James, R. F. D. No. A, Americus, Ga.
2008 Jack Johnson, 1120 Elliot Street, Americus, Ga.
163 Sam Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Leslie, Ga.
658 Walter Johnson, Americus, Ga.
2224 William Johnson, Andersonville, Ga.
803 Henry Janes, Americus, Ga.
814 Eddie Joyner, Route C, Americus, Ga.
105 Guy Kemp, Sumter County, Route A, Americus, Ga.
885 Willie Killibrew (Willie Killebrew, Kilebrew), Americus, Ga.
1060 Amos Long (Lony), Route A, Americus, Ga.
1745 Matthew (Mathew) McKinnon, Desoto, Ga.
2175 Will McKinney, Jackson Street, Americus, Ga.
1870 Honor Mann, 810 Davenport Street, Americus, Ga.
1343 Moses Manley (Manuley), R. F. D. No. 2, Andersonville, Ga.
827 Will Matthews (Mathews), Route No. 5, Sumter County, Americus, Ga.
835 Richard Merritt, Route C, Americus, Ga.
1893 Eugene Miles, Huntington, Ga.
148 Clinton Mincey, 62 Academy Street, Americus, Ga.
1417 John Morgan, Americus, Ga.
1523 Owen Murkey, Desoto, Ga.
318 George Neely, Cobb, Ga.
1021 John Norman (Norno), 209 Lee Street, Americus, Ga.
886 Dolph Oliver, 202 Ashby Street, Americus, Ga.
1326 George Parks, R. F. D. No. 1, Americus, Ga.

2004 Johnnie Patterson (Johnie Pattison), Leslie, Ga.
596 Essie Perry, Route D, Ellaville, Ga.
1815 Lucius (Lucious) Perry, 115 Church Street, Americus, Ga.
1145 John Pollard, Andersonville, Ga.
1857 Andrew Porter (Pertis), Andersonville, Ga.
1370 John Powell, Smithville, Ga.
2050 Will Rainey (Raney), R. F. D. No. 2, Americus, Ga.
1074 Isaiah Reddick (Isaer Rubic, Isaer Reble, Isiah Reddick), Sumter, Ga.
789 George Reese, Americus, Ga.
2140 Augustus Rhodes, R. F. D. No. 1, Americus, Ga.
456 Isiah Roberson, Americus, Ga.
864 John Roberson, Desoto, Ga.
490 Luther Roberts, Americus, Ga.
1077 John Kelley Robinson (John Kelly Robison), 105 Railroad Street, Americus, Ga.
1208 D. J. Ross, 404 Plum Street, Americus, Ga.
696 Eugene Ross, Old 26, Sumter County, Ga. (Old 26, Americus, Ga.).
2058 Abe Sanders, Route A B 31, Americus, Ga. (Route A, box No. 31, Americus, Ga.).
811 Henry Seay (Henry Slay), Jefferson Street, Americus, Ga.
2103 John Seay (John H. Seay), Desoto, Ga.
1385 John Shenley (Shealy), Plains, Ga.
14 Lewis Simmons (Lewis Simmons), Americus, Ga.
1817 George Smith, Leslie, Ga.
130 Lonnie Smith (Lounie Smith, Lomie Smith), Fort Valley, Ga.
1760 Ran Smith, Americus, Ga.
211 Robert Smith, Route No. 1, Leslie, Ga.
1240 Watson Smith, Route No. 2, Leslie, Ga.
2125 Will Smith, Americus, Ga.
1780 William Smith, Rural Free Delivery No. 4, box 105, Sumter, Ga. (Route No. 4, Americus, Ga.).
1846 Willie Spearman, Sumter County at Crawfords, Wheatleys Place, Ga. (care Crawford Wheatley, Americus, Ga).
1546 Charlie Stevens, Route A, box No. 6, Americus, Ga.
899 Will Stevens, Andersonville, Ga.
1378 Will Stores (Will Storer), Americus, Ga.
930 Cliff Swinnie, Cobb, Ga.
769 Eugene Taylor, R. F. D. No. 4, Americus, Ga.
101 Will Thomas, Americus, Ga.
357 Will Todd, Americus, Ga.
622 Lee Tomlin (See Tomlin), Sumter, Ga.
1057 Edgar Tucker, Smithville, Ga.
1340 Governor Tucker (Govenor Tucker), Americus, Ga.
1708 Sherman Tucker (Sherme Tucker), Smithville, Ga.
1377 Sam Thompson, Leslie, Ga.
1416 Joseph Trice, Out 26, Sumter County, Ga. (Route Americus, Ga., Old 26, Plains, Ga.).
972 Ed Walker, Rural Free Delivery, Cobb, Ga.
408 Joe Walker, Desoto, Ga.
2227 Eugene Walton, Route D, Americus, Ga. (Eugene Walters, Rural Delivery, Americus, Ga.).
1596 Mose Walton, Rural Route, Andersonville, Ga.
443 Will West, post-office box 268, Americus, Ga.
2188 Jesse Westbrook, Route No. 1, Leslie, Ga.
2204 Sammie White (Samie White, Simeon White), Cotton Avenue, Americus, Ga. (Cotton Avenue, Americus, Rural Route, Man, Ga.
1496 Harrold Whitehead (Horrald Whitehead), 323 Forsyth Street, Americus, Ga.
1087 Joe Wiggins, Rural Free Delivery No. 5, Americus, Ga.
1832 Allen Williams (William), Railroad Street, Americus, Ga.
1016 Cicero Williams, 514 Ashbey Street, Americus, Ga.
1696 Clarence Williams (Claronce Willlams), Desoto, Ga.
1192 Columbus Williams, Americus, Ga.
277 Dave Williams, Americus, Ga.
731 Frank Williams, Americus, Ga.
1194 James Edward (Edd Williams, Route No. A, Americus, Ga.
2189 Joe Williams, Cobb, Ga.
854 Loyd Williams, Route No. 2, Leslie, Ga.
1124 Mack Williams, Rural Free Delivery, Americus, Ga.
779 Olin Williams, 129 Peppermint Street, Americus, Ga.
1501 Willie Williamson (William (Willie) Williamson), 524 Jefferson Street, Americus, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THOMAS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

413 Mell Alexander, R. F. D., Boston, Ga.
488 Arthur Anderson, Hammond, Thomasville, Ga.
969 Robert Anderson, 219 Wright, Thomasville, Ga.
467 Will Anderson, Meigs, Ga.
2106 Henry Austin, 421 Mitchell, Thomasville, Ga.
2210 Colnmbus Barnes, R. F. D., Thomasville, Ga.
1159 Willie Bell, R. F. D., Barwick, Ga.
1104 Ellis Boswell (Boswell), 221 South College, Thomasville, Ga. (Windermere, Fla.).
579 Will Bragey (Brogey), North Crawford, Thomasville, Ga.
1125 Will Britton, Barwick, Ga.
211 Jayman Brown, Thomasville, Ga. (Jay Brown, 211 Walcott, Thomasville, Ga.)
2008 Robert Brown, route No. 2, Boston, Ga.
1418 Will Brown, Metcalf, Ga.
2239 Norman Bryant (Normand Bryan), 324 Stephen, Thomasville, Ga.
784 Sam Bryant, 607 Remington, Thomasville, Ga.
2267 Robert Burney, 328 South, Thomasville, Ga.
1694 James B. (Benj.) Byrd, Paro, Ga.
258 Cliff Chester, Boston, Ga. (route B, Boston, Ga.).
1767 Essie Clark, Boston, Ga.
751 Thomas J. Colvin, Ochlochnee, Ga. (care L. D. Johnson, Ochlochnee, Ga.).
2170 Will Conyers, Magnolia, Thomasville, Ga.
1788 Remer Cooper (Ochlochnee, Ga. (Pomona, Fla.).
40 Richard Crewell, Thomasville, Ga. (route No. 3, box 35, Beachton, Ga.).
2334 Clarence Daniels, Thomasville, Ga.
819 Will Daniels (Daniel), Meigs, Ga.
1563 Walter Davis, 132 Camden, Thomasville, Ga.
1289 Louis Dixon, 351 Madison (531 Madison), Thomasville, Ga.
1539 Robert Dixon, Boston, Ga.
1118 Homer Dougherty, Thomasville, Ga.
1292 Robert Douglas, Boston, Ga.
22 Jesse Ferrell, Thomasville, Ga.
102 Elijah Frager, 111 Stephens, Thomasville, Ga.
2214 George Frederick, 814 Oak, Thomasville, Ga.
1045 Peyton (Payton) Glvins, route No. 3, Pavo, Ga.
1867 Floyd (Boyd) Goodman, route No. 4, Thomasville, Ga.
982 John Henry Green, Metcalf, Ga. (care John King, Hasford, Fla.).
2248 Allie Hall, 915 North Crawford (915 Crawford), Thomasville, Ga.
2022 Major Harris, Meigs, Ga.
1452 John Ed. Harrison, Carroll, Thomasville, Ga.
278 James Harrison, Coolidge, Ga. (A. B. A. section gang, Coolidge, Ga.).
2248 John Henry Hart (John Hammond Hart), Barwick, Ga.
462 Nelson Hicks, route No. 3, Meigs, Ga.
1065 M. Hodge (Winnie Hodge, Winnie Hall), 532 West Madison, Thomasville, Ga. (131 Auburn, Atlanta, Ga.).
2311 Ben Housley, Boston, Ga. (A. C. L. bridge gang, Boston, Ga.).
1750 Willie Hudnes, Thomasville, Ga. (care of K. E. Mack, Thomasville, Ga.).
257 Willie Jackson, Ochlochnee, Ga. (care of T. C. Beverly, Ochlochnee, Ga.).
980 Alonzo (Lonzy) James, Route No. 1, Boston, Ga.
1015 Joseph James, Route No. 1, Boston, Ga.
615 Richard Johnson, Route No. 4, Thomasville, Ga. (Route No. 4, care of D. J. Renfree, Thomasville, Ga.).
540 Charlie Jones, Thomasville, Ga. (East Clay Street, Thomasville, Ga.).
1247 Jas. W. Jones, R. "B.," Boston, Ga.
2238 Lewis C. (Louis Clborn, Claiborn) Jones, Newark, Ga. (R. F. D., Newark, Thomasville, Ga.).
4 Willie Jones, Thomasville, Ga.
592 Alonzo L. (Lee) King, Thomasville, Ga. (care of Arnold Brick Co., Thomasville, Ga.).
897 Eddie Lee, Route No. 3, Pavo, Ga.
1903 Lewis Lee, Route No. 3, Meigs, Ga.
546 John Lester, Barwick, Ga. (care of J. L. Barwick, Barwick, Ga.).
1038 Joe McCalm, Ochlochnee, Ga.
153 Wright McCants, Route No. 1, Thomasville, Ga.
1878 Wesley M. McCormack (Wesley McCormack), Boston, Ga.
2233 John W. McKeever, Meigs, Ga. (John Wesley McKeevie, Hausell Lumber Co., Meigs, Ga.).
2149 Shellie (Shelley) Manner, 16 Brook, Thomasville, Ga.
2353 Henry Martin, Marse Place, Thomasville, Ga.
1533 Will Matwell, R. F. D., Thomasville, Ga.
981 Ezekiel Miehling (Mieikling), Merrillville, Ga.
2136 John W. (Wesley) Mickens, Merrillville, Ga.
1500 Sam Mitchell, Coolidge, Ga.
1948 Ed Moore, Oak, Thomasville, Ga.
1400 Dan P. Oliver (Dan Oliver), Barwick, Ga.
2072 Tom Ousley, R. F. D., Boston, Ga.
2063 Isaac Palmer, Wright, Thomasville, Ga.
93 Ben Parramore (Paramore), Metcalf, Ga. (Caldwell Lumber Co., Metcalf, Ga.).
299 Richard Phillips, Meigs, Ga.
1724 Lemon Pickrow (Lemuh Pickraw), Meigs, Ga.
790 Ira Pittman, 324 Laurel, Thomasville, Ga.
2132 Ralph Pope, general delivery, Thomasville, Ga.
1596 Lewis (Louis) Rhodes, 23 Callins (Collins), Thomasville, Ga.
259 John Roberts, Barwick, Ga., R. F. D.
1034 Oliver Simmons, Fleming, Thomasville, Ga.
1631 Matthew Small, 418 Laurel, Thomasville, Ga.
1702 Calvin Smith, Thomasville, Ga.
1715 Jessie (Jesse) Smith, Route No. 5, Metcalf, Ga.
1088 Eddie (Ettie) Stewart, Thomasville, Ga.
1135 John D. Strickland, R. F. D., Barwick, Ga.
230 Jenkins Taylor, Fifth, Thomasville, Ga.
397 Norman Walker, Thomasville, Ga.
2020 Luke Walton, Boston, Ga.
877 Solomon (Soloman) Wesley, Ochlochnee, Ga.
1360 Robert West, Metcalf, Ga.
70 Ben Williams, Thomasville, Ga.
1637 Cleveland Williams, Route No. 3, Meigs, Ga.
1370 John Lee Williams, Lester, Thomasville, Ga.
2119 Noble Williams, Thomasville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALKER, STATE OF GEORGIA.

50 Hugh Anderson Allison, Chickamauga, Ga.
408 Jas. Franklin Bailey (James Franklin Bailey), Lafayette, Ga.
1680 Oran Waynesville Bryant (Oran Wayneville Bryant), Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
793 Thos. L. Case (Thomas L. Case), Lafayette, Ga.
1181 Adolph Asberry Clouts (Dolphus Asberry Clouts), Lafayette, Ga.
509 Geo. Crofts (George Crofts), Chickamauga Avenue, Rossville, Ga.
283 Lewis Ellis, Chickamauga, Ga.
1645 Geo. Henry Fain (George Henry Fain), High Point, Ga.
1335 Homer Flowers (Homar Flowers), Shaw, Ga.
400 Willie Gilmer (Willie Gilmore), Dodge, Ga.
194 Pat Gorman, Rossville, Ga.
372 Andy Hall, High Point, Ga. (care of L. O. Hall, Talladega, Ala.).
716 Fletcher Hopkins, Pittsburg, Ga.
93 Geo. Augustus Johnson (George Augustus (Agustus) Johnson), R. F. D., Chickamauga, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 1, Chickamauga, Ga.).
495 Robt. Johnson (Robert Johnson), Shaw, Ga.
478 Harvey Keith (Harvy Keith), Rossville, Ga.
1130 Barney Riley, Rossville, Ga.
950 Tom Roberson, Shaw, Ga.
956 Wm. Robison (Willie Robinson), Hamilton, Ga.
247 West Shelton (Wes Shelton), High Point, Ga.
1476 John Sherlock, Rossville, Ga.
293 Peter Sherlock, Rossville, Ga.
528 Dorsey C. Smith (Dorcie C. Smith), Lafayette, Ga.
577 Walter N. Smith (Walter Marvin Smith), Rossville, Ga.
778 James Taylor (Jas. Taylor), Rossville, Ga.
248 Alonzo Walker, Dewberrytown, Ga. (Rossville, Ga.).
759 John Oliver Watson, R. F. D. No. 1, Kensington, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WARE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

274 Arthur Allen, 120 Parallel, Waycross, Ga.
487 Samuel Andrews, 18 (19) Clough, Waycross, Ga.
517 Henry Baker, Bolen, Ga.
468 Son Baulks (Banks, Baulk), 30 Gainolill (30 Garualia), Waycross, Ga.
2012 Walter Bell, 32 Wadley, Waycross, Ga.

901 Leroy Benton, 22 K, Waycross, Ga.
1838 Junior Bess, route No. 4, Waycross, Ga.
1217 Jim Bethea, 36 Clough, Waycross, Ga.
1002 Alex (Alexander) Blakeley, Hebardville, Ga. (Hebardsville, Ga.).
845 Will Bine, route No. 3, box 100, Waycross, Ga.
1480 Hamp Bownes, route No. 1, Beach, Ga.
1105 Tytus (Titus, Ties) Brown, Beach, Ga.
1091 Jake Campbell, 81 D, Waycross, Ga.
70 Jos. Campbell, 18 Emma, Waycross, Ga.
509 Andrew Jackson Cathern (Cothren), Beach, Ga.
302 Charley (Charlie) Chambers (Charlie Chamber), 5 Glenmore, Waycross, Ga.
2027 Zack Clark, 205 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
298 Arthur Clough (Cluff), 212 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
127 Horace Cochran, 20 Brown Alley, Waycross, Ga.
907 Harrison Coleman, 7 Howe, Waycross, Ga.
847 Paul (Hall) Cooper, Waycross, Ga.
307 Arthur Dart, 41 Eads, Waycross, Ga.
965 Elijah (Elizah) Davis, 31 Ivy Lane, Waycross, Ga.
480 Jno. Henry Davis, 133 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
933 Steve Dempson (Demson, Stephen Demson), 9 Congress, Waycross, Ga.
1202 Rufus Dukes (Dicks), Salisbury, Md. (Waycross, Ga.).
976 Cornellus (Cornilune, Conellum) Dillon, route No. 4, Waycross, Ga.
569 Henry Douglas, 24 K, Waycross, Ga.
170 Jno. Doyle, Hebardsville, Ga.
1414 Norman Layton (Payton) Driggers, Ware County, Ga.
871 James Early, 107 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
1040 Roy Mond Edwards (Raymon Edwards), 32 D, Waycross, Ga.
669 Solomon Edwards, 59 Nelson (59 Snellson), Waycross, Ga.
439 Benj. Elliott (Elliot), Hebardsville, Ga.
1732 Charlie (Charley) English, 16 Roberts, Waycross, Ga.
2038 Yank English, Waycross District, Ruskin, Ga. (Ruskin, Ga.).
607 Willie Fields, Glenmore, Ga.
1838 Edgar Floyd, 28 Jones, Waycross, Ga. (Hebardville, Ga.).
1132 Jeff Foreman, route No. 3, Waycross, Ga.
1843 Moses Gates (Geter), Hopkins, Ga.
1112 Wm. Henry Gibbs (William Gibbs), Hebardsville, Ga.
695 Jno. Gliddens, 36 H, Waycross, Ga.
421 Richard Grimpkie (Grimkie), 2 Byrd (2 Bird), Waycross, Ga.
1674 Robt. Hagens, Beach, Ga.
268 Homer Hammond, Bolen, Ga.
1542 Joe Hampton, 112 Brewer, Waycross, Ga.
1034 Jas. Hare (Haire), Ruskin, Ga.
1104 Lonnie Harper, 7 Thomas Lane, Waycross, Ga.
1120 Jas. Henderson, Route No. 4, Waycross, Ga.
1078 Jas. Henry, 100 Walter (100 Walters), Waycross, Ga.
483 Geo. Howell (Howell), Hebardsville, Ga.
1289 Heywood (Haywood) Hill, 100 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
520 Homer Holland, Route No. 1, Waycross, Ga.
1857 Jesse Horne (Home), 0 Ivory Lane, Waycross, Ga. (203 West Liberty, Savannah, Ga.).
1725 Willie Howard, 14 Johnson, Waycross, Ga.
207 Sam Hudson (S. M. Hutcherson, Sam Hutcherson), 36 E, Waycross, Ga.
1903 Jno. Wallace Huff, Hebardsville, Ga. (Waycross, Ga.).
1565 Jno. Jackson, 28 Pittman, Waycross, Ga.
1511 Henry Floyd, 28 Jones, Waycross, Ga.
694 Jno. Henry James, 30 Gamallel (30 Gamalen), Waycross, Ga.
762 Johnie Jenkins (Johnnie Jinkins), 18 Robert, Waycross, Ga.
1037 Sam Jenkins, Hebardsville, Ga.
295 Horace Jones, Hebardsville, Ga.
1078 Emanuel (Manuel, Manel) Johnson, 200 Butler, Waycross, Ga.
1259 Aaron Johnston (Aron Johnson, Aaron), Hebardsville, Ga.
540 Will Johnston (Johnson), 401 H, Waycross, Ga. (Manassas, Ga.).
741 Lonnie (Louie) Jones), 40 Cluff, Waycross, Ga.
1461 Charley (Chrlie) Kennedy, 7 Johnson, Waycross, Ga.
999 Jas. Kennedy (Kenedy), Glenmore, Ga.
1539 Jos. King, Beach, Ga.
1471 Simon King, R. F. D., Nicholls, Ga.
827 Wm. King, 14 Comella, Waycross, Ga.
1002 Earnest Kirk, Beach, Ga.
1330 Willie Lawton, 59 Snelson, Waycross, Ga.
570 Jno. Leget (Leggett), Beach, Ga.
1712 Robt. Chester Leonard (Leonnard), Johnson, Waycross, Ga.
1851 Harry Lewis, Ruskin, Ga.
719 Chas. Henry Lowman (Lemon), 7 Blackwell, Waycross, Ga.
2025 Osker (Oskar) McCrea (Osker Mcere), Route No. 1, Beach, Ga.
763 Edw. (Edmond) L. McDaniel, Waycross, Ga.
1812 Robt. McDowell, Beach, Ga.
77 Jno. McKay, Route No. 3, Waycross, Ga.
147 Jas. McKeever (McKelver), Beach, Ga.
1230 Joe Mack, Gilmore, Waycross, Ga.
1484 Morris Mallard, Hebardsville, Ga.
1468 Dennis Matthews (Mathews), Balen, Ga.
1721 Jno. Mercer, 32 Eads, Waycross, Ga.
2017 Ernest (Earnest) Miller, 26 Highsmith, Waycross, Ga.
1249 Jno. Lofton (Loftin) Mintz, Hebardsville, Ga.
9 Frank Moore (Moor), Hebardsville, Ga.
1065 Robt. Morris, 29 Reed, Waycross, Ga.
1572 Henry Nalls (Nailes), 32 Wadley, Waycross, Ga.
558 Elmore (Elmure) Nelson, Manor, Ga. (Waycross, Ga.).
1794 Robt. E. Newburn (Newbern), 108 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
228 Cooper Norman (Normand), 20 D, Waycross, Ga.
1018 Ed. Norman, D Street, Waycross, Ga.
1607 Ancil Odum, Hebardsville, Ga. (care of A. C. Odum, Route No. 2, Hazelhurst, Ga.
1073 Dennis Anderson Oscor (Dennis Andisons Oscar, Dennis Anderson Oscar), Route No. 1, Waycross, Ga.
1035 Earnest Ovester, Route No. 4, box 25, Waycross, Ga.
1865 Benj. Lee Owens, Beach, Ga.
988 Plenay (Plenay) Parker (Plenay Baker), Route No. 8, box 87 (Route No. 2, box 57), Waycross, Ga.
1557 Wm. Parrish (Parish, Will Parish), 12 miles past Atwood, Hebardsville, Ga.
638 Wm. (Will) Patrick, Beach, Ga.
491 Major Perkins, 49 Bird, Waycross, Ga.
1897 Edw. Peterson, 47 James (47 Jones), Waycross, Ga.
1765 Dosie Polls (Poll), 42 Johnson, Waycross, Ga.
1261 Freddie Poole (Pool), 50 Ivory (50 Ivey Lane), Waycross, Ga.
62 David Porter, 5 Hall Lane, Waycross, Ga.

54 Collins Quarterman, 101 Marion, Waycross, Ga. (1825 Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.).
458 Mansie Reed, Manor, Ga.
248 Meedy (Meady) Ricks, Bolen, Ga.
104 Harry Roberson (Robinson), Waycross, Ga.
543 Edgar Roberts, Bolen, Ga.
1803 Lonnie (Loney) Lester Rodgers, Waycross, Ga.
477 Frank Rounier (Rowsier, Rousier), Statesboro, Ga.
1118 Chas. Rookes (Rooke), Glenmore, Ga. (Manor, Ga.).
1001 Moses Ruffin, 125 Glenmore, Waycross, Ga.
1381 Henry Wyley Scott, route No. 2, Greenville, Ga.
868 Lonnie Scott, 304 H, Waycross, Ga.
1403 Wm. Scriven (Screven), Hebardsville, Ga.
1461 Henry Shemey (Shemey), Waycross, Ga.
1000 Earl (Erly, Erlie) Simmons, Hebardsville, Ga.
1170 Ed (Jack) Simmons, Maresboro, Ga.
1099 Jos. (Joseph H.) Simmons, 42 H, Waycross, Ga.
507 Geo. Small, Savannah, Ga.
1187 Quincey (Quincy) Small, Ruskin, Ga.
320 Aaron Smith, Waycross, Ga.
1488 Alex. Smith, 100 Reed, Waycross, Ga.
184 Arthur Smith, Manor, Ga.
791 Ed. Lee Smith (Ed Lesmith), 57 Brewer, Waycross, Ga.
530 Henry Smith, route No. 1, Waycross, Ga.
84a Jim Smith, 26 D, Waycross, Ga.
418 Warwick Smith, 37 D, Waycross, Ga.
1883 Steven (Stephen) Smith, 39 Wadley, Waycross, Ga.
1263 Jefferson Spell (Spells), 105 (65) Butler, Waycross, Ga.
661 Jno. Stewart, 5 Thomas Lane, Waycross, Ga.
851 Tom (Tomie) Lee Stewart, Waycross, Ga. (80 Pittman, Waycross, Ga.
828 Wesley (Wesly) Swinton, Hopkins, Ga. (Swamp, Hebardsville, Ga.).
1720 Charley (Charlie) Taylor, 124 Butler, Waycross, Ga. (route No. 2, Statesboro, Ga.).
1410 Chas. (Charlie, Charley) Terrell, 7 Petterson (7 Pittman), Waycross, Ga.
470 Freeman (F.) Thomas, 140 Thomas (30 Sweat), Waycross, Ga.
681 Henry Thomas, 114 Brewer, Waycross, Ga.
1997 Barring (Baring, Barnes) Lee Tillman, 27 Isabella, Waycross, Ga.
200 Albert Turner, Hazard Hill, Waycross, Ga.
1134 Sterling Varner (Varnes), 16 Pendleton, Waycross, Ga.
219 Charley (Charlie) Waller, Waycross, Ga. (Albany, Waycross, Ga.).
1443 Zelmas Walker, 99 Reynolds, Waycross, Ga. (care Lee Grant Hotel, Fitzgerald, Ga.).
1514 Bud Well, 10 Parallel, Waycross, Ga.
205 Edw. Warbley (Warbly), 110 Railroat (Railroad), Waycross, Ga.
1804 Henry Washington, Bolen, Ga.
72 Willie Washington, Parallel, Waycross, Ga.
1118 Sam Watson, Hebardsville, Ga.
29 Will Watson, 205 Thomas, Waycross, Ga.
1827 Henry Watts, 84 Brown's Alley, Waycross, Ga.
80 Allie Wiggins, 121 Brewer, Waycross, Ga.
1449 Peter Weston, R. F. D., Manor, Ga.
1318 Ed. Williams, 14 G, Waycross, Ga.
2010 Fred Williams, 2212 Bartow (Bortow), Brunswick, Ga.
318 Geo. Williams, route No. 1, Waycross, Ga.
1559 Henry Williams, 80 K, Waycross, Ga.
1200 Henry Williams, 527 Pendergrast, Waycross, Ga.
1252 Jack Williams, 4 Jenkins, Waycross, Ga.
1847 Jas. Henry Williams, route No. 5, Waycross, Ga.
120 Jos. Williams, 11 Glenmore, Waycross, Ga.
1657 Mitkins (Mitchens) Williams, D Street, Waycross, Ga.
1702 Mack Willis, 18 Emma, Waycross, Ga.
1107 Mollie (Malley, Mallie) Willis, Pennimore (Pennymore), Waycross, Ga.
879 Edw. Wilson, Bolen, Ga.
357 Mose Wilson, 163 Parallel, Waycross, Ga.
205 Otto Wimberly, 34 Parallel, Waycross, Ga.
1353 Willie Wimberly, 230 A B & A Avenue, Waycross, Ga.
1844 Elijah (Elisah) Young, 17 Johnson, Waycross, Ga.
1473 Samuel Young (Youngd), Beach, Ga.
786 W. C. Young, Hebardsville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

726 Wm. Buxton, Riverside Township, Ill.
662 Otto Fussenhun (Fusselman), Plainville, Ill.
232 Clarence Stockman, 233 Locust Street, Quincy, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLES, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2025 Walter R. Barton, Charleston, Ill. (Walter R. Bartan, 501 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.).
819 Frank Bennett (Frank Benett, Bennett Frank), 500 South Twenty-sixth Street, Mattoon, Ill.
682 Solomon (Solomen) Benuett, 905 North Twelfth Street, Mattoon, Ill.
2075 Earl Brown, rural delivery No. 1, Etna, Ill.
1783 James E. Crowder (James A. Crowder), 205 Edgar Street, Mattoon, Ill.
2182a Claude Allan (Claude A.) Goble, care of Albert Goble, Westfield, Ill.
1848 Jackson T. Knight, 1915 Western Avenue, Mattoon, Ill.
695 Laurel Harry Miller, R. F. D., Mattoon, Ill.
377 Rosa Miller, 2217 West Broadway Street, Mattoon, Ill.
1530 Cy Noah Russell Murphy (Cy Murphy), 609 Moultrie Street, Mattoon, Ill.
1988 Ray Purl, Monroe Street, Charleston, Ill.
1137 Ossie Roberson, 317 South Twenty-second Street, Mattoon, Ill.
239 Elva V. Schrock (Schoock), R. F. D. No. 7, Mattoon, Ill.
1512 William Newton Tewell (Tewel), 310 South Seventeenth Street, Mattoon, Ill.
2349 Grover Warlow (Worlow), R. F. D. No. 6, Mattoon, Ill.
104 Franklin Herbert Williams, rural delivery 6, Mattoon, Ill.

LCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1025 Frank Adande, Great Northern R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.
16 Charley (Charlie) Allen, 3144 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
3405 Alexander (Alex.) Anderson, 2967 State, Chicago, Ill.
735 John W. Anderson (Werner Andersen), 3001 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
866 Lawson Anderson, 2903 Dearbar, Chicago, Ill.
2065 Sam Anderson, 2629 Federal, Chicago, Ill.

3263 Joseph Anslino (Anolino), Chicago, Ill.
2996 George Bailey, 100 West Thirtieth, Chicago, Ill.
2123 Anderson Ballinger, 2926 State, Chicago, Ill.
1659 Charles D. Banks, 3257 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
2762 Will Banks, 2902 State, Chicago, Ill.
1155 Joe Barge, 2840 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1350a Edward Barnett, 2815 State (2262 South State), Chicago, Ill.
1719 William Barron (Willie Barrow), 319 East Twenty-ninth Place, Chicago, Ill.
3264 William Bates, 3159 LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.
1691 Jesse Blye, 3001 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2838 Benjamin Boone (Ben Simon Boone), 2725 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
842 Edward (Eddie) Borkings, 107 South Twenty-ninth, Chicago, Ill.
3282 George Bracy, 57 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
1128 Alexander Brookter, Thirty-second and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3505 Jewell Brousard, 11 West Thirtieth (3012 Wabash), Chicago, Ill.
676 Frank Brown, 3153 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
713 John Henry Brown, 2939 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1880 Louis Brown, 2963 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2804a Louis Brown, 2966 State, Chicago, Ill.
3445 Mack Arthur Brown, 3040 Calumet, Chicago, Ill. (McArthur Brown, Garnsey, Ala.).
2914 Neal (Nell) Brown, 2972 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1720 George Buck, 2948 State, Chicago, Ill.
2698 Edward Burke, 2635 State, Chicago, Ill. (416 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.).
855 A. D. Burns, 3034 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3840 Elisie (Elzie) Burns, 41 West Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
718a Clingmon Burt, 2966 State, Chicago, Ill.
1561 Wayne W. (Wright) Burton, 2960½ State, Chicago, Ill.
338 Wm. Butler, Chicago, Ill. (care Nat. Reiss Shows, Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio).
1322 William (Willie) Cade, 2949 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3333 Joseph Calahill, 3139 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.
924 Lawrence Camp, 2927 State, Chicago, Ill.
3435 James Campbell, 2916 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
3007 Sam Campbell, 2610 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2438 Edward Carey (Carry), 3128 State, South Chicago, Ill. (22 Austin Place, Buffalo, N. Y.).
1478 James Carmichael, 3142 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
805 Ernest Clark (E. C. Clarke), 2958 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2629 Joseph Cobb, 2826 State, Chicago, Ill.
2305 Charlie Cohen, 2979 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1627 Edward Coleman, 3023 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1671 Louis (Lewis) Comer, 3020 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1213 Edward Cook, 2840 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1203 Sam'l Cook, 282 (2912) State (2821 South State), Chicago, Ill.
911 John Cooper, 11 West Thirtieth, Chicago, Ill.
3716 Clarence Coppage, 2840 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (128 Prairie, Jersey City, N. J.).
3138 Edward Cosey (Eddy (Eddie) Casey), 3121 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3884 Andrew Cotton, 2910 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2886 Louis Crawford (Cranford), 3144 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2295a James E. Curtis, 3210 Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.
1791 Edward Daley 3126 Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
884 Dock Daniels (Daniels), 2906 State, Chicago, Ill.
2513 John Daniels, 2959 State, Chicago, Ill.
1382 Bert Davis, 3252 Vernon, Chicago, Ill.
3654 Halstead Davis, 3007 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2968 Arthur Emanuel Dennis, 3257 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
3080 Clarence Dennis, 2808 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3321 Eugene Denson, 2916 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
1499 Amos Dixon, 2974 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2481 Frederick (Fredrick, Frederic) Douglas, 56 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
1660 Charles Dulsky, 2964 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
3794 Adam Duplessis, 2807 Federal (2920½ College Grove), Chicago, Ill.
912 Frank Dupree, 2906 State, Chicago, Ill.
954 John Durham (Durhan), 20 Twenty-ninth, Chicago, Ill.
2627 Jeff Edenbunge (Edenburge), 3102 State, Chicago, Ill.
2978 Bernary Enes (Bernard Enes, alias Bernard Kamitzer), Ohio Hotel, Twenty-sixth and State, Chicago, Ill.
935 Jessie England, 3129 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2894 Henry Evans, 2962 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1124 James E. Evans, 3140 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
1805 John Evans, 2810 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
950 Tom Felces (Felcos), 216 East Twenty-sixth, Chicago, Ill.
749 Venet Files, 2732 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3536 Paton (Pater) Flowers, 3144 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
1180 Moy Fook, 3111 Cottage, Chicago, Ill.
2411 Solomon Ford, 48 West Twenty-seventh (2748 West Twenty-seventh), Chicago, Ill.
112 John Forhan (Forhan), Twenty-sixth and Calumet, care of Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
260 Berney Freeman (Freemand), 2817 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2296 Richard Gaines, 3135 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3084 Henry Garavaldia (Garboldia, Garabaldia), 2719 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1522 James Gatewood, 3149 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1875a James Geigher (Geiger), 2830 South State, Chicago, Ill. (Hog Island Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Branch, 515 Eighteenth).
3294 Jesse (Jessie) Germany, 2703 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3599 Andrew S. (Samuel) Gray, 3154 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
2877 Ed Gray, 24 West Twenty-ninth, Chicago, Ill.
2697 John G. Gray, 2724 South State, Chicago, Ill.
811 Clarence Grear, 3157 (3159) Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3261 Samuel (Sam) Green, 2817 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1790 Dave Greer, 2955 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3344 Willie Greer, 2955 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2159 Jack Gresick (Gresich), 3157 Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
3312 John Hagern (Hagnin), 2840 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2673 Eugene J. (Joseph) Hampdon (Eugene Joseph Hampton), 2931 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2492 Frank Harris, 2702 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3195 Humphries (Humphrey) Harris, 3153 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
73 James Henry Harris, 2639 State (J. Henry Harris, 2639 West Thirty-second), Chicago, Ill.
2018 Matthew Harris, 3157 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
953 Robert Harris, 3026 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1608 William A. (Arthur) Harris, 2716 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3201 Henry Hawkins, 2714 State, Chicago, Ill.
2182 Frank A. Hickey, 2710 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
1501 Scott Hicklin, 2747 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3047 Harlan Hoard, 3157 La Salle, Chicago, Ill. (care of C., B. & Q. R. R., Section 15, Batavia, Iowa).
859 Nathaniel (Nathanial) Hodge, 2906 State, Chicago, Ill.
943 George Hogan, 2714 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1968 Hiram H. (Hames) Holland, 3009 Wabash (3025 State), Chicago, Ill.
1464 Arthur Hollis, 545 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
3905 Hayes Howard, 49 East Twenty-eighth, Chicago, Ill.
3531 Wm. Howard, 2021 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3175 Joseph (Joe) Howze, 2963 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2603 Ben M. Hundley (Ben Moore Hadley), 3110 Vernon, Chicago, Ill.
2265 Cleveland Hunter, 2840 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1866 Wm. L. (E.) Hunter, 2953 State (2918 State, Flat G), Chicago, Ill.
3909 Percy H. Huston (Percy Huston), 2912 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1351 Sim Hyman, 2814 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3029 Joseph (Joe) Idell, 2907 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2362 James D. Iverson, 3027 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1410 Alexander Jackson, 3130 Forrest (414 East Thirty-second), Chicago, Ill.
97 George Jackson (Johnson), 2716 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1669 Oliver Jackson, 3128 State, Chicago, Ill.
1084 Wm. Jackson, 2829 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3703 Frank James, 2723 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3825 John Jamison, 2635 State, Chicago, Ill.
2130 Yancy Jenkins, 2727 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3877 Emmet L. Johnson, 3000 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
2587 Johnnie (John) Johnson, 2725 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3392 Nesbit Johnson, 2964 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
949 Samuel Johnson, 2955 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1297 Samuel Johnson, 2640½ State (2640½ South Dearborn), Chicago, Ill.
381 Charles (Charley) Jones, 2916 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3179 Dewey Jones (Jines), 2906 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3281 James Jones, 2707 Federal Chicago, Ill. (518 Fifth, South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
3533 Richer (Richar) Jones, 9 East Twenty-ninth, Chicago, Ill.
149 Sonny Jones, 2907 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3285 Patrick Emmet Kiog, 3139 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2983 John W. D. Kinnear (John William Douglas Kinnear), 3222 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
3126 Harry Kyle, 2920 State, Chicago, Ill.
710a Juan Lara, 2908 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3236 John E. Lawson, 3224 Graves Court, Chicago, Ill.
1424 Henry Lee, 3254 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
3292 Henry R. (Robert) Lee, 3027 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3053 Kevan (Kevan) Slk Lee, 3254 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
1900a Earl H. (Hearsh, Earl H. Leirue), Levine, 3236 Graves Court, Chicago, Ill.
3098 David J. Lewis, 2810 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1962 George E. (Edward) Lewis, 3141 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1476 William Lewis, 2820 State, Chicago, Ill. (William M. Lewis, 910 Third NW., Washington, D. C.).
2882 Alfredo B. Lueso, 225 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
2779 Taylor Lyons, 2815 State, Chicago, Ill.
2238 Wm. Lysics, 3120 Federal (3106 La Salle), Chicago, Ill.
2867 Neil (Neal) McDougal, 3030 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
3011 Monroe McGee, 2930 South State, Chicago, Ill.
167 Jack (Jame) B. McGee, 3030 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2148 Clayton D. McKenzie, 519 East Thirty-second, Chicago, Ill.
2625 Jefferson (Jeff) McKinney, 2957 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
425 Tom McMelon, 41 West Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
3745 Walter Manuel, 2633 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
392 Harvey E. (Ernest) Mahone, 2815 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3434 Jacob Markich, 3031 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
1535 Oscar Martin, 2959 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1820a Chas. Mason, 3157 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
1794 Clyde Mason, 2901 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3858 Herman Maywenther, 2956 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3334 Will Miles, 3015 Walsh, Chicago, Ill.
2910 Earl Miller, 2939 Dearborn (2918 South State), Chicago, Ill.
1628 John Miller, 22 West Twenty-ninth (321 East Twenty-ninth Place), Chicago, Ill.
2965a Richard C. (Clarence) Miller, care of International Health Resort (4200 Grand Boulevard, care of International Health Resort), Chicago, Ill.
2322 Raymond Mills, 2924 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
2154 James Mitchell, 2907 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
508 John Mitchell, 2953 South State, Chicago, Ill.
585 Frank Isaac Morris, 2819 Dearborn, third floor, Chicago, Ill.
375 Luther Morris, 2704 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3158 Joseph Morrow, 2823 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
3770 Major Moselet (Moseley), 3018 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
455 Arthur Moy, 3111 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.
2841 Walter Moy, 3111 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.
2724 Chas. H. Moyer, 517 East Thirty-second, Chicago, Ill.
2667 Edward P. (Patrick) Mullen, 2505 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
1695 Harnett Mushkat, 2505 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
3974 William Nallor, 3148 Forest, Chicago, Ill.
3260 Ezley Nelson, 2906 State, Chicago, Ill.
657 James Newton, 41 West Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
1703 Andson (Ansen, Anson) Nobos, 2964 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2318 Isador (Isadore) Norris, 3161 State, Chicago, Ill.
2348 Alfred Oliver, 2920 State (3300 Wabash), Chicago, Ill.
516 Marion (Marien) Oliver, 2817 Dearborn (157 West Thirty-eighth), Chicago, Ill.
2430 William J. Paige, 3130 Peoria (3130 Prairie), Chicago, Ill.
3191 George Papas, 3146 Peoria (3146 Prairie), Chicago, Ill.
2977 Andrew Parker, 3223 Calumet, Chicago, Ill. (13 South Twenty-seventh, Billings, Mont.).
2027 Heriberts I. Paz (Herlberto Q. Paz), 3111 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
3741 Robert Perkins, 2819 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2124 Francisco Peynado, 2732 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
1722 Herbert Jos. Phillips, 3100 Ellis, Chicago, Ill. (716 Case, Detroit, Mich.).
1172 Eugene Powell, 101 West Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill. (Kokomo, Miss.).
117c LeRoy (Leroy) Price, 3118 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
918 Lisha Pruitt, 2710 Federal, Chicago, Ill.

2035 Monroe Radford (Ratford), 2969 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2866 John Reed, 3023 South State (3147 Forrest), Chicago, Ill.
243a William Reed, 3100 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
2822 William (Willie) Reed, 3145 Forest, Chicago, Ill.
3626 James A. Rhymer (Rhymes), 3131 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
2143 Garrett Roiserson, 2723 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3610 Wesley Roby (Wesly Roby), 3217 South Park, Chicago, Ill.
2122 Porter Rogers (Rodgers), 2929 State, Chicago, Ill.
1125 Alfred Rohn, 3148 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
1929 Henry Rosemond, 2713 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2967 Benny Roth, 2821 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2545 William Russell, 2826 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2892 George Sanders (George E. Sanders), No. 8 East Twenty-eighth, Chicago, Ill.
996 Wasussala (Kasussala) Sarra, 3006 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1342 John Scott, 2909 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
1607 Joseph (Joe) Scrivens, 2725 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3653 Eddie E. Sharp, 2818 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
559a John Shaw, 2716 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3318 Primiss (Primus) McK. Shelby, 3249 Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.
2827 William Simms (Williams Simmons, Williams Simms), 3120 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2863 Roy Simmons (Ray Simms), 3142 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2516 Eddie Simpson, 19 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
2661 Leonard Slotemire, 3245 Vernon, Chicago, Ill.
1023 Claud Smith, 3122 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3181 George Smith, 2924 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
363a Joe Smith, 106 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
46 Joe Smith, 2901 State, Chicago, Ill.
119 Paxton Smith, 2945 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2800 Phillip Smith, 2820 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3534 Roy Smith, 2940 State, Chicago, Ill.
1672 Wesley Smith, 2820 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2300 Wm. Smith, Douglas Hotel, Twenty-ninth and State, Chicago, Ill.
3893 William (Will) Smith, 3160 La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
1302 William J. Smith, 216 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
1039 Moses H. (Henry) Southern, 3153 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
87 John W. Stewart, 3154 Calumet, Chicago, Ill.
2645 Jesse Stoddard, 2935 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
2875 James Streater (Steaten), 3020 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
226 Edward Strozier, 3145 Vernon, Chicago, Ill.
3096 Emmet R. (Robert) Sullivan, 471 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
2178 John P. Sweeney, 215 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
1742 Edward (Herald) Swilley, 2903 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
724 Ernest Tallbert (Talbat, Earnest Talibert), 2958 State, Chicago, Ill.
143 John Taylor, 3142 State, Chicago, Ill.
504 John Taylor, 2633 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2599 Joshua Taylor, 3128 La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
593 Thos. Thigpen, 3026 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
2976 Isiah Thomas, 2949 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
37 William Thomas, 3125 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
3086 Edward (Ed) Thompson, 3150 South State, Chicago, Ill.
3751 Wm. Thompson, 2818 Federal, Chicago, Ill.
554 Louie (Louis) Thornton, 2955 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (care of H. G. Miller, Woodlawn, Pa.).
1935 Calvin Thurman, 27 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill. (Colvin Theman, R. No. 2, route 18, Madison, Miss.).
2335 James Tillman, 2718 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3122 Mossy True, 2978 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1651 William Viditoe, 54 West Twenty-ninth, Chicago, Ill.
1813 Chas. Walker, 3101 South State, Chicago, Ill.
709 Fred Walker, 2704 Dearborn, rear, Chicago, Ill.
3178 Percy Walker, 29 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
906 Ike Watkins, 3139 Prairie, Chicago, Ill.
1595 Lewis V. Watkins (Lewis Watkins), 3132 Forrest, Chicago, Ill.
2904 Sylvester Weatherspoon, 2955 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3167 Warren A. Wethers (Warren Wethers), 3039 La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
1835 Bunch Wheat, 2735 Federal (2927 State), Chicago, Ill.
3538 Charley (Charlie) White, 2906 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2908 Harry R. White, 3020 South State, Chicago, Ill.
1261 James White, 2840 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
118 Joe White, 3018 State, Chicago, Ill. (3342 Scovill, Cleveland, Ohio).
902 Roy White, 3022 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
675 Thos. White, 3134 Forrest, Chicago, Ill.
283 Timothy White, 2832 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2981 Alfred R. (Robert) Wickerson, 2710 Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
1625 Leo Wilkinson (Wilkenson), 2815 State, Chicago, Ill.
631 Alonzo Williams, 3129 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2821 Fred D. (Douglas) Williams, 2810 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1174 John Louis (Louise) Williams, 3121 State, Chicago, Ill.
394 Robert Nelson Williams, 3035 Fifth, Chicago, Ill.
682 Alfred L. H. Willmont (Alfred Leslie Hughes Willmont), 2932 Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
1959 Frank Wilson, 3131 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
3725 George Wilson, 2922 East Thirty-first, Chicago, Ill.
3298 Louis Wilson, 3012 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
1853 Oscar Wilson, 3000 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
2593 Wesley Wilson, 3147 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (2413 Werwick, Newport News, Va.).
2548 George Windham, 3149 Wabash (3144 Wabash), Chicago, Ill.
2281 Hazel Wins (Haizie Wyns), 3618 South State, Chicago, Ill.
2177 Max Wolfe, 457 East Thirty-third, Chicago, Ill.
105 Smith Wyatt, jr., 3142 State, Chicago, Ill.
3354 John Edward Young, 3142 Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 20, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2881 Mustafa Alunovich, 9040 Green Bay Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
1838 Elmer Anderson, 10558 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4944 Frank J. Avery, 3261 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill. (Frank L. Avery, 1428 University Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.).
2250a Antonio Calbilla Artly (Artily), 3207 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
2131 Alonzo Jas. Asbell, 3245 East Ninety-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
1466 Dan Badovinac (Badovinach), 9648 Avenue N, Chicago, Ill.
2088 Peter Badovinac, 9648 Avenue N, Chicago, Ill.
3993 Svetozar Bandick (Bandich), 10614 Torrence, Chicago, Ill.
2202 Peter Bastalis, 13227 Baltimore, Hegewisch, Ill.
2195 Jno. Bosovick (Bosovich), 13507 Burley Avenue, Hegewisch, Ill.
2717 Thomas Bougas, 9216 Harbor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1293 Nelson Brown, 2800 East Ninety-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
1767 Tilja Burkarica (Ilya Bukanice), 10830 Torrence, Chicago, Ill.
944 John M. Burns, 9130 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2935 Marko Businec (Businec), 10812 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4352 Jim Busulivick (Busulovich), 9040 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1701 Tom Cavalina (Cavinia), 9398 Krieter Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1744 Fantasia Cesidio (Cesidio Fantisio), 10810 Calhoun Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2812 Philipp Chir (Philipp P. Chir, 10010 Cornil Avenue), 10010 Commercial Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
2098 Jas. Edw. (Ed.) Conley, 328 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
2728 Tome (Tomet) Crnkovic, 10829 Hoxie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1286 Matt Corch, 3201 East One hundred and eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4011 John Cumowitzi (Cumowitzin), 9008 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3897 Lou (Lan) Davis, 9234 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3700 James Demos, 13140 Baltimore, Hegewisch, Ill.
2223 Sebastiano Diario (Sebastian Diorio), 9526 Avenue N, South Chicago, Ill.
2061 James Dipasla (Dipaola), 9630 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4789 Steve Drebrick (Drebrich, Brebrich), 10812 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1482 James Dunn, 9228 Baltimore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3339 Edw. Elans (E. Evans), One hundred and eighteenth and Brandon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1983 Peter Elitch, 3223 East One hundred and eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1067a Joe Ellis, 9960 Commercial Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
319 Nick Eluesikoes, 13441 Houston, Hegewich, Ill.
1221 Svetko Evanott (Svatko Evanso, Evano), 13552 Burley, Aegewisch, Ill.
644 Paul Evezic, 10808 Torrence, Chicago, Ill.
5038 Jack Everts, 228 Frank Street, Chicago, Ill.
4843 James Fahy, One hundred and sixteenth Street and Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2239 Roman Garrit (Gunip), 13233 Baltimore, Chicago, Ill.
175 Kiro Georgeff (Goregeff), camp, One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, Western Steel (W. C. & F. Co.), Chicago, Ill.
1461 Sam Gethers (Gethess), One hundred and eighteenth Street and Brandon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1307 Abe Gottfeet (Gottfred, Gottfeot), 737 Bloom Street, Toledo, Ohio.
2185 Geo. Edw. (Edward) Gracenick, 10802 Avenue G, Chicago, Ill.
4133 John Greskovich (Oreskovich), 9503 Ewing Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
5742a Steve Grgich, 10809 Bensley, Chicago, Ill.
3153 Jos. (John) M. Hagerman (John Hagerman), Fourteenth Cavalry, Laredo, Tex. (Joe Hagerman, Nelson's farm, One hundred and thirty-third Street, Hegewisch, Ill.).
4436 AndrewHaileefski (Haeleegki, Haeleafki), 13227 Baltimore Street, Chicago, Ill.
3912 Mehmed Hajder, 9040 Green Bay Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
1096 Nick Harlaftv (Nick Harlaztz), 13227 Baltimore, Hegewisch, Ill.
2673 Thos. (Thomas) Hefferman, 3211 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
1082 Charley (Charles) Henning, 9742 Avenue M., Chicago, Ill.
1920 Mile (Mike) Holovich, 9549 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4991 Anton Hoppenstiel (Heppenstiel) 126 Simonson Avenue, Richmond, Staten Island (13611 Brainard, Hegewisch, Ill.).
4952 Joseph Hughes, 2945 East Ninety-first Street, Chicago, Ill. (Chgo, Ill.).
703a Angelo (Angelo) Jansiels, 9758 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (9958 Conil Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
1044 Anton (A.) Jarczyk, 13200 Baltimore, Chicago, Ill.
3127 Rade Jelaca (Jelaco), 10814 Lorrance (10814 Torrence Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
2229 Paul Joder (Jodes), 3222 East Ninety-third Street, Chicago, Ill. (5234 Haisel Street, Homestead, Pa.).
3862 Frank O. Johnson (Johansen), 606 South Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.
3528 Geo. Jorkovich (George Jerkovich), 10836 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
80a Tom Jozhanovich, 9040 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4577 Anton Jurvaz, 1333 Baltimore, Hegewisch, Ill.
2751a Frank Kovidas (Kovides) Kavinch, 3239 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, Hegewisch, Ill.
2540 James Keane, 10540 Avenue N. E. Side Station, Chicago, Ill.
4551 Stephen Kechimiovia (Hechimiovic, Stevo Hecimovic), 10280 Hoxie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3987 Peter Kling, One hundred and eighteenth and Brandon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
424 Rade Klasja (Klasnja, Klasnjo), 10750 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3463 Blash Knezovich, 10801 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3859 Stere Koepk (Steve Koepls), 10647 Mackinaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1727 Mike Kosin, 12944 Commercial, Chicago, Ill.
4672 Dan Kator (Kotor), 10723 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
5012 Anton Kowalenk (Anthoni Kowalenko, Anton Kowalenk), George B. Lenard Great Lakes Steamship Co.
2568 Joseph Koyiot, 10438 South Torence, South Chicago, Ill.
1106 Geo. Kozul, 9617 Avenue L, South Chicago, Ill.
56 Geo. Krajacic, 9724 Avenue M, Chicago, Ill.
1594 Janko Krajnovich, 9036 Strand Street, Chicago, Ill.
3753 Rade Kranjes, 10744 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2917 Jacob Kutusovic, 2545 One hundred and ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1233 Misko Lakich, 9180 Harbor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
461 Peter Lofti, 13227 Baltimore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3389 Frank Warren Loundsburg (Loundsbury), 118 Ellicott Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
934 Geo. Malkoff, 10440 Torrence Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
5017 Axel (Oscar) A. Malmgren, 3743 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
3360 Geo. Marich (Mariet), 10618 Greenlay Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (10618 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
4817a Michael Marick (Mike Marich), 10838 Torrence, Chicago, Ill.
2015 Anthony Marinovich, 9022 Green Bay, Chicago, Ill.
904 Athanseon Marnelas, 9008 (9002) Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2780 Geo. Matnais, 10911 West Moxie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

862 Michael Mazur (Mazur), 10840 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
682 Ilga Milsvarilgevic (Milsvarilgevius), 9004 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1012 Rade Mirich, 10750 Torrence Avenue.
1034 Frank Char. (Clar) Myers, 3050 East Ninety-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
777 Frank Neklch, 10840 Torrence Avenue.
708 Andrew Nazimek (Nazemek), 10038 Commercial Avenue, East Chicago, Ill.
196 Alex. (Alexander) Victor Niederer, 8500 East One hundredth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2751 Sevend C. Nielsen, 9805 Avenue J, Chicago, Ill.
99 Kuncho Nikoloff, One hundred and thirty-eighth Street Camp (Western C. & F. Co.), Chicago, Ill. (Kancho Nekoloff, 138 Western Camp, Hegan, Ill.).
4392 Robt. Nikovilch (Motjk Nikolich), 10818 Torence Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
3894 Matt. Nincevich (J. Natt Nimavinch, Mat Nincevic), 10702 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3028 Tannaye Novakovic (Tanasya Movakovic), 10822 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3975 John Osowski (Asowski), 10800 Hoxie Avenue (Moxie Avenue), Chicago, Ill.
4464 Wojiech (Wojaieh) Otsowjki, 13155 Burley, Chicago, Ill.
4509 Onton (Anton, Antoni) Patka, 13311 Baltimore Avenue, Hegewisch, Ill.
4530 John Pavicick (Paviciab, Pavicich), 2623 East One hundred and ninth, Chicago, Ill.
4378 Edw. (Edward) Peterson, 9423 Commercial Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
4633 Duro Pipowich, 10830 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4458 John Polcinsky, 9110 Baltimore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
950 Clifford Rabbits, 3209–11 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
4532 Peter Razlini, 9010 Buffalo Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
4671 Henry Robinson, Ninety-fifth Street, Torrence, Chicago, Ill.
4514 Vernon R. Rodgers (V. R. Rogers), 8947 Green Bay, Chicago, Ill.
2206 Geo. Samber (Comur, Sambor), 13223 Carondolet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1691 Geo. Peter Schmidt, Jr., East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street (Geo. Peter Schmidt, 3254 East Nine hundred and thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2004 Paul Schwartz, 13406 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
5007 John Sbefa (J. Chefa), 8917 Green Bay, Chicago, Ill.
137 Wm. Seeley (W. W. Seeley), 9949 Avenue J, Chicago, Ill.
1168 Jno. Slosas (Slosar), 9138 Burley Avenue.
4857 James Sprano (Sporano), 2803 East Ninety-third Street, Chicago, Ill.
3867 Jesse Standfield (Jessie Standfield), Ninety-fifth and Torrence Avenue, Rock Island Railroad.
1899 Robt. (Robert) Stapleton, 9121 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2069 Marko Stejkovich (Stojkovich), 9300 Kreiter Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1740 Harry Stone, 11220 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1263 Taso Tortis, care of Illinois Steel Co., South Chicago, Ill.
4798 Bozo Trbosovic (Trbojevic), 9530 Avenue N, Chicago, Ill.
5057 Lewis (Louis) Tryon, Monastee, Mich. (Manistique, Mich.).
3045 Stnaja Tunovke (Smajo Tunovich), 9024 Green Bay Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3035 Edward (Edw.) Volkman, 10306 Avenue F, Chicago, Ill.
1394a Jacob Wicick, 122236 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1542 Svetisar (Svetezar) Wukomanovich, 9014 Brandon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

8072 Hassen Abany, 963 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
943 Joseph Andrelunas (Joseph Andrelunas), 241 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. (3420 South Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2281 James Asawlotis, 11301 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2089 Giussuppe Ansanone (Guiseffe Ansanone), 105 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2405 Paul Babilius, 11623 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
980 John Bartolovich, 11820 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
4001 George Bennett, Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Chicago, Ill.
4818 Domenick Bescovi (Vescolr, Vescovi, Dominick Bescovi), 205 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2782 John Billo (Billee), 218 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
894 Henry Blick, 11446 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
5006 John Bonkaltes (Bonkeatos), 840 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. (box 467, Bedford, Ohio).
4190 Albin Braumark (Branmark), 11149 Edbrooke Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
162 Brime Bremen, 827 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3703 Frank Burol (Purol, Bural), 121 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1755 Gustav Buts (Gustave Butts), 11514 Sangamon, Chicago, Ill.
978 Bartolomeo Calveti (Bertiomeo Calvetti, Berthomeo Calotti, Bartolomeo Calvetti), 11502 Front Street, Chicago, Ill.
3806 Henry Campbell, One hundred and thirtieth Street, Chicago, Ill. (4343 Kennedy Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.).
1577 Agostino Cartoci (Augustine Cartoci), 211 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1558 Stanley Czudnich (Stanislaw Ludnich, Stanley Crudnich), 11838 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3236 Ferdinando Dalla Valle, 11723 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3573 Andrew Ernardes (Andreo Ernardes, Andrew Ermardes), Wildwood Yards, One hundred and thirtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3560 Hugo E. Sorglos (H. E. Sorglos, Hugo Esorglos), 11808 Lafayette Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4396 Harry Fischer, 11837 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1219 Stanislaw Gurzon (Stanislow Gurzan, Stanislaw Gurzan), 12349 Wallace Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2458 August Freitag (August Freithe), 11723 Lafayette Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2519 Lakakias Constantinos (Lakakios Constantinov, Lakakios Gamstantinos), 205 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3006 Charles Louis Gibolyo (Charles Louis Gibolya, Chas. L. Gibolya), 11324 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2711 John Martin Giovanni (Martin Giovanni), 368 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4759 Jonas Grimovlezia (Griniaviezia, Grimovizia, Jonos Girniaveczia), 128 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (128 East Kensington Avenue).
2558a Frank Godeikle (Godukle, Godeikis), 128 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3559 James Hicks (James Hicks), 320 East Seminary Street, Danville, Ill.
572 Oscar Hines (Miner), 518 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
215 John Iskra (Jan Iskra), 219 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4499 Joe Jamusas (Jos. Jonusas, Jamesos), 310 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (310 Kemiston Avenue).
4311 John Kaffegis (Kaffergis, Kaflingis), 11231 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (526 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
2804 Joe Klass, 645 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
3349 Christ Krimdas, 120 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Care of George Monos, 840 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.)
506 Nikefor Kuzniczky (Nikifor Kuzniczky, Nikifor Kuzniczyky), 11707 Sangamon, Chicago, Ill.
1911 Edward Miles Kyle, 11569 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1587 John Lakonis (Lackonis), 353 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2102 Andrew Lesak, 16 East One hundred and tenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
3841 Eutheo Lewis (Reetheo Lewis), Section House, Chicago, Ill.
2810 Nicholas E. Livingston, 12223 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4821 Antonio Lovato, 133 East One hundred and seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2158 Ernest L. McCarthy, Hotel Florence, Chicago, Ill.
881 Joseph Mamano (Manano), 343 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (343 East One hundred and sixteenth or One hundred seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.)
12 Ernest Olson, 11226 Judeana Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Ernst Olsson, 11226 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
1768 John Olszewski, 12252 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4891 John Peter Rowalis (John P. Rauvalis, John P. Powalls), 521 Arcade Building, Chicago, Ill.
1480 Amoas Preston, precinct 30, ward 9, Chicago, Ill.
1575 Otto Rademacher, 11204 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1050 Eugene Rebufotti (Eugene Rebofotti), 383 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Eugenio Rebofotte, Eugene Rebrifatti, box 135 Hellwood, Pa.)
2179 Albert E. Sparold (Albert E. Sparold), 16 West One hundred and twelfth Place, Chicago, Ill.
2738 Haasan Saale (Haasan Saall), 11811 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
2265 Antonio Slarinci (Slarineci, Salrunct), 332 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1236 John Sarwash (Sarnwash), 11822 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
4062 Garofed Soghegier, 11929 Wallace, Chicago, Ill. (Garafed Soghigian, Garedhed Soghihian, Chicago, Ill.)
2142 Walter Szczepkowski (Szlzepkowski, Walter Szczepkowski), 142 East One hundred and twentieth Place, Chicago, Ill.
4420 Charles Szidlaukis (Szidlauskis), 722 West One hundred and twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
4274 Nicholas Tynusz (Tynucsz), 11748 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
464 Peter Anthony Vallinnas (Vallinnes, Peter A. Vaillinnas), 11316 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
50 Milan Vicentini (Vincentini), 12311 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3843 Horace Van Buren Wilkins, 233 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Horace VanBuren Wilkens, 2304 North Fifteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.)
4352 Robert Wood, Wildwood Yards, Chicago, Ill.
788 Edward Wosinski (Wasinski), 12822 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4967 Louis Zukaski (Louis Zukarkis), 105 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2737 Steve Cerosiky (Cerovsky), 12311 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 46, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

900 Christ (C.) Amundson, 327 Sigel Street, Chicago, Ill.
4360 Oscar W. Anderson (Oscar Anderson, Oscar William Anderson), 344 Wisconsin Street, Chicago, Ill.
1244 Robert B. (Bruce) Anglin, 1647 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3851 Luis (L.) Astinzarian, 1140 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
1827 John H. (Henry) Bates, 904 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
8117 Harold C. Baxter, 126 West Locust, Chicago, Ill. (Howard Carl Baxter, General Delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4202 Frank R. (Richard) Boyd, 14 Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill. (320a Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2779 John Boyd, 1500 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
469a L. A. Canfield (Lawrence S. Canfield, L. S. Canfield), 2579 Hammond Avenue (Street), Chicago, Ill.
1704 Wm. R. Carter (William Randolph Carter), 1170 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
8284 Thomas Cassidy, 1005 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
588 Gust Catinas (Cortinas), 937 Rust Street, Chicago, Ill.
2398 James A. (Arthur) Chan, jr., 212 Hill Street, Chicago, Ill.
100 Charles Chensky, 102 East Oak Street, Chicago, Ill.
154 Colman Connolly, 1008 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
4029 Malcolm B. Cooper, 1834 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2973 Michael (Mike) Conroy, 1032 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
2190a Marshall Cotter, 11 West Division, Chicago, Ill.
3962 John David, 1517 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (361 Minna Street, San Francisco, Calif.).
2072 John J. Dickey, 1230 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (J. J. Dickey, 665 East Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1939 Maurice Duffy, 1429 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3090 Wm. Clarence Ebert, 1915 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Wm. Clarence Evert, 1502 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1924 Malcolm L. (Lamar, Lamor) Elkenberry, 1116 North Clark, Chicago, Ill. (348 Normal Parkway, Chicago, Ill.).
56 Joseph H. Faubell, 1305 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
599 Edward E. (Eugene) Forrester, 1610 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
80 Lester Gallagher, 859 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2871 Mariano D. Gana (Mariana Delfino Gana), 1157 North La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1295 Joseph (Joe) Hall, Twenty-seventh Street, I. C. section car (Ill. Central car), Chicago, Ill.
2510 Wm. Hannigan (William Hannigan), 235 Schiller Street, Chicago, Ill.
438 Charles Herbert, 1431 Sedgwick, Chicago, Ill.
2679 Alfred P. (Palel) Herzel, 1350 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
1012 James M. (Murray) Higgins, 1043 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (4 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2009 Geo. J. Holliday (George Holliday), 932 North La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1048 Jacob H. Hounner (Jacob Herman Hounner, J. W. Hounner, Hommer, Hounmer), 1126 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3449 Wm. Hunter (William L. Hunter, William Hunter), 1162 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
2705 Humaylak B. Husnlan (Humayiak Boghos Husnian, Huserian), 48 East Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.
3680 Albert D. (Dixon) Inman, 1031 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
3950 James C. (Clarence) Jardell (Jas. C. Jardell), 1448 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
3400 Frank Kaufman, 1229 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
193 Peter Keller, 1705 Crilly, Chicago, Ill. (Peter Frances (Francis) Keller, Terminal Hotel, Argo, Ill.
2578 Dalbert S. Kittredge, S. Maple Street, Chicago, Ill. (Dalbert Stephan Kittredge, 3631 Forest Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.).
1787 Wm. H. (William Higgin) Lannigan, 1106 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
1280a Harry C. (G.) Larson, 210 Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
2316 Robert W. Leach (Robert Woodward Leach), 1301 North Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
753 Richard Leahy, 1020 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
3508 Newton W. McConnell, 1018 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2235 Robert H. McIntosh, Chicago, Ill. (Robert Henry McIntosh, Robert McIntosh). Fort Sheridan, Ill.
1284 Edwin C. McReynolds (Edwin McReynolds), 219 West Wendell Street, Chicago, Ill.
32 Henning Magnussen (Magnuson), 1017 Orleans Street, Chicago, Ill.
1812 Morland Mayford, 1518 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
2291 Robert C. Middleton (Robert Cecil Middleton), 1622 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill.
4071 Henry Miller, 1220 (1311) Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
3011 Chas. Moeller, 149 West Oak Street, Chicago, Ill. (Charles Moeller, 153 Fifteenth Street, East Moline, Ill.
4242a Louis Larry Montgomery, 385 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
600 Louis Morgulan, 1213 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
2841 Harry F. Mulhern (Harry Francis Mulhern), 346 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1797 Patrick (P.) Murphy, 1232 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 1817 Knowles Street, East Cleveland, Ohio).
4089 Blatchford I. Nelson (Blatchford Irving Nelson), 2017 Sedgewich, Chicago, Ill.
1468 Edward I. O'Connor (Edward Icy O'Connor), 154 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
836 Roy Olson, 199 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
3982a Fritiuf Olason (Fritiof Olsson), 318 West Division, Chicago, Ill.
3103 Chester Overstreet, 1213 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
3814 Joseph Paluck (Paluch), 1648 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
976 James Parsley, 938 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (835 North Dearborn Street).
1153 Harry Parsons, 1519 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
3009 Paul Paschke, 11 West Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.
1678 Arthur H. (Henry) Pool, 906 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
664 Stanley Rumbutes (Rumbutis), 154 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (904 North Lincoln Street).
3147 Rudolph H. Salakanel (Rudof Henry Salokannel, Salakannel), 1311 North Clark, Chicago, Ill.
951 Richard J. Scheubert (R. J. Scheubert, Richard Joseph Scheubert), 146 West Eugenie Street, Chicago, Ill.
3662 E. A. Shaw (Edwin A. Shaw), 1159 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1004 Harry J. Smith, 1359 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (Harry James Smith, care of Mrs. Earl Anderson, 628 Briar Place).
2074 Vincent Springer, 1717 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill. (Voinsent Springer, temporary address, Winifred, Alberta, Canada; 1839 Howe Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1034 Henry E. Swanberg, 1100 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (Harry Enoch Swanberg, 822 Aldine Avenue).
1957 D. (Dick) Thompson, 104 West Schiller Street, Chicago, Ill.
340 George Tsakonas, 1253 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (120 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
2605 Joseph (Joe) Wagner, 1250 West La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
880 Robert J. Warren (Robert James Warren), 35 East Oak Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 59, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

500 Frank Ferrell, 4346 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.
1004 Frank J. Grosch, 4405 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
603 Joseph H. Higgins, 4322 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2497 John P. Nork, 1917 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1578 Samuel Peltowitch, 4205 North Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
34 Paul John Peterson (Petersen), 4320 Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
503 William Henry Piersel (Piersal), 1762 Montrose Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2174 R. W. Roehm, 2129 Belle Plaine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1610 Walter Roleliz, 4407 North Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.
411 Bill Stuhlfant (Stuhlfaut), 2051 Cullom Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 65, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

46 George Babich, 1945 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4007 Axel Rudolph Barley (Axel Rudolph Barley, Axel Rudolf Barlev), 1647 North Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1564 Martin Bartnick, 2102 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
4106 Antony Blaszcyk (Antony Blaszczyk, Antoni Blaszczyk), 2024 Frankfort Street, Chicago, Ill.
1152 John Buck, 2118 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.
2951 Clas Burger Carlson (Clasbirger Carlson, ClasBirger Carlson), 1815 North Talman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
640 Emil Dahl, 2836 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1949 Moy Duck, 2036 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1267 Joseph Grezeca (Joseph Grzeca, Joe Grzeca), 2233 Lyndale Street, Chicago, Ill.
1135 Edward Halpin, 1800 North Talman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2731 Einar Hanson (Einar Hansen), 1834 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1803 Frank Jos. Heiling (Frank Joseph Heiling), 1638 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
213 August Horstmann, 2459 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.
3454 Joseph Januiartuz (Joseph Januiartus, Joseph Januiaitiz), 2334 Berlin Strtet, Chicago, Ill.
214 Kine Wing Park (Huie Wing Park), 1707 California Avenue, Chicago, Ill
99 Frank Klarkowski (Frank KlarRouski), 2334 Rhine Street, Chicago, Ill. (Frank Klarkauski, 1711 Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3926 John Kowalski, 2035 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3453 Thomas Latka (Thomas Latko, Loctoka Tommas), 2214 Ems Street, Chicago, Ill. (2214 Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3471 Stanley Leszyzyski (Stanley Leszyzynskz, Stanley Lesyzynskj), 1656 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1614 Michael McCaffey (Michael McCafry), 2207 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4226 Julius Maimbour (Julius Matterbone), 1814 North Mozart Street, Chicago, Ill.
1345 Morris Miratsky (Morris Miretsky), 1624 North Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
2864 Steve Nowicki, 2352 North Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1749 Carl N. M. Paulson (Carl Nels Matenus Paulsen), 2514 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2973 Sigvald Piedersen (Sigvald (Segivald) Pedersen), 1936 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
3235 Nick Paschke (Nick Pashchke, Nick Peichke), 1803 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Nick Peshchke, 4175 Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
243 Robert Riley, 2207 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Robt. Riley, 2027 Lewis Street, Chicago, Ill.).
3622 Charles Schuniskee (Chas. Schumskes, Charles Shumskes), 1703 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3291 Stanley Schvensky (Stanley Schvenski), 1323 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (S. Schvnski, 2018 Lyndall Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2336 Peter Charles Sorum, 1636 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3736 Alex Stankevich (Alex Stankirch, Alex Stankvich), 1703 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1242 Oscar Tobensin, 2629 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Oscar Tobiason alias Oscar Robinson, 7620 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
3355 Benjamin H. Vandeveer (Benjamin Harrison Vandeveer), 1856 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3535 William F. Walker, 1824 North Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
4025 Ray George Williams, 2151 Alice Place, Chicago, Ill.
1661 Stanley Wojciashowski (Wachowski) (Stanly Wachowski), 2421 Homer Street, Chicago, Ill.
591 Edward Zwiawski (Zurowski) (Edward Zurawski, Edurd Zurowski), 2204 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 72, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

550 Alfred K. Church, 5922 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill. (Alfred Kenneth, 5923 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1443 Sam Emanuelson, 1034 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1604 Rufus Roy Danforth, 5609 Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
163 John G. Erickson (Ericson), 3935 Aberdeen, Chicago, Ill.
537 Gustav W. (Gustaf Wilfrid) Fernstrom, 5746 Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
715 Maurice Foreman (Forman), 1101 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
17 Carl Albert E. Gustafson (Carl Albert Emanul Gustavson, Carl Albert Emanuel Gustavson), 6022 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
2189 Martin Hannigan (Martin P. Hannigan, Martin Hanntgan), 6020 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1660 Wm. J. (William James) Hogan, 1158 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
161 John Julius Johnson, 1006 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1966 Joseph A. (Joseph (Josef) Albert) Lofberg, 918 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1751 Clement Medkiff, 5934 Green Street, Chicago, Ill. (518 West Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2298 Anthony A. Morris, 5543 Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
1968 Fred E. (Fred Elmer) Murphy, 6034 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
1303 Carl (Karl) Ivar Nelson, 5946 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. (6018 Sangamon Street).
100a John Joseph (J.) Pine, 5535 South Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
849 Cecil Reed, 5023 Sangamon Street.
1159 Jacob Tapletsky (Jacob (Tapletzky) Topletzky), 5649 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
1626 Sidney Tate, 6119 Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

688 Jewell Allen, Miami, Okla.
86 Sam S. Edelen, Knoxville, Ill.
724 R. E. Johnson, Knoxville, Ill.
795 Charlie Jones, Lake Providence, La.
253 Walter Edwin Malone, Henderson, Ill.
1023 William Joseph May, Rapatee, Ill.
1152 Will Mays, Barden Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
1650 Grant Porter, Knoxville, Ill.
970 Walter Smith, Knoxville, Ill.
1404 Arthur Lloyd Thurman, 103 East Latimer Street, Abingdon, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PERRY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1665 Sim Adams, Pinckneyville, Ill.
253 Chas. Ankton (Charles Ankton), Pinckneyville, Ill.
1546 Albert L. Bates (Albert Lawrence Bates), 100 North Walnut Street, Du Quoin, Ill.
791 John Bentley, Du Quoin, Ill.
305 Ollie Brown, Du Quoin, Ill.
1441 John Davis, Du Quoin, Ill.
1725 Adam B. Dedeaux, 121 South Walnut Street, Du Quoin, Ill.
1076 Alfred Harper, Pinckneyville, Ill.
1646 Floyd Hill, Craigs, Ill.
1897 James Holeman, Pinckneyville, Ill.
396 Lawrence Holland (Lawrence Holand), Cutler, Ill.

1910 Wesley Holmes, Pinckneyville, Ill.
1211 David Kezelle (David Kezele), Du Quoin, Ill.
177 Harvey Lewis, Du Quoin, Ill.
1686 Joe Lyons, Du Quoin, Ill. (general delivery, Jackson, Miss.).
1274 Peter McArdle, Craigs, Ill.
1463 Henry Miller, Pinckneyville, Ill.
1627 Willie Norwood, Du Quoin, Ill.
1160 Vernon Poartee, Du Quoin, Ill.
1100 Homer Watson, Du Quoin, Ill.
893 Jos. B. Wattera (Joseph B. Waters), Craigs, Ill.
147 Jack Webster, Du Quoin, Ill.
830 Chas. (Charles) W. Whittenberg, Du Quoin, Ill.
1170 Enoch Williams, Craigs, Ill. (Willisville, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF ROCKFORD, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

8152 Harry R. Bennett, 417 Peach Street, Rockford, Ill.
2311 Guiseppe Brassale, 733 South Street, Rockford, Ill.
1183 James H. Brown, 610 Park Avenue, Rockford, Ill. (general delivery, Lima, Ohio).
1959 Anthony Gatani (Anthony Catana), 1231 South Court Street, Rockford, Ill.
2480 Brant Hawger, No. 7, R. F. D., Rockford, Ill.
1510 Kismere Janizauski, 950 Jenne Street, Kenosha, Wis. (Kisimer Janizauski, 1721 South Main Street, Rockford, Ill.).
437 Jeronimas Kalckas (Jeronimas Kelickes), 1226 West Street, Rockford, Ill.
2541 Ognaas Kastauckes, 3143 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill. (Ignaas Kozianskas, Ignaas Kaslanckis, 835 Island Avenue, Rockford, Ill.).
1088 Paul Lulis (P. Lulis), 1510 South Main Street, Rockford, Ill.
1724 Wm. McCulley (William McCully, William McCulley), 918 Cedar Street, Rockford, Ill.
471 Richard McEvoy (Richard McEvay), 228 South Court Street, Rockford, Ill.
1952 Wm. Findley Miller (William Finley Miller, William Findley Miller), 324 North Horseman Street, Rockford, Ill.
2842 John G. Murray, 429 South Court Street, Rockford, Ill.
2265 Antonas Randonaitis, 1018 South Main Street, Rockford, Ill.
786 Alfonso Sapies (Alfons Sabies, Alfons Saples), 601 Lincoln Avenue, Rockford, Ill.
2692 Will S. Smith, 812 South West Street, Rockford, Ill.
2813 Chas. Jas. Stumbaugh, 230 Rockton Avenue, Rockford, Ill.
1862 Stanislaw Tamosaitis, 406 South Court Street, Rockford, Ill. (Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.).
1381 John Uzubel 536 Indiana Avenue, Rockford, Ill.
3280 Jose Yakuchonis, 751 Cyrus Street, Valparaiso, Ind. (Jos. Yakuchonis, 712 Winnebago Street, Rockford, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARTHOLOMEW, STATE OF INDIANA.

1349a Amos Dolph (Amos D.) Ping, 1489 Pearl Street, Columbus, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF INDIANA.

1285 Willis Laymons (Willas Layman, Willis Leymon), Memphis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF INDIANA.

105 Herschel Champ, route No. 7, Muncie, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ELKHART, STATE OF INDIANA.

634 Frank Hubert McPhu (Frank H. McPhee), 604 South Main Street, Elkhart, Ind.
1356 Nelson Freemont (F.) Rife, 309 Division Street, Elkhart, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF FORT WAYNE, STATE OF INDIANA.

2138 Albert F. Remer, 329 East Washington, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF GARY, STATE OF INDIANA.

1104 Joseph (Joseph C.) Robinson, between 26 and 27 Massachusetts Avenue, Gary, Ind.
1866 Merian Tomasheski (Marian Tomashekl), 1615 Georgia, Gary, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GIBSON, STATE OF INDIANA.

873 Lucian Richard Hargrove, Cynthiana, Ind.
991 William Leo (Lee) Milligan, Princeton, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

598 John Tomlinson (Thomas), 1509 Columbia Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

626 James Wilson Lomax, 117 West Twenty-second Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
1009 Henry Thomas, 418 West Fifteenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2624 Eugene Thompson, 1528 Brooker Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

2800 George S. Lynch, 753½ Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

252 William (Wm.) Franklin Boyd, 2205 Lexington Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. (2205 Lexington Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

8436 Albert Applin, 2117 Howard Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (Fairmont, Ill.).
2069 Simeon W. Brock (Simeon Walder Brock), 1244 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
8467 Paul Bodensch, 940 King Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
1893 Minor Coley (Minor Cooley), 1141 River Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2448a Howard Wm. Day, 1460 Belmont Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
3617 Robert Henry Dougherty, 1635 Howard Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2141 Ray Douglas, 653 Division Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
1887 Ernest Emberton, 1735 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2442 Thomas Marion Golder (Thos. Marion Golder), 542 Drover Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
1485 Harry Wishart Hann (Harry Wisehart Hann), 924 Coffey Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2226 Fred Jones, 432 South Holmes Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2448 Willie Jones, 1131 South Bismarck Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2988 George E. Manion (Geo. E. Manion), Morris and Division Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.
2796 Charles McKinney, 1486 West Court Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
8149 Walter C. Moore, Fremont Street, Fremont, Ind. (Route No. 8, box 112, Fremont, Ind.).
2948 William Murphy, 1001 Oliver Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
1878 George Nave (Geo. Nave), 714 Haugh Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
3026 Dan Smilik, 960 West Pearl Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
676 Danf Steve (Danl Stevo, Dine Stevo), 739 Ketchum Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
8190 Wm. M. Wickhorst (William M. Wickhorst, William Wickhorst), 1722 West Morris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
1280½ Henry Williams, 2309 West Morris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
3035 William Edward Lavender, 213 North Holmes Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF INDIANA.

1026 Forest A. Marshall, R. F. D. No. 3, Edinburg, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1631 Ralph Thomas Wilson, 1642 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAPORTE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1935 Leroy V. Rosewarne, 719 Indiana Avenue, Laporte, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF INDIANA.

2031 Luther Mathew Rice, Cumberland, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF INDIANA.

1503½ George Lucas, Payne, Ind. (Payne, Md.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWTON, STATE OF INDIANA.

278 Howard Howell, Brook, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, STATE OF INDIANA.

2060 Harry Allen (Harry A.) Bays, 402 Arleth Street (2235 South First Street), Terre Haute, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, STATE OF INDIANA.

2750 Joseph Burnett Albaster (Albasta, Joseph Birnett Albasta), Sycamore, Terre Haute, Ind.
8060 Everett LeRoy Abney, 318 Eagle, Terre Haute, Ind.
590 Andrew Atkielski (Atkielski), 637 Cherry Street (128 South Fifth Street), Terre Haute, Ind.
3264 George Barton, 131 North Fifth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2379 Robert Brown, 513 Mulberry Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1066 Joe (Joseph) Butler, 2431 Third Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
1223 James William Clark (Clarke), 2246 Elm Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1786 Jack Cutler, 100 Cherry Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
8755 O'Neal Davis, 2408 Sixth Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
1229 Jack Elton Doyle, 408 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1444 Frank Farmer, 417 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2351 Harry Chas. (Harry Charles) Gardner, 710 North Ninth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1021 Ollie Givens, 113 North Third Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2222 William Henry Grays (Gray), 20 North Second Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
8139 Stanley Gudowicz, 1501 Plum Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
8448 George Helms, 328½ Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
2612 Jerry Emerson Hester (Jerry E. Hester), 411 Engle Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1638 Harry Hofer, 214 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2975 Boyd Holman, Fulbeck Hotel, Terre Haute, Ind. (care Cairo Electric & Traction Co., Cairo, Ill.).
1014 Morton Cross Johnson (Morton Crows Johnson), 802 North Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2850 Morris W. Keeling (Maurice W. Keeling), 518 North Third Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1735 Roy Roscoe Kinnaman (Roy R. Kinnaman), 110 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2679 Richard Lawson (Richard J. Lawson), 224 North First, Terre Haute, Ind.
1716 John Bickorn Loyd, 444 North Second Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
605 James Michael McCleaster, 311 (200) North Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2380 Ivan McDonald, 37 North Seventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1040 Arthur W. Merrick, 1732 North Twelve-and-a-half Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2149 Peter McCrean (Peter McCrearl, Peter McCreary), 1672 Tippacanoe, Terre Haute, Ind.
1152 Andrew Luther Mitchell, 103 North Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Ind. (Roby Mitchell (Roby Mitchel), 2035 North Twentieth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.).
2301 James A. Montgomery (Montgemery), 1521 Maple Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
2788 Peter Norvish, 1806 North Fifteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind. Pete Norvish, Peter Noroish), 1423 Woodley Street, Terre Haute, Ind.).
2274 Kenneth Phelps (Kelly Phelps), Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
1193 Franklin Rasey, 214 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind. (42 College Street, Danville, Ill.).
1448 Wayne Rempson, 325 North Third Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
8571 James G. Russell, 1928 North Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2068 Arthur Scott, 316 North Twelth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1148 Elsey O. Smith, 124 North Second Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1348 Otto Spall, 739 Elm Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
3528 Thomas Solen (Thos. Solen), 1455 Plum Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1610 Hubert Stevenson, 2442 Seventh Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind. (652 Blackford Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).
1035 Frank Taylor, 624 North Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
434 Ollie Turner (Truner), 226 North Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
2753 Alos Wana, 1270 Lafayette Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
1159 Austin Wallace, 302 North Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1556 Jesse John Ward, 400 North Second Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
781 Charles Warnus (Charles Wirnus, Charlie Warnus), 1270 Lafayette Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
8779 Oscar Washington, 1451 Twenty-seventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
160a Sim Wilson, Third Cherry Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
1078 Charles Snyder, 650 Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BREATHITT, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

24 Felix King, Whick, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ELLIOT, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

712 Bill Ison, Charity, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

3265 Courtice Otto Devine, 4615 Park Boulevard, Highland Park, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1176 Leroy Colvin, 110 East Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
2076 Jesse Williams, 2217 South Floyd Street (122 West Walnut Street), Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1094 Fred Trelchler, 507 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MASON, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

124a Oram (Oran) Aldridge, Maysville, Ky. (8 East Trist Street (8 East First Street), Maysville, Ky.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WARREN, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1805 James Johnson, 410 Main Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF AVOYELLES, MARKSVILLE CITY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

2287 Harry Bell, Big Bend, La.
269 Sylvester Brown, Long Bridge, La.
2624 Aaron Clark, Red Fish, La.
2082 Archie Fore, Naples, La.
1832 Milton Gilbert, Marksville, La.
90 William Goines (William Gaines), Bunkie, La.
1013 Jos. Harris (Joseph Harris), Long Bridge, La.
2429 Lucian Jones (Lucien Jones), Marksville, La.
2560 Ernest Kimball, New Roads, La. (Naples, La.).
1634 Albert Lemoine, Woodside, La. (Plaucherille, La.).
1557 Dave Robertson, Alexandria, La.
2601 Oneil (Oneal) Thomas, G. W. Sentell, Bunkie, La.
2633 Monroe Van, Marksville, La.
1481 Benjamin Wagner, Evergreen, La.
1603 Elijah R. Williams, Evergreen, La.
2431 Curtis Williams, Marksville, La.
2498 Wm. Williams, Marksville, La.
1500 Willie Wilson, care W. D. Hass & Co., Bunkie, La.
2656 Joseph Young, Honeton, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR BIENVILLE PARISH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

683 Zune Ashley, Ringgold, La.
764 Allen Babers, Arcadia, La.
1120 Arthur Alvin Baker, Ringgold, La. (Rayville, La.).
1250 Frank Banks, Bryceland, La. (Spring Hill, La.).
1636 J. Henry (J. H.) Barnes, Bryceland (Bryceland), La.
1750 Joseph M. Brian, Alberta, La.
1701 A. Bridges (A. Bridgers, A. Briggers), Bryceland, La.
995 Charlie Brown, Gibsland, La.
1755a Willis Castleberry, Bienville, La.
1739 Major Criner, Bryceland, La.
298 Chas. Howard (Howard Charles) Ellis, Cuero, Tex.
962 Anderson Field (Annerson Fiels, Annerson Fields), Crowville, R. F. D. 1, box 10, Bienville, La. (Ringgold, La.).
1439 Wess Glass, Ringgold, La.
659 Tom Harrison, Ringgold, La.
175 Willie Hawthorne, Arcadia, La.
164 William Hobley, Bryceland, La.
1725 Everett Jackson, Gibsland, La.
1189 Joel (T., J. T.) Jackson, Danville, Bienville, La. (Saline, La.).
1059 Benny (Beny) Johnson, Ringgold, La.
1777 Judge Johnson, Arcadia, La.
1625 Henry Lewis, Arcadia, La.
1436 B. McGowen (McGowon, McGowan), Bokhoma, Okla. (Bryceland, La.).
353 Tom McPherson (McPhearson), Arcadia, La.
526 Jasper Mackey, R. F. D. No. 1, box 42, Simsboro, La.
1425 Johny (Jy.) Manning, Bryceland, La.
1112 Tom Martin, Danville, La.
1446 Jonis Mays, Crerry, La.
515 Mack Mingo (Minger), Costor (Castor), La.
1140 Mingo Rambo (Rombo), Ringgold, La.
1791 Horace Parker, Arcadia, La.
1351 Lum Perice, Danville, La.
1754 Charley (Charlie) Rambo, Ringgold, La.
1350 Charles (Chas.) Reese, Bryceland, La. (McNary, Bienville, La.).
1764 Mason Rhodes, Bienville, La.
1281 Antley Roberson (Robinson), Bienville, La.
422 Miller Theus (Thens), Ringgold, La.
565 N. L. Theus (Thens), Ringgold, La.
1763 Charley (Charles) Thomas, Arcadia, La.
917 Earnest Tillman (Tillmon), Arcadia, La. (Couchwood, Bienville, La.).
1591 Norman Wardlaw (Normon Wardlaw), Castor, La.
1228 June Wheatley (Junie Wheatley), Bienville, La.
747 Will White, Arcadia, La. (Bismarck, Okla.).
916 Jack Williams (Jack Williome), Mount Lebanon, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF CALCASIEU, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

2474 Geo. Alford (George Alford), Church, Lake Charles, La.
1436a Alex Andrus, Vinton, Cal, La.
1025 Anthony Andrus (Anthony Andrews), Vinton, La.
573 Benito Berrera (Benito Banera), Sulphur, La.
2801 Dozie Bertram (Dozia Bertrand), Hayes, La.
2223 Avenall Broussard (Buousmrd), Edgerley, La.
908a Leslie Brown, South Lake Charles, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
2456 Luke Bryant, De Quincy, La.
1735 Jno. Chambers (John Chammers), Harrisburg, Tex. (Iowa, La.).
623 Dewery Charles, Iowa, La., R. F. D. No. 1.
2157 Willie Charity, 540 Lyons, Lake Charles, La. (520 Lyon Street, City).
1550 Nathan Crawford, West Lake, La. (Port Arthur, Tex.).
2896 Charles Cutley (Chas. Cutley, Outley), Proter Street, Lake Charles, La.
2415 Ernest Davis, 601 Boulevard, Lake Charles, La. (85 Maddison, Freeport, Ill.).
2502 Joe Davis, Colcapin Paust, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
1131 Roy Davis, Nicholias Street, Lake Charles, La.
2802a Chas. Edwards (Charley Edwards), care F. T. Coustant, box 220, Alexandria, La.
3204 Geo. Ellemeno (Fillmeno, Filomous, Fillmore), Opelousa Street, Lake Charles, La.
2155 Albert Ellison (Albert Lee Ellison), Edgerley, La.
2995 Willie Espree, Shattuck Street, Lake Charles, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
2944 Daniel L. Fair (Daniel Louis Fair), Lake Charles, La.
267 Phillip (Phillips, Philip), Felision, Vinton, La.
2256 Johnnie Fields (Johny Fields), Vinton, La.
2806 Albert Few, Lake Charles, La. (323 (325) Franklin Street, Lake Charles, La.)
853 Nelson Gatson (Wilson Gatson), Vinton, La.
437 Pierre Guillory, Edgerley, La. (Sulphur, La.).
1024 Kalaman Hamel (Kalman Hamel, Kalon Hamel), Sulphur, La.
2787 Wm. Hamp (William Hamp), Starke, La.
3045 Luther P. Harrington (Luther Preston Harrington, L. P. Harrington), Edgerley, La. (Vinton, La.).
1876 James Harris, 206 Belden, Lake Charles, La. (206 Belden Street, Lake Charles, La.).
132 Horace Harry (Horrace Harry), Kirkman, Lake Charles, La.
3143 Robt. Hayes, Edgerly, La. (West Lake, La.).
1049 Fred Hewitt, De Quincy, La. (Leesville, La.).
572 William Holmes, Sulphur, La.
1147 Mack Holton, Sulphur, La.
1019 Geo. Howard (George Howard), 511 Jackson, Lake Charles, La.
2810 Wm. (William) Hudson, Starks, La. (Grayburg, Tex.).
2304 Lewis Hunter (Louis Hunter), De Quincy, La.
2943 Chas. Jackson, Louisiana Avenue, Lake Charles, La. (Charles Jackson, Lake Charles, La.).
3215 Albert Johnson, Pine Street, Lake Charles, La. (Vinton, La.).
2890 Andrew Johnson, 218 Franklin, Lake Charles, La.
1591 Arthur Johnson, 1104 Railroad Avenue, Lake Charles, La.
2767 Carl Johnson, West Lake, La.
1399 Richard Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, city, south of city, Lake Charles, La.
678 Alex Jones, Lake Charles, La. (Neora, Ill.).
2862 Henderson Jones, Bell City, La., U. S. A. (West Lake, La.).
1020 Johnny Jones, 515 Church, Lake Charles, La. (John Jones, Lake Charles, La.).
2979 Lawrence Jones, Richmond, Va. (Lake Charles, La.).
2330 Robert Jones, De Quincy, La.
2476 Samuel D. Jones (Samuel Davis Jones), 1034 Bowers Street, Lake Charles, La.
628 Willie Joseph, West Lake, La.
1842 James Lefton (Layton, Lafton), De Quincy, La.
2084 George Lanz (George Lando, Geo. Lands), 654 Franklin (219 Franklin Street), Lake Charles, La.
3245 Joseph Leblieu, 1115 Eighth Street, Lake Charles, La.
889 Alfred Leonard, Vinton, La. (Sulphur, La.).
2603 Alonzo Lewis (Lonzo Lewis), Vinton, La.
1279 Rayne Lewis (Rayna Lewis, Rana Lewis), 203 Lawrence, Lake Charles, La.
1090 Tom Lewis (Thos. Lewis), Sulphur, La.
2974 Alfred Lyons, West Lake, La. (Alf. Lyons, Sulphur, La.).
8156 Dart Lyons (Dars Lyons, Danis Lyons), 115 Louisiana Avenue (1022 Railroad Avenue), Lake Charles, La.
561 Walker Lyons, De Quincy, La. (Sulphur, La.).
2942 Day McNeal (Dave McNeal), 118 Moss, Lake Charles, La.
1617 John Marshall (John Marshel, John Marshell), Bell City, La.
2289 Gandaloupe Martinez (Guadaloupe Martinez, Gandaloupe Martinez), Sulphur, La.
3086 James Mear (James Johnson Mear, Jas. J. Mear), Sulphur, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
1937 Sam Mock, Railroad Avenue, Lake Charles, La.
3981 Willie Montgomery, 321 Boulevard, Baton Rouge, La. (Baton Rouge, La.).
2833 Samuel F. Moore, 628 Louisiana Avenue, Lake Charles, La. Samuel Fuller Moore, care Western Union, Crowley, La.).
2102 Aunie Mullen, Lake Charles, La. (Annie Mullin, 1113 Pine Street, City).
2499 Robert Millin (Robert Mullins), Edgerly, La.
36 Robert Nelson, De Quincy, La. (Robt. Nelson, Lake Charles, La.).
8187 Jack M. Pearce, Belden and Bilbo Streets, Lake Charles, La. (J. M. Pearce, Beldin and Bibbo).
1915 Allen Pete, Buhler, La.
2959 Charles Pleasant (Charley Pleasant), West Lake, La. (Chas. Pleasant, Lake Charles, La.).
3180 Satisfied (Satisfield) Porter, coal chute, Lake Charles, La. (Vinton, La.).
2446 Westley Prather (Pasly Prater, Wesley Praler, Pasley), West Lake, La.
235 Epheron (Ephron) Riley, Lake Charles, La.
798 Alcide Jos. Robin (Alcide Joseph Bodin, Alcide Joe Bolim), Lake Charles, La.
2336 W. E. Robinson, Lake Charles, La.
821 Walter S. Robinson (Walter Erwin Robinson, Walter Irving Robinson, W. E. Robinson), 1124 Jackson Street, Lake Charles, La. (Hornbeck, La.).
2086 Frank S. Romgeon (F. S. Romgeon), Lake Charles, La.
838 Sam Shonnett, Goosport, Lake Charles, La.
2399 Jos. (Joseph) Small, Ivan Mountain section house, Lake Charles, La.
1482 Robt. (Robert) Smith, 815 North Frio Street, San Antonion, Tex.
2240 Chas. (Charlie) Spences, Lake Charles, La. (Goosport, La.).
3194 Davis (David) Squares (Squares), Zachery, La. (Vinton, La.).
1879 Thos. (Thomas) Stanley, hotel, Lake Charles, La. (Majestic Hotel, city.).
2841 Carlton Stockman, 214 Lawrence Street, Lake Charles, La. (Vinton, La.).
1706 James (Jim) Stout, Lake Charles, La.
1148a Suen (Lum) Sullivan, Orange Jasper, Tex.
8076 Walter Symes (Symas), Armyville, La. (Buhler, La.; Lake Charles, La.).
1264 Annais Thompson (Anaaias Thompson, A. Thompson), Dallas, Tex.
2440 Onlie Toucheck, Hayes, La.
453 Crestin Valves (Crispin Valdes, Crespin Valdes), Sulphur, La.
4501a Chas. Verret (Claypha Varret, Clorphy), Hayes, Calcasieu, La.
642 Fremo Victorian, West Lake, La.
50 William (Williard) B. Walls, Vinton, La.
1843 Jake Washington, Lake Charles, La.
1771 Louis Washington, 1020 Kirkman, Lake Charles, La.
2650 Cleavy (Cleavey) Weaver, Newton, La. (Alexander, La.).
2121 O. H. (Olee Hugh, Olloe H.) West, South Line, Lake Charles, La.
2953 John White, on dredge boat in Lake Charles, La. (Lake Charles, La.

1333 Robert (Robt.) White, 512 Lyons (Ryan) Street, Lake Charles, La.
2355 Charlie Williams, De Quincy, La.
1678 Chas. Williams, Mobile, Ala.
1847 Horace Wilson, Bell City, La.
165 Lawrence Winder, Ponchatoula, La. (Vinton, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF DE SOTO, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

61 Gordon Anderson, Goss, La. (Gorden Anderson, Grand Cove, De Sota, La.).
2387 Felix Armstrong, Kingston, La.
1463 Roy Hugh Armstrong, Benson, La.
1954 Malvin Arthur (Aurther), Mansfield, La., R. F. D. No. 2, box 131.
1517 Geo. (George) Ashton, Grand Cove, La.
1363 Gilbert Austin, Mansfield, La.
532 Jay Gould (Gole, Gene) Ballard, R. F. D. No. 1, Mansfield, La.
44 James Bell, Grand Cove, La.
1023 Daniel Webster Bentley, South Mansfield, La.
490 Jesse Edison Brewer, Logansport, La.
1738 Willie D. Brown, Mansfield, La.
1046 Jesse (Jesse D., J. D.) Carroll, South Mansfield, La.
107 David Castley (Costley), Gleen, La. (Glenn, La.).
2572 Almon Claybough (Calybough), Naborton, La.
149 Jake Cook, Mansfield, La.
2692 John Crowell, Grand Cove, La.
220 Henry Davis, Oxford, La.
907 Thomas Edwards, South Mansfield, La.
298 Zelbert Wayman Fair (Faln, Zelbert Waymon Faln), South Mansfield, La.
1432 Lisa Faulkner, Grand Cove, La.
189 Willie Fetterson, R. F. D. No. 3, Mansfield, La.
2304 John Flanagan, R. F. D. No. 2, Mansfield, La.
841 Elijah (Elizah, Eligah) Ford, Grand Cove, La.
1904 James Freeman, Kingston, La.
110 James Gladney, Gloster, La.
1864 Barney Green, Oxford, La.
1500 Ike Hall, Mansfield, La.
1630 Ransom (Rawson) Handy, South Mansfield, La.
1794 E. H. Harris, Mansfield, La.
2658 Tobe Harvey (Horvy, Harvy), care of road contractor, Mansfield, La.
82 Robert Haynes (Robt. Haynes, jr., Robert Haynes, jr.), Glaster, La.
1952 Marion Hewitt, Mansfield, La.
1506 Johnnie (Johnie) Hill, Mansfield, La.
28 Robert (Robt.) Holmes, Mansfield, La. (Natchitoches, La.).
2357 Johnnie Hoof, Logansport, La.
2063 Mason Horton, R. F. D. No. 8, Mansfield, La.
2280 Columbus Hudson, Mansfield, La.
36 Willie Hudson, Grand Cove, La.
482 Ivey Hughes, Grand Cove, La.
1613 Clyde Hunter, Holly, La.
2720 Henry Hunter, Keachie, La.
2501 Thomas (Tom) Jackson, Pelicon, La.
433 Richard Jenkins, Keachie, La.
1980 Mack Johnson, Mansfield, La., Route No. 1.
2485 Ulysses Simmie Johnson, Frierson, La.
850 Bernice Jones, Goss, La.
1972 Walter Jones, Mansfield, La.
900 Willie Karey, Alexandria, Rapides, La. (now at Mansfield, La., soon at Alexandria, La.).
1599 Arthur Lane, South Mansfield, La.
504 Ned Lee, Mansfield, La.
385 Isaac Lepard (Leopold) (Elsac Lepard), Frierson, La.
1720 Minden Lilley, South Mansfield, La.
1815 Alfred London, Mansfield, La.
381 Arbiste (Araiste) Miller, Mansfield, La.
2510 Charlie Mitchell (Mitchel), Naborton, La.
1990 Johnston Moore, Mansfield, La.
64 Vinson Mosley (Venson Mosely), R. F. D. No. 1, box 3, Grand Cove, La.
2408 Willie Bradley Noble (Willie B. Noble), Mansfield, La.
1667 Johnnie Owens, Mansfield, La., R. F. D. No. 4.
518 Sampson Patterson, Mansfield, La.
319 Rollie Phill, Stonewall, La.
1978 Fred Pickett, Mansfield, La.
48 Henry Reed (Hy. Reed), Mansfield, La.
1115 Leroy Robbins, Mansfield, La.
188 Jesse (Jess) Roland, Mansfield, La.
880 Mitchel (Mitchell) Stephus, Mansfield, La., R. F. D. No. 2.
202 Earl Simmons (Simons; Simonds; Earlie Simon), R. F. D. No. 1, Mansfield, La.
468 Ernest Slagle (Ernest (Earnest) Earl Slagle), Mansfield, La.
517 Joe Smith, Grandcane, La.
527 Jesse Statts (Jessie Statts, Jesse Stotts), R. F. D., Longansport, La.
1360 William Sudds, Mansfield, La.
1685 Frank Taylor, Kingston, La.
2481 Henry Thomas, Mansfield, La.
2553 Jno. (John) Edgar Thompson (J. E. Thompson), Longstreet, La.
2083 Hugh Samuel Walker (Hugh Samuels Walker), Noborton, La.
1198 J. B. Williams, Mansfield, La.
1925 Lee Williams, Frierson, La.
1777 Ernest Wilson, Mansfield, La.
1810 Manuel Wilson, Frierson, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF EAST CARROLL, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

802 Dan Anderson, Lake Providence, La.
792 John Barrons (John Barrone), Lake Providence, La.
818 Nathan Bendick, Shelburn, La.
61 George Brown, Lake Providence, La.
674 Nathan Brown, Shelburn, La.
602 Willie Charlies, Milliklas (Millikie, Millekise, Millikin), La.
668 Jerry Curtis, Transylvania, La.
847 Joseph Davis, Roosevelt, La.
896 Jacob Dorsey, Lake Providence, La.
412 Oscar Ell (Oscar Ells), Lake Providence, La.
819 Charlie Gordon (Charley Gordon), Lake Providence, La.
567 Charlie Gray, Shelburn, La.
194 Will Hamilton, Millikin, La.
806 Dave Hawkins, Shelburn, La.
495 Harrison Hawkins, Lake Providence, La.
833 John Hawkins, Millikie, La. (Tallulah, La.).
808 Anderson Hill, Lake Providence, La.
571 William Horton, Lake Providence, La.
676 John Jackson, Lake Providence, La.
826 Leonard Knox, Lake Providence, La.
176 Kid Louis, Lake Providence, La.
27 Elmer Martin, Lake Providence, La.
166 David Norris, Sondheimer, La.
784 Willie Osby, Lake Providence, La. (Stokes, Miss.).
717 Willie Owens, Sondheimer, La.
494 George Shelley, Lake Providence, La.
451 Edmond Smith, Lake Providence, La.
517 Walter Smith, Millikin, La.
50 Henry Stokes, Sondheimer, La.
51 Pierce Tarry, Millikin, La.
858 Willie Tyler, Lake Providence, La. (2800 Pirdido Street, New Orleans, La.).
529 George Wiley, Shelburn, La.
302 John Wilson, Lake Providence, La.
26 Felix Young, Lake Providence, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR PARISH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

284 Lewis Archelal (Lewis Archelal), Welsh, La.
816 Selvin Biller (Selvan Biller), Welsh, La.
1532 Burnard Blanchard, St. Martinville, La.
640 Will Booker (Will C. Booker, Willie Booker), Welsh, La.
821 Richard L. Chester (Richard Lawrence Chester), Welsh, La.
975 Willie Clark, Edna, La.
297 Alex Duhon, Lafayette, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
1349 Franklin Edwards, Hutchinson, La. (Elton, Jefferson Davis Parish, La.).
1426 George Ethridge, Jennings, La.
528 Alfred Freeman, Payne, La. (Welsh, La.).
1303 Robert Harper, Phillips Bluff, La.
458 Joseph Harrison, Elton, La.
57 Clifton James, Edna, La.
767 Charlie Jones, Hutchinson, La.
560 Tom Jones, Hutchinson, La. (Elton, La.).
1438 Ruber Luck, Phillips Bluff, La.
1607 Chapple Lytell, Elton La.
1363 Famon Mallet, Welsh, La.
658 Earnest Montgomery, Lake Arthur, La. (Crowley, La.).
825 George Perry, Phillips Bluff, La.
20 Portland Pringle, Meridian, Miss., care Nealey Construction Co., Crowley, La.
739 Arthur B. Schooley (Arthur Brittion Schooley, Arthur Briton), Houston, Tex.
207 Harry Sheppard (Hary Shepard), Elton, La.
750 Pleasant Smith, Welsh, La.
370 Richard Tanner, Edna, La.
449 Harrison Tinker, Welsh, La.
1573 Allan Turner, Welsh, La.
28 Sam Vaughn, Iowa, La.
816 Richard Walker, Edna, La.
47 Joe Washington, Welsh, La.
937 William Wright, Hutchinson, La.
390 Junius Young (Junious Young), Jennings, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

299 Alfred Benard, Doyle, La.
205 Henry Black (Block), Holden, La.
95 Ervin (Irvin) Boyt, Denham Springs, La.
644 Frank Bunn, Springfield, La.
783 Henry Bur, Holden, La.
50 Alexander Canada, Corbin, La.
498 Homer Lee Carpenter, Holden, La.
963 Mack Chisem, Corbin, La.
192 Dorris Luther Coats, Holden, La.
570 Mitchell Cotton, Doyle, La.
571 Ali Davis, Holden, La.
1002 Tony Doty, Doyle, La.
368 Lonny Hammonds, Denham Springs, La.
652 Henry Hives, Holden, La.
729 Will Holmes, Holden, La.
387 Will Jackson, Holden, La.
838 Henry Jones, Corbin, La.
86 Frank King, Holden, La.
837 Theodore Lewis, Denham Springs, La.
923 Sip Mimms (Mims), Denham Springs, La.
717 Joe Montgomery, Springfield, La.
671 Sylvester (Silvester) Norwood, Holden, La.
287 Wess (West, Wes) O'Conner, Denham Springs, La.
328 Ishmael (Ishmell) Octave, Doyle, La.
575 Thomas Oversmith, Holden, La.
141 Henry Perkins, Holden, La.
634 Rogers Lee Ross, Clio, La.
885 John B. Shurley, Weiss, La.
773 William (Will) Thompson, Denham Springs, La.
711 Sam Watson, Montpelier, La.
489 Oscar West, Corbin, La.
390 Harrison Williams, Holden, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

201 Earl Adams, Mounds, La.
484 James Alexander, Omegee, La.
579 Silas Brown, Ashley, La.
193 Archie (Archis D.) Davis, Mounds, La.
847 Frank Franklin, Sondheimer, La.
729 Robert L. (Lee) Harris, Noble, La.
451 George Jackson, King, La.
475 Williams (William) Jones, Besimer, Ala. (Mound, La.).
512 Ottie Lacy (Ottis Lacey), Lake Providence, La.
627 Morse Levy, Quebec, La.
25 Waddell (Waddill) McFarland, Tallulah, La.
833 Henry Marshall, Tallulah, La.
177 Ilen Moore, Mound, La.
511 Levi Moore, Quebec, La.
524 J. W. Prine (John Wesley Prine), Waverly, Madison Parish, La. (Waverly, La.).
240 Clarence Robinson, King, La.
449 Leonard Sain, Loglown, Miss. (Mound, La.).
4 Louis Thomas, Lake Providence, La. (Mound, La.).
427 Samuel Tyler, Vidalia, La.
577 Van Ward, Mound, La.

173 Elmer (Elma) Warfield (Elmer Warfied), King, La.
11 Rasberry Washington, Mound, La.
667 John Williams, Mound, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

773 Harry (Henry) Barrow, Citrus, La.
1295 Henry Bates, Citrus, La.
1627 Alfred S. Christian, 6386 Burgundy Street, New Orleans, La. (Alfred Sulvin Christian, Des Allemonds, La.).
1234 Raymond Coleman, 5208 St. Claude Street, New Orleans, La.
669 Wesley Cooley, 1235 Press Street, New Orleans, La.
1287 Henry Cooly (Cooley), Seabrook, La. (Heidelburg, La.).
1178 Ramon Crenz (Cruz), 5666 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, La.
1448 Homer Dandneal, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
10 Daniel Dellia, 317 St. Maurice Street, New Orleans, La.
1742 Chas. (Charley, Charles F.) De Silva, Louisia Street Landing, New Orleans, La.
2136 James Egan (Egan), 2710 Royal, New Orleans, La.
2106 Louis Field, Lee Station, La.
1943 Orville Frank, Citrus, La.
1736 Clarence Franklin, Citrus, La.
884 Evans Franklin, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
332 John (Johns) Gordon, Citrus, La.
2303 Sam Green, Citrus, La.
1583 Sweetcoming (Sweetincoming) Henry, Citrus, La.
171 Clarence Herbert, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
1150 William H. Hutton (William Mudie Hutton, W. M. Hulton), 2704 Chartres, New Orleans, La.
952 Gabe Jones, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
640 Fred Karbe, 5046 Gentilly Street, New Orleans, La.
1842 Christian Kettelsen (Kittelsen, Ketteisen, Chris Kittelsen), Press Street Dock S. S., Fort Morgan.
836 Tom McDaniel, Citrus, La.
760 Lawrence Moore, Citrus, La.
1751 Dave Morris, 934 Jordan Avenue, New Orleans, La.
373 Melvin Mottley (Motley), Citrus, La.
1854 Charles (Charley) Nobles, Citrus, La.
1183 John M. (Martin) Palmer, Citrus, La.
471 Abraham Pinckey, Audry and St. Claude Streets, New Orleans, La. (Abram Pinckney, 1229 St. Claude Street, New Orleans, La.).
927 Davis (David) Ross, Claiborne and Clonet (Clorlet), New Orleans, La.
2097 Sandy Shaw, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
1854 Grant Simmons, 712 Charbonnet Street, New Orleans, La.
1491 Ed Smith, Citrus, La.
284 Gustave (Gustive) Stuart, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
1688 Cole Sullivan, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
281 David Tyler, Citrus, New Orleans, La.
1230 Steve Wilson, Citrus, La.
956 Will Woods, Little Woods, La.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

529 James Mathews Banks, Frederick Street Extended, Cumberland, Md.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANNE ARUNDEL, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2210 Elmer Behae (B.) Cranford (Elmer B. Crawford), 21 Cedar Street, Curtis Bay, Md.
216 Charles Sydney Offer (Charles Sidney (S.) Offer), Churchton, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION 3, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

44 Wood (Woodall) Alexander, 227 Herring Court, Baltimore, Md.
1779 James Banks, 231 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
2305a John Banks, 247 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
2071 Milton F. Bell, 427 South Bond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1436 John Brush, 113 Albemarle, Baltimore, Md.
1401 Frank Byer (Breyer), 127 South Central, Baltimore, Md.
1531 Mike Byer (Byes), 127 South Central, Baltimore, Md.
900a George Cupton, 525 South Caroline, Baltimore, Md.
1811 Charles Carter, 250 Sprague, Baltimore, Md.
1880 Burley Chandler, 1110 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
2150 James Chapman, 105 South Caroline, Baltimore, Md.
462 Thomas Coleman, 240 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
1780 James Collins, 311 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
1002 Walter Conmp, 427 South Bond, Baltimore, Md.
1472 Lewis Cramer (Louis Kramer), 125 Albemarle, Baltimore, Md.
1688 Wilkis (Wilkes) Cummings, 812 East Pratt, Baltimore, Md.
405 Pietro Dampale (Pietro Dambale, Dansibab, Danibabe), 801 South Exeter, Baltimore, Md.
98 Benny (Benjamin) Epstein, 122 South Eden, Baltimore, Md.
787 James Foster, 230 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
130 David Gee, 506 South Spring (506 Spring), Baltimore, Md.
484 Joseph R. Giallinaise (Giallinse, Gialluisi, Giallunse), 242 South High, Baltimore, Md.
2290 John Gibson, 243 South Dallas (115 North Dallas), Baltimore, Md.
1838 Columbus Gordon, 207 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
718a George Hayes, 500 South Caroline, Baltimore, Md.
2236a A. E. Hillgren (Hillgreen), 1610 Thames, Baltimore, Md.
2236a Lee Henderson, 247 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
808 Thomas J. Howes, 25 South High, Baltimore, Md.
2188 Edward Junior, 207 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
740a Samuel Wm. King, 210 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
787 John J. Koetsner, 302 South Bond (302 Bond), Baltimore, Md.
590 Eustis Lasofsky (Lasofsky, Eastis Lasofsky), 112 Albermarle Baltimore, Md.
1684 Joseph Lasalas (Lasalas, Lasalus), 188 South High (113 South High), Baltimore, Md.
2702 Frank Lee, 6 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
1115 Sam Lefshitz (Liphitz), 1086½ Granby, Baltimore, Md.
1851 John London, 1420 Dukes Alley, Baltimore, Md.
506 Frank Miller, 209 South Eden, Baltimore, Md.
1036a Thomas Mitchell, 1423 Mince Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1200 Early Owens, 105 South Bond, Baltimore, Md.
1028 Charles Patience, 1406 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
650a McKinley Pugh, 247 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
1707 Charles Raynor, 424 South Caroline, Baltimore, Md.
14 Bethel Reed, 220 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
2009 Wm. Rochri (Rackit), 130 Lloyd, Baltimore, Md.
1890 Charles Simmons, 812 East Pratt, Baltimore, Md.
1083 James Smith, 246 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
1321 John Stanewicz (Stanlewicz), 1525 East Pratt, Baltimore, Md.
1757 Leo Stewpack, 1503 South Caroline, Baltimore, Md.
1908 Julius Swinski (Buwinski), 305 South Eden (305 Eden), Baltimore, Md.
1065 James Tate, 229 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
902 Alex. Taylor, 107 South Dallas, Baltimore, Md.
564 Harris J. (James) Thomas, 304 South Bond, Baltimore, Md.
2043 John H. (Henry) Thomas, 224 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
1920 Elmer Turner, 20 South Bethel, Baltimore, Md.
1201 Frederick (Fred) Turner, 1420 Eastern, Baltimore, Md.
144 Philip Volek (Phillip Valek, Volek), 126 South Spring, Baltimore, Md.
100a Francis Walker, 433 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
360 James Walters (James P. Walters), 1625 Gough (1625 Gouft), Baltimore, Md.
374 Percy Watkins, steamer *Starlight*, Baltimore, Md.
55 William Wilbur (Wibber, Wilber), 213 Harrings Court (213 Herrings Court), Baltimore, Md.
375a George Wilson (George Bert Wilson), 173 High (173 South High), Baltimore, Md.
820 Ernest (Earnest) Young, 425 South Bond, Baltimore, Md.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1804 Thomas Edward (E.) Buckler, 2105 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.
3085 John Richard Busick (Busich, John R. Busick), 1930 Eager Street (1930 East Eager Street), Baltimore, Md.
1689 Julius (Dr. Julio C., Dr. Julio) Gonzago, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2874 Ralph John (J.) Ricketts, 1826 North Milton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
2173 Francis Edward Joseph Stone, 1111 North Bond Street, Baltimore, Md. (Francis (E.) E. J. Stone, care of Sailors' Union Hall, 67 Front Street, New York, N. Y.).

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1421 Eddie Jeffries, 1822 North Spring Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1417 Gus Bell, 1716 Carter Street, Baltimore, Md.
2155 Merritt Biggins (Liggins), 2434 Buchanan Street, Baltimore, Md.
2741 Horace M. Blanchard (Horace Melvin Blanchard), 122 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
2425 Samuel (Sam) Bogle, 103 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1457 Lawrence C. Braxton, 3117 Barclay Street, Baltimore, Md.
2083 Arthur Brookin, 403 Heaver Street, Baltimore, Md.
1162a Marcellus Brooks (Brook), 1702 Latrobe Street (1700 North Spring Street), Baltimore, Md.
304 Albert S. Brown (Albert Station (Staden) Brown), 5 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1244 Constanttine Buono (Constantino Buono, Buona), 2231 Huntingdon Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1480 Harry Clarke (Clark), 405 East Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
784 James E. Colds (James Edward Colds), 1809 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1238 Carroll Darby, 26 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
580 George O. Davis, 1723 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
868 Gerald T. Donahue, 449 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
158 James Donnelly, 118 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md. (417 Twenty-second and one-half Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2444 Leslie J. Douglas (Leslie James Douglas, Leslie J. Dugless), 1727 (1728) Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1072 Wm. J. Duffy (William John Duffy), 205 East Lafayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
1723 William Durkett, 412 Heaver Street, Baltimore, Md.
829 Frank Ebright, 2641 Bernard Street, Baltimore, Md.
803 Charles Fields, 101 Laregove Street, Baltimore, Md.
2014 Walter J. Flaharty (Walter James Flaharty), 2224 Oak Street, Baltimore, Md.
2402 Edward Ford, 1733 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1787 Nat Gale, 346 Twenty-third and one-half Street, Baltimore, Md.
695 Howard Jennings Gorman, 2107 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
1816 David Graham, 109 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
36 Alexander B. Gray (Alex. P. Gray), 1711 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
1868 William Gray, 26 East Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
408 Edw. J. Green, 1622 Ivy Avenue, Newport News, Va. (123 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.).
108 Jesse Haynesworth (J. (Jessie) Haynesworth), 306 Wesley Street, Baltimore, Md.
1817 Robert Harris, 460 Federal Street, Baltimore, Md.
1771 William Harris, 131 West Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1429 Walter Howard, 3224 Talbott Street, Baltimore, Md.
722 Joseph Jenalaga, 15 West Lafayette Street (15 East Lafayette Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
1083 Thomas Johnson, 2109 Parker Alley, Baltimore, Md.
2558 Walter Johnson (Walter Franklin Johnson), 2008 Bernard Street, Baltimore, Md.
1810 Richard J. Jones, Dameron, Md. (Richard Jones, 430 East Twenty-third Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2284 Howard Joynes, 826 Belt Street, Baltimore, Md.
2417 Chen Lot, 3224 Greenmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1015 Pitman Lloyd, 19 Merryman Lane, Baltimore, Md.
1617 Thomas J. Love (Thomas James Love), 2417 Mece Street, Baltimore, Md.
169 Dennis Miller, 211 West Twenty-third Street, Baltimore, Md.
959 William Overbey, 2502 Mace Street, Baltimore, Md.
698 John Payne, 1516 Barclay Street, Baltimore, Md.
2225 Ritchie Pender (Ritchie Bender), 1738 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1841 Gilbert V. A. Pine (G. V. A. Pins), 419 East Twenty-fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.

1632 John E. Powell, 2403 Buchanan Street (803 West Preston Street), Baltimore, Md.
422 Edward Preston, 2406 May Street, Baltimore, Md.
1735 William Preston, 1619 Latrobe Street, Baltimore, Md.
1904 Frank Riley, 1517 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
421 Girling Rutherford, 2217 Huntingdon Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1675 George C. Scheller (George Clarkson Scheller), 2113 Maryland Avenue (2036 Harlem Avenue), Baltimore, Md.
2088 John M. Scott (John Mitchell Scott), 3015 Barclay Street, Baltimore, Md.
522 Alfred (Wilfred) Shields, 2206 Hunter Street, Baltimore, Md.
803 Paul E. Short, 2334 Barclay Street, Baltimore, Md.
552 Morris Simon, 2739 Bernard Street, Baltimore, Md.
1228 Washington Smith, 1716 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md. (835 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1013 William M. Smith (William McK. Smith), 2425 Buchanan Street, Baltimore, Md.
1202 Van Zandt Stone, 2823 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
1097 Alvin L. Taylor (Alvin Taylor, Alvin Lustin (Lustra) Taylor), 1000 Carlos Terrace, Baltimore, Md.
93 Robert Tongue, 2403 Mace Street, Baltimore, Md.
1020 Junius H. Vannable (Junius Henry Venable), 117 West Twenty-first Street, Baltimore, Md.
174a William Watkins (Watkins), 310 Pinkney Place, Baltimore, Md.
1013 Sam Weston (Slin Wehr), Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
882 Charles Williams, 24 Talbott Street, Baltimore, Md.
2216 James H. Williams (James Henry Williams), 18 East Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1431 Robert Willis, 2812 Hunter Street (R. L. Willis, 1030 North Walnut), Baltimore, Md.
280 Milton Winston (M. Winston), 2305 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

346 Charlie Wilson, 1028 North Calhoun Street (1028 Calhoun Street), Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1726 Samuel Washington, 858 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1036 John Joseph (John J.) Mulroy, R. F. D., Towson, Md. (Towson, Md.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, FOR THE COUNTY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2385 Antonio Abd (Antonia Abd), Weaver's Hotel, Canton, Md.
1054 Thomas W. Adams (Thomas Walter Adams), 701 I Street, Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
1807 George Albert, 3412 Myrtle Place, Baltimore, Md.
148 William Anderson, 714 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
2033 Dimitry Antapsowich (Dimitry Antaporovich), 342 Dry Dock, Sparrows Point, Md.
961 James Arnoa, 4008 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore County, Md.
2836 William Arvine, 816 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
4202 Charles Austin, 703 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
566 Allen Avand, P. R. R. Camp No. 1, Bay View, Md.
1544 William Baines (Bulner, Balneo), 713 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
2577 John Banks, North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
1709 Milton Barnes, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Chase City, Va.).
412 Joseph Beasley (Jos. Beasley), 31 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
2070 Henry G. Becker (Henry George Becken), Rosedale, Rasburg, Md.
3190 Charley Bedford, 804 (824) Shanty, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.
4219 Wm. S. Blake (W. S. Blake), Bay View Hospital.
2367a Wm. Bolden (William Bolden), Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
2802 James W. Brant (James Woodley Brant), North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
847 Theo. Bronco, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Theodore Bruco, Theodore Bronco, Sparrows Point, Md.).
428 Grant Brook (Grant Broek), Colgate, Baltimore County, Md.
881 Thomas A. Brooks (Thos. Albert Brooks), 3805 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
3943 Forchen Brown, Fifth Avenue, Colgate.
4083 Howard Brown, 284 Camels Alley, Baltimore, Md.
903 James Brown, North Part, Sparrows Point, Md.
4272 Memphis Brown, Turner Station.
746 Terance V. Camach (Tevence V. Comach, Terence Vincin Camack, Tereave V. Comack), Edgemere, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.
103 Nicola Carmosino, saw mill, Sparrows Point, Md.
3797 Charles Carter (Caeter), P. R. R. Grangeville Camp, No. 1, Baltimore, Md. (Lancaster, Va.).
4430 Leonard Carter, 887 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point.
3826 Wm. Cejka (William Cejka, William Jeska, Vilhom Cejka); Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Baltimore, Md.
3758 Rob't F. Chavison (Robt. Franklin Chavison), 1006 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
455 Arthur Clayborne (Arthur Claybourne), 824 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
1080 Elmer Lee Clements, Pooles Island, Md.
162 Edward Coleman, 845 North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
4214 Henry Coles (Henry Coles), Orangeville Camp, No. 1, Md.
3785 Christopher W. Collins, R. F. D. Baltimore County, Baltimore, Md. (Christopher Collins, R. F. D. Baltimore County).
1880 Ed R. Collins (Edward R. Collins), care of James Liver, Y. M. C. A. City Point, Va. (Edward Egan Collins, E. E. Collins, 727 East Sparrows Point, Md.).
829 Bennie Cooper, 814 J Street, Sparrows Point.
1826 William Cradox (Gillman Cradox, Gillnean Cradox), 285 Dry Dock, Sparrows Point, Md.
4061 John Crawley, Halifax County, Va.
2574 James Dabney, 617 Coke Ovean, Sparrows Point.
2038 Alfred Davis (Alpha David), 804 I, Sparrows Point, Md.
2633 Herman Debnel, Bay View, Baltimore County, Md.
2130 Jesem Delgado (Jose Delgado), Weaver's Hotel, Canton, Md.
69 Howard Evans, Danville, Va.
923 James E. Everto (James K. Everto, James Kinky Evuts, James Kusky Everts), Colgate, Baltimore, Md.
1576 Geo. Fairley (George Fairley), North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
1021 August Fisher, Rosedale Avenue, Raspeburg Station, Md.
2376 Frank Fisher, 1504 First Street, Baltimore, Md.
833 John G. Floyd, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.).
713 Lauchlan M. Fossest (Lauchlan McQuarria Fossest), Colgate, Baltimore County, Md. (Colgate, Md.).
010 Charles C. Freeman (Charles Cleveland Freeman, Chas. C. Freeman), Turners Station, Baltimore, Md. (Turner Station).
253 David Gambrill, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (1314 North, Richmond, Va.).
2188 Gates Gans, 616 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
4089 Albert H. Gaebel, Albert Herman Goebel, Albert H. Golbel), Philadelphia Avenue, Raspeburg, Md.
3446 Sesso Gastano (Sesso Gaetano), Chesapeake Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
2032a Joseph Goldberg, care of Geo. F. McGinn, Sparrows Point, Md. (care of George F. McGinn, Fort Howard, Md.).
2700 Albert Goodspeed (Albert C. Goodspeed), 214 South Eighth Street, Baltimore, Md.
272 George Gorden (George Gordon), 553 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
126 George Wilson Greer (Geo. Wilson Greer), North Point Creek, Sparrows Point, Md.
1585 Preston Grey, tug *Gergonta*.
3018 Rafael Gutierrey (Rafael Gutierres), Weaver's Hotel, Canton, Md.
3320 Albert G. Hahn (Albert Galttver Hahn, Albert Galther Hahn), Bay View Hospital, Baltimore, Md. (Bay Hospital).
3096 Walter Hampton, 601 F Street, Sparrows Point.
4134 Lazarus Hancock (Lasurus Hancock), 701 I Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
446 Marshall Harris, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Marshal Harris, Golden, Va.)
1434 Newton Hayes (Newtin Hayes), Turners Station, Baltimore County, Md.
110 William P. Hayes (William Patrick Hayes, Wm. Hayes), Patapsco House, Sparrows Point, Md.
1604 Herman J. Heil, 418 Thirteenth Street, Highlantown.
344 David Henry, 614 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
3065 Frank Hargray (Hargray, Frank Hargrow), Back River, Sparrows Point, Md.
101 Alfred Hensler (Alfred Hemsler), 903 First Street, Baltimore, Md.
26 John P. Herbert (John Patrick Herbert), 302 D Street, Sparrows Point.
1765 August H. Herferth (August Henry Herferth), 2035 South Clinton, Clinton, Md.
1572 Rubin Herman, 3207 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
3204 John Higgins, Fort Howard Post Office, Baltimore, Md.
4174 Charles E. Hill (Chas. E. Hill), 1405 West Baltimore, Md.
3782 Harford Hill, Sparrows Point, Md.
1903 Wm. H. Hobson (William H. Hobson, William H. Hopson), 28 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
4177 Ben Houston (Ben Hairston, Ben Halston), Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.
572 Francis R. Howard (Francis R. Howard), Rossville, Md.
1610 Jessie Hudson (Jesse Hudson), 23 Baltimore Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
3138 Olaf Huvestad, aboard dredge, Sparrows Point, Md.
1537 James Hite (James Gelt), 604 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.
3268 Richard L. Irvin (Irwin), 310 Dry Dock Shanty, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Richard Lewis Irvin, 310 Dry Dock Avenue, Sparrows Point, Md.).
387 Robert Isaac, P. O. box No. 30, Sparrows Point, Md.
2354 Henry Jackson, North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
4112 Matthew C. Jarboe, 13 North Eleventh Street, Orangeville, Md.
108 Linwood Jeffries, No. 11 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (800 North Side, Sparrows Point, Md. (Cruwe, Va.).
1805 Alberi Jones, 811 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
3720 Lemos Jones, Chesapeake Mills, Sparrows Point, Md.
941 Peter Kamuda, 1237 South Clinton Street, Baltimore, Md.
687 Larey Kanakene (Sarey Kunakoue), 319 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
2347 Clarence Karton (Harten), Bay View Camp No. 1, Baltimore, Md. (Clarence Korton, Dave Wuer Camp No. 4).
1101 John Kattelus, 4210 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
3300 James Henry Kelly (James H. Kelley), 14 Louis Street, Boston, Mass.
3713 Julian Kenny (Julian Kinne), Beaver Dam, Va.
10 Dennis L. Keever (Dennis S. Keever), 610 South Fifteenth Street, Baltimore, Md.
1123 Garfield Keys, 1917 Clinton Street, Baltimore County, Md.
1380 Jack Kowahki, 317 Dry Dock Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
3544a Andrew Krevnecky, Sparrows Point, Md.
1218 Ernest L. Kruse (Ernest Lumbard Kruse), Colgate, Baltimore County, Md.
3980 Zygmont Larmonsk (Zysmunt Lamonska, Zagmunt Lamonsk), 10 Baltimore, Sparrows Point, Md.
3716 Peter Lassen, 302 East Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
812 William Laurens (Wm. Laurens), Rossville P. O., Md.
3876 Stephen B. Lee (Stephen L. Lee, Stephen Lewis Lee), 253 South Highland Avenue, Highlandtown, Md.
800 William Lee, Beth. Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (Suffolk, Va.).
2102 Morgan Lensey (Lensy), 35 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
73 Henry Leonard, 713 I Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
3661 Jerome Lilly (Jerome D. Lilly), 806 North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
3516 Herd Logan, North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
4123 Toney Lomanche, 6 Anandal Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
2905 Henry McGirr, 210 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md. (615 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.).
104 James McMillion (James McMilleon), Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
886 Wm. Dennis McNamara (William Denis McNamara), Townsend Road, Rossville, Md.
3154 Vincintl Marinow (Vincenti Marino, Vincenso Marino), 4606 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

3317 Farnoscesa Milhaeno, St. Helena, Baltimore, Md. (Farnascesca Nilsaeno, St. Helene, Md.).
3888 William Minor, 14 Coke Ovens, Sparrows Point, Md.
020 Julius Mitchell, Beth. Steel Co., Baltimore, Md. (Julius Mitchel, Woodsdale, N. C.).
4503 Turner Mitchell (Turner Mitchel), Camp No. 1, P. R. R., Bayview, Md.
1858a Thomas Monroe, 1127 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md.
800 Van Brant Moody, Rossville, C. F. & C., Md.
853 Nathaniel Moore, 19 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
4174 Elsnor Morgan, 66 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
508 M. B. Morris, steamship *Lorimer*, Gulf Refining Co., Baltimore, Md.
3886 James Mosley, 500 Coke Ovens, Sparrows Point, Md.
2071 John Nolse, Sparrows Point, R. F. D., Md.
3877 Ossman Oliver, 612 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
3890 Lester Overton, 7 Eutaw Street, Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
2383 Wm. Parr (Wm. Parr Single), 24 North Eleventh Street, Baltimore County, Md.
324 John Payne, Sparrows Point, Md.
1554 Joseph Perta (Petra), 151 Drava, Sparrows Point, Md.
2519a Lawrence Petty (Laurence Petty), 707 South Third Street, Baltimore, Md.
3197 Raymond E. Petnoll (Raymond Everett Petnoll, Raymond Petnell), 800 F Street, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.
4134 Manchis Pietri (Manchus Pietro), care of Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
229 Manus Poster (Alonso Poster), Dravo Cont. Co., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. (In camp, Sparrows Point, Md.).
3670 Edward Powell, 72 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point.
74 Elgar Pridge (Elger Pridge), 1017 South Clinton, Canton, Md.
1102 Jesse Pritchard (Jesse Pritchett), North Side, Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Md.
2073 Garrison Purcell, 618 East E Street, Sparrows Point.
3847 Thomas Puryear, 385 Dry Dock, Sparrows Point, Md.
3261 Frank Randolph, North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
3068 James Redd, 27 Coke Ovens.
1797 Linn Reed (Lind Reed), Sayden boarding house, Sparrows Point.
2000 Otis B. Reed (Otis B. Reid, Otis Bucntts Reid, Otis Buvlet Reed), Columbia, Gervias, S. C.
010 Christos N. Rehayas (Christosa Nicholo Rehaya, Christos N. Kehayas), 19 South Eleventh Street, Highlandtown.
1725 Hlekki Reljonen, 406 Fifteenth Street, Baltimore, Md. (800 South Fourteenth Street, Baltimore, Md.).
402 John Reilly (John Rielly), 29 Baltimore Street, Sparrows Point.
714 Carl Renner, 274 Highland Avenue.
2704 Herbert A. Reynolds (Herbert Arthur Reynolds), 108 North Tenth Street, Highland Avenue, Maryland.
2602 Napoleon Robinson (Napolean Robinson, N. Robinson), 813 I Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
3072 Walter Robinson (Walter Robison, Walter Robugum), North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
2709 Richard Rolett (Richard Rowlette), 580 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
891 Kusti Ross, 407 South Twelfth Street, Highlandtown, Md.
3536 John Roundtree, Hog Island, Pa. (896 Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
43 Frank Royster, North Side Shanty, Sparrows Point.
3820 Charles Runinger (Chas. Reninger), 3739 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. (Charles Runinger, Phoenixville, Pa.)
3213 John Ruth, North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
4540 Ed Sallowai (Ed Sallawar, Eli Sallorvee), 408 Thirteenth Street, Baltimore, Md. (408 Thirteenth Street, County, Md.).
3173 Wm. H. Sayler (William H. Sayles, William Henry Sayler, W. H. Sayler), Poplar Height, Sparrows Point, Md.
1118 Andrew Scott, 821 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
4506 John Scott (J. Scott), 24 Coke Oven, Sparrow Point.
174 Albert Shandes, 1015 South Clinton, Md.
2417 Charles Sharman (Chas. Scharman), 8432 North Pleasant Avenue.
4206 Anther Sheppard, 636 George Street, Baltimore, Md.
3531 Carl A. Sjoblom, 502 J Street, Sparrows Point, Md.
237 Michael Sklaick (Michael Jos. Skislock, Michael J. Skislock), 3734 East Lombard Street, Highlandtown, Md.
2916 Golden Smith, Renges, Md.
4207 Harry Arthur Smith, 302 E. E. Street, Sparrows Point.
4585 James Smith, 717 J. S., Sparrows Point Post Office, Md.
3301 John Smith (John M. Smith), R. F. D. box 136, New Cannon, Va. (Turner Station, care Mrs. Thomas, Md.).
4217 John W. Smith, 22 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
1186 Robert Smith, Golden, Va.
407 Thomas Smith, 748 North Side Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
1827 William Smith, Patapsco Hotel, Sparrows Point, Md.
3287 Wm. E. Smith (William Edward Smith, Willin Edward Smith), 1015 Clinton Street, Canton.
1257a Jan W. G. Spaargaaen (Jan William Gerades), 809 South First, Highlandtown, Md.
1329 Ralph Spee, Chesapeake Mills, Sparrows Point, Md.
1813 Boyce Staton, Railroad Tent, Bay View Junction, Md.
1437 William Stjohn, 555 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md. 422 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
1440 Sam Stornes (Starner) (Sam Cambell Starner), 1020 J, Sparrows Point, Md.
802 Sider Tardor, 505 O'Donnell Street.
4218 Charles Taylor, 328 North Street, Landcock, Va.
1806 Thomas Tolbert, 826 North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.
3072 Hans Tonesen (Turnison, Tonesen), Norway, Steamship *Boton Rouge*, Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md.
3462 Wm. Traxwilts (Traxewits), 48 Saw Mill, Sparrows Point, Md.
298 Samuel Turner, care Geo. Norriss Colgate, Baltimore County, Md.
4024 Juan Ugarte, Weaver's Hotel, Canton, Md.
1084 Vasil Uskeroych (Uskoych, Uskevych), 4416 First Street, Canton, Md.
4453 Harry Wah, 3719 Eastern Avenue, Highlandtown, Md.
3409 Frank Weaver, Colgate Post Office, Md.
4170 Sid Wellis, Turners Street, County Post Office.
181 George White, 558 Coke Oven, Sparrows Point, Md.
2439a Robert White, 210 South Third Street, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md.
4018 Joseph E. Williams (Ellis William), North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.

886 Albert Wilson, 701 Coke Oven Shanty, Sparrows Point, Md.
212 James Herbert Wilson (James Wilson), St. Helena, Md.
2810a Joseph Wilson, 528 Lombard, Philadelphia, Pa.
873 James Wilson, Orangeville, Md., Baltimore County.
4358 Francisco Wirdal (Virdal Didal), Weaver's Hotel, Canton, Md.
4822 James Ed. Wright (James Ed. Sam Wright), North Side, Sparrows Point, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAROLINE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

22 William Smith, Preston, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRINCE GEORGES, STATE OF MARYLAND.

747 Thomas Franklin Farmer, Hyattsville, Md.
793 Harry Magruder Robertson, Greater Capitol Heights, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MARYLAND.

863 Harry Howard, Hagerstown (Hag.), Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BOSTON, MASS.

400 Olinto Capomagi (Olinto Copamagi, Olinto Capamagi), 358 Princeton, East Boston, Mass.
2048 Joseph Casala, 8 Shelby Street, East Boston, Mass.
1456 Frederick C. (Frederick Charles) Clark, 250 Princeton, East Boston, Mass.
1878 Michael J. Coyne, 21 Neptune Road, East Boston, Mass.
1068 Antonio De (Antonio D[i] Pisco, corner Boardman and Leyden Streets, East Boston, Mass.
1912 Stanislaw Dzelkonski (Stanislaw Djekonski, Stanislaw, Stanlaw Dzielconski), 4 Trenton, East Boston, Mass.
1601 Camille M. Gaudet, 36 Trenton, East Boston, Mass.
1787 John J. Grimes, 6 Neptune Road, East Boston, Mass.
048 John E. (John Eugene) Larkins, 1068 Saratoga, Boston, Mass.
328 Salvatore Martini, 818 Lexington Street, Boston, Mass.
1839 Wm. J. Murphy (William Joseph Murphy, William Jospeh Murphy), 72 Prescott, East Boston, Mass.
1550a Edw. C. (Edw. A.) Norman, 414 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.
686 Wm. L. (William) Sodler, 133 Falcon Street, East Boston, Mass.
1758 Edw. C. Spicer (Edward Cedil Spicer), 130 Falcon Street, East Boston, Mass.
105 Thomas J. Sullivan, 56 Gladstone Street, East Boston, Mass.
1799 James S. Swimm (James Staunore Swimm), 40 Marion, East Boston, Mass.
1446 Edgar C. Tibbitts, 61 Wordsworth, East Boston, Mass.
2205 Michael J. (Michael Joseph) Ward, 88 Farrington, East Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, BOSTON, MASS.

1199 Salik Abdalasod, 18 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass. (Saleh Abdalesod, 74 Cortland Street, New York, N. Y.).
417 Chad E. Abdel (Elias Abdel-abab, Elias Addekbad), 226 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1044 Abed Ahl (Abed Alle), 8 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
855 George Aldo (George Abdo), 134 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.
43 Dimandy Alexander, 24 Dove Street, Boston, Mass. (Dramandy (Dramandis, Dramander) Alexander, Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.).
2603 Louis P. Alfredo (Louis Pasquale), 176 Friend Street, Boston, Mass.
1586 Morreia Alfredo (Alfredo Morreia), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
3506 S. Mendes Alveira (Silonas Mendes Oliveira), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
2888 J. (Jacob) E. Allen, 88 Anderson Street, Boston, Mass.
3646 Walter A. Allen, North Street, Boston, Mass.
1081 Mohamed Aly, 14 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
2971 Gristof (Gustaf) Anderson, 11 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
102 James H. Anderson (James Hawed, James Enwld), 471 Arlington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1516 Miguel Julio (J.) Andrade, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
111 Fing Ang (Fing Aug, Aug Fing), 6 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2787 Ananla Anowidor (Ananla Andonian Ananides, Anonir A. Ananede), 116 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1263 Gerisimio (Gerisinio Ararntinos), 221 Pleasant Street, Boston, Mass.
1780 John Archer, 28 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
2004a Fred Arnold (Frederick L. Arnold), 40 Lynde or Lncle Street, Boston, Mass.
5042 Theodore Athanasopoulo, 11 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass. (Theodore Athanasopoulo (Theothore Altranasopoulo, Theodore Anthonaspoulos), 11 Anderson Street, Boston, Mass.).
8327 Boris Baiseman (Boris Baesnlanu, Boris Basserman), 33 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
3186 John Bandra (John Bondra), Boston, Mass.
2101 Pedro P. (Pedro Pina, Pedro Pena) Barros (Pofro Barros), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
654 Michael Bartlkis (Michael Bartikes), 62 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3098 Stanislaw Bardella (Stanislom Bardella, Stanislaw Barrdella), 207 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3559 Sam Bastranlli (Sam Bastranlli, Samuel Bastranlli, Samuel Bastrauelli, Samuel Bartlanelli), 109 Indale Road, Boston, Mass.
400a Albert Behlsim (Albert Behisim), Boston, Mass.
3730 Claudine (Claudino, Claudius) Beckford, U. S. Camden, India Wharf, Boston, Mass.
1900 Benjamin F. T. Beede, care Mrs. W. G. Beede, 758 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
986 Bartlett E. Berry, 306 East Street, South Boston, Mass. (Bartley Berry, 306 East Street, South Boston, Mass.).
1176 Anthony Bergios (Anthony Bigias, Anthony Bergias), 12 Noonet or Noanet Street, Boston, Mass.
5185 Sam Bieber (Samuel Bieker), Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass.
3060 John Andrew Bird, 5 Carver (Corning) Street, Boston, Mass.
4861 Thomas J. Birmington (Thomas Jos. Birmingham), 20 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
3977a George Boyick, Boston, Mass. (George Boyich (George Boyick), Kern Creek, Alaska).
1587 Stephen Boos, Boston, Mass.
1173 Avellino (Avellino) Borges (Avellino Forges), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.

5408 Chiu Bow, 27 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
505 James F. Bowen, 159 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4471 John Boyajion, 43a Howard Street, Boston, Mass.
8237 Thomas J. Brean (Thomas J. Bean, Thomas Joseph), Revere House, Boston, Mass.
1801 Albert E. Brown, 54 (34) Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
92 Kirk Patrick (Kirk P.) Brown, 23 Parkman Street, Boston, Mass.
426 Ralph Brown, 24 Bulfinch Place, Boston, Mass.
2005 Robert J. Brown, 91 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
3502a George Browns, Boston, Mass. (George Browns (Peter Breitschuh, Peter Breitschuh, Peter Britschuh), United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.).
4763 Thomas Buckley (Thomas Henry Buckley, Thomas H.), 70 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
5339a Charles P. Burgess (C. P. Burjess), The Manse, Airdrie (or Airdre), Scotland.
1517 John Vansh (John Bush, Waclaw Pozozelski, Waclaw Pogozelski), 66 Salem Street, Boston, Mass.
3818a Natale Cabareno (Natale Calereno), 88 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
4405 Arthur W. Caddy, 155 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2879 Emiriano Cadoza (Cipriano Cardozo), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1670 Augnotno W. Campbell (Augnotno Watson, A. W. Campbell), 56 Pemberton Street, Boston, Mass.
1295 Athanaceos (Athanaceos) Caranbenes (Anthanaceos Carankenes), 16 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
4451 Matthew Carboua (Matthew Carlowa), 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.
3876 Joseph Carco (Joseph Carrso, Joseph Carss), 90 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.
490 Peter C. (Peter E.) Carney, Boston, Mass.
4102 Frank Carpenter, 15 Allston Street, Boston, Mass.
2364 Arthur Carrol (Arthur Carroll), 11 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.
1728 Henry Carrom (Henry D. Carron), 8 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.
873 Charles F. Carty, Boston, Mass. (North Street, Boston, Mass.).
4929a Bobestaum Canhick (Boleslaum Cawlourch, Boleslaum Pawlowich, Boleslaum Cawlowich), 84 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
4256 Karle (Karl) Cheese, 60 Leverett Street, Boston, Mass.
4332 Hyman Chernick (Hyman Cherniak), Boston, Mass.
2229 John Cherry, Boston, Mass.
2008 Chin Chew (Chin Cheu), 4 Oxford Place, Boston, Mass.
2309 Chin Chew (Chew Chin), 18 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
5219 Gone (Goan, Goen) Ching, 84 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2782 Chin Chong (Chong Chin), 7 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
5060 Chin Chong (Chong Chin), 18 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4436 Lem Hoo Chun (Hoo Chun Lem), 18 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3839 Clifford Cleland, Hotel Central, Green Street (Hotel Central, Tremont Street), Boston, Mass.
1277 Alfred (Alfred R.) Clifford, Boston, Mass.
1395 Everett Cohen, Boxborough State Hospital, 52 Barton Street, Boston, Mass.
4566 Max Cohen, 18 Poplar Street, Boston, Mass.
4740 Michlos (Michles) Colese, 32 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
1354 Gabrielle Comalliaux (Galvielle Concalliere, Gabriele Concalliere), 19 Chardon Street, Boston, Mass.
91 Paula L. Concela (Pasia L. Concia, Paolo Lopez Correia, Paolo Correia), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
4582 Rich G. Conley, see No. 8 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Richard G. Connolly, Richard G. Conolly, Richard J. Conolly, Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.)
5438 George Conrad, 1674 Fran Street, Worcester, Mass. (George E. Conrad, 7 Towes Wharf, Boston, Mass.)
1891 James Otis (James O.) Cook, 207 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
5150 James S. Cook (James S. Cooke), 7 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3762 Thomas F. (Thomas Pennick) Cooper, 65 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
2280 Jacinto S. Correcia (Jacinto Sanches Correia, Jacintho Correia), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1947 Mairo M. Correia (Mairo Mendes Carreia, Mairo M. Carreia, Marco Mendes Correia), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1620 John J. Cronin, 48½ Green Street, Boston, Mass.
5379 Cu H. Cunald, 17 Alston Street, Boston, Mass. (Arthur H. Cunard, 73 Prospect Street, Cambridge, Mass.)
4520 Louis Cutler, 121 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.
929 Walter A. Derby, 3 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
5447 Michael Derne, 24 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. (Michael M. Devine, 28 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.)
4028 Patrick Dever, 38 Parkham Street, Boston, Mass.
2482 Fontonio Di Michaie (Antonia Di Michele), 15 Thatcher Court, Boston, Mass.
1341 Earl Dimock, 34 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
904 Chin Ding (Ding Chin, Chin Wing), 86 Harrison Street, Boston, Mass.
613 Charles Dobrowski (Charles Dobrocki), 78 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
895 John A. (John Augustus) Doherty, 43 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
307 Dimiten K. Domos (Dimitros Kostos Vouros, James C. Vouros), 7 Warreuton Street, Boston, Mass.
3618 Timothy James Donahue, 8 Pine Street, Boston, Mass. (Timothy James Donoghue, Tomothy James Donnoghue, Timothy James Donoghue, 4 Oak Place, Boston, Mass.)
1042 James J. (James Joseph) Donovan, 9 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.
543 Kalil (Kalib) A. Dow, 15½ Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.
3025 Walter Francis (Walter J.) Doyle, Richwood Hotel, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2673 James Duffy, 220 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1038 Charles M. Dunlap, 54 Harvard Street, Boston, Mass.
4593 Rent (Rext, Rex, T. Durand, Hotel Rexford, Boston, Mass.
1196 Peter Dutzas, 238 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. (Drilzas, Peter, Peter Drilza, 238a Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.)
3517 Aldah Habbead (Aldah Habbeed) Ead, 36 Stanlford Street, Boston, Mass.
2186 Sael Elden (Sad Eldeen, Sad Eldeer), 18 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
4918a Dean Ring Eldredge (Dean Ring Eldridge, Elbridge Dean Ring), Boston, Mass.
1217 Gin (Gim) Kooy Eng, 27 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1853 Chin Charles Eris (Chin Charles Erk), 2 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.

6 Isreal Fishman (Isreal Tishman), 53 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.
1609 Yee Fong, 22 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
1243 Wilfred Fontano (Wilfred Forestine, Wilfred Fountaine), 174 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
4927 Clarence Forester (Clarence Hally Forest, Clarence H.), 3 Reynolds Place, Boston, Mass.
2217 Eugene N. Fortin, 86 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass. (Eugene Farten, Hotel Rexford, Boston, Mass.).
2299 Jacob Franklin, 62 Brighton Street (82 Brighton Street), Boston, Mass.
5198 Harry Freedman, 51 Auburn Street, Boston, Mass.
3515 Eng Fua (Fuw Eng, Eng Fuw), 82 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2206 Jersey Gallart (Jessey Gallant), Boston, Mass.
5399 Fralt Gamil (Fralt Aamil, Frhat Asmil), 5 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
687 Thomas F. (Thomas T.) Gannou, Boston, Mass.
5014 John C. Garrett (John Christapher, Garrett Christopher), 23 Common Street, Boston, Mass.
384 Adelino Gerreira (Adelino Ferreiva, Adelino Ferreira), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
2643 Chas. F. Gfaff (Chas. F. Graff, Charles Graff), 143 Court Street, Boston, Miss.
380 Sabbia Girelomo (Sabbia Girelomo), 24 Hinchman or Henchman Street, Boston, Mass.
4501 David Goldman, 23 Barton Street, Boston, Mass.
1060 Max (Myer) Goldman, 34 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
2722 Lee Noo Gon (Lee Noo Gom), 5 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
4649 Jose Lopes Goncalvis (Jose Lopes Goncalves, Jose L. Goncalves), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1662 Manuel Goncalves, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1487 Adolfo Lope Goncasves (Adolfo Lopez Goncalves, Adolfo L. Goncalves, Adolfo Lopez), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1014 Frank T. Goon (Frank Tsung Yu Goon, Frank Tang), 7 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
3842 Gee Gow (Gee Gon, Goon Gee, Gee Goon), 14 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1148 James J. (James Joseph) Grace, 58 Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
3795a R. A. Graham, Burbank, Wash. (Frank Gray (T. N. Frank Gray), Boston, Mass.
4727 Thomas Greero (Thomas Greco, Thomas Greco), 160 Merrimac Street, Boston, Mass.
363 Jerse (Jesse) Lee Griggs, 78 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
3770 Oscar M. Guirron (Oscar M. Garron), schooner *Paulini*, Fish Pier, South Boston, Mass.
1918 Peter Hanbury, 824 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
549 George F. (George Francis) Hanley, 109 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.
4787 Buziliw Hanouzakis (Basillos Hamousakos, Buzillus Hamouzakes), 152½ Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
3637 John B. Hardcastle, Boston, Mass. (8 Eslenwood Street, Melrose, Mass.)
354 Charles Harding, 39 Bowdin (or Bowdoin) Street, Boston, Mass.
3934 Charles N. Harlan (Charles Nickolas, Charles Nicholas), 17 Common Street, Boston, Mass.
3142 Clifton Seymore (Clifton Seymour) Harvey, 204 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3088 Nelson Harvey, 120 Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
942 Fred (Frederick) A. Hatch, 23 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
2188 Harold Hatch, Charlestown, Mass.
1926 Wong Sing Hee (Sing Hee Wong), 20 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3451a Geo. Hendricks, Eliot Chambers, Boston, Mass.
1590 Nathaniel Herman, 43 Barton Street, Boston, Mass.
2447 Henry Hertick, 30 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.
4771 Leo. (George) L. Holland, Boston, Mass.
3538 Fook Bo Hon, 4 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2979 Yee Fong Hong, 11 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4559 Chin Hoon, 7 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3546 Abrahum Horkann (Abraham Horgann, Abraham Harbang, Abraham Harbang), 72 Harvard Street, Boston, Mass.
4903a William Howitt (W. Horsett), London England, 2 Horsat Gate.
2084 Henry J. (Henry James) Hughes, 18 South Russell Street, Boston, Mass.
3572 James Hunter, 2 Strong Place, Boston, Mass. (6 Parker Street, Everett, Mass.)
2062a Fred M. Inagaki (Frederick Motser Inagaki, Frederick M.), 88 Clifford Street, London, England.
2657 Stanley Indrews, 190 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3701 Sam (Samuel) J. Isenberg, 252 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.
4270 Adam Jankpusky (Adam Jankowski), 9 Leverett Street, Boston, Mass.
3130 O. Chin Jeek (Chin Jeek), 12 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
2828 Chin Jenn (Chin Jutin), 2 Oxford Place, Boston, Mass.
341 Hewin Jinny (Henry Juny, Henry Juning), 2 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
1448 Tong Thing Joe (Tong Theung Joe, Goug Theung), 20 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
192 Elmer Johnson, 18 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.
4019 Lester F. (Lester P.) Jones, 164 Ruthhaven Street, Roxbury, Mass.
2845 Kay Foug Jong (Kay Fong Jang), 18 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2659 Joe Juskavitch, 88 Beach Street, Boston, Mass. (Joe Yuskavitch, 88 Beech Street, South Boston, Mass.)
4845 Antonio Kanchrilis (Antonio Konkrilis), 52 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
3680 Albert Kantore (Albert G. Kantas, Albert G. Kantos), 127 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.
114 Julius (Juluis) Kaplan, 60 Leveritt Street, Boston, Mass.
2157 Eden J. Keating, 220 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Edward Keating, 176 Harrison Avenue.)
5403 Gee Kee, 5 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
1265 Edward J. Kelley, 352 Chelsea Street, Boston, Mass.
4131 Manuel Kendes (Manoel Mendes, Manoel Kendes), Immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4361 George (George S.) Kennedy, Boston, Mass.
630a Richard Kenney (Richard Kenny), 34 Common Street, Boston, Mass.
291 Joseph Kessler, 246 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
4123 Yero Kilnchick (Yero Kirnchick, Yero Kirnchick), 4 Poplar Street, Boston, Mass.
1905 Fong King (King Fong), 78 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3707 Fred (Frederick) Knight, 192 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

4940 Harry Knox (Harry Kox), 132 Rowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
4184 Charles Kockmax (Charles Korkmax), 72 Kneeland Street (72 Harvard Street), Boston, Mass.
1632 Edward A. Kolgon (Edward Anthony Colgan), 2 Eaton Street, Boston, Mass.
760 Charles Kramer, Boston, Mass.
3503 Waclan Krusukanis, 65 Lowell Street, Boston, Mass.
4618 Frederick J. (Frederick Joseph) Kulda, 31 Hollis Street, Boston, Mass.
480 Chin Kun Kew (Chin Kew, Kew Chin), 79 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
120 Chin Kuong (Quong Chin, Chin Quong, Chin Guong), 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2816 John Kvell (John Kell), Boston, Mass.
2558 John Ivy (James I.) Lakso, 204 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
4915 Fred (Frederick) Lampert, Boston, Mass.
1420 Vittorio Laudin, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
803 Andrew Laninczevich (Andrey Adam Lauruczevich), 17 Spring Street, Boston, Mass.
4610 Edward Culley, Boston, Mass.
2023 John Leary, general delivery, New London, Conn. (11 Dilaway Street, Boston, Mass.).
174 Chin Lem (Chin Len), 78 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2924 Abraham Lepon, 89 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.
2513 Lewis Lery (Louis Levy), 73 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
3861 Chas. Lessitz, 41 Barton Street, Boston, Mass.
2626 Eugene Lessing (Eugene Lessimg, Eugene Lemieux), 176 Friend Street, Boston, Mass.
4490 Fred Linger (Fred Ginger), 126 Fleet Street, Boston, Mass.
1333 George Lockhard (George Lockhart), Hyde Park, Mass.
126 Joseph Locsky (Joseph Locesky), 18 Lowell Street, Boston, Mass.
1440 E. Long (Lon Yee, Yee Lon), 42 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2515 Jew Long (Jew Lung, Jer Luy), 79 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4923 Chin Loo (Foo Chin, Chin Foo), 80 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1571 Marimiano (Maximiano) Lopes, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
2496 Henry H. Losover (Harry Henry, Harry Henry Lasever), 63a Green Street, Boston, Mass.
2320 John Lovendale, 7 Rowes Wharf, Boston, Mass.
4560 Hugh Lowry, 290 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
975 Frank Lucas, 4 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
961 Ching Lung (Lun Chin), 83 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4707 Ching Lung (Chin, Lung Chin), 83 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4009 Lee Lung (Lee Ling), 22 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
2228 Thomas W. Lynch, 43 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
658 Edward M. Lyonse (Edward M. Lyons), 109 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.
1228 Charles MacDonald (Charles McDonald), 9 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.
2953 Bernarda (A. Bernard) McDonald, Boston, Mass.
4001 Charles McIntosh, Boston, Mass.
3286 John McKeon (John M. Keon), 14 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
3781 Joas Macimento (Joao Nucimento), Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1892 Wm. P. Major (Wm. Pettigrew Major), 18 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
371 Joseph Mamay, 47 Albany Street (Joseph Namay, 49 Albany Street), Boston, Mass.
2066 Wm. Manning, Boston, Mass.
2064 John Marks, 2 Northern Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2000 T. D. Martins (Domingos Tavares Martins, Domingos T., Tavares Domingoes), Immigration Office, Boston Mass.
2779 Albert Mathielo (Albert Mathieu), 21 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.
2308 Oswald D. Mayo (Oswald D. Mayes), 227 High Street, Boston, Mass.
1511 Joseph H. (Joseph Hyman) Mayofis, 6 Eaton Street, Boston, Mass.
4081 Albert (Albert F.) Merchant, 379 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
2177 Hale T. (Hal Thorpe) Merrick, Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass.
2325 Edward Meyer, 5 Dilloway Street, Boston, Mass.
2743 Ignasius (Ignatius) Meyers (Ignatius Nyers), 40 Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
1711 Hossian Mohammed (Hossian Mohamed, Hossian Mohamod), 5 Staniford Street, Boston, Mass.
3360 Assene (Arsene) Monteiro, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
3669 Benigo C. (Venizo Cordoro, Venizo Cardozo, Venizo C.) Monteiro, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
764 James T. (James Thomas) Moore, 24 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
3548 Solomon Moosay, 93 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
2617 Tofi Morcellogs (Tofi Morcellogo, Tafi Morcehecage, Tafi Morcehage), 50 Cross Street, Boston, Mass.
3160 Leonard Hunter (Leonard H.) More (Leonard H. Moore), 72 City Road, St. John, Canada.
3508 Frank Moriarty (Frank Moriarety), Elliott Street, Boston, Mass.
3169 James F. Moriarty, 99 Oak Street (James Francis Moriarty, 89 Oak Street), Boston, Mass.
1832 Charles F. Morris (Charles Frederick Norris), 23 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
4379a Oliver J. Mosser (Oliver Daniel, O. D. Mosser), 176 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
5331 Michael S. (M. S.) Mullane, 130 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
4595 William J. Murme (William James Mumms), 22 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1086 Angus R. Murphy, 135 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
1223 John Murphy, care of Miss Annie Holland, 58 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
1326 Richard H. Murphy (Richard H. Murphy, Jr.), Hotel Rexford, Boston, Mass.
2134 Moses Namu (Moses Nami), 77 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
4194 Wong Lee Nay (Wong Gee, Gee Ney Wong, Wong Gee Ney), 23 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2484 Geo. P. (Geo. Philip) Nelson, 48½ Green Street, Boston, Mass.
1615 Peter Newn (Peter Mewn), 144 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1424 David Nicholson, Hotel Rexford, Boston, Mass.
3012 Clarence E. (Clarence Edward) Nitsche (Clarence E. Nitsche), 260 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
252 Benjamin Norman (Benjamin Newman), 56 Poplar Street, Boston, Mass.

996 Domian Oliveira (Damian Oliveria), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1030 Thomas Oliveria, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
5336 John O'Nea, Boston, Mass. (John O'Neil, Odell Manufacturing Co., Woods Camp, Groveton, N. H.).
3271 Bane Paker, 78 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.
981 Dianisius Panagolis (Dianisius Panagalis, Dianisius Panagakis), 190 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
5354 John Papadopoules (John Pupadopoulos, John Pupolopoulos), 19 Nott or Mott Street, Boston, Mass.
3778 John E. Parker, 24 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
2881 John (John W.) Parrow, 168 East Falcon Street, East Boston, Mass.
5047 Wm. Petie (Wm. Pete), 2 Northern Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3110 Mavrondes Peyon (Mavrandis Peyan, Manodis Peyon), 12 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.
2733 Carlos Picey (Carlos Picez), 9 Parmenter Street, Boston, Mass.
772 Walter Pickup, S. S. *Ba. Whitney*, Boston, Mass.
4823 Chin Poo, 80 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1942 Leong Boo Poo (Leong Poo, Long, Leony Poo), 50 Beech Street, Boston, Mass.
2944 Antonio Preserrio (Antonio Prescio, Antonio Protacio), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1156 Henry Preston, North Street, Boston, Mass. (Henry Pleston, 17 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Canada).
516 John Primpas (John Prinpas), 41 Curve or Curre Street, Boston, Mass.
979 Jon Thiels Quong (Thick Quong Jeu, Jew Thick Quong), 27 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
5337 Daniel M. Rafferty, People's Palace, Boston, Mass. (Daniel Michael Rafferty, Peiple Place Hotel, Boston, Mass.).
3497 Joe Ramaiko, 2 Northern Court, Boston, Mass.
3299 Wm. Park (Wm. P.) Reed, New Mariborough Hotel, Boston, Mass.
2181 Patrick Reynolds, 15 Nassau Street, Boston, Mass. (Warren, N. H.).
3905 Jos. A. Riddiern (Jos. A. Riddler), 211 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3292 Alfriedo M. Robaldo (Alfiedo Mendes, Alfredo Mendes Robaldi, Alfredo Robaldi), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
2958 Joaquin P. Rodriquez (Joaquin Pereeria, Joaquin Pereira), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1220a Morris Roland (Roland Morris), 27 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1142 Joas Vas Rolandt (Joaz Vas Ronaldo, Jons V. Ronaldo), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4792 Benjamin Rose, Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass. (Commonwealth Hotel, Beadlin Street),
186 Philip P. Rubin (Phillip (Philip) Raymond), 17 Eaton Street, Boston, Mass.
3712 Ernest L. Runstler (Ernest Louis Kunstler, Ernest Louis Kunsler), 245 Tremont Street (254 Tremont Street), Boston, Mass.
5387 Nicoll Sachnich (Nicoll Lachnuck, Nicoll Lachmuck, Nicoll Lachnuk), 63 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass. (63 Brighton Street, Suffolk, Mass.).
2695 John N. Salike (John Nicholas Saliba), 18 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.
4250 Son (Soo, Loo) Hoo Sam (Samuel Kasunsf), 23 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
789 Manuel R. Santo (Manoel (Manoel R.) Rodrignez Santos), immigration station, Boston, Mass.
1722 Leroy F. Sargent, 22 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
4433 Peter Sater (Peter Soter), 104 Brighton Street, Bostoo, Mass. (Abraham Joseph Samays, 13 Corning Street, Boston, Mass.).
2073 Fred A. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.
930 Abraham J. Sawayer (Fred A. Sauyer), 295 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4558 Andre Scarlino (Sardino Andro), 6 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass.
2948 Vinzenzo Scarlots (Vincenzo Scarloto, Vincenzo Scarlata), 108 Staniford Street), Boston, Mass.
395 Harrison Scott, 9 Blossom Street, Boston, Mass.
589 Walter F. (Walter Frank) Scott, 11 Corning Street, Boston, Mass.
2312 Anchew Selkey, jr. (Andrew Silnsky, jr., Andrew Silnsky, Andrew Silansky), 21 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
1568 Alfredo Samedo (Alfredo Semedo), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4537 Antonio Semedo (Antonio Vaz (Antonio V.) Semedo), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1367 Domingos Semedo (Domingos Semedeo), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1264 Petro (Pedro) Semedo, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4101 Timothy S. (Timothy Perris, Timothy Pereera, Timothy P.) Semedo, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
2846 Chin Seun (Chin Seung), 17 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3393 Alex Shaheen (Alexander Shaheen, Alexander Thabeen), 1 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.
1897 Hagop Shagrian (Hagop Sabogian), 44 Bennett Street, Boston, Mass.
4056 Harry Shaw, 8 Dillaway Street, Boston, Mass.
977 Nahim Shanehoun (Nahim Shanihoun, Nahim Shamhoun), 149 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
5081 Michael Shea, 5 Staniford Place, Boston, Mass.
1895 Chin Shee (Shee Chin), 70 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1340 Yee Shee, 10 Oxford Place (13 Oxford Place), Boston, Mass.
1318 Max Sheer, 127 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.
486 Patrick Sheivin (Patrick Shevlin), 23 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
1187 Massa (Nassar) Shriner, 144 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4684 Dan Shirwin (Daniel Sheerin), 36 Lynde Street, Boston, Mass.
1611 Planton Silko (Platon Solkor, Platon Silkor), 20 Poplar Street, Boston, Mass.
1820 Francisco Silva, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1399 Chin Mim Sim (Wing Sin Chin, Shin Mis Sin, Chin Min Sin), 17 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
797a Frank C. Simmons, 682 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1844 Wang (Wong) Sing, 6 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
129 Ellas Skibs (Ellas Peter Skibe), 81 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
1603 Samuel Slamovitz, 20 Britton Avenue, Stoughton, Mass., care of S. Tessler (Samuel Slamovitch (Samuel Slonovitch), 22 Lynde Street, Boston, Mass.).
2769 Joseph Smith, 22 Second Street, Chelsea, Mass. (Boston, Mass.).
2225 Leo Smith, 6 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., care of Mr. Lewis, Rochester, Vt.).

352 Bernaride (Bernardo) Spenser, Immigration Office, Boston, Mass.
1551 George Harrison Sproule (George Harrison Sproul), 24 Warrenton Street, Boston, Mass.
1580 John J. Stanton, 1128 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1536 John A. (John R.) Steele, 276 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
6040a Isaac (Isador, Isadore) Steinberg, 337 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
6320 Starvas (Starvos) Stevens, 16 Norman Street, Boston, Mass.
3649 Walter Stevens (Walter Clay Stevens), Grand Bay, New Brunswick, Canada.
5097 Chin Suey, 2 Oxford Place, Boston, Mass.
506 John C. (John Charles) Sullivan, 166 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
2794 John J. Sullivan, 17 Wall Street, Charlestown, Mass. (445 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.).
952 John W. Sullivan, State Sanitorium, Glencliff, N. H. (John Walter Sullivan, 3 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.).
1409 Henry F. Supreant (Henry Francis Suprenant), 10 Hollis Street, Boston, Mass.
1754 Chin Susdick (Sur Dick Chin, Chin Sur Dick), 6 Oxford Place, Boston, Mass.
5070 John Susko, 80 Stillman Street, Boston, Mass. (John Lusky, 8 Stillman Street).
3578 Alfred L. Ryan (Alfred L. Swan, Alfred M. Swan), 36 Warrenton Street, Boston, Mass.
1643 Alef Sykanski (Alex Sybanski, Alif), 125 Squaire Street, Boston, Mass.
4022 Samuel Tabolsky, 66 Leverett Street, Boston, Mass. (Samuel Tobolsky, 60 Leverett Street).
3823 Hubert Tankersky, 143 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
1057 Paul G. Tang (Paul Gong Tang), 25 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3739 Joas Gouris Tavares (Joas Gomes, Joas G. Tavaris), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4017a Harry Terpenalin, 43 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. (Harry J. Terpenning, 39 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.).
207 Allen F. (Allen Frederick) Thode, 5 Bowdoin Square, Boston, Mass.
3682 Chin Thu (Chu Chin), 27 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4077 Woo Ting (Woo Tung), 78 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2786 Isaac Tifter, 130 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.
2201 Teong (Leong) Tong, 50 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.
4653 Kang Jack Touy (Kang Jack Fong), 4 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
183 Henry P. (Henry Peter) Touhey, 27 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
2364 Moy Teng Toy, 4 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
5218 Andrew E. Tragaklas (Andrew Tragaklas), 773 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2149 Kilkert Trait (Delkert Trott), 13 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
964 Pedro Tranas (Pedro Travares), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4839 Abraham L. Urkan (Abram Linwood Urbans, A. L. Urban), 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
5099a Ralph E. (Ralph Eugene, R. E.) Vail, 136 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
5120 Purson Van Ostend (Purson Van Ostrand, Purson Van Ostrand), 54 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass.
553 Gregorio (Gregorio) Varella, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4068 Marceleno (Marcelino) Viega, immigration office, Boston, Mass.
5050 Pedro G. Viege (Pedro Gomes Vieign, Pedro Gomes Viege, Pedro Vieija), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4271 Francis V. Viego (Francisco Varde Viege, Francisco Varda Viega, Francisco Viega), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
1696 Antonio D. Vienga (Antonio Dia Viegn, Antonio Diaz Vieiga, Antonio D.), immigration office, Boston, Mass.
4264 Lee Wali (Wah Lee, Lee Wah), 21 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
285 Ambrose L. Walsh, Monson State Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1966 Joseph J. (James) Walsh, 15 Endocott Street, Boston, Mass.
94 Thomas G. (Thomas C.) Walsh, 1 Allston Street, Boston, Mass.
766 Chin Wee (Wee Whin), 17 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
3970 Frank Welch, 143 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
3737 Frank Weston, Boston, Mass.
1316 Francis A. Whitely (Francis Alouglous Whiteley, Francis Alouglious), 16 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.
5307 Gulf W. Whitney Uneeda Lunch, 12 State Street, Maryland, Ca. (Guy W. Whitney, 22 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.).
4780a John Wilkins, 17 Common Street, Boston, Mass. (John Williams, 17 Commerce Street).
1435 Stanley G. (Stanley Gordon) Willett, 850 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2627 Ernest H. (E. Harold, Ernest H.) Williams, 11 Nassau Street, Boston, Mass.
4601 H. Charles Williams (Charles Williams), Carnas Street, Boston, Mass.
4788 Richard Williams, 21 Green Street, Boston, Mass.
4143 William H. Williams (William H. Milliman), Boston, Mass.
1464 Albert Wilson, care of F. McDonald, labor agent, 44 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass. (5 Dalloway Street, Boston, Mass.).
2162 Geo. W. Wilson, 28 Oak Street, Boston, Mass. (Geo. H. Wilson, 28 Ash Street).
2129 Chin Wing, 3 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
3710 Chin Wing (Wing Chin), 58½ Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1331 Lee Wing, 18 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass. (28 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
5063 Young Sim Wing (Young Sue Wing, Young Soo Wing), 24 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
2579 Mais Winnikin (Morris Winikin, Morris Winnikin), 32 North Anderson Street, Boston, Mass.
3053 Chin Wong (Quong Chin, Chin Owong), 17 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4251 Green On Wong, 15 Tyler Street (Wond Yuen On, Yuen On Wong, Wong Yuen On, 62 Beach Street), Boston, Mass.
2578 Lim (Lin, Lun) Hi Wong, 84 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
579 Joseph Yazback (Joseph Yazbeck), 75 Harvard Street, Boston, Mass.
2351 Doo Hou (Doo Hon, Yee Doo Hon) Yee, 2 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
319 Chin Yuen, 78 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2907 Jew Bow Yen (Bon Yuen Jew, Jeu Ben Yue), 27 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
2234 Lee Yew (Lee Yeu), 12 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
3568 Wong Yick (Yick Wong), 20 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4146 Chin Yoke, 12 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
1889 Joe (Juy Wir, 11 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Lee You, Joe Guey Wir, 3 Orford Street, Boston, Mass.).
4307 Olee Gain Lee You (Lee Gaim You), 19 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4212 Wong You (Yon Wong), 20 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
1415 Konk Yun (Yin Kong, Kong Yin), 2 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
4463 Inock (Inoch) Ying Yung (Yung Inoch Ying), 82 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
728 Charles Zeogas (Charles Zeogas), 5 May Place, Boston, Mass.
2411 Jekto Zluko (Fetko Frank Zinko), 121 Chamber Street, Boston, Mass.
3091 Stanley Zisinsky, 8 Cross Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, BOSTON, MASS.

2034 Michael Ahern (Michael Ahearn, Michael Joseph Ahern), 21 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
38 Mihirdad Andonia (Mihirdad Andomian), 38 Union Street, Boston, Mass.
1400 Edw. Andrvewskevith (Edward Andrewskevitch), 1202 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1596 Leslie Arnold, 91 Waltham Street, Boston, Mass.
2023 Edw. F. (Edward F.) Barker, 1050 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3292 Howard Barker (Howard K. (Howard King) Parker), 90 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
332 Gilbert A. B. Barker (Gilbert A. B. (G. A. B.) Baker), 594 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1904 John A. (John Angus) Beaton, 26 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
3172 Hadip (Hagop) Bedikian (Hagop Vedikian), 9 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
1844 John K. (John Kilgower, John Kilgour) Bell, 396 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1501 John J. (John Joseph) Bergin, 373 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
3782 Edw. Blake (Edward William (Edward Wm.) Blake), 658 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3899 Ignacio Bolger (Ignacio Tavares (Ignacio Tavaraes) Borges), 13 Bradford Street, Boston, Mass.
3963 Haig Bonjonkijian (Haig Bonjonrkjian), 14 Rollins Street, Boston, Mass.
486 Arthur Borgess (Arthur Lawrence Borgess), 44 West Boston Street, Boston, Mass.
431 Chas. (Charles G.) Bounds, 335 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
8a Chas. N. (Charles Nathan) Bowers, 30 Hanson Street, Boston, Mass.
415 Edw. Brahozan, care of Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. (Edward R. (Edw. R.) Brabazon, Edward R. Brabayon, 410 Mitchell Avenue, Butler, Pa.).
2554 Richard Brown, 12 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
1031 Albert F. (Albert Francis) Brummer, 11A Taylor Street, Boston, Mass.
971 Max Burack (Max Burock), 5 Asylum Street, Boston, Mass.
2422 Jas. Burke (James Michael (James W.) Burke), 191 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3756 Fred A. (Fred Atwood) Butler, 408 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3962 Delmar (Delmar A.) Butterfield, 150½ Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
1216 Marvin Cable, 546 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3287 Roy E. (Roy Eugene) Cadien, 1202 Washington Street (1212 Washington Street), Boston, Mass.
684 Harry Calfverson (Harry Paul Iverson), 42 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
3790 Jas. (James) Campagna, 26 Rochester Street, Boston, Mass.
125a James Casey, 11 Bradford Street, Boston, Mass.
1952 Jas. (James) Cassidy, 562 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4079 Peter Chamis, 266 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2039 Thos. Cirton (Thomas Litwin, 8 Rose Street), 18 Rose Street, Boston, Mass.
2458 Chas. P. Clark (Charles William (Charles Warnllan) Clark), 27 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
506 Edw. W. (Edward W., Edward) Clark, 49 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
240 John T. (John Thomas) Clark, 1051 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
820 Wright Clark, 1 Stevens Street, Boston, Mass.
2961 Thos. Clisham (Thomas Clisham), 11 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
1651 Cornelius J. (Cornelius John) Coakley, 221 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
582a Fred Coughlin (Fred S. Coffron), 64 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
3455 Jas. (James) Costello, 573 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1301 Coren Crecorian, 26 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
1407 Emanuel Cretharakes (Emanuel K. Cretharakes), 13 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
1615 John A. Crossley, 41 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
3023 John A. W. Crato (John Archer Weaver Crapo), 47 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.
2935 Henry Davis, 42 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
2052 Walter Davis, 19 Rollius Street, Boston, Mass.
3232 Frank Dayton (Frank William Dayton), 638 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3669 Richard De Friest, 1522 Washington Street (Richard (Richard H.) Hotaling, 1622 Washington Street), Boston, Mass.
3550 August Degan (Augut Degen), 1190 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2638 Vincent Demerdgein (Vincent Demerdjian), 88 Waltham Street, Boston, Mass.
2585 Jas. (James) Desmond, 325 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
149 Arthur Devency (Devaney), 1 Stephens Street, Boston, Mass.
825 Frank J. Dolan, 1051 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
249a Fred'k (Frederick, Fred) Dolan, 40 Kent Street, Roxbury, Mass. (62 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.).
247a Daniel J. (Joseph) Donahue, 22 Emerald Street, Boston, Mass.
1032 John (J.) Donnelly, 14 Milford Street, Boston, Mass.
1112 Ignatz Doumin (Ignatz Daunin, Ignac Domin), 40 Genesee Street, Boston, Mass.
3637 Wm. (Wm. Henry, William) Doroney, 107 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.
854 Clarence Dyer, 7 Bond Street, Boston, Mass.
715 Jos. (Joseph) Edwards, 74 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.
60 Joseph Eppick (Eppich), 21 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
4098 Louess Evans, 37 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
727 Edgar Farrin, 2 Hanson Street, Boston, Mass.

3861 Raymond (Ramon) Fernandes, 44 Bradford Street, Boston, Mass.
2865 Chas. B. (Charles Benedict) Flemming, 38 East Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
15a Morris Ferris, 46 East Dedham Street, Boston, Mass.
814 Walter Flippens (Walter Jackson Flippens, Walter Jackson), 4 Stevens Street, Boston, Mass.
3933 Angelino Foults (Angeleno Fonts, Angeleno Fouts), 1284 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
709 Wm. G. Gafferry (William G. Gaffney, William Gaffney), 114 Malden Street, Boston, Mass.
2550 John Gauley (John T. Ganley), 14 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
612 John (F.) Gilligan, 263 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
866 Ralph W. Given (Ralph Wendell, Ralph Wendall), 12 Garland Street, Boston, Mass.
628 Morris Glassman, 14 Rochester Street, Boston, Mass.
269 Albert E. Gordon (Albert Edward Gorden, Gordon), 88 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2568 Jas. E. Graves (James Edward (James E.) Groves), 365 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1040 Ed. (Edward) Hause, 5 Pelham Street, Boston, Mass. (4732 North Eleventh Street, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2741 Oscar Haddon (Hadden), 490 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2933 Julius Haerens, 4 Asylum Street, Boston, Mass.
2461 Elmer (Elmer Herbert, Elmond H.) Harding, 49 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.
109a Earland Hardison, 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2556 Jos. (Joseph, Joe) Horris, 120 Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
2982 Jos. (Joseph) Harrison, 208 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3741 Erving Hawes (Irving L. Bowes, Irving L. Hower), 35 Waltham Street, Boston, Mass.
3352 Edw. (Edward) Heneberry, 1308 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3513 Sam'l (Samuel) Herman, 40 Hanson Street, Boston, Mass.
905 Lester High, 30 Milford Street, Boston, Mass.
1628 Wm. (William) Hinton, 15 Windsor Street, Boston, Mass.
1073 Everett (Everett S.) Hobbs, 99 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.
3419 Max Holtz (Max Michael Hotze), 624 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2747 Harvey (Harry) Howard (Harry Haworth), 4 Union Road, Boston, Mass.
2424 Jos. Howell (Joseph Morrill Howell, Joseph Howell), 41 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
2289 Chas. (Charles) Hughes, 88 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
1645 Martin J. Irwin (Martin Joseph), 104 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
1524 Allan W. Johnson (Allan Urban Johnson), Langham Hotel, Boston, Mass.
1025 Harry Johnson (Harry Jackson), 10 Bradford Street, Boston, Mass.
3794 Robt. (Robert) Johnson (Robert Johnston), 1202 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
4102 Wm. (William) Johnson, 63 Camden Street, Boston, Mass.
1402 Chas. (Charles) D. Jones, 1363 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
915 Harold B. Jones (Harold Vincent Jones), 678 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
859 Patrick Joyce (Patrick J. Joyce), 1056 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2570 Leonard Kane, 1098 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
114 Morris Keith (Keith Morris), 158 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
1971 John P. Kelly (John P. Kelley), 25 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2262 Robt. Kelley (Robert Kelley, Robert D.), 21 Seneca Street (18 Albion Street), Boston, Mass.
575 Howard Kennedy, 288 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
685 Chas. (Charles) Kent, 1413 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3275 Lucian (Lucien) J. Kerkin, 119 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.
26 Geo. (George) W. Kirby, 218 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
3992 Harry Kowalsky (Harry Kowolski, Harry M.), 16 Compton Street, Boston, Mass.
539 Folmer (Folmer) Knudsen, 224 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1016 Joseph Laliberti (Joseph Frank Laliberte, Joseph F. Laliberti), 26 Worcester Square (36 Worcester Square), Boston, Mass.
4066 Peter Latros, Fore River Ship Building Co., Quincy Point, Mass.
2495 Michael Landers, 11 Gloucester Place, Boston, Mass.
1332 Chas. E. Laughlin (Chas. Fisher Laughlin), 12 Davis Street, Boston, Mass.
4094 Jos. Levy (Joseph Levey, Joseph Levy), 29 Middlesex Street (30 Middlesex Street), Boston, Mass.
3646 Chas. (Charles) Lewis, 31 Genesee Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.

1386 Joseph Adsis, 147 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass. (Joseph Adlis (Joseph S. Adlis, Joseph Symon Adlis), 301 John Street, Harrison, N. J.).
3484 Felcks Atakau, 135 Silver Street, Boston, Mass.
1019 Wm. Andzolces, 291 Fourth Street, Boston, Mass. (William Andzolces (William Andwices), 285 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
3461 Onni Arveli (Onni Arveli), 241 Northern Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2985 Jos. T. Barns (Joseph Thomas Barns), 535 East Second Street, Boston, Mass.
2811 Frank Borkowski, 104 Fourth Street, Boston, Mass. (800 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn.).
1206 Frank J. Borkowskey (Fank J. Borkouskey), 82 Silver Street, Boston, Mass.
2608 Rishard V. (Richard Vincent) Butler (R. Butler), 334 West Third, South Boston, Mass.
3175 Bartholomew J. Carey (Bartholmew J. Carey), 220 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
235 Frank P. (Frank Patrick) Carr, 88 C Street, South Boston, Mass.
2480 Michael J. Clark (Michael Joseph Clark), 1110 Main, Hartford, Conn.
2748 Eugene A. (Eugene Augustine) Collins, 287 K Street, South Boston, Mass.
2536 Bernard J. Conolly (Bernard Joseph Connolly), 40 Sixty-fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
83 Malachi C. Cook (Malachi Cook), 76 Dresser Street, South Boston, Mass.
3100 Emanuel M. Costa (Manuel M. Costar, Manuel M. Costa, Manuel W. Costa), 873 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
3339 Wm. J. (William J.) Cotey, 24 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
984 Gus Cremson, Commonwealth Docks, South Boston, Mass. (Gus Crenson, on board *City of Durham*, Commonwealth Docks).
2402 Michael Croser (Michael Crocer), 8 Granite Street, Weymouth, Mass.
2949 John J. Crowley, 65 C Street, South Boston, Mass.
2847 Theodore Demetri (Theador Dimetrey), 132 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2869 John W. Dingle, schooner *Ralph Russell*, Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.
2699 Edw. (Edward) Donovan, box 672, care of Herman Kempka, Newport News, Va.
3080 Joseph Driscoll, 86 Tudor, South Boston, Mass.
3296 Florian Dywel, 153 Broadway, Boston, Mass.
238 Chas. Wm. Flynn (Charles Wm. Flynn, Charles W. Flynn), 90 O Street, South Boston, Mass.
890 Friday Napoleon Garobill (Friday Nepolian Gabaree, Friday N. Gabaree), 243 E Street, South Boston, Mass.
2722 Bronis Geddilas (Bronis Gedvilas), 279 Anthens Street, South Boston, Mass.
1682 Geo. S. Gilien (George S. Gillen), 144 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
3532 Patrick Gorham, 274 D Street, South Boston, Mass.
684 Mike T. Gradziabiacia (Mike Thomas Gradziairna, M. T. Gradjiavias, Mike T. Gradziavicia), 150 Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
1941 August Greiner, Henry S. Scott, American Sugar Refining Co. wharf, South Boston, Mass.
2808 James Haldane, 733 Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
281 John P. Hannon, 432 West Second Street, South Boston, Mass.
2140 Jos. J. Harmeth (Joseph Julius Harmeth), 339 East Street, South Boston, Mass.
1119 Harry Harney, 269 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass. (Harry Harvey, 8 Coleman Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
2306 Patrick Hart, 135 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2404 Thomas Hearnon, 86 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass.
3540 Albert B. Helmow (Albert B. Hemlow), schooner *Genesta*, Fish Pier, South Boston, Mass.
2289 Krondat Jagrivinsk, 84 H Street, South Boston, Mass. (Krondrat Xagribinsk (Krondat Zagribrink), 84 A Street, South Boston, Mass.).
21 Stephen (Stephan) Janush, 130 Fourth Street, Boston, Mass.
625 Walter J. Jaskell, 215 Athens, South Boston, Mass. (15 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.).
16 Ahmed (Ahmet) Jemin, 140 West Fourth, South Boston, Mass.
1534 James J. Judge, 84 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1295 Jos. Juralewicus (Joseph Jurulewicus), 123 Bowen, South Boston, Mass.
277 Aniectas Jurcius, 252 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass. (27 Story Street, South Boston, Mass.).
1044 Peter Kalin, 337 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
3405 Michael Keely, 645 Second Street, South Boston, Mass.
3200 Stefen (Stephen) Kiburis, 136 Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
1005 John Kuchunskens, 311 First Street, Boston, Mass.
972 John Lydon, 147 Second Street, South Boston, Mass.
2182 Boleslaw Kuckel, 35 West Second Street, South Boston, Mass. (35 North Second Street, South Boston, Mass.).
3266 James Lang, 290 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
2632 John Leeline (John Leoline), 541 First Street, South Boston, Mass.
3270 David M. Mac Gilvary (David Mutch Mac Gilvary), 510 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1091 Patrick J. McAten (Patrick J. McAteer), 93 Broadway, Boston, Mass.
3234 Frank P. McCormick, 15 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass. (Frank Patrick McCormick, 250 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
1314 Martin McDonough, 242½ D Street, South Boston, Mass.
1508 Thomas A. McDonough, 317 West Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
2887 Thomas P. McGann, 71 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2634 Lee J. McGonigle, 174 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass. (Leo J. (Leo Joseph) McGonigle, U. S. S. *Mount Vernon*, care of postmaster, New York).
1021 Martin McGowan, 105 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
2309 John E. McKay (John Evangelist McKay), 271 West Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
3245 Arthur Joseph Mahoney, care of Ford Paper Co., Rumford, Me. (Arthur Jos. Mahoney (Arthur J. Mahoney), Redlonville, Me.
2145 Pater (Peter) Malone, 263 D Street, South Boston, Mass.
207 Peter Meckicas (Peter Meckicos), 396 Broadway, Boston, Mass.
1197 John J. Merrick, 135 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1160 John Mitchell, 1626 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. S. *Grecian*, New York Harbor Pier, Boston).
509 Wm. R. (William Richard, William R.) Moore, 337 E Street, South Boston, Mass.
2757 Sakad Moszhin, 857 East Second Street, South Boston, Mass.
1275 Joseph Mucolcki, 213 Gold Street, Boston, Mass.
3508 Frank Munta, 419 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1754 Thomas Murphy, 851 First Street, South Boston, Mass.
2925 Joseph Naugavicze, 128 Gold Street, South Boston, Mass.
2269 John J. Neehan (John J. Neenan), 527 East Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
3317 Patrick Norton, 189 C Street, South Boston, Mass.
2138 Patrick J. (Patrick Joseph, Patrick Jos.) Norton, 323 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
471 Edw. J. (Edward J.) O'Brien, 160 D Street, South Boston, Mass.
1768 James D. O'Malley, 91 West Broadway, Boston, Mass.
2043 Thomas Francis O'Neil, 10 Lincoln Park, South Boston, Mass.
1612 Patrick F. O'Rourke, 118 West Third Street, South Boston, Mass.
3351 Patrick O'Shea, 129 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1552 Martin Francis O'Toole, 157 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2859 Michael Patkouskass (Michael Patkouskas), 301 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
3237 Oulsion Pawlydk, 135 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
84 Adolfas Petawskivicius (Adolfas Petraskevice, Adolfas Petroskevicius), 250 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1370 Henry Porter, schooner *Wm. H. Rider*, Fish Pier, South Boston, Mass.
2290 Frank Rakdis, 175 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass.

3268 Geo. H. Sampson (George H. Tampon, George Henry Sampon, George H. Sampoo), 8 I Street, South Boston, Mass.
1579 Peter Sanco, 176 West Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1270 Walter A. (Walter E.) Shanahnn, 103 West Broadway, Boston, Mass.
1853 Ed. Sheridan, 44 A Street, Socetty, Boston, Mass.
535 Ang Tuei Shing, 138 Broadway, Boston, Mass.
2327 John Jos. L. Sosero (John Joseph Laurence Losero), 276 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
1245 Alex Strausharn, 324 E Street, South Boston, Mass.
1180 Louis F. Surrette (Louis F. Surette), New Fish Pier, Boston, Mass.
1293 Frank Sutkevice (Frank Sutkewice), 163 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.
3554 Kastaular Sziulkewice (Kastaulas (Kastantas) Sziulkewice, 131 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.
1302 John Joseph (Jno. Jos., John J.) Teahan, 176 Bowen Street, South Boston, Mass.
2333 Allen A. Thibes (Allen Alfred Thibes, Allen Thibes), 103 West Ninth Street, South Boston, Mass.
272 Gus Thompson, steamship *Grecian*, N. Y. N. H. & H. Piers, Boston, Mass.
816 Salvatore Tomasso, 16 Gold Street, South Boston, Mass. (Quincy, Mass.).
1315 Harold L. Towers, 483 Broadway, South Boston, Mass. (1519 McCulium Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1686 Wm F. (William F.) Walter, 25 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.
3304 Thomas Warulevicz (Thos. Aavulevics, Thomas Adrulevicz, Tomasons Adrulewicous), 147 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2527 Frank J. (Frank Joseph) Watson, 23 Newman Street, South Boston, Mass.
1933 Wm. Webster, 230 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass. (William Randall Ward, 31 Lanof Street, Boston, Mass.).
3531 John Welch (John Welsh), 105 Broadway, Boston, Mass.
887 Wm. (William J.) Welch, 242 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
3142 Mathew J. Willby, 79 A, South Boston, Mass. (Mathew J. (Matthew Joseph, Joseph Mathew), Rumford, Me.).
2473 Geo. H. (George Henry) Williams, 63 I Street, South Boston, Mass.
2003 Robt. D. (Robert D.) Wilson, 19 L Street, South Boston, Mass.
3205 Mike Zauris, 189 F Street, South Boston, Mass.
134 Anthony Zukas, 257 West Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BERRIEN, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1360 Chas. Antes (Charles Antes), 601 Green, Benton Harbor, Mich.
667 Wallace V. Archer (Wallace Vetal Archer), 399 Brunson Avenue, Benton Harbor, Mich.
2351 Albin Carson (Carlson), 245 Territorial, Benton Harbor, Mich.
47 Steve Joy (Steven Joe), 802 Main Street, Joe, Mich.
684 Michael Killeen (Michael Paul Killeen), 819 Geo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
847 Howard Avilo Myers, 714 Ship, Mich. (care of the Tavern Hotel, Bliss field, Mich.).
1713 Otis O'Guin, Missouri City, Mo.
58 Maurice L. Osborn, 420 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Maurice Lewis Osborne, House of David, Benton Harbor, Mich.).
1844 Earl Parker (Earl Raymond Parker), Saugatuck, Mich.
1803 Lewis F. Schaeffer (Louis Schaeffer, Louis Philip Schaeffer), Conkey Building, Benton Harbor, Mich.
1093 Henry Schwartz, Stevensville, Mich. (Bowling Green, Ky.).
2292 Richard Steel Skinner, 815 Pleasant, St. Joseph, Mich. (Richard Steel Skiner, Fremont Pearl Button Works, Fremont, Wis.).
1586 Albert W. Taylor (Albert Taylor), 708 Wayne Street, St. Joseph, Mich.
1506 Edw. J. Welch (Edward James Welch), section 24, Benton Harbor, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CALHOUN, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2338 Abraham Armstrong (Abbe Armstrong), 97 Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
908 Sennie Boyne (Sennie Boynl), 807 West Cass, Albion, Mich.
2735 James Butler, Hotel Albion, Albion, Mich.
154 Albert Daniel, 107 Gale, Albion, Mich. (Albert Daniels (Alford Daniel), 107 Gale Street, Albion, Mich.).
550 Henry Harris, 207 Albion, Albion, Mich.
2076 Henry F. Hawkins, Hotel Albion, Albion, Mich.
1817 Richard Jones, 615 West Michigan, Albion, Mich.
2783 Norman Pritchett, 112 North Eaton, Albion, Mich.
516 Mick Smith, Ausliad Avenue, Albion, Mich. (Austin Avenue, Albion, Mich.).
1220 Christ Peter Solomos (C. P. Solomois, Christ Peter Solomon), 905 Michigan Avenue, Albion, Mich.
917 Glen Winegar, Olivet, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHEBOYGAN, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

624 Thos. Casey (Thomas Casey), Mackinaw City, Mich.
1015 Paul Galewski, Wilmot Camp 43, Mich. (Paul Galelvski (Paul Galelvski), 636 Arthur Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.).
184 Felix Gilligan, Wolverine, Mich.
408 Harrison Laduke (Harrison Leduc), Cheboygan, Mich.
740 Arther Mitchell (Arthur Mitchell), Mackinaw City, Mich.
480 Ambrosi Starrewiki (Ambrosh Starrewiki, Ambrosk Starrewiki), Boyne Falls, Mich.
118 John Taylor, Boyne Falls, Mich.
880 B. F. Stillwell, Carp Lake, Mich. (Benjamin F. Stillwell, transferred Fort Wayne, Ind.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2417 Wm. H. Balkwell, 132 John R., Detroit, Mich. (William Harwood Balkwill (William H. Balkwell), 2007 Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.).
2332 E. Morely Brownscombe, 606 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (E. Moreley Brownscombe, care Ernest J. Shipman, 1448 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.).
412 Geo. Robt. Buck (George Robert Buck), 84 Bethune Avenue east, Detroit, Mich.
889 Wm. D. (William Donald) Burke, 152 Palmer east, Detroit, Mich.
3440 Erieos Christos, 165 Melbourne Street, Detroit, Mich. (90 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.).
1536 Earnest (Ernest) Cockbill, 47 Henrie Street, Detroit, Mich.
8016 Philip Clare Conroy (Phillip Clare Conroy), 73 Englewood Street, De roit, Mich.
430 Isaac M. Copeland (Isaac Mitchell Cope.and), 25 Harper Street, Detroit, Mich.
809 Godfried Dutrickson (Gottfried Dietrichson, Godfried Dutrickson), 47 Harper Street, Detroit, Mich.
2237 Harry E. Fauts, 987 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.
680 Frederick James Feeney, 1300 Woodward Street, Detroit, Mich.
3456 James Grunnary, 1463 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich. (346 Front Street, M., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada).
2492 Axle G. M. Gronland, 180 Piquette Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Axle Gunnar Magnus Groulund, 184 Piquette Avenue, Detroit, Mich).
1209 Robert Gulliams, 49 Medburg Street, Detroit, Mich. (Robt. Gulliams (R. J. Gulliams), 47 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.).
3212 Clifford W. Hawes (Clifford Hawes, Clifford Waine Hawes), 1524 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2971 Patrick A. Healey, Woodward and Westminster Street, Detroit, Mich. (65 Milwaukee east, Detroit, Mich.).
3408 Harry R. Hestler (Harry Roy Hestler), 1272 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
3274 Theo. Jacobsen (Theodore Jacobsen), 56 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
1611 John Jenkins, 101 Baltimore Street east, Detroit, Mich.
2708a Ernest Johnston (Ernest M. Johnston), 119 Mount Vernon Street, Detroit, Mich.
101 Simeon Kenall, 51 Horton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3171 Thomas Lawrence King, 106 Arizona Street, Detroit, Mich. (352 Grattiot Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1332a Joseph Klein, 1076 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Mich.
1464 John Kokowsky, 189 Annis Street, Detroit, Mich.
934 Max Kuart, 1259 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich. (1259 Benzlo Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2042 Frank Kwiatkowski (Kwiatkowski), 2959 Grand Boulevard east, Detroit, Mich.
2394 Vernon McDonald, 1325 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
2622 Robert McKinley, 127 Woodland Street, Detroit, Mich. (care Western Union Telegraph Co., general delivery, Pilot Grove, Mo.).
3436 Thaddeus Mahnic (Mahnek), 1002 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
226 Wm. B. Masser (William Henry Musser, William H. Musser), 150 Harper Street, Detroit, Mich.
393 Wolf Nedelman, 105 Milwaukee Street, Detroit, Mich.
3314 Joseph O'Hara, 103 Horton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3177 John Jos. O'Leary, 159 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (John Joseph, 288 Randolf Street, Detoit, Mich.).
1444 Oswald O'Leary (Oswald J. O'Leary), 1624 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.).
3434 John R. Perishich (John P. Perisich, John Rista Perisich, John Ristor Perishich), 94 Ferry Street, Detroit, Mich.
479 Wm. J. Ross, 39 Hendrie Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (William James Ross, 51 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
2825 Lamby I. Sarasac (Lamby Ivan off Sarasac, Lamby I. Sarasal, Lamby I. Saensal), 1220 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
1019a Leo Sanerman, 1200 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich. (Leo Sauerman, 665 Hubbard Street, Detroit, Mich.; 1206 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1377 James F. Smith (James Francis Smith), 28 Horton Street, Detroit, Mich.
1901 Joseph Soldntek, 122 Livingston Street, Detroit, Mich.
251 Hugh Sparks, 16 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich. (2413 Fourteenth Street West, Calgary, Alberta.)
2855 Edmond D. Spirl (Edward Daniel Spirl), 53 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich.
2806 Fred W. Strugnell (E. W. Strungnell, Fred Walter Strugnell), 58 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
1134 Barthlemow Tadian (Barthlemoul Tadian), 56 Piquette, Detroit, Mich.
1539 Daniel S. Tierney, 125 Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich. (David D. Tierney, Daniel D. Tierney, 31 Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.)
948 Mich Tonaslejevich (Micho Tonaslejewich), 918 Parkland Street, Detroit, Mich.
1324 Alphos Viens (Alphonse Viens), 187 Palmer, East Detroit, Mich.
2732 Wm. C. (William Charles) Vtecht, 35 Harper Street, Detroit, Mich.
287 Harold J. (Harold James) Williams, 142 Meldrum Street, Detroit, Mich. (142 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)
1485 Kasimierz Zygmont (Kayliniers Sygnant, Zygnont, Kazimierr Zygmont), 847 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2587 William Akens, 449 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
4208 Ronald Wesley Allison (Wesley Ronald Allison), 510 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
688 Florentino Attegnca (Attegnisa, Attegnina, Attegnira), 772 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
2032 George Andary, 92 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4193 Edward Anderson, 150 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
3179 Kostant Balasis (Kastant Balalels), 2224 Russel, Detroit, Mich.
835 Eligio Bambino (Bambina, Elligio), 870 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4570 Kalil Bashora (Bashara), 300 Fort Street, East Detroit, Mich.
3068 John Beckett, 471 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
2207 Robert Blanchfield (Robert Floyd Blanchfield), 10834 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
3438 Louis Blum (Bloom), 2008 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1134 Vincenzo Blunola (Blunola Vincenza), 344 Division, Detroit, Mich.
451 Anton Bobor, 94 Lyman Place, Detroit, Mich.
507 Pete Bolda, 980 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
1168 Phillppe Bologne (Pilypio Bologn, Phillips Bologne), 324 Fort Street, East Detroit, Mich.
5106 George Borden, 300 Frombley, Detroit, Mich.
5728 Henry Boyd, 847 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
4370 John Bridgewaters, 471 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
4309 John Brodziak (Brodzenk), 828 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
1284 James Brownles (Brownies), 413 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
2902 Joseph Brunns (Broyos, Brusor), 2224 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1308 John J. Budriv (John Jacob Budriv), 325 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
1140 Peter Bugay (Burgay), 1115 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
308 Willie Caldwell (Wm. H. Caldwell), 449 Desplaider, Detroit, Mich.
8132 Percy Campbell, Conner Creek Road, Detroit, Mich.

5371 Leonardo Cellura (Callura, Callurs), 813 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1087 William Cherato, 1918 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
5140 Earl Clark, 1522 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
345 William Clark, 336 Macomb (366 Macomb), Detroit, Mich.
1033 Geo. Clin, 468 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
249 Robert Lee Clendennen, 426 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
5763 Peter Comates, 1104 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1871 Clarence Cousins, 286 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
884 Tony Crasso, 105 Riopelle (695 Riopelle), Detroit, Mich.
95 Thos. E. Cronin, 496 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
2347 Richard Cunningham, 172 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
1577 Vincenzo D'Allasandro (D'alessandro), 2310 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
169 Nicola De Campli (Nocolo Di Campli), 670 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
657 Mariano Del Rizzo (Mariana Del Rizzo), 547 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
2171 Frank Dapkus, 283 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
5272 Edward Davis, 483 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.
2580 Ralph Davis, 250 Lafayette (266 Clinton), Detroit, Mich.
1992 Orsam Dayton (O. M. Dayton), 513 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
1981 Giovanni Decicco (Dicicco Gioranni, Giovani Di Cicco), 388 Rowena, Detroit, Mich.
2743 William John Delaney (Delaney), 616 Jefferson, East Detroit, Mich.
1138 Angelo Deloste (Angelo Del Osto, Dell'Oste), 384 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
5018 Francis J. Demohuc, 78 Richmond, Detroit, Mich.
2277 Anton Dubena (Anthony Dubinci, Dubina), 423 Kirby, Detroit, Mich.
3683 John Elias, 227 Orleans (222 Orleans), Detroit, Mich.
2501 James Evans, 260 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
5167 Mariano Casini, 14 Mack, Detroit, Mich.
5091 Stefano Farruglo (Ferruggio, Ferruglo), 264 Catherine Street, Detroit, Mich.
5628 Harry Fanght, 18 Chestnut Street, Detroit, Mich.
1475 Saverio Feagnoli (Fragnoli), 787 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
3775 Rocco Ferri, 64 Scott, Detroit, Mich.
391 Vuka Fillipov (Voka Fillipov), 427 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
3045 Henry Flemister (Fleming), 146 Maple, Detroit, Mich.
3151 William Flonoy, 341 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
1150 Pietogles Fortenede (Pittrgiro Fortendo, Fortenedo Pittrgiro), 64 Scott, Detroit, Mich.
5306 Bernardo Fortuno, 655 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4885 John Franks, 194 Gratiot (197 Gratiot), Detroit, Mich.
470 Guiseppe Fusco (Tusco Guiseppe, Guisippi Fusco), 82 St. Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
1258 Simon Galin (Ralin), 456 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
1527 Albert Galloway, 9 Pierce, Detroit, Mich.
3707 John Gancyas (Ganczas), 497 Alexanderine (497 East Alexandrine), Detroit, Mich.
1042 Constantine Gargilis, 161 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
4064 Leon Gaston, 130 Orleans, Detroit, Mich. (care of Villa Marin, Louisville, Ohio).
22 Sarafin Genoff (Sarfin Jenoff), 437 Kirby, Detroit, Mich.
125 Farra Gerraro, 154 Maple, Detroit, Mich.
1587 Emmete Goldston (Emmett Gholdston), 252 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4040 Harry Goodman (Perry Goodman), 16 St. Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
4857 James Griffin, 280 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
4707 Adam Gritemar (Gritenar), 357 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
5094 Louis Grusmark, 1930 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
698 Frank Guastelle (Guastello), 40 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
106 John Guffo, 301 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
5259 Peter Guralinick (Guralnick), 417 Alfred, Detroit, Mich.
1568 Arten Harazkovich (Harazkevich, Haruskevich), 371 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
1582 Harry Andrew Harris, 303 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
3806 Sidney Hayes, 305 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1108 Reuben Heard, 1 Lyman Place, Detroit, Mich.
5202 James Hines, 142 Maple (144 Maple), Detroit, Mich.
4102 Lankton Holbrooks, 273 Riopelle (187 MacDougall), Detroit, Mich.
3542 George D. Howie (George B. Howie), 104 Lyman Place, Detroit, Mich.
3322 John Howlay (Howiey, Hawley), 120 Lyman Place, Detroit, Mich.
42 Jim Illieff, 425 Kirby, Detroit, Mich. (Illijeff Jim, Jim Illioff, Illijff, H. F. D. No. 1, Erie, Colo.).
5554 George Jacub, 764 Congress east, Detroit, Mich.
1171 John Janeoff, 1112 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
2752 John H. Johnson, 145 Maple, Detroit, Mich.
4701 Robert Johnson, 311 Lafayette (311 East Lafayette), Detroit, Mich.
2113 Reunie Jones, 209 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
15188 John Jones, 228 Russell (110 Antoine), Detroit, Mich.
5201 Oscar Jones, 102 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
90 Joe Kader (Kadar), 1872 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
3308 Essaf George Kahwogy (Kahwogy), 550 Congress east, Detroit, Mich.
5772 Christ Kamakas (Kamakai), 290 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
902 Frank Kaplan, 468 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
1035 Kasma Kaslan (Kaslan Kasma), 800 Trombley, Detroit, Mich.
4802 Joseph Thomas Kassibi (Thomas Joseph Kassil), 410 East Fort, Detroit, Mich.
1040 Simon Krasilnikoff (Simeon Krasciulikoff, Krasilukoff), 2016 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
777 Mate Kunilis (Kunilis), 1088 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
1153 Sarah Kurzy (Kury), 420 Fort East, Detroit, Mich.
1081 John Kurtis, 2280 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
5204 Henery Lawson (Henry Lauson, Henry Lawson), 110 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
803 Charles Andrew Lee, 455 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
502 Edward Lewis, 371 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
1848 John Lishgshewich (Lishachewich), 288 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
3008 Harold McDonald, 75 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
3490 Dan Malatin (Maletin), 400 East Fort, Detroit, Mich. (510 Lafayette East).
3261 Vernon (Vernnon) Malcomb, 621 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
187 Boldi Maureale (Maurlale Boldi), 27 Hale, Detroit, Mich.
5742 Cusemo (Casemo) Markese, 307 East Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
1515 Morgan Marshall, 295 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
3448 James A. Merchant (Jane A. Merchant), 368 Fort East, Detroit, Mich.
851 Nick Merlch, 441 Kirby East, Detroit, Mich.
2964 Henry Mimms, 209 Mullect (Mullut), Detroit, Mich.
904 Peter Molden (Moldon), 487 Theodore, Detroit, Mich. (P. O. box 250, Mansfield, Ohio).
3558 Pelitro Montano (Pietro Montona), 279 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
5286 Vincent Monticelolo, 364 Lafayette East, Detroit, Mich.
3950 Henry Morgan (Morgon), 566 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
553 Joe Moskovitch (Moskovich, Miskeveche), 2224 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
256 Gustive Motive, 465 Kirby East, Detroit, Mich.
4082 Mike Nenskis (Nansko, Neusky), 2224 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4727 Antonio Nettive, 774 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
855 Robert Novaselich (Novoselick), 427 Frederick, Detroit, Mich.
736 William Nowaczewski, 407 Garfield, Detroit, Mich.
2082 Victor Nowalt, 468 Holbrook, Detroit, Mich.
5074 Lawrence Ochagoori (Ochagairo, Ochagarri, Ochagario), 615 Jefferson East, Detroit, Mich.
2016 William Oliver, 1562 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
927 John Onak, 11 Ignace (Ignatz) Place, Detroit, Mich.
246 Stefan Panta, 1152 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1122 John Pape (Papa), 763 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
2919 Jake Partridge (Portrage), 357 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
8608 Anton Paulauckas (Paulnuckas), 2212 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4873 Dominick Perolie (Parolli), 636 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4622 Steve Peskowski (Jasowsky, Geskowski), 766 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
8259 Joseph Pipitone, 305 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
103 Bendette (Benedetto) Pirrono, 373 Monroe (Morvire), Detroit, Mich.
3891 Golly Polopolis, 347 Orleans (370½ Monroe), Detroit, Mich.
609 Pietro (Pentro) Poma, 448 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.
482 Aron Pontor (Pontos), 463 Farnsworth (574 Frederick), Detroit, Mich.
5368 Joseph Pundinos (Pundans), 2204 (2112) Russell, Detroit, Mich.
500 George Pursoga (Pursega), 1159 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4977 Tom Quinn, 27 Guilloz, Detroit, Mich. (428 South Wilcox, Flint, Mich.).
1085 Gabriel Reddick, 253 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
3544 Frank Rice, 969 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
1008 Christ Ristich, 1157 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4445 Anthony Rodgers (Rogers), 353 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
754a LeRoy Rogister (Leroy Clifford Rogister), 127 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
8 Alex Romah, 392 Theodore, Detroit, Mich.
5514 Pencho P. Romaroff (Romanoff), 1125 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
1485 Jacob Romer, 33 Chestnut, Detroit, Mich.
3022 John F. Russell, 567 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
1092 Joseph Sarida, 470 Kirby, Detroit, Mich.
949 Nick Schuls, 422 Ferry, Detroit, Mich.
4485 Walter Shaw, 459 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
5478 William Sisco, 146 Brewster, Detroit, Mich.
4689 C. C. Sledge, 41 Antitam, Detroit, Mich.
4071 Peter Smalskis, 283 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
3612 Joe Smith, 342 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
1915 Thomas Smith, 175 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
850 Guiseppe Smipllizzari (Smpillizzeri), 336 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
950 Agostino Soave, 560 Riopelle, Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
3025 Gaetano Soave, 64 Scott, Detroit, Mich.
3372 George Sodder, 247 Mullet, Detroit, Mich.
1616 James Solich (Jim Solich), 273 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
1752 Jim (James) Sonty, 724 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4010 Joseph Spraga, 944 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.
4748 Sam Stasevich, 1894 Russell (1984 Russell), Detroit, Mich.
1144 Herman Steven, 138 Maple, Detroit, Mich.
3669 Samuel Sugza (Sugza Samuel, Samuel Sugzi), 270 Macomb (276 Macomb), Detroit, Mich.
4262 Ralph B. Summers (Summer), 621 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
3700 Henry Sutton, 148 Maple, Detroit, Mich. (323 East Boardman, Youngstown, Ohio).
2830 Sergo Swiek (Slvick), 437 Canfield (437 East Canfield), Detroit, Mich.
2025 Charles Tilton, 419 Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
890 James Tompkins (Tompkin), 538 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
5582 Albert Travis, 288 Macomb, Detroit, Mich.
2091 Gus Tunotte (Tunetto, Lunetto), 307 East Lafayette (207 East Lafayette), Detroit, Mich.
705 Paul Turner, 125 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
2800 William Turner, 140 Maple, Detroit, Mich.
1000 Gaentano Valente (Valente Gaetano), 761 Orleans, Detroit, Mich.
361 Delelan Vara (Vara Dekelan), 458 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
922 Peter Varka, 307 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
127 Charles Varlock (Varlock), 434 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.
750 Alexandro Vitale (Vitale Alexandro, Alesandro), 270 Catherine (27 Catherine), Detroit, Mich.
888 Antonio C. Vlastar (C. Vlasteric), 307 East Lafayette), Detroit, Mich.
1152 Gaspare Vultaggio (Vultaggio, Vultaggio Jaspare), 147 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
1407 Frank A. Walker, Detroit, Mich. (employed House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.).
4350 James Walter, 258 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
2212 Julius Weber, 485 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
8882 Anderson Wells, 232 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
1302 Arthur Conrad Wick, 308 East Jefferson (295 Woodbridge), Detroit, Mich.
934 Benjamin Willey (Wiley), 307 Clinton (146 Maple, rear), Detroit, Mich.
3001 Carl Williams, 421 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
2467 Sidney Willis, 510 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
347 Arrie Woods, 286 Monroe, Detroit, Mich.
1080 Clarence Wright, 444 Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich.
3033 Grover C. (Cleveland) Wyatt, 1002 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
3170 John Yonusna, 287 Greeley, Detroit, Mich.
1307 George Yorche, 1156 Russell, Detroit, Mich.
4980 Jerry Youser, 425 Trombly, Detroit, Mich.
1114 John Yuadra (Quodra, Guadra), 501 Fort, Detroit, Mich.
8404 Archille Zaccardelli (Achille Laccarelli, Saccarelli), 32 Scott, Detroit, Mich.
320 Frank Zajoc (Zajor), 377 Rivard, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Alexander Anatity, 450 Melbaugh, Detroit, Mich.
Conrad Christian (Conrad C., Conrad D.) Askerberg, 252 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Herman A. Ballstead, 923 McDougall, Detroit, Mich. (Herman A. Ballstadt, 934 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.).
Ellis Barbano, 119 Hendricks, Detroit, Mich.
John Barnacke, Until Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Edward J. Bejna, 587 Leland, Detroit, Mich.
Jos Bersma (Bergsman), 343 Antietam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Bielasky (Stanley Bialskwsky, Stanley Kikolsky), 781 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Henry Biggerstaff, 941 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Neal Bukter (Neal Buckland, 252 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
William Burowitz, 47 Pierpont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Bridgen, steamer Fashman, Detroit, Mich. (Frank Bridgen, Hospital University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.).
Karl Clifford Broadhurst (Karl Broadhurst), 658 Congress Street, East Detroit, Mich.
Walter Cudlinski, 501 Catherine, Detroit, Mich. (Walter Cudlski, 226 Charlevoix, Detroit, Mich.).
Henry Chayis, 550 La Fayette East, Detroit, Mich.
Edmund Chrowsky (Edmund Chrowsky, 476 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charley C. Clark (Charlie Cecie Clark), 570 Chene, Detroit, Mich.
Daniel Joseph Coleman (D. J. Coleman), 249 Waterloo (171 Charlevoix), Detroit, Mich.
Adamar De Leenaw (Adimar DeLeenw), 252 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Roman Dembowski, 499 Mitchell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Ayrus Dixon (Cyrus Dixon), 2391 Gd. Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Lane Faulds (Larne Secord Faulds), 178 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Ranlero (Ran) Ferranto, 648 East Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
William Fielax, 772 Gratiot (81 Hendricks), Detroit, Mich.
John P. Fleming, 111 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Forkey (Florkey), 388 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Forak (Stanley Furka), 620 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. Foster, 721 Larned, Detroit, Mich.
Gordon G. Foster, 431 Sherman Street (Gordon G. Foster, 446 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.).
Albert Garbaty, 1016 Chene, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Gobsie (Harry Goiesie), 355 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Griega, 1432 Joseph Camp, Detroit, Mich.
Tony Hebrecht, 8 Piatt Street, Detroit, Mich. (Tony Hilbert, 722 Garfield, Detroit, Mich.).
Wallas Holka, (Walter Holka, Waller Holka), 602 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Kalicki, 739 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich. (Peter Kalcki, 974 Riopelle, Detroit, Mich.).
Adam Kalpin, 691 Frederick, Detroit, Mich. (27 East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.).
Stanislaw Kasclewski (Stanislaw Karczewski, Kaszclewski), 1108 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Ferdinand Kimmel, 566 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
William Klaus, 425 Antietam, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Klescha (Frank Klecha, Frank Lkecha), 857 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
William Klein (William Klien), 543 Mullett Street, Detroit, Mich.
Leon Klodkewick (Klodkewich), 616 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich. (418 Cameron Street, Detroit, Mich.).
Lawrence Kosborek (Lawrence Kosherek), 570 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Raell Kobhorek (Raell Kohovek), 341 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Baell Kohorak, B. Koshovel, 924 Chene, Detroit, Mich.).
Wojciech Komosa, 1009 McDougall, Detroit, Mich. (Wojcieck Komasa, box 26, Royaltone, Ill.).
Chas. E. LaRoche (Chas. Eugene LaRoche), 163 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
R. A. Larson (C. A. Larson), 1967 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Lewoncayk, 268 Connaught Street, Detroit, Mich. (1274 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.).
Stanley Lipinski, 28 Kantor Street, Detroit, Mich. (Corner Grandy and Hendric Avenues, Detroit, Mich.
John Ludwig, 291 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.
William Luman, 166 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Jess Marshall, 516 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Mik (Samiel Mik), 378 Chene, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Mitten, jr., 106 Hunt Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Mscywlypiky (Stanley Mscywlyesky), 620 Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Newerf, 751 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.
Will Noble, 110 Charlovlax, Detroit, Mich.
Julian Ostaszewski, 1432 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich. (Julian Ostaszewski, 956 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.).
Stanley Palikot (Stanley Polikot), 1309 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Roman Pawowski (Roman Pawlowski), 820 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Pesky, 1323 Sea View Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (1035 East Jefferson, Detroit).
Ben Peterson, 254 Jos. Campau Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Pietcsak, 133 Wyandotte Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (Walter Pietrsak, 523 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.).
Herman W. Pragert, 257 Scott, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. Reve (Chas. Rene), 865 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Gilbert Roberton, 168 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Julian Roick, 2340 West Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Julian Roick, 614 Grady, Detroit, Mich.).
Joseph Rozmarynowski (Rozmarynowskie), 1307 McDougall, Detroit, Mich.
Allan Sattler, 446 Sherman, Detroit, Mich.
John Shultz (Schultz), 630 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Casmer Scoropofski, 1142 Chene, Detroit, Mich.
Willard Walter Segewes (Segraves, Willard Segewes), 663 East Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.
Herbert Sells, 106 Hunt, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Senova (Edward Selneva), 74 Hendricks, Detroit, Mich. (Edward Selnova, 256 Gratiot).

Stanley Skampowics, 595 Grandy, Detroit, Mich. (Stanley Skampewlow, 1082 East Gd. Boulevard and 999 Chene Street).
Theodore Skang, 663 East Congress, Detroit, Mich.
Ignacy Skierkowski, 1432 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
Wesley Slappery (Slapper), 1270 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Smith (John E. Smith), 594 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.
William T. Smith, 440 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Stasklewize (Thomas Staskewics, Straskewics), 1488 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Stignecski, 1272 Chene Street (48 Madison Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
John Thomas Sullivan (John F. and John T.), 247 Jos. Campau Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Joe Tandul (Joe Tadul), 679 Fredrick, Detroit, Mich. (550 Superior Street, Detroit, Mich.).
Anthony Tarnisl (Anthony Tornsil), 1004 McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Pete Trevia (Pete Trvia, Pete Tesia), Detroit, Mich.
Morris Vanderside, 239 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
John Waskowski, 830 Mitchell (428 Hancock Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
Harry F. Wastek (Harry Washtak), 310 St. Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
Stanislaw Wasak (Wasaak), 741 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Wiecznrck, 1278 McDougall, Detroit, Mich.
Konstanty Wiesowaty, 930 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich. (Konstanoty Wiesowaty, 940 Forest Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
Rush Williams (Wm. Rush), 577 Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
August Wilson, 342 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
John Wrick (John Wrick), 813 Grandy, Detroit, Mich.
Karol Wysocki (Karl Wysacki), 903 Mitchell East, Detroit, Mich.
Walter A. Zedells (Walter Zedells), 747 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Zienkiewics (Michael Zienkiewicz), 1053 McDougall, Detroit, Mich.
Kmil Zolmerolwics (Kmil Zolnierowics), 506 Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Martin Zutkowski (Zutkowski), 1257 McDougall (1251 McDougall), Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Arthur Adamski, 267 Cicotte Street, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. K. Andronopolos (Andrionopolis), Michigan Central Railroad way car, yard repairs, Detroit, Mich.
Clayer K. Anderson (Clayer Anderson), 1802 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Otto Barnowski (Baranowski), 317 Cicotte Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Bager (Banefr), Michigan Central boarding car, Michigan Central Railroad stockyards, Detroit, Mich.
George Boaris (Boords), bunk car, Michigan Central stockyards, Detroit, Mich.
Hagut (Hogop) Bogholn, 2086 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Cleo Bressett, 201 Green Street, Detroit, Mich.
Tom Burke, Michigan Central bunk car at stockyards, Detroit, Mich.
John Bytner, 1831 Chopin Street, Detroit, Mich.
George Cobulak (Cabulak), 1964 Proctor Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stanislaw Cisla (Cista, Cists), 1862 Tarnow Street, Detroit, Mich.
Steve Colam, 257 Peterce Street, Detroit, Mich.
Pete (Pit) Churga, 98 Clifford or Clippert Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley Czech, 1961 Proctor Street, Detroit, Mich.
Alex Czerewiski (Czerwieski), 17 Cicotte or Cicotee Street, Detroit, Mich.
Gregory Dalton, 596 Crawford Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Kesakin (Kerakin, K.) Damoorgian, 132 Solway Street, Detroit, Mich.
Robert E. Dabney, general delivery, Otis Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Davis, 1802 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Durst, 154 Artillery Street, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Eremenko (Eremenke), 24 Clayton Street, Detroit, Mich.
George Esters, bunk car, care of Michigan Central stockyards, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Estrada, 219 Solvay Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Fabian, 35 Martin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Eddie (Edward) Frash, 2086 Michigan Street, Detroit, Mich.
Antoni (A.) Goondziel, 36 Bulliver Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stafford G. (S. G.) Gordon, 135 Cottrell Street, Detroit, Mich.
Alex Gornossiez, 20 Pittsburg Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Aleck Gornossiez, 71 Hewitt Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
Robert Hale, 68 Mullett Street (68 Hiller Street), Detroit, Mich.
Kazar Hardyian (Kayar, Kazar Hardyain), 154 Harrington Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Hruska (Hanska, Hauska, Huska), 1438 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Earl Nineman (Heineman), bunk car, care of Michigan stockyards, Detroit, Mich.
Martin Hock, 131 Crossley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Dick Hogaplan (Hagoplan), 139 Solvay Street, Detroit, Mich.
Tatos Hogaplan (Hagoplan), 161 Cottrell Street, Detroit, Mich.
Roy J. Howard, 886 Dix Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charles C. Jackson, general delivery, Otis Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Paul Ingabuse (Jusulanos), 1955 Florida Street, Detroit, Mich.
Cgrga Jooveye (Jurze), 100 Kellar Street, Detroit, Mich.
Hevy Kesso (Hery Kasso, Andy), 126 Crossley Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Kimball (Kimbrell), 1804 Jefferson west, Detroit, Mich.
Ernest A. (Earnest, E. A.) Kirkland, 25 Infantry Street, Detroit, Mich.
George Kobach (Kovach, Kovacs Gyorgy), 70 Canton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Konnight, 188 Green Street, Detroit, Mich.
Morris Kopnick, 2182 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Felix Kozet, Waldon Street, Detroit, Mich. (Kszet, Detroit, Mich.).
Steve Kunz (Kancz), 16 Bakin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick (Fred) H. Langlois, 209 Green Street, Detroit, Mich.
W. Liakowski (Wladislaw Llalkoveski, W. Liatkowski), 225 Tarnowit (Tarnow) Street, Detroit, Mich.
James McGinn, 25 Cartridge Street, Detroit, Mich.

Chawsun Mamhnd (Mamahnd, Chawsun, Chawsu Monahnd, 121 Crosby or Crossley Street, Detroit, Mich.
Dick Mardigian (Mardigan), 140 Cotterell or Cottrell Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Mashok (Masick, Moshok), 1855 Tarnow Street, Detroit, Mich. (1077 Proctor Street, Detroit, Mich.).
George Meredith, 2114 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Russin (Russan) Mavin, 121 Crosby Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Mojek (Mojek), 2014 Proctor Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George Moore, 151 Harrington Street, Detroit, Mich.
Mathew Niesular, 451 Otis Street, Detroit, Mich.
Chas S. (Stewart) Ottesman, 26 Wilde Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Jack Ogrodnick (Ogradick), 1758 Central Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Peter (Petar, Petal), 40 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Sandor (Sander) Pete, 60 Vanderbilt Street, Detroit, Mich.
Nicola Pallesi, 1005 Florida Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Middle Reno, 203 Cicotte Street, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard Rimbos, 2 Dearborn Street, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Riley (Reilly), 2120 West Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
James Salinsky, 20 (21 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich.
Tony Schapinski, Schafreinski, Schapleninski), 1805 Chopin Street, Detroit, Mich.
George Schmidt, 714 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Serman (Sermen), 120 Solvay Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James Sharko, 2014 Tarnow Street, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Skrapowicz (Skrapowice), 65 Waldon or Waldo Street, Detroit, Mich.
Tony Smolak, 1870 (1870) Warren Street, Detroit, Mich.
W. (A.) Spencer, 358 Army Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Robert (R.) Straule (Sprauls), 20 Antpach Street, Detroit, Mich.
Albert Stronk (Stronk, Stronk), 109 Cicotte Street, Detroit, Mich.
Vahan (Vahan) Tavidion (Taridian), 106 Solvay Street, Detroit, Mich.
Mike (M.) Tingrian, 139 Solvay Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Steve Tursan (Turasian), 139 Solvay Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Henry Wallace, 121 Boulton Street, Detroit, Mich. (bunk car, M. C. R. R. stock yards, Detroit, Mich.).
Richard Weib, 287 Edward Street, Detroit, Mich.
James Whitehead, 28 Willette Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charles (Cabries) Willis, 52 Lisbon Street, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Wolak, 2030 Proctor Street, Detroit, Mich.
Louis Yansay (Zansay), 85 Martin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sam Zahart (Jolhart), 107 Martin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Istos (Tatos) Zarastsion (Zarsizian), 139 Solvay Street, Detroit, Mich.
Victor Zudasz (Zudasz), 4 Martin Street, Detroit, Mich. (Wiktor Zudasz, Detroit, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Robt. Bobitski (Sobitski, Robert E. Sobitski), 263 Lumley Street, Detroit, Mich.
Dominick Bogunas (Dominik Boguzas), 2152 Lafayette Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick Brown (Fred Brown), 160 Peterson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. Bulunos (Bakunas, Bakumas), 2745 Fort Street (2745 West Fort Street), Detroit, Mich.
Charles Carlin, 1308 Central Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Mark (Marcus) Chambers, Wabash R. R. cars, Detroit, Mich.
Leland S. Clark, 31 Lyon Street, Detroit, Mich.
Basilio Csaorrza (Csaonrza), 137½ Cass Steet, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Davis, 52 Forman Street, Detroit, Mich.
Axle Dewson (Dowson), 256 Lumley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Leo Dazrochn (Leo Darrocha), 62 Portland Street, Detroit, Mich.
Andrew Diree (Dirse), 87 Witt Street, Detroit, Mich.
Clayton Gildner, 479 Lumley Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (C. Gildner, 154 Edward Street, Kirchner, Ontario, Canada).
Gustave Geothals (Gustav Goethals), 417 White Street, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. M. Grant (George Mount Grant), Southern Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George C. Hearn (George S. Hearn, George G.), 248½ Carlton Street, Detroit, Mich.
Adam Jacobs (Adam Facobs), 19 Thaudeaus Street, Detroit, Mich.
Harold Johnson, 7 Western Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Escanaba, Mich.).
Irvin Johnson, care of D. & H. R. R. Camp, Carbondale, Pa.
Herbert Kinner (Kenner), 2681 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Koziol (Tom Kozeol), 698 South Street, Detroit, Mich.
Paul Kusik, 20 Portland Street, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard Lance, 23 Fortune Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John S. McNair (John Squire McNair), 899 Lewndale Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. Makarevitz, 87 Pollaski Avenue (87 Pulaski Avenue), Detroit, Mich.
John Mikiele (Mekiclo), 45 Copeland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Miller, Miller and Dearborn Road, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Moore, 238 Lumley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Sam'l Motz (Sam Mots), 112 Homer Street, Detroit, Mich.
Louis C. Mulkern (Louis Chester Mulkern), 32 Lyons Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Nagel, Miller Road, Detroit, Mich.
John L. O'Callahan (John Lee O'Callahan), 2753 West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
Alexander Parmon (Alex Parmon), 119 Copeland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Parrish (J. H. Parrish), 53 Boyd Street, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley J. Ross (Stanley John Ross), 2289 Lane Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George Rowland, 260 Lumley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Anthony Rulkowski (Rutkowski), 101 Delray Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Mark Schilling, 817 Springwells Street, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Seabold, 181 Barron Street, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. I. Smith, Metropole Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
Adolph Stryanka, 41 Peterson Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Sukuskas (Sukuskun), 530 Gilnnan Street (530 Glinnan Street), Detroit, Mich.
John Trisman (Trisnan), Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Peter Voloschick (Voloschik), 112 Copeland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph J. Wagner, 241 Carson Street, Detroit, Mich.
John Willette, N (I), Detroit, Mich. (John Villetto, Violetta, care Wabash R. R., liquiet yards, Detroit, Mich.).
Thos. Wolkowize (Thos. Wolkowicz), 20 Lyon Street, Detroit, Mich.
Nicholas Zentwski (Mikola) Kaulewskli), 133 Portland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 26, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Kitty (Kitter) Abbott, 448 Benetian, Detroit, Mich.
Oscar A. Aikins, 832 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Gaspero M. Amentinia (Gaspero Nunlato Amentiaha), 5013 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
George Armistead, 861 Hillger Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Armstrong (Charles H. Armstrong), 158 Rillie, Detroit, Mich.
Leroy Atkins, 870 Whitman, Detroit, Mich. (Lelloy Atkins, 870 Whitman, Detroit, Mich.).
Mathew Bamy, 528 St. Clair Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Matthew Bamy, 338 Confidential Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
Fred Barney, 303 St. Mary Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (120 South Rectory, Cantonment, Little Rock, Ark.).
Louis R. Bech (Louis Raymond Beck), 754 Newport, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Bennett, 510 Lycaste, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Bubbenone, 70 Ivanhoim, Detroit, Mich.
William H. Boskin (William Harvey Bolkus), 602 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Clisetin Bonvin (Calestin Bonvin), 378 Lycaat Street, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Joseph Boyle (Thomas Buyle), 308 Beaubien Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John Bradley, 2204 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
Fred S. Burrows, 309 St. Jean, Detroit, Mich.
Henry Collins, 504 Dequindre, Detroit, Mich.
Alexander Compile (Alexander Compaile, Alexander Corapole), 653 Beaubien Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Gerald Corkum, 394 Tennessee, Detroit, Mich.
Edward J. Coughlin (Edward R. Coughlin, Edward F. Coughlin), 301 Whitman, Steven Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
Walter C. (Charles) Davidson, 695 Lakeview, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Demetrow (Demetri), 103 Terminal, Detroit, Mich.
Harrison Dixon, 260 Lemay Street, Detroit, Mich.
Owen Doran, 438 Coplin, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Dorran, 664 Lakewood, Detroit, Mich.
Lambert Dort, Jacksonville, Fla. 1332 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; 20 West Harris Street, Atlanta, Ga.).
Thomas Doyle, 2023 Park Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Waldon H. Durbin (Waldo Hayden Durbin), Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich.
Leo F. Eckert, 395 Reddig, Detroit, Mich.
Stephen Eddy, 645 Lycast, Detroit, Mich.
Angel D. Enrique (A. D. Knorquez), care of U. S. C. C. Co., Benham, Ky.
William John Fraise, 527½ Reddig, Detroit, Mich.
Gerald Frazier, 479 Drexel, Detroit, Mich.
Leo Joseph Fradetter (Fradette, Frodette), 180 Artillery Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
William A. (Axel) Garanson, 326 Hart, Detroit, Mich.
Robert S. Gilmore, 380 Hilliger Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Robert J. Ginn, 373 Lemay Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Edmond Grimm, 565 St. Jean Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (231 Osmann Street, Pontiac, Mich.).
Martin Gull (Aull), care of Monagon Consulate, New Orleans, La.
Arthur Gust Gullberge, 431½ Reddig, Detroit, Mich.
Carl Robert Gumberg (Carl Robert Gumbery), 452 Tennyson, Detroit, Mich.
John Henry Gutson (Henry J. Gutson), 628 Drexel Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Albert Hart (Albert Hunt), northeast corner Waterloo and St. Jean, Detroit, Mich.
Carl Hicks, 373 Hilliger, Detroit, Mich.
Bert Hillborg, Union City, Mich.
Theodore Holmquest, 641 Connors Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Theodore Holmquist, 227 High Street, Baltimore, Md.).
John James, 703 Chalmers, Detroit, Mich.
Elmor Jannad, 980 Lakeview, Detroit, Mich. (Almor Jannard, 66 Libby Street, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred W. Jones, 526 Connors, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph A. Jones, 1801 Charlevoix Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Thamesville, Ontario).
Robert B. Jones (Robert Bonner Jones), Fairview Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
George John Karg, jr., 649 Newport, Detroit, Mich.
Nelson D. Keller (Nelson D. Kettler), 264 Hilliger Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Herbert M. (Morris) Kellogg, 552 Bewick, Detroit, Mich. (268 Parkview Avenue, Detroit, Mich.).
John Knitter, 267 St. Jean, Detroit, Mich.
Emilllo Jose Lestro, 796 Dickerson, Detroit, Mich.
William McKenderick (William McKenderik, William McKindrick, William McKendrick), 2934 East Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Carl Ladken, 328 Defer Place, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Methias Lehman (Harry Lehman, Harry Lehmann), river front, general delivery, Clair Pointe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Albert Livinghouse, 496 Continental, Detroit, Mich.
Andrew McDevitt, 764 Dickerson, Detroit, Mich.
Michael McDonough, 345 Lycaste, Detroit, Mich.
Hugh Steven McMillan (Hugh McMillan), 725 Dickerson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Angelo Magre, 251 Engle, Detroit, Mich.
John Mahoney, 1771 Charlevoix, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Maloney, 527½ Reddig, Detroit, Mich.
Hans Sigvartsen Moe, 623 St. Jean, Detroit, Mich.
Earl E. Montague, Stephina Camp, No. 2, Wolverine, Mich. (242 Lillibridge, Detroit, Mich.).
Robert R. Morgan (Robert Morgan), 1951 Mack Street, Clair Heights, Detroit, Mich.

1334 or 1534 Walter Louis Morgan, 515 Dickerson, Detroit, Mich.
3256 Richard J. Mott, 517 St. Jean, Detroit, Mich.
961 Charles Ed. Mudle, 770 Dickerson, Detroit, Mich.
2448 William T. Murtagh, 2283 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
5542 Angele Nedelko (Nedelko), 435 Claupoint, Detroit, Mich.
730 Kennith (Kenneth) Swend Nielson (Nelison), 722 LeMay, Detroit, Mich.
6276 Jos. N. Nile, 7414 Eastlawn, Detroit, Mich.
6639 William C. North, 526 Lycaste, Detroit, Mich.
2681 Patrick O'Looney, 328 Lillibridge, Detroit, Mich.
4588 James Pedro, 42 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
3174 Frederick K. Phillips (Frederick Phillips), 465 Fairview, Detroit, Mich.
1109 William Pochert (Rochert), 541 Continental, Detroit, Mich.
2776 Kusta Raita, 446 Continental, Detroit, Mich.
6642 Samuel Roberts, 287 Hart, Detroit, Mich.
2684 Frank J. Roth, 720 West Clair, Detroit, Mich.
2078 Malcom Ruehl (Ruehle, R. F. No. 2, north, Detroit, Mich.
6071 Fred Sar, 504 Lillibridge, Detroit, Mich.
585 J. O. Sargent, 526 Congress Street, Detroit, Mich. (Axel Allin Schefstrom, 526 Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.).
6349 Axel Alvin Schefstrob (Oxel A. Schefstrob), 744 Hilliger, Detroit, Mich.
5920 Arthur Schippoint (Arthur A. Schipporelt, Arthur A. Schippoit), 271 Hilliger, Detroit, Mich.
4790 George Schliar, 639 Tennyson, Detroit, Mich.
5817 Otto V. (Victor) Schmelzler (Schmelzer), 342 Defer, Detroit, Mich.
4885 John F. Shannon, 472 Eastlawn, Detroit, Mich. (395 West Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
4183 Arthur C. Sherfy (Arthur W. Sherfy), 463 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3661 Elmer K. Smith, 607½ Continental, Detroit, Mich.
1961 Frank L. (Lyman) Smith, 328 Defer, Detroit, Mich.
2384 Harry Leonard Studyin, 234 Hilliger, Detroit, Mich.
2068 Albert C. Thompson, 688 Continental, Detroit, Mich.
4057 Ellis Thompson, foot of Terminal, Detroit, Mich.
3028 Roger Jackson Tiple (Roger J. Tiple), 1600 Mack, Detroit, Mich.
2215 Adrian Peter Van Satin (Van Saten), 944 Fourteenth Street, Detroit, Mich. (Adrain Peter Van Santen, 352 Lemay, Detroit, Mich.).
5237 John Waltman, 638 Coplin, Detroit, Mich.
3471 William Waldorfel, 456 St. Clair, Detroit, Mich.
2848 Chas. W. Ward, 678 Drexel Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
4935 Michael Williams (Michel Williams), 455 Fairview, Detroit, Mich.
5056 Mike Yokich, 497 Tennessee, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EATON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1680a Bert E. Eaton (Burt C. Eaton), Eaton Rapids, Mich.
1545 Walter Randle, 460 North Main Street, Charlotte, Mich.
1407 Mikel F. Jannides (Michel Fotes Jannides), 333 North Sheldon Street, Charlotte, Mich.
1216 Joseph Sanochis (Sanockis, Sanockis), 202 Main Street, Charlotte, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION 2, GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1254 Howard A. Albrecht (Howard Cornelius Albrecht), 149 Bostwick Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
805 Louis Curtis Armstrong, 146 Barclay Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1052 Charles A. Boynton (Charles Albert Boynton, Chas. Albert Boynton), Cody Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1569 Walter Buesing, 429 North Ionia Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1249 Thomas Buhan, 214 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
2922 Nim P. Dawson, corner Commerce and Island Streets, Grand Rapids.
595 Samuel J. Goldstein, Y. M. C. A. Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1191 Mike Hamag (Mike Hamog), 234 William Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1166 Lem Jim, 548 Monroe Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.
2895 Leo E. Jirsa (Jirza, Leo Emanuel Jirsa), 126 Jefferson Avenue SE., Grand Rapids.
733 George Henry Koons, Livingston Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1572 Patrick J. McMahon (Patrick Joseph McMahon), 162 Gladstone Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.
362 George Edward Markham, 226 Division Avenue N., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1604 Markes S. Martin (Markoe Schuster Martin), Eagle Hotel, Market Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1271 Geo. W. Miller (George William Miller), Y. M. C. A., Library Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1897 Arnold Quinn, Grand Rapids, Mich.
2950 Charles A. Renwick, 321 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
2062 Verne C. Rhodes (Vern Cleman Rhodes, Vern C. Rhodes), 416 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1014a John L. Stanley, Crosby Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1324 William A. Turpin (William Ardell Turpin), 212 East Leonard Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
3570 Charles G. Vaughan, 1558 College Avenue NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.
2461 Isaac V. Venney, 547 North Ionia Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1020 Samuel Weckster (Samuel Wickeler, Samuel Wecksir, Samuel Weckster), 322 Ottawa Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.
2819a Ed Vander Weele (Ed. Vanderweele), 916 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
296 Harry C. Wood (Harry Charles Wood), 441 Ionia Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.
486 William Young, 836 Bond Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
469 John C. Zimmerman, 258 LaGrave Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. (John Charles Zimmerman, general delivery, Woodstock, Ill.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRATIOT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

542 Floyd (Lloyd) Berry, Alma, Mich. (Route No. 1, Alma, Mich.).
1689 Chas. (Charley, Charles) Carol, 706 Bridge Avenue, Alma, Mich.
2111 John H. Cochran, Bloomn. Mich.
673 Vitantonio Coletto, Grove Street, Alma, Mich. (415 North Hamilton Street, Saginaw, Mich.).
1714 Walter Dorman, Alma, Mich.
519 Ross E. Gaither, 302 Grover Avenue, Alma, Mich. (Ross Elmer, 502 Grover Avenue, Alma, Mich.).
3130 John Gaubr, Bannister, Mich.
1301 Howard H. Green, Ashley, Mich.
1062 Benj. F. Inman, 1208 Michigan Street, Alma, Mich. (Benjamin Franklin, R. E. Box 79, Terre Haute, Ind.
2156 Colonel L. Jarris, R. F. D. No. 7, Ithaca, Mich. (Colonel L. Jarvis, Route No. 7, Ithaca, Mich.).
246 Arthur Lee Martin, Michigan Avenue, Alma, Mich.
1374 Charles Martin, R. F. D., Alma, Mich.
2523 John Miller, 121 Fonlton Street, Detroit, Mich.
871 Geo. Lavering (George Levering, Geo. L.), Naldrett, Ithaca, Mich.
690 John Lester Powell (John L. Powell), R. F. D. No. 7, Ithaca, Mich.
1172 Morley Rickert, 502 Pine Street, Alma, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3089 Archie Abbott, 329 Dewey Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
2293 Frank Nelson Avery, 212 Cooper, Jackson, Mich.
1365 Earl A. Benson, 109 East Franklin Street, Jackson, Mich.
3893 Steve Bichiness (Steve G. Bichness), 206 North Milwaukee Street, Jackson, Mich.
4531 Robert Brennan (Robert E. Brennan), 1008½ Francis Street, Jackson, Mich.
4649 Elma (Elmo, Elam) Brody, 410 Damon, Jackson, Mich.
3913 Emerson Campbell, 310 Van Buren, Jackson, Mich.
3195 William Glen Campbell, 406 West Trail, Jackson, Mich.
3624 John Carney, 1409 East Main, Jackson, Mich.
828 Richard Carroll, 217 South Forbes, Jackson, Mich.
2754 John G. Carter, 605 South Elm Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
4313 Jerome Clark, M. C. R. R., railroad bunk house, Jackson, Mich.
3333 Louis (Lewis) Croppo, 302 North Jackson, Jackson, Mich. (Station A, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.).
4240 William Andrew Davis, 229 Chapin Street, Jackson, Mich.
2646 Fred H. Delker, 106 Cooper Street, Jackson, Mich.
765 Richard De Mary (De May), 223 South Waterloo Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
876 Cleo E. Ebert, 410 Francis Street, Jackson, Mich.
3423 Louis Feires, 415 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
3737 Andrew Flcek, 103 Tomlinson Street, Jackson, Mich. (Flcik, 5617 Lake Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.).
2916 George Thomas (T.) Fitzpatrick, 120 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Mich. (Y. M. C. A., 8 East Third Street, New York).
3906 Frank Gdary, Junction Yards, Mich. (Gdary, Amer. Steel & Wire Co., Newburgh Plant, Cleveland, Ohio).
3940 Angel Genoff, 313 Railroad Street, Jackson, Mich.
1550 Charles James (J.) Glazner, 800 North East Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (1306 North Blackstone, Jackson, Mich.).
2976 Charley Grygas, Jackson Junction, Jackson, Mich. (Charles Grygas (Charley Gryggas), Jackson, Mich.).
3318 George Hall, 304½ Columbus Street, Jackson, Mich.
1695 Harris Jim (Jim Harris), 243 East Main, Jackson, Mich.
3151 Charles E. (C. E.) Jensen, 409 North Blackstone Street, Jackson, Mich.
762a Arthur Johnson, general delivery, Jackson, Mich.
1135 Joseph Keene, Jackson Junction, Jackson, Mich.
3854 Prince Kelley (Kelly), Junction Yards, Jackson, Mich.
3608 Richard Alfred (Halford) Kelley, 907 West North Street, Jackson, Mich.
4382 Andrew Lattick (Andro Lottick), 111 George Street, Jackson, Mich.
4314 Eugene Lindsey (Lindsy), M. C. R. R. boarding house, Jackson, Mich.
2372 Edward Nelson (N.) Longster, 530 Griswold Street, Jackson, Mich.
675 Glenn (Glen) Miller, Battle Creek, Mich. (215 North Forbes, Jackson, Mich.).
2138 Charles Allen (A.) Monroe, 208 East Trail Street, Jackson, Mich.
3411 Frank C. Muelck, 206 North Horton Street, Jackson, Mich. (1105 North Prairie Street, Bloomington, Ill.).
894 Chris. Nastoff, 107 Deyo Street, Jackson, Mich.
4879 Walter Obuchowski (Obuckowski), Jackson, Mich.
515 Hugh Ralph O'Donnell, First Ward, Jackson, Mich.
1409 John Olfer, 611 East Carr, Jackson, Mich.
717a Charles Frank (F.) Olfer, 611 East Carr Street, Jackson, Mich.
2841 Hugh Norman (N.) Parks, 632 Steward Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (504 North Blackstone Street, Jackson, Mich.).
295 Oscar Payne, care of M. C. R. R. storehouse junction, Jackson, Mich.
174 Leon L. Price, 446 Bates Street, Jackson, Mich.
1252 Frank Z. Richardson, 712 South Milwaukee Street, Jackson, Mich. (Richerson, care of F. T. Richardson, general delivery, Rock Island, Ill.).
450a Jim Ross, 245 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
219 Allan John Schultz, 437 Bates Street, Jackson, Mich.
1541 Henry Schwesing, 226 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
4902 Logan A. Shelton, 616 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
1788 John Re Thomas Shumaker (Shoemaker, Jno. Thos. Shoemaker), Junction Yards, Jackson, Mich.
1167 Roy (Ray) A. Shoemaker, 410 South Mechanic Street, Jackson, Mich.
4364 Peter (Pete) Silva, Jackson, Mich.
1326 Charles R. Smith, 102 North Dwight Street, Jackson, Mich.
3503 Mike Smith, Jackson, Mich.
3720 Russell A. (Russel) Smith, 202 South Jackson Street, Jackson Mich.
1063 Floyd Sterling, 105 West Dwight Street, Jackson, Mich.
119 Anthony Stowe, 111 First Street, Jackson, Mich.
1033 Robert Thompson, 218 Bridge Street, Jackson, Mich.
4023 Louis Arthur Thorpe, 907 Pearl Street, Jackson, Mich.
4219 Omari Ungarlo (Nugore Crarl, Ungarlo Omari, Omuri Ungerlo), 370 (70) East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
3622 Stanley Wevonecki (Wevonocki), 107 Thomas Street, Jackson, Mich.
4887 Phineas Richardson Wright (Phineas Wright, Phineas R. Wright), 916 Lansing Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (Saginaw, Mich.).
4295 George Zurek (Zurak), 803 Page, Jackson, Mich. (582 Center Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KENT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

783 John Eshiveck (Esheck), Moseley (Mosley), Mich.
1106 George E. Godfrey, Bledgett Memorial Hospital, East Grand Rapids, Mich.
41 George Hall, alias Edward (E.) Couts, Comstock Park, Mich.

1697 Jans Klok (James Kolk), R. R. No. 3, Grand Rapids, Mich.
947 Benjamin Mulder, 717 Bagley Avenue East, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1140 George Lawton, Comstock Park, Mich.
516 Claude Quinn, R. R. No. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1416 George Sagwell, Sparta, Mich.
1066½ Lawrence E. Thaxton, North Park, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF KENT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1792 John H. Beem (John H. Bean), route No. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1793 Robert Ozial Brown, Grandville, Mich.
36 William L. Brown, route No. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich. (William Loomis Brown, Cheyenne, care P. H. Hayes, Mont.).
1438 Norton Elmer Edenburn, route No. 1, Ada, Mich.
353 Lawrence W. Doherty (Lawrence Doherty, W. Gogerty), Dowell, Mich.
16 Leroy Gothers (Gothere), Grand Rapids Cement Plaster Co., 3150 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1146 Charles J. Hatch, 114 Shevlen Avenue, Bemidji, Minn.
1545 Henry Jackson, route No. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.
506 Harry Johnson, route No. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.
549 Harm Molenkamp (Harm Molen Kamp), 18 Mulder Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1664½ Archie Lively, 3306 South Third Street, Ironton, Ohio (P. & M. Y. M. C. A., Wyoming Yards, Grand Rapids, Mich.).
117 Onzie T. Moten, Wyoming Township, care of P. M. Car Department, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1522 Thomas O'Malley, Ada Mich.
781 Harvey Stephen (Harry Steven) Simpson, route No. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1092 Willie Smith, American Cement Plaster Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1464 Valentine Menedy (Valentine Mendy), route No. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.
235 Richard Martin Vanderstel, care of Jacob Brudi, route No. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Richard Vanderstel (Vandersted), 160 Ludington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).
7½ Ralph Edward Watson, Dutton R. R. out of Grand Rapids, Dutton, Mich., 1 mile west, 3 miles north.
1202 Joseph Zaino (Gius Jano), 827 Butterworth, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEELANAU, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

628 Clifford Barns (Clifford A. Barnes), Northport, Mich.
682 Fred E. Fifield, Empire, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1859 George Acheff, 1132 East Second Street, Monroe, Mich.
612 Sam Bas, box 32, La Salle, Mich.
1444 Eugene Benore, La Salle, Mich.
915 Petro Biagiarelli (Pietro Biagiarelli, Petro Biogiorelli), 302 Manchester, Monroe, Mich.
995 Frank Brooks (Frankie Brooks), East Elm Street, Monroe, Mich.
2235 Leon C. Cheener (Leon G. Cheener), Dundee, Mich.
2593 Samuel B. Cole (Samuel Bernard Cole), Petersburg, Mich.
1395 George Joseph Dauntror (George Joseph Dauttor, George Joseph Dauttror), Cass Street, Monroe, Mich.
1221 Raski Eorzsato, Scholfield, Mich.
225 Frank Feeney, Elm Street, Monroe, Mich. (Frank Feeney, care of Smith-Sparks Construction Co., Houghton, Mich.).
2978 Harry Galbraith, Bray Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
2004 Richard Greenfield, Dundee, Mich.
1295 Clarence Hamilton, Elm Street, Monroe, Mich.
1796 Fred Howlett, Monroe, Mich.
69 Walter Johnson, care of 56 Macomb Street, Monroe, Mich.
948 Thomas Kenny, 208 West Elm Street, Monroe, Mich.
2369 Leo Kuka (Leo Rurku, Ruka), 515 Winchester Street, Monroe, Mich.
544 Stacy Kuse (Stacy Kuse), 260 Ahuyra Street, Monroe, Mich.
1690 Jas. Edward La Marsh (James Edward La Marsh), Rural Route No. 3, Monroe, Mich.
2223 Geo. M. Lane, Commercial Hotel, Monroe, Mich. (George M. Lane, 2226 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
694 Charles Lang, La Salle, Mich.
1214 Andres Martinez (Andrew Martinez), Cerdo Is., Terada 98, Mexico.
527 Albert F. Nelewet (Nelowet), Elm Street, Monroe, Mich.
805 Jesse Nelson, Third Street, Monroe, Mich.
391 Milan Novalsoer, 1104 Franklyn Street, Monroe, Mich.
1857 Leroy Osgood (Leroy W. Osgood), 1308 Shaw Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
936 William Henry Payne (W. H. Payne), Riga, Mich.
400 Enselie Raymires (Enselie Ramires), Forreon, Conhelo, Mexico.
572 Goss Ross (Ross Gose, Goss), 414 Second Street, Monroe, Mich.
538 Harold Selgle, 1112 East Sixth Street, Monroe, Mich.
735 Archie Smith, Carleton, Mich.
1259 Joe Tenawki (Joseph Leronski, Joe Tenawki), Monroe, Mich.
96 August Vanderbosch (August Vandrbosch, Aug. Vanderbosch), 615 Humphrey Street, Monroe, Mich.
913 Boleslaw H. Wisniski (Boleslaw Harry Wisniski), Temperance, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

303 John Amedo (Amado) Capac, Mich. (Magnolia, Md.) (W. E. Wood Co., employment office, Camp Custer, Md.).
965 Vincent D. Deitlin, Marine City, Mich.
1816 Michael S. Gavon (Gavin), Columbus, Mich.
1492 John Hoffman, Yale, Mich.
1377 Frank U. Nill, Gravenhurst Farm, St. Clair, Mich.
986 John B. Nill, St. Clair, Mich. (Gravenhurst Farm, St. Clair, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANILAC, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1886 Morris Bossnyt (Morris Bossnit, Morris Bosnit), R. F. D., Valley Center, Mich.
1640 Chas. Leo Hall (Charles Leo Hall), R. R. 3, Cass City, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

709 Edwin Albach, 501 South Washington, Owosso, Mich (Fairfield, Mont., U. S. R. S. Camp G 3).
2619 Claude Alvord, Durand, Mich.
1223 Mark Hatt, 218 South Washington, Owosso, Mich.
423 Charles D. Kleiman, Durand, Mich.
2334 Stanley Geo. (George) King (Stanly Geo. King), Noble, Ohio (Durand, Mich.).
2433 Harry Lamphere, 920 Bradley, Owasso, Mich.
437 Geo. Lloyd (George Loyd, Geo. L.) Lanning, Laingsburg, Mich.
2200 William Molitor, 200 East Main, Durand, Mich.
1783 Edward E. (Earl) Russell, 608 Campbell, Durand, Mich.
1776 Cerilio Susso, Suaso, Owosso, Mich., King Street.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2948 Pernazja (Peruazja, Poinzaja) Alfredo, 2433 (2413) McDougall Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1314 Walter (Wallter) Anckaltes, 2068 St. Aubin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6245 Chas. H. Banks, 1070 Moran (430 St. Antvinne) Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2038 Stanley Bolnorski (Bednarsky, Bednarski), 286 Elm Street, Wyandotte, Mich. (108 Yearnans Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
6201 Frank Davis Belkins (Belkus, Balkus), 115 Playfair Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6696 George Bellas, 116 Botsford Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3164 Herman Blockman (Blockmon, Blackman), 2532 St. Aubin (217 Nagel) Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4555 Frank Blaszczyk (Wlaszczyk, Francessiki Btazzezik), 2300 Joseph Campan or Campen Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6786 Joseph Bobel, 1774 Moran Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5156 Joseph Bogaski (Bogacki), 692 Conant Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2635 Maryan Borkawski (Borkowski, Borkswski), 50 Goodson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3221 George Boycko, 23 Leuschner Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
528 Bennie Boyer, Caslmer Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
4564 John Brunow (Bronow), 550 Erneanc Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (550 Yeamans Street, Rogers, Mich.).
2772 Frank Bukowski, 202 Norwalk Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (care of Holt Lumber Camp No. 8, Bolger Bridge, Ontario).
8543 Stanley Camporski (Eankorski), 1653 Dubois Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3549 Lee Carroll (Leo C. (A.) Carroll), 178 Bismarck Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (care of Green River Lumber Co., Baldi, Wash.).
4142 Benjamin (Ben.) A. Caganest, 734 (437) Dyar Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2481 Joseph Chmilewski, 147 Faber Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2534 Frank Chwielcak (Chivleicak), 51 Hugo Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
501 John (Joe) Chopyk, 808 De Quindre Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6830 George Ciosnak (Czesmak), 426 Norwalk Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3604 Victor Cooplehoviez (Cieplhoviez), Cieplhoviez), 89 Clay Avenue (69 Playfair Avenue), Hamtramck, Mich.
1227 Chalters (Cliters) Cook, 919 Holbrook Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2222 Lazzy Crnobriza (Lazu Crnobriza, Ornobryza), 1268 Rivard Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3011 Joseph Czysz (Czusz), 915 Ferry Avenue (231 Poland Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
5987 Leo Dasin, 121 Geimes Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
2718 Ignatz Demoraczy (Damoreckey, Ignotz Damoncker, Ignac Demoreckv), 823 Belmont Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6582 Leon Deniski (Demski), 6706 Union Street, Cleveland, Ohio (52 Grayling Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
4694 Walter Dokdor, 145 Evaline Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6361 Peter Domnbroski (Domnbroski, Dameboski), 121 Heavet Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (428 East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.).
204a Melvert (Melbert) Donnelly, Flat Rock, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.
298 Gust Faitanovic (Fontsnowiez, Fortanowic, G. Foltanovic), 112 Florion or Florien Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1701 Theodore Gavliko (Javilco, Gavilco), 26 Steiner Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4294 Stanley Gieratoski (Stanly Gieratosky), 56 Hugo Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1879 Karol Z. Godlewski (Godlewsky), 234 Caniff Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6353 Jozef Godorowski, 21 Koinger Street (2 Klinger Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
1096 George Goe (Goi), 156 Bismarck Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4750 Michael Goints (Michel, Michael Gaite), 47 Whiting or Whithing Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2058 Vincent Goluszewski, 120 Faber Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5591 Joseph Gurski, 139 Faber Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5628 Vincent Gwicla (Gwiccs), 292 Caniff Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2878 Wladyslaw Gwozdzeski (Gwozdzeski), 744 Ferry Street, Detroit, Mich. (Wladislan Gwozdziewski, 1872 Joseph Campan Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.).
1420 Sam Hoch, 79 Linschne Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3240 John Hoekl (Hoekl), 139 Wyandotte Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2989 Alexander Isaczynko (Csoczynko, Isoczynko, Csoczynk), 161 Jacob Street (27 Jacob Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
443 Johoner Jaroszuk (Johann Jaroszczuk, John Jarochuk, Johoner Jaroszczuk), 95 Goodson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
184 Frank Jucis (Jucils), 15700 Mitchell Street (1500 Mitchell Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
6588 Vincinte Kalite (Wincent (Vincent) Kalita), 331 Denton Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
8333 Floran (Florina) Kaminski (Kaminski), 150 Kaszimer Street (250 Kerzemer Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
8217 Brona Kaminski (Kaminski), 745 Holbrook Street (2428 McDougall Avenue), Hamtramck, Mich.
3511 Marion (Marvin) Kaminski, 60 Norwalk Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1706 Wasil Karlschuck (Nornichuck, Horal Nick, Horalchuck), 834 Dyar Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
567 Frank Kaster (Koster), 734 Smith Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
1228 Zenva Kaznicki (Zenon Karnicki, Koznicki), 132 Wyandotte Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6679 Stanley Kimfpaus (Kemfpows), 741 Holbrook Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6042 Anthony Kolnowski, 42 Lehman Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3105 Adam Komniewsky (Kimneski), 021 Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich. (1820 Macdonald Street, Hamtramck, Mich).
450 John (J.) Kopinski, 168 Hanley Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2287 Luke Kopoloczki (Luka Korowacki, Kopoczki), 2422 St. Aubin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5852 Joseph Kopskis, 91 Goodson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
8014 Harry (H.) Koretch, 137 Lumpkin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1510 John Kot, 318 Denton Street (946 Belmont Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
1812 Mick (Nick) Kotula, 80 Hewitt Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5407 Stanley Kovalski (Kovalsky), 266 Dyar Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

5652 Ignacy Kozlowski (Ignacz Rozlowski, Ignace (Ignacz) Kozlowski), 655 Holbrook Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2666 Steve Kraglewski (Hragnewski, Kraglewski), 70 Andrews Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
916 Frank Kronick (Kronick), 141 Lumpkin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
618 Julius Kneckliec (Kuckiec), 141 Lumpkin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6612 Adam Krkowic (Kerkowicz), 200 Evaline or Evelyne Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6460 John Ludski (Lucisko), 691 Trowbridge or Tolbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5372 John Lakowski, 98 Faber Street, box 17, Oscoda Mills, Mich. (Lakowski, 98 Faber Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
179 Joseph Lappek, 45 Evaline Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3823 Valentine Laskowski (Laskolnssi, Laskowssk), 784 Clay Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
6123 Tony Lehel (Toney Legel, Tony), 128 Hewitt or Hewitt Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2011 Walery Lewandowski, 59 Faber Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3817 Joseph Lewie, 2009 Jos. Campan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6268 Joseph Lewik, 147 Gelmer Avenue (Lewrik, 47 Gelmer Avenue), Hamtramck, Mich.
1826 Sal Lykes, 2312 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Sol Sykes, 1072 Belmont Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
6445 Vincenty Lyszyk (Wincenty Lyczayk, 630 St. Aubin Street, Lyszyk, 630 Belmont Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
1821 Adolph Mackowicz (Mackewicz), 183 Wyandotte Street (Mackewicz, 135 Wyandotte Street), Hamtramck.
379 Joseph (J.) Madison, 360 Yeamans Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
893 Peter Malahovsky (Malochowski, Malahovsky), 1512 Mitchell Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3376 Boleslaw Malinowski (Boleslav Malinovski), 135 Jacob Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
5344 Joseph Manassiati (James Manassioti), 155 Anderson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2891 John Manola (Mamola), 498 Yeamans or Yeman Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4206 Wladyslaw Marcimak, 24 Lehman Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5744 Ferrericlo (Ferruccio, Ferruccio) Masse, 11 Whiting Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1676 Kazimery (Kazimierz) Mazur, 73 Comstock Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1999 William Melinok (Melnyk, Meiniak), 83 Danforth Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5803 Stanislard (Stanislaw) Migorski, 120 Danforth Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2273 Henry Milodrowski, 941 Trowbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2624 John Moskolnk (Maskulnk, Maskaluk, Moskaluk), Manhattan Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (Detroit Baking Co., Manhattan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
3192 Stanley Machiltinger (Nachitinger, Nachtinger), Manhattan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2805 John Nejman, 702 Trowbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1395 Mike Nichkols (Makar Vikolendo, Mike Nickols, Nichols), 31 Yeamans or Yeoman Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3271 John Olizenski (Olczewski, J. Olizewski), 1 Anderson Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (John Olezenski, 867 Warren East).
10 Stanley P. Oscar, 323 Oak Street, Wyandotte, Mich. (92 Hewitt Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
4809 Frank Otban (Orban), 2029 McDougal Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
558 John Pachulski, 210 Casmere Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3202 Vasle Paulkowski (Pawlkowske, Waclaw Palkowski), 704 Smith Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2263 Tony Pasuk (Pasuk), 356 Dyer Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5632 Anthony (A.) Pawlowicz, 7 Holmes Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3375 Antonio Perkes (Antony P., Tnthony Perkus) Penski, 98 Norwalk Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (746 Holbrook Street).
172 Felix Piepraznk (Puprznk, Pieprznk), 636 Trowbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (675 Dequendre Street).
966 Powell Piekasz (Pawel Pukosz), 51 Danfroth Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6578 Max Piekorek (Piskorek), 772 Smith Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3754 Joe Pilarski, 405 Norwalk Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
149 George Plothewics (Serge (George) Plothewicz), 368 Smith Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3948 Steve Pistrol, 208 Goodson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
244 Edward (Ed.) Pitts, 195 Nagel Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (Route 2, Box 81, Fortson, Ga.).
5071 Frank Posman, 187 Hanley Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (105 Hanley Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
670 Joseph Poznanski, 202 Edwin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4943 Thos. Pulley, 2509 St. Aubin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
551 George Pulls (Pulis), 1129 Collins Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6827 John Puslywa (Pustowa, Pusluwa), 118 Yemans or Yeamans Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6096 Alexander Pzewnicki (Rzewnicki), 307 Evelne Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3156 John J. Radliska, 143 Newton Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (125 Pollard Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1317 Edward Repinski (Rzepinski, Rejinski), 237 Edwin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2396 Martin (Martin F.) Riley, McGraw Hotel, St. Aubin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3920 Wladralaw Roksik (Rodzik), 123 Wyandotte Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6702 Stanley Rosowica (Stanly Rosowicz, Stanley Ruzswich), 593 Dequinden Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3842 George Rumple (Rumkis), M. C. R. R. Camp 6, Hamtramck, Mich.
464 John Rusnok (Burnok), 98 Dublin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3478 Walter Ruzella, 135 Goodson Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (28 Danforth Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
4522 Peter Rynkowski (Rynkawshi), 28 Charest Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2856 John Sambratovich, 1009 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (878 DeQuindre Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
399 Frank Samrah, 114 Van Dantee Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2564 Frank Saranchuk (Saramch), 228 Yeamans Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2719 Anthony Scheptum (Sheptum, Shepun), 117 Alice Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

2280 Peter Seibeck (Scibek), 75 Holmes Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (Seibek, 75 Home Street).
579a Paul Seleznik, 157 Florian, Hamtramck, Mich.
1832 Zosem Senko, 664 Lumpkin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4062 William (W.) Senuk, 157 Florian Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3324 John Seymarsky (Seymansky, Srymansky), 266 Goodson or Soddson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5320 Kasimer Siberkis, 68 Lorraine Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Siberkis, 47 Grayling Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
1209 Frankey Sielawski, 115 Lanshuer Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5746 Walenty Sikova (Sikora), Hamtramck, Mich.
1902 Malk Skidinski, 619 Belmont Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1370 Bronislaw Skowlouski (Skowrouski), 1744 Moran Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
58 Joe Skrupsky, 78 Doremus Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2482 Troasz Slezick (Tarnoz (Tomaz) Strezen, Tomasz Slezink), 154 Edwin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2848 Paul Sojinchick (Sojenchick, Sojenchich), 594 Trowbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3773 John Spack, 549 Klinger Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5482 Frank Spulhum (Sheehan), 784 Clay Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2327 Ignaty Stemelewski (Ignatz, Ignacy Stemflewski), 134 Gelmer Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2112 John Stonez (Slonez), 60 Oliver Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4338 Jack Stuffan, 157 Florian Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1096 or 1097 Wasily Syabodes (Waszlby Szabodos, Szabados, Wozily), 73 Anderson Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5990 Nick Susnick (Sumick, Susmick), 379 Denton Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4255 John Swulus (Wulud, J. Swulud), 39 (37) Manhattan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1652 Walenty Synaak (Szndak Valenty, Syndak Valenty, Walenty Szudak, Szndak), 84 Lenschner or Lensher Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2721 Thomas Szyna, 83 Schman Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
548 Edward Taub, 444 Mead Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
2045 George Tlcak (Tleofk), 103 Danforth or Donfort Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4241 Joseph Tomczyk, 2300 Jos. Campan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2517 David Trice (Wrice), 360 Yeamans Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
91 Mike Tuesko, 28 Grayling Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (105 Andrus Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
4409 Valenty (Valenta, V.) Vandaleski, 36 (56) Hewitt Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
5740 John Waina (Wrana), 63 Lorraine Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
75 Kal Warnik (Harnik), 118 Lumpkin (Tumkgn) Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
407 Martin (M.) Weglasz (Weglarz), 529 Edwin Street (585 Caniff Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
2689 Harry White, 763 Dequindre Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4936 John Wiedl (Wiak), 2235 McDougall Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1697 Buster Wilson, 138 Madison Street (158 Anderson Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
565 Alex (Alexander) Winclk, 156 Leuschner Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
857 John Wojuchowsky (Wojeichowsky, Wojcichowsky), 189 Dyer Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2233 Jacob Wolinen (Wolanin), 145 Hanley Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
3542 Walter Wrona, 779 Trowbridge Street (687 Caniff Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
4481 Steve (Stev) Wullace, 52 Tiller Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6147 Stanley Wylink (Wylnk, Stanislaw Wiyesik, Stanley Wylnik), 30 Second Street, Seymore, Conn. (65 Andrew Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
2576 Joseph (Joe) Wynowicz (Joseph Wrynowicz, Joe Wrynewicz), 1672 Moran Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2358 Andrew Zaglanczny (Zaglanczny), 67 Playfair Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1575 Walusten (Walustln) Zahoski, 52 Charest Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4322 Joseph Zanaski (Zawaski), 42 Butler Street (321 Denton Street), Hamtramck, Mich.
1725 Jan (John) Zdonc, 69 Playfair Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
6540 Adam Zaloge (Yalag, Zsloge), 98 Charles Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2278 Mathew Zayontz, 1135 Belmont Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4519 Peter Zeiga (Ziega), 32 Rockwood Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
2749 Stanislaw Zielonko (Zielonka), R. F. D. No. 1, box 165, Mount Clemens, Mich. (Stonlis Zielonko, 56 Watersmith Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).
4702 Karmierz (Kazmir) Zielinski (Zilinsky), 50 Hanley Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
949 Samuel Zimmerman, 2138 Jos. Campan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
4370 Joseph Zukowski, 606 Trowbridge Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
1728 Stephen Zurwski, 1641 Dubois Street, Hamtramck, Mich. (Steff Zurawski, 123 Wyandotte Street, Hamtramck, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

758 Hector Cornelille, 1525 Mount Clair Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
1702 Walter Domonick (Dominick), Route No. 3, Dearborn, Mich.
2412 Louis F. Fenler (Louis Fennler), 429 Kerwin, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
1191 Herbert Ferdine (Ferdine Herbert, Ferdine Hebert), 246 Kerwin, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
618 Deneve Firmin, Route No. 1, care of J. Goethals, North Detroit, Mich.
2270 John Wesley Gardner, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.
2438 Frank Glelles, 994 Lemay Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
223 Charles Goosens (Goossens), 994 Lemay Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
1567 Fredrick A. Harger, Route No. 4, Springwells, Mich. (Frederick Adelbert Harger, Route No. 4, Dearborn, Mich.).
818 Arthur Herman, 4283 Jefferson, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
339 Stanley Jaske (Jasko), Grand River, Route No. 1, Highland Park, Mich.
964 Allan Chalmers McKensie (Allan C. McKenzie), Springwells Post Office, Mich.
2364 Sam Mannausan (Mannausan, Mannausair), 1046 Gladwin Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
940 Earl Peacock, 1653 Mack, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
852 Christ Pllan, Grand River Avenue, Strathmoore Post Office, Mich. (436 Kirby, Detroit, Mich.).

1031 Daniel Taylor, 729 St. Jean Street, St. Clair Heights, Mich. (Daniel Tyler, general delivery, Newark, N. J.).
1415 John Ingles Torrey (John I. Torrey), 483 Rivard Boulevard, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
2416 Constant Vandenbeke, 1069 Mount Clair Street, St. Clair Heights, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LEFLORE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1692 James Adams, care S. T. Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
848 Mose Adams, Schlater, Miss.
2796 Sellie Adams, Sunny Side, Miss.
77 Robert Aikens, Minter City, Miss., care Henry Shaw, Greenwood, Miss.
521 Wm. Allen, Schlater, Miss.
1787 Leslie Arnold, Berclair, Miss.
2015 Charlie Balas, Greenwood, Miss.
2088 Mathew (Mathews) Baker, Minter City, Miss.
1050 Robert Balanster (Robt. Banister), Minter City, Miss.
269 Willie Baldwin, Money, Miss.
1604 Charlie Ball, Minter City, Miss.
1631 Will Ballard (Ballord), Minter City, Miss.
1853 David Bass, Itta Bena, Miss.
2092 John L. Batenst (John Louis Batteast), Minter City, Miss.
2052 Robert Beasley (Beesley, Beesler), Itta Bena, Miss.
2759 Dee Bell, Morgan City, Miss.
446 Ben Berry, Minter City, Miss.
2714 George Benford (Buford), Greenwood, Miss., care Henry Stanback, Greenwood, Miss.
2103 Frank Blockum, Phillip, Miss.
977 Joi Blue, Morgan City, Miss.
1840 Henry Booker, Money, Miss.
3117 L. S. Booker, Gladys, Miss.
1954 Malachai (Malachi) Borders, Itta Bena, Miss.
626 Wm. Boyd, Swiftown, Miss.
3152 Tom Boykin, Schlater, Miss.
2782 Fred Brackett, Minter City, Miss.
292 Alonzo Bradley, Minter City, Miss., care N. L. Cockrell, Itta Bena, Miss.
1379 Wm. Brewer, Tchula, Miss., care J. J. Barrow, Money, Miss.
139 Gus Bridges, Itta Bena, Miss.
423 Gates Brown, Greenwood, Miss.
656 Green Brown, Schlater, Miss.
2955 Purdy Brown, Greenwood, Miss.
2913 Sherderdck (Shedrick) Brown, Shaw, Miss.
1766 Walter Brown, Sidon, Miss., care Brown & Gregory.
1700 Ellis Bryant, Itta Bena, Miss.
1398 Wm. Buchanan, Avenue G, Greenwood, Miss.
3123 Marshall Burks, Money, Miss.
3216 Virgie (Virgil) Burks, care G. S. Robinson, Friars Point, Miss.
2710 Jesse Burton, Walthall, Greenwood, Miss.
1359 Roger Lee Burton, Itta Bena, Miss.
3131 Owen Cain, Itta Bena, Miss.
1147 Black Colvin (Blok Colvin, Black Calvin), Minter City, Miss.
2725 Moses Calvin, Itta Bena, Miss.
440 Wm. H. Camander (William Henry Canander), Gladys, Miss.
2870 Eddie Campbell (Cambell), Minter City, Miss.
644 Will Campbell, City Farm, Miss.
3058 Caleb Carouthers (Carruthers), Itta Bena, Miss.
2921 Lon Carter, Carrollton, Miss.
359 John Chancey (Chaney), Greenwood, Miss.
3503 Clifton Cheatham, Greenwood, Miss.
2226 Leo Clarke (Les Clark, Leo Clark), Phillip, Miss.
2058 Lucius Clarke (Clark), Greenwood, Miss.
2037 Levi Claghorn (Clayborne, Clayhome), Greenwood, Miss.
3175 Gabel Cobbs, Greenwood, Miss.
3266 Tom Coffey, Money, Miss.
3028 Lonnie Cole, Sidon, Miss.
151 Leander Coleman, Itta Bena, Miss.
1121 Tom Coleman, Minter City, Miss.
2255 Dave Comfort, Avenue G, Greenwood, Miss.
3328 Miles Coner (Conen), Itta Bena, Miss.
357 Ed Cook, Schlater, Miss.
1395 DeWitt Cooley, Money, Miss.
653 Simon Coombs, itta Bena, Miss.
3467 Levy Cooper, Minter City, Miss.
3478 Phillip Crosby, Morgan City, Miss.
1302 Lawrence Curry, Minter City, Miss.
1249 Eugene Curtis, Gladys, Miss.
2297 Ed Davis, Morgan City, Miss.
54 Ed. (Edd) Davis, Minter City, Miss.
1938 Henry Davis, Greenwood, Miss.
1329 James Davis, Highlandale, Miss.
3386 Monroe Davis, Leflore County, Greenwood, Miss.
3822 Will Davis, Minter City, Miss.
2984 Governor Dawson, Minter City, Miss.
2316 Jack Dennis, Doddsville, Miss.
2363 Richard Dorles (Davis), Minter City, Miss.
3383 Jeff Doyle, Minter City, Miss.
322 Charles Dulaney (Sol Duloney), Scott Street, Greenwood, Miss.
965 Will Dunlap, Itta Bena, Miss.
1863 John Dunn, Grenada, Miss. (care of W. P. Kimbrough, Money, Miss.).
2634 George Edwards, Itta Bena, Miss.
73 Spence Edwards, Schlater, Miss.
2147 James Ellis, 500 Futon Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1118 Henry Embry, Palace Street, Greenwood, Miss.
967 James J. Fagnit, Schlater, Miss.
67 Walter Fain, Bentonia, Miss. (Itta Bena, Miss.).
517 Wm. Felton, Minter City, Miss.
3423 Walter Fisher (Walter Patrick Fisher), 316 Elm Street, Helena, Ark.
2696 Willie Green Flowers, Greenwood, Miss.
438 James Ford, Palace Street, Greenwood, Miss.
2904 Willie Ford, Berclair, Miss.
1474a Redford Foster, Minter City, Miss.
1344 Mathew Fowler, 417 Corrollton Avenue, Greenwood, Miss.
245 Cleveland Frazier, Itta Bena, Miss.
2805 Ellis Freeman, 27 Walthall Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1749 Bennie Frierson, Columbus, Miss. (Bennie Freirson, care W. W. Mulky, Schlater, Miss.).
873 Sylvester Gale, Money, Miss.
1923 Will Jarron (Garron), Berclair, Miss.
361 Sle Golden, Schlater, Miss.
662 Calvin Goodin, Itta Bena, Miss.

1035 Aaron D. Gordon (Aron Goodon), Itta Bena, Miss.
3558 Sam Gordon, Schlater, Miss.
120 Ike Green, St. Paul, Minn. (care E. M. Page, Itta Bena, Miss.).
1908 Richard Green, Minter City, Miss.
79 Ellis Gregor (Tellis Gregor, Greger), Swiftown, Miss.
1887 Clarence Griffis (C. G. Griffis), Itta Bena, Miss.
538 Frank Griffin, Sunny Side, Miss.
3005 Charley Hall, Minter City, Miss.
2943 Carpenter Hammond, Itta Bena, Miss.
1030 Gabe Hammond (Hammons), Minter City, Miss.
667a George Hamp, Swiftown, Miss.
3549 Rufus Hanna, Nichols Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1834 Beatrice Harper, Columbus, Miss.
3530 Alfred Harris, Minter City, Miss.
3280 Ellis Harris, Greenwood, Miss.
3374 Jimmie Harris, Greenwood, Miss.
1307 Sidney Harris, Greenwood, Miss.
270 Wm. (William) Harris, Sidon, Miss.
2077 Wm. (William) Harris, Greenwood, Miss. (care Alex Stevens, Morgan City, Miss.).
1433 Henry Harrison, Schlater, Miss.
3156 George Hemphill, Money, Miss.
3382 Cubit Henderson, Minter City, Miss.
2151 Dan Henderson, Schlater, Miss.
3018 Eaines Henderson, Greenwood, Miss.
3568 James Henry, Minter City, Miss.
1809 John Henry, French Bend (Sclion), Miss.
1152 George Hill, Greenwood, Miss. (Lexington, route No. 7, box 13).
342 Silas Hill, Itta Bena, Miss.
3375 Redmond Hodges, Swiftown, Miss.
1299 Will Hodges, Shell Mound, Miss.
3320 Charles Hollins, Sidon, Miss.
2537 Levert Holmes, Greenwood, Miss.
2538 Math Holt, Geren, Miss.
2756 Wash Hooper, Sharkey, Miss.
3419 Joe Hopson, Clarksdale, Miss.
3311 Charley Hoskins (Charlie Haskins), City Farm, Miss.
522 Acy Howard, Money, Miss.
724 Floyd Howard, Greenwood (Grunwaad), Miss.
1939 Nelson Howard, Greenwood, Miss.
3239 Richard Hunter, Greenwood, Miss.
2939 Cindy Huston (Hutson), Itta Bena, Miss.
899 Ed Jackson, 608 Church Street, Greenwood, Miss.
3492 Henry Jackson, Minter City, Miss.
1531 Joe Jackson, 208 Gibbs Street, Greenwood, Miss. (Carrollton, route No. 1, box 11, Miss.).
2046 Steve Jackson, Greenwood, Miss.
1859 Tom Jackson, Minter City, Miss.
2907 Vassar Jackson, Sunny Side, Miss.
2022 Wm. Henry Jackson, 669 Johnson Street, Greenwood, Miss.
2879 Albert Jacobs, Minter City, Miss.
3518 Henry Jameson (Jamerson), Morgan City, Miss.
2653 Prince Jamison, Sunny Side, Miss.
2577 Robert V. Jeffry (Robert Jeffris) Uniontown, Ala., care E. C. Allen Lumber Co., Itta Bena, Miss.
350 Elliott Jennings, Greenwood, Miss.
3438 Alex Johnson, Swiftown, Miss.
3202 Alonza Johnson, Minter City, Miss.
2734 Catoe Johnson, Carrollton, Miss., care J. H. Godsey, Itta Bena, Miss.
2857 Charlie Johnson, Morgan City, Miss.
1526 Ernest Johnson, Minter City, Miss.
1789 Ed Johnson, Money, Miss.
1055 Ezell Johnston, Quito, Miss.
1305 Fred Johnson, Sidon, Miss.
32 John W. Johnson, Schlater, Miss.
2877 Lycurtis Johnson, Shell Mound, Miss.
2310 Robert Johnston (Johnson), Indianola, Miss.
2029 Scott Johnson (Jackson), Morgan City, Miss.
2786 Wm. Johnson, Sidon, Miss.
2021 Wm. Johnson, Moorhead, Miss.
2340 Willie Johnson, Morgan City, Miss.
2910 Allen Jones, Minter City, Miss.
559 Alexander Jones, 700 Howard Street, Greenwood, Miss.
919 Charley Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
2648 Clinton Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
1157 Ebert Jones, Sunny Side, Miss.
3389 James Jones, Highlandale, Miss., care Mrs. Rose.
1712 Lorenzo Jones, Morgan City, Miss.
2594 Squire Jones, Shell Mound, Miss.
2469 Will Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
2619 Willie Lee Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
3052 Gillespie Jordan, Itta Bena, Miss.
207 Pearce Jordan, Dawen, Tenn., care Churchill Milton Lumber Co., Greenwood, Miss.
53 Ike Kelly (Kelley), Geren, Miss., care Dr. W. T. Johnson's place, Sunny Side, Miss.
1855 Joe Keys, Schlater, Miss.
248 Frank King, Sidon, Miss.
3259 Willie King, Itta Bena, Miss.
1587 Tommie Knox (Knott), Schlater, Miss.
333 D. Kyles, Greenwood, Miss., Route No. 4, West, Miss.
1890 Harris Kyles, Schlater, Miss.
2929 Dan Lee, Glendo, Miss.
941 John Lee, Shreveport, La., care F. A. Stevens, Swiftown, Miss.
2520 Tom Lee, Greenwood, Miss.
2561 Lewis, Route No. 2, box 11, Sidon, Miss.
1154 Mack Lewis, general delivery, Greenwood, Miss.
703 Simon Lewis, Schlater, Miss.
3004 Will Lewis, Sidon, Miss.
739 Milton Lincoln, Ray Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1847 Ed Lindsey (Linsley), Greenwood, Miss.
675 Eddie Long, Greenwood, Miss. (Moorhead, Miss.).
457 George Love, Route No. 3, Greenwood, Miss.
3504 Hartford Lowry, Morgan City, Miss.
1722 Robert Lowery, Schlater, Miss.
1328 Jesse (Jessie) Lyon, race track plantation, Greenwood, Miss.
74 Jim McBee, Sidon, Miss.
3477 Abe McBride, Itta Bena, Miss.
1917 Joseph McBride, Sidon, Miss.
3204 Hanson McCay (Hanson McCoy), Minter City, Miss.
2405 Robert McCoy, Phoenix, Miss.

3508 John McDonald, Jonesville, La. (care of H. M. Wheeler Lumber Co.).
840 James McDougal (McDougle), Sunny Side, Miss.
2682 Charley McGawin, Minter City, Miss.
698 Willie McKinney, Leflore, Miss. (care of G. A. Mahoney, Itta Bena, Miss.).
242 Will Mack, Greenwood, Miss.
2243 Jimmie Macon, Itta Bena, Miss.
2794 Manson Marise (Morris), Minter City, Miss.
1261 Charlie Martin, Glendora, Miss.
2109 James Mathews, County Jail, Greenwood, Miss.
143 Robert Mattox, Wakeland, Miss.
1283 Glib May, Avenue G, Greenwood, Miss.
2569 Major Mimms, Minter City, Miss.
1201 Horace Minley, Greenwood, Miss.
3440 Dabney Minor, Money, Miss.
101 Macerson (Mackerson) Moore, Greenwood, Miss. (care of Churchill Melton Lumber Co., Greenwood, Miss.).
74 Will Moore, Itta Bena, Miss.
246 Jack Morton (Morten, Mortin, Martin), Rome, Miss.
1200 Tom Mathews, Swiftown, Miss.
1162 Rube Morise (Murilo, Morlie), Greenwood, Miss.
772 Henry Morton, Yazoo City, Miss.
273 Tom Motley, Gladys, Miss.
3198 Robert Muse, Greenwood, Miss.
507 Walter Murphy, Greenwood, Miss.
1516 Irvin Murray (Murry), Geren, Miss. (general delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.).
2816 Harry Murrell, Schlater, Miss.
3575 Henry Neal, No. 7, Buckeye Quarters, Greenwood, Miss.
2900 Joe Neal, Greenwood, Miss.
2398 A. C. Nelson, Schlater, Miss.
2225 Sam Lee Nixon (S. L. Nixon), Sidon, Miss.
2540 Robert Noise, Browning, Miss.
2758 Jim Noles, Minter City, Miss.
3500 George O'Neil (O'Neal), R. F. D. No. 1, Greenwood, Miss.
2498 Harry Owens, Highlandale, Miss.
1841 Charley (Charles) Page, Greenwood, Miss.
193 Eligr Parker, 210 Young Street, Greenwood, Miss.
3446 John Patterson (Pattison), Schlater, Miss.
1820 Louis Patterson, Swiftown, Miss.
2792 Rufus Patton, Greenwood, Miss.
1932 Butler Pemberton, general delivery, Greenwood, Miss.
3351 Ed Perry, Itta Bena, Miss.
2248 Sam Peyton (Payton), Itta Bena, Miss.
800 Cleveland Pierce, Geren, Miss.
2317 T. C. Pittman, Schlater, Miss.
2650 Raymond Pool, Itta Bena, Miss.
1352 Adam Price Powell, Minter City, Miss. (No. 116 Yazoo Street, Helena, Ark.).
1958 Sam Pulliam, Itta Bena, Miss.
283 Robert Pulliam, Cude, Miss.
3521 John Quinn, Minter City, Miss.
3184 John F. Redditt (J. F. Redditt, John Farney Redditt, Redditt, Redditck), Greenwood, Miss.
2887 Clinton Redmond, Greenwood, Miss.
587 Charlie (Charley) Richardson, Schlater, Miss.
34 Walter (Warren) Riles, Minter City, Miss.
3107 Lucius Riley, Minter City, Miss.
2172 Buck Robinson, Itta Bena, Miss.
2084 Charlie (Charles) Robinson, Greenwood, Miss.
264 John Robinson, Minter City, Miss.
1486 Richard Robinson, Geren, Miss.
3166 Rube Robinson, Minter City, Miss.
3457 Henry Rowe, Brooksville, Miss., care of B. H. Kelly, Itta Bena, Miss.
3450 Ed Sample, Money, Miss.
117 Sam Sanderson, Itta Bena, Miss., care of Wm. Fredericks Place, Quito, Miss.
2607 Bob Saffold, near Greenwood, Miss.
965 Levi Sample, Pelleon Avenue, Greenwood, Miss.
1525 Prince Sansing, Greenwood, Miss.
1422 Elmer (Elmos) Scales, Itta Bena, Miss.
3430 Sol Scales, Geren, Miss.
1614 Charlie Scribner (Scribner), Minter City, Miss.
3281 Thomas Shaffer, Minter City, Miss.
307 George Shaw, Macon, Miss., care of W. T. Rich, Itta Bena, Miss
3411 Jim Shelton, Minter City, Miss.
1751 Jesse Simmons, Greenwood, Miss.
2911 John Simmons, Silas Station, Miss., care of E. M. Page, Itta Bena, Miss.
1880 George Simms, Greenwood, Miss.
58 Tom Simpson, Itta Bena, Miss.
208 Willie Singleton, Schlater, Miss.
106 Aaron Smith, Schlater, Miss.
3293 Annias Smith, Swiftown, Miss.
279 Calhoun Smith, North Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1905 Eddie Smith, New Whaley, Miss.
621 Ernest Smith, Schlater, Miss.
180 Eugene Smith, 1200 Avenue, Greenwood, Miss.
3054 Frank Smith, Gladys, Miss.
2836 George Smith, Shell Mound, Miss.
1875 James Smith, Greenwood, Miss.
1651 Lonnie Smith, Sidon, Miss.
546 Tom Smith, Minter City, Miss.
1240 Will Smith, Itta Bena, Miss.
1158 James Spann (J. Spann), Itta Bena, Miss.
3121 Will Spears, Minter City, Miss.
1733 James Spencer, Money, Miss.
534 John Sprigg, Sunny Side, Miss.
3324 Henry Sprouil, Itta Bena, Miss.
541 Ernest Stacker, Minter City, Miss.
2574 Frank Stanley, Itta Bena, Miss.
2026 Sam Stanley, Sidon, Miss.
3506 Mack Stevenson, Sharkey County, Miss (Greenwood, Miss.).
443 Dave Sterling (Stirling), Itta Benn, Miss.
1856 Mack Suggs, Geren, Miss.
276 Jack Stone, Doddsville, Route No. 1, Miss.
2222 Johnnie Streater, New Greenwood, Miss.
2014 George Sykes, Morgan City, Miss.
1403 James Sykes, Schlater, Miss.
1443 Karl Thomas, Highlandale, Miss.
2807a Eddie Thomas, Gladys, Miss.
3817 John Tompkins, Schlater, Miss.
1892 Louis Tompkins, Schlater, Miss.
3057 John Travelin (John Travelian), Itta Bena, Miss.
1410 Will Tucker, Greenwood, Miss.
1287 Russell Turner, Money, Miss.
1611 Jim Wade, general delivery, Greenwood, Miss.
1373 Darcus Walker, Schlater, Miss.
1456 Henry Walker, Schlater, Miss.
3260 Sam Walton, 323 McCain Street, Greenwood, Miss.
1815 Aaron Ward, Shell Mound, Miss.
2424 John Ward, Highlandale, Miss.
1971 James Washington, Greenwood, Miss.
1962 Frank Waters, Minter City, Miss.
1532 Ike Watkins, Highlandale, Miss.
1306 Willie Watkins, New Greenwood, Miss.
606 George Watson, Itta Bena, Miss.
117 Albert Weathersby, Rural Free Delivery, Greenwood, Miss.
1190 Hunter Weber, Itta Bena, Miss.
2261 Daniel Webster, Sunny Side, Miss.
765 Charlie Weir, Money, Miss.
2553 Foster Welch, Greenwood, Miss.
2800 Henry White, Helena, Ark.
1139 Ivon (Ivan) White, Minter City, Miss.
1101 Phillip White, Greenwood, Miss.
1358 Harrison Whitehead, Itta Bena, Miss.
1173 Robert Whitaker, Greenwood, Miss.
3460 John Henry Whitman, Minter City, Miss.
1426 Rone Wiley, Kosclusko, Miss. (Rhone Wilden, 169 Carolina Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
3073 Hal Wilkins, Edwards, Miss. (care J. H. Bledsoe, Itta Bena, Miss.).
10 Aaron Williams, Greenwood, Miss. (Glendora, Miss.).
3531 Adam Williams, Schlater, Miss.
3218 Albert Williams, Itta Bena, Miss.
318 Bonnie (Bennie) Williams, Sidon, Miss.
1258 Decell Williams, Minter City, Miss.
3525 Frank Williams, Itta Bena, Miss. (Shell Mound, care H. Y. Frasier, Miss.).
3012 Frank Williams, Itta Bena, Miss.
2904 Jim Williams, Itta Bena, Miss.
3435 Joe Williams, Greenwood, Miss.
2105 Joe Williams, Morgan City, Miss.
3102 Mathew Williams, Macon, Miss.
2482 Sam Williams, Morgan City, Miss.
240 Walter Williams, Greenwood, Miss.
1217 Willie Williams, near Greenwood, Miss.
1724 Claude Wilson, Minter City, Miss.
2521 John Wilson, Avenue G, Greenwood, Miss.
286 John Wilson, Minter City, Miss.
1978 Walter Wilson, Swiftown, Miss.
3529 Clarence Winters, Cruger, Miss. (care of G. Simpson's place, Sidon, Miss.).
498 Terry Winters, Greenwood, Miss.
813 Eddie Woods, Schlater, Miss.
1973 Bill Wright, Minter City, Miss.
3343 Ed Yarbor, Corrollton Avenue, Greenwood, Miss.
3502 Herron T. Yerger (Yeager), Schlater, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOLLINGER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

436 Marion Gilbert (Gilberth), Advance, Mo.
238 George J. Ray, Dunn, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAPE GIRARDEAU, STATE OF MISSOURI.

418 Edward (Ed.) Campbell, South Fountain, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1507 Thomas Doris, Fulton, Tenn.
1526 Harry (Harvey) Fitzpatrick, Tennessee, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
830 Jesse (Jessie) Fountain, R. R. No. 2, box 435, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1285 Linza (Lindsay, L.) Carroll Franklin, Dutchtown, Mo.
1688 Mont Gibbs, Randles, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.
2261 Webb Gray, 1141 Ohio Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
105 George Guy Green, 34 Main, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
2144 Erwin Kane, North Sprigg, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1657 Edward Keenan, 634 Good Hope, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1319 William McCurty, 12 South Spanish, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
970 Neely Marshall (Marshaw), 908 North Fountain, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
331 Pearl Allen Marshall, South Pacific, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1358 Charles (Charlie) Newton, Dutchtown, Mo.
533 Ivy Prince, Jackson, Mo.
122 Earlie (Berlie) Staton, South, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
238 Percy Staton (Stanton), R. F. D., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
699 Dallas Walker (Walker), Big Bend Road, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
619 Rester Watson, Fountain, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
812 Joseph (Joe) Welch, North Sprigg, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

866 Theodore Brown, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
686 Jeff Futhey, Cleveland, Mo.
309 Cleve Searcy, Drexel, Mo.
372 James Leonard Shephard (Sheppard), Pleasant Hill, Mo.
1032 Jackson Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLINTON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

920 John Barnaby, Trimble, Mo.
1089 James H. Botsford (James Harold Bottsford), Cameron, Mo.
225 Samuel Brown (Stanley Brown), Plattsburg, Mo.
857 Thomas Raymond Darling (Thos. Raymond Darling), route No. 3, Plattsburg, Mo.
308 Alvin L. Doyle, Plattsburg, Mo.
964 Victor Edwards, Plattsburg, Mo.
2 Elmer J. Holman (Elmer James Holman), Lathrop, Mo.
1032 David T. Hunt (David Tidin Hunt, Hunt David Tifon), Lathrop, Mo.
267 John H. Keller (Kellar), Stewartsville, Mo.
823 George Scott (Geo. Scott), Atlanta, Ga.
71 Thomas Turnbow, Trimble, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIESS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1163a Joe Owen Bell (Joe O. Bell), R. F. D. No. 2, Pattonsburg, Mo.
156 John Icey Dennis (Jno. Icey Dennis), Iola, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

123 Claurd Turtley, Ava, Mo.
48 Henry Waddell, Ava, Mo.
731 Edward Arthur Wood, Goodhope, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DUNKLIN, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1586 Edd Beasley (Ed Beasley), Cardwell, Mo.
1238 William D. Boone (Wm. D. Boone), Rives, Mo.
189 Ernest T. Bragg (Earnest Bragg, Ernest Bragg), Malden, Mo.
122 Owen Bray, No. 2 R. F. D., Campbell, Mo.
473 Otis Brown, Walden, Mo. (Campbell, Dunklin, Mo.).
475 Lin Cargill (Lin Cargell), Kennett, Mo.
1281 Jesse Henson Clark (Jess Henson Clark), Cardwell, Co.
15 Bert Edwards, Campbell, Mo. (Albert Edwards, Rives, Mo.).
293 Frank O. Glenn, Kennett, Mo.
477 Will Glenn (Will Green), Rives, Mo.
1707 Nese Golden, Rives, Mo.
1251 Elijah Goodrich (Elizah Goodrich), Senath, Mo.
1081 John Kinney Halford (John K. Halford), Bucoda, Mo.
228 Chester B. Hinkle (C. R. Hinkle, Chester Benton Hinkle), Kennett, Mo.
786 Will Hubbard, River, Mo.
1865 Willie Marvin Jones (Willie Marian Jones), Hornersville, Mo.
1024 Samuel A. Long, Puxico, Stoddard, Mo. (Samuel Anderson Lloyd (Samuel A. Loyd), Malden, Mo.
608 Monroe McCullough (Munna McCullagh, Munna McCaullagh), Kennett, Mo.
394 Charles Morse (Charlie Morse, Chas. Morse, Charley Morse), Rives, Mo. (Blytheville, Ark.).
814 Oscar L. Nickens (Oscar Leroy Nickens), Malden, Mo.
1896 Paul Potter, Arbyrd, Mo.
643 Charlie Richmond (Chas. Richmond), Rives, Mo.
765 Luther Henry Rowe, Senath, Mo.
479 Carl Russell (Earl Russell), Senath, Mo.
952 Sam Sackman, Cardwell, Mo.
998 William Schelby (William Shelby), Rives, Mo.
420 Edward George Smith (Edward G. Smith), Kennett, Mo.
911 Alva Starks (Alva Starke), Kennett, Mo.
659 Charles Stevens (Stephens), Paulding, Mo.
1799 Alexander Taylor, Senath, Mo.
1051 Elmer Ward, Malden, Mo. (Turkey Creek, Wayne, Mo.).
570 Belford W. Wear (Belfard William Wear, Bedford Wear), Campbell, Mo.
1135 James Willis, R. F. D. No. 1, Campbell, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

961 Lester Anderson, Deepwater, Mo. (Montrose, Mo.).
614 Joe Edmondson, Clinton, Mo.
1094 W. D. Foust, Blairstown, Mo.
821 Dall (Dell) Goodin, Windsor, Mo.
1168 E. F. Klett (Earl F. Klett), 117 West Water Street, Clinton, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

738 Floyd Allen, Lees Summit, Mo.
3275 Asher Caruth Anderson, Buckner, Mo.
2506 Clark Anderson, Hickman Mills, rural route No. 1, Mo.
2410 John Robert Baldwin, Lees Summit, Mo.
2520 Percy Allen (Pery Allan) Barriage, rural route No. 3, Oak Grove, Mo.
808 John Berger (Barger), Mount Washington, Mo. (route No. 2, Argentine, Kans.).
1238 Anthony J. Calderone, rural route No. 1, Independence, Mo.
2475 Clyde Campbell, Jackson County Poor Farm, Kansas City, Mo. (Jackson County Poor Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.).
3413 Roy Benton Clark, Davidson Construction Co., Independence, Mo.
1617 Glen Allen Collins, Holmes Park, Mo.
418 Amos (Ames) Jackson Culp, Blue Springs, Mo.
125 Wilbert Davidson, 705 South Willis Street, Independence, Mo.
96 Roy Donaldson, No. 6, Independence, Mo.
2851a Bartin Fausler (Fansler) (Bartha A. Fausler), Grandview, Mo.
3075a John Ferguson, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
2173 Robert E. Gillispie (Gillespie), St. Clair Addition, Jackson County, Mo.
486 John A. Gounont (John Agusta Gounont), North Liberty Street, Metropolitan Hotel, Independence, Mo.
2970 Frank Higel (Hegel), Oak Grove, Mo.
608 Frank Henry Hoffman, No. 2 rural route, box 26, Independence, Mo.
3294 Feodlio James (Janez), Cement City, Mo.
2074 Robert Johnson, Oak Grove, Mo.
1189 Harry Sylvester Jones, Fifty-ninth and Bannington Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
499 Harvey Everet (Evert) Jones, Dodson, Mo.
935a Verl Love, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
1086 Charles H. Lucas, Hickman Mills, Mo.
1402 Roy H. McGee, Lone Jack, Mo.
2360 Ernest Miles, 900 South Willis, Independence, Mo.
1087 Frank O'Hara, Grandview, Mo.
1469a George Ranson Owen, Pine Mountain, Ga. (George Ransom Owens, care of Jas. Alexander, Greenwood, Mo.).
2148 John Owen (Oron), Sister, Mo.
2132 Harvey W. Park, St. Clair Addition, Jackson County, Mo. (Mount Washington, Mo.).
1443 Jose Perez (Peres), box 57, R. F. D., Independence, Mo.
2133 Homer (Honner, Hornner) Poe, Holmes Park, Mo.
2331 Louis Rivers (Rivera), Cement City, Mo. (Independence, Mo.).
3465 William Byrum (Byrum) Rodgers, Cement City, Mo. (Independence, Mo.).
2174 Alexander Schilling, Independence, Mo.
666 Steve William Shaefer (Schnofer), Holmes Park, Mo.
1155 Clifton H. Schwartz, 1535 East Eighty-first Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
1714 William Jennings (J.) Smith (W. J. Smith), West Electric, Independence, Mo.
3230 Walter Taylor, 816 North Hocker, Independence, Mo.
2817 Hubert Elmer (E.) Thomas, 1025 South McCoy, Independence, Mo.
2782a Theopil Henry (H.) Twente, Lovasy, Mo.
153 William Thomas Wallace, Grandview, Mo.
2462 Ollie Webb, St. Clair Addition, Jackson County, Mo.
159 Jack W. Wilson, 6 box 618, Independence, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF JASPER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2783 James Adair (Adsin), 1104 Sallen Street, Webb City, Mo.
601 Silas Monroe Albright, general delivery, Joplin, Mo.
3887 Henry Lorenzo Allsbrook, 413 North Tennessee Street, Carterville, Mo.
7 Herbert W. (Williams, William) Atkinson, Arch Street, Carterville, Mo. (3012 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1618 Charlie (Chas.) Bales, Webb, Mo. (Webb City, Mo., South Elliot Street).
3296 Harry Barnard (Banard, Bonard), Chitwood, Mo.
3109 John Everet (Everett, Everitt) Barnett, Carterville, Mo. (Arch Street, Carterville, Mo.).
121 Riley Barton, Webb City, Mo. (Rollins County, Mo.).
2027 Robert Lap Bell, Webb, Mo. (118 South Hull, Webb City, Mo.
4282 Charlie (Charley) J. Berry, Webb City, Mo.
3961 Elmer Lonzie (Linzie) Blankenship, Carterville, Mo. (East Fifth Street, Carterville, Mo.).
1936 William (Will) Blizzard (Gilzard), 808 Oak Street, Webb, Mo. (808 Oak Street, Webb City, Mo.).
3239 James Manuel Bradbury, Carterville, Mo.
839 Earl Browder, route No. 5, box No. 205, Webb, Mo. (route No. 5, box 205, Joplin, Mo.).
2421 James Milton Brown, 3 Walnut Street, Carterville, Mo.
857 John Edward Brown, 204 South Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
2944 Jacob (Joseph) Nathan Buckner (Joseph Nathan Bucknes), Prosperity, Mo.
338 Guy Erastus (Eyrustes, Evastus) Burger, Joplin, Mo. (route No. 4, box No. 64, Joplin, Mo.).
2565 George A. Burnett, 414 North Webb Street, Webb City, Mo.
1641 Lemuel Wallace Brown (Lemuel Wallach, Lemul Brown), Seventh and Ronne Streets, Webb City, Mo.
3539 Frank Cantley, R. R. No. 5, Joplin, Mo.
166 Earl Carlson, Porto Rico, Mo.
4002 Albert Martin Chase, 917 North Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
448 John M. Coker, 509 North Webb Street, Webb City, Mo.
2728 Delmar (Delmer) Wilson Coleman, Oronogo, Mo.
1660 Paul Crum (Paul C. Crum), 118 Washington Street, Webb City, Mo.
1872 David Daniels, No. 7 North Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
3829 James Earl Davis, Webb City, Mo.
1731 Joseph Davis, Prosperity, Mo.
1559 Lorenzo (Lorenza) Davis, 419 Washington Street, Carterville, Mo.
3085 William H. Davis (Madakey), between Fourth and Fifth, west of Walnut Street, Carterville, Mo.
2671 Wm. John Davis (William John (Wm. Jno.) Davies), 215 East Church Street, Webb City, Mo.
1851 William Deichton, 108 South Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
4005 Fred Deitzman (Dietzman), 807 East Main Street, Webb City, Mo.
3918 George Dickens (Dinkens, Geo. Dickens), 215 Penn Street, Webb City, Mo.
3770 Harrison Dowell, 912 Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
2160 Otto (Otis) Robert Eika, Dwenweg, Mo.
2841 Clarence Feland (Foland, Toland), Joplin, Mo. (R. F. D. No. 2, box No. 175, Joplin, Mo.).
1647 Otto Ferguson, Oronogo, Mo.
3943 John C. Ford, 315 M. Webb Street, Webb City, Mo.
223 Robert W. Gardner, 831 Campbell Street, Webb City, Mo.
3892 Harry Monroe Gatewood, Webb City, Mo.
2741 Grants (Grant) Gentes, 518 South Tom Street, Webb City, Mo.
2836 William Gideon (Gidon), Prosperity, Mo.
541 Louis (Lewis) Walter Girard, Dwenweg, Mo.
1869 Homer Glannel (Gannill, Gainill), Webb City, Mo.
2961 Fred'k R. (Frederick, F. R.) Goodwin, Webb City, Mo.
3999 Richard D. (Richard Dalton) Greene (Green), Webb City, Mo.
3377 Sam'l Thomas (Samuel Thos.) Greenwell, Duenweg, Mo.
2743 William Gustafson (Gunstafson, Gunstofson), Webb City, Mo.
1334 Jess Harmon (Hannon), Oronogo, Mo.
1269 William E. Harmon, 408 Forest Street, Webb City, Mo.
1800 James William Harris, Porto Rico, Mo.
3403 Paul Haygood, 844 North Prospect Street, Webb City, Mo.
2697 Chas. (Charles) Gordon Hickman (Hichman), 420 Tom Street, Webb City, Mo.
1094 Robert Hillery, 211 Daugherty Street, Webb City, Mo.
3227 Lattie Albert Horton, Webb City, Mo.
3290 Jesse Sylvester Houser (Jess Silvester, Selvester, Jesse Silvester), Porto Rico, Mo.
110 Harry Huff, Carl Junction, Mo.
2109 Oliver Wm. (William) Hurley, 204 South Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
2180 Oscar Lee Jackson, Duenweg (Devenweg), Mo.
2973 Dan Johnson, South Fountain Street, Carterville, Mo.
1887 John Johnson, general delivery, Webb City, Mo.
3630 Charley Jones, Webb City, Mo.
3138 Fred Jordon (Jordan), Second and Devon Streets, Webb City, Mo.
920 Henry Allen Kidwell, Chitwood, Mo.
3782 Burl King, Oronogo, Mo.
3197 Clifford Kuhns, Prosperity, Mo.
1360 Charles (Charlie) Elting Lewis, Zincite, Mo. (Purcell, Mo.)
3735 Caluh (Caleb) Lann, 217 North Hull Street, Webb City, Mo.
3050 Edward Geo. Lyddane (George Lyddane), 501 North Oronogo Street, Webb City, Mo.
363 Percy Webster (Webester) McNab, Webb City, Mo. (Webster McNabb, 406 East Galena Street, Webb City, Mo.)
3988 Claude Emerson McNew (Mc New), over 102 East Main Street, Carterville, Mo.
3749 Wm. Francis Magdlin (William Francis Madgdlin), Carterville, Mo.
454 Grant Marshall (Marshell), South Fountain (mining land), Carterville, Mo.
2543 Chas. (Charles) Edward Miller, 612 Tom Street, Webb City, Mo.
1777 Felix Jos. (Joseph) Milliner, West Fourth Street, Webb City, Mo.
2025 William R. Mitchell, Prosperity, Mo.
3359 Ira Raymond (Ray) Moore, 3014 South Allen Street, Webb City, Mo.
1276 John Morgan, Webb City, Mo.
2496 George Morton, Joplin, Mo.
3508 Ben Orastes Mosely (Orestes Mosley, Orastess), Prosperity, Mo.
2807 Albert Francis Mosher, Carterville, Mo.
1368 Robert Mullen, Carl Junction, Mo.
2442 Dave Sidney New (Newe), 311 Daugherty Street, Webb City, Mo.
1461 George W. O'Brien (William O'Bryon), Purcell, Mo.
400 Charley Ohnson (Charlie Ohnson, Charles), 922 East Main Street, Webb City, Mo.
3080 Edward Owens, Prosperity, Mo.
162 Harry Harris Owings, 224 East Hull Street, Carterville, Mo.

56 Allen L. Park (Allen L. Parks, Allan Parks), 91 North Tom Street, Webb City, Mo.
2807 Ray Parker, Oronogo, Mo.
4080 George W. (G. W.) Patrick, 807 West First Street, Webb City, Mo.
3325 Jesse (Jess) Payne, 515 North Hall Street Webb City, Mo.
3334 Claude E. (Stanley) Peery (C. S.), 324 West Second Street, Webb City, Mo.
2001 Geo. Alfred (George Afred) Piggott (Alfred Pigott), 810 Wilson Street, Carterville, Mo.
3121 John F. (Franklin) Pippin (Pippen), general delivery, Webb City, Mo. (Webb, Mo.).
1356 Jesse Wm. Rafferty (William Raffety), Rural Route No. 1, Webb City, Mo.
3670 Ephraim S. Reed (Ephrom Solomon), Alba, Mo.
4044 Oliver Lee (Dee) Richardson, 127 North Roane Street, Webb City, Mo.
200 William Richardson (Ritchardson), general delivery, Webb City, Mo.
3841 Hugh Claude Roach, Route No. 2, Joplin, Mo.
2028 Emmett Roser, 310 West Joplin Street, Webb City, Mo.
4486 William H. (Henry) Sanders, 827 Austin Street, Webb City, Mo.
1040 Richard Wm. (William) Schwartz (Schwartz), Third and Devon Streets, Webb City, Mo.
1015 Claude Simmons, 206 East Arch Street, Webb City, Mo.
4160 Edd Sullivan, general delivery, Webb City, Mo.
1857 Lige Thurman (Turman), general delivery, Joplin, Mo.
2505 Elisha A. Toler (Toler), Webb City, Mo.
4162 Joseph (John) Franklin Turner, 507 North Liberty Street, Webb City, Mo.
1028 Walter Volpe, 317 East Daugherty Street, Webb City, Mo.
712 Albert E. Vicery, Carl Junction, R. F. D. No. 1, Mo.
808 Bert Walker (Waker), West Daugherty Street, Carterville, Mo.
540 George Walter Warren, Prosperity, Mo.
1004 Leo Watts, 217 North Hall Street, Webb City, Mo.
3114 John Gordon Weaver, Alba, Mo.
1884 Steve Edward Welton, Owenweg, Mo.
887 John Wm. Williams, 28 South Hall Street, Webb City, Mo.
4103 Walter Tubanks, Owenweg, Mo.
97 Robert Nelson Vanhop (Vanhoy), Carterville, Mo. (Porto Rico, Mo.).
2048 David Lee Wright, West Main Street, Carterville, Mo.
2883 Henry Wright, 1004 Crow Street, Webb City, Mo.
3401 James T. Wright, 807 North Walker Street, Webb City, Mo.
3290 Mager Young, general delivery, Webb City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JOPLIN, STATE OF MISSOURI.

4026 Salvadore Arguinano (Arguiano), section 183, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Joplin, Mo.
3170 Jas. (James) Armistead, 920 Main, Joplin, Mo.
4080 Tom Arrington, Joplin, Mo.
4080a Dan (Dan) Baker, Missouri State Penitentiary, Joplin, Mo., general delivery.
926 Chas. (Charles) Burley Berry, 720 Virginia, Joplin, Mo.
253 Wilmur F. Bliss, 2008 West Fifteenth Street, Joplin, Mo.
3866 Jas. (John) Carl Brock, 408 West Twentieth (Second), Joplin, Mo.
1017 Arthur R. Bryant (Arthur Broadfield Bryant), R. F. D. No. 4, Joplin, Mo.
3838 Albert Benton Caples, 1206 Kentucky, Joplin, Mo. (Tar River, Okla.).
3263 Thos. (Tom, Thomas) Cardell, Kansas City stockyards, Joplin, Mo.
1634 Howard Carrol (Carroll), 307 Penn, Joplin, Mo.
2858 Thos. (Thomas) Carter, 708 Grand, Joplin, Mo.
4010 Coy Clark, 928 Murphy, Joplin, Mo.
2400 Roy (Ray) Clarkson, Chitwood P. O., Joplin, Mo.
878 Leonard Collins, Chitwood P. O., Joplin, Mo.
3471 Lawrence Fairburn Castle Rock, Joplin, Mo.
803 Wm. Farris, 106 Taylor Avenue, Joplin, Mo.
3503 Pike Fenley, 1516 Main, Joplin, Mo. (Fenley Pike, Wichita, Kans.).
961 Luther Ferris (Farris), 1002 Taylor, Joplin, Mo.
4387 Hugh Fowler, 1211 West Tenth, Joplin, Mo. (general delivery).
4166 Jno. Chester Frisby, 604 East Seventh, Joplin, Mo.
4063 Jennie Gilbert, 612 Broadway, Joplin, Mo.
1004 Jas. Dewey Gilmore, 119 Penn, Joplin, Mo. (Tar River, Okla.).
3480 Lee Graves, general delivery, Joplin, Mo.
285 Foley Edw. (Edward) Gregg, 115 East Sixteenth, Joplin, Mo. (612 West Mount Vernon, Springfield, Mo.).
4257 Chas. (Charles) Jos. Helms, East Third and St. Charles, Joplin, Mo.
1118 Homer Howard, 819 Murphy, Joplin, Mo.
196 Harri (Harry) Allen Hudson, 1804 Central Avenue, Joplin, Mo.
3565 Wm. Thos. Huff (William Thomas Huff), 970 (940) Penn, Joplin, Mo.
595b Chas. (Charles) Hunter, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City (Joplin), Mo.
2633 Charles Hunter, 2016 Ferris Street, Kansas City, Mo. (care of Municipal Farm, Leeds, Mo.).
3541 Jas. J. Jackson (James Joseph Jackson), 1002 Taylor, Joplin, Mo.
3969 Rudolph Kaylor, 1402 Missouri, Joplin, Mo.
3652 Earl Burton Kent, 4204, Joplin, Mo.
594 Geo. Fred Kraft (Kreft), 106 Main, Joplin, Mo.
3125 Jno. (John) Connell McDonald, First and Main, Joplin, Mo.
4034 Allen McNealy, general delivery, Joplin, Mo.
1909 Gayle Malone, 1144 Main Street, Joplin, Mo.
1780 Jesus Mendes, section 183, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., Joplin, Mo.
2255 Russel Miller, 2015 Wall, Joplin, Mo.
2685 Amos Murray, 3112 Main Street, Joplin, Mo.
87 Andrew W. Neal, Duquene, Ark.
2593 Ledger Neal, Joplin, Mo.
3237 Jerrold Nickell, Joplin, Mo.
3873a Dan Parminteo (Parminter, Parmento), 7289 Oklahoma Street (Penitentiary), McAllister, Okla. (Joplin, Mo.).
2274 Clarence Edgar Payne, 1704 Main, Joplin, Mo.
133 Walter H. (Harold (Heald) Hudson) Pickens, Main Street, Joplin, Mo. (Walter Harold H. Pickens, Tonganoxie, Kans.).
695 Alvin Frank Rapier (Raper), 204 (214) Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Mo.
139 Bryan Ray, 2007 (2007½) Wall, Joplin, Mo.
1855 Wm. Jackson Reason, 1603 East Seventh, Joplin, Mo.
1820 Davis Robinson, 218 Penn, Joplin, Mo.
2235 Wm. (William) Harry Rymon, 701 Main, Joplin, Mo. (Cassville (Mo.) County Jail).
1453 Joe Short, 207 East Seventh, Joplin, Mo.
3220 Willis A. Short, 210 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Mo.
829 Frank Snyder, 1026 Valley, Joplin, Mo.
3560 Dewry Lee Springs, 807 East Seventh, Joplin, Mo.
1847 Frank Steel, 1401 Joplin Street, Joplin, Mo. (care of Dupont Engine Co., Jacksonville, Tenn.).
Carl Sternize (Sternlan), 310 Penn, Joplin, Mo.
3515 Lewis Starts (Starke), 214 Penn, Joplin, Mo.
1073 Richard Blank (Bland) Stone, 1304 Main, Joplin, Mo.
1140 Otto Taylor, corner 13th Virginia, Joplin, Mo.
4707 Wint Taylor, 810 Byers, Joplin, Mo.
3475 Horace Leonard Tipton, 900 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Mo. (408 East Whittier Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).
Bara W. Williams, Chitwood P. O., Joplin, Mo.
3800 Frederick Elmer Wilson, 1704 Main, Joplin, Mo.
2190 Louis Fred Winfrey, 2108 Moffett (915 Joplin), Joplin, Mo.
1908 Jas. (James) Jacob York, 806 Main, Joplin, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

780 Isaac Clay, 11 George Street, Crystal City, Mo.
781 Davis Judson Conner (David Judson Conner), 210 Bunnell Street, Knox Hill, Tenn.
Jeff Jennings, 11 George Street, Crystal City, Mo.
1540 Allen Miers, Mississippi Avenue, Crystal City, Mo.
1198 John L. Sullivan McCurring (John L. Sullivan McCuring), Festus, Mo.
1198 Isaac William Russell (Isaac William Russell, Isaac Wm. Russell), Herculaneum, Mo.
894 Fred Steward (Fred Stewart), De Soto, Mo.
847 Jannakis Storgos (Storgis), 7 Walnut Street, Crystal City, Mo.
1727 Edward Thompson, Crystal City, Mo.
804 James P. Turry (Terry, James P. Terry), Reynolds, Ga.
2140 Robert James Ward, Sulphur Springs, Mo. (general delivery, Helena, Ark.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

3805 Leo Charles Adelman (L. C. Adelman), 718 West Eleventh, Kansas City, Mo.
977 Spencer Arapahoe (Araphoe), 12 West Fifth, Kansas City, Mo.
804 John David Arnold, 918 West Tenth, Kansas City, Mo. (general delivery, Columbia, Mo.).
1503 David P. Ashby, 5474 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
197 Bernard H. Baker, 548 Main (555 Main Street), Kansas City, Mo.
270 Clarence Lee Barker (Boyle), 5241 (5474 or 555) Main, Kansas City, Mo.
871 William O. Benskin, 555 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1801 Thomas Jefferson Berry, 911 West Eighth, Kansas City, Mo.
1551 Fred Breisacher, 5474 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2060 James Brown north side Third, between Walnut and Grant, Philadelphia, Pa.
1142 Addie (Addis) Hilton Bryant, 5474 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1838 Ernest (Earnest) Frank Buxton (E. F. Buxton), 702 West Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
808 James M. Campbell, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2209 William Carroll, 705 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
808 Cornelius Casey, 518 May, Kansas City, Mo.
2102 George K. Clark, Fifth and Main, Kansas City, Mo.
878 William August Clemens, 921 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1800 Ion D. Cogill, 1206 Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo. (general delivery, Oklahoma City, Okla.).
448 Charles Henry Cole (Chas. H. Cole), 815 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2238 Ray Cole, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
53 Walter Carlton Cook, 1204 (1206) Penn, Kansas City, Mo.
148 John Stephen Corbett, 16 West Fifth, Kansas City, Mo. (318 Jones Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
1046 Alfred H. Crawford, 16 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
2049 Willie Curry, 107 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo. (Willie W. Curry, 3020 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
855 George Curtis, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2437 Joseph Davis, 16 East Sixth, Northern Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
2099 Ralph Lewis Deam, 427 Aldine Place, Kansas City, Mo.
2205 Napoleon Dabies (Debies), 914 Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
2430 Chester Franklin Denningham, 712 West Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
856 Gerardo De Leon, 510 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
914 Will Dorman, 1107 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
117 Cleveland Dowd, 1235 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Mo.
849 James Thomas Dukes (James T. Dukes), 1344 Liberty, Kansas City, Mo.
264 Manuel Durand, Stag Hotel, 404 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
240 John Weston Edwards (J. W. Edwards), 1217 Summit, Kansas City, Mo.
305 John Ellis, 628 West Eighth, Kansas City, Mo.
1358 David Giles Flynn (David G. Flynn), Anthea Hotel (Antlers Hotel), Thirteenth and Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
1606 Arthur James FarDett (Arthur Mames Far Dett), West Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
414 James Faulkner (J. Faulkner), 1212 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
2291 Henry Fenley (Finley), 568 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
1822 Richard Forbes, 907 Balt., Kansas City, Mo.
2181 Daniel (Danial) Frazier, 605 May, Kansas City, Mo.
1352 Fred Funston, 572 (512) Main, Kansas City, Mo.
971 Pabla Ganio, 15½ West Fifth, Kansas City, Mo.
1191 Andres (Andres) Garibaldi, 510 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2157 Arthur William Glander, 414 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
272 Stephen Gorzinski, 414 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
906 Guy Griffith, 613 (618) Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1653 Jessie I. Hancock, 560 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1317 Robert Hanley, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo. (Rockford, N. Dak.).
1054 Walter A. Hanson, 1307 Penn, Kansas City, Mo. (Walter Hansen, 2422 Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio).
670 Milledge (Millidge) Elmore Henderson, White Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
1029 Fred Hill, 613 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2193 Shirley Hitt, 504 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
491 Abe Holland, 709 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
652 Charles Henry Holland (Charlie H. Holland), 812 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.
1721 Charles Horrigan, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

1913 Franklin Kirkwood Howard, 812 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
708 John E. Hudson, 548 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
178a Herman Hynson, 212 East Fifth, Kansas City, Mo. (care of warden Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.).
1935 George Washington Irwin, northwest corner Eleventh and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
2004 Leon Johnson, R., 920 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1858 John Keeney, 228 West Tenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1902 Elster (Elslo) Kifer, 721 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
5 Harold Thompson Kline, Eleventh and Wyandotte, Knights of Columbus Club, Kansas City, Mo. (Twelfth and Wyandott) 2527 Cleveland Avenue, and 1407 Belleview).
674 Otto Kilstead (Kulstade, Kolstaede, Kulstead), 512 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Landing, Federal Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
547 Thomas Lee, 20 West Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
60 Cash Clay Lester, Kansas City, Mo. (J. E. Hutt Construction Co.).
1484 Louis Levinsky, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
485 Leroy Hardin Lewis, 1208 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
Eugene Link, 317 West Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
1700 Benjamin Lunz, 615 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
212 John Rufus Lord, 522 West Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.
706 Lawrence Lovell, 906 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1824 James Saphen Ledell (Leddell, alias Fletcher), 414 Main, Kansas City, Mo. (Holloway, Ohio).
187 William McCabe, 5444 Main, Kansas City, Mo. (Memphis Hotel, Tenth and McGee, Kansas City, Mo.; care of Y. M. C. A., New York City).
1080 George Harrison (Harison) McCoy, Panama Hotel, 515 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1220 Perry McCoy, 111 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
870 William Dallas McKinney (McKinnie, McKinne), 410 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
798 Earle McKown, 117 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2011 Streator John McKnight, 1803 Penn, Kansas City, Mo.
240 William Henry Mallinson, 612 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2200 Bert Martin, 814 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.
276 James W. Martin, 414 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
9 Clyde Massey (Massly), Cowles House (Coates House), Kansas City, Mo.
1879 Peter Mavridis, 1317 Central, Kansas City, Mo.
1004a Russell Menefee, 118 East Second, Kansas City, Mo.
1001 Fred Meyer, 547 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1050 Raymond Miller, 558 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1561 Andrew Mogrensky (Mogrenskey, Mogolnicks), 914 Union Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
2200 Tom Moore, 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
555 Harry Morrison, Fourth and Walnut (Wilson & Co.), Kansas City, Mo.
680 Patrick (Pat) Murphy, 614 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2167 Fred Nelson, 940 Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
1300 Henry A. Oxford, Union Hotel, Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2004 George Washington Park, 8 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2058a Tom Bratton Payne (Tom Payne), general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
1005 Sol Peak, 521 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
2087 Thompson Ruhanis Penson (T. R. Penson), 824 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2088 Larlsley (Larlsley) Rayback, 414 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
106 Irvin Burcette Reid, 704 West Ninth, Kansas City, Mo. (box 281, Toole City, Utah).
701 Everett J. Rennex (Everett J. Renex, Everett Renex), 811 West Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
1510 Enrique Nelas, C. No. 106 West Thirteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
1300 George Sampson, 1224 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
841 George Schultz, 401 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
1838 Elza Scott, 5474 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1007 Fred Sealer, Eleventh and Central, Scranton Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
2070 Richard Searcy (R. Searcy), 518 May, Kansas City, Mo.
2211 Vestis Sherrells, 606 West Fourteenth, Kansas City, Mo.
2034 Sam Silverman, 422 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
156 Adolph Bill (Bell) Smith, 521 Main, Kansas City, Mo. (wardrobe department, Barnum & Bailey, Jackson, Miss.).
1844 Boyd Smith, 618 West Eighth, Kansas City, Mo.
27 Burney Leonard Smith (Burney L. Smith), New Denver Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
2270 Charles Smith, 719 West Tenth, Kansas City, Mo. (426 Market Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
2204 Moses Smith, 800 West Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
161 William Smith, 800 West Sixth, Kansas City, Mo. (3145 South First, Omaha, Nebr.
179 Robert Snyder, 111 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
1827a Charles Spencer, 915 Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
2284 Jack Stanley, 204 West Fourth, Kansas City, Mo.
2191 Joseph Sullivan, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.
580 William (Will) Taylor, 836 Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
2356 John Williams (William) Thomas, 510 Washington, Kansas City, Mo. (Fourteenth and Summit, Franklin Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.).
904 Benjamin Thorn (Thorne), 111 East Sixth, Kansas City, Mo.
2376 Matt J. Tremble, 209½ West Fifth, Kansas City, Mo.
1003 Frederic (Fred) Edward Tyre, 816 (820) Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
1909 Albert H. Vossick (A. H. Vossick), 555 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1476 Marshall Wells, 719 West Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
1723 John James Walsh, 521 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1316 Earl Warfield, 1001 West Ninth, Kansas City, Mo.
1232 James Washington, 108 East Third, Kansas City, Mo.
2401 Clyde Waterman, 547½ Main, Kansas City, Mo.
1229 William Frank Welch (Wilch), 507 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
1296 Angello Westfield (Neatfield), 1018 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
1160 William (Willie) White, 558 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
2156 Benjamin (Ben) Williams, 556 Main, Kansas City, Mo. (general delivery, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
208 George Williams, 914 Bell, Kansas City, Mo.
277 George Windsor, 815 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
687 Harry Winters, Moore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
411 John Yaeger, 712 West Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.

112 Frederick D. Young, 401 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. (1287 Metropolitan Avenue, Argentine, Kans.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

135 Edward Barnaby, 2843 Holly Street, Kansas City, Mo.
154 Wm. Edw. Bates (William Edward Bates), 2 West Thirty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1880 Henry Richard Davis (H. R. Davis), 2823 Holly Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1002 Benj. Lloyd De Bard (Benjamin Lloyd De Bord, Benj. L. De Bord, Benj. Lloyd De Burd), 0 West Thirty-first Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1830 Lloyd Thos. Flemons, 1918 Walda Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (Lloyd Thomas, 1918 Walda Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.).
483 Forman (Ferman) Harrison, 3559 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo. (3559 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.).
1877 Jas. (James) Hollingsworth, 1006 Valentine Road, Kansas City, Mo.
981 Edgar Johnson, 3118 Wyoming Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1082 Arthur Marshall, 2400 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
870 Arthur Price Miller, 3427 Summit Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1401 Alfred (Alford) Morrow, 1102 West Twenty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
880 Ray Pierce, 3010 Madison Street, Kansas City, Mo.
105 David Schriner, 2824 West Prospect Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1086 Ernest (Earnest) Sullivan, 2809 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1004 Glen Rudolph Thomas, 3544 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.
882 Fred Earl Walters, 3845 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
716 Claude Williams, 1102 West Twenty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1918 Robt. (Robert) Williams, 1220 Merrill Place, Kansas City, Mo.
984 Wm. (William) Wise, 2847 West Prospect Street (1302 Forest Street), Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, KANSAS CITY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1838 Julius (Julian) Haywood Berry, 112 Oliver Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1090 John Brolway, 2204 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
581 Harry Bryant, 1201 Garfield Street, Kansas City, Mo.
792 Jess (Jes. Carper (Jess George Carper, Jess Casper), 1216 Illinois Street, Kansas City, Mo.
475 Fred Eugene Ellis (Freddie Eugene Ellis), 3008 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
183 McClellan (Lardy) Hardy, 1824 Brooklyn Street, Kansas City, Mo. (McClellan Hardy, 2017 East Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
425 John Joyce (Johnnie Joyce), 2402 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1201 Thomas Aloysius Noonan (Thomas Aloysious Noonan), 1004 Baltimore (Baltes) Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
49 Charles Robinson Scott (Charles Robison Scott), 1018 Benton Street, Kansas City, Mo.
1784 Harold M. Snyder, 1807 Benton Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.
1436 Walter Estes Stumpfig, 1007 Garfield Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
250 Harry White, 2407 East Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2780 Urban (Varban) Anguloff, Presiaff, Schumann, Mo. (Odessa, Mo.).
801 James O. Boyd, Waverly, Mo.
2711 Charles Clark, Lexington, Mo.
1442 William Conley, Lexington, Mo.
800 John Kinnard, Lexington, Mo.
45 Joseph (Joe) Franchina, Summit Street, Lexington, Mo.
2288 George (Hannakoulas (Glannakoulas), 522 Main Street, Lexington, Mo.
2871a Earl L. Jones, Higginsville, Mo. (Lexington, Mo.).
1813 Melisio Pablo Magana (Maguna) (Melisio P. Magnna), Odessa, Mo. (Carapan, Mexico).
2880 Arthur Sheets, North Eleventh Street, Lexington, Mo.
2906 John Shipley (Shipley), Tulsa, Okla. (Odessa, Mo.).
1208 Clyde Williams, Lexington, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'DONALD, STATE OF MISSOURI.

24 William M. Callahan (Calahan), Goodman, Mo. (Anderson, Mo.).
212 Ransford Davidson, Anderson, Mo. (318 Jones Street, Sioux City, Iowa).
708 George Buell Davis, Cyclone, Mo.
280 Harlin E. Dunlap (Harlan Earnest Dunlap), route No. 3, Anderson, Mo.
856 Alfret Neveron Kelly (Albert Nevaron (A. N.) Kelley), Pineville, Mo.
672 Oscar Herman (Harmon) Knipp, Anderson, Mo.
466 Ira Mitchell, Alafarm, Ark.
367 Charles Pratt, Anderson, Mo.
99 Ray Tucker, Anderson, Mo. (Ray M. Tucker, South West City, Mo.).
748 John Carroll (C., Carol) Warren, Pineville, Mo. (Anderson, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MACON, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1003 Robert Burris, New Cambria, Mo.
216 John Crovetti (John Frank Crovetti), Keota, Mo.
1012 Earl Harrison Galvin (Gelvin), Macon Mo. (Rubey Street, Macon, Mo.).
1359 Luther Martin Hays, Macon, Mo.
923 Ralph John Jones, Bevier, Mo.
241 Alfred Williams, Bevier, Mo.
503 Guerra Domongo (Domingo Guerra), Calesa, Gangato, Mexico.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIES, STATE OF MISSOURI.

248 Vernon Osborn Cross, Vienna, Mo.
60 John Bunyan (B.) Spencer, route No. 1, Vichy, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MISSISSIPPI, STATE OF MISSOURI.

341 Earl Chas. Bennett, East Prairie, Mo. (Benton Harbor, Mich.).
35 Harry Bracy (Brocy), Macon, Miss.
1227 George Bradley, East Prairie, Mo.
1209 Edgar Clemmons (Edgar L., Edgar Lee Clemons), Charleston, Mo.
989 John Cody, Charleston, Mo.
105 Ike Geralds, Larenceberg, Tenn.
266 Will Jackson, Charleston, Mo.
231 Richard Jones, Charleston, Mo.
802 Thos. J. Jones, Charleston, Mo.
897 Miller Mathew (Matthew Miller), Charleston, Mo.

213 Jackson Payton, Charleston, Mo.
227 Henry Pentecost (Pentecost), Henson, Mo.
454 Marion F. Presson (Francis, Francis Marion Presson), Charleston, Mo.
1186 Joe Robertson (Robinson), Wyatt, Mo.
1107 Paris Robinson, Charleston, Mo.
62 Thos. Sanders (Sanders), Heckman, Ky.
1265 John W. Smith, Charleston, Mo.
362 Horace Williams (William), Charleston, Mo.
354 Albert Woodard, R. F. D., Charleston, Mo.
513 Green Henry Yates (Henry Yates Green), Wolf Island, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONITEAU, STATE OF MISSOURI.

681a C. (Chas.) Davis, California, Mo.
792 Wesley Collins, California, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEW MADRID, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1988 Harry Albright (Allbright), Gideon, Mo.
907 Gilbert Amburn, Morehouse, Mo.
1204 Claude (Claud) Askrew, New Madrid, Mo.
2152 Geo. Bancum (Baucum), Gideon, Mo.
1180 John Benson, New Madrid, Mo.
979 Robt. Edw. Bishop, Morehouse, Mo.
748 Churchell Brannon (Churchel Brannen, Branam), East Prairie, Mo.
1592 Floyd A. (Allen) Brown, Hyman, Mo.
2073 Wm. (Will) Brown, Gideon, Mo.
1928 Ovie C. (Cecil) Burns (Owie Cecil Burns), Gideon, Mo.
1615 Geo. Burton, Gideon, Mo.
88 Wm. Busch (Bush), New Madrid, Mo.
2333 John Cade, New Madrid, Mo.
1297 Ellis Carter, Point Pleasant, Mo.
2218 William C. (Coral) Cash (William Coral Gash), Morehouse, Mo.
1458 Chas. Coats (Coates, Coots), Natchez, Miss.
1379 Rome Lee Crews, Portageville, Mo.
2215 Lindsey Davis, New Madrid, Mo.
1419 Chas. (Charlie) Drew, Morehouse, Mo.
1678 Richard Eichleberger, Gideon, Mo.
556 Clarence Eaters (Estus), New Madrid, Mo.
689 Granville (Gronville) Fox, Gideon, Mo.
1392 Robt. Geine, New Madrid, Mo.
221 Dennie Gibbs, Gideon, Mo.
2505 Wm. W. (Walter) Goodwin, Morehouse, Mo.
2563 Hat Gross, Tiptonville, Tenn.
360 Ernie E. Harp, Gideon, Mo.
2039 Wm. (Willie) Harries, Jackson, Tenn.
1283 Chas. Hearns (Hearns, Charley (Charly) Herms), New Madrid, Mo.
2214 Clifton (Clifferd) Henry, Portageville, Mo.
2289 John Henry, New Madrid, Mo.
2456 Harvey Hill, Morehouse, Mo.
1891 Chas. (Charlie) Hudson, Portageville, Mo. (Linda, Miss., P. O. Portageville, Mo.).
1749 Paul Imbodeu, New Madrid, Mo.
1682 Nathaniel Johnson, Rives, Mo.
630 Richard Johnson, Steele, Mo. (New Madrid, Mo.).
1318 Will Jackson, New Madrid, Mo.
2323 Will Johnson, New Madrid, Mo.
2458 Ernest Jones, La Forge, Mo.
2004 Jas. Knatchler (James Knotebler), Risco, Mo.
575 Albert Lee, New Madrid, Mo.
1102 Philm Linsey, Linda, Mo. (Bougla, Miss.; mail at Linda, Mo.).
2177 Jim Magby (Morby), Gideon, Mo.
1456 Geo. S. (Seth) Markham, Morehouse, Mo.
1734 Clayhourn Martin (Press Martin, Clobourn Martin), Gideon, Mo.
2398 Chas. (Carley, Charlie) Mitchell, Sikeston, Mo.
581 Edw. F. Morriss (Edw. Franklin Morris, Edward Frank Morris), Morehouse, Mo.
522 Jos. R. (Richard) Nunley, Parma, Mo.
844 Jas. E. (Everett) Phillips, Knoxall (Noxall), Mo.
660 Clifford Richardson, New Madrid, Mo.
833 William Robertson (William Edgar Robertson), Gideon, Mo.
1581 William Robinson, Sikeston, Mo.
559 Benjamin Rogers (Benjamin (Benjiman) Franklin Rogers), Portageville, Mo.
520 Abe Lincoln Romine (Romaine), Gideon, Mo.
2436 Penny Ross, Fort Gipson, Miss.
1316 Willie Rufus, Camden, Ark.
93 James Sax (Sox), Portageville, Mo.
1178 Herman Schmierjohann (Schwierjohann, Schmerjohann), Tallapoosa, Mo.
1587 Bud Scott, St. Joe, La.
1503 Jas. A. Shelton (Arthur Shelton), Gideon, Mo.
2120 Sumnie Smith, Gideon, Mo.
2423 Wm. (Will) Stokes, Mayersville, Miss.
1610 Johnny (Johnev) Thompson, Gideon, Mo.
1057a Pelt Walton (Wolton), Portageville, Mo. (Lake Providence, La., post office Portageville, Mo.).
1109 Ernest Washington, New Madrid, Mo.
89 Tom Weatherford, Waverly, Tenn.
758 Horace (Horrace) Williams (Horrace William), Shreveport, La.
86 Edward (Ed) Wilson, New Madrid, Mo.
1127 Fred Wilson, Gideon, Mo.
970 Johnnie Wilson, Vienna, Ill.
1119 Jack Winchester, Cairo, Ill. (Point Pleasant, Mo.).
1617 John Wright, Gideon, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PEMISCOT, STATE OF MISSOURI.

796 Theo. (Theodore) Anderson, Caruthersville, Mo.
1082 Ben Baten, Portageville, Mo.
1109 Jess Baty, Canady, Mo.
931 Charles Bennett (Bennette), Hayti, Mo.
2267 Herbert Bennett, Caruthersville, Mo.
408 Oscar Bennett, Caruthersville, Mo.
240 Lucius (Louis) Best, Netherlands, Mo.
1542 John Harvey Bevine (Beavens), Portageville, Mo.
148 Perry Blackburn, Cooter, Mo.
2003 Wm. (William, W. H.) Henry Brewer, Hayti, Mo.
2379 Arthur Brown, Canady, Mo.
1087 Lee Brown, Caruthersville, Mo., care of Gov. Fleet.
2227 Lee (Dee) Brown, Caruthersville, Mo.
1843 Roscoe Brown, Micola, Mo.
1507 Walter Brown, Caruthersville, Mo.
737 James (Jake) Bunn, Portageville, Mo.
1946 Garfield Burch, Swifton, Mo.
1771 John Carmichael (Carmickle), Portageville, Mo.
890 Jesse Carter, Route 2, Caruthersville, Mo.
698 George Chappell (Chappel), Caruthersville, Mo.
721 James Nelson Cochran (John Nelson Cochron, John Melton Cochran), Portageville, Mo.
1576 Geo. Worchester Cartner, Braggadocio, Mo. (George Winchester, Geo. Winchester, George Worchester), Boekerton, Mo.
602 Charles (Chas.) Franklin Duncan, Caruthersville, Mo.
1306 Albert Ellis, Holland, Mo.
1646 Tom Ellis, Caruthersville, Mo.
172 Will Eskridge, Steele, Mo.
1192 Robert Evans, Deering, Mo.
514 William C. (Will C.) Evans, Netherlands, Mo.
1201 Edward Thos. Faine (Edwood Thos. Fain, Edward Thos. Fain), Hayti, Mo.
2096 Charlie Flemming (Flemings), Cooter, Mo.
376 Thomas Floyd, Steele, Mo.
1008 Howard Forster (Fortner), Pascola, Mo.
425 Samuel Foster (Sam, Samuel Forster), Hayti, Mo.
191 Bennie French, Cooter, Mo.
2197 John French, Holland, Mo. (Steele, Mo.).
2040 Richard Gates, Faust, Mo.
1333 William Glover, Hayti, Mo.
2541 James Gray, Caruthersville, Mo.
2229 Tony (Tony) Hall, Caruthersville, Mo.
17 Horace Elmer (Horis, Horace E.) Hampton, Portageville, Mo.
1878 Willia Hampton (Willie Hamton), Faust, Mo.
1862 Henry Harris, Caruthersville, Mo.
480 Pence Harris, Caruthersville, Mo.
2516 Sidney Harris, Caruthersville, Mo.
1805 Arthur Harrison, Steele, Mo.
2147 Leonard Hart, Caruthersville, Mo.
2230 Herman Hawkins, Pascola, Mo.
95 William Hawkins, Steele, Mo.
583 Simon Hayden, Faust, Mo.
987 James Benj. (Benjamin, J. B.) Head, Cooter, Mo.
1423 Merritt Hilley (Hillie), Caruthersville, Mo.
1046 Tommie (Tomie) House, Canady, Mo.
1494 Fonnie Houston, Caruthersville, Mo.
1882 John Henry (J. H.) Houston, Cooter, Mo.
1791 James Howard, Caruthersville, Mo.
2078 Felbert Ivory, Caruthersville, Mo.
1861 Arthur Jackkson, Caruthersville, Mo.
1802 Dave Jackson, Caruthersville, Mo.
1760 Isaac Jackson, Caruthersville, Mo.
1227 Richard James, Deering, Mo.
171 Mott Jenkins, Christie Springs, Miss. (Caruthersville, Mo.).
494 John F. Jennings, Caruthersville, Mo.
1885 Marion Elias Jennings, Wardell, Mo.
2408 Bud Johnson, Tyler, Mo.
680 Jesse (Jessie) Johnson, Faust, Mo. (75 Jackson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
284 Sam Jones, Caruthersville, Mo.
2041 Leslie Kilpatrick, Steele, Mo.
11 John King, Caruthersville, Mo.
487 Louis Edward Knight, Clayroot, Mo. (Lewis Edw. Barney Knight (L. B. H. Knight), Brogg City, Mo.).
208 Willie Lawrence, 2 Commerce Street, Memphis, Tenn.
288 Henry Elton Lawson, Cooter, Mo.
1020 Charles Henry (Chas. H.) Lee, Greenville, Miss. (Caruthersville, Mo.).
2027 William (Wm.) Lee, Deering, Mo.
14 Robert Ernest Lewis, Caruthersville, Mo.
1531 Beverly (Bevle) Litt, New Orleans, La.
1246 Tee (T.) Livingston, Caruthersville, Mo.
1665 James A. Lynn (John Allord Lynn, John A. Lynn), Caruthersville, Mo.
1405 Robert McCormick, Caruthersville, Mo.
1739 Fred McDaniel, Portageville, Mo.
2416 Allen (Allar) McGoth (Alan McGath), Holland, Mo.
1797 John Edgar (J. E.) Majors, Cooter, Mo.
799 Willie Marshall (Marshel), Caruthersville, Mo.
2184 James Martin, Cunningham Farm, Caruthersville, Mo.
1132 Samson (Sampson) Mayfield, Caruthersville, Mo.
2531 Bell Mellon, Caruthersville, Mo.
1190 Will Meriweather, Caruthers, Mo.
1673 Arthur Morris, Caruthersville, Mo.
720 General Mukes, Caruthersville, Mo.
1622 Wm. (William) Clarence Mullins, Netherlands, Mo.
1977 Robert Newsom (Newsome), Caruthersville, Mo.
1033 Charles (Chas.) Owens, Caruthersville, Mo.
604 Luther A. (Aberham) Palmer, Portageville, Mo.
1691 Lester B. (Lester Burdett) Parke, Caruthersville, Mo.
2409 Louis (Lewis) Perkins, Netherlands, Mo.
19 Richard T. Perkins (Richard Perkins), Portageville, Mo.
204 Oscar Phenix, Hayti, Mo.
1123 Robert L. Pope, Jonestown, Miss. (Moro, Ark.).
1833 O. L. Powell, R. F. D. No. 2, Caruthersville, Mo.
221 Bob Pratt, Steele, Mo.
2396 James W. Priest, Caruthersville, Mo.
312a Isaac Rayfort, Caruthersville, Mo.
1186 Glover Rhea, Steele, Mo.
620 Henry Riggance, 619 Ward Street, Caruthersville, Mo.
920 Albert (Albert A.) Riggs, Deering, Mo.
2571 George (Geo.) Robertson, Caruthersville, Mo.
812 Mitchell Roby, Caruthersville, Mo.
61a Willie Rogers, Gideon, Mo., care of J. W. Stone.
2468 Jim Ross, Second Street, Caruthersville, Mo.
2559 Alexander (Alex) Ruffin, Greenville, Miss.
2140 Forest (Forrest) Ruffin, Caruthersville, Mo.
1016 James Lee (Jim) Shack, Caruthersville, Mo.
1532 George Simmous (Simons), Tyler, Mo.
1112 Walter Small, Cooter, Mo.
686 Cecil Smith, Hayti, Mo.
2286 George Smith, Caruthersville, Mo.
22 Henry Smith, Caruthersville, Mo.
320 Will Smith, Deering, Mo.
1690 Harry Stanley, Swifton, Mo.
2626 John H. Steward (John Steward), Caruthersville, Mo.
1678a Wm. B. Strange, Steele, Mo.

1783 Ellis Wendell (Wendel, Windle) Tate, Route 2, Caruthersville, Mo.
2241 Sam Taylor, Portageville, Mo.
2302 Robert Thomas, Caruthersville, Mo.
1063 Willard Thomas, Caruthersville, Mo.
1225 Dee Tindle (D. Tune), Caruthersville, Mo.
195 Herbert Todd, Swifton, Mo.
1916 M. J. Travis, Cooter, Mo.
2449 Granberry Tucker, 375 North Dunlap Street, Memphis, Tenn. (26 East Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
1088 Lemuel William Turrey (Tunis, Tunie), Portageville, Mo.
698 Ed Turley, Caruthersville, Mo.
1895 James Tyus, Steele, Mo.
263 Will Umphrey, Portageville, Mo.
185 Henry Wade, Cooter, Mo.
2121 Wite Wade, Pascola, Mo.
182 Dorsey Ward, Caruthersville, Mo.
2477 Frank Ward, Steele, Mo.
1330 Arthur (Arther) Ware, Caruthersville, Mo.
297 Archie Wilburn, 120 West Trigglur Street, Memphis, Tenn.
282 Daniel Williams, Hayti, Mo.
970 Isaac Williams (Isac William, Willam), Faust, Mo.
2253 Joe F. Williams (Joe Williams), Swifton, Mo.
542 Lafe Williams, Wardell, Mo.
2324 Geo. (George) Wilson, Faust, Mo. (75 Jackson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
2488 Monarch Dee (M. D., Monarch Lee Wilson) Wilson, Swifton, Mo. (Leach, Tenn., R. F. D. No. 1).
2350 Taylor Winfield, Deering, Mo., care of J. H. Findlay, Rives, Mo.
2334 Zeddie Kirk Wood, 206 Eleventh Street, Caruthersville, Mo.
1688 Sam Woodfork (Wolfork, Woodbark), Caruthersville, Mo.
2181 Riley Young, Caruthersville, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PETTIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2289 Victor Harry Anderson, Elva, Ill.
2158a Geo. Bolden, Sedalia, Mo.
1482 Wm. Brackenridge, care of M., K. & T. Ry., water service department, Sedalia, Mo.
1172 Wade Briscoe, Route No. 5, Sedalia, Mo.
2700 Ross Burris, East St. Louis Street, Sedalia, Mo.
503 James Watson Howard (Howard James Watson, H. J.), La Monte, Mo.
860 A. Ralph Kelgore, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
1589 Jack Louis (Lewis) King, 1131 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
98 Wm. Jake Leonard, Clarion, Pa.
2117 Jim Lewis, 583 Emilz Street, Sedalia, Mo.
2033a Woodburn J. (W. J.) Licklider, Sedalia, Mo. (Windhorst, Canada).
215 Loney McFadden, Sedalia, Mo.
1774 Cleonis Joseph McKenzie, Sedalia, Mo.
40 Chas. John Madsen, 315 South Ohio Street, Sedalia, Mo.
951a John Moore, Sedalia, Mo.
1636 Geo. Samuel Parsley (Geo. Samuel Aubra Parsley), 1315 South Quincy Street, Sedalia, Mo.
682 Wm. Rallan Smith, 511 Main Street, Sedalia, Mo.
2512 John Henry Thornton, Hugesville, Mo.
2089a Norman Walker, Sedalia, Mo. (Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.).
93 Adolph Weir (Adolph Washington Weir, Adoulph W. Weir), Sedalia, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1709 John Highwonder (Highsworth), Louisiana, Mo.
1330 Joseph Edward Jeffries, Ashburn, Mo.
844 Richard Lewis, Cyrene, Mo.
1700 William Huber McHugh, Bowling Green, Mo. (431 Cuming Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
414 Herman Mack, Tenth and Kentucky Streets, Louisiana, Mo.
723 James Ranson (Ransom), Water Street, Louisiana, Mo. (2567 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1083 William Cloves Smith, Louisiana, Mo.
965 Ralph Von Westenberger (Van Westenberger), 605 North Main Street, Louisiana, Mo. (607½ North Main Street, Louisiana, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RIPLEY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

767 William F. Hopkins, Doniphi, Mo. (probably meant for Doniphan).
270 Robert Augustn Ogden, Doniphan, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. FRANCOIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

3195 Bleggan Barsak, Leadwood, Mo.
632 James Bates, Esther, Mo. (Elvins, Mo.).
1454 Jas. Harry Bohanon (Harvey Bohannon, Jas. Harry Bakauns), Leadwood, Mo.
1250 Albert Bruis (Buis), Leadwood, Mo.
992 Jacob (Jan) Burbon, Leadwood, Mo.
1279 Nick Choron (Chorond), Leadwood, Mo.
1963 Ranson (Ransom) Lee Denny, box 443, Bonne Terre, Mo.
1741 George Duncan, Flat River, Mo.
2297 Everett (Evert) Fadler, Esther, Mo.
2005 Tony Frkovich (Frkovick), Flat River, Mo.
1941 Clestin Geo. Garzezedz (George Garzezedj), Flat River, Mo.
1090 Salomon George, Desloge, Mo.
2891 Martin C. Gilbert, Cantwell, Mo.
1970 Arlie Delmar Gordon, Bonne Terre, Mo.
1383 Walter Herbert Jackson, Elvins, Mo.
497 Frank Jankla, Flat River, Mo.
177 Frank Jankunas, Elvins, Mo. (Nitro, W. Va.).
2303 Mike Jidewsky (Jadowsky, Jidowski), St. Francois, Mo.
1051 Wm. Johnson, Farmington, Mo.
1135 Geo. John Kalouski (J. Kolouski, Geo. Kalonski, Kalonsky), Bonne Terre, Mo.
2066 Maik Karokoradz (Kargoski), Flat River, Mo.
428 Frank Knight, Elvins, Mo.
1215 Sam Koet (Koeb), Flat River, Mo.
1214 Joe Loyewski (Loyewlski), Flat River, Mo.
2085 William Perry Lynn, River Mines, Mo.
856a Francis G. Maloney, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
8025 Ed. Mason, Frank Clay, Mo.
2333 Smith F. (H.) McMillan, St. Francois, Farmington, Mo.
1335 John Olso (Oeso), Flat River, Mo.
1612 Nickloni Ozernecke (Czernecke), Flat River, Mo.
635 Sebrstano (Serbstano) Pereto, Flat River, Mo.
398 William Henry Pinkly (Pinkley), Bismarck, Mo.
1520 Percy (Perry) Pinkston, Farmington, Mo. (Bonne Terre, Mo.).
1302 John Prasa (Prsa, Prsor), Leadwood, Mo.
2058 Stephen Rikroski (Steve Rikooski), Esther, Mo.
1288 Roman Sudoski, Flat River, Mo.
1736 John Sofschsim (Lofechism), Desloge, Mo.
132 George Washington Stroup, Eminence, Mo.
91 Lee Tong, Flat River, Mo.
211 George Grant Van Buren (George Van Buren), Flat River, Mo.
2935 William Vaner, Desloge, Mo.
3108 Richard John Ward, Farmington, Mo. (Richmond John Ward, Turkey Creek, Ill.).
937 James Vargo, Flat River, Mo.
1003 Stanley Wayckowski (Wacikowski, S. Wycuboski), Leadwood, Mo.
3026 George Lamson (Lawson) Webster, Flat River, Mo.
3172 Jack Wunder, Flat River, Mo.
2098 Louis Zanoni, Flat River, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, STATE OF MISSOURI.

385 Jesse Austin, 1009 South Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1083 Russell Ellworth Buffmeyer (Russell Ellsworth Buffmyer), 622 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
797 Emmey Butler, 517 North Nineteenth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
397 Oscar E. Carlson, 810 South Tenth Street, St. Joseph, Mo. (Oscar Frank Carlson, 526 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.).
1584 Jno. Thos. Crumm (John Thomas Crumm), 703 South Sixth Street, Greenhill Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo.
409 Roy Ray Ellison, 1123 South Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1897 Roy Hough, 6181 Edminston Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
1818 Foster Kane, 1502 Fred Avenue, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Mo.
1086 Geo. Lemmer, 601 South Seventh Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
137 Abelino Montoya (Abeline Montoya, Abeline Montoga), 220 South Seventeenth Street, St. Joseph, Buchanan, Mo.
1560 James Murphy (Jno. Murfey), 1123 South Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
770 Fred Nelson, general delivery, St. Joseph, Buchanan, Mo.
2005 Geo. I. Pratt (George I. Pratt), 310 South Fifth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
648 David Reichenberg, 601 South Seventh Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
906 Thos. Dewitt Ridgeway (Thomas Dewitt Ridgeway), 916 Patee Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
327 Ray Smith (Roy Smith), 715 Mary Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1218 Warren Bailey, Kirkwood, Mo.
90 James L. Brown, Valley Park, Mo.
282 Calvin Curry, Valley Park, Mo.
622 Samuel P. Drinning (Drenning), Webster Groves, rural route 4, Mo.
1907 George A. Duprey (Dupuy), Holmes and Madison, Kirkwood, Mo.
57 George C. Ehlert (George Karl Ehlert), Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
2444 William J. Eichman, route 7, Affton, Mo. (Wm. Jos. Eichman, care of W. Thompson, box 67, Elvins, Mo.).
896 Henry Gun, Oakville, Mo.
1251 Charles Hud Henderson, 511 Benton, Valley Park, Mo.
2139 Ernest Graver, Valley Park, Mo.
1071 Stenley (Stenly) Klim, route 8, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
181 August (Angus) Kraus, Affon, Mo.
1679 Harry Jasper, 311 Weiss Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2130 William N. Lark, Sappington, Mo.
1533 John O. McClasky (McClosky), Kirkwood, Mo.
649 Edward Minifee, 444 West Adams, Kirkwood, Mo.
488 Claud Murrell, Grand and Harrison, Kirkwood, Mo.
1261 Ralph B. Purington (Purinton), Valley Park, Mo.
2318 Stewart Lee Raab, No. 8, Jefferson Barracks, Mehlville, Mo.
468 John Senko (Semko), Eureka, Mo.
2400 Lawrence Wm. Singleton (Wm. Lawrence Singleton), Oakville, Mo.
2241 Wm. A. Snider, route 8, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
110 John Vulaulk (Nubulk), Jefferson Barracks, No. 8, Mo.
1134 Frank Williams, 900 Marshall Avenue, Valley Park, Mo.
1644 Thomas Yates, Valley Park, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2015 Jen Kou, 3532 North Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1097 Charles Romar, 2016 Palm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

310 Arnold A. Bilzing, 2511a North Tenth Street, now 1310a Warren Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1310a Warren Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
15 Robert Lee Hector, 2700 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Robt. Lee Hector, 732 Fourth Avenue, Massianelle, Montreal, Canada).
257 Virgil H. Johnson, 2517 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
71 Wade Johnson, 2902 North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1608 Wm. D. Niehaus, 2519 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1193 Walter Shinake, 1602 Hogan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1020 William Van Veen, 816 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

344 Casimer Adamowicz, 1312 North Twentieth, St. Louis, Mo. (R. No. 3, Fairmont, W. Va.).
1563 John Anderson, 1111 North Seventh, St. Louis, Mo.
918 Harry Barnes, 114 Mullamphy (1114 Mullanphy), St. Louis, Mo.
1593 Antonio (Antonino) Barrelo, 1498 North Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.
1047 John Andrejewski, 1820 Cass, St. Louis, Mo.
539 Fred Bayessdorfer, 1227 North Twentieth, St. Louis, Mo.
412 Clarence Bennett, 1417 North Sixteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
1444 Giovanni Binaggio, 1105 Carr, St. Louis, Mo.
817 James Leno Blanchard, 1925½ Division, St. Louis, Mo.
2402 Hyman Boltzman, 2126 O'Sallon, St. Louis, Mo.
2157 John N. Brown, 1011 North Eighth, rear, St. Louis, Mo. (John W. Brown, 1127 Division, East St. Louis, Ill.).
3207 James Buscemi (Giacomo Buscemi), 813 Carr, St. Louis, Mo.
2605 Sidney Carey, 1006 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
709 Sam Carfino (Sam Crafino), 1132 North Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.
2066 Frank Davis Cocchi (Gocchi), 1112 North Eighteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
2068 James Cutriel (Cntrich), St. Louis, Mo., 1812 O. Tallon Street.

249 William Henry Davis, 1106 North Thirteenth (833 South Seventh), St. Louis, Mo.
170 William J. Donovan, 1623 Cass, St. Louis, Mo.
2676 Frank H. Dreyer, 1931 North Fifteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
54 Salvatore Eacona (Eacona Salvatore), 1014 North Sixth, St. Louis, Mo.
1588 Frank Gibbons (Frank T. (S.) Gibbons), 2025 Division, St. Louis, Mo.
581 Charles Gibson, 1915½ Biddle, St. Louis, Mo.
2015 John Gillardi, 1319 North Eleventh, St. Louis, Mo.
1786 Steve Godwowski (Gedvowski), 1213 North Eleventh (813 O'Fallon), St. Louis, Mo.
1516 Frank Gunther, 1507 North Seventeenth, St. Louis, Mo.
894 Aron Harrison (Harrison Aron, Aaron), 1021 North Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.
2783 Sam Holman, 1114 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
203 William Hoskins, 116 Mullanphy, St. Louis, Mo.
1116 Major Howard, 1007 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo. (Gilmore, Ark.).
1928 William Lewis Jones (Will Louis Jones), 1407 North Eleventh, St. Louis, Mo.
442 Lawrence Jordieu (Jordlan), 925 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
1487 Earl Kahre, 1013 Blair (3914 North Eleventh), St. Louis, Mo.
2242 Stanley Kihn, 1414 Blair, St. Louis, Mo. (Stanislaw Kihn, 500 South Ann, Baltimore, Md.).
2747 Frank Kirves, 419 Wash, St. Louis, Mo.
1198 Pete Kohocsis, 1406¼ North Ninth, St. Louis, Mo.
1209 John Komosienski (Komosinski), 1444 Mullamphy, St. Louis, Mo.
1051 Andrew Raspanti Lascala (LaScola, Raspante La Scola), 1509 North Fifteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
2358 Tozel (Jozef) Lasker, 1416 North Twelfth, St. Louis, Mo.
88 Morris Lichtenstein (Lichenstein), 1008 North Eleventh, St. Louis, Mo.
407 Wasill (Wosill) Lohahs, 1333 North Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.
347 Petro Lomanaca, 1222 North Ninth, St. Louis, Mo.
2287 William J. (Jos.) McCormack, 1112 North Eighteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
2886 Orazioso Manizzi (Orazioso Manrizzi), 1206 North Seventh, St. Louis, Mo.
3118 Koshmish Marnski, 1120 O'Fallon, St. Louis, Mo.
1853 Joseph Marterano, 2106 Division, St. Louis, Mo.
1538 Geo. Meagher, 1437 North Sixteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
3009 Joe Migliore (Migliore), 1328 Bioiran (1328 Blair), St. Louis, Mo.
2773 Sam (Samuel) Miles, 929 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo. (Adah, Pa.).
227 Russel (Russell) Moore, 1102 North Twelfth, St. Louis, Mo.
228 Sylvester Murphy, 1462 Madison, St. Louis, Mo.
2139 Fred Nevels (Nevele), 1705 North Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, Detroit, Mich.).
3174 Tony Nodowski Vodowski), 1416 North Tenth, St. Louis, Mo.
789 Henry Owens, 1112 North Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
178 Nick Pavea (Pavia, Pavio), 1514 North Seventh (1415 North Seventh), St. Louis, Mo.
3003 Stephen Henry Pohl, 1306½ North Eleventh, St. Louis, Mo.
801 Jan Post, Inco. No. 1 Wharf, St. Louis, Mo. (care consul of the Netherlands, New Orleans, La.).
2009 Henry Pugh, 1003 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
2179 Henry Rhodes, 1738 North Tenth, St. Louis, Mo.
1503 James Riley, 1027 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
2823 William Robinson, 1116 North Thirteenth (1115 North Thirteenth), St. Louis, Mo.
431 Lester Rotz, 1447 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
723 Gus Robert Sobecki (Gust Robert Sobacki, Gus Sobocki), 1431 Sarsfield Place, St. Louis, Mo.
2263 John Shaffer, 1017 North Broadway (3117 Washington), St. Louis, Mo.
2992 Hugh D. Sheffield, 1417 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, Portland, Oreg.).
1785 Anthony Smith, 1406 North Fifteenth, St. Louis, Mo. (Anthony Francis Smith, 108 East Second, Michigan City, Ind.).
2549 Eugene Smith, 927 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
3146 Joseph Smith, 912 Cass, St. Louis, Mo.
797 Roy (Ray) Smith, 1519 North Fifteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
1425 Tony Smith, 1608 Blair, St. Louis, Mo.
796 Wladyslaw (Wladislaw, Wladislaw) Soloszynski, 1418 North Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
865 Robert Spenlan, Fathes Dempsey's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
2192 John Taylor, rear 1010 North Ninth, St. Louis, Mo.
3189 Leon Teberski (Teberskn), 1505 Blair, St. Louis, Mo.
1937 Walter Todd, 1514 North Ninth, St. Louis, Mo.
2653 James Tracy, 2114 O'Fallon (4418 Ashland), St. Louis, Mo.
1779 Henry Treadwell, 1406 North Fourteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
2333 Steve Verczeiszewski (Verczieszewski), 824 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
1093 Walter Waszkiewicz, 1324 North Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.
1291 John Hamilton Williams, 925 Brooklyn, St. Louis, Mo.
1300 William Zegarinski (Zgarinsky), 1408 Cass (1101 Madison), St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2247½ Ole Harris (Harris Abe, Abe Harris), Carrie Hill, Ala.
110 David (Dave) H. Anderson, 1608 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
518 James Estelle (Estell) Arnold, 1010 North Twentieth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2420½ Harry Baer, 1012 Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
491 Elda Baker, 2017 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
983 James F. (Grover) Bates, 2010 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
176 Phil Beasley, 610 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1636 Matt Berthin (Matt Berthn; Berthir), 405 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2360 Everett Bibb, 1822 Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
27 Lee Bibbins, 1619 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
194 Thomas Black, Streckfus Wharf Boat, St. Louis, Mo.
889 John Brewer, 409 North Levee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1646 Fletcher Brown, 719 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
434 Walter Buckner, 106 North Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2043 Eugene Burke (Eugene Burk), 823a North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
803 Charles Burns, 818 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
234 John Cabalin (John Kabalan; Kabelln), 824 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
233 John Carlson, 1805 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1053 Faye (Foye) Chapman, 609a Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
266 J. Cleet, 724 North Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
100 Mack Coleman, 407 North Levee (Rock House), St. Louis, Mo.
2602 John Connell, 1615 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2242 Charles Cool (Charles O. Cool), 917 Franklin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2129 Joseph (Joe) Cooper (Joseph Carper), 1521 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
612 Robert Dondas, 1017 North Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1750 John Edwards, 1129 North Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1818 Henry Eisemann (Henry Eiseman), Merlmac Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
1066 Avie (Ovie) M. Elliott, 1623 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1112 John Elser, 1518 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2271 Thomas Evan, 908a North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1873½ Walter Fischer, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
2047 John J. Fitzgerald (John T. Fitzgerald), LaSalle Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
336 Theodore Ford (Theodore Tard), 1610a Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
262 Frank W. Foster, 117 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2288 Will Frank, 120 North Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
199 Joseph H. Gregory, 2734 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2176 Frank Griffiths, 1620 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
931 Willer Guss, 1407 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2615 Emil Harber (M. L. Harber), 11 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
430 Joe Harris, 1411½ Gay, St. Louis, Mo. (123 F Street, San Diego, Calif.).
2606½ Roscoe Harrison, 117 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
11 Dave Haynes, 122 North Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
2451 Henry Hayes, Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
846 Howard Heilman, 3 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
22 George Orn Hoddy, 2106 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (111 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.).
867 William Holmes, 1422 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
29 Edward Holzman, 423 Morgan Street (417 Morgan Street), St. Louis, Mo.
681 Willie Hopper, 1312 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
944 George W. Huffstuttler (George W. Huffstutler), 209 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1322 Troy M. Hutchinson (Troy M. Hutchison), Levee and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
390 Joe Jackson, 412 North Twenty-second, St. Louis, Mo.
166 Walter Jackson, Twelfth and Everett, St. Louis, Mo.
20894 Carey John James (John James Carey), general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.
1381 Fred Jones, 1612 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2509 James Thomas Jeffers (James Thomas Jeffries), 923 North Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1082 Howard Johnson, 814 North Seventeenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1579 Will Johnson, 226 North Third, St. Louis, Mo.
751 A. Jones, 1400 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1064 Samuel Jones, 917 North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
466 William Jorner, 1518 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
179 Currie Judkins, 1317½ Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1253 Archoles Kamp (Araiches Kamp, Archales Kamp), 802 North Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2453 George King, 1710 Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1635 Joseph L. Kirby, 907 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
776 Richard John Kissane (Kissene), 823a North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2481 George Klein, 823a North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
90 Arthur Bell Koleman, 1720 Olive Street (1415 Spruce Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1483 Frank Krennig (Frank Krenek), 110 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
476 Ben H. (K.) Kuykendall, 1515 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
120 Frank K. Lester, 706½ North Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2191 Lee Wesley (Wesley Lee), 2110 Franklin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1186 Merrisi Lenge (Morrisi Lange, Morrise Langi, Long Mores), 1722 Franklin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
136 Charles Lewis, 819 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
467 Harry Cole Lind, 202 North Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
69 Albert Link, 11 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (box 166, Walch Camp, Vandalia, Mo.).
2287 Arthur McDaniel (Arthur McDaniels), 1317 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
1943 John Joseph Maguire, 219 North Nineteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
13 Raymond Martin, 1724½ Linden, St. Louis, Mo.
26 Charles J. Matthews (Charles J. Mathews), 824a North Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1786 Wilson L. May (Wilson May), 1333 Gay Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1708 George Melton (George Nelton), 410 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
959 Joe Merriwether, 1606 Carr Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Joe Merriwesher, 2036 Division, St. Louis, Mo.).
633 George W. Mitchell (George Mitchell), 1535 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1244 Edward Montgomery, 409 North Levee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2320 Joseph Moran, 2320 Lexington Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
1214 Henry Morgan, 405 Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
824 J. P. Murphy (John Patrick Murphy), 702a North Fourth, St. Louis, Mo.
1972 Charles Myland, 1418 Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
84 Napoleon Nofford (Napoleon Hofford), 1219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1448 Simon Norman, 1320 Biddle, St. Louis, Mo.
1162 Frank Norton, 2008 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
782 Joseph James O'Keefe, Oxford Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
1424 Charles G. Olsen (Charles Olsen), 701 Pine, St. Louis, Mo.
750 James Paul, 727 North High Street (1932 Chestnut Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1942 Harold Pederson (Harald Pedersen), 517 Wall Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
1 Philip Ganini (Phillip Ganini, Phipo Zanini), 1219 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1204 James Garbrant (James Garbront), general delivery, Springfield, Ohio.
936 Thomas Garey (Tom Gery), 1229 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1777½ James Gideon, Crenshaw, Miss.
348 Waldemar Rudolph Schranke, Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo. (Widerman Rudolph Schanke, Missouri German Guest House.)
1739 Arthur Shelton, 1201 South Main Street, Jacksonville, Ill. (Twentieth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.)

1023 Morris Sherman (Morris Shiman), 1508 Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1868 Lawrence (Larnce) Smith, 1326 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1142 Royal Smith (Royal R. Smith), 1515 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1394 Will Smith, 1016 Franklin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1007½ Willie Smith, 1315 Gay Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2574 Enah (Evah, Enoh) Snootus, 819 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2771 John Spikes, 1616 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo. (68 Jackson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
1746 Harry Sulton, 108 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1134 Oscar James Thomas, 412 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2247 Alfred Thompson, 14 North Levee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
221 George Reese, 1623 Lucas, St. Louis, Mo.
1640 John Riley, 15 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
117 Jessie Robinson (Robison), 1406 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
115 Marty Russell, 1306 Rr. Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
86 John Sage, Haven Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
472 Henderson H. Sayer (Sayre), 508 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
823 William J. Todd, 1918 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
33 William Vance, 1311 Wash. Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1408 Mass (Moses) Vaughn, 1618 Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
65 George J. Volker (Voelker), St. Regis Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
428 Andrew Wagner, Grant Central Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
3437 James Wallace, 1903 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2572 Walter Ward, 6003 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1556 Geo. Washington Gentzel (Gentzel George Washington, Central), 2002 Carr Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2506 Phillip Weinberger (Philip, Phillipp Weinberg), 1529 Carr Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1806 Fred White, 1417 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2439 Barado William (William Barado), 823a North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1517 Ell (E.) Williams, 820 North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1690 Edgar (Edeer) Williams, 1308 Wash Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1555 Frank Williams, 916 North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2482 Frank Williams, 114 North Levee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1344 Thomas Williams, 2120 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1489 Burt (Burel) Wilson, 708a North Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1982 Frank Young, 172 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1804 Louis Young, 410 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
2084 Virgilio Lozzori (Lazzari Virgilio, Lazzari), Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2319 Roy Acklin, 1010 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (3123 Bale Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).
399 Sim Adams, 9 South Twenty-third Street (2117 Pine Street), St. Louis, Mo.
294 Felix Alarcon, Eighth and Market (Hotel), St. Louis, Mo.
415 J. B. Ashfore, 1615 Clark Street (John B. Ashford, 2805 Laclede Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1028 (1026) Wm. A. Baird (Douglas Wm. Baird), 5 South Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2536 C. N. Baker (Charles M. Baker, Chas. Marvin Baker), 126 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
579 Joe Banks, 2330 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2013 A. J. Bates, 1602a Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2264 Harry Black, 412 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2894 Jessie Black (J. Black), 1714 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2017 (2117, 2107) Herman Bonerd, 2141 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2079 Zoch (Zack) Bonner, 2006 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
733 Elmer Borger (Barger), 2035 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1128 Walter M. Boron (Walter Wm. Boron, Walton M. Baron), 407 Carre Street, St. Louis, Mo. (708 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.).
367 Geo. Boyd, 410 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
880 John A. Breeden, 406 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1377 William Brennan (William Joseph Breman), Park Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
935 Robert Britt (Gripp, Bripp), 614 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
2332 Alfred Brown, 2328 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1525 James Brown (James E. Brown), 505 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
676 John C. Brown (John Brown, J. Brown), 615 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1442 Walter Brown, 221 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1275 William (Willie) Brown, 2325 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1962 Chas. Bruce (Charley Bruce), 2309 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1797 Edward Bryant, 210 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1495 Honer Buchammen (Buchanan), 2121 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1436 William Bushby (Busby), 2212 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
702 Jake Cain, 2009 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1571 Daniel Carter, 121 South Fourteenth Street (12 Johnson Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1413 Fred Casley (Oasley, Oasley), 204 South Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.
866 Oscar Chapel (Chappel, Chappett), 5 South Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1681 St. Elmo Chilton, 2104 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1361 Hampton Clairborne, 1510 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
541 Clarance Colwell (Calwell), 9 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2129 John Cordle, Twentieth and Eugenia, Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo.
791 Frank Covington, 2231 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
643 Tony Dardonga, 2233 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
895 Albert Davis, 606 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1121 Ernest Day, 123 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
128 Leo Dehm, 5 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Loe Dehm, 201 St. Louis Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.).
184 Frank Dickson, 2146 Werner Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1710 John Dimoff, 19 South Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
368 Paul E. Doerr, 1428 Oliver Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1547 Jack Dupree, 617 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1921 August Easton (Easter), 502 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
236 Ollie (Olie) Eckles, 2300 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
229 James Edwards (Edward), 1608 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1704 Rabel English, 2221 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
248 Jack Evans, 2233 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1452 Jas. H. Ferguson, 2359½ Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2440 Robert Finney (Finnie), 2218½ Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1959 J. J. Fitzgibbons (John J. Fitzgibbons), 1413 Oliver (Olive) Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1830 J. N. Flori (Jose F. F. Flores, J. R. Flori), 617 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
58 John France, 2124 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo. (John E. France, 98 East Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago Heights, box 22, Ill.).
438 Albert Frata (Alberto Frato), Twenty-first and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
423 Kelly Frazier, 905 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Kellie Leroy Frazier (Kellie Frazier), 2523 Mullanply Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1732 W. F. Frazier, 1418 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo. (William Fraser (William Frazier), 1428 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).
1292 Henry Gibson, 2227 Scott Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2134 Bud Glover, 310 North Twenty-second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
301 Chester Gordon, 16A South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
793 Andrew Gray, 2005 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2507 Dillard Gray (D. Gray, Dillard Grey), 2133 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
82 Harry G. Gray (Harry George Gray), 100 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
459 W. T. Green (William Thomas Green), 1619 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2029 Edgar Grubb, 201 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2523 D. E. Halloran (Daniel E. Halleran), 2339a Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2512 J. E. Hamilton (James E. Hambleter), 108 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
620 Cyrus Hammond, 1609 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1717 E. Y. Hancock (Edwin Youken Hancock), 20 South Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
581 William Harris, 2739a Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1804 Samuel Hawkins (Sam Hankins), 2005 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2339 Chas. Hedigan, 2329 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
554 Chas. Henderson (Chas. James Henderson), 2312 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1965 Frank J. Hendrix, 22 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
907 George Henry, 2215 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1005 Bend Hill, 5021 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2253 Maurice Hill (Morris Hill), 2107 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2744 Raymond Hill, 2329 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1074 William P. Hinkel (William E. Hinkle), 101 South Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2084 Sidney Hobland (Sidney Holland), 2202 Scott Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2887 Mike Hogan (Milford Hogan), 1024 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1867 William H. Holliman (Holleman), 616 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1037 Glen M. Hong (Jen M. Hong), 16 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
740 William Hopkins, 2212 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1642 Chester G. Howard (Chester Eugene Howard, C. E. Howard), R. R. Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo.
2421 H. V. Huff (Harold V. Huff), 718 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
521 John J. Hyde (John H. Hyde), 2221 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1175 Levy Ingram (Levi Ingram), 302 South Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.
645 Tim (Jim) Jackson, 28½ Johnson Street, St. Louis, Mo.
852 Walter Jackson, 2438 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1247 W. A. Jackson, 2025 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
109 Lon (Lawn) Jefferson, 2111 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1080 Sylvester Jefferson, 2328 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
16 Thomas Jenkins, 2352 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2470 Tom Jim (Theo. Jim), 2220 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1946 Bennie Johnes (Jones), 2301 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2882 George Johnson, 213 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1899 John Johnson (James Johnson), 2135 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2685 Rathel Jones, 2239 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1798 David Jones (Dave Jones), 1303 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1217 Frank Jones, 2028 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
908 John Jones 14 South Lever Street (John Jomes, 2111 Eugenia Street), St. Louis, Mo.
2607 Sam Jones, 1310 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1111 Samuel Jones, 2135 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
464 William (Will) Jones, 1312 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
839 Louis Jones, 210 South Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2767 J. S. Kelly, 2135 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2815 Henry Kerr, Princess Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
75 Ulles (Uless, Uless) Key, 615 South Third Street (116 South Third Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1237 Harry King, 2216 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
220 John King, Central District Police Station, St. Louis, Mo.
2047 Adrian Land (Adron M. Land), 2303 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1414 Daniel M. Leahy (Daniel M. Leady, Lashy), 2120 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2300 Long Lee (Loung Lee), 25 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
614 James Leverett, 2129 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2220 John Lindsny, 2120 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
971 Dasie (Dazie) Logan, 2202 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2128 A. G. Ludwig (Albert George Ludwig), 5 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
411 Edward Luming (Lowing), 112 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1584 Otis McCleaton (Olie McCleton), 1706 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
633 William McCollco (McConico, McCalico), 2010 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2077 Archie McCord, Congress Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
1145 Sam McDougle, 1616 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
651 John McFadden, 2311 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
708 Horace (Horrace) McInnis, 212 South Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1250 Ralph McKimble (Ralph William Kimball), 911 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

1286 Harry McRae (McRay), 2233 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1837 William (Will) Mace, 1627 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1422 James Manion (Marlon), 104 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
535 Clyde Mareum, 1632 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1705 H. T. Marrell (Harry T. Merrell), 2143 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2778 Manuel Marshall, 2312 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2167 James Martin, 2028 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. (3150 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.).
1108 Ward Martin, 29 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1120 Clifford (Clifton) Matheny, 1111a Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
157 Arthur (Archie) Mather, 1430 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
172 Lawrence Maurekes, 1413 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2890 Carl Messner, 907½ Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2336 James Miller, 1432 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. (203 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
978 Lem Monroe, 12 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2045 Thad Montgomery, 1314 Poplar Street, St. Louis, Mo.
552 Kirk Moore, 2205 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1644 Charles (Cearlie) Morris, 22 Johnson Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1972 Harvey Morris, 2011½ Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. (H. Morris, 2011a Chestnut).
2651 Joe Morrow, 20 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
587 Arch Morton (Aaron Morton), 2322 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
670 William (Will) Morton, 212 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
869 Harry Moser (Harry Walker Mosher), American Annex Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
2457 William Mossman, 414 South Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
323 Simpson Neely (Neeley), 2306 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2913 S. M. Newman (Samuel Marks Norman), Eighth and Pine Streets, Stadford Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
2672 Thomas Noonan, 924 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2585 Dave Owens, 1615 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2259 George Owens (George A. Owens), 708 North High Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1096 James A. Pace, 2219 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1637 Thomas Paris, 1423 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2234 William (Willie) Parish, 2020 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1740 James Parkinson, 907½ Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1291 Hirley (Hurley) Parks (Parkes), 1416 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
984 Sam Pate (John Pate), 2041 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2228 Edgar Payne, 2311 (281) Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2694 J. W. Perkins (Jas. W. Perkins, Peakin), 123 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1506 Gus Peters, 2012 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
524 Harry Podgett (Padgett), 30 South Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2582 William Poircir (Poirier, Poireir), 107 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
352 Chas. Powell, Portland Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
1231 J. O. Prewitt (James Oliver Prewitt, Perwitt), 416 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1677 Henry Price, 2010 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1106 W. E. Pritchett (William E. Pritchett), 615 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2271 Solomon Procter (Soloman Proctor), 2209 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2575 James (Juan) Raffino, 1428 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
24 Joe Ralph, 407 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
573 R. A. Ralston, 1429 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Robert Andrew Raulston (Robert A. Raulston), 142a Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1438 John E. Rice (J. E. Rice), 2109 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2282 Earl H. Riddell, 1318a Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
635 Fred F. Riesenbeck (Fred J. Riesenbeck, F. J. Riesenbeck), 1584 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1672 C. M. Robertson (Clifton M. Robertson), 2329 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1551 or 1552 Joseph Ross (Joe Ross), Almanac Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
2851 James Rudder (James E. Rudder), 1832 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
747 Claudenaus Ruyno (Claudelamis Ruyno), 2212 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
719 Adnaris Van Ryan (Adnanus Van Ryn, A. Van Byn), 2006 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
892 John Sabbath, 103 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
721 Spencer Sanders, 2210 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
424 or 422 Alfred Schaller, 1109 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Russell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.).
805 or 303 Paul Schoolfield, 905 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1721 Geo. Schmaelzle (Shemaeisle), 11 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
943 Aaron (Aron) Scruggs, 194 Hamilton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
414 Tiburso Sendijas (Tibursio Sendejas), 811 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2813 E. M. Sheets (Sheek), 23 South Fifteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2792 Fred Sheets, 2145 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1872 Claude Singer, 2012 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1836 Emmet (Emmett) Smiley, 2130 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2598 Frank Smith, 1714 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
641 Ross Smith, 2117 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1956 Hex Spears, 2132 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2420 Al Stechar (Allie Stachar), 1603 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
395 Oscar Stewart, 2215 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2037 Walter Stewart, 2323 Scott Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1318 Jim Taylor, 2132 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1784 O. C. Taylor (Oza Clayton Taylor), 108 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
167 W. E. Taylor, 1508 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1531 Lafayette Thomas, 2107 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1925 Tom Thomas, 2015 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2158 Gaither Thorpe (Thorpes), 2211 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1859 L. R. Thorpe (Louis Ray Thorp, Tharp), 1909 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
539 George W. Tinkle (G. W. Tinkle), 1721 Market Street. St. Louis, Mo.
967 John Tipton, 2307 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2736 Lyubomis Topolovachki (Lynbomie Topolovachki, L. Poxolovachki), city jail, St. Louis, Mo.

2538 Julius Treby (J. Truby), 208 South Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1940 Hugh Trembel (Hugh Tremble), 160 Moore, South St. Louis, Mo.
1757 Sater (Seter) Trendoff, 1402 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
591 Clarence Trutt (Trourt), 620 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1668 Earnest Trust (Emil Trost), Princess Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
344 Patrick Tunny (Tunney), 615 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2765 Elmer (Edward, Ed) Turner, 2005 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2380 John Turner, 2026 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2345 William Valls, 2007 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
847 Harrison J. Vaughn (Vaughan), 2329 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2840 John Walker, 410 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1557 Walter Walker, 2230 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2648 Webster Ward, 322 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1907 Sam Washington, 1304 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1294 E. J. Wheeler, 317 South Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
189 John White, 2069 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2572 Archie White, 2119 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2912 James Wilkins (Wilson), 2110 (2111) Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1298 Elmer Williams, 215 Valentine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1307 George Williams, 1430 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1309 Scott Williams, 2135 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
828 Silas Williams, 1229 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2237 Thomas (Thoams) Willis, 2031 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1927 Bennie Wilson, 1515 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
659 Douglas Wilson, 1534 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
488 D. R. Wilson, 2208 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Douglas Rodgers Wilson, I. R. Wilson, 230 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1839 Eugene Winkler, 1027 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1532 Ben. D. Winstead (Benjamin D. Winstead), 2001 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1922 George Wolf, 821 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
918 Loyd W. Wood (Loyd Nelson Wood, L. N. Wood), 2124 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1107 Spot Woods, 1423 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
287 Ed Young, 206 South Sixteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Edward Young, 2708 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2924 Joseph F. Young, 412 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
913 Jerry Yowell, 2109 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1009 or 1008 Otto Zoepful, general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1064 Joseph Assed (Assad), 1905 Hickory, St. Louis, Mo.
1003 Willie Bell, Fifteenth and Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
469 Albert Beyer (Boyer), 1333 South Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
1656 Peter Bier, 1235 South Seventh, St. Louis, Mo.
908 August Boyer, 1324 Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.
655 Frank Brown, 810 South Eighteenth (Eighth), St. Louis, Mo.
1421 Hy (Henry) Burns, 1231 Merchant, St. Louis, Mo.
1829 Joseph (Joe) Butler, 2708 Gratiot (1829-a Papin Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1821 Thomas Byrne, 921 Rutger (939 La Salle Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1954 Ed. H. (Edward H.) Coleman, 733 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1389 Fred Collins (Collines), 711 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1919 James Martin Colvin, 1112 St. Ange (1029 South Twelfth Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1811 James Coner, 822 South Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
657 John Conway, 912 South Twelfth, St. Louis, Mo.
600 Geo. (George) M. Courtney, 1801 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo. (36 South State Street, Indianapolis, Ind.).
162 Delmar Craddock (Delmar J. C. Craddock), 1826 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Delmar Jackson Cloid Craddock, 1200 South Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
512 Ray (John Ray, Ray Jno.) Davis, 922 La Salle Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1007 Lauro (Lawro) Delgado, 307 Rutger, St. Louis, Mo.
11 Ben Dennings, 2115 Papin, St. Louis, Mo.
1340 Daniel (Dan) Edwards, 212 Plum, St. Louis, Mo.
47 Oscar Edwards, 986–a Hickory, St. Louis, Mo.
586 Monte Fallek, 720 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1325 Japeeb (Najeeb) S. Farris (Farres), 825 South Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1592 James A. (Andrew) Fides, 515 San Anthony Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1493 Peter Fries, 1108 South Ninth, St. Louis, Mo.
1078 Frank Gallis, 1516 Chouteau Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1289 Lewis (Louis) Hall, 907 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.
806 Harry M. Hatfield, 821 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.
341 Lynn Huddleston, 1335 South Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1638 Jefferson Hunt, 1421 Papin (2035 Eugenia), St. Louis, Mo.
756 Louis Jones (Janes), 311 Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
1696 Albert Kaufmann, 1311 Chouteau (Cloutain) Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1763 Henry Kelly, 1510 Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
1440 Gregory Kihnedy (Kennedy), 1118 St. Ange, St. Louis, Mo.
1099 Vernon D. (Dale) Ladd, 1108 (1106) South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
839 James W. Lane, 911 South Fourteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
676 David Malley (Mallery, Mallory), 603½ (603–a) Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo.
325 Lonzo Marier, 1204 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1116 Henry E. Martin, 1100 South Ninth Street (general delivery, Greenville, Miss.).
1705 Felix Martinez, 307 Rutger, St. Louis, Mo.
1110 M. H. (Michael Henry) Martynec, 910 Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.
734 Ernest L. Mead (Meade), 1815 Papin, St. Louis, Mo.
698 Ranke Meletitz, 19 Division Street, East St. Louis, Ill. (Ranko Moletitz, 907 South Eighth, St. Louis, Mo.).
1674 Frank Mickko (Michalka, Michalko), 1246 South Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
53 Frank (Frank E.) Miller, 813 Chouteau Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1486 Edwin (Ed) Neal, 2109 Papin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1623 Harry Edw. (Harry Edward) Newcomb, 700 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
967 Earl O'Connell, 906 South Tenth, St. Louis, Mo.
1087 J. A. L. (Jno. Arnold Logan) Peters, 1804 Mississippi.
1942 Jas. H. (James H.) Poore, 1101 South Sixth, St. Louis, Mo.

537 Chas. H. (Charles H.) Reinke, 1800 Chouteau Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1318 South Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1126 John Rice, 710 South Eighteenth, St. Louis, Mo.
476 Michale (Michael, Michal) Ross, 1108 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
802 Robert Scheidel (Scheidl), 1111 Chouteau Street, St. Louis, Mo.
932 John (Jno.) Schneider, 1827 La Salle (922 Chouteau Street), St. Louis, Mo.
427 Wm. H. (Wm. S.) Schneider, 515 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1216 Herbert J. (Johnson) Seymour, 1622 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.
133 James Spyles (Skyles), 320 Cedar, St. Louis, Mo.
1664 Edward Smith, 311 Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
1071 John (Jno.) Smith, 1341 South Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1134 Richard (R.) Smith, 901 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1326 Hickory, St. Louis, Mo.).
645 Thomas Therpey (Thoysey), 1235 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1235 South th, St. Louis, Mo.).
1852 Jesse Thomas, 311 Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo.
176 Nat. W. Fulton, 1924 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Nat. W. Tutton, Peoria, Ill.; Nat William Tutton).
106 William H. VanLue, 1108 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. (William Henry Van Lue, Camp Eustis, Lee Hall, Va.).
1181 William W. Waldou (Waldron), 1107 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1298 Alfred Walsh, 5034 Union Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Alfred Timothy (A. T.) Walsh, 1014 Grattan Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
285 Chas. (Charley, Chas. Thoe, Chas. T.) Welborne, 1103 St. Ange Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1132 Herman Willie (Willy, H. Willy), 1225 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1375 Granville (Granvil, Granvill) Wilson, Mound City, Ill. (1711 Gratiot Street).
1533 Wallace H. Wilson, 1211 Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.
249 Arthur Winkler, 700 South Second, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1576 Thomas F. (Francis) Alton, 606 Lafayette Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1434 John Coplen, 1610 Carroll Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1320a Dillon Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1886 Andrew Dalbu, 1201 South Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1604 Walter Dawe (Dewe), City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
813 John Ebinger, City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
793 Edward J. (Joseph, Josef) Ehlert, 1417 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
144 Erand Forster, 1725 South Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1371 Henry Fredericks, 1812 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).
164 John J. Greene, 1914 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
717a Charlie Hahn, 705a Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2143 Robert G. Huntly, no home (Grant Huntley (Hundley), City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.).
1196 Alexander Jetton, 310 Miller Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1490 John Kohut, 1325, South Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1828 Guiseppe Lombardy (Lombardi), 1810 South Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1003 Park Avenue, New Castle, Pa.).
266 Martin (Morton) McKendrick, general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.
1775 Nik Manoil, 1530 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1575 John Miecsov (Miecsow), 1510 Menard Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1105a Jas. Hamilton Nearns, general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.
1466 Jas. P. Nolan, 2004 Lower Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
10 Joseph O'Ronay (O'Ronay), 2020 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
1623 Joe Pavlich (Parlich), 210 Lafayette Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1100 James Razek (Rowek), 1810 South Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
96 Frank Schnair (Schnur, Schnur), 1726 South Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1289 Robt. Scott, 1321 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo. (box 62, Herculaneum, Mo.).
764 Wm. J. Smith, City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
1225 Tom Welch (Winch), 1729 South Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1729 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1403 Wallace A. (Alfred) Engel, Indiana and Shenandoah Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

879 Charles Albert, 2827 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.
563 Raleigh Anderson, 3031 Laclede Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2284 Arthur Austin, 3821 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
539 Oliver Baker, 2228 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo. (1721 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
3450 Rodney Banks, 2224 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
85 George Barrett, 2721 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2751 Lee Bascom (Baskson), 2804 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1117 Jim Berryhill (Perryhill), 2229 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2742 Navel Blackaman (Blackmon), 3828 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2099 John T. Blount, 11a North Compton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2570 John B. (E.) Bolling, 2662 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. (101 South Eighteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.).
574 Ben Boons, 2617 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1836 James Bowen, 2716 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1849 Charles Johnson, 2749 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1477 Alfred Boykin, 2652 Lucas Avenue (2708 Lucas Avenue), St. Louis, Mo.
59 George W. (Wesley) Brooks, 28 North Spring Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3657 Oscar Brooks, 2602 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1760 Samuel L. Brown, 2617 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3512 Isaac Brunson, 2631 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1403 Edw. C. Buckingham, 3186 Pine Street (3021 Lawton Avenue), St. Louis, Mo.
1780 Willie (Willie) Burgess, 619 North Leffingwell Street, St. Louis, Mo.
8479 Robert Burrell, 3420 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3401 Tom P. (T. P.) Butler, 3421 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2281 Harry E. (Elsworth) Cain (Harry Cain), 3120 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1686 Oliver Carasino, 2939 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
8483 Oscar Carter, 2916 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3360 Harry (Henry) Casey, 2660 Market Place, St. Louis, Mo.

3560 Claude R. Chappell, 2622 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
687 Gus Cheaton (Cheaton), 2703 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1867 John Collins (Collins), 2617 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2922 Will Collins, 2920 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2834 Charles Cook, 2242 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
1188 Robert Crawford, 2219 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1159 Charles A. (Albert) Cumley, 3021 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2764 J. Alfred Cunningham, 2721 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1886 Wm. F. Dargett (F. Darget), 2847 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1690 Ridger (Rodger) Davis, 2806 Laclede Street, St. Louis, Mo.
204 Samuck (Samuel, Sameul, Sam) Davis, 721 North Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2304 James S. (L.) Dean, 3840 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1514 Frank DeLacey (DeLacy), 2653 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
277 Robt. Dickson, 2911 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2419 Moses Dockery, 2705 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
250 Benjamin Dotts, 3441 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1210 Dan Edwards (Edmondson), 2736 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3129a James Edwards, 5268 Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3097 Will Erkien (Erskien), 3381 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
533 Sam Erwin (Ervin), 2703 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
182 Ossie Etter, 2822 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1960 Ersine Fisher, 2235 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.
967 Hayes Foster, 3038 Laclede Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1620 Edward Freeman, 2629 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
138 Tom (Tomie) Gaines, 2715 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1663 Aron Gates, 2612 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1571 Daniel C. Geddings (Carter Giddings), Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2789 Will R. Geoch, 2735 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2706 Jno. Goodman, 3214 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3304 Oscar Grant, 3757 Indiana Street, flat 4, apartment 10, St. Louis, Mo.
1277 Thomas A. (Albert) Gray, 522 North Spring Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2386 Enczy (Enizy, Emzy) Green, 2746 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
267 Nelson Hamilton, 3118 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
360 Peter Harkovitz, 3660 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1258 Goe (George) Harris, 11 Compton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2392 Raymond Harris, 806 Chicago Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
1821 Teddie (Feddie) Harris, 2708 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1802 W. M. Harris (William Harris), 2904 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1832 John W. (William) Henry, 2620 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
885 Frank Higgins, 717 North Twenty-third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
859 Felix Hilcomb (Felix Bernard (B.) Holcomb), 3719 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
193 Howard Hill, 2641 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2077 Albert C. (Christ) Hospeld, 2957 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2654 Desro Ingram, 11a North Compton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1385 Leon Jackson, 3219 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
527 Jimmie James, 3033 Lacrede Street (Sacerre Street, Laclede Street), St. Louis, Mo.
2966 Eugene (Eugene F.) Jenkins, 3142 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
375 James J. (L.) Johnson, 2908 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3621 Will Johnson, 2223 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1705 Carl Jones, 3400 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2890 William Kannady, 2012 Franklin Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3107 Herman Kahn (Kohl), 2709 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
58 Contelli (Contelle) Lee, 2307 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3169 William (Willie) Lee, 2203 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.
525 John R. Lewis, 2911 Laclede Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2413 Willie Lockett, 718 North Beaumont Street, St. Louis, Mo.
669 John McFee, 2700 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2826 Lawrence Mack, 2927 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. (care of Walsh Fire Clay Prod., Vandalia, Mo.).
704 Hezekiah (Hezikiah, H. K.) Malloy, 2658 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2540 Robert Manning, 2818 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
466 Leslie Marco, 2910 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2975 Wm. J. Martchinke (Martchink), 3415 Washington Street (2802 Washington Street), St. Louis, Mo.
3455 John B. (Bates) Martins, 2727 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (John B. Martins, 3116 Dumlin Place, Cincinnati, Ohio).
3475 Lewis Massey, 2645 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
162 George H. (Henry) Matson, 3420 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3520 Frank L. Mayer, 504a North Channing Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3142 Harris S. Mayfield, 2227 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2186 Oscar M. (Mathew, Matthew) Miller, 2804 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. (care of Col. Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis, Ind.).
3565 Frank M. (Marion) Morris, 2744 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2268 Henry M. (Morton) Morrison, 2661 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1125 Eddie (Edward E., Eddie E.) Murphy, Commercial Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. (2746 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2642 August Nason, 3426 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2611 Jack C. (Cornel) Nelson, 2943 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2236 Larch (Barch) Nelson, 231 South Bomont or Beaumont Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2806 John J. O'Connor, 808 North Theresa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (514 Garfield Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa).
2702 Leslie F. O'Neal (O'Neil), 2030 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2719 Gus Orange, 202 North Spring Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2062 Henry (Enrigur) Paddilla (Padilla), 2800 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1470 Ralph C. Palmer, 3654 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
154 Robt. Patton, 3010 (2731) Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2583 Arthur Pealo (Peels, Auther Puals, Authur Peels), 2908 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3226 Samuel Penny, 2715 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
830 Pearl Phelps, 2834 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
330a Frank Polk (Pok), 2305 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
175 Sam Polk, 2740 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
999 George T. Powell, 2821 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
858 Jefferson Pratt, 2730 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
670 Jesse (Jessie, Jess) Randolph, 2610 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
394 Charles C. Seager, 2844 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1530 Frank C. Rebman, 3830 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.
390 Atanes (Atanes) Redel, 2949 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1052 Major Reed, 117 North Ewing Street, St. Louis, Mo.

1119 Ben Riddle, 2631 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2457 Robert Roberts, 2745 Market Street (614 South Garrison Street), St. Louis, Mo.
1447 Tarleton Roberts, 2243 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
442 James Robinson, 3814 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3500 R. B. Rogers, 2602 Lawton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
672 Charles Rutherford, 2829 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1231 Haskell (Haskie) Sadler, 3422 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2574 Henry Sandman, 2653 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2548 Phillip (Phillip) A. Scott, 2605 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
328 Lucius Simons, 2930 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3006 Edward Smith, 2001 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2070a Henry (Clay Smith, 3730 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
2042 Jerome Smith, 2827 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
739 Stewart B. (S. B.) Smith, 3804 Delmar Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1150 Clifford Snodgrass, 2635 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (No. 60 Iron Street, Akron, Ohio.).
2013 Harrison H. Squires, 2601 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2880 Will Stephenson (Stevenson), 2609 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
866 Leonard Sullivan, 723 North Jefferson Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3642 Joe Taylor, 2640 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2877 Osborn Tinsley, 2234 Lucas Street, St. Louis, Mo.
819 Ed. Urimes, 11a North Compton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3577 Ben Vetter, 3851 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
822 F. C. Voglesang, 3430 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2218 Charles J. Volmer (Vollmer), 2929 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (2908 North Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1442 John Walker, 3218 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2187 Wm. (Willie) Walker, 2945 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2516 Martin Webster, 5122 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
969 Sampson Westbrook, (Samson Westbrooks, Westbrook, Westbrock, West), 2811 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3646 Charlie (Charley) White, 704 North Jefferson Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1505 Fred White, 283 Bomont (Beaumont) Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2895 Tom White, 2911 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3522 Jim Wilburn, 2930 Lawton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2528a James Williams, 3537 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
627a Anthony Wilson, 2840 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1280 Frank Wojciechouski (Frank E. Wojciechowski), 3519 Lindell Street, St. Louis, Mo.
60 Linn Wray, 3212 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, St. Louis, Mo.).
3061 Sam Wright, 3133 Laclede Street, St. Louis, Mo.
178 Ollie (D.) Wyatt, 2826 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

127 William S. (Sylvester) Clark, 4011 Kossuth, St. Louis, Mo.
1546 Elmer Herrmann, 3847 Sullivan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1314 Julius W. Linneman (Julius Wm. Linnemann), 3218 National Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
1582 William Lutz, 4157 Fair, St. Louis, Mo. (1213 Fred. Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.).
1647 Michael F. (Francis) Meade (Mike Francis Meade), 4139 Hull Place, St. Louis, Mo. (386 Fourteenth NW., Calgary Alta, Canada).
1300 Earl H. Schroeder (Carl Herman Schroetter), 4241 Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

976 Allen Bentson, 718 Euclid Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2476 Robert E. Bordeaux, Belleville, Ill. (Robert E. Bordeau, 4059 Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).
2301 Clyde E. Butler, 920 North Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.
1982 Collis Caldwell, 4307 West Belle Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3556 Louis D. Caplan, care John Bluestone, 4159 De Fonty, St. Louis, Mo. (4815 Cook Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2209 Fred D. Coner (Fred Douglas Coner), 4508 Washington, St. Louis, Mo.
529 Harry A. Gordon, 423 North Euclid, St. Louis, Mo.
407 Elisha Herring, box 268, Shelby, Miss.
1901 Lloyd Jolly, 27 South Euclid Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1794 Paul Morgan, 4217 Belle Street, St. Louis, Mo.
675 James E. O'Brien, 4488 Clayton, St. Louis, Mo.
1803 Alfred Oloff (Alphonso Oloff), 3402 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill. (4416 McMillan Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2545 Wm. B. Reinhols (William B. Reinhols), 4014a Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
695a Charles H. Ryan, International Harvester Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Chicago, Ill.).
1426 Charles Smith (Chas. Smith), 4482 West Bell Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1800 Harry A. Stein, 5140 Page Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Harry Kng Stein, 2504 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1086 Sam Taylor, 4472 West Belle Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2481 Andrew Thompson, Palmerton, Pa. (4302 Fairfax Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1302 William Thompson (Wm. Thompson), 4306 Cook Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1516a Cecil S. Troutman (Cecil Stewart Troutman, C. S. Troutman), 4479 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 26, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

922 Walter Bledsoe, 2622a North Newstead Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1818 Sam Brisco, 4450 Cousin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
830 William Craven (Cowen), 4835 Lucky Street, St. Louis, Mo.
2019 John D. Edwards, 4402 Cote Brilliante Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
995 William England, 4329 Lucky Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1700 Dearwood Garnet (Garnett), 2816 North Newstead Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
685 Lawrence J. Gauvin (Laurence J. Gouvin, Gauvin), 4044 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1894 Emory Gericks (Geriche), 4057 Maffitt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2030 Emil F. Greer (Greir), 5175 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1956 Max McBride, 4320 Cote Brilliante Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1725 Tilman Mobley, 4315a Cottage Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1558 Geo. A. Smith, 4806 Leduc, St. Louis, Mo.
1107 Theodore Smoker (Smeker, Smeka, Smeker), 4614 Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3022 David O. (Oscar) Stowell, 4419 Easton Avenue, rear, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 27, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

3545 Arthur Baker, 4519 Lee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1052 Frank (F.) Bolte, Rob Roy Hotel, Fourth and Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2263 Paul Burk, 4757 Genevieve Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
764 Earl Burnett, 5550 Bircher Street, St. Louis, Mo.
547 Thomas Glen Cheatham, 3004 Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1695 Scott Will Givens, 5550 Bircher Street, St. Louis, Mo.
296 Thomas Green, 5976a Garfield Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1005 Harold Vernon Greif, Erie Steel Works, Buffalo, N. Y.
1931 Elmer Hahn, 5519 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2191 Joseph A. (Antonio) Jacobs, 5951 Hamilton Terrace, St. Louis, Mo.
1200a Walter Jefferson, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
564 Thos. Kiddle, 5812 North Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
362 Francis Gordan Law (Lar), 4773 Genevieve Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
1197 Wm. McCoy, 3008 Semple, St. Louis, Mo.
3331 Carlo Marciano, 5512 Labadie Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
35 John McWay, 5758 Theodosia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3792 John Owens, 5443 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
3882 John W. Pieleski, 3421 Abner Place, St. Louis, Mo.
1647 Edward Randall, 5550 Bircher Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3238 Arthur Edw. Ullery, 5322 Labadie Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
2790 John Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'KINLEY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

457 Desiderio Aragon, Gallup, N. Mex.
915 Frederico Arellino (Frederico Arellenes), Gallup, N. Mex.
616 Mariano Azurez (Azures), Gallup, N. Mex. (Mariano Azures, 19 miles south Gallup, N. Mex.)
455 Jesus Balligo (Jesus Barrigo), Gallup, N. Mex.
800 Jas. Glen Burkholder (James Glen Burkholder), Railroad Avenue, Gallup, N. Mex.
488 Grank Carlson, Gibson, N. Mex.
468 Florein (Florian) Fagardo, Gallup, N. Mex.
317 Elinono Fernando, Joe's Alligator Farm, Los Angeles, Calif. (Railroad Avenue, Gallup, N. Mex.)
903 Pete Ferrine (Pete Terrine), Gallup, N. Mex.
400 Edenio Garatha, Gallup, N. Mex. (Edenio Gavatha, Puerto Masatalan Cenalo.)
351 Andrew Glase (Andrew Glose), Allison, N. Mex.
193 Sumita Hoyama, Gibson, N. Mex.
916 Frank Ketchell, Sacto, Calif. (Gallup, N. Mex.)
935 Tose Lara (John Lara), Peren, N. Mex.
600 Nivas Lara, Gallup, N. Mex.
75 Primitivo Leal, San Mateo, N. Mex. (Sandoval, N. Mex.)
905 Geo. Logan (George Logan), Gallup, N. Mex.
14 Daniel McGilvery, Harrey House, Gallup, N. Mex.
441 Enicio Marcia (Marcial) (Enicio Marcias), Gallup, N. Mex.
138 Cunaco Montoya, Gallup, N. Mex.
96 Pedro Montoya, Gallup, N. Mex.
462 Daniel Padilla, Gallup, N. Mex.
201 Patricio Peres, Lordsburg, N. Mex. (Gallup, N. Mex.)
163 Reyes Pladnicio, Chavey, N. Mex.
115 Jose Jas. Robinson (J. J. Robinson), Going to Albruqreerqia, Gallup, N. Mex (John James Robinson, Gallup, N. Mex.)
474 Pablo Sais (Sais), house No. 81, Gibson, N. Mex.
231 Geo. Zamos (George Zamos), Gibson, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RIO ARRIBA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

665 Faustin Archuleta, Park View, N. Mex.
30 Doniciano Baca, El Vado, N. Mex.
1077 Harry Baumgartner, Chama, N. Mex.
11 Fidel Gallegos, 1 Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
881 Fernando R. Garcia (Fernando Reyes Garcia), La Jara, N. Mex.
207 Milvero Garcia (Silberio Garcia), Espanilo, N. Mex.
900 Aniceto Herrera, (Aniseto Herrera), Dulce, N. Mex.
376 Erineo Lobato (Erineo Lobeto), Penasco, N. Mex.
1306 Jose Lorie, Espanola, N. Mex.
1225 Chas. McCoach, Chama, N. Mex.
1057 Abelino Martinez, El Vado, N. Mex.
734 Alberto Martinez, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
907 Jose Eilelo Martinez (Jose Eilseo Martinez), Alcalde, N. Mex.
368 Jose Ines M. Martinez, Dulce, N. Mex.
877 Manuel Martinez, La Fragua, N. Mex. (Governador, N. Mex.)
984 Julian Ortega, Dulce, N. Mex.
38 Antonio Pachecco (Antonio Pacheco), Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.
920 Juan Quintana, Espanola, N. Mex.
105 Benjamin Romero, Ortiz, Colo. P. O., Los Pinos, N. Mex.
500 Leopoldo Serrano, Youngsville, N. Mex.
1280 Moises Serrano (Moises Serrano), Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
273 Pilar Trujillo (Pillar Trujillo), Chamita, N. Mex.
1233 Rolello Emilio Trujillo (Roglio Emilio Trujillo), Lumberton, N. Mex. (Dulce, N. Mex.).
695 B. O. Williams (Bertlane William), Dulce, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

971 Isiah Anderson (Isaiah Anderson), 509 Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.
2714 Martin L. Austin (Morton Clarence Austin), North Charlotte, N. C.
3287 James Beaver (James Bennen, James Beaven), Cherry Street, Charlotte, N. C.
3005 Will Burse, Biddleville, Charlotte, N. C.
948 Kelly Caldwell, 7 Watkins Alley, Charlotte, N. C.
2830 Roscoe Cannon, 403 West Sixth, Charlotte, N. C. (1417 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
2377 Joseph Cloud, 400 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1682 Charley Crosby, 14 Lomax Alley, Charlotte, N. C.
2990 James Culk (Culp), 913 East Eighth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
818 Robert Davis, Statesville Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.
2658 Henry Ferguson, Henderson Road and Johnson Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1862 Edward Foney, 628 East Stonewall, Charlotte, N. C. (Monroe, N. C.).
750 Will Foster, 29, Charlotte, N. C.
3878 Jack Fowler, 408 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2088 James Franklin, Second Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2174 Ensley (Emsley) Gibson, 556 Harlot Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.
2896 Luther Gillisles (Luther Gillisslee), 408 East Third, Charlotte, N. C.
131 Gordon Goforth, South Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

4034 Gerald P. Goore, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
3700 Will Green, South Church Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1885 Price Hall, 703 South Myers Street, Charlotte, N. C.
623 William Hall, Belmont, N. C. (Wm. Hall, Dowd Road, Charlotte, N. C.).
49 Adolphus (Adolphus) Harris, Tremont Avenue, near Sow Katton Oil Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
1804 Andrew Harris, Charlotte, N. C., care S. R. R. Co., Faber, Nelson County, Va.
4492 Henry Harris, Charlotte, N. C.
995 William Harrison, 608 East Second, Charlotte, N. C.
1947 Porter Hatfield, 902 South Caldwell Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1529 Charles Heffner (Charlie Heffnert), Short Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2505 Rae Hill (Ray Hale, Ray Hill), 1412 North B Street, Charlotte, N. C.
524 Thomas Hill, Charlotte, N. C. (Frazier & Jenkins, Charlotte, N. C.).
1021 Walter Hill, 414 South College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2324 Aubrey R. Hoper (Aubrey Robert Hoke, Aubrey R. Hoke), Lincolnton, N. C. (Charlotte, N. C.).
4511 Dave Hurd, 350 East Eleventh Street Alley, Charlotte, N. C.
4263 Albertus N. Ingram (Albertis N. Ingram, Albertis Westis Ingram), 515 West Sixth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2203 Lorey Grant Ivey (Lovely Grant Ivey), 507 South Caldwell, Charlotte, N. C.
2908 Willie Jackson, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1984 John Jamison, Charlotte, N. C.
1308 Clint Jelton (Clint Jetton), 11½ East Charlotte, N. C. (Clint Jetton, 11½ East Short Street, Charlotte, N. C.).
2180 Edward Johnson, Charlotte, N. C., care American Locomotive Co., Charlotte, N. C.
3466 James Johnson, 910 South Church, Charlotte, N. C. (807 North Lee), Salisbury, N. C.
4010 Will Johnson (Bill Johnson), 1000 Johnson, Charlotte, N. C., care Mullen & Stewart Co., Newport News, Va.
1946 William Johnson (Willie Johnson), East Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
895 Wharton Keith, 806 B Street (Horton Keith, 808 North Brevard Street), Charlotte, N. C.
2141 Greener M. Keith (Greener McNeil Keith, Greence McNeal Keitt), 825 Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.
144 George Kerr (George Carr), 518 East Sixth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
8450 James K. Lattimore (James Robert Lattimore, James Robert Latimer), 800 North Pine, Charlotte, N. C.
4021 Longine Lee, 207 South Graham (Joujene Lee, 207 South Johnson Street), Charlotte, N. C.
1871 Harry C. Lingerfelt (Harry Card Lingerfelt), North Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2071 Jerry Logan, 803 West Second Street, Charlotte, N. C.
3307 David G. Long (David Greene Long, D. G. Long), Charlotte, N. C. (W. W. T. Co., Easley, S. C.).
1418 Marion Martin, 311 West Stonewall, Charlotte, N. C.
8003 Henry T. McBeth (Henry Talbert McBeth), 207 South Brevard Street, Charlotte, N. C.
4039 Moses McCauley, 730 East Tenth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
3702 Theodore McCoy, 504 South College, Charlotte, N. C.
3007 Jarvey McCuller (Harvey McCollough), Charlotte, N. C.
2488 Reuben McDaniel (Ruben McDaniel), 7 Hill Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1757 James McLachlin (James McLaughlin), 208 South Church Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2744 George McNeal, Cherry Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1926 George Miller, Biddleville, Charlotte, N. C.
420 James Mitchell, 10 Henderson Court, Charlotte, N. C.
4356 Robert Mitchell, 515 West Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
1850 Bounce Mobley, Shiloh, Mecklenburg County, N. C.
1527 Will Montgomery, 506 Cotlige Hill (506 College Hill), Charlotte, N. C.
4418 Will Mofoow, 751 West North Thirtieth Street (750 West Third Street), Charlotte, N. C.
1548 James Myers (James Myres, James Meyers, 59 South Myers Street), 59 South Myers, Charlotte, N. C.
3057 William F. Norris (William Franklin Morris, Will Morris), Pegrane Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2778 David Patton, Schariot, N. C. (South Cherry Street, Charlotte, N. C.; 420 Polk Avenue).
4522 Elisha Phifer, 411 South Davison, Charlotte, N. C.
980 Richmond Pierce (Pearce), 405 East Honewall, Charlotte, N. C.
4187 Rufus Pouge, 218 North Alexander Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1476 Will Ramsey, rural free delivery 7, Charlotte, N. C.
2591 Ralph Rheinhardt (Ralph Rhinehart), 6 East Boundry, Charlotte, N. C.
4180 Arthur E. Rice (Arthur Elliott Brice), Biddleville, Charlotte, N. C.
2983 James H. Shaw (Jos. H. Show, James H. Show), 1009 North Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.
2231 William Simpson, North Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1097 David Sloan, 808 North Johnson Street (David Sloon, 1009 North Johnson Street, Charlotte, N. C.
1500 Robert J. Smith (Robert James Smith), 809 South Brevard, Charlotte, N. C.
8630 Henry Stephenson, 517 New Boundry (1100 East Stonewall), Charlotte, N. C.
1808 George T. Thrift (George Theodore Thrift), 513 West Eleventh Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2045 John Walker, 808 Hill Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2043 Joseph Weber, Queen City Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.
3916 Lester White (Luther White), 511 East First Street, Charlotte, N. C.
807 Robert White, 707 South Poplar Street, Charlotte, N. C.
2603 Herbert Williams, 18 Wiona, Charlotte, N. C.
8008 Frederick Wilson, Chestnut, Charlotte, N. C.
553 Henry Wingate (Harry Wright, Henry Wright), North Seaboard Street, Charlotte, N. C.
3037 Robert Youngblood, 706 Brevord, Charlotte, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF GUILFORD, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2796½ Robert Aiken, 501 Martin Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2468 Julius Arnold, 113 South Gilmer Street, Greensboro, N. C.
614 Edward Austin, South Elm, Greensboro, N. C.
2038 Edward Bandy, 129 Tate Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1505 Sylvester Barnes, Pomona, N. C.
940 Felix Barrier, East Washington Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3255 William Bigelow, 12 Brick Yard, Greensboro, N. C.
2645 Lonnie Blackburn (Blackmon), 205 South Clinton Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1352 Alsay Boney, 414 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
111 Fred Bowers, 908 High Street, Greensboro, N. C.
522 Robert Broadnax, box 10, route No. 3, South Cedar, Greensboro, N. C.
104 Dallas Brown, South Ashe Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1561 Daniel (Danile) Brown, 249 North Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.
2768 Frank Brown, 958 West McCulloch Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3252 George Brown, 119 Gilmer Street, Greensboro, N. C.
948 Oscar Brown, Pomona, N. C.
1890 Spencer Brown, South Ashe Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1785 George H. Bryson, 51 Cherry Street, Revolution, Greensboro, N. C.
297 William (Will) Campbell, 12 Oak Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1896 Henry Carter, Wilmington Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2416 Luther Boyle (H.) Carter, 60 Cherry Street, Greensboro, N. C.
779 John Chambers, convict camp, Greensboro, N. C.
2014 Lacy Clapp, Greensboro, N. C.
1175 Ed Clymer (Climer), Oak Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1554 Charlie Cobb, Pomona, N. C.
2744 James Collens, Pomona, N. C.
2523 Reubin (Reuben) Cole, R. F. D., Greensboro, N. C.
1531 Felix Compton, Greensboro, N. C.
84 Jesse Anderson (A.) Covington, Greensboro, N. C.
2905 Ralph Crawford, 321 Percy Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1860 Arthur Crockett (Crochett), 519 Percy Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1067 Ben Crow, 115 North Thomas Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3173 Jackson Crump, Pomona, N. C.
1915 Fred Davis, Pomona, N. C.
982 Moses Derumpley (Derunpley, Drumpley), Pomona, N. C.
1840 John Flowrence (Florence), 807 Percy Street, Greensboro, N. C.
444 Ernest Fuller (Fuler, Earnest Fuller), Greensboro, N. C.
1159 Jim George, 222 Ashe Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1442 Herbert (Hubert) Gray, Warnersville district, Greensboro, N. C.
1786 Alexander Green, Pomona, N. C.
727 Ernest Green, Pomona, N. C.
1136 Everidge Grier, Pomona, N. C.
100 Willie Hamlin, 716 Washington Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2899 John Harris, 809 Wilmington Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2210 John Franklin (F.) Haney (John F. Haynes), Pomona, N. C.
886 Walter Hickles, 737 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
208 George Hill, Greensboro, N. C.
247 Bud Hochaday (Hockaday), 801 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2853 Cornell Hood, 820 Lindsay Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1404 James Howling, Greensboro, N. C.
1694 Jim Hughes, 1700 Spring Gardens Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3308 Jasper Isley, 427 Cole, Greensboro, N. C.
8014 Ado Jackson, Greensboro, N. C.
1095 George James, Greensboro, N. C.
2546 John Henry (H.) Jeffries, 2100 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
188 James Jenkins, 1006 Bilbro Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2208 Felix Johnson, 604 South Ashe Street, Greensboro, N. C.
104 William Johnson, 422 Cole Street, Greensboro, N. C.
600 Willie Johnson, Greensboro, N. C.
2215 John Jones, Greensboro, N. C.
1818 Johnie (Johnnie) Jones, Pomona, N. C.
655 William Jones, 709 East Eighth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
118 Arthur Jordan (Jordon), 213 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
824 Edmond Lillie (Edmund (Edmond) Lilly), 208 Whittington, Greensboro, N. C.
1086 Winborne (Winburn) Odell Lomax, Chandlers, N. C.
2406 K. C. McCrary (McCreary), 702 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
607 Harvie L. (H.) McLean, 830 Guilford, Greensboro, N. C.
3116 Fred McKinnon (McKimmon), Pomona, N. C.
2885 Jack Mack, 2 Benbow Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2008 Freeman Martin, Pomona, N. C.
270 Willie Martin, 830 North Fauhert Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1787 Wade Matthews, general delivery, Pomona, N. C.
1074 Will Melvin, Revo. Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
3058 Ralph Mickens, 218 Lewis Street, Greensboro, N. C.
8295 Arthur Miller, 104 Greensboro Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3075 Ralph Miller, Hot Springs, Madison County, N. C.
807 Pearl Mitchell, Greensboro, N. C.
1908 Hamp Moore, Pomona, N. C.
1300 Robert Moore, 613 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3050 Ed Mormen, Greensboro, N. C.
2873 Abe Morton, Country Club, Greensboro, N. C. (821 Franklin Street, Steelton, Pa.).
2735 Ed Murphy (Murphey, Eddie Murphy), 2304 South Ashe Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1807 William S. (S.) Peoples, 422 Cole Street, Greensboro, N. C.
73 Perry Polight, Pomona, Greensboro, N. C.
275 Frank Potes, Pomona, N. C.
2314 James W. (J. W.) Price, care of J. J. Donnell, Route No. 1, box 128, Greensboro, N. C.
3072 John Purefoy, Pomona, N. C.
3302 Willie Roundtree (Rountree), Pomona, N. C.
2866 Lonnie (Lonzie) Reynolds, 214 Hight Street, Greensboro, N. C.
204 George Rice, Pomona, N. C.
752 Samuel (Sam) Richardson, Jonesboro District, Greensboro, N. C.
1204 Eddie Roundtree (Rountree), 406 Lindsay Street, Greensboro, N. C.
115 George Rudd, 2094 East, Greensboro, N. C.
1083 James Scott, 1012 East Washington, Greensboro, N. C.
2301 Henry Shaw, 306 North Gilmore Street, Greensboro, N. C.
99 John Andy Lewis (John A. L.) Shepherd, R. F. D. No. 7, Greensboro, N. C.
2402 Daniel Henson (H) Short, Denim, N. C.
3094 James Slate, Greensboro, N. C.
2489 Earl (Earle) Sloan, 130 South Dudley Street, Greensboro, N. C.
1413 Frank Smith, Pomona, N. C.
3360 Rufus B. Smith, Denim, N. C.
226 Will (William) Smith, Pomona, N. C.
188 Walter A. Speller, North Forbis Street, Greensboro, N. C.

2103 William Staten, Greensboro, N. C.
1364 Dave Stevens (Dove Stevens, Dave Stephens), 424 East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
3096 Herbert Stokes, 411 North Beech Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2545 Callie Summers, 124 North Forbis Street, Greensboro, N. C.
965 Will Suttle, convict camp, Greensboro, N. C.
2970 Ed. Thomas, 4 miles south of Greensboro, N. C.
2445 Luther Tindall, Pomona, N. C.
363 Oliver Tindal (Tindall, Trindall), Hilltop, N. C.
573 Lonnie Tyson, 1031 College Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.
60 Will Ward, S Maple, Proximity Station, Greensboro, N. C.
2709 Collins Welch, East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
2040 Almore White, Pomona, N. C.
3141 Arthur Williams, Greensboro, N. C.
2294 Lemuel L. Wilson, Greensboro, N. C.
3253 Johnie (Johnnie) Wright, 609 Bennett Street, Greensboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENDERSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

921 Robt Roy (Robert Roy) Bentley, 212 Washington Street, Hendersonville, N. C.
280 Robt Houston (Robert Houston, Robert Huston) Bishop, Hendersonville, N. C.
1107 Edgar Brown, Hendersonville, N. C.
71 Fred Brown, East Flat Rock, N. C.
327 Leslie Brown, 715 Locust Street, Hendersonville, N. C.
1262 Sam Collins, Fletcher, N. C.
1177 Thomas Wes Davidson, Hendersonville, N. C.
573 Kenney Fox, Zirconia, N. C.
6 Andy Griffin, West Sixth Avenue, Hendersonville, N. C.
817 Milas Pinkney Ham (Milas Ham), Etowah, N. C.
170 Thos. Franklin (Thomas Frankton) Johnson, Hendersonville, N. C.
857 Willie Johnson (Johnston), Third Avenue west, Hendersonville, N. C.
492 Raymond Kilgore, Pine Street, Hendersonville, N. C.
813 Elzie Lash (Elsie Lash) Latham, Hendersonville, N. C.
922 Sherman Lee, Hendersonville, N. C.
588 George (Geo.) Lenoir, Fletcher, N. C.
1208 Walter Bonner Miller, 517 North Main, Hendersonville, N. C.
78 Geo. (George) Mills, Bricton, N. C.
1054 Franklin King Morrison (Morris), Hendersonville, N. C.
639 Geo. Washington Nelson, route 6, Hendersonville, N. C.
783 Robt (Robert) Garner Nelson, Fletcher, N. C.
491 Angus Webb (Angus Webb, Agus Web, Ayur Web) Orr, Etowah, N. C. (Hendersonville, N. C.).
1169 Bunyan Pace, Saluda, N. C.
1185 Tom (Thomas) Pearson, Balfour, N. C. (Horse Shoe, N. C.).
200 Fred Prnett (Prewett), Tuxedo, N. C.
1255 Jno. Rememon, 21 Third Avenue, Hendersonville, N. C.
380 or 386 Eddie Rigby, First Avenue west, Hendersonville, N. C.
730 Rob't Sanders, Hendersonville, N. C.
475 Ed. (Edd) Smith, Hendersonville, N. C.
695 Reuben Zoro Stepp, Placaho Forrest, N. C.
747 Willie Drayton Suber, Hendersonville, N. C.
1119 Claud Traylor, Fletcher, N. C.
254 Rome Wallie (Rome W. Wallie), Hendersonville, N. C.
825 Willie (Willie) Wright, Hendersonville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1842 Will Ross Alexander, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C.).
513 Ansley (Ansley) Allen, Ebnulon, N. C.
790 Walter Armstrong, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C., No. 3).
1971 Dallie Baker, Selma, N. C.
128 James Barnes (Barnes), Kenly, Johnson County, N. C.
769 Earl Bethen (Bethece), Kenly, N. C.
845 Mallachie (Malachi) Brunson, Kenly, N. C.
1687 Sylvester Brunson (Brunson), Kenly, N. C.
880 Norris Brown, route No. 2, Selma, N. C.
481 Butler Bunny, Selma, N. C., No. 1.
526 Frank Byrd, Wilson Mills, N. C.
547 Joe Cooper, Kenly, N. C.
1216 Will Davis, Clayton, N. C.
2021 Prophest (Prophett) Gardner, Kenly, N. C.
102 James Godwin, route No. 3, Selma, N. C.
1567 John Godwin, Narron's Lodge, N. C. (Kenly, N. C., R. F. D.).
1670 Wade Hawkins, Kenly, N. C.
450 Wallace Hill, Selma, N. C.
1623 Ira Holland, Selma, N. C.
425 Julius Holmes, Narren Lodge, N. C. (Narron's Lodge, N. C.; Kenly, N. C.)
173 Peter Hame (Homes), Selma, No. 2, N. C.
1096 George Howell, Kenly, N. C.
660 Clarence Hudson, route No. 2, Selma, N. C.
447 Johnnie (Johnie) Hyman, Clayton, N. C.
1294 Cleveland Hunter, Clayton, N. C.
223 Roy Hernigan (Jernigan), Selma, N. C.
710 Charlie (Charley) Johnson, route No. 2, Selma, N. C.
1804 Harry Johnson, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C.).
2034 William Johnson, Kenly, N. C.
605 Robert Jurant, Selma, N. C.
521 David Kellius (Denid Keilius), Kenly, N. C.
1529 Roland Kirby, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C., route No. 2.).
1074 Dave Lowrey (Lowery, Lawery), Selma, N. C.
1507 John McDonald, Clayton, N. C.
875 Neal McKinnon, Kinly, N. C.
652 Stanley McKinnon, Clayton, N. C.
936 Chas. (Charlie) McNair, Selma, N. C.
2036 Will McQuinn, Selma, N. C.
473 McKinley (McKinly) May, Kenly, N. C.
1269 Julius Mial (Miles), Narrens (Narron's) Lodge, N. C. (Kenly, N. C.).
2086 Nathan Mitchell, Kenly, N. C.
424 Rufus Morgan, Kenly, N. C.
1818 Pat Newsome, Selma, No. 2, N. C.
1149 Henry Nixon, Kenly, N. C.
1830 Columbus (Columbus G.) Panther, Selma, N. C.
1680 Will Penny (Will Perry, Willie Perry), Narrous Lodge, N. C. (Kenly, N. C.).
2090 Bill Ransom (Ransom), Kenly, N. C.
450 Harvey (Harry) Reynor, Micro, N. C.
327 John D. Richardson (John Bingh Richardson), Kenly, N. C.
1332 John Saunders (Sanners), Garner, N. C.
53 Sam Shaw, Narrens Lodge, N. C. (Narrons Lodge, N. C.; Kenly, N. C.)
1242 Jim Simms (Jim Sims), Garner, N. C.
1211 Jonas Simms (Jonas Sims), Selma, N. C.
1023 James Smith, Selma, N. C.
1047 Sam Smith, Clayton, N. C.
1079 Jesse Staten, Selma, N. C., No. 3.
55 Charles J Steele (Charles James (Jones) Steele), Selma, N. C.
703 Kirk Thomas, Selma, N. C.
840 John Taylor, Narrons Lodge, N. C. (Kenly, N. C.).
773 Luther Taylor, Kenly, N. C. (Kenly, N. C., R. F. D.).
735 Henry Tucker, Route No. 3, Box 47, Kenly, N. C.
2053 Joseph Virgil, Kenly, N. C.
6011 Rasford Watson, Clayton, N. C. (Radford Watson, Zebulon, No. 2, N. C.).
1731 Albert Weatherspoon, Narron Lodge, N. C. (Kenly, N. C.).
1335 Henry Whitfield, Selma, N. C.
1033 John Willey (Wyley), Selma, N. C.
1705 Ben Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Pine Level, N. C.
278 Frank Williams, Route No. 2, Selma, N. C.
1021 George Williams, Selma, N. C.
360 John C. Williams, Kenly, N. C.
21 J. M. Williams (James Williams), Kenly, N. C.
849 Jeff Williams, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C., No. 2).
1602 John Williams, Route No. 2, Selma, N. C. (Selma, N. C., No. 3).
1477 Sam Williams, Selma, N. C.
1451 Crawford Wood, Princeton, N. C.
1075 Will Young, Selma, N. C. (Will Youngs, Selma, N. C., No. 2).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PITT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2017 Albert Allen, Farmville, N. C.
2977 Johns Allen, Mill, Greenville, N. C.
3019 Wm. Robert Baker, Shelmerdine, N. C. (Shawboro, N. C.).
188 Peter Russ Baldwin, Ayden, N. C.
515 Ben Barnes, Farmville, N. C.
8527 Lonnie Barnes, Farmville, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 8, Pikeville, N. C.).
1573 Peter (Pete) Barnes, R. F. D. No. 4m, box 26, Farmville, N. C. (Falkland, N. C.).
820 Howard Lane Benson, 1516 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1805 Walter Berchetts, 100 Green Street, Greenville, N. C.
1481 Robert R. Bethea (Robert Richart Bethea, Robert Richard Bethea), Center, Greenville, N. C.
121 Rossie Bradshaw (R. Bradshaw), Ayden, N. C.
685 Geo. F. Branch (George Franklin Branch), 35 Evans, Greenville, N. C.
1624 Henry J. (Henry Jerome, H. J.) Braxton, R. F. D. No. 2, Greenville, N. C.
1202 Charlie Brooks, Thomisville, Ga.
1795 John W. Brown (Wesley Brown, John Wesley Brown), Wadesboro, N. C.
300 Samuel Brown, 15 Greene Street, Greenville, N. C.
2335 William Brown, near Greenville, N. C.
814 John H. (John Henry) Burrell, Farmville, N. C. (care Leurs and High, Middlesex, N. C.
1721 Joseph B. Carmen (Cannon, Joseph Benj. Cannon, Jos. Benj. Cannon), Greenville, N. C.
1283 Charlie Carroll, Ayden, N. C.
8 Albert Chance, 2 Jones Street, Greenville, N. C.
1718 Oscar Cherry, Washington, N. C.
3079 William Collin (William Collins), 100 Second Street, Greenville, N. C.
2969 John Collins, Dunn, N. C.
1045 Joe Copeland, Ayden, N. C.
2854 Isaac Corey, Lous Street, Greenville, N. C.
3238 Henry Daniel, Ayden, N. C.
491 Rufus Daniel, near Greenville, N. C.
1049 Jasper Dixon, Ayden, N. C.
2051 Thomas Dixon (Dickson), Ayden, N. C.
2919 Ollie Dorris (Allie Doris), Greenville, N. C.
3306 Jenis Dupree, Greenville, N. C.
2903 Ernest Edmonson, Winterville, N. C.
670 Heber Edwards, Kinston, N. C.
301 Rufus Everett, Mill Town, Greenville, N. C. (Everette, Greenville, Pitt, N. C.).
2965 Roger Fleming, Greenville, N. C.
2857 Marvin Forbes (Marvin Meredith Forbes, Marvin Merideth Forbes), 1120 Washington, Greenville, N. C.
249 Ed Ford, Ayden, N. C. (Reidsboro, N. C.).
51 Irey Foruman, Pitt County, Grifton, N. C.
939a Will German, Greenville, N. C.
3124 Edward Graham (Grant), Farmville, N. C.
2040 Chester Gray (C. H. Gray), Bethel, N. C.
1261 Eason (Easy) Grey, 117 Washington, Greenville, N. C.
2084 Joseph W. Griffin (Joseph Willoughby Griffin), Greenville, N. C.
1489 Geo. (George) Haggans, Greenville, N. C.
2330 James Handy, Ayden, N. C.
2092 James Hardy, Greenville, N. C.
1542 Orrie Harrell, care Bill Board, Cincinnati, Ohio (Greenville, N. C.).
291 Ben Harris, R. F. D. No., Vanceboro, N. C. (Ben Harriss, Vanceboro, N. C.).
1527 Fernando Harris, R. F. D. No. 5, Greenville, N. C.
2087 Jim Harris, Farmville, N. C.
802 William Harris, 608 Pitt Street, Greenville, N. C.
2691 Willie Hicks, Ayden, N. C. (care of Johnston, Porter & Peck, Clinton Pitt, N. C.).
1329 Roland (Rollon) Hill, Pactolus, N. C.
1205 Frank Hines, Farmville, N. C.
2089 Vann Hobby, Bethel, N. C.
1735 Carl Hogue, Ayden, N. C.
489 William Isreal (Isreal), Ayden, N. C. (Greenville, N. C.).
336 John (Jno.) Jefferson, R. F. D. No. 2, Winterville, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, box 30, Tarboro, N. C.).
1782 Julius Johnson (Johnston), Pitt, Greenville, N. C.
411 Willie Johnson, Grifton, R. F. D., N. C.
2898 John Jones, 1200 Pitt, Greenville, N. C.
899 Richard Jones, Farmville, N. C.
3166 Will (Willie) Joyner, R. F. D. No. 3, Farmville, N. C. (care of Arfegus Joyner, Farmville, N. C.).
323 Albert Kelly, 529 Greene, Greenville, N. C.
3333 Leslie O. (Leslie Omer) Kilpatrick, Ayden, N. C.
1617 Ariacia (Araisca, Ariacal) King, Winterville, N. C.

1200 Elias King, Greenville, N. C.
905 Geo. (George) King, Greenville, N. C.
1303 John King, Greenville, N. C.
507 Mike Knotts, Ayden, N. C.
694 James Lacy, R. F. D., Vanceboro, N. C. (Hanrahan, Pitt, N. C.).
859 Robert I. (Robert Isher, Robt. Isher, Robert Isler) Lee, Grifton, N. C.
2576 Wm. H. Lee (Wm. Henry Lee), R. F. D., Greenville, N. C.
1315 James Allen Leggett, Winterville, N. C.
2101 Sam Littleton (Sam Little), rural route, Greenville, N. C.
1002 Walter Lowing, North Tryon, Charlotte, N. C. (Greenville, Pitt, N. C.).
657 Charlie McKoy (McCoy) (Charley McCoy), Ayden, N. C.
2603 Charlie McLawhorn, R. F. D. No. 2, Ayden, N. C.
437 Harry Lee Mayo, R. F. D. Greenville, N. C.
3401 Abram Moore, R. F. D., Greenville, N. C.
780 James H. (James Henry) Moore, R. F. D., Greenville, N. C.
2879 James H. (Jas. Harrison) Moore, Grifton, N. C.
3801 Jordan (Jordon) Moore, Greenville, N. C.
477 Kenly Moore, Ayden, N. C.
2438 William S. Moore (W. S. Broun, Wm. Samuel Moore), R. F. D., Bethel, N. C.
2041 James Morehead, Greenville, N. C.
70 Willie Oden (Ausborn), Ayden, N. C.
1507 Jno. (John) Parker, Bethel, N. C.
655 Harold Perkins, Evans-Greenville, N. C.
2250 Henry Perkins, Pactolus, N. C.
576 John (Jno.) Perkins, Greenville, N. C.
2367 Connie Person, R. F. D. No. 3, Bethel, N. C.
3466 Roskea Peten, Greenville, N. C. (Pactolus, R. F. D. 1, N. C.).
617 Jno. Phillips, Grimesland, N. C. (John Philips, Winterville, R. F. D. No. 3, N. C.).
2834 Joseph (James) Pollard, Ayden, N. C.
3384 Redmond Price, 1200 Greene Street, Greenville, N. C.
1402 Gus Purvis (Guss Pervis, Guss Peruis), R. F. D., Greenville, N. C.
2577 Gerney A. Raines (Gorney Arthur Raines, Gurney Raines), R. F. D. No. 1, Greenville, N. C.
1902 Charlie E. Randolph, Greenville, N. C.
3112 Carlyle Raspberry (Rasberry, Caril Roseberry), Ayden, N. C.
2293 John Richardson (John Ellie Richardson), Pitt County, N. C.
2886 Judge D. (Judge Daniel) Roberts, Grifton, N. C.
163 Hamp Robertson, Farmville (City), N. C.
2148 Garland C. (Garland Cavarlous) Rogers, Ayden, N. C.
425 Will Ross, Ayden, N. C.
3308 Will (William) Ross, Grimesland, N. C. (William Ross, Greenville, N. C.).
1785 Joyner Rouse, R. F. D., Grifton, N. C.
470 Wheeler Speight, R. F. D. No. 4, Greenville, N. C.
1068 Morris Shepard, Greenville, N. C. (Sheppard, 14 Clark, Greenville, N. C.).
2772 Will Stanley (Stanly), Greenville, N. C.
182 William J. (W. J., William James), Farmville, N. C.
2821 Simon Stephens (Simond Stevens), Grifton, N. C.
1723 James A. Stocks (Jas. A. Stocks), Winterville, N. C.
2590 James Summerlin, In Country, N. C. (Sumerlin, Greenville, N. C.).
2584 Raymond Sykes, Mill Section, Greenville, N. C.
1281 Wm. Henry Taylor, Dove, Greenville, N. C.
1282 William Mack Taylor, Ayden, N. C.
2317 John Teel (Tell), R. F. D., Bethel, N. C.
1264 Clarence Telph, Greenville, N. C.
2474 Amos Thigpen, Greenville, N. C. (care of J. W. Kilpatrick, box 61, route 2, Winterville, N. C.).
2536 Harvey (Harry) Turnage, near Greenville, N. C.
1966 Will Turner, Cotanch, Greenville, N. C.
2728 Frank Veal, Fountain, N. C.
584 Arch Waddell, Farmville, N. C.
1077 James Waddell, Farmville, N. C.
1053 Andrew Walker, Farmville, N. C.
929 Ben Walker, Shelmerdine, N. C.
286 Robert Walston, Clark Street, Greenville, N. C.
1308 Ernest Ward, R. F. D. No. 2, Stokes, N. C.
2224 James Ward, Greenville, N. C.
2404 Joseph I. Ward (Joseph Isaac Wood, Joseph Isal (J. I.) Wood), Farmville, N. C. (Hertford, N. C.).
2884 George Warren, Railroad, Greenville, N. C.
419 Lewis E. Waters (Louis E. (Louis Edwood, Louis Edward) Waters), R. F. D. 5, Greenville, N. C.
1100 Robert Watson (Walton), Ayden, N. C.
1843 William Watson, Greenville, N. C.
1454 Jim Whitely (Jim Whitley), Ayden, N. C.
1695 Bill Williams, Farmville, N. C.
2030a Budward (Budwood) Williams, Ayden (get mail at Greenville), N. C.
367 Ed. Williams, Winterville, N. C.
2749 George Williams, Farmville, N. C.
2639 Joe Williams, Shelmerdine, N. C.
405 Curley (W. C.) Wilson, Greenville, N. C. (Winterville, N. C.).
2070 James Wooten (Wooton), R. F. D., Greenville, N. C.
22a Walter Worston, box 52, Venable Village, Greenville, N. C.
1969 Fred W. (Fred Warren) Worthington, R. F. D. No. 1, Winterville, N. C.
2536 Elliott (Elliot) Wright, Bonner Lane, Greenville, N. C. (Greenville, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POLK, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

73 Robt. Carpening (Robert Corpening, Robert Carpeing), Saluda, N. C.
43 James Gray, Route 1, Fingerville, S. C.
327 Jonas Hodge, R. F. D. No. 1, Mill Springs, N. C.
3 Harrison Martin, Tryon, N. C.
120 Cicero Ferman Smith (Cicero Furman Smith), Mill Springs, N. C.
226 Rufus Whiteslides, Mill Springs, N. C.

LOCAL FOR THE COUNTY OF STOKES, DANBURY CITY, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

815 Robt. Lee Barham (Robert Lee Barkham), Walnut Cove, N. C.
1421 Oscar Franklin Bryant (O. F. Bryant), Smith, N. C., Route 1.
99 Walter Ellis, Walnut Cove, N. C.
557 Peter Samuel Hoston, King, N. C.
1542 Robey Oliver Jackson (Roy Oliver Jackson), King, N. C.
24 Jim Reid Lunsford (Jim Reed Lunsford, Jim Lunsford), King, N. C. (Lexington, N. C.).
1080 Lay James Newson (L. J. Newson), King, N. C.
947 Thos. B. Robertson (Thomas Buarl Robertson, Thomas B. Robertson), Walnut Cove, N. C.
855 George Scales, Walnut Cove, N. C.
883 Walter Scales, Walnut Cove, N. C.
857 Virgil Simmons, Walnut Cove, N. C.
743 Clifford White (Clifford White), Walnut Cove, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SURRY, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

984 Herbert Cox, Mount Airy, N. C.
1313a Harvey Gillman, Mount Airy, N. C.
1523a Will Goins (W. Goins), Mount Airy, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WAKE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2836 Fred Allen, Route No. 1, Wake Forest, N. C.
1204 Bennie Bass, Route No. 1, Northside, N. C.
91 Richard Bennett, Wendell, N. C.
3206 Earl (Buel) Bledsoe, Route No. 3, Neuse, N. C.
3218 Langford (Lankford) Buoy, Route No. 3, Wake Forest, N. C.
3353 Charlie Cameron, Holly Springs, N. C.
902 James E. Cameron (James Ernest Cameron), New Hill, N. C.
1853 Ernest Webster Campbell, Eagle Rock, N. C.
3182 Willie Lee Chavis, Route No. 1, Northside, N. C. (Hull Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.).
2232 Will Clark, Wendell, N. C.
3222 Edward Thos. Clifton, Zebulon, N. C.
1025 Pearson Cole (P. C. Cole), Route No. 3, Wake Forest, N. C.
726 Lee Craig, Wendell, N. C.
2754 Leslie Cutts, Raleigh, N. C.
2623 Thos. Dunn, Route No. 2, Raleigh, N. C. (612 Lucky, Baltimore, Md.).
1529 Edward Carl Eark (Earp), Holly Springs, N. C.
1520 Robert Edmonds, Route No. 2, Raleigh, N. C.
2706 Charlie Evans, Cary, N. C.
578 Cleveland Foster, Route No. 3, Raleigh, N. C.
3266 Sam Foster, 326 South Street, Raleigh, N. C.
1 Marvin Fonshee (Fonshee), New Hill, N. C.
2486 T. C. Greene, Fuquay Springs, N. C. (Tom Cleveland Green, Durham, N. C.).
174 Walter Hallman, Knightdale, N. C. (Walter Holman, Knightville).
221 Governor Hargrove, Wake Forest, N. C.
2846 Frank Harrington, Apex, N. C.
928 Clea Harris, Route No. 2, Morrisville, N. C.
2303 Milton Harris, Wendell, N. C. (Badin, N. C.).
3098 Geo. Hayes, Route 4, Raleigh, N. C.
1327 Thomas A. Hight, Route No. 2, Apex, N. C.
1421 Ivan Hinton, Route No. 2, Wake Forest, N. C.
1875 Walter Horton, Wake Forest, N. C.
2035 J. R. Jackson (James Ransome Jackson), Wake Forest, N. C.
2424 William Jeffreys, Zebulon, N. C.
2870 John Jenkins, Route No. 1, New Hill, N. C.
3289 Louis (Lewis) Joyner, Auburn, N. C.
2630 Walter Keeth, Route No. 3, Wake Forest, N. C.
2110 Walter Lambert, Route No. 2, Raleigh, N. C.
1215 Howard Lassiter (Lassiter, Lasiter), Raleigh, N. C.
2004 Wm. Lucas, Route No. 3, Wake Forest, N. C.
1429 Claude (Claud) McQueen, Route No. 3, Neuse, N. C.
1895 Raymond Mangum, Wake Forest, N. C.
3239 James Mason, Zebulon, N. C.
1516 Jenie (Genie) M. Mitchell (Genie Marvin Mitchell), Route No. 1, Morrisville, N. C.
2900 Willie Mitchell, Route No. 3, Wake Forest, N. C.
1242 James Monroe, Knightdale, N. C.
2599 Paul B. Morgan, Carpenters, N. C.
1652 Frank Motan (Moton), Route No. 1, Neuse, N. C.
2807 Robert Lee Overby (Oveby) (Robert Leoby), Apex, N. C. (Buffalo Junction, N. C.).
3089 Jefferson Penny, Wake Forest, N. C.
963 Walker (Walter) Pipkin, Wendell, N. C.
2636 Jessie Reed Prince (Jessie Prince), Cary, N. C.
3258 Freeman Privit (Privet), Route No. 1, Knightdale, N. C.
1172a Ed Ray, Route No. 2, Raleigh, N. C.
3131 Berry Redwood, Route No. 3, Neuse, N. C.
1081 James Roye, Morrisville, N. C.
1425 William Sanderford, Raleigh, N. C.
204 William Method (Mithod) Scott, Route No. 2, Apex, N. C.
1637 H. S. Smith (Henry Thos. Smith), Raleigh, No. 6, N. C.
1368 Henry Smith, Route No. 2, Knightdale, N. C.
2549 John Smith, Wendell, N. C.
85 William Smith, Knightville, N. C. (Knightdale, N. C.).
2556 Wm. H. Smith, Raleigh, N. C.
2381 Ruffin Tilliage, Apex, N. C.
902 Acie Walker, Wake Forest, N. C.
773 Jos. White, Wake Forest, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2182 Andrew (Andy) Aikens (Andy Aiken), Wilmington, N. C.
2083 William Alston, South Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
921 Johnnie Anderson, 1008 North Fifth, Wilmington, N. C.
63 Lawrence Baccus (Laurence Baccus), 1709 North Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
987 Henry Baldwin, 709 Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
1369 Eugene Ballard (Bullard), Wilmington, N. C.
1399 Nathaniel Ballard, 716 Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.
1791 Albany Betha (Ali Bennie Betha), North Second, Wilmington, N. C.
1280 Julius Brady (Julius Bradley), Sixth and Bladen, Wilmington, N. C.
79a Eddie Brown, 1112 South Ninth, Wilmington, N. C.
1575 James Brown, 211 North Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
2188 Joseph Brown, 111 (101) South Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
355 Monroe Brown, 205 Davis, Wilmington, N. C.
927 Peter Carolina, 502 Nixon's Alley (513 Nixon Alley), Wilmington, N. C.
1275 Ashley Cooper, 106 Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
814 Bernice Cromarty, Walnut and Nutt (Bennie Cromartie, Walnut and Nutt), Wilmington, N. C.
2366 Fred Davis, 505 Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.
1339 Melvin Davis, 221 South Seventh, Wilmington, N. C.
1741 William H. Drew, Wilmington, N. C.

1866 Walter Pennison (Penneson), 919 Campbell (Cameron), Wilmington, N. C.
1185 Jerry Fields, Loves Alley, Wilmington, N. C.
122 William Gavin (Gavan), 1125 Princess, Wilmington, N. C.
1277 Childs Henry Grady, 1311 Browns Alley, Wilmington, N. C.
2107 Jeff Guyton, 9 Delgordo, Wilmington, N. C.
2491 Edward Harris (Harriss), 708 Ann, Wilmington, N. C.
72a Joseph Hill, 715 North Ninth, Wilmington, N. C.
466 George Hilton (Hillton), Johnstown, Pa. (111 St. James, Wilmington, N. C.).
2381 Benjamin Hogan (Hogans), 607 South Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
314 William Holmes, 420 South Seventh, Wilmington, N. C.
517 William Howe, 519 Dawson, Wilmington, N. C.
1317 Henry Jenkins, 803 Harriett, Wilmington, N. C.
1592 George Casey (Cary, Cavy) Johnson, 844 South Paul, Norfolk, Va. (1004 South Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.).
2133 Arthur Jones, 444 Water, Wilmington, N. C.
2019 John Jones, 618 Nance, Wilmington, N. C.
2074 Thomas Jones, Wilmington, N. C.
12a Benj. Kamisky (Kaminsky, Bn Kamisky), 803 North Third, Wilmington, N. C.
524 William Leggett, 1113 Princess, Wilmington, N. C.
611 Morris McKay (McKoy), 9054 Cleveland, Wilmington, N. C.
2535 Willie McKenzie, 6104 South Tenth, Wilmington, N. C.
2548 Ben McMillan, 806 Sixth, Wilmington, N. C.
1470 John Mackey (MacKay, Macky, Jahn Mackey), Wilmington, N. C.
2224 Joe Macon, Wilmington, N. C.
99-2 Nicholas Masera (Nicolas Masera, Nicholas Masera), 813 North Seventh, Wilmington, N. C.
1732 Tom Finnie Mason, 208 South Ninth, Wilmington, N. C.
1820 Samuel Merrick, 811 Campbell, Wilmington, N. C.
484 Paul Merritt, 907 Meadows Alley, Wilmington, N. C.
256 Henry Mincey, Wilmington, N. C.
781 George R. Moore, 702 Dawson, Wilmington, N. C.
558 Horriss (Harrison, Harrsh, Harvish) Moore, 507 North Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
755 Ben Nesmith, 509 South Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
2125 James Nesmith, 615 South Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
1982 Pringle Roberts, 915 North Ninth, Wilmington, N. C.
231 Levi Robertson (Roberson), 621 Green (621 Greer), Wilmington, N. C.
1993 Jessie (Jesse) Rogers, 3711 Warren, Philadelphia, Pa. (Jessie Rodgers, 1110 Loves Alley, Wilmington, N. C.).
12b Archie Currie Russ, 220 Wright, Wilmington, N. C.
1130 Adrian St. George, 515 Millis Alley, Wilmington, N. C.
1734 Ray (Roy) Shaw, 913 North Seventh, Wilmington, N. C.
2540 James Edward Sheppard (Shepard, Shephard), 1214 South Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
443 Almond Hunter Sidbury (Armand (Armond) Hunter Sidburry), 1108 Queen, Wilmington, N. C.
1581 Blaine (Blain) Sloan, 705 Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.
1459 Iseor (Isear) Small, Nutt and Walnut, Wilmington, N. C.
883 Finley Edward Smith, 12 South Front (612 South Front), Wilmington, N. C.
59 John Smith, Wilmington, N. C.
693 John Smith, 1020 Princess, Wilmington, N. C.
2146 Robert Smith, 509 North Seventh, Wilmington, N. C.
1406 Samuel Smith, 1320 North Fifth, Wilmington, N. C.
1310 Willie Thomas (Tenas), Red Cross, Wilmington, N. C.
1962 Anderson Timmons, 517 Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.
2449 Henry Washington, Loves Alley, Swanne & Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.
2376 Zephemia (Zephenia) White, 819 Walnut, Wilmington, N. C.
2369 John William Wilkens (Wilkins), 121½ South Front, Wilmington, N. C.
2339 John Chester Williams, Ocean View Hotel, Ocean View, Va. (Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.).
1129 Joseph Williamston, foot of Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.
1302 William Augustus Wright, 1005 North Eighth, Wilmington, N. C.
413 Haywood Young, care of post office, A. C. L. shanty car, Wilmington, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1914 Luther Adams, 107 Highland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2787 Montgomery Adams, 101 Farabees Alley, Winston-Salem, N. C.
25 Will Adams, 1308 King Street (1038 King Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
848 Andrew Anderson, 1122 East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4519 Walter Anderson, 602 Carolina Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1108 Francis Armstrong, East Ninth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
828 Braxton Banks, 534 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3048 John Banks, 517 Keudon Street (517 Linden Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
526 Monroe Barrs, Bax. Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2498 Will Belo, 514 Seven-and-a-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C. (85 Lafette Street, Columbus, Ohio).
14 Harry Black, 1125 Thirteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4637 Willie Black (Will Black), Trade Street (1235), Winston-Salem, N. C.
614 Jesse Blakely (Jessie Blakley), North Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3213 Allen Carawan, 34 Brookstown Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3284 Clabe (Cleve) Carolina, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3417 Percy Carr, 726 Walnut Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
413 King Caspers (King Capers), 226 Maine Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2971 George Chaworth, 916 Maple Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
312 Craig Cherry (Craig Chery), 246 Johnson Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4292 David Clemmons (David Clemmens), West Third Boulevard (Northeast Boulevard), Winston-Salem, N. C.
1868 Hood Click, 1103 North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4273 James Sanford Coleman, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4955 Preston Coles, 103 Wells Row, Winston-Salem, N. C.
18 Eli Collins, 926 Woodland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2205 James Conrad, Ashe Street, Winston-Salem, N. C. (Petersburg, Va.).
4812 Rogers Conrad (Conard), Winston-Salem, N. C.
2998 Early Councill (Council), 490 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3300 Wm. Cornelius Craig (William Cornelius Craig), Bear Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2698 Odell Cuthrell (Odell Curthell, Odell Cuther), 1323 Wallace Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3291 Byron L. Davis, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2534 Frazier Davis, 613 Chestnut Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8508 Ellis Odell Dean (Ellis odell Dean), 505 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2543 Allen Dilworth (Dillworth), East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4748 William Dilworth, 503 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4351 Will Lewis Dixon (Willie Dixon), 1308 Cromartie Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4298 Arthur Dowell, Sycamore Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1774 George Dunn (Geo. Dunn), 1321 North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1166 Wilson Dunston (Dunstan), Depot, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1501 Jim Durham, 741 Ash Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4029 Charles Durin (Duren, Charlie Duren), 315 Eighth Street (215 Eighth Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
911 Robt. (Robert) Earls, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4037 Marvin Edwards (Eduards), Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2801 William Egerton (Egertson), 603 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1239 Stanford Lee Faulkner, 1228 East Eleventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C. (S. Lee Faulkner, Baltimore, Md.).
3648 Ed Ferguson, 1018 King Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4632 George Flie, 709 East Thirteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1304 Willie Foster, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3522 Steve Fulp, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3617 Charlie (Charley) Gaither, 739 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8511 James Garner (Jim Garner), 1016 Ridge Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3496 Dave Gaskins, 613 Duval, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3773 John Gaston, Winston-Salem, N. C.
109 Maurls George (Moris George), 210 Chestnut Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8407 George Washington Gilliam (Galliani), 310½ East Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4756 Charlie Glaspie, West Eleventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2816 David (Davie) Glenn, 910 East Ninth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4051 Willie (Ellie) Graham, Southern Railway Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. (120 Dover Street, Baltimore, Md.).
3608 Israel Graveley (Gravely), Hickory Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1258 John Gunn, 534 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1316 Paul Gurley (Paul Curry), 1131 Huntley Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3203 Wm. Gwyn (William Gwynn, William Gwyn), 601 Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1877 Jerry Hadden, 714 Depot Street (Jerry Haddin, 710 Hauser Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
3513 Gertis Hairston (Gulstes Hairston, 464 Main Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
3673 John Hairston (Halston), 1110 Huntleys Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
507 James Monroe (James Morno, James Monco) Hanes, Trade Street, 507, Winston-Salem, N. C.
367 Owen Hargius (Hagins), 912 Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4518 Richard Chas. (Richard Charles) Hicks, 2221 Waughton Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
402 Willie Hill, 738 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1964 Hugh (Heigh) Hood, 604 East Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3174 Joe Horn, 726 Ridge Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2822 Ebin Ingram, East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1843 Fred Ingram, 1131 Huntley Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2620 Will Ingram, 1002 Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3124 Henry Ivey (Irey, Iren), 537 East Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3976 Dan Law, Second Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3013 Sidney Thos. Laurence (Sidney Thomas Lawrence, D. Sidney Thos. Lawrence), 225 East Tenth Street, Winston, Salem, N. C.
1362 Will Lawrence (William Lawrence Langley, William L. Langly), Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C. (Tarboro, N. C.).
3596 Leroy Laws (LeRoy Laws), 1121 Ten-and-a-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2131 Albert Lee, 1123 Norfack (Norfolk) Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4153 Henry Lemon, Ash Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3148 Marcellus (Marcellum) Little, 1135 North Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
331 Walter Littlejohn, 514 East First, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4453 Boyd Long, Belows Pond, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4558 Frank Long (G. Frank Laug, Frank Lang), East Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1278 John Long, 840 Mills Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
490 Gus Lucas (G. W. Lucas), Winston-Salem, N. C.
2219 Clarence Lyles, 309 East Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1261 Frank Jackson, 343 Ninth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2656 Willie Jackson, 6104 East Third Street (206 East Sixth Street), Winston, Salem, N. C.
2462 Alex James (Jones), 916, Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
108 Charlie James, 738 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4977 John James, 122 East Ninth, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1717 Frank Jefferson, 739 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4013 Peter Jesus, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3930 Emmitt Johnson (Emmett Johnson, Riley Welloce (X)), 804 Johnson Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3695 Henry Johnson, 820 Stevenson Alley, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4833 Jack F. Johnson, Phoenix Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
253 Joe Johnson (Joe Johnston), 309 East Eighth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1975 Luther Johnson, 350 Seven and a half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2105 Albert Franklin Jones, 405 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4901 William Jones, 420 Vine Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
884 Wm. Kendle (William Kendle), 226 Bath Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3914 Albert Kerr, 401 East Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3094 Henry Bryant King (Henry Brint King), 218 Lees Alley, Winston-Salem, N. C.
116 James M. Kinzer (Jas. M. Kinzer), 327 Ninth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

2535 Lonnie Preston McCall, East Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4006 Morris A. McCane (McCain, M. A. McCain), Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4922 Herbert McCleveland (McCleland), corner Ninth and Walnut Streets, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2510 Eddie McCombs, 739 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2510 Charley (Charlie) McDaniel), 210 Chestnut Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3280 John McFadden, 203 East Sixth and a half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
838 Wm. (William) McRay, 522½ Linden Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
939 James Boyd (James Boyd) Martin, 1200 Eighteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2808 Emory (Henry) Mason, 128 Twelve and a half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5135 Solomun Massey (Solomon Massey, Solomon Masse), 612 East Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
546 Willie Mayfield, Follin, Winston-Salem, N. C. (Care Whitaker Glessnor, New Boston, Ohio.)
609 Charlie Miller, 210 Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4106 Jess Mitchell (Jessie Mitchell), 517 Second Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
124 James Moore, Hauser Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2567 James Harold Moore (J. Harold Moore), 710 Hansen Street, Winston-Salem N. C.
2187 John Moore, 1203 West First Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2474 Alfred Morris, 11 Twelfth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4448 Dock Neal (Dock Ineal), 530 Vine Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2899 Earl Patterson, 1029 Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2108 Tom Patterson, 1047 North Main, Winston-Salem, N. C.
850 Walter Patterson, Leonard Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4473 Charlie Paylor, 539 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1878 Amos Pemberton, 1029 South Oak Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4477 Yancey Peter (Peter Yancy), Winston-Salem, N. C.
2308 Frank Peterson, 135 Church Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5053 Wilson Prunce, 1220 East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4079 Roy Rankins, North Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
471 Lucious Readon (Lucious Read, Lucialous Reddom), care C. B. Hester, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4008 Pink Reed, 910 Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4411 Sam Daniel Regan (Sam Regan), 909 Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4365 Nathan Reid (Reed), 504 Fogle Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1632 Willie Reid, 603 Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4872 Sam Retchford (Ritchford), 309 Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1291 Orville (Orlville) Reynolds, Sou. R. 29-2, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8623 Lee Kelly Richardson, 307 East Eighth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2008 Wm. Cleveland Richmond (William Cleveland Richmond, Richmon), 416 North Poplar Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2506 Clyde Roberson (Clyde Robertson), Winston-Salem, N. C.
2328 J. John Saunders (John Sanders), Second Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1401 Henry Sharp, 906 East Eleventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8490 John Shell, 1212 Eighteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2521 John Simrell (Simriel), 916 Highland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1885a Oscar Simriel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4741 Eddie Smith, 829½ Seven and one-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2329 John Smith, 301 E Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8995 Robert (Robt.) Smith, 511 East Eleventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2209 Walter Smith, Sixth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4770 Will Smith (W. M. Smith), 922 Linden Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2245 Wm. (William) Stafford, 1009 East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4938 Ed. Stangard, 815 Maple Street, Winston-Salem, N. C. (South Seventh Street between Mound and Main Streets, Columbus, Ohio).
2309 John Steele (John R. Steele), 322 Seven and one-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4565 Ernest Theodore Stewart, 722 Norfolk Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
34 John Stewart, 513 Owens Street (513 Surry Street), Winston-Salem, N. C.
928 Gus Stondemire, Stontemire, Stoudenmire), Belews, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2613 George Stover, 917 East Tenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4045 Elijah Causey Strickland (Eli Causey Strickland), Main Third Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3687 David Vassar Sullivan (David V. Sullivan), 909 Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2315 Frank Tate, Winston-Salem, N. C.
21 George Taylor, Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
698 Percy Taylor, Greenwood Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8301 William Henry Taylor (William Taylor), 946 Ogburn Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8103 Charles (Chas.) Toby, 527 Linden Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5104 Lewis Vanlandingham (Lewis Van Landingham), 818a Ridge Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
725 Irwin (Irven, Irvin) Walker, 216 East Seventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
640 John Walker, 1004 Twelve-and-a-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4543 Rudolph Walker, 1600 East Eleventh Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2991 Sidney Walker, 307 Eighth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5119 Horral (Harral) Wall, 1311 North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
537 Webb Watkins (W. W. Watkins), 344 East Seven-and-a-half Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2346 Samuel Mattoon Waugh, Phoenix Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
2305 Arthur Wherry, 308 Linden Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3510 Lorenzo Chalmers White, Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1639 Moses Williams, 1422 Highland Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8766 Thomas Williams, 8 East Thirteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1287 Willie (Will) Williams, Fourth and Depot Streets, Winston-Salem, N. C.
5008 Willie Williams, 10 East Thirteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
979 Gus Wilson, 1332 (1323) Wallace Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1727 Wm. (William) Wilson, near Mengel Box Co., North Winston-Salem, N. C.
1408 Dore Woods, Hickory Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
4970 Tom Woody, corner Burk and Brookston Streets, Winston-Salem, N. C.
3125 Henry Worthy, 710 Hauser Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1782 John Yoler, Woodland, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1677 Jim B. Young, Southern Railway yard, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1053 Thos. (Thomas) Jeffreys Young, 1072 (1050) North Trade Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
8402 Will (A.) Augustus Young, 824 Highland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF AKRON, STATE OF OHIO.

2422 Thomas Buchanon, 50 Furnace (Furnce) Street, Akron, Ohio.
5415 William Morris, 246 East Furnace Street, Akron, Ohio.
1676 Louis Seifker (Siefker), 275 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio.
1912 Charles Robert (C. R.) Welsh, 645 (748) Dayton Street, Akron, Ohio (2123 Moore Street, Harrisburg, Pa.).
4189 Charles (Charlie, Charley) White, 226 Furnace Street, Akron, Ohio.
216 Smith Williams (William), Timmond, La. (Camp E, North Street).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF AKRON, STATE OF OHIO.

5037 Benjamin A. Kenner (Benjamin Kenner, B. A. Kenner), Arlington Hotel, Akron, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF CANTON, STATE OF OHIO.

3249 Roy McCombs, 606 Walnut Street SE., Canton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF COLUMBIANA, STATE OF OHIO.

1156 Willis Leroy (Willis L.) Patterson, R. F. D. No. 1, East Liverpool, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PORTAGE, STATE OF OHIO.

2715 Fritz W. Bowman, Kent, Ohio (Erie C. C., Ravenna, Ohio; Erie railway camp, Kent, Ohio).
999 Fred Gates, railway camp, Kent, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF STARK, STATE OF OHIO.

1083 Emmett James Morgan, 69 East Main Street, Alliance, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMMIT, STATE OF OHIO.

1080 James Hurt, B. & W. camp, Barberton, Ohio.
1076 Frank N. (Neryiln) Linton, R. D. No. 11, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
6069 William L. (Lindsay Logan, care Firestone Tire Co., Akron, Ohio (R. R. 7, Shelbyville, Ky.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF TRUMBULL, STATE OF OHIO.

2880 Charles (Charlie) Morris, 901 William Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF TRUMBULL, STATE OF OHIO.

1521 Earnest Ward, 844 (824) Clay Street, Niles, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF TUSCARAWAS, STATE OF OHIO.

1378 John Osby, Pemberton, N. J. (Dennison, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF OHIO.

2394 Robert Eugene Smith, 514 South Walnut Street, Orrville, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, STATE OF OHIO.

2463a Less Edwards, 1632 Ogden Street (1632 Bgden Street), Indianapolis, Ind.
862 Robert Finn, Boardman Street, Yo., Ohio (Boardman Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
4750 Frank Reid, Halleck Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
986 Carl F. J. Neuman (Carl F. Newman, Carl Neuman), 49 Berlin Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CADDO, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

214 John Lawrence Craddock, route No. 1, Verden, Okla. (Gracemont, Okla.).
1432 William Crawford, Hydro, Okla.
670b Robert Hayes (Hays), Anadarko, Okla.
563 Clayton Kelley, Fort Cobb, Okla.
1604 Benj. Nixon, Apache, Okla.
561 Cornelius J. Schmidt, Carnegio, Okla.
970 Guadalupe Yparain (Vpavan), Anadarko, Okla.
709 Charles Walls, East Washington, Amadarko, Okla. (Chas. A. Walls, Gracemont, Okla.).
33 Ed. (Edd) Noon Weems, Alden, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1615 Thaddeus (Thaddius) Pickett Anderson, Olustee, Okla.
1686 Candelario Aguilera (Aguilera, Agilero), Fowler Ad., Alters (Altus), Okla.
1123 Peter Blake, Headrick, Okla.
250 Sam Burris, Hendrick, Okla.
122 Edward A. Dallmeyer, Olustee, Okla.
164 Curtis Fleming (Flemming), No. —, Commerce, Okla. (Altus, Okla.).
1509 Nolan Garden (Gordon), Headrick, Okla.
1606 Jesse Harris, Martha, Okla.
1401 Gansallo (Ganzallo, Ganzalo, Gonzalo) Herrera, Fowlerr (Fowler) Ad., Altus, Okla.
572 Arthur Howard, Headrick, Okla.
618 Thomas Jewel (Jowel) Jackson, Elmer No. 1, Okla.
1690 Marion Sims Reid, Olustee, Okla.
617 Lester Singleton, Olustee, Okla. (route No. 2, Tulsa, Okla.).
380 Elbert Larkin Snow, route 1, Altus, Okla.
2009 Walter Bradley Stevens, Altus, Okla.
882 David Vanse (Vause, Venson) Thompson (David V. Thompson), 418 North Hightower, Altus, Okla.
512 Edd Walls, Headrick, Okla. (care of Telephone Co., Tulsa, Okla.).
1099 Austin Tillman (Tillmon) Wood, route 1, Blair, Okla.
970 Willie Young, jr., 823 West Broadway, Altus, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR MUSKOGEE COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1957 George Alexander, Reeves Post Office, Muskogee, Okla.
1827 Richard Bearden, Boynton, Okla.
2154 Harmer Berry, R. F. D., Muskogee, Okla.
1211 Lee Doughless (Douglas) Black, R. F. D. No. 3, box 93, Muskogee, Okla.
2059 Fertis (Fortis) Bledsoe, Haskell, Okla.
2279 Huthon Bowman, Webbers Falls, Okla.
1467 Elec Breeow (Brewer, Bregon, Brerow), Muskogee, Okla.
262 Estes Winn Bronchcomb, Fort Gibson, Okla.
215 Edward Bryant, Ruthesville, Okla.
2210 Ed Cooksey, Muskogee, Okla.
109 O. V. Davis, rural route No. 5, box No. 4, Muskogee, Okla. (206 South Twelfth Street, Corsciana, Tex.).
1955 J. C. Dennis, Boynton, Okla.
1783 Albert Dixon, Boynton, Okla.
785 Alex Fields, Webbers Falls, Okla.
230 James Hayes, Muskogee, Okla.
2251 Lee Hennis, Haskell, Okla.
914 Cleveland Hobbs, rural route, Muskogee, Okla.
330 Spencer Hooks, Haskell, Okla.
611 Lois Huddleston, Haskell, Okla.
100 Sim Hudson, Haskell, Okla.
1413 Cleve Johnson, Briartown, Okla.
906 John (Franklin) King, Haskell, Okla.
2129 Eugene (H.) Logan, Muskogee, Okla.
684 Stephen (Steven) Morris, rural route No. 2, Haskell, Okla.
86 Wakty (Walter) Pitts, Stigler, Okla.
96 Preston Potter, Council Hill, Okla. (Miami, Okla.).
1906 Will (William) Powell, Webster, Okla.
1614 William (M.) Pullen, Oklahoma City, Okla.
439 Lilbert Reynolds, Braggs, Okla.
1758 Benj. Franklin Roberts, Warner, Okla. (Porum, Okla.).
876 Bill Rushing, Webber Falls, Okla.
1567 Wm. Sanders, Haskell, Okla. (William Henry Sanders, West Tulsa, Okla.).
483 H. H. Shelton (E. Skelton), Boynton, Okla.
1287 Ralph Shoup, Haskell, Okla.
1442 Raymond Smyth (Smith), Boynton, Okla.
814 Alvin (Alrin) Tanner, Haskell, Okla.
524 James Tobey (Toby), Haskell, Okla.
830 Jack Vernon (Jack Eaton), Haskell, Okla.
1269 Abraham (S. or Z.) Walker, Fort Gibson, Okla.
119 Wesley Washington, general delivery, Muskogee, Okla.
1040 Levi White, Fort Gibson, Okla.
2008 Sam Whitenberg (Whittenberg), Sapulpa, Okla. (Haskell, Okla.).
1466 Albert Williams, Webbers Fall, Okla. (rural route No. 3, box No. 33, Muskogee, Okla.).
2003 Bert Williams, Boynton, Okla. (Arline, Okla.).
102 Charley Williams, post-office box 473, Muskogee, Okla.
469 James Willis, Muskogee, Okla., general delivery.
1897 Harvey Wilson, Boynton, Okla.
1372 Roy (Ray) Wilson, Boynton, Okla.
684 Will Wilson, Boynton, Okla.
404 Abe Winningham, general delivery, Muskogee, Okla.
806 Buel Norfield Wright, Council Hill, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROGERS, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1690 Frank Benj. Adams, South Park, Collinsville, Okla.
44 John Brown, South Park, Collinsville, Okla.
1085 Alfred Campbell, Inola, Okla.
1941 Archie Campbell, Fourteenth and Spring, Collinsville, Okla.
1081 John E. Carder, Claremore, Okla.
1349 Walter L. (Walter Lee) Chapin, Oologah, Okla.
274 James Curry Enocha, Claremore, Okla.
2121 Richard Felder, Claremore, Okla.
1795 Roe Fish, East Broadway, Collinsville, Okla.
1974 John C. (Clayton) French, Chelsea, Okla.
1152 Otis Edward Hibarger (Edward Otis Hebarger, Otis Hibarger), Inola, Okla.
1824 Alex O. J. Holdawg (Aleck Oliver Zauders Holdoway), Main, Collinsville, Okla.
1976 Dudley Jackson, Collinsville, Okla.
1791 Willie Jamison, northwest part town, Claremore, Okla.
1122 Henry Manson (Mannon), Collinsville, Okla.
2085 Edd (Ed.) Morris, care of Doctor Boss, Talala, Okla.
1535 Claude Eugene Osborn (Osborne), Collinsville, Okla.
69 James T. (Thomas) Morris, Inola, Okla.
1632 John Penner, Enid, Okla.
2044 Hezekiah (Hezekeah) Petty, Iron Mountain, Claremore, Okla.
265 Coleman Purcell, R. F. D., Bushyhead, Okla. (Oklahoma City, Okla.).
2174 Wm. (Wilburn) Henry Ross, Claremore, Okla.
1455 Oscar M. Simpson, 1816 Assembly, Columbia, S. C. (Oscar Monroe Simpkins, Windson Hotel, Claremont, Okla.).
1779 Melton Roy (Ray) Smith, East Main, Collinsville, Okla.
1816 Henry Walker (Weyley), Claremore, Okla.
1635 George W. (Wiley) White, Cobb Bath House, Claremore, Okla.
1574 Fred Wilson, Rogers Co., Claremore, Okla.
1064 Rillis Wofford, Owna, Claremore, Okla.
1568** Horace G. Rice (Rise), Oak, Collinsville, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2064 Abe Aaronson, 514 Spruce Street (5095 Market Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4342 Joseph Abiata (Joseph Abbalata, Jose Abbalate), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4785 Subut Abraham (Sabut Ibraham), 416 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4634 Emery Acco (Emery Accol), 1318 Kenilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4500 Merre Alexander (Meno Alexander, Morro Alexander), 431 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1595 Manuel Alonso, 129 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
247 Jas. Anderson (Junius Anderson), 725 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
490 Manuel J. Andrew (Manuel Julles Andrew), 707 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Manuel Lulles Andrew, 129 Bambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
461 Frank Antonio, 830 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2900 Quadalup Aquilar (Guadalup Aguilar), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3823 Joe Arniaky, 325 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2196 Schene (Schere) Arrille (Iohona Arville, Ihona Arville), 118 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2360 John Austin, 707 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (701 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3762 John Boleo (John Baleo), 337 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2463 Anthony Baulk (Anthony Baluk, A. Tony Baluk), 325 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2232 Charles Wm. Banks (Charles William Banks, William Chas. Banks), 1318 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4186 Manuel M. Barcelon, 129 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Manuel Barcelon (Barcelou), New Castle, Del.).
1311 Guiseppe Barilo (Giuseppe Barile), 723 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
328 Jas. Barker (James Barker), 1336 Kentworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3772 Dallas Battle, 602 South Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1669 Morris Becker 715 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2513 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1973 Sempl Beckman, 202 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4407 Chas. Bell (Charles Bell), 220 St. James Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1986 John Benaskewicz, 500 South Waters Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (John Beraskieirez, 500 South Whales (Wobales) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4728 Alex Benson (Alexander Benson, Benson Alex), 1006 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, P.
3485 Maurice Bengaken (Maurice Banzaken), 617 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
773 Harry Berman, 714 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (337 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
243 Malachi Berry, 1226 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Malasli Berry, 1722 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacksonville, Fla.).
1974 John Bird, 1209 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3353 Robert Bird, 716 South Carlson (Clarion) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1605 Joseph Birles (Joe Birles), 231 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3545 Wm. Blake (William Blake), 1321 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2136 Andrew Blaylock (Andrew Beplack), 724 Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Andrew Boylock, 724 South Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1279 Morris Bless, 606 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1435 Frank Blum (Frank Blom), 612 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2170 Tolweck Bonewerk (Telwrek Bonewerk), 619 Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4408 Harris Brantham (Harris Granthan, Harrison Grantham), 1210 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2974 Anthony Bright, 407 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (South Sixth Street, right side, between Lombard and Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2609 Edward Bright, 1210 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
981 Michael Broad (Micheal Broad), 531 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1411 Jas. Bronson (James Bronson), 1226 Koher Street (1226 Kater Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2004 John Brooker, 1315 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
399 Wm. Brooks, 525 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2988 Brooks Brown, 1222 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2556 John Brown, 1109 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
442 Porter Brown, No. 3 Davis Court, Philadelphia, Pa.
1331 Sam'l Brown (Samuel Brown), 627 Delaney Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3209 Thos. J. Brown (Thomas J. Brown), 1104 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4144 Louis Bryant (Louie Bryant), 711 South Watts (Watt) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1181 John Edward Buckley, Seaman's Lodging House, Philadelphia, Pa.
16374 Michael Burns, 224 Chancellor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4354 Wm. Burnett (William Burnett), 713 South Eleventh Street (1220 Lombard Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
645 Gaetano Buttlise (Gaetano Buttlee), 339 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3009 Peter Calvin, 310 South Fifth Street (310 South Third Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1551 Haywood Campbell (Haywood Cabell, Hazel Cabell), 624 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
201 Francesco Campo (Francisco Campo, F. Campo), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
536 Gaetano Carota, 705 South Seventh Street (1219 South Eighteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2381 Chas. B. Carter (Charles B. Carter), 219 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4242 Forsi Casal (Tore Casal, Forl Casal, Flomi Casal), 519 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4602 Crus Castallanos (T. Crus Castellanos), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
19834 Colgeo Casto (Colgero Casto), 615 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2338 Guiseppe Cavallaro (Guiseppe Cavollaro), 525 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2272a Chas. Cavanaugh (Charles Cavanaugh), 758 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (patient Philadelphia General Hospital, Holmesburg, Pa.).
1120 Edwardo Cavazzo (Edwardo Carozza, Edwardo Carozzi), 619 South Delhi Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
235 Jas. Cawl (James Carol), 533 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (James Calvo, 1211 Kenilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2294 Henry Chapman, 25 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
814 Nick Cherlindames (Nick Cherindanis), 308 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Nick Chirindanis, 705 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
3658 David Chesboro, 122 Fitwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1574 Mike Ciconde (Mike Giconda, Mikel Gicondo), 1221 Kator Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2715 Anacleto Cicurelli, 705 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Anaeleto Ceccarelli, 625 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
479 Joe Clark, 620 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

653 Michael Clenzo (Micheal Clenzo), 718 South Darian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2940 Luther Cobb, 625 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4737 Alexander Cohen, 340 Monroe Street (340 Spruce Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1108 Nicolo Coletto, 823 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
483 Jas. Contas (James Contus), 320 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2126 Jas. Contoine (James Contorno, James Certerne), 1235 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
189 Geo. Cooper (George Cooper), 705 Marvine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (George Henry, Geo. H. Cooper, 705 South Marvine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
844 Kentrotis Cosmos (Kentrotis Cosmos, Cosmos Kentrotis), 306 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (151 East Third Street, Chester, Pa.).
448 Alton C. M. Crosthwaite, 142 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2017 Jos. Darden (Joseph Drden, Joseph Darden), 1301 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2182 Connie Davis, 706 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1747 Eluid Davis, 119 (1119) Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1169 Jos. Davis (Joseph Davis), 1233 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4680 Agastin De Leon (Agastin Diaz De Leon, Augustin D. Deleon), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
914 Ponto Delgaga (Ponto Delgada), 637 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
414 Joaquin De Rocha (Joaquin Da Rocha, Joaquin Ferreira Da Rocha), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1329 Max Despotat (Max Deputat, Max Depotat), 303 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2983 Antonio Diaz, 617 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
642 Cecilia Diaz (Cecilio Diaz), 617 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2269 Ralph Dignoe (Ralph Di Gneo, Raffacle Digneo), 714 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2363 Antonio Di Toro (Antonio Detava), 829 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3150 Ham Dixon, 1313 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2831 Wm. Oscar Dorn (Wm. O. Dorn, William O. Dorn), 1329 Fitzwater Street (770 South Fifteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
43574 Jos. Francis Doyle (Joseph Francis Doyle, John F. Doyle), general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.
608 Jacob Drassen (Jacob Krassen), 423 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3165 Stamatios Elenis, 239 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4501 Francesco Etholus (Franscio Etholas), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3007 Frank A. Evers, 17 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1148 Antonio Ewig (Antonio Eriz), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8847 Jos. Fatzari (Joseph Fratzari, Joseph Fatzari, Joseph Faizani), 620 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8470 Pasquale Fallaggi (Pasquale Fallaggi, Pasquale Fallaggi), 819 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3451 Daniel O. Fla (Daniel O'Fle, Daniel O. Flis), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2131 Antonio Filotzeo (Antonio Feletze, Antonio Filotzeo), 714 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1035 Antonio Fiorella, 636 Kenilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8291 Wm. Fisher (William Fisher), 1210 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
49 Daniel Floriez (Daniel Flores, Daniel Florles, Daniel Flerio), 614 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8245 Mik Foley (M. Foley), 819 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1300 John Foriffe (John Toriffe), 142 Kenilsworth (Kenelsworth) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2741 Frank Franco, 727 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Frank Franco, 600 East One hundred and eighty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
1313 John Frasido (John Presido), 616 South Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1840 Jos. Forcha (Joseph Porcha, Joseph Percha), 719 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
758 Rocco Fromcesco (Rocco Froncesco), 723 South Mildred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2298 Jos. Furtak, 323 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Joseph Furtak, 353 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1556 Manuel Gaines (Manuel Ganus), 115 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2480 Miguel Garcia (Migiel Garcia, Michael Garcia), 613 South Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4254 Pedro Garcia, 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
792 Jose Garise (Jose Garcia, Jose Garice), 115 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (212 or 112 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
7 Jas. Gartin (James Carlin), 509 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4434 Alexander Gedilio (Alejandro Gedilio), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3185 Tony Genzencet (Tony Gherstnick, Toney Genzemet, Toney Genzemert), 213 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2417 Jos. Gidis (Jo Geidwagh, Joseph Gidis), 217 (224) Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
66 Adam Givings, 620 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3958 Samuel Gleard (Saul Gleard), 730 Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
524 Francesco Gonzales (Francisco Gonzales), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1131 Raimundi Gonzales (Raimundi Gonsales, Raimunodo Gonsales, Raimundo Gonzales), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
35 Chas. Ed. Gorman (Charles Edward Gorman, Charles Edw. Gorman), 417 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3003 Angelo Grossi (Angelo Grosse), 811 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (patient Philadelphia General Hospital).
892 Chas. Henry Green (Charles Henry Green, Charles H. Green), 619 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2115 Gersi Gregorio (Gersi Gregerio), 708 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8242 Michael Guarracino, 741 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1991 Salvatore Guinni (Salvatore Guini), northeast corner of Eighth and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Salvatore Cuini, northwest corner of Eighth and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4464 Apostolos Hofalis (Apostolos Hofalic, Apostolos Kofoeloloy), 240 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3015 Francis Hall (Francis Hall), 1223 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2342 Juan B. Halm (Jpan Hahn, Juan Bautistu Hahn, 110 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4405 Harry Haspel, 537 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
311 Joseph Harris, 23 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
553 Wiley L. Henderson (W. S. Henderson, Wiley Lathon Henderson), 1326 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1580 John Herdon (John H. Herdon), 1341 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1044 Miguel Hernandes, 519 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4036 John Hill, 1315 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3190 Samb. A. Hollings (Smauel A. Hollings), 1210 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
569 Hunlis Holloway (Hunter Holloway), 626 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4660 Chas. Holmes (Charles Homes, Charles Holmes), 714 South Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3914 John D. Huggins, 708 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
546 Jas. Albert Jackson (James Albert Jackson, James A. Jackson), 1320 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
21834 Peter Jackson, 1231 Kentlworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1159 Frank Jefferson, 1113 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1613 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1307 Edward Jenkin (E. Jenkins), 219 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4651 Powell Jenkins, 1339 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
794 David Jernandes (David Jernandez, 110 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1183 Otto Johansen, Pennsylvania Hotel, 417 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Otto Johansen, 417 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1793 Wm. Johnson (Willie Johnson), 729 South Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4589 Chas. Jones (Charles Jones, Charlie Jones), 1135 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
7263 Wm. Jones (William James), 1315 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3162 John Jos. Jordan (John Joseph Jordan, John J. Jordan), 314 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
242 Richardo Juan (Ricardi Juan), 618 South Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3614 Bernard Kanon, 622 Cypress Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Bernard Yanon, 606 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3444 Toengoe Kapuenke (Toingor Kapenke, Toengoe Kapuenke), 236 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
784 F. Kristo Karakitson (P. Kristo Karakitson, Panajrotis Cristos Karakitson), 831 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2379 Jos. Katz, 636 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Joe Katz (Joe Kotz), 836 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
27174 Jacob Kennedy (Jas. Kennedy), 618 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3630 James Kennedy, 200 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4724 Michael Ketchill (Michael Ketchell, Monceeu Ketchell), 238 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2890 Chas. King (Charles King), 709 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2989 James King, 1316 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1891 Mike Kitten (Mike Kittin, M. Kittin), 825 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4403 Ignatuis Kmoka (Ignatius Kenka, Ignatus Komka, Ignatee Kimka), 425 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1316 Konstant Klont (Konstant Klaut), 217 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
287 Anthony Kobrinski (Anton Kobrinsky, Anthony Kelronski), 523 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3060a Andrew Kasky (Andrew Keshy), 908 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Andrew Kosky, 504 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa., patient Philadelphia General Hospital).
3751 Gulex Kosf (Gules Kost, Kost Gulex), 102 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4251 Harry Kotzman (Henry Katzman), 302 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3875 Fritz Kunzman, 202 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3448 George Ladoo, 1310 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4147 Samuel Lamor (Sam Lamar), 25 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3076 Costas Lasaas, 2508 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Costas Lasoas (Costas Lascae), 822 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1896 Chas. Lasky (Charles Linsky, Charles Linsky), 113 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1699 Jimmy Latueca, 339 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1083 Herbert Lavavia (Herbert Lavavia), 402 Arch Street, Camden, N. J.
3595 Eugene L. Lawrence (Eugene Lawrence), 1104 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
11504 Frank H. Leeds, 608 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (F. H. Leeds (Frank Henry Leeds), 935 Colle, 10 La Plata, Argentina).
11474 Jas. W. Leeds (James W. Leeds, James William Leeds, J. W. Leeds), 608 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2 Edwin Leflsh (Edwin Leflish, Edwin Lefland, Edward Loftisch), 1304 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4225 Antonio Lemonde (Antonio Limon), 610 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
172 Bernardo Lento, 620 Kates Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1129 Carl Leonard (Karl Leonard Loderberg), 246 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1957 John Leverett (John Lebelett), 1228 Kenilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1668 Morris Lieben, 329 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4335 Chimon Lighthause, 757 Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Churn Lighe Kause (Churn Lighthouse), 1238 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
159 Paul Llonow, patient Philadelphia General Hospital (Paul Lesnere, 525 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
932 Max Lipman, 321 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3801 Samuel Lipschutz, southeast corner Sixth and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
2681a Jose Lopes (Jose Lopez), 118 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

3211 Fred Lowman, 719 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2340 Hughes Lucas, 721 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Hugh Lucas, 921 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3810 Geo. Lulpes (George Llupes, George Lulpes), 514 Cypress Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2737 Bezhulle McCarthy (Bezhulle McCarthy, Mcarthy Bezuhlle), 337 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1599 Millard McNeall (Millard McNeil), 42 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Millard McNeill, 421 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3529 Pietro Macaluzzi (Petero Macaluso, Pietro Macaluzzi), 720 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
486 Tony Mack, 639 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3885 Frank Maerkin (Frank Meskio, Frank Merkin), 610 South American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
302 Sam'l Magiefsky (Samuel Magiefsky, Samuel Magelfsky), 220 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1594 Nicola Manno (Nicolo Manno), 701 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4419 Samuel Mandelbaum (Sam'l Mandelbanm), 314 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1505 Paul Manzuck (Paul Manzuk), 715 South American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3716 Stanley A. Marden, 11½ Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stanley Marden, Barracks No. 2, Carneys Point, N. J.).
1359 Nicolas Mardenas (Nicholas Mardenos, Nicolas Mardenos), 613 South Hancocks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1626 Salvador Marsal (Salvatore Marsal), 118 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
55 John Henry Mason, 616 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3010 Frank Maurro, jr. (Frank Maniro, jr.), 723 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
562 Wm. Mayo (William Mayo), 629 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4561 John Melnick, 839 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
980 Giovanni Mennio (Giovanna Mennio, Giavanna Mennio), 642 Bainbridge Street, in rear, Philadelphia, Pa.
1604 Manuel Mereanda, 115 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Manuel Mereanda, 44 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1827 Jas. Micales (James Mecles, James Mecales, James Macales), 619 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1455 Marducci Michael, 725 South Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Michael Marducci, 726 Marchal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4441 Wm. Michelson (William Michelson), Pennsylvania Hotel, Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1866 Konstant Migold, 324 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1430 Chas. Miller (Charles Miller), 411 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4413 Gilbert Miller, 616 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (616 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3232 Jas. Moffa (Joseph Waffa, Joseph Maffa, Joseph Moffa), 629 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1503 Ginardo Molino (Genardo Molino), 129 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4026 John Molokowitch (John Molokovitch), 229 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1139 Angel Montalner (Angel Montalner, George Aniako), 118 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1539 Ernest Jas. Monier (Ernest J. Monier, Ernest Joseph Monier), 216 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2524 Herbert Moore, 624 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (621 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3572 Joseph Moore, 901 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3517 Wm. M. Moore (William Moore, Willie Moore), 714 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3037 Arthur Morris, 702 (720) South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3351 John Nabilcki (John Nakilcki), 1028 Sigal (Segal) Street, Camden, N. J. (33 Queen Street, Camden, N. J.).
2120 Adolph Yankus, 622 Cypress (1616 South Second) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
753 Jas. Narchese (Joseph Noschese), 825 Fitzwater (825 Bainbridge) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1186 Leon Naumovek (Leon Naumovietz), 427 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3203 Cyphron Nesoskowski (Cyphron Besoskowki, Cyprian Moskowski), 312 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1473 Peter Nizon, 1210 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3512 Isaac Nuremberg (Isaac Nurenberg, Isaac Neerenberg), 622 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
797 Thos. O'Hara (Thomas O'Liara), 417 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (patient, Philadelphia General Hospital, Holmesburg, Pa.).
4064 Edward Olsen (Eddie Olsen), 260 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1652 Olaf J. Olsen (Olaf J. Olson), 832 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2739 Patrick O'Neil (Patrick O'Neill), 113 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2034 Jacob Orsius (Jacob Owens), 1101 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2503 Bryant Osgood (Bryandt Osgood), 1306 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3655 George Osko, 215 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2520 Max Oswald, 519 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3041 Barneaville Owens, 1209 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4055 Vincent Paleretta (Vincent Paleretta, Vincenzo Pelleriti, Vincenzo Paleretta), 719 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3747½ John Palis, 716 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4739 Joseph Palse (Joseph Palis, Joe Paglia), 728 South Sheridan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
664 Carter Palmer, 1224 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1649 Antonio Palomba (Antonio Palomelo, Antonio Palombo), 744 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1758 Domenick Panarello, 274 Mott Street, New York (Dominick Panarello, 530 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3085 Joseph Paradise, 707 South Moldec (South Mildred) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
734 Mike Pareanas (Mike Pareanos), 231 South, rear, Philadelphia, Pa.
1759 Steven Pasochnik (Stephaan Pasechnuk, Steven Pasechnik), 214 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2164 Michael D. Pasqual (Micheal D. Pasqual, Michael Pasquale, Michele Di Pasquale), 728 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2877 Joe Pasquale, 613 Hancock (South Hancock) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1933 Geo. Peconians (George Poconcona (Poconiona), George Peconius, George Peconious), 8 Fontanta Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
3759 August Pellerti (August Pelleriti), 423 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1690 Orvins Penn (Arvine Penn), 1212 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
206 Masceline Perex (Marcilini S. Perez, Marcelino Perez, Marcelline Paresi), 602 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3608 Peter Peterson (Peter Petersen), 401 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1821 Joseph Ed. Philips (Jos Ed. Phillips), 325 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Jos. Ed. Phillipps, 825 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3473 Domenick Pilata (Domiuick Pilata), 639 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
115 Geo. Pitman (George Pitman), 721 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1578 Joseph Polgino, 713 South Shell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3056 Boroch Porber (Boroch Borber, Borock Porben), 327 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3926 Cesaro Primare (Cesaro Primori, Cesaro Primore), 707 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3229 Jas. Henry Price (James Henry Price, James Price), 609 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
715 Steve Puscovlski (Steve Puscovski, Steve P. Puscovlski), 107 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1032 Alexander Raglin (A. Raglin), 1109 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4069 Guehhime Ramas (Guelhime Ramos, Guelherme Ramos, Guellherme Ramos), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2071 Wm. Rederson (William Rederson), 622 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1389 Wm. Relez (Will Relez), 1326 Kenilworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (William Riley, 1326 Kenilworth Street, rear, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2308 Sibero Remegall (Siberia Remegall, Leiboro Remegell), 717 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Leiboro Remegall, 719 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2095 George A. Riley (Geo. A. Riley), 629 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4014 Sam Rockowitz (Samuel Rockowitz, Samuel Rockouts), 619 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2075 Jose Rodriques (Jose Rodrigues), 100 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4540 Michael Roldan (Miguel Roldan, Michael Roldax), 110 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1374 Maxwell Romero (Manuell Romero, Manuel Romero), 519 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
408 Kenneth Rowland, box No. 533, route No. 2, Ybor, Fla. (Keneth Rowland, 616 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
3035 Tony Ruschal, 123 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2274 Leone Salvatore (Leone Salvator, Salvatore Leone), 711 South Shell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2053 Alexander Santamario (Alexandro Santamaria, Alesandro Santamario), 118 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4305 Guiseppe Sandone, 620 South Delhi Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
921 Wm. Sands, 620 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (William Sands, 820 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
1611 Ivarts Santiago (Santiago Quarets, 33 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Santiago Quaretz, 23 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2208 Amota Santo (Amata Santo), 730 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1757 Selrio Santrisouri (Selrino Santrusanri, Santrusauri), 713 South Scott Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (713 South Schell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
4481 John Sawyers, 711 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3240 Louis Scarcella, 405 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Louis Scarcello, 405 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2895 Amello Scarchi (Amiello Scarana, Aniello Scaroni), 433 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
690½ Joseph Schmidt, 226 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2458 Meyer Schewe (Meyer Schewr, Meyer Schowa), 512 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Myer Schow, 4010 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1437 Casavelro Sorence (Casavelro Sorense), 605 Broad Street, Cape May, N. J. (Casavelro Scrence, 630 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2472 Salvador Sebastino (Salvador Sebastiano, Salvatori Sebastiano), 609 South Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1818 Raphael Seiveria (Ralphael Severia), 520 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Raphael Severia, 320 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
466 Felix Senting (Felix Senteno), 602 South Thord Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3155 Sherman Rich Sharp, Richmond, Va. (Sharp, Richmond, Va.)
4054 Francesco Shilni (Francesco Shipni), 634 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3707 Joseph Shneiones (Joseph Shneiones, Joe Shmelonis), 605 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4200 Karl Shuk, 516 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2453 Paul Shukal (Paul Shurkal, Paul Shurkoy), 619 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3546 Sidney Thomas, 5 Davis Court, Philadelphia, Pa. (Thomas Sidney, Davis Court No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.).
693 Francesco Simkokov (Francisco Simkokoa, Francisco Simkoko), 129 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4172 Charles Simpson, 302 Cypress Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Chas. Simpson, 2106 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
567 Sabatino Siricore, 800 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2301 Nolman Smallls (Norman Smalls), 620 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4231 Alfred Smitt (Alfred Smith), 828 South Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3244 Yuan Smulovitz (Yuan Smilevits), 518 Randolph Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1467 Karl Leonard Sodenberg (Karl Leanard Sodenberg, Karl L. Loderberg), 246 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2443 Parel Solovof (Pavel Solovef), 226 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2644 Richard Sorden, 1134 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1886 Wm. Sorbent (William Sovient), 214 St. James Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1772 Angelo Spatore, 707 South Marvine Street (1206 Latona Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
765 Benjamin Stein, 407 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2683 John Stikell, 608½ South American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
677 Benj. E. Stokes (Benjamin Ephraham Stokes), 535 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1615 Pete Stratts (Peter Stratus), 324 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1162 Charles Strong (Charley Stroung, Carley Stroung), 1121 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3177 Adam Stusiowkiuovy (Adam Shialonkewicz), 425 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1644 Vaselas (Vasilios) Sydarelis (Sydarolis), 302 Gaskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2617 Frank Sylvester, 530 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Frank Slyvestre, 830 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
911 Manuel Teasel (Manuel Teazil, Manuel Teajell, Manuel Teejeiro), 431 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
729 Virginio Tarres, 539 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4068 John Terry, 1221 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3035 Walter Thomas, 736 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2724 Wm. H. Thomas (William Henry Thomas), 725 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3562 Stephen Thompson, 627 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2012 Andrew Thornton, 620 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (306 York Street, Burlington, N. J.).
3447 Thomas Tell, South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Thomas Tile, 715 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
909 Peter Timbley (Peter Tmbroy, Peter Ymbroy), 214 St. James Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4345 Basil Thatchof (Basil Tkatchof, Bacilimo Thkachof), 233 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1481 Nathan Trax (Nthan Tras), 536 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3708 Carey Turner (Guy Turner), 615 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1682 Vincent Tyllo, 7 Fairbank Place (1729 South Philip Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2013 Arthur Upchich (Arthur Upchurch), 1125 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1954 Joseph Vallobra (Vallobra), 922 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3067 Joseph Vasatwio (Joseph Vasaturo, Guiseppe Vasaturo), 726 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1382 William Vasature (William Vasaturo, Wm. Vasaturo), 726 South Marvine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3200 Romano Verdetta, 737 Pemberton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3268 Zigmund Vichnefsky (John Zigmund Vichnefsky), 107 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3028 Guiseppe Viscaroo (Guiseppe Viscanal, Guiseppi Viscanal), 838 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
754 Kordek Wladeslaw (Wladeeslaw Kradek), 808 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1997 Allen Wadlington, 708 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (211 Sixth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.).
1230 Pete Washaka (Pete Woshaka, Peter Woschanka), 722 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4787 Henry Washington, 1104 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2222 John Watkins, 1119 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2496 Robert Weist (Robt. W. Weist), 612 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4080½ Wm. Whitaker (William Whittaker), 711 South Watt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3849 David L. White (David L. Whate), 612 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1207 Wm. White (William White), 1113 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1117 John Wihelm, 532 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2312 Wilhelm Wilhelmsen (Wilhelm Wilhelmson), 830 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2160 James Williams, 709 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
510 John Williams, 1207 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2644½ John Williams, 703 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2806 Willie Williams, 1321 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2158 Al Wilson (Al Wilsom), 520 Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2804 Arthur Wise, 622 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1687 Vincent Wisnewski (Vincent Wisnlewski), 419 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2488 John Wood, 1209 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4120 Albert Woodward, 610 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1702 Eugene Worthman (Eugene Wortham), 1215 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4374 Stev Yonsky (Stey Yonskl), 311 Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (816 South Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2850 Joseph Young, 1123 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1686 Peter Yurkawich (Peter Yurkewich), 427 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
356 Gregory Yurank (Yaryauk, Gregory Barauk), Centralia, Pa. (Grezorly Yursuk Grigorly Yurasuk), 311 Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
303 Samuel Ziegler, 608 South Clifton Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (20 Church Street, Statesboro, Ga.).
1707 Boleslaw Zygmunt (Bolaslaw Zygmant, Boleslaw Zygmant), 413 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 46, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

157 Joseph Aldridge (Jos. Aldridge), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
763 William Andrews, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2905 Oscar Armstrong (Oscar Louraine Armstrong), 50 North Dearborn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4215 Jess Ashford (Jesse Ashford, Jess Asbforne), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fifty-first and Columbia Streets).

1964 Ollie Barron (Bond, Allie Barron, Ollie Band), Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2461 William Beattie (William John Beattie, William J. Beattie), 414 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4084 Benj. Beaty (Ben Beatty, Ben E. Beatty), 4911 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2571a Thomas Bennett (Thomas E. Bennett, Thos. E. Bennett), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1767 Harry Benson, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fifty-first and Columbia Streets).
837 John Betteridge (John J. Betteridge, John Joseph Betteridge), 1611 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1611 Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2686 Jim Bird, 4641 Meredith Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2630 Frank Blum, 842 Markoe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1803 Arthur Boyer (Athu S. Boyer), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fifty-first and Columbia Streets).
2671 Ernest Boyer, 723 North June Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3648 William Broady (Wm. Broady), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
42 Frank Brown (Frank J. Brown, Frank I. Brown), 4935 Lancaster Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
428 Randolp Brown, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
2952 Robert Brown, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
8334 Walter Brown, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
261 James Bryant, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
1282 Edward Burke (Edw. Burke), 110 North Forty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1098 Joseph Byrne, 5116 Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2402 Cornelius Carter (Cornelius Cartes), 721 North June Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2902 Lewis Carter, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2548 John Chiccola (John Chiccheos, James Cicchiol, Jinny Lerkin), 4924 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1674 Thomas Clark (Clork), 140 North Peach Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
245 Frank W. Coleman, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
3277 Costos Corfos, 601 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2679 Peter Cutchen (Peter Crutchen, Peter Crutcheon), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
8555 William Darby (William R. Darby, William Ray Darby), 5318 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3336 Howard Davis (Howard Raymond Davis, Howard R. Davis), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1177 Thomas Davis, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
2557 George Demino (Gery Demilno, Cerry Dennino), 4915 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (4915 Wonson Street).
1898 William Drunt (Jn. Dorial, Wm. H. Dandi, William H. Donal), 5011 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2337 James Edwards (Jas. Douglas Edwards), 4404 Fairmont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1869 Pasquall Facquitno (Pasquila Faglanta, Pasquirah Gagwinto, Rasquila Faquinto), 1302 Parson (Falsait) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3079 Moses Fantroy, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
8485 Joseph Fendell, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3481 William Fisher (Wm. Fisher), 646 North Forty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8104 George P. Francis, 181 North Wilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2203 Lewis Frederick (Bernard Lewis Frederick, Lenes Frederick, Lenoir Frederick), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
1390 Nicoli Funocenti (Tunocenti, Nicolla Tunocenti, Gunocenti Nicolino, Nicolu Tunocente), 1314 Farson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1314 Faison, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2570 Charles Galnyard, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Charlie Galngard (Charley Galnyard), Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2722 William Gallagher (Wm. Gallagher), 950 North Fallon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2577 Jesse Gaskin (Jessie Gaskin), 4502 Fairmount Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1144 Di Pampolo Giacono (Di Piampaola Piacowa, Giacomo Di Gianpanlo), 4010 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
449 George Glove (George W. Glover, Geo. M. Glover), 752 Lexington Street) 753 Lexington Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4223 Peter Green, Fifty-first and Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1319 James Gtlinn (James Gtlim), 704 Lexington Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
808 Lucino Gullo (Luiciano Gullio, Lucino Gullia), 1317 North Farson, Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3354 Joseph L. Hajek (Jos. Lewis Hajek), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3313 John Hall, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3577 Charles Halloway, 4404 Aspen, Philadelphia, Pa.
352 Valentine Hartman, 5130 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Valentine G. Hartman, 5130 Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
2894 George Holmes, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1135 James T. Holmer (Holer, James Holmes), 123 North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1843 Albertus Jackson (Albert K. Jackson, Albeltus Jackson), 4871 Merion Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2628 William Jackson (Willard Jackson, W. P. Jackson), 51 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2484 Samuel Jenkin, Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
853 Dudley Johnson, Fifty-first and Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.).
8474 Harrison Johnson, Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1745 Ivy Johnson (Ivey Johnson), 704 Lexington Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
39 John A. Jones, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1441 William B. Jones, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (William Jones, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.)

3121 Charles Jordon (Chas. Jordan), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
172 John Jordan (John J. Jordan), 4511 Merion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3613 Roy Carl Keen, 905 North St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2638 Patrick Kennedy, 4710 Gerard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2707 Henry Kroeger (Henry Kroeger, Henry Krogh), 13 North Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2639 Joseph Ladson (John Ladson), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
734 James F. Lee (James Francis Lee, John Francis Lee), 15 Dearborn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1803 Frank Lennon (Frank Lemon, Frank Leman), 759 North Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
958 Edward Lindsey (Edward L. Lindsay, Edward S. Lindsay), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
764a Maty Lindsey (Mat Lindsey, Mat Lindsay), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3256 Paris (Pares) Lockwood, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2631 Philip A. Long (Philip Long), 630 North Forty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1238 Clarence Lovett (Clarence M. Lovtt), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
911 Henry Lynch, 731 June Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2185 J. H. H. Lyons (John H. Lyons), 149 West Farson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1683 Joseph McCarey (Joseph Francis McCare, Joseph F. McCarey, Joseph Facs McCarey), 4907 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
655 Oscar McDowell, Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
4139 Maron McDuffy (Molion Mcduffie, Meron McDuffie), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
1826 Stanley McGriff (McGreeff), 676 Lex. Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3450 Nathaniel McIntosh, 4423 Melon, Philadelphia, Pa.
195 Edward A. McKnight (Edward A. Knight), 671 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2674 Douse McNeil (Dorise McNiell), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
3881 Grant McPherson (Grant McPerson), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
1115 Thos. Machtnl (Theodore M. Machtel, Theodore M. Machtnle), Fifty-first and Columbia, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3382 Aaron Mansian (Aaron Mansine), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3043 Walter Marshall, 124 North Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4050 George Martin, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Caphus Mayo (Ceppus (Cephus) Mayo), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
3296 John Meriarty (John Moelarty, John Moriarty, John H. Moriarty, jr.), 5122 Westminster, Philadelphia, Pa.
1906 Henry Mickiel (Henry Mikel), 656 Lex Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2879 Isaac Miller (Isac Miller), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
588 Clarence Mills, 4423 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2050 Thomas Montgomery, 752 Lex Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1476 Walter Morgan (Walter Francis Morgan, Walter Francis Moran), 61 North Peach Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1041 Ernest Moore, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
974 Herbert D. Moore (Herbert Moore), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
2751 William Moore (Wm. Moore), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
3024 Harold Morris, 138 North Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
534 Kado (Kado) Nelson, Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
3549 William Newsom (Wm. Pearl Newsom, Wm. Nowsom), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1990 Robert Nicholes (Robert Nichols, Robt. W. Nichols), 5163 Parish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4252 Thomas J. O'Conner (Thos. O'Conner, Thos. J. O'Connor), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2863 Sylvester Owens, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
57 Norman Page (Norman H. Page), 5069 Lancaster Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4007 Henry Paine (Henry Paime), Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
4062 Guiseppe Paragino (Guiseppi Parogano, Guiseppi Parogoino, Guiseppe Porergoino), 5000 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2829 Gabriel Payne, Fifty-first and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
2724 Thomas Peel, 702 North Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3141 Robert Phillips (Robt. Phillips, Robt. Phillip, Robert Philips), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
3943 Clarence Philson (Clarence Philsor), 4722 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3882 Edward Pitts, 742 North Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2544 Monroe Prissey, 35 North Ruby Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1722 John Quinton (John Edward Quinton), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3849 Antonio Rabiekettl (Rabankietti, Rabankette), 1312 (1802) North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
28 Harry Raymond, 5050 Mercon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4024 William Rector, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1086 Anthony (Sylvester, S.) Reilly, 938 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1581 Antonio Renieri (Raniers, Ranieri), 4961 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2062 Julio Riccio (Julito Picio), 4929 Suies (Stiles) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3 Harvey Richard (Richard Harvey, Richard M. Harvey), 932 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2598 James Robinson, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1186 Lewis Robinson, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
347 Steven Rodger (Steven A. Rodgers, Stephen A. Rodgers), 27 North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3606 Roy Roquemore, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.).
669 George (Geo.) Ruff, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer.).
3813 Thomas (Thos.) Sarsfield, 854 North Forty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
259 William (Wm.) Scales, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
8331 George (Geo.) Scretching, Mantua Transfer (Fifty-first and Columbia Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2273 William Selby (Selbey), 1703 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1735 Jacques Simmons, 540 North Paxon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2884 Saint P. Simmons (Saint Simmons, St. P. Sinimons), Fifty-first and Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1566 George (Geo.) W. Smith, 4523 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1758 Joseph Smith, Fifty-first and Columbia Street (Mantua Transfer), Philadelphia, Pa.
3895 Monroe Smith, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
263 Robert Smith, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
2226 William J. (Wm. J., William) Smith, 485 Harnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (19 North Forson, Philadelphia, Pa.
516 James Squerrell (Squerrel), Fifty-first and Columbia (Mantua Transfer), Philadelphia, Pa.
2418 Mack Stevenson, Fifty-first and Columbia (Mantua Transfer), Philadelphia, Pa.
2772 Walter Street, 12 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3720 Lewis (Louis) Sugarman, 5210 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1786 Howard (D.) Taylor, 30 North Lindenwor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2022 Hermie Thomas, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
260 John Thomas, Fifty-first and Columbia (Mantua Transfer), Philadelphia, Pa.
1890 Homer B. (Bird) Thorp, Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2663 Lonnie Thorp (Lonnie L. Towrs), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2611 George (Geo.) Townsend, 4847 Hooper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4266 Howard (A.) Truit (Truitt), Fifty-first and Columbia (Mantua Transfer), Philadelphia, Pa.
3380 William (M.) Tuthill, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
4082 William Vale (William Henry (H.) Vable), 868 North Falson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3524 John Voight (Voigt), 4506 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4291 James Waltron (James Waldron, James G. Waltron, James G. Waltraun), 5134 or 5314 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2570 Joseph (Joe) Warren, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
746 Jeremiah Washington, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer).
730 Joshua Washington, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2805 Jacob Weathers (Jacob Weather, Jos. Weather), Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
3368 Joseph Weber (Joe Weber), 5222 Hallus (Harlus) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1602 Garrett West, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer).
3126 Henry Williams (Henry William), Mantua Transfer, Fifty-first and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3318 Howard Williams, Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2816 James Williams, Fifty-first and Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa.
488 Leroy Williams, Fifty-first and Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mantua Transfer, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1148 Clarence Wood, 5178 Viola Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1129 Louis You (Louie You), 44 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SALUDA, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1103 Henry Beaty, Ridge Spring, S. C.
160 Christopher Columbus Griffin (C. C. Griffin), Saluda, S. C.
813 Claudie Hutson, Leesville, S. C.
602 James Padgett, Ridge Spring, S. C.
1742 George Perry, Saluda C. H., Saluda, S. C.
1131 Willie Pesley, Ward, S. C.
516 Willie Russell, Ward, S. C.
449 Felton Syrus, Ridge Spring, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMBLEN, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

285a Walter Carter, Morristown, Tenn. (Aldrich, Ala.).
258 David Cunningham, R. F. D. 2, Morristown, Tenn.
409 Jimmie Daniels, R. F. D. 2, Morristown, Tenn.
177 Call (Coll) Gadsden, Alpha, Tenn.
1046 Sam Garner, Morristown, Tenn.
617 Charlie Jackson, R. F. D., Morristown, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF KNOXVILLE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2384 Jos. Adams, 107 West Depot, Knoxville, Tenn.
1482 Isor Albright, 313 North Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
779 Grant Allen, 500½ North Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (care Cooper & Glick, 10 North Fountain Avenue, Springfield, Mo.).
3187 Jos. W. Anderson (James W. Anderson), Locust Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3267 Charley Baker (Charley (Charlie) Barker), 317 Rader Place, Knoxville, Tenn.
3180 Wm. E. R. Baker (Wm. R. Baker), 1206½ Grand Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
4049 Odis (Odlos, Odias) Banks, Scuff Town, Knoxville, Tenn.
2395 Charles Bell, Ottawa, Ill.
1837 Moses Bellinger (Moses Bellinglea), Knoxville, Tenn., care Knoxville Railway & Light Co.
207 Henry Bennett (Bonnett), 811 Wellon Street (811 Willow Street), Knoxville, Tenn.
104 Alfonzo Blake, 104 Crooked Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
634 John Blake, 600 Jacksboro Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2375 Wm. Boggs, 118 Clendennen Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3183 Jno. T. Boswell (John Thomas Boswell), 104 East Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2317 John Bowen, 902 Watter Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
354 James H. Boyce (Boice), 611 East Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3874 Dillard H. Bradley, Lawrence Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
495 Samuel W. Brannum (Brannm, Samuel Wallace Brannm), 610 Calloway Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2269 John Martin Burceal (Burcael), 229 Corwin Place, Knoxville, Tenn.
2588 Daniel Burchfield (Daniel Horatio Burchfield), 923 Elmor Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
394 Robert Burden, 531 Camel Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
700 Harry Burns, 221 West Park Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

3019 Jas. W. Bush (James Wade Bush), Grand Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
830 Sam Buttles, 809 Hannah Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
848 Orton J. Buttram (Orotn James Buttram), 102 East Fifth Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3825 James E. Cain (James Ernest Cain, James Earnest Cain), 2016 Foster Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
2894 Ruce (Reece) Cantrell, 301 Dale Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3869 Geo. Carrier, 319 Paton Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1580 Roy Carson, 612 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
303 Eddie Chambers (James Eddie Chambers), 521 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.
2040 James E. Charles (James Huston Charles), 623 Nelson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1093 Richard Clarke (Clark), 314 Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1212 Arthur B. Clay (Arthur Brown Clay, Arthur Clay), 422 Jacksboro Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3774 Wiley Colbert, 1036 Lee Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (1501 Cheatham Street, Nashville, Tenn.).
3362 Erin Collins, 217 Bruces Alley, Knoxville, Tenn.
3758 Ralph G. Cothran (Raiph Gettis Cothron), 827½ West Cumberland Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1774 Geo. P. Crippen, Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.
3377 Knox Curd, 445 Jackboro Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3441 James Davis, 113 Commerce Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
425 James Davis, 538 Wells Alley, Knoxville, Tenn.
3779 Tomnie (Thornny, Thorny) Davis, 109 Patton Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2396 Bill Deal, 304 Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2268 Robert Dingle, corner Central and Depot Streets, Knoxville, Tenn.
3711 Clarence Dixon, 500½ North Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (2910 Orange Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1773 James Dupree, 804 Patsford Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2334 Jas. Dyer (James E. Dyer), 223 Cripple Creek, Knoxville, Tenn.
3425 Isrnel Eades (Esrol Eads), 104 East Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (Israel Eods (Eads), 624 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
1687 Servias L. Eberard (Evarrd, Everard), 943 Sooy Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (Battery C, One hundred and fourteenth Infantry, Greenville, S. C.).
3294 Jas. Edwards, South Broadway (1217 West Front Street), Knoxville, Tenn.
2555 Fred Enzor (Enzer), Commerce and Central Streets, Knoxville, Tenn.
1502 Wallace Evans, 212½ West Vine Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2907 Oscar Ferrell, 42 (412) Commerce Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1205 Hubert (Hubit) Fleming, 203 Hudson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3047 Henry Ford, 110½ East Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (general delivery, Princeton, W. Va.).
2037 Isaac Francis, 800 Old Oak Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1544 Grover Lawrence Gipson (Grover L. Russell Gipson), 524 North Central Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
63 John Glosson (Glosson), Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3574 Chas. Goosby, 213 West Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
264 Joe Green, 117 Van Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2208 Lewis Green, 318 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
1085 Irwin C. Griffin (Irving Clarence (Irwin Clarence) Griffin, 1631 Dora Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
706 Eddie Guiyard (Eddie Guiyard), 512 Jacksboro Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
583 Luther F. Hamsalt (Luther Franklin Hamesit), 1008½ Grand Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2258 Rayfield Hardge, 107 West Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1181 Ivory Harris, near 900 West Main Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1429 Campbell Hatley, 1220 East Main Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3770 Owens Hill, 726 Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (209 Fifth Street south, Nashville, Tenn.).
2899 Geo. Howard, 617 South Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.
1257 Rufus Earl Hubby (Hobby), 5½ Market Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3084 Olin G. Hutchinson (Olion G. Hutchison, Olion Hutchison), 204 Hilton Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
4001 Reuben (Ruben) Jackson, Knoxville, Tenn. (Cincinnati, Ohio).
153 Paul Jeans, house 8, near Southern Foundry, Knoxville, Tenn.
492 Robert Jenkins, 211 Willow Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1492 Robert Johnson, 612 Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3034 Samuel Johnson, 308 Church Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2236 Lawrence Jones (Linie Jones, Linnie James), 911 North Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2850 Will Jones, 113 Florida Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3012 Albert Kilgare (Albert Victor Kilgore), 610 High Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
100 Christopher Lee, 212½ West Vine Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3359 Charlie (Charles) Leslie, 306 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3153 Wallace Lewis, 216 Patton Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (651 Phillips Street, Akron, Ohio).
3651 Alex A. Long, 506 East Chinch Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (Alex Andrew Long, 408½ South Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
1528 Tom Lowe, 804 Willow Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2785 Walter Lumpkin, 609 South Broad Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
817 David McCree, 143 Maria Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1226 Henry McDow, Willow Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2063 Henry McDowell, Knoxville, Tenn. (care C. J. McKinney Co., Seneca, S. C.).
3130 Cornell G. McEwin (Cornell Green McEwen), 110 Lovenia Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3446 Frank McKinley, 229 Wayne Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1089 Jas. H. McKinley (Joe Henry McKinley), 613 New Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3600 Jas. McNair (McNiar), 104 East Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2604 Arthur Mahaffey (Arthur McHaffey, Arther McHaffey), 401 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (Rear 115 Hummicutt Street, Atlanta, Ga.).
3687 Dave Martin, 511 Nelson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3431 Jas. Mason, East Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
1953 Chester Massey, 411 McGhee Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
575 Will (Willie) May, 207 Florida Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3543 Sam Miles, 216 Willow Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
1901 Lawrence (Larence) Miller, Dale Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
1105 Jeffery Mills, 310 South Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
4010 Thos. B. Mills, 1517 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
4092 Ottie Minnifield, work car, Knoxville, Tenn. (Otis Minnifield, Southern Railway work car).
3486 Herbert (Hubert) Moore, 247 Witherspoon Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
2817 Carl Morgan, 100 East Main Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
520 James G. Murray (James Gilbert Murray), Woodland Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3273 Walter Newport (Walter Lewis Newport), 714 West Front Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
609 Lafayette (La Fayette) Norris, 18½ Market Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
255 Tom Norwood, 381 Charles Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3212 Evaster (Evester) Owens, 413 Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3850 Alfonzer Parkes (Parka), 401 Sentinell Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (William Alfonzer Parks, 401 Central Avenue).
1775 Jim Patterson, 799 Asylum Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
918 Arthur Payne, 311 Shay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
314 Sam Percell (Samuel Percell), 614 Campbell Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1856 Jas. Ponder, 316 Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
598 Richard Priutt (Richard Pruiett), 207 Florida Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
357 Thos. R. Quimby (Thomas Richardson Quimby), 200 East Fifth Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
921 Chester Rackett, 1631 Moses Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
448 Ben Rambo (Rambe), New Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2414 Jos. C. Roach (Joe C. Roach, Jos. C. Roche), care of Mrs. W. B. Taylor, McNutt Building, Knoxville, Tenn.
1570 Harry Roberts, 322 Jacksboro Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3356 Arthur H. Robinson (Arthur Hart Robinson, A. H. Robinson), 212 East Clinch Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1710 Henry Robinson, 113 Commerce Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
1829 Stanley Robinson, 205 West Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1598 Homer Rogers, 321 Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3048 Will Ross, general delivery, Alcoa, Tenn.
10 Henry Russell, Knoxville, Tenn. (Front Royal, Va.).
1795 Jim Russell, 259 York Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
829 Willie C. Rutherford, 520 Oxford Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (Willie Chester Rutherford, box 671, Norfolk, Va.).
1661 Carl W. Schmitt, 1414 Euclid Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. (Carl Wayne Schmitt, Dayton, Ohio).
3901 Garfield Scott, 905½ Nelson Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (3348 State Street, 222 Mecca Apartments, Chicago, Ill.).
319 Gus Scott, 200 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
2021 Jerome Shaver, 1014 Grand Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3106 John Sheaver (George Sheaver), Payne Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1997 Will Shepherd (Shepperd), 113 Commerce Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1191 Abraham Shipe, 902 Campbell Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3503 Arthur A. Simkins (Arthur Augustus Simkins), 109 West Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
4123 Raymond T. Smith (Richard T. Smith, Richard F. Smith), Knoxville, Tenn. (care of J. E. French, Irwin, Tenn.).
189 King Solomon, 612 Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
254 Robert Sparks, 602 East Vine Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1844 Rastus Stevens (Ratus Stephens), Sneed Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2215 Clarence Tally (Taloy), 219 Drew Alley, Knoxville, Tenn.
1497 Lester Taylor, 616 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
965 Ralph (Ralf) Thomas, 104 East Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1370 Geo. Thompson, 112 March Street, Knoxville, Tenn. (care of Bethlehem Steel Co., Steelton, Pa.).
2241 Clarence Tucker (Clarence S. Tucker, Clarance S. Tucker), 218 East Main Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1249 Lewis Tucker, 510 Welcker Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3917 Frank P. Vanderbgriff (Frank Pierce Vandergriff), 993 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.
3189 Luthur Walker (Luther Wolker (Walker), 12 (125) New Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1647 Jonas Ward, Southern Construction Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
3973 Ed. Watkins (Edd Watkins), 114 Humer Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3095 John Weaver, 448 South Broad Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
1073 Robert Westfield, 610 Willow Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3729 Crit White (Cirt White), 318 South Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
3300 Selas White, Jackson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2791 Will White, 104 Crooked Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
390 Frank Oliver Wiley (Frank Wiley or Oliver Wiley), 908 North Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3891 Henry Williams, 912 Margaret Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3592 Jas. Williams, Knoxville, Tenn. (care of Federal Dye Stuff & Chemical Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.).
3205 Willie Williams, 1104 Central Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
2951 Wm. Wilten (Witten), 206 East Clinch Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
678 Jas. W. Wise (James Wise), 216 Willow Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
960 Chas. L. Witt (Charles Louis Witt), 406 Frazier Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3170 George Wyatt, 113 Depot Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
3063 Albert Young, 807 Nelson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
2188 Jas. Young, 37 East Nelson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUTHERFORD, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

833 Jesse Cannon, Smyrna, Tenn.
2291 John Conley (Coney), Eagleville, Tenn.
815 Joe Gooch, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
799 Albert Holden, East Vine, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
1859a Bun Jackson, Route No. 1, Rockvale, Tenn.
2171 Wiley (Willey) Mour, Route No. 3, Shelbyville, Tenn.
2158 Will (Wile) Murray, Route No. 1, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
83 Buford Overton, La Vergne, Tenn.
1058 Tom Parker, Route No. 7, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (605 Jefferson, Nashville, Tenn.).
2570 Chester Short, Jasper, Ala.
1289 John Henry Williams, Route No. 1, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
227 Ned Williamson, No. 2, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SEQUATCHIE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

176 Alex Keyley (Alex Kerley, Alex Kenley), Dunlap, Tenn. (Danville, Ky.).
103 Frank Sims, Dunlap, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

5 Patrick Anderson, Station G, 1633 South Humboldt, South Memphis, Tenn.
2578 John Avance, Whitehaven, Tenn.
1218 David Baird, 743 Center, Memphis, Tenn.
606 David Barnes (Bond), Italian Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

1911 Dessie (Dessie) Bell, 1617 Patton, Memphis, Tenn.
1833 Dave Benson, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
2168 Bob Black, C Street, Buntyn, Tenn.
183 Willie Blair, Germantown, Tenn.
517 William F. (L.) Blankenship, Binghampton, Tenn.
443 Jas. Blocker, Cupleville, Tenn.
1008 Atlas Bowen, Forest Hill, Tenn.
2395 T. (Tr) Bramlett, Darwin, Tenn. (West Darvin, Tenn.).
2512 Herbert Brown, 1470 Florida, Memphis, Tenn.
2379 Edwin Buchannan (Buchanan, Buchannon), Capleville, Tenn.
187 Geo. Burrus (George Burrows), 1468 McMillen, Memphis, Tenn.
Edward Carter ——
2904 Joe Cole, Horn Lake Road, Memphis, Tenn.
1844 Will Coleman, West Junction, Tenn.
1280 Jack Cox, Capleville, Tenn.
330 DeWitt (Dewitt) Crawford, Mary Gill Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
24½ Jesse (Jessie) Cunningham, Route No. 1, Neshoba, Tenn.
1075 Fred Davis, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
884 Mack D. (B.) Davis (Mack Duff Davis), Buntyn, Tenn.
130 Van Davis, care Plano Store, Buntyn, Tenn.
218 Tom De Loach (De Loch, Deloach), Whitehaven, Tenn.
112 Jesse Dickens (Jessie Dockins), Lauderdale Street, Memphis, Tenn.
2208 Will Elzie, 107 East Evergreen.
40 Floyd Forgood (Foregood), Binghamton, Tenn.
1239 Ed. Franklin, Coahoma Landing, Tenn.
2546 Man Franklin, 89 Val, Memphis, Tenn.
7 Robert Gaddie, Buntyn, Tenn.
416 Clifton Gaston, Collierville, Tenn.
34 Anderson Gayton, Memphis, Tenn.
1474 Eugene (Eugent) Harris (Golston (Eugene Harris Golsion), 235 Patton, Memphis, Tenn.
1934 Andrew Gray, Route No. 5, Buntyn, Tenn. (Buntin, Tenn.).
2571 Jas. Gunn, Binghamton, Tenn. (Buntyn, Tenn.).
1313 Jeff Heaning, White House, Tenn.
1369 Isiah Harbert, Collierville, Tenn.
1801 Hugh Harper, Treasvant (Trexevant) Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
566 Fletcher Harris, D Street, near Buntyn, Tenn. (Bentyn, Tenn.).
2761 Jacob Harris, Castelier Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
1757 Benny Hawkins, 1445 Essex, Memphis, Tenn.
582 Robert Hayes (Hayse), 1473½ Humber, Memphis, Tenn. (Lanson, Ark.).
154 Prince Hendricks, Route No. 1, box 43, South Memphis, Tenn.
1129 Oscar Hibler (Hibbler), Essex Ave. I. C. R. R. Tenn. (Essex Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
2277 Jas. Hill, 7 miles south of Memphis, Tenn.
2173 Judge Hill, Raines, Tenn.
165 Ike Hobson, Station S, Memphis, Tenn.
1089 Joe E. Holt, Hookers Park, Memphis, Tenn.
2156 Earl Hughes, B Street, Buntyn, Tenn.
511 Hartwell Hughes, Buntyn, Tenn.
2575 Linzie (Lenzy) Hunt, Swope Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
216 Neal Hunter, Maple Ridge, Binghamton, Tenn.
2764 Ed Hurdle, Collierville, Tenn. (1060 Deleware, Memphis, Tenn.).
397 Levi Irby (Levi Iby, Levi Irby, Lerel Iby), 1150 Caranage, Shelby County, Tenn. (1150 Cornuage, Shelby, Tenn.).
1156 Henderson Jackson, Raines, Tenn.
2780 Jas. Jackson, Alice Avenue, Shelby County, Tenn.
494 Roy Jackson, box 92, Kyle, Memphis, Tenn.
2644 Will Jackson, 700 Dempsem and Bartlett, South Memphis, Tenn.
475 Chas. (Charley) Johnson, President Island, Memphis, Tenn.
1598 Joe Johnson, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1381 Matthew (Mathew) Johnson, 790 Lornuibell, Memphis, Tenn.
2001 Robert Johnson, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
2107 A. J. Jones (Ajay Jones), Williams Subdivision, Memphis, Tenn.
364 Fred Jones, Capleville, Tenn.
1788 Harry Jones, Germantown, Tenn.
999 Lonzo Jones, Binghamton, Tenn.
1231 Profesor (Proffessor) Jones, Kelly, Miss.
1556 Wm. Jones, Germantown, Tenn.
1390 Morris Jordan, Memphis, Tenn.
1876 Abe Kabakoff (Kabakoff), 629 South Parkway.
96 Gee Kimball, Gold Dust (Golddust Avenue), Memphis, Tenn.
1464 Willie Knox, Whitehaven, Tenn.
2407 Sandy Laccck (Laycock), Whitehaven, Tenn.
405 John Laird, Pidgeon Roast Road, Buntyn, Tenn. (Pigeon Roust Road, Memphis, Tenn.).
456 Lathan Lashrea (Lasbera), Beal Street, Memphis, Tenn. (Mecham Subdivision, Beale Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
514 Robert E. Lee, Mabry, Monte No. 4, Memphis, Tenn. (Mallory Avenue, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.).
1419 N. (Newson, Neusonr, Mewson) Lewis, South Avenue, Buntyn, Tenn.
2965 B. A. Lockhart (Blaine Alexander Lockhart), Binghamton, Tenn.
1099 Walter McBride, Illinois Central Roundhouse, Memphis, Tenn.
2347 Chas. (Charley) McCain, 212 Bertha, Memphis, Tenn.
460 Lopollian (Lapollian, La Pollian, Lapallian) Mack, Bartun, Tenn. (Binghamton, Tenn.).
1758 Victor Mackie (Mackey), Capleville, Tenn.
1402 Floyd Madison, East Junction, Tenn.
1974 John Maise, West Junction, Tenn.
293 Dave Malone, Buntyn, Tenn.
944 Nathan Millisbrooks (Millsbrook), Station G, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1920 Gentle Morgan, Conboma, Tenn.
449 Eddie (Odie) Murphy, Buntyn, Tenn.
2547 Ernest Nash, 923 Patton, Memphis, Tenn.
67 Mack Nicholson, 325 Beta, Memphis, Tenn.
1098 Robe Nunley (Robo Nunley), Capleville, Tenn.
93 Robert Paine (Pains), P. O. New S. Memphis, Mallory Branch Tenn. (P. O. Mallory Br. New S. Memphis, Tenn.).
538 Bishop (Biship) Pettis, East Jnnction, Tenn.
492 Tom Philips (Phillips), Washington, Buntyn, Tenn.
232 Janius (Junius) Pitts, Germantown, Tenn.
145 Will Henry Ralford, rear Speedway and Union, Buntyn, Tenn.
610 Asa Reed, Binghamton, Tenn.
725a Geo. Wm. Reed, Memphis, Tenn. (care American Car P. F. Co., St. Louis, Mo.).
1566 Henry Reed, Lake View, Miss.
551 John Reed, Cambles Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (83 Dempster, Memphis, Tenn.).
128 Ed Reynolds, Green, Buntyn, Tenn.
2489 Jerry Rhodes, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1125 Fred Robinson, Station G, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.

1095 William Rogers, Germantown, Tenn.
1204 Elsy Rollings (Esby Rollins, Elzy Rolling), Capleville, Tenn.
2068 Luke Scott, 708 Raborn (708 Rayburn), Memphis, Tenn.
134 Ollie J. Shadle, Route No. 1, box 201a, 1481 South Landerdale (Memphis, Tenn.).
1770 Dennis Shelton, Station G, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1043 Will Shelton, Spootswood Avenue, Buntyn, Tenn.
542 Geo. Smith, Route No. 3, Memphis, Tenn. (Route No. 4, box 3, Memphis, Tenn.).
2545 John Smith, Station G, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1424 Willie Smith, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
1925 Richard Spank, Buntyn, Tenn.
2897 Will Spencer, Axie & I. C. R. R.
532 Eliga (Elzra, Elza) Staves, Carnagin 1625, Shelby, Tenn.
1450 Isiah Taylor, R. F. D., Capleville, Tenn.
1618 Jim Thomas, Station G, Memphis, Tenn.
1703 Isiah (Izear) Thompson, Route No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
596 Jas. Tinsley, Memphis, Tenn.
2837 Sam Trimble, 1627 Landerdale, Shelby, Tenn.
1196 Joe Tucker, Benton, Route No. 5, Tenn. (Route No. 5, Buntyn, Tenn.).
287 Richard Wallace, Jupeter Street, Memphis, Tenn.
2216 Martin Watson, Route No. 5, Buntyn, Tenn.
196 Tom White, care W. H. Tipton, 1436 South Orleans, city nonconnah yards.
2120 Geo. Jordan (Gordon) Whitehorn, Binghamton, Tenn.
1568 Barney Williams, Binghamton, Tenn.
438 Cager Williams, Baltimore Avenue, Buntyn, Tenn.
2388 Tinnis (Finio) Williams, Collierville, Tenn.
2812 Joe Williams, Whitehaven, Tenn.
53 Oliver Thomas Williams, 47 Vasser, Birminghamton, Tenn.
2964a Willie Williams, 913 Wallace, Memphis, Tenn.
73 Lester D. Wright, Mallory Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (Leslie D. Wrright, Binghamton, Tenn.).
1302 Chas. Young, Enjle Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CULBERSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

157 Eusibio Aullar (Eusebio Aguilar), Van Horn, Tex.
79 Demtrois Andrekopulos (Demetreos Andrikopulos), Stockton, Calif.
45 J. F. Donahoe, Ottumwa, Iowa (Ottumaas, Iowa).
30 Nicanor Galindo (Nicanor Gallndo), Van Horn, Tex.
50 Jose Salsido (Jose Salsido), Van Horn, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DALLAS, STATE OF TEXAS.

4471 Clinton Abbe (Clinton H. Abbe), Dallas, Tex.
3788 Clarence Abernathy, 2516 Henry, Dallas, Tex.
3941 Ed Adams, 1602 Marilla, Dallas, Tex. (712 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.)
867 Robert Akins, 2519 Elm, Dallas, Tex.
301 Herbert Andrew, Dallas, Tex.
4649 Gus Aodellotes (Abdellotes), 312 South Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
2572 Arthur Samuel Baker, 2420½ Elm, Dallas, Tex.
1180 Charles Baker, Dallas, Tex.
1593 Clarence Banks, 1912 Wall, Dallas, Tex.
2048 Sam Barello, 1903 Young, Dallas, Tex.
3627 Herbert Cline (Kline) Barnett, 1605 Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
3063 Charles Cecil Barrett, 410 South Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
3325a Homer O. (Oliver) Beasley (Homer Beasley), 2106 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
2155 Moses Bell (Moris Jessie Bell), 615 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
3382 Gerome (Jerome) Morris Blissit, 1521 Corinth, Dallas, Tex.
3847 Cleveland Bonner, 2018 Canton, Dallas, Tex.
4498 Jimmie Bonner, 1811 Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
1251 Louis Bootner (Bootnen), Dallas, Tex.
4485 Joe Boykin, 1900 Jackson, Dallas, Tex.
2668 Gayhaden Melbon Brooks, 2117 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
512 Charlie Brown, 1315 Marilla, Dallas, Tex.
4524 Will Brown, 1518 South Central, Dallas, Tex.
1332 Willie Brown, 2419 K, Dallas, Tex.
1068 Joseph Otho Brawner, 415 Browder, Dallas, Tex.
2497 Dave Bryant, 1002 Preston, Dallas, Tex.
2106 Lorenzo James Bryant, 716 Trinity, Dallas, Tex.
4565 Williams (William) Kelly Bryant, 2084 South Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
4293 Frank Burnett, 2624 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
3655 Roy (Ray) Calhoun, Dallas, Tex.
3855 Guadaloupe (Coutreras, Guadalupe) Cautreros, 1825 Nettie, Dallas, Tex.
3269 Daniel Homer Carlisle, 4134 South Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
491 L. B. Carlton, 2428 Taylor, Dallas, Tex.
2781 Leslie L. Carper, 909½ Elm, Dallas, Tex.
2628a Casey (Cassy) Arnold Cates, Hornbeak, Tenn.
1109 Hugh Cleveland Chadwick, 2307 South Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
3942 Augustus Chappell, 608 Alexander, Dallas, Tex. (Eddie Augustus Chappell, 1122 Parker.)
2274 Walter Conor (Connor), Dallas County Jail.
876 Elmer Ottice (Ollice) Cook, 2530 Hickory, Dallas, Tex.
595 Robert M. (Marshal) Cooke, 2106 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
1089 Otto Dancer, 2615 Main, Dallas, Tex.
3420 Perry Darton, 809 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
431 Ed. Davis, 2713 Merlin, Dallas, Tex.
238 Frank Davis, 3405 Carey, Dallas, Tex.
1191a Albert Day, 207 South Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
556 Buster Delfost, 527 Center, Dallas, Tex.
4047 Raymond Denison (Dunson), 214 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
1886 Purcell Dixon, 2615 San Jacinto, Dallas, Tex.
2270 Willie Dixon, 804 Bourbon, Dallas, Tex. (care of H. P. Thomas, superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad, Blairsville, Pa.).
4668 Lawson Wm. Dodson, Dallas, Tex.
2352 Jack Mitchell Dollman, 1808 Young, Dallas, Tex.
84 Jewell Ed. Dooley, 615 Commerce (1615 Commerce), Dallas, Tex.
310 Theodore Dorsey, 3317 Colonial, Dallas, Tex.
53 Earl Knight Dougherty, 909 Evergreen, Dallas, Tex.
3720 Wm. Robert Douglas, 812 South Ervoy, Dallas, Tex. (4506 North Ashland, Chicago, Ill.).
1232 Charley (Charlie) Duncan, 2607 Paris, Dallas, Tex.
2431 John Duty, 1016 West Day, Denison, Tex.
2437 Jacob Engel, 1804 Canton, Dallas, Tex.
2574 Will Esley, 4009 Columbus, Dallas, Tex.
3472 Jessie Field (Fields), 2505 Main, Dallas, Tex.
4558 Robin Adair Finney, 2134 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
1509 Madison Fry, 2818 South Bourbon, Dallas, Tex.
1292 Matilde Garcia, in a camp in Dallas, near Katy Yard.

829 Albert Garrett, 2914 Main, Dallas, Tex.
4655 Eddie Garrett, 2914 Main, Dallas, Tex.
3922 M. B. (W. B.) Garrett, 1601½ Main, Dallas, Tex.
1018 Michael Bennett (Benet) George, 1327 South Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
3234 Otis George, Mesquite, Tex.
4410 John Gibson, Dallas, Tex.
2936 Carl Grant, 222 Main, Dallas, Tex.
764 Edgar Thomas Gray, 2124 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
3525 Calvin Green, 2818 Main, Dallas, Tex.
1938 John Henry Green, 111 Lloyd, Dallas, Tex.
3552 Odell Greer, 2534 Main, Dallas, Tex.
1680 Otto Herman Greive, 604 Horton, Dallas, Tex.
3220 Earl (Earle) Griffin, 1110 South Akard, Dallas, Tex. (881 Second, Huntington, W. Va.).
3583 John Harden (Hardin), 903 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
982 Charley Harlston (Charlie Harleston), 2113 Clarence, Dallas, Tex.
4575 Charlie Harris, 703 Horton, Dallas, Tex.
4581 John David Harrison, Dallas, Tex.
2492a Sidney Harrison, Shadow, La.
1888 Lonnie Harvey, 1916 Jordon, corner Gibson and Preston, Dallas, Tex.
3171 Izar Herby, 1710 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
1879 Luther Rowland (Roland) Higgins, 500½ Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
2424 Chand Hodge, Dallne County Jail.
4682 Charley (Charlie) Howard, 811 Trinity, Dallas, Tex.
3365 Clinton Howard, 1218 South Austin, Dallas, Tex.
3186 Geo. Hudson, 2109 Main, Dallas, Tex.
4692a Jules (Jnles) Godfrey Hyams, 1016½ Main, Dallas, Tex.
2553 Edward Pace Irwin, 2115½ Elm, Dallas, Tex.
4679 Ruby Isiah, 2910 Main, Dallas, Tex.
2716 John Jackson, (?) Cigar Alley, Dallas, Tex.
1912 Willie Jackson, 1618½ Main, Dallas, Tex.
3400 Obey Jenkins, 2105 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
3020 Bob Johnson, 1816 Gould, Dallas, Tex.
1596 James L. (Lewis) Johnson, 3204 Cockrell, Dallas, Tex.
1521 William (Will) Johnson, 2125 Atlanta, Dallas, Tex.
1705 Wm. Henry Johnson, 2011½ (2111½) Elm, Dallas, Tex.
3304a Wm. Henry Johnson, 2011½ Elm, Dallas, Tex.
403 Woodie Johnson (Woodie Island Johnson), 2115 Sata Fe, Dallas, Tex.
3695 Karl Kelly, Galleupe Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
2179 Ray J. (Jay) Kennedy, 5703 Louis, Dallas, Tex.
2183 Allen King, 2806 Main, Dallas, Tex.
331 Jack T. Knox, general delivery, Dallas, Tex.
816 George LaGentry, 601½ South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
3660 Norman Lamar, Park Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
1962 Robert Leon Laurence (Lawrance), 705 South Akard, Dallas Tex.
4138 Barritt (Baritt) Lawson, 1115 Pecan, Dallas, Tex.
4692 Davis Proctor Leake, St. George Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
70 Manuel Leas, 1900 Julian, Dallas, Tex.
2096 Robert Asbury Lee, 423 Lacy, Dallas, Tex.
3044 Earnest (Ernest) Lewis, 1300 McKenzie, Dallas, Tex.
4852 Bert Lindsey, Lamoore, Calif.
2566 Ed. Lively, 1001 Young, Dallas, Tex.
2693 Obie Lucas, 414 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
1455 Rudolf (Rudolf) Ludes, 502 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
4674 Frank Lynch, 2824 Taylor, Dallas, Tex.
339 Sammieboy (Sammiboy) McCarley, 1003 (1603) Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
2332 James R. (Ray, Roy) McClellan, 2709 Warren, Dallas, Tex.
2417 Samuel McKee, 2122 Parry, Dallas, Tex.
732 John Henry Macks (Macke, Marks), Goose Creek, Tex. (2615 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.).
4274 Ned Massey, 1607 Warren, Dallas, Tex.
2053 Howard Marston, 604 Horton, Dallas, Tex.
1753 Mike Martinez, 2616 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
4094 Arthur Mayweather, 1007 South Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
1943 Geo. Robert Meyer, 1402 Forrest, Dallas, Tex. (715 South Rock Island, El Reno, Okla., care F. M. Case).
2766 Wm. Miles, 2123 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
3352 James Edward Moroney, 504 South Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
2157 Hurrian (Herrian, Harrison) Napoleon, 2123 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
4402 Jasper Charley (Charlie) Owen, 1003 South Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
62 John Owens, 1823 St. George, Dallas, Tex.
2540 John Pannell, 1822 Gould, Dallas, Tex. (1128 North Oregon, El Paso, Tex.).
2568 James Albert Parker, 1421 Pocahontas, Dallas, Tex.
2324 Henry Patterson, 1404 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
651 Glen Paxton (Payton, G. W. Payton), 2108 Reynold, Dallas, Tex.
2351 Rufus Pearce, 927 Trunk, Dallas, Tex.
4076 Elmer Pemberton, 630 South Akard, Dallas, Tex. (Oriental Hotel, Dallas, Tex.).
1503 George Pemberton, Dallas, Tex.
2971 Garfield Perkins, 1712 Forest, Dallas, Tex.
694 Wm. (Willie) Preston, Atlanta, Dallas, Tex.
2444 Willie (Willis) M. Renick, 503 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
3021 John Rimble, 405 Central, Dallas, Tex.
3661 W. (William) James Ringrosse, 1610 Main, Dallas, Tex.
4382 Alex Robinson, Dallas, Tex.
2029 Lonzie Rodgers, 1521 Gano, Dallas, Tex.
2792 George Ruthford (Rutherford), 1108 South Pennsylvania, Dallas, Tex.
4288 Andrew Sam (Som), 3007 Williams, Dallas, Tex.
196 Marshall (Marshal) Sanders, 1804 Pearl, Dallas, Tex.
2408 James Shepherd, Dallas, Tex.
1060 Robert Simpson, 3108 Homes, Dallas, Tex.
3468 Alex Edward Smith, general delivery, Dallas, Tex.
2429a Harry Smith, 410 North Pear, Dallas, Tex.
3461 Wm. Carl Smith (Carl Smith), care Geo. Wetherall, Lisbon, Tex.
714 Ceyl Staley, 2717 Middill, Dallas, Tex. (Pauls Valley, Okla.).
1311 Edwin Hillman Staring, 1712 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
4159 Eddie (Edw.) Stephens, 1303 Young, Dallas, Tex.
3239 Lee Newt Streetmann (Lee Streetman, Lee Newton Streetman), 1818 St. Louis, Dallas, Tex.
1092 Samuel Taylor, 1210 South Austin, Dallas, Tex.
2134 Wm. Tell, 515 South Austin, Dallas, Tex.
489 Jas. McKinley Thomas (James Thomas), 1601½ rear Pocahontas, Dallas, Tex.
2924 Ed. Thompson, 2505 Elm, Dallas, Tex.
45 Wm. Albert Thompson, Atlanta Café, Dallas, Tex. (Alhambra Café).

2453 Felix Toups, 1900 North Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
1320 Daniel Valentine (Daniel Valentine alias Dan Tally), general delivery, Dallas, Tex.
4279 Willie Watkins, Dallas County Jail.
1377 Geo. Walker, 2423 Lacy, Dallas, Tex.
4158 Fleet Wallace, 1913 South Harwood, Dallas, Tex.
2914 Robert Walton, 1001 South Preston, Dallas, Tex.
2470 Abner Washington, 2907 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
1073 Ben E. S. Washington (Ben Elder Solomon Washington), 609 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
3809 Roy Washington, 1402 Patterson, Dallas, Tex.
4139 George Washington Wells, Dallas, Tex.
3456 Jim West, 605 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
3516 Gillion Wheeler, Mesquite, Tex.
810 Cacus White (Whitie), 2415 Aiken (2515 Aiken), Dallas, Tex.
4202 LeRoy Wilborn, 3010 Holmes, Dallas, Tex.
3059 Alex Williams, 802 Park, Dallas, Tex.
1391 Frank Williams, 1012 South Ervay, Dallas, Tex.
3815 Disney (Sidney) Williams, 2117 Cadiz, Dallas, Tex.
976 Louis Wilson, 2624 Elm, Dallas, Tex.
4423 Henry Wolf (Wolfe), 2613 Williams, Dallas, Tex.
158 Lee Wood, 1225 South Akard, Dallas, Tex.
1612 Williams Jennings Wooley, 2900 Jeffries, Dallas, Tex.
388 Noble Yeldell, 407 Avan, Dallas, Tex.
1895 Henry Young, 1705 Wood, Dallas, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EASTLAND, STATE OF TEXAS.

53 Antonio Gustios, Snyder, Tex.
80 Jessie Ortega (Ortego), San Angelo, Tex.
1541 Teofilo Sanches, Abilene, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1921 Manuel Aguirro (Aguirre, Aguiree), El Paso, Smelter, Tex.
703 Eduardo Almagel, Camutillo, Tex. (Edwardo Almagel, Almengor, Canutillo, Tex.).
758 Miguel Altamiriano (Altameriano, Altamirano), Smelter Settlement, Tex. (Smelter, El Paso, Tex.).
2033 Conrado Apedaca (Apodaca, Apadaca, Apradaca), White Spur, Tex.
1622 Lucian Arenas (Luciano Arena, Luciano Arenas), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1414 Sostenes (Sostenas) Armenta (Armenda, Armendo), Val Verda Addition, El Paso, Tex. (near 5-mile bridge, El Paso, Tex.).
197 Federico Ascencion (Fedrico Ascension, Scension), Vinton, Tex.
1487 Eliodoro (Elivdoro, Heliodoro) Barreras, Finley, Tex.
509 Jose Benurides (Benavides), 4414 Rosa, El Paso, Tex.
924 Francico Bencome (Francisco Bencoma), Faben, Tex.
1052 Vacilio (Bacilio) Bencome (Basilio Bencomo, Bencoma), Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
1650 Jose Brackmantes (Bracamontes), Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
461 Frank Orie (F. O.) Brown, 3001 Lawton Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
853 George L. Brown (George Lester Brown, Lester Brown), Fabens, Tex.
1372 Odd Brown (O. D. Brown), Hendrix Sanatarium, El Paso, Tex.
1278 Augustin (Augustine) Bustamento, Fabens, Tex.
739 Rosendo Bustillos (Bustillas), Fabens, Tex.
998a Pedro Calderon, care of El Paso Dairy, El Paso, Tex.
1506 Julian Camacho, Smelter Heights, Tex.
1876 Leopoldo Campian (Compian, Compean), Smelter Settlement, Tex.
1894 Sisto Cano, Island, Tex.
550 Francesco (Francisco) Carillo, section house, Fort Bliss, Tex.
1928 Francisco Nero Carlos (Francisco Ners Caries), corner New Orleans and Louisiana Streets, El Paso, Tex.
1136 Frank Chaves (Chavez), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
318 Ladislaudo Charez, 81 Globe, Juarez, Mexico (Ladislado Chaves, 81 Globo, Juarez, Mexico).
1966 Crestino Charez (Cristine Chanes, Chaves), Socorro, Tex.
1907 Fernando Charez (Chavez, Chabez), Fabens, Tex.
534 Juan Charez (Chavez, Chanez), Madera Street, Elncoln Park Addition, El Paso, Tex.
1550 Manuel Charez (Chavez, Chanez), 408 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex. (Socorro, Tex.).
739 Luis Columbo (Luiz Colombo), Ysleta, Tex.
2029 Leonardo (Lionardo) Cordero, Island, Tex. (Fabens, Tex.).
69 Holario (Hilario) Cortez, Socorro, Tex.
531 Macario Cazis, Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
112 Vincente (Vicente) Crux, Ysleta, Tex.
1311 Profirio Duralos (Porfirio Davalos), Manzana and Medicina, El Paso, Tex.
1431 Adolfo De la Torre (Odolfo de la Forres, Forre, Odolpho), Canutillo, Tex.
400 William Dugan, Ysleta, Tex.
1198 Andres Duran, Canutillo, Tex.
2008 Emilio Esparga (Armilfo Esparsa, A. Esparza), Smelter, Tex.
1940 Crisofelo Espinosa (Crosofalo Espinosa, Espinoso), Alfalfa, Tex.
557 Jose Esquibel (Esquibel, Esquivel, Escavel), Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
1442 Patricio Estorga, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
64 Medlan Estrada (Mrdilno Eskaredo, Meckno Eskodo), Smelter, Tex.
764 Manuel Euriquez (Henriques), Fabens, Tex.
651 George Evans (George Edward Evans), El Paso Road, El Paso, Tex.
589 Juan Fenez (Fanez), Juarez, Mexico.
208 Genaro (Hanaso, Hensoso) Flores (Felores), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1668 Worlapia Flores (Worlapia Floels, Worlapes Fiores), Smelter, Tex.
1819 Pedro Gonzales (Gonzalez), Alamada and Martenes Streets, El Paso, Tex.
731 Candelario Galvan (Galban), Island, Tex.
287 Julian Garcia, lot 5, block 15, Stevens Street, El Paso, Tex. (Stevens Street, El Paso, Tex.).
510 Natiridad (Natividad) Garcia, Valverde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
1037 Vincente (Vicente) Garcia, Rosa Street, El Paso, Tex.
1179 Eduardo Gonzales, San Elizano, Tex. (San Elisario, Tex.).
699 Francisco (Franco) Gonzales (Gonzalez), Smelter Settlement, Tex.
1370 Redolfo Gonzales (Rodolfo Gonzales), Val Verde, Tex.
206 Leofilo (Teopelo, Geofilo, Teofilo) Gonzales, Island, Tex.
1460 Leon Granillo, Fabens, Tex.
836 Urbano Guerra, Socorro, Tex.
813 Manuel Guerrero, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.

511 Simon Guerrero (T. Simon Guerrero), Juarez, Mexico.
384 Dimas Gutierrez, Fabens, Tex.
743 Claude B. Hawkins, R. F. D. No. 244, Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
385 Edwin Rudolph Heffleger, 2801 Sacramento Street, El Paso, Tex.
1436 Mariano Heradia (M. S. Heredia), Smelter Settlement, Tex.
1993 Jesus Hernandez, Canutillo, Tex.
205 Juan (Jesus) Hernandez, Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
256 Antonio Hidalgo, 4019 Stevenson Street, Lincoln Park, El Paso, Tex.
369 Elijah T. Lloyd (Elijah F. Loyd, E. F. Loyd), Manes, Mo.
873 Guadalupe Ibarra (Ibarra), Manzana Street, El Paso, Tex.
372 Felix Jaramillo (Taramillo), 2225 Miogriffin Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
921 Marcos Jeuanez (Jiuinez), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1885 Joseph E. Jordan, Isiitas, Tex. (Joseph Elios Jordan, care of 700 M. Stanton, El Paso, Tex.).
572 Santiago Labrado, El Paso, Smelter, Tex.
1673 Gregorio Laugumas (Gregoris Lagumas, Laguma, Lagunas, Lagunios), Oro and Jefferson Streets, French Addition, El Paso, Tex.
596 Alberto N. Licon (Lecon), Florence, El Paso, Tex.
1023 A. M. Loney (Aubrie Monroe Loney, Lovey), Ysleta, Tex.
1266 Eduardo (Eduardo) Lopez), Ysleta, Tex.
163 Juan Lopez (Juan Lopez Flores, Florez), 3905 Rosa, El Paso, Tex.
1796 Pusilio (Panfilo) Lopez, Juarez, Mexico.
462 Rallo (Rayos) Lopez (Lopes), 2 Durango, El Paso, Tex.
2007 H. L. Lozano (H. J. Lozana, Hermenejedo J. Lozano), Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
668 David (Dabid) Lujan, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1531 Santiago Lujan, 3030 Frutas, El Paso, Tex.
1813 Clarence McCombs, North Walnut Street, Lyons, Ind.
1054 Frank Manning (Maning), 2831 Farnham Street, Omaha, Nebr.
1498 Jose Marin, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1981 Ramon Marrujo (Marrango), Ysleta, Tex.
892 Elauterio (Eleuterio, Eleuterio) Martinez, Canutillo, Tex.
745 Fermin (Fermin) Martinez, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
616 Lorenzo Martinez (Martines), San Elizario, Tex.
138 Pedro Martinez, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
61 Antonio Medina (Medina), Socorro, Tex.
312 Francisco Melendrez (Melendez), Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
899 Jesus Mendosa (Mendoza), Fourth Addition, El Paso, Tex. Fabens Fourth Addition, El Paso, Tex.).
1325 Santiago Mendoza, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1335 Joaquin Mercadeo (Mercader, Mercade), 911 East Missouri Street, El Paso, Tex.
1373 Frank Miller, Fort Bliss, Tex.
588 Encarnacion (Encarnacion) Mendoza, Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
664a Miguel Monoz (Munoz), 33 Calle del Parvenio, Juarez, Mexico.
865 Rafael Monoz (Rafel Munioz), Smelter Road, El Paso, Tex.
381 Antonio Montoya (Montois, Montoia), Island, Tex.
434 W. F. Moore, jr. (W. T. Moore, jr.), Crockett and Bowen Streets, Dallas, Tex.
1417 Jose Mora, Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex. (old Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.).
1787 Jesus Morales, Camtillo, Tex. (Canutillo, Tex.).
1544 Manuel Morales, Socorro, Tex.
342 Pedro Morales, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
838 Federico Moreno, El Paso, Smelter, Tex.
597 Primitivio (Primitivo) Moreno, 4216 Madera, El Paso, Tex.
669 Rafael Moreno, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
829 Francisco (Francesco) Munoz, Smelter settlement, El Paso, Tex.
1987 Charlie (Charley) Murphy, La Runa, Tex.
1013 Henry S. Nauson (Henry Sigfred Nauson, Nanson), Ysleta, Tex.
262 Grover F. Noon (Grover Franklin Noon, Moon), El Paso Country Club, El Paso, Tex.
1720 Santiago Noriega (Noriego, Moriego), Ysleta, Tex.
5 Juan Nunez (Munez), Clint, Tex.
603 Juan Nenez (Naues, Nenes, Nanez), R. F., care of El Paso Dairy, Ysleta, Tex.
212 Domingo Ochoa, 2901 Piedias Street, El Paso, Tex.
1407 Milton Olguin (Meliton Olguin), Socorro, Tex.
1435 Ascencion (Crescencio, Ascenceon) Ornelas, Flores Street, French Addition, El Paso, Tex.
2034 Julian Ornelas, Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
1926 Horacio Ortiz, Socorro, El Paso County, Tex.
1703 Jose Ortiz, Socorro, Tex.
1341 Teodoro (Teadoro) Ortiz, Ysleta, Tex.
1979 Roy L. Owen, Fort Bliss, Tex.
458 Jacinto Palocios (Palacio, Palacios), Valverde, Tex.
228 Jose Paracia, San Elizario, Tex.
808 Julian Parra, Ysleta, Tex.
1380 Macario Pedregeu (Pedregon), Belew, Tex.
386 Miguel Perez, Juarez, Mex.
1396 Tomas Perez, Kenedy, route No. 2, Tex. (Smelter, Tex.).
1253 Thomas Pettitt, Fabens, Tex.
24 Miguel Picardo (Pickardo, Pichardo), Smelter, Tex.
382 Norberto Ponce, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1653 Pedro Ponce (Ponco), Valverde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
781 Silvester Portillo, Smelter, Tex.
422 Roger Powell, El Paso, Tex.
1835 Antonio Prelto (Prieto), Smelter, Tex.
44 Manuel Quintana, Island, Tex.
625 Ismael Qeesada, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1081 Rnoman Ramirez (Roman Ramlies), Ysleta, Tex.
1221 Jose Reinoso (Fose Reinoso), El Paso, Tex.
759 Jesus Reyes, Socorro, El Paso County, Tex.
1838 Jose Reyes, Alamargorde Street, El Paso, Tex.
797 Pedo (Pedro) Reza, Fabens, Tex.
849 Emiliano Riverla (Emiliciano Revera, Eneuncion Ribia), White Oak Street, French Addition, El Paso, Tex.
1621 George T. Robertson (George Ted Robertson), Fluvanna, Tex.
549 Ramon Rodrigues, Fabens, Tex.
1989 Sabino Rodrigues, Fabens, Tex.
314 Jenaro (Genaro) Rojas (Rojos), Hammet Blod, El Paso, Tex.
1773 Gilberto Romero (Filberto Romera), La Turna, Tex.
1574 Jesus Ronquillo (Ronquillio), Island, Tex.
1736 Victor Ruedas, Valverde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
788 Cirilo Ruiz (Cirelo (Cireldo) Ruiz), Fabens, Tex.
673 Jesus Ruiz, Juarez, Mexico.
1127 Juan Ruiz, Valverde, El Paso, Tex.
1134 Perfecto Ruiz, Fabens, Tex.
300 Refugio Ruiz, Fabeds, Tex.
705 Juan Sanchez, Smelter Hill, El Paso, Tex.
821 Jose Sandoral (Sandoval), Valverde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
405 Basilio Sanside (Bacilio Sancido), Smelter Hill, El Paso, Tex.
1282 Ascension Sariniana (Asension Sorinanoz), Island, Tex.
1361 Francisco Sedillo, Ysleta, Tex.
1095 Epifanio (Epifano) Serna, Ysleta, Tex.
1003 Harry Lee Simpson, Fort Bliss, Tex.
1296 Felix Solis (Saiz, Soliz, Soiz), 4117 Duragey (Durazno) Street, El Paso, Tex.
1235 Jesus Solis (Soliz), Mexico.
1497 Gene Snell (Snell), Fort Bliss, Tex.
1383 Manuel Tepia (Topia), Fabens, Tex.
1041 Gremerculdo Terrez (Gumesindo Pirres, Tirres), Ysleta, Tex.
1534 Lee Columbus Thomas (Leon Columbus Thomas), 3515 Fort Blod. Street, El Paso, Tex. (407 St. Charles Street, Houston, Tex.).
60 Monroe C. Todd (Monroe Earl Todd), 2904 Nasbville Street, El Paso, Tex.
545 Jesus Torres, Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
1931 Procopio Torres (Corcopeo Torrez, Corcopio), Canutillo, Tex.
1569 Ysbel (Ysabel) Torres, Val Verde, El Paso, Tex.
1917 Gregorio Trujillo (Gregario Trejillo), Lincoln Pack (Park) Addition, El Paso, Tex.
76 Albert Treviso (Alberto Trevizo), Ysleta, Tex.
1898 Rafael Portillo Urquidi (Rafael Portillo Urquido), R. F. D. No. 44, Durazno Street, Lincoln Park, El Paso, Tex.
1416 Gerarda Valadez (Gerardo Valdez), Alfalfa, Tex.
842 Joaquin (Sanquin) Valencia, Socorro, El Paso, Tex.
92 Jesus Valverde, Ysleta, Tex.
229 Ericarnacion Valtierra (Encarnacion Baltierra, Encornacion Valterra), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1995 Saturnius (Saturnino, Salurnino) Vasquez, Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1288 Francesco Vercera (Francisco Barrera, Barcera), Val Verde Addition, El Paso, Tex.
325 Alfonso Villalabos (Alfonso Violobos, Vilalobos), Smelter, El Paso, Tex.
1969 Pompso (Pomporo) Ydalgo, Ysleta, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ERATH, STATE OF TEXAS.

791 Pomeo Allbianice (Allbianise Pampeo, A. Pompeo), Thurber, Tex.
2107 Gino Casagrande (Anssagrande), Thurber, Tex.
36 Bert Bechillis (Bechilis, Dechillis), Thurber, Tex.
1104 Guiseppe Biondi (Blonido, Guisippe Biandi), Thurber, Tex.
1350 Chas. Castillo (Castelli, Carlo), Menark, Ill. (Thurber, Tex.).
1128 Angelo Cervo, Thurber, Tex.
1779 Guiseppe Cervo, Thurber, Tex.
1893 Utille (Uttelle) Dalmolin (Atillo (Attilio) Delmolin), Thurber, Tex.
200 Maulde (Matilde) Estrada, Thurber, Tex.
2313 James Griffin, Stephenville, Tex. (James G. Griffin, Thurber, Tex.).
180 Alvin Harris, Bluffdale, Tex.
304 Alva Maxallona (Maxiallona, Maximiliano Alva), Thurber, Tex.
1195 Antonio Pinson (Pinyan Antonio), Thurber, Tex.
646 Jacob Benj. Pruitt (Jacob B. Pruett, J. B. Pruett), Stephenville, Tex.
1366 Adolph Sanders (Sanders), Iredell, Tex.
373 John Clinton (C.) Seckrish (Sechrist), Stephenville, Tex.
2021 Riley (Rily) Watson, Kirk, N. Mex.
963 Trauz D. Wallace, Thurber, Tex. (Stock Yard Station, Fort Worth, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARRISON, STATE OF TEXAS.

2629 Lewis Allen (Louis Allen), Harleton, Tex.
2859 Wm. Henry Bowens (William Henry Bowens), R. F. D., Marshall, Tex.
2047 Henry Bowman, Elysian Fields, Tex.
1975 Lawson Bouden Bridges (Lawsen Bouden Bridges), Harleton, Tex.
2010 Godfrey Brown, 3508 Broadway, Houston, Tex.
3280 Lee Calvert, Scottsville, Tex. (Hannah, La.).
716 Jeff Clemons (Jeff Clemants), Marshall, Tex.
3122 Blucky Lee Cole, Hallville, Tex.
2856 Louis Comirllla (Louis Comirilla), Leigh, Tex.
1813 Will Duke, R. F. D. No. 5, Marshall, Tex.
1719 Allen Earl (Allan Earl), New Town, Marshall, Tex.
2531 Marion Fields, Marshall, Tex.
825 Ike Fisher, Karnack, Tex.
3134 Ben Graves, Blocker, Tex.
1397 Will Green, R. F. D. No. 5, Jefferson, Tex.
1854 G. W. Henderson, Route No. 1, Marshall, Tex.
2829 Arthur Jackson, Route No. 2, Waskom, Tex.
2164 Jesse Jackson, Marshall, Tex.
312 John Jackson, Marshall, Tex.
2093 Sam Jackson, Route No. 9, Longview, Tex.
2090 David Johnson, care of Concrete Gang, Marshall, Tex.
2458 Wilbert Johnson, Jonesville, Tex.
1660 Will Jones (Will Janes), Longview, Tex.
284 Dawson King, 706 East Bowle Street, Marshall, Tex.
2833 Early Lee, Leigh, Tex.
3146 Raymond Mason, Marshall, Tex.
3230 John McDuffy, 906 Mill Street, Marshall, Tex.
2641 Joan Mitchell, Route No. 7, Marshall, Tex.
246 Ribbon Mitchell, Sharpsburg, La.
1739 Emory Moore, Marshall, Tex.
151 Dan Nelson, R. F. D. No. 1, Marshall, Tex.
886 Jessie Penny, North Street, Marshall, Tex.
52 Amel Pettus (Amuel Pettus, Ameel Pettus), Kennedy, Tex.
605 Dan Pierce, Jonesville, Tex.
1177 Jas. Owens, Marshall, Tex.
2755 James Roberson, Woodlawn, Tex.
2508 Will Ross, Hallville, Tex.
938 Floyd Stucker (Floyd Stuckey), 48 East Laurel Street, Texarkanna, Ark.
2233 Albert N. B. Swartz, 402 North Bolivan Street, Marshall, Tex. (402 North Bollver Street, Marshall, Tex.).
1866 Clifford Velley, South Washington Street, Marshall, Tex.
3014 William Wells, Marshall, Tex.
1013 Hodges Williams, Marshall, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF M'LENNAN, STATE OF TEXAS.

2074 Brijdo Albarez (Brijdio Albarez), Route 1, Riesel, Tex.
1484 Joe G. Allen, Eben Mott, Route 1, Streetman, Tex. (Elm Mott, Tex.).
1875 Julius Blackmore (Jules Blakemore), West, Tex.
1138 Floyd Boone (Floyd Roones), Mart, Tex.
897 Charlie Box, 1219 Elm Street, Waco, Tex.
891 Otis Bradshaw, Abbott, Tex. (Odis Bradshaw, West, Tex.).
91 Dave Brown (Dave Brown), Mart, Tex.
922 Love Brown (Louie Brown), West, Tex.
1532 Bennie Burgess (Bonnie Burges), Antil, Route 1, McLemau, Tex. (Axtell (Axtell, Tex.), Route 1, McLemau, Tex.).
999 Jasper Caldwell, Mart, Tex.
1015 Lucas Campos, Route 7, Waco, Tex.
884 Ajalon (Ajalon) Carter, Mart, Tex.
826 Jack Chapman, Route 1, Axtell, Tex.
866 Oscar A. Cisco, Route 11, Ross, Tex.
943 Dennis Craig, Dallas, Tex.
879 Young Crockett, Leroy, Tex.
811 Rich Curry, Route 9, Waco, Tex.
1106 Henry Daniels, Mart, Tex.
1680 Elmore Darden (Elmoe Darden), R. F. D. No. 5, Mart, Tex.
1707 Noble Davis (Nobie Davis), Route 7, Waco, Tex.
758 Robert Davis, Mart, Tex.
1695 Tommie (Tommy) Lee Davis, Mart, Tex.
926 Wm. W. Dickerson (William W. Dickerson), Route 1, West, Tex.
287 John Donnelly (John Donley), Mart, Tex.
100 Henry Edwards, Leroy, Tex.
940 R. C. Farish (Russell Carter Farish), Route 4, Waco, Tex.
1786 Clarence W. Freeman (Clarence William Freeman, C. W. Freeman), Mart, Tex.
2107 Pleas Garner, South Second Street, Waco, Tex.
987 Francisco Garza, Mart, Tex.
543 Carlo Gubino (Carlo Gulino), Route 7, Waco, Tex.
383 Claude Gunn, Route 1, Ross, Tex. (723 Washington Street, Minneapolis, Minn.).
1688 Leonie Low Hardie (Lonnie Lon Harris), Elm Mott, Tex.
628 Elisah Hays (Elisah Hays), Riesel, Tex.
269 Willie Hendrix (Willie Hendricks), West, Tex.
623 Hardy Henrys (Henry Hardy), Mart, Tex.
1061 Julius G. Heurdon (Julius Gerden Herndon, Juls Gordon Herndon), West, Tex.
1397 Jake Hicks, route No. 7, Waco, Tex.
787 Earnest Hill, route No. 9, Waco, Tex.
1506 Willie Hines, West, Tex.
2002 Earnest Hobby, Axtell, Tex.
611 Wilce Holloway, 15 South Third West Street, Salt Lake, Utah. (Wilce Halloway, route No. 7, Waco, Tex.).
1521 Marion Holster, R. F. D. No. 1, Ross, Tex.
180 Herman Houston, Mart, Tex.
1728 Wm. Howell (William Howel), R. F. D. No. 3, Mart, Tex.
1497 Casey B. Ijams (Casey B. Iqiens), route No. 1, Ross, Tex.
1109 Berry H. Jackson (Berry Henderson Jackson), general delivery, Mart, Tex.
732 James Jackson, Rosebud, Tex.
1050 Wm. James (William James), Mart, Tex.
1554 Otto J. Janek, rural route No. 7, Waco, Tex. (618 Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
1918 Jim Jarrett, South Thirty-eighth Street, New York (New York and Mart, Tex.).
1254 Frank Jiral, route No. 1, Axtell, Tex.
1712 David (Daniel) Johnson, Mart, Tex.
1400 John Johnson, West, Tex.
1678 Joe, Henry Johnson (Joseph Henry Johnson), general delivery, Waco, Tex.
1825 Robert (Robt.) Johnson, Taylor, Tex. (908 Grove Street, Fort Worth, Tex.).
883 Vernie C. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 8, Waco, Tex.
1765 James R. Johnston (James Raymond Johnston), Mart, Tex.
178 Harry Jones, Mart, Tex.
602 Roy Milton Jones (Roy Mitla Jones), West, Tex.
1194 Harlin King, R. F. D. No. 5, Mart, Tex. (Route No. 1, care of Dudley King, Axtell, Tex.).
2109 Talbert Burton Law (Tolbert Burton Law, Tobert B. Law), 121 North Sixth Street, Thomas House, Waco, Tex.
1507 Morton L. Lemond (Morton Lewis Lemond), Spring Street, Waco, Tex.
1324 Bob Leonard (Bob Lemond), general delivery, Waco, Tex.
1864 James Leonard (James Lenord, Lenard), R. F. D. No. 5, Mart, Tex.
1550 Charlie Lewis (Charly Lewis), Elm Mott, Tex.
341 Jacob Loid, route No. 4, Waco, Tex.
1090 Andrew Longs (Andrew Long), route No. 7, 61A, Waco, Tex.
1810 John McKahn, County Poor Farm, Waco, Tex.
2112 Pedro S. Martinez (Pedro Martinez), Route No. 7, Waco, Tex.
1654 Pedro S. Martenez (Pedro S. Martinez), Route No. 7, Waco, Tex.
859 Cruz Medrano (Cruz Medrino, Medraus), R. F. D. No. 7, Waco, Tex.
1019 Manuel Milligan (Mannie Milligan), R. F. D. No. 5, Mart, Tex.
977 Forrest J. Moore (Forest Jefferson Moore), R. F. D. No. 1, Ireland, Tex.
1878 James Moore (Janes Moore), West, Tex.
2032 Erwin Mullins, Milford, Tex.
837 Domingo Ortega, Route No. 1, box No. 134, Reisie, Tex.
1639 Lee Parker, Mart, Tex.
1841 Raymon Patrick (Raymond Patrick), Mart, Tex.
560 Lewis Phillips (Lewis Philip, Phillips), Route No. 9, Ross, Tex. (Route No. 8, box No. 45, Waco, Tex.).
1176 Lewis Pierce, care Pullman Car Co., Dallas, Tex. (Louis Perce, Route No. 8, Waco, Tex.; Luice Pierce, 120 West Summer Camp Street, Tyler, Tex.).
795 Willie Ponder (Willie Ponder), Route No. 8, Waco, Tex.
1169 Frank Porter, Route No. 3, Mart, Tex.
756 Will Rena (Raner), Leroy, Tex.
261 Amer Reys (Amer Reyes, Amar Reyes), Mart, Tex.
1447 Frank Robinson (Roberson), Route No. 1, Axtell, McLennan County, Tex.
1161 Francisco Romanez (Francisco Ramerez), Route No. 7, Waco, Tex.
222 Johnnie Ross (Johnie Rosa), Mart, Tex.
426 Robert Scott, West, Tex. (Waco, Tex.).
41 Frank Sellers, Rural Route No. 7, Waco, Tex.
1026 Otto Shelly, Route No. 1, Ross, Tex. (Otto Shelley, Eastland City, Tex.).
2019 Dike Sheppard (Dike Shepard), Route No. 8, Waco, Tex.
972 G. A. Sherrell (Grover Augustus Sherrill), Riesel, Tex.
1624 Manuel Suero (Manuel Sierra), West, Tex.
907 Harold R. Smith (Harold Rand Smith), Route No. 3, Mart, Tex.
686 John Steel (John Stell), Leroy, Tex.
462 Frank Steele (Frank Stell), Leroy, Tex.
1448 Castoria Swanson, Mart, Tex.
2108 Frank V. Tabor (Taber), no home address, Waco, Tex.
201 Lee Thomas, Mart, Tex.
19 Clinton Tilly (Clinton Tillie), West, Tex.
687 Robert Toliver, Route No. 9, Waco, McLennan County, Tex.
933 Geo. M. Walker (George Marcillon Walker), West, Tex.
1709 Herman Otto Warner (Herman Otto Warner, H. O. Warner), Riesel, Tex.
2113 Alex Hamilton West, Mart, Tex. (Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina).
1505 Charlie Williams (Chas. Williams), Mart, Tex.
82 Ed. Mack Williams (Edd Mack Williams), R. F. D. No. 3, Mart, Tex.
1140 Henry E. Williams (Henry Estell Williams, Hery Estell Williams), Route No. 8, Waco, Tex.
605 Moses A. Williams (Moses Alonso Williams), Mart, Tex.
171 Willie Williams, Mart, Tex.
53 Willie Williams, Mart, Tex.
186 J. Willis, R. F. D. No. 3, Mart, Tex.
534 John Wilson, R. F. D. No. 5, Mart, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MILAM, STATE OF TEXAS.

1189 Leandro Aguilar, Laredo, Tex. (Thorndale, Tex).
3227 Matt H. Alford (Mat Hale Alford), Buckholts, Tex.
3345 Guillermo (Guillermo) Algarin, R. F. D. No. 3, Cameron, Tex.
1351 Paulo Alla (Pabulo Alba), Rosebud, Tex.
1908 Jasper Allen, Cameron, Tex.
3520 Anacleto Alvarado (Alverado), Burlington, Tex.
2233 Toribio Arolza (Tarlbio Arriza, Arriza, Araira), Mayfield, Tex.
3309 Michael Aycock (Aycox), Cameron, Tex.
970 George Bailey, Gause, Tex.
3669 Johnnie (Johnie) Bailey, Gause, Tex.
691 Hamilton Bell (Hambelton Bell), Route 2, Thorndale, Tex.
1223 Miguel Escudere Billalponde (Miguel Escudero Billaponde), R. F. D. No. 5, Rockdale, Tex.
3197 James J. Breyer (James Jefferson Buyer, Breyor), Milan, Tex.
519 Algie Brooks (Algie Westbrooks, Algie West Brooks), Thorndale, Tex.
230a Wm. (William) Bryant, Route No. 3, Calvert, Tex.
1784 Simon Cherry, Route No. 1, Buckholts, Tex.
1195 Martin Comache (Martin Comache), Rockdale, Tex.
3458 John Cornsky, Cameron, Tex.
3079 Benjamin H. Crayton (Benj. Harrison Crayton), Route 6, Rockdale, Tex.
2491 Joe Davis, Cameron, Tex.
2890 Apolinio E. Dominquez (Apialanio Edominga, Apolinio E. Dominguez), Route 2, Rockdale, Tex.
2904 James Dornell (James Donnell, Darnell), R. D. 3, Calvert, Tex.
2313 Silvester Dracas, Milam, Tex. (Sylvester Dreocas, Milano, Tex.).
375 Michtell Ellis, Buckholts, Tex.
1161 Frank Evans, Buckholts, Tex.
1813 Milton Ewey, Buckholts, Tex.
3647 John Fleming, Gause, Tex.
1587 Jose Flores (Florez), No. 3, Cameron, Tex.
1971 Josea Florez (Flares, Flores), Rockdale, Tex.
195 Felipe Fristan (Erustan) Gause, Tex.
810 Compolas (Concepcione) Garcia (Conuepsias Garsee), Rockdale, Tex.
3434 Maximo (Maximo) Garza, Route No. 3, Cameron, Tex. (Route No. 1, box 70, Ben Arnold, Tex.).
3068 Buster Glasher (Glashar), Buckholts, Tex.
1701 George Goins (Gouims, Gomins), Cameron, Tex.
3288 Amado Gomez, R. F. D. No. 1, San Gabriel, Tex.
2710 Maxedonio Gonzales (Macidonia Gonzalez), Rockdale, Tex.
1503 Monica Gonzales (Monica Gonzales), Burlington, Tex.
1304 James P. Grays (James Prayton Grays), Route 1, Buckholts, Tex.
1248 Carl Green, Jones Prairie, Tex.
1292 Wm. Greenway (William Greenaway), Ben Arnold, Tex.
841 Anton Grey, R. F. D. No. 3, Cameron, Tex.
521 Claude (Claud) Clarence Grisham (Claud Grisham), Cameron, Tex.
3852 Ramon D. Gurra (Cgurra), Cameron, Tex.
3154 Kelley (Kelly) Harris, Buckholts, Tex.
1263 Julius Hart, Cameron, Tex.
2691 Florenzo Heminez (Florenza Hemenes), Maysfield, Tex.
870 Remigio Hernandez, Maysfield, Tex.
1919 Dan Hildreth, Route 4, Cameron, Tex. (Route 5, Rosebud, Tex.).
610 Henry Jackson, Milam (Milano), Tex.
2541 Vester Jackson, Ben Arnold, Tex.
1242 Son Jefferson, R. F. D. No. 2, Rosebud, Tex.
3510 Alvin Johnson (Jackson), Rockdale, Tex.
52 Ed. Johnson, Hicks, Tex.
474 Johnie Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, San Gabriel, Tex.
700 John Batise Lartigue (John M. Lartigue), Rockdale, Tex.
1488 Jose (Josea) Lecano, Rockdale, Tex.
1893 John (Johnie) Lewis, Ben Arnold, Tex.
716 John D. Lewis, Cameron, Tex.
3046 Ygnacio Lopez, Rockdale, Tex.
2333 Wm. York McKay (William York McKay), Route No. 2, Cameron, Tex.
2635 Anton Macheck, Route No. 3, Buckholts, Tex.
896 Arthur Mack (Mach), Rogers, Tex.
1049 Chapman (Chatman) Major, Route 3, Rosebud, Tex.
3313 Audrej Martinez (Audrej Martenez), Route No. 3, Rosebud, Tex.
2910 Sanchez Martinez (Sanchez Morteny), Rosebud, Tex.
310 Robert Miller, Route No. 3, Rosebud, Tex.
8449 Allen Mitchell, Buckholts, Tex.
1670 Felipe Monclbuix (Monclbas), Route No. 3, Cameron, Tex.
361 Luciano Morlina, Milam (Milano), Tex.
3100 James Neal (Weal), Cameron, Tex.
345 Jos. Pedis, Route No. 2, Buckholts, Tex.
2840 Ford Joe Penna, Cameron, Tex.
2241 Henry Pettitt, Thorndale, Tex.
2995 Herbert (Hubert) Pickett, Buckholts, Tex.

1431 Manuel Porraz (Porez, Porras), Milan, Tex.
1415 Nathan Price, Gause, Tex.
1350 J. A. Pruitt (John A. Pruett, J. A. Pruett), Hamlin, Tex.
193 Manuel Quesada (Emannee Kesire, Manuel Quesade), Route 2, Buckholts, Tex.
2715 Antonio Ramierez (Antonio Ramires), Maysfield, Tex.
2824 Riley Reed, Buckholts, Tex.
1655 M. Resendis (Narciso M. Resendis), Cameron, Tex.
3311 Perferio Rios (Refugio Rios), Maysfield, Tex.
3596 Major Richardson, Buckholts, Tex.
123 Sylvester (S. V.) Roberts (Silvester Roberts), Cameron, Tex.
3421 Jetson Robinson, Buckholts, Tex.
174 Sim Robinson, Route 4, Cameron, Tex.
780 Simon Robles, Eaton, Tex.
8398 Daniel Rodrigues, Curry, Tex.
1005 Pablo Rosales, Cameron, Tex.
2290 Sam Roseborough, R. F. D. No. 1, San Gabriel, Tex.
1638 Felipe Ruiz (Felix Curiz), Route 3, Rosebud, Tex.
8663 Joe M. Sanches (Joe M. Sanchez), R. F. D. 2, Rosebud, Tex.
1442 Robert Sanders, Rockdale, Tex.
1539 Sebero Santos, Minerva, Tex.
2014 Francisco Segovia (Sengona), Milam, Tex.
2804 John Shaw, R. R. No. 2, Rosebud, Tex.
1937 Jose Soriano, Route 5, Rockdale, Tex.
1626 Robert Tellis (Tullis), Cameron, Tex.
87 Jim Terrell, Route 3, Calvert, Tex.
888 Henry Thomas, R. F. D. No. 2, Rosebud, Tex.
629 Maregelido (Meregeldo) Tores, Cameron, Tex.
1880 Apolonio Tovar (Apolonia Tavar), Maysfield, Tex.
1091 Timothy T. Townsend (Timothy Thomas Townsend, Thomas Townsend), Route 4, Rockdale, Tex.
2475 Pablo Tristan, Gause, Tex.
1229 Ygnasio Varales (Ignacio (Ignasio) Varelas), Route 3, Cameron, Tex.
1288 S. M. Nicolas Vega (Nicolas Vega), Route 3, Cameron, Tex.
2891 Tillman (Tilman, Tilmon) Weldon, Buckholts, Tex.
3667 Jim Wesley, Milano, No. 1, Tex. (Jim Welsley, Cameron, Tex.).
2360 Sam White, Rogers, Tex.
2915 Albert Williams (William), 2 Buckholts, Tex.
2093 Arthur (Authur) Williams, San Gabriel, Tex. (Thorndale, Tex.).
682 James Lee Williams, Cameron, Route No. 4, Tex.
2600 Calvin Wilson, (Route 3 (2), Rosebud, Tex.
937 Elisha Wyatt, Buckholts, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, STATE OF TEXAS.

752 Willie Flowers, Daingerfield, Tex.
334 John H. Friday (John Henry Friday), Daingerfield, Tex.
54 Robert Jones, Cason, Tex.
353 Marvin C. Robison (Marvin Cleavland Robinson, Marvin Cleveland Robinson), Naples, Tex.
124 Emmet Odell White (Emmeth Odell White), Cason, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NUECES, STATE OF TEXAS.

46 Alberto Albrego (Alberto Abrego), Corpus Christi, Tex.
1755 Juan Albrego (Albrigo), Corpus Christi, Tex.
1720 Yamere Gildo Albrego (Yameregildo Albrego), Corpus Christi, Tex.
1872 Matias Alvarado, Bishop, Tex.
16 Anestacio Astipia, Corpus Christi, Tex.
635 Joseph Henry Barker, Clarkwood, Tex.
1100 Manuel Billa, route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex. (route No. 2, Robstown, Tex.).
1352 Victoriano Cabasos (Cavazos), Agua Dulce, Tex.
1504 Pablo (Paldo) Camacho, on boat, Corpus Christi, Tex.
800 Inocencio (Yencencio, Yocencio) Campos, Bishop, Tex.
1493 Fabian B. Canales (Oranles), Bishop, Tex.
1392 Manuel Cantu, Robstown, Tex.
651 Chrisante (Crisanto) Carmona, Bishop, Tex.
1223 Guadalupe Casas, Benavides, Tex.
1053 Pedro Casas, Benavides, Tex.
1701 Eugenio (Eugene) Castillo, Corpus Christi, Tex. (Kansas City, Tex.).
508 Guadalupe (Guadolupe) Castillo, route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex. (Corpus Christi, Tex.).
873 Miguel Champion, Robstown, Tex.
1781 Emitros Chon (Chou), Corpus Christi, Tex.
145 Esteben (Estevan) Cisneros (Esteven Cesneros), Corpus Christi, Tex.
1089 Juan Contreras, Orange Grove, Tex.
1253 Jesus Coronado (Coronado), Clarkwood, Tex.
72 Santiago Crus, Corpus Christi, Tex.
553 Ygnacio Dias, Agua Dulce, Tex.
1203 Cecilio Elisando, route No. 2 (Escilio Elisondo, R. F. D., H 2), Corpus Christi, Tex.
1606 Ogeno Esagerd, route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1741 Felix Flores, Robstown, Tex.
977 Alapeto (Alopeta) Garcia, Corpus Christi, Tex.
466 Enyo Garee, route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1248 Julio Garsa, Coleman, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1266 Matilido (Matilda) Garsa, Bluntser, Tex.
74 Nicolas Garsa, Bluntser, Tex.
1557 Lindsey H. Glenn (Linsie Hawkins Glenn), Corpus Christi, Tex.
324 Geronimo (Gerrnomo, Gerommo) Gomes, Robstown, Tex.
20 Victor Gomes, Corrino Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1426 Evrirasto Gonsales (Evaristo Gonsales), Bluntzer, Tex.
894 Guadalupe Gonsales, 1208 Chipito, Corpus Christi, Tex. (Guadelupe (Guadlupe) Gonsales, Corpus Christi, Tex.).
829 Labrado Gonsales (Labrado Gonsales), Robstown, Tex.
1118 Pablo Gonsales (Gonsales), Bluntser, Tex.
1440 Servando Gonsales (Gonsales), Santa Cruz, Tex.
800 James Griffin (Grifin), route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex.
952 Juan Guerra, 1423 Agnes, Corpus Christi, Tex.
480 Juan Guiterres (Jaun Gutierres), Agua Dulce, Tex.
87 Juan Antonio Gutierres (Gutierres), Robstown, Tex.
811 Rafael Hinajosa (Hinojosa), Bluntser, Tex.
494 Aaron (Arron) Isaac, Galveston, Tex.
819 Jose Madea Lopes, Corpus Christi, general delivery, Tex.
804 Pablo Lopes, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1031 Roberto (Alberto) Lopes (Lopes), Bishop, Tex.
1588 Manuel Louisio (Lousio, Louis), Corpus Christi, Tex., route No. 2.
1746 Esteban Moreno, Robstown, Tex.
931 Francisco Moreno (Morenio), Bluntser, Tex.
1560 Bonifacio Navarres (Bonafacio Novares), Bluntser, Tex.
1188 Esteben (Esteban) Olivares, Robstown, Tex.
1166 Amaleo Pena, Robstown, Tex.
942 Roberto Periz, route No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex. (Roverta Peres (Roverto Perez), Corpus Christi, Tex.).
65 Septian Quirroz (Seprian (Siprian) Quiroz), Bluntzer, Tex.
189 Cecelio Revin (Cecilio River), 719 Last, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1416 Leonada (Leonardo) Rios, Robstown, Tex.
472 Romas (Roman, Romon) Rios, Last, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1096 Remejio (Remedo, Remijio) Rodriguez, Bishop, Tex.
945 Charley Sanders, Corpus Christi, Tex.
787 Benino Soto, Bishop, Tex.
906 Estanislao, Soto (Estanla Lao Soto), Bishop, Tex.
180 Narcisso (Narciso) Tejerino, Bluntzer, Tex.
632 Herbert Wilson, 220 Topla, Corpus Christi, Tex.
430 Emile Wortick (Emil Woejek), Violet, Tex.
104 Augustin M. Ysaac (Augustine M. Ysaac, Augustine M. Iaac), Sam Rankin, Corpus Christi, Tex.
288 Manuel Zapeda (Zepedo), 409 Water, Corpus Christi, Tex.
634 George Zunia, Corpus Christi, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

2346 Girt Alexander, 211 Utah Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2361 Louis J. B. Anderson (Lous J. B. Anderson), 228 Santos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2592 Willis Bates, Hollins Avenue, Mount Pleasant Addition, San Antonio, Tex.
2489 Tugna P. Brown (Tug W. Brown, Tug. P. Brown), 225 (255) Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2550 Frank E. Bryon (Frank Emmit Bryan, Frank E. Bryan), 135 McKinley Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2792 Rafael Cavazos, Wyoming, San Antonio, Tex.
2839 Julian Cisneros, 206 Arciniega Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2301 Buster Craig, Center Street, near Walnut, San Antonio, Tex.
2751 Joseph Cunningham (Joe Cunningham), 172 North Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2728 Edwin A. Cutterhenry, 715 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2207 Charles Douglas (Charlie Douglas), 2128 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2755 Ramon Farias (Ramin Farias), 117 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2178 Jose Gonzales, jr. (Jose Gonzalez), corner Annie and White Streets, San Antonio, Tex.
2606 Macrio Gonazles (Macario Gonzales, M. Macario Gonzales), 527 Wyoming Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2882 E. U. Grace, 633 Callahan Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. (117 West Twenty-fifth Street, Fort Worth, Tex.).
2131 Ever Sam Hairs (Ever Som Hairs), 2119 Virginia Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2819 Ginio Bargas Hernandez (Yhignio Borgas Hernandez), 1023 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2186 William Hoskins, 418 King William Street, San Antonio, Tex. Willons Hoskins, 203 San Pedro Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.).
2533 Roy Henry Johnson, 622 Nebraska Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2272 Severiano G. Juarez (Swerlano G. Juarez), 202 Mount Zion Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
2470 Carlos King (Chales King, Charlie King), 620 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2487 Carles F. Lavallada (Charles Flores Lavallado, Chas. Flores Lavallado), 134 South Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2368 Frank S. May, 925 South Presa Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2477 John McKenzie (John McKinzie), Loretta, San Antonio, Tex.
2059 John J. Moran (John J. Horan), 320 North Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2689 John Lee Moss, 120 (180) Lafitte Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2127 Ernest Norman (Earnest Norman), 317 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2238 Marin Perez, 1626 (1526) Montana Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2527 Joseph Franklin Peters, 409 South Walter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2624 George Anthony (Geo. A.) Quint (Geo. A. Qiunt), 210 Devine Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2754 James Herman (Jas. H.) Randolph, 107 Cash Street, San Antonio, Tex. (1724 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2745 Vivian Rodriguez (Rodrguez), 1218 North Santos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2073 Jose Sierra (Surra) College Heights, San Antonio, Tex.
2703 Leonard E. (Elmer) Smith, 231 Henrietta Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2777 Mateo G. Trevino (Mateo Gusman Trevino, Mateo Trevino), San Salvador Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2331 Vincente (Vicente) Villareal (Vicente Villarreal), 410 Water Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2817 Richard Ely (Eli) Wallace, 302 Vine Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2096 Ernest (Ernst) Williams, 2223 Virginia Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex.
2206 Martin (Marton) Woolbright, 1621 South Gevers Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2576 Augustin Zulaica (Zuluica), 309 San Salvador Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
868 Casper Martines Alvares (Gasper Martines Alvares), 332 King William Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1500 Alfredo Beltran (Beltram), 122 Haller Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1519 Anderson W. (William) Booke (Bookes), Roosevelt Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1716 Nesley (Wesley) Brown, 822 South Olive Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1205 Samuel Campos, 526 Goliad Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1832 Henry Cardenos (Cardenas, Cordenos), 530 Fuentes Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1718 Camilo Casilla, 114 Independence Alley, San Antonio, Tex.
1215 Washington Clark, 526 Conception Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
466 George Davis, 217 Sanders Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1516 Thomas Greenville (Greenwel) Davis, 441 South Presa Street, San Antonio, Tex.
851 Joe (Jose) Dias (Joe Dias), 600 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1186 Thomas James Earl, 716 South Cherry Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1048 Fecundo Esquival, 1511 Essex Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1826 Trinidad Flores (Trinadad Flores), 816 Vine Street, San Antonio, Tex.
609 Zacarias Flores, 639 Leigh Street, San Antonio, Tex.
451 Edwardo (Edward) Garcia, 227 Nacagdoches Street, San Antonio, Tex.

1379 Lino Garcia, 319 New Braunfesl Street (1231 South Hackberry Street), San Antonio, Tex.
1195 Pedro Garcia, Gonsales Road, Sullivan's Farm, Tex.
513 Joseph Gapzynski, Colonial Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
1777 Andres Gonzales, 714 Roosevelt Street, San Antonio, Tex.
100 Hilliard Harvey, 442 Santos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1945 Feliciano R. Hernandez (Feliciano Bargas Hernandez), 1023 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1380 Gregorio V. Hernandez (Gregoria Vargas Hernandez), 1023 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
373 Fred H. House, jr., 197 East Simpson Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1699 David Walker Hughes, 120 Manncke Court, San Antonio, Tex. (D. W. Hughes, 120 Mabucke Court, San Antonio, Tex.).
413 Earl Johnson, 123 Lafitte Street, San Antonio, Tex.
974 Paul Karlowitz, 511 Rigsby Street (511 Rigsey Avenue), San Antonio, Tex.
1702 Walter C. Kiel (Prickett), 310 Avenue "D," San Antonio, Tex.
675 Raymond J. Kleckner (Raymond John Kleckner), 403 Idaho Street, San Antonio, Tex.
119 Walter Lewis, 717 Indiano Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1680 Carl McGilness, 408 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Tourrarne Hotel, room 50, Houston, Tex.).
914 Alfred Aloe McMurray, 114 Lafitte, San Antonio, Tex. (Alfred Alec McMurrey, 812 Travis Street, Houston, Tex.).
1528 Leroy Malone (Leo Malone), 732 Belmont Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1335 Taylor Malone, jr., 117 Villitas Street (Taylor Malone, 117 Villita Street), San Antonio, Tex.
1567 Agapito Martinez, 902 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Agapita Martinez, Eagle Pass, Tex.).
1686 Pedro Martinez, San Salvador Street, San Antonio, Tex.
441 Fred Frank Meyer, 123 Buckingham Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
973 Jose Montemayor (Josl Montemayor), 206 Arsenal Street, San Antonio, Tex.
866 Alberto Morin, 112 Wyoming Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1287 Wm. P. Neill (William O'Neill, Wm. O'Neill), 625 Montana Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1576a Henry Jesse Noble, 225 Callaghan Avenue, South Antonio, Tex.
165 Alonzo Perez, 1714 Narp Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1499 Richard Pieraccini, 614 Mission Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1791 Eugene D. Pontier (Eugene Dumont Pontier), 209 Madison Street, San Antonio, Tex.
327 Wm. McKinley Rains (William McKinley Raina), 2010 Wyoming Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1692 James Rodriguez, 1313 Nebraska Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Juan Rodriquez, 929 Nebraska Street).
798 Ambrosio Salinas, 136 Park Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
1574 Paul Salinas (Raul Salinas), 208 Rusk Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1593 Emeritano Saucedo, 104 I Street, San Antonio, Tex.
175 James Smith, 820 South Olive Street, San Antonio, Tex.
893 Robert Speckert, 236 Ruck Street, San Antonio, Tex. (2309 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Tex.).
504 J. M. Madison Stanley (John Madison Stanley, J. M. Stanly), 212 Arciniega Street, San Antonio, Tex.
295 Edward Thomas, 410 South Presa Street, San Antonio, Tex.
761 Lee Thompson, 241 Herff Street, San Antonio Tex. (Goliad Road, near Highland Park).
1700 Jose Santos Trevino, R. F. D. No. 9, box 66, San Antonio, Tex.
1508 Salome Trevino, 221 South Presa, San Antonio, Tex.
752a Emil Walter Tues, 310 Water Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Emil Walter Lues (Emil Walter Fues), 421 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
1279 Manuel Valdez (Manuel Valdes), 227 Loretta Place, San Antonio, Tex.
1991 James Vessells (James Vessues), 105 Wyoming, San Antonio, Tex.
1787 Toribio Villarial, 201 South Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1246 Charlie Lee Vogt, 723 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
919 Frank C. Williams, 4161 South Adams Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1696 James Williams, 2223 Virginia Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex.
991 Willie Williams, 407 Gevero Street, San Antonio, Tex.
557 Anderson Walter Woods, 316 Hodges, San Antonio, Tex. (Anderson W. Woods, 316 Hedges Street).
198 Toribio Leal Zavala, Gruelt and Light Streets, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WICHITA, STATE OF TEXAS.

58 Albert Banks, Wichita Falls, Tex.
399 Carl S. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.
3375 Earl Brumbo, Valley View, Tex. (Winfield, Kans.).
1356 Sam Caldwell (Calwell), Wichita Falls, Tex.
3085 Walter Oliver Carney (Walter Oliver Hewie Carney, W. O. H. Carney), Burkburnett, Tex.
3388 Charlie Chambers, Terminal Hotel, Wichita Falls, Tex.
241 William Sam Edgerman (Edgemon), Sweetwater, Tex.
2007 Frances (Francis) Marion Edmonson, 1009 Tenth, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1412 William Franklin Edson, Burkburnett, Tex.
1518 Harrold Fisher, 1203 Burnett, Witchita Falls, Tex.
2447 Richard P. Fisher, 208 Humphrey, Wichita Falls, Tex.
204 Willie Ford, general delivery, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1308 Walter Ragsdale Fowler, Electra, Tex. (Walter R. Fowler, Lawton, Okla.).
1583 Charley (Charlie) Glass, 211 Brick, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1918 Charley Ceacel Haney, 205 Fifth, Wichita Falls, Tex.
8207 James Alfred Hardin, Wichita Falls, Tex. (James A. Hardin, Route 1, Trenton, Tex.).
700 George Jenkins, 1414 Seventh, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1466 Alexander Wilford Johns, 804 Tenth, Wichita Falls, Tex.
241 Otis Kimble, 708 Adams Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1384 Tomie (Tommie) Lang, Electra, Tex.
1271 Oral Lewis, Wichita Falls, Tex.
2004 Lloyd (Layd, Loyd) Luse, Brick, Wichita Falls, Tex.
667 Harry Clay Maitland, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1819 James Emery Marney (J. E. Marney, James Emory Marney), box 529, Wichita Falls, Tex.
2662 Mack Mayes, Burkburnett, Tex.
28 Martin Myers, Route 3, Wichita Falls, Tex.
425 Tom Aubrey Moody, Denver tracks, Wichita Falls, Tex. (Bellevile, Ill.).
225 Willie Moore (More), Burkburnett, Tex.
2117 Sam Benjamin (Banjamin, Bejamin) Phelps, Waurika, Okla.
559 Jack Goodwin Prentice (Jack G. Prentice), 812 Elm, Wichita Falls, Tex.
652 Albert Pruitt, 1602 Tenth, Wichita Falls, Tex. (418 North Detroit Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
786 George Reynolds, Precinct 11, Wichita Falls, Tex. (R. F. D. 2, Banks, Ala.).
236 Andrew (Andres) Roberts, general delivery, Wichita Falls, Tex.
995 Maness Emerson Rodgers, Electra, Tex. (Kemer, Tex.).
766 William Lowry Seymore (W. L. Seymore), 503 Virginia, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1614 Adolph Scholdborg, Wichita Falls, Tex.
110 William M. Shulge (William Manphard Shulge), Burkburnett, Tex.
2134 Harrold (Harold) Smith, Wichita Falls, Tex.
3127 William Smith, Electra, Tex.
3220 Mark Taylor, Burkburnett, Tex.
10 Charles (Charlie) Thomas Thompkins (Charlie Tomas Thompkins), general delivery, Wichita Falls, Tex.
1463 Kid (Kidd) Rufus Toler, Wichita Falls, Tex.
2002 Leonard Lawrence Trichel, Catulia, Tex.
492 Jack Turner, 705 East, Oklahoma City, Okla.
360 Benjamin Wallace, Burkburnett, Tex.
1733 George Henry Wallace, Iowa Park, Tex.
1947 Robert Warren, jr., 902 Austin, Wichita Falls, Tex.
3042 John Earnest Wasson, Kirk, N. Mex.
888 Joel W. Watson, Electra, Tex. (Joel (Joal) Washington Watson, Wichita Falls, Tex.).
9 Samuel F. Wilson (Samnel Franklin Wilson), 304 Adams Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.
158 Holcomb Prentess Wright, 925 Sixth, Port Arthur, Tex. (H. P. Wright, care of Fisher & Gilliland, Burkburnett, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

680 Manuel Aguiar (Aguior, Agilor), Nixon, Tex.
525 Alfonso (Alefordro) Alderette, Nixon, Tex.
1282 Martian (Matias) Areniba, Poth, Tex.
1311 Nicolas Arenlba (Nicolus Arembn), Poth, Tex.
1249 Urzale Arenlba (Urzalo Arenlba), Poth, Tex.
95 Manuel Arreola (Arreola, Arreala), Floresville, Tex.
1161 Guadalupe Arreola (Arroella), Route 3, Floresville, Tex.
1523 Pedro Arreola (Arriola), Floresville, Tex.
807 Manuel Balli, Stockdale, Tex.
1388 Elias Bravo (Brovo), 328 Nelson Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Floresville, Tex.).
799 Federico Chavez (Chabes), Gonzales, Tex. (Federico Chabes (Chaves), R. F. D. No. 1, Nixon, Tex.).
52 Baltazar F. Chavis (Chaves) (Baltasar F. Chaves), R. A., Stockdale, Tex.
541 Francisco Cortez (Francisco F. Cortes), Floresville, Tex.
1285 Elmo Darden, Floresville, Tex.
347 Zeidro Esemdez (Jeidro Esmendes, Jeidiro Esmondes, Jeideo Ernondes), Stockdale, Tex.
480 Miguel Estrada, Floresville, Tex.
922 Besenta Farias, Pandora, Tex.
615 Tomas Fideras (Thomas Fidias), Stockdale, Tex.
274 Catarine Figurane (Catarino Figarrera, Catrino Figurera), Floresville, Tex.
118 D. Reyes Garcia (D. Rayers Garsia, D. Royers Garsar), Stockdale, Tex.
488 Eugenio Garcia, Saspamco, Tex.
1384 H. Garcia, Poth, Tex.
1502 Louis (Luis) Garcia, Floresville, Tex.
151 Manuel Garcia, Stockdale, Tex.
1287 Matildo Garcia (Matilda Garsia), R. No. 1, Floresville, Tex.
929 Guadalupe Gonzales (Gauloupe (Wauloupe) Gonsales), Nixon, Tex.
1331 Jesus Gonzales, Floresville, Tex.
1031 Videl Gonzales (Vidie Gonzales), Floresville, Tex.
677 Gus S. Hein, Route 4, Floresville, Tex.
268 Daniel Hernandez, Stockdale, Tex.
301 Maurgrecio (Mauirio) Hernandez, Floresville, Tex.
176 Francisco Herrerra (Herrgia) (Francisco Herrera), Sutherland Springs, Tex.
1246 Pedro Hiedra, Floresville, Tex. (Peadro Adriada (Adrioda, Headria), Plausite, Tex.) (?)
438 Walter B. Kuykendall (Walter Ben Kuykendall), Floresville, Tex.
735 Francisco Lambario (Lombario, Lambaria), rural free delivery No. 1, Floresville, Tex.
414 Savas Lambarrio (Lambario, Longoria, Floresville, Tex.
1596 Antonio (Antonia) Lon, Poth, Tex.
291 Baientine (Balentin) Longoria, Floresville, Tex.
707 Jesus Lopez (Jesus Lopez, jr.), Floresville, Tex.
1090 Antonio Martines, Stockdale, Tex.
669 Pablo (Pablio) Martinez, Nixon, Tex.
745 Guillo Mocala (Grenio Mocala, Grinio Mocola), Stockdale, Tex.
1097 Geronimo Morin (Gerronino Morin, Gerromino Morin), Floresville, Tex.
1061 John C. Moseley (Mosley) (John Cleveland Mosley), route No. 1, Stockdale, Tex.
1218 Alcario Mungia (Mongia) (Alcavio Mungia), Floresville, Tex.
647 Francisco Perales (Francisco Perales), Poth, Tex.
825 Jose M. Peres, Floresville, Tex.
960 Pedro Perez, route No. 4, Floresville, Tex.
1261 Louis Partia (Louis Portia), Floresville, Tex.
822 Agnes Ramos (Agnes Ramos, Agnes Romo), Stockdale, Tex.
806 Pat Ramos (Pat Romos), Floresville, Tex.
1173 Peter Rentario, Stockdale, Tex.
1402 Abel Reverra (Riveria) (Abel Rivera), Floresville, Tex.
750 Jose R. Rios (Jose R. Ruis), Nixon, Tex.
1288 Frank Rivas, 1228 Medina Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1340 Anastacio Robles, Floresville, Tex.
45 Theodore Rohles (Theodore Robles), Floresville, Tex.
118 Faustino Rodrigues (Faustino Rodriques), route 4, Floresville, Tex.
80 Encarnacion Ruis (Encarncion Ruis), Floresville, Tex.
488a John R. Salinas, Saspamco, Tex.
108 Dario Sanches (Dario Sanchez), route 1, Nixon, Tex.
566 Henry Smith, Floresville, Tex.
84 Fred Trinedad (Fred Trenedad), Carpenter, Tex.
1408 Juan Trinidad, Carpenter, Tex.
1062 Pedro Trinidad, Calaveras, Tex.
1846 Manuel Vela (Vea), Floresville, Tex.
587 Augustin Villereal, Richmond, Fort Bend, Tex. (Augustin Velerial, Floresville, Tex.).
184 Willie Williams, Stockdale, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARROLL, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

775 John Robert Baker, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Va.
776 Ruby Stevenson Farmer (Roba Stevenson Farmer, R. S. Farmer), Woodlawn, Va.
339 Jessie Lewis Garrett, Galax, Va. (Jessie Louis Garrett, Hillsville, Va.).
93 James Walter Sumit (John Walter Sumit), Galax, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

524 Robert Rolling, Cumberland, Va.
506 Robert Carrington, Guinea Mills, Va.
284 Junious Gilliam (Gilliam), Farmville, Va.
223 Robert Langhorne (Langhorne, Langhorn), Cumberland, Va.
319 Walter Smith, Cumberland, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1127 Wm. Erwin Lewis, Gloucester Pt. Co., Va. (William Irving Lewis, York Town, York, Va.).
688 Edw. Washington Ransome, Willis Wharf, Northampton County, Va. (Edward Washington Ransome, E. Washington Ransome, Glass, Gloucester City, Va.).
702 Jas. Milbert Smith, Gloucester County, Va. (James Milbert Smith, Pier and Leigh Street, Baltimore, Md.).
940 Linwood Washington (Lenwood Washington, Lindwood Washington), 18 Union Street, Hampton, Va.
1 James Calver Wilson (James C. Wilson, James Calvin Wilson), 1104 Twentieth Street, Newport News, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HANOVER, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

338 Aljonie Anderson (Aljons Anderson), Hanover, Va.
1102 Geo. Carter (George Carter), R. F. D. No. 1, box 88, Richmond, Va.
18 Jessie Dabney Harris (Jesse D. Harris, Jesse Dabney Harris), Hanover County, Elmont, Va.
1206 Ernest Jackson, Doswell, Va.
98 Ernest I. Jefferson (Ernest Irwin Jefferson, Earnest Jefferson), Hughlett Station, Va.
6548 James Mundy (James Monday), Doswell, Va.
885 William Pryor, Montpelier, Va.
950 John Walker, Ashland, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LANCASTER COUNTY, VA.

6384 Daniel Campbell, Essex County, Va.
202 Augustus Tatroy (Fatroy) (Augustros Fatroy, Augustus Fatroy, Augustroy Fatroy), Lancaster, Va.
238 Robert A. Jones (Robert Aaron Jones), Irvington, Va.
400 Robert W. King (Robert William King), Irvington, Va.
984 Garfield Lee, Lancaster County, Va.
545 Alvah D. Weaver (Alver D. Weaver, Alvah Daniel Weaver), Whitestone, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR LOUISA COUNTY, VA.

510 Clifford Baker (Bater), Buckner, Va.
152 William Beasley, Mineral, Va.
204 Sam Bryant, Mineral, Va.
727 Ellis Bullock, Fredericks Hall, Va.
785 Oscar A. Graves (Oscar Anderson Graves), Bells Cross Roads, Va.
1071 Chas. Harris (Charles (Charlie) Harris), route 2, box 42, Louisa, Va.
1142 Jno. Lewis Haynes (John Lewis Haynes), Mineral, Va.
114 Jos. Hicks (Joseph Hicks), Dabneys P. O., Va.
1037 Walter Jackson, route 3, Bumpass, Va.
571 Robert Johnson, Louisa Courthouse, Va.
1174 Thos. Johnson (Thomas Johnson, Tom Johnson), Mineral, Va.
989 Adam Mater (Mata), Fredericks Hall, Va.
732 Aleck Monroe (Alex Monroe), Fredericks Hall, Va.
809 Scott Pollis (Pollit), Mineral, Va.
1079 Jas. Bryant Perkins (James Bryant Perkins), Apple Grove, Va.
385 Edmond (Edmund) A. Simon, Cuckoo, Va.
746 David Carson Smith, Elmont, Va.
1122 Fred Aleck Swift (Fred Alex Smith), Bumpass, Va.
1146 Philip Foster Thomas, Fredericks Hall, Va.
1138 Wm. Gordon Winston (William Gordon Winston), Bumpass, Va.
222 Albert Wren, Louisa, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LUNENBURG, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

9 Bennie Bagley, R. F. D., Kenbridge, Va.
289 Allen Blackwell, Hollydale, Va. (368 Twenty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va.).
330 Harvey Chappell, Victoria, Va.
1073 Preston Claiborne (Claiborne), Lawrenceville, Va.
603 Thomas Coleman, Dundas, Va. (319 Northside Shartz, Sparrows Point, Md.).
670 Robert Crymes, Victoria, Va.
1061 Robert Curtis, Victoria, Va.
1303 Willie Fleetwood, Victoria, Va.
1047 Dennis Hill, Columbia, N. C.
736 Juden Harding, Loonesburg, Va. (Lunenburg, Va., Victoria, Va., Sparrows Point, Md.).
472 William Howard Harper (Wm. Harper), Victoria, Va.
1143 Alexander (Alex.) Johnson, Victoria, Va.
286 William Johnson, Lunenburg, Va.
925 Henry Jones, Victoria, Va.
843 Nathaniel Neblett, Kenbridge, Va.
416 Eddie Powell, Chaptico, Va. (Emporia, Va.).
903 Lemuel Powers, Chaptico, Va.
1085 Abel Scott, Fort Mitchell, Va.
876 Joseph Stokes, Green Bay, Va.
824 William Stokes, Victoria, Va.
36 Fred Williams, Victoria, Lunenburg County, Va.
53 Patrick Henry Willson (Patrick H. Willson, Wilson), Kenbridge, Va.
3 Edward Winn, Kenbridge, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PATRICK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

924 Mall Fain, Stuart, Va.
57 Jim Henry Hyler, Vesto, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

3427 Wm. Alexander (William Alexander), 1220 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
284 Victor Althouse, 735 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.
39 Joe Anderson, 836 Griffin Street, Portsmouth, Va.
829 Denison Askew, 915 Bart Street, Portsmouth, Va.
309 Chas. Richard Baysmore (Charles Richard Baysmore), 1440 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1776 Wilson Bailey, 1013 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2391 Chas. Peter Baldini, 109 Henry Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2603 John Littleton Barnes (Jno. L. Barnes, Jno. Littleton Barnes), 930 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va. (936 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
3320 Robt. Henry Barnes (Robert Henry Barnes, Robert H. Barnes), 1107 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
384 Isiah Beamon (Isiah Beaman), 1512 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
919 James Hardy Beaty (James H. Beaty), 644 Armstrong Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1430 Jack Boyd, Chestnut, between Race and Scott Streets, Portsmouth, Va.
2706 Harvey Bradley (Havy Bradley), 903 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1173 Lance M. Bradshaw, 203 Second Street, Portsmouth, Va.
409 Lee Anders Branch, 1517 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2634 Chas. Roland Brown (Charles Roland Brown), 617 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
693 Daniel Brown, 620 Cook Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1720 Emmett Brown, 1437 Rutter Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1007 James Madison Brown, 626 Griffin Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1416 Ernest Cadett (Ernest Cadet, Earnest Cadett), 717 Pine Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2705 Jos. P. J. Cannon (Joseph P. J. Cannon), 1413 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
385 Herbert Carter, 711 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
522 Willie Casper, 804 South Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2075 James Clark, 213 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
860 John Malich Collins (Jno. Collins), 220 Henry Street, Portsmouth, Va.
135 James Cox, 407 Cooke Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3408 James Cunningham, Jennings Stable, Portsmouth, Va.
3080 Dock Daniel, 807 Second Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
778 Bryant Davis, 1403 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va. (1317 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
2563 James Davis, 910 Griffin Street, Portsmouth, Va.
566 Thomas Davis (Thomas King), 1526 King Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1117 Wm. Davis (William Davis), Portsmouth, Va.
2815 Percy Diggs, Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1235 Emanuel Dock, 410 Bart Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1120 Willie Dodon, 302 Pearl Street, Portsmouth, Va.
12 David Evans, 109 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2406 Henry Folson, 850 Griffin Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3122 Richard Steven Farrell, Hughes Hotel, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
682 Patrick Thos. Gallagher, 2018 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2343 James Henry Thos. Gatling (James Henry Thomas Gatling), 1102 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1005 Marion Gilchrist, 310 Cooke Street, Portsmouth, Va. (1027 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
586 Richard Alex. Goodwin (Richard A. Goodwin, Richard Alexander Goodwin), 306 Cook Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3002 Wm. Alex. Gordon (William Alexander Gordon), Ochlachee, Ga. (718 Pine Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
1018 Jim Gore, tug boat *Gladiator*, Portsmouth, Va.
304 Kenneth Goth, 1445 Rutter Street, Portsmouth, Va.
125 Albert Graft (Albert Graff), general delivery, Portsmouth, Va.
700 Alfons Green, 838 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1362 Moses Gregory, 1118 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1410 John Leroy Gregson, Jr. (John Leroy Gregson, Jno. Leroy Gregson, jr.), 118 Court Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1412 Daniel Grey, 1412 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3047 Harrison Hailey, 1200 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
97 Earl Halstead, 625 North Street (624 North Street), Portsmouth, Va.
268 Maungi Hansford, 316 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
244 Wm. H. Harper (William Henry Harper), Portsmouth, Va.
2705 Peter Jackson Harrington (P. J. Harrington), 1011 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
853 Allen John Harris (Allen J. Harris), 804 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
939 Samuel Harris, 1307 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2813 Theo. Alfonso Harris (Theodore Alfonso Harris), 710 Caledonia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
520 Wilson Hawkins, 1519 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2415 Archie Maland Hayes (Archie M. Hayes), 211 Second Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
549 Abram Hines, 801 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3199 Amos Hines, 211 North Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2073 Willie Holliday, 408 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1505 Willie Hughes, 727 Scott Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1438 James Hulft, 1122 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3316 Henry Wyatt Isbell (Henry Wyatt Isbell, H. W. Isbell), 33 Dinwiddie Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2496 Percy Jackson, 712 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3406 Richard Jackson, 805 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
334 Arthur Johnson, 519 Center Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
1760 Jas. Frank Johnson (James Frank Johnson), northeast corner Pine and Griffin Streets, Portsmouth, Va.
1959 John Wannamaker Johnson (John WannMaker Johnson, Jno. W. Johnson), 720 Caroline Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2665 Willie Johnson, 823 (821) County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
408 Wm. Henry Johnson, 735 Caledonia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
773 Edward Jones, 825 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2507 Lee Jones, Waverly, Va. (1225 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
2514 Harry Jordon, R. D. No. 7, box No. 3, Henderson, N. C.
115 Allie Kearney, Lewisburg, N. C.
691 Ralph Shaw Kenion, Hughes Café, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
190 John Henry Kimble, 518 Rutter Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2084 Sidney Langford (Sydney Lankford), Brighton, Portsmouth, Va.
817 Willie Lawton, 1600 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va. (1108 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1951 Robt. Edw. Lee (Robert Edw. Lee), 612 King Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3428 Edgar Wilson Leonard, U. S. S. *Bulgaria*, Norfolk Navy Yard (Portsmouth, Va.).
207 Orange Lewis, 923 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3054 Willie Winford Lewis, 802 Pearl Street, Portsmouth, Va.

705 John Cromwell Lilly (John C. Lilly), 1321 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
43 Charles Little (Chas. Little), 1122 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2761 Plummer Locklara, 1025 King Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2218 Wm. Long (William Long, William Gray), 614 Scott Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1723 Lee Warmack McKethrie, boat (foot of South Street), Portsmouth, Va.
2997 Ernest McMiller (Earnest McMiller), 1221 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3045 Thos. Mango (Thomas Mango), navy-yard index, general delivery, Hopewell, Va. (Thomas Mongo, navy-yard index, Portsmouth, Va.)
2980 Eddie Manning (Eddie Maning), 816 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2852 Duffy Martin, 304 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
20 Harry Waldorf Mervis, 228 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
220 Elmer Moore, 1122 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
272 Henry Moore, 817 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1772 Jasper Neal, 1438 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3130 Chas (Charles) Nelson Owens, route No. 3, box 15a, Portsmouth, Va. (2422 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
802 Ashley Parker, 1533 Villa Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3256 Wm. Sullivan Patterson, 814 Fourth Street, Portsmouth, Va. (Waterbury, Conn.).
1042 Gail Emerson Paxton (Gail Emmerson Paxton, G. E. Paxton), 12 Court Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1345 Bert Pepers (Bert Peppers, B. Pepers), 219 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2004 Willie Peters, 1223 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2058 Arthur Pitt, 1200 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2510 James Jerrett Posey, 186 Maple Street, Detroit, Mich.
1310 Albert Rogers (Albert Rodgers), Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
423 Thomas Rogers (Thomas Rodgers, Thos. Rogers), 608 King Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2104 Jordon Sanders, 923 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1733 Adolphus Scott, 1513 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
613 Nathaniel Scott (Nathineal Scott), Portsmouth, Va.
1314 Gus Sessoms (Gus Sessoms), 1402 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1526 Walter Shaw, 714 Caroline Street, Portsmouth, Va.
54 John Shine, 1209 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3418 Walter Shropshire, Seaboard Air Line Railway roundhouse, Portsmouth, Va.
2770 Harris Thompson Simons (Harris T. Simons), 1014 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2162 Willie Albert Slade, 1312 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
414 Willard Hodges Small (Willard Hodges Small), 315 North Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2238 Eddie Smith, 11 Lovers Lane, Portsmouth, Va.
1450 John Smith, 1214 Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1004 John H. Smith, 600 block Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2750 Levy Dempsey Spruell (Levy Dempsey Spruill, Levy Dempsey Spruell), 1210 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
202 Jesse Staten (Jessie Staten), 803 Second Avenue, Portsmouth, Va. (515 Bank Street, Norfolk, Va.).
482 Daniel McK. Smith, 820 Griffin Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1378 James Stevenson, 304 County Street, Portsmouth, Va. (704 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.).
1816 Allen Leroy Stolp, First Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2858 Theodore Taylor, 421 Bart Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1228 John Thomas, 922 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2200 Turk Thompson, 1107 Bart Street, Portsmouth, Va.
578 John Henry Thorn (Jno. Henry Thron), 618 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
200 Wm. Tillman (Willie Tillman), 1523½ Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1073 Channie Tucker, 616 Carroll Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1310 Wm. Lawrence Turner, Caroline and Green Streets, Portsmouth, Va.
600 Benj. Ward (Benjamin Ward), 924½ County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
27 Wm. Robt. Ward (Wm. Robert Ward), 1422 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2545 Arthur Waters, 1110 South Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1970 Preston Richard Watts (Preston Richard Watts), 419 Bart Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2427 James Welch (Jim Welch), 100 High Street, Portsmouth, Va. (Jas. Welch, Staunton, Va.).
2177 Albert West, West Lane, Portsmouth, Va.
309 James Edward West, 1012 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3106 Harry White, 1121 Chestnut Street, Portsmouth, Va.
500 Sinwood White (Linwood White), 700 Queen Street, Portsmouth, Va.
925 Lee Whitehead, 815 Pine Street, Portsmouth, Va.
24 Alexander William (William Alexander), 923 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1224 Arthur Williams (Arther Williams), 228 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
793 Cecile Williams (Cecil Williams), 730 Second Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
3009 Eddie Bullock Williams, 608 Jefferson Street, Portsmouth, Va.
603 John Henry Williams, 838 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1604 Otis Williams, 1107 Columbia Street, Portsmouth, Va.
3048 Junius Wilson, 1139 Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Va.
2922 John H. Wood (Jno. H. Wood), Portsmouth, Va.
635 Edw. Wright (Edward Wright), 1208 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1462 Henry Woodard, 815 Palmer Street, Portsmouth, Va.
1494 Homer Yarbrough, 304 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1784 Major Brown, Dante, Va.
1970 Walter James, Wilder, Va.
319 Chas. Jones, Wilder, Va.
1262 Edd (Ed) McGlothin (Edd McGlothlin), Hansonville, Va.
1286 Sam Rhea, Blackford, Va.
734 Joe Kelly Robinson (Roberson), Belfast Mills, Va.
711 David Lilburn Salyer (David Salyer), 2 Castlewood, Va.
1713 James H. Seerens, Drill, Va.
37 James Smith, 2 Castlewood, Va.
1612 Thomas Tipton (Lipton), Clinchfield, Va.
588 Chester Albert Whited (Charles Albert Whited), R. F. D., Swords Creek, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY AND FREDERICKSBURG, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

450 Ashby Miller (Ashpy Miller), 735 North Ninth Street, Richmond, Va.
771 Wm. Shepherd, 528 Ninth Street, Fredericksburg, Va. (William Shepherd, Ninth Street, Fredericksburg, Va.).
638 Presley Ware, Spotsylvania, Va.
384 Frank Watkins, 620 North Third Street, Richmond, Va.
714 Jesse Watt, Uniontown, Pa.
628 Mack A. Williams, 215D, Fredericksburg, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1464 Joseph Adkins, 208 Walker Street, Norfolk, Va.
1927 Wm. Alexander (William Alexander, William Allxander), 208 Walker Street, Norfolk, Va.
2282 Jno. W. Anderson (John Milton Anderson), 818 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
24 Tony Anthony, 115 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
175b Jesse Armstrong, 650 Denby Street, Norfolk, Va.
2704 James Artis (Jas. Artis), 1028 Chicazola Street, Norfolk, Va.
3338 Thos. Askew, 819 Pulaska Street, Norfolk, Va. (Thomas Askew, 806 Landing Street, Norfolk, Va.).
3006 Julius Askins (Julus Askins), 30 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1168 Howard Augustus, 605 Eleventh Street, Berkley, Va.
62 Geo. Austin (George Austin), 707 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
1815 Jean Bablo (Juan Bablo), Bermuda, Norfolk, Va.
2608 Wm. Bacher (William Bacher), 1212 Baxter Street, Norfolk, Va.
2192 Emmett C. Bagnall, Lukenbock Tug No. 3, 44 Whitehall Street, New York (Emmett Cornelius Bagnall, 44 Hall Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1021 Isiah Bailey, 1718 Culpepper Street (721 Smith Street), Norfolk, Va.
3308 Josh Bailey (Jo Bailey), 914 Whitea Street, Norfolk, Va.
1770 Jas. Baker, 806 Landing Street, Norfolk, Va. (James Baker, 709 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1422 Starkey A. Baker (Starkey Andrew Baker, Starkey Baker), 221 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
1802 Arthur Barnes, 775 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
2042 Jas. Barrett (James Barrett), 107 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2034 Tazewell E. Bastine (Tazewell Elliott Bastine), 288 Maple Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1378 Geo. W. Baugham (George W. Baugham), 710 Burroughs Street, Norfolk, Va.
2278 Jas. Beaman, 723 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va. (James Beaman, 133 Queen Street).
2573a Leroy Beatty, 429 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
472 Lester D. Beckman, 511 Mulberry Street, Norfolk, Va. (635 Josephine Street, Baltimore, Md.).
2010 Van Bess, 934 Salter Street, Norfolk, Va.
808 Jas. M. Blanchard (James M. Blanchett, James McKinley Blanchett), 807 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
676 Melton Blizzard (Milton Blizzard), 48 Greens Lane, Norfolk, Va.
1583 Eddie Bly, 740 Wolfe Street, Norfolk, Va.
3431 Jno. Bond (John Bond), 72 Culpepper Street, Norfolk, Va.
2030 Geo. Booth (George Booth), 424 Stafford Street, Norfolk, Va.
1170 John Henry Booth (Jno. H. Booth), 550 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2793 Sam Bouser, 116 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2738 David Boyd, 904 Forty-second Street, Norfolk, Va.
1460 Henry Boyd, 813 Whitehead Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
630 Theophilus Bradley (Theophilus Bradley), 844 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1806 Abraham Brickhouse, Columbus, N. C.
1041 Henry H. Bridges, 838 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
2314 Geo. Brinkley, 916 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va. (George Brinkley, 1015 Tenth Street).
3171 Fred Brooks, 905 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
2084 Byron Brothers (Lyons Brothers), 821 Whites Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2008a Albert C. Brown, 909 Bute Street (909 Bath Street), Norfolk, Va.
883 Jno. D. Brown, 907 Munsden Street, Norfolk, Va. (John D. Brown, 907 Mount Vernon Street).
2215 Wm. Brown, Newport News, Va. (William Brown, 537 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2048 Willie Brown, 885 Victoria Street, Norfolk, Va.
1268 Willie Burke, 828 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va. (1221 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3430 Rice Caldwell, 1121 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
174 Charlie Canada, 822 Cove Street, Norfolk, Va.
2809 Jno. Carrington, R. F. D. No. 2, box 29, Norfolk, Va. (Johnie Carrington (Johnnie Canington), 511 Halifax Street, Norfolk, Va.).
3302 Claude Carter (Claud Carter), 14 Fifth Street, Norfolk, Va.
147 Robt. Catlette (Robert Catlette), 639 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2286a Raphael Catterlin, 720 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
2486b Charlie L. Chew, Hotel Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.
1148a Elias Cissanis (Elias Cissenis), 140 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
1570 Lymons Clemons (Clemmons), 1009 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
669 James Coles (Jas. Coles), 841 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.
1688a Frederick B. Consiglio (F. B. Consiglolo), Navy Y. M. C. A., Norfolk, Va.
2369 Harry E. Cooks, 819 Pulaski Street, Norfolk, Va. (Harry Elsie Cooks, 141 Fenchurch Street).
710a Edward Cooper (Edw. Cooper), 506 Princess Anne Avenue, Douglas Park, Norfolk, Va.
1441 Wm. Cooper (William Cooper), 753 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
1259a Joseph Cormick (Jos. Cormick, Joseph Catnuck), 10 Hull Street, Norfolk, Va.
1677a Wash Cormick (Wash Cotnuck, Wash Potnuch), 229 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
19 James Dalson, 918 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va. (907 Burnes Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1745 Samuel Dallas (S. Dallas), Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
1382 Arthur Darden, 700 Culpeper Street, Norfolk, Va.
1182 Amber O. Davis (Umber Olonzo Davis, U. O. Davis), 813 West Liberty Street, Norfolk, Va.
2179 Wm. H. Dennis (William Henry Dennis, William Henery Denus), 716 East Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
1535a Jos. De Stephano (Joseph DeStephano), Norfolk, Va.
1847a Hans Diehn, tug *H. C. Cadmus*, Norfolk, Va.

1245 Clain L. Dildy (C. L. Hildy), 724 Pulaski, Norfolk, Va.
3468 Brewton Dillon, Norfolk, Va. (Preston Dillon, 915 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.; 910 Fifth Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2064 Fred Douglas, 81 Eighth Street, Norfolk, Va. (801 Liberty Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2458 Cecarbo Elliott (Cecarbo Elliott), 853 Pulaski Street, Norfolk, Va.
1940 Roger Q. Elliott (Roger Irvin Elliott), 701 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.
3065a Jas. H. Evans (James H. Evans), 219 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
3720 Edward Faines (Eddie Faines, Edw. Faines), 823 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
986 Clyde Faulk, 707 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
2561 Apostolos Fefakis (Fefokis, Aposteles Fefakis), 146 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
3077 Williams Fiers (Wm. Fiers), 734 Smith, Norfolk, Va.
304 Edw. Flowers (Edward Flowers), 3 New Castle, Norfolk, Va.
2229a Joe Ford, 826 Cumberland, Norfolk, Va.
2578a Joe Ford (Foord), 143 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
3391 Herbert Freeman, 714 Lincoln Street (714 Linvar Street), Norfolk, Va.
2452 Lee B. Gaines, 441 Reilly, Norfolk, Va. (Lee Bearl Gaines, 441 Reilly Street).
2648 Jno. Galanos (Galanus), 115 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
3358 Donnie Galloway, 727 Grant, Norfolk, Va.
990 Lawrence Gardner, 709 Burruss (Bucuas) Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3564 Josh Garrett, 48 Reeves Lane, Norfolk, Va.
2944 Peter Garry (Gany), 815 Liberty Street, Norfolk, Va.
2635a Lucius B. Gates (Lucius Brooks Gates), 1012 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
296 Edd Gavy (Eddie Gavy) (Gary), 920 Highland Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2809 Sus George, 813 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va. (General Delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.).
3085 Henry Gibbs, 519 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1654 Samuel Giles, 761 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2039 Willie Glosson (Glasson), 714 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
3160 Herman Goodman (Goldman) (Herman Goldman), 507 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
2903 Elisha Goodman, 715 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
624 Harrison Gordeon (Gordon), 228 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
2940 Wm. M. Gould (Wm. McKinley Gould), 517 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
808 Thos. Grandesson, 787 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
1872 Jno. Grant, 723 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
208a Joe Green, 1161 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1134 Willie H. Guess (Willie Harrison Guess), 838 Cumberland, Norfolk, Va.
1844 Oscar W. Hall, 212 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va. (Oscar Wm. Hall, 608 Charlotte Street).
355 Ben Hampton, 803 Highland Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1298 Elbert Harrell, 406 Walker Avenue (216 Sixth Street), Norfolk, Va.
3148 Albert Harris, 821 White, Norfolk, Va.
1324 Benj. Harris, 745 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
25a Henry Harris, 842 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
597 Joe Harris, 803 Henry Street (720 Scott Street), Norfolk, Va.
3526 Luther Harris, 727 Highland, Norfolk, Va.
1293a Otis K. Harris, General Delivery, Norfolk, Va.
1365 Willie Harris, 639 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
637 Lee Harrison, 760 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2024 Jas. Hassell, 757 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
2516 Const D. Hatiras (Constantinos D. Hatiras, Constantinos Demetrius Hatiras), 110 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
2154 Walter Hawkins, Fireman's Club, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
1004 Wm. Hawkins, 1023 Wide Street (320 County Street), Norfolk, Va.
3461 Willie Hayes, 707 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
3711 Chester Hill, 706 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
865 Lloyd M. Hilton (Lloyd Manuel Hilton), 1021 (1027) East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
2227 Jno. T. Hines, 835 Nicholson, Norfolk, Va.
3379 Geo. Holloway, 921 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
1409 Jas. E. Holland (James Edward Holland), 738 Pulaski Street, Norfolk, Va.
592 Richard Holland, 614 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1165 Jno. Holly (Hailey), 933 Cleveland (923 Cleveland Street), Norfolk, Va.
2810 Jas. Holmes, 707 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
3496 Simon (Siman) Holmes, 751 Lincoln, Norfolk, Va.
1690 Wm. (Will) Hunter, 211 Walhela Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1671 Mathew Hyter, Chicazola (Cluckozold) Street (1084 Church Street), Norfolk, Va.
484 Arthur Jackson, 726 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
3113 Andrew Jackson, Arlington, Va. (819 Landing Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2544 Crowder Jackson, 851 Calvert, Norfolk, Va.
1557 Jno. Jackson, 721 Wide Street (529 Scott Street), Norfolk, Va.
1044 Harvey Jacocks, 915 Seventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
676 Miles James, Croney Court, Norfolk, Va.
3567 Sam James, 802 Seventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
2374 Walter Jarden (Jordan), 224 Allen Street (217 Queen Street), Norfolk, Va.
3189 Chas. H. (Hennison, Herrisen) Jefferson, Berkley, Va.
526 Thos. Jefferson, 721 Church Street (706 Smith Street), Norfolk, Va.
2457a MacJnat (Mac Jnot). Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
2579 Ellis Johnson, 227 Scott Street (228 Holt Street), Norfolk, Va.
533 Elton V. (Vincent) Johnson (Johnston), 609 South May Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
457 Eugene Johnson, 108 Cove Street, Norfolk, Va.
1560 Jas. Johnson, 730 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
1580 Jos. Johnson, 836 Princess Anne, Norfolk, Va.
1791 LeRoy (Leroy) Johnson, 913 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
3508a Nicholas Johnson, seaman, general delivery, Norfolk, Va.
2504 Washington J. (Jos.) Johnson, 700 Middlesex, Norfolk, Va.
114 Wm. Johnson, 117 Green Street (926 St. Paul Street), Norfolk, Va.
2772a Dave (Dove) James, 923 (919) Bute Street, Norfolk, Va.
687 Frank L. Jones, 828 Smith Street, Norfolk Va. (Frank Linwood Jones, 1011 Princess Anne Avenue).
3150 Geo. Jones, 833 (905) Mount Vernon Street, Norfolk, Va.
1017 Harvey Jones, 738 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
1018 Jno. Jones (Johns), 912 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
808 Levi (Levy) Jones, 828 Victoria Street (717 Lansville Street), Norfolk, Va.
1998 Robt. Jones, 819 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va.
1295 Sam Jones, 325 Bedford Street, Norfolk, Va.
3088 Sidney Jones, 910 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
2471 Wm. Jones, 707 (711) Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
279a Patrick Keegan (Keegen, Keeagn, Keragin), East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
853 Jno. King, 605 Eleventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
1591 Antonios Kiritatas (Antinios Kiritotos), 115 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
978 Epham (Ephram) Lawrence, 825 Calvert, Norfolk, Va.
3456 David M. Lee, 1323 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
2781 Frank Lee, 725 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va.
3125 Geo. Leftevich (Lefteech, Leftuch), 793 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
1248a Nicholas Lekatis (Nitos Lecatis, Nitis Lecotis), 129 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
375 Jno. Lemmon, John Street, Norfolk, Va.
535 Georgiss Lenis (Georgios Levis, Leorgias Lenes), 110 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
885 Leon J. Linbard (Leon J. Linbard, Leon Joseph Linbard), 418 Rose Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3264 Dillard (Dillood) Lockett, 817 Highland, Norfolk, Va.
3266a C. Jackson, Norfolk, Va.
10 Geo. Locol, corner Nicholson and Church, Norfolk, Va.
2802a Jno. Long, 136 Rhine Lane, Norfolk, Va.
559 Harry F. McBride, (Cumulin) Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
3693a Jno. McCole, Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2935 Jno. McCoy, 1104 Chicazola Street, Norfolk, Va.
1209 Willie McCoy, 6 Grayson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2617 Alex McMillan (Alexander McMillen), 1001 Berkley Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2188 Charlie H. Mahar, 813 Bermuda Street, Norfolk, Va. (Charles Henry Mahar, care Commissary Department, Aetna Chemical Co., Newton, Hamilton, Pa.).
3364 Wm. Mallord (Mallood), 504 Reilly Street, Norfolk, Va.
2313 Fred Maloney, 707 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
2375a Will Mann, steamer *Madison*, Old Dominion Steamship Co., Norfolk, Va.
773 Roy V. March, 210 West Liberty Street, Norfolk, Va. (Roy Veyson (Veyton, Voylon, Roy O. March), 40 Liberty Street).
2578 Jas. Martin, 501 Bute, Norfolk, Va.
1767 Brady Melvin, 852 Henry Street, Norfolk, Va.
241a Ralph Mills, 1007 Tenth Street, Berkley, Norfolk, Va.
2261 Walter Mills, 738 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
1136 Nelson Moore, 829 Victoria, Norfolk, Va.
828 Benj. A. Morris (Benjamin Morris), 728 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va.
3246 Clarence Morris, 842 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va. (14 Fabyan Street, Boston, Mass.).
969 David Morris, 917 Charlotte Street (519 Chapel Street), Norfolk, Va.
305 Lonnie Morris, 18 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1252 Nolan Muse, 858 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va. (733 Twenty-first Street, Newport News, Va.).
2486 Jos. Nash, 923 Queen Street (718 Lincoln Street), Norfolk, Va.
3471 Thos. Neal, 757 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
1208 Alfred Nelson, 909 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
1821 Lee Nelson, 719 Highland Street, Norfolk, Va.
1156 Wm. Nelson, 823 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
3708 Paul J. Newby, 18 Grayson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3226 Wash Nixon, 1241 Chicozala Street, Norfolk, Va.
1476a Clanzo (Clanyo, Clamzo, Clomzo) Norfleet, 44 St. James Street, Norfolk, Va.
2896 Martin Northern, 605 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
1496 Alfred Nottingham, 811 Cove Street (1025 Thomas Court), Norfolk, Va.
801 Ray V. Nuttle (Ray (Roy) Vernon Nuttle), 808 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
3140 Frank T. Okie, 22 Madison Street, Norfolk, Va. (Frank Thos. Okie, 144 Washington, Newark, N. Y.).
2943 Earnest (Ernest) Olsson, tug *Richmond*, Norfolk, Va.
3372 Riley Outlaw, 822 White, Norfolk, Va.
587 Clarence L. Overington, 401 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va. (Clarence Leroy Overington (C. Leroy Overington), 223 West York Street).
3011 Jas. Page, 705 Burruss (Burnss) Street, Norfolk, Va.
1838 Telemahos (Telemahos) Pappus, 110 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
2582a Moses Parker, 518 Eleventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
1231 Willie Parker, 810 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
814 Columbus Perkins, 215 Fourth Street (211 Fourth Street), Norfolk, Va.
1636 Johnny E. Perkins, 802 Seventh Street, Norfolk, Va. (Johney Edgar Perkins (Johnnie E. Perkins), 215 Poplar Street, Wilmington, Del.).
3344 John Perkins, 726 Johnson, Norfolk, Va.
1962 Cater Perry, 521 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1506 Hurley E. Perry (Hurley Everett Perry), 850 Highland Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3073 Granderson Peryear (Peryean), 915 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va.
814 Ollie P. Pestiller (Ollio P. Pestiller), 823 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
1473 Hurley Pettas (Pettis), 831 Pulaski, Norfolk, Va.
1458 Henry Petti, 708 Pulaski, Norfolk, Va.
1272 Tilley Phillips, 700 Ninth Street, Norfolk, Va.
1239 Fred Pierce, 828 Core Street (1100 Chapel Street), Norfolk, Va.
902 Charlie Pitts, 1022 Bermuda (1022 Burmuda Street), Norfolk, Va.
769 Lee Powell, 822 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1522 Willie Powell, 825 Landing Street, Norfolk, Va. (50 Ninety-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.).
320 Paul G. Pretlow (Paul Gaston Pretlow, Pritlow), 413 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
753 Arthur Price, Pulaski Street (630 Fox Lane), Norfolk, Va.
1259 Thos. Quick, 517 Ninth Street, Norfolk, Va.
412 Jos. G. Ralford (Joseph Garland Ralford), 208 Mulberry, Norfolk, Va.
840 Eugene Rayon, 114 Pulaski, Norfolk, Va.

2011 Willie J. Reaves (Willie Joseph Reaves), 704 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
560a Fred Reed, general delivery, Norfolk, Va.
595 Walter Reese, 773 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
2177 John Reid, 44 B Street, Norfolk, Va.
2022 Levi Reid (Reed), 1112 Church Street, Norfolk, Va. (care Barkoot Shaw, Detroit, Mich.).
1675 Frank Reid, 816 Henry Street, Norfolk, Va.
2939 Julius E. Richardson (Julis Evans Richardson, Julius Evans Richardson), 518 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2303 Roland N. Richardson, St. Vincent Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
1486 Floter Riddick (Floster Reddick, Riddick), 249 Kent Street, Norfolk, Va.
3233 Jas. Ridley, 845 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1045 Richard Ridley, 718 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va.
3648 Geo. Rivers (Rivus), 717 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
1269 Chas. Robertson (Charlie Robson), 905 Callie, Norfolk, Va.
14 Herman Robertson, 22 Nicholsen Street (856 Highland Street), Norfolk, Va.
710 Hilady T. Robertson (Hillary Thomas Robertson), 1026 Brown Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
557 John Robertson, 238 Nicholson Street, Norfolk, Va.
3382 Frank Robinson (Robertson), 28 Springfield, Norfolk, Va.
3466 Frank M. Robinson, 402 Walker Avenue, Norfolk, Va. (25 East Thirty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.).
67a Jas. H. Robinson, 977 Carroll Street, Norfolk, Va.
3661 Harry Rockfield, 404 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
99a Robert Ryans, Norfolk, Va. (M. H. C.).
2780 Walter H. Satchell (Walter Hardy Satchell), Norfolk, Va.
649 Ely Saunders, 714 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
3572 Oscar (Oscars) Saunders, 615 Hull Street (218 Princes Anne Avenue), Norfolk, Va.
938a Bud Sawyer, 40 Scott Street, Norfolk, Va.
3608 Carlton E. Sawyer (Carlton Esau Sawyer, Carlton Sawyer), 913 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
2779 Wm. Sawyer, 814 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
24 Harry Schultz (Harry Shultz, Edward Shultz), 1345 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2532a Abe L. Scott (Abraham L. Scott, Abe Lincoln Scott), M. & M. Transportation Co., Norfolk, Va.
1189 Chas. Scott, 820 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2696 Jas. Scott, 836 Princess Anne Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2899 Wm. Sears, 1250 Nicholson Street (780 Fourth Street), Norfolk, Va.
2826 Samuel Selden (Seldon), Mt. Vernon Hotel, Norfolk, Va.
367 Angorios Serafina (Aetgorios Serafina), 110 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
37 Willie Shaw, 502 Twelfth Street, Norfolk, Va.
2065 Louis T. Sheehan (Louis Turpin Sheehan), 713 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
889a Clarence H. (C.) Sibley (C. C. Sibley), United States Immigration office, Norfolk, Va.
3618 Nicholas Sickis (Nicolas Sikli), 117 Mariner Street, Norfolk, Va.
3024 Johnnie Johnson, 808 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.
1292 Chas. (Charley) Singleton (Lingleton), 844 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
590 Alex Skeeter, 1018 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
2346 Alphstus Skinner, 742 Smith Street (710 Rogers Court), Norfolk, Va.
2204 David Sleigh (Sleight, Davice Sleigh), Grant Street, Norfolk, Va.
2580 Geo. A. Smith, 912 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va. (George Anthony Smith, 813 Wilson Road, Norfolk, Va.).
3341 Henry Smith, Lincoln Hotel (565 Smith Street), Norfolk, Va.
1287 Henry Smith, 714 Culpeper Street, Norfolk, Va.
1804 Henry Smith, 565 Smith Street (Lincoln Hotel), Norfolk, Va.
3272 Henry W. Smith (Henry Walter Smith), 707 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
2173a Howard Smith, 704 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
1527 Leonard Smith, 605 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
1531 McDaniel Smith, 903 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
345 Mack Smith, 705 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
3404 Robt. Smith (Robert Smith), 710 Lanvale Street, Norfolk, Va.
1147 Wm. Smith (William Smith), 739 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
2201 Wm. H. Smith (William McKinley Smith), 609 Landing Street, Norfolk, Va.
1572 Mathew Smithwick, 845 Church Street (808 Culpeper Street), Norfolk, Va.
894 Thos. H. Smoot (Thomas Henry Smoot), Mozart Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3179 Sidney Snead, corner Wesely and Church Streets, Norfolk, Va.
1823 Dimitrie Spaniolis (Dimitrios Spaniolis), 115 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
1720 Paul Spellman, 57 Holmes Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2679 Jno. Spencer (John Spencer), 521 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1419 Robt. Stanfield (Robert Staufield), 246 Pulaski Street, Norfolk, Va.
3229 Sylvester Staton, 723 Wicle Street, Norfolk, Va.
554 Edw. Stephen (Edward Stephen), 515 Doyle Street, Norfolk, Va.
2699a Jno. Stepnor (John Stepnor), 115 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Va.
2545 Benj. Stevson (Benjannen Stevson, Benjamin Stevson), Fireman Club, Norfolk, Va.
1997a Jas. A. Stewart (Joseph Cambell Steward, Joseph Campbell Steward), general delivery, Norfolk Va. (Joseph C. Stewart, care of Campbell, 45 St. James Road, Glasgow, Scotland).
1218 Albert Strong, 800 Culpeper Street, Norfolk, Va.
3268 Geo. Suggs (George Suggs), 849 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1921a Wm. Thomas (William Thomas), Norfolk, Va.
210 Wm. E. Thompson (William Edward Thompson), 307 Liberty Street, Norfolk, Va. (William E. Thompson, Berkley).
2623a Arthur Talley, 800 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
2599 Geo. W. Tanner (George William Tanner), 720 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
1014 Harrison Tatem, 804 Thirteenth Street, Norfolk, Va. (Halifax Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1243 Harry Taylor (Henry Taylor), 730 Lincoln Street, Norfolk, Va.
3293a Jno. Taylor (John Taylor), 708 St. Paul Street, Norfolk, Va.
3128 Josepher Temer (Joseph Temer), 1030 Baltimore Street, Norfolk, Va.
3213 Henry Thomas, 609 Smiths Court, Norfolk, Va.
2678 Sam Thomas, 294 Starr Street, Norfolk, Va. (621 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3442 Geo. Todd (George Todd), 707 Eighth Street, Norfolk, Va.
3277 Alex Turner, 719 Smith Street (611 Queen Street), Norfolk, Va.
2583 Ben Vandose, 36 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2542 Emanuel Varsanis, 922 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
328 Clinton Vaughan (Clinton Vaughn), 828 Howell Street, Norfolk, Va.
246 Allen Vims (Allen Vules), Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
1238 Huron Walk (Huran Walk, Hurar Walk), 233 Suffolk Street, Norfolk, Va.
1029a Elijah Walker (Eley Walker, Elyah Walker, Eliah Walker), 713 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
1853a Jack Ward, 501 Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Va.
820 Jas. J. Warren (James Joseph Warren, Jas. Joseph Warren), 933 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
92 Horace Watford, 807 Culpeper Street, Norfolk, Va.
2752 Elek Watkins, 825 Cove (781 Chapel) Street, Norfolk, Va.
2793a Noah Watts, 1019 Wide Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3495 Jno. B. West (John Richard West), 541 Ferguson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3322 Roy West, 905 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va. (253 Schrolld Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1753 Duard Wharf, 814 Thirteenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
1327 Jasper Whedbee, 808 Appomatox Street, Norfolk, Va.
3642 Willie Whitehead, 213 Nicholsen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2494 Thirny Whitehurst (Thorny Whitehurst), 877 Victoria Street, Norfolk, Va.
857 Solomon Wilkins, 802 Halifax Street, Norfolk, Va.
1309 Caesar William (Caesar Williams), 640 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
798 Earnest William (Ernest Williams), 27 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va.
2897 Joe William, 285 Star Street, Norfolk, Va.
1689 Jno. William (John Williams), 702 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.
2074 Andrew Williams, Stonedam Road, Newport News, Va. (513 Highland Avenue, Norfolk, Va.).
2782 Chas. D. Williams, 741 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
3242 Chas. Williams (Charles Harrison Williams), 806 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.
1861 Claude Vernon Williamson (Claude V. Williams), 715 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
2739 Cosbit B. Williams (Cosbit Bruce Williams), 1007 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
1619 Eddie Williams (Ed Williams), 123 Owen Street, Norfolk, Va.
1533 Edw. C. Williams (Edward Colt Williams, Edward Coll Williams), 800 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.
2088 Ezrah Williams (Earah Williams), 723 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
204 Frontice Williams (Frontice Williams), 538 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2150 Jas. Williams (James Williama), 309 Second Street, Norfolk, Va.
3195 Jno. Williams, 727 Owen Street, Norfolk, Va. (John Williams, 727 Grant Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2014 Roland Williams, 820 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va.
1845 Thos. (Thomas) Williams, 724 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2246 Wm. Williams (William Williams), 721 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2925 Robt. D. Willie (Robert D. Willie, Robert David Willie), 727 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
1258 Robt. Willis (Robert Willis), 1442 Berkley Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2081 Jessie Willy, 851 Calvert Street, Norfolk, Va.
1402 Geo. L. Wilson (George Lee Wilson), 733 Queen Street, Norfolk, Va.
2587 Henry Wilson, 813 Seventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
3520 Jas. Wilson, 521 Chapel Street, Norfolk, Va. (James Wilson, Kyle, W. Va.).
226 Jno. H. Wilson (John Henry Wilson), 1032 or 1072 South Street, Norfolk, Va. (John H. Wilson, 1074 Smith Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1371a Samuel Wilson, 3 New Castle Street, Norfolk, Va.
102 Charlie Wingfield, 429 Scott Street, Norfolk, Va.
2151 Warren Wood, 414 Tenth Street, Berkley, Va. (414 Tenth Street, Norfolk, Va.).
1544 Ellis Woodley, 717 Lincoln Street (303 Charlotte Street), Norfolk, Va.
3315 Jas. Wright (James Wright), 606 Cumberland Street (822 Chapel Street), Norfolk, Va.
821 Sammie Wright (Samuel Wright), 936 Douglas Street, Norfolk, Va.
506 Mathew Wych (Mathew Wyche), 1025 Chicazola Street, Norfolk, Va.
3459 Geo. Young (George Young), 819 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.
2790a Demetrius Zachasias (D. Zoherios), 115 Fer. Church Street, Norfolk, Va.
2021 Frank Zemes (Frank Xenos, Frank Zemos), 610 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF RICHMOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

850 Joseph Allen (Joe Allen), 1631½ Lombardy Street, Richmond, Va.
2474 Ezra Anderson, 7064 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
1709 John S. Arledge (John Spurgeon Arledge), Hermitage Road (R., F. & P. R. R.), Richmond, Va.
1746 Julius Bachelor (Jemlus, Jenalus Batchelor, Junuis Butchelor), 816 Brook Street, Richmond, Va.
2410 Arthur Barrett, 803 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
3421 Wm. Bennett (William Bennett), 3 Mitchell Street, Richmond, Va.
1006 James Blackwell, 223 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3134 John R. Booker (John Robert Booker), 1112 Tyler Street, Richmond, Va.
1503 Charlie Boyseau, 428 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.
1289 Galle Braxton (Gabe Braxton), 718 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3241 Chas. Brock (Charles Brock), 805 East Preston Street, Richmond, Va.
1561 Douglas Brown, 503 Norton Street, Richmond, Va.
2870 Girard Brown, 1703 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3043 John Brown, 1222 Henrico Street, Richmond, Va.
3387 Russell Brown, 1220 North St. James Street, Richmond, Va.
1688 Thos. Brown (Thomas Brown), 1112 Boyd Street, Richmond, Va.
2721 Willie A. Brown (Willie Arthur Brown), 922 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
409 Robert Bullocks (Robt. Bullocks), 1307 Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
2885 Herman Cawthorne (Herman Cauthorne), 712 Norton Street, Richmond, Va.
946 Charles Clarke (Chas. Clarke, Charlie Clarke), 1303 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.

3502 Richard Cole, 831 William Street, Richmond, Va.
1701 Alfred Coles (Cole), 409 Cabell Street, Richmond, Va.
1651 Percy Cosby, 1017 St. James Street, Richmond, Va.
10 Robert Crawley, 1316 Boyd Street, Richmond, Va.
2549 Thos. Dash (Thomas Dash), 807 St. Paul Street, Richmond, Va.
2053 Mitchell Henry Coles, 901 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3016 Geo. P. Davis (George Pope Davis), 100 West Duval Street, Richmond, Va.
1752 Chester A. Doggett (Chestr, Chester Arthur Doggett), 2010 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Va.
275 Frederick Douglas (Fred Douglas, Douglass), 32 East Jackson Street, Richmond, Va.
1286 Thomas Ellis, 1112 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.
3240 John Farley (John Farby, Farly), 15 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.
1929 Carl Fitzgerald, 618, Kenney Street, Richmond, Va.
2315 Stephen D. Fords (Stephen Dayle, Doyle, Dayles Fords), 431 West Duval Street, Richmond, Va.
1988 Eddie Foster, East Side between Baker and Charity, St. James Street, Richmond, Va.
1631 Richard Gooden (Richard Gorden), 1200 North First Street, Richmond, Va.
3045 Isadore Gorden, 105 East Canal Street, Richmond, Va., care Mrs. G. Gordon.
1239 Wm. (William, W. M.) Graham, 417 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.
2075 Horace Green, 906 St. Peter Street, Richmond, Va.
449 Wm. Green (William Green), 2000 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
2249 Paul L. Hargrove (Paul Lewis Hargrove), 1307 Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
2816 Emmett F. Harris (Emmett Freeman Harris), 301 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
293 Wm. Hedgepeth (William Hedgepeth, Hedgzpeth), 816 Brook Avenue, Richmond, Va.
526 Francis R. Henry (Francis Robert Henry), 916 (806) West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
200 Walter Hobson, 702 Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
2970 Moses Holliday (Moses Holiday), 1012 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
1693 John Robert Holmes, 1106 St. John Street (15 West Jackson Street), Richmond, Va.
629½ Wm. Hopkins (Williams Hopkins, William Hopkin), 301 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. (Carnegie Steel Co., Farrell, Pa.).
1538 Chester Houston, 1315 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va. (37 South Pearl Street, Bridgeton, N. J.).
966 Edw. Howard (Edward Howard), 541 Brook Avenue, Richmond, Va.
2612 Floyd Humphreys, Leigh near Lombardy, Richmond, Va.
3348 Frank Jackson, 1217 St. Paul Street, Richmond, Va.
2575 Willie Jackson, 129 Coutts (Coretto) Street, Richmond, Va.
840 Jos. M. Jefferson, Coalburg, W. Va. (Joseph M. Jefferson, 19 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.)
2418 James Jenkins, 2206 Henrico Street, Richmond, Va.
1405 Geo. Johnson (George Johnson), 905 Cotton Avenue, Richmond, Va.
8396 Henry Johnson, 209A West Baker Street, Richmond, Va.
162 Pat Johnson, 311 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
1033 Thos. Johnson (Thomas Johnson), 1209½ West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
740 James Jiggetts, 11 West Jackson Street, Richmond, Va.
1168 Manfield Jones, 1419 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
2219 Wm. H. Jones (William Andrew Jones, William A. Jones), 1033 St. Peter Street, Richmond, Va.
1542 John Keeling, New Richmond Terminal, Richmond, Va.
1019 Lee King, 512 Creek Street, Richmond, Va.
511 John Lamar (Lamas), Hills Alley, Richmond, Va.
1054 Everett P. Lang (Everett Posten Lang), 317 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
1038 Pink Langley, 515 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
845 Edgar Lee, 800½ Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
3307 Willie Louise, 114 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
1142 Mack William Love (Mak William Love, Mack Wm. Love), 1006 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
825 Garland Lyon, 816 Brooke Avenue, Richmond, Va.
3367 Frank McDonald, 924 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
1959 Wm. Mack (William Mack, Maes), 504 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3419 Angel Mallos, 42 Soreras, Pereevs, Greece. (Lee ward, fifth precinct, Richmond, Va.)
1974 Thos. Malone (Thomas Malone, Maloni), 113 Hull Street, Richmond, Va.
1169 James H. Mann (James Jany Mann, James Henry Mann), 1316 Boyd Street, Richmond, Va.
1815 Roy Letell Mann, 2203A, Stuart Avenue (910 West Broad Street), Richmond, Va.
2516 Thos. Manuel (Thomas Manuel), 400 North First Street, Richmond, Va.
1474 Dixie Mapson, 708 Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
2395 Henry Clay Miller, 501 (5012) West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3359 Mitchell Milow, 904 Hickory Street, Richmond, Va.
268 Robert Emery Mobley, 20 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
356 Wm. A. Nelson (William A. Nelson), 510 West Baker Street, Richmond, Va. (Philadelphia ?) (William Alexandria Nelson, 905 Oak Street, Richmond, Va.)
361 Wm. Obey (William Obey), 6 West Hill Street, Richmond, Va.
3188 Oscar A. Olson (Osson), 22 South Thirty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Oscar Alexander Olson, 708 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.).
3402 Paul Owen, 413 Madison Street, Richmond, Va.
1063 Geo. W. Patterson (George Washington Patterson), 501 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.
546 Bertie Pendleton, 1800 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3196 Charles Peoples, 2123 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va. (Charle Peoples, R. F. D. No. 1, Richmond, Va., care of Loney McCormac, R. F. D. No. 1, Cossit, S. C.).
194 Middick Perkins, 2009 West Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
2592 Arthur Perry, 1502 Brook Street, Richmond, Va.
2685 Chas. H. Perry, jr., 20 East Jackson Street, Richmond, Va. (Charles H. Perry, jr., 737 Carroll Street, Portsmouth, Va., Charles (Charlie) Henry Perry, jr., 711 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.).

1391 Julius Powell, 104 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va. (619 St. Peter Street, Richmond, Va.).
816½ Louis Quarles, 138 Pullum Street, Richmond, Va. (Louis Qualles, Carnegie Camp, Farrell, Pa.).
3515 Chas. Redd (Charles Redd, Charlie Redd), 904 Hickory Street, Richmond, Va.
2324 Chas. W. Reed (Chas. Wallace Reed), 1118 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
1876 Alonzo Robinson, 504 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
3314½ Joe H. Shelor (Joe Howard Shelor), 513 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
390 Walter Shelton, 2050 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
1514 Robert Smith, 1308½ West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
1325 Charles Spruell (Charlie Spruell, Sprulll), 416 Shafer Street, Richmond, Va.
2432 Billie B. Talley (Billie Boyd Talley), 1926 West Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
153 John Taylor (903), 923 North Second Street, Richmond, Va., care of Mary Taylor.
3106 Robert J. Taylor (Robert James Taylor), 623 North Kinney Street, Richmond, Va.
1776 John Taylor, 431 West Duval Street, Richmond, Va.
3080 Stuart Taylor, 509 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.
2925 James Terry, 526 Adams Street, Richmond, Va.
3163 George Thomas, 515 Prentice Street, Richmond, Va.
1273 Cleveland Thompson, 1529 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
2123 Peter F. Thompson (Peter Franklin Thompson), 1117 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
753 Daniel Tillman, 718 Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.
1625 Bland Tinsley (Bland Tensley), 111 West Jackson Street, Richmond, Va.
700 Richard Washington, 917 St. James Street, Richmond, Va.
1984 Alonzo P. Welsh (Alonzo Pearl Welsh), 3 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
1226 Chas. White (Charles White), 2028 Brooklyn Street, Richmond, Va.
2010 Robert R. White (Robert Rossel White, Robert White), 208 West Duval Street, Richmond, Va.
1961 Oscar Wilkerson, 214 West Duval Street, Richmond, Va.
521 Richard William (Richard Williams), 105 East Charity Street, Richmond, Va.
2463 John H. Williams, 215 Marshall Street, Richmond, Va. (215 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.).
384 Robert Williams, 818 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va.
2963 Wallace J. Williams, 526 North Adams Street, Richmond, Va.
1429 James Wimbush (James Winbush), 526 North Adams Street, Richmond, Va.
2113 Edw. Fillmore Wood (Edward (Edwad) Philmore Wood), 703 West Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
1401 Ben Woodson, 1808 West Lee Street, Richmond, Va.
1643 Haskin L. Woodson (Haskin Larence (Lawrence) Woodson, 1117 West Moore Street, Richmond, Va.
392½ Edw. A. Wrapper (Edward Alouzo Wrapper), 29 Duvall Street, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARRON, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1935 Willie Clinkingheard (Clinkingbeard), Cumberland, Wis.
2280 Edward Marion Jewell, township of Vance Creek, Clear Lake, Wis.
1928 Golden Ray Johnston, route No. 2, Cameron, Wis.
1134 Joseph King, Rice Lake, Wis.
708 Moses Lavigne, Rice Lake, Wis. (Mayview Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2256a Clarence Moullet, Cumberland, Wis.
531 John Moullet (Moullett), Cumberland, Wis.
1535 Albert Roy Van Note, Cumberland, Wis.
1368 Charles F. (Francis) Vincent, Chetek, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1057 Willie Lange, route No. 1, Owell, Wis. (Rockford, Wis.).
1908 Harry Long, Riplinger, Wis.
1284 Fred Richard Miller (Fred (Fred R.) Miller), Curtiss, Clark County, Wis.
2360 Alfred Garrett (G.) Peters, Owen, Wis. (route No. 2, box No. 43A, Swiinig, Wis.).
88 Charley (Charlie) Polaski, Thorp, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KEWAUNEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1183 Charles Lodel (Lodl), Kewaunee, Wis.
959 Frank Seidl, Luxemburg, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

3009 James Brown, town of Wauwatosa, Wis.
3259 Tony Bryiski, 707 Fifty-fifth Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
3389 Peter A. Bybabich (Peter A. Byboluk, P. A. Bybobuk), 527 Sixty-first Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
1895 Robert W. Conine (Robert William Conine), New Butler, Wis.
2295 Harry Curran, 166 Villard Avenue, North Milwaukee, Wis.
915 George Ford, box car, West Milwaukee shops, Milwaukee, Wis.
143 Gerhardt W. Glander (Gerhardt Walter Glander), North Milwaukee, route No. 3, Wis.
1633 John Emil Hashek, 410 Milwaukee Street, Wauwatosa, Wis. (general delivery, Portland, Oreg.).
3251 Alexander Hendrickson (Hendricksen, Henrikson), 354 Western Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (810 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2818 Daniel Hewett, 137 Thirty-sixth Street, North Milwaukee, Wis. (Indiana Harbor, Ind.).
3278 Sam Jeren, 5126 National Avenue, West Allis, Wis. (5125 National Avenue, West Allis, Wis.).
3274 Ervin Jonson, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Roundhouse Town, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2747 Robert Kelley, Town Line and County Line, rural route No. 4, West Allis, Wis.
3518 Lucien Kimbrew, poor farm, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2738a John Kochda (Koshka), 93 Bridgeman Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
3309 Ignacy Krolikowski, 1176 Midland Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
1461 Thomas J. Murphy (Thomas James Murphy), New Butler, Wis.
2898 Jack Starr Perry, Wauwatosa, Wis.
711 Uljas Raisenen, 430 Fifty-third Street, West Allis, Wis.
3756 Henry Rankin (Rankins), Thirty-third and Canal Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. (3401 Park Hill Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.).
1452 Samuel Rosonovich (Posanowich, Posonowicl., Forty-first and State Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. (East Chicago, Ind.).

3755 Carl Scharz (Scherz), 543 Seventy-second Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
3003a Gottlieb Schnett (Schutt), 116 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
2240 Ewald Schurbing (Schubring), route 9, North Milwaukee, Wis.
1661 James A. Sheldon, Fifty-fourth and Uliet (Vliet) Streets, Alois, Wis.
1235 Leonhard F. Siefert, rural route No. 6, Greenbury Road, Milwaukee, Wis. (Leonhard Frederick Siefert, Green Bay Road, 592 Twelfth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.).
2856 William G. Smith, route 1, North Milwaukee, Wis.
3969 Jacob Sorsak, rural route No. 6, Richard Street, town of Milwaukee, Wis.
2699 Charles P. Stein, Box A, Wauwatosa, Wis.
3988 Albin Steinwender, Stony (Story) Subdivision, town of Wauwatosa, Wis.
1052 Robert Sternhof, 6213 Greenfield Street, West Allis, Wis.
2077 John Stieksky (Stnikshis, Stukshis, Stukslius), 489 Fiftieth Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
3186 Frank Travers, 800 Hackett Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
2905 Charles Wolfe, care of Mathlews, Wauwatosa, Wis.
3101 Louis Wolfrum (Wolfman), town of Wauwatosa, Wis.
3347 Schocat Youcain, 522 Sixtieth Avenue, West Allis, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF SHEBOYGAN, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1284 Charles E. Granold, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. (Falls, county of Sheboygan, Wis.).
A3062a Elmer E. Hintz (Elmer Frank Hintz), Sheboygan County, Wis. (Olds, Alta County, Canada).
81 Andrew Julius Johnson, R. F. D. 31, Glenbeulah, Wis. (Andrew J. Johnson, 4724 North Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.).
548 Math P. Kretsch, rural delivery 32, Elkhart Lake, Wis.
753a Peter Minderhout, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. (Falls, Sheboygan County, Wis.).
834 Philip Robert Pingel, Elkhart Lake, Wis. (Philip Pingel, Elkhart, Lake County, Wis.).
997 Frank Schike, route No. 30, Glenbeulah, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LA CROSSE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

2439 Robert Anthony, 573 Kansas Street, Memphis, Tenn.
1548 C. (Charles) Brown, 2126 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1485 Alfred Gilkey, County Jail, La Crosse, Wis.
1345 Geo. (George) Clifford Gore, 227½ Main Street, La Crosse, Wis.
12 Adolph Hall, La Crosse, Wis.
2265 Roy Harvel (Ray Harvell), 1807 Wood Street, La Crosse, Wis.
2282 Harold R. (Randolph) Higgins, Darling Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.
2800 John Jablowich, 709 Charles Street, La Crosse, Wis.
74 Andrew Jackson, 1141 Mulberry Street, Fort Scott, Kans. (care Schlitz Barber Shop, Winona, Minn.).
2679 Wm. (William) Jackson, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
2724 Henry C. (H. C.) Johnson, Grand Hotel, South Third, La Crosse, Wis.
1098 Henry Jones, 415 East, Muskogee, Okla.
821 Tom Lee, Warrensburg, Mo.
2350 Luther Maefee (Manafee), car at Grand Crossing, La Crosse, Wis.
2125 Wm. (William) Arthur O'Connell, 1603 Charles Street, La Crosse, Wis.
2567 Steve Picard, 215 North Fifth, La Crosse, Wis.
781 James Henry Sander (Harry Sanders), Jamestown, N. Dak.
1202 Luther Herbert Shane, 506 Mill Street, La Crosse, Wis.
1116 Gust W. (George Wilson, George W.) Smith, 925 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2590 Geo. Soteriadis, 244 Pearl Street, La Crosse, Wis. (Gust Sotereadis, Phoenix, Ariz.)
1072 John Earl Thomas, 1607 Loomis Street, La Crosse, Wis.
1880 Ernest Watson, care of C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., La Crosse, Wis.
2441 John Williamson, 529 Case Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Wipe Turkey Off the Map.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. UPSHAW,
OF GEORGIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, December 17, 1921.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9348) for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as long as I keep my senses——

SEVERAL MEMBERS. How long? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. UPSHAW. And my patriotism [applause] I never expect to vote for any measure that will take bread out of the mouth of any hungry American man, woman, or child, and if this bill did that I would not vote for it. But it does not do that. It is natural for us to think of home and to think of our own unemployed, and I declare myself heartily in favor of any and every measure that would tend to relieve the distress at home. But we face a condition and not a theory, as brought out strongly by the President in his address to the Congress. I love my State better than any other State. I love my section better than any other section. I love my country better than any other country, but I do not want to love my State or section or country so well as to make me forget to help any suffering, starving human being in all God's world. [Applause.] Naturally, we think of Armenia.

I wish Armenia could be included in this immediate help. We think of that whole section over there where starving millions are suffering and dying in a great waste of desolation. And do you know what I think? I really believe that this great conference for the world's peace, whose purposes I indorse, would add to its own self-respect, and also the respect of the world, if it were to determine before it breaks up to come together and take Turkey by the nape of the neck and declare to that nation, that has caused so much sorrow, horror, and hell among the civilized nations of the world, that they will wipe it off the face of the earth if it ever perpetrates any more barbarous cruelty upon the smaller nations round about that honor the cross and refuse to bow to the crescent of Mahomet.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UPSHAW. I do.

Mr. McSWAIN. Suppose the world's disarmament that my friend is preaching about is established. How will you wipe Turkey off the face of the earth?

Mr. UPSHAW. Do it before they disarm. [Laughter and applause.] I want to say this——

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield? I want to know—I am somewhat interested in this amendment—is the gentleman for or against the sending of the flour?

Mr. UPSHAW. Both. [Laughter.] That is, I am in favor of flour and grain.

Mr. BEGG. Somebody suggested this was a flour amendment and not a Turkey amendment.

Mr. UPSHAW. Well, I understand that, but I do not think the Turkey I am talking about will mix with any kind of flour. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one extra minute to make up for the time these genial gentlemen have just used. I declare this. Nothing I said in the oath I took at this patriotic shrine will keep me from voting for doing anything that I believe will add to the luster of America's name abroad and that will bring life, hope, and happiness to suffering humanity. [Applause.]

Reducing the Cost—The Time Is Now.

If we are ever going to reduce the cost of "the scientific destruction of human life," the time to begin is now.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. UPSHAW,
OF GEORGIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, April 19, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11228) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Chairman, throughout this long debate the spirit, as the gentleman from Michigan said, has been strikingly beautiful on both sides. I have not spoken thus far, partly due to the fact that I have been ill for a part of the time, but I think it a good thing to remind the House in these closing moments of that immortal sentence uttered by the President of the United States in his notable speech at the disarmament conference. President Harding said:

There is something radically wrong with any system of civilization that spends the greater part of its money annually on the scientific destruction of human life.

I honor the high-class naval officers who have given the greater part of their lives to the study of this question. They have been unfailing in their courtesies to me in my every official conference with them.

Secretary Denby, a statesman in peace as well as a hero in war; Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, worthy son of an immortal sire; and Admiral Thomas Washington, the genial genius at the head of the Bureau of Navigation—all, all have proven that great officials can be great-hearted gentlemen at every angle of contact. But, honest as they are in their forceful contention for the larger Navy, I must be allowed the exercise of my privilege and my duty as a citizen and as a legislator to do some thinking and voting for myself. I honestly believe that the smaller Navy proposed for our suffrage is absolutely ample for our needs in peace and an ample nucleus for our larger activities

in the event of war. Patrick Henry, with tongue of flame, declared:

Three million people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as this which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemies can send against us.

And I declare now that one hundred and ten millions of people, dedicating their patriotism to the threatened flag of our reunited country, will answer any time and anywhere our President's "call to the colors," without the necessity of our maintaining in peace a big Army and Navy with their staggering burden of expense. More than 90 cents out of every dollar of the people's money, spent to provide for the burdens of war—past, present, and to come—is an unthinkable anomaly in our boasted Christian civilization.

If we are ever going to act in consonance with the President's advice in his notable disarmament speech and reduce our investments in "the scientific destruction of human life," the time to begin is now! [Applause.]

Delinquent Internal Revenue Business—Commissioner Blair Asks for Ten Additional Collectors of Internal Revenue to Transact Business Belonging to Expert Accountants.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. ANDREWS,
OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 4, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10877) to permit an increase in the number of internal revenue collection districts and in the number of collectors of internal revenue.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, it is proposed to clear up delinquent work by appointing 10 additional collectors of internal revenue. I will venture the prediction that if you appoint 10 additional collectors of internal revenue, not one of them will do anything with the delinquent work now on the docket. What kind of service do you need to clear up that delinquent work? You need trained expert accountants to do that business.

Mr. MADDEN. Auditors. We have already given them 800.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. That is true, and they said that would be enough. Now they want 10 additional full collection districts. Why, the district officer does not handle this work. In 1913 the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia cost $358,000.

The salary roll for 1921 cost nearly $12,000,000, and for the whole field service it cost $34,000,000. The act of 1918 provided for the collection of $6,000,000,000 in revenue for 1919, of $4,000,000,000 in 1920 and subsequent years. In 1921 we passed a law proposing a reduction of that amount by nearly a billion dollars. Why do we need an increase of 10 districts with only one-half the business?

Read the letter addressed by Secretary Mellon to the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means on April 18, 1922, in support of this bill. It seems to have been drafted with the deliberate purpose of deceiving the very elect. It says:

In 10 years the number of taxpayers filing returns with collectors of internal revenue has increased from less than 600,000 to an aggregate of more than 10,000,000 annually.

Another sentence in the report reads as follows:

The total number of transactions with the 10,652,704 taxpayers who filed returns in 1921 was then 20,000,000.

Another sentence reads as follows:

This remarkable increase in the number of people who have transactions with the collector's offices makes it appear imperative that the present number of collection districts be increased.

In regard to the cost of additional districts the Secretary says:

The establishment of 10 new collection districts would involve an additional annual expenditure of not to exceed $500,000.

It is manifest that Secretary Mellon did not make his usual critical examination of the two columns embodied in his letter under the years 1911 and 1921. The loose construction and the violent assumption embodied in this letter prove that Secretary Mellon did not write it. No man who has accumulated a fortune equal to his would ever be guilty of the gross oversight in this document. The letter surely originated in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in all probability was submitted to him on carbon copy for signature and transmission to the committee.

At first sight we would assume that even Commissioner Blair would not make such a glaring mistake as this letter contains. Other communications from him, however, received over his signature in connection with controverted questions, make it possible to believe that he may have written it. The probabilities are that some clerk who wants to see 10 additional districts, drafted the letter and submitted it to the commissioner.

A careful reading of the letter shows that the year 1911 is compared with 1921 on the assumption that there was no increase of clerical force in the Bureau of Internal Revenue within those years. What are the material facts in this case?

The situation in 1911 was substantially the same as it was in 1913, and stood as follows: Number of employees in the Washington bureau on July 1, 1913, was 277, and on July 1, 1921, totaled 7,096. In the field service on July 1, 1913, the number of employees was 3,723, and on July 1, 1921, was 12,541, making a total of 4,000 in 1913 and of 19,637 in 1921. To this must be added 800 additional auditors since July 1, 1921, making 20,437.

The letter assumes that the clerical force of 4,000 for 1911 was performing all the service in 1921, while the facts show that the clerical force had been increased to 20,437. The Washington bureau on July 1, 1913, was carried at an expense of $357,231, but had increased in expenditure by July of 1921 to $11,582,550. The field service on July 1, 1913, was carried at an expense of $4,839,093, but in 1921 had increased to $22,048,331. The cost of the entire service in 1913 was $5,296,332, and in 1921 it was $33,630,881, with an additional appropriation for 800 additional employees made subsequent to 1921.

With such glaring errors as these, how can any reliance be placed upon the Secretary's report which, of course, originated with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue? Unless the commissioner should ultimately develop the ability to make better deductions than these, how can he be relied upon to conduct the internal-revenue business of the United States of America? Why did not the commissioner give the committee and the House these facts? Did he assume that they would pass unnoticed?

With an increase of clerical force of 16,437 for 1923 over 1911, and with an increase in expenditures of $30,000,000 for 1923 over 1911, why should Commissioner Blair find it difficult to bring all branches of the internal-revenue business up to date and keep it there, especially in view of the fact that the total volume of business for 1923 will be reduced nearly one-half from the volume of business transacted in 1920? How can we refrain from thinking and saying that the demand for 10 additional districts at an annual expense of $500,000 is proof positive of maladministration and gross inefficiency?

This kind of a bill should be buried so deeply that it will never see daylight again. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Respect for the Constitution—The Eighteenth Amendment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM N. VAILE,
OF COLORADO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, April 24, 1922.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, "What's the Constitution between friends?" was the famous inquiry of a former well-known political boss, the owner of several powerful newspapers.

The intolerance of constitutional restraints is as old as the Constitution itself. Its manifestations have ranged from mere unwillingness to cooperate with the Government to actual violence, crime, sedition, and anarchy. The same spirit has overthrown many other Governments and accomplished the ruin of many peoples. It may conceivably overthrow our Government and ruin the American people, and the reason it has not yet done so is because all of our great national leaders from Washington to Harding have thought and have taught and the great majority of the American people still believe that respect for our own fundamental law is only the necessary self-respect without which the Nation can not possibly endure. If we should ever come to regard the Constitution of the United States as "a scrap of paper," the American Nation would be past saving, because it would not be worth saving.

Nevertheless it is still assumed by some people, who as good Americans ought to know better, that the Constitution may be disregarded—at least, "between friends"—and these people, when their own pleasures or desires are interfered with, actually feel very much aggrieved at the insistence that the Constitution is the most sacred human institution which we have. And, naturally enough, the question, "What is the Constitution between friends?" is often propounded to candidates for office.

It was propounded to me recently by Mr. C. J. Hyland, the editor of a Denver paper, the Liberty Press, as follows:

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM N VAILE.

(By C. J. Hyland.)

It is generally understood that you are to be a candidate for renomination and reelection this year.

The Liberty Press has supported you in the past and is inclined, from motives of personal friendship and esteem, to support you again, but for your apparent tendency to disregard the wishes of your constituency by voting with the Prohibitionists against modification of the Volstead law, as was evidenced when the question of the use of beer for medicinal purposes was before Congress a few months ago.

You are probably aware that a large majority of the people of Denver favor the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, and the Liberty Press reflects that sentiment as every honest newspaper should reflect the sentiment of its readers.

You, as a student of economics, must realize that the Volstead law, in its present form, has made and is continuing to make lawbreakers and criminals out of millions of otherwise law-abiding citizens, creating a wholesale disrespect for all law and developing in our people an appetite for strong spirituous liquors.

The people of Denver believe, and we believe, that this deplorable condition can be materially relieved by legalizing the use of light wines and beer. We feel that the welfare of our readers must be considered ahead of all other interests, and therefore wish you to understand that this paper stands first for the amendment of the Volstead law.

If you can and will support this policy in your future congressional work, Congressman VAILE, we are for you.

A lot of people who are otherwise law-abiding seem to think that the eighteenth amendment was not really meant to be observed. And some people who believe in prohibition believe in it with mental reservations. "It's a fine thing for Smith; it'll do him a lot of good; but it isn't really necessary to apply it to me." This is human nature, and, in fairness, this point of view was perhaps to be expected immediately following such a radical change to an entirely new system.

The hurt comes when we find that the law is being enforced, that its violation brings liability to punishment just the same as violation of other laws, and that it applies to ourselves as well as to the other fellow.

But the vitally important thing is that, as a part of our organic law, the eighteenth amendment is really the acid test of our ability to govern ourselves; that is to say, of our ability to abide by our own rules.

As soon as the foregoing publication was brought to my attention, I answered it as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 18, 1922.*

Mr. C. J. HYLAND,
Editor the Liberty Press, Denver, Colo.

MY DEAR HYLAND: I greatly appreciate the friendship displayed in your open letter to me in the Liberty Press under date of March 11. You offer me, in the coming election, a continuation of your generous support, which I have always valued very highly, if I will return an affirmative answer to your question whether I will support an amendment to the Volstead Act legalizing light wines and beer.

Your question is entitled to a candid and categorical answer, and while I regret that the answer will deprive me of your support, I hope and believe that it will not deprive me of your friendship, a most pleasant one of many years' standing.

My answer is, No.

Friend Hyland, I have never pretended to be much of a saint, but I do have a very definite idea of the meaning of the obligation which I assumed when I took my oath of office. That oath was to support the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States says:

"The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited."

To amend the Volstead Act so as to declare that light wines and beer are not intoxicating would be an attempt—in my opinion, an unsuccessful attempt—at legislative camouflage which would deceive nobody. The very reason why light wines and beer are desired is because they are intoxicating. Of course, it will be immediately urged that they are only mildly intoxicating. It seems to me that it is useless to argue that point. Our Constitution makes no distinction between mildly intoxicating, somewhat intoxicating, and very intoxicating. The word used is "intoxicating," without any qualification whatever. Consequently I do not see how I could vote for something that is even "mildly intoxicating" without violating my oath of office.

You say that a large majority of the people of Denver favor the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Possibly so. You are on the ground, and better able to read their sentiment than I am, but they will simply have to elect a different Congressman if a vote for such an amendment to the Volstead law is to be cast from the first district of Colorado.

With warmest personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM N. VAILE.

The foregoing letter I sent by the same mail to the Liberty Press and to other Denver papers, with the result that it was published in another paper before Mr. Hyland's paper went to press. I regret the seeming discourtesy which arises out of this circumstance, though I do not believe Mr. Hyland is disposed to complain. He was starting on a campaign of publicity against a Congressman who opposes the weakening of the Volstead law, and of course as an experienced newspaper man he would hardly protest if the object of his criticism welcomes and assists in the full and complete airing of the issue.

Immediately after the publication of my reply the Liberty Press published an editorial indorsing another man as a candidate, saying:

We need a man of Mr. ———'s caliber to represent us in Congress, a man who has the spine, and who is not afraid to express his convictions. Now is the time for the people at large to demand their choice. Don't let the foxy politician put it over.

I presume the gentleman referred to has expressed his conviction in favor of amending the Volstead law to permit light wines and beer. I presume I am inferentially referred to as a "foxy politician," though the language is general. I ought to say here that Mr. Hyland has always treated me personally with the utmost courtesy. Indeed, even after the publications referred to, he complimented me with a very generous editorial reference in connection with a report—entirely unfounded—that I was to be appointed to fill a vacancy on the Federal bench.

Well, if compliance with the plain mandate of the Constitution makes a man a "foxy politician," then I have earned the title.

The publication of Mr. Hyland's article, and of my reply, has resulted in a great deal of correspondence, some unfavorable, but mostly favorable, to my position in the matter. So far as I can tell from the tone of these letters and from some newspaper comment—which has been extremely generous to me—the great majority of the people of Denver and of Colorado as a whole most emphatically do not "favor the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer." If I am right in this estimate of the sentiment in my own community, the fact is of itself a remarkable testimonial to the substantial success of enforced prohibition, notwithstanding the too frequent violations of the law, because the city of Denver voted wet by a majority of 8,500 when state-wide prohibition was adopted in 1914—to be effective January 1, 1916—and had previously voted wet when the question was an issue. Subsequently, however, the city as well as the State voted against a change in the State law which would have legalized wine and beer, and if, as my correspondence would seem to indicate, the prevailing sentiment is now "dry," this means that it has become so, and has stayed so, during the actual operation of two years of State prohibition and three years of national prohibition.

Another Denver paper, the Leader, published by two stalwart American citizens of Italian extraction, Messrs. George and Fred Mangini, and with a clientele largely of Italian origin, said editorially:

The citizens of Colorado have made our State the boniest dry State in the country, and it would be unfair and un-American for anyone to expect Congressman VAILE to take any other stand. The Denver Leader will support Mr. VAILE in the coming election.

Inasmuch as the Italian people, a temperate nation, have long been accustomed to their light wines, this evidence of willing cooperation with our laws on the part of Italian-born citizens who must feel considerable inconvenience on account of the radical change in our laws, strikes me as a splendid example of patriotism which might well be emulated by some American-born citizens.

Among the hundreds of letters indorsing my position some come from outside my own State. A nice little old lady way up in the Catskills, 2,000 miles from my home town, sends me warm words of congratulation and encouragement.

Of course many of my letters come from church and temperance organizations, which, it may be said, would naturally be expected to approve the views which I have expressed. Let me respond that at least they are not actuated by any selfish motive, either of self-indulgence or of financial gain. Whether you agree with these folks or not, Mr. Anti-Eighteenth Amendment, you will have to absolve them from any but altruistic motives. They worked for prohibition and are now working to maintain it and make it effective, because they believe it is right and beneficial. Their interest is merely the interest of good citizens in the welfare of their country and their community. Does anyone doubt that the faithful women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who fought so many years for the defeat of alcohol, were actuated solely by a desire for the

public good? I remember once seeing a parade of school children marching under a banner, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up!" Those children were mostly grown up by the time that prohibition became a constitutional reality. Now, do you think they were actuated by the hope of financial gain? On the other hand, what was the principal motive of those who fought so hard to prevent prohibition? If you take more than one guess you are not honest with yourself.

But my letters of indorsement are not all by any means from such organizations or their members. I have a splendid one from a veteran police sergeant who has seen the city from its toughest days to the present time, a typical "hard-boiled," straightforward, hard-fisted guardian of the peace, familiar, through years of professional contact, with all forms of misfortune, vice, and crime, a man who has long since learned to view mankind not perhaps without sentiment but at least without sentimentality. His letter is the strongest kind of an indorsement of prohibition, notwithstanding its incomplete enforcement, and is based upon his own concrete observation of its effects.

And here is one from the commander and adjutant "by order of George Washington Post, No. 85, G. A. R.":

We wish to thank you for the manly and patriotic stand you took in the matter of that pernicious amendment permitting the use of "light wines and beer." Prohibition was adopted by a large vote in Colorado and in the United States, and any amendment that would weaken it would be an attack on the Federal Constitution. Please accept our admiration for your loyalty to the best institutions of our Government and for your reverence for "God and home and native land."

It seems to me that the country is still sound at its core when a post of Civil War veterans comes out like that in behalf of its country's laws—but, after all, that is only what you would expect of men who fought for their country.

Incidentally, did you ever hear of a post of the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars indorsing "light wines and beer" or any other evasion of the eighteenth amendment? Think over that question a little bit, if you are laboring under any delusion that prohibition was "slipped over" on the soldier boys while they were away. If these magnificent organizations of young veterans were really smarting under an outrageous fraud perpetrated upon them in their absence by their countrymen whom they were at that moment defending on the battle fields of Europe, do you suppose they would stand it without protest? It is not the nature of the American soldier to so placidly endure the infliction of a great wrong.

Of course, the plain and simple fact is that the Legion boys as a body do not feel that they were wronged in the least by the passage of the eighteenth amendment or the law for its enforcement. Incidentally, the Congress which voted to submit the amendment to the States was elected in the fall of 1916, before the United States had entered the war and before a single soldier was drafted. It certainly was an issue which was thoroughly discussed in that campaign. I ought to know. I was a candidate for Congress in that year.

The American soldiers in the World War were a horizontal cross-section of the American people. It is a fairly safe conclusion that they were not very far different in their views from the folks at home. The charge that prohibition was "slipped over" upon the soldiers is as pure bunkum as is the charge that it was the act of a minority of the people at home. That charge is so absurd that it would seem that it must be dismissed upon the very slightest reflection.

Consider the facts shown by the record. All that the "wets" had to do to prevent prohibition was, in the first place, to secure the votes of one-third of either House of Congress. They could not do that, and consequently the amendment was submitted by the votes of more than two-thirds of both the House and the Senate. When it came to the State ratifications all that the "wets" had to do was to obtain a bare majority in either branch of only 13 State legislatures. Advocates of the amendment had to obtain both houses, 72 in all, in 30 States. How sadly the opponents of prohibition fell down is shown by the fact that in less than a year and a half the amendment was favorably voted on by 92 out of the 96 houses of the 48 legislatures of the country, and only 4 houses out of the entire 96 voted against it.

No political party in the history of the country ever polled such a tremendous majority on any issue. Of conrse, it may be assumed that the great majority of people who voted for legislative candidates favorable to prohibition were not themselves total abstainers. They voted for prohibition, nevertheless, in the conviction that the country would be better off without liquor.

In view of the overwhelming figures, the man who asserts that prohibition was "put over" by a minority has a brain that is either dead or sound asleep.

Such, with all due respect to its owner, and in the sincere hope that it may yet be revived, is the brain of one of my constituents who most emphatically does not favor me or my views. The gentleman courts publicity, and, in fact, I promised him publicity, but I have concluded to at least postpone complete performance of my promise by withholding his name. Possibly he may decide to be a candidate for office after he has seen the light, and I do not wish to embarrass him in the future.

I may perhaps be allowed to determine the degree of publicity, since I am paying for it myself. Contrary to the general impression, reprints from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are not paid for by Uncle Sam. They are charged, at about the ordinary commercial rate, to the Congressman who orders them, and this one is therefore paid for by me out of my salary.

DENVER, COLO., *April 5, 1922.*

Hon. WILLIAM N. VAILE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VAILE: Your most recent public statement in Denver papers opposing the repeal or modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beers under Government supervision is receiving considerable comment throughout Colorado. You say you would violate your oath of office. There could be no greater violation of the office than to ignore the wishes of the majority to repeal any law or any part of our Constitution that is detrimental to the life, welfare, and happiness of the people, and this is the existing condition resulting from the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act.

The enforcement agents in Denver most recently caught 48 violators selling vile, homemade moonshine in one day, and almost every day from one to a dozen violators of the prohibition law are fined in the fair city which you represent. This is more than tenfold the amount of drunkard violators than when the city was wet and had open saloons, which are undesirable and should be eliminated.

Do you think if we had pure wines and beers under Government supervision the people would buy this vile moonshine and homemade concoctions that have destroyed more lives than were lost by American armies during the Great World War? And this destruction is the result of two years of national prohibition and six years of dry laws in Colorado. Since the bone-dry law invoked by the Colorado State Legislature you have more inmates in the city jail in Denver and the penitentiary at Canon City and more than 12 per cent increase in two years in the insane asylums, which is the greatest ever known in the history of the Commonwealth of Colorado when it was wet from every corner to the center. Taxes have increased over 250 per cent in the last six years, and we have increased the police force of Denver after six years of dry reign and find we have not sufficient funds to pay for this necessary increased police protection, and notably the Colorado rangers and constabulary officers, which are costing the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars to check the increase of crime. Any Member of Congress or the Senate who comes out for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment or the modification of the Volstead Act will find a majority support throughout the country, with the exception of a few radical congressional districts, which do not exist in Colorado. I am a Republican voter and will not support you and your platform, nor will hundreds of other business men in Denver. You disregarded the wishes of the majority, as prohibition was put over on the people by a well-organized 10 per cent of the population of America and was financed by a big interest which is reaping a harvest at the expense of the taxpayers and to the detriment of the people throughout the Nation.

As this letter is in the interest of the taxpayers' welfare and happiness of the people, it is public.

Yours very truly,

——— ———.

APRIL 8, 1922.

Mr. ———.

DEAR MR. ———: I have yours of the 5th inst., and while it is, of course, a matter of sincere regret to me that I have lost your support, I must say that I would rather lose your vote than have you cast it for me under any misapprehension as to my position.

I am anxious for reelection, I conscientiously feel that I have earned reelection, and I believe I can serve my constituents better than a new man, but I do not care to be reelected as a "gum-shoe" candidate.

Permit me to express the hope that you will demand from other candidates that they make statements of their attitude on prohibition which will be as definite as my own. You will doubtless concede the fairness of this request. In view of your own frankness on this subject I can not conceive that you would deny your support to me for stating categorically that I will not vote for a light wines and beer amendment to the Volstead Act, and at the same time give your vote to another candidate who fails to declare, unequivocally, that he will vote for such an amendment.

It appears that this proposition is to be made an issue in the next campaign. Very well. All I ask is that all candidates come out in the open on it. I have done so. I shall see that the others do the same or appear before the public as unwilling to stand the gaff resulting from a frank declaration.

I shall give your letter the publicity which you so candidly court for it, and will let such publicity be shared by this reply.

Whether I stay in Congress or not, I am not going to apologize to any man for supporting the Constitution of the United States.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM N. VAILE.

The gentleman has indeed a poor opinion of his fellow countrymen if he really thinks that 10 per cent of the population of America secured the votes of two-thirds of the Members of each House of Congress and 95 per cent of the houses of the State legislatures. He shows a lack of appreciation of the greatest economic disaster in history when he expresses surprise that we have had a great increase of taxation in the last six years. The fact that we have been through a war which added a little trifle of twenty-five billions to our national debt evidently spells nothing to him. He is, of course, correct when he refers to the sale of much vile moonshine liquor, but he is also correct when he calls attention to the fact that its makers and sellers are being arrested and convicted by the diligent and patriotic law-enforcement officers, State and Federal, who operate in Colorado.

On his statement that there is an increase in crime he is just about as correct as when he says that the amendment was "put over" by a 10 per cent minority. The year 1914 had 28 deaths from alcoholism reported by the Denver city physician; 1915 was nearly the same, the number being 25. In 1916, the first year of State prohibition, the number sank to 11, or less than half. In 1917 it was 8; in 1918, 6; and in 1919, only 1. Notwithstanding the wood-alcohol concoctions, which no doubt are still occasionally sold to the people who are foolish enough to buy them, deaths from alcoholism are now rare indeed in Denver.

Crime of all sorts diminished in volume throughout the State, from 13,769 in 1915, to 10,045 in 1916; 9,643 in 1919; and less than 9,000 in 1921, notwithstanding an increase in population, and crime in Colorado is still on the decrease.

The Denver City Bureau of Charities and Corrections reports that in the year following the adoption of State-wide prohibition the number of families asking relief from the city office was about a hundred a month less than for the corresponding months in 1915. Even during the unemployment stress of last year the number of applicants for city charity was less than prior to the advent of prohibition.

My friend should have consulted available sources of information before making such wild statements as he sets up in his letter.

Since the foregoing correspondence was written a tragic event has taken place in the newspaper world in Colorado.

The Durango Democrat was one of the few papers in the State which was continuing the fight against the dry law. Of course, the circumstance that it was a Democratic paper is merely fortuitous. Prohibition in Colorado has not been a party issue. A bitter controversy arose between Rod S. Day, the proprietor of the Democrat, and William L. Wood, city editor of the Durango Herald, who strongly supported the eighteenth amendment. The two men met on the street, Wood, according to newspaper reports, being unarmed. Day, it is alleged, struck Wood with a carpenter's rule and then leveled a pistol at him. Wood, according to an eye-witness, threw his arms over his face and turned his back, Day pulling the trigger while his victim was shrinking from the expected shot. Wood's brilliant young life was snuffed out. He was only 35 years old. His girl wife is now a widow and his child will be an orphan without ever having seen its father. Day, one of the most popular and picturesque newspaper characters in the West, is branded with the mark of Cain, and will probably spend the rest of his life behind prison bars.

Was the fight for liquor worth this to Rod S. Day? Was it worth it to the town of Durango? Perhaps my correspondent last quoted would claim that this crime was due to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. In a sense it was, but was the law to blame?

Let's all quit blaming the law and put the blame where it belongs, on the people who violate it and the people who fight it—on ourselves, if the blame fits us.

What we need is not a new law but a new backbone, a little bit of old-fashioned conscience, and an American sense of obligation to the laws which we ourselves have made.

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS U. SISSON,

OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 12, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10972) to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Take section 3, in reference to the National Guard. What is the estimated cost of the increased pay given to the National Guard officers in section 3?

Mr. McKENZIE. I do not know that we have any estimate. It is very difficult to make an estimate.

Mr. SISSON. I understand that to be true, but I thought, perhaps, the gentleman had had some figures made for him on the subject.

Mr. McKENZIE. No.

Mr. SISSON. Because, dealing, as he does here, solely with grades, of course you would have to know the number in each grade and the number in the National Guard and the number falling in a particular class.

Mr. McKENZIE. The gentleman from Mississippi understands that now, under the law, there are a few National Guard officers who may be called into the Militia Bureau and the General Staff.

Mr. SISSON. I understand that.

Mr. McKENZIE. And they would be entitled to count whatever little service they may have had for longevity pay on that; but the purpose of this is to have it written into the law so that in case of war and the National Guard is called in, they will draw the pay they drew in the last war without any legislation.

Mr. SISSON. I understand that from the section also, and I am anxious to know how it affects the peace status of the whole National Guard.

Mr. McKENZIE. From a financial standpoint?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. I doubt if it will make any particular change—very little.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, if I may discuss generally for a moment the bill, it is all so much like section 3 that even the Army officers themselves can not tell you what this bill is going to cost. I did not give the bill any study until yesterday. I have talked to some of the officers, and the very complication of this bill is such that I doubt whether there is a man in the House who can figure out what an officer's pay will be. The trouble with the bill, so far as it appeals to my mind is concerned, is that to vote for it is very much like voting for a pig in a sack. You do not know where you are going to come out, and you do not know what is in the sack.

Now, let me illustrate. I got the assistance of an officer, whose name I shall not mention, and when I asked him about the comparison between this bill and its effect upon the Treasury and the bill of 1908, he said that there was no basis of comparison. I talked with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] this morning, and he corroborates the officer's statement that the whole system is changed, so that you can not get a basis of comparison. I said to the officer, "Let me suggest this to you: Suppose we take a major. Can not you tell me what a major's maximum pay is under this bill, and what a major's maximum pay would be under the bill of 1908, which was in force up to the breaking out of the war?" "Well," he said, "yes; I can do that," and he made the figures for me. Now, according to his figures, the maximum pay, under the 1908 law, of a major, including longevity pay, commutation of quarters, heat, and light, was four thousand seven hundred and some odd dollars, not quite $5,000. Under this bill, in American service, not foreign service, the limit is $7,200. Now, if that is true and that rule applies to all the officers in the bill, and this bill increases the pay which was prevalent up until 1920—that is, the old 1908 law—then every officer in the major class would finally reach a maximum pay of four thousand nine hundred and odd——

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion? I think that is only a bare possibility under this bill, and for this reason—that while the man is waiting for promotion before he gets in the higher grade we provide he shall get longevity pay, and in any number of years he might possibly go up to that. But that is theoretical, purely.

Mr. SISSON. I am trying, if possible, to strip the question of all "ifs" and "ands" and "conditions," so as to tell what it will cost the taxpayer as compared with the law of 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SISSON. I ask that I may have five minutes additional.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SISSON. But to take a concrete illustration: The maximum pay that a major would get under the old law was four thousand nine hundred and odd dollars. The maximum pay under this bill of the same officer staying in this country is $7,200. I asked if we take all of these men and run them down would that ratio be preserved. He said, "I think so." Now, this very anomalous thing appears in this bill. It is made up of longevities to such an extent that a captain with about 20 years' service will get more pay than a major with 10 years' service. There is not one of you gentlemen here, I do not believe there is a single member of this committee who can tell you what an officer's salary will be. Take the majors. How much are you going to appropriate for majors? You have to take the matter out and figure it out, and the difficulty is you can not tell how many you are going to——

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. If the gentleman will permit.

Mr. SISSON. I have not much time.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I do not desire to trespass upon the gentleman's time, but the gentleman is talking about a captain of 20 years getting more money than a major of 10 years' service. That can only apply to one class of captains, who perhaps ought not to be in there at all, and that is the Medical Department Corps, where there is no grade above captain and where men may stay for 25 or 40 years in the grade of captain.

Mr. SISSON. I have not had time to take and study this, but I am calling attention to these things that appear to me, and in so far as my investigation goes if you trace it down we are getting into a very bad box here.

A MEMBER. What are you going to do about it?

Mr. SISSON. Vote this bill down. That is the way to do it. I have talked to Members of Congress about it, and I find that Members of Congress do not know what they are doing, and I am glad to have backing like my good friend over here, because he is a legislator. I know it because I have served on committees with him. I am glad to have company like that. I am going to ask permission here to put in the RECORD a table showing the entrance pay of the various officers and their grades under the 1908 law and their maximum pay, and insert in the RECORD a comparative statement showing the base pay of each entrance grade in this bill and the maximum pay under this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the material indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The maximum pay of a second lieutenant under the act of May 11, 1908, was $3,079.90. The maximum pay of a second lieutenant under the proposed bill is $4,258.

The maximum pay of a first lieutenant under the act of May 11, 1908, was $3,739.85. The maximum pay of a first lieutenant under the proposed bill is $5,118.

The maximum pay of a captain under the act of May 11, 1908, was $4,547.50. The maximum pay of a captain under the proposed bill is $6,507.

The maximum pay of a major under the act of May 11, 1908, was $5,439.65. The maximum pay of a major under the proposed bill is $7,200.

The maximum pay of a lieutenant colonel under the act of May 11, 1908, was $6,174.30. The maximum pay under the proposed bill is $7,200.

The maximum pay of a colonel under the act of May 11, 1908, was $6,907.00. The maximum pay of a colonel under the proposed bill is $7,200.

Mr. SISSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, the members of the committee will at once see that with several thousand officers of the grades just mentioned, this bill, if passed, will cost the Government several million dollars more for the same number of officers than did the law of 1908. But this is not the whole story. Promotions made during the war were very rapid, and this bill crystallizes these promotions, which ought to be temporary, into permanent promotions, and that costs the taxpayer many millions more than it should. In addition to that there are many officers who were taken into the Army from private life who were rapidly promoted to the high grades, and they are also cared for and made permanent at the high salaries under this proposed legislation.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, for the reasons I have stated, and many more, I would have to know a great deal more about this bill than I know now to vote for it, and if my investigation in the future shows those things as objectionable as I have found from my investigation since I have had the time to go into the bill, my objection will continue to grow against this bill.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, why is it that not one word has been said, so far as I have heard, in this debate comparing the pay in this bill with the 1908 law? All of the comparison has been made with the 1920 law, and the 1920 law is so bad that even the Army officers themselves know that Congress would not stand by the provisions of that law. But the principal objection to this bill is this, that all of these rapid promotions that the officer got during the war are preserved and crystallized in this bill. Where a young man had served 20 or 30 years, as the case may be, to reach a certain grade, these men have reached it within a very few years. They are now getting the pay under the present law—and that is the objection—of the man who served 20 or 30 years in the service. Now they are endeavoring to hold on to these war salaries and make them a permanent burden upon the back of the taxpayer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent for two minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SISSON. They have put the brakes on him now, and hold him at his present pay in the advance grade until he has served as long as the fellow who gets the increased pay under the terms of this bill. Now, there is some fairness in that if you accept the principle of longevity. I am not going to discuss that, because it involves too many questions. But this feature of the bill I do not like, that instead of permitting these officers to go back to the grade they would have had prior to the war, plus whatever natural promotion they would have had under the law for the additional number of years' service, it lets them go back, unless by act of Congress they have been promoted to certain grades by virtue of most meritorious conduct. I am unwilling to say that I will promote every man to a higher grade as an officer solely because he serves well as an Army officer. I would be just as sure to give the advancement to the private who did his duty as to the Army officer who did his duty, and since you can not help the private I am willing to say to the officer that we are going to give him a promotion that was necessary under war conditions because of the rapid growth, and say that a second lieutenant would be a colonel or a colonel would be a captain. When the war was over, instead of permitting these men to go back to the original status where they belong, you have crystallized them here, not under their old salaries that they would have had under their old grade, but you have added something like 20 per cent more than that if the rule prevails that prevails with a major, which has been the one officer that I have been able to trace from the beginning until he goes out. So I am utterly unwilling to support the bill as it is at present.

Good Roads.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD B. ALMON,

OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 1, 1922.

The House had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11131) to authorize the appropriation of additional sums for Federal aid in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, no nation can be really great and prosperous without three successful means of transportation—by rail, by water, and by highway. [Applause.] Now above all times in the history of our Nation it is important that we have an improved highway system. The railroads have not been able to handle the business of the country. They need the cooperation and assistance of the waterways and the highways. I have always been in favor of national aid to roads, and if I represented a city district I should favor national aid to roads, because anything that improves country conditions and makes the farmers more prosperous is in the interest of the cities. If it was not for the farm the grass would grow up in the streets of the cities. If it had not been for the farms of the West we would not have had a Kansas City, a Chicago, or a St. Louis. Every man who is in favor of national aid for roads ought to vote for this bill. [Applause.]

The first Federal appropriation for roads was made by Congress in 1916. The appropriations up to this time, not including the amount authorized in this bill, amount to about $340,000,000. Of this amount about $7,500,000 has heretofore been allotted to the State of Alabama. Alabama's part of the amount authorized in this bill amounts to $2,896,715. This will make available for road construction in Alabama $6,873,387 Federal funds between now and July 1, 1924, which does not include the amounts now under contract. When this amount is matched by the State, it will amount to $13,746,774.

So we are justified in the hope that from now on there will be great progress made in road construction with Federal aid as an adopted policy of our Government.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated by history that no country has made any great progress in road construction except where the Government has aided their construction and maintenance.

There has been for many years a tendency on the part of the people to leave the farms and go to the towns and cities. Much of this was due to bad roads. With good roads, rural mail delivery, telephones, good schoolhouses, and churches would make country life more desirable and attractive and will have a tendency to stop this movement from the country to the towns and cities.

It is useless for me to make reference at this time to the many, many advantages of good roads. This is well known to everyone. I have been a member of the Committee on Roads since 1915 and have taken a special interest in helping to prepare road legislation and secure liberal appropriations by Congress, realizing its great importance to all the people in the States. Federal aid for roads encourages the States and localities in raising road funds and cooperating with the Federal Government in the construction of the public roads. I shall continue my efforts as long as I am a Member of the House in securing the very largest possible appropriations for road construction and do all that I can to hasten the completion of all our roads. Then the people in all parts of every county in the United States will be given the advantage of good roads over which to travel. [Applause.]

Program for Constructive Immigration Legislation.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 5, 1922.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10432) to amend an act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those Islands," approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act to amend said act approved July 21, 1921.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BOX] has undertaken to present to this House some of the difficulties which lie in the way of permanent immigration legislation. He deserves thanks for the work that he has done in looking up treaty relations and in showing that simply because there is a cry for the complete suspension of immigration, or a cry for selection of immigrants and distribution in this country, that these things can not quite be done by law in the short and quick method that some people think.

The question has been frequently asked on this floor during the last few months, each time we have brought in some immigration measure on an amendment, as to when we might expect permanent immigration legislation.

Many persons wonder why the percentage restriction law has not been tightened up and made more binding. Some ask why Congress has not enacted a law completely suspending immigration for a period of years. Let me remind all of these questioners that it took more than 25 years of continuous effort to get a law even as restrictive as the 3 per cent act.

Each and every bill designed really to restrict immigration passed by Senate and House from the first days of the administration of Grover Cleveland to the last days of the administration of Woodrow Wilson was vetoed for some reason or other, usually because the proposed law interfered with that nonsensical notion that the United States was always to be the asylum for the oppressed of the world

The right to ask these questions is unquestioned. But let me in return ask the Members a question or two.

What plan of permanent immigration legislation do you prefer?

Will you have a suspension of all immigration, or will you have a permanent immigration act which is highly restrictive?

Probably that is what the great majority of the people want. If so, then what degree of restriction and what method?

I think we all who have given any extensive consideration to the subject in recent years will decide that for the purpose of restriction nothing can be better than a percentage plan somewhat similar to the one we have experimented with now for nearly one year, and which we have just extended for two years more.

In my opinion the act limiting immigration to 355,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 came in the nick of time. It has saved the United States in that year from an influx of fully 1,500,000 immigrants at a time when we could neither assimilate nor employ them. When the year is up we will find that less than 250,000 immigrants have been admitted, including 2,800 or 2,900 who have been admitted temporarily for reasons of humanity and because of difficulties in getting the new law into operation. A total of 1,446 have been turned back because of exhausted quotas. Debarred for all causes in about 10 months were 11,066, which, I believe, is the record, and is still not enough. Too many demented, decrepit, and defective are being admitted.

The 3 per cent act ended the asylum idea just in time to prevent the United States from becoming the almshouse of the world—many of the alien inmates would like to run the asylum—and I desire to give full credit to the members of the House Immigration Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, for sticking firmly to the idea of restriction, and for forcing forward a bill which, although pronounced dead, refused to die until it was superseded by the Dillingham act, which both Houses passed and which President Harding promptly signed.

We now have the 3 per cent act extended for two years from July 1. For one year it has worked well in enforcing restriction, in spite of needed perfecting amendments. Therefore, I am of the opinion that permanent restrictive immigration legislation should be based on the percentage-restriction plan, with the efforts of the committee devoted to perfecting the plan. I believe Congress would be justified in amending the law so as to give all countries a base quota of about 600, and in addition thereto not to exceed 2 per cent of the number of aliens in the United States as shown by the census of 1910. That would lessen the difficulties arising from small quotas now given to certain countries, and would decrease the large quotas awarded to other countries.

I believe that all quotas should consist only of persons eligible to citizenship under our present naturalization laws. An amendment to that effect would end the difficulties which arise from our "gentleman's agreement" with Japan. There is no reason why we should admit to become residents of the United States persons who never can become citizens of the United States.

Legislative difficulties which stood in the way this summer are clearing up, and if it is the view of the members of the committee, as it is of mine, that the percentage plan is the true plan, it will be easy, in my opinion, to make these perfecting amendments, and certain others, so that we may give to the country at the beginning of the winter session of this Congress a permanent immigration act.

Mr. BOX. I would like to ask the gentleman how he would regard any legislation, administrative or otherwise, that would tend to take the dealing with this problem from the hands of Congress acting through its legislative committee, the House Committee on Immigration?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I will answer the gentleman by saying I am in full accord with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who stated over and over again at the recent Limitation of Arms Conference that the regulation of immigration is a matter of our own concern, regardless of treaties; that it is our matter. We have no desire to build a wall around the United States and say that no new person whatever shall come, whether relative, visitor, or otherwise, but we must, as we consider or discuss the whole question, make sure of the future of our own country, and be certain of the rights of our children and grandchildren. Otherwise posterity may have cause to bring a very serious charge against us.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. That is, whether the committee is giving consideration to the much-talked-of matter of registration of immigrants after they have reached this side?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes. I want to discuss the difficulties that arise from the fact that proposed transportation, legislation, and all treaties run to and involve immigration. The gentleman asked awhile ago why we did not make speed. That is one of the reasons.

Now, as to registration, I am firmly of the opinion the aliens who come to the United States hereafter should arrive with a certificate showing thereon complete information concerning that alien. As to those aliens now in the country and not even in the first process of naturalization, I think we would do well to change the plan of naturalization. My mind is open concerning the plan of registration. I am in doubt as to whether a law for compulsory registration can be enforced or not. It certainly should not be enforced as a process leading on to enforced citizenship. That being the case, I can hardly see why we should proceed with the making of a law that would enforce registration on the person who is not likely or might not desire to come into citizenship. Further, enforced registration for a fee, without a sufficient penalty, would be meaningless and with a sufficient penalty

would lead to the trouble of collection and enforcement, with great danger of failure. So that is a question which is still open.

I think, however, that a great majority of the alien population now in the United States are willing to accept the voluntary registration system. I think they misunderstand the proposal, and that they are being misinformed by the foreign-language press. I think they are reading the bill as if it were designed to force them to do this, or to do that, willy-nilly—to go to night school and learn to read English. Not so; they may remain untutored until doomsday if they choose. They may continue to speak Hottentot and not know a word of English. But we can and should and must provide in our naturalization laws that those persons whom we are willing to make actual citizens of the United States shall, when they become citizens, know enough English to be able to read the election ticket that has your name or mine on it. [Applause.] That is the point. As we progress with the restriction of immigrants, and when we shall require them not to start from the old country without a proper certificate, the undesirable kind will not get a chance to make the start for the United States, and we will all be better off.

I hold the firm belief that the United States will never go back to any scheme that will welcome the uncounted millions of the four corners of the world to our young new country, which in less than 140 years has raced through billions of acres, which has handled its resources as if they were inexhaustible, so that now fathers and mothers are lying awake nights wondering what is to become of their children.

Armenia During and Since the War.

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
OF KANSAS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, December 17, 1921.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the soldiers and statesmen of our country in the past have found ample authority in the Constitution for doing good, the same as we are doing to-day. I commend to you their reasons and their statements and their opinions. Perhaps it is an appeal to Seward's Higher Law on which they based such aid as we vote to the dying millions of Russia by this bill. I have known instances where relief has been asked and where no one has objected. We are all interested in those people, and I suggest to gentlemen to follow that plan to-day.

But it is not my purpose to-day to enter into a discussion of the constitutionality of this proposition. That has been settled in the past. I want to direct your attention for a moment particularly to one feature of the possibilities of this legislation. When President Wilson was in Europe he cabled to this country, asking for $100,000,000 to be expended for the relief of the poor of Europe. This came up January 13, 1919, on page 1372 of the RECORD. I offered an amendment to include Armenia in that relief, and it went through, and the people of Armenia received considerable relief. It is true that the Committee on Foreign Affairs adroitly changed Armenia to "the sections contiguous to Europe," and thus prevented any recognition of Armenia by our Government, and thus encouraged the Turks to continue the massacres and caused the death of thousands of Armenians. But this safeguarded the Turkish Empire and its bonds intact for Paris, London, and New York. Over in the Committee on Military Affairs they were working the other day upon a bill to use $4,000,000 worth of military supplies in this Russian territory. We directed their attention to the necessities of Armenia and asked that Armenia be included, and it was done, and you will find that in that same resolution.

I ask this House to make the same change in this bill in order that the same result may be achieved now. The Volga region is poor, but everything that has been happening in the Volga region this year has been happening for at least two years and is continuing also in Armenia. The Turkish and Russian Governments took not only one-third of their crops, but all that they could find. They have exhausted their resources. A million and a half people, half a million of whom are refugees, have gone in there. Their seed crops have failed. God Almighty seems to have forgotten Armenia. I think it is time for a Christian Congress and a Christian country to do something for them.

This is not an appeal for charity. This is a request that you do justice to your allies and pay your debts. You are not only the custodian of the pocketbook of the American people but the custodian of the honor of the American people as well. From the last great war just one single, solitary people emerged from the contest free as a result of their own exertions and has finally triumphed and won their liberty on the battle field unaided and unassisted. That people is the people of Armenia. The men of that country, per capita, did more to make this war a success than any other people. They did more fighting per capita, they secured more results per capita, than the men of any other race or nation.

In that great maze of circumstances over there it seems we have lost track of them. You must remember that when the armistice was signed Armenia was a free Republic, with 30,000 square miles of territory, having 2,000,000 people, collecting their taxes, and conducting their government with good results. You must remember that from November, 1917, to December, 1920, not one Russian soldier had been in their country. You must remember that between 1917 and 1920 not one Turkish soldier invaded Armenia. On the battle field of Sardarabad 20,000 Armenians fought with courage and bravery, pushed to within 20 miles of the Armenian capital, and vanquished the Turks at the base of Mount Ararat. They sent out a proclamation stating that the army was without cartridges and without bread, and the women appeared in there with their cartridges, and for 40 days they fought side by side with the men against the Bolshevik Russians. On the 28th of May they declared their independence, and in June they had established themselves in their own government. We did not know or realize what they had done for us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. LITTLE. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, for another five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been fixed by order of the House.

Mr. LITTLE. Then I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LITTLE. And I commend to your kindly consideration the Armenians who beat Ludendorff's drive when these Armenians held the oil fields of Baku, deprived the Kaiser of gasoline, fought the Turks to a standstill at Sardarabad, and helped Allenby beat the Turks. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, this bill is to authorize an appropriation to help the starving Russians. The purpose of my amendment is to require that a portion of this fund be sent to the starving Armenians, who are fully as destitute as the people on the Volga and who have been our friends and allies in all the mighty struggle, and to whom we are indebted beyond measure for military achievements of the highest value.

If Armenia is a part of the Russian Soviet's territory technically, they come under this bill just the same as the Volga does. If it is not and somebody with the fear of God in his heart, a feeling of common decency in his mind, and a desire to give the Armenians some help in their hour of need can just withhold a point of order the amendment can be put through and the Armenians saved for the hour at least. Furthermore, when the Turks find that Uncle Sam has his eye on Armenia and intends to assist her the Turkish massacres will stop. For a number of years I have been fighting for the recognition of Armenia on this floor with motions that were headed off by points of order only, and these points of order which deprived Armenia of a recognition by this country that would have enabled her to maintain her country against the Turks, have been responsible for the death of a million men and women in the hills and on the plains of that first Christian country. If a point of order is withheld here we can right now get a chance to assist the people who have done so much to help win the war.

Mr. Chairman, this matter has been settled before. The gentleman from Pennsylvania gets up and makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane. He gives no reason for it. About three years ago this matter came up, when the present occupant of the chair was probably in the House. A resolution similar to this was presented, to authorize the expenditure by the President in Europe of $100,000,000 for the poor of Europe. I presented an amendment, to which the gentleman in charge of the bill, Mr. Sherley, very strenuously objected; that amendment giving aid also to Armenia. It was practically the same amendment that I have presented here. As I say, the gentleman in charge of that bill very strenuously objected to my amendment and it was discussed from a good

many angles. It was finally decided that it was entitled to go into the bill, and it went in. This was done January 13, 1919, as I said awhile ago here. There was a slight change in the wording of the resolution. Originally it provided for the poor of Europe. Armenia is in Asia, and it was finally amended to read "Europe and contiguous territory."

I take it that decision is decisive of the situation here. If the gentleman has any reason for upsetting what was decided there, I shall be glad to hear it, and I should hate to feel that an ancient, settled, and decided proposition like that was overruled without any reason. If the gentleman has anything to say about it, I may want to discuss it further; but the precedent is on my side, and there is no reason on earth why it should not be sustained.

At that time, January 13, 1919, the gentleman from Kansas presented to the House the reasons why he thought a part of the $100,000,000 President Wilson was to spend in Europe for the poor should go to Armenia. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Sherley] had charge of the resolution, and he, after vigorously opposing the change, made to the gentleman from Kansas the suggestion that the Kansan permit the word "Armenia" to be stricken out and the words "territory contiguous in Asia" inserted. The feeling of the House was for Armenia, and that resolution should have been made to recognize Armenia's existence that day, and that would have saved the lives of thousands of people afterwards murdered by the Turks. The gentleman from Kansas was so earnestly desirous of succoring the starved Armenians that he did not take into consideration the other side of the situation, and he agreed to let "Armenia" be superseded by "contiguous territory in Asia," and several millions of that money was actually expended in Armenia, to their great benefit.

On January 7, 1919 (RECORD, 1108), Mr. Sherley presented the resolution for spending $100,000,000 in Europe for the poor, and asked for unanimous consent for considering it immediately. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] said:

Mr. LITTLE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I notice this relief is confined entirely to Europe. There are several million Armenian Christians on the borders of Europe. How does it happen that they are not included in this measure?

Mr. SHERLEY. The request that came by virtue of the cable from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is found in House Document 1640, confined it to Europe.

Mr. LITTLE. Would not the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations accept and agree to an amendment including Armenia?

Mr. SHERLEY. I would not feel warranted at this time to announce that I would accept such an amendment.

Mr. LITTLE. If the gentleman from Kentucky will modify his request so as to afford an opportunity for amendment, I will not object; but if he will not, I shall object.

On January 13 this resolution did come up, and the gentleman from Kansas offered the amendment to include Armenia, with the result already stated, and securing the words "contiguous territory in Asia."

In the time between January 6 and January 13 a cable was sent to Europe inquiring whether the change could be made to include Armenia by that name, and the answer was "No." The effect of all this was to prevent the Congress of the United States from saying a word to acknowledge the independence of Armenia, and a word then would have saved a million of Armenian lives then and since.

AFTER SUBSEQUENT DEBATE.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. LITTLE. I should like to be heard for a moment. Was that rule followed in the Sixty-sixth Congress?

Mr. TEMPLE. I am not at all responsible for the rulings of the Speaker of a former Congress. I am only calling attention to the rule.

Mr. LITTLE. The rule was the same at the time this other action was taken. Nobody at that time seriously considered following it along this line. I want to ask the gentleman another question right here, by the way: Is Armenia considered a part of Russia under this bill?

Mr. TEMPLE. That is not a question for me to decide, and I do not think it is pertinent to the gentleman's argument.

Mr. LITTLE. Very well, if Armenia is a part of Russia, then it is the same subject, and the gentleman can not suggest then that his rule applies, because it would be simply a part. Somebody says it is not necessary. If it is not necessary and does not make any change, for Heaven's sake what is the objection?

Now, let us go a step further. Let us look at the principle involved. There are two ways of looking at all legislation. One is a broad interpretation and the other is a narrow interpretation of the rule to be applied. We know that the courts in a certain line of cases have adopted a very broad construction of the Constitution itself. Now, you can not say, as the gentleman evidently means, although he has not said so yet, that this is simply a bill to help the suffering people of the Volga. That is true to some extent as it stands now, perhaps, but it is also true that this is a bill to help suffering in the Orient. Now, if a man is narrow enough between the eyes so that he wants to take a constricted view of it he can say, of course, that there is nobody hungry except the people in the Volga, and that it was not the intention of this bill to help anybody else. If he is a broad, generous, liberal-minded man, he can just as easily interpret it to mean that it is for the relief of hunger and suffering among those who fought and died for this Republic as well as for civilization in Armenia. [Applause.]

From the 6th day of January, 1919, when this $100,000,000 helping resolution was offered to the House, until this day, they have been successful in preventing the Congress of the United States from giving to the Republic of Armenia any technical and legal recognition that would have put that little Republic on its feet to face the world and the Turks, except the other day, when we did induce the Committee on Military Affairs to include a somewhat lame and halting reference to Russian Armenia in the bill with regard to a certain $4,000,000 worth of American supplies now on hand, and it is evidently the purpose of those in charge of this bill that not that much of a recognition shall go into it if a point of order has its old-time efficiency to assist the Turks in their campaigns of slaughter and destruction of the first Christian nation. A point of order has murdered more Armenians in the last five years than the Turks butchered in the nineteenth century.

This point of order has no strength; it is entirely without force. The Russians are holding Armenia as a part of their great nation. The bill is to help the folks of that nation, and the lights of Armenian liberty have flickered out and there is only a Soviet tallow candle shining in Erivan, the Armenian capital. Under this bill to expend this money in Russia the administration will be authorized to spend it in Russian Armenia and, if they have any bowels of compassion, will undoubtedly do so eventually. The only purpose to be served in defeating this amendment is the plan to refuse any recognition to Armenia. This will preserve intact the Russian nation and include Armenia in it, so that they will have to pay taxes to pay the Russian bonds held in London and Paris, and no matter how much of this money goes to Armenia eventually, the Russian bonds will still be intact and the point of order will be consistent.

ARMENIA FREED ITSELF.

On the 28th day of May, 1918, the Armenians promulgated their Declaration of Independence, and that day is their 4th of July. The country of which their Government had possession consisted of about 20,000 square miles at that moment and had some 2,000,000 inhabitants, most of whom were Armenians. They established the capital of their republicun Government with its cabinet and chamber of deputies at Erivan, a city of 90,000 people, within view of Mount Ararat and on the railroad line with Batum and Baku to Tabriz, Persia, and Erzerum, Turkey. They had in the field at that moment some 25,000 Armenian soldiers. When Armenian independence was declared, the Armenian general, Bagratouni, with some 12,000 soldiers, all Armenians, was in possession of the great oil city on the Caspian of Baku, which had some 300,000 inhabitants, and his control extended for some 50 miles in every direction over a country inhabited by Tartars, and he had absolute control from January to September of that year of the greatest oil fields in the world, Europe's oil supply. He and his soldiers were loyal citizens and soldiers of the Republic with its capital at Erivan.

ARMENIA INDEPENDENT MAY 28, 1918.

Early in June, 1918, the Turks proposed to the Republic of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan, to begin negotiations of peace, and the armistice was granted and negotiations were opened, a delegation representing Armenia going to Constantinople. Preliminary to the negotiations, the Turks acknowledged the independence of Armenia as of May 28, 1918.

During the participation of the Russians in the war some 160,000 Armenians fought in the Russian ranks. Kerensky's chief of staff was the Armenian soldier, Bagratouni, who furnished the brains for the temporary successes Kerensky achieved. When the Russian collapse came and their soldiers all left for home, Bagratouni, en route for Armenia, found himself at Baku without transportation, assembled 12,000 of his companions in the same condition, and seized the oil fields, the most brilliant stroke of arms achieved from the beginning to the end of the Great War, and held that for eight months, thus dominating the fuel supply for the German automobiles and for the airplanes. When that collapse came some 35,000 Armenians were in the Russian Army on the Turkish front. As the Russians left for their homes by way of Baku, these Ar-

menians seized the Turkish front with such few Russians as stayed with them from Van on the Persian border through Erzinjan—160 miles southwest of the old Russian-Turkish border—on up to and including Trebizond, from which the Turks had been driven.

In November immediately the Armenian leaders organized from Erivan a national army, sending them to the Turkish front and preserving law and order throughout Russian Armenia. On the eastern front they found the Tartars at conflict with them along the Karabagh Mountains, making an extended effort to assist the Turks in front of Erzinjan and Trebizond. The Armenians, preparing for a governmental organization through December and January, were fighting the Turks to the west and the Tartars to the east of them, but were gradually pushed back by the Turks, who by the close of February had seized Ezeroum, Van, Trebizond in Turkish Armenia, and Kars in Russian Armenia.

THE BATTLE OF SARDARABAD.

On the 22d day of May, 1918, some 20,000 Armenians under Nazarbakof, Silikoff, and Piramoff, old soldiers trained in Russia, and Dro, an Armenian partisan chief from the mountains, made their last stand against some 30,000 Turks under Khalil Pasha at Sardarabad, at the foot of Mount Ararat, on the plains of Erivan, within 40 miles of that capital and within 20 miles of Echtmiadzin, for fifteen centuries the seat of their religion. Fighting with a valor born of despair for four days and losing 4,000 men, the Turks losing 9,000, they beat the Turkish Empire to a standstill and drove Khalil Pasha and his army from the field in full flight for the fortifications of Alexandropol, 60 miles from the field of battle, on which the Armenians that day won their independence from the Turks. At once they declared their independence, the Turks having asked for peace, and took their place among the nations of the world, the only nation in all this great struggle that won their independence by the sword on the field of battle, unaided and unassisted by any ally, a feat wholly unequaled by that of any other people of this century.

A few days before, Nazarbakoff, the commander in chief at Erivan, issued a pronunciamento making a last appeal to the Armenian people for their army. He told them that the soldiers were practically out of provisions and ammunition and urged all Armenians to hasten at once to Sardarabad with whatever supplies of provisions or ammunition they could bring to the army—and for miles around the women came during the fight with aprons filled with cartridges and bread to the fighting men of the oldest Christian nation in the world—and thus was won the most famous battle fought in Asia in this century, and you gentlemen and the reader never heard of it until now.

After the Russian collapse of November, the people of Transcaucasia, Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars, proceeded to organize at the great city of Tiflis in February, 1918, a provisional government which governed Armenia, Georgia, Azerbijan, and organized in February, 1918, as such provisional government. On the 22d day of April, 1918, this Transcaucasian Parliament declared their independence and conducted affairs for some five weeks, when, friction arising, they separated and each declared its own independence, the Armenians as aforesaid, May 28, 1918. The difficulty was that the Tartars, being Moslems, were determined to assist the Turks, and the Armenians declined to accede to any such arrangement and were determined to assist our allies in their fight against Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

So after the battle of Sardarabad, Armenia became an independent Republic by agreement with Turkey. Before their own organization definitely as a Republic, they had actually been in control of all the country from Erzinjan in Turkey, some 300 miles beyond the Karabagh Mountains, a territory containing about 100,000 square miles and some 3,000,000 of people.

TURKS TO BAKU.

Meanwhile the Germans had been desperately urging the Turks to get the oil fields, and just as soon as the Turkish armies made peace with the Armenian armies who beat them at Sardarabad, Noori Pasha marched first eight or ten thousand and later twice as many more, 80 miles from Alexandropole northeast to the railroad from Batum to Baku and attacked Bagratouni and his Armenians toward the last of June, 1918. From the 1st of July until the middle of September, Bagratouni held the oil fields in Baku against the best soldiers the Turks had. On the 1st of August they reached him with 1,200 British reinforcements who came from Teheran, Persia, sailing across the Caspian from Enzeli to Baku, and for just two weeks the English stayed with the Armenians.

The English then saw that they could not beat the Turks; that what the Armenians had done there was impossible and could not have happened and could not happen, and withdrew their troops to Persia, leaving Bagratouni alone with his Armenians, and for a month after that the Armenians held Baku and the oil fields and accomplished what the inefficient and incompetent Britishers said could not be done, and if the British officer had held his ground, as the Armenians held theirs for 30 days afterwards, the Turks never would have entered Baku and the oil fields, and the Bolsheviks never could have gotten down through Baku into Tiflis and Erivan and there would not at this minute be a Turkish soldier between Baku and Erzinjan. The desertion of Bagratouni at Baku August 15, 1918, by an alleged British soldier lost for the time the victory the Armenians had won at Sardarabad. Finally, 30 days later, after the departure of the British soldiers, Bagratouni, without supplies and without munitions of war, found himself forced to evacuate the oil fields and retire to Persia with 10,000 victorious Armenians, who asked nothing of their allies but cartridges and food, on which Christendom failed them. Sixty days later, when the armistice came in Europe, the Turks were in possession of Baku and the oil fields, which soon fell a prey to the Bolsheviks. At the close of October, in 1918, the Turks and the English at Constantinople, after Allenby's victory over the Turks in Palestine, made an armistice with the Turks under which the Turks withdrew all their soldiers from Baku, Kars, Alexandropol, and Russian Transcaucasia. During the interim between May 28 and after Sardarabad, until the victory in Palestine and the armistice between the English and their allies and the Turks, the Armenians had maintained their seat of government at Erivan. Thereupon they immediately took possession of Kars, Alexandropol, and all Russian Armenia, containing 30,000 square miles and 2,000,000 of people. On the 1st of November, 1918, Armenia was a republic of 30,000 square miles and 2,000,000 of people, with a capital at Erivan, a republic whose bitterest enemies at hand had conceded its independence from May 28 to November 1, a period of five full months, and were awaiting the decision of their allies to occupy Turkish Armenia, and for 25 months, until December, 1920, they were in full possession of their republic of 30,000 square miles, maintaining law and order and ministering justice and advancing education and caring for some hundreds of thousands of Christian refugees driven from Turkey.

During the same time Georgia was free, governing itself and the Tartars of Azerbijan, with their capital at Baku, after Bagratouni withdrew and the Turks finally left. In other words, in two and a half years that little mountain Republic maintained itself without any outside help except the flour sent by the American Government from the fund of $100,000,000, asked for by President Wilson for Europe, on which, by the motion of Mr. LITTLE, of Kansas, Armenia secured some ten millions of dollars.

ARMENIAN TAXES.

During these two and a half years the Armenian Republic continued the assessment of taxes similar to those levied by Russia, and, notwithstanding the condition of the country, the Armenians were so loyal that the Government collected some 80 per cent of the amount assessed, while the Governments of Azerbijan and Georgia were practically unable to collect any at all, securing only 5 or 6 per cent.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

In August, 1920, the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Serbia, Greece, Turkey, Rumania, Japan, Poland, Belgium, Armenia, Czechoslovakia, all the allied powers except the United States of America, assembled at Sevres, France, to formulate the treaty of Sevres, asserting and maintaining and establishing the rights of these nations, of whom Armenia had accomplished more against the foe than any except Great Britain, France, and Serbia. The treaty was made and signed by these nations, including the representatives of the Turkish Government, then and there recognizing the independence of Armenia and its Government extending over the 30,000 square miles, as aforesaid, and adding thereto Turkish Armenia, the boundaries of which should be established by the President of the United States. On the 22d day of November, 1920, the President of the United States gave to Armenia under this treaty, with the agreement of Turkey, the four vilayets or Provinces of Ezeroum, Trebizond, Bitlis, and Van, Turkish Armenia, and giving them the Black Sea seaport of Trebizond. When this was done the Republic of Armenia consisted of a total of 80,000 square miles, containing 3,000,000 of people. This was the law of the world on the 22d day of November, 1920.

THE TURKS IN ARMENIA.

After the October armistice between the Turks and the Allies the Turks, as aforesaid, withdrew entirely from Russian Armenia, the last of their soldiers being out of there early in 1919, and no more Turks entered Russian Armenia until September, 1920. By that time the Bolsheviks were in full control of Russia and Baku. Interested parties among the Allies, who should have stood by Armenia, entered into an understanding with the Turks, and with their encouragement the Turks struck hands with the Bolsheviks. A Bolshevik army streamed down into the Caucasus from Baku to Erivan in December, 1920, and at the same moment the Turks found their way into Russian Armenia at Kars and Alexandropol. The Allies, for whom the Armenians had sacrificed and fought, making possible Allenby's victory and making impossible Ludendorff's drive to Paris, found themselves isolated and alone. For 30 days the Bolsheviks were at Erivan, and then in desperation the Armenian citizens chased them out of town, and in another 30 days the Bolsheviks in great force were back at Erivan; and finally, in April, 1921, finding they could not beat Turkey and Russia united, the Armenians withdrew to the shelter of the Karabagh Mountains, and their eagle perched on the heights of the Karabaghs in the inaccessible mountain Province of Zangazur, at the little city of Gerroosee, with 3,000 people. There they established their chamber of deputies, their cabinet, and their capital at Varatzian. There they still remain—Nishdek and 10,000 Armenian soldiers and that gallant little mountain Republic, which is still in existence, from May 28, 1918, down to this 5th day of August, 1921, three years and two months. Counting from the actual time of their control—it began in November, 1917—and it is then almost four years that the Armenians have maintained a government of their own.

Yet people talk of a mandate. Armenia desires no mandate; never has desired a mandate. All that Armenia asks of a Christian civilization is that they give her her share of the funds that these allies of Sevres have demanded the Germans shall supply to restore the world they tried to confiscate. If the allies of Sevres provide an equitable adjustment of the German funds, that money will supply the Armenians with everything needed to keep their people on foot, to plant their crops, to restore their ruined farms and villages, to place arms and ammunition in the hands of their soldiers for self-protection, and to build roads and railways to the sea that would put them in communication with the world. All that they ask of the greatest Christian Republic in the world is to use its great moral influence to induce the people of Europe, whom we have saved from ruin, to do justice and equity to the oldest of the Christian Republics, to the most gallant little nation on the face of the globe.

Near Bazue and other southern ports of Armenia is a tribe Ezidi. They are not Christians, neither are they Moslems. They have their own religion, which comes from antiquity. As they were persecuted by the Moslem Turks, they have been always friendly with the Armenians. Some 35,000 of them are living in Russian Armenia now, and from the beginning of the war they were all the time cooperating with the Armenians against the Turks. In the Battle of Sardarabad they had 500 horsemen assisting the Armenians, and when in the heat of battle the Armenian commander—Piramoff—ordered the Ezidi to make a demonstration on the rear of the Turkish infantry on the Turkish right, their chief—Temoor Beg—at the head of his horsemen, dashed through the Turkish lines directly, making a panic among the Turkish ranks, and achieved the fate of the battle.

A RÉSUMÉ.

At the time of the armistice in November, 1918, the Armenian Republic had an area of 30,000 square miles for the population of 2,000,000 people, an army of some 30,000, a republic government, capital at Erivan, a city of 90,000, and they had been officially free from May 28, 1918, and practically free from November, 1917. And from January to September, 1918, they had been in full possession of the great oil city of Baku on the Caspian. In November, 1918, the Turks and the Russians withdrew from any claim on Russian Armenia.

SEVRES TREATY.

In August, 1920, the Government of our allies and of Turkey agreed to the Sevres treaty, acknowledging the independence of Armenia, of 30,000 square miles in Russia, and of Turkish Armenia, and leaving to the President of the United States Turkish Armenia.

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1920, HE GAVE TO THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC THE FOUR PROVINCES OF EZEROUM, TREBIZOND, BITLIS, AND VAN, MAKING A TOTAL OF 80,000 SQUARE MILES FOR 3,000,000 PEOPLE. IF THE ALLIED NATIONS, FOR WHOM ARMENIA FOUGHT, HAD ADHERED TO THE TERMS OF THAT TREATY AND TREATED ARMENIA ONE-TENTH AS FAITHFULLY AS ARMENIA TREATED THEM, THESE 80,000 SQUARE MILES WHICH ARMENIA WON ON THE BATTLE FIELD WOULD BE THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC TO-DAY.

In December, 1920, the Bolshevik army began to stream into Caucasus, and the Turks contemporaneously seized Kars and Alexandropol and the Armenians were overwhelmed. The Soviet Republic was established in Armenia, and is still in possession June 27, 1922. Russia and Turkey both recognize it as independent.

There were no Turkish soldiers in Russian Armenia for 18 months from early in 1919 to September, 1920, and no Russian soldiers entered there from November, 1917, to December, 1920. Then the Turks seized Kars and Alexandropol, and finally, in April, 1921, the Armenians were overwhelmed. October 1, 1918, Damascus fell to Allenby.

AMERICA'S DUTY IN 1921.

The time has come when the American Republic should take its place at the council table of the nations and seek enforcement of the decrees its soldiers registered on the battle fields of France. The judicious and timely insistence by our State Department upon the release of American prisoners in Moscow and that concession by the Russians has opened the door to vast possibilities. America should now definitely inform Russia that before our Republic opens up negotiations of friendly relations, Russia should show her respect for the rights of other nations by withdrawing her invading troops from Armenia, Georgia, Azerbijan, and Dagastan. Then, those peoples will reestablish their local governments and law and order will be maintained there, and the United States should promptly recognize its sister and allied Republic of Armenia, send a minister to Erivan, and receive one here.

After 500 years of conquest by the sword, the outlawed Turk fights with his back to the wall against the Greek who he has plundered for half a thousand years. No statesman, no Christian, can give any consideration whatever to the demands of the Turk. The Greeks are now in possession of a third of Anatolia. Our Government would do well to convey to Great Britain, France, and Italy the present opinion, the fixed opinion of the American people that any aid rendered by France or Italy to the Turk at this juncture would be considered by Christendom as an unfriendly act, and civilization should give its moral support and such financial aid as is necessary to the Greek from this day. Angora and Constantinople should be informed that every Turkish soldier must be withdrawn from the Armenian vilayets, that those provinces may be left free to join with Russian Armenia in that Republic. The victories of the Greeks have now almost stripped that region of Turkish soldiers withdrawn to assist Kemal Pasha fight for Anatolia. The views of the United States that this should be done and that the treaty of Sevres should be carried out can very reasonably be presented to our allies in Europe, and the combined word of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Serbia can express to the Turk the final opinion of mankind that if there shall remain in Anatolia any country of the Turks to rape, rapine, loot, and murder, which is the only Turkish method of government, it must be confined to Turkish Anatolia, and Armenia left free.

1922.

Many waters have gone over the dam since the gentleman from Kansas spoke in 1921 on this subject. Many thousands have died of hunger and cold, vast hosts of men and women have died by the hands of the Turks, from Erzerum to Harpoot. The scanty remnants of that ancient, brilliant, and gallant race have been scattered from Asia Minor to the four quarters of the globe since the Foreign Affairs Committee maintained the lofty dignity of their point of order that it was not germane to that bill to aid the Russians from starving in the Volga.

But time has already vindicated the charge that the point of order was invalid and should have been overruled, for the Government of the United States has already given it the lie and sent 6,000,000 tons of foodstuffs into Russian Armenia with the money Congress authorized to be expended, as the committee insisted, in the valley of the Volga.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

By reason of the right given me to revise and extend my remarks in the debate on the bill in progress when the remarks at the beginning hereof were made in 1921 in Congress, I present herewith certain quotations from leading magazines and papers appearing since then and calling attention to the dire and awful condition of the Armenian people. At that time it was impossible to convince the House, and particularly the Foreign Affairs Committee, which had charge of that legislation, that there was any necessity for such aid to be extended to Armenia, and they proceeded with calm disdain for any

Armenian difficulties to put through their bill as they made it, which is apparently the loftiest mark of statesmanship in Congress a good deal of the time.

[From Leslie's Weekly, November 26, 1921.]

THE STARVING ARMENIANS.

(By Paxton Hibben, F. R. G. S.)

Before I left Constantinople to come into Anatolia and Transcaucasia Admiral Bristol, the United States high commissioner to Turkey, sent for me. He said:

"I want you to be fair to the Turk. Just tell all the truth, without prejudice one way or the other, and it will be all right." So I said I would. And what I have written is just a plain, simple statement of all the truth. I have nothing whatever against the Turk myself. These are the facts. Draw your own conclusions.

When I stepped off the train at Alexandropol, Armenia, once a vast Russian garrison town housing 90,000 soldiers and the most important railway junction of Transcaucasia, through which Persia, Turkey, and Russia are all three connected by rail, I had to push my way through a crowd of refugees lining the platform of the station. There were among them hundreds of children quite naked, who clawed at my clothes and begged for bread, not in the sing-song of the professional child beggar of the streets of eastern cities but with a desperate insistence, a sort of sobbing, half-mad chatter, with the words "hunger" and "bread" tumbling over one another, with no sense in it all. The grown-up people were silent, staring ahead of them with vacant eyes. What they wore was not clothing, but rags pieced together with bits of old sacking, disintegrating remnants of sheepskin, and odds and ends like the filthy trove of garbage cans and back lots. And with—they were half naked, barefoot—and with their unkempt hair and incredible emaciation they seemed specters from some drawing by Gustave Doré.

As I made my way through the crowd of these unmoving hopeless people, tugged at by children's hands, I could not take my eyes off of one figure standing in the station doorway, holding the jamb with clawing hands and swaying perilously. His face had that unreal waxen consistency of the face of a dead man in a coffin. I had watched him creep up to a standing posture by holding to the door, and now as he seemed about to try to walk I wanted to shout to him that he could not make it.

He only took two steps and fell headlong, slithering down to the platform through the close-packed crowd. When they picked him up he was dead. I asked a soldier of the Red Guard what had been the matter with the man. He shrugged his shoulders. "Starvation," he said.

As I walked through the dim hallway of the station I could scarcely make my way for the women and children huddled in heaps on the floor, lying all piled together, listless and uncaring whether they were stepped on or not. One woman sat, stolid, her back against the wall, a shapeless form piece of old sheet over her head and shoulders, the only covering above her waist. In the crook of her arm she held a baby so small and with such thin legs and arms that it looked like a doll, trying to nurse it at a breast that held nothing. The baby turned its head from side to side, crying in a thin little voice like a whisper of misery.

Outside, in the scorching sun and the relatively clear air I drew a long breath, fighting down the nausea that had seized me. Across from the station I could see more groups of refugees camped on the ground, some of them with a few possessions still—a cup, a pot made of an old gasoline tin, a bundle of rags under which to sleep at night. Nothing else.

To get away from them I jumped off the side of the platform onto what I took to be a piece of discarded sacking, next a torn and dirt-stained comforter, evidently covering something. As my boot struck the piece of sacking a little cry came from it. I tried to get my foot out of the way, and my spur caught in the sacking and carried it away. Something living under the comforter lifted a corner and looked out at me, and I turned to see what I had narrowly missed stepping on. It was a naked child, just born, its eyes not yet open and out from the shadow of the comforter there peered the mother, her eyes big with suffering, and her skin hot with fever.

I got away somehow, stumbling toward a cab at the corner of the station. And then, just as I had almost got to the cab and away from all this horrible nightmare I came upon the worst of it. Right at the corner of the station, in the hot sun, almost naked and pitifully emaciated lay a boy, quite dead, his staring eyes still open. And people came and went about their business—women carrying water from the station hydrant, cabs driving up and off again, little skeleton children playing about, all close to where he lay. And no one paid the slightest attention to the pitiful body, lying there in the sun. In time the dead wagon would pass the station in its daily rounds, and he would be piled on it with the others and taken away. There was nothing else to be done about it.

I scrambled into a cab and told the izvoschik to drive me away from the station, from all that swarm of unbelievable misery. But at every turn in the streets we came upon more things just like what I had seen—more refugees huddled in corners, more little naked children, more shrunken-faced, walking dead men recovering from the cholera only to die after all of just plain hunger.

"My God!" I said to the first American relief worker I met. "What's happened? Where have all of these wretched people come from? The last time I was out here, two years ago, things were pretty bad, but they weren't like this. What's it all about?"

But he only shook his head. "I don't know. I only got here in May, and it was like this when I came—only worse." And he sent me to the president of the Alexandropol Revcom. There I found out.

"You see, the Turks only left here on April 21," a soviet official informed me. "They were here from November last year—five months. In the Schoragul plain around Alexandropol they burned 140 villages, and these refugees are the people of those villages. They have nothing. They were driven out without warning and their houses fired. They have flocked into Alexandropol because they have nowhere else to go. But here there are still thousands of the Armenian refugees who were driven out of Turkey in 1917, and we have no place to put these newcomers and no food to give them. They are dying at the rate of about 25 a day now, in the summer, when it is warm. God knows what will happen when winter sets in. We have 141 cases of cholera here, and we can not even handle that. We have nothing either. What can we do? The Turks stripped the country clean." And so that's that.

* * * * * * *

Because in this part of the world newspapers are few and events are recounted from mouth to mouth, with the usual accretions that follow naturally upon such a method of recording history, I went out to see these 140 villages around Alexandropol from which the Turks were said to have driven thousands of wretched relics of humanity that had flocked into the railway center in the hope of finding food or of getting away to somewhere where food could be had. All around the Schoragul plain I went from village to village, and always it was the same story; the pathetic, half underground dwellings of these people, where man and beast alike lived in meticulous cleanliness and the frank simplicity of very old races were destroyed. The roof beams, hewn logs for the most part, almost impossible to replace in a country where no tree is seen in days of travel, had been burned. Where communes possessed, as frequently they did, a modern American or Swedish plow, harrow, or reaper for the common use the machine was left but the axle was carried away or some essential pin or bolt smashed into uselessness. And not a beast of burden, an ox to pull a plow or an ass to carry grain or a cow to give milk for the babies who seem to be born every few minutes in this prolific land. The country is stripped clean.

And as I made my way around among the villages toward the north of Alexandropol I came at last to a little cluster of them at the foot and on the slopes of Shti Tapa, some 25 versts northeast of Alexandropol on the Karakilisa main road. About 2 miles from Akh-Boolag I stopped a peasant on the road and asked if the Turks had been in that part of the valley, too.

"Come with me," he said. And he led me to a bridge over what would be a mountain torrent in the winter, running out of a gorge called Madjiloom Dijoor. "Siptak zoor" (White Spring Creek), he said, pointing to the creek, and his finger picked out here and there on the dry, white stones of the bed of the stream strange looking objects. They seemed to be garments, women's garments, skirts, shawls, here and there a shoe or a belt, all clinging to the rocks as if the water had left them there when the creek dried up under the summer sun. I climbed down into the bed of the creek but the peasant dragged me on up the ravine.

About 200 yards farther I suddenly came upon a human skull. Then another. Then a skeleton, all lying stretched out, complete. Half way up the gravel bank a shin bone stuck out with a shoe and stocking still on the end of it. The bed of the stream was dotted with bones.

Basil Soorp Nesbandian, my guide said his name was, of Akh-Boolag, took me up on the bank, which for about 100 yards was broad and flat, some 30 feet above the bottom of the stream. Here there were scores of graves, weighted down with stones to keep out marauding animals.

And from that height one could look up and down the stream where skulls were sown like the stones in the bed of the stream and skeletons lay higgledy-piggledy among the fading remnants of what was once clothing. On this height above the stream I stooped down and picked up an empty rifle cartridge. It bore the Turkish date of 1322 and the inscription Mauser and the star and crescent. There were such shells all about this high ground.

I asked Basil to tell me about it. Here it is, or as much of it as I can tell for publication, for some of the details are not printable:

It was late in October when the Turks came to this district, Basil said, or early in November. At first they only took everything away—cattle, grain, kitchen utensils, farming implements, everything. Then they began looting the houses for personal effects. Finally, one day they gathered all the men of Akh-Boolag into the two largest houses of the village and set them afire, with straw piled all over them to see that they burned. The women, Basil said, they took all in one great batch to the place where we were standing in Madjloom Dijoor and, binding them up along the edge of the gravel bank, first picked out 500 of the prettier ones, whom they sent back to the Turkish Army, and then shot or bayoneted the rest.

"How many of them were there in all?" I asked. "It is hard to say," he replied. "They came from a number of villages hereabouts—my own village, Akh-Boolag, Landar, Kaitakhebi, Gek-ekhoosh, Hezerkeuy. I should say that we found about 3,500 bodies when the spring freshets washed the snow away."

I went on to the villages. The houses were looted and burned. In Akh-Boolag, in the ruined house of Vartan Karakoosian, I found among the ashes the charred bones of some of the men who had been locked in there and burned with the house. "We got most of them out," Vartan said, apologetically, "and buried them there in that mound." And he pointed to a great heap far from any house. Four hundred men were burned in Vartan's house and about 50 in another house—old men and boys. The men of possible military age were all taken off to be made soldiers in Mustapha Kemal's army. I talked to a few villagers who were left—the men who had been away when the thing had taken place, or who had hidden or fled and so escaped. They all told me the same story, both as to the women and the men.

A little way from the Djadool Station, on the Alexandropol-Tiflis Railway, in another similar ravine, Moerati Djoor, near the village of Akh-Klissa, there was another such collection of skeletons and graves—only this time of men. Here Aram Baloyantz told the story—how between 1,000 and 1,500 men from the villages of Akh-Klissa, Arakhvail, Darbant, and Karanbon were taken out by the Turks of an artillery regiment stationed near the railway, bound together in batches, and bayoneted. Many of the corpses had 30 bayonet wounds when they were found in the spring. Aram said. And Arshaloois Arpikian, the station master at Djadjool, and Saribek Rafaeloff, the track-repair man, confirmed the story.

As I walked back to the road through the high grass I stumbled on something. It was the torso and one thigh of one of those who had been buried too shallowly. And that's all.

Back in Alexandropol again, one day I came upon the dead wagon making its sinister rounds, and followed it to the plat beyond the railway tracks, where every grave is a trench that holds the day's toll of those who have died of hunger, of cholera, of exposure, of despair. The morning's load that day was only nine.

"Not much business to-day," grinned the driver. "Weather's too fine. Wait till it turns cold." A genial soul, going about his ghastly task with a certain cheer, as why not? He piled them in the trench, one atop the other, old women, bearded old men, little girls, babies, all who were too weak, too undernourished to survive.

"They make a fine harvest for us gravediggers, the Turks," he went on. "Wherever they go they leave death behind them." They make a fine harvest for the gravediggers, the Turks. And that's all.

(After gathering the startling data incorporated in the above article Mr. Hibben, acting as secretary for the Russian commission of the Near East Relief, covered more than 5,000 miles in European Russia. In the region which he traversed, along the Volga River, it is estimated that 3,000,000 men, women, and children are doomed to die of starvation during the next six months. What he learned while going from Kazan to Astrakhan will form the basis of another article, which will appear in Leslie's in the near future.)

[Review of Reviews, January, 1922.]

From Batum the insistent appeal has come from relief workers for food, food, and more food. Capt. A. E. Yarrow, relief director for the district, declares that more than 100,000 children in the Caucasus district alone will starve unless the Near East Relief is able to extend its aid to them, in addition to maintaining its present work. Besides the children there are thousands of adult refugees from whom aid must be withheld until all of the youngsters are cared for. The *Dachel* was one of the first food ships sent out from the United States in the face of the present crisis.)

ARMENIA TO-DAY.

(By John H. Finley.)

Doctor Finley was at the head of the Red Cross committee in Palestine during the last months of the war. After the armistice he was the first American to make his way from the Euphrates to Constantinople, the object of his going being to bring the Red Cross forces into contact with those of the Near East Relief approaching from Constantinople. Under the arrangement made at this time the Near East took over all the work in that region, and has since then carried it on with tireless energy and heroism. Doctor Finley is now vice chairman of the Near East Relief organization.—The Editor.)

Conditions in Armenia to-day are worse than they have been at any time since the armistice. Such is the statement made by a commission of the Near East Relief, recently returned from a survey of conditions throughout the field of operations of that organization. Four hundred thousand people are homeless and destitute; 100,000 orphaned children are without shelter or food.

To the American people, long since wearied with the story of the suffering of this tragic nation, the statement must be dismal and disheartening. Millions of dollars have been given and dispensed for the saving of Armenia, and the Armenians are to-day worse off than ever before. Yet a brief consideration of events in this part of the world explains very clearly not only the situation that now exists but our responsibility for it.

While the rest of the world has been fighting its way out of the chaos of war, reestablishing its economic and industrial life and rebuilding its resources, Armenia has remained a battle field. Warring armies have continued to lay waste her fields and destroy her homes and render her people destitute. When at last peace came, with the establishment of the present Government of Armenia last spring, it was too late. The resources of the Armenians were exhausted. Their fields were barren. Famine was upon them.

The American commission found, in the principal cities of Armenia, a state of appalling want, with the dead lying about the streets—the same conditions that existed in 1919, when the United States Government sent a large quantity of flour to Armenia to succor that unhappy people. But now no Government aid is available, and the situation, as shocking to-day as it was two years ago, is being met entirely by private philanthropy through the Near East Relief.

The description of conditions in Armenia as observed by this commission of Americans is almost incredible in its bald statement of horrors—the dead gathered up daily and carted about like so much refuse to the outskirts of the city and there interred without ceremony in a common ditch; the market places, the railway stations, crowded with homeless, hungry people clad in miserable rags, begging for food or listlessly waiting death, too weak to move; every train carrying hundreds of the stronger on the roofs of the cars, on the bumpers, anywhere that foothold could be secured, all in search for food that did not exist.

As the American party descended from its train at Alexandropol, the old Russian garrison town and railway center of Transcaucasia, they stumbled across the dead body of a little boy, lying on the tracks. A grown man, livid with cholera, starting toward their car to ask for a bit of bread fell dead at their feet. At every turn new instances of the same harrowing kind gave evidence of the desperate nature of conditions which this commission of Americans found.

"The cause of the present acute famine situation in Armenia," as stated by the commission of five Americans who visited the famine area in Armenia, "was the destruction of some 140 villages by the invading Turks, from which the populations were driven, and whence all beasts of burden, agricultural and household implements, and furniture were removed by the invaders. The evacuation of this portion of Armenia did not take place until April 21, 1921, too late for any extensive crop to be put in, even had the peasants the draft animals and the implements to plow and sow the ground, which they did not have. Of the original 585,000 Armenian refugees from Turkish Armenia, there remained some 280,000 still unassimilated among the villages of the Armenian Republic, a charge upon the meager resources of the country. To this number the Turkish invasion added some 120,000, making a rough total of about 400,000 homeless refugees now facing winter without food in Armenia.

Of the 50,000 Armenians concentrated in cities and towns, by far the greater part were actually in starving condition when observed by this commission early in August. Children were lying dead in the streets, and the sick and infirm were dying in great numbers daily. Cholera had set in and was making havoc.

The only hope amidst all this misery and despair is the Near East Relief. Within their orphanage, mostly old army barracks turned over to them by the Armenian Government, more than 60,000 children are sheltered and clothed and fed. In the Alexandropol orphanages alone 18,000 boys and girls, the largest collection of orphans in history, are being cared for, at an average cost of less than $10 per month per child.

In all these orphanages an attempt has been made to make the children self-supporting. Recognizing the fact that Armenia's future depends on these boys and girls, Near East Relief is endeavoring to train each one in some trade, so that at the earliest possible moment they will be able to undertake not only their own support but the economic regeneration of the country. Classes in shoemaking, carpentry, printing, tailoring for the boys and weaving and sewing for the girls are turning out every month experts in each of these various lines. A few promising children are given especial schooling, with a view to becoming teachers.

This work in the orphanages has served not only to train the children and teach them self-reliance and independence but it has enabled the organization to run its establishments on a most economical basis.

Outside the orphanages 50,000 more children are fed one meal a day and provided with clothing sent over from America. The meal consists of a bowl of soup and a piece of bread, but it is enough to keep the children from starvation. There are 63 hospitals in various centers throughout the Caucasus and Asia Minor and 129 clinics, to which people come on foot from miles around, often three or four days' journey.

But even with all this, the facilities are woefully inadequate. For every child inside an orphanage there is at least one outside, without shelter or food or friends. There are thousands of adult refugees whom it is impossible for the Near East Relief, with its limited funds, to help at all, for the saving of the children must come first. In nearly all of the centers the industrial work, which promised so much, has had to be discontinued for lack of room, lack of material, and lack of skilled workers to carry it on. Education is being given up reluctantly but of necessity in many of the larger orphanages. And, worst of all, dozens and even hundreds of children are being turned away every day to wander the streets, hungry and half naked. "All this," says Mr. Vickery, general secretary of the organization, "was in August, when the danger from cold and exposure was at a minimum. Even then the toll of deaths was 20 or more in one city alone each day. What it must be now that the snow is on the ground can only be imagined."

Another element in this distressing situation throughout the Near East was brought to the fore by Capt. Paxton Hibben, recently returned from an investigation of conditions both in Russia and Transcaucasia.

"We are bending every energy to remodel the world on a little higher level than before the war," he said. "But we are permitting millions of children throughout the famine regions of the Near East to grow up with the terrible complexes of moral disintegration that are created by hunger and the sight of hunger all about them. There must somehow be found for them the element of kindliness and brotherhood to be brought into their lives at an age when impressions mold the future of the man or woman."

The problem of the Pacific is ended. The constructive thought of America is free to turn elsewhere in the task of regenerating the world after the war. There is no spot in the world which needs this regenerating influence more than the Near East and no agency of mercy and rehabilitation better prepared to conduct such a work than the Near East Relief. It is a worthy cause and should have the support of America.

BLEEDING TO DEATH.

[From Leslie's Weekly, May 18, 1918.]

The cradle of Christianity is Armenia. Her story is the most tragic in human history. For 16 centuries, in the face of the cruelest persecutions, her people have been faithful unto death. Not Serbia, nor Poland, nor Belgium, but Armenia furnishes the war's most horrible chapter. The Moslem world in general refused to answer the call for a holy war, but the attempt to exterminate the Armenians has been to the Turks a holy crusade.

The great offense of the Armenians is that they are Christians, and the German Kaiser uttered not one word of protest when his Moslem ally sought to destroy this Christian race. Fresh opportunity for Armenian slaughter in the Caucasus region has come to the Turks through the Russian peace. Germany insisted that all Russian troops be withdrawn from this region. The Russian Government, which yielded to Germany's demand, and the Armenian national council are now protesting against the wholesale slaughter of Armenians in the Caucasus by Turkish troops.

Armenia furnished 160,000 soldiers to Russia in this war, and is still ready to offer an army of 150,000 to fight the Turks. We agree with Representative LITTLE, of Kansas, that the United States could not spend $10,000,000 more wisely than in helping Armenia to get back into the war. Armenia looks to America not only to save her people from German and Turkish slavery but also to save them from starving.

Five dollars will feed a representative of this ancient and noble Christian race for one month. Send your offering to the Armenian and Syrian relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Every cent goes directly to saving starving Armenians. And don't fail to write to the Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE, M. C., Washington, D. C., for a free copy of his recent remarkable and enlightening speech on the atrocities that Armenia has suffered at the hands of the unspeakable Turk.

It is an amazing revelation well worth reading. It is one of the saddest chapters of this cruel war, sad enough to make the world weep.

POINT OF ORDER OVERRULED.

When the Russian relief bill was under discussion in the House, the gentleman from Kansas offered an amendment specifically directing that a certain portion of the fund appropriated should go to Armenia. The gentleman in charge of the bill made a point of order against the amendment, and his point of order was sustained. In the spring of this year, 1922, the Government department in charge of this fund decided to spend a portion of that money in sending 6,000 tons of foodstuffs to Armenia, and the point of order was finally overruled.

As you know, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, lying side by side, occupy the land between the Black and the Caspian Seas. They have, with the approval of the Russian Government, a sort of a working agreement that keeps them out of trouble with each other. Last fall they arranged a possible agreement with the Turkish Government, conceding their existence, whenever the Russian Soviet should see fit to agree thereto. If Christendom and Turkey had carried out the treaty they made at Sevres, the Armenian Republic would extend from its capital at Erivan, in the mountains, to the seaport of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and to the borders of Syria far to the South. If that had been done, hundreds of thousands of poor dead people would now be alive and prosperous and happy in a Christian State. The committee should have other sources of information than this department alone.

A few sessions ago, when the Foreign Affairs Committee brought their diplomatic bill before the House, the gentleman from Kansas moved to amend by making the minister to Persia

minister to Armenia and Persia, with residence at Erivan, the Armenian capital, on the railroad, near the sea, and better situated for a Persian minister than was even the Persian capital. That would have been an official recognition by this Republic of the Armenian Republic, and Turkey and Russia would not have ventured to raise a hand against the Armenians, and the Armenians would still hold Kars and Alexandropol, which Loris Melikoff, the Armenian general, took from the Turks three generations ago. A point of order stopped that amendment, and the fingers of that point of order, gentlemen, drip with the blood of 500,000 Christians, dead by the hands of the Turk since then. I would not wish to be the man who will be called to answer at the bar of God for the points of order that have so helped to ruin the oldest of Christian peoples. The great Creator of the universe gave to the Armenians the soul of a mighty people, and through the storm and strife and stress of sixteen centuries that proud spirit has never broken. Christendom has deserted them, and if the God of their fathers and our fathers is to give to them as their own the land they have held so long, the rescue must come soon, and surely it will.

Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND,

OF VIRGINIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sunday, May 28, 1922.

The House had under consideration House Resolution 350, relating to the life, character, and public services of Hon. HENRY D. FLOOD, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I wish to pay a brief tribute to the public service of Mr. FLOOD. It was my misfortune that I could not be present when the exercises were held. Sickness detained me. Except for that cause I would have participated in those exercises. I can add now little, if anything, to the splendid tributes already paid to Mr. FLOOD's worth. The story of his life and work has been written in the language of love. His zeal and fidelity are well attested by the causes he championed and by the results he attained.

When the sad message came to us that Mr. FLOOD was dead, his colleagues felt a keen sense of personal loss. The people of his district, who had long honored him, and whom he in turn had honored, grieved that he had gone. Virginia mourned the early departure of a distinguished and faithful son. I joined in that sorrow.

I had not known Mr. FLOOD long. Our acquaintance began with my entry into service here in July, 1918. He was among the first of my colleagues whom I met, and I found him ever ready to assist me and willing to advise me. He was ever courteous and considerate, manifesting at all times a desire to make my service a success. Out of the abundance of his legislative experience he was able to advise wisely, and his advice was given cheerfully. He was of material assistance to me, and not to me alone but to all new Members.

Mr. FLOOD's service at the head of the great Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was a member during the war, must be remembered always. His coworkers have attested his service to his native State and to the Nation. He was faithful to State and Nation alike, and he was untiring always in his efforts for their welfare. Intense, energetic, courageous, and devoted to country, he achieved much for his country's welfare. He was loyal to friend and fearless to foe. He was an indefatigable worker, and whenever call to service came he was ready. To the great party of which he was a most important part he gave generously, yielding at last his life in a struggle that culminated in the greatest victory his party had won in Virginia for many years.

From young manhood to the day of his death Mr. FLOOD was fighting in the cause of the Democratic Party. He was a leader among men. Representing that great party, he served with signal ability in the general assembly of the State, in the constitutional convention of his State, and in the Congress of the Nation.

Mr. FLOOD was aggressive. When he supported a cause he rendered no half-hearted service. He gave the best that was in him. He fought valiantly, and usually where the battle was the hottest he might be found. He never failed in an unfaltering love for his native State.

But I dare not attempt in the brief limits of a memorial address to recount his services. Though I knew him but a few years, our brief acquaintance ripened into friendship. When I last saw him he was bearing the banner of his party to splendid victory. I little realized that he was to pass so soon. Yet at that time his strength was failing. He spared not himself in that struggle. From every section came the call for his personal work, and so far as humanly possible every call was answered. He stopped not to count the cost, so far as he personally was concerned. Had he done so he might yet be with us.

I knew Mr. FLOOD in his home, where the gentler, finer qualities of the man were clearly shown. There, with his family around him, he was at his best.

The vacant places in our ranks are soon filled. The scenes shift constantly. The faces of to-day are absent to-morrow. New faces come. Thus it has always been and will always be; but while his comrades remain Mr. FLOOD will live in loving memory. When these comrades shall have gone, he will live in the splendid record that he made in the legislative halls of the Nation.

To us Mr. FLOOD is asleep, and we may not wake him; but after all may he not now know in fuller measure that—

Death is the veil which
Those who live call life;
They sleep, and it is lifted.

ADDRESS

OF

HON. R. WALTON MOORE,

OF VIRGINIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sunday, May 28, 1922.

The House had under consideration House Resolution 350, relating to the life, character, and public services of Hon. H. D. FLOOD, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I unite with the others who have so eloquently discussed the events of his public career and the relations that marked his private life, in deploring the untimely death of our late colleague. I will long think of him as closely identified with three most important periods in the history of his State and the country.

He served in the Legislature of Virginia at a time when the devastation created by the Civil War was being repaired; when the resources of the State were extremely limited; and when a serious controversy as to the amount and settlement of its indebtedness placed it in a most uncertain and precarious position. The fate of Virginia then depended upon the wisdom and vigor of the legislature and the view to be taken by the Supreme Court of its enactments. At that juncture Mr. FLOOD, though a youthful member of the house of delegates, displayed his characteristic resolution and energy, and contributed his full part in solving the great problem that was being dealt with.

Later, Mr. FLOOD served in the State constitutional convention of 1901-02. The State was then called upon to solve another great problem which necessitated the recasting of its fundamental law. The situation was difficult; the work most delicate and laborious; and the demand upon the time, the strength, and the patience of the members of the convention almost beyond precedent. In that body, whose labors, after long months of toil, were brought to a successful conclusion, Mr. FLOOD was one of the outstanding figures. He served on the most important committee, which was charged with the duty of considering and reporting a suffrage plan, and he ably and zealously participated in the debates upon all of the vital issues which had to be disposed of. While the record of his service in the legislature can only be known by reference to the official journals and to the newspapers of the time, the details of his record in the convention are fortunately preserved in the stenographic report of its proceedings, to which those who come after us will turn for information as to the great danger that was then threatening and the course pursued by him and his colleagues in their effort to avert it and make the future safe.

Then, in the maturity of his experience as a Member of the House of Representatives, it fell to him to bring before the House the resolution under which this country entered the World War. There will never be forgotten the marvelously dramatic incidents of the spring of 1917—the scene at the Capitol when the President delivered his wonderful address to Congress, declaring that the time had arrived for definite and final action, and the scene a little later when the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was brought forward for consideration by its chairman, Mr. FLOOD.

Thomas Jefferson's public career was of a most varied character. But in writing his own epitaph he expressed the desire that he should be remembered as "author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia." There are many of us who, disregarding incidents that are comparatively minor, will wish to have our lamented colleague remembered as a public man because of the service he rendered his State and his country in connection with the three great transactions I have briefly outlined, in which he so conspicuously participated.

The Agricultural Interests of the Country Should Have a Representative on the Federal Reserve Board.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. ANDREWS,

OF NEBRASKA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 23, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 2263) to amend the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this bill proposes to amend the Federal reserve act in such a manner as to give distinct recognition and representation to the agricultural interests of the country in the membership of the Federal Reserve Board. This is a very wise and a very important amendment.

Agriculture is the fundamental enterprise of the Nation. Measures which will contribute to its increased prosperity will enhance and promote the welfare of every other financial industry and economic enterprise of the Nation. Those who think that agriculture must be hampered in order that other enterprises may prosper make a very great mistake with respect to the welfare of the entire country.

The Federal reserve system was originally designed to assist all legitimate enterprises of the American people, particularly in times of stress and emergency. The general outlines of this system were established by the work of the Monetary Commission in an effort to stabilize the banking system of the country and furnish an elastic currency that would meet, handle, and reach all sections of the country by furnishing adequate funds to protect and promote all lines of American industry.

In 1920 and 1921, however, the Federal Reserve Board failed to respond to the needs of the agricultural interests of the country to protect them against serious loss. The board entered upon a period of deflation at the critical moment, advanced rates, compelled member banks, especially in the Kansas City district, to liquidate their loans. That action compelled the member banks, especially in that section of the country, as it did in many others, to call upon farmers for the liquidation of their loans at a time when they needed credit. This policy of deflation inaugurated and put into effect by the Federal Reserve Board carried ruin to farmers and stockmen in different parts of the country.

If the Federal Reserve Board had responded faithfully to the original purpose of its creation it would have granted to those member banks an extension of time on their paper which, in turn, would have enabled those banks to have extended the credit to the farmers and stockmen who were otherwise thrown into serious distress.

When the governor of the board, Mr. W. P. G. Harding, was asked to consider the provision of the law which says that the Federal reserve system was not created to make profits, he promptly replied that the Federal reserve system could not avoid making profits for that period of time. Of course, greater profits would follow to the system with an advance in rates and the placing of larger loans at the same time in the financial centers of the country. It is interesting to note that at that very time speculators were manipulating the sugar market. They succeeded to such an extent that the price of sugar to the consumers was advanced to 25 and 30 cents a pound.

If the Federal Reserve Board had granted like favors to the agricultural sections of the country, many farmers and stockmen would have been saved from financial bankruptcy.

In order to make it doubly certain that no such evil purpose shall be perpetrated upon the agricultural interests hereafter a loyal and able representative of those interests should have a place on the Federal Reserve Board. Under such circumstances the signal can be given, the facts can be disclosed, and the agricultural interests of the country will not be likely to sustain the injuries that they did formerly when they had no representative on that board.

It is urged by some that this bill is class legislation. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] has dwelt at great length upon the alleged follies of class legislation. In his dreams he seems to see an organization which he describes as the agricultural bloc. In his nightly visions he imagines that the farm bloc is to bring great misfortune to the country. In his wakeful and lucid moments he will surely come to understand that the so-called farm bloc will not be so dictatorial in the affairs of the Nation as the so-called eastern or New England bloc that dominated legislative affairs for a long period of time. Men in this and the former Congress who recognize the importance of giving to the agricultural interests of the country proper recognition in keeping with the welfare of the entire Nation must be considered and adjusted equitably with one another so as to give the greatest activity and prosperity to each and all. They are simply demanding that the agricultural interests shall not be placed below their rightful place in this national program.

We do not come with ill will and sinister purposes toward any important legitimate interests of the country. But we do insist that no one shall lay violent hands upon the fundamental industry of the American people—agriculture.

Of course it is not to be expected that the appointment of a representative of agriculture on the Federal Reserve Board will solve all the ills from which the Nation may at any time suffer. It will, however, assure the agricultural interests of the Nation a loyal, proper, and effective representation in the adjustment of those interests throughout the country.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK] calls the attention of the House to the increased loans through the Federal reserve system during the period of agricultural deflation. By that citation he seeks to convey the idea that the agricultural interests had funds available simply because the Federal reserve system had a larger amount of loans outstanding. His assumption in this matter is completely refuted by the fact that the farmers did not get the money and could not get the money. The further fact should also be noted that the farmers were compelled to turn over every dollar they could secure to the Federal reserve system. Then note the additional significant fact that the Federal reserve system put out larger amounts elsewhere. These facts give the assurance that the farmers did not get the money and also that the sugar speculators did get money that the farmers were entitled to receive.

These citations might be multiplied at almost indefinite length. Those already given, however, are sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom of placing a representative of agriculture on the Federal Reserve Board.

I shall support this bill most heartily. I am in favor of eliminating the committee amendments and passing the bill substantially as it came to us from the Senate. Let us vote immediately; end debate; pass the bill; and thus hasten the appointment of a man on the Federal Reserve Board to represent the agricultural interests of the Nation.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENCE JACOWAY,

OF ARKANSAS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, May 25, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the resolution (S. J. Res. 12) authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over and dispose of 13,902 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic.

Mr. JACOWAY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, some one of the law writers has defined a trial as being "the judicial ascertainment of the truth." I paraphrase that definition this afternoon in addressing the committee, and say that a joint resolution of this character is a "congressional ascertainment of the truth."

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, gentlemen, I have gone into the testimony that was adduced relative to this

claim, both before the committee of the Senate and before my own committee, and I am driven unalterably to the conclusion, beyond peradventure of a doubt, that the integrity of the Federal Government is involved in your vote here to-day.

As I see it, holding this record up by its four corners, and viewing it in the absence of demagogery or camouflage, we are seeking only to ascertain the truth. In my judgment, every man who votes on this resolution, if he understands the testimony as I do, will cast his vote in the affirmative. I want to say also in the beginning that I have no senseless hostility against wealth. If it has been honestly earned, I admire and commend the man who has honestly earned it.

Now, the test here to-day, gentlemen of the committee, is whether or not wealth shall be penalized. If so, this resolution shall fail. During my 12 years' membership in this House I have noticed the comings and goings of the gentlemen of this House, and taking into consideration the plans and specifications upon which my fellow Members are builded, I say I believe that all of you are seekers after the truth, and want to know what the truth is, and when that truth has been evolved to your satisfaction you will let your vote reflect what you think is the truth.

There are some things in this resolution and in this testimony that are uncontradicted. The men who may follow me and those who have preceded me can not take this record and contradict it, and this is the plain fact. I am sure that my friend from Kansas and my friend from Texas have inadvertently misstated the facts as to the agency created on behalf of the Government for the purchase of this Argentine sugar. At the time the American Trading Co. and B. H. Howell & Son Co. entered into this contract with the Department of State and the Department of Justice, Attorney General Palmer considered that he had the right and the legal authority to enter into this contract with these parties. Mr. Palmer in his testimony states, on page 38, House hearings, January, 1920:

> In the first place, the plan which was inaugurated was a perfectly proper one and a lawful one under the law. The President had the right, under the Lever Act, section 2, which gave him very large powers with respect to the securing of a supply and the control of the distribution of all of the necessaries of life, to enter into all voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agents or agencies, to accept the services of any persons without compensation, to cooperate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the Government, and to coordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of efforts or of funds. * * *
>
> I say it was a lawful plan, therefore, and a proper plan. I say also that it was a beneficial plan to the people of the country, and they got the benefit by it.

And on page 43 of the same hearings Attorney General Palmer further states:

> What I said was that the President under that section (section 2 of the Lever Act) was within his powers in utilizing the agency of the Department of Justice and of these gentlemen, B. H. Howell Son & Co., and the American Trading Corporation, to secure an adequate supply of sugar and an equitable distribution at a fair price. They are "agencies," and he could use any agencies that he saw fit.

Mr. Figg, the Assistant Attorney General, who handled the details of this transaction, stated that he felt the Department of Justice was empowered under section 2 of the Lever Act, and the proclamation of the President of November 21, 1919, transferring the powers of the Food Administration to the Department of Justice. (Hearings January, 1920, p. 77.)

The correspondence between the State Department and the Department of Justice and the cables to and from our embassy in Buenos Aires clearly show the authority and power of the Department of Justice to act in this matter was accepted without question by all Government officials concerned and by the agencies themselves.

B. H. Howell & Son Co. thought they had the right to enter into it, and they thought the Department of Justice was clothed with the proper authority. The American Trading Co. thought the same thing, and the chronology of this whole transaction when it is evolved and unfolded before you shows that this belief was thoroughly warranted, and that there was no camouflage or skullduggery in it, but that B. H. Howell Son & Co., in the person of Mr. Post, and the American Trading Co., in the actions they performed in this matter, were actuated by the highest degree of patriotism.

Mr. Franklin, whose testimony is unimpeachable, stated both before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Agriculture Committee of the House the history of this transaction in detail without any knowledge of the contents of the files of the State Department and Department of Justice in respect thereto. It is a remarkable thing to find now, when these records of these departments are available to members of the committee long after the testimony was completed, that they confirm absolutely and in detail the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Franklin.

My friend from Kansas in his remarks has stated that this matter was started by Mr. Franklin and some one from the Department of State bringing it to the attention of the Department of Justice, whereas, as a matter of fact, the whole matter arose in consequence of a cablegram dated April 1, 1920, from the American ambassador in Argentina to the Secretary of State, which reads as follows:

BUENOS AIRES, *April 1, 1920.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

Important; 82, April 1, noon.

For Bureau Foreign Commerce. At my suggestion ambassador has discussed informally with Minister for Foreign Affairs possibility of lifting Argentine embargo on sugar export to permit shipment, whole or part, of 60,000 tons exportable surplus to States in view our shortage. Argentine might grant permission if request be made through State Department designating American firm or firms to arrange matters here with refineries. Klein.

STIMSON.

From this cablegram you will see that the situation in the Argentine was known in the State Department, and had been communicated to the Department of Justice nearly a month before Mr. Franklin had his conversation with officials of the State Department on other matters, during which this Argentine sugar matter was brought up. It was on April 27 that the matter was mentioned to him at the State Department, and the suggestion was made that the situation be discussed with officials of the Department of Justice. Nothing came of this preliminary discussion until a week or 10 days later, when Mr. Figg, of the Department of Justice, sent for Mr. Franklin, and they met for the first time on May 7, 1920. At this meeting Mr. Figg outlined the plans he had in mind, and asked that the American Trading Co. undertake to buy and import this sugar for the Government. Mr. Franklin was not even then satisfied with the information submitted, and asked that the data be further confirmed through the State Department and the American Embassy in Buenos Aires; and further stated that his company would not enter into the arrangement unless the Department of Justice selected a large and reputable firm to handle the distribution of the sugar in the United States.

After further confirming the information received from the State Department the Department of Justice wrote to the American Trading Co. on May 11, 1920, instructing them to buy as much sugar as possible, and stating that arrangements had been made with large interests to handle the distribution. The Department of Justice did not in this letter advise the American Trading Co. who these interests were, and it was not until later, as Mr. Figg stated in his testimony (January, 1920, hearings, p. 79), that he brought the two companies together.

These companies were selected to handle this matter on account of their large facilities and on account of the fact they could expedite this matter better than any other living agency under the American Government, and in view of the fact there was a crying need for a decrease in the price of one of the necessities of life, to wit, sugar, and an increase in the supplies.

My friend from Kansas has stated that there was an embargo in the Argentine at that time, under which modifications could be secured provided deposits of a certain kind of sugar, known as "pilet" sugar, were made with the Argentine Government. My friend has been led into a grievous error by confusing the situation which existed at that time with later developments. There was an absolute embargo upon the exportation of Argentine sugar, and not a single pound could be exported, and it was not until May 22 that a presidential decree was issued permitting the exportation of 100,000 tons of Argentine sugar, provided a deposit of "pilet" sugar equivalent to 30 per cent of the amount to be exported was withheld and deposited with officials of the Argentine Government under certain resale regulations prescribed by that Government. It should be clearly understood, gentlemen, that the entire amount of sugar acquired by these agents on behalf of the United States Government was bought prior to the promulgation of this decree.

I want to particularly impress upon you gentlemen that in these early cablegrams exchanged between the State Department and the American Embassy, and which were communicated to the Department of Justice, there is no mention made of contemplated requirement of this kind, and the arrangement made between these companies and these Government departments was not planned upon any such basis, as there was no intimation that the Argentine Government would impose any restrictions of any nature whatsoever upon the exportation of sugar to this country.

It should be further understood that this "pilet" type of sugar is of a different quality than that purchased by these agents for export to the United States and is of a character which is not used in this country and would not have been marketable here. As a result of the terms of this decree of May 22, the price of this pilet sugar rose rapidly, and to have required these agents to have purchased sufficient of the sugar to comply with the terms of the decree would have nullified the whole transaction and have defeated the plan of the Department of Justice and State Department. Let me read you the memorandum from the American ambassador to the Secretary of State dated June 11, 1920:

[Inclosure 1 in dispatch No. 1211.]

AIDE MEMOIRE.

I am instructed by my Government to make the friendly suggestion to your excellency in person that the Argentine Government permit the export of such sugar as was petitioned for by the Government of the United States prior to the recent decree of the Argentine Government (30,000 tons), or at least such amount as has actually been purchased by my Government (14,000 tons), relying on its understanding with the Argentine foreign office, which was kept fully advised of the action of the United States Government throughout.

It does not appear to my Government that the recent decree requiring the deposit of a particular type (pilet) sugar to the extent of 30 per cent of the amount exported should fairly be applied to sugar bought before this decree, relying on the supposition that permission to export would be given without conditions. The United States Government has purchased only sugar of the type known as white granulated; it has no pilet sugar and can procure none at a reasonable price, and hence can not comply with this condition.

I am instructed particularly to say that my Government would not have asked permission to export sugar had the conditions of the decree been foreseen, and to call your excellency's attention to the fact that the petition to export the sugar now in question was filed on behalf of the United States Government by the American Trading Co. some days before the decree, so that to apply to the export of this sugar the conditions of this later decree is, in the view of my Government, retroactive. The formal petition to export the first quantity of sugar was delivered by my secretary personally to the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs on the 20th of May, but it was first intimated to myself as far back as the 1st of April by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Argentine Government would look favorably on a permission to export sugar to the United States if made by my Government officially, and early in May I was instructed that my Government would make official request for the export of this lot of sugar on receiving assurance from the foreign office that such a request would have a favorable reception. This assurance was given to my secretary, Mr. Russell, by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs on the 10th of May.

I am instructed further to add that the sole desire of my Government in this matter has been to secure the use of as much sugar as the Argentine Government can spare, having consideration for the needs of its own people, for distribution among the people of the United States, and that this distribution will be supervised by the American Department of Justice in order to avoid the interposition of speculators. Should the permission to export this sugar now on hand not be given, or even greatly delayed, my Government would be subject to great loss or damage, either by a forced resale of the sugar at a price below its actual cost or the indefinite storage of the same, which would be of injury to the sugar, besides precluding the worthy motives with which the United States Government undertook these negotiations.

Buenos Aires, June 11, 1920.

It is clearly apparent from this communication that there was no attempt to favor the American Trading Co. by securing a modification of the embargo, but on the other hand the United States Government was acting through its official representative to secure the sugar on behalf of the American people.

There is another uncontradicted fact that the record discloses beyond peradventure of a doubt, not as the result of hearsay, but mathematically calculated, and the figures will testify to what I am saying, that as a result of the activities of the American Trading Co. and B. H. Howell & Son Co. the price of sugar was so reduced in this country that a billion dollars or more was saved to the American people.

Mr. CLOUSE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOWAY. I will be glad to.

Mr. CLOUSE. How much of the sugar purchased in the Argentine was brought to this country before the price broke?

Mr. JACOWAY. I do not believe any of it was.

Mr. CLOUSE. As a matter of fact all of their purchasing transactions were closed on May 22, and the embargo lasted until the 23d of June.

Mr. JACOWAY. I see what the gentleman is leading up to. I can not remember the dates, but I will say to the gentleman in answer to his question that I know it was a condition precedent on the part of the Department of Justice and on the part of the officials of the Department of State, when they said to B. H. Howell & Son Co. and the American Trading Co.: "If you will go to Argentina and act as our agents in this matter, both as purchasing agents and distributing agents, we give you the solemn word of the American Government that the embargo on that sugar is lifted immediately." And acting in obedience to the promise of the State Department and also the Department of Justice these people went there and bought that sugar, but the Department of Justice was unable to get the embargo lifted for a period of 1 month and 13 days, and during that time the papers in New York and elsewhere were full of the report that great amounts of sugar were coming into this country, and the result was that the price of sugar broke, and before they could get that sugar into the United States a loss was sustained.

I say to you, gentlemen of this House, assuming that they were agents of the Federal Government, when the Federal Government through its duly accredited agents said, "I will get that embargo lifted," and then failed to do it, and the American Trading Co. and B. H. Howell & Son Co. sustained a loss as a result of it, this is a compelling reason for the Federal Government to now pay those losses.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman is making a very interesting statement.

Mr. JACOWAY. I refuse to yield, unless just for a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JACOWAY. I will ask for additional time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WARD of New York. How much time?

Mr. JACOWAY. Five minutes.

Mr. WARD of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas five minutes more.

Mr. RAKER. What I wanted to ask the gentleman was how could they be the agents of the Government if they bought, paid for, and handled the sugar in their own names and disposed of it in their own names?

Mr. JACOWAY. I will in answer to that say that at the time this transaction was entered into there was nothing said as to the question of whose name it should be bought in. These people stated they could finance the proposition, and they did it. And in further answer to the argument laid down by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER], in which he said they expected to make a million dollars on this transaction, the record in this case writes an eternal traverse upon that proposition. I state to you that the maximum amount that the American Trading Co. and B. H. Howell & Son. Co. could make out of this transaction would be $140,000 and the minimum $70,000. Under their contract with the Federal Government through its agents they agreed to handle the sugar for 1 cent per pound gross for buying it and 1 cent per pound gross for distributing it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. According to the testimony, they purchased 31,156,000 pounds of sugar.

Mr. JACOWAY. The gentleman will get it by computation. If you will take 14,000 tons of sugar and multiply it by 2,000 pounds to the ton——

Mr. JONES of Texas. According to their own statement on page 22 of the Franklin brief, they purchased 13,900 tons of sugar, which at 2,240 pounds to the ton is equivalent to 31,156,000 pounds, and at 1 cent a pound that is $311,000 to the American Trading Co. and a similar amount to B. H. Howell & Son Co.

Mr. JACOWAY. That was gross. My statement is that the maximum amount that B. H. Howell & Son Co. could make out of this would be $140,000 and the minimum would be $70,000, and I will figure it to the gentlemen in this way. If you will take a pencil in hand and put down 14,000 tons of sugar and multiply by 2,000 pounds to the ton——

Mr. JONES of Texas. Two thousand two hundred and forty pounds to the ton.

Mr. JACOWAY. Then if he will multiply that by one-quarter of a cent he will get the figures I have arrived at. Mr. Post testified that his net profit on all of these transactions was one-quarter of a cent per pound.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman from Arkansas yield for a brief question?

Mr. JACOWAY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. Would not the natural effect of the lifting of the embargo, which these people requested, be to lower the price of sugar?

Mr. JACOWAY. Yes.

Mr. TINCHER. In regard to this controversy about the number of pounds in a ton——

Mr. JACOWAY. I was counting 2,000 pounds to a ton.

Mr. LINEBERGER. I think it is a metric ton of 2,204 pounds.

Mr. JACOWAY. Then there would be that difference between 2,000 pounds and 2,204 pounds, and to this extent I am in error.

There is one other point to which I wish to direct your particular attention, because it ranks next in importance to the failure of the Government departments to secure the prompt lifting of the Argentine embargo as one of the reasons for the loss. When the drop in the price of sugar in the market here came as a result of publicity given these importations and it became apparent to all concerned that a loss would inevitably ensue, it was suggested to the Department of Justice and the State Department that a portion of the sugar be resold in Argentina, where the market had materially advanced. The United States Government prevented such resale in Argentina.

My friend from Kansas and my friend from Kentucky both misconstrue the facts when they state that this Government

gave permission to these agents to resell the sugar in Argentina. If you will refer to the letter of the Department of Justice to the American Trading Co., dated August 2, 1920, you will find they were absolutely refused permission to resell the sugar in Argentina.

In connection with this refusal I want to read to you a telegram which was sent by the State Department to the American ambassador in Buenos Aires on July 29, 1920. It reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT BUENOS AIRES, JULY 30, 1920.

[Paraphrase.]

Reference is made to the telegram of the embassy at Buenos Aires under date of July 29, 11 p. m.

The American Trading Co. has been advised by the Attorney General that it should not allow any of the sugar purchased in the Argentine Republic, and amounting to the figure of 14,000 tons, to be sold in the Argentine Republic. In case the embassy finds that rumors are prevailing that the American Trading Co. has been allowed to sell the embassy may point out in a statement communicated to the newspapers that all of the above sugar purchased in the Argentine has been purchased for use in the United States.

In spite of the definite refusal contained in letter of August 2, the situation was so serious that a further effort was made by these agents to have the United States Government dispose of this sugar remaining in Argentina, and as a result the Secretary of State cabled the American Embassy on August 12 as follows:

(Paraphrase of cablegram.)

To: American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dated: August 12, 6 p. m.
Number: 88.

Reference is made to your No. 185 of August 6 and No. 186 of August 9.

1. If approved by Sullivan, convey to the Government of Argentina that this Government desires to state again its appreciation of its favor in permitting the export of sugar to relieve necessities in this country; and that since the situation in the United States has been remedied in large measure through the courteous act of the Argentine Government and at the same time the market in Argentina appears to be suffering from a sugar shortage, this Government would be glad to resell to the Argentine Government, if it so desires, or on the market under its supervision, such quantities of sugar which have not already been exported to the United States; that the sugar is offered at 16 cents United States currency and amounts to 4,383 tons. You may explain to the Argentine Government, if you think advisable, that the stated price is placed somewhat above purchase price in order to cover expenditures incidental to its handling, purchase, and storage.

2. Please be careful to avoid giving impression which you warned against in your cablegram of July 29, No. 178. (Signed) COLBY.

This offer evidently was given careful consideration by the Argentine Government, as a reply was not received until August 23, reading as follows:

(Paraphrase of cablegram.)

STATE DEPARTMENT, *Washington*.
No. 196 of August 23, 6 p. m.

I have been told by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Argentine Government, while appreciating the kindness of the United States Government in making this offer, it prefers that the sugar shall be shipped to the United States as already arranged, since the permit therefor has been granted.

There has been appointed a congressional committee to investigate the subject of the exportation of sugar from Argentina and doubtless there will be several (scrapes?).

I believe that the sale to (by) the American Trading Co. here of any of the sugar may lead to unfavorable criticism. Sullivan will ship 1,500 tons by the *Arabic*.

(Signed) WADSWORTH.

Gentlemen, while there may be some doubt that this is a legal claim, yet it is a highly moral claim. Attorney General Daugherty, Ex-Attorney General Palmer, and State Department officials all agree in that; but there are other debts that the Federal Government should pay, saving and excepting legal debts and moral debts. The Supreme Court of the United States in passing on that question construed, in the case of United States v. Realty Company (163 U. S. 427), wherein Mr. Justice Peckham says:

Under the provisions of the Constitution Congress has power "to pay the 'debts' of the United States. * * *" What are the debts of the United States within the meaning of the constitutional provisions? "It is conceded and, indeed, it can not be questioned, that the debts are not limited to those which are evidenced by some written obligation or to those which are otherwise of a strictly legal character. The term 'debt' includes those debts or claims which rest upon a merely equitable or honorary obligation and which would not be recoverable in a court of law if existing against an individual. The Nation, broadly speaking, owes a 'debt' to an individual when his claim grows out of general principles of right and justice; when, in other words, it is based upon considerations of a moral or merely honorary nature, such as are binding on the conscience or the honor of the individual, although the debt could obtain no recognition in a court of law."

That, gentlemen of the committee, is the foundation upon which this claim rests. I was never more convinced in my life than I am of the purpose of the United States Government and the American Trading Co. and B. H. Howell & Son Co. in entering into this contract, because every time you get back to the facts in the record it shows that the Department of Justice, the Department of State, B. H. Howell & Son Co., and the American Trading Co. all thought they had the right to enter into this contract in order to reduce the price of sugar. It was never conceived by B. H. Howell & Son Co. and the American Trading Co. that if they lost on this sugar but what they would be freely reimbursed by the Federal Government, because their compensation was fixed in the beginning. I cent a pound for the purchase and I cent a pound for the distribution. They were agents hopelessly bound by specific instructions from their principal, the Federal Government, and could exercise no will of their own at any time, nor in any respect. Gentlemen, I do not know anything of B. H. Howell & Son Co. I know no member of the firm except Mr. Post. I am not acquainted with the American Trading Co., except Mr. Franklin, but I say this is an honest and just claim on the Federal Government, and I hope the resolution will prevail when the vote is taken. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office, dated June 30, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between May 5 and June 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FAULKNER, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1812 Willie Brewer, Conway, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 29, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2488 James D. B. Stewart (James Duncan Beaton Stewart), 2535 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 65, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3926 John Kowalski, 2035 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 76, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2930 Louis Mervicker, 7339 May Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 85, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1576 Albert T. Phillips (Albert Thomas Philips), 4039 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

2026 Curtis J. Pederson (Curtis John Pedersen), 812 Section Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, BOSTON, MASS.

1615 Peter Newn (Peter Mewn), 144 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHIPPEWA, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1759 Joe Lawless, Pickford, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2481 Abraham Silver, 194 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

130 Albert Johnson Stoneman, 220 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2523 D. E. Halloran (Daniel E. Halleran), 2339A Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1371 Henry Fredericks, 1812 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo. (general delivery, Toledo, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

233 James E. Jones, 213 Market, Beatrice, Nebr.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

1910 Sixto Milo (Sixto Nieto), 30 South Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (200 Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 112, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2757 Antonio Restivo, 138 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

4660 Roy Moorman, 613 Webb, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

213 Arthur Washington Jones, 1010 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3557 Algot Johnson (Algot B. Johnson), 2522 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF DILLON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1665 Lorenzo (Lorenze) James, Latta, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD, DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

705 Robert Hardy, 1133 Whiteside, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF COFFEE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

244 James Wilson, Pelham, Tenn. (Hillsboro, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CAMERON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1489 Eusebio (Eusevio) Alvarado, Brownsville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1422 Starkey A. Baker (Starkey Andrew Baker, Starkey Baker), 221 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

284 Victor Althouse, 735 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NIOBRARA, STATE OF WYOMING.

498 Roy James McGuire, Lusk, Wyo. (Maginn Hot Creek, Wyo.).

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local bourds named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which for any of the aforementioned reasons should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should for any of these reasons likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HEMPSTEAD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1157 Arthur Bennett, route 4, Hope, Ark.
691 Bernie Lucius Denis (Bennie L. Dennis, L. Deenis), 820 East Avenue, Hope, Ark.
1750 Adlai Stevenson Glascock (Adlai Steverson Glasscock, Adal S. Glasscock, A. E. Glasscock), Hope, Ark.
1957 Calvin Gray (Grey), Hope, Ark.
1867 Tommy Greece (Tommy (Tonny) Green), Columbus, Ark.
2074 Zeek Hanna (Zeke Hannah, Zeke Hanna), R. F. D. No. 2, Nashville, Ark.
1999 Will Hendricks (Hendrix, Will E. Hendrix), R. F. D. No. 4, Hope, Ark.
394 George Tony Jacobs (George Troy (Tracy) Jacobs, R. F. D. No. 3, Hope, Ark.
2131 McWhorten (McWhorter) Jefferson, Fulton, Ark.
725 Elmer Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Hope, Ark.
875 Albert Kirkpatrick, Hope, Ark.
180 John Lively, Washington, Ark.
284 George Marshall (Mitchell), Hope, Ark.
1578 Geo. Washington Mason (Mason), Ozan, Ark.
439 James O. Moore, Emmett, Ark. (James O'Moore, route No. 1, Emmett, Ark.)
564 Sam Moore, Fulton, Ark.
1324 Louis (Lonnie) Nelson, Ozan, Ark.
1643 Lawrence Walker (W.) Rogers, [illegible] Third, Hope, Ark.
84 Mose Stevens, Hope, Ark. (Stevens, Fulton, Ark.).
1484 Willie Thompson, Longview, Ark.
722 Jim Walter (Walker), Washington, Ark.
1703 Benjamin Williams, Route No. 1, [illegible], Ark.
2499 Riley Williams, box, Route No. 1, Mc. Caskill, Ark. (McCaskill Ark.).
1592 Robert Williams, Route No. 4, Hope, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1418 Chester Anderson, 1802 Valentine, Little Rock, Ark.
1427 William Austin, 714 West Eighth, Little Rock, Ark.
290 Archie Bailey, Little Rock, Ark.
1384 Judge Barnett, 1324 Valentine, Little Rock, Ark.
1040 John Edgar Bean (John Edgar Beam), 619 Schiller, Little Rock, Ark.
1589 George Brightman, Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark.
1570 Walter Brown, 1512 High, Little Rock, Ark.
1322 Anthey Byers, 3290 Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.
83 Mitchell Brown, 1314 Pulaski Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1003a Ed Caldwell, 2930 Ringo, Little Rock.
91 Walter Campbell, 1321 West Eleventh, Little Rock, Ark.
2401 Ollie Clame (Ollie Clam), 1215 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Ark.
2020 Joe Clark, 715 Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.
1979 Raymond T. Coburn, 1329 Lincoln Avenue, Little Rock, Ark. (417 West Eighth, Jacksonville, Fla.).
280 Lige Conway, 910 State, Little Rock, Ark. (care of Richard Westbrook, 3000 South State, Chicago, Ill.).
1083 Isaac J. Cooks (Isaac Joel Cook), 1010 Marshall, Little Rock, Ark.
470 James Crayton, 905 Chester (116 College), Little Rock, Ark.
2409 Robert Cross, 1208 West Markham, Little Rock, Ark.
1503 Thomas Wallen Davis (Thomas Wallin Davis), 907 Chester, Little Rock, Ark.
121 Will Dupree, 908 West Eleventh, Little Rock, Ark.
1096 Will Ellis, 1901 Ringo (1701 Ringo), Little Rock, Ark.
1565 Ed Feils, 1209 West Markham, Little Rock, Ark.
275 Jerry Gibson, 1418 West Eleventh, Little Rock, Ark.
1295 George Tanner Grenfell (George Tanner Grenfell), 809 Wolfe, Little Rock, Ark.
1289 Henry Hall, 1708 High, Little Rock, Ark.
2128 Earle Chester Harmon, 404 Pulaski, Little Rock, Ark. (Higginsville, Mo.).
1155 Augustas Harris, 800 Beech, Little Rock, Ark.
1366 Sam Henry, 1222 Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.
651 Sam Houstan (Houston), box 119, route 5, Little Rock, Ark.
950 Roderick (Rodereck) Howard, Philander Smith College.
2098 Gilbert Lewis Johnson (Gilbert Johnson), 1013 West Sixteenth, Little Rock, Ark.
1162 Johnie Johnson (Johnnie Johnson), 1818 Jones, Little Rock, Ark.
1740 James Anderson Leak, 915 Jones, Little Rock, Ark.
123 Robert Lee, 508 South Main, Memphis, Tenn.
705 William Henry Lee (W. H. Lee), 1119 Center, Little Rock, Ark.
2157 Louis London (Louis Londen), 1102 Battery, Little Rock, Ark.
1618 Elijah McGehee, 903 West Seventeenth, Little Rock, Ark. (Elijah McGhee, 714 West Fifteenth, Little Rock, Ark.)
1307 Glowd Moore, care of Tom Newton, Rural Route No. 5, West Rock. (Glows Moore, plantation, Little Rock, Ark.)
1608 Dave Moreagne, 719 Victory, Little Rock, Ark.
310 John Owens (Jno. W. Owens, John W. Owens), 419 West Ninth, Little Rock, Ark.
392 Joseph Henry Patton, 521 West Ninth, Little Rock, Ark.
1626 Cleveland Ramsey, 1524 West Ninth, Little Rock, Ark.
2428 William Robinson (Will Robinson), 514 West Tenth, Little Rock, Ark.
1953 Roy Ross, 1412 West Tenth, Little Rock, Ark.
2086 William Ross, 1224 Valentine, Little Rock, Ark.
2156 Wiber Hern Rowe, 135 Riversdale, Little Rock, Ark.
2556 Roy Arthur Schaffer, county hospital, Little Rock, Ark.
1748 John Henry Sims, 703 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.
1425 William B. Smith (William Burnord Smith), 1863 Griffin, Little Rock, Ark.
1298 Wade Thomas, 821 West Third, Little Rock, Ark.
1150 John D. Warner, Little Rock, Ark.
2551 Milton Washington, 4304 West Seventeenth, Little Rock, Ark.
385 Price Benjamin Watkins, 1702 Ringo Street, Little Rock, Ark.
1588 Lige Wiley, Twelfth, Little Rock, Ark.
14 Robert Williams, box 111, R. F. D. No. 5, Little Rock, Ark.
1603 Warner Wilson (Worner Wilson), 1405 High, Little Rock, Ark.
1840 Joseph Martin Zernatten, 801 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LONOKE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

391 John Alexander, Keo, Ark.
1918 Frank Babbitt (Bobbitt), England, Ark.
1083 John Benton (Berton), R. 2, England, Ark.
226 Charlie (Charley, Charles) Bland, Toltec, Ark.
920 Shedrick (Shedric, Sherrick) Bluford, R. 3, England, Ark.
1913 Phillip Brooks, Cay, Ark.
706 Joe Henry Brown (Joseph Henry Brown), R. 2, England, Ark.
176 Fred Cathran (J. Fred Cothran, Fred Cothran), Lonoke, Ark.
2101 Elishna Charles, England, Ark.
2623 Davie (Danie) Elmer Cole, England, Ark.
260 John Fred Corrington (Carrington), Cabot, Ark.
495 James S. Fonville, England, Ark. (James Simpson Fonville, R. 3, box 738, Mulberry, Ark.).
1698 Paul Franklin, Lonoke, Ark.
694 James Hailey (Healy), R. 2, England, Ark.
770 William Higgins (Henggans) Scott, Ark. (R. 1, box 58, Marrelton (Morrellton), Ark.).
1116 John Houston, England, Ark.
1700 James Jackson, Lonoke, Ark.
2233 Jessie (Jesse) James, R. F. D. 3, England, Ark.
2421 Edward (Edmond) Jones, Lonoke, Ark.
2456 Henry Jones, Toltic (Toeltic), Ark.
874 Howell Jones, R. F. D. 3, England, Ark.
2513 Charlie (Charley) Woodward Jordan (Charley (Charlie) Woodward Johnson), R. 1, Carlisle, Ark.
418 Willie Jordan, Humphrey, Ark.
664 Will Latimer, Coy, Ark.
1777 William Lindsey, R. F. D. 2, England, Ark.
642 Joseph McKinley, Scott, Ark.
2562 Arnett Marsh, Carlisle, Ark.
2143 Hamp Marshall, Lonoke, Ark.
1217 Shad (Shead, Shod) Miller, England, Ark.
2862 Sam Morgan, Estes Farm, Keo, Ark.
1060 Frank Neyher, Carlisle, Ark.
650 Frazier Obey, England, Ark.
2860 James Perkins, Lonoke, Ark.
2636 Willie Porter, England, Ark.

458 Burnice (Bernice) Reed, England, Ark.
1086 John Leonard (Seward) Rogers, R. 2, Scott, Ark. (Argenter, Ark.).
282 Lush (Lewis) Rose, Keo, Ark. (R. 1, England, Ark.).
698 James Settles, Brummitt, Ark.
1355 Ed Smith, Hurnnoke, Ark.
1934 Willie Smith, England, Ark.
1524 Walter Tatum, Brummitt, Ark.
1993 Hesicar Taylor (Hesicla (Hesicor) Tayler), Scott, Ark.
2844 James Terry, England, Ark.
1781 Ottie (Ottie) Franklin Walker, Penns, Ark. (1621 Maple Street, N. T. R., Ark.).
2115 John Daniel Ward, England, Ark.
1584 Will Ward (Werd), Keo, Ark.
1304 Archie Warren, England, Ark.
85 Joe Welsh (Welch), England, Ark.
1522 Allin Williams, Allport (Allport), Ark.
1883 Neal Williams, Hunnoke, Ark.
202 Webb Young, Carlisle, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

604 Robert L. Bellflower, Combs, Ark.
132 Arch Kellar, Combs, Ark.
649 Sim Rose, Hindsville, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF POPE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1188 Columbus Colter, R. F. D. 3, Pottsville, Ark.
981a Dallus Scott, Russellville, Pope, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1542 Robert D. Athey (D'Athey, D'Athy), 1211 H Street, Washington, D. C.
2153 Floyd Bidwell (B.) Fuller, Capital Hotel, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
553 Clarence Leonard (Lenwood) Harris, 26 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALEXANDER, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2145 Grover Cleveland Golden, 300 Twelfth Street, Cairo, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARROLL, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

027 Paul E. Arneson, Savanna, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2145 Edward (Ed) Chandler, 308 East Water, Urbana, Ill.
2160 Andres B. Frank (B. Frank Anders, B. F. Anders), Champaign, Ill.
147 Carl Lee Hall, 714 West Elm, Urbana, Ill. (Humboldt, Ill.).
2052 Eugene Hopson, 604 East Eureka, Champaign, Ill.
1177 Arley E. Jones, 1306 West Hill, Urbana, Ill. (A. E. Jones, Russell, Ky.).
1028 Wm. Lawson, 200 North Orchard Street, Urbana, Ill. (Zeigler, Ill.).
1784 Carl Finch Meneley (C. F. Meneley), 106 East Main, Urbana, Ill.
1057 Racho Petroff Poppove, 1308 West Clark (1008 West Ore), Urbana, Ill.
1704 Santiago Alfredo (Alfredo Santiago), 802 West Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
272 Myron Warfel, Tolono, Ill.
568 C. Raymond Melin, 905 West California Street, Urbana, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1149 Robert Hawthorne, 2012 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

504 Andrew Allen, 3115 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
630 Willie De Row, 3005 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2479 Harrison Thomas (Giles, 309 West Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2036 Harry Granberry (Granbernsy), 2041 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2818 Albert Lee Murray (Murrey), 3200 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2219 Willie Smith, 3017 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2352a George Watts, 3131 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2173 William (Wm.) McAbee, 2837 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1478 James Plaschascortie (Plaschacovitle), 3735 Forrest Avenue, Chicago Ill.
2513 George (Geo.) Smith, 3550 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

793 Gust K. Budris, 3139 Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3133 Earl F. Burge, 5554 Trumbull Avenue (3622 South Honore Street), Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

518 William Small (Wm. Snell), Thirty-eighth and California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2652 Moy Sing, 1372 East Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2498 John Alldn Anderson, 1118 East Sixty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2256 Will Parte, railroad tool house, Seventieth and Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill. (Madison Station Route No. 1, box 80, Illinois).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 29, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2806 Israel (Israll) Sanders, 1140 Mozart Street South, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 33, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1706 Benjamin Grover Dorian, 319 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 41, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1243 Frank B. McCleary, 1731 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 43, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1627 Georgeos (George) Krisilos, 809 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 44, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

179 Martin Gross, 1304 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 48, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

201 Anthony Carney, 1957 Bissell Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 50, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

836 Ernest Carlson, 844 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 51, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1981 William Bernard (Barnard), 921 Altgeld Street, Chicago, Ill. (Wm. Barnard, 3514 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 54, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1857 Vernon Wright Whaley, 3905 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 61, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

250 Wm. Belk, Chicago, Ill. (Carmi, Ill.).
1296 Victor Dombromski (Dombrowski), 2514 Hill Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1425 Kird Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
122 Wm. Cecil Francy, 4555 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2506 Arthur E. Hansen (Edward Hanan), Chicago, Ill.
606 Henry Hanson (Hansen), 4634 North St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (4879 North Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2147 Wm. Jas. Holmes, 4553 Bernard Street, Chicago, Ill.
1400 Robert W. (William) Schiddel, 4750 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3084 Daniel F. (Francis) Wagner, 5601 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1669 Fred Weber, 5100 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 62, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1398 Felix Carrabagal (Carabugal), 3690 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3759 Noah Conrad (Noah Verin Conrad, Connard), 4825 Hutchison Street, Chicago, Ill.
37 Maurice H. Emanuel, 4033 West Eddy Street, Chicago, Ill.
3210 Henry Gaebles, 3849 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1344 William Grant (Granat), 5016 West Bryon Street, Chicago, Ill.
2349 Walter McGherbey (McGhebey), 3521 North Keating Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3734 Paul B. Matson, 2431 North Kilpatrick Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2534 Tony Gerome Seunes (Tony Cerve Sinnes, Tony Cerone Seunes), 5252 Bertram Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 69, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2933 William Francis (Wm. F.) Croke, 745 West Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
774 Albert Draper, 243 West Forty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
1201 Lee A. Orendorff, 172 West One hundred and forty-first Street, Chicago, Ill. (4411 Dearborn Street).
3177 Lorenzo (Lorenzie) Young, 4409 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 70, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2859 Dennis Admathy, 1905 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2814 Lawrence Allen, 5302 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2890 Frank Anderson, 21 West Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
241 Leroy Beavers (Beaver), 4839 (5839) Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
438 Ben Bray (Brag), 4723 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill. (5423 South Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2694 William Bringle, 4134 (4734) Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2855 Alvin Buford, 4718 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (4718 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.).
1576 Thomas Bullie (Bullie), 5234 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
646 Vander Campbell, 4859 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill. (4859 South Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1800 Victoria (Victorio) Casada, 5434 Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
265 Willie Cruse, 5029 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1185 Joseph (Joseph) Doblin, 5110 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
12 Sylvester (Sulvester, Silvester) Ervin, 4955 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
2604 John James Forkin (John Joseph Forkin), 5127 Wentworth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2128 Robert Gadsden, 5324 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. (5324 State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1831 Lester Gardner (Gardener), 4856 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (4856 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.).
531 Leo Gorman (Leo N. Gorman), 5050 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2110 Robert Gray, 4734 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1189 Stanley (Standis) Gross (Tross), 4829 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1554 Olaf (Olof) Hagen, 5303 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1278 Miles Haley, 4904 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1551 Arthur Hensen, 5149 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1503 Daniel Harlan, 4917 Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1987 Walter Harris, 4710 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1508 Melvin Haslerig (Melvin G. Haslerig), 5350 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
460 John Hoffman, 5448 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2291 Proniez (Proncky, Promey) Hooper, 5138 Lasale Street, Chicago, Ill. (5138 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill).
1325 Gus Howland, 3217 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2957 Willis James, 4717 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (James Willis, James H. Wiles (Wills), 4717 South Bearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1515 Alfred Jenkins, 5259 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
824 Add Johnson, 4721 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1879 James Jordon, 943 West Fifty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2916 Elijha Lunsford, 4764 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill. (825 East Forty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.).
666 Edward W. Lynch, 257 West Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
124 Robert McClausen (McClaurin), 4844 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (6324 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2633 John Francis McGrath, 5121 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
2539 Joseph Mitchell, 4918 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (4918 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.).
814 Arch (A.) Myrles, 9 West Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Ill. 7148 West Swan Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1422 Ambrosia Penieeros, 5434 Shields Avenue, Mexico (5434 Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1628 Young Petty, 5206 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
1802 Alcide Pierce, 5106 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (5106 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.).
751 Jose Quasoda, 5434 Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Fose Quasada (Quesada), 5434 South Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
110 Thomas J. Reaney (Thomas John Reaney), 815 West Fifty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

2471 Frank Robin, 29 West Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
2993a David Robinson, 5300 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2703 William Robinson (Robinsen), 4726 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2199 John Ruggley (Rudgley), 5213 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
1589 Clarence Scott, 5238 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2922 Walter Howard Shanklin, 5244 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
2384 John J. Shea, 4735 Princeton Street, Chicago, Ill. (John J. Shera, 4735 South Princeton Street, Chicago, Ill.).
272 James W. Smith (James William Smith), 5408 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.
2339 Fuller (Fullar) Stewart, 4741 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
2659 Michael Tierney, 5213 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2489 Isaac (Isacc) Tolbert, 5400 Dearborn Street, Chicago (5400 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.).
1594 Frank Edward Towne, 5432 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (5432 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2259 George Wah, 5406 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
18 Mitchell Watkins, 5053 (5353) Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2919 Charles (Charlie) Williams, 4722 State Street, Chicago, Ill. (4722 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 72, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

155 John Krontz (John Krantz), 5701 Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 73, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2599 Luke Wilkins, 6215 Ada Street, South Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 75, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2364 Louis Anderson, 6754 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1437 Rob't Boyd (Robert Boyd), 7224 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1952 Lewis W. Jones, 7341 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Lewis Wesley Jones, 5602 Kilsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio.)
167 Vernie Pettiford (Vernie Pettiford), 7220 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
288 Edmund Stuart, 7248 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Edmond Buckingham Stuart (Edmond B. Stuart), 1744 Chauteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 76, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2777 Frank James, 7500 Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 82, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3097 Joseph Herman (Joseph H.) Goldin, 1815 South Hamlink Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1815 South Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
1328 Frederick A. Thompson, 1813 Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Frederick Albert (Frederick A.) Thomson, 1813 South Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 84, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

194 Lawrence Benzaly (Lawrence Benzuly, Laurence Benzaly), 1041 North Crowford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2268 Christian Brastad (C. Brasted), 1842 North Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.
34 Peter Conney, 309 West One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1236 North Harding Avenue, Chicago, at present).
380 Michael Jas. Grant (Michel James Grant, Michael Grant), 1028 North Karler Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1087 Geo. Janshevitz (George Janshevitz, Giorge Janshevitz), 1535 North Monticello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
3636 Jacob Kalmin (Jacob Kalmin), 1001 North Central Park, Chicago, Ill.
1884 Albert Tracy Long, 1018 North Harding, Chicago, Ill.
3065 Herman Menk, 853 North Monticello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2735 Harry A. Newburger, 3016 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2088 Julius Martin Pedersen (Julious Martin Pederson), 1448 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
2934 John Smith, 1915 North Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.
1393 Thormod Thormodsen, 1927 North Sawyer, Chicago, Ill.
1654 Chas. A. Wagner, 3745 Hirsch Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLES, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1357 Wilbert Conrad, camp No. 105, Big 4, Mattoon, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3524 Ben Powers (Beunie Powers), 1113 Twenty-fourth Avenue, Melrose Park, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3081 James (Jime) Lojd (Jim Loyd), between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Avenues, Cicero, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3328 Ernest Duncan, 1615 Union Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF DANVILLE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

992a Frank Harris, Route No. 5, care C. & E. I. Ry. Co., Danville, Ill.
228 Edward J. (E. J.) McSperritt, 2011 East Main Street, Danville, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

4962 Robert Archibald, Buckner, Ill.
1023 Stefan Bacewski (Bascwski), R. F. D. No. 2, West Frankford, Ill.
3678 Thomas J. Barnfield, Macedonia, Ill. (Thomas Jefferson Barnfeld, Christopher, Ill.).
2139 Czio Bennette (Bennetti), Christopher, Ill.
3884 Frank Pergar (Frank Pergan, Pergon), 608 South Jackson, West Frankford, Ill.
2658 John Bohonich (John Bobnho, Bobonich, Bohonich; John Bolionich), Ziegler, Ill.
5117 George Boston (Borton), Jr., Benton, Ill.
864 Anibole Bozialli (Anibole Bosialli), South Emma, West Frankfort, Ill.
3410 John Bozano (John Bazano, John Bazani, Bozano), East St. Louis, 407 West Frankfort, Ill.
2774 Harrison Brannon (Brannan), R. F. D. No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.
3713 John Bertsymoica (Jno. Butrymoicz, John Butrimicz), Christopher, Ill.
3432 Joe Carcunonocka (Jos. Carinonocks), Frankford Heights, Ill.
1324 Harry Carter, Cleveland, West Frankfort, Ill.
3915 Earl Charance (Earl Lionel Cramer, Earle L. Cramer, Earle L. Clarence), Orient, Ill.
549 Charles H. Chenault (Charles Herbert Chenault), West Frankfort, Ill.
2403 Walter Charles Clark, Sesser, Ill.
4202 Joe Cling (Joe Cima), North Adams, West Frankfort, Ill.
1259 Vincenzo Comasi, Christopher, Ill. (Vincenzo Comasi, Orient, Ill.).
4589 Walter Curski (Walter Gurski, Walter Bursky), 2802 Lincoln Street, West Frankfort, Ill.
4917 Duncan Dabanovich (Duncan Dibauovich, Dabauovics), Zeigler, Ill.
3288 Boza Damich (Bozo Damich), Mulkeytown, Ill.
2354 George Dancha, Benton, Ill.
1369 William Davis, Royalter, Ill.
4876 Henry Dayley (Henry Dagley), 408 East Main, West Frankfort, Ill.
2310 Robert H. Dixon (Robert Dixon), West Frankfort, Ill.
4002 Tony Didiz (Tony Lodis, Lodes), Frankfort Heights, Ill.
1029 Selver Dorris, West Frankfort, Ill.
2397 Thomas Elliott, Benton, Ill.
5111 George F. Enwright (George Frederick Enwright), West Frankfort, Ill.
2333 Blazz Fato (Blaz Fots), Zeigler, Ill.
1438 Matyocz Perconia (Matyosz Fereona), Rend, Ill.
4011 Mateo Ferntelli (Matteo Ferentelli, Ferrontelli), Christopher, Ill.
3044 Wladyslaw Flipiak, Buckner, Ill.
1417 Wallie Gamoll (Chamoll) (Wally Chamvli, Chamula), Frankfort Heights, Ill.
1338 Tony Gandognoli (Tony Guadagnoli), Mulkeytown, Ill.
910 Andrew Garltosky (Andrew Geritasky), Orient, Ill.
822 Dometch Genarde (Dometck Genarde, Genardi; Domenick Genarde), Christopher, Ill.
2464 William Geogonich (Wm. Gregonich, Gregurch, Gregorich), Zeigler, Ill.
1247 Giul Gilures (Glal Giluves), Buckner, Ill.
4317 Gherenden Ginseffie (Cherordin Guiseffe, Guiseppe), East St. Louis Street, West Frankfort, Ill.
2496 John Grace (John Gecic, Geied), Zeigler (Zugler), Ill.
2787 Peter Grecius (Pete Grucus, Greicus), Frankfort Heights, Ill.
2961 Oscar Hall, Orient, Ill.
1435 Fred A. Hankins (Fred Andrew Hankins), Benton, Ill.
5034 Harry Harris (Henry Harris), Thompsonville, Ill.
4571 William Hodges (Hodge), Benton, Ill.
4553 Edward Johns, Benton, Ill.
4262 John Jones, West Frankfort, Ill.
3392 William E. Jones, Frankfort Heights, Ill.
2636 Phillip J. Kearn (Philip J. Kern), Mulkeytown, Ill.
2069 Vassel Kotekos (Vassel Kokcton, Kokoton), Benton, Ill.
4734 Cyrus Learned (Cyrus W. Learned), Logan, Ill.
4015 John Legarny (John Legradicty), Leopidicty), Zeigler, Ill.
2942 Harry Little (Harvey Little, Darvey Little), Christopher, Ill.
1136 Henry B. Loid (Henry Virgil Loyd), West Frankfort, Ill.
5192 John Maluckas (John Waluckas), West Frankfort, Ill.
3283 Barry Marshall, R. F. D., West Frankfort, Ill.
1141 John Mesurick (John Megdonich, Megdonvich, Jno. Mezdovick), Christopher, Ill.
1802 Tonlow Moftlem (Imbro Matin, Tmlow Mojten), Zeigler, Ill.
1878 Frank Mundla (Frank Mondia, French Mondoni), Christopher, Ill.
4059 Andrew Novak, Benton, Ill.
4749 Frank Ogradovich (Frank Ogrodovick), Benton, Ill.
913 Steve Oysten (Ojslin, Oyster), Zeigler, Ill.
642 Kasemier Orvich (Kazemier Orsick), Rend, Ill.
1661 Lenigi Orgenta (Lenigi Orgenio, Luigi Argenta), Rend, Ill.
336 Paul Oliver (Paul Olivero), Frankfort Heights, Ill.
5022 Mik Povicheoch (Mike Povicheoch), Mulkeytown, Ill.
1971 Charles G. Powell (Charles Griffen Powell), East Churrh, Benton, Ill.
3756 Paulas Puteis (Pauis Puteis, Paulos Puteiis), Mulkeytown, Ill.
3375 Belistvan Reyenski (Bolestw Rozenski), Buckner, Ill.
2014 Peter Rolando (Petter Reolando), Royalton, Ill.
4378 John Sienko (John Sronko, John Scenko), Benton, Ill.
2380 William Semoska, Fourth Street, West Frankfort, Ill.
5090 John Shanless (John Shanles, Jno. Shaules), 406 North Adams, West Frankfort, Ill.
3773 William Oscar Short, R. F. D. No. 4, Benton, Ill.
4990 George L. Smiley, West Frankfort, Ill.
3450 Czelan Stanbersky (Czeslaw Stombersky, Stomberski), West Frankfort, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.
174 Charles Stanklewych (Chas. Stankicych), 308 Mavilla, West Frankfort, Ill.
5204 Cecil Stewart, Rend, Ill.
1943 Frank Suitis (Frank Schultz, F. Suitis), Benton, Ill.
4409 James Tindall, West Frankfort, Ill.
4694 Mike Vako (Mike Valko), Sesser, Ill.
2888 Mike Vall, Royalton, Ill.
3875 Steve Vinvich (Steve Vinovich), Christopher, Ill.
1017 Afton Wahlh (Aafton Waklh, Afton Waklh), Buckner, Ill.
1089 Felika Warenkurica (Feliks Warenkurica, Waronkiwicz, Woromdewic, Ronte No. 2), West Frankfort, Ill.
4868 Charles Westbrook (Charles Elwood Westbrooks, C. E. Westbrook), Christopher, Ill.
4029 Laige Wetelr (Wateir), Charles Street, West Frankfort, Ill.
217 Henry Wirkliffe, Rural Route No 2, West Frankfort, Ill.
2556 Shelby Williams (Shelby Williams), Rend, Ill.
1659 John Wozely, Orient, Ill.
2243 John Yosenko (John Yasenko), Zeigler, Ill.
4689 Charley Youczkanio (Charles (Charlie) Yaczkanis), Benton, Ill.
5215 Basso Wuskonvich (Basso Wuksonvich, Baso Wuskonvich), box 252, Christopher, Ill.
1607 Abeleos Zabrozeni (Abeleon Zadrazenis, Abeleos Zazrozemi), Sisser, Ill.
4298 Amillie Zambana (Amillo Yambana), Buckner, Ill.
1331 Mike Zemettin (Mike Zamitas, Zametiz), Ziegler, Ill.
3325 Antonio Zeralkeice, R. F. D. No 2, West Frankfort, Ill. (Antoni Zaralkewicz (Antoni Zovalkeice), Frankfort, Ill.).
3335 Yonke Zwkovich (Yonko Zivkowich), Christopher, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF FULTON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1157 Frank Zuer (Frenche Zener), Cuba, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

356 Harvey Esco Baker, Broughton, Ill.
1153 Frank Gholson, Broughton, Ill.
363 Coy Hamilton, Macedonia, Ill.
848 Marshall D. Powder (Pouder), McLeansboro, Ill.

114 Geo. Reed, Williamsport, Tenn:
1255 **Enoch Williams, Braden, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

686 **Axel Johnson, 70 John Holt Street, Cambridge, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JOLIET, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3022 **Peroni Alfonzo (Peroni Alfonso), 517 Duncan, Joliet, Ill.**
706 Lucie Angano (Lucie Angano), 411 Washington, Joliet, Ill.
4469 Candalario Belmantez (Candelario Belmantez), bunk car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.
3977 John Bendry (John Bendy, John Bend), East Washington, Joliet, Ill.
2649 Ignizie Biaramonti (Ignizie Biarsmontl, Ignozio Biaramonti, Ignisie Blousmouantl), 808 Desplaines, Joliet, Ill.
2853 **Povo Bomorrich (Bol Bemorich, Povo Pejinorit), 1003 Scott, Joliet, Ill.**
3799 Frank Borji (Franko Borys), 120 Royal Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
2880 **Gust Botting (Gust Batteng), 403 Ohio Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1250 **Charles Brand, 307 Elm, Peoria, Ill. (116 Jefferson Street, Joliet, Ill.).**
3001 **Romane Brazovach (Roman Brozovich, Roman Brozovanch), 916 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
438 Frank Brown, 1007 North Scott, Joliet, Ill.
2996 William Bruler, 409 Washington, Joliet, Ill.
4395 **Boris Budnik (Boris Budnik), 809 Irving, Joliet, Ill.**
4237 Willie Burl, 600 North Ottawa Street, Joliet, Ill.
2017 **Carlos Campos, 205 South Joliet Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1759 Rade Celic (Rade Colic, Raole), 1003 Scott Street, Joliet, Ill.
877 **John Chernich, 107 Ruby, Joliet, Ill.**
1106 **Howard Coleman, 751 South Ottawa Street, Joliet, Ill. (307 McDonough Street, Joliet, Ill.).**
3888 Pine Cone (Pink Cone), 615 Jefferson Street, Joliet, Ill.
3484 Francisco Cortesz (Francisco Cortes), Rockdale, Ill.
851 Jacob Cusback, 104 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill.
1126 Flore Dal Porte (Dal Porto Flore), 517 Duncan, Joliet, Ill.
243 Louis Deblaris, 703 Jackson, Joliet, Ill.
1180 **Frank Dejlerega, 905 Hukmin Street, Joliet, Ill. (Frank Dylvlega, 905 Herkimer Street, Joliet, Ill.).**
3828 Steve Dkolo, 202 Columbia, Joliet, Ill.
2111 Vincluxo De Leto (Vincenzo De Leto), 110 Meeker Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
4256 Thomas Donlon (Thomas Donlon), 110 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill.
2148 **Dominick Donneal (Dominick Demneal), 810 Scott Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1827 **John Dueres (John Douros), 321 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
3730 **Graham Eris (Graham Earls, Graham Earle), 129 South Bluff Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1715 **Alamaro Esquara, bunk car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.**
3668 **George Fellner (George Fellner), 409 South Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2131 John Gaperoc (John Geprac, John Gasperoc), 211 Cora Street, Joliet, Ill.
3049 Frank Geintz (Frank Goletz), 301 Ohio, Joliet, Ill.
3157 **Viscelli Giovanni (Giovanni Vicecelli), 810 Southeastern Avenue, rear, Joliet, Ill.**
4065 **Claude Girard (Claude J. Gerard), 701 North Broadway, Joliet, Ill.**
340 **Juan Gonsalz (Gonzales), bunk car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.**
2392a Martin Gonzales, 703 Columbia, Joliet, Ill.
4191 **Earl Gordes, 521 (Earl Gerdes, 321) West Marion Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4238 **Michael Guerro, 119 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill. (119 Maucis, Joliet, Ill.).**
3756 **Gasper Gutiotvcez (Casper Gatlovces, Gaspar Gutierrez), 411 East Washington Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2510 **Lawrence Heckelman (Lawrence Heckelmann), 629 Cass Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2186 **George W. Hopson, 708 Scott, Joliet, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JOLIET, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2704 **Juan Hurrara (Juan Herrera), 701 Ottawa, Joliet, Ill.**
2862 **Nick Jakevich (Nick Jukovich, Nick Jackovich), 200 Columbia, Joliet, Ill.**
2850 **John Janernd (John Janerna), 405 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill.**
3026 **John Johnson, 214 Desplane, Joliet, Ill.**
807 Charles Jones, 505 North Joliet, Ill.
2985 **Eugene Jones, 321½ Beech, Joliet, Ill.**
3716 Isaom Jordan, 615 Jefferson, Joliet, Ill.
3214 Thomas Jurasek, 528 Chase Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
1341 Osi Juaris (Jose Juarez), Rockdale, Ills.
3046 Nicholas Jurin, 107 Ruby, Joliet, Ill.
4227 **Gesa Kakohl (Rakoyl, Kokoyi), 1108 Cora Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4775 **Stephen Kanozovick (Stephan Kenesovich), 1202 Scott Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2781 **Antone Kolodzy (Anton Kelodzy), 903 Eastern Avenue, Joliet, Ill.**
4078 **Isadal Keozkoviz (Keozkaviz, Keezkraonz), 1102 Herkimer Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4132 **Gust Kindzora, 611 Pleasant Street, Joliet, Ill. (215 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1209 **Edward King, 200 South Desplaines, Joliet, Ill.**
3184 **Joseph King, 101 Bridge Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1641 **Wallace King, Walsh Construction Co., Joliet, Ill. (207 St. Louis, Joliet, Ill.).**
1724 George Kirshervid (George Kirchervich, George Kirchervid), 1012 Scott Street, Joliet, Ill.
4490 **Paul Kowalsky, 513 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill. (809 Eastern Avenue, Joliet, Ill.).**
3208 **Nicholas Kosar (Nick Kosur), 107 Ruby, Joliet, Ill.**
2642 **John Luca, 916 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
3303 **Ernest Marihetti (Ernest Marchetti, Ernest Mohett), 804 South Water Street, Joliet, Ill.**
647 **Margarite Martinez (Margarito Martinez), 203 Joliet, Joliet, Ill.**
1389 **Francisco Medina, bunk car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.**
1611 **Charles Mehester (Charles Mebestes, Charles Mihetis), 606 Clay Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1936 **George Milkosinovich (George Milkasinovich), 1009 Scott, Joliet, Ill.**
2635 **Pedro Munca (Pedro Munoa), 409 East Washington Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1999 **Charles William Murphy, 411 Washington, Joliet, Ill.**
732 John R. Murphy, 1309½ Jackson, Joliet, Ill.
268 **Joseph Novak, 601 Herkimer, Joliet, Ill.**

1179 **Cruz Olvilla (Olvila, Olivo), box car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.**
7 **Jerauo Ortega, 203 South Joliet Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4808 **Summer Pallardy (Sumer Pallardy), 304 East Washington Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1575 **Daniel Perez (Kaniel Perez), 109 St. Louis, Joliet, Ill.**
2278 David Perog, 111 Wickory Street, Joliet, Ill. (David Perez, Davis Perez, 111 Hickory Street, Joliet, Ill.).
344 **Joseph Petak (Joseph Petoki, 402 Ohio Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2711 **George Piese ((George Plesin), 200 Ruby Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1601 **Bill Poulsos (Bill Poulos, Bill Pouleos), 112 North Bluff Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1479 **Walter Prisner, 106 Pine Street, Joliet, Ill. (106 Francis Street, Joliet, Ills.).**
4764 **Rafello Notarangeo (Notarageio Raffaelo, Notarngelo Raffaelo), 311 Francis Street, Joliet, Ill.**
1528 **Jesus Juan Reinose (Jesus Juan Rejnese, Jesus Juan Rajnoso), 203½ Bridge Street, Joliet, Ill.**
618 **Ignacio Remerez (Ignicie Remerez, Ignacio Ramirez, Ignacio Romirez), 205 Joliet Street, Joliet, Ill.**
291 **Will Riddick, 207 Union Street, Joliet, Ill. (307 Monroe Street, Joliet, Ill.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JOLIET, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3587 **Julius Robertson, 129 South Bluff Street, Joliet, Ill. (Julius Robinson, 119 South Bluff Street, Joliet, Ill.).**
4592 **Relario Rodriquez (Hilario Rodrignez), 109 St. Louis, Joliet, Ill.**
1302 **Angelo Salvalci (Angelo Salvucci), 804 South Water, Joliet, Ill.**
4041 **Salvatore Saso, 428 Elwood, Joliet, Ill.**
2092 **Joseph Simonich (Joseph Simonchic), 1110 Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
3560 **Antonio Smariotto (Smarriotto Antonio), 119 Ferdinand Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4261 **Edmund C. (B.) Smith, 611 Cass Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2248 **Angelo Spine (Angelo Spino), 1007 Scott, Joliet, Ill.**
383 **John Strusus (Strufus), 113 Bluff Street, Joliet, Ill.**
665 **Wanzenco Swestol (Wawzenco, Wauzeney, Switol), 1074 Ward Avenue, Joliet, Ill.**
1595 **Joe Tabrian (Joe Fabian), 614 Cass, Joliet, Ill.**
3848 **William Tharn (William Thorn), 407 Washington, Joliet, Ill.**
4793 **Albert Thomas, 222 South Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
2977 **Stanley Tolts (Stanley Folto), 108 Francis, Joliet, Ill.**
3932 **Jack Trevne (James Trevne), 109 St. Louis Street, Joliet, Ill.**
320 **Mike Wiado (Wiadowa), 1007 Ruby, Joliet, Ill.**
3116 **Parker Vapoulos (Parcker Vapoulos), 638 Cass, Joliet, Ill.**
3055 **John Stone, Woodruff Inn, Joliet, Ill.**
1466 **Agapito Velasquiz (Agapito Valesguz, Agapito Velasguz), Bunk Car, Santa Fe, Joliet, Ill.**
3535 **Joe Vlielich (Joe Ulatich), 706 Scott Street, Joliet, Ill.**
65 **Frank Wm. Waitz, 308 South Chicago Street, Joliet, Ill.**
4052 **Hezekiah K. Willis, 129 South Bluff, Joliet, Ill.**
2064 **Fred M. Wills (Willis), 207 South Joliet, Ill.**
2145 **Samuel Wright, 207 South Joliet, Joliet, Ill.**
1248 **John M. Worfenberg (John Melvin and John Mlivin), Joliet, Ill.**
1850 **Joe Visel (Visch, Vrsel, Vorll), 300 Meeker Avenue, Joliet, Ill.**
3565 **Terrence Skinner (Torrence Skiuner), 202 South Desplaines Street, Joliet, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KANKAKEE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2908 **Ralph J. Norton, 347 Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill. (Ralph Norton, 342 South Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

625 **John Jones, 5128 State Street, second floor, Chicago, Ill. (242 Lombard Street, Galesburg, Ill.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2670 **Eugene N. (E. N.) Frakes, Company 5, R. O. T. C., Fort Sheridan, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LA SALLE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2037 **Kasmier Jarmolvicz, 1421 Porter Avenue, La Salle, Ill. (Kazmier Jarmolovicz, 1528 Fifth Street, La Salle, Ill.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1048 **Howard Benjamin (Howard B.) Floyd, Bridgeport, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'HENRY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2974 **Michael J. Linnane, Richmond, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

3483 **Charles Otto Kuhn (Charles Kuhn), East Alton, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ROCKFORD, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1132 **Gustaf (Gustav V.) Carlson, 1330 Charles Street, Rockford, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SALINE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2908 **Guy J. Majors, Island, Ky. (Eldorado, Ill.).**
564 **Esco Peoples, Eldorado, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANGAMON, STATE OF ILLINOIS

2740 **Richard Allen, Sherman, Ill.**
294 **John H. (M.) Anderson, 1109 North Lincoln Avenue, Springfield, Ill.**
1089 **Powell Bankoski (O. Bankoski), Divernon, Ill.**
1506 **Thomas Brown, Sherman, Ill.**
2450 **Ell (Ellx) Butler, Ingleside, Miss.**
989 **Oliver Childers, R. F. D. No. 15, Chatham, Ill.**
1011 **Harley Davidson, 1104 South Eighth, Springfield, Ill.**
3181 **Jesse Davis, Auburn, Ill.**
1081 **Matthew Dickus (Matt Dickus, Mathew Dickens (Dickus)), Divernon, Ill.**
394 **Miner Dooley, Buffalo Hart, Ill. (Tallsheek, La.).**
227 **Robert Esko, Buffalo Hart, Ill.**
295 **Joseph Funches, Buffalo Hart, Ill.**
874 **Frank A. Glover, route No. 5, Springfield, Ill.**
2310 **William W. Hayes, Illiopolis, Ill.**
314 **John Jacobowski, rural route No. 8, Springfield, Ill.**
2291 **Amos Johnson, Buffalo Hart, Ill.**
1379 **Jim Johnson, Elmore, Tex.**
3026 **Thos. F. McCarthy, 1336 Osborne Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (Thomas McCarthy, Divernon, Ill.).**
3310 **James Thos. McGowan, Auburn, Ill.**
755 **John McHale, Divernon, Ill. (21 West First Street, Belleville, Ill.).**
2912 **Frank Mashfeckl, rural route No. 5, Springfield, Ill.**
1175a **Rolla Mason, Springfield, Ill.**

2309 **Joseph Pinter, Auburn, Ill.**
1674 **Charles (Charley) Smith, Riverton, Ill.**
894 **Richard Thompson, Pawnee, Ill.**
1945 **Ridley Turner, Scherman, Ill.**
2647 **Colmer E. Warren, Dawson, Ill.**
2501 **Robert Wesley (W.) Waters, R. F. D. No. 15, Chatham, Ill.**
2463 **Ray Wells, Auburn, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1395 **George J. Smith, Strasburg, Ill. (1005 Crawford Street, Terre Haute, Ind.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

917 **James Johnson, Centralia, Ill.**
373 **Walter Kaczmark, DuBois, Ill. (Richards, Mo.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WHITESIDE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2062 **Mitcel Allm, C. & N. W. bunk car, Sterling, Ill.**
3152 **Giuseppe (Guane) Amnesi, Galt, Ill.**
2563 **Walter Ballard, Tampico, Ill.**
3125 **Joseph Burris, Salisbury, Md. (Denrock, Ill.).**
1601 **Paul C. Chamberlin, general delivery, Fulton, Ill.**
29 **Richard Norman Frasin, Hickory Point, Tenn.**
151 **Jesus Gonzalez, 305 West Wallace Street, Sterling, Ill.**
1135 **Charles Hall, Morrison Hotel, Morrison, Ill.**
28 **Harry Karl Hurteneck, Jordon Street, Sterling, Ill.**
1847 **John F. Jones, Ninth Street, Rock Falls, Ill.**
2874 **Albert Leroy Larson, R. F. D. No. 3, Fulton, Ill.**
2005 **Darlo Lasone, 211 Wallace Street, Sterling Ill.**
3356 **William Tenn, C. & N. W. bunk house, Sterling, Ill.**
2571 **Benny Tomuge Whitelaw, bunk car C. & Mo., Morrison, Ill.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

1822 **George Anthony Nichter, 526 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF INDIANA.

2474 **(Sylvester Hamilton, 467 Holman (Hohman) Street, Hammond, Ind.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF INDIANA.

726 **William Judson Adams, Eighth Avenue, Beech Grove, Ind.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1408 **William Washington Thomas (Wm. W. T.) Martin, 524 South Jackson Street, Louisville, Ky.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PORTLAND, ME.

1057 **John Blackie, 30 Free Street, Portland, Me.**
110 **Harry Calhoun, 136 Free Street, Portland Me. (Harry J. Calhoun (Harry James Calhoun), 156 Free Street, Portland, Me.)**
497 **Soo Hon Chinhong (Soo Hoo Chunhong, Soo Hoo Chunk), 573½ Congress, Portland, Me.**
189 **Fred E. Clark (Fred Everen Clark), 114 Oxford, Portland, Me.**
1725 **Percy L. Davis (Percy Lee Davis), on board S. S. *Bangor*, Portland Harbor, Me.**
845 **Warren Edward Fields, 235 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Me.**
1794 **Clim Fong (Chin Fong), 85 Middle Street, Portland, Me.**
2192 **Walter Joseph Garrity, 344 Ford, Portland, Me. (Walter J. Gardner, H. & W. Co., Greenville Junction, Me.)**
541a **Alexander Hardinece, Millett House, Fore, Portland, Me.**
1803 **Chin Hing, 26 Monument Square, Portland, Me.**
1125 **Ernest L. Hodgkins, 215a Congress, Portland, Me.**
2270 **Harry Wong Hoe, 28 Monument Square, Portland, Me.**
382 **Harold William Hollis (Harold W. Hollis), 43 India, Portland, Me.**
1218a **Charles Alex Howes, 74 Free, Portland, Me.**
2010 **Goon Show Hung, 7 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.**
2448 **Goon Leu Jone (Goon Lon Jone), 153 Park, Portland, Me.**
1368 **Thomas Edward Lacey, 71 Free, Portland, Me. (alias Frank J. Sullivan, care of county jail).**
202a **Peter J. (Peter Joseph) Lambert, 1 Court Avenue, Portland, Me.**
1228 **Goon Lew (Goon Law), 95 Center Street, Portland, Me.**
2909 **John J. Loewe (John Joseph Loewe, Jno. J. Loswe), Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.**
1557 **William H. McGee, 56 Free Street, Portland, Me.**
1245 **Joseph Marshall, 147 Pearl Street, Portland, Me.**
2669 **George Raper, 135 Free Street, Portland, Me.**
472 **Abraham Ravitch, 124 Franklin Street, Portland, Me.**
1936 **Charles Ray, 11a Myrtle, Portland, Me.**
2427 **Samuel Saltzman, 124 Franklin, Portland, Me.**
25 **Frank Smith, 229 North Rampert Street, New Orleans, La. (West Philndelphia, Pa.).**
2250 **Zina Virgil Stevens (Zina V. Stevens), 71 Waterville, Portland, Me.**
2812 **Raymond E. Trott, Peaks Island, Me., Portland, Me.**
1413 **Walter T. Vealle (Walter Thompson Vealle), on board *Herman Frasch*, Portland, Me.**
2188 **Harry N. Waugh, Portland, Me.**
1801 **Harrison R. Williams (Harrison Robert Williams), 579 Congress Street, Portland, Me.**
2070 **Henry B. Wood, 72 Free, Portland, Me.**
1256 **Chin Yee, 50 Temple, Portland, Me.**
1633 **Wong Yonng, 574 Congress, Portland, Me. (573½ Congress, Portland, Me.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, ME.

158 **Joe Brean, Brean Village, Kent County, New Brunswick. (Jas. Brean (Joe Breen), Rangeley, Me.)**
199 **Emil Hytaven, Redington, Me.**
128 **Hjalmar (Yalmar) Kaivista, Redington, Me.**
218 **Louis Joseph Moreau, Redington, Me.**
447 **Ben Robbineau (Ben Bobineau, Ben Bubineau), Roginville or Rogersville, Northumbuland County, New Brunswick.**
809 **Kaile Savela, Redington, Me. (care of John Phillips, New Ipswich, N. H.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

92 **William George Baer, Parkside Avenue, Longmeadow, Mass. (William G. Baer, 83 Parkside Avenue, Longmeadow, Mass.)**
347 **Edward S. Barrett, Soquel, Calif. (Edward Sterling, Welbraham, Mass.)**
2425 **Frank Bielicki, Hatfield, Mass. (198 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.).**
1814 **Herbert N. (Herbert Nye) Bruce, East Longmeadow, Mass.**

227 **Francis Figurski, 131 State Street, Ludlow, Mass. (135 State Street, Ludlow, Mass.).**
2329 **George N. (George Nathan) Frost, 148 Suffield Street, Agawam, Mass.**
621 **Francisco Guthermino (Francisco Guthermino, Francisco Guilthermino), 11 Franklin Street, Ludlow, Mass.**
248 **Frank Guski, Hadley, Mass.**
1840 **Manoel (Manuel) Joaquin, 26 Franklin Street, Ludlow, Mass.**
32 **Jan Malusz, Kirkland Avenue, Ludlow, Mass.**
1064 **Ludwik Szczebak (Ludwik Szczebok), 23 Weston Street, Wilbraham, Mass.**
710 **Bebanda Silva, 247 State Street, Ludlow, Mass. (Bernardo Silva, 161 Belleville Avenue, Ludlow, Mass.)**
364 **Augusta Simoncini, Lake View Avenue, Ludlow, Mass.**
2052 **Harry Albert (Harry A.) Smith, Holyoke Street, Ludlow, Mass.**
237 **Joaquim Teixira (Joaquin Teixeira), 227 State Street, Ludlow, Mass.**
653 **Earl D. (Earl Dean) Warren, 82 Shaker Road, Longmeadow, Mass.**
2492 **Frank R. (Frank Robert) White, Williamansett Street, South Hadley, Mass.**
699 **John Zielonkie (John Zielonkie, John Zieconkie), Alvord Street, South Hadley, Mass.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

568 **Jaskko (Jaakko) Arola, 20 Arthur, Maynard, Mass.**
101 **Hj. Antila (Hj. Anttila), 20 McKinley, Maynard, Mass.**
2029 **Alfred Daevala (Alfred Paavala), 129 Main, Maynard, Mass.**
2106 **James Joseph (James J.) Farley, Broadway, Westford, Mass.**
634a **Alfred Gagnon, West Groton, Mass.**
1873 **Vincenzo Groceffo, West Groton, Mass.**
90 **Robert Frank Hillick (Robert Hillock), Pingreville, Ayer, Mass.**
2219 **Lolli (Lolli) Jeksuk, 35 River, Maynard, Mass.**
1974 **Thomas Aleksi (Thomas A.) Julmala, 125 Main, Maynard, Mass.**
772 **Alla Kammadan, Westford, Mass. (Forge Village, Mass.).**
1741 **Floyd Henry (Floyd H.) Ketchum, West Acton, Mass.**
2428 **James Edward (James E.) Knleforth, Groton, Mass.**
1853 **Michael Kriyk (Mik Kriyk), 6 Florida Court, Maynard, Mass.**
2360 **Arthur Laudry, 35 Main Street, Maynard, Mass.**
1609 **Zygmont Lomka, 22 Acton, Maynard, Mass.**
197 **James F. McAvoy, 14 High, Maynard, Mass.**
79 **August Marjamaki, 125 Main, Maynard, Mass.**
2215 **Hamite Mechip, West Acton, Mass.**
592 **Waino R. (Waino Richard) Niemimem, 23 Sudbury, Maynard, Mass.**
1428 **Linder Olson, Main Street, Westford, Mass.**
2029 **Alfred Paavala, 129 Main Street, Maynard, Mass.**
1529 **Weeti Puolitaival, 228 Crane Avenue, Maynard, Mass.**
1478 **Yannse Remo (Yanuse Ramo), West Acton, Mass.**
1290 **Edward B. Sedgeley (Edward B. Sedgley), Taylor, Littleton, Mass.**
725 **George Henry (George H.) Sullivan, Shaker Road, Ayer, Mass.**
540 **Michael Tarutis, Groton, Mass. (West Groton, Mass.).**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 21, MASSACHUSETTS.

618 **Patrick Brady, 8 Lewis Street, Andover, Mass.**
571 **Kenneth Potter Brown, 83 Bay Road, Ipswich, Mass.**
1930 **Thomas A. (Thomas Augustus) Gamble, Hood Road, Andover, Mass.**
443 **Elmer W. (Elmer William) Glazer, River Road, Andover, Mass.**
1067 **Ralph Colton Green (Ralph Colton Greene), South Main Street, Middleton, Mass.**
1788 **Stanley Antoni Gursky (Stanley Antoni Gurskey), 10 Second Street, Ipswich, Mass.**
1501 **George Kish, 14 Pleasant Street, North Andover, Mass.**
165 **John Lavitsky (John Lavitzky), Ipswich, Mass.**
869 **Mike Lewis, Andover, Mass.**
1579 **Arthur (Arthur W.) Susker, South Main Street, Andover, Mass.**
1376 **George T. G. Turmas (George G. Turmas), rear of post office, Ipswich, Mass.**
1352 **Mateuz Tyniec (Matenz Tymic), 10 Washington Street, Ipswich, Mass.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 35, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1430 **Ruy W. Alden, Plymouth Street, Canton, Mass. (Ruy Winifred, Ruy Winfred Alden, care of F. W. Johnson, Lake View Me.).**
1275 **Leone Baguzz (Leone Boguyz, Lione Baguyz), Thacher Street, Milton, Mass.**
183 **Albert Benson, North Main Street, Sharon, Mass.**
447 **Herbert Crocker, 492 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.**
1521 **John R. Ellis (John Ralph Ellis), 148 Blue Hill Parkway, Milton, Mass.**
1206 **Joseph Anthony Frawley (Joseph A. Frawley) rear of post office, Canton, Mass.**
1757 **Roderick McLellan, 290 Central Avenue, Milton, Mass.**
344 **George Thomas Riley, Blue Hill Avenue, Milton, Mass.**
1493 **David Stewart, Central Street, Milton, Mass.**
464 **Roy A. Tomlinson, 238 Elliott Street, Milton, Mass.**
1516 **Logan Isaac Tucker (Logan I. Tucker), 500 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.**
446 **Lester Seymour Wilson, 45 Randolph Street, Canton, Mass.**
1310 **James Williams, Fales Place, Foxborough, Mass.**

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 36, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1172 **Jas. L. (James Lewis) Boyd, 21 Chard Street, Weymouth, Mass.**
1085 **Patrick Conley (Patrick J. Connley), River Street, Weymouth, Mass.**
1120 **Jos. L. Eaton (Joseph Lynde Eaton), 14 Sterling Avenue, Weymouth, Mass.**
1876 **Christy Farrell, office Pond, South Braintree, Mass. (Millinocket, care of W. U., Maine).**
978 **Jas. C. (James Charles) Furlong, 46 Lindin Avenue, Weymouth, Mass.**
703 **Jas. W. Kirnin (James W. Kirnin), 96 Factory Hill, Braintree, Mass.**
565 **Emil Koski, River Street, Weymouth, Mass.**
1692 **Martin Mulford (Mulford Martin), 321 Union Street, South Weymouth, Mass.**
2172 **Thos. J. (Thomas Joseph) Reardon, 59 Shaw Street, Braintree, Mass.**
1636 **Albert J. (Albert Joseph) Reve (Albert Reve), 128 Bridge Street, Weymouth, Mass.**
1376 **Arthur F. (Arthur Thomas) Rousseau, East Weymouth, Mass. (Arthur F. Rosseau, 9013 Speedway, Dunlap Station, Seattle, Wash.).**

324 Charlie Tune Sing, Main Street, Randolph, Mass.
1360 Jas. Thompson (James Thompson), 311 Winston Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, BOSTON, MASS.

2415 Matthew Ajancievi (Matthew Ajancevi, Matt Ajancelvi), 375 Dorchester Street, South Boston, Mass.
2013 Bronislaw Boguszewicz (Bronislaw Boguscewicz), 497 Southampton Street, Boston, Mass.
2001 Joseph A. Caddigan, 28 Taft Street, Dorchester, Mass. (John Albert Caddington (John Albert Caddigan, John A. Caddington), 219 Bowery Street, New York, N. Y.).
1856 James B. Cassidy, 252 East Ninth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1265 John J. Cox, 181 E Street, Boston, Mass. (John H. Cox, 68 Middle Street, Boston, Mass.).
920 Joseph A. Dodge, 73 Preble Street, South Boston, Mass.
482 Geo. P. Duffy (George Patrick Duffy), 72 Buttonwood Street, Boston, Mass.
2929 James W. Dunville, 78 Crescent Street, South Boston, Mass. (366 Webster Street, Needham Heights, Mass.).
2090a Chas. Goldstein (Charles Goldstein), 34 Wolcott Street, Dorchester, Mass.
611 James McKee Graham, 123 Boston Street, Boston, Mass.
2296 Paul Gucheimi, 68 Willow Court, Boston, Mass.
2220 Theo. Hasklowicz (Teodor Hasklewicz), 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.
2074 Michael E. Hickman, 18 Rogers Street, South Boston, Mass.
591 Wm. Hodnett (William Hodnett), 219 West Eighth Street, Boston, Mass.
433 Frank J. Kilgallon (Frank Joseph Kilgallon), 88 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
503 Thomas Kennedy, 44 Newport Street, Dorchester, Mass.
458 Vasil Kondrokoko (Vasil Kondroko), 31 Jenkins Street, Boston, Mass.
2290 Andrew Muchnewecz, 514 Dorchester Avenue, South Boston, Mass. (Andrew Michnewicz (Andrew Mlehniewicz, Andrew Michelwicz), 14 Hamburg Place, Boston, Mass.).
1687 Stanley E. Oakes (Stanley Edward Oakes), 143 Boston Street, Boston, Mass.
1791 Carlo Papis, 313 Norfolk Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Carlo Popis, 7 Potter Place, Boston, Mass.).
2343 Peter J. Quirk, 34 Mount Vernon Street, Dorchester, Mass.
1729 Wladyslaw Rockowski, 76 Boston Street, South Boston, Mass. (176 Boston Street, Boston, Mass.).
1542 John Ryan, 246 Dorchester Street, Boston, Mass.
1531 Stephen P. Shea, 130 Boston Street, Dorchester, Mass.
1573 Stewas Wasilewski (Stiwis Wasilewski), 45 Vale Street, South Boston, Mass.
292 Franz Zdonik, 8 Leeds Street, South Boston, Mass. (Franz Zdonick (Frank Zdonick), 182 Washington Street, Worcester, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR TOWN OF BROOKLINE, MASS.

1398 Chas. Henry Bradley, 76 Brook Street, Brookline, Mass. (Charles Henry Bradley, 68 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.).
2142 James D. Curwen, 22 Guston Street, Brookline, Mass. (James Dana Curwen, 391 Elm Street, Braintree, Mass.).
1348 Wm. J. Drohan, (William Joseph), 23 Juniper Street, Brookline, Mass.
1816 Rupert Freeland (Rupert Marion (Rupert M.) Freeland), 147 Brook Street, Brookline, Mass.
2190 Edw. Gallant (Edward), 246 Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass.
1038 Jos. W. Joyce, 1079 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
1535 Wong Look, 1615 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
2187 James Macleod (James McLeod), 1162 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.
1625 Guy Silas Maler, 1870 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
1457 George G. Mann (George Goldthwait Mann), 1640 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
1616 John J. Murray (John Joseph), 95 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.
332 Wm. S. Nagle (William Stephen), 92 Coolidge Street, Brookline, Mass.
1365a John W. Sargent (John Winthrop, 7th), Brookline, Mass.
1181 Garfield Shannon, 1501 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
1884 Osamu Terada, 287 Kent Street, Brookline, Mass.
1924 Edward de A. Tiexeira (Edwardo de Almeida Teixeira), 71 St. Marys Street, Brookline, Mass.
1852 Michael Walsh, 114 Brook Street, Brookline, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CHELSEA CITY, MASS.

759 Anthony Anfovitch, 84 Cherry Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1667 Joe Bennitz (Joe Leunitz, Joe Lennitz), 18 Beacon Street, Chelsea, Mass.
657 Milan Bragg (Milan Braggs), 69 Shurtleff Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2459 Chas. Burgess (Charles Burgess), 21 Maverick Street, Chelsea, Mass.
650 John T. Burke, 45 Cherry Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1436 Thos. E. Capes (Thomas E. Copes, Thomas E. Capes), 55 Cherry Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1937 Frank G. Clofane (Frank G. Aofane), 8 Division Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1183 Wm. H. Delorey (William H. Delorey), 4 Pembroke, Chelsea, Mass.
296 Willard De Van (Millard De Van), 130 Essex Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2060 Leon Burton Fay, 253 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
2226 Frank French, 14 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1804 Gregory Konczuk (Gregory Konczuk), 25 Auburn Street, Chelsea, Mass.
704 Timothy Mararachick (Timothy Mararachuck), 46 Second Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2479 Sydney A. Naar, 235 Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1166 Oscar Olf (Oscar Alf, Iskar Alf, Iscar Alf), 15 Congress Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2275 Abdon Pathpopki (Abdon Pachkopki, Abelon Pichkopski), 108 Poplar Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1247 Arthur Peach (Arthur E. Peach), 43 Watts Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2057 Jos. J. Rosgkowski (Joseph J. Rasgkowski), 45 Williams Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1197 Edward Ruhin, 189 Second Street, Chelsea, Mass.
2712 or 2717 John Sook, 76 Summer Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1353 Wm. Squbb (William Squibb), 96 Highland Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1333 Peter Vonigares (Peter Volelgares, Peter Volelgana), 146 Bellingham Street, Chelsea, Mass.
642 Anthony Woczk (Anthony Waczik, Anthony Waczek, Antony Waczek), 11 Medford Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1939 Tom Poy Yong (Tom Poy Fous, Tom Foy Fong), 79 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
91 Zarensky Vasil (Vasil Zordnsky, Vasil Yaromsky, Vasil Warilzarinsky), 117 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.
256 Waladyslaw Zablocki (Wladyslaw Zablocky, Wuldyslaw Zablocky), 36 Hawthorne Street, Chelsea, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF EVERETT, MASS.

1051 John P. Benson, 39 Vernal Street, Everett, Mass. (John Polykorpis Benson, 11 Shurman Street, Everett, Mass.).
764 Thomas P. Boon (Thomas Peter Boon, Thomas Peter Boone), 44 Chelsea Street, Everett, Mass.
356 Charles James (Charles J.) Brooks, 163 Vernal Street, Everett, Mass.
2189 Victor J. (Victor Joseph) Carpenter, 13 Sammet Street, Everett, Mass.
3187 Wm. J. Cavannugh care of Coleman Bros., Ayer, Mass. (William Joseph Cavanaugh (William (Wm.) Cavanaugh), 23 Parkway Street, Everett, Mass.).
654 Krikor Diorgian (Krikor (Krikor) Diorgan), 383 Glendale Avenue, Everett, Mass.
2272 James A. Glenn, Water Street, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia (James Andrew Glenn (James Glenn), 419 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
2645 Arthur J. Gorey, 132 Chelsea Street, Everett, Mass. (Arthur Joseph Gorey (Arthur Gorey, Arthur J.), Manchester Street, Manchester N. H.).
514 Arthur Gould, 209 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.
1199 Edw. E. (Edward E.) Hardy (Edward Hardy), 14 Arlington Street, Everett, Mass.
472 Haki Hatem, repair car, Boston & Maine Railroad, Everett, Mass. (Traveling repair car, Boston & Maine).
1752 Festus Hermesy, 98 Herney Street, Everett, Mass. (Harney, Festus, 98 Broadway Street, Everett, Mass.).
2602 Jessie (Jesse) A. Jackson 11 Hawthorne Street, Everett, Mass.
2817 George F. LeSage (George Frederick Lesage, George LeSage), 216 Bradford Street, Everett, Mass.
1141 Thos. J. McCarthy, 127 Chelsea Street, Everett, Mass. (Thomas James McCarthy, House of Correction, Worcester).
665 Hugh McCauley, 28 Lynde Street, Everett, Mass.
646 Austin B. McKenney (Austin McKenny), 397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
2963 James Mackie, 38 (48) Main Street, Everett, Mass.
1914 Benj. Miller, general delivery, Everett, Mass. (Benjamin Miller, Everett, Mass.).
2281 Palametto (Charles Palameto), 12 Heath Street, Everett, Mass.
2336 Frank Richards, 37 Woodville Street, Everett, Mass.
2437 Edwin Seavey (Edwin Seavy), 123 High Street, Everett, Mass.
2010 Raffael Siso or Tisco (Raffeale Tisco), 7 May Street Everett, Mass.
2550 John J. Sweeney, 15 Beachum Street, Everett, Mass.
1487 Earl Tilghman, 24 Winthrop Street, Everett, Mass.
152 John H. Williams, 216 Maine Street, Everett, Mass. (John Henry Williams (John Williams), 246 Main Street, Everett, Mass.).
2710 Frank Zingarello (Frank Zigarello, Frank Zingaello), 15 Lewis Street, Everett, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, FALL RIVER, MASS.

1043 Manuel J. Andrade (Manuel Joseph Andrade, jr.), 119 Robeson, Fall River, Mass.
1663 Arthur Brousseau, 12 Holden, Fall River, Mass.
2282a Oscar Demarais, 29 Quarry, Fall River, Mass. (Oscar Desmaris (Oscar Demorais), 54 St. Rose Street).
1877 Fred Fielder (Fred Fieldric), 159 Haffords, Fall River, Mass.
1385 Saleem Hajjam (Saleem Hajjar), 26 Alden Fall River, Mass.
2189 Arthur Lafleur (Arthur Peter Lafleur), 594 Eastern Avenue, Fall River, Mass.
157 Fred Landry, 134 Raymond, Fall River, Mass. (care of G. B. Todd, New Haven, Conn.).
179a Francis McDonald, 923 Bedford, Fall River, Mass.
2242 Manuel Medeiros (Manuel Louis de Medeiros, Manuel Luiz), 25 Plain, Fall River, Mass.
97 J. P. Mello 115 Nash Road, New Bedford, Mass. (John P. Mello (Jeal Perry Mello), 40 Orange).
1913 David Monlz, 94 Harden, Fall River, Mass.
887 Leon St. Gador, 52 Calvdonia, Fall River, Mass.
81 Thomas (Thomas R.) Sheehan, 137 Robeson, Fall River, Mass.
849 Jose Suares (Jose Saurez), 79 Blanche Street, Fall River, Mass.

DIVISION 1, CITY OF HAVERHILL, MASS.

1251 Romain Omer Boas, 3 Henry, Haverhill, Mass.
1468 Horan Chilingerian, 23 Howe, Haverhill, Mass.
1223 Raymond Clerate (Choate), 16 Lindell Street, Haverhill, Mass.
911 Walter Joseph Currier, 70 Pecker, Haverhill, Mass.
828 Leroy Blanchard Daniels, 41 Lexington Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
93 Millil Delisle, 15 Pecker, Haverhill, Mass.
439 John Donovan 228 Winter Street, Haverhill, Mass.
1541 William Reginald Grant, Hotel Thorndike, Haverhill, Mass.
2310 Edward Fisher Hamilton, 243 North Sixty-third Street, New York City (Edwin Fisher Hamilton, 16 Stage Street, Haverhill, Mass.).
1474 William Hardy, 33 Ashland Street, Haverhill, Mass.
2209 Henry (Harry) Howarth, 68 Pecker Street, Haverhill, Mass.
2417 Goon Jong, 26 Winter Street, Haverhill Mass.
189 Theofilos Kuvisdjian (Theofilos Kurisdjian), 29 Vestry Street, Haverhill, Mass.
1093 Leon Wilbur Leach, 30 Orchard, Haverhill, Mass.
1759 Jeremiah James McCarty, 51 Green Street, Haverhill, Mass.
236 Ernest Merton MacNelll (Ernest Merton MacNelll), Prospect Park, Haverhill, Mass.
80 Vasillos Constantinos Mulamatis (Vasillos Constantinos Malamatis), 25 Locke Street, Haverhill Mass.
2092 Arthur St. Michall (Michel), 20 Vine Street, Haverhill, Mass. (69 Grand Street, Marlboro, Mass.).
932 Franklin Benjamin Senter, 12 Lindel Street, Haverhill, Mass.
1023 Goon Shom, 50 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass.
2149 A. (Alderwin) Remick Stanley, 107 Emerson, Haverhill, Mass.
803 Frederick Stewart Taylor, 38 Water, Haverhill, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, LAWRENCE MASS.

802 Krikor A. Ajemian (Kreko Ajemian), 65 Lawrence Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2929 Kazar Atamian (Kazer Atamian), 19 Summer Street, Lawrence, Mass.
792 Arthur Mayo Banks, 116 Amesbury Street, Lawrence Mass.
3007 Frank Bedulsky (Frank Dedulsky, Frank Beduiski), 226 Chestnut, Lawrence, Mass.
69 Ulisse Capolongo (Ulisse Capalonga), 299 Newbury Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2209 Anthony Carriere, 51 Valley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
429 William Peacher, 184 Lawrence Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2080a Edward F. DeCourcey, 441 Common Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Edward F. DeCourcy, care of Northeast Lumber Co. (Ltd.), Montreal, Canada).
37 William Duslaucrier, 444 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3542 Antonio Di Errico (Antonio D'Errico), 207 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2862 Augustine James Dolan, 88 Myrtle Street, Lawrence, Mass.
140 Timothy Joseph Donovan, 121 Robinson Court, Lawrence, Mass.
2354 Baghdasar Ermolan, 24 Jackson Street, Lawrence, Mass.
418 Joseph Augustine Patrick Fraguas (Joseph Augustine Patrick Fragus, Joseph Augustine P. Fraguas, Joseph A. F. Fraguas), 267 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
142 Bernard Higgins, 427 Canal Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3366 John Galvin, 106 Haverhill, Lawrence, Mass.
3541 Walter Geory, 226 Methuen Street, Lawrence, Mass.
334 Giovanni B. Tannicellal (Giovanbatiesta Iammicalill, Giovanbatiesta Iammiccilli, Giovanbattista Iamuccilli, Givanbattista Iamilcilli), 194 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1149 Antanus Jankus (Antonas (Antanas) Jankins), 177 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1533 Mahram Jaurel (Mahram Jamal), 38 Valley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1433 Paul Kachurian (Paul Kashurian), 125 Jackson Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2093 Kazar Kasabian (Kazer Kassaban, Kazer Kassabain), 6 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1213 Ade Kaunan (Ade Kannan), 230 Common Street, Lawrence, Mass.
281 Agob Kelyayan (Agob Kehyoyan, Agob Keh yayan), 335 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1705 Tony Koosker (Tony Kooshes, Tony Kooskes), 161 Union Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2487 Frank Kosthian (Krugkian Kocthian, Kroghian Kosthian), 193 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
509 Milkeset Krikorian (Mildeset Krikosian), 24 Jackson Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2063 Jan Kurlyszyn, 36 Short Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2521 Charlie Kwong, 380 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3135 Alek Lekaza, 62 Valley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2037 Rokas Lutika (Roskas Lutika, Roskes (Rohas) Lutika), 21 Bruce Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1728 Arthur McCarthy, 122 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3329 William J. McKeon, 16 Saratoga Street, Lawrence, Mass. (William Joseph McKeon, American Realty Co., Depot Camp, Ashland, Me.).
136 Ralph Makarawich, 41 Eutan Street (Ralph Makarawcek, 41 Butaw Street), Lawrence, Mass.
1121 Massood Mansoor, 29 Pine Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Massood Mansour, 40 Cedar Street, Lawrence, Mass.).
3444 Bedros Mardirosian (Bedros Marderosias, Bedros Mardirisian, Bedros Marderosian), 375 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
17 Nelson Maynard, 44 Malvin (Melvin) Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3741 Fravoniano Minchini (Fraviano Machini, Fraviano Minchini), 367½ Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1580 All Ahmed Mirley (Sli Ahmed Mirley, All Ahmed Nurley), 301 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2305 Peter Molloy (Peter Molley), 245 Canal Street, Lawrence, Mass.
116 Joseph Artuin Moran, Lawrence, Mass. (Joseph Arthur (Joseph A.) Moran), 63 Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.).
151 Leonarda Mizaro (Leonarda Nigard, Levanarda Mizara), 52 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2157 Alexander Niloziauowsky (Alexander Milozianowsky, Alexander Milozianousky, Alexander Milozinowsky), 352 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2120 Francisco Minerva (Francesco Minerva), 604 Newbury Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1071 George O'Brien, 345 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3488 Alexander Oleknoucz, 244 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Alexander Olcknowcz, Alexander Aleknoucz (Aleknowcz), Loretto, Pa.).
1794 Joseph Pappalardo, 170 Garden Street, Lawrence, Mass.
597 Len Reid, 12 Melvin Court, Lawrence, Mass.
3330 David Ryan, 135 Farnham Street, Lawrence, Mass.
3029 Julius Svelnes (Julius Svelnes), 168 Lawrence Street, Lawrence Mass.
3215 Timothy Joseph Sheehan, 162 Myrtle Street, Lawrence, Mass.
781 Colin Sherrin (Colin Sherren), 17 Bradford Street, Lawrence, Mass.
312 Louie Sitabritae (Louie Litabritae, Loubrielkoz Litanritae, Louie Sitalritas), 165 Maple Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2103 Mohamad (Mohamed), Salomon, 375 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1552 Michael Vaicukevicz, 187 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1337 Fred Wallace, 148 Farnham Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1464 Nicholas Verolla, 189 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
364 Stephen Vetchkis, 6 Hall Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2569 Stepaen A. Walulis (Stephen Anthon Walulis), 177 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2351 Louis Whitcomb (Louis Witcumb), 55 White Street, Lawrence, Mass.
448 George Wintner, Calamet, Essex, Lawrence, Mass (1353 Broadway, New York, N. Y.).
3651 Anthony Zelonis (Anthony, Antanas Zilonis), 4 Cantillion Street, Lawrence, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, LAWRENCE, MASS.

2518 George Aitken (George Atkin), 30 Lake, Lawrence, Mass.
915 Sierabia (Sierabia, Sucrabia Antoniuk), Antoniak, 158 Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.
242 Seman Batyesuk (Semen Patyeznk, Semen Patyezek, Semen Balyesuck), 87 Concord Street, Lawrence, Mass.
486 Eddie Beauchene (Eddie Beauchene), 105 Margin Street Lawrence, Mass.
2229 Michael Bedar (Michael Bondar, Michael Bendar), 11 Highland, Lawrence, Mass.
2029a Joseph (Joe) Bedemis, 21 West Lawrence, Mass.
1443 Ludger Berthiaume, 14 Autler, Lawrence, Mass. (L. Berthiaume, 14 Butler, Lawrence, Mass.)
1927 James C. Brenan (James Cooper Brennan), 81 Railroad, Lawrence, Mass.
2140 Henry Corbell (Henry Corbeill), 27 Cross Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2125 John Contois, 79 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
20 Onesime (Onesime) Carrier, 73 Melvin, Lawrence, Mass.
519 William Cavanaugh, 507 Essex, Lawrence, Mass.
361 Ignato Chantow (Ignata Ignatz Chnatow), 196 Valley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
914 Naim Davot (Naim Dawot, Maim Davot), 116 Valley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
790 Ralph F. Deuning (Ralph Deming), Lawrence, Mass.
1766 Henry Depatie, 481 Essex, Lawrence, Mass.
116b Fred Desjardin, 232 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
2314 Arthur Dischesnes (Arthur Deschesnes), 238 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
291 Norman Wallace (Norman W.) Fountain, 97 Tremont, Lawrence, Mass.
2165 Christos Fragaris, 238 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
440 Archibald (Archibald J.) Furneaux, 254 Water, Lawrence, Mass.
194b John Fyfe, 320 (396) Park Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2250 John Galmin, 90 Holly, Lawrence, Mass.
66 Williams (William) Galvin, 630 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
579 Fred Gerson (Fred Gesson), 13 Highland, Lawrence, Mass.
2255 Joseph Gomes, 54 Oxford, Lawrence, Mass.
1860 Gregory Genezar (Gregory Gonezar), 144 Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.
2867 Stanley Grzegorski, 426 Broadway (280 Broadway), Lawrence, Mass.
2351 Andrew Janoski, 156 Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.
2344 John Jodeles (John Iordells, John Jodells), 99 Willow Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1409a John A. Kelley (John A. Kelly), Merrimack Chambers, Lawrence, Mass.
1795 Edward Lachance, 429 Canal, Lawrence, Mass.
2864 Adelard Lafrenier (Adelard Lafremare, Adelard Lafrenare, Adelard Lafreniere), 50 Oxford, Lawrence, Mass.
1331 Alfred E. Lamourenz (Alfred E. Lamoureax), 80 Concord, Lawrence, Mass.
57 Joseph Laramee (Joseph, Joseph Laramee), 566 Common Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1473 Cem (Cim) Lee, 265 Park, Lawrence, Mass.
2838 Russell Liddell, 28 Ohio Avenue, Lawrence, Mass.
764 Alfred Mathison, 139 Franklin, Lawrence, Mass.
60 William Meddix (William Maddix), 41 Oxford, Lawrence, Mass.
2634 Avagelos Papalahmu, 472 Common, Lawrence, Mass.
2329 Michael Pasiszuik, 132 Valley, Lawrence, Mass.
2093 Evangelos John Pelekis (Evangelos John Peltekis), 293 Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.
2404 Frank Reardon, 479 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
1779 William Henry (William H.) Sanderville, 47 Tremont, Lawrence, Mass.
1608 Nazareth Sarkisian (Nazareth Sarkian), 98 Hampshire, Lawrence, Mass.
2597 Charles Scott, 490 Common, Lawrence, Mass.
2269 John Sivtier, 198 Lowell, Lawrence, Mass.
2702 Willard Hope (Willard H.) Smith, 60 Tremont, Lawrence, Mass.
2890 Frederick J. Spires (Frederick Joseph Spires), 39 Hudson Avenue, Lawrence, Mass.
2032 Justin Stangelis (Justin Stongelis), 410 Hampshire, Lawrence, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

2328½ Alle E. Drummond (A. E. Drummond), care of Westinghouse, East Springfield, Mass.
735 Francis F. Lindgren, 131 Nicoll Street, New Haven, Conn. (Richard F. Lindgren (Richard Frans, Richard Lindgren), 11 Rutland Street, Springfield, Mass.).
3180½ Samuel Morris, Westinghouse Barracks, East Springfield, Mass.
1009 Adam Daniel Moyer (A. D. Moyer), 361 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
2147 Roupen Piligian, 258 Worcester Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.
2451 Edward Rabatoy, 342 Main Street, I. O. (Indian Orchard) (342 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.).
2042 William Robertson, 59 York Street, Springfield, Mass.
2014 Millard Smathers, 208 Sunkabar Street, Springfield, Mass.
2785 James Walsh, 91 Bell Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
1066 Stanley Woycik, 53 Claremont Street, I. O. Springfield, Mass. (Stanley Wojcik (Stanley Woljcik), 53 Tremont Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ARENAC, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

485a Ray Peterson Allen, care of Mrs. M. Leadbater, Omer, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BERRIEN, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2402a Frank Auble, R. F. D. No. 2, Benton Harbor, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

5013 Jacob Glider, 21 Wilkins, Detroit, Mich.
1075 John Howard, 15 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
404 Antoni Jakubowski (Jakubowski), 81 Adams East, Detroit, Mich.
1781 Frank (Fred) Longo, 49 Brady Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1742 Harvey B. Abrams, 114 Palmer Avenue East, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

726 Frank G. Earl, 26 West Alexandrine Street, Detroit, Mich.
3189 Charley S. Lampie (Charles Sam Sampla, Charles S. Lampke), 115 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
950 Courtenay Daw Louis (Courtney Daw Lewis), 121 Peterboro Street, Detroit, Mich.
4009 Hugh Ernest (E.) Reid, Masonic Club House, Detroit, Mich.
6267 George Herbert (H.) Stapley, 30 West Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich. (727 East Second Street, Flint, Mich.).
5974a Karl Nixon (N.) Watkins, 15 Brainard Street, Detroit, Mich.
718a Frank (Frantz) Wilson, Windsor Race Track, Windsor, Ontario.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1454 John A. Jones, 1107 St. Antoine Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1248 Walter Lee Ballard, 145 LaBrosse Street, Detroit, Mich.

2948 Robert Roy Braley (Robt. Roy Bradley), 56 Greenwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2525 Gerardus Philippons (Philippsons) Helders, 1319 Cadillac Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

142 John Luczynski (John Ruczynski), 1400 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

6539 Roy (Ray) Abbott, 924 East Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.
351 Frank Abramovicz, 931 Hancock Street, Detroit, Mich.
1038 Joseph Adamczak, 924 Kirby Street, Detroit, Mich.
5640 Arthur Alberts, 1142 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
6377 Grover Ammons, 1912 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
1317 Dan Antone (Antonio, Antoni), 956 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
3012 Toney Bogden, 14 Craig Street, Detroit, Mich. (2300 West Twenty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.).
6498 Bronislaw Bohaterewicz, 185 Canton Street, Detroit, Mich. (Browistaw Bohaterewicz, 185 Kanter Street).
705 Muczyslaw (Mieczyslaw) Borkowski, 1551 Elery Street (1551 Ellery Street), Detroit, Mich.
2914 Lindsay Brandt, 1061 Jefferson Street (Lindsay Barndt, 1061 Jefferson E.), Detroit, Mich.
6463 Waclaw (W.) Bronikowski, 1264 McDougall Street, Detroit, Mich.
2945 Bill Broobieff (Vroobieff, Vorobieff), 794 Monroe Street, Detroit, Mich.
65 James Brown, 285 Mount Elliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
5516 Steven Brunek (Brenuk, 2 Craig Street), 2 Crarg Street, Detroit, Mich
4429 Bruno Brzostowski, 903 Hancock E. Street, Detroit, Mich.
2005 William Burmeister, 272 Arndt Street, Detroit, Mich.
3990 William J. Cahill, 189 East Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
322 William D. Capps (W. D. Capps), 1048 Palmer E. Street, Detroit, Mich. (1906 Holly Street, Nashville, Tenn.).
1642 Wallace M. Caswell (Wallace Casewell), 88 Elmwood Street, Detroit, Mich.
5790 Naum (Maun) Christie, 328 Charlevoix Street, Detroit, Mich.
2494 Kornil Christymur (Korvil Christymur, Christumur), 848 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
202 Hartleigh Clavin, 722 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich. (J. Calvin Hartleigh (Clavin J. Hartleigh, J. E. Hartleigh), 810 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2098 Dometer Clidan (Dometer Cledan, Demetel Cledan), 719 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
795 Gereson Cosilni (Gereson Cosleni, Girasim Costineani), 956 Jefferson E. Street, Detroit, Mich.
5349 Aloysius Dabbandt (Dabbandt), 255 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich.
1518 George E. Dell (George Ervin Dell), 810 Lafayette E. Street, Detroit, Mich.
899 Howard Dieffenbacker (J. Howard Diffenbahr, J. H. Dieffenbahr), 1731 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
4554 Adrian T. Dion (Adrian Thomas Dion, A. T. Dion), 80 Elmwood Street, Detroit, Mich.
1606 Dmitro Domtruder (Domitro Domruder, Dmitro Doniender), 848 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
1959 Howard L. Fletcher (Howard Long Fletcher), 1450 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich.
2605 William Foley, 40 Eldridge Street, Detroit, Mich.
1619 Frank Fralter (Frank Henry Fralter, Frank B. Fralter), 901 Frederick Street, Detroit, Mich.
6287 Vladimir Frochodsky (Frochodsky), 859 Trombley Street, Detroit, Mich.
4828 Stephan Gendlaejcsak (Stephes Jendlaeyesak, Stephens Jendrupzoki, 1061 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
6269 Bronislaw Gwanik, 534 Natchez Street, Detroit, Mich. (534 Mitchell Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2490 Michael Gorman (Micheal German), 791 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
1102 Frank Gorrosa (Grrosa, Grrova), 182 Arndt Street, Mich.
5387 Alex Goraki (A. Gorski), 480 Moran Street, Detroit, Mich.
5062 Frank Grabinski, 900 East Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
1461 Main Grzyzyk, 25 Kanter Street, Detroit, Mich.
616 Stroy Gustav, 1062 Hancock E., Detroit, Mich. (Gustavo Strey (Gustav Stre), 1062 Hancock Street, Detroit, Mich.).
863 Frank Gyns (Ginys), 37 Creek Street, Detroit, Mich.
1170 Albert Hagadora (Hagedora, Hagedora), 1441 Mount Elliott Street Detroit, Mich.
3530 Albert Hall, 483 Waterloo Street, Detroit, Mich.
4504 Alfred J. Hall, jr., 1750 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
1937 Frances Harris, 147 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
5547 August Hennen (Hannen), 1036 East Ferry Street, Detroit, Mich.
2181 Alfred Hunsicker (Alfred H. Hunsicker, A. H. Hunzicker), 495 St. Joseph Street, Detroit, Mich.
5531 Vincent Jagleowski (Jaglowski), 36 Schaffer Place, Detroit, Mich.
2132 Frank Jamison, 903 Milwaukee Street, Detroit, Mich.
3092 Ludwig Jarosa (Ladwik Jaroca), 23 Lucky Place, Detroit, Mich.
4290 Alexander Jastrzembski, 1114 Joseph Campan Street, Detroit, Mich.
1168 Mike Jyiekrich (Zyukrch), 762 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
4569 Nick Kaiko, Detroit Mich. (care Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.).
5817 Charles Kalnin, 1000 East Forest Street, Detroit, Mich.
4946 Wladyslaw Kalunavey (Vladyslaw Kaluany), 1709 Mount Elliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
5052 Peter Kapela, 971 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
2481 Feltx Kendkorak (Kendakorek), 64 Sargent Street, Detroit, Mich.
4017 Robert Knorr, 1018 Garfield Street, Detroit, Mich. (1018 Garfield E., Detroit, Mich).
302 Joseph Kobakowski (Kolakowski), 937 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
975 Carl D. Kacheka (Carl Dkachika, Dkachika, Dkackek), 1179 Elmwood Street, Detroit, Mich.
1426 Walter Kocienat (Kocienckl), 16 Platt Street, Detroit, Mich.
5507 Peter Kolos, 1165 Dubois Street, Detroit, Mich.
4878 Michael Koricki, 115 Kanter Street, Detroit, Mich.
6011 Antoni Kwiatosinski, 395 Morran (Moran) Street, Detroit, Mich.
2655 Stanislaw Labedski, 1043 East Ferry Street, Detroit, Mich.
4041 Ernest Leepin, 45 Galester (Galster) Street, Detroit, Mich.
2536 Bert Lehman (Bert L. Lehmann), 1030 Willis E., Detroit, Mich.
2509 Miron Lencha (Leuchka), 822 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
2516 Joseph Lesky, 1010 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.
3519 Archie Love, 1087 East Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich.
1078 Walter Manczski (Manezski), 1096 McDoufall Street (1096 Medbury Street), Detroit, Mich.
4163 Joseph Maukoss, 1032 Palmer Street (224 Vine Street), Detroit, Mich.
4062 Zachary Marchux, 997 Monroe Street (104 Andrews Street), Detroit, Mich.
3857 William Markus, 1055 Jefferson E., Detroit, Mich.
2739 Ignat Martynink, 709 (909) Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
1205 Fred Mathews (Matthews), 960 Jefferson E., Detroit, Mich.
2445 Peter H. Meyer, 1010 Ferry E., Detroit, Mich. (Peter Harold Mayes, 695 Medbury E., Detroit, Mich.).
6180 John Montroba (Wontroba, Montraba), 901 Piquitti, Detroit, Mich. (901 Piquette, Detroit, Mich).
2346 Dominick Morawski (Morowski), 1018 Ferry E., Detroit, Mich.
1372 Alex D. Morrison (Alex Morrison), 1165 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich.
199 Konstanty Naumacki (Nawrocki), 844 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
3348 Kasimir Nawicki (Kacimier Nawicki, Nawrcki), 946 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
4587 Walter Ojarowski (Ozarowski), 1070 McDougall Street, Detroit, Mich. (506 Weverly Street, Detroit, Mich.)
244 Felix Olzewski, 1551 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich.
3858 Robert E. O'Mallery, 1149 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich. (Robert Emmett O'Malley, 1149 East Jefferson Street).
2801 Majiwak Otoski (Majiswaf Otoski, M. Otoski), 1029 Garfield Street, Detroit, Mich.
2236 Stanley Paluch, 915 Milwaukee Street, Detroit, Mich.
4960 Joseph (Joe) Peczonka, 100 Kanter Street, Detroit, Mich.
2760 Lawrence Pellerito, 821 Fort Street east, Detroit, Mich.
4122 Peter Petonak (Petonak), 129 Dane Street, Detroit, Mich.
3846 Ernest Pugh, 889 Congress east, Detroit, Mich.
2749 Guy C. Ripley (Guy Ripley), 1155 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
2687 Oliver F. Root (Oliver Fancis Root), 1026 Garfield Street, Detroit, Mich.
5904 Edward Roscoe (Rossoe), 1062 Hancock Street, Detroit, Mich. (1062 Hancock east, Detroit, Mich.).
3953 Vernon C. Rozoser (Romoser), 830 Leland Street, Detroit, Mich. (care of I. E. Clayton, division operator, B. & O. R. R., Dayton, Ohio).
1821 Alexander Rukstalis (Kukstatis), 1665 Mount Elliott Street, Detroit, Mich.
1294 Cost Sabarga, 800 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
2096 Klos Scavuwar (Scavanus) (Scavawar Clause (Klos) Jawan Klotz (Klos)), 877 Trembly (Trombly) Street, Detroit, Mich.
1014a Walter C. Schuman (W. C. Schumann), 702 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich.
2982 Adam Sclape (Sclape), 906 Farnsworth Street, Detroit, Mich. (1155 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich).
5899 Wladyslaw Sczdrowski, 964 Milwaukee Street, Detroit, Mich. (Wladuw Szczudrowski, 964 Milwaukee east, Detroit, Mich.).
915 Stanley Senk, 1576 Ellery Street, Detroit, Mich.
6367 Martin Seidenspinner (Martin H. Leidenspinner), 465 Mack Street, Detroit, Mich.
4044 Maryan Senbarski (Lembarski), 913 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
3041 Anthony Senkowski (Lenkowski), 937 Harper Street, Detroit, Mich.
2588 James H. Shepard, National Apartments, Detroit, Mich. (James Harvey Shepherd, National Apartments, 931 Jefferson east, Detroit, Mich.).
5504 Julius (Julula) Shoemaker, 885 Lafayette Street (885 Lafayette east), Detroit, Mich.
1104 Stanley Slenewica (Stenlye Sleuklevicz, Sinklewicz, Slenklew), 1159 McDougall, Detroit, Mich.
439 Bruno (Bruno W.) Silkowski (Silkowske), 188 Kanter Street, Detroit, Mich.
5141 James R. Silver (James Ralph Silver), 106 West Thirty-third Street, Detroit, Mich.
5073 Paul Smith, 103 Pulford Street, Detroit, Mich.
242 Ignac Sobleski, 1076 Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Ignace Sobieski, 1076 Ferry east, Detroit, Mich.).
2643 John Sosnowanik (Somowski), 884 Trombley Street, Detroit, Mich.
2618 Clemons Stefaiak (Clemens Stefaniak), 32 Platt Place, Detroit, Mich.
4126 Thomas E. Stephenson, 755 Lafayette Street, Detroit, Mich. (Thomas Edward Stephenson, 758 Lafayette East, Detroit, Mich.).
5815 Clarence Smyrslaski (Corvence Zmyslaski, Klemes Zmyslaski), 813 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
4315 Frank Szalach, 52 Sargent Street, Detroit, Mich.
2505 Mike Smallose (Sadlosec), 842 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
5348 James L. Thompson (Thomas), 324 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
1741 Jacob Vanderwerff, 421 Waterton Street, Detroit, Mich. (Jacob Van Der Werff, 1037 Hamilton Street, Detroit, Mich.).
387 Peter A. Van Troost (Peter Anthony Van Froost, Peter Van Froost), 950 Congress east, Detroit, Mich.
6003 Jerome Vermeesch (Vermeesch), R. F. D. No. 1, Conant and Six Mile Road, North Detroit, Mich.
6581 William R. Vernon, 967 Jefferson east, Detroit, Mich. (William Richard Vernon, 967 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2817 Apollnary Wandalowski, 930 Hancock Street, Detroit, Mich. (30 Croton Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.).
1510 Waclaw Wasielewski (Wasieleuski), 1082 Palmer east, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3101 S. Wesocki (Wisocki), 957 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich. (R. F. D. No. 2, care of Martin Olsen, Rhineland, Wis.).
3886 William Wesoloski (Mesoloski), 906 Ferry E., Detroit, Mich.
4091 Konely Widerwiewicz (Widerklewicz), 1168 McDougal Street, Detroit, Mich.
2482 Lynn F. Wilcox, 907 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.
4134 John R. Wilson (John Russell Wilson), 1071 Willis E., Detroit, Mich.
980 Boleslaw Wincel, 29 Lodi Street, Detroit, Mich.
3456 Paul Wolosrwocila (Walovich, Wolosrieonich), 717 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
1929 Frank Wyski (Wykski), 913 Medbury Street, Detroit, Mich.
5821 Anthony Zuzga (Zugga, Zuzza), 1018 Ferry E., Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3955 Ralph Merwin Given, 183 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 26, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

445 Samuel Draskovich (Draskovitch), 517 Clairpointe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DICKINSON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

740 Elmer Gust (Elmer G.) Johnson, 506 Fifth Avenue, Iron Mountain, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRATIOT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1475 Frank Tony Barone, 320 North Court Street, Alma, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

735 John Avena (Giovanni Avena), Rives Junction, Mich.
1162 Oliver Bledsoe (Ollon), Rives Junction, Mich.
123 Joseph Brown, Route 6, Jackson, Mich.
607 Floyd (M.) Melbern Carpenter (Floyd Carpenter), Route 8, Blackman, Jackson, Mich.
1233 John M. Carpenter, R. D. No. 6, Jackson, Mich.
1787 Norman Chawlcraft (Chawcraft), 125 Henrietta, Jackson, Mich.
1195 Albert Deupont (Dupont), R. D. No. 6, Jackson, Mich.
1309 Rutiliv Garcia (Rutillo Garcia, jr.), Vallede, Santiago, Mexico (Rutiliv Gaicio, jr. (Gaicia), care of M. C. R. R., Parma, Mich.
612 Fred King, Devereux, Mich.
1098 Lewis Owens, R. F. D. No. 5, Jackson, Mich.
1288 Pascual (Puscual) Sancher, San Francisco, Mexico (care of M. C. R. R., Parma, Mich.
271 Andrew Richard (Andrew R., Andrew Smith) Smith, 2301 East Ganson Street, Jackson, Mich.
1636 Orval J. Smith, Grass Lake, Mich.
192 Thomas J. Swanson, Parma, Mich.
915 Leopold Vena (Vela), San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KALKASKA, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

493 Aaron Amos Barton, Honor, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF KALAMAZOO, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2136 William Klomp, care of Crescent Hotel, South Bend, Ind. (208 East Washington Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF KENT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

867½ John Henry (H.) Bayer, P. M. Y. M. C. A., Wyoming Yards, 1118 Fifth Street, Appleton, Wis. (P. M. Y. M. C. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LANSING, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2044 Moses Atwood (Abood), 820 South Logan Street, Lansing, Mich.
1988 Henry Appel, 422 Liberty Street, Lansing, Mich.
3064 Lloyd S. Armstrong (Lloyd Silas Armstrong), 308 North Capital Street, Lansing, Mich.
3292 George Arneladis, Work corner North Street, Lansing, Mich.
5886 Ben Austin, Lansing, Mich.
3854 Minko Belkoff, 1712 High Street, Lansing, Mich.
4078 Michael Blofkowski, 539 River Street, Lansing, Mich.
3542 Stanley Bochniak, 939 Grove Street, Lansing, Mich.
1527 James Stavros Boutis, 520 South Washington Street, Lansing, Mich.
5384 Silas Albertin Booth, 501 Pennsylvania Avenue south, Lansing, Mich.
5926a Lewis Harry Brooks (Lewis H. Brooks), 206 South Sycamore Street, Lansing, Mich.
742 William Jas. Burmaster (William James Burmaster, William J. Burmaster), 1137 West Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, Mich.
4846 Clarence F. Carlson (Clarence Fred Carlson), 1502 Logan Street, Lansing, Mich.
3060 John Carman, 819 Cady Street, Lansing, Mich. (612 Seventh Avenue, Seattle, Wash.).
2320 Clyde Carr, 1724 Moores Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
540 Ira A. Caltrin, 612 South Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
379 Leslie Crenshaw, 222 Shepard Street, Lansing, Mich.
2228 John J. Cronin, 3001 Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
1619 James Demitry (Tsimula Demitry), 528 Isobell Street, Lansing, Mich.
1354 Lewis Diher, 503 North Grand Street, Lansing, Mich. (Mount Morris, Mich.).
3230 Vello Dimoff, 810 Sheridan Street, Lansing, Mich.
3083 Frank Edwards, 1504 South Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich.
1054 Solomon (Suloman) Findy, 1330 Lyons Street, Lansing, Mich.
3270 Michael J. Flynn, 824 Monroe Street, Lansing, Mich.
2804 George Milton Foster (George M. Foster), 1319 New York Street, Lansing, Mich.
4107 Fred L. Fulger, 1325½ South Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich.
3604 Sydney Garrison, 708 South Chestnut Street, Lansing, Mich. (care of Plaza Theater, Charlestown, W. Va.).
2204 John Ghan, 701 Isbell Street, Lansing, Mich.
1033 William Adelbert Gordon, 120½ Washtenaw Street west, Lansing, Mich.
1987 Joseph Ausin Grant, 542 River Street, Lansing, Mich.
1339 Paul Frudy Hamit (Paul Fandy Hamit), 1028 South Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich.
97 Evangelos Hangegiuos (Hageginos), 312 East Franklin, Lansing, Mich.
302 Wm. (William) Hibbeln, 705 North Walnut Street, Lansing, Mich.
5856 Lewis (Louis) Levan Johnson, 621 St. Joe Street west, Lansing, Mich.
2402 Frederick L. Jones, 1235 Jerome Street, Lansing Mich. (Fred L. Jones, general delivery, St. Joseph, Mich.).
5571 James P. Kelley (James J. Kelly), 1504 South Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich.
5875 Thos. (Thomas) Kosta, 334 East Main Street, Lansing, Mich.
2538 Jos. Jno. Kupski (Joseph John Kupski), 625 Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
171 John Joseph Locascio (Locoscio), 903 South Division Street, Lansing, Mich.
5024 Edward B. Ludlow (Edwin Billings Ludlow, E. B. Ludlow), 225 North Logan Street, Lansing, Mich.
5707 Arthur M. McNeil (McCrea), 126 Larch Street north, Lansing, Mich.
5461 John Maleau (Maleau), 532 May Street, Lansing, Mich.
2140 Amos Mason, 431 North Larch Street, Lansing, Mich.
3158a Ed George Meyers, 3 C and 4 North Washington, Lansing, Mich. (Edward George Meyers (Edward Geo. Myers), between 3 and 400 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.).
4946 Carl Miller, 1211 Franklin Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
2598 James Barnes Morgan, 327½ North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.; James Burns Morgan, 303½ South Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.).
3596 Frank Andrew Morton, 219 South McCountry Street, Battle Creek, Mich. (Frank A. Morton, 30 Clyde Street, Battle Creek, Mich.).
5526 Stanley Nichalak, 1610 Lyons Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
2066 Anthony John Patricks, 525 Williams Street, Lansing, Mich.
4065 William Patsamras (William Patsamras, Bill Patsamras), 109½ East Michigan Street, Lansing, Mich.
2315 John James Perkins (John June Perkins, John Perkns), 215 South Washington Street, Lansing, Mich.
320 Linndt (Linnet) Peterson, 914 St. Joe, West Lansing, Mich.
5315 Lazar Phillpoff, 910 Sheridan Street, Lansing, Mich.
2187 Christ Peter Poulos, 612 Cherry Street, Lansing, Mich.
5955 Floyd M. Prince, 1021 Johnson Avenue, Lansing, Mich. (Floyd Marion Prince, 319 Thirteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio).
5796 John B. Raak (John Bernard Raak), 223 North Walnut Street, Lansing, Mich.
1699a Charles Ross, 821 Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, Mich.
3528 George Thomas Rowley, Butler House, Lansing, Mich.
3134 James Sabin, 201 Hozel Street, Lansing, Mich.
4463 Vangel (Vangel) Sarbinoff, 1105 Center Street, Lansing, Mich.
387 Karl Schutschneider (Schatschneider), 524 Avon Street, Lansing, Mich.
258 Henry Schmidt, Step on train, Lansing, New York Central Bridge Crew, Lansing, Mich.
4241a Elik Stoslak, 1012 Case Street, Lansing, Mich.
2586 Pew Stoyanoff, North Yard Michigan Railway.
5486 Chas. Hall Stratton (Charles Hall Stratton), 221 Townsend Street, Lansing, Mich.
4756 John Krist Takunaki (Takanaki, Takamakis), 509 Franklin Avenue East, Lansing, Mich.
178 Ray Thompson (Ray F. Thompson), 308½ North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
3180 Philip Trayeoff, 910 Sheridan Street, Lansing, Mich.
5144a John H. Twiest, East Lansing, Mich.
2620 John Harold Warner, 125 Hill Street, Lansing, Mich.
668 Thomas P. Watts (Thomas Presley Watts), 637 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
3472 Charles Robert Weber (Chas. R. Weber), 515 East North Street, Lansing, Mich.
2709 Reinhold (Rhinehold, Reinhold) Werch, 534 North Grand Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
3713 Geo. C. Walter White (Geo. Gibbs Walter White), 325 North Sycamore Street, Lansing, Mich.
4446 Albert Williams, 807 May Street, Lansing, Mich.
6200 Andrew Wsilo, 411 East Hillsdale Street, Lansing, Mich.
2466 John William Wolford, 300½ South Holmes Street, Lansing, Mich.
274 Wm. Younger (William Younger), R. F. D. No. 3, Lansing, Mich.
4996 Thomas Martin Zalazany (Zelazny), 401 River Street, Lansing, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LENAWEE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1461 Walter Stephen Smith, 212 Ormsby, Adrian, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MACOMB, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1301 Frank Berman, 25 Crocker Boulevard, Mount Clemens, Mich.
2379 Herman Bladegreen (Bladergreen), 34½ North Trout (34½ Front Street), Mount Clemens, Mich.
1503 James R. Fletcher, Front Street, New York, N. Y. (James V. Fletcher, Mount Clemens, Mich.).
958 Louis DeGrange, 18 Welts Street, Mount Clemens, Mich. (Louis Degange, Greece).
754 Richard S. Hancock (Richard Stephen Hancock), New Baltimore, Mich.
1614 Michael Hanlon, Clinton Township, Mich.
322 Elbert J. Henry, New Haven, Mich. (Elbert John Henry, No. 14720 Aspinwall Avenue, Cellinwood, Ohio.
121 Thomas Janoushowsky, R. No. 1, Warren, Mich.
1058 Ray Wm. Jones, R. No. 3, Mount Clemens, Mich.
1044 Fred Klanka, R. No. 2, Warren, Mich.
2251 Louis Klanka, R. No. 2, Warren, Mich.
1773 Edward McCrone, Halfway P. O., Warren, Mich.
988 Patrick R. Murphy, Clinton Township, Macomb County, Mich.
1309 John Orf, North Detroit, Mich.
1024 King Shipley, R. No. 2, Warren, Mich.
823 Edwin F. Siegfried (Edwin T. Siegfried), R. No. 2, Warren, Mich.
2777 Russell Sinclair, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Clemens, Mich.
2130 Samuel K. Thome (Samuel Eugene Thome), Sherman House, Mount Clemens, Mich.
918 Edwin G. (George) Weacher, 144 Gallup Street, Mount Clemens, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTCALM, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1134 Delbert Bown, 782 Fairplain Street, Greenville, Mich.
512 Daon Ballard Crisp (Ballard Don Crisp, Ballard D. Crisp), McLaughlin, Ky.
717 Ira Lee Sowers, Howard City, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MUSKEGON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3584 James D. Adams (James Daskmoore Adams), 752 Lake Street, Muskegon, Mich.
1623 Arthur A. Allen (Arthur Allen, B.), No. 4, Ottowa, Muskegon, Mich.
136 John Angernier (John Angermier), R. F. D. No. 2, Ravenna, Mich.
1197 Ralph Arnold (Ralph T. Arnold), 3 Western Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3124 John Bach, Moorland Township, Mich.
3874 John Barber, Goodrich Transportation Co., Chicago, Ill.
3350 Jesse Becker, Montague, Mich.
4942 Raymond O. Bennett (Raymond Oliver Bennett), 6-8 East Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
94 Phillp M. Berst (Phillip B. Berst), 203 West Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich. (Phillp Berst, 213 West Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.)
4161 Charles H. Bishop (Charles Herbert Bishop), Woodland Street, Muskegon, Mich.
147a Glenn Branch (Glen Branch), L. box No. 41, Muskegon Heights, Mich.

2742 Edward H. Brownlee (Edw. H. Brownlee), 59 Eighth Street, Muskegon, Mich.
4994 Everett A. Burden (Everett Anderson Burden), 300 Jefferson Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3229 Roy E. Carter (Roy Eldreth Carter), Muskegon Hotel, Muskegon, Mich.
3395 Sievert Cohn (Sievert Cohan), 138 Harrison Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3834 Ily Collier, 18 Terrace Street, Muskegon, Mich.
4858 Frank Cook, Rural Route No. 7, Acorn Street (63 Clay Avenue), Muskegon, Mich.).
861 James Coughlin (Joseph C. Coughlin, Joseph Coughlin), 47 East Western Street, Muskegon, Mich.).
698 Joe Davis, 64 East Muskegon Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
607 John D. Unger (John D'Unger, John D'Ungle), 68 East Muskegon Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
5489 Charles H. Doren (Chas. H. Doren), 18 South First Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3841 Samuel C. Eggleston (Samuel C. Egelston), 62 South Terrace Street, Muskegon, Mich.
6146 Gunnar E. Elardson (Gunnar Emil, Gunnar Granhull Erlandsson), 32 Yuba Street, Muskegon, Mich.
2578 Oscar Ewing, Campbell Foundry Cottage, Muskegon, Mich.
3245 Frank S. Fisher, Rural Route No. 1, Fruitport, Mich.
4543 Henry F. Fisher (Henry Franklin Fisher), 14 Hill Street, Muskegon, Mich.
4965 John W. Fisher, 11 Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
4532 William C. Ganz (William C. Yanz), Hotel Hentschel, Muskegon, Mich.
186 George Gatrakas (George Tatrakas), 151 Water Street, Muskegon, Mich.
5903 John W. Gilbert, 148 West Clay Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
1631 Andrew Guralice, 105 Glade Street, Muskegon, Mich. (Andrez Guralec, 103 Glade Street, Muskegon, Mich.)
3257 Russell R. Hagen (Russell Ralph Hagan), 358 Grand Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
5368 Julius F. Hannum (Julius Perry Hannah), Rural Route No. 7, Muskegon, Mich.
924 Clyde Johnson (Clyde Johnston), 161 West Muskegon Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
4967 Edward Johnson, 72 Ottawa Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3604 Gust Johnson, Lake Michigan Park, Muskegon, Mich.
42 Henning O. Johnson (Henning Otto Johnson, Henning Johnson), 221 Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
6020 John F. H. Johnson, Hentschel Hotel, Muskegon, Mich.
2573 John Jones (John John Jones), Market Street and Terrace, Muskegon, Mich.
3014 William S. Kellogg, 481 Washington Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
105 Joseph E. Kelly (Joseph Edward Kelly), 14 East Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
5692 James Koon, 25 Pine Street, Muskegon, Mich.
3656 Mike Koskuba, 62 East Delano Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
3630 Tony Lavik, 1204 Sanford Street, Rockford, Ill. (Tony Lavek, 66 Hugaeth Street, Muskegon, Mich.)
361 Evan McEmber, 37 East Hartford Street, Muskegon, Mich. (154 Jones Street, Detroit, Mich.).
6145 James McGinnis, 189 East Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
1039 James Maass, 36 North First Street, Muskegon, Mich.
1851 Alexander Matinouski (Alexander Metunski, Alexander Matmonsky, Alexander Matmonski), 66 Hughart Street, Muskegon, Mich.
2927 Andrew Matson, Hume Avenue and Eighth Street, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
398 Ed A. Meids, rural route No. 4, Muskegon, Mich.
6048 Silas S. Miller, 61 Market Street, Muskegon, Mich.
1162 William Mills, Campbell Cottages, Muskogee, Mich.
1008 Milton R. Minock, 436 Forest Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich. (Milton Robes Minock, 171 West Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.).
4068 John J. Morse (John James Morse), 243 West Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
6119 Joseph Newberg (Joseph Neuberg, Joe. Neuberg), 113 Terrace Street, Muskegon, Mich.
4212 Earl Patterson, care Hackley Hospital, Muskegon, Mich.
3220 Leslie Pierson (Lester John Herman Pierson, Lester J. H. Pierson), Casnovia, Mich.
5571 Lambert Poort, 68 Ada Street, Muskegon, Mich.
820 Kasimer Powpaski (Kasmiar Pawtaski, Kasimiar Pawtoski, Kasmier Powta), 724 Eighth Street, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
4725 William C. Rhodes (Wm. C. Rhodes), 1404 Jefferson Street, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
3328 Louis D. Schiller (Lewie D. Schiller), 51 East Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
639 Daniel J. Schram, 36 North First Street, Muskegon, Mich.
2172 John Sczspanski (John Szczepanski), 944 Leahy Street, Muskegon, Mich.
2084 Frank Smith, corner Harrison and Denmark Streets, Muskegon, Mich.
1265 Stanley Stamysnick (Stanley Stempnick, Stanley Stempnicks), 375 Dale Street, Muskegon, Mich.
758 Joseph Starech (Joe Starch), Whitehall, Mich.
5008 Stanley Stasunas (Stanley Stasumas), 312 Southern Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
920 Willington Sturgeon (Wellington Sturgeon), Lemuel Street, Muskegon, Mich.
4400 Steve Svsades (Steve Svsadas), 467 Larch Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
5880 Stephen Szczspanski (Stephen Szczepanski, Stephen Szczepanski), 378 West Webster Avenue, Muskegon, Mich. (Stephen Szczpanski, 373 West Webster Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.).
1539 Helmuth Tapperor Toepper (Helmuth Toepper), 171 Western Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
4279 Robert D. Treat (Robert B. Treat), 83 Yuba Street, Muskegon, Mich.
6133 Martin Wehe, 373 Dale Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
6786 George W. West, 326 Alice Street, Flint, Mich. (George Warren West, 99 Catherine Street, Muskegon, Mich.).
2430 Henry Wilson, 76 Sanford Street, Muskegon, Mich.
5190 Alfred Zabel, 29 Forest Avenue, Muskegon, Mich. (29 First Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.).
2913 Tpuropli Zobuljfe (Tpuropli Zobolopfe), 1012 Leahy Street, Muskegon, Mich.
2168 Adam Twardowski (Twardowskik), 227 Braddock Street, Turtle Creek, Pa. (127 Montogomery Street, Muskegon, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWAYGO, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

638 Peter Bittner, Route No. 4, White Cloud, Mich.
1332 Amber Doan, Grant, Mich.
295 Clesson Robert Fisher (Fischer), Thessalon, Ontario, Canada.
292 Hans Peter Hansen (Hanson), Fremont, Mich.
928 Albert Hyma, Route No. 3, Grant, Mich.
773 William Kilmartin, Route No. 4, Newaygo, Mich.
555 Aubrey Sidney Painter, Fremont, Mich., care Colonial Hotel, Rock Island, Ill.
676a Earl Van Orman, Route No. 1, Woodville, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. JOSEPH, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

916 Norman Dorrier, 202 Lakeview Avenue, Sturgis, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

465 Charles J. Burnell (Chas. J. Burnell), 306 Stuben Street, Manistique, Mich.
597 Gustav Edwin Fest (Gustave Edwin Fast), 303 Schoolcraft Avenue, Manistique, Mich.
771 John Gentz, Carry Street (Cherry Street), Manistique, Mich.
112 Gustav Arvid Lindquist (Gustav Arvid Lendquist), 128 Mackinaw Avenue, Manistique, Mich.
193 Emmett Mathews (Matthews), 712 Colfax Street, Cadillac, Mich.
756 John Moore, 32 Maple Street, Manistique, Mich.
529 Julius Randolph Nordvall (Julius R. Nordvall), Manistique, Mich.
168 John Styer, Box 538, Manistique, Mich.
499 Anton (Ante) Talaman (Anti Tolaman), Gulliver, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3057 Antoni Burzynski, 292 Goodson, Hamtramck, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

19 Ray J. Appler, Wayne, Mich.
1057 Archie S. (E.) Bartlett, Waltz Mich.
1869 Thomas Brant, Redford, Mich.
2230 Harold Brown, Eloise, Mich.
109 Robert Brown, Eloise, Mich. (112 Alice Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.).
526 Patrick Burns, Eloise, Mich.
267 John Cannowa (Connowa), hunk car, Wayne, Mich.
648 Luther Diggs, Rockwood, Mich.
65 Sam Dunn, Belleville, Mich.
507 Frank (Frank) Furton, 198 (197) Park Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
1231 Ralph Gardner, Belleville, Mich (41 Addison Street, Detroit, Mich.).
1416 Harry Ivar Granquist (Harry Ivan Granquist, Harry Granquist), Michigan Avenue, Dearborn, Mich.
2103 Edwin (Edward) Harner, Mich., Dearborn, Mich.
859 John Joseph Hayden (John J. Hayden), Redford, Mich.
1546 John McIntire (McIntyre), Eloise, Mich.
929 James Keaney (Keany), Plymouth, Mich.
200 Roy L. Luchenbach (Luchenback; Ray L. Lachenboch), Belleville, Mich.
500 Patric (Patrick) McQuade, Eloise, Mich.
960 Earl Messner, Plymouth, Mich.
1851 Burton Mollineaux, Wayne, Mich.
1608 Louis Moore, no home, 1501 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1726 Samuel John Moore (Samuel J. Moore), Wayne, Mich.
852 James Murphy, Eloise, Mich.
1132 Fred Rehmer, Romulus, Mich.
1415 Joseph Paul Reifers (Joseph P. Reiffers), Plymouth, Mich.
2433 Edward A. Richter, New Boston, Mich.
641 John Ridler, Wayne, Mich.
2111 Frank L. Shimmel (Frank Shimmel), Flat Rock, Mich.
2057 Charles Simmonds, Wayne, Mich.
32 Thomas C. Spencer, R. F. D. No. 1, Wayne P. O., Romulus Township, Mich.
172 Gow Steers, Plymouth, Mich.
1986 Frank Szwajkowski, Romulus, Mich.
933 Wilfred Thomas, Northville, Mich.
474 John Andrew Urbanowsky, Redford, Mich.
2104 Otto West, Rural Route No. 5, Dearborn, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

410a George Blackman, Natchez, Miss.
368 Edward Bowie, 318 North Pine, Natchez, Miss.
1361 Junius (Junious) Brown, Natchez, Miss.
582 Tom Bingham (Bingman, Biugmon) Brown (Thomas Bingmon Brown), Woodland Plantation, Miss.
340 Jesse Burney, Natchez, Miss. (74 North Pearl Street, Natchez, Miss.).
221 Henry Butler, 14 North Wall Street, Natchez, Miss.
1278 William H. Cagle (W. N. Cages), Natchez, Miss.
1193 Ira Clay, 29 Silver Street, Natchez, Miss.
1558 Henry Collins, 250 St. Catherine Street, Natchez, Miss.
438 Dennis (Denis) Duncan, Arnot, Miss.
1344 James Eastman, Sibley, Miss.
323 Joe Evans, Natchez, Miss.
769 James Feltus, Cannonsburg, Miss.
29 Douglas Gales (Tales), Anna, Miss.
309 Charlie Grant, Natchez, Miss.
1088 Frank Hall, 7 Penny Street, Natchez, Miss.
1230 Dunc Hamilton, 28 North Wall Street, Natchez, Miss.
18 Alfred Harris, Natchez, Miss.
98 Amos Jackson, Natchez, Miss.
186 James Johnson, 8 Beamnont, Natchez, Miss.
1143 Joseph Johnson, 10 Brill Avenue, Natchez, Miss.
578 Taisey Johnson, Sedby (Sibley), Miss.
1339 George Kemp, 162 Oak Street, Natchez, Miss.
901 Ellicurd (Eloiurd, Elloiurd) King, Natchez, Miss.
617 David (Dave) Lane, 4 O'Brien Street, Natchez, Miss.
274 Willie Lee, 75 St. Catherine Street, Natchez, Miss.
588 Clarence Lord, Natchez, Miss.
2a Samuel McGruder, Natchez, Miss.
950 Sam Mason, Natchez, Miss.
225 Gype Norman, 87 Silver Street, Natchez, Miss.
241 Phillip (Philip) O'Neal, Natchez, Miss.
783 Sylvester Reed, Natchez, Miss.
695 Edward Rumble, 18 (13) Minor Street, Natchez, Miss.

543 Collins Scott, Natchez, Miss.
1033 Leroy Sibron (Gibson), Route 1, Natchez, Miss.
411 Collins Sledge, Turner, Miss.
965 James Thomas, Natchez, Miss.
228 John Underwood, 212 South Union Street, Natchez, Miss.
113 Aaron Washington, Natchez, Miss.
296 Charlie White, Cranfield, Miss.
759a Claude Wilkes, Natchez, Miss.
1409 Filius (Filus) Williams, 1211 St. Catherine Street, Natchez, Miss.
313 Henry Williams, Natchez, Miss.
1166 James (Janes) Williams, Natchez, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

698 Calvin Balm, West Point, Miss.
610 Lee Ball (Bell), West Point, Miss.
768 Andrew Bowen, Cedar Bluff, Miss.
379 Hesiciah Boyce, R. F. D., Prairie, Miss.
64 Jonas Brooks, Brooksville, Miss.
565 James Brownlee, Montpelier, Miss.
59 M. C. Brownlee, Edmonson, Ark.
682 Billie Caradine (Caradine, Billy Caradine), Montpelier, Miss.
841 Sam Cook, R. F. D. No. 3, West Point, Miss.
469 Henry Crittendon (Crittinden), Greenville, Ala.
590 Marvin Gladney, Abbott, Miss.
637 Arthur Golden (Goldenn), Prairie, Miss.
564 Joseph Green, West Point (East Morrow), Miss.
90 Sammie (Sammie L.) Griffin, Route No. 4, West Point, Miss.
714 John Wesley Harris, Route No. 4, West Point, Miss.
923 George Hogges (Hoggee, Hoggee, Hogges), Pheba, Miss.
83 Tom Hood, R. F. D., Prairie, Miss.
626 Wm. Jackson, West Point, Miss.
690 Henry Jackson, West Point, Miss.
771 Henry Jones, Cedar Bluff, Miss.
445 William Johnson, Eupora, Miss.
748 Judge Ledbetter, Cottrell Street, West Point, Miss.
681 Henry Leon (Lion), Robinson Street, West Point, Miss.
94 Sherman Lanham (S. S. Lanham), West Point, Miss.
722 Mat Montgomery, Siloam, Route No. 1, West Point, Miss. (Moone Valley, Miss.).
963 Stephen Moseley (Steven Morlley, Morcley), West Point, Miss.
75 James M. Murphy, Abbott, Miss.
250 John Moseley, Montpelier (Mantee), Miss.
301 Joe Randle (Joel Randel), Abbott, Miss.
514 Jake Rennels (Randle), West Point, Miss.
265 Albert Smith, West Point, Miss.
474 Walter Scott, Cedar Bluff, Miss.
18 Joe Smith, Tibbee, Miss.
180 Casie (Osie) Walker, Prairie, Miss.
848 Henry Walker, Route No. 3, West Point, Miss.
961 Charly Wilbourn (Charley Welburn, Charly Wilburn, Charles Wilson), Tuscaloosa, Ala.
374 Beverly Williams, West Point, Miss.
220 Jim Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, West Point, Miss.
158 Judge Wilson, Pheba, Miss.
491 John T. (Talbert) Wright, Prairie, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRENADA, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

809 Garfield Amos (G. F. Amos), Tie Plant, Miss.
383 Willie Lee Andrew (Lee Andrew Willie), Hardy, Miss.
198 Blane Brown (Blaine Brown, Blank Brown), Tie Plant, Ark. (Pulaski County, Miss., Grenada, Miss.).
151 Callone Brown, Grenada, Miss.
839 Summie Brown, Tie Plant, Miss. (Summer Brown, Clarksdale, Miss.).
380 Walter Brown, Grenada, Miss.
811 George Bush, Grenada, Miss.
632 Hilliard Carver, Cascilla, Miss.
739 Jerome Chamberlain, Grenada, Miss.
788 Talbott Cobb, Big Creek, Grenada, Miss. (R. F. D. No. 2).
551 Briley Collins, Graysport, Miss.
48 Neal Collins, Tie Plant, Miss.
655 Tom Collins, Grenada, Miss.
215 Eli Conley, Elliott, Miss.
1173 Frank F. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Grenada, Miss.).
375 Willie Edwards, R. F. D. No. 1, Holcomb, Miss.
79 Oscar Elliott, Tie Plant, Miss.
262 Mose Fisher, Holcomb, Miss.
523 Geo. Greer (George Greer), Tie Plant, Miss.
614 Deedie Haines (Deidie (Deider) Haine), Grenada, Miss.
586 Jake Harris (James Haris, James Harris), Elliott, Miss.
1013 Edgar Harvey, D. Grenada, Miss. (Harvey, Grenada, Miss.).
388 Irving Henderson, Greysport, Miss. (Irvin Henderson, Graysport, Miss.).
665 John Hodges, Hardy, Miss. (John Hodges, Silver City, Miss.).
238 Lewis J. Houston (Louis Johnson Houston, Lewis Hohnson Huston), R. F. D. No. 1, Holcomb, Miss.
898 Henry Jackson, Leflore, Miss.
324 Sylvester Jackson, Hardy, Miss.
860 Frank Johnson, Grenada, Miss.
180 Judge Jones, Tie Plant, Miss.
994 Jesse Loftus (Lofter), Grenada, Miss.
240 Andrew Luckett, Tie Plant, Miss.
502 Henry or Henderson Madget, R. F. D. No. 1, Holcomb, Miss. (Route No. 1, Holcomb, Miss.).
772 Douglas Matthews (Douglas Matthew), Tie Plant, Miss.
490 Joe Patterson, Grenada, Miss.
594a Robt. Blain Pittman (Robert Blaine Pittman), Holcomb, Grenada County, Miss.
829 Autry (Auty) Ransom, Grenada, Miss.
406 Charlie Rhone (Charles Rhone), Tie Plant, Miss.
857 Will Russell, Grenada, Miss.
98 Green Smith, Grenada, Miss.
89 Scott Sykes, Tie Plant, Miss.
81 Willie (Wiile) Tribble, Grenada, Miss.
380a Lozy Trotter, Route, Grenada, Miss. (232 Cedar Street, Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn.).
640 Cleveland Wiley, Tie Plant, Miss.
1006 Abe Williams (Abe William), Graysport, Miss.
459a Peter Willis (Peter Wills), Susie, Miss.
567a Sherman Woods, Grenada, Miss.
446 Arthur Wortham (Arther Wortham), Grenada, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HANCOCK, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

43 John Anderson, Kiln, Miss.
883 Will Auburn, Kiln, Miss.
861 Will Banks, Kiln, Miss.
1106 Nathaniel Barnett, Barnett, Miss.
1058 James Beaverly, Kiln, Miss. (James Beverly, Bmits, Ala.).
312 Geo. Bradley, Catahoula, Miss.
976 Henry Briggs, Logtown, Miss.
453 Louis Brooks, Lyman, care Camup, Miss.
1076 Will Brow, Lyman, care Camps, Miss.
543 Geo. Luther Butler, Goodchildren, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
240 John Clayton, Kiln, Miss.
892 Ezekiel Darcy, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
1115 John Davis, Lyman, care Camps, Miss.
279 Abe Dixon, Logtown, Miss.
321 Abram Dorsey, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
763 Jos. Franklin, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
1005 Will Green, Lyman, care Camps, Miss. (Standard, Miss.).
29 Anderson Harris, Thomson, Ala.
183 Vern Herdelberg, Kiln, Miss.
73 Bill Hogan, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
149 Frank Howard, Canoe, Ala. (Ansley, Miss.).
544 Bannie Howze, Jackson, Ala. (Bennie Howze, Kiln, Miss.).
558 Earl Jackson, Lyman, care Camps, Miss.
858 Will Jackson, Kiln, Miss. (Mize, Miss.).
509 Edie James, Calsor, Miss.
1035 John James, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
644 Enos Jolley, Lakeshore, Miss.
392 Charlie Jones, Oak Hill, Ala.
450 Oliver Laper, Kiln, Miss.
62 John Henry Lett, Bellville, Ala. (Kiln, Miss.).
804 Howard McClinton, Kiln, Miss.
1038 Ralf McCullum, Logtown, Miss.
163 Adner John McLaurin, Logtown, Miss.
308 Eddie Mayers (Eddie Mayes), Catahoula, Miss.
96 Nelson Meyers (Nelms Meyers, Nelson Meyer), Kiln, Miss.
734 Clarence Milton, Enterprise, Miss. (Kiln, Miss.).
990 Will Nickson (Bill Nickson), Logtown, Miss.
541 Will Pool, Lyman, care Camps, Miss.
343 Willie M. Porter, Pearlington, Miss.
822 Len Rabb (Len Rabb), Bellville, Ala.
155 Henry Riley, Kiln, Miss.
685 Houston Riley, Brewton, Ala. (Hewey Riley, Kiln, Miss.).
778 Charlie Robinson, Catahoula, Miss.
592 Floyd Jefferson Senl, R. F. D. No. 1, Picayune, Miss.
613 Ferdinand Sheppard, 4511 Magazine, New Orleans.
505 Lewis Slayter (Louis Stater), Kiln, Miss.
492 Geo. Smith, Bay St. Louis, Miss. (Geo. Smith, Wena Lumber Mill, Miss.).
766 Henry Smith, Greenwood, Miss.
46 Thos. Leonard Nixon Smith (Thomas L. N. Smith), Catahoula, Miss.
919 Will Smith, Kiln, Miss.
1000 Will Smith, Kiln, Miss.
126 Charlie Shelly Snider, Hixon, Ala. (Charley Shelly Snider, Kiln, Miss.).
925 William Snider, Hixon, Ala. (William Snider, Kiln, Miss.).
1132 Geo. Albert Spiers, route 1, Picayune, Miss.
561 Samuel Thomas, Hattiesburg, Miss. (Kiln, Miss.).
327 Will Tolliver, Dillville, Miss.
1170 Jake Washington, Logtown, Miss.
587 Henry Waters, Lakeshore, Miss.
259 Frank Whitted, Kiln, Miss.
73 Henry Wiley, Kiln, Miss.
281 John Henry Williams, Kiln, Miss.
529 Solomon Williams, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
22 Tom Williams, Lyman, care Camps, Miss.
1160 Frank Wiltz, Logtown, Miss.
506 Sam Wood, Standard, Miss.
1062a Ben Wooten, Bay St. Louis, Hancock, Miss.
1029 Howard Young, Catahoula, Miss.
980 Roderick M. Young, Gainesville, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HINDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

2070 Emmett, Anderson, Edwards, Miss.
362 Grove Arnold, Pochontas, Miss.
679 Press Arnold, Terry, Miss.
1807 Isaac (Isac) Barney, Edwards, Miss.
375 Louie (Loufe) Bass, Raymond, Miss.
1032 Henry Benton, Brusly, La.
380 Eugene Bowman, Utica, Miss.
1071 Eddie Brittain (Edd Britton), Fondren, Miss.
118 Dixey (Dikex, Dixie) Brown, Terry, Miss.
1840 Isaac Brown, Fondren, Miss.
1093 Jonas (Jones) Brown, Clinton, Miss.
1558 Will Brown, Learned, Miss.
1154 Ed Ambus (Ambres) Bryant, Pocahontas, Miss.
1935 John Byrd, Raymond, Miss.
711 Mitchell, Cary (Gary), Erwinville, La.
1348 Alex Christmas (Alex Christmas, jr.), R. F. D. Edwards, Miss.
1785 Aleck (Alex) Cross, jr., Edwards, Miss.
147 Arthur Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Bolton, Miss.
1530 Jesse Davis, Clinton, Miss.
653 Joseph Davis, Terry, Miss.
1862 Wm. (Williams) Davis, Edwards, Miss.
328 Arch Denham (Dunham), Jackson, Miss.
389 Percy Donald, Fondren, Miss.
1513 Willie Duke (Dukes), Canton, Miss.
1116 Leon Feazell, R. F. D. No. 1, Jackson, Miss.
619 Will Galloway, Bolton, Miss.
17 Charlie Gibson, R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond, Miss.
502 Emmett Gordon, Bolton, Miss.
172 Alonzo Graham, Utica, Miss.
1612 Rob't (Robert) Grant, Clinton, Miss.
2013 John Green, Tougaloo, Miss.
701 Ison (Isom, Olson) Hagan, Edwards, Miss.
1165 Jeff Hamp, Edwards, Miss.
567 Will Hampton, Edwards, Miss.
1017 Chas. (Charles) Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Clinton, Miss. (R. F. D. No. 1, Pocahontas, Miss.).
771 Cornelius Harris, Raymond, Miss.
1675 Charlie Holland, Bolton, Miss.
449 George Howard, jr. (George Howard), Bolton, Miss.
1722 Lish Hudson, R. F. D. No. 4, Crystal Springs, Miss.
1860 Sylvester (Silvester) Jenkins, Raymond, Miss.
1534 Bennie Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Utica, Miss.
1877 Ed Johnson, Edwards, Miss.

893 Junius Jones, Clinton, Miss.
956 Lawrence Kelly (Kelley), Raymond, Miss.
1195 Shelton Kelly, Raymond, Miss.
1240 Major Lewis, Terry, Miss.
729 Oliver Luckett (Lucket), Jackson, Miss.
477 Willie Mack, Raymond, Miss. (Bolton, Miss.).
1018 James Marshall, Utica, Miss.
1834 Luster Marshall, rural delivery, Bolton, Miss.
889 Jim Mitchell, Edwards, Miss.
338 Dave Moore, Canton, Miss. (Clinton, Miss.).
1484 Johnnie Moore, Edwards, Miss.
1697 Will Mosley (Mosely, Moseley), Pocahontas, Miss.
267 Horace Mosely (Mosley), Clinton, Miss.
803 Walter Nonce (Nance), Edwards, Miss.
431 Rayford Owens, Utica, Miss.
1981 Will Polk, Clinton, Miss.
1712 Shed Pollard, R. F. D. No. 22, Utica, Miss.
74 Eugene Price, Raymond, Miss.
564 Hardy Roberson, Utica, Miss.
1336 Geo. (George) Robinson, Raymond, Miss.
1087 Gus Samples (Guss Samuel, Gus, Guss Sample), Bolton, Miss.
1918 Jeff Davis Scott, Byrom, Miss.
1999 Will Scroggins, Learned, Miss. (Anguella, Miss.).
1013 Frank Smith, Raymond, Miss.
510 Burns Stark (Starks, Burnes Storks), Edwards, Miss.
565 Henry Stewart, Clinton, Miss.
1669 Narazel Sutton (Nazarel Shelton), Byrom, Miss.
1904 Walter Sykes, Clinton, Miss.
45 Gideon Taylor, Learned, Miss.
91 Tolbert Taylor, R. F. D. No. 1, Clinton, Miss.
730 John Thomas, Edwards, Miss.
1397 Jos. (Joseph) Thomas, Elton, Miss.
2084 Jesse (Jessie) Tinsley, Byrom, Miss.
2063 Junius Wallace, Bolton, Miss.
1606 Jerry Washington, Bolton, Miss.
1984 Willie Washington, Edwards, Miss.
1597 Geo. Webster, Byrom, Miss.
1668 Arthur Wheatley (Wheatly), Adams Station, Miss.
108 Tolly Wells (Wills), Dry Grove, Miss.
1803 Clifford Whitemore (Whitmore, Witemore), Pocahontas, Miss.
2080 Andrew (Anderson) Williams, Edwards, Miss.
2028 Herman Williams, Jackson, Miss.
1396 James Williams, near Raymond, Miss.
126 Johnnie (Jhonie) Williams, Utica, Miss.
1388 Mathew Williams, Terry, Miss.
328 Ed Wilson, route No. 6, Bolton, Miss.
1737 John Wilson, Edwards, Miss.
316 Jesse Woods, Cayuga, Miss.
1777 Lester Yates, Utica, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JONES, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

2315 Tom Abney, Ellisville, Miss.
479 John Anderson, 307 East Third Street, Laurel, Miss.
1889 William Anderson, 113 Pine Street, Laurel, Miss.
379 Fleet Barnes, 223 Cook Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1980 Ellis Bell, Hickory Street, Laurel, Miss.
1205 Neadey Bester (Neeley Bester, Nealy Bester), 17 Horberts Quarter, Laurel, Miss.
280 Louis Beverly, Front Street, Laurel, Miss.
1048 John Blakley, 9 Red Line Street, Laurel, Miss.
2050 Tom Bonner, Sandersville, Miss.
612 Tom Lurt Burton (Tom Lark Burton), Meridian Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1810 Charlie Caston, 118 Elm Street, Laurel, Miss.
2278 Samuel Condy, 149 Elm Street, Laurel, Miss.
2177 Wash Cooper, Laurel, Miss.
1537 Willie Crase, Front Street, Laurel, Miss.
1468 Jesse Daniels (Jessie Daniels), Jefferson Street, Laurel, Miss.
2135 Thomas Jones Davis, 434 Sixth Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1674 Griffin Denson, Ellisville, Miss.
1475 Buna Debose, R. F. D. No. 2, Ellisville, Miss.
1983 Chas. David Dudley, 915 Meridian Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
798 William Evans, Laurel, Miss.
171 Archie Ferguson, Blodgett, Miss.
2205 Sylvester Free, Laurel, Miss.
869 Ed Gaddis, East First Street, Laurel, Miss.
1046 Clarence Gipson, Lux, Miss. (Clarence Gibson, Lux, Miss.).
2002 Henry Gray, 105 Meredian Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
2103 Jack Gray, Joe Wheeler Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
621 John Hill, Chestnut Street, Laurel, Miss.
2412 John Hill, Ellisville, Miss.
109 Henry House, Laurel, Miss.
887 Jesse Howard, Laurel, Miss.
1101 Robert Johnson, Summerland, Miss.
2053 Ed. Jones, Elm Street, Laurel, Miss.
42 Sebe Jones, Holberto Quarters, Laurel, Miss.
2300 William Jones, Ellisville, Miss.
793 Andy Lindsey (Andy Linsey), Ellisville, Miss.
592 Will McCarty, Blodgett, Miss.
839 Will Nicholson, Laurel, Miss.
420 Willie Nicholson, Pine Street, Laurel, Miss.
1619 Jim Overstreet, Laurel, Miss.
65 Sylvester Page, R. F. D. No. 2, Laurel, Miss.
1613 Ed. Porter, 1 Jefferson Street, Laurel, Miss.
140 James William Powers, 837 Sixth Street, Laurel, Miss.
1490 George Ransfer, Blodgett, Miss.
2349 Will Sanders, corner East Eleventh Street and Joe Wheeler Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
2120 Fred Scott, Ellisville, Miss.
2173 James Shannon, Ban Tan, Laurel, Miss.
1381 Charlie Simpson, Oak Street, Laurel, Miss.
582 George Washington Smith, 315 Central Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1145 Johnnie Spriggs, "Red Line," Laurel, Miss.
826 Thomas Strodes (Thomas Strodes, jr.), across G. M. & N. R. R., Laurel, Miss.
868 Robert Temple, Laurel, Miss.
1683 Floyd Thames, 1688 Tenth Street, Fourth Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1047 Lyfus Thigpen (Lifus Thigpen), Meredian Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
559 Willie Oscar Thigpen (Willie Oscar Thingpen), 512 South Fifth Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
1777 George W. Thompson, 119 Fifteenth Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
776 Morris Thompson, 424 South Sixth Avenue, Laurel, Miss.
777 Jesse Ulmer, Ellisville, Miss.
2042 Rufus Ulmer, Queenburg, Miss. (Laurel, Miss.).
125 Ernest Wilson, 122 Elm Street, Laurel, Miss.
1247 Selus Wilson (Selma Wilson), Eastbutchie, Miss.
456 Hudson Winn, 10 Red Line, Laurel, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOWNDES, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

932 Clane Adcock, Columbus, Miss.
1368 Manuel Armstrong, Caledonia, Miss.
1051 Wilt Lee Baker, R. No. 2, Ethelville, Ala.
1272 Elisha Barnwell, Columbus, Miss.
102 Wash Billups, R. F. D. Columbus, Miss.
1211 John Bradley, Crawford, Miss.
624 C. L. Bullard, Bellingly, Ala.
1689 Emmett (Emmet) Cannon, North Eleventh, Columbus, Miss.
614 Ewell Cannon, Crawford, Miss.
1483 Austin Carter, R. No. 6, Columbus, Miss.
849 Gus Cobb, North Eleventh and Tenth, Columbus, Miss.
48 Calvin Colin (Calvin Colvin), Aberdeen Road, Columbus, Miss.
244 Milus Cotton (Colton), Columbus, Miss.
217 Davis Danes (Davor Davis, Davis Daner), Steens, Miss.
1196 Anderson Davis, Columbus, Miss.
1584 Willie Dickerson, Waverly Road, Columbus, Miss.
1738 Houston Foot, Columbus, Miss. (care M. & O. R. R., Columbus, Miss.
1500 John Fort (Foot), Columbus, Miss.
1801 Willie Bob Franks, Ethelville, Ala.
1651 Ned Harris, Columbus, Miss.
194 Cormie W. Hankins (Hawkins), Fifteenth, North Columbus, Miss..
480 Wilbert Harkins (Hawkins), 1501 Eleventh, North Columbus, Miss.
1275 Calvin Hodo, R. No. 1, Columbus, Miss.
361 Rufus Homes (Homis), Crawford, Miss.
1636 Flint Jackson, Memphis, Tenn.
695 A. B. Johnson, R. No. 3, Columbus, Miss.
1085 McKinley Johnson, Columbus, Miss.
237 Johnie (Johnnie) Jones, R. F. D., Columbus, Miss.
506 Jackson Keyton, R. No. 4, Columbus, Miss.
1307 Claud King, Crawford, Miss.
89 Cottrell Lang, R. F. D., Columbus, Miss.
139 Arthur Lee, Columbus, Miss.
1269 Walter Love, R. No. 6, Columbus, Miss.
391 O. Mc Crakin (Oscar McCrackin), Columbus, Miss.
107 John Macwell, Star Route, Columbus, Miss.
613 Will Mitchell, 603 East Main, Columbus, Miss. (care Ringling Bros. circus, Little Rock, Ark.).
1185 John Mixon, 1315 Eleventh, Columbus, Miss.
911 Amos Randle, Columbus, Miss. (care Ben Walker, Columbus, Miss.).
782 Jerry Robertson, R. No. 2, Columbus, Miss.
474 Will Scott, Bell Avenue, Columbus, Miss.
1714 Marshall Sims, Columbus, Miss.
403 Willie Henry Smith, Columbus, Miss.
1742 Dock Spiller (Spillar), Tenth Avenue South, Columbus, Miss. (care Lowndes County Lbr. Co.; Columbus, Miss.).
1718 Ike Spraggins, Artesia, Miss.
2063 Samuel D. (Douglas) Swimmerton, Columbus, Miss.
1539 Dan Taylor, Columbus, Miss.
497 Linwood Taylor, Tenth and Fourth, North Columbus, Miss.
257 Ed. Clay Thomas, 517 Twentieth, North Columbus, Miss.
943 Walter Walker, Ridge Road, Columbus, Miss. (care Columbus Lumber Co., Columbus, Miss.).
95 Sylvester Warfield, R. No. 1, Columbus, Miss. (R. F. D., Columbus, Miss.).
872 Roy Wells, Caledonia, Miss.
390 John West, Steens, Miss.
251 Charlie Williams, Seventh, Columbus, Miss.
1195 Chas. Williams, R. No. 1, Columbus, Miss.
1501 Thos. Young (Tom Young), Columbus, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

300 Ather Abrams, Aberdeen, Miss.
1933 Charles Hubbard Baker, Amory, Miss.
737 William Brownlee, Strongs, Miss.
1680 Pleas (Please) Caples, 975 James Street, Memphis, Tenn. (Amory, Miss.).
1387 Dave Check, Amory, Miss.
2025 Thomas Gilleylen, Amory, Miss.
1599 Thomas Gilleylen, Quincy, Miss.
1697 Agustus (Augustus) Hatten, Prairie, Miss.
1438 George Hodges, Aberdeen, Miss.
1070 Mack Jenkins, Gattman, Miss.
176 Ed Richard Kittrell (Kitrell), Amory, Miss.
1802 Luther Kyle, Aberdeen, Miss.
835 William Lagrone, Shannon, Miss.
173 Robert Mallard, Amory, Miss.
28 William Morris, Amory, Miss.
901 Dee Nix, Hamilton, Miss.
168 Linn (Lin) Parker, Capelville, Tenn. (Amory, Miss.).
784 Rolston Randle, Muldon, Miss.
410 Henry Hall Randle, Muldon, Miss.
1114 James Riggan (Riggans), Smithville, Miss.
1869 Joe Robertson, Amory, Miss.
1169 Bennie (Benie) Slater, Hamilton, Miss.
1735 George Smith, route No. 2, Aberdeen, Miss.
77 Elvin (Elvis) Swanagan, Smithville, Miss.
86 Al Sykes, Gibson, Miss.
1994 Lewis (Louis) Tarr, 58 O Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1948 John Thomas, Amory, Miss.
1243 Henry Townsend, route No. 3, Nettleton, Miss.
358 Tom Vaughan (Vaughns, Vaughn, Vaughu), Smithville, Miss.
61c Abe Walker, Prairie, Miss.
1109 Charles (Charlie) Walker, Muldon, Miss.
1244 Richard Wallace, Amory, Miss.
877 George Washington, Muldon, Miss.
1583 Louis Westbrooks (Westbrook), Muldon, Miss. (section hand, C. B. & Q., Arlitton, Ill.).
425 Charles White, Amory, Miss.
255 Peter White, Aberdeen, Miss.
1081 Ed Wright, Dublin, Ga. (Amory, Miss.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PONTOTOC, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

22 Alvin Green Bray (Alain Green Bray), Sarepta, Miss.
962 Ezekile Calhoun (Ezekiel Calhoun), Algomo, Miss.
322 Will Crawford, route 5, Pontotoc, Miss.

980 Robert Lee Erisson (Fraison) (Robert Lee Frisson), Pontotoc, Miss.
410 Talley Harrell (Tally Harrell), Pontotoc, Miss.
333 Pinson G. Holcomb (P. G. Holcomb, Pensan Glenn Holcomb), Ecru, Pontotoc County, Miss.
1133 Joseph Robert Miller (J. R. Miller), Randolph, Miss.
145 Lexi Lundy Stewart (L. L. Steward), Sarepta, Miss.
509 Dock Bradford Stewart (D. R. Steward, Dock Radford Steward), Sarepta, Miss.
922 Carnish Washington Whitworth (Cornish Washington Whitworth, C. W. Whitworth), Sarepta, Miss.
1191 Joe Wilson, route 3, Pontotoc, Miss.
419 Robert F. Bolton, route No. 3, Pontotoc, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANKIN, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

984 Yancy C. Bates, Pelaha Tchie, Miss. (Pelahatchie.)
1208 Jake Boyd, Braxton, Miss. (Rt. 1, Braxton, Miss.).
70 Harvey Brimage (Brimmage), Jackson, Miss., route No. 4.
388 John Brown, Greenfield, Miss.
1335 Van Carter, Florence, Miss.
1081 Robert Lee Chapman, R. F. D. No. 3, Brandon, Miss.
893 Oscar Conley, Wesson, Miss.
1048 Willie Cook (Cooks), Brandon, Miss.
144 Daniel M. Easterling, Pelahatchie, Miss.
609 Hill Edwards, Johns, Miss.
448 James Evans, Pelahatchie, Miss.
3 Bob Finch, Pelahatchie, Miss.
89 Thos. Garner (Thomas Garner, Thomas Gardner), Brandon, Miss.
555 Willie Garner, Brandon, Rankin, Miss.
292 Simon George (Geo. Simon, George Simon), Pelahatchie, Miss.
39 Will Harper, Cato, Miss.
1199 Rob't Hays (Hayes, Robert Hays), Greenfield, Miss.
800 Geo. Holmes (George Holmes), Hazlehurst, Miss.
385 Maryland Howard (Maryland Howord), Florence, Miss., route 3.
1077 Peter Howard, Pelahatchie, Miss.
1276 Ernest Howse (Howze), Pelahatchie, Miss.
178 Harrison Jackson, Pelahatchie, Miss.
301 Ben Johnson, Fannin, Miss.
434 Jim Johnson, Pelahatchie, Miss.
1528 Will Johnson, R. F. D. 4, Jackson, Hinds, Miss. (Brandon, Miss.)
723 Will Jones, Florence, Miss.
1243 Roy Jordan (Jordon), Johns, Miss.
975 Esfer Loflin, Star, Miss.
344 James McDonald, Florence, Miss.
1010 Clinton McKeef, Rt. No. 4, Jackson, Miss.
83 McCullon McLean (McCullon McLeon), Florence, Miss.
4768 Charlie Madison, Pelahatchie, Miss.
346 Walter Mikel (Walter Michel), R. F. D. No. 2, Florence, Miss.
1156 Willie Mize, Pelahatchie, Miss.
618 Sam Moody, Pelahatchie, Miss.
1207 Jno. Mitchell Parrett (Jno. Mitchell Parreth), Fannin, Miss.
876 Anse Phillips, Braxton, Miss., route 1.
186 Sam Pickens, R. F. D. No. 1, Pelahatchie, Miss.
11 Corley Pinebluff, Ark. (Corby Rich, Rt. 1, Brandon, Miss.)
1448 Ervin Richard, Vaughn, Yazoo, Miss.
983 Edw. Robinson (Edward), Braxton, Miss.
154 Wm. Henry Robinson (William Henry), R. F. D. No. 4, Jackson, Miss.
1307 Jas. Ernest Smith (James Earnest), R. R. No. 3, Florence, Miss.
754 Ruben Smith, Pelahatchie, Miss.
267 Wayne Spells (Spell), Florence, Miss.
477 Bishop Wade, Langford, Miss.
343 Irvin Walters, Pelahatchie, Miss.
243 Earl Washington Weathersby, Braxton, Miss. (Braxton.)
1239 Marion Monroe Welch (Marion M. Welch), Brandon, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUNFLOWER, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

627 Gus Acker, Blaine, Miss.
3561 Jessie Adair, Doddsville, Miss.
1437 Henry Adams, Sunflower, Miss. (Morgan City, Miss.).
4292 Will Alexander, Blaine, Miss.
673 Charlie Allen, Luin, Miss.
2618 Joe Allen, Moine, Miss.
972 Peter Allen, Ruleville, Miss.
1482 Phate Allen, Indianola, Miss.
4306 Geo. Anderson, Moorhead, Miss.
4437 Osimo Anderson, Dwiggins, Miss.
4261 Cottrell Archibald, R. F. D. Indianola, Miss. (care Thomas & Harper Star Route, Hayti County, Mo.).
4601 Arthur Auldridge, Sunflower, Miss.
2697 James Austin, Drew, Miss.
3998 Will Bailey, Drew, Miss.
1100 Walter Baker, Baird, Miss.
860 Lee Baldridge, Ruleville, Miss.
3057 Jimmie Ball, Rome, Miss.
4495 Walter Banks, Doddsville, Miss. (Sidor, Miss.).
4406 Wilson Banks, Benton, Miss.
2279 Julius Barnes, Shaw, Miss.
4166 Ed Bates, Blaine, Miss. (Isola, Miss.).
3538 Mack Bates, Blaine, Miss. (Hughes, Ark.).
2615 Joe Beck, Duck Hill, Miss.
4468 John H. Beckum (John Henry Beckum), Drew, Miss.
2397 Charley Beeman (Charley Beaman), Doddsville, Miss.
749 Charles Bell (Charlie Bell), R. F. D. No. 1, Merigold, Miss.
2011 James Bell, Indianola, Miss.
4567 Henry Berry, Doddsville, Miss.
561 Jack Birchfield, Ruleville, Miss.
1045 Sylvester Black, Drew, Miss.
273 Robert Blackburn (Robt. Blackman), R. F. D. No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
4582 Chas. Blissett (Blisseg), Reuben (?), Miss.
3794 Yestes Blondes, Ark. Miss.
970 John Blue, Blaine, Miss.
1634 Andrew Bore (Andrew Robb, Andres Boll), Drew, Miss.
951 Holly Bradley, Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
2502 Wesley Bradberry (Wesley Bradley), 7879 Kansas Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
2119 Luther Branch, Rome, Miss.
90 Embra Braxton (Teubra Braxton), Sunflower, Miss.
3429 Alex Brim, Moorhead, Miss.
4048 Pearl Brooks (Pearlie Brooks), Whitney, Miss.
1725 Charlie Brown, Inverness, Miss.
2583 David Brown, Inverness, Miss.
1462 Eddie Brown (Eddie Brown, T. B. Brown), Doddsville, Miss.
2721 Everett Brown, Blaine, Miss.
3988 George Brown, Route 2, Indianola, Miss.
3003 Henry Brown (Hy Brown), Moorhead, Miss.
1457 Joe Brown, Jackson, Miss.
582 John Brown, R. F. D., Merigold, Miss.
708 John Brown, Ruleville, Miss.
2136 Johnnie Brown, Dwiggins, Miss.
3946 Will Brown, Drew, Miss.
756 Willie Brown, Doddsville, Miss.
3695 Oscar Brownlee, Heathman, Miss.
3963 Charlie Bryant, Whitney, Miss. (Drew, Miss.).
677 Isreal Bryant (Iserial Bryant), Indianola, Miss.
3199 Jim Bryant, Moorhead, Miss.
3793 Jim Bryant (Jim Briant), Drew, Miss.
2314 Riley Buckley, Inverness, Miss.
219 Jim Buffid, Doddsville, Miss.
3723 Willie Bundley, Doddsville, Miss.
4339 James Burns (Jas. Burns), Rome, Miss.
4590 Geo. Burton, R. F. D., Indianola, Miss.
4010 Charlie Bush, Inverness, Miss.
2813 Cliff Butler, Rome, Miss.
773 George Butler, Ruleville, Miss.
4598 John Byrd, R. F. D. No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
4330 Louis Henderson Byrd, Porchman, Miss.
4599 Luther Byrd, R. F. D. No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
3043 Billy Cade, Lexington, Miss.
480 Jim Cammill (Jim Gammill), Moorhead, Miss.
4530 Albert Campbell (Allen Campbell), Doddsville, Miss.
4087 Joseph Campbell, Moorhead, Miss.
1988 Sam Cannon, Doddsville, Miss.
4372 Jim Capleton, Heathman, Miss.
2164 Caruthers Carr, Moorhead, Miss. (care Carroll Bros., Wismer, La.).
1623 Willie Carson, Clinton, Miss.
2439 Ben Carthers, Inverness, Miss.
205 Walter Cary, Whitney, Miss.
4589 George Chandler, Indianola, Miss.
3121 Romo (Romeo) Chandler, Rubville, Miss.
3175 Enos Chapman (Enos Chatman), Lombardy, Miss.
3275 Enos Chapman (Delo, Oscar Chatman), Ruleville, Miss.
1905 Willis Chatman (Willie Chatmen), Parchman, Miss.
1137 Mason Claiborne (Claborn Mason), Bolton, Miss.
3819 Abe Clark, Heathman, Miss.
3260 Flem Clark, Indianola, Miss.
4101 Jack Clark, Drew, Miss.
4374 Luke Clark, Shaw, Miss.
4613 Will Clark, Lombardy, Miss.
499 Ed Clark (Ed Clork), Goldfield, Miss.
2335 Plunket Clarke (Plunket Clark), Parchman, Miss.
3037 George Clay, care Sage Bros., Drew, Miss.
532 Lawyer Cleveland, Inverness, Miss.
1702 Johnnie Clifton (Johnny Clifton), Lombardy, Miss.
4561 Eugene Clish, Indianola, Miss.
3315 Arthur Coggins, Guiano, Miss.
4082 Joe Cole, Drew, Miss.
4155 David Coleman, Moorhead, Miss.
2216 Nathan Coleman, Sunflower, Miss.
7 Willie Coleman, Cottondale, Miss.
171 Willie Coleman, Baird, Miss.
861 Marshall Collins, Moorhead, Miss.
428 Will Collins, Sunflower, Miss.
4093 Earl Colnut (Earl Calvert), Inverness, Miss.
4227 Clayton Comb, Drew, Miss. (Silver City, Miss.).
4447 Mantee Conklin (Mantee Konklin), Route No. 1, Indianola, Miss.
3610 Alex Conway, Belzoni, Miss.
1255 Isaac Cook, Ruleville, Miss.
3379 Andy Cooper, Inverness, Miss.
1205 Dave Cooper, Dockery, Miss.
2974 George M. Corkle, Guiano, Miss. (Geo. McCorkle, Sunflower, Miss.).
814 Dennis Covington, Ruleville, Miss.
4264 Alf Cown (Alf Cowan), R. F. D. No. 2, Indianola, Miss.
1468 Tom Crawford, Sunflower, Miss.
4053 Rufus Creswell, Whitney, Miss.
483 Charlie Cross (Charley Crase, Chas. Cross), Sunflower, Miss.
2759 Tray Crow (Troy Crow), Moorhead, Miss.
3357 Van Cummins, Linn, Miss.
1902 Johnnie Curry, Ruleville, Miss.
4061 Sam Curry, Dodisville, Miss. (care of Albert Watkins, Minta City).
2105 Willie Curry, Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
1586 Robert Curtis, Drew, Miss.
794 Charlie Darcy (Charlie Dosey, Charlie Dorcy), Blayne, Miss.
1967 Henry Davis, Linn, Miss.
3008 Jimmie Davis, Linn, Miss.
4169 John Davis (Joe Davis), Inverness, Miss.
2559 Kid Davis, Linn, Miss.
575 Sylvester Davis, Moorhead, Miss.
1799 Will Davis, Jackson, Miss. (Moorhead, care of W. W. Boher, Miss.).
211 Mack Dean, West Station, Miss.
2984 O'Neal Dean, Dockery, Miss. (Darneil Live Lumber Co., Leland, Miss.).
3744 Ed Deer, Sunflower, Miss.
3102 Wm. Dodd (William Dodd), Indianola, Miss.
1065 Frank Donaldson, Heathman, Miss.
734 Edward Douglass (Edward (Edword) Douglas), Whitney, Miss.
2271 Sam Douglas, Clarksdale, Miss.
1721 Ollie Drummond, Ruleville, Miss. (Moorhead, Miss.).
1026 Wesley Dyson, Indianola, Miss.
821 Dan Edwards (Sam Edwards), Ruleville, Miss.
3077 Adam Ellis, Route No. 2, Indianola, Miss.
3397 Percy Evans, Doddsville, Miss.
1542 Oscar Ewing, Ruleville, Miss.
2709 Willie Fair (William Fair), Carrollton, Miss.
100 William Fink, Cottondale, Miss.
3317 Levi Fleming, Drew, Miss.
277 Geo. Fletcher, Sunflower, Miss.
2165 Henry Fletcher, R. F. D. No. 1, Merigold, Miss.
3356 Will Flowers, Boyle, Miss.
2543 Allen Fort, Qualanola, Miss (Indianola, Miss.).
2075 Henry Foster, Lombardy, Miss.
1887 John Foster, Inverness, Miss.
3137 David Fraer (Davis Fraer, David Friar), Lombardy, Miss.
1269 John Freeman (Johnnie Freeman), R. F. D. No. 1, Indianola, Miss.

1833 Matthew Gaden (Matthews Gaden), Doddsville, Miss.
388 James Gage (James Cage), Doddsville, Miss.
2584 Walter Gary, Doddsville, Miss.
444 William Gates, Route 2, Indianola, Miss.
3648 Pink Gatling (Pink Gattling), Whitney, Miss.
263 Will Gee, Doddsville, Miss.
3298 Hodge Germany, Cleveland, Miss. (Louisville, Miss.).
4581 Josh Gilmore, Sunflower, Miss.
1232 Frank Glenn, Ruleville, Miss.
34 Henry Glenn, Shelby, Miss.
1142 Ben Grant, Sunflower, Miss.
202 Grant Gary (Gary Grant), Moorhead, Miss.
2418 Julius Grant, 1022 Washington Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
1706 Levy Gray, Blaine, Miss.
84 Eli Green (Ely Green), Yazoo City, Miss.
3138 Mose Green, Moorhead, Miss.
1010 Will Green, Blaine, Miss.
4284 Percy Griffin, Sunflower, Miss.
1109 Douglas Guthers (Douglass Gruthes, Douglas Gruhn), Doddsville, Miss.
4404 George Hall, Dockery, Miss. (Geo. Hall, Tchula).
1755 Joseph Hall, Indianola, Miss.
3054 Wm. Hall, Indianola, Miss. (William Hall, Inverness, Miss.).
2225 Smith Hall, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
1739 Joe Henry Hammond, Sunflower, Miss.
4564 Phelix Hammons, Drew, Miss.
313 Bill Hampton, R. F. D. No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
2435 Sheppard Hampton (Shep Hampton), R. F. D. No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
3885 Andrew Hardy, Moorhead, Miss.
2669 Joseph Harper, Linn, Miss.
3300 Cliff Harrington, Indianola, Miss.
1299 Coleman Harris, Blaine, Miss.
4108 Dallis Harris (Dallas Harris), Lombardy, Miss.
2950 Elsie Harris, Moorhead, Miss.
3437 Henry Harris, Lombardy, Miss. (Mound Bayou).
3705 Henry Harris (Heny Harris), Lombardy, Miss.
961 Joseph Harris, Indianola, Miss.
1302 Leo Harris, R. F. D., Indianola, Miss. (Cleveland, route 3, box 63).
1592 Reuben Harris, Whitney, Miss.
3966 Ezekiel Harrison, Holly Ridge, Miss.
3157 Walter Harrison, Moorhead, Miss.
4354 Will Harvey (Will Hervy), Doddsville, Miss.
4441 Ely Hawthorne (Ell Hawthorn), Sunflower, Miss.
3512 Curtis (Curtiss) Hayman, Goldfield, Miss.
3748 Willie Haywood, Blaine, Miss.
659 Will Henderson, Blaine, Miss.
556 James Hemmingway, Dockery, Miss. (Valden).
2934 Will Holdman, Doddsville, Miss.
1107 James Ellis Hollman (Willie James Hallmon, James Willee Hollman), Ruleville, Miss.
759 Ben Holmes, Inverness, Miss.
85 Willis Holmes (Willie Holmes), Drew, Miss.
2287 Wash Horace, Baird, Miss.
417 Melbert Howard (Melburt Howard), Wesner, La. (Moorhead, Miss.).
4089 Tom Howard (Lom Howard), Ruleville, Miss.
3514 Will Howard, Inverness, Miss.
4112 Charley Hudson (Charley Houston), Drew, Miss.
2832 Jim Hughes, Inverness, Miss.
2381 Robert Rudolph (Randolph) Hughes, Drew, Miss.
417 David Hullins (Dave Hullens, Dave Bullins), Drew, Miss.
3629 Floyd Hutchins, Sunflower, Miss.
1654 Mollie Hutton, Reuben, Miss.
3525 Harry Ivy (Harry Ivey), Lombardy, Miss.
1762 Willie Ivey, Drew, Miss.
4331 Black Jackson (Ebch Johnson), Linn, Miss.
3232 Dan Jackson, Sunflower, Miss.
4525 David Jackson, Doddsville, Miss. (Dave Jackson, Drew, Miss.).
2248 Emmett Jackson, Dockery, Miss.
1347 Ernest Jackson, Rome, Miss.
3020 Eugene Jackson, Dockey, Miss. (care Will Dockery).
2474 George Jackson (Geo. Jackson), Heathman, Sunflower County, Miss.
2500 Jessie Jackson, Indianola, Miss.
2081 Lee Jackson, Sunflower, Miss.
557 Monroe Jackson, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
2961 Wm. Jackson (William Jackson), Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
1722 Willie H. Jackson (Willie Hubbard Jackson), Ruleville, Miss.
321 Ellis F. Jenkins (Jenkins, Ellis Flowers), Drew, Miss.
2331 Morris Jenkins, Indianola, Miss.
4125 Major Jerrels (Majora Jerrels), Ruleville, Miss.
4470 George Johnson, Holly Ridge, Miss. (Blaine, care J. L. Lewis).
189 Henry Johnson, Blaine, Miss.
1396 Henry Johnson, R. F. D., Indianola, Miss.
3472 Jessie Johnson (Jessie Jones), Linn, Miss.
2623 Joseph Johnson, Moorhead, Miss.
129 Julius Johnson, Ruleville, Miss.
2405 Mack Johnson (Mc Johnson), Frazier, Miss.
45 Sy Johnson, Dockery, Miss. (Doddsville).
2242 Thomas Johnson, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
3182 Will Johnson, Blaine, Miss.
3321 Albert Jones, Indianola, Miss.
4405 Albert Jones, Dwyer Miss. (Indianola, Miss.).
2480 Bill Jones, Indianola, Miss.
1039 Elmas Jones, Linn, Miss.
1210 Frank Jones, Lombardy, Miss.
4265 Irn Jones, Indianola, R. F. D. No. 1, Miss.
912 Jersey Jones, Indianola, Miss.
1105 Johnnie Jones, Doddsville, Miss. (Blaine, Miss.).
3920 Leonard Jones, Drew, Miss.
2241 Robert Jones, Baird, Miss.
2225 Robert Jones, Moorhead, Miss.
4077 Thomas Jones, Ruleville, Miss.
3727 Will Jones, Shaw, Miss.
3812 Will Jones (Willie Jones), Blaine, Miss.
270 Jessie Keills (Jesse Keills), Doddsville, Miss.
869 Boyd Kelly, Drew, Miss.
3044 Walter Kemp, Dwiggins, Miss.
3175 Willie Kendrick, Shaw, Miss.
1440 Eliza Kenny (Elisher Kenny), Moorhead, Miss.
437 Mose Kent, Doddsville, Miss.
2088 Hamp Kern, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
2830 Walter L. Keys (Loney Walter Keys, Lony Walter Keys), Ruleville, Miss.
1261 Wilkes King, Inverness.
3722 Jim Knight, Indianola, Miss., R. F. D. No. 1.
2351 George Knox, Dwiggins, Miss.
438 Goodlaw Lacey (Goodlaw Locy), Heathman, Miss.
3448 Eddie Lack (Eddie Locke, Eddie Lock), Drew, Miss.
1727 Elvin Lane, Sunflower, Miss.
3107 Will Latimer, Parchman, Miss.
344 Jim Leatherwood, Moorhead, Miss.
4129 Ernest Lee, Dwiggins, Miss.
2917 James Lee, Indianola, Miss.
3025 Jim Lee, Goldfield, Miss.
4212 Ollie Lee, Indianola, Miss.
2896 Richard Lee, Dockery, Miss. (Street, Miss.).
819 Jake Leggitt (Legget), Shaw, Miss.
1743 Will Lewis, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
1830 Joe Love, Belzoni, Miss.
950 Tom Love, Minot, Miss.
3583 David McCree, Cleveland, Miss. (David McBree, Helena, Ark.).
2556 Major McClellan (Major McClellon), Whitney, Miss.
3876 Walter McClaine, Itta Bena, Miss.
366 Alfonso McCracken (Alfonzo McCrackin), Reuben, Miss.
3006 Hughey McCree, Sunflower, Miss.
1365 Anderson McDougle (Anderson McDudle, Anderson McDludle, Dudee Mc Anderson), Moorhead, Miss.
2610 Will McGee, R. F. D. No. 1, Mengold, Miss. (Birch Plantation, Merigold, Miss., Route No. 1).
635 Will McKenzie, Moorhead, Miss.
3838 Lon McKinney (Lonnie McKinney), Doddsville, Miss.
2884 Henry McKnight, Lombardy, Miss.
2111 Sylvester McLaurin (Silvester McLaurin), Drew, Miss.
4602 Reuben McLeod, Indianola Miss.
3319 Barsey McWilliams, Blaine, Miss.
181 Mosses Mack (Mack Mosses), Ruleville, Miss.
2049 Wm. C. Mack (William Charley Mack), Ruleville, Miss.
156 Pollard Mahone (Pallard Mahone), Sunflower, Miss.
654 Dennis Martin, Sunflower, Miss.
3 Charley Mathews (Charley Matthews), Mound Bayou, Miss.
2392 Wm. Mathews (William Matthews), Sunflower, Miss.
747 George May, Mound Bayou, Miss.
3426 Porter Merrett (Porter Martin), Sunflower Miss.
4337 Allen Milan (Allen Milon, Allen Milom, Allen Miliam), Indianola, Miss. (Greenville, Miss.).
2557 Joe Miller, Drew, Miss.
1355 Thomas Miller, Glano, Miss.
4052 Tommie Miller, Ruleville, Miss.
4210 Lem Miller, Ruleville, Miss. (Lem Miller Muskogee, Okla.).
241 Simon Miles, R. F. D. 1, Merigold Miss.
4416 Willie Minter, Drew, Miss. (Willie Winter, Rome, Miss.).
3616 Anzie Mitchell (Anzie Mitchell), Shaw, Miss.
1342 Mose Mitchell, Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
2305 Geo. Montgomery (George Montgomery), Lombardy, Miss.
3153 Avery Moore, Sunflower, Miss.
335 Nathaniel Moore, Drew, Miss. (Ruleville, Miss., care of J. A. Nation).
311 Thomas Moore, Indianola, Miss.
3189 Will Moore, Lombardy, Miss.
1998 Vernon Morgan, Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
1021 Moso Moss, Doddsville, Miss.
1720 Joshua Mullen, Shaw, Miss.
1112 Peter Murphy, Doddsville, Miss.
2270 Reuben Murphy, Shaw, Miss.. R. F. D. 1.
1034 Ars Nash, Cleveland, Miss.
1495 Bob Nettles, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
4594 Leroy Nelll (Le Roy Mill), Doddsville, Miss.
1127 Precious Nelson, Shaw, Miss. (Long, Miss.).
3228 Porter Newsome (Porter Newsum), Dockery, Miss.
1044 Johnnie Oglesby, Hayes, Miss. (Jimmie Oglesby, Blaine, Miss.).
2790 Sheppard Oliphant (Shep Oliphant), Indianola, Miss.
328 Grant (General) Oliver (Oliver General), Whitney, Miss.
3979 Charles Owens (Charlie Owen), care of section foreman, Greenwood, Miss. (Charlie Owens, Heathman, Miss.).
413 Garfield Palmer, Indianola, Miss.
4573 Walls Palmer, Doddsville, Miss. (Watt Palmer, Lambert, Miss.).
248 Henry Parker, Dwiggins, Miss.
4007 Ottis Parker, Sunflower, Miss.
2406 Ed Parks, Inverness, Miss.
1259 Billie Patterson, Indianola, Miss.
2333 Will Peoples, Stewart, Miss.
4257 Eugene Pernell (Eugeon Pernell), Rome, Miss.
4419 Otho Bel Phillips (Otho Bell Phillips), Indianola, Miss.
3584 Henry Pierce, Indianola Miss.
4485 John Pittman, Sunflower, Miss.
35 Leslie Pittman, R. F. D. 1, Indianola, Miss.
3203 James Pool, Doddsville, Miss.
3158 Milner Herndon Poole (Milner H. Poole), Inverness, Miss.
1203 Robert Porter, Blaine, Miss.
2356 Willie Porter, Blaine, Miss.
1121 William Porter, Sunflower, Miss. (Marian Porter, care of M. W. Mosby, Sunflower, Miss.).
4029 Albert Powell, Linn, Sunflower County, Miss.
4003 Dock Price, Holly Ridge, Miss.
2141 General A. Price (Gentle Adgelon Price, Gerioral Ajalon Price, General Adgelon Price), Doddsville, Miss.
1855 Robert Ralford, Indianola, Miss.
1284 Will Davis Ralford, Whitney, Miss.
4176 Willie Ramsey (Willie Ramsey, Willie Rausey), Moorhead, Miss.
4021 Morrow Rasbey (Marrace Rasbry), Sunflower, Miss.
629 Bishop Reed, Moorhead, Miss.
158 James Reynolds Shaw, Miss.
4344 Ben Profit, Doddsville, Miss.
2472 Ben Purnell, Moorhead, Miss.
2867 Willie Richards, Indianola, Miss.
1627 Cary Richardson, Linn, Miss.
3717 Lee Riley, Doddsville, Miss.
2028 Percy Rimmer, Drew, Miss.
3693 Calvin David Riser (C. D. Riser), Inverness, Miss.
1892 Harrison Roar, Moorhead, Miss.
3261 Eber Roberts, Baird, Miss.
2805 Sylvester Roberts, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
1917 Fred Robertson, Dwiggins, Miss.
2752 Wm. Robertson, Isola, Miss. (William Roberson), Inverness, Miss.

888 Frank Robinson, Ruleville, Miss. (Tchula, Miss.).
4011 Harry Robinson, R. F. D., Indianola, Miss.
77 Henry Robinson (Henry Robertson), Doddsville, Miss.
2325 James Rogers, Moorhead, Miss.
1795 Richard Roscoe, Ruleville, Miss.
1903 Ernest Royal, Sunflower, Miss.
3016 Will Russell, rural free delivery No. 1, Shaw, Miss.
3086 Chas. M. Sanders (Charles M. Sanders), Drew, Miss.
2949 Carroll Schols (Carroll Echols, Cal Echols), Lombardy, Miss.
1541 John Seals (John Seale), Doddsville, Miss.
1606 James Seaver (James Scarver, Jas. Searver), Dwyer, Miss.
412 Will Shannon, Inverness, Miss.
1377 Henry Shelton, rural free delivery 1, Shaw, Miss.
1671 Henry Sherrod, Henry Sherord), Sunflower, Miss.
2988 John Ships (John Ship), Doddsville, Miss.
3268 Robert McKinley Shoemaker (Robert M. Shoemaker, R. M. Shoemaker), Drew, Miss.
2947 Arthur Shofer, Doddsville, Miss.
3862 Fred Simmons, Ruleville, Miss. (Fred Simms, Doddsville, Miss.)
990 Howard Sims, Doddsville, Miss.
28 Lawrence Singleton, Moorhead, Miss.
2074 John Sisson, Dockery, Miss.
1914 Alec Slater (Alix Slater), Moorhead, Miss.
4609 Rufus Sloan, Drew, Miss. (Care L. G. Clark, West Point, Miss.)
2430 Albert Smith, Drew, Miss.
2511 Henry Smith, Inverness, Miss.
4072 Henry Smith, rural free delivery No. 1, Indianola, Miss.
2300 J. T. Smith, Drew, Miss. (883 Johns Street, Akron, Ohio.)
614 James Smith, Sunflower, Miss.
1024 James Smith, Shaw, Miss.
370 Nathan Smith, Moorhead, Miss.
2777 Robert Smith, Rome, Miss.
1060 Sam Smith, Ruleville, Miss.
1548 Will Smith, Ruleville, Miss. (Ruleville, Miss.).
3940 Thomas Smith, Sunflower, Miss.
4285 Harrison Spears, Shaw, Miss.
3242 Leslie Spears (Lessey Spears), rural free delivery 1, Merigold, Miss.
2986 Wm. Speelas (William Spells), rural free delivery 1, Merigold, Miss.
1900 Porter Sproles, Drew, Miss.
252 Wm. A. Staples (William A. Staples, William N. Staples), Dwiggins, Miss.
1982 James Stewart, rural free delivery 1, Indianola, Miss. (Bindo phee.)
3276 John Stewart, Indianola, Miss.
2570 Ed Stringer, rural free delivery, Indianola, Miss.
1903 Wiley Stuckey, Sunflower, Miss.
4439 Charley Suggs, Indianola, Miss. (Charlie Suggs, 214 Roseleuth Street, Blytheville, Ark.)
4104 Berry Sullivan, Ruleville, Miss. (Ruleville, Miss.).
3617 Eddie Sullivan, Ruleville, Miss.
2328 Efron Swagen, Blaine, Miss. (Efrom Swagin, Dwyer, Miss.).
273 Caleb Taylor, Heathman, Miss.
3540 John Taylor, Doddsville, Miss.
2679 Mose Taylor, rural free delivery 1, Merigold, Miss.
1581 Vernon Taylor, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
4429 Will Taylor, Hmmbolt, Miss.
3729 Mathew Temple (Matthews Temple), Sunflower, Miss.
741 Oddis Terell (Odis Terrell), Inverness, Miss.
725 Eugene Thomas, Baird, Miss. (Inverness, Miss.).
2060 Henry Thomas, Blaine, Miss.
1604 Jessie Thomas, rural free delivery, Ruleville, Miss.
4312 Jim Buck Thomas, Ruleville, Miss.
1890 Joe Thomas, Moorhead, Miss.
278 Walter Thomas, jr., Isola, Miss.
1063 Willie Thomas, Drew, Sunflower County, Miss.
852 Albert S. Thompson (Albert Stanley Thompson), Sunflower, Miss.
3272 John C. Thompson, Sunflower, Miss.
808 Edward Thompson, Shaw, Miss.
2321 Robert Thompson, Holy Ridge, Miss.
1985 Thomas Thompson, Moorhead, Sunflower County, Miss.
153 Sam Thrash, Moorhead, Miss.
3089 Thomas Townes (Thomas Towns), Ruleville, Miss.
1553 Sims Travers (Sims Travis), Sunflower, Miss.
1801 John Tremble (Tramble), Doodsville, Miss.
4362 Ed Trimble, Indianola, Miss.
4282 Robert Triplett, Rome, Miss.
4318 Harry Trus (Horace Truss), Drew, Miss.
1130 Sheppard Turner, rural free delivery 1, Indianola, Miss.
1221 Toney Turner, Rubville, Miss. (Toney Turney, Ruleville, Miss.).
4042 Emmett Tyler, Shelby, Miss.
3167 Henry Tyler, Sunflower, Miss.
3532 Robert Vance, Tupelo, Miss.
2201 John Veal, Blaine, Miss. (or 151 Vame Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
2052 Amos Walker, Holly Ridge, Miss.
402 Arthur Priest Walker (Arthur P. Walker), Inverness, Miss.
2773 James Walker, rural free delivery 1, Merigold, Miss.
1073 Jonas Walker, Doddsville, Miss.
3093 James Walker, Shaw, Miss.
1069 Will Walker, Shaw, Miss.
2898 Willie Walker, Ruleville, Miss. (Halstead, Miss.).
4614 Willie Walker, Ruleville, Miss.
1280 Cap Ward (Cop Ward), Schlater, Miss.
1 Tommie Ward, Lombardy, Miss.
3736 Jessie Warfield, Indianola, Miss. (Jesse Warfield, Chudianola).
2104 Ernest Washington, Battner, Miss. (Memphis, Tenn.).
4143 George Washington (Geo. Washington), Utica, Miss.
254 Fuller Watkins, Drew, Miss.
1543 Grant Watkins, Indianola, Miss.
719 Sylas Watkins, Rome, Miss.
4018 Sam Watson, Lombardy, Miss.
3206 Andrew Word Weakley (Andrew Weakley, Andrew Ward Weakley), Earl, Ark. (Indianola, Miss.).
12 Archie Webb, Sunflower, Miss.
1053 Joseph Webster, Sunflower, Miss.
2121 James Welch (Jones Welch), Linn, Miss.
2663 Pearl West, Blaine, Miss.
128 Willie Wheeler (Will Wheeler), Sunflower, Miss.
1236 Abraham White, R. F. D. 2, Indianola, Miss.
2904 Albert White, Muskogee, Okla. (A. White, Indianola, Miss.).
251 Willie White, Ruleville, Miss.
2144 Joe Whitfield, Dockery, Miss.
1048 Robert Wilder, Drew, Miss.
2948 Charlie Wiley (Rubville, Miss. (Ruleville, Miss.).
1649 Jack Wilkes, Whitney, Miss. (Jack Weekes, Drew, Miss.).
637 Zeara Wilkes (Zeora Wilks), Ruleville, Miss.
2822 Bailey Williams, Sunflower, Miss.
2791 Charlie Williams, Dwyer, Miss.
3288 Charley Williams, Indianola, Miss.
2064 Claude Williams (Claud Theopolitus Williams), Indianola, Route 2, Miss.
303 Clayton Williams, Sunflower, Miss.
3971 Cleveland Williams (Charlie Williams), care J. A. Reeks, Drew, Miss.
1181 Cyrus Williams, Drew, Miss.
2475 Dave Williams, Sunflower, Miss.
2255 Ed Williams (Es. Williams), Whitney, Miss.
762 George Williams (Geo. Williams), Fascola, Miss.
3796 Henry Williams, Drew, Miss.
2254 Hamp Williams, Sunflower, Miss.
3007 Jim Williams, Shaw, Miss.
1301 John Williams, Blaine, Miss.
1566 Walter Wilhams, Rome, Miss.
615 John E. Willis (John Willis), Indianola, Miss.
1297 Albert Wilson, Sunflower, Miss.
1613 Clifton Wilson, Baird, Miss.
4000 Jessie Wilson, Doddsville, Miss.
3822 Jessie Wilson, Doddsville, Miss. (Jesse Wilson, Cleveland, Miss.).
4536 Johnnie Wilson (John Wilson), Rome, Miss.
1521 Nathaniel Wilson (Nathoral Wilson), Dwyer, Miss.
111 Oliver Wilson, Inverness, Miss.
646 Charlie Windom (Charley Windon), Rome, Miss.
193 Lem Winfrey, Dwiggins, Miss. (Drew, Miss.).
2864 William Winters, Doddsville, Miss. (Cleveland, Miss.).
4357 Zed Wofford (Zed Wafford), Indianola, Miss.
4073 Claud Wooten, Drew, Miss. (care Robert Green, Whitney).
3434 Henry Wright, Grenada, Miss.
4086 Meade Wright, Moorhead, Miss.
1574 George Young, Baltzer, Miss.
3116 Jackson Young, Reuben, Miss.
2117 John Young, Drew, Miss.
977 Jim Younx, Dockery, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

239 Isaac Adams, Buntin, Tenn.
163 Clarence Alexander, R. F. D. No. 1, Holcomb, Miss.
1070 Luther Allen, Glendora, Miss.
3061 Morris Allen, Macel, Miss.
1817 Meek Armsted (Armsted Meeks), near Charleston, Miss.
333 Collie Ashford, Glendora, Miss.
2991 Wash Ashford, Sumner, Miss.
1295 George Austin, Sumner, Miss.
1527 Jim Austin (Jim Frank Austin), Swan Lake, Miss.
2237 Tom Baggett (Bagget), Sumner, Miss.
3205 Will (Jim) Bailey, Philipp, Miss.
3159 John Bailey, Tutwiler, Miss.
3315 Dock Baker, Charleston, Miss.
2250 Isaac Banks, Philipp, Miss.
299 George Barnes, Enid, Miss.
473 Homer Barnes (Banner), Tutwiler, Miss.
3060 Sal Barnes (Sel Bains, Bands), Tiffo (Tippo), Miss.
2297 Luther Berns, Tutwiler, Miss.
2455 Roby Batnes (Robert Bondis), Tandy, Miss.
2214 Edd (Ed) Bell, Sumner, Miss.
1360 Arthur (Author, Arther) Berry, Glendora, Miss. (Vance, Miss.).
761 Bud Berry, Sumner, Miss.
2065 Claude (Claud) Bibb, Phillip, Miss.
692 Oliver Blankon (Blankon), Paynes, Miss.
1480 Sam Birdsong, Vance, Miss.
1182 Harris (Horace) Bosset, Glendora, Miss.
66 Archie Boyd, Winter City, Miss.
885 Clarence Bradley (Brodley), Webb, Miss.
3276 Charles Brainar (Charley (Charlie) Braner), Swan Lake, Miss.
1655 Baxter Brown, Sumner, Miss.
2326 Will (Bill) Brown, Mater City, Miss.
564 Ed (Edd) Brown, Sumner, Miss.
3164 Eddie (Edw., Edie) Brown, Tutwiler, Miss.
2212 Isaac Brown, Glendora, Miss.
3176 Jacob Brown, Tutwiler, Miss.
2483 Jim Brown, Sumner, Miss.
1017 Lee Brown, Swan Lake, Miss. (Glendora, Miss.).
2715 Seamore Brown, Alben, Miss.
1930 Irloman (Solomon) Brown, R. F. D. No. 2, Cascilla, Miss.
3282 George Brownwell, Webb, Miss.
584 O. D. Buckanan (Buckhanan), Stover, Miss.
268 Fletcher Bullock, Webb, Miss.
106 Peter Bullock (Bullocks), Charleston, Miss.
353 Cleveland Burnes (Brunes), Webb, Miss.
1356 Willie Burnes (Burns), Tutwiler, Miss.
2078 George Bushman (Buckman, Buchman), Tutwiler, Miss.
3041 De Witt Campbell, Webb, Miss.
1459 John Campbell, Phillip, Miss.
2462 R. C. Campbell (Cammel, Camp), Sumner, Miss.
3077 Guy Carpenter, Vance, Miss.
2920 George Carson, Webb, Miss.
6 Cleve Carter, Route No. 4, Oakland, Miss.
1101 George Carter (Carther), Sharkey, Miss.
685 Jesse (Jessie) Carter, Paynes, Miss.
3087 W. M. (William) Carter, Glendora, Miss.
3412 Henry Catto (Catton), Swan Lake, Miss.
1374 Frank Chapman, Albin, Miss.
800 Edd (Ed) Chears, Webb, Miss.
3405 S. Clemmons, Webb, Miss.
288 George Cookeran (Cochran, Coeran), Sumner, Miss.
411 William Cockroft (William Coockroft), Webb, Miss.
1620 Willie Cole, Tutwiler, Miss.
33 Henry Coleman, Okolona, Miss. (Tandy, Miss.).
2890 Henry Coleman, Webb, Miss.
41 James Coleman, Glendora, Miss.
1 Leon (Leonard, Lenard) Coleman, Charleston, Miss.
458 Andrew (Andrea) Collins, route 1, Tutwiler (Tillitoba), Miss.
2226 Calvin Collins, Sumner, Miss.
2114 Will Covington, Webb, Miss.
509 James Crawford (Crofford), Vance, Miss.
2160 Cleveland Culipepper (Culpepper), Philipp, Miss.
2537 Felix Cunningham, Sumner, Miss.
2727 John Curry (Currie), Sumner, Miss.

3004 Henry Curtis, Tillatobia, Miss. (Telloloha, Miss.).
1348 Willie Dailey (Daly, Duley), Glendora, Miss.
921 Will Darden, Glendora, Miss.
331 Jim Davis, Tandy, Miss.
1544 John Davis, Webb, Miss.
503 Levi (Level) Davis, Phillip, Miss.
3384 Frank M. Delaney (De Laney), Glendora, Miss.
2536 Arthur Deloach, Tutwiler, Miss.
975 Jim Diggins, Sumner, Miss.
2200 Lee Donald, Vance, Miss.
2480 Lonnie (Louis, Lonie) Donald, Glendora, Miss.
1583 Z. P. Drake, Charleston, Miss.
3359 Charles (Charley, Choney) Duke, Charleston, Miss.
2389 Marshall Dunn, Charleston, Miss.
776 Henry Easterling, Glendora, Miss.
3294 Cleveland Edwards, Charleston, Miss.
1163 Willie Edwards, Tutwiler, Miss.
2378 Will Edward Eggleston (W. E. Eggleston), Charleston, Miss.
835 Butler Elam, Webb, Miss.
220 Joe Essix, Swan Lake, Miss.
823 Odell Essix, Swan Lake, Miss.
2194 Will Eubanks, Sharkey, Miss.
2134 Walter Evans, Charleston, Miss.
2454 James Faith, Sumner, Miss.
2476 Delver (Elbert) Flemmings, Flautt, Miss.
1518 Alfonso (Alfonzo) Flowers, Flautt, Miss.
1042 Sylvester Galloway (Galliday), Graysport, Miss.
150 William Gant, Tutwiler, Miss.
1318 George Gardner, Sumner, Miss.
590 Walter Garner, Tutwiler, Miss.
424 Eligie (Elton) Garrett, Sumner, Miss.
111 Mitchell Garg (Gary), Tandy, Miss.
398 Harris Giles, Vance, Miss.
2826 George Givens, Phillipp, Miss.
1522 Frank Graham, Sumner, Miss.
1407 Clem (Lem C.) Green), Sumner, Miss.
1185 Hayward Griffith, Stover, Miss.
2380 George Gullett (Gullet), Charleston, Miss.
1204 George Hall, Glendora, Miss.
2667 George Hampton, Glendora, Miss.
337 Sam Hardy (Handy), Charleston, Miss.
2510 W. C. Hardy, Glendora, Miss.
1230 Charles Harris, Tutwiler, Miss.
963 Cleveland Harris, Vance, Miss.
2915 Hamp Harris (H. Harris), Charleston, Miss.
2677 Nathaniel (Nathinel) Harris, Charleston, Miss.
1641 Sam Haynes, Charleston, Miss.
2546 Tobe Hemphill, Webb, Miss.
2316 Will Henderson, Sharkey, Miss.
268 Jack Henry, Charleston, Miss.
240 John Henry, Tutwiler, Miss.
833 Cleve Hibler, Tutwiler, Miss.
2026 George Rogers Hill, Phillipp, Miss.
286 John Hill, Philipp, Miss.
2744 Anderson Hillard (Hilyard Anderson), Phillipp, Miss.
377 Jesse (Jessie) Hix, Glendora, Miss.
1886 Lansen Holsen (Lawson Hotson), Brondow, Miss.
2695 Albert (Alfred) Hollins, Memphis, Tenn.
1386 Joe Hollins (Hollin), Phillip, Miss.
445 Donnie Holman, Phillipp, Miss.
225 Will Hopkins (Hoskins), Tutwiler, Miss.
2441 Tom Hopson, Glendora, Miss.
2977 Alex Hoskins, Swan Lake, Miss.
1144 George Houston, Glendora, Miss.
3134 Mamon (Normon) Huff, Webb, Miss.
483 Jesse Humphreys (Jess Humphrey), Webb, Miss.
2551 Luther Hunt, Tutwiler, Miss.
1681 Millard Hutson (Hudson), Albin, Miss.
500 Amous Ingrum (Amos Ingram), Sumner, Miss.
2561 Dan Ivey, Tutwiler, Miss.
854 Albert Jackson, Glendora, Miss.
2066 Emmitt (Emmett) Jackson, Philipp, Miss.
3043 Ernest Jackson, Philipp, Miss.
2270 George Jackson, Sharkey, Miss.
70 Henry Jackson, Swan Lake, Miss.
1062 Perry Jackson, Payne, Miss.
892 Richard Jackson (Johnson), Sumner, Miss.
705 Robert Jackson, Webb, Miss.
1844 William (Willie) Jackson, Phillip, Miss.
291 George Jenkins, Webb, Miss.
441 Son Jenkins, Webb, Miss.
622 Will (Willie) Jenkins, Webb, Miss.
2786 Robert Jennings, Sumner, Miss.
19 Phil Jiles, Paynes, Miss.
1283 Brick (Brit) Johnson, Phillip, Miss.
2366 Edd (Ed) Johnson, Swan Lake, Miss.
2118 Ernest Johnson, Glendora, Miss.
2038 Jim Johnson, Sumner, Miss.
881 Robert Johnson, Charleston, Miss.
2324 Sullivan Johnson, Tutwiler, Miss.
1498 Zac (Zack) Johnson, Sumner, Miss.
48 Albert (Abbert) Jones, Tutwiler, Miss.
1560 Carter Jones, Charleston, Miss.
2434 Paul Jones, Webb, Miss.
846 Robert Jones, Greenwood, Miss.
1590 Robert Jones, Tutwiler, Miss.
2039 Sam Jones, Webb, Miss.
2119 Shelly (Shelley) Jones, Charleston, Miss.
2884 Horace Kennedy, Sumner, Miss.
1966 Louis Kent (Kint), Webb, Miss.
242 Tom Kilgare (Killgore, Kilgore), Sumner, Miss.
3037 George Kimbrough (Kimbrall), Webb, Miss.
545 Edd (Ed) King, Phillip, Miss.
583 George L. King, Tutwiler, Miss.
2165 Grant Kirks, Tutwiler, Miss.
1442 Will Kirkwood, Tutwiler, Miss.
3244 John Krisle, Sumner, Miss.
3191 Lee Lattimore (Lee Lattimore), Tutwiler, Miss.
2414 Reed Lawrence, Phillip, Miss.
673 Robert Lee, Rome, Miss.
738 Willie Lee Glendora, Miss.
780 John Leggett, Sumner, Miss.
94 Samuel Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.
2604 Jack Lewis, Phillipp, Miss.

2793 Will Lewis, Glendora, Miss.
1876 Baider (Halder) Lindsay, Glendora, Miss.
2738 Frank Lindsay, Phillip, Miss.
161 Joe Little, Sumner, Miss.
2592 Alex Lofton, Sumner, Miss.
826 Robert Lomax, Webb, Miss.
1489 Elze Lucas Webb, Miss.
3237 Frank Lucus, Tippo, Miss.
3132 Rolley (Rolly) Lycus, Webb, Miss.
1576 John McAfee, Phillipp, Miss.
3140 Jess McCascall, Charleston, Miss.
529 or 531 Geo. E. McCormack (Edward McCormick), Tutwiler, Miss.
260 Ed McCornnico (Edd McCornico, Cormico), Tutwiler, Miss.
1266 Manuel McDowell, Stover, Miss.
1671 Everett McFadden, Tutwiler, Miss. McFaden, Lula, Miss.).
2528 Dick McGee (Gehee), Minter City, Miss.
1524 Ernest (Earnest) McGee, Glendora, Miss.
2385 Lem McGee, Rome, Miss.
1013 Lee McKee, Stover, Miss.
822 Virgis Mallett, Sumner, Miss.
65 Floyd Martin, Charleston, Miss.
2340 Monroe Martin, Minter City, Miss.
2707 Tom Melton (Milton), Payne, Miss.
2197 Ernest Miles, Webb, Miss.
2749 James Miller, Tutwiler, Miss.
382 John Montgomery, Webb, Miss.
3269 Edd (Ed) Moore, Sumner, Miss.
2409 John Moore, Vance, Miss.
1366 Will Moore, Vance, Miss.
3022 Will Morehead, Charleston, Miss.
1268 Ira Morgan, Phillipp, Miss.
1216 Joe Morris, Charleston, Miss.
1483 Richard Morris, Sumner, Miss.
1564 Leroy Mosely (Moseley; Meskey), Sumner, Miss.
1538 Sims (Sim) Moses, Phillip, Miss.
724 Willie Moses, Phillip, Miss.
532 Joe Murphy, Glendora, Miss.
2636 John Myers, Sumner, Miss.
2522 Odis Nation, Webb, Miss.
2046 Henry Nelson, Webb, Miss.
479 Ronal Nelson, Vance, Miss.
2782 Cary Nichols (Nickles), Tippo, Miss.
1063 Alexander Nixon (Mixon), Charleston, Miss.
2495 Edd Nolan (Ed Nolen, Edie Noldon), Minter City, Miss.
2965 Lonnie Owens, Webb, Miss.
1990 Jesse Parker (Jessie Poker), Webb, Miss.
1239 Alex Payton (Peyton), Swan Lake, Miss.
1669 Will Phillips (Phillippo, Phillipps), Tutwiler, Miss.
2843 Willie Phipps (Willis Walker Phillips, William Walker Phillipp), Belen, Miss.
2320 Levy Pickens (Picken), Vance, Miss.
3045 Will Pickens, Webb, Miss.
2916 Robert Pitts, Oakland, Miss.
2188 Eugene E. (Everett) Powers, Tutwiler, Miss. (Marlis, Miss.; Marks, Miss.).
1104 Robert Quinn, Sumner, Miss.
1619 Andy Ramey (Ramsey), Philipp, Miss.
470 Jesse Randolph, Tutwiler, Miss.
31 Chas. Ratliff (Charley Ratcliff), Charleston, Miss.
298 George Ratliff, Effie, Miss.
2921 Willey (Wiley) Rayburn, Charleston, Miss.
2487 Willie Raymond, Philipp, Miss.
1033 John Reed, Sumner, Miss.
1695 Tom Reed (Reid), Sharkey, Miss. (Sharkey, Miss.).
1911 Rice Reese (Reece), Webb, Miss.
1754 Tom Reynolds, Charleston, Miss.
2290 Amos Rhen, Webb, Miss.
2795 William Rice, Stover, Miss.
1995 Callis (Callie) Richards, Swan Lake, Miss.
2183 Grant Richards (Richard Grant), Enid, Miss.
100 Arthur Riles, Glendora, Miss.
144 John Roberson (Robinson), Durant, Miss.
596 John Roberts, Sumner, Miss.
278 Dudley Robey, Sumner, Miss.
370 Jimmie Robinson, Charleston, Miss.
1123 Major Robinson, Charleston, Miss.
2778 Bonnie Sanders (Janders), Webb, Miss.
1850 George Sanders, Route 1, Tillatoba, Miss.
2709 Green Sayle (Snyles), Charleston, Miss.
2895 Nathan Schlater (Slater), Webb, Miss.
996 Alex Scott, Sumner, Miss.
619 John Sheegogg (Shegog), Paynes, Miss.
2463 Levi (Levy) Simmons, Vance, Miss.
2234 George Sledge, Charleston, Miss.
756 Cliff (Clif) Smith, Stover, Miss.
721 Frank Smith, Webb, Miss.
180 Hosea Smith, Sumner, Miss.
3275 Isiah (Isaik) Smith, Charleston, Miss.
1373 Joe Smith, Albin, Miss.
1679 Molatha (Malatha, Malathe) Smith, Phillip, Miss.
1024 Sam Smith, Minter City, Miss.
1420 Will Smith, Glendora, Miss.
3038 William R. (Richard) Smith, Charleston, Miss.
2361 Wes Spearman, Lippo, Miss.
1509 Roy Spencer, Charleston, Miss.
547 John Stanford (Stafford, Miss.), Albin, Miss.
1079 Will Starks, Sumner, Miss.
3114 Otho Sterling, Webb, Miss.
2363 Sam Sterling, Webb, Miss.
2004 Clay Farned Stevens (Stephan Clay Farned), Vance, Miss.
1313 Charles Steward (Charley (Charlie) Stewart), Webb, Miss.
2909 Sidney Stinson, Payne, Miss.
2924 Will Stokes, Sumner, Miss.
2175 Levy Strong, Webb, Miss.
112 Isaac Sturdivant, Phillip, Miss.
1971 Bell Sullivan, Webb, Miss.
346 Will Summers (Somers), Webb, Miss.
2580 Jim Swilley, Glendora, Miss.
3258 Berk (Burke) Sykes, Duck Hill, Miss.
1645 Barnes Taylor, Glendora, Miss.
768 Louis (Lewis) Taylor, Sumner, Miss.
2496 Mack Taylor, Payne, Miss.

2766 Albert Telly (Abbert (Alber) Telley), Charleston, Miss.
2832 Henry Thomas, Webb, Miss.
2583 Dave Thompson, Vance, Miss.
3106 Richard Thompson (Tomson), Sumner, Miss.
2173 William Thompson, Payne, Miss.
2460 Bill Thurman, Sumner, Miss.
2676 Charles (Charlie) Tidwell, Webb, Miss.
2042 Alumas Toliver, Botesville, Miss. (Alumis Tolibar, Batesville, Miss.).
114 Henry Lee Trimble, Swan Lake, Miss.
1210 Jackson Truitt, Phillipp, Miss.
1143 Archie Turner, Woodville, Miss.
1439 Earl Turner, Vance, Miss.
1945 Essix (Essic) Turner, Vance, Miss.
2630 John Turner, Tutwiler, Miss.
2422 Anderson Walker, Phillipp, Miss.
200 Jim Walker, Sharkey, Miss.
2714 Joe Walker, Minter City, Miss.
2100 Mizett (Mezett) Walker, Vance, Miss.
1415 Spencer Walker, Minter City, Miss.
891 Will Walker, Webb, Miss.
3058 Will Walker, Webb, Miss.
3381 William (Will) Walker, Phillipp, Miss.
87 Frank Walls, Albin, Miss.
690 Hugh B. Ward (H. B. Ward), Charleston, Miss.
872 Johnnie Ward, Swan Lake, Miss.
976 Doc (Dock) Washington, Sumner, Miss.
1027 James Washington, Minter City, Miss.
541 Thomas Washington (Washington Thomas), Sumner, Miss.
1440 Henry Webster, Webb, Miss.
275 Lawrence Weins (Williams), Tutwiler, Miss.
1120 Amons C. White (Amons Galway White, A. G. White), Stova, Miss.
3175 Fred Simms (Fred White), Webb, Miss.
1757 Robert Wilkins (Wilks), Sumner, Miss.
71 Allen Williams, Vance, Miss.
1841 Bud Williams, Phillipp, Miss.
3259 Calvin Williams, Macel, Miss.
3003 Chas. (Charlie) Williams, Clev Water, Florida. (Charleston, Miss.).
290 Dan Williams, Phillip, Miss. (Sumner, Miss.).
853 Edd (Ed) Williams, Glendora, Miss.
957 Gene (Jane, Jene) Williams, Holcomb, Miss.
2301 Jim Williams (Willis), Sumner, Miss.
3401 John De (John Doris Elmore, John D. E.) Williams, Holcomb, Miss.
1927 Sam Williams, Phillip, Miss.
2981 Tom Williams, Sumner, Miss.
2950 West Williams, Phillip, Miss.
729 Willie Williams, Charleston, Miss.
2949 Wylie (Willey, Wiley) Williams, Macel, Miss.
208 Harry (Henry) Willis, Glendora, Miss.
587 Charles (Charlie) Wilson, Vance, Miss.
2285 Charles (Charley) Wilson, Swan Lake, Miss.
1429 Stranger Wilson, Grenada, Miss. (East of-).
3219 Herman Windsor (Winador), Charleston, Miss.
1778 Robert Woodard, Phillipp, Miss.
2043 Sol Woodard (Woodward), Macel, Miss.
301 Felix Woodrow (Woodard, Woodow), Albin, Miss.
1473 Edgar Wright, Charleston, Miss. (Lome, Tenn.).
1674 Moke Wynns (Mike Winn), Sharkey, Miss.
1602 Frank Yatts (Tom Yates, Frank Yates), Macel, Miss.
1530 John Young, Sumner, Miss.
2842 John Young, Phillipp, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TUNICA, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1393 Will Allen, R. F. D. No. 2, Tunica, Miss.
2046 Sam Ambers, Banks, Miss.
928 Will Anderson, Banks, Miss.
1044 Alex Archer, Maud, Miss.
1643 Hamp Atkins, Evansville, Miss.
1676 Tad Bailey, Yazoo City, Miss.
257 Andrew Ball, Hollywood, Miss.
1109 Izier (Isiah, Izear) Bell, Dubbs, Miss.
1060 Raymond Bell, Lula, Miss.
512 Wallace Bennett, Lula, Miss.
97 Junius Berl, Tunica, Miss.
630 Mose Berrie, Clacks, Miss.
1478 Levy Bird, Tunica, Miss.
1173 George Blackburn, Robinsonville, Miss.
986 Matt Bogan, Dubbs, Miss.
605 John Boswell, Evansville, Miss.
823 John Boyd, Hollywood, Miss.
412 Thurman Brimlett (Brimlet), Tunica, R. F. D. No. 1, Miss.
289 James Brinkley, Robinsonville, Miss. (Clarksdale, Miss., care Emiowrance.)
1168 Isadore Brooks, Hollywood, Miss.
1087 Andrew Brown, Clayton, Miss.
1766 Rayfield Brown, Tunica, Miss.
293 William Brown, Clacks, Miss. (Penton, Miss.).
1151 Hezekiah Bruce, Evansville, Miss.
1751 Geo. Bullock, Robinsonville, Miss.
546 Acye Byrd, Hollywood, Miss.
1131 Frank Calvin, Dundee, Miss.
122 Mac Campbell, Clayton, Miss.
1702 Elmor (Elmore) Christian, Robinsonville, Miss.
271 Will Clark, Hollywood, Miss.
1301 John Cogging (Coggin, Coging), Dundee, Miss.
1859 Mack Conway, Hollywood, Miss.
1061 Will Cook, Hollywood, Miss.
1355 Harrison Cooper, Hollywood, Miss.
1947 Isiah (Joshua, Iashua) Covington, Robinsonville, Miss. (Wecox Banks, Miss.).
679 Robert Crump, Crenshaw, Miss.
726 Lewis Cummins, Tunica, Miss.
1521 Charlie Davis, Banks, Miss.
1979 Cleveland Davis, Robinsonville, Miss.
169 Lige (Ligi) Davis, Hollywood, Miss.
839 Oliver Davis, Hollywood, Miss.
1805 William Davis, Robinsonville, Miss.
143 John Dawson, Robinsonville, Miss.
1099 Arthur Dixon, Clacks, Miss.
216 Blueford (Bluebird) Dixon, Banks, Miss.

185 Willie Dixon, Tunica, Miss.
98 John H. Doble (Henry Dooby, Dooley), Tunica, Miss.
2000 Wheelar Dobyns, Dubbs, Miss.
1302 Nathaniel Dornecal (Dorreal), Hollywood, Miss.
1830 Buster Douglas, Hollywood, Miss.
287 Esau Douglass (Douglus), Jeffries (Jeffreys), Miss.
502 Edward Easley (Earley), Robinsonville, Miss.
332 Jessie Eatons (Jesse Eatons), Jeffries, Miss.
1631 Claud Eckles, Dubbs, Miss.
352 Nathaniel Ellis, Tunica, Miss.
999 Will England, Dubbs, Miss.
1360 Bennie Evans, Dundee, Miss. (care W. E. Dickenson, Dundee, Miss.).
565 Jim Evans, Tunica, Miss.
627 John Evans, Dundee, Miss.
763 Willie B. (W. B.) Evans, Maud, Miss.
1067 Anthony Fairchild, R. F. D., Tunica, Miss.
663 Geo. Farley, Dundee, Miss.
1968 John Sidney (S.) Farrison, Dundee, Miss.
1124 Ansey Phar (Farrow) (Anzie Farrow (Phar)), Sarah, Miss.
1815 Lawyer Fields (Field), Clacks, Miss.
848 Claude (Claud) Files, Banks, Miss.
2163 James Flemmings (Flemming, Fleming), Prichard, Miss.
1557 Frank Ford, Dundee, Miss.
767 Clyde B. Gardner, Dubbs, Miss.
1511 George Gary (Gray), Dundee, Miss.
846 Pattie Gibson, Dundee, Miss.
1034 Richard Gibson, Dubbs, Miss.
52 Edward Gideons, Tunica, Miss.
1692 Remis Gillespie (Golespie, Golepee), Jeffries, Miss.
150 John Gilliam, Commerce, Miss.
1633 Lonnie Gladney, Tunica, Miss.
1912 R. D. Gladney, Dubbs, Miss.
1601 DeWitt Graham, Tibbs, Miss.
1965 Eugene Graham, Robinsonville, Miss.
1121 Parker Grandison, Hollywood, Miss.
1572 Julius Gray, Powell, Miss.
1177 Walter Gray, Dubbs, Miss.
1257 Robert Grayham, Dundee, Miss.
1246 Walter Greeley, Robinsonville, Miss.
484 Bob Green, Dundee, Miss.
1198 George Green, Hollywood, Miss.
1209 Oscar Griffin, Tunica, Miss.
401 Eliga Guest (Elija Guest), Commerce, Miss.
2042 Robert Hacket (Hackett), Robinsonville, Miss.
1434 Joe Haley, Hollywood, Miss.
936 George Hall, Tunica, Miss.
397 Octavis Hairison, Hollywood, Miss.
187 Stinson Hardict, Clayton, Miss.
224 Henry Harp, Tunica, Miss.
641 James Harris, Dubbs, Miss.
1970 James Harris, Tunica, Miss.
1697 Soden Harris, Dundee, Miss.
309 St. Clair Harris, Tunica, Miss.
1857 Tom Harris, Banks, Miss.
2075 George Haskins, Crenshaw, Miss.
724 Clarke (Clark) Hatch, Tunica, Miss. (Eagle Bend, care John Maners).
1337 James Hays, Bowdre, Miss.
1581 Willie (Will) Haynes, Hollywood, Miss.
1050 John Hegler, Evansville, Miss.
1599 Jim Henry, Tunica, Miss.
1426 Hamp Hicks, Banks, Miss.
1816 Gilmore Hill, Tunica, Miss.
2044 Isom Hinton, Harberts Landing, Miss. (care Lee Line Steamers, Memphis, Tenn.; Harberts Bend, Miss.).
85 Walter Holiday, Dundee, Miss.
1155 Henry Holloman (Hollaman), Dundee, Miss.
422 Sam Holloway, Clayton, Miss.
901 Willie Holman, Banks, Miss.
514 John Holmes, Tunica, Miss.
819 Ed Hughes, Robinsonville, Miss.
2103 Alfred Hull, Commerce, Miss.
1251 Edmond Huntley, Robinsonville, Miss.
813 Collin Ivory, Lake Cormorant, Miss.
184 James Ivy, Hollywood, Miss.
2030 Asby Jackson, Prichard, Miss.
2055 Shelby Jackson, Jeffries, Miss.
1850 Irvine Jennings, Robinsonville, Miss.
353 Ed Johnson, Dundee, Miss.
335 Ike Johnson, Hollywood, Miss.
1562 John Harry (H.) Johnson, Dundee, Miss.
972 Monroe Johnson, Bowdre, Miss.
37 Charlie Jones, Clayton, Miss.
1876 Dan Jones, Robinsonville, Miss.
1564 Dosaie Jones, Prichard, Miss.
665 Ed Jones, Tunica, Miss.
63 Ed Anthony (Ed A.) Jones, Robinsonville, Miss.
647 Henry Jones, Robinsonville, Miss.
1846 Jessie Jones, Clacks, Miss. (Tippo, Miss.).
525 Jonie Jones, Banks, Miss.
861 Lucas Jones, Lula, Miss.
958 Lucius Jones, Bowdre, Miss.
507 Roy (Ray) Jones, Dubbs, Miss.
924 Starling (Sterling) Jones, Evansville, Miss.
2017 Walter Jones, Lula, Miss.
2146 Willie Jones, Maud, Miss.
465 James Jordan, Dundee, Miss.
1110 Joseph Keighler, Robinsonville, Miss.
734 William Killpatric (W. M. Kilpatrick, Wm. Killpatrick), Robinsonville, Miss.
1636 Eddie Kylis (Kyles), Clacks, Miss.
129 Pincus Langston, Tunica, Miss.
1097 Lea Latham, Banks, Miss.
676 General Robert E. Lee (General R. E. Lee), Crenshaw, Miss.
1906 Henry Lee, Dundee, Miss.
2153 Van Lewis, Dubbs, Miss.
1379 Joe Loggins (Loggins, Logging), Penton, Miss.
1252 John Thomas (T.) Love, Robinsonville, Miss. (Egypt, Miss.).
803 Malvin (Melvin) Love, Dundee, Miss.
1052 Frank Lytle, Maude, Miss.
1481 Albert McAfield, Banks, Miss.
2014 Samuel McClure, Commerce, Miss.

566 Will McCay, Hollywood, Miss.
99 Felix McGhee (McGee), Dubbs, Miss.
362 James McGee, Commerce, Miss.
142 Mark McGhee, Sarah, Miss.
1299 John Mason, Clacks, Miss.
985 George Miller, Robinsonville, Miss.
2085 Alex Mitchell, Dundee, Miss.
395 Charlie Mitchell, Robinsonville, Miss. (Banks, Miss.).
161 James Mitchell, Dubbs, Miss.
1949 S. W. Mitchell, Tunica, Miss.
2028 Cleveland Moore, Hollywood, Miss.
1989 Ester Moore, Banks, Miss.
126 Robert Moore, Hurbert Landing, Miss.
1033 Jack Nathan, Maud, Miss. (Hanston, Miss.).
180 Will Neely, Robinsonville, Miss.
1330 Fred Nelson, Commerce, Miss. (303 South Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
1208 John Nelson, Commerce, Miss.
158 Clifton Ollige, Dundee, Miss.
1901 George Palmer, Tunica, Miss.
1660 Robert Parker, Prichard, Miss.
859 Will Parker, Commerce, Miss.
1762 Willie Parmth, Hollywood, Miss.
1638 Cary Pearce, Dundee, Miss.
1100 Grant Petry, Dundee, Miss.
342 Joe Phillips, Dubbs, Miss.
478 Pete Phillips, Dubbs, Miss.
1377 Willie Phillips, Crenshaw, Miss.
1781 John Picks, Helena, Ark.
1499 Zannie Pices, Dubbs, Miss.
1842 Charles Ray, Commerce, Miss.
1328 Ben Redmon (Redmon Ben), Tunica, Miss.
1153 Andrew Reed, Lula, Miss.
1193 LeRoy (Leroy) Reynolds, Tunica, Miss.
2042 Nathaniel Robertson, Starling, Ark.
784 William Rodgers, Maud, Miss.
1075 Silas Rogers, Banks, Miss.
247 William Rogers, Dundee, Miss.
2116 Ed (E. D.) Robinson, Robinsonville, Miss.
2057 John Rorde (Roode), Hollywood, Miss.
256 Dan Ross, Hollywood, Miss.
978 Julius Rush, Lula, Miss.
1695 Willie Ryan, Hollywood, Miss.
1790 Clarence Samuel, Gloster, Miss.
945 M. I. Sanders, Dundee, Miss.
1282 Simon Sanders, Hollywood, Miss. (Richton, Miss.).
1690 James Sanford (Sandford), Commerce, Miss.
120 Jack (Jake) Scott, Robinsonville, Miss.
301 John Scott, Hollywood, Miss.
1076 Joe Sellers, Dundee, Miss.
1245 Eugene Shelton, Hollywood, Miss. (Turrell, Ark.).
602 Waddell Shelton, Commerce, Miss.
199 Robert Shen, Tunica, Miss. (Charleston, Miss.).
1261 Walter Shultz, Helena, Ark. (Evansville, Miss.).
363 Joe Silas, Banks, Miss.
998 Mack Simpson, Clacks, Miss. (Robinsonville, Miss.).
41 Andrew Slyde, Hollywood, Miss.
573 Sam Small, Tunica, Miss.
1467 Bud Smith, Tunica, Miss.
744 Charlie Smith, Hollywood, Miss.
1578 Henry Smith, Dubbs, Miss.
117 Joe Smith, R. F. D., Tunica, Miss. (care L. C. Richards, Greenville, Miss.).
1647 Paul Smith, Hollywood, Miss.
661 Robert Smith, Bowdre, Miss.
1353 Sam Smith, Dubbs, Miss.
552 Sylvester Smith, Hollywood, Miss.
1598 Paris Spearman, Robinsonville, Miss.
721 Yancy Stetson, Clacks, Miss.
815 Henry Tatum, route 1, box 153, West Helena, Ark. (Evansville, Miss.).
253 Bob Taylor, Clayton, Miss.
1913 Fred Taylor, Clayton, Miss.
345 Levy Taylor (Taylon, Taylou), Dundee, Miss.
1688 Morgan Taylor, Tunica, Miss.
237 Briant Terrell (Terreel), Jeffries, Miss.
273 Nathan Terry, Banks, Miss.
1360 Tom Thatch (Thotch), Tunica, Miss.
1032 Dave Thomas, Robinsonville, Miss.
1114 Floyd Thomas, Dundee, Miss.
506 Henry Thomas, Dundee, Miss.
2120 Will (Willie) Thomas, Robinsonville, Miss. (Illinois Central Railroad Co., Duquoin, Ill.).
2102 Dave (David) Thompson, Hollywood, Miss.
1468 Grant Thompson, Tunica, Miss.
1519 Houston Thompson, Robinsonville, Miss.
1725 James Thompson, Robinsonville, Miss.
2070 John Thompson, Robinsonville, Miss.
1821 Sherrard Thompson, Evansville, Miss.
86 Lee Tipton, Clacks, Miss. (Hinton, Miss.).
315 Fred Tittus, Hordando, Miss. (Hinton, Miss.).
2141 Cleveland (Clabe) Turman (Turmon, Turner), Robinsonville, Miss.
1988 Duncan Turner (Turver), Commerce, Miss.
991 Andrew Turpin, Hollywood, Miss.
1013 Griffin Twine, Commerce, Miss.
907 Harvey Vanolsdale, Jeffries, Miss.
2137 Willie MacVerdell (Willie M. Verdell), Robinsonville, Miss.
1116 Dallas (Dallis) Wade, Robinsonville, Miss.
1868 Willie Wade, Maud, Miss.
2099 Clifton Walker, Banks, Miss.
970 John H. Walker, Tunica, Miss.
1244 John Henry (H., Hy) Walker, Dundee, Miss.
593 Peter Walker, Hollywood, Miss.
1148 John Wall, Hollywood, Miss.
1823 Albert Washington, Dubbs, Miss. (Clacks, Miss.).
259 George Washington, Robinsonville, Miss.
1655 Joe Washington, Tunica, Miss. (1010 Pearl Street, Vicksburg, Miss.).
1384 Willie Washington, Dundee, Miss.
1118 Northern Watkins, Dundee, Miss.
1146 Ben Watson, Dubbs, Miss.
987 Willie Webb, Dundee, Miss.
1648 Henry Wells, Dubbs, Miss.
905 Milton Wells, Clacks, Miss.
685 Will Whitaker, Dundee, Miss.
2024 John White, jr., Robinsonville, Miss.
174 Lester White, Prichard, Miss.
2074 Robert Whitehead, Robinsonville, Miss.
1149 Jim Wilbun (Wilburn), Dubbs, Miss.
1374 Henry Williams, Dundee, Miss. (care William Morgan, Wabash, Ark.).
1732 Jasper Williams, Clayton, Miss.
1433 Jim Williams, Tunica, Miss.
1926 Joe Williams, Tunica, Miss.
1317 John Williams, Maude, Miss.
451 Robert Williams, Jeffries, Miss.
1064 Willie Williams, Robinsonville, Miss.
2076 Willie Williams, Commerce, Miss.
403 Robert C. Wilson, Lake Cormorant, Miss. (Robert Wilson, Memphis, Tenn.).
1476 Robert Wilson, Clacks, Miss.
1253 Wiley Wilson, Robinsonville, Miss.
1881 Eddie Womack, Evansville, Miss.
623 John Wood, Commerce, Miss.
329 Johnnie (Johnie) Woods, Robinsonville, Miss.
74 Thomas Estel (Thomas E.) Woods, Tunica, Miss.
1985 Burke Woodard (Woodward), Prichard, Miss.
981 Andrew Young, Dundee, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

2267 James Alexander, 117 Moore Street, Greenville, Miss.
2189 Dan Allen, Greenville, Miss.
754 Pink Allen, Leland, Miss.
2202 Fred Anderson, Greenville, Miss.
1866 Joe Austin, Leland, Miss.
410 Bud Bailey, Dunleith, Miss.
873 Penn Banks, Dunleith, Miss.
832 Thomas Barnes, Leland, Miss.
1511 Sam Bennett, Helm, Miss.
947 Nat Berry (Matt Berry, Math Berry), Burdette, Miss.
1748 Will Bishop, Leland, Miss.
907 Elisha Blanchard (Elisha Bl), Wellenman, Miss.
436 Leroy Blesesng (Leroy Bleslig), 109 Moore Street, Greenville, Miss.
603 Wm. Love Bowden (Willie Love Bowden), Leland, Miss.
1365 Jessie Bowens (Jissie Bowens, Jesse Bowens), Leland, Miss.
986 Austin Boyd, Leland, Miss.
1514 John Boyd, Winterville, Miss.
658 Dave Boykins, Long Switch, Miss.
2310 John Brady, Lamont, Miss. (McFarland Levee Camp, Lamont, Miss.).
1611 Charlie Brimmer (Charley Brimmer, Charley Brimner), Winterville, Miss.
142 Will Brown, Leland, Miss.
1477 Ed. Buffington, Greenville, Miss.
1603 Robert Burnett (Robt Burnett), Winterville, Miss.
2051 Foster Butler, Prisclla, Miss.
223 Isaac Calahan (Isaas Calahan, Isarah Calhaum, Isaiah Calhoun, Calhoun), Greenville, Miss. (Peapcke Leicht Co., Greenville, Miss.).
41 Joe Caldwell, Winterville, Miss.
2018 Charlie Calhoun (Charley Calhoun), Winterville, Miss.
888 Frank Carter (Frank Coates), Winterville, Miss.
1096 Will Carrol (Will Carral, Will Carril, Will Carroll), Winterville, Miss.
1690 Pinkney Carter (Pinkey Carter), Leland, Miss.
1044 Collier Cary, Metcalf, Miss.
929 John Clark (John Clarke), Greenville, Miss.
1797 Will Clark (Will Clarke), Long Switch, Miss.
1138 George Clay, Leland, Miss.
660 Henry Clayton, Bourbon, Miss.
395 Sam Clemons, 1307 Alexander, Greenville, Miss. (Dave Elkas, Leota, Miss.).
38 Fred Cockroft (Fred Cockraft), Bourbon, Miss.
636 Samuel Cole, Greenville, Miss.
1638 Jerry Collins, Long, Miss.
1780 Wm. Coner (Goner, William Conner), Tribbett, Miss.
1113 Frank Cooper, 539 Cleveland Street, Greenville, Miss.
1356 Steve Couthen, Leland, Miss.
1613 Samuel Curry, Heads, Miss.
1305 Mose Dale, Stoneville, Miss.
249 Charlie Daniels, 1108 Clay Street, Greenville, Miss.
1894 Frank Davis, Burdette, Miss.
1953 Henry Davis, Swiftwater, Miss.
1965 Wm. Davis (William Davis), Winterville, Miss.
2018 Gad (Garret) Dean (Gad Deen, Garrett Dean), Leland, Miss.
540 Sanders Dobbins (Sanders Dobbings), Leland, Miss.
2177 Sam Dorsey, 1034 Percy Street, Greenville, Miss.
1808 George Ellis, 305 North Broadway, Greenville, Miss.
2007 Charlie Ennis (Charley Enues), 1010 Hinds Street, Greenville, Miss.
1964 Jim Evans (Avens) (Jim Evans), Leland, Miss.
390 Mitchell Evans, Burdette, Miss.
377 Wm. Fank (W. N. Franks, Wm. Nork Fank), 201 South Poplar Street, Greenville, Miss.
1440 Buster Foxworth, Elizabeth, Miss.
260 Levi Furr, 312 Muscadine Street, Greenville, Miss.
129 Robert Garrett (Robt. Garrett), Leland, Miss.
2163 Sam Gary, Burdette, Miss.
1057 Newton Goildy (Newt. Golidy), Leland, Miss.
2102 Jasper Gass (Jnsper Goss), Leland, Miss.
902 Wm. Gray (Willie Gray, William Gary), Dunleith, Miss. (Leland, Miss.).
118 Charlie Hall, 319 Sunflower Street, Greenville, Miss.
1441 Wm. Harkins (William Harkins), Greenville, Miss.
1618 Isiah Harris, Winterville, Miss.
1936 Jim Harris, Lamont, Miss.
1148 Jonas Hill, South Walnut Street, Greenville, Miss.
2240 Bradford Hooper, Heads, Miss.
309 Borden Hunter (Burden Hanter), Burdette, Miss.
604 Frank Hunter, Holly Knowe, Miss.
2386 Will Irwin (Will Irving), Stoneville, Miss.
1386 John Jackson, Tralake, Miss.
2109 Wilson Jackson, Metcalfe, Miss.
1616 Junius James, care Jail, Greenville, Miss.
1589 George Johnson, Burdette, Miss.
1863 Jess Johnson (Jesse Johnson), Leland, Miss.

1548 Nolan Merchant Johnson, 200 North Theobald Street, Greenville, Miss. (Noland Merchant Johnson, Noles M. Johnson, Noland Mercer Johnson, 210 North Theobald Street, Greenville, Miss.).
19 Wm. Johnson, Dr. J. D. Smyth, Greenville, Miss.
148 Ellis Jones, Nappinee, Miss. (Nappinee Plantation Co., Nappinee, Miss.).
1799 General Grant Jones (General G. Jones), Long Switch, Miss.
2188 Jesse Jones, Bourbon, Miss.
1110 Joe Jones, 138 Lake Street, Greenville, Miss.
439 John Jones, Greenville, Miss.
637 Percy James Jones, 318 North Broadway, Greenville, Miss.
1887 Solomon Jones, 813 South Shelby Street, Greenville, Miss.
1188 Willie Jones, Vicksburg, Miss.
1390 Allen King, 914 Clay Street, Greenville, Miss.
1580 Will King (Willie King), Helm, Miss.
1824 Jacob Lane, 110 Luster Street, Greenville, Miss.
1106 Albert Louis, Harvey Street, Greenville, Miss. (Albert Lewis, Harvy Street, Greenville, Miss.).
607 Walter Lewis, Dunleith, Miss.
1506 Archie McFall (Arckie McFall), Helm, Miss.
450 Ernest McField, Leland, Miss.
353 Isaac McKenney (Isiah McKinney), Dunleith, Miss.
1367 Joe Marshall, 304 Alexander Street, Greenville, Miss.
1328 Sidney Martin, Natchez, Miss.
132 Chester Meborn (Chester Melborn), Leland, Miss.
326 Dave Miller, Leland, Miss.
1179 Mack Miller (Mac Miller), Greenville, Miss.
1473 Tobe Mitchell, Swiftwater, Miss.
499 Autry Moore (Autuy Moore, Antony Moore), Tralake, Miss.
1886 Lee Morgan, Tribbett, Miss.
941 Zeke Morris, Elizabeth, Miss.
375 Lewis Moseley (Lewis Moselay, Lewis Mosley), Woodstock plant, near Greenville, Miss. (Woodstock plant, Greenville, Miss.).
414 Walter Nelson (Geo. (George) Nelson), Holly Knowe, Miss.
1956 Walter Nelson, Helm, Miss.
2186 Clude Mixon (Nixon) (Clyde Mixon, Clyde Nixon), Leland, Miss.
938 Henry Paine, Ittabena, Miss.
1648 Will Patrick, care Jail, Greenville, Miss.
2161 Wilson Phillips, Bourbon, Miss.
60 Nat Pope, Leland, Miss.
486 Johnnie Powell (Johnie Powell), Greenville, Miss.
193 Robert Powell, Hollandale, Miss.
1644 Fred Rouser (Fred Roorser), 1502 O'Hea Street, Greenville, Miss.
240 Isaac Roach (Isaiah Roach, Isiah Roach), Leland, Miss.
58 Dan Robinson, Holly Ridge, Miss. (Mr. Gillette, Memphis, Tenn.).
713 Jud Rone (Jarde Rone), Greenville, Miss.
1130 Mack Rush, Leland, Miss.
799 Frank Sanders, Leland, Miss.
278 James Sanders, Leland, Miss.
1486 Joe Saunders, Greenville, Miss.
1396 John Sawer (Larner), Leland, Miss.
371 Will Shepherd (Will Sheparo, Will Sheperad), Leland, Miss.
126 Thomas Singleton, Long, Miss.
30 Eulium A. Smith (Ellum A. Smith, Elom A. Smith), Leland, Miss.
2196 Grandison Smith (Granison Smith), Leland, Miss.
905 Jim Smith, Greenville, Miss.
1145 Robert Smith, Leland, Miss.
1673 Sam Smith, jr., Forkland Plt, Winterville, Miss.
599 Robert Spears, 9 St. Charles Street, Greenville, Miss. (Robt Spears, St. Charles Street, Greenville, Miss.).
566 Kelley Swanager (Kelly Swanagen), near Greenville, Miss.
1715 Tom Taylor (Daylor), Heads, Miss.
632 Napoleon Thurman (Napolian Thurman, Napolian Therman, Nebollan Thurman), Leland, Miss.
1116 William Vandbell (William Vandball, William Vandall), 612 Gloster Street, Greenville, Miss.
2066 Kelly Wall, Winterville, Miss. (Falkland Pltg, Winterville, Miss.).
731 Daniel Ward, Greenville, Miss.
1027 Ben Washington, 406 Clay Street, Greenville, Miss.
1102 Will Watson (Watkins) (Will Watkins), Leland, Miss.
2247 Jessie Westingly (Jes Westingly, Jas. Westingly), Bourbon, Miss.
1412 Frank White, Greenville, Miss.
511 Dave Wiley, Bourbon, Miss.
1500 Albert Williams, Nittaguma, Miss.
1334 Clarence Williams, Leland, Miss.
431 James Wilson, Elizabeth, Miss.
201 Mose Wilson, Leland, Miss.
894 Murry, Winston, Helm, Miss.
27 Gid Youngman (Gle Youngman), Winterville, Miss.
1388 Willy Youngman (Willie Youngman), Metcalfe, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

1748 Camille (or Gamille) Aiff, 217 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2801 Paul Artichoki (Paul Artichoke), 414 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1463 Karathanos Athanasios (Athanasios Karathanos, Anthanosios Karathang), 723 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3174 Karing Andonan (Karnig Andonian), 621 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1218 Alyn Averiel (Allyn Alaysious Averill, Allyn Averill (or Averell), 201 South Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3225 Olksa Bakoloryk (Olksa Bakolosyk, Oleksor Bakolowyk), 411 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1210 Herbert Leon Barber, 513 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
990 Clyde Frazier Baxter (Clyde Frazer Baxter, Clyde Frazier), 1201 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
105 Benk (Benjamin) Berrian, 104 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
794 Leonard Blaskey, 140 Linden Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1907 Michael Bossa, 325 East Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1473 Maynard Hart Bostock (Maynard Hart Bostick, M. H. Bostick), 210 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
496 Clarence Wilson Boyce (C. W. Boyce), 110 West Adams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3151 Frank O. Bracht (Frank Otto Bracht), 227 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1428 Ceylon T. Beckus (or Backus) (Ceylon T. Backus, Ceylon Thomas Backus, Ceylon Thomas Ross Backus), 525 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
342 Fred Butler, 714 Orange Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
95 Emilia (Emilio) Canelli, 705 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3496 Arthur Carrier, 343 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
740 Andrew Chapman, 147 East Onondago Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
194 Geo. Franicis Chatam (Geo. Francis Chatham), 252 West Fayette Syracuse, N. Y.
3278 John Chrest (John Christ), 804 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2203 John F. (John Francis) Clancy, 721 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2750 Thos. J. (Thomas Joseph) Clark, 126 Miles Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3469a Chas. F. (Charles Frank) Coil, 109 Bastable and Genesee, Syracuse, N. Y.
3003 Lawrence Coleman (Lawrence Colman), 820 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3885 Thos. D. (Thomas D.) Collins, 451 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2341 Jerry Colway (Jerry Colwis (in pencil, Colway)), 603 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3990 George (Geo.) Corbett, 215 East Adams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1583 Melvin Corpening, 824½ Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2774 Luther Corry, 518 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2612 Jesse R. Corsey, 334 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Jesse Robert Corsey, 976 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y.).
406a Mailin (Malbor) Cortz, Smith Hotel, West Fayette and Franklin Streets, San Antonio, Tex. (Melahos Cortz, West Fayette, Syracuse, N. Y.).
2379 Jack Emmett (Jack Emmitt) Dailey, 209 South Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1126 Geo. (George, George E.) Davis, 711 Orange Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3493 Roncel S. De Abran (Ronocls (Ronoel) Salles De Abren, Ronoel S. De Abran), 215 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3586 John Deck, 708 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2073 Arthur Dedrick, 217 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1414 Lasare Demetroff, 825½ East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1855 Benny (Bennie) Dworkin, 564 Cedar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3922 Frank R. Easlick, 817 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1832 Frank Morris Egan, 512 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Frank M. Egan, 211 Shonnard Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2771 George (Georg) Elch, 804 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
793 Epros Eskrogec (Spros Es Krogel, Speros Es Krogl), 521 East Washington, Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2586 Hjamanar N. Exraimson (Hjalmar Mokoll or Niokoli Efraimson, Hjalmar Nikalai (or Nikalas) Espraimson), 510 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
155 John Pat. Farrell, 217 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (John Patrick Farrell, Utica, N. Y.).
80 Thos. (Thomas) Henry Ferguson, 302 Cedar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2927 John F. Freininger (John F. Freninger), 314 Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2886 Jimmie (Jimme) Frisco (James Irving Friscoe), 605 Dimond Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3758 Edw. Garan (Edward Garan or Gavan), 315 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3608 John Garrison, 304 East Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1448a Albert (Valbt) George, 721 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
846 Jimmy George 3245 East Fayette Street (324 East Fayette Street), Syracuse, N. Y.
567 Gilmore George, 511 East Genese Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
288 Jack Goodale, 1103 East Genesse Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2127 Samuel Gorden, 328 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1724 Michael Gorman (Garman), 235 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2225 Thos. C. (Thomas Carter) Green, 521 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
432 Arthur W. Groves, 615 East Adam Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
693 Antonio Guanclale, 427 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
481 Gustaf Hanson, 508 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1530 Ernest Harris, 205 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
2648 Thos. C. (Thomas Cleveland) Hartzel, 350 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2694 Abdullah Hassen (Hasem), 328 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2534 William Hill, 938 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3676 Hornest (Honest) Hoffman, 317 South Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3275 Sveren (Scoren) Hoveranin, 113 Harrison Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
3255 Frank E. (Frank Ernest, Frank Earnest) Howard, 319 South Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2477 Harry Howard, 227 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1420 Wm. H. Howard (William Hurlburt (William Hurlbert) Howard), 503 Orange Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3022 Joseph Hunter, 307 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1437 Elbert Hurd, 828 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
149 Cornelius James, 509 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3547 Joseph N. Johnson (Joseph Nicholas Johnston, Joseph Nicholas Johnson), 232 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
984 Albert Jones, 731 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2602 Nicholas Kakarli (Kakarlie, Alfolas Kalsaris, Nicholas Kakarlo), 316 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4042 John Kalokotronis (John Kalokotroni, John Colokotranin), 219 Cedar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3749 Alex Katodzun (Alex Kotodzin, Alex Kolodzin), 202 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2348 John Kelly, 115 Market Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2594 Fred Kempf, Windsor House (Winchester House), Syracuse, N. Y.
811 Tony Kiofalo (Tony Klofalo, Tony Cpiofalo), 514 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
275a Chris Koffagis (Koffogis), 715 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
643 Stephen Koneizny (Stephen Komeczny, Stephen Koneczny), 318 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3148 William Kunes (Kubes, Kules), 720 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1379 John M. Langford, 23 Elm Street, Cortland, N. Y. (John Maynard Langford, 421 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.)
2597 Jos. Arthur La Reau (Rean), 231 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Jos. (Jas.) A. Lareau (Joseph Arthur La Reau), Gouverneur, N. Y.).
1141 Joseph Lawrence, 338 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1626 Albert (Abert, Alert) Victor Lee, 721 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

1952 John Lesk (John Lask, Lesk), 1314 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3800 John A. (John Andrew) McArdle, 213 South Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3772 Nicholas C. McCaffrey (Nicholas Chas. McCaffrey, Nicholas Chas. McCoffery), 217 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
658 Myron Burr (Myron or Myren Burr) McEwan, 101 East Adams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
967 Atney Richard (Richard Atney) McKee, 311 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1810 James E. (James Edward) Madden, 115 Market Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3538 Napoleon J. Mansean (Napoleon Joseph Monsean or Mansean, Napoln Joseph Monsean), 715 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1577 Fred M. Martin (Fred Mathew Martin), 404 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2938 Wm. J. Melvin (Wm. Joseph, William Joseph), 115 Walton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2046 Wm. J. Nelson (Wm. Joseph Nelson, William J., William Joseph), 207 East Adams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
417 William Wallace Nelson, 710 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2640 Major F. Nesaon (Nesson) (Major F. Nelson, Major F. Nesson), 1011 Walnut Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
4035 Cost Nick, 614 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3726 Frederick Raymond Niles, 225 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2505 Daniel O'Leary (Daniel O. Leary), 217 W. Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2903 Wm. (William, Willie) Osby, 812 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3365 Chas. T. Ours (Charles Fred, C. F.), 1715 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1053 Pasquale Antonio (Antonio Paquale, Pasquele Antonio), 207 Star Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
3317 Pasquala Pasquilena, 828 S. State Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Pasquale Pasquilean or Posquilean).
3706 Jose F. Peralta (Jose Francisco, J. F.), 334 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2264 Chas. M. Pieros (Marion Pierce) (Pierce), 225 E. Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3686 Athanas N. Pines (Athans N.), 708 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3160 John L. Platt (John Leahon, John Leadon), 713 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4045 Paul Wedel Quiroz (Paul Wedel Quiros), 334 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4010 Elmer C. Reese, 317 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Elmer Charles Reese, General Hospital, New Mexico).
31 Abdul Rockman (Abdul Rodsman), 328 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1534 John Rose, 217 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3194 Clarence Ruffin (Cal or Col. Clarence Ruffin), 625 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3197 Jnanendranheh Sanyel (Jnanendranath Sanyal or Sangal, Jnanendranath Sanyol or Sanyal), 209 Franklin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3637 Chas. (Charles) Schier, 908 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4041 Mike Serednicke (Mike Serednicki), 202 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3282 Pat. H. Sheehan (Patrick Henry, Patrick H.), 324 East Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1869 Chas. H. Smith (Charles Henry, Chas. H. Smith (underneath the "H" is written "enery"), 254 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2608 Charles F. Smith (Charles E.), 415 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
847 Freeman Smith, 355 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1263 Geo. (George) Smith, Menton House, Syracuse, N. Y.
1419 James Upton Smith, 723 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
691 Thos. D. Smith, 1023 East Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Thomas D. Smith, 826 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.).
842 George Spencer, 104 Standart Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
452a Mitchell Stacey, 960 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
726 William Stakelhier (William Stankelhier) 608 Columbus, Syracuse, N. Y. (Notation below address: "No such number.")
1224 Evan Stefanoff, 727 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1061 Harry Stratton, 350 East Onondaga Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
759 John Joseph Surkosky, 213 Columbus Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
2502 Anastais T. Tolluviescu (Anastais T. Trnlviresau, Anastais (or Anastaus) Thomas Trillvirescy or Trillvirescu, Anastasi Thomas Trillvirescu (or Trillverescu), 621 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3158 Nicholas T. Tralaresau (Nicholas Thomas Tsriveresau), 619 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
71 Alfred Geo. (Alfred George) Tuck, 420 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1202 Willie Tyree, 1023 E. Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3505 Matthew Vandeheyden (Matthew Vanderhyden), 217 W. Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
2606 Ben VanDyke (Ben Van Dyke), 801 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3015 John Vivelemen (John Vivlemon, John Henry Vivlemon or Vivlamore), 605 Almond Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
116 Nick Vouvsas, 715 Clinton, Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
797 Robert Waldron, 211 West Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3088 Lawrence Albert Walter (L. L. (or A!) Walter), 834 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
3782 Harrison C. (Harrison Chas.), Waterman, 960 South Saline Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
4002 Paul E. Welshaar, 307 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1808 Albert Wells, 119 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1485 Reinhold (or Reinhold) Wuerch, 510 Euclid Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
792 Dohi Yvanoff, 712 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLADEN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

494 Holly Adams, 224 Polk Street, Macon, Ga. (Parkersburg, N. C.).
1418 Richard Best, Parkersburg, N. C.
1118 Emmitt (Emit) Brown, Steads, R. F. D. 1, Moore County, N. C.
251 Willie (Wille) Connell, Parkersburg, N. C.
90 Frank Daniel (Dambel), East Arcadia, N. C.
173 Baker Dillard, Parkersburg, N. C.
737 McKinley Fulmore, Parkersburg, N. C.
88 Charlie D. Gooden (Charley Duncan Gooden), Clarkton, N. C.
1390 Walter J. Harvey, Abbottsburg, N. C. (Walter Jackson Harvey, Wrightsville, N. C.).
366 Montgomery Hayes (M. G. Hayes), Parkersburg, N. C.
592 Frank Johnson, Parkersburg, N. C. (F. Johnson, Ivanhoe, N. C.).
211 John Jones, Parkersburg, N. C.
474 James McDowell, Elizabethtown, N. C.
1400 Wm. Murphy, R. F. D. 1, Tomahawk, N. C.
384 Dave Simmons, Parkersburg, N. C.
369 Charlie Smith, route 8, Fayetteville, N. C.
1227 Thomas H. (Thos. Halsey) Thompson, Bladenboro, N. C.
196 David Wooten, Clarkton, N. C. (route 3, Clarkton, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CABARRUS, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2998 James Allen, R. F. D. No. 1, Concord, N. C.
610 Ellis C. Barbee, care Western Union Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga. (route 2, Stanfield, N. C.).
1699 Jess Booker, R. F. D. No. 7, Concord, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 6, Concord, N. C.).
1486 Thomas Ernest Bost, R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Pleasant, N. C. (route 1, Albermarle, N. C., care France Dennis).
1993 Benjamin H. Braugham (Brangham, Brangman), 140 Jumper Street, Kannapolis, N. C. (Landis, N. C.).
2005 Walter Edwards Brumley (Rumbley), West Depot, Concord, N. C.
1550 William Calvin, R. F. D., Concord, N. C.
2087 Otis C. Carry, Kannapolis, N. C.
985 Fletcher Eugene Carter, route No. 6, Concord, N. C.
2455 Lemuel C. Carter, 239 West Young Street, Concord, N. C.
1224 Lawson Childers, Kannapolis, N. C.
2360 Numen Crawford, Kannapolis, N. C.
423 James Davis, 35 Pounds Street, Concord, N. C.
2383 John Edwards, Peachtree Street, Concord, N. C.
2263 Hoyt N. Ellis (Hoyt W. Ellis), Concord, N. C.
61 Charley Finch (Fincha), 718 East Broad Street, Concord, N. C.
2448 William W. Freeze (Frieze), Kannapolis, N. C. (520 Main Street, Kannapolis, N. C.).
1040 Leroy Andrew Harris, route No. 1, Concord, N. C.
2579 Jesse James Harrison (Morrison), Concord, N. C. (R. F. D., Concord, N. C.).
2083 W. H. Henric (Hemric), Kannapolis, N. C.
2850 Oscar Holly (Holley), route No. 5, Concord, N. C.
2942 Pink Horton, route No. 4, Concord, N. C. (route No. 2, Harrisburg, N. C.).
3032 Albert Johnson, route No. 2, Concord, N. C.
87 Thomas Elmo Jones, 114 Misenheimer Avenue, Concord, N. C.
1521 Lindsay Leach, rural route No. 6, box 33, Concord, N. C.
2952 Ed McDaniel, route No. 3, Concord, N. C.
2969 William McMoore, Concord, N. C.
2761 Lee Maxwell, 78 Pine Street, Concord, N. C.
2297 William A. Mayberry, Kannapolis, N. C.
2645 Elijah Miller, Concord, N. C.
526 Robert Miller, Concord, N. C.
3011 Stanley T. Miller (Stanley I. Miller), Kannapolis, N. C.
5 Boyd Norris, 153 Buffalo Street, Concord, N. C.
331 Shellie Oliver, George Avenue, Concord, N. C.
2205 Clarence Richie (Ritchie), Hamsburg, N. C.
1635 Samuel Simmons, R. F. D. No. 2, Harrisburg, N. C.
1998 Robert Smith, 25 Tournament Street, Concord, N. C.
1335 Frazier Stephenson (Stepheson), 65 Broad Street, Concord, N. C.
1245 Monroe Strong, Kannapolis, N. C.
277 David Waisner, alias Zackerons, 106 Young Street, Concord, N. C.
554 William Jackson Wall, Concord, N. C.
364 Wren (Wrenn) Watson, Harrisburg, N. C.
1237 Bert W. Weaver (Beaver), Kannapolis, N. C.
2519 Guilford A. Williams (Guilford Arius Williams), Kannapolis, N. C.
2301 James Williams, Concord, N. C. (J. M. Williams, Cedar Street, Concord, N. C.).
1832 Oscar Yount, Kannapolis, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF GUILFORD, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

885 Evans Bethea (Bethea), 216 Leonard Street, High Point, N. C.
975 Ezell Bost, 602 Leonard Street, High Point, N. C.
710 Willis Boston, 500 Leonard Street, High Point, N. C.
1380 Alex Camon, Beaman (Beeman) Street, High Point, N. C.
1644 Leo Cowan, 107 Eccles Street, High Point, N. C.
112 Oscar Fletcher Davis, High Point, N. C.
1187 Charlie Dobson, 108 Evans Street, High Point, N. C.
476 Henry Gilmer, 205 Leonard Street, High Point, N. C.
1444 Dann (Dan) Hall, Rankin Street, High Point, N. C.
1653 Henry Hamons (Hammons), 412 East High Street, High Point, N. C.
855 Dewey Admiral Harris, 117 (113) Rankin Street, High Point, N. C.
1109 Coleman Hill, 216 Washington Street, High Point, N. C. (1303 North Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
618 Charley Holton, 108 West Normal Street (108 West Marmon Street), High Point, N. C.
736 Henry Jackson, 500 Leonard Street, High Point, N. C.
643 D. W. Jennings, R. F. D. No. 5, High Point, N. C.
792 Otho Johnson, 210 Smith Street, High Point, N. C.
1138 Nelman Jordan, 605 Gurley Street, High Point, N. C.
349 Arthur Kennington, 113 Rankin Street, High Point, N. C.
905 Lucius Leighter, Vine Street, High Point, N. C.
616 Prophet McMickle, Washington Street, High Point, N. C.
204 Thomas Luther Proctor, 110 Centennial Street (110 Centennial Avenue), High Point, N. C.
141 Booker Tellefair Reed, 315 Taylor Street, High Point, N. C.
22 William Richardson, 408 (418) East Washington Street, High Point, N. C.
857 William Roberson, 106 Washington Street, High Point, N. C.
650 Will Smith, 5 East Washington Lane, High Point, N. C.
1694 John Spisse, corner High and Willowbrook Streets, High Point, N. C.
218 John Stuart (Stewart), 205 Cherry Street, High Point, N. C.
1258 Clarence Thompson, 107 East Washington Street, High Point, N. C.
1327 William H. Upton, West Green Street, High Point, N. C.
804 Roscoe Wiggins, Baptist Street, High Point, N. C.
1302 Dennis Chasteen Williams, 119 Elm Street, High Point, N. C.
1663 James Williams, 700 Washington Street, High Point, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARTIN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

472 Ernest Albritton, Hassell, N. C.
1460 Jonah Andrews, Robersonville, N. C.
1373 James Brown, Hamilton, N. C.
1451 Elias Daniel, Jamesville, N. C.
1406 Levi James, Everetts, N. C. (Robersonville, N. C.).
1311 James Jones, Hobgood, N. C.
509 Henry Long, 802 Cherry Street, Oak City, N. C.
534 John Henry Savage, Palmyra, N. C.
654 Charles Sears, Oak City, N. C.
553 John Staton, Hamilton, N. C.
816 (860) Edward Williams, Oak City, N. C.
410 Kenneth Williams, Oak City, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NASH, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

3411 Leslie Allen, W. Thomas, Rocky Mount, N. C.
344 John Alston, Castalia, N. C.
70 Sam Alston, Route No. 3, Nashville, N. C.
1403 Rowland W. Andrews, Rocky Mount, N. C.
132 Willie Battle, R. F. D., Rocky Mount, N. C.
3687 Ralph Bluniman (Bunlman, Buniman), Middlesex, N. C. (Maddbux, N. C.).
410 Willie Bobbitt, Spring Hope, N. C.
2554 Duckey Brown (Brower), Rocky Mount, N. C.
1680 Henry Brown, R. F. D., Elm City, N. C.
82 Cornelius Bullock (Comillus Bullock), Battleboro, N. C.
2132 William Bullock, Henry Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2858 Luther Byerd (Byrd), Moneger, N. C.
2714 J. J. Chandler, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1738 Eddie Collington, Georgetown, S. C.
1039 Joseph Cromwell, Thomas, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Newport News, Va.).
3513 Alexander Curley (Elick Z. Gurley), 121 Fillery, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2678 Leonard Brazell Daniels (Brozel Daniel), Rocky Mount, N. C.
3654 Samuel H. Daniels (Daniel), 520 Gay (570 Gay), Rocky Mount, N. C.
28 Moses Davis, Rocky Mount, N. C.
825 George Curtis Dean (Deans), Route No. 2, Nashville, N. C.
2073 Matthew Douglas, Box 610, Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
304 George W. (Willis) Dunn, Battleboro, N. C.
702 Sam Edwards, Nashville, N. C.
1352 Tommie J. (James) Elmore, Route No. 2, Battleboro, N. C.
67 Herbert Falson, Falson, N. C.
3242 Giles Finch, Bailey, N. C.
2612 Lonnie Falson, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2010 John Herbert Foster, Whitakers, N. C.
3180 Artha (Aethar) Gibbs, Middlesex (Wallace), N. C.
2037 John Henry Goffin, 248 West Howard, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Henry Goffin, 248 West Harvard).
886 Foster Gambrelle, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2456 Joe Gibson, Florence, S. C.
2615 Wm. Sherry Gilchrist (Wm. Henry Gilchrist), Rocky Mount, N. C.
2268 John Graham (Grayham), Route No. 1, Rocky Mount, N. C.
936 Johnnie Greenger, Route No. 2, Battleboro, N. C.
214 Thomas Griffin, South Church, Rocky Mounts, N. C.
971 Rennie Hardy (Harty), Route No. 5, Whitaker, N. C.
3500 Jas. Willis Harris, Bailey, N. C.
295 William Harris, Nashville, N. C.
136 John Harris, Rocky Mount, N. C.
862 William Harris, Route No. 2, Elm City, N. C.
373 Richard Hicks, Kinston, N. C. (Whitakers, N. C.).
281 John Henry Richard High, Route No. 1, Spring Hope, N. C.
1496 William James, care Claud Harris, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1453 Cannon Jenkins, Castalia, N. C.
2783 Bob Jones, Whitakers, N. C.
2200 Henry Jones, route No. 2, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Rocky Mount, N. C.).
555 Robert Jones (Robert E. Jones), Rocky Mount, N. C.
2567 Wm. Franklin Jones, 109 Ridge, Rocky Mountain, N. C. (29 East Fifth, Chester, Pa.).
757 Will Karklin, Castalia, N. C. (route No. 1, Spring Hope, N. C.).
3021 Ferander (Fearander, Feronder) Kee, route No. 4, Nashville, N. C.
2665 James Lance, route No. 1, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1955 Bernice (Bernes) Lee, 321 Gay, Rocky Mount, N. C.
577 Owen C. Lewis (Owen Carr (Carf) Lewis), Church Street, Rock Mount, N. C.
17 Joe (Joe) Lord, Georgetown, S. C. (Middlesex, N. C.).
3104 Howard (Homer) McArthur, Elisabethtown, N. C.
760 John McBride (McBryde), Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2861 Roger (Roger) McDowell, 115 Howell, Rocky Mount, N. C.
524 Jesse (Jessie) McKinnon, South Church, Rocky Mount, N. C.
3402 Park McLeon (Park McLean), Thomas, Rocky Mount, N. C.
905 Wayland Mangum, route No. 1, Spring Hope, N. C.
383 Miles Marshall, Spring Hope, N. C.
1742 Aaron (Avron) Martin, Bailey, N. C.
382 Alexander Mercer, Middlesex, N. C.
3470 Bruce Dunn Moore, Middlesex, N. C.
2430 Wm. Joseph Morgan, Rocky Mount, N. C.
957 John Murphy, Railroad Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
72 Frank Norwood, Ninth Street, Baltimore, Md. (15 E Street, Washington, D. C.).
1975 Eddie Parker, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1265 Marcus (Magnus) Parks, Beal, Rocky Mount, N. C.
3530 William Patterson, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2948 Charlie Perry, Battleboro, N. C.
1634 Harris Perry, route No. 1, Castalia, N. C.
3134 James Pickett, route No. 2, Rocky Mount, N. C.
381 Ernest Pittman (Earnest Pitman), Rocky Mount, N. C.
127 Richard Powell, route No. 2, Whitakers, N. C.
169 Ollie Richardson, Whitakers, N. C.
1825 Lazarus (Larrus) Richardson, route No. 2, Nashville, N. C.
800 Willie Ricks, route No. 2, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1247 William Ross, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1180 Joe Smith, Bailey, N. C.
2540 James Taylor, Whitakers, N. C.
589 Joe Terrell, Wake Forest, N. C. (Nashville, N. C.).
3018 Charlie Thomas, Nashville, N. C.
224 George Valentine, route No. 2, Battleboro, N. C.
690 Claude (Claud) Vester, R. F. D., Rocky Mount, N. C.
754 Peter Washington, Georgetown, S. C.
413 Isaac Washington, Andrews, S. C. (Middlesex, N. C.).
2272 Edward Kress Whitaker, route No. 5, Whitakers, N. C.
286 Lewis (Louis) Whitaker, route No. 2, Whitakers, N. C.
1876 Wm. Henry Whitaker, route No. 2, Rocky Mount, N. C.
13 James Wiggins, Whitakers, N. C.
1023 Altmore (Altlmore) Williams, Thomas, Rocky Mount, N. C.
444 Plummer Winstead, Rocky Mount, N. C.
372 Ernest Wyche, Rock Mount, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1880 Sing Adams, Hamlet, N. C.
2196 Thomas Adams (Thos. Adams), Hamlet, N. C.
502 Will Alston, Hamlet, N. C.
169 Stetson Armstrong, Hamlet, N. C.
2031 James F. Atkins (Jas. T. Atkins, James K. Atkins), Rockingham, N. C.
1527 Nollie Barnes, Rockingham, N. C. (care American Rolling Mill Co., Middleton, Ohio).
1267 Laurence Bennett (Lawrence Bennett), R. F. D. No. 3, Ellerbe, N. C.
434 John Bethea, Hamlet, N. C.
1419 Edward Blue, Route No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.
741 Edgar Bowden, Rockingham, N. C.
581 Lemon Brayboy, Hamlet, N. C.
1667 Mac Birkhead (Mac Birkhead, Mal Birkhead), R. No. 1, Mount Gilend, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, McGilend, N. C.).
904 Horace Robert Cagle, Powelton, N. C.
1075 John Cameron, Hamlet, N. C.
2285 James Charles, Hamlet, N. C.
1102 John Cole, Hamlet, N. C.
1458 Moses Coleman, Rockingham, N. C.
139 James Corby (James Corly), Hamlet, N. C.
1669 Boston Covington, R. No. 4, Rockingham, N. C.
2339 Sank Covington, Rockingham, N. C.
1925 Geo. Crawford (George Crawford), Stewart Street, Rockingham, N. C.
393 Isaac Crawford (Isaiah Crawford), Hamlet, N. C.
900 James Carson Crowder, Rockingham, N. C.
1710 Jake Crump, Pomona, N. C. (Jackson Crump, Hamlet, N. C.).
78 John Davis, Hamlet, N. C.
1207 Joseph Raleigh Deaton, Entwistle, N. C.
702 James Durham, Hamlet, N. C.
1016 James Edwards, Hamlet, N. C.
1921 Jess Ellerby (Jesse Ellerby), R. F. D. No. 2, Ellerbe, N. C.
498 Henry Evans, Hamlet, N. C.
1855 Fayloney Fuller, Ashboro, N. C.
591 Haywood Glasgow, Hamlet, N. C.
481 Oscar Goldson (Oscar Goldston), Hamlet, N. C.
1275 Ed Green, Hamlet, N. C.
240 Herman Green, Hamlet, N. C.
290 James Hinton Hall, Hamlet, N. C.
259 Julius Harmon, Hamlet, N. C.
2227 John Harris, Hamlet, N. C.
900 Dan Holland, Newport News, Va. (Hamlet, N. C.)
738 Lee Horne (Lee Horn), Hamlet, N. C.
1697 George W. Ingram (Geo. Washington Ingram, George Washington Ingram), Powelton, N. C.
992 James Johnson, Hamlet, N. C.
1740 Ernest Kelly, Hamlet, N. C.
1700 Jim Kennedy, Hamlet, N. C.
852 James Leach, Rockingham, N. C.
1784 Columbus Leak, Rockingham, N. C.
1690 Geo. W. Lee (Geo. Washington Lee), R. F. D. No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.
716 Henry Lee, Hamlet, N. C.
925 Mark Lewis, Hamlet, N. C.
1961 Berry Little, Stewart Street, Rockingham, N. C.
1276 Weldon Burst Lockhart (Weldon Herat Lockhart), R. F. D. No. 1, Richmond County, Rockingham, N. C.
2055 Kelly Loftin, Hamlet, N. C.
1210 Elmore (Elmon) McCoy, Hamlet, N. C.
1028 Andrew McDonald, Elliott, N. C.
1443 Richard McDonald, Hamlet, N. C.
31 Austin McLean (Austin M. Lane), Rockingham, N. C.
2054 Clinton McLean, Hamlet, N. C.
135 John McLean, Hamlet, N. C.
2069 Geo. McNeill (George McNeil, George McNeill), Hamlet, N. C.
381 Locke McNeill (Locke McNeal), Hamlet, N. C.
1758 Will McPherson, Tallahassee, Fla.
104 Charlie McRae (Charlie McGray, Charlie McCray), R. F. D. No. 1, box 40, Rockingham, N. C.
1470 William McRae (William McCrar), Rockingham, N. C.
806 Alex McSween, Hamlet, N. C.
1764 Ben Miller, Rockingham, N. C.
204 Luther Monroe, Rockingham, N. C.
1978 Laurice Montague, Hamlet, N. C.
2230 Robert Nicholson, Rockingham, N. C.
1204 Willie Nixon, Hamlet, N. C.
1681 Vance Parker, Hamlet, N. C.
1543 Gurnie A. Patterson (Gurnie Archie Patterson), Hoffman, N. C.
433 Willie Patterson (Will Patterson), Hamlet, N. C.
2084 Wil. Pearson, Hamlet, N. C.
858 Mason Perkins (Manson Perkins), Hamlet, N. C.
1083 English Peterson, Hamlet, N. C.
977 Walter Poston, Hamlet, N. C.
1757 John Powe (Jno. Powe), Hamlet, N. C.
688 Dave Price, Smithfield, Ga.
1938 Henry Ratliff, Hamlet, N. C.
383 Andrew Richardson, Hamlet, N. C.
301 David Robinson, Mangam, Richmond County, N. C.
1986 Richard Rogers (Richard Rodgers), Hamlet, N. C.
251 March Samone (March Sammons), Hamlet, N. C.
1661 Roger Samuel (Rossie Samuel), Hamlet, N. C.
2187 Peter Scott, Hamlet, N. C.
1647 Normand Seagrove, Hamlet, N. C.
1169 James Paul Sherron, Rockingham, N. C.
2212 Lonnie Shurd, Hamlet, N. C.
535 James Simons (James Simonds), Hamlet, N. C.
2180 Charlie Smith, Hamlet, N. C.
2104 Henry Smith, Lilesville, N. C.
1204 Lonnie Smith, R. F. D., Hamlet, N. C.
246 Robert Smith (Rob't Smith), Hamlet, N. C.
1900 Will Smith, Hamlet, N. C. (Morehead City, N. C.).

1235 Willie Smith, Rockingham, N. C.
2283 Zackery Smith (Zachery Smith), Hamlet, N. C.
2081 L. D. Snugga, R. F. D. No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.
1492 John Eagle Spark (John Eagle Sparks, John Eaple Sparks), Rockingham, N. C.
1182 Edward Stevens (Edward Stephens), Hamlet, N. C.
1171 Pete Sumpter, Hamlet, N. C.
304 Hartsnile Taylor, Torboro, N. C. (Hartsville Taylor, Rockingham, N. C.).
2226 John Taylor, Hamlet, N. C.
826 Norman Terry, Rockingham, N. C.
998 Thomas Terry, Rockingham, N. C.
2186 Ashley Thompson, Hamlet, N. C.
86 Gary Thompson (Gary Mitchell), Hamlet, N. C.
1847 Will M. Turner (Will Turner), Rockingham, N. C.
77 Hilliard Tyson, Hamlet, N. C.
1914 Charles Vinson, Hamlet, N. C.
1822 Dan Washington, Hamlet, N. C.
1931 George Washington, Hamlet, N. C.
982 John White, Hamlet, N. C.
2204 George Williams, Hamlet, N. C.
1920 Will Williams (Will Williasm), Hamlet, N. C.
642 Ernest Wilson (Earnest Wilson), Maxton, N. C.
2134 Kelly Wilson, Hamlet, N. C.
771 Lonnie (Bonnie) Wood (Bonnie Wood), Hamlet, N. C.
910 Albert Yates, Hamlet, N. C.
1383 Claud Young (Claude Young), Hamlet, N. C.
1211 James Young, Hamlet, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2650 Richard Adams, Monroe, N. C.
2525 William Aldsbrooks, Matthews, N. C.
40 L. P. Austin, R. F. D. No. 5, Marshville, N. C.
937 George Brady, Monroe, N. C.
1640 Daniel Chambers (Deniel Chambers), Marshville, N. C.
800 Doss Chambers, Monroe, N. C.
740 David Clyburn, No. 8 Monroe, N. C. (No. 1, Monroe, N. C.).
2293 Robert Covington, Waxhaw, Wingate, N. C.
745 William Lefler Garmen (Lefler Garmen, William Lefler Garmon), R. F. D. No. 1, Unionville, N. C. (No. 2, Scranton, care J. H. Barrier, S. C.).
2701 Henry Gilbert, Monroe, N. C.
801 A. J. Haigles (Andrew Jackson Haigler, Andrew J. Haigler), R. F. D. No. 3, Indian Trail, N. C.
2235 Miles Hamilton, Marshville, N. C.
192 T. C. Harris, No. 3 Waxhaw, N. C.
1295 Elias Hasty, 2 Matthews, N. C. (18 Matthews, N. C.).
653 Winfred L. Hasty (Winford Lane), Marshville, N. C.
2084 Henry Heard (Heord), Monroe, N. C.
478 Abram F. Helms (Abraham G. Helms), No. 5 Waxhaw, N. C.
842 Paul Livergood, Monroe, N. C.
1291 Walter McCain, Warsaw, N. C. (Waxhaw, N. C., Warsow, N. C.).
2135 James McDonald, Monroe, N. C.
1174 John McMillon (McMillon), Monroe, N. C.
227 Benjamin S. Moss (Benjamin Moss, Ben Moss), Matthews, N. C.
600 Raymond G. Mills (Raymond Grover), No. 3, Marshville, N. C.
1859 Charles E. Moser (Chas. C. Moser, Chas. Clyde Moser), North Main, Monroe, N. C.
770 Will Porter, No. 6, Monroe, N. C.
2209 Duncan E. Powell (Duncan Ellerbe Powell, Duncan Elderbe Powell), Mill Street, Monroe, N. C.
1502 Mark L. (Mark Lester) Presson, No. 1 Monroe, N. C.
2022 Augustus Ranzy (Augustus Ranzy, Augustus Ronzy), P. O. Gen. G., Monroe, N. C.
711 Walter Richmond, Monroe, N. C.
39 Charlie Small, Monroe, N. C.
2273 Robert Smith, Monroe, N. C.
2581 Fred Stryvner, 918 Senate St., Columbia, S. C.
1603 William (Wm.) Thompson, No. 3 Blackston, N. C. (Box 55, No. 3 Blackston, N. C.).
2324 Joseph White, R. 1, Monroe, N. C.
1347 Ed. D. Williams (Ed. Davis Williams), R. F. D. 1, Monroe, N. C.
1529 Son Wilson, Monroe, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1911a Charlie Adkins, Goldsboro, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 5, Goldsboro, N. C.).
2962 Wyatte Atkinson, Saulston, N. C.
2483 Raymond Ballard, Freemont, N. C.
173 Lonnie Barnes, R. F. D. No. 3, Pikeville, N. C.
153 Hollie Bruton, 404 Virginia St. Goldsboro, N. C.
1119 Columbus Bryant, R. F. D. No. 5 (R. F. D. No. 2), Snow Hill, N. C.
1761 George Byrant, Poplar Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2852 William Burns, 173 Russell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
177 Jessie Budd, Dudley, N. C.
319 John Thomas Bute, 211 West Center Street, Goldsboro, N. C. 211 West Ventre Street, Thomasville, N. C.).
3033 Alonza Burke, 210 Peterson Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
216 James Canty, Hardwood Mill Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2913 Lester Clark, Goldsboro, N. C.
1268 Willie Clements, Virginia Lbr. Co. Camp, Goldsboro, N. C.
2735 Moses Cooper, 227 West Pine Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1253 William Creech (Creath, Creeth), R. F. D. No. 1, Goldsboro, N. C.
193 John Crocket, Goldsboro, N. C.
3287 Albert Oscar Croom, 519 East Spruce Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
374 James (Jess) Dawson, Mount Olive, N. C.
1380 Willie Duly (Duby), Goldsboro, N. C.
1137 Junius Ford, Slaughter Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1932 Jake Frasier, Dudley, N. C.
1624 Willie Alton Frederick, R. F. D. No. 2, care H. Dixon, Goldsboro, N. C.
2195a Acsion L. Gazony, Mina Tiolle Pwime Panay, Philippines (Acasion L. Gazoney, Mina Florh).
1503 Henry Gidger, 122 Ash Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1007 Elliott Grantham, Goldsboro, N. C.
1708 Charlie Grey, Poplar Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
130 Geo. Grey, 112 Elm Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1056 Henry Perry Hamilton, Fairmont (Freemont), N. C.
1210 Major Hart, Goldsboro, N. C.
2724 Henry Highsmith, Little Washington Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2430 Geo. Hill, Goldsboro, N. C.
2378 Deck Howell, 417 (407) South George Sttreet, Goldsboro, N. C.
800 Johnnie Howell, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Olive, N. C.
2963 Jame Johnson, Jads, Va.
3458 David Johnson, Factory Hill Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2453 Pete James, Goldsboro, N. C.
2602 Tommie Cleveland Johnson, R. F. D., Goldsboro, N. C.
1301 David Jones, South George Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
3318 John Everett James, R. F. D. No. 3, Goldsboro, N. C. (Mount Olive).
1678 Peter Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Pikeville, N. C.
749 Henry Joyner, Mount Olive, N. C.
2255 Dennis King, Center Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
430 Allen James Kirk, R. F. D., Goldsboro, N. C.
1454 Herman Knight, R. F. D. No. 3, Pikeville, N. C.
1182 William Kornegay, R. F. D. No. 1, Goldsboro, N. C.
2280 Rise Langley, R. F. D. No. 4, Princeton, N. C.
3274 Thomas Lasater (Thos. Lasater), Goldsboro, N. C.
2600 George Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 4, Goldsboro, N. C.
2866 Leonard Lee, Mount Olive, N. C.
1818 Carl Davis Lindsey, Pikeville, N. C.
3255 Albert Lofton, Goldsboro, N. C.
12 Henry McCall, Fremont, N. C.
1202 Oscar McKoy, Hardwood Mill Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
195 Stephern McLamb, Goldsboro, N. C.
1184a Sam McNeal, Goldsboro, N. C.
752 Hazle Malbourne, Crawford Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
204 Rowland Mathews, Goldsboro, N. C.
864 Edward Miller, Canal Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
302 Robert Miller, Mount Olive, N. C.
911 Jack Mills, near Pine Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2785 Amos Moore, R. F. D. No. 4, Dudley, N. C.
761 Geo. Moore, Goldsboro, N. C.
3112 Henry Moore, West Pine Street, Goldsboro, N. C. (Tilghman Lbr. Co. Camp, Dunn, N. C.).
301 Claude Morgan, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Olive, N. C.
1108 Mark Morris, Mount Olive, N. C.
2042 Moses Murphy, R. F. D. No. 1, Goldsboro, N. C.
2210 John O. Nixon, Slocumb Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
121 Willie Pearce, R. F. D., Goldsboro, N. C.
2018 Harney Winston Perry, 705 North James Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
537 Elwood J. Perry, 102 East Elm Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1981 Lorenzo Pitney, near School Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
3371 Allen Pittman, R. F. D. No. 5, Goldsboro, N. C.
2815 Willie James Purcell, Stantonburg, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 3, Stantonburg, N. C.).
2440 Dave Richardson, Trestle Force A. C. L., Goldsboro, N. C.
236 Murray Roberts, Goldsboro, N. C.
1807 Marshall Robinson (M. R. Robinson), Goldsboro, N. C.
1224 David E. (Edward) Rutter, Goldsboro, N. C.
1104 Thomas Shaw, West Pine Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
900 James Sherrard, Pikeville, N. C.
670 Levy Sloan, East Holly Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
1518 Samuel Small, Goldsboro Township, N. C.
1169 Walter Smith, Fremont, N. C.
1788 Henry Spence, Elm Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
87 Ore (Orl) Stanley, Goldsboro, N. C.
1239 Mitchel Story, Va. Box & Hammer Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
750 Ed Sumter, 220 North John Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2953 Joe Taun, Goldsboro, N. C.
2382 John Tate, Goldsboro, N. C.
2788 Richard Verline, Goldsboro, N. C. (Va. L. & Box Plant, Goldsboro, N. C.).
2199 William Vinson, Mount Olive, N. C.
723 Mack Watters (Walters), Goldsboro, N. C.
802 Tack Washington, Goldsboro, N. C.
2935 Cornell Watson, near Goldsboro, Goldsboro, N. C.
2545 Joe Watson, North James Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2488 John Watson, R. F. D. No. 3, Stantonsburg, N. C.
837 John Wesley, Goldsboro, N. C.
833 Arthur White, R. F. D. No. 4, Goldsboro, N. C.
2787 William White, Goldsboro, N. C.
2214 Lonnie Wilder, Spruce Street, Goldsboro, N. C.
2834 Alex Whiteford (Whitford), Chas., Yalsboro, N. C. (Charles Street, Goldsboro, N. C.).
3187 Colonel Williams, Goldsboro, N. C. (Va. L. & Box Co., Goldsboro, N. C.).
1722 Kelly Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Pikesville, N. C.
3502 Willie Williams, West Pine Street, Goldsboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

1617 Louis Fountain, Geo. Co., Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

5123 Marcus Carl Goldstein (Marcus Goldstein), 1986 East Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6809 Frank Mayers (Meyers), 213 West Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
6906 Harry Smith, 1609 East Forty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ERIE, STATE OF OHIO.

693 Lee Decker (D.) Prentice, Vermillion, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MEDINA, STATE OF OHIO.

1922 Thomas Albert (A.) Austin, Litchfield, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SANDUSKY, STATE OF OHIO.

2101 Ralph Earl Rush, general delivery, Lima, Ohio (512 Bidwell Avenue, Fremont, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

922 Charles Godshalk (Charles L. Godshalk), 939 West Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4261 Adam Bakorokas (Barbarekas), 117 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3387 Jones Barvskus (Jonas Bararskas), 217 Greenwich (234 Fernon Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3122 Angelo Barba, 727 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2380 Walter Barezewski (Barozewski, Barazewski), 1622 South Front, Philadelphia, Pa.
182 Alex Basste (Bassis, Alexander Bassis), 330 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
95 Ross Bodame (Badome, Bodome, Bodamo), 807 Pirce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2038 John Burk, 425 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
592 John Burns (John E. Burns), 1403 East Moyer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3555 Damenico Chiarincoo (Dominico Chiriaco, Cotrioco), 804 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3506 Donenico Ciammarino (Giammarino, Giammarino, Giammarino), 832 Carp Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
252 Louis Coehn (Cohen), 519 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4126 John A. Copp, 1201 Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pa.
700 Luigi Costa (Casta), 904 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1697 Jos. Daley, 402 Gerritt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3673 Anthony Di Ruggalari (Anthony D. Ruggieri, Di Ruggieri), 1518 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1771 Abraham Draphin (Draplin, Abram Drophin), 511 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4354 Otto Duchlack (Duchacek), 1420 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3948 Joseph Dunglo (Sunglo, Yunglo, Yanzelo, Yunzelo), 1183 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5043 Micqhel Edwards (Michael, Mike Edward), 1738 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1795 John Elkomas (Csikomos, Elkomos), 103 Seigel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2168 Frank Gatino (Catino), 1033 Mountain Street, Philadelphia Pa. (1023 Mountain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3361 Lorenz Arnold Giefera (Giefers), German Seamen's Home, Philadelphia, Pa. (1402 East Mayamensing Avenue).
4804 James Wm. Grant, 914 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4717 Mosano Guerrino (Mascino, Maschino Guerrino), 1421 South Beulah Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4018 Samuel Hirsh, 1429 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3821 Egnatz Jarashuk (Garoshuk, Jaroshuk), 412 Seigel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4737 Toefil Jodenka (Teofil Judeika, Teofil Jodenko, Toefel Jodenka), 1843 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2282 Harry Kassek (Harry Kessler, Harry Kassler), 532 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2052 Isadore Kluman (Isladore Kheman, Kleman, Kheinan, Khiman, Kherman, Khirnan, Isadore Kulman), 508 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4007 Etzek (Etzelk) Kovadio, 628 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (623 Meder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4808 Jos. Lender (Joseph Sender, Joe Lender, Sender), 1425 South Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3198 Samuel Levine (Levin, Sam Levin), 704 Scars Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2471 Elig Levonick (Elia Senonink, Lenomink, Elia Levanink), 104 McClellan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2741 Constantino Lovinovitch (Constantine Lovenovite, Lodinovitch), 222 Pierce, Philadelphia, Pa.
5041 Vicenzo Lupo (Lugo), 1011 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (701 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
99 John McMahan (McMahon, John M. Maichon (MacMahon), John M. McMahon, John M. McMahan), 225 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4691 Michael McDonald, 306 Sears Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1858 George Maraska (Leo Maraska), South 1713 Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3622 John Mashan (Mrohan) (John Joe, Mechan, John Meehan), 1836 South Sartain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3182 Joe Mauser (Mausas) (Joseph Nauses, Jos. Masuses) (Mausses), 132 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4259 Nicholas Mickitige (Nickolas Mickitage), 724 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1780 David Myerson (David Mayerson), 1622 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1622 Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1622 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1801½ W. N. Nappeson (M. M. Nappenon, Wm. N. Napperon, W. N. Noppenor), rear southeast corner Second and Dickinson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
4363 Bernard Ormerberg (Bernard (Bernhard) Gustaf Emanuel Omerberg, Omenberg), 1501 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3351 Larion Orbanisky (Larion Orkumski, Orkunski), 109 Mountain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
869 Nicola Pettinelli (Nicole Pettinelli), 829 Sears Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3418 Giovani Pietrangeis (Giovanna Pietrangelo, Giovanna Pietrangelis, Gioranni Pietrangelo), 1809 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2799 Miron Polisuk (Miron Polesyuk, Miron Polisjuck), 206 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
151 Tony Presto, 1423 East Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
245 Benj. Pretcher, 1519 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2529 South Sixth Street).
2181 Irwin Prodomorenko (Ponomarenko, Ponomorenko, Podomorenko, Podomenko), 632 Seigel Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Pennsgrove, N. J.).
2267 Saib Rabinovits, 429 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1973 Gaetano Rutino (Gaetano Rubino, Retino), 429 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (806 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4882 Fred Reegan (Teegan, Fr. Teegan), 1408 East Moyamensing, Philadelphia, Pa.
1619 Prush Rogeskis, 154 Markina, Philadelphia, Pa.
2008 Jasuma Sawlater (Dawlater, Kazume Danlater), 145 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
188 Gedale Schuman (Schuhman), 330 Gerrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
3215 Wm. Senekoff, 726 Moor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4853 Paul Serdel, 1402 East Moyamensing Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4697 Oscar J. Shannon (O. F. Shannon), foot of Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3554 Palma Silvio, 1535 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3405 Steve Simon (Steve Sumen), 1830 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2881 Emile Slenghaun (Amile (Amos) Slingbaum), 232 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4312 Leo Sless (Leo Bless), 1837 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4277 Carrol Robt. Spriggs (Carroll Robt. Hummel Spriggs), 19 South Wilder, Philadelphia, Pa.
846 Crajis Sparci (Spruci, Orajis Spruna, Crapio Spruci), 1102 Watkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
1967 Herman Stein (Herman I. Stein), 827 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1609 John J. Stevens, 1741 South Orcarina (Orcarinna) Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3568 Gustav Sumary (Gustav (Gustar) Samary), 1429 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3828 Anthony Tempone (Tempore), 415 Earp Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2426 Gaetano Trambona, 729 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5014 Fred Traunter (Fred Traunthes, Trautner), 122 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3335 Arvid Virtanan (Arnid Virtanan), Tasker Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
4614 Wm. Weisberg, 1548 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4939½ Wm. J. Williams (William Johnston Williams, William Johnson Williams), 230 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
328 Paul Wittntamen (Paul Wiitanen, Paul Wituttanen, Wituttamen), steamer *Paraiso*, Tasker Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
5010 Stanislaus Wyeth, 113 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2603 Einar Yahnsen (Einar Yahansson, Einar W. Yahansen, Einar W. Yahanson, Yanhinson), Christiania, Norway.
411 Jush Kasko Zagmont (Zagmont Kushacku, Kushshicka, Zagmont, Jush Kaskol), 230 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4575 Hazumalpie Zerynecel (Hazumple Fengnine, Fergnisle, Hagormalpi Zerynecel, Hagumlpie Zerynelel), 143 Moore Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2851 Eugene Chas. (Eugenm Charles) Adams, 512 North Seventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
1470 Robert Alndt, 528 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
771 Lawrence Alexanders 737 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3520 John L. Alfert (A. Alfrt), 323 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4899 Lewis Allen, 320 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3317 Alex (Alexander) Alengn, 1125 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4805 Fred D. Anderson, 1125 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
756 William B. Anderson, 1222 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1410 Harry W. (William) Brown, 622 North Twelfth Street (1906 Mount Vernon), Philadelphia, Pa.
4810 Joseph Baltadonis (Baltadonis, Baltiadonis, Baltadunes), 1106 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1027 George Barger, 620 (625) North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4490 Jughens Barhany (Borhany), 1316 Fairmount Avenue (1221 North Sixteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
168 Maurice Barnett, 723 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
18 Joshua Branch, 808 Poplar Street, Philadelphia Pa.
1757 Frank Bickerman (Beckerman), 448 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3542 Lawrence J. Benger (Bengar), 703 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4802 Jesse Bess, 1334 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1868 Anthony Bitin, 627 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4725 Joseph Blamenthal (Blumenthael, Blumenthal), 806 North Thirteenth Street (308 North Eighth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
705 Frederick George Bowen, 1110 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1423 Chas. (Chalis) A. Bowler, 1214 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.
3801 Ernest Bowser (Earnest Bouser), 1350 Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2814 Watson Bowser, 1107 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
634 Raymond C. Boyle, 620 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2678 Louis N. (J.) Bradford, 1237 Myrtle, Philadelphia, Pa.
3778 Robert H. Bradley, 404 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1290 Paul Branch, 1233 Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa.
3036 Chas. H. (Charles R.) Brinkman, 913 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
1263 Millard F. (Filmore) Brockington, 1341 (1431) Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1566 Benjamin Broder, 8109 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1307 Timothy F. Buckley, 823 Vine Philadelphia, Pa.
1480 Charles J. (Joseph) Burke, 1022 Buttonwood, Philadelphia, Pa.
2134 Sidney M. Burkholder, 1338 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1524 John Calgiano (Colgiano), 1108 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
2448 Daniel J. (John) Cannon, 931 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3609 Ogal S. (Sylvester) Cannon (Ogal Sylvester Camong), 1327 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.
3475 Joseph Caplan 814 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3466 Chas. Carlson, 952 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
355 Brucie Carr, 920 Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. (1208 Tyler Street, Norfolk, Va.).
2528 Chames Charigan (Ohannes Charigian, Thurigria), 1035 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.
2096 C. J. (Joseph) Childs, 439 North Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
2433 Robert E. Clark, 868 North Thirteenth Philadelphia, Pa.
4289 Daniel A. (Augustus) Cody, 615 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
205 Charles Coleman, 1212 North Street, rear, Philadelphia, Pa.
37 Waller Coleman, 1911 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3456 Ciro Colucci, 608 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
4651 Walter H. (Harris) Comer, 1217 Mount Vernon Philadelphia, Pa.
4837 Elwood (Elwood J.) Craig, 1210 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4329 Comny Dalbre (Simmon Delbre, Camny Delbre), 1017 North Buttonwood, Philadelphia, Pa.
2617 Ernest Daniel, 1211 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.
235 Leroy Davis, 918 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1336 Lonnie Davis, 735 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1247 Pearl Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
3809 Ralph R. (Richard) Davis, 1024 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
1977 Chas. A. (Charles Alfred) Dawson, 1116 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
1162 V. (Urbany) R. Dawson, 1218 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Newport News, Va.).
1224 Chas. L. (Leroy) Decker, 1208 Potts Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3561 Nick Dempoli (Dempold, Dempsky), 912 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3344 Jack Dennis, 1218 Melon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1346 Thomas Dolan, 608 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
135 Joseph C. (Charles) Dorey, Firemen's Union Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
2342 Joseph Doward, 1020 Pearl, Philadelphia, Pa. (9 West Forty-eighth Street, Savannah, Ga.).

1718 Joseph (Joseph A.) Doyle, 1223 Wallem (Wallens), Philadelphia, Pa. (1223 Wallace Street).
1635 Leroy Draper, 846 North Watts, Philadelphia, Pa.
3359 William Duckenfield, 1322 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
2546 Michael Duffy, 720 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1456 Raymond (Raymond T.) Dutton, 1128 Poplar (1336 Potts), Philadelphia, Pa.
376 Wm. E. Webbrison (Ebbrison), 603 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
540 Jesse (Jessie) Edwards, 325 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2062 Joseph Edwards, 1211 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.
4772 Isadore Eipelman (Isiear Erdelman, Isidor Eidelman), 604 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3985 Harry Elger, 810 Willow (814 Nectarine Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2696 Samuel (Sam) Eldridge, 1211 Potts Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Samuel Eldrigge (Eldrige), 914 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2677 Leonard Elzey (Lenard Elsey), 1216 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3899 Howard Erdhardt (Erhardt), 1118 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1624 Edward W. Evans, 1103 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
4715 John Farren, 607 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1090 George (J.) Fitzgerald, 633 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2159 Stanislaw Polwarski (Stanistaw Tolwarski), 825 (8251) Buttonwood, Philadelphia, Pa.
1572 Dennis E. Forrester, 1226 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1830 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3482 Walter R. (Raleigh) Foust, 1012 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Camp, Wrightstown, N. J.).
3261 Loban Frame, 1227 Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa.
724 John Freedman, 1004 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
489 Hezikiah Freeman (Huziklah Freeman), 1306 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4870 Wilbur B. Frost, 352 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1981 William Gagnon, 1003 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.
158 John Joseph Gailey, 449 North Seventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
4091 Michael C. Gaitley, 326 Franklin Street (326 North Franklin Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3984 Maslim Gani (Maslim Gerni), 1008 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4525 Macks Garviluk (Mas Garviluk), 434 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3454 Lester Earl (Earle) Gardner, 1207 Brown Street (1841 North Lambert), Philadelphia, Pa.
3513 Alexander Gainier (Garnier), 602 North Fifteenth Street (602 North Thirteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2731 Callas Garrish, 1108 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa. (49 North Peach Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2715 Robert M. Grear (Gear), 718 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
123 William Joseph Geary, jr., 508 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
717 Harry A. Gerwin (Gerwens), 1120 Green (624 North Twelfth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1978 Edwin T. Ghee (Glee), 1118 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3705 Olden A. Hibson (Gibson), 1005 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3906 Louis Gilbreath (Gelbreath), 313 Marshall, patient Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
1316 Harry J. Giles, 1316 Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa. (229 North Illinois Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.).
2048 Sylvester Gillespie, 1231 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1791 Jacob Glassman, 1025 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3287 Ezekle (Rev.) Glenn, 1219 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.
4240 Benjamin Goldberg, 717 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
117 Vaundebile (Vanderbilt) Goodine, 1138 Poplar Street (1743 Christian Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4675 John Goode (Gwoode), 731 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4538 John J. Gordon (Jos. Garden), 621 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2541 Michael Gordon, 604 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4267 Harry J. Goulden, 923 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4481 Walter Grady, 857 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1618 Walter Graham, 1019 Mount Vernon Street, (1015 Fairmount Avenue, 628 North Twelfth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
21 Alfred Green, 705 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4683 Benjamin Greene 325 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4836 John Greenly (Greenley, Gredniy), 808 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1676 Ignacius Grenusewsky (Egmasnse Gowzinch), 1341 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3148 William Gromer (Groner), 1037 (1307) Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2177 Oliver Gule, 316 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3640 Thomas Gustas (Gustus), 1018 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1970 Carl Haibleb, 1016 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (care of Rothstein, 122 Allen Street, New York City).
126 Percy Hall, 933 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3947 Joseph B. Hallon, 1119 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
3777 Dick Hampton, 324 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4551 Robert J. Hand, 325 North Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
2699 James Harrington, 1339 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3668 James Harris, 1109 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.
3101 Leroy Harris, 1316 Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa.
2273 William Harris, 320 North Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
1503 Cleveland Harvey, 1026 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
1527 Arid E. R. Hausen (Arnid Edgar Robt. Hansen), 617 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3406 Cornelius Heath, 632 North Hutchison (Hutchinson), Philadelphia, Pa.
491 Thomas Heath, 632 North Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
3710 Wm. Heisiger, 653 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2336 Fred (Fred A.) Heisler, 804 (134) North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3432 Charlee W. (Walter) Herbert, 544 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3210 John (Rev.) H. Herbert, 1000 Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa.
782 Charles F. (Frank) Hess, 708 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3067 William Hill, 1032 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.

4412 James Hinesville, 1228 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (811 Estelle Street, Tampa, Fla.).
589 Howard Hohler, 719 Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.
3086 Walter Hohler, 719 Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.
146 Gustave Hoke (Gustav Hake), 521 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3174 Harry H. Holdstein, 732 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
4282 Samuel Holmes (Saml. R. Homes), 1314 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2228 Arthur Howard, 1316 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
899 Jack Howard, 620 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2213 Allen Darb (Darby) Hower, 923 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
4882 Samuel E. Huckman (Hackman, Hachman), 322 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
582 James Irwin, 1004 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1118 John Jackson, 1027 Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa.
3464 Wallace Jackson, 1010 Reno, Philadelphia, Pa.
2083 Jan Jarashunas, 324 North Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
4228 Hall C. Jurrett (Jarrett), 1219 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3674 Arthur W. (Weldon) Jeanes, 527 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
372 Wallace O. Jenkinson, 1124 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1490 Benjamin Johnson, 823 North Camac, Philadelphia, Pa.
4709 Harry Benj. (Benjamin) Johnson, 1017 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
2322 John H. Johnson, 419 West Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
148 Lee Johnson, 314 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3774 Russell Johnson, 1319 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa. (257 West Twelfth Street, New York City).
1865 Almon E. (Almus Everett) Jones, 1304 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2918 Peter Judge (Peter Judge, jr.), 710 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4480 Domanty Juk, 814 Nectarine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Domantie Juke, 217 Bon Street, Paulsburg, N. J.).
2791 Garbed (Garabud, Garabad) Kachadorian, 1021 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4226 Thomas Kane, 822 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4437 Manuel Kapelian (Emanuel Kupelian, Kupellon, Imanuel Kapalian), 1131 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2698 Samuel Kapelman (Sam Kopelman), 604 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
2452 Joseph Kaupecki (Josapas Kanapecki, Kanpecki), 430 North Darian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
534 Harry Kennan (Keenan), 1310 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3180 D. T. Kerns, 1311 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3492 Joseph Kemnitz (Joe Kemutz), 436 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3477 James Vincent Kent, 605 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
383 Walter Kershaw, 1014 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1722 William C. Killian, 618 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4418 Chas. (Charles) A. Klein, 1115 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4442 Louis Koch (Hoch), 508 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1304 Trofin Kominsky, 464 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1852 Leon (Leman) Korson, 806 Brandywine, Philadelphia, Pa.
4354 Daniel Kramer, 1345 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2223 William A. Kreiger (Albert Krieger), 618 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4010 Harry Kudurian (Kudoriarian), 1015 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3840 Ignatz Kwictkowski (Ignots Kvitkowski, Ignoutz Kwidkowski), 406 No. 1 Bowery Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
4017 John Lakey (Lokey), 837 Watts, Philadelphia, Pa.
4276 Alexander Lalonas, 1036 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Lalony, Rocks Co., Harford County, Md.).
3117 James Lamb, 608 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
1969 Harry Lancaster, 645 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1436 South Felton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
783 Leonard Langford, 612 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3649 William Lee, 1018 Carlton, Philadelphia, Pa.
1786 Michael Leinares (Lsinares, Michal Leinores), 619 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1348 John Lesciouski, 451 North Thirteenth Street, rear, Philadelphia, Pa.
4907 Charles Lesti, 1016 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
877 George Lewis, 1244 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
277 Henry Lewis, 808 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
103 John H. (Henry) Lewis, 1208 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
2800 William Lewis, 1233 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1377 Daniel L. Leberator (Liberatore), 1134 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
4501 Jack Liss, 823 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1472 Joe London (Landon), 807 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3244 Samuel Long, 404 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
35 Minina Fernander Lorado (Ferander Lorada, Maximino Lorado), 1005 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
194 William H. Lotz, 1302 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia; Pa.
3714 Wm. Lucas (William Stanley), 1326 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2057 Leonard Lutz (Leonard J. Lutz), 624 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4097 Alexander Lyles, 4204 Woodland, Philadelphia, Pa.
3612 Clarence A. (Albert) Lynch, 1437 South Paxon Street, West Philadelphia, Pa. (675 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4304 Donald B. McCall, 1222 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1828 Thomas McCauley, 863 Watts, Philadelphia, Pa.
729 James McFadden, 1000½ Lemon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3008 Owen J. (Joseph) McGarry, 1014 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3662 Joseph McGowan, 927 Carlton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2220 Emtt McGree (McGee), 864 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3047 Albert J. McPherson, 621 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
862 Theodore M. Mahoney, 660 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3930 Samuel Malensky (Malenesk) (Sam Malisky), 534 North Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2241 Sydney G. (Grenville) Mandell, jr., 1224 Melon, Philadelphia, Pa.
2554 Ferdinand T. Mark, 823 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (patient Holmesling, Philadelphia; general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1877 Joseph Markwitz (Markiwitz, Markovitizt), 313 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1887 Chas. T. (Francis) Martin, 671 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4379 Wm. Martin, 306 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2694 Alfonso Martinez, 1715 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Alfred Martina, 1311 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4722 Faim Maurim (Taim Muralin, Maurem), 1008 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
2640 Albert A. Maxwell (Albert Remington), 1216 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1036 Chas. L. (Louis) Metz, 426 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2948 Tony Michipoewnick (Nichipowewick, Nichipouvick), 1119 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1847 Joseph Mikitis, 535 North Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
569 Harry Miller, 621 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1512 James Miller, 1315 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3567 Jesse Miller, 426 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
596 Lush (Leush) Minor, 1305 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
824 Charles Misekonis (Mesekonis) (Charli Nizikonis), 313 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
739 Walter Mitchell, 1020 Pearl Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (326 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3498 William C. (Campbell) Moore, 1002 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4140 Edward Morrisey (Edward Michel, Michael), 936 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
2246 Martin M. (A.) Murphy, 521 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
154 Philip J. (John) Murphy, 626 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1289 George A. Neilson (Ad Nielson), 1218 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.
488 Grover Newmayer, 608 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
261 Herman W. Newman, 717 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4485 Ciccio B. (Benedetto) Nichols (B. N. Ciccio, Ciccio Benedetto Nicholns), 1180 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2109 Richard Nichols, 1020 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4598 John Nicholus (Nickolns), 1037 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1529 Gould Nixon, 838 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
614 Walter F. Nolan, jr. (Noland, jr.), 627 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1342 John Bugent (Nugent), 618 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4567 Thomas Jame (James) O'Connor, 615 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2503 Daniel Onischuck (Onischok), 802 Nectarine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1891 Jacob Orchard, 923 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
4254 Naoum (Naowm, Naovm) C. Panaglotis, 1322 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
3075 Joseph Pearson, 1017 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1518 Seth Esterbrook Perry, 648 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
394 Ernest Reterman (Peterson) (Ernest Otto Peterson), 866 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4047 Ligs (Liege) Peterson, 1024 Lemon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4801 Reginald A. (Alfred) Pinkard, R. F. D. No. 1, Miami, Fla.
3684 Nathan Pinsker, 616 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2959 Erwin Pirinell, 325 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Hog Island, Pa.).
2209 Francis Polito, 918 Olive, Philadelphia, Pa.
4345 Edward Prange (Pranze), 903 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3006 James H. Price, 707 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (patient Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.).
190 James H. Price, 707 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3939 John F. Queenly, jr. (Joseph F. Queeney, jr.), 627 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3647 Max Reiner, 1022 Wallace Street (541 North Thirteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3243 Alfred Reinertson, 1129 Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
2345 John C. (Carney) Reynolds, 1124 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
174 Charles Francis Rice, 611 North Tenth Street (2562 Frankford Avenue), Philadelphia, Pa.
2983 John Richardson, 1118 Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa.
1703 Peter Readanski (Radunski), rear 7 Pleasant Retreat, Philadelphia, Pa.
1784 Arthur Robbins, 701 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1864 Jose M. Roding, 1005 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1107 Stanley Roginsky (Staney Rogumsky), 635 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1368 Jacob Ross, 1008 Lemon, Philadelphia, Pa.
1410 Malvin M. (S.) Rose, 1224 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2610 Edward Rothwell (Rothwell), 1306 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4869 Walter L. (F.) Rowland, jr., 627 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2841 Stephen Razolovitz (Rozalowitz) (Stephoun Rozorlovitz, Rozalovitz), 7 Pleasant Retreat, Philadelphia, Pa.
2066 Jacob Rubinstein (Rosenstein), 710 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
1191 Harry Sandberg (Sundberg), 1110 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2441 Percy Sanders, 1327 Potts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
138 Joseph (Joe) Saxton, 835 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4461 Artelo Sceiso (Scieka), 401 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
526 Benjamin Schlachman, 719 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.
1644 Emil G. (George) Schleider, 614 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
603 Michael M. Schneck, 329 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
834 Phecdro (Pheodor) Schuk, 440 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2488 Joseph Schultz, 823 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
825 Chas. Scorb (Charles Skorb, C. Korb), 667 (666) North Adler Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3627 Alonzo Scott, 926 Wallace Street (1116 Brown Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3636 John R. L. Scott, 608 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3771 Adolph Semenchick (Simenchik), 536 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1965 Myer (Meyer) Shapiro, 620 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1006 Willard J. Shaw, 528 Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2238 John Sheahan, 316 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
38 Benghiam R. Shephard (Benjamin P. Sheppard), 602 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

3412 Norman N. (Malcohm) Shields, 718 North Eleventh Street (659 North Fifteenth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4618 John J. Shunkle, 925 Brown Street (Joseph Shinkle, 1003 Brown Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2105 Chas. Shomer, 434 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1188 Kizimezer Slczeko, 825 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3850 Stephen Siezko (Sieazko), 804 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3308 Wm. H. Simins, 837 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1873 Wm. C. (Colobu, Colobn) Simon, 1038 Nectarine, Philadelphia, Pa.
3369 Phillip Sklaroff, 472 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1095 Charles Smith, 939 (929) Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4165 George Smith, 1202 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3990 Irwin (Irvin) Smith, 524 North Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
2827 James Smith, 1018 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
4639 Joe Smith, 450 Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1314 Oliver Smith, 1014 Reno, Philadelphia, Pa.
973 Thomas Smith, 1017 Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
2363 Troutkin Smythe, 415 Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1789 Thomas Snitski (Tamiye Snitsky), 704 Buttonwood, Philadelphia, Pa.
323 Louis Solomon, 468 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2264 Edward C. Spamer, 624 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1625 Anton L. (Lilse) Spacicls (Spaicis), 535 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Edward (Edward C.) Spamer, 122 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
254 Lawrence Spease, 872 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4000 Joseph P. Speigel (Paul Spriegel), 1101 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4759 Vall (Vell) Stein, northeast corner Tenth and Wood, Philadelphia Pa.
4082 Chas. (Charles) Steinbach, 323 North Seventh Street (217 North Eleventh Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4420 Henry Stewart, 1304 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa. (212 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street), New York City.
3325 John C. Stifher (G. Stitcher), 1001 Green Street (178 North Eighth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
1302 George Stiles, 706 Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
4768 Samuel Stokis (Samuil Stokes), 1007 Mellon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2884 Rudolph S. Stoyer (Rudolph Stoyer), 1334 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2569 George W. (Washington) Strout, 1033 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1247 Michael Suhar 1318 Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa. (6038 Greenwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
369 Amet (Imet) Sulo, 823 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3238 John Szeczekkowski (Jon Szczepkowski, Jan Szyephowski), 831 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1364 Albert Taylor, 1316 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Arthur Taylor, N. Y. State prison, Turtle Creek, Pa.).
2575 Westley (Wesley) Taylor, 1021 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1588 William B. (Bernard) Taylor, 508 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3658 William L. (Lehman) Thompson, 630 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4417 Edward Thornton, 608 Bulch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
643 Edward Tilden, 1310 Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1178 Joseph Tillokon, 824 North Eleventh Street (patient Philadelphia General Hospital), Philadelphia, Pa.
4890 Joseph Tillotson, 824 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3865 Michael J. (Mike G.) Tillson, 533 Perth, Philadelphia, Pa.
4171 Norman Tooks, 1316 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
4728 Alexander Trusia (Trusis), 1013 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
209 Isiah Tutts, 841 North Watts, Philadelphia, Pa.
4879 Edward A. Ulrich (Ullrich), 133 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3116 Paul Varterian (Vartarian), 1218 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3273 Walter Ulrich (Urick, Ulrick), 1203 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
2594 John Venusky, 927 Noble, Philadelphia, Pa.
4212 Frank Visolke (Visorke, Visocke), 1107 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2938 Harry Waczenelts (Wazenetts, Warzenetts), 446 Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3424 Michael Walder, 446 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4514 John Waldrop, 624 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3158 Charles T. Walker (Chas. T. Walker, jr.), 1027 Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa.
1909 James Waldo Walker, 439 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4834 Peter Wallash (Wallas), 1201 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.
226 Thomas W. Wallers (Waller), 806 Wood Street (937 Hutchinson Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
2337 Francis S. Walters (Stanley Waltes), 441 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
184 Doc Ward, 1030 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
778 Edloe Ward, 1002 Wood Street (808 Buttonwood), Philadelphia, Pa.
2293 Chas. (Charles) Webb, 1108 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
475 Wm. L. (William) Webb, 678 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3938 Martin Weinberg, 603 North Eighth Street (2321 Atlantic Avenue), Philadelphia, Pa.
1739 Harry A. (Aaron) Weltzel, 654 North Eighth Street (529 Franklin Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
364 Frank Mepararro (Wepagarro), 402 Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
189 Collins (Collin) Henry White, 709 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1740 Milton White 1803 (1303) Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
466 Howard L. (Lellingwell) Whiting, 7004 Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, Pa.
3639 William Wicoda (Wicden, Wm. Wiodin), 1014 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3000 Guy Williams, 670 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2685 James Williams, 675 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (James E. (James R.) Williams, 309 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.)
9 Joe (Joseph) Williams, 607 South Clarion Street (929 Noble Street), Philadelphia, Pa.

4812 Augustus Willis, 666 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3284 Walter R. Willis, 1310 Reno, Philadelphia, Pa.
3495 William Wilson, 1019 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.
2415 Oliver Wingate, 1215 Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.
3885 Chas. H. (Charles) Wise, 509 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4326 Mathew J. Woonsiaw, 469 North Ninth Street (Joseph Woensiaw, 439 North Ninth Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
3924 Nikifor Wolinice (Nikifos (Nikibor) Wolinece), 902 Carlton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2636 Robert Wood, 923 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1402 William H. (Henry) Woods, 806 Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa.
4697 Wilson Woodson, 1213 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
184 Howard Wright, 1214 Lemon, Philadelphia, Pa.
66 Anthony Zamaitis (Zemitas, Zemaitis, Zonvitz), 917 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
328 James Yasky, 1024 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4444 Thomas Youngblood, 1008 Poplar, Philadelphia, Pa.
4353 Tony Zaknos (Zuknas, Znknos), 903 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3026 Michael Zecima (Zecina), 436 Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1817 Anthony Zelnis, 461 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2275 Wm. (William) Zimmicar (Zummicir), 440 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

722 James Long (Lony) Acosta, 1529 Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1520 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2631 Herman Alberstadt, 2133 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1486 Morris Alkan or Alkon, 608 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Moris Allan, 608 West Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1049 Peter (Pete) Alabrook, 919 North Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4450 Edward P. Amend (Edward Penfield Amend, Edw. P. Amend), 2159 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4189a Harry (Henry) Bailey, 707 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (P. R. R. Camp, Wayne Junction, Philadelphia, Pa.; Patient Philadelphia General Hospital).
3489 Welwel (Welwell) Baltman, 944 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1903 George J. Banks, 1726 North Camac Street (1726 East Camac Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4675 Harry (Harry Marshall, Harry M.) Beachy, Sixth and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
3483 Walter Joseph Beenkan (Walter Joseph Beenken), 1319 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3563 Christopher Brenwson (Brenson), 1224 Alder Street (1224 North Alder Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
429 William Brisco (Briscoe), 1529 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3453 Samuel Burrell (Samul Burell, Samuel Burroll), 1509 North Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2629 Lewis Callen (Callan), 1307 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4616 James A. Carn (James Adelbert Carn, James Adelbert Carn, jr.), 1230 Flora Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
191 Edward L. (Lenora, Lenore) Carroll, 1701 Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1731 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
103 George (Geo.) Carroll, 1637 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1353 Walter F. (Walker Francis Walkr Francis) Carroll, 1227 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
276 Michael J. Coan, jr., 1654 Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Michael J. Coan, 1654 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
5057 Dermen Coffey (Derman Coffery or Coffory), 1733 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1804 Samuel Cohen, 1951 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1109 Quinton N. (M.) Church, 1549 North Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2812a George Crow, 917 North Watt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4858 Daniel Charles (Chas.) Davis, 1308 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2012 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
221 Henry Dewalt, 914 North Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4868 Benjamin (Benj., Benjman or Benjmin) Dickson, 957 North Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
529 Paul Donald, 1940 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1427 James Donis, 1309 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3670 Chas Henry Dorman (Charles Henry Dorman), 913 North Watt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3905 James Edwards, 1521 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
905 Elias Esaaff, 1528 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5090 Thos. (Thomas) Farrell, 1244 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3749 Israel (I.) Feigenbaum, 1611 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3084 Adam Fields, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. (1404 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3548 James Ford, 813 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1745 Frank Francis, 1737 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1236 Raymond (Raymond Albert) Frazier, 1334 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3251 Charles Gave, 926 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
95 Kaspar Gasoorlam (Kaspar Gasooriani, 2005 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2895 Minnie Glasco (Glassco), 2030 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1107 Arthur Good, 1534 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1207 Flora Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1726 Edward Grate, 2019 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1461 Charles (Charlie) Green, 1509 North Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4308 Wills (Willis) Harrell, 2029 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4212 William (Wm.) Harvey, 1220 Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3672 George Hill, 1327 Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1327 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4194 Westley (Wesley) Horsey, 1233 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2818 Clarence B. (Clarence W.) Howard (Clarence Winfield Howard), 1538 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
825 Joseph Jackson, 1007 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3121 O. H. Jackson, 1417 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5252 William (Wm.) Jackson, 578 Sixth Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
1997 William (Wm.) James, 1620 Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1329 Clande (Claud) Johnson, 1311 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1498 John Johnson, Sixth and Grant Avenue, Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. (Eagle Hotel, Sixth and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1720 Ozeil Johnson, 1252 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1068a William Johnson (William Jobson), 1232 Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1600a Mike Kazdon (Mojk Kozdn), 929 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2804 Alfred P. Kelswetter, 1514 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Alfred Paul Kleswetter, Alfred Paul Kleswetter, 1511 North Tenth Street).
4409 James H. (James Henry) Kelley, 1022 North Berks Street (1022 West Berks Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
707 George T. (George Thomas, Joseph Thomas) Kemp, 1910 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
133 Charles W. Kimmler (Charles Walker (C. Walker) Klmler), 1733 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1826 Abrahaim King, 1406 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
634a Johnnathan (Jonathan) B. King (Jonathan B. King), 1626½ North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3535 Enrique (Erigne) Labato, 1319 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2954 Ocerl Ladner, 937 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (3629 Warn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2087 Robert A. (Augustus) Lay, 1343 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4627 John Lockely (Lockley), 1445 North Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3580 Reuben Loevesky, 1704 North Seventh Street, patient Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
3999 John A. McAnesple, 2152 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4673 Wesley McNeil (West McNeill), 2024 Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3165 George Metz, 1920 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1321 Samuel Mittleman, 1338 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3588 Ernest (Earnest) Montague, 1910 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3017 Samuel Mozer, 2038 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2171 William Murphy, 1955 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1818 Clarence Nance (Clarance Nance), 1808 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2647 Clarence (Clarance) Nelson, 930 North Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Corn O. Nelson, 938 North Jersey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4731 Simon Norman, 912 North Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
496 Andrew O'Neil, 1764 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1464 Augusta Paciotti (Augusto Pakiotte, Augusto Paciotti), 1754 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1688 Joseph A. (August) Patton, 907 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
886 George Pearce, 943 North Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1811 Harry Pendleton (Pendelton), No. 13 Gatchel Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
3550 David H. (Hamilton) Pinkston, 1540 North Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2034 Isadore Pistrock (or Pisbrock?), 713 West Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2794 William Poolman, 819 or 817 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3094 Wilbur J. (Wilbur James, W. James) Prattis, 1711 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2102 Harry Prizant, 1528 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4769 Samuel Quay, 945 Hutchien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4657 Wright Railford, 1844 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (611 Canal Street, Goldsboro, N. C.).
4644 Almo Robertson (Roberson), 937 Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4269 Jessie (Jesie) Robinson, 1955 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2062 Thomas W. Robinson, 1539 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1713a John F. Russell, 1237 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4738 Herman Ryland (Reyland), 939 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
829 Harry Santerian, 1541 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2058 Frederick (Fred) Sarkey, 2121 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3508 Frank Savage, 626 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1449 Joseph B. (Ben, Joe Ben) Savage, 1315 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4066 Abrnham Segal, 1322 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4107 Louis Serota, 1011 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
161 Emanuel L. Simmons (Emanuel Simmons), 931 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2040 Frank M. Smith, 1912 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1336 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3416 John Smith, 1944 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2798 York Smith, 1653 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
263 Joseph Speed, 914 North Jessop Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
291 Albert (Alexander) Steedman, 935 North Twelfth? Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1782 David Teplock (Teplick), 629 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867 Isnac Thomas, 1730 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
648 Samuel T. (Luther) Thompson (Sam Luther Tomkins), 1322 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
861 Bennie Tillman, 1916 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
179 Henry Toplin, 1633 North Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1430 Joseph Toth, 1846 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3474 Salvatore (Salvaetor?) Trano, 1425 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4637 Royal Tucker, 1210 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1029 Robert S. (Stanley) Valentine, 1452 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1583 William P. (Franklin) Walbridge, 1518 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4049 Bennett Walzig (Bennett Rexford Welzig, Bonnett R. Welzig), 1941 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4338 Payne J. Warner, 1315 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Warner J. Payne, 1315 West Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
4034 Louis I. (Louis Israel) Wasman, 728 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (L. Wasman, 958 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3224 James Watson, 1300 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1539 Thomas Weeden, 1304 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4442 Ramond Wilkinson, 1529 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2066 Allen Williams, 1626 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3585 Hymen (or Hyman) Williams (Hymon Williams), 1769 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2515 James Williams, 1303 Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4485 Isnac J. (James) Wilmore, 1411 North Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
745 Carl Windsor (Carl Washington Windsor), 1220 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
527 Clarence Winters, 2042 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4198 Chas. I. Wishman (Charles I. Wisham), 1617 North Park Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
363 Willie Wright, 1235 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
49 Albert Yates, 1225 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1021 Harry Braden, Peace Dale, R. I.
1891 Harry Hazard, South Kingston, R. I.
1531 Angelo P. (Angelo R.) Mastrolanni, 49 Oak Street, Westerly, R. I.
233 Fred Francis Rogers, Peace Dale, R. I.
612 Joe Vochinsky, 38 John Street, Westerly, R. I.
1432 Clinton Hall Wheeler, Ocean Road, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
725 Tsurumi Yukichi (Yukichi Tsurumi), Boston Neck Road, Narragansett, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1857 Manuel Borze, Laton Knight Road, Cranston, R. I. (Manuel Beeze, Laten Knight Road, Cranston, R. I.).
1114 John Bruzzuo (John Bruzgus), Sockanosset Street, Cranston, R. I.
1285 Joseph Evans, Providence County Jail, Cranston, R. I.
741 Michele Farcen (Michele Frascen, Michele Fascen), Hope Road, Cranston, R. I.
1225 Sterling Sharpe (Sterling Sharp), State Hospital for Insane, Cranston, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

1618 Fred Bondreau, steamer *B. F. Macomber*, Newport, R. I.
489 Alfred Bruni, 41 Williams Street, Newport, R. I.
42 Francisco Correa (Francisco Solt Correda), 78 West Broadway, Newport, R. I. (Francisco S. Correa, 18 West Broadway, Newport, R. I.).
905 Thos. Henry Fitzgerald, steamer *B. F. Macomber*, Newport, R. I. (Thomas Henry Fitzgerald (Thomas H. Fitzgerald), 42 North Court Street, Fall River, Mass.).
861 Patrick Jos. Foley (Patrick Joseph Foley), 22 Brinley Street, Newport, R. I.
352 Alexis Fougere (Alexis Fou), schooner *Aquidneck*, Newport, R. I.
1896 Abroos Gonsalves, New England Steamship Co., 513 Cunard Street, N. G. (Abnos Gonsalves (Abraos Goncalves, Abraos Gorsalves). Louz Wharf, Newport, R. I.).
408 Michael Lentini, 13 Holland Street, Newport, R. I.
1597 Herbert Reginald Parker, Ledge Road, Newport, R. I. (Herbert Reginald Parker, 13 Brown Street, Providence, R. I.).
996 Chauncy A. Poirolr (Chauncy A. Poirolr), steamer *Stealey*, Newport Coal Co., Newport, R. I. (Chancey Albany Poirior, Alto Sterling, Newport, R. I.).
608 Geo. Resipoko (George Resipeko, George Resipoko), Long Wharf, Newport, R. I.
419 Antonio Rodriquez (Antonio Rodriques), 6 Dearborn Street, Newport, R. I.
1143 Stefanos Sapontgis, 68 Second Street, Newport, R. I. (Stafanor Sapontgir (Stafanos Sapontgis), 1163 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan, Mass.).
586 Frank R. Talbert, Augusta, Ga. (Frank R. Tolbert (Frank Ruben Tolbert), 59 Kingston Avenue, Newport, R. I.).
1235 Frank Trades (Frank Trudass), 44 Pearl Street, Newport, R. I.
1876 Fred Williams, 12 Market Square, Newport, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

1888 Henry Joseph Boucher, 345 Barton Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
1652 Roger Benner, 24 West Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
1599 James H. Cook, 22 Cherry Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
1765 Augusto Noves Delgado, 170 West Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
1481 John Eddward Everton (John Edward Everton), 28 Davis Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
449 Jose Fernandes, 30 Grotto Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
1438 Fidel Joseph (Jos. Fidel), 48 Willow Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
586 John E. Grady (John Grady), 55 Hamilton Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
311 Anton Jager (Anton Jagar), 21 Knowles Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
2527 James J. Joels (Jas. L. Joels), 96 Bontwell Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
321 John M. Macauley, 30 Maple Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
1539 Albert Edward Morpeth, 62 Carpenter Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
1452 Eng Poy, 179 Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I. (Summet Street, Providence).
1009 Wilbur Smith, 35 Railroad Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
995 John J. Wilkinson (John Wilkinson), 22 Cherry Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

2233 Ralph W. Adams (Ralph Winifred Adams), 75 Bassett Street, Providence, R. I.
1976 Chas. Apparian (Charles Apkarian), 52 Codding Street, Providence, R. I.
907 Frederick Austin, 56 Beverly Street, Providence, R. I.
1936 Harsop Bogdoan (Harsop Bagdasn, Hosab Bagdaan, Hosab Boydaan), 881 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
1353 Jas. J. Brennan (James Joseph Brennan), 297 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
461 David Brown, 197 Pond Street, Providence, R. I.
1431 Jos. B. Bussey, 11 Claverick Street, Providence, R. I.
73 Joseph M. Casey, 95 Common Street, Providence, R. I.
1253 Ham T. Chin (Hom Toy Chin, Hom Loy Chin), 193 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.
235 Chas. E. (Charles Edward) Conley, 67 Sabin Street, Providence, R. I.
1380a Ralph Corra, 286 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I.
399 Giovanni Cupprizi (Giovanni Cuiprivio), in charge of Society for Organized Charity (109 Washington Street, Providence R. I.).
2106 Jos. Curtis (Joseph Curtis), 60 aple Street, Providence, R. I.
151 James J. Davis, 117 Calvery Street, Providence, R. I.
2152 John Henry Diggs, 4 Tollman Street, Providence, R. I.
978 Geo. Dolan (George Dolan), 318 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.
1438 Martin Donegan, 156 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
1934 Harry J. Dunlap (Harry James Dunlap), 143 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
2336 Irving J. Exum (Irving James Exum), 14 Bank Street, Providence, R. I.
1126 Jos. J. Ferrin, 104 Franklin Street, Providence, R. I.
1585 Harry P. Fleischhauer (Harry P. Fleischaur, Harry P. Fleischbaur), 159 Pond Street, Providence, R. I.
1259 Sidney Hartwell, 19 Beacon Street, Providence, R. I. (Sidney Hartnoll, 19 Beacon Avenue, Providence, R. I.).
1000 Harry J. Hirsch (Harry Jameson Hirsch), 175 Pearl Street, Providence, R. I.
1265 Robt A. Jenkes (Robert A. Jewkes), 50 Holden Street, Providence, R. I.
1961 James B. Kane, 24 Winslow Street, Providence, R. I.
1835 Samel G. Kelley (Samuel George Kelley), 193 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.
2374 Carl Moller Knight, 171 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
2844 Napoleon Langois, 349 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.
1607 Wing Soon Lee (Wong Soon Lee), 124 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
2163 Alfred H. Lemay (Alfred Harry Leemay, Alfred H. Leemay), 104 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.
1638 Frank Jos. Legere (Frank J. Legere), 14 Carpenter Street, Providence, R. I.
115 Wong Shew Leung, 205 Weybasset Street, Providence, R. I.
991 Chas. Lewis (Charles Lewis), 10 Elbow Street, Providence, R. I.
748 James McNabb (James McNab), Spruce Street, Providence, R. I.
1575 Alexander McNeil (Alexander McNeill), 127 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
673 Albert Mansour, 202 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.
2326 Walter H. Manton (Walter Henry Manton), 158 Richmond Street, Providence, R. I.
82 Samuel J. Mason (Samuel Joseph Mason), 220 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
264 Jos. P. Mathew (Joseph Pierre Matheau, Joseph Pierre Mathew), 188 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
722 Nicholas Milas (Nicolas Milas), 58 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I.
715 John Monti, 10 Brown Street, Providence, R. I. (John Monte, 10 Bowen Street, Providence, R. I.).
593 Arthur Moreau (Arthur J. Moreau), 159 Smith Street, Providence, R. I.
2460 Michael Morris, 8 Franklin Street, Providence, R. I.
509 Jas. P. Mulvey (James Patrick Mulvey), 245 Richmond Street, Providence, R. I.
1846 Halmer Olson (Holmar Olson), 345 Ormas Street, Providence, R. I.
1703 Wm. Henry Perkins (Wm. H. Perkins), 19 Bank Street, Providence, R. I.
293 Jas. Prello, 19 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
1759 John F. Riley, 35 Claverick Street, Providence, R. I.
2354 Wm. F. Reilly (William Francis Reilly), 3 Walnut Street, Providence, R. I.
709 Horace W. Robinson (Horace Weldon Robinson), Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.
571 John Roderiques, 88 Peck Street, Providence, R. I.
1556 Harry Sawyer, 15 South Avenue, Winthrop, Mass. (Harry W. Sawyer, 53 Jackson Street, Providence, R. I.).
1847 Ne Sen, 124 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
2324 John A. Sheridan (John Arthur Sheridan), 180 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.
1033 Morris Solomon (Moses Solomon), 193 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.
1321 Peter A. Sylvia (Peter Antonio Sylvia), 10 Elbow Street, Providence, R. I.
1869 Max Tetter, 157 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
1975 Edw. Harvey Tillinghast, 140 Summer Street, Providence, R. I. (Edward Harvey Tillinghast, 140 Summer Street).
764 Frederick N. Vincent (Frederick Nelson Vincent), 121 Chestnut Street, Providence, R. I.
700 Henry E. Walsh, 374 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.
102 Henry A. Williams, 14 Davenport Street, Boston, Mass. (Henry Arthur Williams, 45 Winter Street, Providence, R. I.).
1837 Harry Willis, 12 Spring Court Street, Providence, R. I.
2156 Chin Wa Yeun (Chin Wa Yuen), 193 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1647 Henry H. Carty, 465 Public Street, Providence, R. I (607 Zron Street, Hartford, Conn.).
1135 Jas. P. Costello, 175 Blackstone Street, Providence, R. I.
1918 Jas. De Cristino (Jim, James Christy), 114 Hospital Street, Providence, R. I.
1982 Thos. Evans, 196 Prairie Avenue (226 Plain Street), Providence, R. I.
1906 Francis Adelbert (Francis A.) Garland, care of J. R. White, 130 Alens or Allen Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1706 Henry Julian (Henry Julien) Gero, 288 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.
1159 Richard Henry Hassell, 67 Crary Street, Providence, R. I.
1880 Emifred P. B. Lindstrom, 200 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
1174 Samuel H. Merrens, 44-A Haskins Street, Providence, R. I. (1257 Broad Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.).
1783 Alton E. Titus, 51 Hospital Street, Providence, R. I.
1548 Claude Turner, 184 O'Connell Street, Providence, R. I.
1010 Frederick L. Walsh, 73 Bishop Street, Providence, R. I.
1643a John J. Wilson, 380 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I. (John James Wilson, Francis, Saskatchewan, Canada).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1008 Scott Burke, 748 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
1183 Geo. C. Kobayshi (Geo. C. Kobayashi, George C.), 182 Adelaide Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1349 John Godfrey Lindstrom (John G. Lindstrom), 1230 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1149 Geo. (George) E. Mowry, 130 Potter Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1014 Nikola Vranesevic (Nikola Vranesvic), 195 Bay Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1531 Howard V. Chase, 17 Perry Street, Providence, R. I. (40 Main Street, Melrose, Mass.).
400 Herbert E. Farrell, 124 Eastwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
2319 William Henry Farrell, 18 Erastus Street, Providence, R. I.
124 Michele Folarelli (Michele Folclile, Michele Folsarelli, Michele Follarelli), 153 Princeton Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1632 Ira Dean (Ira Deane) Harris, 6 Mercy Street, Providence, R. I.
369 Herbert Albert Kelley, 50 Linwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
478 Abraham Lajoie (Abraham Lajois), 16 Merino Village, Providence, R. I.
1055 Hubert Nearney (Hubert Nerney), 167 Hudson Street, Providence, R. I.
67 Stanley Joseph Page, 52 Wood Street, Providence, R. I.
326 John Saravia, 54 Silver Lake Avenue, Providence, R. I.
2045 George B. Tufts, 16 Pocasset Avenue, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

856 Bernard F. Barker, 38 DeSoto Street, Providence, R. I.
408 Jos. H. Cain, 204 Dean Street, Providence, R. I. (Joseph H. Cain, 204 Dean Street, Providence, R. I.).
1704 Constantino Cuiffa (Constantine Cuiffer), 25 Welden Street, Providence, R. I.
1340 Demetrie Crucitti, 8 Lily Street, Providence, R. I.
2345 Guiseppe Corsetti (Guiseppe Cosetti), 166 Till Street, Providence, R. I.
3292 Walter A. Green, Pallas and Broadway, Providence, R. I.
1523 Wm. Francis Hall (William F. Hall, William Francis Hall), 31 Cargill Street, Providence, R. I.
2329 Wm. J. Hanley (William J. Hauley), 719 Harris Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1721 Howard Cornelius Jones, 185 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
2714 Henry J. Kennedy (Henry G. Kennedy), 38 Brighton Street, Providence, R. I.
1954 Frank McGuire, 36 Brighton Street, Providence, R. I.
2984 Sallica Matta (Salliba Matta), 34 Arthur Avenue, Providence, R. I.
3266 Geo. R. Mowry (George R. Mawry, George R. Mowry), 19 Pallas Street, Providence, R. I.
1197 Frank Raposa (Francisco Raposa), 256 Kingsley Avenue, Providence, R. I.
2198 Jos. Slavinsky (Joseph Slavinski), 204 Dean Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 10, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

305 Louis J. Armstrong (Louis Jos. Armstroug), 5 Boyd Street, Providence, R. I.
397 John Burke, 29 Katherine Street, Providence, R. I.
280 Wilfred M. Godin, 50 Julian Street, Providence, R. I. (97 Laura Street, Leominster, Mass.).
195 Jacob Luryne (Luryne) (Jacob Luryne, Jacob Lurync, Jacob Luryenc), 669 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
16622 Jas. S. McNamara (James L. McNamara, James McNamara), 202 Carlton Street, Providence, R. I.
1794 Peter Politzki (Politzki) (Peter Politzki), 52 Gudie Street, Providence, R. I.
434 Thos. Pondrier (Thomas Poudier, Thos. Poudier, Thomas Poudriers), 33 Appleton Street, Providence, R. I.
576 Bernard Smith, care of Lynch Bros., Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I.
1281 Thos. Sullivan (Thomas H. Sullivan), 322 Valley Street, Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF WOONSOCKET, R. I.

3799 Jos. Patrick Abel, 182 Cumberland Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
3731 Jos. Babowski (Josef, Joseph Bobowski), 203 River Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
3375 Hilio Babyj (Hilko Babij, Hilko Bobij), 259 Boyden Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
498 Francesco (Francisco) Borges, 158 River Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
3934 Alfred Boucher (Alfred Baucher), 63 Arnold Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
3333 Louis Cote, 35 Rathburn Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1063 Manuel Corea (Manuel Correira), 175 Second Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
1990 Kirsko Dimotro (Kiriako Dimitro, Kiniako Dimitro), 29 East Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1231 Ludovic D. Eeel (Ludovic J. D., Ludovic Derovin), 446 East School Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2801 Theodore Jos. Fugoe (Fugre, Theodore Fugre), Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2453a Ernest (Earnest) Giguire, 239 Front Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2066 Johan (John) Oscar Holm, 60 Seventh Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
170 Frank H. Larochell (Francois H. Larochelle), 187 Cumberland Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2671 Jos. Lamouroux (Joseph Lamorunx, Joseph Lamorunx), 42 Fontaine Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1949 Anthony J. Laurin, 515 Social Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1580 Jos. G. A. Leblanc (Joseph George Albert LeBlanc, Joseph G. A. LeBlanc), 228 Pond Street (84 North Eighth Street), Woonsocket, R. I.
3007 Napoleon Lockwood, 92 Fountain Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
3472 Mikola Lotocki (Mikola), Mikola) Sotocki). 221 Cato Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1839 John Edward Mullaly (John E., John E. Mullady), 14 Cherry Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1308 Henry W. Randell (Henry W. Raudall, H. W.), 350 Rose Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
1850 Jos. M. (Joseph M.) Socha, 211 Hayles Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2846 Joseph Salvar, 20 Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
292 Paul Sawaluk, 18 Social Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2079 Celasy Sicordra (Hnat, Hnat Sowda), 65 Lincoln Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
2722 Eugene Truscott, Woonsocket, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1049 Grover Barnett, Rosedale, Tenn.
906 Mack Cline, Wind Rock, Tenn.
1017 James Deason, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
894 Willie Dickerson, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
190 Willie Dougherty, Rosedale, Tenn.
496 Edward Harrison jr., Oliver Springs, Tenn.
892 Jack Harrison, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
761 Valley Harrison, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
444 Levi Jeffrey, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
463 Robert Jones, Marlo, Tenn.
1118 Leslie Wood Maitland (Lesley Wood Maittlend, L. W. Maittlend, Leslie Wood Maittland), Coal Creek, Tenn.
453 Arthur Smith, R. D. No. 1, Clinton Street, Clinton, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1146 Chester Arthur Alexander, 107 Berch Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
366 Henry Alexander, 405½ Elm Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
747 John Wm. Alexander, 109½ Mable Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (John William Alexander, 109½ North Maple Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2158 Milton Alford, Nineteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1113 west Thirteenth Street Ally, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2575 Jacob Astor, 419 Cheney Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (122 east Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2465 Charley (Charlie) Baird, 114 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1029 John Bennett, 317 East Fourth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2995 Willie Bonner, 111 Early Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (11 Early Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
859 Max Borenstein, 323 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1276 Cupee Bray, 819 West Fourteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1340 Wm. Jennings Bryan (William Jennings Bryant), 223 King Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2975 John Burke (Burt), Chattanooga, Tenn.
2746 Hezeklah (Hezikiah) Chandler, 302 Pine Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2049 Artice Clardy, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1384 Henry Collier, 97 Locust Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2963 Theodore Collins, 13 West Thirteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2383 Jess Corier, 227 Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (227 east Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.)
1593 Owen Herbert Couch, 100 Water Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1488 Turner Davis, 609 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
252 Fate Deloney, 5 Ross Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1794 Henry De Lyons, 306 West Tenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
581 Fred Arthur Dodson, 13 Burch Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1966 Henry James Echols, Eleventh Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Grantville, Ga., R. F. D.).
3005 Mell Chas. (Mell Charles) Elkins, 111 East First Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2885 John (Jno.) Floyd, 618 East Eleventh Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
3038 Marshall Frazier, Grove Street, Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn.
968 James Gilmore, Lower Lookout Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Lower Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2535 Burton, Wm. Goodwin (Burton William Goodwin), 718 Cypress Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1587 James Gorman, general delivery, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2783 George Gray, 213 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1977 James John Green, 415 Main Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Jas. John Green, 415 West Main Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
987 John David Green, 423½ East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2505 Henry Griffith, care Walsh & Weidner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
834 Geo. De Witt (George De Witt) Hampton, 409 High Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2122 Jesse D. Harris (Jessie D. Harris), Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
233 Edward Everett (Edgar Everett) Hawkins, 511 west Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2337 Walter Race (Walter R.) Henry, 217 West Seventh Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1888 Floyd Hydman (Hindman, Hyndman), 407 Carted Street (Cartes), Chattanooga, Tenn. (407 Cart Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Cartes)).
2538 Arthur Hudson, 110 Walnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
909 Sidney (Sidny) Hudson, Hixon Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2053 Richard Hughes, 306 West Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
576 Raleigh Jackson, 211 A Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2688 Louis Jensen (Jansen), 105 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2144 Ed Johnson, Hixson, Hamilton County, Tenn.
2390 Henry Johnson, 819 West Fourth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (819 West Fourteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2856 Robert (Robt.) Johnson, 422 East Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1742 Benny Jones, 421 Lansing Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
3080 James Jones, Theresa Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2850 Glee (Clee) Knowles, 105 Missionary Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
17 Jesse James Laster, 515 Fourth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
224 Walter Eugene Lawrence, 601 West Main Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1990 Earl Love, 227½ East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2024 William Love, 120 Florence Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1316 Herbert McClain (Herbert McLain), 14 Brooks Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (802 West Fourteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2092 Elisha McGhee (McGee), 509 Douglas Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
900 Lewis (Lws.) McRath, 27 Locust Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1282a Luther Madison, 110 East Third Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1074 Fred Lariminer Mapp, 124 East Cain Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1664 Ivie Martin, 732½ East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1740 Walter Mathews, just passing through Chattanooga, Tenn.
945 Robert Melton, 205 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (805 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
1532 Dennis (Dennie) Miller, 818 Elbert Street, Macon, Ga.
1230 Ed Miller, Lowes Market, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2078 Edgar Miller, 210 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2035 Robert Millsaps (Millsaps, Millsapo), 112 Helm Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1783 Ulysses Monlono (Montoro, Montona), 7521 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
2854 Henry Moore, 18 Foster Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1468a Robert Moore, 122 Florence Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1502 Willie Moore, 520 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1470 William (Willie) Neal, 8 West Tenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1140 Chas. Ocho (Charles Ocho) Neese, 18 Oak Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
287 Elmer Pattinon, 13 Burke Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (13 Burch Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2554 Joe Frank Pinkerton, 1014 West Fourteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

965 Lewis (Louis) Pope, 16 Devines Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn. (16 Devine Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
939 James Quinn, 905 West Tenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (905 West Sixteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2532 Roy Julius Ravon, 112 Helen Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2898 John Roberts, 8 Penelope Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1816 John Robertson (Robertsen), 563½ West B Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1192 Joseph Robinson, 17 Florence Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (17 Penelope Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
3108 William Robinson, 218 East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (2260 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio).
1025 Will Ross, 802 Locust Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1041 James Sims, 1 Devines Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn.
697 Clifford Wayne Smith, 529½ Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2801 Greene Smith, 16 Vaughn Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (2026 Highland Place, Indianapolis, Ind.).
2348 Joe Smith, 611 West Seventh Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (611 West Eighth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2966 Henry Richard Spearman, St. Elmo, Chattanooga, Tenn.
99 Floyd Streeter (Streeters), 518 East Ninth Street, Rome, Ga. (209 East Twelfth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2296 Precious Styles, 26 Grove Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2045 Joseph Summers, 301 West Eighth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2378 James Anderson Sutton (James A. Sutton), 613 West Thirteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2621 Lewis Swann (Swan), 107½ Maple Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
345 Henry C. D. Tatum (Henry Cleveland Daniel Tatum), 911 West Main Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
2727 Harry H. Thompson (Thomsen, Thomson), 95 Sanford Avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (95 Sanford Avenue, North Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2216 Frank Thornton, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Petros, Tenn.).
44 John Tiller, 321 Bagby Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (12 Chambers Street, Rome, Ga., or Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., care Mary Scuttles).
750 Charlie Townsend (Townsend), 322 Early Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1060 Albert Trullous, 119 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1530 Ernest (Earnest) Turner, Rossville Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
3084 Horace Van Dyke (Vandike), 613 West Thirteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1526 Doris (Daris, Derris) Walker, 227½ East Ninth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
3024 Walter Ward, 107 Burch Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1651 Walter Ware, 712 West Fourteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
989 Henry Watts (Henry F. Watts), Road House, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1615 Gilbert Wesson, 50 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
711 John Roy Whaley (Ray Whaley, John Ray Whaley), 86 Baldwin Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
721 Andrew Williams, 74 East Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
710 George Williams, 415 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1744 Homer Rice Williams, 105 Grove Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (827 Farmers Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
2244 Isaac Williams, 1027 Ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1020 James Williams, 1819 Maple Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
208 Willie (Will) Williams, 8 Congress Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. (602 Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
1542 John Winston, 584½ West Thirteenth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COCKE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

306 Jas. Byrd (Bird), White Pine, Birmingham, Ala. (2401 Thirtieth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.)
1196 Henry Norman, Del Rio, Tenn.
41 David (Dave) Smith, Canton, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

567 Willis Adams, Mascot, Tenn.
189 Henry Bailey, Mascot, Tenn.
830 David Bell, Mascot, Tenn.
1131 Fred Biddis (Fred Shields), Mascot Tenn.
848 T. S. Monmore, Mascot, Tenn.
427 Chester Boyce, Mascot, Tenn.
1526 Buster B. Brown, Mascot, Tenn. (B. B. Brown, Gaston County chain gang, Gastonia N. C.).
1563 Sam Brown, Mascot, Tenn.
92 H. A. Burgin, Mascot, Tenn.
752 Horace Bush Mascot, Tenn.
497 Morris Caldwell, Mascot, Tenn. (Kingsbort, Tenn.).
862 Clinton Campbell, Mascot, Tenn.
62a William Arthur Canada, Mascot, Tenn.
202 R. G. Cassels (Roy O. Cassels, Roy Osborne Cassels), Mascot, Tenn. (718 Cedar Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.).
788 Benn Clownie, Mascot, Tenn.
1119 John Collett, Mascot, Tenn.
539 Simny Compton (Simmy Compton), Mascot, Tenn.
684 Will Cutta, Mascot, Tenn.
81 George Davis, Mascot, Tenn.
508 Henry Davis, Mascot Tenn.
850 Joseph Davis Mascot, Tenn.
855 Paul Davis, Mascot, Tenn.
1160 Oscar Dunn, Mascot, Tenn.
1212 David Evans, Mascot, Tenn.
118 Elmer Frost (Elmer Clifton Frost), Knoxville, Tenn.
1004 John Green, Mascot Tenn.
145 Oliver Green, Mascot, Tenn.
1129 George Adnan Hall (George A. Hall), Mascot, Tenn.
289 Nathaniel Hampton, Mascot, Tenn.
1394 Robert Frank Hardy (Robert F. Hardy), Mascot, Tenn.
306 Jim Harrison, Mascot, Tenn.
1089 Zan Holmes (Zan Holmes), Mascot, Tenn.
472 Clyde Horton, Mascot Tenn.
1270 Willie Hughes (Willie Hughe), Mascot, Tenn.
50 John Cornelius Hutton (John C. Hutton), Fountain City, Tenn.
1264 A. Jackson (Andrew Jackson), Mascot Tenn.
160 John Jackson, Brookhaven, Miss. (Mascot, Tenn.).
1178 Will Jackson, Mascot, Tenn.
480 Murray Johnson, Mascot, Tenn.
208 Charlie Jones, Mascot, Tenn.
760 William Jones, Mascott, Tenn. (808 General Taylor Street, New Orleans, La.).
123 Willie Jones, general delivery, Mascot, Tenn.
25 Fred Kenady, Mascot, Tenn.
162 Herbert Lee Kelly, Knoxville, Tenn., R. D. 11.
950 Claude V. King (Claude Vernon King), R. D. No. 1, Straw Plains, Tenn.
691 Ernest King, Mascot, Tenn.
1204a William Landen (William Landrum, alias Graham; Wm. Landrum), Broadway Pike, Knoxville, Tenn. (Falmouth Ky.).
1001 Castellus McClain (Costellus McClain), Mascot, Tenn.
523 Ephraim McDowell (Ephriam McDowell), Mascot, Tenn.
107 Joseph Martin, Mascot, Tenn.
388 Leonard Martin, Mascot, Tenn.
18 Bud Matlock, Mascot, Tenn.
544 Isaac Miller, Mascot, Tenn.
1611 Jessie Miller (Jesse Miller), Mascot, Tenn.
1054 Cornelius Murph, Mascot, Tenn.
1132 Walter C. Nelson, R. D. No. 1, Neuberts, Tenn.
700 Willie Nichals (Will Nicbols), Mascot, Tenn.
1335 Charley Nipper (Charles Nipper, Chas. Nipper), Mascot, Tenn.
648 Cliff (Clifton) Norris, Mascot, Tenn.
1065 George Washington Nunn (George W. Nunn), Mascot, Tenn.
254 Frank Boss Purkey (Frank Bose Purkey, Frank B. Porkey), Mascot, Tenn.
335 Henry Perry, Mascot, Tenn.
112 John Phillips, Mascot, Tenn.
1055 Isaac Swance Pratt (Isaac S. Pratt), Straw Plains, Tenn.
660 John Price, Mascot, Tenn.
1167 Wm. Henry Reneau, Mascot, Tenn. (William H. Reneau, Rhoda, Va.).
666 Florerest Roberson (Fourest Roberson), Mascot, Tenn.
396 M. Robison (Mickle Robison), Mascot, Tenn.
665 Will Rollins, Mascot, Tenn.
22 Walter Crippen Shipe, Carrgton. Tenn., R. D. 4.
1036 Ed Simmons (Eld Simmons), Mascot, Tenn.
1503 Roy Smith, Mascot, Tenn.
989 Marshall Stamey, Mascot, Tenn.
552 Walter Strickland, Mascot, Tenn.
143 Fred Waitman, Mascot, Tenn.
1378 Clifford West, Mascot, Tenn.
1388 Will White, Mascot, Tenn. (Kimball, W. Va.).
1197 Willie Wilder, Mascot, Tenn.
1574 Jesse Williams (Jess Williams), Fascot, Tenn.
111 Eddie Wilson, Mascot, Tenn.
247 William Trunkly Yardley (Wm. T. Yardley), McWilliams, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

1364 Harry Benj. Bruce (Harry Benjamin Bruce, Harry B. Bruce), R. F. D. No. 4, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
1022 Henry Leon Conture (Henry Leon Couture), Sheldon Springs, Vt.
860 Allen E. Corey, Swanton, Vt.
1096 Donald Wilbur Courtney (Donald Webber Courtney), 20 Hoyt, St. Albans, Vt.
206 Louis Desjardin (Louis X. Desjardin), Swanton, Vt.
2297 Hormidas Dufresne (Harmidas Dufresne), Swanton, Vt., R. F. D.
577 James Farrell, St. Albans, Vt.
215 John Henry Samuels, back of engine house, Pearl Street, St. Albans, Vt.
963 William L. Mott, Swanton, Vt.
131 Geo. Clearmont Tracy (George Clearmont Tracey).
1416 Edward Patrick Wilson (Edward Wilson), Butler, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, DANVILLE AND COUNTY OF PITTSYLVANIA, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1147 Will Allen, Danville, Va.
694 James Anderson, 514 Five Fork Avenue, Danville, Va.
495 Jos. Bennett, 751 Union (631 Upper) Street, Danville, Va.
1446 Rob't Brooks, Danville, Va.
1399 Chas. P. Brown, Danville, Va.
1321 James Brown, Danville, Va.
444 Moses Cockrell (Cockrel), Lower Craighead (Lower Craghead), Danville, Va.
794 Geo. Washington Conway, Halifax, Danville, Va.
1267 John D. (David) Crane, 210 Henry, Danville, Va.
1135 Modimore (Moddimer, Moddemon) Dantaler, 841 Craghead, Danville, Va.
1611 Johnie (Johnnie) Eugene Davis, Cotton (Patton) Street, Danville, Va.
404 Chas. S. (Shepherd) Dewberry, Clay Street, Danville, Va.
1150 John Dixon, Spring Alley, Danville, Va.
643 Samuel Reid (Reed) Edwards, 500 (507) North Main, Danville, Va.
1832 John Fallen, Danville, Va.
883 Wm. Banner Farmer, 712 Colquhoun, Danville, Va.
773 Rob't E. Furguson (Robert Gwynn Ferguson), 407 Wilson, Danville, Va.
1740 Hallie Glowell (Glovell), Southern Railway construction camp, Danville, Va.
265 Wm. Gracty, 570 Doe, Danville, Va.
435 Charlie Hamlin, 526 Lynn, Danville, Va.
88a Harry Hampton, 217 Jefferson, Danville, Va.
736 L. P. Hastings, 557 Main, Danville, Va.
1864 Wm. (Wilson) Hawkins, 1819 High, Portsmouth, Va. (321 Opera House Alley, Danville, Va.).
711 Anderson Holbrook (Andrew Holbrook), Danville, Va.
226 Jos. E. Howard (Egbert Howan, Howood), Dan Hotel, Danville, Va.
1608 Major Howard, Danville, Va.
1404 Jas. Edwd. Irby, 1817 Washington, Danville, Va.
1478 Will Jackson, 848 Craghead, Danville, Va.
1162 Clarence James, 714 Sycamore, Danville, Va.
1070 Thos. Jones, 778 Union, Danville, Va.
221 Charlie Lawson, 580 Lee, Danville, Va.
904 Dave Lewis, Craghead, Danville, Va. (Joe Johnson, Col).
1580 Wm. Lewis (Joe William Lewis), 880 Calvary, Danville, Va.
1802 George Linthican (Linthicum), Newton, Danville, Va.
90 Rossie Martin, 910 Ridge, Danville, Va.
8 Luther Meis, "Non" R. R. construction camp, Danville, Va.
624 Richard Merriman, Craghead, Danville, Va.
108 John H. (Henry) Oliver, Danville, Va. (care of Mrs. S. Oliver, Danville, Va.).
1285 General Lee Parker, Main and Keen, Danville, Va.
777 Nathaniel Phiper, Patton, Danville, Va.
1497a James Price, Almagro, Va.
21 Ernest F. Reagan, South Main, Ext., Danville, Va. (Franklin Ragan, 1703 Sunnyside, Winston, N. C.).

1805 Rob't Lee Richmond, 848 Lee, Danville, Va. (care of T. G. Oasley, Route No. 1, Edgewood, Va.).
1840 Eddie Rogers, 526 South Main, Danville, Va.
1280 Eddie Starkey (Eddie T. Starkey), Danville, Va.
41 Chas E. (Carle) Steele, general delivery, Danville, Va.
1803 Pete Stevenson, Danville, Va.
1045 Will Thomas, 915 West Thomas, Danville, Va. (24 Railroad Avenue, Pinmera Point, Va.)
319 John Thompson, 687 North Union, Danville, Va.
1212 Geo. Andrew Venable (Venoble, Verrable), Lower Craghead, Danville, Va. (Craghead Street, Danville, Va.).
782 Jos. Thos. Walton, 208 Jefferson, Danville, Va.
615 Sam Watkins, 116 Front, Danville, Va.
121a Bernice (Berpice) White, 216 Front, Danville, Va.
1133 Wm. White, Danville, Va.
1753 Geo. L. Williams, 417 Worsham (117 Worsham), Danville, Va.
1007 Fred Williamson, 280 Holbrook, Danville, Va.
1665 Russell Wilson, 529 Arch, Danville, Va. (Y. M. C. A., Du Point Works, Corneys Point, N. J., colored branch).
1380 Willie Wilson, Danville, Va.
1979 Alphonso (Alphonse) Woods (Wood), 643 High, Danville, Va.
1315 Robt. Marion (Marvin, Marrin), Zabawa, 332 North Ridge, Danville, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

178 William Thomas, Kilbourn, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MARATHON, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1741 Rob Black, Rib Falls, Wis.
2462 Gustav Doerfler (Gustave Doerfler), 512 Forest, Wausau, Wis.
2075 Gust H. (Gust) Gritsmacher, Schofield, Wis.
1258 Jacob Kofnoki (Kofneki, Kosniko), route 1, Hatley, Wis.
974 Vent Kosy (Kesey) (Vint Kesy), Knowlton, Wis.
78 George Lewitzke, route 2, Town Wausau, Wis.
2038 Joel V. Magnuson, Granite Heights, Wis.
2489 Siba Niconish (Neconish), Phlox, Wis.
2029 George Prey, route 2, Wausau, Wis.
1859 Henry Pufahl, Wausau, Wis.
195 John Sipple (Sippl), 106 Ruder, Wausau, Wis.
863 Walter Stanek (Stanek, Stanok), route 2, Hatley, Wis.
2732 Mike Steffanski (Stuffanok) (Malk Styffanck), Mosinee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARINETTE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1110 Constant Julius Andre, 1645 Ludington Street, Marinette, Wis.
1114 John William Behrendt, 1826 Thomas Street, Marinette, Wis.
1230 Adolph Norman Christenson, foot of Bayshore Street, Marinette, Wis.
406 Edgar John Cole, Niagara, Wis. (Portland, Me.).
1359 Max Wm. Matt Ewald, 1002 Oak Street, Marinette, Wis. (231 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio).
1825 Walter Giese, route No. 2, Underhill, Wis.
903 Arthur Greawolre (Jack Hansen), Montreal, Canada.
1817 Ell Frank Hebert (Ell F. Hebert), Waunonkee, Wis.
2315 Paul Kameiah (Kameiak), Niagara, Wis.
625 Ignac Kolcova, Dunbar, Wis.
2024 Walter Kosinski (Kosenski), Dunbar, Wis.
1450 Alexander A. (Alfred) Kruegar, Manchester, Wis.
2308 Peter J. Kuper (Pete Kuper), R. F. D. No. 2, Marinette, Wis.
1005 Mark Markuson, 1007 Main Street, Marinette, Wis.
287 Adam Matyeik, Athens, Wisconsin.
1013 August Moeckket (Marckat), Niagara, Wis.
602 William Charles Miller, Niagara, Wis.
670 Gust Panure, Arlington Hotel, Marinette, Wis.
1512 Oscar Peterson, 925 Carney Street, Marinette, Wis.
2715 William Peterson, 634 Odgen (Ogden), East Marinette, Wis.
8 Silvanio Ramirez Silao, Gto. Mexico (Silvanio Silvano) Romires, care of H. Wofsky, 37 North Main Street, Kenosha, Wis.
1753 William Sargeant, Goodman, Wis.
1434 Harold Amos Slade, Dunbar, Wis.
2101 Clifford T. Smith (Clifford Smith), 811 Main Street, Marinette, Wis.
2432 John Smith, Goodman, Wis.
2731 Benjamin Staskewlen (Bane Staskewlen), Cleveland, Ohio.
665 Arthur William Swanson (A. W. Swanson), Pembine, Wis.
2568 Alex Verneski, Dunbar, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF RACINE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1111 Frank Rabinski, 1816 Mead, Racine, Wis.
273 Allan Wallace Barnes, 512 Eighth Street, Racine, Wis.
1916 Ray Edwin Beery (Berry, Ray Berry), 700 Seventeenth, Racine, Wis.
414 Stanley Blaleckl, 1805 Mead Street, Racine, Wis. (1806 Howe Street, Racine, Wis.).
2326 Herman Carlson, 1200 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wis. (1200 Park Avenue, Racine, Wis.).
1814 William Andrew (A.) Cason, 2501 Sixteenth, Racine, Wis.
2887 Harry Christiansen (Christenson, Harry Walter Christensen), 1844 Austin Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2124 Edward G. Dennesty (Edward George Dennesty), 1533 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wis.
936 Tony Ga), 1211 Seventeenth, Racine, Wis. (1637 Blackhawk Street, Chicago, Ill.).
2936 Wm. Patrick (Pat) Harrington, 714 Park Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2197 Carl Joseph Johnson (Carl J. Johnson), 1509 Howe, Racine, Wis.
1550 Thos. Kopko (Tomasz Kopko), 1916 Mead, Racine, Wis.
2530 Edward J. Landry, 1525 Hamilton Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2140 John Lauretis (Lametis) Larson (John L. Larson or John Larsen, 1426 Junction Avenue, Racine, Wis. (Sailors' Home).
2913 Edward (Ed) Libecki, 611 Thirteenth, Racine, Wis.
2600 Joseph Miller, 1524 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2781 Mos Mrton (Mstn Mono, Mstn Mon), 2169 DeKoven Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2348 Carl Wm. Perry, 1525 Hamilton Avenue, Racine, Wis.
567 Paul Pubakka, 717 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.
939 Edward Walter Rudzinski (Rudzinsky, Edw. W. Rudsinsky), 1614 Murray Avenue, Racine, Wis.
800 John Rybott, 1211 Seventeenth Street, Racine, Wis.
353 Awl Ruwaskey (All Ruscky), 1909 DeKoven Avenue, Racine, Wis.
602 Net Stanley (Stanley Net, Stenly Net), 1841 Center, Racine, Wis.
744 Crostan Skorupa (Crostaw (Crostaw) Skorupa, 1922 Racine Street, Racine, Wis.
3020 Aristotlis (Aristotilio) Stavropoulis (Aristotelis Stavropoulos), 638 Staunard, Racine, Wis.
150 Bert Charles (C.) Stevens, 1045 Quincy Avenue, Racine, Wis.
118 John Vadnais, 1525 Hamilton Avenue, Racine, Wis.
1440 Frank Wilkinson, 734 College Avenue, Racine, Wis.
2770 Edward Winters, 1420 Clark, Racine, Wis.

SPEECH

OF

HON. STUART F. REED,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 22, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 2919) to extend for the period of two years the provisions of Title II of the food control and District of Columbia rent act, approved October 22, 1919, as amended.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the bill under consideration to-day is a bill that is familiar to practically all the Members of the House. It is known as the rent act. It passed the Senate, came to the House, and was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which committee has had extensive hearings; in fact, the District of Columbia Committee made it rather a series of field days for those who were opposed to the bill. Many prominent real-estate brokers, as well as a number of property owners, appeared and voiced their objections to this bill. They presented some objections which seemed to the committee to deserve consideration, and, so far as I am able to judge from the expressions of those whom the committee heard, the Senate bill as finally amended by the House committee practically eliminates all the objectionable features that were pointed out at the hearings by men who own property or control property for rental purposes in the District of Columbia.

This bill is not presented as a war emergency. It has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, which court held it to be constitutional, not as a war emergency bill but as legislation under the "police" and "welfare" guaranties of our Constitution. Under the police powers recognized by the courts of our country similar legislation has been enacted in the State of New York, and that legislation as well as this has been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. Now, as I have already said, those who opposed this bill had what the committee thought were some valid objections. For example, it was held that a man who purchased property, to use it for himself or his dependents, found it practically impossible to get possession of his property. I feel sure the committee amendment to the Senate bill will help that situation. They complained of the long delays in the settlement of questions. I think we have remedied that condition by increasing the membership of the Rent Commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. I will yield for a short question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I am very much in sympathy with the bill, and what I am very much interested to know is, do the hearings disclose such a condition in the city of Washington that makes it necessary for us to invoke the welfare clause of the Constitution relating to the promotion of the health, morals, and so forth, of the people?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. The committee have said so in their report, and from their investigation they found conditions existing here that in the opinion of the committee——

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. That it is necessary, in order to promote the health and morals, and so forth, of the people, to enact this law?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. That it is a measure coming under that clause——

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. The welfare clause of the Constitution?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Yes. Several years ago the Legislature of Illinois passed a law regulating the charges and fees for the use of grain elevators. At once the owners protested and said that was unconstitutional; that they were built by private citizens for the use of farmers, and they had a right to fix the rates; but the Supreme Court of the United States said that the housing or the storage of the grain of the farmers in the country was a function "clothed with a public interest," and as such the court upheld it. They say that by this measure we are invading the property rights of the people. My colleagues, property rights have been invaded long ago in the interest of the public welfare. It was once thought that it was an unreasonable thing to pass laws regulating the amount that could be charged for putting cattle in a cattle car and transporting the car across country, but the Supreme Court approved legislation regulating such charges and rates. It was held that it was very obnoxious to regulate the contract of a private insurance company, but to-day laws sustained by the Supreme Court are absolutely dictating the contracts of the insurance companies of this country. We regulate interest charges, we regulate the height of public buildings. These have all been passed upon by the courts and recognized as legitimate subjects for supervision and control by law, because they are clothed with a public interest.

If it is lawful to regulate the charges for cattle housed and transported in a railroad car, why is it not lawful to regulate the prices charged for housing human beings who are here in the District doing work for the Government?

Mr. MILLSPAUGH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Just for a question.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH. Did I understand the gentleman to state that the morals of the community were involved by the passage of this Ball Rent Act; that if it were not passed it would affect the morals of the community?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. That is not a violent presumption.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH. May I ask the gentleman from West Virginia of what he spoke? That is what I understood, but I probably was wrong.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. It is a subject clothed with such a public interest that Congress has the right to pass remedial legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. If the gentleman will yield, what I intended to call the gentleman's attention to was that if a condition existed that affected the health, morals, and social conditions of the people, then they would have a right to enact this law under the welfare clause of the Constitution. Now, is there such a congested state in this city that people are affected in their health and morals and general social conditions? Does such a condition exist here?

Mr. MILLSPAUGH. In connection with that, may I ask this question: Referring to the News of Saturday, I find there an interview with one of the members of the commission, Mrs. Taylor, in which the paper makes her say that if this amendment to the rent law is not passed we will have women workers of a less scrupulous type here than we have at the present time. You do not subscribe to that, do you?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. The lady has a right to express her opinion and my colleague has the privilege of dissenting.

I want to explain why the majority of the committee feel that this bill is a necessity at this time and refer to the objectionable features that have been referred to by men who own real estate. First, as to the possession of property. This bill makes it possible where a man desires to tear down property and improve it, and whether it is for business purposes or otherwise, if he can show a legitimate reason for taking possession of his property, the commission will grant him that privilege.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield? Does the gentleman from West Virginia think the committee is making very much of a concession when it would yield the right to a property owner to reconstruct his own property? You speak as though that was a great concession.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. The machinery and provisions of the old law made that difficult. The committee has amended the Senate bill in such a manner as will render it unobjectionable and absolutely fair to the owner.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Does this leave it so that there can be no question as to the right of the property owner to alter or change his own property?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. If it is not for the sole purpose of ousting one tenant to put another in. The owner must show good faith.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The burden would be upon him to show that it was not derogatory to the interest of the person occupying the place; that he had no purpose except that of altering his property?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. He might want to change his property from an apartment to a purely business property. He would have that right.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Do you not think that is making a great concession here in the United States to a property owner?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Well, that is one of the objections to the present law which the bill as amended seeks to remedy. As to other changes in the bill, the realtor or owner may apply to the commission for the raising of rents where they are too low. The remedy is given for both the owner and the tenant.

Many complaints have been made relative to profiteering by subtenants. The old law was probably deficient as to that matter. The bill as amended reaches the subtenant and will enable the owner and the commission to correct many injustices that have heretofore existed. In protecting the rights of the property owner in the collection of his rent, the amended bill takes care of that situation in a manner that is fair to all parties.

The drastic penalties that were objected to as being severe and unreasonable have been changed, the court is given authority to punish in cases of contempt proceedings, and so forth, within the discretion of the court. The committee after extensive hearings feels that we have here in the District of Columbia an exigency that demands the continuation of what is known as the Ball Rent Act as amended.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. For a short question.

Mr. BLANTON. Answering the question of the gentleman from Kansas, when an owner comes in and claims that he wants the property for his own possession and the tenant denies that is the fact, then it becomes an issuable matter before the court as to whether the owner can produce the preponderance of testimony?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Controversies of that kind are sometimes carried to the court. That may happen in connection with almost any transaction.

I want to say a few words in commendation of hundreds of property owners and real estate men in the District of Columbia who have never at any time engaged in profiteering in rents. They are honorable, high-minded, loyal Americans, and during the entire war period many of them made no increase whatever in the rents charged their tenants. If all landlords and property owners were of this class there would be no need of a rent commission. But I regret to say there is another class that can not be described by temperate language. They have engaged in the most outlandish and dastardly profiteering. They have harassed the poor and bled the thrifty. Their mercenary instincts have made them shameless and unblushing villains.

The hearings on this bill have brought out some interesting observations. The real estate brokers say that if they wanted to be selfish they would ask for the continuation of this law. They claim that its operation enables them to sell houses at exorbitant prices and by limiting rental properties makes it incumbent upon the erstwhile tenants to purchase at the prevailing high prices. Therefore they want the law abolished in order to protect the tenants and curb the epidemic of selling at high prices.

Yet no victim of the high-selling iniquity appeared before the committee to complain, while hundreds pleaded for rent regulation.

It has been claimed by other opponents of the measure that it retarded the growth of Washington, but on every hand appears unmistakable evidence that never before have there been such extensive building operations as at present. In every direction you will find houses by the hundreds going up. And my prediction to-day is that this bill will pass and the erection of houses will be even greater during the coming year than ever before. But we are told that these houses are all being sold, not rented. How fortunate for Washington if that is true. Think of it. A city of home owners. The home owner is the glory of a city. He paints and improves his home. He plants shrubs and flowers on the lawn. He is a taxpayer. He is a good, safe customer for the merchant and grocer. Having property, he must pay his bills.

One very prominent and well-informed citizen of the District appeared before the committee and urged that this bill be not passed, because it would "keep rents up." He said he wanted to see Washington become a city of home owners. Well, if the brokers are correct as to the great wave of home buying he is getting just what he wants.

It is said that Members would not sanction this kind of legislation for their home communities. Well, suppose we put the question in its proper form—give it its true setting. Let us say to Clarksburg, W. Va., Omaha, or even Kansas City, that it is proposed to locate at any one of these cities the seat of government of the United States, bringing to that city the thousands of Government workers, whose pay is regular, with no interruption by strikes, hard times, or market conditions.

There would also go as an accompaniment the world's greatest library; the Government's wonderful executive, legislative, diplomatic, judicial, and scientific functions. But tell them that before these things can come to them they must submit to legislation that will not permit profiteering in house rentals or returns upon investments in dwellings in excess of 8 per cent. Can you guess what action the people would take relative to a proposition of that kind? It is said that fully 75 per cent of the people residing in Washington obtain their living directly or indirectly through the various activities of the Government. If property owners here are permitted to continue the increasing of rents it will be absolutely necessary to raise the pay of the thousands of employees here to enable them to live and stay in the service. That will mean, my colleagues, that my constituents in West Virginia and yours will have to bear an additional burden of millions of dollars in added taxation, which will go into the pockets of profiteering landlords in Washington.

This small area called the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States for just one purpose—to be the seat of government of this Republic. Read what the Constitution says about it. It was set apart, not for private enterprises, not for great factories, not for smoking iron industries, but for a place where this Government could erect its public buildings and carry on the activities necessary to its existence.

Any condition or propaganda or instrumentality—any use of private property that operates here to embarrass the Government by harassing its employees or to hamper it in the orderly, economic, and efficient administration of its many departments, becomes a subject, in the language of the Supreme Court, "clothed with a public interest" calling for proper remedial legislation.

The people of all the States are interested in this matter. No other plot of earth in all Christendom resembles the District of Columbia in its origin and government. Congress has absolute control over it. The laws will permit you to condemn and take land for public and even quasi-public purposes almost anywhere under the flag except in the District of Columbia, where the executive, legislative, and judicial life of the Republic is nurtured and sustained.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve the balance of my time of one hour, and then I shall yield to my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT] 30 minutes, which he has the privilege of further yielding to his colleagues who are opposed to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves the balance of his time and yields 30 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT].

The Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. RAKER,
OF CALIFORNIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 27, 1922.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 1921, in the first session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, I introduced the bill H. R. 4097, creating the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list. Similar bills have been introduced by me in prior Congresses. Every effort has been made to have this legislation enacted into law, and I have great hopes for it before this Congress finally adjourns. I submit a letter by Mr. H. P. Smith, which is as follows:

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL WAR—DISREGARD OF CONGRESS'S FIRM PROMISES TO THEM.

EDITOR OF NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of March 2 I read in the article by N. O. Messenger that "the drift of opinion appears to be toward passing the legislation (adjusted compensation measure) first, letting the payment take care of itself, and the claim is made that this will create a 'moral obligation' which no Congress and no political party can in the future dare to default upon."

No use in talking that stuff to an old volunteer officer of the Civil War. He knows better. I have before me a copy of the old Army Regulations which I carried through the war, in which I find extracts of laws passed by Congress regarding the enlistment of volunteers, which read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates shall in all respects be placed on the footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps of the Regular Army.

"Sec. 6. That any volunteer who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the Regular service."

This act of Congress was approved July 22, 1861.

Another act of Congress, approved July 25, 1861. Section 2 reads: "That the volunteers authorized by this act shall be armed as the President may direct.

"They shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and shall be in all respects on the same footing with similar corps of the United States Army."

Again, on April 23, 1904, Congress passed another act, allowing the President to retire any officer of the Regular service below the rank of brigadier general who had served with the volunteer forces during the Civil War with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that held in actual service.

This was a reward or bonus for his service with the volunteers. If the volunteers did the most of the fighting—which they did—why ignore them in this scheme of retired promotion?

Remember, Congress says they are to be in all respects treated as the Regulars.

Does this situation indicate that any Congress or any political party will now or at any future time recognize any moral or legal obligation attached to the above acts of Congress in 1861?

Under the act of 1904 hundreds of officers have been retired, and retired at this advanced rank.

Has anything been done for the volunteer officer in recognition of his services, which seem to have been considered so meritorious in a Regular? Nothing. He is demoted, deprived of all rank, is getting a pension for old age (no special honor attached to that). Any fool will grow old.

With this treatment of the old volunteer officer of the Civil War as a sample of the binding quality of any moral, or even legal, obligation of Congress, the Legion boys will be a little shy.

Think they would prefer 50-cent greenbacks, such as were paid the boys of '61.

H. P. SMITH,
Second Berdan's Sharpshooters, Madison, S. Dak.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN S. BENHAM,
OF INDIANA.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 30, 1922.

Mr. BENHAM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I desire to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following comprehensive statement prepared by a woman of my State:

(By Mrs. Florence Riddick Boys, of Plymouth, Ind.)

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY APPEALS TO WOMEN.

Whether we are of the women who have achieved suffrage, or of those who have had it thrust upon us, is small concern to-day. What does matter is the use we shall make of it now that it is to be ours.

Standing at the portal of politics, where government is in the making, a strange and little understood piece of paper has been placed in our hands. Its very unfamiliarity makes us a trifle afraid of it. But it is a thing not to be despised. It was purchased for us by the blood of our noblest ancestors. Since the beginning of government the peoples have wrestled and died in the age-long effort to wrench the ballot—the say so—away from tyrants and aristocrats and to gain it for themselves.

With the progress of freedom, the governing power has been ever more widely distributed; it has passed away from the few until we have reached that form of freedom in which each adult individual has a copartnership in government. The enfranchisement of women—the last class to share the control—marks the culmination of the ancient struggle.

WHAT IS IT?

This ballot in our hands is the scepter wrestled from kings. It is a hereditary weapon to defend our country, our home, our rights against those who would encroach. It is an instrument to help shape this our ever plastic Government. It is a chisel to grave upon the tables of our commandments those high principles which we deem inviolable. It is a voice to make our viewpoint heard when great issues are at stake. It is a lever to lift the burdens from the backs of little children, to lighten the load for women in industry, to relieve the oppressed, to raise to higher standards the environment of us all.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

The traditional functions of women have been wife, mother, sister, wage earner, purchaser, member of society. It is not probable that the ballot will greatly change our aims and ambitions. We will still endeavor, in a larger way, to accomplish these, our chief concerns. Our voting will express our broader housekeeping, caring as well for the affairs of our community and our country as for those within our four square walls.

Woman's interest in the State is not new. A few women have always cared for public affairs. Roman women organized to secure desired legislation. Pericles, Caesar, Washington, and Napoleon not infrequently sought women's advice on affairs of state.

Mary and Martha were interested in the world awakening of their day. It is not the type of woman who is new; it is only that through our clubs, our charities, our large war activities we have awakened ourselves to broader sympathies and trained ourselves in teamwork. We realize that obligation is only limited by the opportunity and the need.

As we have not shirked our duties of housekeeping, so we will not neglect this, our real duty, of citizenship. Ninety-nine out of every hundred problems are sexless, and their solution cries out to us as to our men.

We know that with that direct means, the ballot, our efforts will accomplish infinitely greater results; that where we helped 30 through charity, we may now help 3,000 or 3,000,000 through the Government.

LIKE A SOLDIER.

Women care for the welfare of their country as true heartedly as does the soldier into whose unaccustomed hands Uncle Sam places a gun. When the time comes for action, he does not hesitate and debate: "Shall I use this weapon? It is new and unfamiliar to me. Let those who like this sort of thing take advantage of it. It is not of my seeking. My place is on the farm. I am a quiet, nonaggressive man. I do pretty well if I attend to my own business. I can find plenty to do if I stick to the plow." Our boys wasted no time in such dawdling as that. They accepted the new tool purposefully and sprang with it over the top.

So we patriotic women of America feel our handclasp tighten eagerly about the ballot. We are resolved to use it for our country with the best brain and best impulse God has given us.

THE WEIGHT OF IT.

We realize that the ballot of the humblest of us is worth as much as that of the mightiest. If a woman of conscience casts her ballot and some vicious person does not, she has tallied one for good. If both vote, she has neutralized the ill. If the good woman neglects to vote and the evil vote is cast, then the good woman has stood indifferently by while an enemy of her country has given it a hurtful thrust.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE NONPARTISAN.

With that open sesame, the ballot in our hands, the doors of politics swing wide. At first glance within, we are confused by the manifold issues at stake. Great political parties sue for our favor. In doubt which to choose, we are tempted to choose neither—to be nonpartisan.

We enjoy the new experience of being politically sought after—the feeling that we are not "lined up." But we must take a sober second thought: What is the ballot for?

As a free lance no woman can hope to accomplish anything. Our country is sure to be governed by one or the other of our two great political parties. Our greatest service to government can only be by helping to build up that political party which we feel is most able to direct its affairs wisely.

Nonpartisanship is the no man's land of politics. Giving allegiance to no party, we have influence with neither. Only by whole-hearted loyalty will we earn the right to help shape policies. To be nonpartisan is to be nonentity.

THE WHY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political parties are to give coherence to the ideals of a people. Without them the multiplicity of voices would result in chaos. It is a good thing to have in a political party men and women of many minds, some more conservative, some more radical, some placing emphasis here, some there, each contributing his viewpoint and making his demands; each claiming and guarding his rights; each relinquishing somewhat his personal preferences that all may unite in one swelling chorus on principles so big, so broad, so vital as to appeal simultaneously to millions of citizens the country over.

Myriad-eyed, such a party will look well on all sides of every question. Its platform will be strong, sound, just, and wise. Its progress will be slower and less spasmodic than the ardent reformer might wish, but it will be steady and sure.

Such a party is big enough to embrace all of our several cults. If these are important enough to make a wide appeal, there is always the chance that we may write them into our party platform. If not, it is the chief beauty of our free Government that no pet scheme of the few can be foisted upon an unwilling multitude.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

No woman should choose her party because her husband, father, or brother belongs to that party. If a woman's vote is to be worth anything, it must be her own free moral conviction and best judgment. There is no advantage in merely duplicating the votes we now have.

When each vote expresses the viewpoint, needs, and ideals of its voter, then shall our country be the land of the free, a government of and by all the people, and each vote will be a contribution to the composite whole.

DOES NOT REQUIRE OMNISCIENCE.

In casting her ballot each woman may well use all the intelligence at her command; but voting wisely does not require a liberal college education so much as it does common sense plus attention to the main issues of the day.

Woman, overawed by the problems before the State and her limited knowledge of many of them, may be comforted by the assurance that only a few of these come before the people for decision at any one election. About these few, if she applies herself, she may readily become informed.

To vote intelligently women will not need to know everything about the tariff and international law. No man does. I was pleased to find the following from Abraham Lincoln:

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much: When we buy manufactured goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy manufactured goods at home, we get both the goods and the money."

Many of our bombastic economic terms are handles for truths as simple as that and as easily reducible if we look them squarely in the face.

Woman, who has been successfully wife, mother, seamstress, laundress, cook, baker, entertainer, educator, child trainer, and social criterion, will find the referendum no more difficult than the balanced diet nor politics than household management.

One by one as they arise these questions may be studied. No one needs to master all politics at once.

A HELPING GUIDE.

Because of woman's newness in the political field it is especially desirable that her inexperience be supplemented somewhat by party direction. Our ballots will be more certain to be well cast if we vote with the party whose judgments in the past have proven wisest, the party which has had most experience in guiding satisfactorily affairs of state, whose tendencies are in the main most reliable. Women know that this party is the Republican Party, and they feel its irresistible appeal.

LIKE CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

Choosing one's party is much like choosing one's husband; and no chit of a girl but feels herself, unaided, capable of doing that? In selecting the man with whom a woman will affiliate in all the purposes dearest to her heart she does not question explicitly into every petty detail of his opinion. She judges him by the big, salient features of his character. She asks herself not what are his views about the best cure for measles, but she satisfies herself that his motives are sincere, his character worthy, his judgment sound, his ambitions lofty, his industry unflagging, and his common sense evident. Convinced of these, she leaves the discovery of trifles to occasion. If he is the right sort, she feels safe in espousing him "for better or for worse," knowing full well that in the days to come he will use the same wisdom and resourcefulness that he has shown in the past.

PARTY TRAITS.

Parties, like individuals, have distinguishing traits. These may be easily found out by any new voter who will honestly try.

By these characteristics and not by their promises parties should be judged. To woman each party, the wooer, will now make its most pleasing appeal. Like a youth who, to the astonishment of his mother and sister, has suddenly become aware of his hairbrush and necktie, each political party will dress with care to sue for the favor of our sex.

Her suitors will now represent themselves to have always had so high an opinion of woman as to have been willing to trust her—even with the ballot! Both will now claim to have always been creatures of sobriety, repudiating the saloon and the gambling den. Both will now pose as virile athletes, not "too proud to fight" for home and native land.

But our memory is long. We remember that woman suffrage became an acute national issue in 1914, and was smothered by two Democratic Congresses. We women remember that when a Republican Congress came into power it passed the woman-suffrage amendment before it had been in session two weeks, and that of the first 24 States to ratify this 20 were Republican. We women remember that of the 36 States which finally ratified the amendment 29 were Republican and only 7 Democratic and that only 1 Republican State voted to reject the amendment, whereas 8 Democratic States so voted.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

It is a creditable thing for great political parties to state frankly the principles for which they stand. The party which is afraid to show its hand "open and above board" is the party "which loves darkness rather than light, because its deeds are evil."

Party platforms should be considered by every voter as guideposts indicating the main direction to which those parties tend. But to determine the real character of a party, its history is more reliable than its platform. Granting the sincerity of a party's program, its ability if put in authority to carry out the same into practical working laws is a factor to be reckoned with—its force, its capacity, its experience.

In studying the platform of any party, another consideration, which may at first seem trivial, is really important; that is, What are this party's chances of election to authority? No matter how delectable an air castle a party platform may depict, its beautiful pictures are worthless blue prints unless that party gets into power to construct according to those specifications. Its outlook for success is not to be despised in deciding with which party one has most chance to be an influence for good.

THE G. O. P.

Loyal Republicans call their party the "grand old party"—the G. O. P.

The Republican Party has always gone before the people with a clearly defined program. There is nothing "gum shoe" about the G. O. P. The people have known exactly what to expect when they put the Republican Party into power. Compare this with the vacillating policy of the recent Democratic administration, of which the people never knew what to expect next. Its "note"able uncertainty with Germany and Mexico were the chagrin of our Nation.

Throughout the history of the Republican Party from the beginning a consistent program and unity of policy has marked it. It has never been a "pussyfooter." The Republican Party has not only had the courage to make promises but it has had the finer courage to enact these promises into law.

THE RESULTS OF COURAGE.

In the past 60 years, since the birth of the Republican Party, there have only been six years of absolute Democratic control. During only 6 years out of 62 have both President and Congress been Democratic. Of the 14 Presidents since the Civil War, only 2 have been Democrats.

Why this confidence in the Republican Party? Because that party has redeemed its promises. "You can fool all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

The recent phenomenon of two Democratic administrations came about only because the Republican Party, in struggling to raise its banners to a still higher standard, split into two camps—for a time. This gave the minority party a chance for an inning.

WE DO NOT EXPECT PERFECTION.

Women do not look for perfection in choosing a party. The Republican Party is a human institution. It makes no claim to infallibility. There is glory in righting oneself when wrongs are discovered. By its mistakes—and these have never been serious nor long continued—the Republican Party has gained experience and learned wisdom.

A study of the history of the Republican Party shows that it has stood foursquare and true on the right side of every important issue for the past 62 years. One can not help but be amazed at its brilliant record of far-seeing statesmanship, of wise judgments, and of successful administration.

A PARTY OF GROWING IDEALS.

The Republican Party has been and is a party of growing ideals. Its standards have been and are becoming higher. Step by step the party has progressed and is still progressing. This is evident to the women of America, and it is this upward trend of the Republican Party which elicits their admiration and support.

GREAT LEADERS.

Political platforms may sound equally lofty. No party ever laid before the electors a written program of vice, graft, extravagance of chicanery. The truism "what you are speaks so loudly I can not hear what you say," applies as well to political parties as to individuals. Women judge the political parties by their personnel. What sort of men unite to form this party? What are their standards, characters, attainments, foresight, ability, and force?

Herein lies the strength of the Republican Party. Here is the answer to the query why the Republican Party appeals to women. Among its leaders, consider two—Lincoln and Roosevelt. Their spirit is bound to be the inspiration of those who shall "carry on" and usher in the still more glorious day about to dawn for the after-war America. Can women mistake in espousing a party thus inspired and thus led? If you wish to see Republican Party government, behold America! From Lincoln's inauguration in 1861 until Wilson's in 1913 there had been but one Democratic President and only two years of complete Democratic control. This 50 years of amazing prosperity and advancement is the product of Republican Party government.

PRESERVED THE UNION.

Born in 1856, when the Union was threatened with dissolution, the Republican Party stood for strong central government; while the Democratic Party clamored for State rights, even though they meant the break-up of the Nation.

FREED THE SLAVES.

Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican president and the arch emancipator of the world, issued the proclamation which freed the 4,000,000 slaves then in bondage in the United States.

HOMESTEADING.

When large stretches of our country yet lay waste and many of our citizens were broken and homeless after the Civil War, a Republican Congress passed the homestead law. This let out Government lands to settlers and aided in building homes and the development of the country.

SOUND MONEY.

The Republican Party saved the country a second time when the free silver peril endangered business ability and our sound financial standing. Our national honor and credit would have been ruined but for the Republican sanity, and we should have been disgraced among the nations of the world. Democrats themselves came to see the fallacy of 16 to 1 after Republican foresight had already averted the calamity.

MANDATORY FOR CUBA.

Seeing Cuba flagrantly misgoverned by Spain, the Republican Government, without awaiting orders from any European league, drove off the oppressor and assumed the mandatory of that suffering little neighbor. With Cuba on her feet, her freedom was established. The same responsibility was accepted for the Philippines.

CURBED THE TRUSTS.

It was a Republican Government, led by that fearless knight Theodore Roosevelt, which had the courage to enforce antitrust laws. These limited the power of immense corporations which were fattening upon the public.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

To assure justice to all in industry, a Republican administration created the Department of Commerce.

LABOR.

Employer's liability laws are due to Republican protection of the laborer. The Labor Bureau is also a Republican creation designed for the same purpose.

It is the tariff, maintained by the Republican Party and opposed by the Democratic Party, which has built up American industries and enabled the American workingman and his family to live in standards of comfort undreamed of by the workers of Europe.

The Republican Party has always been the best friend labor has known. While others have sensationally prated of democracy and love for the workingman, the Republican Party has concerned itself about the building up of business on a foundation so secure that all who labor may be always employed at a profitable wage. Insecurity, uncertainty, and disorder are the greatest enemies the honest, industrious laborer combats; these have never prevailed when the Republican Party was in power.

PANAMA CANAL.

To build the Panama Canal had been the dream of centuries, but it was finally abandoned as impossible. It remained for the Republican Party, under the leadership of the whirlwind of energy, Theodore Roosevelt, to show the world what American enterprise consisted of.

RURAL LIFE SURVEY.

Another of the really great, though less spectacular, accomplishments of Roosevelt's administration was the rural life survey and the interest this directed toward raising the standards of country life.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Naturally the Republican Party led by the greatest scholars America has produced, would devise some means to place education in this country on a solid basis. That was accomplished by endowing the public schools and colleges by revenues from the sale of lands of the public domain.

BUDGET SYSTEM.

President Taft, careful for public funds, felt certain that hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved to the American people by applying a budget system to Government finance. He first urged a Republican Congress to establish it. The orgy of extravagance and waste which marked the recent period of Democratic control is too fresh in our memories to need comment. The women of America are painfully aware of the fabulous prices paid for camp sites, used and unused; the enormous sums spent on the ridiculous Creel bureau, on supplies not needed and never delivered, and in many other channels needlessly.

Among its early acts, the Republican Congress adopted the budget system idea, and began an instant curtailment of Government expense. There is no doubt that the party which has thus befriended this economy system will bring it to further perfection, to the enormous benefit of the public purse.

AGAINST PATERNALISM.

It has been the policy of the Republican Party to encourage individual effort, investment, and development of business, taking care that all citizens have equal opportunity and that none become so overpowerful as to encroach upon the rights of any. Opposed to this has been the Democratic doctrine of paternalism, with its result of discouraging individual enterprise and initiative. Under paternalism the Government owns and operates the people instead of the people owning and operating the Government. It is a movement away from freedom toward a servitude to Government.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

Under what was practical Government control and ownership of the railroads under recent Democratic control, expenses were enormously increased at the same time the properties were permitted to deteriorate, and the service to the public became more expensive and more inefficient, until a threatened breakdown of our transportation system became imminent. The Republican Party worked out a law known as the Cummins-Esch bill that met the difficult situation in the best possible manner it could be met at that time. Under provisions rates have been reduced from time to time, and our transportation system so vital for the welfare of all our people is saved from a complete wreck.

CONSERVATION.

It is to Republican forethought that we owe our conservation policy. This withdraws from land grants such parts of the public domain as should be kept for all time for the good of all people and not parceled out to become the possession of a few.

By the conservation policy thousands of acres of forests, natural beauty spots, park lands, coal, oil, and gas fields, and water-power sites are reserved for the Government, and instead of creating fabulous fortunes for a few, the profits from these natural resources will hereafter go into the public purse for the further development of our country.

THE MAIL.

Republican institutions are also the Railway Mail Service, the postal savings bank, the parcel post, rural free delivery, and free city delivery.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is of Republican origin. It arbitrates rates for the railways and thus protects the public against unjust discrimination.

FOOD.

Pure food laws, Federal meat inspection, honest labels, and many similar provisions are the result of Republican activity. Women, in their especial province of housekeeping, know that they can depend upon the Republican Party to enact such laws as occasion demands. Under a Republican administration we shall have coal to bake the children's bread and sugar to spread upon it.

PROTECTING THE CHILDREN.

The Children's Bureau was founded by a Republican administration under Taft. Republican leaders have ever given thoughtful care to the needs of little children. In one of his last addresses Roosevelt urged attention to the recently discovered undernourishment too prevalent among American children.

Opposition to Federal child labor laws has always been centered in Democratic strongholds. Those States which have the best child labor laws are Republican States. The same is true of those States which have the most advanced humanitarian laws in general, the best laws safeguarding the morals of young girls and establishing the highest "age of consent."

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Both great political parties have been guilty of practicing the spoils system—but not equally guilty.

It was Thomas Jefferson, the first great Democrat, who was the author of that famous excuse, "Few die and none resign." For this reason he began the removal of officeholders from office without regard to their ability or faithfulness. In their places he put supporters of the Democratic Party. What Jefferson practiced moderately flared out shamelessly under Jackson, the second great Democrat.

In peace this is less dangerous than in war. In critical times the most capable men to be found should be put and kept in office regardless of political faith. Lincoln had a war Cabinet composed of three Democrats and five Republicans. Wilson refused to appoint a single Republican to his Cabinet during the great World War. Mothers whose sons paid the price of a victory won at such cost of partisanship find it hard to forgive Democratic methods. They can not help but wonder how many American graves in France are due to wholly inappropriate, inexperienced, and incapable men in high office controlling military affairs—how many are due to our tardy preparations and to our woefully inefficient conduct of the war.

For 20 years the Republican Party had been building up a merit system only to have it all broken down during the last 7 years of Democratic administration.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

In no department is it more important that men trained by long service should be retained in office than in the foreign relations department. Diplomacy in many foreign countries is so shrewd and intriguing that a novice, no matter how ardent a partisan, is utterly unable to cope with it and to serve adequately this great and dignified country.

Taft kept our foreign service untouched by partisanship. Our country in Republican days commanded due respect in international councils.

At that most delicate period immediately before the war the spoils system, under Democratic auspices, filled our foreign service with new and inexperienced ambassadors at the various courts of the world.

THE TEST OF WAR.

Nothing shows up more distinctly the difference between the two great parties than their respective services in the late World War and in the cause of peace.

Republican foresight knew it would be impossible for the United States to keep out of the war and accordingly urged preparation. It won thereby the ingratitude of the unthinking and the pain of seeing a Democrat President reelected to office on the delusive slogan "He kept us out of war."

Even after war had been declared, in April, 1917, war preparations lagged and blunder followed blunder. Important offices were filled with inexperienced men—Democrats whom the President insisted on retaining because of personal or party loyalty, utterly disregarding the efficient service needed by the country in its time of danger.

It was then that the patriotic Republican Party rose sublimely above partisanship and stood by the administration in the prosecution of the war more loyally than the leaders of the President's own party.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACE.

Even more valuable than its war work is the contribution which the Republican Party has made toward the cause of world peace. This extends over many years.

One phase of its peace work is a long line of measures leading to arbitration. Carefully the beginnings of international law were being fostered under such respected diplomatists as Hay and Root. Roosevelt was a leader in the movement for a Hague tribunal. When the Russian-Japanese War threatened to spread around the world it was he who used his wonderful influence and brought it to an end.

That other factor in the preservation of peace, "the big stick," was not overlooked during Republican control. The Navy was at its highest efficiency during recent Republican administrations.

The Republican triumph of a completed Panama Canal is an inestimable peace contribution, as are also our great coast-to-coast railways. Our roads, inventions, manufactures, and business prosperity contribute to the cause of peace by making our country powerful and commanding the respect of foreign nations.

But the greatest contribution any party made to the cause of peace was the refusal by Republicans to go into a world league that would bind American wealth and our American sons to wage war in Europe over the petty quarrels engendered there in which we have no direct concern. This protection of Americanism is made complete by the Disarmament Conference called by President Harding and presided over by Secretary of State Hughes. Here the great nations of the earth wrote treaties to discontinue the folly of building armies and navies, to scrap a lot of the war material on hand, and when peace was threatened in the future to meet together and try and settle all difficulties with justice rather than by force of arms.

A third time the Republican Party has saved the Nation. First, during the Civil War, when State rights threatened to disrupt the Union; a second time when the overthrow of our sound currency would have shamed us before the world as a nation whose credit was gone; and now again by asserting our independence as an American nation, that refuses to surrender one iota of its sovereignty to the kings and princes of European and Asiatic countries.

Had it performed no other service for the country, these accomplishments alone would have deserved for the Republican Party the everlasting gratitude of every man, woman, and child in America. But it has much in addition to that to its credit in the very recent past.

After eight years of disastrous experience with a Democratic administration marked by wasteful expenditures, by Government meddling in private business, by socialistic experiments, by favoritism and inefficiency the voters of the Nation by a majority of 17,000,000 placed affairs in the hands of the Republican Party under the leadership of Warren G. Harding.

The results are noticeable. When the Republicans assumed control business was at a standstill, our transportation system was wrecked, our farmers were bankrupt, our laborers were unemployed, housewives were finding the cost of living unreasonably high, Government expenses and taxes were at new high marks, and Government securities—Liberty bonds—were selling at less than 85 cents on the $1, our returned disabled soldiers were clamoring in vain for the hospitalization and care they needed but could not secure, foreign nations were flooding our shores with cheap farm and manufactured products to the ruination of our home producers, we were nominally at war, and distrusted by all the other nations of the earth.

What has been accomplished in a few months of Republican administration?

Two million idle men have been put to work.

Government expenses have been reduced and taxes reduced almost a billion dollars a year.

Farm prices have been stabilized, so that farmers no longer face bankruptcy.

Business and manufacturing have revived.

Living costs are reduced.

Railroad rates are reduced.

Disabled veterans are cared for through a reorganization and coordinating of all the several veteran agencies.

Liberty bonds are at par.

We are at peace with the world and loved and respected by other nations.

WHAT WOMEN WANT.

What women want from their Government is the same as what men want. Both desire, above all, the welfare of America. We are not a household divided against itself. What affects man affects woman, be it a sound financial prosperity, child welfare, industrial unrest, foreign entanglements, or a shortage of coal.

Minor differences of temperament and training between the sexes are fast being lost sight of in the big needs of patriotism. Men and women love their country equally, and the chief concern of each is the best possible Government for this the best Nation on earth.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

Great and numerous problems confront America to-day; great and numerous opportunities will, under wise statesmanship, open up to her citizens. A glorious future hangs in the balance. The women of America, as they consider our splendid Republican history and our lamentable Democratic past, are wishing for a continuance of Republican efficiency to usher in the great postwar day.

The Republican Party is the party of straight, clean statesmanship; of leaders honorable in private as well as in public life. It is the party of sincerity of effort in public welfare, of brotherly love and humane purposes, of broadmindedness and far vision, of loyal patriotism, and of zeal for Americanism.

It is the party which believes that America, as the first and strongest Republic in the world, has a mission among the nations. In order to wield its rightful influence and assume this expected leadership, it is the firm opinion of Republican statesmen that America must guard well her own integrity and keep herself strong and free.

The Republican Party is the party of all the people—not sectional, not overbalanced by any class, faction, sect, or sex; conservative enough to be deliberate and progressive enough to move forward.

It is the party of experience, having inaugurated most of our great business adjustments and welfare movements for the past 62 years.

With serious earnestness our Republican Congress is tackling its stupendous task of reconstruction. Women feel that all will now be well with America. The party of their confidence is coming again into its own.

Women appreciate the frank and dignified welcome they are receiving into the magnificent Republican Party—as fellow citizens, copartners, and voters, regardless of sex. The womanhood of America heeds the call to patriotism and to public service and is appealed to by the methods and aims of the Republican Party.

We are coming—we are coming, many millions strong—to join forces with the great Republican Party, the benefactor of the past, the stabilizer of the present, and the hope of the future.

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK CROWTHER,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, June 3, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8990) to amend paragraph 440, section 5211, act of June 3, 1864.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we have just voted for the extension of the War Finance Corporation for the period of one year. I voted in favor of the proposition and believe such legislation is necessary for the relief of the farmers and stockmen. We were called upon in November, 1921, to extend the emergency tariff act until February of this year. It passed the House in that form and the Senate sent it back to us with an amendment providing for an indeterminate date. Those of us who are real protectionists were in favor of an emergency tariff bill and we desired to play the protective tariff game squarely with the agriculturist, feeling that he was as much entitled to protection as we of the industrial centers. But we surely threw discretion to the winds when we allowed that bill to continue in force until otherwise provided by law. I objected very seriously to it, but my good Brother FORDNEY patted me on the back and told me it would be only a short time before we would have a real protective tariff bill, a permanent bill.

But it has been a long time since then, longer than the period between libations that the Southern governors referred to in the heyday of the mint julep, and still we have no permanent tariff bill. In Washington and all over the country the importers, international bankers, and free traders have set up an insidious propaganda against a protective tariff. The United States Chamber of Commerce met here a week or ten days ago. That is a great representative institution. If you will look over the subject matter of all the speeches which were delivered at that convention you will find that there was not one address made that had any relation to the benefits to be derived from a protective tariff. Instead of that, the United States Chamber of Commerce members had to sit and listen to a thinly veiled attack on protection by Mr. Balfour of the British Commerce Association—not the Mr. Balfour who was here during the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, but another gentleman of that same name—and he suggested that perhaps England had made a mistake in enacting her recent tariff legislation, which set at naught all the old free-trade principles of Cobden and Bright and put a high protective tariff on some 7,000 articles, that act being known as the British Industries Saving Act, and it imposed a tariff of 33⅓ per cent, and on home valuation. Many of the great metropolitan dailies and some of the big newspapers throughout the country, from the tone of their editorials, the subject matter of which is tariff criticism, would seem to have sold their editorial policy for the price of their advertising columns. In the days of Pulitzer on the World and Greeley on the Tribune and the old standard newspapers you could not buy the editorial policy of a newspaper for all the money you could wheel in at the front door. But it is different nowadays. I wonder if the newspapers of this country are afraid of one legislative body in this Congress, or is that body afraid of the newspapers?

Mr. WINGO. Both.

Mr. CROWTHER. As a matter of fact, the delay in the passage of the tariff bill is being condoned by these newspapers. They are constantly referring to the delay by Congress, but never give the House of Representatives any credit for having lived up to the preelection promises and passing the Fordney tariff bill on July 21, 1921.

"America first" was the slogan in this administration, and we need the support of every real American in keeping the wheels turning in all our industrial plants. We need folks who are anxious to see printed on the goods they buy "Made in the United States of America." Those in charge of the big department stores in this and every other city are cautioned to present to customers first the French, the Saxony, and the English or other goods before they present anything made in America. I especially urge the women of this country to remember their sisters who toil and spin fabrics of silk and cotton and wool and whenever possible buy the products of American labor. [Applause.]

I referred a moment ago to editorial tariff attacks in metropolitan dailies and desire to refer to this one in particular. The logic with which the New York Herald is attempting from

time to time to speak with authority upon tariff matters may be measured by the fact that this writer of the leading editorial of May 22 reaches the remarkable conclusion that no matter what the gold value of the franc, it would always take the same number of francs to purchase a dozen pairs of gloves—the same number when francs are worth 9 cents in gold as when francs are worth 19 cents in gold.

As though he had not yet sufficiently proved his ignorance, the writer gives specific proof of this when he says a little further on:

* * * We see that the woman's glove costing 150 francs a dozen in Paris means, at a 9-cent franc, $13.50. * * * But when the franc gets up to 12 cents in American exchange value the gloves at 150 francs in Paris will cost $18. * * * When the franc gets back to normal, 19.3 cents, the Paris cost will be $28.95. * * *

Groping around in a mental fog, this writer does not seem to have any comprehension of the fact that goods are sold upon their gold value; that $13.50 is very evidently the gold value of the gloves to which he has reference; and that the gold value is in no way affected by the ascendancy of the depreciated franc toward, or to, its par value, although ultimately there will be a complete adjustment of whatever "lag" by which wages have not risen in pace with the decline of the currency, and have therefore reduced the gold cost of manufactured products. Obviously, if $13.50 represents the real, or gold, value of the gloves, that price will remain about as it is now, and as the franc appreciates in value a reduced number of francs will be necessary to purchase the gloves—not the same number of francs, which would more than double the gold price.

There was a time when the New York Herald was more jealous of its repute for mental honesty and ordinary intelligence.

Now, I want to call to the attention of my Democratic friends a resolution passed by the Texas Bankers' Association at Fort Worth, May 19, 1922. The situation has changed in the South. The principle of protection has appealed to the business men of that section, and while it may not add numerically to the Republican membership of the House, still some of you men on that side will find opposition in the primary and the Democrat will win who stands for protection rather than free trade or a tariff for revenue only. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution passed by Texas Bankers' Association in convention at Fort Worth, Tex., May 19, 1922.

Whereas the value of all securities of Texas banks, the price of every farm product, and the prosperity of the entire South is affected by the tariff measure now pending before Congress; and

Whereas the tariff policy of the present Congress was settled at the polls in November, 1920, and we are going to have a protective tariff on the products of all other sections of the country, regardless of our political convictions on the subject: Therefore be it

Resolved, That so long as the articles of manufacture are protected from foreign competition, that we insist on a protective tariff on vegetable oils, peanuts, live stock, meats, hides, wool—

That means goat skins, Mr. GARNER—

grain, poultry, and dairy products, and all agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products that will equalize the difference in cost of production between this and foreign countries, and urge our Senators and Congressmen to support the schedules demanded by the various organizations authorized to represent southern industries, as submitted through the Southern Tariff Association to the Senate tariff bloc and approved by them.

Now, they have set aside a day for tariff in Texas. I have here a Fort Worth paper containing a resolution asking that Saturday, June 10, be set aside as tariff day, and that mass meetings be held in all centers of population in the State to secure an intelligent expression from the people, to determine whether or not certain raw materials should be given the same protection extended manufactured articles in the tariff bill now pending in Congress. This resolution was unanimously adopted at the final session of the Southern Tariff Association held in Texas Tuesday.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CROWTHER. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WINGO. I yield the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman tell us whether he is in favor of putting a duty on the skins that the gloves are made of?

Mr. CROWTHER. We have to pay the duty on the wool, and we do not want to pay on the skin and the wool too.

Mr. GARNER. Would the gentleman vote for a protective duty on skins?

Mr. CROWTHER. Does the gentleman from Texas feel the need of such protection in his section of the country?

Mr. GARNER. I ask the gentleman if he would favor a duty on skins?

Mr. CROWTHER. I might be tempted to if the gentleman from Texas would vote for the tariff bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. Why does not the gentleman say he is in favor of protecting the skins out of which he makes the gloves?

Mr. CROWTHER. Well, I might give it serious consideration if a sufficient compensatory duty was allowed on gloves. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

The late Hon. Henry D. Flood, of Virginia.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS
OF
HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP,
OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sunday, May 28, 1922.

The House had under consideration House Resolution 350, relating to the life, character, and public services of Hon. H. D. FLOOD, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of profound sorrow that I rise to pay a few words of tribute to our departed colleague. His death came so suddenly that it is still difficult for me to realize that he will be with us no more. He was so strong, so virile that one felt his life would have been vouchsafed to us for many years to come. It is beautiful to have these exercises.

While death is the end of all mankind, yet when the grim reaper issues his summons we can not be philosophical. We give way to the feelings of sorrow we have.

The death of Mr. FLOOD is a loss in every sense in which that word can be used. A young and growing family needed the counsel and advice of a father. The home circle can never be complete without the father and the husband. In the great activities of life, in politics, in business, in law, in Congress he will be missed as one who was doing his part in life and doing it worthily. It will be difficult to fill his place.

I regarded him as my good friend. While we have differed in politics, yet in all the years I have known him there was between us the best of good feeling, of good respect, and good friendship.

He represented here in Congress one of the great constituencies, not only of Virginia but of the United States. It is a proud privilege to represent any district in Congress, but especially so a district of the pure Anglo-Saxon race that dominates that section of the State.

The tenth congressional district of Virginia has a political history almost romantic. It has been represented by a Republican in Congress, one of the ablest men our State has produced, Hon. Jacob Yost, of Staunton. It was represented at one time by John Randolph Tucker after Marshall, Virginia's great constitutional lawyer, and later by his no less distinguished son, the present incumbent, Hon. HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER. Both these influences Mr. FLOOD successfully combated, and he retained the regard of his people to the day of his death. His is the story of successful progressive development. He did not plunge into fame overnight; he did not flash across the sky in some meteoric appeal; but calmly, fearlessly, he walked along life's pathway, gradually growing in power and in wisdom. His life was essentially political. He loved politics and he loved open combats. He would never refuse a joint discussion, but invited them. The hour could not be too dark when his party could not find in him a ready, able, and devoted champion. The Democratic Party in our State never had a leader or a member who loved it with more single-hearted devotion than did HAL FLOOD, as his friends affectionately termed him. I have thought that his greatest enjoyments came when in his party convention he was fighting for a friend or preparing some policy of his party. No one who heard him can forget the scene in Baltimore in 1912 when he electrified the great convention by his thrilling and brilliant defense of a friend. He could never sit idly by and see a friend suffer. Once he accepted you as such, he gave unreservedly his confidence, his counsel, and his comradeship. He declined a seat tendered him in the United States Senate to serve a friend, and he did it unostentatiously.

I attributed the great success he achieved to those qualities that make for success in every political life—loyalty to friends, courage of convictions, power of organization, and ability on the stump. Those qualities Mr. FLOOD possessed to a high degree. Had he lived longer, and he really passed away in his youth, it would have been to do greater service and accept greater honors. It may have been that death was stealing on him unawares, but his intimates say that it was brought about by unusual exertions in the State compaign of 1921. Following the frequent changes in political control, characteristic of our national life, the Republican Party came into power in 1920, registering an unprecedented victory. It was of such dimensions that its followers were stimulated in every State, and particularly so in our own State of Virginia. A challenge was issued to State democracy. This aroused all the fire and energy and the spirit of this inspired leader. The chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and Congress still in session, he accepted the less conspicuous position of chairman of the Democratic State committee and proceeded to the management of this campaign, which was to be his last. He made the opening address of the campaign, he organized his forces as they had not been organized before; he went everywhere; if there was a weak spot anywhere, if a county was about to be shaken from its moorings, there was FLOOD in their midst, in the sweltering sun or burning the midnight candle, enjoining democracy to stand firm, and they heeded his call. He overtaxed his strength and was suddenly taken from our midst.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

So it can be said of Mr. FLOOD; he gave his talents, his energy, his life, his all to his party, and he did it because he loved it, Mr. Speaker. I mourn his loss, I respect his achievements, I hallow his memory.

Present Economic Conditions as Affecting American Homes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALICE M. ROBERTSON,
OF OKLAHOMA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, June 10, 1922.

Miss ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, many years ago an unexpected call came to me to act temporarily as stenographer for a commission sent to make a treaty with the Cherokee Nation for the cession to the United States of a part of their landed domain. At that time I was a missionary teacher in charge of a school for Indian girls at Muskogee, Indian Territory. The work of the commission to whose assistance I went was very important because of the question of title to a large landed domain not open to either Indian or white settlement. The commission took a house at Tahlequah, and in the intervals of councils with the commissioners for the Cherokees we were left upon our own resources for entertainment. Our little force used to gather before a big log fire and beg the chairman of our commission to relate his experiences. That was before the days of the ambassadors; but he had been consul general and minister to several courts, including England, France, and Spain. Studies of labor conditions and questions of American protection and foreign free trade had been a passion with him. He was a major general, whose empty coat sleeve and bronze button bore witness. He told reluctantly of battles, as brave fighters always do. It was in speaking of the battles of the sixties he told us of foreign conditions.

AMERICA'S LASTING PROSPERITY LAY IN PROTECTION.

Southern born and southern bred as I was, it was from his lips I first heard the declaration that protective tariff was behind the conquering North, while free trade handicapped the gallant, intrepid men of the South. From him I first learned that America's battles, America's victory, America's lasting freedom and prosperity lay in protection. He was insistent that America's greatest warfare was to be for her homes, to keep her people above the horrors of foreign free-trade laborers. From that time free trade and protection have been my constant study, not from the standpoint of a lawmaker but of a plain American woman. Later, as my little school, with the development of the Indian community into a great State, grew into a coeducational college in which I taught civics, this question received even more intense study.

THE RENAISSANCE OF PROTECTION—THE FATALITY OF FREE TRADE.

Solomon said, "There is no new thing under the sun," and from the times of Alexander Hamilton to FORDNEY and McCUMBER tariff has been covered in its every phase. To recite the history and the results is unnecessary, nor is it necessary to make any arguments on the beneficence of protection or the fatality of free trade, and to enter into a discussion of schedules and rates would burden you and me unnecessarily. After the many months in which I have watched, sometimes present at hearings of the Ways and Means Committee, where the interests of my own constituents were most vitally interested, I am ready to accept and vote for the pending bill. I am satisfied that it will be helpful to the country. Protection! Could there be a word meaning more to woman since the days of the cave man, when her master sheltered her frailer form with his brute strength? The instinct of woman has always been to accept the strong care of man, and so protection has stood for safety to the family, to the home, to the Nation. The idea beginning so long ago has shaped itself into police and fire and health departments; into laws for women and children; for health; for control of factories and safety for workmen; into life insurance and fire and casualty insurance. In our homes, in our journeys, in work or recreation, always the protection of life governs us. This leads into protection not alone of the life of the individual but of the opportunities for physical comfort and happiness of the masses.

THE FIRST DUTY IS TO TAKE CARE OF OUR OWN.

We have all smiled often at the picture of Mrs. Jellaby diligently sewing red flannels for Africa while her own children were dirty and ragged in the back yard. I refused to go as a missionary to India when my duty, I felt, was absolutely at home with the American Indians, whom I knew and loved. To me the first duty is to take care of our own American people before we reach beyond our immediate environment. This does not mean America should be a hermit nation—far from it—but America should not emulate the slumbering foolish virgins.

NO ARGUMENT FAVORING FREE TRADE THAT HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

This thought came to me with great force upon the recent visit to America of that gracious and beautiful daughter of Virginia, the distinguished member of the British Commons, Nancy Langhorne Astor, who, in discussing comparative questions of British and American interests, spoke of herself as being 50 per cent American and 50 per cent British. This seemed to me hardly fair. She should be 100 per cent British if a member of their governing body, so I, 100 per cent American, can not take her fifty-fifty. Really, however, I do not think she is fifty-fifty British and American, because her viewpoint is so distinctly for the interests of England and not America that she is 100 per cent British. And so we come to the methods of protection and free trade. There is no argument I have ever found favoring free trade that has not been completely demolished in consideration. If we had before us a health chart of American prosperity, such a chart as is made for hospital patients, and you could follow with me the up and down wavering line of depression and prosperity, it would startle you to see how this line has followed a protective tariff. There have been, however, those exceptions which prove the rule. Two free-trade tariffs, those of 1846 and 1913, did not at once show the inevitable disaster, because of war and its inflation of values, but the depression was only delayed, and of the last one we, as a country, now know the results. There is in the heart of woman, especially the woman who has had the concealed duty, always, of caring for the family and expending the support provided by man, the protector, a keen interest in making the most of what comes to her. It has been as great a delight to her to plan, as to man is the conquering of nature's resources. I do not like to say that the desire to get something for nothing is a strong feminine trait, but to get as much as possible for as little as possible is almost universal with womankind. I have known women to use an hour of time and energy they could ill spare to go to a bargain sale where they might perhaps get a paper of pins for 2 cents less than the ordinary price. One dollar and ninety-eight cents, instead of two dollars, sounds wonderfully seductive, and free trade appeals most to those with whom this often blind, unreasoning bargain desire is predominant. We do not stop to consider cause and effect, what the balance will be, and whether seeming economy is not grossest extravagance.

DUTY IS PAID BY THE FOREIGN SELLER OR IMPORTER.

And just here, to bring the meaning of the words before those who do not hear but read this speech, a tariff is an import duty or tax laid on articles or lists of articles entering our country from a foreign country. The duty may be ad valorem—according to value; that is, a certain percentage of the value of the article or articles—or specific—that is, so much per pound or yard or gallon or dozen, and so forth. This duty or tax is paid by the foreign seller or importer or agent, and such revenue is paid into the United States Treasury.

A duty imposed on competitive goods—such as we ourselves can and do produce—to equalize the cost of production here and abroad and to prevent our being at the mercy of foreign producers is known as a protective tariff, while a duty on commodities which we do not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantities for our use—as coffee, tea, silk, and so forth—is called a revenue tariff. The Democratic free-trade contention is that a low tariff which admits foreign goods freely is a revenue tariff, although it has been our experience that such a tariff does not give us as much revenue as does a protective tariff.

PRACTICAL FREE TRADE.

With no tariff whatever we should have absolute free trade. But the term "free trade" should also be applied to the operation of a tariff so low as not to prevent the unchecked importations of competitive products. If, for instance, a duty of 20 per cent or 20 cents is necessary to equalize the cost of production here and abroad, a duty of 19 per cent or 19 cents results in practical free trade.

To be protective a duty must give us at least an equal chance in our own markets with the foreign producer or importer.

Tariff protection, therefore, gives us just what the term implies and is a synonym of patriotism.

There is a phase of protection that I have never seen fully elucidated, at least not by a woman. I think I am within the truth when I say that there is nothing in a woman's life quite like shopping. Men do not know how fascinating it is. Marketing may be a drudge, but shopping is a delight. The great department stores in our large cities are the most seductive places on earth. First, there is the appeal of advertisements of about everything in about every store "below cost." The men or women employed in reducing prices are unceasingly busy. And how we women fall for these "bargains." We do not stop to consider that if there are actual "reductions" and "below cost" sales there must be some tremendous profits to more than balance them, because of the millions and millions of capital invested in these stores and the other millions spent in advertising and like endless expenses.

I am not "knocking" these splendid shopping centers. They are wonderful institutions with owners who are very human who are in business for the purpose of making money. Competition is keen and unceasing; invention of methods and devices must be employed to gain and hold trade. Customers, too, are human and we all love a bargain. But do sellers and buyers always use a common-sense realization of conditions and results? I am afraid not. I am afraid neither look much further than immediate profits to sellers and savings to buyers.

IMPORTED GOODS PROMINENTLY ADVERTISED.

We are told that the imported goods, so prominently advertised and displayed, form but a small percentage of the total goods sold. Of course percentages vary, but the aggregate year in and year out must be enormous and never perhaps so great as now. It would be useless to attempt to reproduce their daily advertisements, but I will present one of recent date taken from a New York paper. It reads as follows:

[From the New York Tribune, June 2, 1922.]

COTTON DRESS FABRICS IN AMAZING ARRAY.

The dress goods salon is now showing the most interesting and comprehensive collection of cotton dress fabrics in New York both from the point of view of fashion and of price.

FROM FRANCE.

Rodier's wonderful embroidered linens and batistes which started the vogue of all-over embroideries in striking designs.
Embroidered voiles of exquisite textures and colorings.
Organdies which Paris is using for dance and garden party frocks.
Eponges in striking plaids and checks, some from Rodier, many exclusive with us; filet weaves, and the plain in an unlimited choice of colorings.
The new cote de cheval and other pique weaves in stripes and crossbars.

FROM SWITZERLAND.

Organdies with the permanent finish which St. Gall has made famous in dotted, crossbar, and plain weaves.

FROM IRELAND.

Linens in handkerchief and dress weaves with stripes or dots and in the solid colors.
Dimities in delightful patterns.

FROM SCOTLAND.

D. and T. Anderson's ginghams, of course, and madras shirtings.

FROM JAPAN.

Crêpe in plain and checked weaves.

FROM AMERICA.

The prints, voiles, tissues, ginghams, and chambrays, and other smart fabrics.

FROM ENGLAND.

English sateens and prints in quaint designs, ginghams, and voiles.
An important sale of 25,000 yards carefully selected fabrics at exceptionally low prices.

St. Gall dotted Swiss, 85 cents; regular $1.25.
Woven dots in white and color on contrasting backgrounds.
Imported dress linen, 58 cents; regular $1.
The noncrushable canvas weave in a large choice of color and white; thoroughly cold-water shrunk; 36 inches wide.
Zephyr dress gingham, 48 cents; regular 65 cents.
Soft finish, in many distinctive designs; checks, plaids, stripes, and plain colors; 31 inches wide.
Imported organdie, 65 cents; regular $1.
The new pastel colorings and white 44 inches wide.
Dress goods salons, first floor, old building.

IMPORTED GOODS DEPRIVE OUR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF WAGES.

Imported dress fabrics at almost half the regular price! What woman could resist? It is not a question of lack of patriotism or loyalty, for we do not think of that phase of it. We do not stop to consider that every dollar's worth, every hundred dollars' worth, every thousand dollars' worth, every million dollars' worth of imported goods that are bought displaces just that amount of American goods and deprives our working men and women of just so much wages. Combine the words "imported" and "reduced" and the "bargain" becomes irresistible.

ARE THEY REALLY BARGAINS?

But are they really bargains? Why, we are told that the profits on imported wares run from 100 to 2,000 per cent. Articles that cost 25 cents abroad sell for $5 in our stores here. A watch worth 60 cents abroad is sold for $25 here. A razor which cost only 3 cents is sold for $3, and so all through an almost innumerable list, from articles costing cents to those costing hundreds and thousands of dollars. The thoughtless woman who buys the imported hose or gloves or dress pattern little realizes that she may be contributing toward her husband's or son's or daughter's idleness. And so with all of us. We do not know. We do not realize what the continued buying of foreign-made goods may mean. We do not lack patriotism, but we are thoughtless or without intelligent appreciation of the harm we are doing.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF INSURES AGAINST IDLENESS.

And so we must be protected against our own acts; just as our pure food and drug act protects us against poisons or unwholesome food, just as insurance protects us against our own carelessness. And, mind you, a protective tariff is a national safeguard. It directly and indirectly protects us all, every man, woman, and child in every State of the Union. It promotes opportunity, it safeguards every occupation, it insures us against idleness.

Nor do we ask for a wall that keeps out all foreign products. We shall go on importing millions and hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of foreign products just as we have been doing for over a century. We shall buy what we want to buy of both competitive and noncompetitive wares, and we shall sell what foreigners want to buy of our productions. But with an adequately protective tariff we shall not be at the mercy of foreign producers as we are to-day. And we shall, moreover, be able to make articles as good in quality and as reasonable in price as the foreign goods now dumped in such enormous quantities on our markets. We lose nothing, we gain much. We are all gainers because we are so interdependent. An idle mill in Massachusetts means a lesser sale of the products of Oklahoma, and, as we are all here to represent our several States, I want briefly to plead the cause of my State, which was among the last three to enter the Union.

AN INDUSTRIAL STATE IN THE BROADEST SENSE.

A generation ago we were an undeveloped Indian country with no white ownership of land and no lawful investments for capital; to-day we are a small empire, and we have passed over half the older States in population, wealth, and progress. We are an industrial State in the broadest sense of the word. We glory in our mines, our oil, our agriculture, and our manufacturing. We grow the corn of the North and the cotton of the South, and the value of our manufactures total nearly a half billion dollars annually. Perhaps no State in the Union has such a varied production as ours. For all these varied products and for all the workers on our farms and in our mills we want protection, the protection of a tariff against the products of the cheap labor of foreign countries. Unless you prosper, we can not prosper. Unless we prosper, you will not reap a full measure of prosperity; and so in pleading for protection to the labor and industries of my State, I plead for protection to the labor and industries of your States. We benefit or suffer alike and together. We are a union and are inseparable.

TARIFF A LOCAL QUESTION WITH NATIONAL EFFECT.

Truly, as General Hancock said, "The tariff is a local question," but with national demonstration and effect. Wheat grown in Oklahoma, if tariff protected, may be consumed in Massachusetts. Zinc mined in Oklahoma, if tariff protected, may be consumed in California or Florida or Pennsylvania.

Protection benefits every locality and every person. This idea seems to me not a selfish but a glorious idea, an idea that is exemplified in teamwork, whether in warfare, in work, or in play. And if it be right and glorious to die for one's country, it must be right and glorious to live for one's country and work for one's country and plead for one's country, just as we do, and should do, for one's State, one's community, one's family, and one's self.

OKLAHOMA WANTS OPPORTUNITY TO DO HER SHARE.

Oklahoma wants the opportunity to do her share of the Nation's work. I have said that our manufacturing amounts in value to half a billion dollars annually; our agriculture is of even greater importance. We have some 200,000 farms with a value approaching $2,000,000,000. The value of our crops, of course, varies. In 1919 it was $550,000,000. But then the war was over and we were operating under practical free trade and values fell till there was little or no reward for our farmers. It was mighty disheartening to be able to get only 15 to 20 cents a bushel for our corn and corresponding prices for other products. Just what would have happened to our farms and farmers during the years from 1913 to 1921, had it not been for the World War, one does not like to contemplate, nor does one like to feel that even temporary prosperity is dependent upon warfare. We in Oklahoma felt the disastrous effects of the Democratic free-trade tariff of 1913 at once. To save the tenant farmers from actual want, when they could not sell their cotton, the men joined the "buy a bale" movement, and we women pledged ourselves to wear cotton garments—a pledge well kept till war made a market again for cotton. And as soon as the war was over came again the withering blight with disaster we could not avert.

But on March 4, 1921, there came to the White House a protectionist President and to the Capitol a protectionist Congress in both branches, which gave us the emergency tariff of May, 1921, now still in operation, and our farms and farmers were saved from further disaster and absolute ruin.

PROTECTION WILL GIVE PURCHASING POWER.

But we not only want protection for our products, we want protection for our customers, and our customers are scattered over all this broad land. Our wheat and corn may be consumed in New England, our zinc in California or Pennsylvania or Florida, and that will give us the purchasing power with which to buy the products of New York or Illinois or Oregon or any other State of the Union.

Protection under normal conditions would quickly place Oklahoma among the first 10 States in industrial rank. I want to see all Oklahomans prosper. I want to see all Americans prosper, and we must retreat or advance together, and the Republican principle of protection is not sectional. It benefits every class and every community.

NOW IMPORTING DOUBLE.

I have just noticed that our national imports for May amounted in value to $254,000,000, 25 per cent increase over April and 25 per cent more than May a year ago, and this is in face of lower prices. It means perhaps that we are now importing double what we were a year ago and it accounts largely for the unemployed outside of those who are idle because of strikes.

We should not continue to be at the mercy of foreign cheap producers and conscienceless importers who are pocketing enormous profits at the double expense of American labor, for our people are not only losing wages but paying far too much for what they buy. The only remedy is a protective tariff that will check both importations of competitive goods and outrageous profiteering.

A HAPPY HOME WHEN WAGE EARNERS ARE BUSY.

My plea, then, is for the American home, for American women who can only make that home a happy one when the wage earners are busy. My plea is for American youth, with the opportunity for them in acquiring education followed by opportunity for employment at such remuneration as will enable more perfect manhood and womanhood and citizenship as the affairs of the Nation devolve upon them, carrying it to still greater power and glory.

CAN NOT PAY DEBT IF WE EMPLOY OTHERS TO DO OUR WORK.

What a pity to delay this splendid progress! It will take us generations to recover the losses of the war. There is a national debt of over $20,000,000,000 to be paid, and it can only be paid by the wages and profits of production. It is about one-tenth of our national wealth—but it must remain a burden till it is liquidated. We can not pay this debt if we are idle and employ others to do our work for us. That would mean going deeper and deeper into debt, till we become insolvent. Then, indeed, would our American standard of living, American homes, and American spirit all be gone.

DO MORE THAN MERELY EXIST.

I want to see the people of my State and of every other State do more than merely exist. I want to see more and more American homes. Already more than half of our people own their own homes and millions of others are being paid for. I want those payments to increase, and it can only be done by doing our own work. The home is the very foundation of our American institutions, of law and order, of contentment and happiness, of aspirations and ambitions, of moral and physical advancement, of stability and the healthful growth of mind, soul, and body. We can well rejoice in our places of worship, in our splendid schools and colleges, in our legislative halls, in our fields for recreation and our places for work, and though we excel in each and all there is still no place like home, the substantial, comfortable, happy American home. Our song of songs extols this sweetest and most sacred place.

FREE TRADE NOT A HOME BUILDER.

But we can only have it if through work we are prosperous. It is not a product of idleness; it can not come by buying abroad what we should make ourselves. We need protection to enable us to buy our homes; we need protection to enable us to furnish them and maintain them. Free trade is not a home builder. Free trade does not give us carpets and pictures and pleasing furniture and musical instruments.

How eager we all are at the close of the session to get "back home"; how eager are the boys and girls at school and college to get home for vacation; how eager are the weary workingmen and women to get home after the daily toil. Are these loved homes worth working for, worth pleading for, worth voting for? We know they are, and my plea for protection is a plea for the American home—the basis of our American life. My plea is that American men and women shall have opportunity to build and maintain these homes—the basis of our fine manhood and womanhood and childhood.

WORKING WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL REWARD.

My sister recently went on a cruise through the Mediterranean. She visited many countries and many cities. She saw the men and women of those lands working without substantial reward or aspiration; she saw so much misery and degradation, so much poverty and sorrow that she could not but think every day of the higher standard of living at home, of our opportunities and blessings, of our joys and happiness, and as she told me of her experience her constant thought was the contrast with our States and our homes of comfort and plenty.

There may be a few palaces abroad but the hovels are so many that it makes one joyous indeed to have been born in America, where protection has been a national policy and principle and made our lives to differ from theirs.

PROTECTION THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

Why, protection is the very first law of nature. Every bird, every animal protects its young. Even the savage protects his own; why, then, should we not do the same, and by example stimulate others to do likewise? Surely it must be a God-given attribute which it is our plain duty to observe. We are far from perfect as a Nation and as a people. This millenium is far distant, and for a long time to come the wise and strong must care for the ignorant and weak. Our fathers were wise in their day and generation, and built our industrialism on the rock of protection. Whenever we have departed from that principle disaster has followed in greater or less degree. There is no better lesson than experience, and we can do no better than profit by the teachings of the past.

EARLY APPROVAL OF TARIFF ACT THE REMEDY.

In fact, we can profit from the everyday object lessons that now confront us. Ships laden with foreign wares are coming to our ports from all parts of the world. Our markets are flooded with these goods, our newspapers are carrying the advertisements of the sellers who are reaping enormous profits and preventing American labor from being at work. Do we need any clearer lesson than this situation? I can not plead with American merchants not to offer these goods for sale. I can not plead with American shoppers not to buy them. No; there is only one remedy—the early approval of the tariff act now pending.

And now a word as regards revenue. A protective tariff always gives us more revenue than a tariff for revenue. Time was when the revenue from import duties made up about one-third of our total Federal income. Now it is less than one-tenth, but every added million should mean a million decrease in taxation now so burdensome. We not only need this increased revenue, but it is a just fee that foreign producers should pay for the privilege of entering our markets. Our own domestic manufacturers and farmers pay heavily for this privilege. They pay in taxes—Federal taxes, State taxes, and local taxes. They pay in various other ways. Why, then,

should not the foreign manufacturers and farmers pay as well for their privilege? There is no element of a protective tariff that is not just and equitable and righteous.

ARE WE READY TO ADOPT LOWER STANDARDS OF LIVING?

If we work freely with the rest of the world, there must be a leveling of standards of living. Are we willing and ready to adopt the lower standards of Europe and Asia? No, I say; a thousand times no. We can not raise them to ours; that would be impossible. The only way to elevate the rest of mankind is to maintain our own high standard and incite their emulation. The strong can help the weak far more by remaining strong than by becoming weak.

A PITY TO CAST AWAY OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Think for a moment what the United States has done for the world and mankind during a century and a quarter of progress, progress under and because of a protective tariff. If we had not become powerful and rich, do you think we could have done what our country and its people did in 1917 and 1918? Our American spirit rallied with our millions of men and our billions of money and the cruel World War came to a sudden end. Without our century and more of protection, which made us so strong, the result might have been—yes, would have been—far different, and our own safety menaced. I shudder to think of it, and I shudder to think of the consequences should we lose out in the coming industrial warfare and be at the mercy of the world. Oh, what a pity to cast away our opportunity, to neglect to fortify ourselves, to keep our markets open till we are dragged down to the lower level. How I wish I could arouse the women of the country to the importance of this question. They now compose about one-half of the voters; they compose more than one-half of the buyers as ultimate consumers.

THE TARIFF PRINCIPLE EASY TO UNDERSTAND.

And the tariff question as an idea and a principle is so easy to understand. Even the making of rates is one of equity and computation. But experts can attend to that, so long as the principle of protection is safe. Most of our women are home makers. We are a Nation of homes. Half our people own their homes, millions of others are making partial payments, and these homes are comfortable and roomy, well furnished, and contribute so much to contentment and ambition.

SPLENDID AMERICAN HOMES DUE TO PROTECTION.

These splendid American homes are due to the American system of protection, due to a tariff principle and practical operation that enables us to do our own work, and not only that but the best kind of work. Protection instills a desire to do our best, to go forward and always excel. This phase of our national life and work was so splendidly elucidated by the late Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, in his most excellent speech, afterwards printed under the title "Shall the Republic do its own work?" that I could wish every woman and every man in the country had a copy. I do not need to attempt to elaborate this thought. It is so self-evident that we can not prosper if we are idle and employ the labor of other lands to do our work for us. We can not excel if we are idle; we can not go forward; we can not even exist.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAW THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA.

I am so glad I am an American. I am so glad I am a protectionist. I am so glad to be able to go on record in favor of an economic policy that builds and maintains American homes. I shall ever be proud and grateful that I had the privilege of voting for a tariff law—a protective tariff law—to supersede the free trade act now in operation. May the day soon come when that vote can be cast for the conference bill, for that will be the end of free trade and the beginning of a new era. It will, I believe, mark the end of enforced idleness and usher in a period of busy times in industry. That means less poverty and sorrow and discontent; it means less strife and less strikes; for with the constant pay envelope and the adequate income, there will follow a desire for the good things of life, a desire that can be appeased—not longed for in vain.

And, best of all, there will be not only more happiness in the homes we have but innumerable new homes, more firesides, greater peace and joy and contentment.

PROTECTION MEANS SO MUCH.

Let me conclude with other expressions of my love for the word protection. It means so much; it does so much; it insures so much. Protection for our labor and industries. Protection for our institutions and, best of all, protection for our homes. That will bring better citizenship, better men and women and a better Nation—a Nation that in its power and wealth will make a better world and enhance the welfare of all humanity.

Port of New York.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WALTER M. CHANDLER,

OF NEW YORK.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 1, 1922.

The House had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 337) granting the consent of Congress to a compact between the States of New York and New Jersey for unified control and development of the port of New York.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, in recent months it has been my great pleasure and privilege to report from the Judiciary Committee of the House two bills relating to the port of New York.

The first was Senate 745, which had been referred to my committee, and that was intended to determine the legal status of longshoremen. This bill was intended to carry out what the committee believed, after careful consideration, to be a correct solution of the problem of providing compensation for port workers.

Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Jensen against Southern Pacific Co. no difficulty had arisen on this head, and the courts and administrative authorities had acted on the assumption that the State law could grant compensation to these as well as to other workers within the State. The Jensen decision held in the case of a longshoreman employed by a ship, who was injured under circumstances amounting to a maritime tort, that the compulsory compensation law of New York State could not apply. They considered that the cost of providing compensation in all the ports called at by a ship and the differing compensation laws in different States would be a burden on commerce and a substantial interference with the uniformity of maritime law.

That decision in the interest of uniformity for the shipowner overlooked uniformity for the workmen or uniformity for the large class of employers within the State, part of whose work was maritime, while the rest was necessarily covered by the State compensation laws and for whom the uniformity provided for the shipowner meant confusion and lack of uniformity. Since the decision in the Jensen case the courts and the compensation commissions have been confronted with many difficult cases well illustrating the confusion into which the Jensen case had thrown the various trades affected by the decision.

The confusion in all these cases resulted from the varying remedies depending upon the peculiar character of the longshoreman's employment at the moment of injury. If he was working on a dock moving freight from one pile to another the compensation law of the State applied. If he was injured while working on a vessel, moving freight, his remedy was under the maritime law of the United States. If he happened to be injured while working on a gangplank, a kind of twilight zone between sea and land, both his status and his remedy were uncertain. To add to the confusion and annoyance, if the longshoreman happened to be shifting freight that was moving in interstate commerce, he had no remedy under the compensation law of the State of New York but was compelled to apply to the State courts for his remedy under the common law of torts.

The bill that I had the honor to report from the Judiciary Committee of the House on January 31, 1922, will, it is believed, meet the constitutional objection urged in the Jensen case and will provide a uniform remedy under the compensation laws of the States to all the longshoremen of all ports of the country. The absence of such uniform remedy in our judicial system has worked a great hardship upon a most deserving class of workmen, and I am glad that it has been possible for me to be at least partially instrumental in righting the wrong.

Mr. Speaker, the case of the longshoremen had to do only with the legal rights of a certain class of workmen at the port of New York. The present bill has to do with the future development of the port itself, and I wish to submit at this time a printed copy of my report for insertion in the RECORD.

[House Report No. 1039, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session.]

DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following report to accompany House Joint Resolution 337:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 337) granting consent of Congress to the comprehensive plan for the development of the port of New York as agreed on between the Legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey, having had the same under consideration, report it to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

This resolution supplements and carries out the purpose of Senate Joint Resolution 88, passed by Congress and approved by the President in August, 1921. In accordance with the agreement of the States of New York and New Jersey, expressed in the compact between them, signed April 30, 1921, the legislatures of the two States have adopted a detailed and comprehensive plan for the development of the port of New York, as contemplated in said compact. The acts of the two legislatures adopting such plan are chapter 43, Laws of New York, 1922, and chapter 9, Laws of New Jersey, 1922.

This resolution was first introduced by Mr. ANSORGE as House Joint Resolution 283 and submitted to the Secretary of War, who recommended some amendments thereto. The resolution was then reintroduced by him in somewhat modified form, and with these amendments added no change was made in the effect of the resolution, except to modify it so as to comply with the recommendations of the Secretary of War.

As this resolution only carries out more in detail what was sought to be accomplished by Senate Joint Resolution 88, the reasons for the passage of that resolution apply likewise as reasons for passing this resolution. I submit the following excerpt from the report on that resolution:

"Historically, geographically, and commercially New York and the industrial districts in the northern part of New Jersey constitute a single unit, a great metropolitan district of more than 8,000,000 people. The port of New York, with its three entrances, 800 miles of water front, 12 railroads—exclusive of local transit lines—entering the port, a terminus of nearly all of the more important trans-Atlantic lines not only concern the people of the two States but constitutes an asset of the entire Nation. The necessity of creating the port district and authorizing the creation of the port authority is manifest from the fact that over 40 municipalities are involved, some of them controlled by men of divergent views and many of them working at cross-purposes and in the dark.

"The port of New York is one of the main arteries and principal gateways between the United States and the markets of the world and any improvement to the port of New York will work a benefit to the entire Nation. Concededly the terminal facilities at the port are grossly inadequate, mainly due to the lack of cooperation between the two States of New York and New Jersey. It is submitted that a unified authority and control will bring order out of chaos and afford a blessing not only to the contiguous municipalities but also to the country at large.

Speaking of improvements sought to be authorized by this plan, Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, among other things, made this statement:

"The adequate improvement and development of port facilities at New York is a deserving enterprise, and if the work is accomplished on the comprehensive plan of cooperation contemplated by the two States it will doubtless result in benefit to the transportation interests of the entire Nation. I recommend, therefore, that Congress give its consent to the agreement."

It is of pressing importance that this resolution be passed in the very near future, so that the work sought to be accomplished under it can be initiated at once. There is very great need for this improvement. A great deal of criticism has been directed against this port because of the difficulty experienced in entering and leaving it. It is believed that if the improvement contemplated under this resolution can be carried out it will be of great service not only to New York City but to the country generally.

Needless to say to you, my colleagues, that the constitutional requirement of the consent of Congress to a compact between two States is to be found in the following language of Article I, section 10, of the Constitution:

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into an agreement or compact with another State.

The States of New York and New Jersey entered into an agreement which was signed by them on April 30, 1921. In accordance with the compact so entered into by them the legislatures of the two States have adopted a detailed and comprehensive plan for the development of the port of New York, and now they come asking the consent of Congress under the constitutional provision just mentioned.

There is no reason why this consent should not be given. A unified control under a legally constituted port authority will accrue enormously to the advantage and benefit not only of the States immediately concerned but to the entire Nation as well. New York harbor belongs primarily to the States of New York and New Jersey, but every State in the Union has a direct interest in its development and control. It is the great port of entry for foreign goods destined for every State of the Republic, and through it and from it our manufactured goods and raw material go out to all the world. In other words, more than 50 per cent of the foreign commerce of our country passes through New York Harbor.

In 1914, the year of the beginning of the Great War—that is, the last normal year of foreign commerce—8,400 vessels, with a capacity of 24,000,000 net tons, cleared from the port of New York. In that year 45,000,000 tons of freight, exclusive of that carried in Hudson River and Sound vessels, entered or left the port of New York.

The purpose of the compact between the States of New York and New Jersey is to effect a joint control and to execute an intelligent plan of development and maintenance of the port of New York. Heretofore there seems to have been a complete lack of cooperation between the two States, and the result has been a very costly and damaging confusion, especially in matter of freight shipments, causing a very bad congestion in the matter of the receipt and distribution of foodstuffs in New York City and the surrounding country.

The terminal facilities at the port are not only antequated but are wholly inadequate at the present time to meet the demands of modern commerce. The result is not only a great loss at times to shippers from other States to New York of their perishable products but a great increase in the cost of living to the people of New York City due to insufficient terminal and transportation facilities. It is a distressing fact that it now costs a great deal more to move foodstuffs from the meadows of New Jersey to Brooklyn, Queens, Upper Manhattan, and the Bronx than it does to transport it from Illinois and other mid-western States to the meadows of New Jersey.

An intelligent development of the port of New York under a unified control will completely change these intolerable conditions and will materially lessen the high cost of living by materially decreasing transportation charges.

The detailed plans proposed by this bill provide for simplifying transportation methods by providing bridges, terminals, tunnels, and belt lines which will connect New York City immediately with the great transcontinental railways. In this way congestion in freight shipments and delay in distributing food to the people of New York will be avoided.

The plans submitted further provide for unified terminals within the port and for a consolidation of shipments from certain points. In this way congestion and duplication of work will be elliminated and long truck hauls avoided, with a natural and consequent decrease in the cost of living as a result of cheaper food products.

Mr. Speaker, this compact between the States of New York and New Jersey and the resulting detailed plans for the development of the port of New York have been the results of alternating rivalry and attempts at conciliation and cooperation between the two States extending over several years. At times quite a degree of bitterness has been aroused. Each State has sought on occasion to vindicate its rights by judicial action. New Jersey once sought to secure a differential in its favor against New York, and at another time, in the celebrated harbor-pollution case, New York went so far as to sue New Jersey in the United States Supreme Court. Crimination and recrimination characterized the proceedings, as each State charged the other State with polluting the waters of the harbor. The Supreme Court, playing the rôle of a good mother between two naughty children, advised both States to get together some way and agree upon an intelligent plan for the solution of the harbor-pollution difficulty. The same advice seems to have been given in the rate case by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result has been this compact between the States of New York and New Jersey.

However, no agreement was reached until the matter had been submitted to a referendum of the peoples of the two States through party platforms at a general election.

The Republican Party at its unofficial convention held at Saratoga on July 28, 1920, inserted the following plank in its platform of principles:

A progressive plan of future improvement of harbor facilities must be adopted in cooperation with the State of New Jersey.

We therefore favor a compact or agreement with our sister State which will provide for the creation of a port district and a port authority with adequate powers to develop this port comprehensively.

Similarly the Democratic Party, at its unofficial convention held at Saratoga Springs on August 4, 1920, declared in its party platform as follows:

We owe it to the Nation to organize and develop the port of New York. To that end we favor a compact or agreement with our sister State, New Jersey, which shall provide for the creation of a port district and a port authority with adequate powers to develop the port comprehensively, and with proper protection for New York City over the public ownership and development of its water front and commercial facilities.

It may be added that both political parties in New Jersey made similar platform declarations. And to illustrate further the nonpartisan character of the whole matter, I need only mention that the Republican Governor of New York, Hon. Nathan Miller, has appointed the former Democratic Governor of New York, Hon. Alfred E. Smith, one of the members of the port authority to represent New York.

It will thus be seen, Mr. Speaker, that this compact has not only the sanction of the sovereign people of two great States, expressed at the ballot box and through their representatives in legislative assemblies, but it has also been tacitly approved in the advice given by two great Federal agencies—the Supreme Court of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since the Constitution permits such an agreement, what serious objection, then, can be made to its ratification by an act of Congress? I submit that there is none.

The bill has been so skillfully drawn that the relative rights of municipalities, of States, and of the Nation are all duly protected. It is especially stipulated in the agreement that property belonging to any city or municipality can not be taken without the consent of that city or municipality. The sovereign political as well as the property rights of the States of both New Jersey and New York are rigidly safeguarded,

and the resolution itself provides that nothing contained in it shall be construed as impairing or destroying any right or jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the territory or subject matter which forms the basis of the compact.

Several features of the bill were suggested by Secretary of War Weeks as a proper protection to the Federal Government, and provisions embodying these suggestions were incorporated in the bill. The chief of these provisions may be found on page 13, and runs as follows:

No bridges, tunnels, or other structures shall be built across, under, or in any waters of the United States, and no change shall be made in the navigable capacity or conditions of any such waters until the plans therefor have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite natural that I and every other New York Representative should very keenly desire the passage of this resolution. It is a forward step in the direction of the solution of a vexed problem of several years standing. Its direct result will be the beginning of the development of the port of New York in a manner that can bring only good to the people of the great city that have honored us with their suffrage and have commissioned us to represent them here. But the interest in this project should not be confined to the New York representation in Congress. New York City, it must be remembered, is not local but national and international. It belongs primarily to the people of New York State; secondarily, to the people of our common country; and, in a more remote degree, to the people of all the earth.

New York City is certainly the metropolis of America, and probably of the whole world. If a 19-mile radius be applied to greater New York, as the same is applied to greater London, the population of New York City would be 7,600,000, or nearly a half million more than London.

In its march of thousands of years the race has encircled the globe and entered this its last promised land, containing every condition of national greatness, prosperity, and perpetuity. Every tribe of earth has made to our national population its contribution of men, women, and children, and New York City has been the gateway through which the people of other lands have come to mingle and dwell with us. In passing through the gateway many hundreds of thousands have lingered for a while and have then stopped to make their permanent abode.

Every State and every Territory of the American Union has made its substantial contribution to the citizenship of New York City. From Maine and Minnesota, from California and Texas, from Florida and Virginia, and, indeed, from everywhere within our borders, from every State of the great Republic, the best and bravest have gone to the greatest of all cities to live and dwell and die.

These considerations, my colleagues, should move you to an immediate passage of this resolution, for whatever benefits the people of New York City benefits the people of all the Republic, benefits, indeed, your own neighbors, relatives, and friends who have gone out from among you to dwell with us in the big city by the sea. [Applause.]

To Scrap Certain Naval Vessels.

SPEECH

OF

HON. TOM CONNALLY,

OF TEXAS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 16, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11214) authorizing the President to scrap certain vessels in conformity with the provisions of the treaty to limit naval armaments.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I hesitate to invade this discussion that has been conducted so notably by the two gentlemen from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER and Mr. MOORE], both of whom are learned in the law, and both of whose minds are filled with the traditions and the glory of that great State which has produced so many men eminent in not only fashioning but in construing the Constitution of the United States. This bill I believe to be absolutely necessary to carry into execution the terms of the limitation of armament treaty entered into between the United States and the four other great powers. I am very much gratified to hear the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER], whose views of the Constitution heretofore have exhibited evidences of elasticity, announce here on the floor that he agrees almost in toto with the views of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER]. I was not pleased, however, to hear the utterances of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who maintained the opposite view, and, while not in so many words conveying it, exhibited a tendency to view the treaty-making power as almost all-embracing and to entertain the view that a treaty made between this country and a foreign power could override constitutional statutes of Congress and perhaps even some of the grants of power under the Constitution. I recall, however, that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] about a year ago, when there was before this House for decision the question of whether or not the Congress as a Congress had the right to declare peace with Germany by joint resolution at that time, when those of us on this side of the aisle were insisting that that was a matter within the scope of the treaty-making power, the conclusion of the war and the making of peace, because it affected the external relations of the United States, because it affected our status in reference to a foreign power—I recall that the gentleman from Ohio, in seeming contradiction to the view he now maintains, asserted Congress could invade the domain of the treaty-making power and by joint resolution of Congress declare a state of peace to exist between the United States and Germany. But what is the treaty-making power?

There is to be borne in mind a distinction between the treaty-making power, in so far as it affects the United States, and the common acceptation of the treaty-making power as it affects European nations, and there must be borne in mind the difference in the character of the Federal Government and the character of foreign sovereignties. We must remember that when the United States was first fashioned, and before that time even, the colonists in dealing with international affairs still carried into their thoughts and into their polity the idea of European sovereignty. Under the European system each king was a sovereign, each emperor was a sovereign, and as a sovereign could negotiate peace, declare war, could make treaties affecting anything within the scope of his government. But when the Government of the United States fashioned its Constitution there were 13 sovereignties already in existence. Before there was any Nation there were the States, and under our dual system every shred of sovereignty that was not delegated to the Federal Government still resides in each one of the States or the people, and so while the treaty-making power by the Constitution was delegated to the Federal Government the jurisdiction of the treaty-making power was limited to the scope of particular powers which the Constitution delegated to the Federal Government. So the Federal Government through the treaty-making route can not absorb any power which belongs to the State governments. For instance, no one would contend that the Federal Government by treaty with a foreign government could provide that slavery should exist in one of the States, because another part of the Constitution provides that slavery shall not exist anywhere within the confines of this Republic. So to that extent a treaty is not the supreme law of the land. As was well shown by the gentleman from Virginia, the Constitution provides that, first, the Constitution; second, the statutes of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, in other words, a statute which is founded upon the power given to Congress in the Constitution—in other words, a constitutional statute—and, third, a treaty. How made? Treaties made just like an act of Congress. Treaties made under the powers delegated to the Federal Government in the Constitution.

These things shall be the supreme law of the land. The treaty-making power is limited by all other portions of the Federal Constitution. For instance, Congress has the power to levy taxes. Congress has the power to levy tariff duties, and while the President of the United States might negotiate a treaty with a foreign power providing for the fixing of certain tariff duties or rates on foreign goods, yet until the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and the President, functioning as Congress, should in pursuance of that treaty pass an act of Congress fixing those rates or duties at the figures provided in the treaty, the treaty would be inoperative or executory, as was suggested by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I will.

Mr. STEVENSON. Take the instance of land tenures. Suppose the Government executed a treaty, say, with Japan providing that her nationals would have the right to acquire in fee simple land in the United States, and the State, on the other hand, in which it was proposed to buy the land prohibited that thing happening, what would be the result of that collision?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman from South Carolina has put his finger on a very troublesome question, one that is to perplex us in years to come. My own view on that question—and then I will give the court's view, which I am sure is better than my view—is that the Government of the United States, the Federal Government, can no more interfere or regulate any of the internal or police powers of the several States by the treaty-making power than the Federal Government can itself intervene and regulate the tenure of lands in South Carolina.

Of course, the gentleman from South Carolina will appreciate that the Federal Government has no right whatever to enact, for instance, a statute to in anywise fix the law of descent and distribution or inheritance in South Carolina. But there is a line of cases, with which I am sure the gentleman from South Carolina is familiar, regarding a treaty which the United States at one time had, I believe, with France respecting the right of French citizens, American aliens, to inherit property within the several States. But I think the gentleman from South Carolina, if he will thoroughly investigate those questions, will find that the treaty, under the decision of the court, was not held to in anywise affect the laws of the several States as to the descent of property, but that the only factor, that the only power which the treaty had, was to divest French citizens of the taint of alienage, which was set forth in the State law as being a bar to inheritance. In other words, the treaty did not affect the law of inheritance, but removed the bar of alienage. It was held that alienage or nonalienage was a Federal question, but inheritance was not.

Now, with reference to Japan. I really do not fear that question as a practical one, for this reason: In the case of Japan let us suppose that the Federal Government, the President and the Senate, should conclude a treaty with Japan providing that Japanese citizens, in the same language as the French treaty, should have the same rights to inherit within the United States that the United States citizens had to inherit in Japan. I can not believe that two-thirds of the Senate would ever ratify a treaty which would be so hostile to what is the generally accepted public opinion in the United States. I can not conceive that the Senate would so interfere with the State's right to determine that particular question, the question of inheritance of real property, even indirectly.

Mr. STEVENSON. If the gentleman will permit one other question. Take another view—and I will take not more than a minute of your time—if the United States negotiated a treaty with Japan or China guaranteeing that their children that attend schools should have equal schooling and have the right to attend the schools of the children of any other race in any State in this Union, have they the power to do that where the State itself says for the different races there must be different schools?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Unhesitatingly, my answer to the gentleman from South Carolina is that the Federal Government does not possess the power by treaty to regulate matters of that kind, for the simple reason that under our dual system of government the internal affairs of the States, the control, or the exercise, rather, of their police powers, the regulation of descent and distribution of property, of public education, and of the questions that affect purely the social intercourse of their own people, so far as they do not affect Federal questions, are absolutely within the power of the State, and the control over those questions was never delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government, and not being within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, the Federal Government can not intermeddle with them by treaty or in any other way, because the power to meddle with them in any fashion was never granted to the Federal Government.

Mr. STEVENSON. That being the case, then, there is no power of treaty with another nation that can in any wise control the police power of any State, because the State itself can not make a treaty; only the United States Government can make a treaty, and therefore the police power of a State can not be interfered with by treaty in any way? That is the conclusion of the gentleman?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That is my opinion. I will give the gentleman better authority than myself. The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, away back yonder 50 years ago, held as follows:

The police power of the several States, regarded as separate governments, is not a subject matter to which the treaty-making power extends.

For the obvious reason that it was not a matter to which the power of the Federal Government extends. And not being within the power of the Federal Government to deal with it, the Federal Government can not deal with it by treaty or in any other fashion. The California Supreme Court—and this is getting closer to the Japanese question, although this was many years ago—as early as 1850 decided that a treaty is supreme only when made in relation to those subjects the jurisdiction over which has been exclusively intrusted to Congress.

So we have here the decisions of two of the supreme courts of the States, in addition to the great array of Federal decisions, laying down the limits of the treaty-making power.

Now, the clause in the Constitution which gives to the Federal Government the treaty-making power is limited, as I said a little while ago, by other clauses of the Constitution. In other words, the Federal Constitution gives to Congress the power to admit new States, for instance, and under the power to admit new States Congress by joint resolution admitted the State of Texas to the Union in 1845.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Was not that because they did not have a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty with Texas, which was an independent government?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That is true, I will say to the gentleman from South Carolina; but that does not reach the question that Congress, under the grant in the Constitution which says Congress has the power to admit new States, had the power and the right under the Constitution to admit Texas by joint resolution irrespective of a treaty or any other consideration. Now, it might be said that the United States had the power to admit Texas by a treaty. My contention is that if that treaty had been ratified by the Senate it would not have had the effect of admitting Texas as a State into this Union until the Congress, which consists of both branches of the lawmaking body, should in some way have expressed its assent and agreement to the admission of Texas into the Union, just as we are here to-day by this legislation giving the assent of the House of Representatives as a part of the Congress of the United States to the execution of a treaty already made and ratified by the Senate. Congress having the power to "admit new States" must have exercised that power, or Texas, though by treaty a part of United States territory, would not have become a State of the Union.

But I must run along. So the treaty-making power is just like any other Federal power, it must keep within the domain of Federal power. The most confused one and uncertain question relating to the treaty power is the one referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON], and that is the inheritance of property in the case of the French treaty.

But the immediate question involves the objects and purposes of the limitation of armament treaty and the four-power pact, its handmaiden and companion through the Senate, the other branch of the lawmaking power. It has been the dream of all modern times, of statesmen and philosophers, somewhere in the future, in some future state, to arrive at a period when the world might be able to set up some plan or some instrumentality whereby great nations might settle their disputes, not out on the battle field, but in the council chamber or around the council board.

It will be recalled that at the end of the Queen Anne wars, in the early part of the eighteenth century, in 1713-14, I believe it was, the Abbe Charles Irenée Castel de St. Pierre promulgated his plan of universal peace. With all of the zeal and the enthusiasm of a soul that was anxious to bring about the regeneration of Europe, he promulgated his plan to the nations of the world. It involved not simply disarmament; there was involved, of course, the idea of disarmament; but away and beyond the question of disarmament was the idea of an association among the then nations of the world whereby their disputes would be settled by conciliation, by arbitration, by the canons of reason and of law, rather than by the arbitrament of the battle field. But the world was not ready for the adoption of such a plan.

Then we skip along for a hundred years or more, and Rousseau, that great Frenchman, proposed a plan for universal peace. His idea contained an extension and a modification of those that had gone before; but that great Frenchman, who did so much to bring on the French Revolution, who did so much to bring on that great cataclysm which shook to its foundations every throne of Europe—this man Rousseau advocated another plan for universal peace. He denounced in unmeasured terms the theory of the balance of power. He had seen Europe embroiled for years and centuries under the theory of the balance of power. Two or three great nations would form an alliance or league, and then in order to offset its influence and power another group of powerful nations would form an alliance, and playing the force and weight of their influence against each other, inevitably the clash of their ambitions would end in the shock of arms. And so he promulgated his plan, but the world was not ready for it, and it was rejected.

Then that great Englishman, Jeremy Bentham, in 1789 set before Europe his plan and advocated its adoption. He laid down as the corner stone of his plan, not disarmament—disarmament was a part of his scheme—but Jeremy Bentham laid down the proposition that peace could never be assured, that the reign of reason would never be satisfied until a common court of judicature could be set up to which the nations of the earth should be willing to submit their controversies and abide the decisions of that tribunal.

But the plan of Jeremy Bentham did not get anywhere. Then, within the confines of Germany, Kant, the great philosopher, gave to the world practically the same plans as those that had gone before, except that he enlarged and expanded the doctrines of Rousseau and Jeremy Bentham. Kant said that the world can never enjoy peace permanently until the nations would submit themselves to the control of law and reason. As he remarked—

A perfect civil constitution can not be established unless the external relations between States are regulated according to law, with reason supporting the law.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the disarmament treaty is very good as a beginning, but in the four-power treaty I fear that we have fallen into ways that may prove troublesome. Instead of inviting all the nations of the world to form an association, to set up a tribunal such as has been discussed here, in which the humblest as well as the greatest might submit its controversies, the treaty has set up an organization of the four great naval powers of the world and excludes from the benefits of that treaty the small, the weak, and the defenseless nations of the earth. Being associated in a four-power treaty with these three other great powers, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, we can not close our eyes to future contests in which they are concerned. We can not dissociate ourselves from them unless their attitude or their conduct places themselves absolutely without the pale of all reason.

The limitation of armament treaty goes a long way. I favor the naval limitation treaty; I favor this bill that carries out its provisions. Some of you gentlemen will recall that more than a year ago, standing on this floor, I offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that the President of the United States should issue an invitation to all the nations of the earth to enter into a disarmament treaty.

You will remember that there stood upon this floor the majority leader, Mr. MONDELL, of Wyoming, and that he sought to make a point of order and to have the amendment discarded; that being unsuccessful, you will remember how it was overwhelmed with votes. But later on there was incorporated in that bill in the Senate an amendment which made possible the calling of the Disarmament Conference and the agreement to the treaty that we have under discussion now. But we have only gone a little way. We have only scratched the surface of this question of disarmament. You will never secure peace merely by agreeing to carry one pistol instead of two. We shall never learn to settle international disputes in peace until we set up somewhere an agency for settling the question about which men fight. Great nations may fight with small armaments and small navies. Though the carnage may not be as great, it will be prolonged, perhaps, for a longer period of time, and in the aggregate may bring more suffering than if great armies and navies should quickly bring the issue to a settlement. The League of Nations, in whose creation the United States, through our great President, Woodrow Wilson, had so large a part, is now undertaking to meet its high conception; but the United States stands aloof. We owe it to the world to enter the league with reservations and amendments, or to create a new agency that shall lead the way to peace in honor and with justice. And so I trust that the President of the United States may not hesitate to go forward with the ambitious program which he has proclaimed as being his ultimate goal, but that this is only the beginning, and a small beginning at that. I trust that the President of the United States may not content himself with associating this Nation with the great nations which are signatory to this treaty, but the association of nations which is his goal may ultimately be brought into being and that the United States may participate not only with the four nations named in the Pacific pact, but that we may invite to the council board all the nations of the earth, in order that the small and weak ones as well as the great and powerful may be able to lay down their arms, not because some treaty requires them to do so but because they are able to settle their disputes according to law and reason, and have no necessity for arms to wage a war that can not come out of a controversy that has been settled in peace, amity, and good will. [Applause.]

The Tariff and the Dye Industry.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. KING,
OF UTAH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Thursday, June 1 (legislative day of April 20), 1922.

The Senate had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] has presented certain conclusions and an eloquent presentation in general terms. I regret, however, that he has not submitted facts or reasons for the conclusions which he draws. He does not submit reasons for rates which practically amount to an embargo upon dyes and intermediates and which appear in paragraphs 25 and 26 of this bill. As Senators have perceived, these paragraphs provide exceedingly high rates of duty—60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound upon the finished dyes and 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound upon intermediates.

Mr. President, these rates are entirely too high, even from the standpoint of the extreme protectionist; and I now move to amend paragraph 25, page 10, line 17, by striking out the numerals "50" and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "30." Perhaps I can reach the same result by moving a disagreement to the committee amendment. I am seeking to reduce the rate as suggested by the bill from 50 per cent ad valorem upon the intermediates to 30 per cent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LADD in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, at the proper time I shall move to strike out, in line 18, the word "and" and the numeral "7," so as to complete the amendment which I have offered.

The Senator from New Jersey has argued that there was no dye industry in the United States prior to the war, and that the high rates found in paragraphs 25 and 26 are imperatively required in order that the dye industry, which has now assumed immense proportions, shall be permitted to continue; in addition he insists that an embargo should be placed upon all coal-tar products, as well as upon all synthetic organic chemical compounds. When we reach that part of the bill dealing with the embargo I shall have something to say concerning it. Permit me to add in passing that the principle of an embargo, even to high protectionists, is obnoxious, because they can see that it may eventually destroy the protective system.

If high protection or prohibition of imports is to be effected by embargoes, then efforts will be directed toward formulating embargo bills instead of tariff measures. If an embargo upon one commodity or an allied group of commodities can be imposed, then other greedy interests will seek embargoes. This procedure would discredit any rational or fair scheme of protection and ultimately create such a revulsion toward the entire policy of protection as to threaten its destruction.

It is true there are some protectionists, and members of his school are found in this Chamber, who would exclude all imports, or at least exclude commodities and products of every kind and character that possibly can be produced in the United States. The suggestion has been made by foolish extremists that we should grow tea and tropical fruits and products not indigenous to our soil in the United States, notwithstanding that their development would compel enormous capital and the returns would not be commensurate with the investment or the labor cost involved. Such a view belongs to the prehistoric age. It is in keeping with a blind and reactionary policy incompatible with the progress of this century.

The theory of protection, as I understand it, contemplates legitimate and fair competition. It proceeds upon the theory that there shall be sufficient tariff to enable the domestic manufacturer to fairly compete with the foreign manufacturer. But an embargo negatives the idea of a tariff for protection; it rests upon the view that the domestic producer shall have the exclusive market though it results in a monopoly. It isolates the country adopting a general embargo policy and destroys its foreign trade and commerce. No wonder that reputable newspapers in the United States, of the Republican faith, refuse to approve of the pernicious embargo policy. Leading Republican economists denounce embargoes as they oppose what they call "free trade." They perceive that embargoes will destroy any fair protective policy, and appreciate that if

embargoes are extended to one industry they will provoke demands from other industries for like legislation.

The Senator from New Jersey contends that no tariff can afford adequate protection to coal-tar products. His idea seems to be they are sui generis, subject to no law and incapable of being protected by any tariff bill that may be framed.

Mr. President, those adopting this view will have difficulty in convincing the public that coal-tar products are to be differentiated from other commodities manufactured in the United States and elsewhere. In my opinion the record is clear that if protection is desired for coal-tar products, rates may be provided that will not only afford protection, but indeed may result in the prohibition of imports.

The House of Representatives, which can not be accused of being favorable to temperate tariff rates, repudiated the idea of an embargo. It placed in the bill tariff duties so high as to practically turn over to the domestic producers a monopoly upon the dyestuff industry.

Following the war, when hysteria and lack of information produced irrational measures, an embargo bill, temporary in character, was passed. Misrepresentations were made as to conditions in Germany and particularly as to the quantity of dyes on hand in Germany. Doctor Herty and other propagandists and lobbyists, representing the domestic dye manufacturers, represented to the American people and to Congress, that Germany had such an abundance of dyes on hand, that she would flood the world and destroy the dye industry of the United States and other countries. Owing to the false claims made, Congress was induced to place an embargo on dyes. But the bill went further, as it is interpreted by the Treasury Department. The emergency tariff bill which contains the embargo provisions, placed synthetic organic compounds upon the embargo list and made it impossible to import them into the United States, except under an obnoxious, oppressive, and bureaucratic system.

When the emergency tariff bill was pushed through the Senate, under whip and spur, I am sure the understanding of the overwhelming majority of Senators was that its provisions, so far as they related to the commodities embraced within the two paragraphs under consideration, referred only to dyestuffs. No one dreamed that camphor, for instance, which is now made as a synthetic compound, and many others which might be enumerated, were to be covered by this general embargo.

I stated some days ago indirectly in the discussion of this chemical schedule, that a fraud was perpetrated upon the Senate and upon the country in the emergency tariff bill with respect to medicinals and synthetic compounds which may not be classified as dyes. I have nothing to retract with respect to that statement.

I come now to these two paragraphs, and I want to briefly discuss them.

The duties imposed on coal-tar intermediates in paragraph 24 and upon coal-tar products in paragraph 26 of the chemical schedule in the pending bill present one of the most objectionable and unjustifiable features of the bill. The hearings before the Senate committee are void of any facts or representations upon which the unprecedented increase in the rate from 30 per cent ad valorem to 50 per cent ad valorem on the intermediates designated in paragraph 25, and the increase from 35 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem on the coal-tar products within paragraph 26, were made by the Finance Committee of the Senate. But these are not the only objectionable features of these paragraphs. The Senate committee has also brought in a provision that the specific duty of 7 cents per pound shall be imposed upon "a standard of strength" for each article which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall conform to the lowest commercial strength in use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914; and the Senate committee further brings in an amendment which includes within these obnoxious provisions the synthetic acids in paragraph 1.

I shall be glad if my colleague or other members of the committee would advise me if my interpretation of this part of the section is correct, because if it is, then this is more than a joker.

Mr. SMOOT. My attention was called to another matter. I would like to have my colleague repeat his last statement.

Mr. KING. The Senate committee has also reported a provision that the specific duty of 7 cents per pound shall be imposed upon "a standard of strength" for each article which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall conform to the lowest commercial strength—that is the interpretation which I think can be placed upon the language—in use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914.

Mr. SMOOT. That is where there is more than one chemical strength.

Mr. KING. The Senate committee reports an amendment which includes within its obnoxious provisions the synthetic acids in paragraph 1, the miscellaneous articles in paragraph 5, the synthetic esters and ethers in paragraph 35, the synthetic flavoring extracts in paragraph 37, the synthetic aromatic and odoriferous chemicals and perfumes in paragraph 56, the synthetic stains and colors for paints in paragraph 63, the synthetic hydrosulphite compounds in paragraph 79, and the synthetic products used in gunpowder in paragraph 1578.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator has put the wrong construction on this provision. The provision referred to by my colleague is as follows:

Provided further, That any article or product which is within the terms of paragraph 1—

That is, acid.

Five—

That is, chemicals.

Thirty-five—

Ethers and esters.

Thirty-seven—

Flavors.

Fifty-six—

Perfumes.

Sixty-three—

Colors not specially provided for.

Seventy-nine—

Certain mixtures.

Or 1578—

Explosives.

As well as within the terms of paragraph 25—

That is, intermediates.

Twenty-six—

Coal-tar products.

Or 1546—

That is, the crude coal-tar products.

Shall be assessed for duty or exempted from duty, as the case may be, under paragraph 25—

Which is intermediates.

Twenty-six—

Coal-tar products.

Or 1546—

The coal-tar crudes.

The object of that is to prevent any conflict whatever between the items following in these paragraphs and paragraph 26 of this bill, and wherever there is a conflict in any way, then of course they will fall under paragraph 26.

Mr. KING. Does it not mean that having dealt with various items such as I have described—acids, synthetic esters and ethers, synthetic flavoring extracts, synthetic aromatic and odoriferous chemicals, and so forth—in other parts of the bill and subjected them to certain rates, either ad valorem or specific, that we now by this provision withdraw them from those paragraphs and subject them to the higher rate placed in paragraphs 25 and 26?

Mr. SMOOT. That will not be the result. These are coal-tar acids, and they are not all mentioned in the paragraphs we have referred to, but they fall in the basket clause. Whenever they fall in the basket clause, and it is found that the article is a coal-tar acid, and there is any conflict whatever as between whether they shall fall in this paragraph or in the basket clause, then they shall fall under this paragraph. Not only that, but they can not fall in this paragraph unless they are coal-tar products.

Mr. KING. I am not certain about that. If my colleague's interpretation is correct, I have no particular criticism along the lines which I have indicated.

Mr. SMOOT. Let me read to my colleague what the Tariff Commission said in relation to it:

Suggested changes.—Page 12, lines 15 to 19 of H. R. 7456: The provision "That any article or product which may come within the terms of other paragraphs of this act, as well as within the terms of paragraph 25, 26, or 1546, shall be assessed for duty or exempted from duty, as the case may be, under paragraph 25, 26, or 1546," is too broad. It is therefore suggested that the following phrasing, in which conflicting paragraphs are referred to by number, be adopted:

"That any article or product which may come within the terms of paragraph 1, 5, 25, 37, 56, 63, 79, or 1578 of this act, as well as within the terms of paragraph 25, 26, or 1546, shall be assessed for duty or exempted from duty, as the case may be, under paragraph 25, 26, or 1546."

That is exactly the language that the Tariff Commission recommended, and it was for the very purpose of doing away with the coal-tar items that may fall in a basket clause not specifically provided in those sections. Wherever there was a

conflict, then it could fall under paragraph 25 or paragraph 26, paragraph 25 for the intermediates and paragraph 26 for the coal-tar products, or, if it was a crude, then under paragraph 1547.

Mr. KING. It seems clear to me that any article found in paragraphs 1, 5, 35, 37, 56, 63, 79, or 1578, notwithstanding the rates fixed in this paragraph, if it shall be of coal-tar origin, or if there shall be any of the products or derivatives of coal tar employed in its manufacture, will be taken bodily from those paragraphs and transferred to paragraphs 25 or 26 and subjected to the higher rates found herein.

Mr. SMOOT. I know my colleague does not want to misrepresent this matter.

Mr. KING. I do not, and I am going to be sure that no injustice is being done to the American people by this language.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that my colleague does not want to accomplish that any more than I myself on these schedules. If we take the paragraphs named in this provision, it will be found that each one of them specifically mentions the items, with the exception of those not specifically provided for, and then they must be coal-tar products or they will not be affected by this provision. I want to assure my colleague that there can not be any result from this provision other than to provide in the basket clause, where there is a coal-tar product that may be outside of the paragraph in which it should have gone, that it would fall into one of those paragraphs, and under the provision of each of those paragraphs where it is not specifically provided for. I ask my colleague to keep in mind that they must be from a coal-tar, product, that they must not be mentioned in any one of those paragraphs, and that they must be amassed from a coal-tar product, then they fall in the basket clause where there is a conflict between the basket clause and claims that would fall under any of the sections named.

Mr. KING. To illustrate what I mean in a concrete way, in paragraph 35 this language is employed:

> And ethers and esters of all kinds not specifically provided for, 30 per cent ad valorem.

It seems to me there can be no controversy that if any ether or ester was in any manner formed from coal tar, or if coal tar or any of its derivatives entered into the construction of any of the ethers or esters, then the provision of 30 per cent ad valorem, for which we voted when we considered paragraph 35, would be held to be inapplicable, and the article would be transferred from paragraph 35 to paragraph 26 and be subjected to the higher rates of duty found therein.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator has not made the statement just as it is.

Mr. KING. That is the statement I made in the beginning.

Mr. SMOOT. No; that is not the statement the Senator made in the beginning, I will say to my colleague. The statement the Senator has now made is absolutely correct. Paragraph 35 is not to cover an ester or ether derived from coal tar. It was not intended to and does not cover it, just as my colleague says. So there is no conflict now between my colleague and myself on that point.

Mr. KING. The language which I employed was this——

Mr. SMOOT. My colleague said, as I remember, that we were taking the articles out of these paragraphs and putting them into those paragraphs in which the articles are named and referred to as paragraphs 15, 35, and so forth. That is as I understood my colleague to state it. It does not take an item out of those paragraphs. They are not provided for in those paragraphs, but all coal-tar derivatives fall under section 26.

Mr. KING. It is a question of terminology and construction of language. I repeat the language in paragraph 35, anticipating the antecedent subject:

> And ethers and esters of all kinds not specifically provided for, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Now, "not specifically provided for" where?

Mr. SMOOT. In the bill.

Mr. KING. We have been dealing with esters and ethers and other products in paragraph 35, as we dealt with various products in the other paragraphs to which I have called attention. My colleague says that is true provided the esters or ethers are not formed in any way from coal tars or any of their derivatives, in which event they would be transferred from the omnibus or basket clause in paragraph 35 to paragraph 26 and be subjected to the increased rate, all of which means, with the explanation which my colleague has offered, that in those paragraphs to which I have directed attention, starting with Nos. 1, 35, and so forth, if any of the articles or products or substances there referred to are in part the products of coal tars or their derivatives, then they are lifted out of those paragraphs and are brought within paragraph 26 and subjected to the rates of duties therein provided.

Mr. SMOOT. But they are not provided for in paragraphs 1 and 35, I will say to my colleague, because in paragraph 35 the esters and ethers are made from other products than coal tar. We are dealing in paragraph 25 with all coal-tar intermediates and in paragraph 26 we are dealing with all coal-tar products. If the esters and ethers are derivatives from coal-tar products, they ought to fall in paragraph 26. If not, there would be a conflict at once. That is the reason why we put in each one of the specific paragraphs referred to by the Senator the items falling within the paragraph not specifically provided for, because they fall in this one paragraph. As to the rates, that is another question.

Mr. KING. My colleague comes back to the position which I have assumed from the beginning, namely, that paragraph 26 is intended to take from other paragraphs in the bill items or articles which are formed in part from coal tars or any of their derivatives and subject them to the rates, not in those paragraphs provided, but the higher rates in this paragraph provided. The result will be that if esters or ethers or any of the compounds or products found in those paragraphs to which I have directed attention are in part derived from coal-tar products, they are to be subjected to a higher rate of duty than other esters and ethers that may be formed from other products or compounds as bases. In other words, we are to take the coal-tar industry and all synthetic organic compounds and give them preference, and give the products which are formed from coal tar or coal-tar derivatives higher rates of duty than products formed from natural or other compounds. The ordinary ether or ester not produced from coal-tar products bears an ad valorem of 30 per cent. If an ester or ether were formed from coal tar or any of its derivatives, then it is to be subjected to a higher rate of duty.

My colleague and myself have no controversy as to the effect of this legislation. I wanted to be sure that the intention was plainly expressed in the bill and that Senators fully understand that in voting for these rates they intended to discriminate against products not of the coal-tar variety; that they intended to give to the coal-tar industry higher rates and special privileges.

It is now clear that this bill aims to secure such results, and if Senators vote for these paragraphs they are supporting an indefensible and inequitable policy.

It seems clear that a manufacturer who produces an ester or an ether, or a flavoring extract, or some compound embraced within paragraphs 1, 5, 35, 37, 56, 63, 79, or 1578 of this bill, where any coal-tar derivative or any synthetic organic chemical product is employed in its production, will derive an advantage over the manufacturer who produces similar articles or commodities but does not employ in their production coal-tar products or any of their derivatives.

The producer first referred to will obtain the almost prohibitive rates found in paragraphs 25 and 26, but the other manufacturer must be content with the low rates found in the other paragraphs to which I have just referred. I repeat, the dye industry seems to be the special favorite of Congress and particularly the Senate, and under the pretense of protecting the dye industry, manufacturers of various kinds of medicines, pharmaceuticals, and chemical compounds are securing both the extortionate rates provided herein as well as the benefit of the embargo provisions appearing in a later paragraph of this bill.

Let me say in passing that a fraud was perpetrated upon the Senate when the embargo bill was passed. The claim was made that the dye industry was exposed to severe competition from German dye producers and that the rates found in the law, which was in force when the emergency tariff bill was before the Senate, were inadequate to afford protection. It was alleged that the embargo was to extend only to the dye industry and was to expire when a tariff law was enacted, which it was stated by Republican leaders would be before the expiration of this Congress; but under the broad folds of the dye embargo the exclusive provisions were extended to more than 2,000 medicines, pharmaceuticals, and chemical compounds. An injustice was done to the American people and a fraud and deception practiced upon the Senate.

I have referred to coal-tar products. Senators, of course, are familiar with the fact that they are the by-products of coke ovens, and that the United States to-day is producing more of these by-products, and at a lower cost, than any other country in the world. It is known that the United States leads the world in the production of all forms of crudes and intermediates which are the bases of dyes and which are the by-products of coke ovens.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Do I understand the Senator from Utah to say that we lead the world in crudes and in intermediates?

Mr. KING. I did not put it quite that way.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it not true, then, that we do lead the world in crudes, but not in intermediates?

Mr. KING. If we lead the world in crudes, there is no reason why we can not lead the world in intermediates, because the intermediates are made from the crudes

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. If they are protected.

Mr. KING. Oh, Mr. President, it is not a question of protection at all. I repeat that because of the great development of our coal industry and the enormous output of our coke ovens we can lead the world in crudes, in intermediates, and in dyes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Does the Senator from Utah take the position that we can do so without protection?

Mr. KING. Yes. I take it that we can do it without protection but I am not here urging, and the motion which I have suggested does not indicate that I am urging, that there shall be no tariff on dyes. I repeat, however, that, after having studied this question more than superficially, I do not hesitate to say that we can manufacture not only crudes but intermediates and dyes in competition with the world; we do not need protection in order to secure the domestic market, but also an important part of the markets of the world. My position, Mr. President, is that because of the great resources of the United States, the skill and genius of its people, the superiority of its manufacturing plants, and other factors not necessary now to enumerate, the dye industry of the United States can not only successfully meet any foreign competition in the domestic market but it can secure a very considerable part of the world's market. It is quite likely, however, that there are some few dyes that we may not be able to produce as cheaply as other countries because of the small quantity consumed and the large amount of time, patience, and labor required in their production.

The American manufacturer seeks quantity production. There are some forms of laces and handmade goods which we will never produce in the United States, not because we can not but because we do not care to engage in the production. The benefits or profits derived therefrom are too unimportant. There are various dyes the consumption of which in the United States—and, indeed, throughout the world—is small, and the American dye producers, no matter how powerful and dominant the industry may be not only in the United States but in the world, will not care to engage in their manufacture.

We are now producing at least 62 per cent of all the dyes consumed in the United States and are exporting millions of pounds annually. However, Mr. President, the question of protection of the dye industry is not involved in the present discussion, and no motion will be submitted during the discussion of this billwhich will call for the free admission of dyes into the United States. On this side of the Chamber the position is being taken that schedules which provide a reasonable tariff upon intermediates and finished dyes will not be opposed. We are opposing the extortionate rates found in paragraphs 25 and 26 and we are likewise opposing the proposition to grant an embargo, and thus turn over to the domestic producers the complete control of the domestic market, with power to exploit the textile industry of our country.

When the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] interrupted me, I was about to state that before the war we were producing coal cheaper than it was being produced in any country in the world. High-grade bituminous coal was sold at many mines in the United States at approximately $1 per ton. My recollection is that even in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Great Britain prices were somewhat higher. Many American mine operators have employed the most scientific and up-to-date methods in their mining operations and have put into effect economies that enable them to produce coal at exceedingly low prices.

Senators are familiar with the Versailles treaty and its provisions which materially interfere with Germany's industrial development and progress. Much of the coal of Germany was taken from her by this treaty, and she is also compelled to furnish for many years to come very large quantities annually to some of the victorious nations. With cheap coal and the large output of coal-tar products, the production of dyes becomes a comparatively easy thing.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I do not want to interrupt the Senator if he does not want to be interrupted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. KING. I have no objection to being interrupted; it is not my purpose to conclude as soon as possible.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I shall not again interrupt the Senator.

Mr. KING. I have no objection. I want the Senator to feel entirely free to interrupt me whenever he desires.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator has referred to the immense coal deposits we have here and of the immense opportunities to develop coke products. While that is true so far as ammonia and some other by-products are concerned, yet unless we can maintain a flourishing domestic dye industry and retain the American market for it, there will be no use for raw material from coke products amounting to about a billion dollars' worth a year. The point I make is that we must protect the intermediates and the dye products in order to utilize the crudes. Even though we have a vast amount of coal, it will be of no use so far as a great portion of the by-products are concerned unless we can utilize the by-products in the dye industry.

Mr. KING. If I understand the Senator correctly, I must express my dissent from the statement which he has just made. His position, as I understand him, is that the by-products of the coke ovens are of value only in the production of dyes. In other words, that once we develop the dye industry in the United States these immensely valuable by-products will be absolutely wasted. Mr. President, the Senator upon investigation will discover that but 10 per cent of the by-products of coke ovens are utilized in the manufacture of dyes. I have not time to enumerate the multitude of products and compounds yielded from the by-products of the coke ovens. There are literally hundreds of such products, and the small per cent available for the manufacture of dyes leaves available for other uses and for other purposes a very large part of such by-products, the benefit and value of which it is impossible to determine. Even the 10 per cent available for the manufacture of dyes can be used in the production of other products, so that all of the by-products are of value and may be used, though none are employed in the manufacture of dyes.

Mr. President, it is only within the past few years that the value of the by-products of coke ovens for dye purposes was fully appreciated. German chemists, perhaps, anticipated the possibilities of these by-products sooner than the chemists of other countries. I have been advised, however, that some American chemists foresaw at a very early date in the coal-tar industry the importance of coal-tar products in the manufacture of dyes. Parenthetically I would like to add that the chemists of the United States rank with the chemists of Europe. Indeed in many ways they surpass those of other countries. This has been denominated the "chemical age," and undoubtedly our great economical and industrial progress is largely due to the genius and ability and scientific knowledge of the chemists of the world. The achievements these brilliant men have wrought in this great field entitle them to the crown of immortality and to the gratitude of the world. I sometimes feel that the accomplishments in other fields of human endeavor are feeble and unimportant measured by the triumphs of these characters, whose genius and labor and struggles have lightened the burdens of humanity and marked the path of progress which it is to follow.

Mr. President, I return to the theme which I was discussing when my colleague engaged my attention and directed my thoughts to the meaning of the proviso found in paragraph 26. I repeat, that it is now clear that the proper interpretation to be given to this bill is that all coal-tar products and their derivatives are to obtain much higher rates of duty than are those products which may be placed in the same classification but are not in any manner related to coal-tar products or their derivatives. In other words, diethyl sulphate, ethyl acetate, and ethyl chloride will bear the rate of duty found in paragraph 35, which is very much less than the duties provided in paragraphs 25 and 26; but if either of these products just mentioned is of coal-tar origin, or if any of the derivatives of coal tar are employed in their manufacture, then they are automatically transferred to paragraphs 25 and 26 and a higher rate of duty imposed.

Mr. President, there is no valid reason for this discrimination. A manufacturer producing esters and ethers from natural products should receive the same protection as is granted to a manufacturer who is engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar products or their derivatives. I leave with Senators the conceded fact that various paragraphs in the bill are amended by the proviso found in paragraph 26, which in fact removes from paragraphs 1, 5, 35, 37, 56, 63, 79, or 1578 many com-

modities and compounds and subjects them to the higher rates provided in paragraph 26.

Mr. President, there is another provision reported by the committee which seems to be designed to give to the Chemical Foundation or others who have been fortunate enough to secure by direct or indirect methods, by purchase or by confiscation, the patents, trade-marks, copyrights, or other property of Germans and Austrians, certain rights, privileges, interests, and property represented by said patents, trade-marks, and so forth. The provision referred to is to the effect that the Government shall confiscate any coal-tar product which comes into our ports bearing the trade-mark or trade name which the Chemical Foundation or any of the vendees to which I have referred may claim to have the exclusive right to use.

Let me add at this point a fact with which most Senators are familiar, that the Alien Property Custodian seized more than 5,800 German patents and a large number of copyrights and trade-marks, most of which were sold to the Chemical Foundation or to the Bayer corporation, and the provision to which I am now calling attention seems to be aimed at the protection of these vendees in any property rights which they may assert under such seizure and sales. Under this provision referred to the obligation is placed upon the Government to determine the legality of all sales and the validity of all transfers of the trade-marks, copyrights, and so forth. It would seem to be the purpose of the provision to make the Government an agent to seize property—at its peril, perhaps, in some instances—for the protection of vendees of the Government or of the Alien Property Custodian. May I inquire of the committee whether it is their purpose to insist upon this amendment to the House bill?

Mr. SMOOT. They are going to offer an amendment to strike it out.

Mr. KING. Then I shall give no further attention to that part of the committee amendment.

Mr. President, I call the attention of the committee to certain provisions of the bill with a view to inquiring whether, upon their own motion, they will not, in the interest of justice, offer certain amendments.

For instance, in paragraph 26 we find many medicinal compounds—antipyrine, acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin, benzaldehyde, beta naphthol suitable for medicinal use, salol, sodium benzoate, saccharin, phenolphthalein, resorcinol suitable for medicinal use, and so on—a number of very valuable and important medicinal compounds. I ask the committee now whether it is their intention to subject these important medicines to these exceedingly high rates, and whether they do not see any reason to differentiate between medicines and pharmaceuticals and products which are used in the industries.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I understand that these products are cheaper under the embargo than they were before the war, when Germany had absolute control of them. Take salvarsan, for instance. It sold up to the time of the war at $3.50 a dose, and to-day it is selling at about 75 cents.

The United States Government is paying only 20 and 28 cents. Prior to the war the United States Government paid $2.50 to $3. Phenacetine sold before the war for $16 a pound in the United States, about $2 a pound in Germany, and about $3 to $4 a pound in other countries. To-day the American price for phenacetine is $1.75; and so I might go on.

Mr. KING. The Senator has not answered my question. I asked the committee whether it was their intention to subject medicines and flavoring extracts and the various other articles provided in paragraphs 25 and 26—perhaps several thousand compounds, not dyes, not used in any way in the dye industry—to the same duties which they levy upon dyes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. All those that are mentioned in that paragraph; yes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I can only express my regret that the committee, in their manifest purpose to serve the interests of the dye manufacturers of the United States, should impose upon the American people these high tariff rates upon medicines and products which are not related to the dyes.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will say to my colleague that they are included only in case they come from coal-tar products or are derivatives from coal-tar products. All other medicines, of course, fall in the paragraphs where they are specially provided for.

Mr. KING. Oh, I understand that, but we know that with the development of the coal-tar industry new medicines and new compounds of medicinal and therapeutic value have been discovered and manufactured. Many new compounds have been produced of great importance to the health of the people. We do not yet know all of the possibilities locked up within the by-products of the coke ovens. It seems as though nature had lavished her choicest gifts upon the carboniferous age and locked her richest treasures in the coal measures of the world. The carbon compounds in coal are so numerous as to be unnumbered. The most beautiful colors, the most remarkable drugs and medicines are found in coal tars.

As I have heretofore stated, but a small fraction of coal-tar products are essential for the manufacture of dyes, but the Pharmacopœia and the United States Dispensatory contain the names of hundreds, if not thousands, of medicines and drugs and products of medicinal value which are yielded from coal tars.

Mr. President, I can not understand the attitude of Senators who in their devotion to the dye industry and in their determination to give it all that it demands are willing to place upon the American people heavy burdens in the purchase of medicines and drugs essential for their health and welfare. I can understand how Senators may support schedules imposing heavy taxes upon products used in the industries and in the arts, but I submit that they can not justify their course in imposing taxes upon the medicines that carry health and life to the sick and the afflicted throughout the land.

But it is apparent that medicines are to be taxed under the guise of protecting the dye industry. The sick and the dying are to be penalized to protect the pockets of the domestic dye manufacturers of the United States.

Mr. President, we shall continue to protest against these cruel and unjustifiable provisions, these discriminations and injustices, these wrongs to the American people. Our protests may not be heeded here, but they will find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of the American people.

I now invite the attention of the members of the Finance Committee to another provision found on page 13 of the pending bill. It reads as follows:

Provided further, That in the enforcement of the foregoing provisos in this paragraph the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a standard of strength for each dye or other article which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914; that if a dye or other article has been introduced into commercial use since said date, then the standard of strength for such dye or other article shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use; that if a dye or other article was or is ordinarily used in more than one commercial strength, then the lowest commercial strength shall be adopted as the standard of strength for such dye or other article.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that this provision will lead to controversies and to vexatious and costly litigation. We know that various standards—if I may use the term—have been employed in the past, and that many of the dyes and products that are embraced within these two paragraphs have been brought into the United States in different chemical strengths or standards. It seems to me that this provision not only leads to uncertainty that will provoke litigation, but it is designed to increase the specific duty above that which is provided in the bill.

For instance, if a given dye was imported and used commercially in the United States a very small quantity, say 50 per cent paste, but the majority of the dyes imported were imported subject to a different standard, 30 or 25 per cent paste, it would leave to the Secretary of the Treasury the opportunity of imposing the duty on the basis of the lowest standard of the imported dye, and in that way perhaps double or at least increase the specific duty above the 7 cents per pound which is prescribed in the bill. Undoubtedly that would provoke litigation and controversy and result in serious injustice. I can conceive of many instances where instead of a 7 cents a pound specific duty it might be 14 cents or 21 cents or any higher number of cents, depending upon the standardization which may be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I ask the committee whether or not they considered the advisability of adopting some other method of determining the application of the specific rate? It occurs to me that it should have provided that 100 per cent pure should be the basis for the application of the specific duty, and then if importers preferred to bring in a dye under the 100 per cent strength duty would be paid on the actual dye content of the imported article, and if the committee deemed a 7-cent specific duty inadequate they could have recommended a higher specific rate. I ask my colleague whether that matter was fully considered by the committee with a view to determining whether some plan could not be adopted that would obviate contention and certain litigation?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the committee gave a great deal of consideration to this matter and virtually followed the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I will say to my colleague that I wanted every provision made here so that the dye manufacturers of this country could not complain that the industry, being a key industry, as they say, was not amply protected without an embargo.

I have had a good deal of experience with the commercial strength of these dyes, and I know that what the Tariff Commission says is true. I know that when the alizarins first came into use I used to buy them by the carload. They used to come in barrels containing about 30 to 35 per cent of the dye product. The rest was water, and that water, being mixed with the dye product, was called alizarin paste. For years after they were first discovered and put into practical use those alizarin colors were furnished the American market only in paste form. The importers paid the freight upon that water from Germany to the landing place in the United States, and then we in the West paid the freight on the water, wherever we purchased it, to the mill where it was used. That first shipment was the commercial grade, known to all of the purchasers in the United States. Years followed, and through processes developed in Germany they learned to make that dye into a completely powdered form. After it was made into a powdered form I never thought of buying it in paste form thereafter. The freight upon 1 pound of the powdered form was just exactly the same as the freight upon 1 pound of the paste carrying about 70 per cent water.

Then as to the commercial strengths, there were two of them. There was the full strength of the powdered form, and there was the 30 per cent of the paste form; and where was the duty to lie? Was it to lie upon the paste form, as the bill that passed provided, or was it to be applied to the powdered form, with not a drop of water in it? Therefore it made all the difference in the world as to what rate of duty should apply to that product.

That is one of many. I could stand here for hours and call the Senator's attention to just such cases as that. The committee decided, upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, that that ought to be taken into consideration, and a rule ought to be laid down so that all users, whether it be in powdered form or whether it be in paste form, would pay the same rate of duty upon the coloring matter itself.

It was a question as to how to reach them. If we had taken the powdered form, the highest concentrated form of the article, and put a rate upon that, then it would have been an absolute embargo for all of the pastes of all those products in which paste is used instead of the powdered form. So it was decided that the proper thing to do was to put the rate upon the lowest commercial standard.

The black dyes, I suppose, contain the lowest percentage of the dyestuff in the paste of all the articles which come into the United States from a foreign country. Generally 30 per cent is called the commercial value. That is, that is generally the commercial value where there is 70 per cent of water and 30 per cent of the dyestuff itself, and that is made into a paste. Just as soon as it is possible to make that into a powdered form and a process is developed for doing it commercially and successfully, then it is done, because nobody wants to pay a higher price for the product, or a higher duty, or a higher freight rate. But there is an advantage to small manufacturers in using the paste form, because of the fact that when it is in the powder form, "dry as powder," as the old saying is, it is very hard indeed to mix that with water and make a paste of it, as it was made when the product was first produced; and unless you have a good dyer or a good chemist around your mill, or unless you have first-class facilities in the dye room at your mill, it is very much cheaper even to pay the freight upon the water in the paste than to take the chances of spoiling the powder in bringing it back to paste, as must be done before it is used in the dyeing of the wool or the cloth, or whatever it may be. I say frankly that I thought that policy was right.

As to whether the rate is too high, that is another question; but, as far as the principle is concerned, it is right, it is just, and it is as it ought to be. I say that, knowing well that this means that if you take the low commercial strength, say 30 per cent, and make it 60 per cent, of course the duty will be twice the rate fixed; there is no doubt about that at all.

Mr. KING. Or 90 per cent, and it will be three times.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the freight on the water would prohibit that. There is a point where the amount of water itself will prevent one from paying freight upon the item. This is right, it is just, and therefore the Tariff Commission recommended that the committee adopt it, and that is why it is in this bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the explanation which my colleague made is the only one which can be made, and undoubtedly it has much merit. Yet it does seem to me, as I indicated, that it will lead to confusion and to litigation. My colleague has indicated that there have been different standards of strength.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator that it will not lead to any litigation, because of the very fact that in the case of every dye used in the industries in the United States the strengths are all known commercial strengths.

Mr. KING. It will lead to litigation in a case like this: There will be a question as to whether a given strength is in "commercial use." What is "commercial use"? One judge may hold that if it is used in Boston by one textile mill, one shipment of dyes would constitute commercial use. Some other agent of the Government might insist that one swallow did not make a summer, and that to constitute "commercial use" there must be two or more commercial textile plants using the same grade; or that a large section of the country must use it. So I insist that there will be a basis for controversy, which will inevitably lead to the courts.

Mr. SMOOT. It is not a question of what is used by one section or another. There is not an article, there is not a paste made from a dye, the strength of which is not given out, and every manufacturer knows the different strengths of those dyes.

Mr. KING. My colleague misunderstood me.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to my colleague that all they have to do in order to find out the strength of it is to determine how much water is in it, and that is done by the insertion into the product itself of a simple instrument. Every paste has a commercial strength. It is advertised; it is quoted as being of those strengths, 30 per cent or 60 per cent. Those are the two principal ones known to the trade in the United States.

Mr. KING. I did not mean to state that there would be difficulty in determining the commercial strength of a product. Of course, that is susceptible of proof, of demonstration, indeed, and the manifest which accompanies the imported article would probably declare its strength. But what I intended to convey to the Senate was this, that there would be controversy as to what constituted "commercial use."

Mr. SMOOT. The strength of one of these commodities would be known just as the strength of any medicine is known, just as the strength of alcohol is known, and it can be tested just as quickly and as easily. It does not pay to get them too low, because, as I have already stated, people can not afford to pay the freight on the water. Therefore the commercial strength is generally about 30 per cent. Everyone who would make it would make it the same strength, because of the fact that that is known to the trade. For instance, when alizarin pastes were first put upon the market there was only one strength, and everybody knew what it was. The strength was advertised to the world. I can not see any chance of litigation in connection with this.

Mr. KING. I have not made myself clear yet. I agree with my colleague that there is no difficulty in determining the commercial strength, but there is difficulty in determining the commercial use and out of this uncertainty litigation will arise. Suppose some person imported a given dye in the form of 70 per cent paste and 30 per cent dye content and that he was the only user of the dye in that form or standard. It might be insisted by a representative of the Government that the use of the dye in that form, or by one person or mill, constituted a commercial use and that such use, by one individual or mill, afforded a proper basis for applying the rate to all future importations. In this view an importation under this bill containing 60 per cent dye content and 40 per cent paste would be subjected to a higher specific duty, the Government insisting that the standard was determined or established by the lowest former importation for commercial use. Another agent of the Government might take the position that if a dye were imported in the form of 60 per cent dye and 40 per cent paste, he would adopt that as the basis or standard for fixing the specific duty and ignoring the commercial use of a dye formerly imported where the dye content was only 30 per cent and 70 per cent paste. Another representative might learn of an importation where the dye content of the imported product was only 20 per cent and insist that that should be the standard for fixing the specific duty, because some one or more individuals in some section of the country had imported dye for commercial use in that form.

Mr. SMOOT. Permit me to call my colleague's attention to this language:

If a dye or other article was or is ordinarily used in more than one chemical strength.

One shipment would not fall under the language "ordinarily used." Every strength is quoted, and every buyer knows what

he is going to buy before he makes his purchase. A buyer is not going to buy a 20 per cent paste when he knows that the commercial strength is 30 per cent. It would be a fraud upon him, and of course he would find it out just as soon as he put it into the dye vat.

Mr. KING. We come back again to the question, What is the ordinary use? What determines the ordinary use in Philadelphia, the ordinary use in Boston, the ordinary use in some other textile neighborhood, the ordinary use in California?

If it be a fact that all of the dyes imported in the past have consisted of one or two grades, then there might not be much in my criticism, although, of course, if they were in two grades it is manifest that the officials of the Government could adopt the lower grade for the purpose of applying the specific rate; and if the lower grade were 30 per cent and dyes were brought over 60 per cent pure, then, instead of 7 cents per pound specific, it would be 14 cents per pound. So I most respectfully insist that there is ground for controversy, if not for litigation, in determining what is the ordinary grade, the ordinary standard of strength.

I have inquired of a number of textile men, and my advices are that there are different standards of strength at which the dyes are purchased and used. You can not say that there is only one standard or that there are only two standards. The point I am making is that by fixing the 7-cent specific rate and committing to the Treasury Department the authority to determine the ordinary strength at which dyes have been used, when there are more than two standards, you put it into the power of the Treasury officials to adopt the lowest, though it may be infrequently applied or adopted. "It is ordinarily used," they will say, "in Philadelphia, or in Boston, or in some district where there are many textile mills, and we will apply that standard as the ordinary standard," though the majority of the people of the United States who import dyes purchase those of a higher standard; and thus in the future those who import dyes will be subjected not only to the ad valorem but to the double or treble specific rate, according to the standard that may be imported.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator must know, of course, that most of the imports fall under the first provision, where it is provided that they "shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914." It is true, if there is any other dye discovered, as alizarin was some 25 or 26 years ago, and it were made into paste, of course the commercial strength of that would be announced to the world the first time it was sold upon the market, just as the strength of alizarin paste was announced when it was first sold. Of course, that strength will become the strength upon which the duty will be laid. After that, if they make a higher concentrated article than that which was originally shipped into the United States, bearing a certain commercial strength, then, of course, the extra duty would apply.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, it seems to me that a great injustice will be done and controversy will arise.

Calling attention to paragraph 25, that provides by name for some 91 coal-tar intermediates, at 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific, some of the intermediates provided for in this paragraph are very simple in manufacture and to-day are sold at only a few cents per pound.

Before the war I may say they were sold at a very low price, not only in the domestic but in the foreign market. Take, for instance, beta naphthol; the foreign price in 1914 was 10 cents a pound. It is proposed to impose a specific duty of 7 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent, with the proviso that if that intermediate happened to be brought in at a standard lower in some places than in other places the lower standard will now be adopted and the specific duty of 14 cents per pound may be applied in addition to the ad valorem.

Take, for instance, nitrobenzol. The foreign price in 1914 was 6 cents a pound. That doubtless was introduced in the United States in varying standards. So under the bill and the authority given to the Treasury Department it might so transpire that a standard would be applied to determine the basis of the application of the specific duty so as to bring a duty of 12 cents or 18 cents or 24 cents per pound specific plus the ad valorem duty of 50 per cent.

Mr. SMOOT. What item is that—nitrobenzol?

Mr. KING. Yes. Take, for instance, refined naphthaline; the foreign price was 1¼ cents per pound in 1914. Under the bill, assuming one standardization, it is subjected to a tax of 7 cents specific plus 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator knows that, taking these dyes by themselves, the duties upon a great many of them are indefensible. We can not defend them when standing alone. The real question is, Shall we take the coal-tar products as a whole and put them in as has been done, or shall we separate part of the coal-tar products out and make a special duty for them? What the Senator says not only applies to the intermediates, but applies to some of the dyes.

Mr. KING. The finished products.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. KING. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SMOOT. So in the whole thing there is a policy, and whether that policy shall be carried out the Senate must decide. That policy, as provided in the bill, means that the coal-tar products of the United States are to be protected as a whole in order not only to establish but to maintain the industry in the United States. When I reply to the remarks made by my colleague I shall refer to these things more in detail. It is not because the committee does not know. There are many items in the bill falling within these two paragraphs where the rate itself could not be justified by anybody, but the principle is whether or not by taking these articles out and making them competitive and killing the items which are generally of immense production in the United States we could maintain the industry as a whole. Some say it would be impossible. Others think differently. That is the principle.

I will say to my colleague that the principle adopted in these two paragraphs and in the bill, so far as coal-tar products are concerned, is to take the industry as a whole and to protect it beyond a question of doubt as against the world, so that it may be maintained in this country on every item that can be made in the United States. I think that is a fair statement, and I think I know what is in this paragraph. Whether it is a wise policy is for the Congress to decide.

Mr. KING. My colleague has always been frank in his discussion of the coal-tar question. It has been called a problem; but when we come down to the germane and fundamental issues included, I think much of what is assumed to be a problem will be proven to be exceedingly tenuous.

The trouble has been—and this is a digression—that a number of corporations, headed by the Du Pont de Nemours and the Dyes Institute, and a number of lobbyists, like Mr. Herty and Mr. Eisermann and others who haunt the galleries and are here now, and many others——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Have not those who are interested in an industry the right to be here and in the galleries? Are they not public galleries?

Mr. KING. I have not denied them the right. I am delighted to see their smiling faces.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator is criticizing them. I might mention others who hide themselves and have a rendezvous in the Senate Office Building.

Mr. KING. The Senator may make any observation he pleases. He will provoke no controversy with me.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I refer to the representatives of German importing interests who are here trying to defeat this legislation.

Mr. KING. If there are any, I do not know them.

But I come back to the proposition I was stating, that if we get down to the fundamentals, this problem will not prove to be so difficult of solution as one at first blush might think. I repeat that the trouble has been that some of the corporations engaged in the manufacture of dyes have confederated together for the purpose of creating an artificial atmosphere and developing throughout the United States an incorrect and an erroneous view with respect to the industry.

I want to say to the Senator from New Jersey that I have no antipathy whatever toward the dye industry. Upon the contrary I am glad that there is a dye industry, and I would do anything I could in a legitimate and in a proper way for its development in the United States. The Senator from New Jersey, I think, in his zeal has misconceived the character of legislation required not only with respect to the dye industry but with respect to other subjects covered by the bill now before us. I think the Senator—and I am not saying this by way of criticism—in his zeal gave too much attention to the cyanide interests in his own State and looked upon the situation as presented by that industry with rather a colored view.

I repeat that I am making no criticism of the attitude of the Senator upon cyanide or upon any other schedule or paragraph in the bill. The Senator believes that the dye industry will not live in the United States without prohibitive tariffs and embargoes. I do not accept that view. The Senator entertains the same views, if I understand his statement, that were expressed by Mr. du Pont, who testified before the Finance Committee, that the dye industry wanted tariff rates so high they would be prohibitive; that, in addition, an embargo should be laid upon all imports, and, not satisfied with that, that the Sherman antitrust law and all of its provisions should not be enforced against those engaged in the dye manufacturing business in the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. Let me complete my statement and then I will yield. Mr. du Pont undoubtedly was sincere in the view which he expressed. He is entitled to that view. Others who believe in an embargo, in tariff walls that reach the skies, are entitled to their views, just as much as I am entitled to my views or any other men may be entitled to their views. But I think the Senator from New Jersey—and I say it in all kindness—misconceives the situation of the dye industry and believes in these tariff exactions when the necessities of the occasion, even from a protective standpoint, do not warrant enacting them into law.

I now yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I have indulged in no personalities in the discussion of the bill. I have not questioned the motives of the Senator from Utah in his position toward the legislation, legislation which has been advocated by men in the party to which the Senator belongs. I think the Senator, while he scolds and admonishes, does not quite realize my motive, or the high plane upon which I am advocating and supporting the legislation. I am not doing it from the standpoint of any personal interest or any political interest.

I am doing it from the standpoint of the national defense. I am doing it from the standpoint taken by every country that had the frightful experience in the recent war of learning how heinous, how atrocious the warfare would be which could be carried on by those who absolutely control the dye industry.

The memory of the war has not passed, although we are trying to forget it. The memory of the war should not be allowed to pass. We must protect our civilization. We remember how civilization was threatened by the industries on the Rhine which manufactured those dyes and explosives and gases that nearly destroyed civilization. But there is a higher motive that should impel every statesman rather than the selfish motive of trying to protect any individual interest. If the motives of the men in the industry who struggled so valiantly during the war to save civilization and who furnished the Allies with the necessary explosives and gases to counteract the German onslaught are to be anathematized in public I shall mention the names of the men who represent those industries on the Rhine, who murdered our boys on the other side with their poisonous gases, and who are here to-day by their representatives and agents in the Capitol trying to write this legislation.

The Senator from Utah questions my motives. He mentions the men connected with this industry. What wrong have they done? Was it a heinous offense for them to supply our soldiers, our Army, and our Navy with explosives? Was it a heinous offense, when for 40 years statesmen had failed to give proper protection to an industry and we found ourselves powerless when the war broke out, for patriotic American citizens to build an independent industry during the war? Has the Senator the right to question my motives when I now insist, as did the President of the United States and as did the head of every department of this Government who had anything to do with the prosecution of the war, as well as the officers of the Army, that this industry be protected in order that what happened from 1914 to 1918 may not happen again?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey may indulge in as much bitter declamation as he pleases. I shall not retort in kind. I have not misconstrued his motives; I do not challenge them at all. Upon the contrary, I said that I thought he was acting in the utmost good faith; but I believe he misconceived the facts, which do not call for this legislation. If the Senator regards that as misconstruction of his motives, I must confess that I do not understand the English language. I have no doubt that the Senator was perfectly sincere the other day when he advocated a tariff on cyanide. It is manufactured in his State, and the Senator believed that a high tariff rate was essential for the protection of the industry.

I am not criticizing the Senator for championing the cause of that industry, although I may feel that his position was wrong, and that the success of his efforts might prove injurious to the country.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I did not ask for a very high tariff, and the commodity had been on the dutiable list in previous tariff bills. Cyanide was considered one of the essential chemicals which we should have an independent industry in this country to produce. I have no apology to make for my action.

Mr. KING. I did not ask the Senator to apologize.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But the Senator tried to admonish me because I asked for a tariff on the product of an industry in my State.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Utah has not tried to admonish the Senator from New Jersey at all. I was attributing to the Senator the highest motives in advocating a tariff upon cyanide and upon other products that are found in this bill. I do not challenge the motives of any Senator. I may think that he is mistaken, as I think the Senator from New Jersey is mistaken, and I have no doubt that he thinks that I am mistaken in my economic views.

The Senator from New Jersey is a Republican Senator. I do not say he is a "stand-pat" Republican, but he is accredited with belonging to the conservative or the Harding wing of the Republican Party. He is a consistent, hard-working, forceful Republican Senator. He fights for what he wants and what he thinks is right. I have not a word of criticism for the energy which he exhibits and the vast intellectual power which he manifests here upon the floor of the Senate. I compliment his State upon having a Senator so vigorous, so earnest, and so attentive to what he conceives to be the interests of his State and of the people.

Mr. President, it is possible some of my Democratic friends in New Jersey may not approve the compliment which I pay to the Senator from New Jersey, but I do it in all sincerity, and I want him to understand that if there is to be any controversy or acrimonious discussion in this debate it will not be occasioned by anything said upon this side of the Chamber.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I accept the Senator's offer to join my staff of speakers in New Jersey in the coming campaign.

Mr. KING. The Senator from New Jersey believes in high protection and he believes in protection upon some articles that amounts to prohibition. I do not. The Senator from New Jersey is just as earnest and just as honest in that view as I am in my opposition to that view. The Senator believes that the dye industry needs an embargo. I do not. I am not quarreling with the Senator for entertaining that view. I think, however, it is a mistaken policy; I think it is not justified by the facts. I warn the Senator and other Republicans that if they introduce the policy of embargo into the tariff legislation or into their economic system, soon they will be confronted with demands from other industries for embargoes, and when embargo measures are enacted rather than scientific or reasonable and fair protective measures, the protective system will be destroyed. That is the reason that Mr. Wakeman, one of the ablest economists writing for Republican newspapers, has denounced the embargo as un-Republican and un-American. He has vision enough to perceive that if we begin granting embargoes as to one industry, there will be no place where we may stop; that we shall be compelled to grant embargoes to other industries, and in the end it will not be a struggle for protection but it will be a struggle for monopolies, prohibitions, and embargoes.

Mr. President, in opposing what I regard as an unwise, impolitic, and unsound economic principle, I am not attacking the motives or integrity of those who entertain a different view.

The Senator from New Jersey in a very impassioned speech has stated in effect that he is defending a policy which is called for in the interest of national defense. Mr. President, I do not agree with the Senator at all in that respect. The dye industry cuts but little figure in the national defense. I grant that during the war the Germans used mustard gas and phosgene gas and one or two gases of other kinds upon the battle field. They introduced those gases before they were thought of as weapons of offense or defense by Great Britain or by the United States, but the chemists of the United States, as well as the chemists of other countries, were familiar with mustard gas and other gases, some of them before the German chemists were familiar with these important gases.

In view of what the Senator has stated—and I had not intended to refer to it—I want to call attention, Mr. President, to a statement which is made by an officer, Lieut. Col. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, who testified before the Committee on Finance. His testimony will be found in the dye embargo hearing at page 750. He was asked by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], a member of the committee, a number of questions. He stated that his residence was Norristown, Pa., and his business was the die-casting business. He served 10 years in the Regular Army and resigned with the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Ordnance Department. Senator LA FOLLETTE asked him this question:

Senator LA FOLLETTE. You speak now of the general chemical industry?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Yes, sir; I wish to make that later very clear. I found upon slight investigation that reference was made to the dyestuffs industry.

That is, the contention was made that Germany's superiority resulted from the dyestuffs industry. I think his testimony completely negatives that, as I think any searching examination of the relation of the dyestuffs industry to warfare in Germany will demonstrate. Further he says:

There were very few plants in this country which were equipped to make dyestuffs. On the other hand, our general chemical industry was very capable. I found at Niagara Falls a chlorine capacity which surely was greater than that of England; I found one plant there, the Hooker plant, with a capacity of 40 tons of chlorine a day. There were two other chlorine plants operating. I also found a process there which, to my mind, now equals or is better than any other process of manufacturing chlorine in existence. So my original apprehension about the manufacture of chlorine was not borne out by the evidence brought in. It is interesting also to note that we did not use any of this capacity.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. Why not?

Mr. RAGSDALE. There were other reasons—one was transportation; second, that chlorine was used more or less as an intermediate in the manufacture of toxic gases. That, again, involved the question of transportation of highly concentrated materials.

It was also considered better policy to concentrate our poison-gas manufacture in one location, where we would have it under entire military control, where we could do all experimentation that we thought necessary without spying eyes.

He puts his finger there upon an important fact in connection with military activities—

We also felt it was necessary that the complete handling of these toxic materials be under the same head. The advantage of this was afterwards borne out. The centralized plant was at Edgewood Arsenal. I conceived the Edgewood Arsenal, and it was built under my direction, although it was completed and amplified later under the Chemical Warfare Service, which was later organized in the early spring of 1918.

He refers to the activities at Edgewood Arsenal, and then says:

My original plan was for 300 tons of chlorine a day. The Secretary of War cut this to 125 tons of chlorine a day. This plant was built for that capacity.

Another plant had a capacity of 40 tons of phosgene. The complete capacity was never realized, although I understand that 25 tons could be produced.

We had a capacity of from 15 to 25 tons of chloropicrin a day.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator in the course of his speech, but I have some information which has been prepared on the question of poison gas, and, if the Senator has no objection, I should like to read it into the RECORD at this point.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, my speech will be so interrupted anyway that I think the Senator had better offer it in his own time. I hope the Senator will appreciate my position.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Very well.

Mr. KING. Colonel Ragsdale further states:

As this committee is interested in the dyestuff manufacturing, and as phosgene is the chemical which I chiefly recognize as entering into the dyestuff industry, I must say that against the capacity of 40 tons a day at Edgewood Arsenal, I would hesitate to say that the entire United States would use over 100 tons of phosgene a year.

I would like to go back to how I found the dyestuff industry. As I have said, it was a very small industry in this country, but what we did find was not encouraging toward the production of toxic materials.

Anybody who has examined the situation in Germany knows that the dyestuff plants were unimportant per se in chemical warfare in Germany.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I challenge that statement. I have information here that the dye industry had a capacity of 2,600 tons per month, not including chlorine.

Mr. KING. The Senator does not understand my position. I said "per se." I have no doubt that there could be manufactured in the dyestuff plants a good deal of gas; but gases could be manufactured in breweries and in various other plants in the United States. The dyestuff plants were not essential to the manufacture of the gases used in military warfare. They could be used for that purpose; they were adaptable for that purpose, the same as breweries and sugar factories were adaptable for that purpose, and the same as some of the witnesses have stated that other plants could be used for the manufacture of gases.

Proceeding:

As I look back over my organization of those chemists who were personally in charge of the producing units and under whose direction the various materials were manufactured, I do not recall the name of a single one who was associated with the dyestuff industry in this country. The chemists who had the greatest responsibility were recruited from the educational institutions and from the large chemical manufacturers, such as the Du Ponts, Semet-Solvay, and a number at Niagara Falls.

I have been noting in the newspapers the comments which the facts before this committee have provoked and contrasting some of the statements with the conditions I found.

Let me say at this point that a number of propagandists who have been urging embargoes and high tariffs, and who have spent many months in carrying on this campaign, have always insisted that the dyestuff industry was essential and indispensable to the manufacturing of the gases used in warfare, and they contended that the gases produced in the United States were manufactured in the dye plants, whereas the fact is that phosgene was produced in greater quantities than it could be used in the entire United States in the plants constructed by the Government, and that instead of utilizing any of the dye plants the military authorities preferred to concentrate all activities in the production of gases under their own control. I regard the propaganda in regard to this matter as the most misleading that has appeared in the United States within my recollection.

He says:

The chemical plant at Niagara Falls which produced phosgene did so under compulsion, true, not physical but moral. The correspondence files of the trench warfare section of the Ordnance Department will show numerous telegrams urging to be relieved of the responsibility.

The Semet-Solvay Co., after looking into the matter, flatly refused to manufacture either phosgene or chloropicrin.

The Stanford Synthetic Color Co. was in a bad financial way and undertook to manufacture chloropicrin. Officers from my office had to be sent there to not only take charge of the plant but to work out the process.

If chemical warfare had opened up to our young dyestuff industry such a wonderful vision as now appears, I should have expected a more willing cooperation. The willingness that I did find was one of pure patriotism rather than the idea of entrenching themselves in an industry which would thrive after the cessation of the war.

As for the dyestuff industry being regarded as a potential military strength, it unquestionably is. No more so, however, than the entire chemical industry of the United States. This industry has thriven in the past and was very strong when we entered the war.

I called attention the other day to the fact that the amount of capital invested in the chemical industries in the United States in 1914, before the war, was more than $3,000,000,000.

Mr. POMERENE. Three billion dollars?

Mr. KING. More than $3,000,000,000 in the chemical industries of the United States, and that the product for the year ending June 31, 1914, was more than $2,000,000,000. Let me say in passing that the amount paid labor was only 8½ per cent of the value of the entire production; so when our friends, who evince so much solicitude for labor, say that these high tariffs are necessary to protect labor, I want to call attention to the fact that the evidence shows that the amount paid to labor in the chemical industry in the United States in 1913–14 was only 8½ per cent of the value of the gross production, and that in 1920–21 it was only 8 per cent. Less is paid now than was paid in proportion to the value of the product.

Mr. POMERENE. And this bill will add to the cost of every necessary of life.

Mr. KING. Yes. This bill will add to the cost of everything, whether it is a necessary of life or not, that relates to our industries and to our lives

Continuing, Colonel Ragsdale says:

Personally, I am still interested in the potential military strength of the country, and I should like to see any condition brought about which would develop this industry as a whole and along healthy lines.

I shall not read it all. If any Senator desires to put it in the RECORD, I have no objection at all.

Let me read a little further concerning the Edgewood Arsenal:

Did you have the benefit of the experience of the Allies in the war to any extent?

Referring to the production of gases.

Mr. RAGSDALE. That depends upon the time. Prior to our entrance into the war we had no cooperation from our allies.

Senator MCLEAN. You did not need it?

Mr. RAGSDALE. No, sir. We had agents and officers abroad who furnished us with such information as we had, which was very meager. As soon as we entered the war the French dispatched to this country a very able officer, and later, at my request, two British chemical manufacturers came to this country and greatly assisted us——

Senator MCLEAN (interposing). You followed their advice?

Mr. RAGSDALE. In the inception of what later developed into the Edgewood Arsenal. As to the production——

Senator LA FOLLETTE (interposing). Were they dye manufacturers or general chemical manufacturers?

Mr. RAGSDALE. None of them were, sir. They had had their experiences primarily during the war.

And when we needed, if we needed at all, any help, we did not get any chemists from England or France. We got men who had had some experience in the war.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer a question?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Who is Mr. Ragsdale?

Mr. KING. I stated to the Senator, I am reading from page 750 of the testimony. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Army and resigned after 10 years' service in the Regular Army.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Was he in the Chemical Warfare Service?

Mr. KING. All I know is what I find in the hearings, and they show that he was an able and honored officer, who served his country for 10 years.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Was he not sent down here by an importer, Mr. Metz, to testify?

Mr. KING. I do not know Colonel Ragsdale. His testimony is frank and honest and gives no indication of bias or interest. If the Senator wants to impute anything or cast any aspersion against Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale, let him do it. I think Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale will be ready to meet the Senator at any time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I simply asked a question, and the Senator has not answered it.

Mr. KING. The Senator is talking so much about our soldiers that I should think he would have some little respect for this man, who had been an officer for 10 years and who came and testified before his committee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator can not point to anything in my language which cast any aspersion on Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale. I simply asked the question whether he was not sent here after he had left the service by Mr. Metz, an importer, to testify?

Mr. KING. The Senator knows more about that than I. All I know is what is here in the record of the testimony taken before the Senator's committee. If the Senator felt that that was important, he or somebody else ought to have elicited it on examination. Even if he were asked to testify, that would not affect his integrity or afford ground to question his veracity as a witness, and I do not think the Senator dares challenge the veracity of Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale.

Proceeding:

As for the quantities which we had in mind, we determined that ourselves.

Senator MCLEAN. Oh, certainly.

Mr. RAGSDALE. And I must say that they thought we were nothing short of crazy.

That is, in the construction of the Edgewood Arsenal plant, I presume.

Our plans were to have a toxic-gas program which would equal that of Germany, plus that of France and England. We plotted a chart showing from the first use of gas how the percentage of gas shell had increased and the use of toxic materials in general, and we merely extrapolated that curve and then went some over it.

Their criticism—referring to our allies—of this enormous plant did not recur when we commenced shipping at their urgent request toxic materials to both England and France.

Mr. President, it is here shown that within a few months we produced toxic gases in excess of the production of France and Great Britain combined, and we intended to produce more than all of the belligerents combined. It did not need a dye industry for that purpose, and the dye industry played no important part, if any part at all, in the production of the gases employed in the war.

Senator MCLEAN. But in organizing your plant for the purpose of furnishing toxic materials you had the advice of the English and French representatives

Mr. RAGSDALE. Yes; we sought that advice.

Senator MCLEAN. You sought it and you followed it. Now, it is unnecessary to remark that if we had been isolated and could not have had that assistance we would have been at something of a handicap; but never mind that.

That is a statement rather than a question.

When did you say you entered the service?

Mr. RAGSDALE. In 1910.

Senator MCLEAN. And how long were you in the service?

Mr. RAGSDALE. A little over nine years.

Senator MCLEAN. When did you leave the service?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I left it in 1919.

Senator MCLEAN. Is this organization carried on now?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It is; under the name of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Then he says:

I have no interest in either side of this controversy except my natural interest that the military strength of the country be not impaired, but I am also interested that its finances be not impaired.

I would like to answer your question. To get back about our advisers from abroad, two of those advisers were purely of a military nature. One adviser arrived after our plans for the manufacture of chloropicrin had been completed, and he gave us many points which were helpful.

It should be kept in mind that Colonel Ragsdale is a military man, not a scientific man. Doubtless the advice referred to the shells and to the method of their use upon the battle field.

The majority of our technical information came through those officers associated with our chemical industry and educational institutions of this country, and from my associating with them I know their minds, in which the Nation can take pride, and I know they were actuated by the purest motives of patriotism and accomplished a great deal in a short time.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. How much advantage would you derive for the chemical warfare in the future by the establishment of the dye industry in this country, taking into account the very large and complete equipment which the country has in general chemical production?

Mr. RAGSDALE. My knowledge of chemical warfare leads me to believe that it is not in a crystallized state. I have a greater knowledge of ordnance.

* * * * * * * * *

Senator LA FOLLETTE. How about our development in that respect compared with that of the Germans?

Mr. RAGSDALE. We followed her.

Senator MCLEAN. How do you know that some chemist in a dye factory will not discover the controlling gas in the future?

Mr. RAGSDALE. It is very possible he would, sir.

Senator MCLEAN. I understand you to say that you did not think the dye industry was of any consequence.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I spoke of the past.

Senator MCLEAN. We are figuring on the present and on the future.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I would not assume that the inventor of the keynote of chemical warfare would come from the dye industry any more than he would come from—well, the tannery interests or something else. I think the chances are more likely that he would come from an educational institution, which, of course, is again dependent upon the general chemical needs of the country, because if we have no needs for chemists we will have no chemical institutions.

It is remarkable, in speaking of these discoveries of the key gas, and it runs through the entire history of warfare, that there has not been yet anything invented that has not a counter instrument.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. For defense?

Mr. RAGSDALE. For defense; even the submarine. We found the instrument was expensive, but we also found that we could keep the submarines down.

I think in the history of warfare the submarine enjoyed probably for the longest period of time a free field.

Senator SMOOT. Are you a chemist yourself?

Mr. RAGSDALE. No, sir; I am not.

Senator SMOOT. The chlorine plant at Niagara Falls existed before Europe went into the war?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Yes, sir; the Hooker plant at Niagara was built a good many years before we went into the war. It is true they did not make chlorine gas. They made bleach and they had a very good process and had done a great deal in that direction. The use of chlorine was then becoming greater and greater, owing to its extensive employment in sanitary engineering, such as chlorinating of water and sewage, and it was used either in its liquid form or as bleach.

Mr. Ragsdale proceeds:

In other words, if there were given to my control funds to subsidize industries for their potential military strength, I would certainly be subjected to severe criticism if I placed it in any one phase of the chemical industry, be it dyestuff, be it sugar, be it any other thing. It is quite conceivable that the by-product of sugar manufacturing or some other manufacture may be the raw material from which this key gas the Senator has spoken about is ultimately derived. I know that during the war we understood that the Germans were making a terrible gas which would penetrate our gas masks and have a terrible effect, and they were making it from the seed of some rare plant in Venezuela. We afterwards found out there was nothing to it. But still it was so conceivable at that time that a corps of chemists were put on the trail of this information to find out whether there was any truth in it.

* * * * * * * * *

Senator SMOOT. Who were the men who actually worked out the formula for the poisonous gases used by America in warfare?

Mr. RAGSDALE. The actual formulæ, or, more properly speaking, analyses of the gases which we originally used came from abroad. Our agents and officers sent us that information.

Senator SMOOT. Did they come from the dyehouses or chemical concerns or from officers of the French or English armies?

Mr. RAGSDALE. The two gases used most largely, being phosgene and chloropicrin, were used by the Germans, and phosgene and chloropicrin were known, although sparingly known, in this country; and then it devolved upon us to work out a process for the manufacture of these in the United States.

Senator SMOOT. You mean the officers of the Army?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I mean the officers of the Army.

Senator SMOOT. And did they work that out?

Mr. RAGSDALE. They worked the process out by themselves, and the phosgene was first produced at the plant of the Oldbury Chemical Co. at Niagara Falls.

Senator SMOOT. Was that produced before we went into the war?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I think it was shortly afterwards.

Senator SMOOT. You did not furnish, then, our allies with any phosgene?

Mr. RAGSDALE. We did not, sir; not before we entered the war.

Senator MCLEAN. You mean that the military men worked out the formulæ?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I mean those chemists who were thrown into the military service worked out those formulæ. They were not difficult.

Senator MCLEAN. They had the benefit of the experience, of course, of the chemists of the Allies?

Mr. RAGSDALE. They were trained chemists. We had the formulæ for both chloropicrin and phosgene worked out and production methods drawn up before we had any information from abroad.

Senator JONES. Those gases used in that warfare were known gases before the war, were they?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Yes, sir; they were recognized. Phosgene had been used in the dye industry and is still used in the dye industry. I do not know any commercial use for chloropicrin. There is one or two uses, but I am not acquainted with them.

Senator JONES. Then there was no discovery of a new gas for the war?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I was going to continue my argument, that after the Chemical Warfare Service was created and General Gilbert was put in charge of that as a separate service my further connection with it was purely one of personal interest.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. May I ask your opinion of this statement? Doctor Reese, director of the E. I. du Pont Co., said, before the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, May, 1918:

"There has also been much talk in the papers with regard to the wonderful advantage Germany had on account of her extensive dye industry, in that she could immediately turn all the great dye plants into munition factories.

"I do not consider that the presence of the factories themselves was a matter of very great importance to the Germans. It might have been an important factor in a small war, but the requirements for this great war have been such that their mere existence have been a very small factor."

Then, after reading the statement of Doctor Reese, of the Du Pont Co., Senator La Follette asked this question:

What do you think of that statement?

Mr. Baugham. I could not very well contradict it, because it was practically the argument on which I based my request to have funds appropriated for the Edgewood Arsenal, that even the chemical industries of this country were not adequate to take care of the enormous needs for chemicals as I then foresaw them; and I think that was unquestionably true of Germany, although Germany did more intensive developing in an industrial way than we did. What I mean is, with the capacity for minuteness that the Germans unquestionably have, they could go into a garage and make munitions. We are not psychologically so situated; when we want to make munitions we have to have the proper plant and appliances, and we have to do it right. So that in Germany I think they utilized their small plants to far greater advantage than we did.

I find that the address, or a portion of it, delivered by Doctor Reese, of the Du Pont Co., was placed in the hearings by the chairman; at least the chairman said "the statement will be printed." I find it on page 750, and I wish to read a few paragraphs from that address. Bear in mind that this address was delivered by Doctor Reese before the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in May, 1918, which was after we had entered the war. I omit the two or three paragraphs which Senator La Follette read, and on which he based the question to Colonel Ragsdale.

However, the real assistance that Germany obtained from the existence of these factories came from the chemical organizations which they maintained. As this war has become, in a sense, a chemical war, these chemical organizations in the Germany factories have been able to assist the Government very materially in its prosecution.

Now, what were the conditions in this country? There was no dye industry of any great magnitude, but there was a well-organized explosive industry with a well-organized chemical organization. I might say that at the beginning of the war the Du Pont Co. had in the neighborhood of 100 chemists in their employ, many of whom were functioning along the lines above indicated.

It will be remembered that the Du Pont Co. was in existence for many years prior to the war and was engaged in producing explosives. It had manufactured millions of dollars worth of explosives during the war and prior to the entry of the United States, which were shipped abroad and sold to the Allies. Doctor Reese proceeded:

The first effect of the threat War was to call upon this organization to meet problems which seemed to be almost as insurmountable as those presented by the dye situation, since many of the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of munitions had been secured in Europe, just as the dyes had been.

This organization, however, was able to meet the situation in such a short time that the want of these materials did not occasion a day's delay in the production of powder. One of these materials, diphenylamine, which is an intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs, was produced on a large scale, and three separate and distinct processes were developed for its production. Dimethylaniline, another dye intermediate, was necessary for the production of tetranitromethylaniline, commonly called tetryl, and had to be produced, and a satisfactory process for its production was developed in ample time, as well as for the production of tetryl.

These accomplishments gave courage and confidence to the chemists of the Du Pont Co., and from the fact that this organization was manufacturing and using all of the basic raw materials necessary for the manufacture of dyes namely, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, benzol, toluol, xylol, naphthalene, nitrobenzol, aniline, and picric acid, it was perfectly natural to consider the possibility of entering this great industry.

The United States Department of Commerce in its report for October, 1920, says:

"With the return of peace it is evident that whatever the demand for dyes made in Germany may be, that country will never regain its lost supremacy in the world trade in dyestuffs. * * * The United States has abundant coal to supply the raw materials for making aniline dyes."

This is, as I stated, from a report of the Department of Commerce.

"Private capital has been supplied as fast as it could be utilized in establishing scores of factories and in training skilled operatives and chemists for actual and experimental work on a large scale. There has been an increasing tendency since 1918 to centralize or consolidate the domestic enterprises in order to cut overhead expense, utilize all by-products, and reduce the price of finished dyes. This has not only increased production but has developed the foreign trade, as shown by the wide distribution of American aniline dyes exported in the calendar years of 1918 and 1919. * * * The world-wide shortage of dyestuffs and the growing demand for both quality and variety of such materials offer every opportunity to extend the foreign market for American colors. * * * Germany, it is now conceded, will not be the strenuous competitor she was formerly in the foreign trade. Switzerland is the only country, other than the United States, now making aniline colors sufficient to meet its own requirements and able to export on a large scale, and the Swiss are dependent on other countries for the raw materials."

There appears further on the same page the following:

Dr. B. C. Hesse, an eminent American chemist, thoroughly familiar with the situation, who was chairman of a committee of the American Chemical Society in 1916 which made recommendation for protective rates very similar to those finally approved in the present Hull bill, and who is now an advocate of licensing, said before the Franklin Institute on November 6, 1919:

"To particularize: In the explosives industry the coal-tar portion is very simple, the testing out of new products very complex and detailed; hence the invention, development, and manufacture of explosives from coal-tar materials is properly wholly an affair of the explosives industry, so highly and efficiently productive and progressive with us and not of the still-to-be-created dye industry. The invention, development, and distribution of photographic chemicals properly belong to the photographic industry, now and for a long time past so well developed with us, and their manufacture belongs to our well-developed organic and fine chemical industry and not to the infant dye industry.

"The discovery of new synthetic remedies is properly the function of the many medical institutes and schools of research in this country; they can be manufactured by our organic and fine chemical industry, helped out by our large pharmaceutical factories and distributed by the latter; synthetic flavors and perfumes have for years been successfully made here at a number of establishments, and they have also conducted much of the research in this field; there is no reason, compelling or otherwise, why the struggling dye makers should share their work. In the manufacture of toxic and like gases for military purposes, whose invention and development belong to the Chemical Warfare Service, the largest single material involved and at the same time the one most difficult to import is chlorine, which in 1914 was normally made in 23 different factories in this country, and in an amount approximating 85,000 tons annually, while during the war we made a total of but 12,000 tons of toxic gas war materials; their manufacture, therefore, should be linked up with our going chlorine industry."

That is a very strong statement. The Senator from New Jersey has talked about the importance of the dye industry for national defense. Here is Doctor Hesse, one of the ablest chemists in the United States, who stated that 23 plants in the United States were manufacturing the most important gases prior to the war, and that development of poison gases and toxic gases, if we are to continue that development, is a matter for the Chemical Warfare branch of the Government rather than the dye industry or any private institution.

I may say at this point that recently in the Washington conference—and I regret that I do not have the volume with me—the question of poison gases was under consideration. Senators are familiar with the result of the conference and the recommendations which were made. Senators will recall that there was a general agreement to abolish the use of poisonous gases in warfare. Without taking the time to read from the record of the conference, I will ask permission to insert that portion of the committee's report in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKinley in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

A treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

ARTICLE V.

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties,

The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

Mr. KING. I had no intention of calling attention to the statement of Doctor Reese, and the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale, had it not been for the observations of the Senator from New Jersey, who appeals to the Senate to grant this embargo and to give the high rates which are found in the bill largely upon the ground that it is essential for national defense. I have read what Doctor Reese, one of the chief officials of the Du Pont Co., said in his address in 1918. I have read from the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale and from the statement of Doctor Hesse, one of the ablest scientific men in the United States, to the effect that the dyestuffs industry is unimportant for that purpose.

Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale very pertinently remarked that the chemists in the sugar industry will develop the gas that may be the most potential for war purposes. We all know that saccharine may be made from coal-tar derivatives.

Many of the coal-tar products constitute, as Senators know, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but largely carbon and hydrogen, and the different products are the result of the arrangement of the molecules, the arrangement of the constituent atoms or molecules of the coal-tar products. So that we get from coal tar saccharin as well as a multitude of other products. Sugar is a product in part of combinations in which carbon forms an important part. Consequently these scientific men believe that we may expect in the sugar factories and in the laboratories and in the schools and in the colleges development for the discovery of toxic gases. It was indicated that our help in the war in a chemical way, in a scientific way, largely came from the military men and from the college men of the United States.

So all of this talk about the importance of the dye industry for national defense is to me without reason, and is not warranted by the facts. Doctor Hesse clearly indicates that the chemical warfare branch of the Government is the one provided for the development of these gases, and the testimony which I have read shows that in the war we manufactured under the direction of military officers, not of dye plants, the gases which we required. It is remarkable, in view of the importance attributed to poison gases, how insignificant was the quantity used upon the battle fields. Doctor Hesse referred to the fact that only a few tons comparatively were used, although we had produced in the United States prior to the war very much more than was used during the entire war.

Mr. President, when I was interrupted I was calling attention to what I regard as the pernicious and unjustifiable provision of the bill imposing, in addition to an ad valorem rate, a specific rate of 7 cents a pound upon intermediates and finished products, and I had called attention to a number of those products.

I referred to refined naphthalene, the price of which before the war was 1¾ cents a pound. By the pending bill, in addition to the ad valorem duty, we provide a specific duty of 7 cents a pound, or more than 400 per cent duty. On nitrobenzol we provide a 117 per cent duty.

Take the item of benzol-chloride. The price before the war, as I recall, was 28 cents a pound. The bill carries a specific duty of 7 cents a pound and an ad valorem duty of 60 per cent. On aniline oil 7 cents a pound was the foreign price before the war. We impose a duty of 7 cents a pound, specific, which is 100 per cent, and an ad valorem duty as an intermediate of 50 per cent.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The information that I have from the Tariff Commission is that as aniline oil invades the price in Germany in 1914 was 8 cents, and in 1921 our United States sales price was 22 cents. When the value was higher in 1914 the price was 8 cents, and even now Germany could import it as against 22 cents. So I think a 50 per cent duty is not out of the way.

Mr. KING. The price of 7 cents a pound was furnished me by Mr. North, of the Tariff Commission, who made the computation at my request. He stated to me that the domestic price for aniline oil in 1921 was 22 cents; that the foreign price in 1914 was 7 cents. A specific rate of 7 cents per pound would be 100 per cent, and in addition the bill carries a high ad valorem duty. What the Senator says as to the domestic price is true. It simply means that the domestic producers are now charging more than 200 per cent more than the foreign price before the war.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Did not the Senator mention some other figure—a figure of 16 cents, or was it 7 cents?

Mr. KING. I mentioned 7 cents.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Our production cost is 22 cents now, and in Germany 7 cents. Even with a 7-cent duty and 50 per cent ad valorem Germany could put it here at 17½ cents.

Mr. KING. The difference between the Senator and myself arises from the fact that he wants to preserve these peak prices and to frame a tariff bill upon war prices or present prices, assuming that present prices are the ones which should obtain in the United States and should be projected indefinitely into peace times.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator has picked out one or two of the largest products, but he has left out some of those on which there is a very wide differential.

Mr. KING. If the Senator will pardon me, I did that for the purpose of emphasizing the unfairness of a specific duty and applying it to articles where there was such a wide range in prices. The Senator did not understand my point, or, perhaps, he was called from the Chamber when I attempted to make it. I agree with the Senator that I did not mention, although I intend to later, a number of high-priced dyes. A specific of 7 cents a pound, if one believes in a specific duty, would be entirely fair. I would have no complaint about that, but I was complaining about the provision of the bill, if the Senator will honor me with his attention, which gave the same specific rate to these cheap dyes, 1¾ cents and 1 cent a pound being the pre-war price, of 7 cents a pound, as the dyes, the pre-war price and the domestic price of which now is perhaps 50 or 60 or 70 cents or a dollar a pound.

I have called attention to the unfairness and discrimination hoping that the committee would offer an amendment that would meet the situation in a just and proper manner.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator knows that during the war, when the textile men came to Congress and asked for duties, we fixed at that time a specific duty of 5 cents and 35 per cent ad valorem. That was in 1916. That was before the fall in exchange. The specific duty at the present time covers those articles which are absolutely necessary to be protected, and protected drastically. If there is to be a dye industry at all on these intermediates, we must absolutely protect the intermediates as essential to the manufactured product. It is like the Aladdin ready-made house, if we bring the house here and assemble it. It is the same way with the intermediates. If we do not protect them properly, the German industry will bring their assembling plants here and simply assemble those products, and command the dye industry or those products from which dyes are made. That is the position of the committee; it is essential to have a minimum specific and then a compound rate, with a 50-cent ad valorem duty, in order to cover the wide differential.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I regret that my appeals have not found a readier response in the heart of the Senator from New Jersey and that I have been unable to make a convert of him. I appreciate his position, and it was stated somewhat more fully by my colleague, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], a few moments ago.

The theory seems to be that we must penalize the cheaper products by imposing higher rates upon them, thus laying upon the greater number of users of cheap products the heaviest burdens; burdens which result from this crafty and subtle method of indirect taxation. A dye that cost 1, 2, 3, or 4, or 7 cents a pound before the war is subjected to a specific duty of 7 cents a pound in addition to an ad valorem duty, so that the tariff may amount to 300 or 400 per cent; and this upon the theory that we must get as much as we can out of the products which are used universally or in bulk, because we will not get so much profit out of the articles which are not used in such large quantities. Mr. President, I do not think that view is justifiable. I do not think it is sound economics or that it is just and fair.

Why should the textile people or those who use the cheaper dyes—indigo, sulphur black, direct black, and two or three other dyes, which constitute 50 per cent of the entire production of the country, which are made cheaply and which are used in such great abundance—be taxed so high, 7 cents specific and 60 per cent ad valorem, and the same compound rate be applied to dyes that sell for from 50 cents to 60 cents a pound or perhaps a dollar a pound? I submit that, from my viewpoint, it can not be justified in morals or upon sound economic theory. I grant that it increases the profits of the manufacturer.

I said a moment ago that three or four dyes—indigo, sulphur black, direct black, and one or two others—constitute 50 per cent, approximately, of the entire dye product of the United States. In 1920 we manufactured, as a result, 88,000,000 pounds of dyes. Approximately 50 per cent of those were of the dyes that could be manufactured cheaply; yet it is now proposed to put this enormous specific rate of duty upon them, the same specific rate that we put upon the other dyes, many of which were only manufactured to the extent of a few hundred thousand or possibly million pounds, and the prices of which range from 5 cents up to several dollars a pound.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Did the Senator from Utah state that sulphur black and indigo constituted 50 per cent of the production of the United States?

Mr. KING. I stated that those two and two or three others—approximately four—including sulphur black and indigo, as I recall, constitute between 30 and 40 per cent of the entire production in the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In the interest of accuracy, let us have the correct figures. Sulphur black in 1920 constituted 18.5 per cent of our total dye production, and in 1921 it constituted 20 per cent. Indigo in 1920 constituted 20 per cent of our total dye production and in 1921 it constituted 17 per cent. Sulphur black and indigo therefore in 1920 constituted 38.5 per cent of our total dye production and in 1920 they constituted 37 per cent of that production.

Mr. KING. I said they constituted between 35 and 40 per cent. The Senator from New Jersey has the document before him and has read from it, while I spoke from memory, but I did not miss it very far. I gave the minimum and the maximum. I thank the Senator, however, for having given the figures.

Mr. President, the same criticism which I am making with respect to the intermediates because of the specific rate is applicable to paragraph 26, which deals with the finished products. A few moments ago, when I was interrupted by my colleague, I was stating that the preliminary summary of the census of

dyes and of coal-tar chemicals for 1921 prepared by the Tariff Commission shows that the average price per pound of coal-tar intermediates in the United States for the calendar year 1921 was 25 cents. While some of these intermediates are to-day selling for only a few cents per pound, others are selling for upward of $1 per pound. It can readily be seen that the specific rate of duty of 7 cents per pound offers a high protection for the intermediates selling for a few cents per pound and affords only limited protection for those dyes selling in excess of $1 per pound. Refined naphthalene is selling to-day at 7 cents per pound, so the specific rate is equivalent to 100 per cent protection based on American valuation. Nitrobenzene is selling for 9½ cents to 12 cents per pound, chlorobenzene for 8 to 12 cents per pound, phenol for 12 to 16 cents per pound, and aniline oil for 15½ to 17 cents per pound and ortho nitrotoluene for 12 to 14 cents per pound. It is evident that the specific rate of 7 cents per pound alone is equivalent to a protection of 50 per cent ad valorem based on American valuation of these simple coal-tar intermediates.

It is logical that the commodities provided for in paragraph 25 should be divided into at least three classes. All those intermediates which are simple in manufacture and not far removed in process of manufacture from the coal-tar crudes from which they are derived should be provided for at one compound rate of duty, while all those intermediates which require a greater number of steps in the process of manufacture and whose costs of production are higher should be provided for by a higher compound rate, while those intermediates which require one or two steps in manufacture to convert them into the finished coal-tar products should be provided for by a still higher rate of duty, and most probably at a rate of duty the same as that of the finished coal-tar product. In this last category may be placed dehydrothiotoluidine and tetramethyldiaminobenzophenol (otherwise known as Michlersketone), and so forth, which products are converted into the finished dyes with only one or two operations.

I am assuming, of course, in making these suggestions, recommendatory in form, that one believes in the imposition of tariff rates both specific and ad valorem and that this industry calls for some protection. Those who believe in protection for the industry, it seems to me, ought to adopt a classification that would deal fairly and justly with the people and not impose a tariff rate of 400 per cent upon one coal-tar intermediate and 50 or 60 or 70 per cent upon another intermediate coal-tar product. I submit that that is discrimination which is not warranted and which may not be defended. It could easily be arranged to classify these intermediates—it could be more easily done than to classify the finished products—so that the injustices to which I have referred might in part be obviated.

In like manner certain of the coal-tar dyes in paragraph 26—that is the paragraph dealing with the finished products—should be provided for at a lower rate of duty than those dyes which are more complicated in structure, more difficult to manufacture, and most costly to produce. For instance, indigo and sulphur black and other sulphur products illustrate the point that I am making. Sulphur black is to-day being sold in this country at practically pre-war prices, namely, 16 to 20 cents per pound. Indigo and sulphur black are consumed in this country in larger quantities than any other two dyes and, no doubt, the cost of manufacture of these two dyes is almost as low as in any country in the world.

I want to digress at this point, Mr. President, to again invite attention, and I apologize for so doing, to the situation in which other countries find themselves, particularly Germany and Switzerland, with respect to intermediates, which are the basis, after the crudes, for these dye products.

During 1921 Switzerland sent to the United States substantially the same quantity of dyes as did Germany. Switzerland is largely, if not wholly, dependent for her intermediates upon other countries. We are not; because of our enormous coke-oven industry, we produce great quantities of the crudes and the intermediates. I do not carry the figures in my mind, but my recollection is that in 1918 we produced of intermediates 200,000 or 300,000 tons, enough intermediates to supply over and over again the demands of all the countries of the world for the manufacture of dyes.

Great Britain manufactures some dyes; but investigation, I think, will establish the fact that we can compete with Great Britain in the manufacture of intermediates. France, now that she has had restored to her some of the coal fields which were taken from Germany, can produce her own intermediates; but Germany, under the Versailles treaty, has parted with a large part of her primary products. Her coal, her iron, her potash, and many other products that gave her more or less of primacy in some industries have been taken from her in large measure; she has lost a large part of her coal mines in Silesia; she has lost one-eighth of her important territory and a considerable part of her population, and a large part of her capital—I have heard it estimated all the way from one-eighth to one-fifteenth of her capital.

Be that as it may, as a result of the war she has lost a large part of her territory from whence she derived her primary products. She has been saddled with an enormous debt—a debt which up to the present time she gives no indication of her capacity to meet—and has been confronted with a situation that seems to portend, if not financial chaos in Germany, a situation that it will take many years to enable Germany to extricate herself from. When Senators talk about Germany being a formidable rival to the United States, it seems to me that they discredit the genius, the ability, the resources of their own country. Germany, with 2,000,000 of her men killed and millions disabled, with much of her home land taken, with a great debt which has been placed upon her, with no ships to transport her products except the few which she has constructed and a limited number which she has been able to purchase—to speak of her as being the competitor of this great Nation is to me to discredit the American people and our own institutions.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Germany's production of dyes alone in 1922 was 190,000,000, as against 295,000,000 in 1913. That does not show much loss of man power.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, that would not prove anything at all. As a matter of fact, I do not think the Senator is accurate in stating that the production of dyes was nearly 200,000,000 pounds.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. That is by rate of marks.

Mr. KING. Oh, by rate of marks. As a matter of fact, the production of dyes—and I speak only from memory—was about 110,000,000 pounds, not 190,000,000 pounds. We produced annually between 1918 and 1920, inclusive, between sixty-five and eighty-eight million pounds of dyes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I state this—that in 1913 Germany produced 295,000,000 pounds of dyes, and in 1922, in March, at the rate of 190,000,000 pounds.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator says "at the rate of 190,000,000 pounds." I have known factories to turn out, under some stress of circumstances, a tremendous amount in a day or in a month; but it would not be a wise man who would predicate the production upon some extraneous or unique or contingent circumstance. I grant that Germany is producing dyes. I deny that Germany can produce dyes any cheaper than they can be produced in the United States, or that she can equal the quantity production of the United States. Of course, if we intend, and that seems the design of this bill, to maintain these high levels of prices, then a different situation will obtain; but I had supposed that the Senator from New Jersey, being such a warm admirer of President Harding, and following so loyally his chief, believed in the statement of the President that "we must return to normalcy," and that he would facilitate the work of his leader and aid in restoring normal conditions; but the Senator, I am afraid, shows heretical tendencies. He is rather heterodox instead of being orthodox. He does not want to return to normalcy. He wants to preserve these war levels, these high prices of the manufacturers, the doubling and trebling and quadrupling of the prices of dyes to the textile industry of the United States over prices which obtained in 1913 and in 1914 and in pre-war years. I do not believe that that is a wholesome situation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. When the Senator speaks of heresy to a chief, I refer him to the message of President Wilson, dated May 20, 1919——

Mr. KING. I am familiar with it. It has been referred to many times in the Senate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In which the President urges that we must have complete independence from Germany in the dyestuff industry, and he has urged it twice. He thought it so important that he radioed it from France.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, any recommendation made by President Wilson would attract my attention as it would attract the attention of people everywhere. His statesmanship, his great vision, and his fine leadership justified his party in following most of his recommendations. No one claims him to have been infallible. Like all leaders, he was dependent upon the recommendations and investigations of subordinates. Some of his subordinates were inefficient and incompetent, and doubtless some were selfish. That always happens, and the greatest leaders have often been the victims of misinformation and misplaced confidence.

President Wilson undoubtedly was pressed to make strong recommendations in behalf of the dye industry. I have no doubt that statements were submitted to him which were inaccurate, and, of course, upon the facts presented he was compelled to act. It is quite likely that President Wilson was told that Germany at the close of the war was in possession of large quantities of dyes and was in a position to flood the world with dyes at prices so low as to temporarily at least destroy production in many countries in the world. Undoubtedly he accepted the representations made, and, as I have indicated, suggested to Congress legislation for the protection of the domestic dye industry. If he had known of the facts, I have no doubt but what his recommendations would have been entirely different.

There was hysteria during the war, and immediately following the war, with respect to national preparedness and the importance of the dye industry to accomplish that end. A most persistent, well-planned, well-executed, and subtle campaign was carried on in all parts of the United States to secure prohibitive tariff duties upon dyes as well as an embargo. I do not believe there ever has been so extensive a propaganda; one so cleverly conceived, so adroitly executed, and so effectively pursued as that devised by the Chemical Foundation, the Dyes Institute, and the domestic dye producers of the United States, including representatives of the Textile Alliance Association—all of whom confederated and conspired to visit various parts of the United States and to address societies, organizations, and associations.

Chambers of Commerce; business men's, Rotary, and Kiwanis clubs; patriotic organizations; the American Legion; and medical and chemical organizations have been importuned to permit representatives of the Chemical Foundation and the Dyes Institute to address them, ostensibly upon the question of national preparedness or the development of the chemical industry of the United States, but primarily to secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of a dye embargo or prohibitive tariff rates applicable to dyes and all forms of coal-tar products.

Many of the people of the United States were deceived by this nation-wide propaganda. The campaign of the dye interests of the United States and the Chemical Foundation and the Dyes Institute and the Textile Alliance has not ceased. Their agents and representatives, hundreds of them, are active and energetic; they are here in the Capitol; they secure the aid of the press, and they are bending every effort to push through this bill, which grants to the domestic dye producers a complete monopoly and which will enable the manufacturers of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceuticals to exploit the American people, because under the terms of the embargo hundreds of medicines and drugs may not be imported into the United States.

I deny that President Wilson intended that rates should be so high as to exclude the importation of dyes, and I deny that he intended that a monopoly should be created or that an embargo should be established. Mr. President, I repeat that it is dangerous to the protectionists to establish an embargo policy. They will, by so doing, become iconoclasts and batter down the walls of their own economic superstructure.

When diverted I was saying that Germany, because of her chaotic industrial condition, is not in a position to compete with the United States in many of the products which we produce. There was handed to me a few moments ago a supplement to Commerce Reports, May 8, 1922, by Mr. Herring, commercial attaché of the German Embassy at Berlin, with an introduction by Mr. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and in briefly discussing the situation in Germany the writer says:

> It would seem, however, that the inevitable saturation point is now approaching, and that continued note issues—
>
> Speaking of the inflation and the issue of paper money—
>
> and increases in the floating debt can not indefinitely postpone the operation of economic law. The steady decline in the mark's internal purchasing power during the last two years is highly significant, since it results in continuous wage demands and the necessity for greater income among all classes, with far-reaching effects on production costs.

Of course those acquainted with economics and with the function of money know that prosperity does not come by setting printing presses to work. Russia and Austria have pursued that course. Now a dollar will purchase more than a million Russian rubles. As the Russian currency was inflated the evils that besieged the country increased. Production is the basis of prosperity. A balloon currency will not vitalize industry or add to the wealth of a nation.

Reading further from page 7 of this publication:

> As experience has shown at home and elsewhere since the armistice the real difficulties of industry, and thus of labor, begin with the period of deflation, which has not yet commenced in Germany.

This morning's paper and yesterday's dispatches indicate that Germany has reached an agreement, or has promised that there would be a balancing of the budget, and that we may expect that the height of inflation has been reached and that the period of deflation will now be entered upon and be continued until Germany's circulation of paper currency shall not exceed the annual revenues of the German Government. I continue reading from this publication:

> The continuous rise in wages, the increase in coal and metal prices, heavy advances in freight rates with others in prospect, and the half-compulsory furnishing of a certain proportion of export credits to the Government for reparations payments have all combined to bring about new high levels in German manufacturing costs. So long as the mark continues at its present low value there will probably be a reasonably safe margin of production cost, which will enable German manufacturers to dispose of the great quantity of goods which they must export if raw materials are still to be imported and German industry kept going.

All of which shows that Germany's situation is such as to preclude the thought of her becoming at the present time, and in her present situation, a formidable competitor of the United States in any considerable number of commodities.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator just made a statement which interested me very much, and I would like a little fuller explanation of his views upon it. His statement was that the peak of inflation in Germany had probably been reached, and that we would now see a period of deflation. I want to ask the Senator if he thinks that Germany can ever redeem her outstanding paper with gold at 24 cents per mark? Does the Senator think that that is within the line of a possibility, even?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, one assumes a dangerous rôle when he becomes a political prophet or an industrial or economic prophet; yet I am inclined to think that the Senator's question almost answers itself. It would seem that from all human evidences Germany will be compelled to repudiate her internal indebtedness——

Mr. SMOOT. Or tax it out of existence.

Mr. KING. Yes; or tax it out of existence. Germany will probably adopt, in part at least, Soviet Russia's policy and call in a considerable part of her paper money, issuing notes of lower face value in lieu thereof. Russia attempted to call in, for instance, a million-dollar ruble note and issued in lieu thereof a thousand or a ten thousand ruble note. Germany will be compelled to inaugurate a drastic system of taxation and probably cancel or repudiate much, if not all, of her internal indebtedness.

Already we are advised that Germany is retrenching, enforcing economies in the administration of the Government, denying to municipalities Federal aid which has heretofore been granted; transportation rates have been increased and many reforms inaugurated calculated to bring Germany back to the paths of safety. It seems clear under these conditions that the peak of inflation has been reached and a complete right-about-face must be made by the Government.

Germany is seeking to obtain a loan to meet her reparation payments. She can have no financial standing among nations who have power to extend credits unless she balances her budget, retraces her steps, and abandons the foolish, unsound, and destructive policies which have guided her since the armistice. To bring about needed reform will undoubtedly produce a serious situation in Germany. There will possibly be political troubles, possibly upheavals, more or less serious, there will be industrial and economic confusion and great distress and suffering will be experienced by the people, but the deflation policy will be followed or Germany will go "upon the rocks."

A few days ago I called attention to the statement emanating from the Department of Commerce to the effect that on the first of last month wages had been increased in Germany 40 per cent, and transportation charges had been increased in like manner. The publication also stated that in all branches of trade and industry and in all parts of the Republic prices were advanced. The report from which I have just read fortifies the statement which I formerly presented to the Senate.

When I was diverted by the questions of the Senator from New Jersey, I was directing attention to some of the effects of the 7-cent per pound specific as found in this bill, and I was

calling attention to paragraph 26, and I stated that indigo, sulphur black, and other sulphur products were examples of the injustice that would result from the specific duty upon products which were cheap, measured by the specific duty upon products the prices of which were high. Sulphur black is to-day being sold in the United States at substantially 16 to 20 cents a pound. More indigo and sulphur black are consumed in this country than any other two dyes, and no doubt the cost of manufacture of those two dyes is almost as low as in any country in the world.

It is of interest to know that the coal-tar medicinals, many of which are sold by the ounce, and the domestic prices of which are several dollars per pound, are provided for at the same specific rate of 7 cents per pound as the cheaper coal-tar dyes. The specific rate of 7 cents per pound alone affords a protection of considerable magnitude for these cheap dyes, and there is limited protection to these coal-tar medicinals selling by the ounce at prices from 60 cents to several dollars per pound.

No doubt the coal-tar finished products provided for in paragraph 26 should be divided into two or more different classes, as I suggested that there should be a classification of the products in paragraph 25, each class protected at a rate more clearly in accord with the differences in costs of production here and abroad.

I have no hope that this suggestion which I have made will be carried out, but I again submit that in the interest of justice and fairness there ought to be a classification of the rates fixed in paragraph 25 and in paragraph 26, at least two or three classifications, so that the same specific duty should not apply to all of the products in those two paragraphs.

The Senator from New Jersey referred to the "smallness" of our dye industry, and the inference was that the duties in the past were too low. The fact is that we have had duties upon dyes for many years. The act of June 30, 1864, provided a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on the aniline dyes and $1 per pound specific. July 14, 1870, a duty was fixed of 35 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents per pound specific; but crude aniline oil was free, as were also picric acid and nitropicric acid.

I need not call attention to the fact, because all will remember it, that the price of dyes then was much greater than now. Because of the remarkable developments in this country and in the world, prices went down in many products since 1864 and 1870, and that is true of dyes.

In the tariff act of February 8, 1875, rates were fixed the same as in 1870, with the addition of nitrobenzol, which was given 10 cents per pound, and alizarin was made free. In 1883 coal-tar dyes bore a 35 per cent rate and alizarin, natural or artificial, was free, indigo and artificial indigo free, aniline oils and salts free.

In the act of October 1, 1890, the rates were the same as in the act of 1883, with dyes known commercially as alizarin yellow, alizarin orange, alizarin green, alizarin blue, alizarin brown, and alizarin black, which were added to the free list.

In the act of August 27, 1894, there was provided a 25 per cent ad valorem rate upon coal-tar dyes, but alizarin and indigo were free; alizarin dyes were free, as were also aniline oil and salts.

The act of July 24, 1897, provided a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem upon coal-tar dyes. Alizarin and alizarin dyes were free, anthracene dyes were free, indigo was free, and aniline oils and salts were likewise made free.

The act of August 5, 1909, gave substantially the same rates as the act of 1897.

The act of October 3, 1913, provided a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on coal-tar dyes. Alizarin and alizarin dyes were free; anthracene dyes were free, as were also indigo and indigo dyes, aniline oil and salts, and a number of other products.

The act of September 8, 1916, carried a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound on coal-tar dyes; indigo and indigo dyes, 30 per cent; alizarin and alizarin dyes, 30 per cent; anthracene dyes, 30 per cent; aniline oil and salts and a number of phenol compounds carried 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents specific. Generally speaking, the intermediates carried a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents specific.

Mr. President, under the act of 1890, which carried high rates, we imported 563,872 pounds of dyes for that year, but we produced nearly 4,000,000 pounds of finished products. So that our production was greater than our imports in 1890.

Mr. SMOOT. In 1880 the only manufacturers of dyes in this country were those who manufactured from intermediates imported from Germany.

Mr. KING. That is true.

Mr. SMOOT. All they did in the world was to import the intermediates and mix them in a vat and sell them as American-made dyes.

Mr. KING. It had been the policy to admit intermediates free. That was desired by the American producers and, as my colleague says, we imported the intermediates and produced from those intermediates 4,000,000 pounds of finished product.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; that is right. Then, in 1909, when some of us tried to establish a dye industry in the United States and started with a small ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, the western manufacturers of the country and the leather manufacturers and the cotton manufacturers were up in arms and fought it from beginning to end. The Senate passed a bill imposing a duty upon intermediates with a view of establishing the industry in the United States, knowing that they could not have any permanent dye industry in the United States until they got their intermediates, because they were dependent upon them. But when the bill went into conference, even that 10 per cent went out and the intermediates went back on the free list in the tariff act of 1909, as they always had been.

Mr. KING. I agree with my colleague. The manufacturers of dyes in the United States preferred to import their intermediates and to manufacture the finished products, so intermediates were placed upon the free list.

I want to make one observation at this point. Some people get the idea that it is calamity for us to import anything into the United States. Do they forget that for the importations from Germany there were exportations from the United States to Germany? Germany purchased millions of pounds of the beef products of the farms and the ranches of the United States. Germany furnished a market for our surplus products because we had the good sense to purchase some of Germany's surplus products. But some of our Republican friends conceive it to be evidence of impending national destruction for us to trade with any nation; that to point to the fact that we imported something from Germany or from England or from Canada is a badge of dishonor to be placed upon the brow of the Nation. That, Mr. President, is such an ignoble, antiquated, and antediluvian view that it is to me abhorrent.

Of course, we imported some intermediates from Germany, but we paid for our intermediates by sending abroad our surplus products. We found in Europe markets for billions of American products, and Europe found in the United States a market for many of her products. I wonder if Americans objected when Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France were building railroads across this country, uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific? Germany and Holland aided in building the Northern Pacific; they furnished money for railroads and for many of the industries of the United States. We were willing to take her money, willing that she should make investments in the United States. We believed in the principle of fellowship.

But now the tariff bloc and other troglodytes emphasize the view that we must cut off all trade with all nations, and that we must by tariff walls make it impossible for imports to come into the United States. I do not include in that classification, of course, all Republicans.

Mr. President, the fact is that we were producing a considerable poundage of dyes, as I have indicated, in 1880—4,000,000 pounds. We preferred to divert our capital into other industries, or, doubtless, we would have prosecuted with the growth of the coke-oven industry in the United States the development of the dye industry. But no country or no community develops in a day or in a year or in a given period all industries which the country or the community may have the power to create. Capital seeks investment usually where it can get the largest returns. For many years we were building railroads, and billions of dollars went into the railroads, steam and electric. When, because of reasons which I shall not enumerate, railroading was unprofitable and railroad investments were precarious capital sought other outlets. Now it is almost impossible to get money to invest in railroads.

The dye industry became profitable, and money was available for the development of the dye industry. Whenever any industry gives evidence that it will be profitable capital will seek investment therein.

In 1916 the Hill dye-tariff bill was passed. A committee of the leading chemists of the United States met and prepared a letter which was submitted to Mr. Hill, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. That letter is so illuminating and discusses so clearly the situation that I shall tax the patience of the Senate in calling attention to it.

It must be borne in mind that there was a feeling throughout the United States following the war that we should have a dye industry. The war had shut off the importation of dyes from Germany, and it was found that our domestic production was inadequate for domestic needs. We had been consuming from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of dyes per annum during 1912, 1913, and 1914. Our production was approximately three or four million pounds. Therefore it was deemed important by dye men and by the chemists who represented them and by the best chemical thought of the United States that there should be some modification of existing law.

A committee was appointed. The chairman of that committee was Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, to whom I have referred and who was one of the ablest chemists in the United States. The other members of the committee were Mr. J. B. F. Herreshoff, I. F. Stone, J. Merritt Matthews, H. A. Metz, D. W. Jayne, and Allen Rogers. All of them, as I understand, were either engaged in the manufacture of dyes or in the manufacture of chemicals. They were familiar with the chemical industry, with the difficulties, if any, which the United States experienced, and with the possible competition from abroad. After a thorough investigation, weighing all the evidence, pro and con, they submitted this letter as the basis for legislation which they asked and which they regarded as necessary to the establishment in a dependable way of the permanent dye industry in the United States. I quote from their letter, as follows:

NEW YORK, *January 7, 1916.*

Hon. E. J. HILL,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

SIR: H. R. 702 is in part based upon the report of the chemicals and dyestuffs committee to the New York section of the American Chemical Society appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 10, 1914, copy of which is hereto attached.

The undersigned constituting the complete membership of seven of that committee herewith submit at your request their justification of—

(1) The rates proposed in that report and by you incorporated into H. R. 702; and

(2) Their expectation that as a result of such duties a complete, self-contained, and independent coal-tar chemical and dye industry will eventually result in the United States.

The professional activities of these seven men and the industrial occupations represented by them on this committee are as follows:

(1) Manufacture of heavy chemicals.
(2) American coal-tar dye producers.
(3) Textile interests.
(4) Importers of coal-tar dyes.
(5) American producers of crude coal-tar products.
(6) Leather and tanning interests.
(7) Chemical expert in coal-tar dyes.

So it will be seen that this committee of seven men represented the entire coal-tar chemical industry. Representing this great industry, they had consulted together, with a view to determining the rate which would be adequate for the protection of any chemical or coal-tar industry in the United States. They then proceed:

In 1882 this country possessed a coal-tar dye industry that promised to grow into something worth while. There was then a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents per pound specific. When this specific duty was removed in 1883, whatever we then had of a coal-tar dye industry languished and has since been practically without effect. A specific duty has since then not been levied.

In 1908 two of the largest American coal-tar dye plants then in existence (Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., of Buffalo, and Heller & Merz Co., of Newark, N. J.), submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means under date of November 9, 1908, at the hearing of November 11, 1908 (pp. 128–130, vol. 1, of the official record of those hearings), a detailed statement as to the added protection they would require in order to compete successfully in this market against European-made dyes, but themselves using European-made intermediates.

I shall put the entire letter in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPENCER in the chair). In the absence of objection, the letter to which the Senator from Utah refers will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, *January 7, 1916.*

Hon. E. J. HILL,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

SIR: H. R. 702 is, in part, based upon the report of the chemicals and dyestuffs' committee to the New York section of the American Chemical Society appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 10, 1914, copy of which is hereto attached.

The undersigned, constituting the complete membership of seven of that committee, herewith submit, at your request, their justification of—

(1) The rates proposed in that report and by you incorporated into H. R. 702, and

(2) Their expectation that as a result of such duties a complete, self-contained, and independent coal-tar chemical and dye industry will eventually result in the United States.

The professional activities of these seven men and the industrial occupations represented by them on this committee are as follows:

(1) Manufacture of heavy chemicals.
(2) American coal-tar dye producers.
(3) Textile interests.
(4) Importers of coal-tar dyes.
(5) American producers of crude and coal-tar products.
(6) Leather and tanning interests.
(7) Chemical expert in coal-tar dyes.

In 1882 this country possessed a coal-tar dye industry that promised to grow into something worth while. There was then a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents per pound specific. When this specific duty was removed in 1883, whatever we then had of a coal-tar dye industry languished and has since been practically without effect. A specific duty has since then not been levied.

In 1908 two of the largest American coal-tar dye plants then in existence (Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., of Buffalo, and Heller & Merz Co., of Newark, N. J.), submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means under date of November 9, 1908, at the hearing of November 11, 1908 (pp. 128–130, vol. 1, of the official record of those hearings), a detailed statement as to the added protection they would require in order to compete successfully in this market against European-made dyes, but themselves using European-made intermediates. At the same time and place they also showed that the corresponding materials cost for the same finished dyes per pound in Germany was 10.57 cents.

Reverting now to the tariff in effect in 1882, this committee is dependably informed that the then average import value of the great bulk—that is, from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the European-made coal-tar dyes entering this country—was a little over $1 per pound, and this notwithstanding the statement of from 50 cents to 60 cents made by Mr. John Campbell under date of July 26, 1882, at pages 154–156, volume 1, of the Report of the Tariff Commission of 1882. If this committee's information of the $1 figure be correct, then the specific duty then in effect was essentially one-half of the fair average import value of the bulk of the dyes reaching this country from Europe.

This committee was further dependably informed that in 1914, before the outbreak of hostilities, the fair average import value of the bulk—that is, from two-thirds to three-fourths—of all the dyes reaching this country from Europe is 15 cents.

If, therefore, the specific duty of 7½ cents be now added to the prevailing ad valorem of 30 per cent, the tariff conditions in 1882, under which we did have something in the way of coal-tar dye industry, would be substantially reproduced; and under those conditions it is not unreasonable to expect that the industry would again flourish in this country.

In all of the tariff legislation heretofore enacted some of the coal-tar dyes were put upon the free list; also the intermediates have been more or less—principally more—upon the free list. In other words, the protection afforded to the coal-tar dye industry has never been such as to cover the entire industry but only segregated parts thereof. Each and all of these tariff enactments failed to provide for a coordinated protection of the making of intermediates and of the production of the finished dyes therefrom all in this country.

Therefore this committee recommended that this isolated and "spotty" protection be removed and all dyestuffs, by whatever name known, and produced in whole or in part from materials obtained or obtainable from coal tar, should be treated alike for tariff purposes; all should be taxed 30 per cent ad valorem plus 7½ cents per pound specific.

In general, the German 1913 export price of intermediates is about one-half that of finished dyes. Therefore, this committee compensated the specific on finished dyes to the intermediates by adding a specific duty of 3.75 cents per pound on all intermediates. This committee suggested a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on intermediates as against 30 per cent ad valorem on finished dyes, because, compared with the finished dyes, with the intermediates being made in larger units and amounts, the handling costs in manufacturing intermediates in the factory are less than the handling costs for finished dyes.

Returning now to the statement of Messrs. Schoellkopf and of Messrs. Heller and Merz above referred to, the added protection due to the there proposed increased ad valorem would amount to 1.5 cents on dyes of an average value of 15 cents entering this country. Adding this 1.5 cents to the 1.54 cents above shown gives as a total an added 3.04 cents protection per pound on dyes of the above-stated fair average import value.

As a test case of the net effect of this schedule of rates upon the production of the cheapest dyes, this committee further had the benefit of the following calculations based upon the assumptions now to be given:

The dye known as orange II is probably the type of the cheapest of the dyes that are imported into this country. It is made by assembling two intermediates known, respectively, as sulphanilic acid and betanaphthol. In general, 173 pounds of sulphanilic acid and 144 pounds of betanaphthol will yield 350 pounds of the commercial dye in its highest commercial concentration. There were four cases assumed with regard to respective import values, as follows:

Case.	Orange II.	Sulfanilic acid.	Betanaphthol.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
I	8	4	6
II	8	6	8
III	12	8	9
IV	12	4	6

The calculated respective added advantages for 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9, 9.5, and 10 cents specific for the dyes, and half of each for intermediates, with an ad valorem of 30 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, in cents per pound of orange II, due to this schedule of rates, would therefore be as follows:

Case.	6 cents.	6.5 cents.	7 cents.	7.5 cents.	8 cents.	8.5 cents.	9 cents.	9.5 cents.	10 cents.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
I	2.61	2.88	3.16	3.43	3.70	3.98	4.25	4.52	4.80
II	2.34	2.61	2.89	3.16	3.43	3.71	3.98	4.25	4.53
III	2.13	2.40	2.68	2.95	3.22	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.32
IV	2.62	2.99	3.17	3.44	3.71	3.99	4.26	4.53	4.18

From this tabulation it is clear that 7.5 cents is the lowest specific rate that gives a practically 8 cents added protection per pound of

this cheap dye under this variety of price circumstances and combinations.

It is therefore clear that the rates that this committee suggested meet the following three conditions:

(1) Recreate the tariff conditions of 1882 to conform as nearly as possible to the altered conditions of 1914.

(2) Give the industry that makes dyes from intermediates the added assistance that in 1908 it showed to be necessary for its continuance in business.

(3) Protect the domestic intermediates maker.

There is also the added advantage to the dye-making industry that all of the coal-tar dyes are dutiable and none are free and that all intermediates are dutiable and none are free.

That the committee's assumption that 15 cents represents the fair average import value of the bulk of the dyes reaching this country in 1914 is reasonably near the truth is shown further by the average materials and labor costs given in the statement of Messrs. Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co. and of Messrs. Heller & Merz, of 1908, just referred to. The combined labor and materials costs in Germany of the 3,000,000 pounds of dyes there referred to is 12.62 cents per pound. Our present consumption of dyes is between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 pounds per year.

In order to visualize the effect of these proposed rates upon intermediates and dyestuffs and the total protection afforded, the following table is submitted:

Protection afforded under proposed rates.

Cents per pound.	Specific.	Ad valorem.	Total protection.	
			Cents.	Per cent.
INTERMEDIATES.				
	Cents.	*Cents.*		
4	3.75	0.60	4.35	109
5	3.75	.75	4.50	90
6	3.75	.90	4.65	76
7	3.75	1.05	4.80	69
8	3.75	1.20	4.95	62
9	3.75	1.35	5.10	57
10	3.75	1.50	5.25	53
11	3.75	1.65	5.40	49
12	3.75	1.80	5.55	46
13	3.75	1.95	5.70	44
14	3.75	2.10	5.85	42
15	3.75	2.25	6.00	40
16	3.75	2.40	6.15	38
17	3.75	2.55	6.30	37
18	3.75	2.70	6.45	36
19	3.75	2.85	6.60	35
20	3.75	3.00	6.75	34
25	3.75	3.75	7.50	30
FINISHED DYES.				
8	7.5	2.4	9.9	124
9	7.5	2.7	10.2	113
10	7.5	3.0	10.5	105
11	7.5	3.3	10.8	98
12	7.5	3.6	11.1	93
13	7.5	3.9	11.4	88
14	7.5	4.2	11.7	83
15	7.5	4.5	12.0	80
16	7.5	4.8	12.3	77
17	7.5	5.1	12.6	74
18	7.5	5.4	12.9	72
19	7.5	5.7	13.2	69
20	7.5	6.0	13.5	67
21	7.5	6.3	13.8	66
22	7.5	6.6	14.1	64
23	7.5	6.9	14.4	63
24	7.5	7.2	14.7	61
25	7.5	7.5	15.0	60
50	7.5	15.0	22.5	45
75	7.5	22.5	30.0	40
100	7.5	30.0	37.5	37.5
130	7.5	45.0	52.5	35

In 1913 the average export value out of Germany of intermediates was 10.07 cents per pound, and of finished dyes 21.53 cents per pound. Therefore these proposed rates give a total protection of 53 per cent to this average value of intermediates and of 65 per cent to this average value of finished dyes, and, furthermore, conform very closely to the tariff conditions in 1882 and satisfy the 1908 requirements of the United States dye makers mentioned, and in addition protect the entire class of coal-tar dyes and their respective intermediates and gives the prospective American intermediate maker a protection which he has hitherto never enjoyed.

This committee further believes that with this protection on the cheaper dyes, the domestic manufacture of the more expensive varieties of dyes, of pharmaceuticals, of medicines, and of explosives will follow almost as a matter of course.

In order that there may be given as little opportunity as possible for evasion of the duties contemplated to be imposed by the report of this committee, this committee now respectfully suggests to you that House bill 702 further contain a definition of what is to be a coal-tar dye for the purposes of this act, so that such things which under our present adjudications are not coal-tar dyes and are not coal-tar dye intermediates will be obliged to pay the duty of coal-tar dyes.

The materials we have in mind are the dye bases known as magenta base, Victoria blue base, Victoria green base, Bismarck brown base, auramine base, crystal violet base, methyl violet base, rhodamine base, chrysoidine base, and the like, which are imported in that condition and merely require the addition of a small amount of muriatic acid thereto to convert them into the commercial forms of dyes. In the form of bases they are neither dyes nor intermediates, and they pay 20 per cent as coal-tar preparations; they are not dealt in on the European markets; they have no fixed market value; the importation value into the United States can be whatever the exporter chooses. In this connection it will be necessary to look into the language employed by the court in the decision reported under Treasury decision 34460, in volume 26, *for* January to June, 1914, and 5 Customs Court of Appeals.

Furthermore, the language used in the cases cited in Treasury Decision 28003 with regard to bromonaphthalic acid should be consulted, so as to prevent evasion along the line of those products which are dye acids and need merely the addition of a small amount of soda ash to convert them into commercial dye forms. It would not do to place these rates upon coal-tar dyes and then enable foreigners to ship into this country things that are not dyes and not intermediates under our present adjudications and which merely need the addition of a negligible amount of muriatic or other acid or of soda ash or of similar material to convert them into the real dyes of our adjudications. It is obvious that if any such loophole were permitted to stand the result expected of those rates would not take place—i. e., a complete, self-contained, and independent coal-tar, chemical, and dye industry within the borders of the United States.

This committee further suggests that in placing natural indigo on the free list the wording selected be such as positively to exclude indigo not derived from vegetable sources from that free list.

From the point of view that the protective duty contemplated to be added by these proposed rates will reimpear in whole or in part in the form of a direct addition to the normal cost of dyestuffs, it is clear that those users of dyestuffs that have in whole or in part hitherto enjoyed the free list will bear the greater relative proportion of such putative increase. Whether such addition will actually take place or not this committee expresses no opinion; it merely states the maximum that can reasonably be expected in the way of increased cost to the users of dyes in this country. In other words, as we stated in our above report, namely:

It will, therefore, be necessary to determine carefully if the advantages to be gained are equal to the price to be paid.

This committee herewith unanimously reaffirms its belief that the rates proposed in its report of November, 1914, above referred to, are the lowest at which a self-contained, complete, and independent coal-tar, chemical, and dye industry can be created in this country, and which at the same time offer a legitimate incentive to legitimate capital for a legitimate effort to produce these goods in this country. Whether capital will avail itself of this advantage or not this committee expresses no opinion.

CONCLUSIONS.

As to this schedule of rates proposed—

(1) It is the probable lowest schedule that will induce complete, self-contained, and independent manufacture within the United States.

(2) It meets and very closely duplicates the tariff conditions existing in 1882, when we did have something of an industry of this kind.

(3) It meets the requirements set forth in 1908 as necessary to maintain a dye industry in this country, which dye industry then operated with foreign-made intermediates.

(4) It provides at the same time a suitable protection to the making of intermediates within the United States.

(5) It puts all dyes of coal-tar origin upon one and the same level for tariff purposes, and also puts all such intermediates upon one and the same level for tariff purposes.

(6) It gives a protection of 53 per cent on the average value of all intermediates and of 65 per cent on the average value of all finished dyes, such average values being average export values out of Germany for 1913.

Respectfully submitted.

BERNHARD C. HESSE, *Chairman.*
J. B. F. HERRESHOFF.
I. F. STONE.
J. MERRITT MATTHEWS.
H. A. METZ.
D. W. JAYNE.
ALLEN ROGERS.

Mr. KING. The letter contains this statement:

This committee was further dependably informed that in 1914, before the outbreak of hostilities, the fair average import value of the bulk—that is, from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the dyes reaching this country from Europe—is 15 cents.

Let me say, Mr. President, that the average price of the dyes in the United States to-day is reported by the Tariff Commission to be 83 cents—15 cents then; 83 cents now. Of course the people have to pay for this 400 or 500 or 600 per cent advance in price.

If, therefore, the specific duty of 7½ cents be now added to the prevailing ad valorem of 30 per cent, the tariff conditions in 1882, under which we did have something in the way of coal-tar dye industry, would be substantially reproduced, and under those conditions it is not unreasonable to expect that the industry would again flourish in this country.

That is to say, in 1880 we produced in the United States practically 4,000,000 pounds of coal-tar dyes, and imported only 4,000 pounds plus. We had a coal-tar dye industry in 1880 and were producing approximately 80 per cent of our consumption.

Bear in mind now that with all the experience of the past these men who were interested parties, who wanted a duty and who were giving ex parte testimony, only asked for the establishment of a permanent dye industry a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents specific; and yet in the bill now before us it is proposed to grant 60 per cent ad valorem to the finished product and 50 per cent ad valorem to the intermediate; double what the industry asked as a basis for a permanent coal-tar industry in the United States.

In the same report this is what is recommended:

That the committee's assumption that 15 cents represents the fair average import value of the bulk of the dyes reaching this country in 1914 is reasonably near the truth is shown further by the average materials and labor costs given in the statement of Messrs. Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., and of Messrs. Heller & Merz, of 1908, just referred to. The combined labor and materials costs in Germany of the 3,000,000 pounds of dyes there referred to is 12.62 cents per pound. Our present consumption of dyes is between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 pounds per year.

Here are the conclusions of the committee. They recommend, as I have said, 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents specific. Further—

(2) It meets and very closely duplicates the tariff conditions existing in 1882, when we did have something of an industry of this kind.

(3) It meets the requirements set forth in 1908 as necessary to maintain a dye industry in this country, which dye industry then operated with foreign-made intermediates.

(4) It provides at the same time a suitable protection to the making of intermediates within the United States.

(5) It puts all dyes of coal-tar origin upon one and the same level for tariff purposes and also puts all such intermediates upon one and the same level for tariff purposes.

All the members of the committee signed the letter.

A number of men who were interested in procuring a tariff testified before the committee. Doctor Matthews was asked by Judge Crisp, of the House:

Would you regard the tariff levied in this bill—

The tariff which they had asked for—

to preclude importation? In other words, would it be prohibitive or would any dyestuffs come in if this tariff were levied?

Doctor Matthews answered:

It would not prohibit importations, because it would take quite a number of years for any industry in this country to arrive at the condition that the German dyestuff industry has arrived at. During that time there would be a good demand for many dyestuffs which would not be made in this country.

I hope Senators appreciate the significance of that. Doctor Matthews contends, in effect, that with that tariff we could build up the dye industry, notwithstanding any possible competition from Germany or elsewhere. Then he was asked this question:

But if this country could produce the dyestuffs, or whenever this country does produce the dyestuffs, would or would not the tariff levied in this bill prohibit importation?

To that question Doctor Matthews replied:

I would not say that it would prohibit importations, but it would give the foreigners a run for their money. It would furnish a good competitive basis to work on.

There is an honest tariff man. He wants a tariff bill that furnishes competition. Those who are back of the bill before us want a tariff law that will prohibit competition. The dye men who were urging the bill known as the Hill bill in 1916 were willing to have legitimate and reasonable competition, and they were satisfied with a tariff of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents specific, and contended that they could meet the competition of the world and could build up a dependable, permanent coal-tar dye industry in the United States. Similar testimony was given by other witnesses, Mr. President, but I wish to call attention to the testimony of another of the large dye manufacturers of the United States. Before reading his testimony, however, I direct attention to what Professor Herty says. He was asked how long it would take with that tariff to enable the United States to occupy a commanding place as a producer of dyes, and he said:

Five or six years will be enough. I think, to get the majority of our manufacturers in good shape where we can not only hold our own but more than hold our own with the Germans. I can not say that for all; some would get in shape earlier and some would take longer.

In other words, one of the ablest representatives of the dye and chemical industry in the United States, if not in the world, was asking for a tariff of but 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents specific, declaring that within a short time, as to some of the producers they would be able to compete with Germany and the world, but that in the aggregate five years would be all that would be required.

Mr. Schoellkopf, the president of the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Buffalo, N. Y., testified. Let me add that that company has been swallowed up by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, one of the great trusts of the United States, with a capital of nearly $300,000,000, and, of course, that corporation has been here demanding these prohibitive tariffs and embargoes, notwithstanding it has developed by the accretions which have been brought to it until it now comprises within its sweeping grasp scores of corporations, with an aggregate capital of nearly $300,000,000.

Mr. Schoellkopf testified:

Under normal conditions the existing rates are entirely inadequate—

Those were the rates that preceded this bill—

to develop a self-contained coal-tar industry.

Then he says:

My own firm has continually been adding new products to its line, but notwithstanding this fact, our output just before the war was continually declining.

Then he was asked this question:

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to prepare to make about 14,000,000 pounds when you get this plant?

He was then constructing a plant.

Mr. SCHOELLKOPF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If this bill becomes a law, how much larger will you make your plant?

Mr. SCHOELLKOPF. We will proceed at once to double it, as I first stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would make about 28,000,000 pounds?

Per annum, of course.

The answer was:

Yes.

Let me say that Doctor Beckers, who was connected with another dye plant, had stated that his plant would produce approximately the same amount; so that the two plants, the Beckers plant and the Schoellkopf plant, both of which have been absorbed by the Chemical Trust, would produce approximately fifty to sixty million pounds per annum, which would be the total domestic consumption in the United States at that time and any year prior thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. So, if this bill becomes a law, you would make about 50 per cent of all we need in this country?

Mr. SCHOELLKOPF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, do you think, being already in the business and having a larger share of it now among the Americans, that if this bill becomes a law you will increase so that you will make at once 50 per cent? Do you think many people will come in and compete with an old-established firm like your own under those conditions?

Mr. SCHOELLKOPF. I think so. There are three in the business now. Why shouldn't they enlarge?

Doctor Beckers testified:

At any rate, there is no doubt that this bill will not create a so-called hothouse industry. We will have a healthy industry.

The contention was that if they gave a rate of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents specific it might build up a hothouse plant industry. He said, "No; it will be healthy"; and he contended, as did Mr. Schoellkopf—two of the greatest dye producers in the United States—that with that tariff they would build up a permanent, healthy dye industry in the United States.

The chairman asked:

How long have you been in the dyestuff industry in this country, Doctor Beckers?

Doctor BECKERS. I have been in this country for 18 years.

The CHAIRMAN. And have you been manufacturing dyestuffs in this country for 13 years?

Doctor BECKERS. No, sir. I have been with a German concern eight or nine years, and I have been in business now four years on my own account.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean this Beckers Aniline & Chemicals Works have been four years in business?

Doctor BECKERS. Yes, sir; the company has been in existence now four years, starting in 1912.

Then, further on, he says:

I have figured that at present I am making about 5 per cent of the whole consumption of dyestuffs in this country with my present plant.

He had only been in business four years—

But as soon as I have the assurance of the Government—

With respect to the passage of this bill—

that we will be protected against this terrible competition from abroad——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). But is it not a fact that if this bill were passed you would quadruple your plant and output?

Doctor BECKERS (continuing). I expect to make ten times as much dyestuffs as now.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten times as much?

Doctor BECKERS. Yes, sir; and instead of making 5 per cent I expect to make 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. That being so, then you and Mr. Schoellkopf would make the entire consumption—the whole 100 per cent?

Doctor BECKERS. Well, I do not know how much he would make.

The CHAIRMAN. He said he would make 60 per cent if this bill were passed.

Doctor BECKERS. I do not know about that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. If this bill were passed and became a law, and if you expect to make 50 per cent of the entire consumption, and another large manufacturer expects to make 50 per cent of the entire consumption, are we not justified in being sort of afraid that you two gentlemen would be tempted after the war to get together and have some sort of a gentlemen's agreement? Would not you two get together and have a sort of dinner and make a gentlemen's agreement, and establish the prices which these textile fellows will have to pay for your products?

Doctor BECKERS. Gentlemen, I tell you——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Would you not be tempted to do that?

He does not answer it. He states this:

It is now 5 per cent, and if I increased it ten times it would be 50 per cent of the present entire consumption; but I do not know whether I could make 50 per cent of the entire consumption if this bill were passed, because I feel that as soon as the bill is enacted into law a great many concerns will go into that business, giving our concerns strong competition.

Mr. President, when Congress was legislating for the establishment of a permanent dye industry in the United States, at a time when we were under whip and spur, and the hysterical demand was made that we have a self-contained dye industry, the dye men and the chemical men got together and agreed that a tariff of 30 per cent ad valorem, 7½ cents specific,

was all that was required, and two of them said that under that tariff they would make 100 per cent of all the dyes that were consumed in the United States.

Now, when those two corporations have been swallowed up by the great Allied Chemical & Dye Co., with a capital stock of substantially $300,000,000, one branch of which was declared to be a trust several years ago, and is making not less than 40 per cent of the domestic production of the United States, and the Du Pont Co., with a capital of $255,000,000, is making between 15 and 25 per cent of the domestic production, we are asked to give a rate of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents specific. After we have built an industry so strong that it produced 88,000,000 pounds of dyes two years ago and could now manufacture, with the plants already constructed, perhaps double that amount, we are asked to double the ad valorem rates. And this demand is made notwithstanding the industry has been established and is competent to furnish dyes not only for the United States but for the world, and notwithstanding the fact that the United States produces more crudes and intermediates than all other countries in the world put together. We have the resources and we have the capital; we have perhaps the best dye plants in the world, and yet, at the demand of these huge trusts, we propose to increase the rates and grant an embargo.

Mr. President, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation absorbed the Barrett Co., the Semet-Solvay Co., and a large number of other companies; and one company alone paid sufficient dividends—one of its smaller companies—to constitute in that year a large dividend upon the entire capital stock of this aggregated corporation.

I ask permission to put into the RECORD the names of the constituent companies of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION.

Solvay Process Co.: Solvay Colliery Co., By-Products Coke Corporation.

Semet-Solvay Co.: By-products Coke Corporation.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.: Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, W. Becker's Aniline & Chemical Works, Benzol Products Co., Standard Aniline Products (Inc.), Century Color Corporation.

Barrett Co.: With 40 subsidiary coal-tar chemical plants in 19 States, including large aniline product plant at Shady Side, N. J.

General Chemical Co.: Virginia Mining Co., Western Chemical Co., General Lighterage Co., Nichols Chemical Co., and subsidiary aniline products plants at Marcus Hook and Easton, Pa.

Mr. KING. I also ask permission to put in the RECORD the corporations constituting the Du Pont de Nemours Corporation, with a capital stock of more than $255,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co.: Du Pont Chemical Co., Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Flint Varnish & Color Works, Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., Du Pont Engineering Co., Cawley, Clark & Co., New England Oil, Paint & Varnish Co., Arlington Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co., Harrison Bros. Co., Becton Chemical Co.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. also has a dominating interest in the General Motors Corporation with assets which in 1921 were reported to be $604,806,868, and which has subsidiary corporations as follows:

Chevrolet Motor Car Co., Buick Motor Car Co., Cadillac Motor Car Co., Oakland Motor Car Co., Olds Motor Car Co., Sheridan Motor Car Co., Scripps-Booth Corporation, Samson Tractor Co., Dayton Wright Co., National Plate Glass Co., Fisher Body Corporation, Dayton Wright Co., Delco Light Co., Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Champion Ignition Co., General Leather Co., and General Motor Acceptance Corporation.

Mr. KING. That company, by the way, has absorbed some 10 or 15 or 20 corporations which had been paying large dividends. Two of the corporations were adjudged several years ago to constitute a trust and they were dissolved and the stock had to be parted with, but the present corporations forming auxiliaries to this parent organization have interests and assets of a value of more than $255,000,000.

I find in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Saturday, May 27, 1922, the following advertisement of stock representation:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Common stock (par value $100)—

And so forth.

(being part of the outstanding $63,378,300 common stock in the hands of the public.)

* * * * * * *

Business: The company and its predecessors have been engaged in the manufacture of explosives for both commercial and military purposes since 1802. Company also manufactures chemicals, paints, varnishes, dyes, artificial leather, pyralin, and artificial silk.

An examination of the various corporations that are embraced within this huge colossus will show that a great many activities are carried on by this gigantic organization.

Under the head of "General Motors Holdings," it is said:

The Du Pont Co. owns 36.25 per cent, or 7,628,137 shares of the common stock of General Motors Corporation, representing an asset value at present market quotations of over $110,000,000.

That is in addition to the $255,000,000 which constitute a part of the chemical activities of this great corporation. When you are determining whether a corporation exercises monopolistic control you are permitted to show its connections, its interlocking relations with other corporations, because there is a potential power for monopolistic control that will exist, and which may be applied indirectly, if not directly, in the interest of the establishment and the maintenance of a monopoly.

For the past 11 years the company's average annual income applied to the average common stock outstanding has amounted to 54.33 per cent.

The annual income was 54.33 per cent.

Net receipts from commercial business as distinguished from military business for these 11 years have averaged $7,500,000 annually, or nearly 12 per cent on the present outstanding common stock. It should be noted that a large portion of the profits realized from war business has been reinvested in income-producing industries.

I charge, Mr. President, that this great corporation, as well as the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, have amortized the plants which they constructed during the war out of their earnings, in addition to paying the enormous dividends, stock and cash, which Moody's Manual, this paper, and other reputable papers of the United States have disclosed.

Since incorporation in 1915—

That is, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., which, as I understand, took over many of these companies—

the company has paid dividends on the common stock without interruption, averaging 35.86 per cent per share annually, in cash or securities.

Net assets: According to the balance sheet of December 31, 1921, net assets (including good will, etc.) applicable to common stock, amounted to $204 per share. Reckoning securities owned at market value instead of cost, these assets would be $243 per share. Company's surplus, December 31, 1921, was $66,080,659. Cash in bank March 31, 1922, was $18,500,000.

These two great corporations, as I have indicated, produce between 55 and 65 per cent of all the dyes that are manufactured in the United States.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the Senator what the object of that advertisement was. What were they trying to sell?

Mr. KING. This is signed by Dominick & Dominick, New York; Laird & Co., Wilmington; Gillespie, Meeds & Co., New York and Wilmington. I am not quite able to answer the question intelligently. It reads:

All of this stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record.

Two million shares of stock had been sold, whether out of the treasury or by the stock brokers I am not able to state.

Mr. NORRIS. What was the excuse, then, for the advertisement?

Mr. KING. I am not able to answer the question of the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. If they did not have anything to sell——

Mr. KING. It says, "all of the stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record."

Mr. NORRIS. They are advertising the stock, apparently, after it was sold.

Mr. KING. Under that heading appears this:

Two million dollar E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. common stock (par value $100) (being part of the outstanding $63,378,300 common stock in the hands of the public).

I would deduce from reading that that either the company or these brokers had sold $2,000,000 worth of stock, and there may be some law which requires a recordation or an advertisement of a transaction of that character. I will say to the Senator, however, that Moody's Manual and other reputable books which I have consulted show that the dividends and the capital stock, and so forth, are in harmony with the statements contained in this advertisement.

Mr. NORRIS. I am not questioning the statements. I have no doubt they are true. I do not suppose a company of that kind would set forth those figures if they were not true; but, at the same time, they have not anything for sale, and yet I suppose that is a very large advertisement, is it not, covering a page?

Mr. KING. One-half of a page.

Mr. NORRIS. Does the Senator know whether the advertisement appeared in other magazines?

Mr. KING. I do not. I read this paper occasionally, and I procured a copy of it this morning.

Mr. NORRIS. What is the title of it?

Mr. KING. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Mr. NORRIS. There have been instances, I think, where some of these great trusts have had so much money that, under the law, a good deal of it could be taken for taxes when it ran up to such a large income, and they utilized a good deal of it to advertise in papers, when they had nothing to sell, because, as a matter of fact, they would have to pay only about a third of the cost of the advertisement. The balance would come out of the Treasury of the United States, or otherwise they would have been compelled to pay it as taxes into the Treasury. It is claimed sometimes, I suppose always without foundation, that such advertisements are inserted in magazines and papers for the purpose of perhaps influencing the editorial pages of the magazines or papers.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I do not care to speculate as to the reason for that advertisement, but I am calling attention to the fact that the two great organizations which have been most powerful in urging these rates are the Du Pont Co. and the Allied Chemical Co.—the Du Pont Co., with a capital stock of $255,000,000 plus $110,000,000 constituting its holdings in the General Motors Co., and the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, having a capital stock of substantially $300,000,000. These are the infant industries which are mewling here upon the doorstep of the Capitol asking to be taken in and fed from a bottle by the Republicans upon the other side of the aisle. They are so weak that they can not be protected unless they secure an embargo and the prohibitive tariff rates which appear in paragraphs 25 and 26 of this bill.

I might say, in view of the statement made by the Senator from Nebraska, that there was a suit pending a short time ago in which it was revealed that the income of this organization was very great and efforts were made to avoid paying $5,000,000 of taxes to the Government by a few of the stockholders, upon the ground that the stock dividend, though it was the equivalent of cash, was not subject to Federal taxation.

Mr. NORRIS. Would it not be true, under the law, that the very advertisement the Senator has read would be charged up as expenses, and that the amount of taxes they would have to pay would be reduced just that much?

Mr. KING. I think that is true.

Mr. NORRIS. So that, as a matter of fact, this glowing advertisement, in effect, is paid for out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KING. I repeat, those two corporations, those powerful organizations, have been the great protagonists back of this bill. They and the Dye Institute, which is an organization formed by the dye manufacturers in violation of the law, in violation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hardwood Lumber Co. case, have carried on a persistent and subtle campaign for this embargo for years.

The senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] rose in his place here some time ago and called attention to the fact that the dye manufacturers formed the Dye Institute, and they spent for legislative work in Washington—that is, lobbying—$80,000 in one year, or within a limited period. I may not be accurate as to the time, but it was from the time the dye embargo bill was introduced in the House until the time the Senator from New Hampshire made his statement.

Mr. SMOOT. Less than a year.

Mr. KING. Less than a year, my colleague advises me.

Mr. Choate received a large sum for his lobbying here. A former Member of Congress received $25,000 for drawing the bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives. They have kept their agents and lobbyists here from that time until the present. They have been here by the scores, hounding Representatives and Senators, filling the lobbies of the Capitol, and pursuing members of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ways and Means at every hearing, and after the hearings were closed they remained, and are still in Washington intercepting Senators, and trying to thrust themselves into the secret councils of the committee when they were in executive session, in order that they may secure legislation riveting upon the country an embargo, and giving monopolistic control of the dye industry to certain domestic dye producers. I will put into the RECORD, before this debate closes, the names of the lobbyists who have been here and are here now. The hearings are over. We are debating the bill, but the lobbyists will not go home. They like this atmosphere of Washington.

Mr. NORRIS. Until morning?

Mr. KING. No; not to-morrow or day after to-morrow. They are going to stop here until the committee shall finally report this bill back from conference, and they would bound the conferees, if the conferees would permit it, but of course they will not; but they will dog their footsteps, anyway, for the purpose of coercing them into granting the exactions which these predatory interests demand at the hands of the American people.

Let me call attention to another insidious organization, the Chemical Foundation. Mr. Garvan conceived the idea, so it is said by Mr. Choate, of taking from the Germans more than 4,500 patents and a large number of trade-marks and copyrights which had been registered in the United States. Americans had obtained patents in Germany, but neither during the war nor since did Germany seek to confiscate them. The course of this Government is not so just and honorable in the matter of dealing with patents. We have professed adherence to the highest principles of international comity and justice. In the days of Washington the United States contended for the sanctity of the property of enemy aliens and denied the right of confiscation. Alexander Hamilton in one of his most brilliant speeches contended for the immunity of private property from seizure by belligerents, and he and Washington, because of their devotion to international morality, compelled the American Government to pay Britishers and Tories for property which had been confiscated during the war by some of the States, or Colonies, as they were called.

I can not approve of the course of the Government in selling these patents and trade-marks, in violation of international law, if not treaties, and the wrongfulness of this course becomes more apparent when it is known that the sale was made by officials of the Government to a corporation which they organized and for a wholly inadequate consideration.

Mr. Garvan was Alien Property Custodian and became president of the Chemical Foundation. Mr. Choate and Mr. Ramsay Hoguet were in the Alien Property Custodian's office, dollar-a-year men, and have received large fees from the Chemical Foundation.

Let me say by way of parenthesis that some of the dollar-a-year men who came down to Washington during the war were not as unselfish as they professed to be, and the facts seem to establish that some of them were not loyal to their trust or fair and honest in their relations to the United States. Some of the dollar-a-year men conceived the idea of confiscating these German patents, so they organized the Chemical Foundation, highly altruistic purposes were announced, and then transferred more than 4,000 patents to themselves or to the corporation which they organized and controlled. Mr. Choate, a dollar-a-year man, is said to have drawn the articles for the Chemical Foundation, receiving $20,000 from the corporation.

Ramsay Hoguet, a dollar-a-year man, working with Mr. Garvan in the Alien Property Custodian's office, got more than $50,000 for examining the patents and performing some legal work. They formed this corporation, confiscated those patents, and then began their work of propaganda throughout the United States for an embargo. They have expended in this propaganda, I think, between $250,000 and $400,000.

Their propaganda has been nation-wide and it has assumed many forms. Speakers have been sent into various States to argue for the embargo, and the pressure upon Congress for an embargo has been unrelenting. The dyes industry, the Chemical Foundation, the Textile Alliance, and other organizations have had their representatives in Washington for nearly two years, and they are still here lobbying for the dye monopoly. Some of the officers in the Chemical Warfare Service have given some aid in this campaign conducted by the dye interests, and the Chemical Foundation has advanced money to some of the officers of the Chemical Warfare Section for the purpose of making dye exhibits which were used as a part of the lobbying and propagandizing campaign. Every avenue that could be entered, from the women's organizations to the American Chemical Society, has been employed for the purpose of securing an embargo. And the result of this vast campaign, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, is found in this bill. Not satisfied with a 60 per cent tariff and a specific rate of 7 cents per pound on dyes, they demand an embargo.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. Will the Senator let me offer my motion first, or does he desire to ask me a question?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Yes. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that the embargo was inaugurated during the last administration, and did not President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker recommend it and stand for it?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the first I heard of the demand for an embargo was when Mr. du Pont and others appeared before the committee of the House in support of what was called the Longworth bill. Mr. Wilson, so far as I know, never advo-

cated an embargo. If Mr. Baker did, I never heard of it. But if either of them did, I can only say, as I said a moment ago when the Senator called my attention to the attitude of Mr. Wilson upon another matter, that it would not determine my course. An embargo is un-American and indefensible, no matter by whom offered.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I am familiar with the Senator's position on this question; but I am simply pointing out that, aside from the activities about which I know nothing except in the course of the general legislation and debate on it, the former administration, and particularly President Wilson, saw the effect on the conflict abroad of the German industrial power in dyes and gases and came back and urged the embargo as a necessary national policy in order to establish the industry in this country and make us independent. Whatever the motives may be of those men, I am not concerned about that.

Mr. KING. I do not want the Senator to make a speech in my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Very well. I simply ask the question whether it is not true that the policy of the embargo was inaugurated and advocated by the former administration, none other than the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, and his Secretary of War, Mr. Baker?

Mr. KING. I know nothing of the advocacy of an embargo by Mr. Wilson. I shall be very much surprised if the Senator can put his hand upon any paper indicating he advocated an embargo. I doubt whether he can put his hand upon any statement made by Mr. Baker advocating an embargo. Of course, during the war there was an embargo not only upon dyes but upon many commodities. But we are not at war now.

I might say in passing that having taken these patents from the Germans and transferred them to the Chemical Foundation, and the dye manufacturers in the United States availing themselves of their provisions, no German dyes covered by these patents may be brought into the United States without the consent of the men who owned the patents, whether there was an embargo or not.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is the Senator quite sure of that?

Mr. KING. I am quite sure of this proposition, that all dyes that are covered by the German patents, now claimed to be owned by the Chemical Foundation, could not be brought into the United States and sold here without their consent. Indeed this corporation charges a license fee of 10 per cent for any dyes that are brought into the United States which are not manufactured here, and which are brought in under the provisions of the emergency tariff act.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator contend that a German-manufactured dye can not be brought into this country on account of the existence of the Chemical Foundation?

Mr. KING. If the Senator had listened he would have known what I said.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I heard what the Senator said, and I was trying to confirm my understanding.

Mr. KING. I said that any dyes brought into the United States covered by those patents could only be brought here by the consent of the owners of the patents. The Senator knows that every pound of dye that is brought into the United States now covered by those patents has to pay a royalty of 10 per cent, and in addition a license must be procured from the United States to import it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it not true——

Mr. KING. Of course, if the Senator will pardon me a moment, there are some dyes brought in not covered by the patents, and some of the patents have expired, but I referred to dyes covered by patents. As I have heretofore stated, not only dye patents and various other patents but also trademarks and copyrights were seized and sold to the Chemical Foundation. Our courts, as I am advised, have held that trademarks connected with a patented article or commodity do not necessarily expire; that is, their protective power or right is not lost, even though the patent may expire by limitation. That is to say, suppose a certain dye or a formula, for its protection, is patented and the dye is sold under a given name, say, "The Silver Star Dye," and a trade-mark is obtained, based upon that name, for the patented dye; upon the expiration of the patent the trade-mark would not necessarily expire or lose its effectiveness as a means of protection to the company selling such dye. Accordingly, I think, though I have not examined the subject with any care, that if one of these dye patents should expire by limitation and a trade-mark has been obtained in the United States which relates to the dye, the expiration of the patent would not give the right to some firm or individual not owning the trade-mark to bring the dye into the United States and sell it under that particular trademark. It seems to me that the owner of the trade-mark would be entitled to protection of the name and be entitled to bring injunction proceedings to restrain the use of the trade-mark.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator does not contend that a trade-mark prevents the bringing in of the identical article and selling it in the United States?

Mr. KING. No; I did not mean that.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not understand what the Senator meant, then, when he said that they could not be brought in if there was a trade-mark.

Mr. KING. I attempted to convey the thought that if one has a trade-mark and has employed it in business and it possesses value, he would be protected against any person who attempted to use such trade-mark. Accordingly if a trade-mark was registered in the United States by a German, registered under the law and pursuant to treaty, and it was sold to an American, who continued its use, he would be protected in that use against the efforts of others to employ it in the sale of commodities brought from Germany, where the attempt was made to sell such a commodity or protect it under the same trade-mark, and the courts would grant injunction. For instance, if there is a patent on the formula used in the manufacture of bromo seltzer and a trade-mark has been taken out calling such product the Rising Sun Bromo Seltzer, the owner of such trade-mark would be protected in its use even after the expiration of the patent. And if bromo seltzer were imported and an attempt made to sell it under this trade-mark, it is my understanding that the courts would grant relief.

Mr. McCUMBER. Take an illustration like this: Take Bayer's aspirin. We seized the patents here and sold them, and the trade-mark with them, and yet it is Bayer's aspirin. It was manufactured in Germany as Bayer's aspirin. If the German manufacturer desires to sell his Bayer's aspirin in the United States to-day he can do so, notwithstanding the fact that the trade-mark has been sold, together with the patent, which is now expired.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator if he interprets the trade-mark law as giving no protection?

Mr. McCUMBER. The trade-mark law has nothing to do with the importation——

Mr. KING. No; I did not say the importation. I said the sale.

Mr. McCUMBER. But let me complete my statement.

Mr. KING. Very well.

Mr. McCUMBER. If the same trade-mark is held in Germany, even though it is sold in the United States in connection with the patent, the German, with the identical thing manufactured under this trade-mark and under the name that he has been in the habit of making it and selling it, can not be prevented from importing it and selling it in the United States.

Mr. KING. I think that the Senator would accept a retainer to bring an injunction suit to prevent the sale of articles where the trade-mark had been taken out under our law and the articles were brought in from Germany and sold in the United States. And I think he would win his case if the facts showed that the American trade-mark had a different name than did the German trade-mark.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am going to ask the Senator some time when it is convenient to read the case of Bourgois against Katzel in the Federal Reporter, volume 275, on that very point.

Mr. KING. My understanding is that the courts have held that trade-marks do not necessarily expire though patents expire. Patents are obtained, and trade-marks relating to the patented articles or formulas may be taken out. As I understand, the courts will under certain conditions protect the holder of the trade-mark even after the life of the patent. I have a book here, published by the Chemical Foundation, showing the four thousand and odd patents which it claims to own.

Mr. McCUMBER. I want to say to the Senator that under this very paragraph 26 he will remember we have introduced a provision to prevent the coming in as against trade-mark, which I am going to move to strike out on the floor of the Senate because I think it is improper. It was inserted for that very purpose. But there is no patent whatever now and nothing but the trade-mark to guard it.

Mr. KING. I am very glad the Senator is going to take that step because even if that were wise and fair legislation, it does not seem to me it has any place in a tariff bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the Senator is right.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Did the Senator state the importations of dyes from Germany had to pay a royalty to the Chemical Foundation?

Mr. KING. This is what I said, that dyes which were manufactured in Germany and brought into the United States which were covered by patents sold to the Chemical Foundation and now claimed by the Chemical Foundation——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. You would have to pay a royalty?

Mr. KING. You would have to pay a royalty or they could enjoin you from selling them. My contention is that the patent would protect the owner against infringement, and it would be an infringement to sell dyes in the United States which were covered by patent taken out in the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Does the Senator from Utah know what percentage of the importations are covered by these restrictions?

Mr. KING. Does the Senator mean by that to inquire whether I know the number of dyes that are imported into the United States which are covered by patents?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. No; the percentage of importations that are covered by patents that are compelled to pay a royalty to the Chemical Foundation.

Mr. KING. I gave the percentage in the statement which I made some time ago, but I do not now recall the amount.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it not less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total importations?

Mr. KING. No; I do not agree with the Senator there.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. That is my information.

Mr. KING. I think the Senator is in error. If that be true, then these patents which the Chemical Foundation is contending for so stoutly would be quite unimportant.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah state what he thinks should have been done with the German patents when we went to war against Germany?

Mr. KING. I think, Mr. President, that we should have pursued the course with respect to the German patents that we did with respect to other property which was seized; we should have held it until the war was over.

Mr. WADSWORTH. And not used them?

Mr. KING. Well, I do not say as to the question of using them; but that is not the question involved. The question of confiscation is what I am talking about.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It seems to me that is the entire question involved.

Mr. KING. As I understand the matter, that is not the question. I have not considered the question of the use of the patents after seizure by the United States. I have talked about the confiscation, and the transfer of the patents to the Chemical Foundation. That is what I am complaining of.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Did we not do so with other property?

Mr. KING. Yes, we did.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is not a patent property?

Mr. KING. Exactly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator think we did wrong in taking certain manufacturing plants owned by alien enemies and selling them?

Mr. KING. I do.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Then, the Senator from Utah is opposed to the whole alien property custodian policy as carried out during the war?

Mr. KING. The Senator must divide the question. I was in favor of seizing enemy-owned property and holding it during the war; that I believe was the intention of Senators; but I am opposed to the confiscation of enemy-owned property.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Has it been confiscated?

Mr. KING. Of course, it has been confiscated if it has been sold.

Mr. WADSWORTH. How about the proceeds of the sale?

Mr. KING. Let me say to the Senator that the broad statement ought perhaps to be subject to qualification. If the property was sold for full value it might not be technical confiscation. And again, let me add, that if the property was perishable—for instance, if a box of oranges or a case of eggs was seized, I think that they should have been sold and the proceeds held.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is not that just what happened as to all this property?

Mr. KING. No; that is not just what happened.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Well, what has happened to the proceeds?

Mr. KING. This is what has happened, Mr. President, if the Senator is talking of confiscation——

Mr. WADSWORTH. I deny the accuracy of the term "confiscation."

Mr. KING. Oh, well, it is confiscation, in my opinion, when property is sold without necessity and for an inadequate consideration.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That may be so, but that does not attack the principle of the thing. Now, I want to know from the Senator whether this Government of ours when it went to war against Germany did a right thing or a wicked thing when it seized property belonging to enemy aliens and sold it and put the proceeds into a fund in the Treasury for future settlement after the war was over?

Mr. KING. The Senator should divide his question. However, I have answered it twice, and I will answer it again. I believe that it was proper legislation to provide for seizing the property, to be held in trust during the war, and to be returned to the owners after the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH. And to hold it idle?

Mr. KING. Wait a minute. If some of the property was perishable in character, there was warrant for its sale; but to sell property which was not perishable, and particularly to sell it for a nominal figure, in my judgment, was confiscation, or at least a policy which may not be justified.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the Senator from Utah submit to another question?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Under the alien property custodian act any sale had to be under an Executive order, had it not?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Therefore, when the patents were sold to this private corporation by the Alien Property Custodian——

Mr. KING. They were sold by Executive order. I am familiar with that.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. They were sold by Executive order. President Wilson signed an order confiscating the property, did he not?

Mr. KING. Mr. Wilson, or some one acting for him, signed an order for this sale. Mr. Wilson, of course, could not examine into all the sales and acted, of course, upon the recommendation of others. I regard the order for the sale of the patents as imprudent and improper. The patents were to be held in trust for return to the owners.

I do not believe, Mr. President, in the policy of confiscation. It will be resented not only by patriotic Americans but it will provoke criticism among enlightened nations. The very word "confiscation" is hateful. Of course, there is much to be said in favor of using the property of German nationals which was seized by the Alien Property Custodian to liquidate the claims of American citizens against the German Government for its torts, but I have never been able to accept that view and have constantly insisted that property seized was to be held in trust until the end of the war, and then it was to be restored to the German or Austrian owners of the same.

Let me add that Germany made no attempt to confiscate American patents or to sell them. Indeed, her treatment of seized property was quiet and temperate and far less drastic than the course pursued by the United States. Germany has signified her willingness to restore all property owned by American nationals which was seized during the war. My understanding is that much of the property has been restored.

Mr. President, the patents which were seized should be restored to the Alien Property Custodian and held by him until Congress shall act in the matter. I think that this subject is of so much importance that Congress should consider it at an early date and pass a comprehensive statute dealing with the entire subject. It is possible that the action of Congress may be influenced, and properly should be influenced, by treaties which may be negotiated between the United States and the German Government. However, the underlying principles should be observed; that private property should be immune from confiscation and that American nationals should have restored to them all property which was seized by Germany, and that German nationals should have restored to them all property which was seized by the United States during or since the war.

Mr. President, the question now before the Senate is whether the rates found in paragraphs 25 and 26 shall be maintained. I insist that the rates are inordinately high and will practically amount to an embargo. Later in the consideration of the bill I shall show that these rates, even without the provisions of the bill which permits the President to increase the duties 50 per cent, will act as an embargo against most foreign dyes. In other words, notwithstanding the fact that the domestic dyes are several hundred per cent above pre-war prices, the situation in Germany is such that many of the dyes manufactured there, if imported to the United States under the rates imposed in this bill, would be sold at less, though the prices here are far above pre-war levels. The 60 per cent ad valorem and the 7 cents specific on the finished dyes, I repeat, will be an effectual embargo as to most dyes.

This bill without the embargo provision gives the domestic dye manufacturers a monopoly of the domestic market, but influences back of the dye interests are so powerful that I have no doubt they will obtain the rates provided in paragraphs 25 and 26. I desire, however, to enter my protest against the same, and I shall ask the Senate to accept amendments that will reduce the tendered rates to from high to temperate levels. I have stated that I am making no war upon the dye industry. That industry is now well established. It has millions invested. It has mobilized great resources and it constitutes a powerful ally to the chemical interests of the United States. I desire to deal fairly and justly with all industries. The pernicious activities of the dye interests, their persistent lobbying, their misrepresentations of the facts and of the situation—all these things have not aroused any prejudices which would not have influenced me in offering the amendment which I have suggested and further amendments which I shall tender to the Senate.

The Present Status of Adjusted Compensation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. PIATT ANDREW,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 20, 1922.

Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the decision of the Senate Republican caucus not to adjourn before disposing of both the tariff and the veterans' compensation bills would seem to assure the adoption during the present session of Congress of the much-belated settlement with the soldiers and sailors of the World War. The bill favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee is virtually the bill that passed the House March 23 last by the overwhelming majority of 333 to 70. It contains a few modifications in details, but only one change that is important. It eliminates completely the extraneous and dubiously expensive reclamation project which had been grafted upon it by the reclamation group in Congress.

GROUP HOBBIES HAVE DELAYED BILL.

It has been one of the misfortunes of the compensation plan which has multiplied opposition to it in the country and has helped to delay its adoption that one group after another has tried to further some particular hobby by tying that hobby to the bonus proposition. "Wets" have sought to alter the Volstead Act by arranging to pay for the bonus by a tax upon wine and beer. Advocates of a sales tax have tried to secure its adoption under the guise of providing money for the soldiers. Opponents of the money market have tried to further their ideas by linking bonus legislation with taxes intended to hinder stock and bond transactions.

These propositions, though presented to Congress in the form of bills or amendments, never got beyond the stage of discussion. Those who had advocated a general and nation-wide plan for reclamation projects, and who had heretofore received little encouragement in Congress, actually succeeded, however, in injecting this project into the veterans' compensation bill as reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, and under the rule preventing amendments by which this bill passed the House project was adopted by the House itself. This feature of the bill, had it been enacted into law, would in all likelihood have cost the Government several hundred millions of dollars, although it would have offered to veterans no commensurate benefits and, in fact, no specific choice of benefits for many years to come. It was an irrelevant, ill-considered, and extravagant proposition, and the Senate committee acted wisely in rejecting it.

PRIMARILY MATTER OF INSURANCE.

Veterans' compensation, as it awaits the vote of the Senate to-day, is primarily a matter of insurance. Speaking in general terms, the bill offers to every veteran of the World War a free insurance policy, proportioned in value to the time he served in the Government's forces during the war, payable to himself at the end of 20 years, or payable to his beneficiary or estate in case he dies during the intervening period. It also offers as alternative for his choice immediate aid in vocational training or in the purchase of a house or farm. The cash bonus, as such, has been eliminated, except for those who served only a few weeks, and to whom not more than $50 would be owing—the maximum aggregate of such payments being estimated at about $16,000,000.

If all the four and a half million veterans were to choose the insurance benefit, the ultimate expense involved, it is estimated, might reach the total of approximately four and a half billion dollars, but this would be distributed over a period of at least 20, and perhaps more than 40, years. If all were to choose the alternative of vocational training, the total might reach a little over $2,000,000,000, most of which would naturally have to be paid during the next three or four years. If all were to choose farm or home aid, the total expense is estimated at somewhat less than $2,000,000,000, distributed over the next seven years.

THREE PER CENT ON ANNUAL BUDGET.

These are the outermost possible limits. The actual ultimate total cost and the actual cost for any one year depend upon the choice of the veterans as between these alternatives. They are not definitely determinable in advance, but are subject to rough estimation. We are doubtless justified in assuming that relatively few veterans at this late day will choose vocational training. The Senate committee thinks that not more than 2½ per cent of them will so choose, and they estimate the cost as about $52,000,000, divided between the next three years. It is believed unlikely that more than one veteran in four will choose farm or home aid, but if such a proportion of veterans apply for this type of benefit, the total expenditure involved would reach about $460,000,000 in the course of seven years, or an average of about $65,000,000 per year. The expense of insurance, it is estimated, will not average more than $20,000,000 annually for the next three years. On the basis of these estimates, the total cost of veterans' compensation in its various forms will average not much above $100,000,000 per year in 1923, 1924, and 1925, which would mean an addition of little more than 3 per cent to the annual budget.

According to the provisions of the bill, beginning with 1926, the veteran will be able to borrow from the Government on the security of his insurance certificates, and on that account the annual expense will be increased thereafter, but each such annual increase involves a more than proportional decrease in the ultimate total cost, because the certificates which are retained intact by veterans until maturity acquire additional value.

WAR DEBT GREATLY REDUCED.

The sums involved are unquestionably large, as were, in fact, all the expenses entailed by the World War. But how preposterous is the claim that the country can not afford to acquit its obligations to its veterans is evidenced by the fact, to which Mr. Mellon points with pardonable pride, that our Government has already in the three years since the war reduced its debt by three and a half billions of dollars, a sum more than twice that which would have been required to pay in cash the entire bonus to the veterans. In three years our Treasury has paid off 14 per cent of its total indebtedness. At the present rate of reduction, the entire Government debt will be extinguished by 1943, when most of the veterans insurance will mature. It is to be remembered in this connection that our allies in the late war still owe us more than eleven billions, and whether or not the greater part of this is ever paid, if only the British Government continues to pay interest upon its indebtedness to us on the scale for which it has provided during the coming year, that interest alone will cover every expense involved in the proposed adjusted compensation measure.

THE HOUR HAS ARRIVED.

Among the reasons heretofore advanced for delaying the adoption of the compensation bill were the scarcity of money, the high interest rates everywhere prevailing, and the low prices of our Government bonds, all of which made it difficult for the Government to secure funds and meet its obligations. Such arguments, however, have lost much of their force, when Liberty and Victory bonds have risen to par, when bank credits and reserves are at their highest levels in history, and when American bankers are ready to consider the loan of billions to countries that were so recently our enemies.

President Harding, in writing to Mr. Fordney last February, said: "I am aware of the sentiment in Congress in favor of adjusted compensation. I have spoken approvingly myself, always with the reservation that the bestowal shall be made when it may be done without such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the ex-service men themselves which this expression of gratitude is designed to bestow."

One can not but respect the reasons for the President's hesitation at the time when he wrote. But are there not now good grounds for believing that that hour has at last arrived when this expression of gratitude can be safely bestowed upon our veterans for the services they rendered and for which every man, woman, and child in the country really felt grateful, four and more years ago?

Banish Liquor from Ships and Everywhere.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. UPSHAW,
OF GEORGIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 15, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11872) to amend the Panama Canal act.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Chairman, before addressing myself to the main question in my speech to-day I feel constrained to make a faithful report to this House concerning a trip recently taken in the South, and where, in a large gathering in Georgia attended by many men from different States, I found a kind of universal opinion down there, freely expressed, that if this Congress does not hurry up and accept the sensible Henry Ford offer for Muscle Shoals the people will give him the White House when the time comes around. They have faith in his wonderful business ability—faith in his humanitarian treatment of his employees—and they believe that he, more than any other man, or set of men, will make Muscle Shoals a great national commercial and agricultural asset, and the people demand quick action.

Recent utterances on this floor, Mr. Chairman, by a number of gentlemen, including the vacant vaporings of the genial gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN], have moved me to reply to their contention and their flagrant effort to discourage the enforcement of our national prohibition law. This theme is always vital to every man who believes in national morals and God-fearing patriotism. But the revelations brought out on the floor of the House and in the papers concerning the sale of liquor on American ships are simply astounding. The position of the Shipping Board is utterly untenable. The eighteenth amendment was put into our organic law after due governmental process to outlaw the manufacture, transportation, and sale of intoxicating liquors. The Volstead Act promptly and imperatively followed it up in compliance with that new constitutional provision to enforce the eighteenth amendment. The question now before the American people is a question of the competency of this Government to make its own laws and execute its own laws. If ships claim the privilege, the protection, of the American flag beyond the 3-mile limit, then, God knows, every law of justice and patriotism and national loyalty and salvation will demand that they obey the laws of the flag that protects them everywhere. [Applause.]

Mr. WARD of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UPSHAW. Yes.

Mr. WARD of North Carolina. Have you any views on the question as to what effect it will have on our commerce and to what extent it would affect the subsidy to keep our commerce equal to that with which it is in competition?

Mr. UPSHAW. Answering the gentleman's question in general terms, may I refer to the statement made by Mr. Lasker at a function in Washington last night?

Mr. WARD of North Carolina. That is what I mean.

Mr. UPSHAW. I am told that he declared that our merchant marine would practically have to go out of business if it did not sell liquor on board.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UPSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. I happened to be at that function to which the gentleman makes reference, and Mr. Lasker made no such statement.

Mr. UPSHAW. I am delighted to hear it. A man who was there told me he did. May I ask the gentleman from Idaho what was Mr. Lasker's statement?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. I do not care to discuss that matter, but I wish to say that Mr. Lasker did not make that statement.

Mr. LONDON. Assuming that the sale of liquor would be profitable, that would not justify the violation of a law, would it?

Mr. UPSHAW. Not at all. I am just coming to that.

Mr. LONDON. May I make another suggestion? The Constitution does not prohibit the use of liquor for medicinal purposes. That does not necessarily mean that a physician must prescribe the consumption of liquor. If a man feels that the drinking of liquor will cure disease and will be beneficial to him, I think he is strictly within the Constitution if he takes a drink. [Applause.]

Mr. UPSHAW. I will say this to the gentleman from New York—and may I say to other interested gentlemen that just now I prefer not to be interrupted until I declare myself on this matter. Mr. Lasker had been quoted in the papers, even before last night's function, as saying that he counts it absolutely legitimate to sell liquor on board the ships, and that it will continue to be sold there until there is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary. He also takes the general position—or the newspaper correspondents so credit him—that the merchant marine ships can not profitably sail without selling liquor; in other words, that they can not successfully compete with foreign ships that do sell liquor. That is the same old groundless argument that we heard all over America when many men were throwing their arms around the saloon and declaring, as they fondly hugged it to their bosoms, that if the saloon were outlawed real estate would go down, that hotels could not operate, and that grass would grow in the streets of our great cities. I will answer that with the statement of my brilliant and genial friend, Bob Broyles, a rugged orator and multimerchant, in Atlanta, at the legislative hearing in Georgia when he said, "They say that grass will grow in the streets of Atlanta if we abolish the saloon; let it grow; I would rather raise a little more hay and a little less hell." And you know that the spirit that will allow American ships to violate the law is fatally unsound. That human debauchery was outlawed in both Houses of Congress with the approval of the President of the United States and with the ratification of 46 States of the American Union, and with the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States. So with this devilish thing outlawed it is utterly unthinkable and un-American that the United States Government, beneath its own flag, should permit the ships which it protects to trample under foot the spirit of the Constitution, and any man who takes that position is trampling the Constitution beneath his feet and defying the flag above his head. [Applause.]

If we believe in the constitutional righteousness of the action that outlawed the liquor traffic, which was the great, heartless highway robber that took $2,500,000,000 annually over the counter out of the pockets of the American people, and which was the greatest enemy to efficiency and happiness that the workingman ever knew—if we believe in outlawing this devilish thing, it is unthinkable that the American Government can not bring its own ships under the spirit and the letter of this law. I want to be conservative. I do not believe in being extreme, except in being extremely honest and extremely right; but I want to say frankly that as the friend of American youth and American manhood and the purity and happiness of the American home, I would rather see a whole fleet of ships, without passengers, sunk to the bottom of the sea than to see the moral standard of our flag lowered in the eyes of the American people and of the onlooking world. [Applause.] And I want to say that if it was a right thing and a brave thing—and I think it was—for the President of the United States to call other nations in fellowship to try to stop the waste and horror and hell of war, it would also be a brave, fine, moral inspiration for the President of the United States to call into conference the other nations that want to sail liquor ships into our ports, and enter into an agreement not to debauch the people who come to our shores. It is our duty to say to foreign ships, we have a right to say to foreign ships, "If you want to come into our ports and violate our laws and make it convenient and tempting for our people to debauch themselves and trample upon our Constitution, then you can not come in." That is national common sense. That is international reciprocity. Other nations ought to be ashamed to seek our hand in trade and spit in the face of our law at the same time. To say that the shipping business of the world will stop for the lack of booze is an outrage on international morals and the basic stability of international commerce.

Mr. Chairman, if we obey the law that allows no ship to carry liquor, to transport it in any way within the 3-mile limit, then there will be no liquor aboard when that ship gets beyond the 3-mile limit.

I referred in the beginning of my speech to the "vacant vaporings" of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN]. Not only did he recently regale this House with facetious and unprecedented—unprecedented on his part—for law enforcement to be applied to the Shipping Board—for once, wonder of wonders, a "wet" Democrat from Boston and a "dry" Democrat from Georgia are found in accord—but he made on February 8 an elongated argument against our prohibition law in general, which I would have answered at the time but for my absence on account of a family sorrow.

If it was the desire of the Member from Massachusetts to carve for himself a name which shall go thundering down the corridors of time and cause it to stand out clear-cut in the annals of the history of the Sixty-seventh Congress, he chose a most effective way of accomplishing his purpose in the presentation of his speech before the congressional body on February 8, in which he declared the past two years of law enforcement have been hell.

The speech was largely or, it might be said, entirely devoted to an attack on certain prohibition leaders in and out of Congress. The attack was an excoriating statement of the alleged personal financial interests of these, of the averred extravagant sum being expended in the work of law enforcement, and the claim that nothing is being accomplished and that the country is in a far worse condition than ever before. As to the attack on individuals I shall not reply. These gentlemen are all of good standing and they need no defense.

Concerning the statement that nothing is being accomplished we should like to call the attention of the Member from Massachusetts to the statement of the national highest official, the President of the United States, who says:

In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home wages that once were wasted in saloons, that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life.

In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not only from our politics but from our memories.

This of itself should be sufficient, but, with an abundance of evidence to combat the statement that nothing is being accomplished, no benefits derived, that conditions are even worse, that there is more drunkenness than heretofore, we will endeavor to enlighten the Member who has suffered so seriously during the two years of prohibition, the result of his suffering perhaps having been such that it has been impossible for him to advise himself as to true conditions and the phenomenal progress that is being and has been made in freeing the country from the curse of drink.

NOT A GOOD LOSER.

Mr. GALLIVAN has evidently been so obsessed with the deplorable conditions, as set forth by him, precipitated by two years of prohibition, that he has failed to inform himself as to the fundamental principle of law enforcement. He seems to think the entire propaganda emanated from the fertile brain of a few active leaders in the movement, as mentioned by him, for their own personal and financial interests.

The matter was put to the vote of the people throughout the United States through the various legislatures, which resulted in a vote of 80 per cent majority in the senates and 86 per cent by the members of the houses for the ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

Prohibition is the law—a part of the fundamental law of the Nation. "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of law enforcement." Mr. GALLIVAN is not a good loser, as indicated in his address before the Members of the House on Wednesday, February 8. Law enforcement is one of many laws. Abraham Lincoln said, "Let reverence for the laws be the political religion of the Nation." A citizen can not choose what laws he will obey, and it has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States that those who do not believe in our Government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty.

The organized outlawed liquor dealers, encouraged by the utterances of Mr. GALLIVAN and other liquor champions, do make it difficult to enforce the law. No one claims that the prohibition law is completely enforced, but all the wet organizations in the world can not galvanize into life the dead body of John Barleycorn.

Senator FRANK B. WILLIS, of Ohio, brought a large audience to its feet at the Lyric, in Baltimore, recently by the declaration:

You know, as I know, that there would be no rum runners and bootleggers if there were no purchasers of bootleg liquor. The man who patronizes a bootlegger is as guilty as the worst bootlegger himself.

Chief Justice G. T. Marshall, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has declared:

Lax enforcement of prohibition laws is causing a general contempt for other criminal statutes and is directly responsible for the crime wave which has been sweeping the country and rendering property and human life insecure.

Bishop Thoburn Nicholson, of the Thoburn Church, Chicago, in his annual sermon a few weeks ago, said:

Europe drunk can never compete with the United States sober. You stand by your guns and make it true that the United States is dry and we shall have a sober England, France, and Germany before our children die. The same is true of every nation.

We trust these excerpts from leaders and men of deep thought will awaken some new thoughts and ideas in the mind of Mr. GALLIVAN and his associates who may voice his sentiments, and prove to him that his influence is not in keeping with the position he occupies as a Representative to voice the interest of his constituents and bend his energies for the best good for the greatest of people. Law enforcement is "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and has already been proven so and accepted as such by the large majority of the people of the United States.

CONDITIONS GREATLY IMPROVED UNDER PROHIBITION.

Mr. GALLIVAN has said that there has been no improvements in conditions in the past two years. We beg the attention of the Member from Massachusetts for the consideration of a general résumé of conditions selected at random. It is universally conceded that the holiday trade this year was phenomenal. It has been said—and the explanation is generally accepted—that since the country has quit wasting more than $2,000,000,000 a year on drink there is more money being spent for the comforts and luxuries of home.

In an address on the subject "Two years of prohibition in Philadelphia," the Rev. Clarence E. McCartney, pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian churches of that city, showed that in six banks in the principal labor centers of Philadelphia deposits jumped from $8,965,000 in 1917 to $19,494,000 the first of this year, over double the amount. The Rev. Mr. McCartney also quoted from the medical director of Philadelphia General Hospital, showing there were 2,326 cases of alcoholism admitted to the hospital in 1918 and only 702 cases in 1921, a decrease of more than half, almost two-thirds, and the city of Philadelphia in 1921 had the lowest mortality rate in its entire history.

From the superintendent of the Philadelphia police, Doctor McCartney secured figures to show that the average arrests for intoxication for two years before prohibition became effective was 29,754 and for 1920 and 1921 the average was 18,081. In 1917 there were 9,456 persons arrested in Philadelphia charged with being drunk and disorderly, while in 1921 the number was reduced to 5,232.

The mayor of Cheyenne, Wyo., Ed. P. Taylor, sends the following report, signed by City Clerk Charles C. Bailey, under date of February 7, 1922:

	1917	1921	Reduction.
Arrests for drunkenness	907	150	757
Arrests for disorderly conduct	849	211	638
Violations of liquor laws	64	36	28
"Domestic" crimes (wife beating)	5	1	4
Arrests in aggregate	3,072	1,341	1,731

The death rate in 1921, the first full year of prohibition, was the lowest ever recorded in the United States and Canada. This fact is indicated in the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, which numbers 14,000,000 industrial policyholders, approximately one-eighth of the total population of the two countries. The mortality of the insured reached the low rate of 8.5 per thousand lives.

In Akron, Ohio, there were 1,000 fewer arrests in 1921 for violation of the prohibition law.

A recent summary of prohibition results points out—

INCONTESTABLE FACTS.

Facts, not theories, are interesting to hard-headed Americans. Thus far we have had only partially enforced prohibition. The law went into effect during the war, when conditions were unsettled. Immediately thereafter the national political conventions were held and prohibition was made a political football until the November election. Then a new administration was installed and the old force knew it would be changed and its morale was broken. The new force is being installed and we shall have a better opportunity to find out what prohibition will do in the next two or three years than at any other time. But even facing these handicaps drunkenness has decreased.

In 51 of the largest cities of the United States, having a total population of approximately 20,000,000, including New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the official figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 307,109 in 1917 to 108,835 in 1920.

Official statistics from the 39 largest cities in Indiana, with a combined population of 994,287, show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness of 70.64 per cent in 1920 as compared with 1917, the last year the State was wet.

Detroit reduced the arrests for drunkenness from 19,309 in the year 1917 to 6,244 in 1920.

The Boston police department reported 5,287 fewer arrests for all causes in 1920 than from drunkenness alone in 1919. For the State of Massachusetts at large the arrests for drunkenness in 1920 were 32,560, as against 77,025 in 1919. The reports of the Massachusetts prison commission give the arrests for drunkenness for the years ending September 30 as follows:

Boston:	
1917	72,897
1921	30,987
State of Massachusetts:	
1917	129,485
1921	56,932

The total for 1920 and 1921, combined in Boston and the State of Massachusetts, is smaller than for any full single license year.

In 1917 the arrests for drunkenness in New York City were 14,182; in 1920 the number dropped to 5,813, and deaths from alcoholism decreased from 560 in 1917 to 98 in 1920. In New York State the total arrests for intoxication in 1917 were 36,724; in 1921 the arrests for that cause numbered 18,112.

In Milwaukee the following figures show the result of prohibition in the city which beer made "famous":

Drunk and disorderly:	
1915	3,073
1917	4,738
1920	1,247
1921	3,375

Louisville, Ky., reports 3,624 arrests for drunkenness for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, wet; and only 412 arrests for the same cause for the year ending June 30, 1920.

The number of cases of intoxication in Cincinnati decreased from 14,070 in 1918 to about 500 in 1921.

The number of arrests in Denver for 1915—the last wet year—for drunkenness was 3,227; in 1920, 899.

The population of the city of Richmond, Va., has increased 27 per cent in the four years the State has been dry, but the arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct have decreased 75 per cent.

The number of arrests for drunkenness the last wet fiscal year in Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917–18, was 1,734. For the year 1919–20 the number was 421.

St. Louis reduced the number of cases of drunkenness from 2,605 in 1919 to 993 in 1921.

Peoria, former whisky center in Illinois, reduced the total arrests for drunkenness for the year ending July 1, 1920, to 295, as compared with 1,780 for the preceding year.

Baltimore in 1918 had 2,996 arrests for drunkenness; in 1921, 2,258. Concord, N. H., had an average of 41.5 arrests for drunkenness per month from 1903 to 1913; in 1921 the average was 10.5.

The arrests for drunkenness in Washington, D. C., from November to November for the year 1918 were 10,793; for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, 5,765.

In Portland, Me., in 1915, under an administration of nonenforcement, there were 4,564 arrests for drunkenness; in 1921, 1,033.

The effect of prohibition is also marked on crimes related to liquor. Sanford Bates, Massachusetts commissioner of correction, says that in spite of unemployment, increase of population, and after-war conditions the entire penal population of Massachusetts shows a decrease of 3,625; in September, 1914, the penal population was 6,877; in September, 1921, it was 3,252. This is an increase over the figures of 1919 and 1920, and yet it is still over 50 per cent less than under the license system.

A survey by the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency shows that four workhouses have been closed by prohibition, and about 10,000 fewer persons were in the workhouses the first full dry year than in the wet years immediately preceding.

In Washington, D. C., the saloons were limited to 300 in 1914. District prohibition went into effect in 1917 and national prohibition in 1920. Commitments to the workhouse are as follows: 1914, 6,590; 1915, 6,472; 1916, 6,458; 1917, 5,582; 1918, 3,232; 1919, 2,511; 1920, 833.

The report of the Detroit police department just published, giving the record for the first nine months of 1921, is illuminating. It says:

The records of the first nine months of this year show that notwithstanding the fact that the city has passed through the most serious condition of unemployment in many years, its crime record for the four major crimes—robbery, breaking and entering business places, breaking and entering dwellings, and larceny from the person—was 61 per cent below that of a year ago, and far below the average of the five years past.

These are but samples of results in nearly every city and town in the country showing the universal effect of prohibition upon drunkenness and its related crimes. Here and there the arrests for drunkenness have increased slightly this year over 1920 where there has been a let down in law enforcement, but in every instance the number of arrests for drunkenness is smaller than under the license system. This showing would be even better were it not for the fact that when the saloons were legalized the policy in nearly all of the large cities was not to arrest a man for drunkenness unless he became a public nuisance.

In cities like Cleveland, Ohio, the golden-rule policy was adopted, urging the saloon keeper to take care of the drunken man until he could get sober enough to go home, or to put him in the hands of his friends and let them take him home. The disgrace of an arrest was avoided wherever possible. Since prohibition has been established, in cities where the police officers are unfriendly, they arrest everyone who shows the slightest sign of intoxication in order to discredit prohibition by making the arrests appear large in number. In places where the officers are alert and active arrests are made of those slightly intoxicated for the purpose of compelling them to tell where they get the liquor. If the same policy were followed with reference to arrests for drunkenness that we had before prohibition, the showing would be even more encouraging. As it is, it stands out in bold contrast with the record in England and Wales and other countries, where convictions for drunkenness are increasing at about the same rate that they are decreasing in this country. The official report recently presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty the King gives the statistics on convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales for the year 1920. This is the striking fact in this 140-page report.

The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1920, as compared with 1919, shows an increase of 37,815, or 65.26 per cent.

The people of the United States have the greatest affection for their allies and have no disposition to embarrass any of them unduly in their financial obligations to this country. But if Americans were to be as critical of England's drink policy as many visiting Britons are of American prohibition, we could easily suggest that if England would only stop her enormous drink waste of nearly $2,000,000,000 annually it would not be so very difficult for her to meet the interest payments upon her debt to the United States.

Prohibition has paid Washington and has paid heavily. It is still paying. Practically all of New York's former 9,000 saloons are closed or are being used for legitimate purposes. Prohibition has made only two changes in New York City: First, the city is more prosperous because of it, and, second, the city is less lawless because of it. Maxim's in an advertisement said:

Who said prohibition hurts business? Come to Maxim's and see.

Regarding Louisville, Ky.:

Louisville is a paradise to-day compared to what it was before prohibition went into effect. There are practically no empty houses in Louisville to-day; there is work for everybody who will go out and get it; prohibition is working wonders. Men are paying their rent, paying their bills, and are looking out for a rainy day.

From Peoria, Ill.:

All of the saloon property in Peoria is used for drink parlors, residences, offices, etc. The Peoria distilleries—13 in number, located in Peoria and Pekin—are now used for other purposes. I believe there is not an empty building in Peoria and 500 to 1,000 residences are needed.

So much for predicted depression. As for Cincinnati, Ohio, the report is practically all saloon properties have been rented for other purposes and usually at an advanced price; collections are much better and forfeitures about one-fifth the number under liquor rule.

Prohibition has had a splendid effect—

Says Warren Richards & Co.

Properties formerly rented for purposes of retailing liquors are now renting for figures 25 to 50 per cent higher—

Say Bofington & Hopkins.

Every director and stockholder in this company—

Writes Nathaniel H. Maxwell—

are thinking prohibition the greatest benefit that has ever come to this or any other country, and they would consider a return to former days an unparalleled calamity.

These reports are selected at random, and the same condition prevails throughout the country. The consumption of liquor has decreased not less than 85 per cent and possibly more than 90 per cent. There is a marked decrease in poverty and financial distress. Private distilling and brewing are insignificant factors.

These conclusions—

Reads the report—

are the result of an investigation covering months in which 20,000 pastors and lay members of churches have been consulted. The official figures on crime and increase in financial ability have been ob-

tained from State, city, and rural officials, chiefs of police departments, and from secretaries of chambers of commerce, real estate dealers, and merchants.

We trust these citations of business, financial, domestic, and social conditions under prohibition will relieve the mind of the Member from Massachusetts as to the success and salutary effect of prohibition, and that by a large majority prohibition does prohibit.

And judging the future by the past, we realize it is more than probable the Member who has found the last two years of prohibition spells hell, not only with a capital H but all capitals, will endeavor to combat the statement of Secretary Deets Pickett and relegate him to the class of the alleged oligarchy of money grabbers, the triune law enforcers—Haynes, Wheeler, and Volstead—and swear Deets is the fourth wheel to the golden chariot, we deem it best to give a few scattering instances where there can be no question of personal graft.

Lieut. Col. Emil Marcusson, of the Salvation Army, says:

Before prohibition in our big hotel in Chicago, which has 675 beds, not more than 15 guests received bank statements each month. Now we receive no less than 300, and I don't know how many have savings accounts.

Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, says:

The army's social secretary reports that drunkenness among the men frequenting Salvation Army hotels and industrial homes has almost entirely disappeared. Men who formerly could hardly support themselves from day to day now possess savings accounts. In one hotel 25 men who, before prohibition became effective, could only muster a dime among them, now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500.

INDIANA TEACHERS TESTIFY.

At a large public gathering at Indianapolis on February 8, the superintendent of public instruction stated that—

Teachers are unanimous in their opinion that since prohibition pupils are better fed, better clothed, more regular in attendance, more punctual, less anemic, healthier, and happier.

In the opinion of the superintendent, the continuation of the eighteenth amendment means better rising Americans. On the occasion of the celebration of temperance day in the schools the teachers of Columbus said still further that there are now fewer complaints from the home and report of the unhappy conditions resulting from a drunken father or mother. And while it is a matter of gratification and comfort to be well clad and well fed it is also a matter of vital importance that the victims of drunkenness in the home are spared the nervous strain and dread, the cruel blows, the bloody wounds, and broken bones, of which we hear but little to-day.

Even the children realize—if the Member from Massachusetts may not—the absence of blear-eyed, staggering, foul-mouthed victims of drink along the street.

While those opposed to prohibition and law enforcement say there is as much drinking to-day as ever, a child can realize that with the vast number of saloons closed and immense breweries with a 24-hour output of wet goods and the daily confiscation of hundreds of carloads of drink it would be an absolute impossibility to have as much drunkenness as heretofore, no matter if there are stills in operation in many places.

Everyone should, as a law-loving, law-abiding citizen, point with pride to law enforcement. There are those who would like law enforcement a bit lax in some respects and others might seek a new angle of departure from strict observance of what this law provides. "Personal privilege" noticeably shifts with the viewpoint. The man who carries a gun or other weapon of warfare wants the privilege of carrying his weapon; the slugger wants the personal privilege of putting his victim out of commission with his weapon; the individual so inclined craves the privilege of committing arson when he feels so inclined; the burglar, the murderer, and the horse thief desire personal privileges according to their calling, while the "liberal citizen," who is opposed to the workings of his fellow men along the line of their special calling, would reserve for himself the privilege of breaking the prohibition law at his own pleasure. Because illegal drink is killing people does not change the law any more than the gunman might be excused for using a rifle instead of some other deadly weapon or the yegg for using nitro instead of dynamite. The greatest good for the greatest number is through prohibition until it has been fairly tried, and, if it is then a failure, it can be repealed. Do not sidestep the prohibition law and then expect to bring to justice some one for breaking some other law. The way to have respect for the law is to see that people obey the law. It is not what one does or does not want individually, but what is on the statute books for the enforcement is the question which should be uppermost.

Blackstone, the great authority on fundamental law, says:

Each individual should submit to the law of the community, without which submission of all it is impossible that protection should be extended to any.

From coast to coast throughout the vast expanse of our country men and women who would resent any reflection on their honor, sincerity, and right living are openly violating the law by continuing to indulge themselves in the use of drink which has been outlawed, while others are engaged in the manufacture of the same. For some time the domestic ice-cream freezer has been brought into requisition as a receptacle for private brewing, and later several hundred coconuts were discovered at the railway station at Minneapolis, the milk having been removed and the coconut filled with Jamaica rum. Cork plugs becoming loosened in the eye of one of the coconuts led to the discovery of the rum.

The judicial section of the American Bar Association, venturing to speak for all the judges, expressed this warning to the American people:

Reverence for the law and the enforcement of the law depends mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society. The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic.

Attention is called to the further statement of the judicial section of the American Bar Association, and to which we should especially invite the attention of the Member from Massachusetts who has found the past two years of prohibition to be hell:

When, for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest.

The foregoing is the opinion of those best qualified to know whereof they speak and to speak with authority. Besides the expressed opinion and cooperation of the judicial section of the American Bar Association in the matter of the prohibition amendment and law enforcement, it has the indorsement of Holy Writ, where we read:

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink. No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. If eating meat makes thy brother to sin, eat no more meat.

The Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, in a widely quoted speech delivered at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, August 31, 1921, said, among other things:

The history of civilization has been one continuous struggle for law and order. Respect for law is the one essential fact of our civilization. Without it life, liberty, and property are insecure. A citizen can not choose what laws he will obey. A good citizen must obey all the laws. Those who do not believe in our Government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty. My duty is clear. As long as I am the responsible head of the Department of Justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the Government which I am at liberty to call to my command.

William Jennings Bryan says:

I want a Government that will plant a hope in the heart of every child born into the world and give every being something to live for.

The Federal prohibition commissioner, Maj. Roy A. Haynes, has said:

There are 30 paid organizations striving day and night to accomplish the impossible feat of causing the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. No law can be enforced 100 per cent—

He said, declaring that the chief present obstacles in enforcement of the Volstead Act were apathetic citizens and lethargic public officials—

The "wets" have spread carefully planned propaganda to make it appear that the prohibition law is a failure and can not be enforced. The propagandists put in capital letters the liquor imported into this country. The facts show that the total importation during the past fiscal year were one-half of 1 per cent of the consumption of liquor in the United States the year before prohibition. Propaganda says crime has increased. Facts show that the crime wave is world-wide. Facts show that arrests for drunkenness have decreased 60 per cent in this country. Facts show that liquor withdrawals from warehouses during October were only 50 per cent of the withdrawals in the previous October. I wish we might have in America a revival of regard for the sanctity of the law. I wish it might be preached by the parent in the home as well as by the teacher in the school; by the preacher in the pulpit; the writer and cartoonist; the actor on the stage; by every good citizen and agency.

NEW WET ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.
2. Anti-Prohibition Society of America.
3. Association Opposed to National Prohibition.
4. American Liberties League.
5. American People's League.
6. American Sporting League.
7. Anti-Blue Law League of America (Inc.).
8. Anti-Dry League.
9. Association of Moderate Legislation Clubs.
10. Auxiliary Caravans (Order of Camels) for Women.
11. Constitutional Liberty League.
12. Free People's League.
13. Good Fellows of America.
14. Liberty Defense League.

15. Light Wine and Beer League of America.
16. League of Rights (Inc.).
17. The Manufacturers and Dealers' League of the City and State of New York.
18. National Liberty Party.
19. National Order of Camels.
20. National Order of the Sphinx.
21. New York Anti-Prohibition League.
22. National Personal Liberty League.
23. National Liberal Alliance.
24. One Hundred Per Cent American Spirit League.
25. Personal Liberty League.
26. Puppets League.
27. Self-Determination League of Liberty.
28. 1776 Society.
29. Sanity League of America.
30. Sanity League for Beer and Light Wines.
31. Veterans of Liberty.
32. Vigilance League.

The activities of these new "wet" organizations are argument enough that the friends of prohibition must not sleep. Theodore Roosevelt said: "The liquor traffic tends to produce criminality in the populace at large and lawbreaking among the saloon keepers themselves."

INSPIRING REVIEW OF TWO "DRY" YEARS.

Responding to a newspaper request for a résumé of the actual results, covering two years of prohibition, Commissioner Haynes authorized the following statement:

The amendment is being enforced to an even greater extent than many devoted friends anticipated, and predictions of opponents and antagonists that an "army" would be required and rebellion would occur in metropolitan centers, especially among the foreign element, have not been borne out by actualities. Instead of an "army" results which below are enumerated have been accomplished by less than 2,000 agents, operating in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, among more than 120,000,000 people, results which are nothing short of remarkable. Instead of rebellion or revolution, people generally, foreign and otherwise, have quietly acquiesced in the law—one of the most revolutionary in the world's history—and those now engaged in the illicit traffic constitute a negligible minority.

Results so outstanding that no attempt can successfully be made in denial may be enumerated as follows:

1. Disappearance of the open saloon.
2. Abatement of open drinking in public dining rooms.
3. Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
4. Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.
5. Increased savings accounts.
6. Record-breaking Christmas business.
7. Decreased drunkenness.
8. Prohibitive price of "bonded" liquor for beverage use.
9. Dangerous character of illicit whisky.
10. Surreptitiousness of present-day drinking.
11. Wail of howling minority who would go to the length of undermining the Constitution in order to nullify an amendment which their own action demonstrates is in actual effect.
12. Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders, and the press.

In addition to the above, Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, is authority for the statement that many jails have been converted into dwelling apartments, prisons turned into schools and social centers, health has been improved, mortality reduced, with increase of the privileges and opportunities of life for the boys and girls of the poorer classes.

These are the outstanding results which speak for themselves and offset completely propaganda of a contrary nature, which would apply with equal force to all laws, because none are enforced with 100 per cent effectiveness.

Considering all existing conditions, inherited and developed habits, hostile organizations, and an anti-American foreign element, it is most remarkable and unprecedented that a force of less than 2,000 agents, in a short space of two years, has accomplished such marked results without upheavals, violence, or revolutions, as was prophesied.

It will be a much easier undertaking from now on for various reasons:

1. Helpful attitude of the patriotic press, which recognizes the danger of lax enforcement to constitutional government, and which stands four-square for enforcement of all laws.
2. Aroused citizenship.
3. Closer cooperation on the part of all enforcement agencies, headed by the United States Attorney General.
4. Poisonous, death-dealing character of practically all illicit liquors now on the market.
5. Attitude of Canadian and other foreign officials against border smuggling.
6. More stringent State legislation.
7. Maximum penalty by courts.
8. Less leniency on the part of juries.
9. Weeding out of enforcement officials not in sympathy with enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.
10. Attitude of physicians and druggists against prescription abuses.
11. Action of judicial section of the American Bar Association.
12. Curtailing of sources of supply.

Every unbiased, unprejudiced, observing man and woman in America, if he or she takes the time to do a little investigating and thinking, now admits that remarkable progress is actually being made in the enforcement.

No decent American community long tolerates a nuisance, nor will a patriotic decent citizen tolerate derision and irreverence for any part of the Constitution, which fact the better class of theaters, stage and screen, are beginning to realize, all of which constitutes a hopeful sign and a response to my appeal in my first public announcement.

Nothing has contributed more to awaking public sentiment than the high-handed, unscrupulous methods of those engaging in the nefarious traffic, and the fact that some 14 agents have been assassinated and many wounded during the past year in the performance of their duties has had an electrical effect in crystallizing the sentiment of citizens of all classes to support the Government in enforcement work. The secret of this progress is easily found. It is the spirit of America. It is our American idealism. It is our American militant righteousness. It is our progressive civilization and there is something emanating from this invisible power to the hearts of all true Americans. It may be like the mystic cords of which Mr. Lincoln so eloquently spoke, at least there is an invisible influence that reaches each citizen and makes him a defender of all those laws which have to do with the welfare of our country and the well-being of our countrymen.

The chief cause of nonenforcement was the appointment of wet officials and smuggling. This is being corrected by the appointment of officials who are in sympathy with the law and by serving notice on our neighboring countries that their flags are being used to protect smugglers.

In reply to the charge that prohibition enforcement is costly as well as a failure, I submit the following:

Number of indictments in Federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, 12,702, which further reports will greatly increase.

Fines for liquor violations imposed by Federal courts for period July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, as shown by incomplete reports received by legal division, $787,885.47. Reports from all Federal districts will undoubtedly increase the amount of fines to approximately $1,000,000.

This, of course, does not include convictions and fines under State codes. For instance, in Ohio, under the State code, during the year 1921, incomplete reports, with many municipalities missing, show $833,570.20 liquor fines, most of which was collected.

With most States, Territories, and insular possessions having concurrent laws governing liquor violations a conservative estimate makes the total fines approximately $40,000,000.

Estimated amount of Federal assessments and penalties, $50,000,000; $1,000 special tax, $500,000; taxes on spirits, wines, and so forth, $7,000,000; estimated total, $57,500,000.

Estimated seizures: Gallons of distilled spirits and wine, 950,000; estimated value of property seized during the year, not including property levied for payment of taxes, nor distillery apparatus or other property destroyed, $12,907,693.40.

Number of Federal indictments, estimated, 30,000; pleas of guilty, 17,000; number of convictions, 21,000.

During the year 1921 withdrawals of whisky in the United States amounted to less than 3,000,000 gallons, while official records reveal that before the eighteenth amendment became effective the average American yearly consumption of whisky was approximately 183,000,000.

The first six months of present fiscal year there were withdrawn, tax paid, 11,962,322 gallons of nonbeverage spirits. The quantity withdrawn during the first six months of last fiscal year amounted to 22,271,180 gallons, a decrease during this fiscal year of 86 per cent.

The quantity of nonbeverage spirits withdrawn during the month of December, 1921, on which the tax was paid, amounted to 1,329,206 gallons, as compared with 2,625,285 gallons withdrawn in December, 1920, a decrease of approximately 100 per cent. The quantity withdrawn in December, 1921, when compared with the quantity withdrawn in October, 1920, 4,372,127 gallons, shows a decrease of nearly 229 per cent.

During the year 1921 whisky brought into this country from all foreign sources was valued at $1,541,388, while during 1920 whisky from all sources was valued at $1,013,091, representing value of whisky brought into the country and entered into warehouse.

During the year 1921 whisky to the value of $628,600 was withdrawn for consumption, while during the previous year whisky valued at $485,190 was withdrawn for consumption, an increase of about 30,000 gallons, insignificant, and more than accounted for by the forging of permits.

At the end of the year 1921 the amount of 267,962 proof gallons of whisky, valued at $1,211,222, was remaining in the custom warehouses.

The actual amount of whisky withdrawn tax paid from custom warehouses—or consumed—during the year 1921 amounted to 139,689 proof gallons. The value of such whisky, computed at $4.50 per gallon, amounts to $628,600.50.

In addition to the above "facts and figures," the following may also be emphasized as indicating results of enforcement:

Disappearance of the open saloon; abatement of open drinking places in public dining rooms; passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite; closing of whisky cure and similar institutions; increased savings accounts; record-breaking Christmas business; decreased drunkenness.

Wholesale drug companies must now have as a minimum a $25,000 drug stock, must be bona fide dealers, and sales of liquor must not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of their gross sales as a drug concern.

All liquor permits authorized for legitimate uses must now bear the signature of the director of the State in which the distillery from which withdrawal is to be made is located.

Last year's importation was one-half of 1 per cent of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before prohibition, arrests for drunkenness were decreased 60 per cent, and liquor withdrawals were reduced 50 per cent.

Only 2 per cent of all liquor seized and examined to-day is fit to drink.

PRIEST GOES AFTER GALLIVAN.

The foregoing avalanche of facts would seem enough to "mash out flat" not only that festive apostle of "wetness," the Hon. JAMES A. GALLIVAN, but to put to a stammering hush that radiant and roaring son of Republican thunder, the Hon. GINGER HOLDEN TINKHAM. Anyway, it is highly interesting to read the following annihilating letter from a "dry" Catholic priest to a "wet" Catholic Congressman. While it is sadly true that Roman Catholic centers like Boston, New York, and Baltimore are terribly and defiantly "wet" it is refreshing to find a long-time Catholic priest like the Rev. George Burcher, president of the Catholic Clergy Prohibition League, flaying Hon. JIMMY GALLIVAN'S "wetness" in such satisfactory fashion. The following letter has been placed in my hands for publication here:

COLUMBUS, IND., *February 15, 1922.*

To Congressman JAMES A. GALLIVAN:

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: Your passionate and partisan tirade against prohibition evinces your sudden fear that a sufficient number of real prohibitionists in the prohibition enforcement units may crown the Volstead Act with lasting success. Your silly claim that the ten millions asked for prohibition enforcement "is to support a pension roll for the most persistent and presumptious grafters that ever appeared before Congress," your assurance that "Mr. NELSON is ready to vote with his colleague, Mr. VOLSTEAD, for any appropriation that will take care of the Anti-Saloon Leaguers who are still waiting to get on the pay roll of the prohibition unit," and your accusing Congress of "appropriating tax money to an army of political pap suckers" are quite consistent with your erstwhile serene complacency while the prohibition unit was largely composed of political heelers, ex-bartenders, and 'suckers," as they were known in the palmy days of the saloon. This large "sucker" element in the prohibition unit buoyed you up with the illusion that prohibition would soon break down. You announce the clearing of "the Augean—I beg pardon, the Anti Saloon League—stable into which this House has been converted." The clearing has begun; and if you have the Irishman's ready wisdom you will heed the warning of some of Napoleon's men at Waterloo: "Sauve qui peut."

Your whining about ten millions being given to the prohibition "monster" shows that you have made the discovery that prohibition has the onward sweep of a monster. Was not the idleness and inefficiency of the former saloon frequenters—"suckers," you would call them—in and out of political office causing the country an annual loss of $200,000,000?

Were not $150,000,000 annually spent in saloons to bribe voters? And were not the bribe givers, elected to office, gagged and bound from head to foot to protect the most persistent, arrogant, defiant, and organized army of lawbreakers that ever infested a nation?

Were not $75,000,000 wasted every year in well-meant but futile efforts to aid town, village, city, county, State, and Federal officials to enforce liquor and Sunday laws?

Did not the saloons, as festering plague spots and brawling nuisances, depreciate neighboring property by hundreds of millions of dollars? What about the billions of dollars' worth of damage inflicted in a thousand ways by the liquor traffic upon the American people, regardless of racial origin, that of your own not in the least excepted?

Are you consciously in earnest when you say, "The records of the courts, etc., deny that prohibition is or can be enforced upon all the people"? Do not the same records deny that the laws prohibiting murder, adultery, theft, blasphemy, gambling, smuggling, "are or can be enforced upon all the people"? Do you mean, perhaps, that our foreigners, who figure so largely in bootlegging, will never submit to prohibition? In this case an effective remedy is available: The Volstead Act should provide that any foreigner convicted of bootlegging should be deported to his own country, and any citizen so convicted should be disfranchised for 10 years. The former is not fit to become an American citizen, and the latter should not be entrusted with civic or political responsibilities.

You have, we believe, publicly defended the Catholic Church against some of her opponents, but do you know that the unutterable corruption of certain Catholic liquor politicians has filled with angry mistrust millions of our non-Catholic fellow citizens, who did not know that the unscrupulous politician never had the sanction of his church while he prostituted his religion to his selfish designs by appealing to Catholic voters for support?

Do you know that predilection for alcohol has been the source of a great deal of poverty, degradation, and crime among our coreligionists, who, when thoroughly sober, are known to be remarkably industrious, trustworthy, and virtuous?

Do you know that Catholic children, pauperized and orphaned through Boston and other eastern saloons, and adopted in so many non-Catholic homes in the far West, are getting scarce under prohibition?

Do you know that it would have been almost impossible for the Catholics of Cincinnati to build the magnificent Fenwick Club while hundreds of saloons in that city were a roaring success as so many poor men's clubs?

Can you not realize that the Catholic Church laid one of the corner stones of the prohibition edifice when she urged through the third council of Baltimore in 1884, "all Catholics engaged in the sale of alcoholic drinks to quit that dangerous traffic as soon as possible, and to make their living in some more honorable way"? Had we Catholics then heeded the appeals of our highest spiritual guides the blessings of prohibition would have come 30 years sooner.

Yours truly,

(Rev.) GEORGE ZURCHER,
President of the Catholic Clergy Prohibition League, and Pastor of St. Vincent's Church, North Evans, N. Y.

(Rev.) C. P. BARON,
Secretary Catholic Clergy Prohibition League, and Pastor St. Bartholomew's Church, Columbus, Ind.

The enforcement of our national prohibition law that touches the happiness of so many millions of American homes should call for the combined efforts of Protestants, Catholics, and Hebrews alike—everybody who loves the American home better than the outlawed American saloon.

The eyes of the world are on America. I feel desperately on this question, and the pathos of the appeal of 38 nations whose representatives recently met here is a challenge to us in this high and ardent hour. They said, in effect, "America, the eyes of the world are upon you. You are the first great nation that has ever attempted a great moral law like this. If you fail, in vain have you loosened the shackles that bind us to military autocracy, for we stagger on to our graves, the slaves of rum and ruin. But if you win, America, we gird up our loins and strike our harps of hope anew. And we will follow the path of America's stainless flag to the glory, thank God, of a sober world." Let America lead the way to the glory of a sober world. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker list," I desire to call attention to a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, dated July 29, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between June 5 and July 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LONOKE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

260 John Fred Corrington (Carrington), Cabot, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, WASHINGTON, D. C.

377 Julian Allen Dickinson, Twentieth and P Streets, the Toronto, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2494 John E. (F.) Tidwell (John Franklin Kidwell, John Franklin Kidwell, jr.), 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, LOWELL, MASS.

2396 Ralph Linwood Turner, 238 Parker Street, Lowell, Mass.
1878 Ray Clifford Turner, 238 Parker Street, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BOSTON, MASS.

105 Thomas J. Sullivan, 56 Gladstone Street, East Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, BOSTON, MASS.

1402 Chas. (Charles) D. Jones. 1363 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.

3080 Joseph Driscoll, 86 Tudor, South Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF EVERETT, MASS.

2710 Frank Zincarello (Frank Zigarello, Frank Zincaello), 15 Lewis Street, Everett, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

1422 James Manion (Marion), 104 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 188, NEW YORK, N. Y.

39 Julius Reines, 26 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4094 Robert Z. M. McKeag (Rob. A. McKeag, Robt. Addison McKeag), Turtle Creek, Pa. (T. Creek, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3959 John A. McAnespie, 2152 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF ROBERTSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

643 Rufus Williams, Earlington, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHBURN, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

63 Glen (Glenn) Nehls, route 2, Shell Lake, Wis.

The men whose names appear below and who were under the jurisdiction of the local boards named were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who since the publication of the lists has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA.

32 William Adams (Bill Adams), Watts Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
401 Ernest Adling, Willcox, Ariz.
6200 A. M. Allen, Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, Ariz.
31163 Earl Vernon Allen, Douglas, Ariz.
6353 Jose Alvares (Jose Alvarez), Benson, Ariz.
827 Francisco Alvarez (Francco Albarez), Tombstone, Ariz.
4735 Jose Amado (Mado), Pearce, Ariz. (Tombstone, Ariz.).
1502 Richardo Amado (Ricardo Amado, Ricardo Amads), Tombstone, Ariz.
2186 George L. Amell (Geo. L. Amell), Bisbee, Ariz.
968 Angel Torres Arandules, Carcabel, Ariz. (Angel Torres Arandulez, Cascabel, Ariz.).
1138 Anton T. Arandulez (Antonio Torres Arenduiez), Cascobel, Ariz.
4414 Miguel Arandulez, Carcabel, Ariz.
6373 Pastro Andrado (Pastor Andrado), Turner, Ariz.
3594½ Thomas Carl Andrews, Bisbee, Ariz.
5207 Jos. Balada, care of Flagstaff Lumber & Milling Co., Flagstaff, Ariz. (Jerome, Ariz.).
505 Constantine A. Balukantas, Box No. 1915, Bisbee, Ariz.
1910 Manuel Ballestero (Manuel Ballestero), Tombstone, Ariz.
6703 Chas. Samis Basdet (Chas. Louis Basdet), Johnson Addition, Lowell, Ariz.
565 William Batty, 1163 Twelfth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
5149 Harley Monroe Bay, Colorado House, Upper Lowell, Ariz.
3767 Juan Bernal, Benson, Ariz.
175 Ramon Bernal, Benson, Ariz.
5618 Win H. Bird (W. H. Bird), Bisbee, Ariz.
5716 Francis A. Blair, Bisbee, Ariz.
3531 Jas. O. Blankinship (James O. Blaukenship), Jiggerville, Lowell, Ariz. (Jiggerville, Ariz.).
2706 Marko Bockovich, Box 3775, Lowell, Ariz.
1170 John Thomas Boland (John T. Boland), Hughes Block, Bisbee, Ariz.
411 Pat Branen, Warner Hotel, Bisbee, Ariz.
1908 Ben Milton Brewer, School Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
6729 Walter Irl Brinley, Kirkland, Mo.
5a Eldridge Brock, 621 Fifth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
2827 Allan Franklin Brooks, general delivery, Deming, N. Mex.
2134 Carlos Brown, Fourth and G, Douglas, Ariz.
6490 Frank Arthur Brown, 1244 F Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
4317 Marvin L. Burgoyne (M. L. Burgoyne), Bisbee, Ariz.
3058 W. J. Burgoyne, Nevada City, Calif.
2640 Reyes Burrnell, 350 Fifteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
4628 David D. Burns (David Donalson Burns, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz.
195 Harold Wlnsby Butler, 230 Fifth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
259 Michael L. Butler, Bowie, Ariz. (Michael Butler, S. P. Club, Tucson, Ariz.).
58 Felix Carbojel (Felix Carbojal), Chihuchua Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
35 Carlos Chanz (Carlos Chang), Don Luis, Ariz.
2112 Albert Guy Cable, 1415 G Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
2164 Albert Cole, Paradise, Ariz.
2253 Patrick Conway, Tank Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
1227 Jose Contreras (Jesus Contreras), Tombstone, Ariz.
3418 Maurice Cullinan (Maurice Cullinen), B. Gulch, Bisbee, Ariz.
3047 Alfred Lee Cummins, Beatty Road, Lowell, Ariz.
3914 Arthur Dannle, Bisbee, Ariz.
958 Robert Davis, Lowell, Ariz.
5893 Randolph Dietrich, Bisbee, Ariz.
2671 Antony Wm. Drago (A. W. Drago, Anthony Wm. Drago), Bisbee, Ariz.
2216 Fred Durhen (F. P. Durhen), general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
3613 Ora Dotson Dwyer (Ora D. Dwyer), 318 West Sixth Street, Cameron, Mo.
4956 James Elisha Eason, El Tigre Station, Esqueda County, Sonora, Mexico (El Tigre Station, Esqueda, Son., Mexico).
301 Oscar Troy Easterling, 712 Eleventh Street, Douglas, Ariz.
4122 John Edward, Bowie, Ariz.
1380 Michael Egan, Tombstone Canyon, Bisbee, Ariz.
8557 Leo H. Ellis (Leo Hurbie Ellis, Leo Hurahio Ellis), Courtland, Ariz.
6004 Sven England, Bisbee, Ariz.
1431 Gabriel Erkillon (Gabriel Erkkila), 32 Upper Street, Lowell, Ariz (Gabriel Erkkilla, 32 Upper Lowell, Lowell, Ariz.).
4542 Elmer C. Fisher (Elmer C. Fischer), Pirtleville, Ariz.
5063 Henry Flul (Flair), Lowell Hotel, Lowell, Ariz.
2424 James Forsyth (James Forsgth), Lowell, Ariz.
4188 Hjalmar Fossl, Lowell, Ariz.
2720 George H. Fox, Bellevue Hotel, Douglas, Ariz. (Geo. H. Fox, Bellvue Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.).
317 Larane Frances (Loraiu Francis, Loraine Francis), 22 Tombstone Station, Bisbee, Cochise, Ariz.
88 Herbert Willard Freeman, 1007 Thirteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
5140 Albert Frisco, 208 Sixth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
1120 Adulpho Fritz, Osborn, Ariz.
3053 Louie Galdvich, Lowell, Ariz.
1084 Ernesto Galindo, Douglas, Ariz.
6133 Pat Gallagher, O. K., Bisbee, Ariz.
4823 Richard P. Gallardo, Lowell, Ariz.
8527 Harry Gallmor (Harry Gallno, Harry Garollu), Bisbee, Ariz.
4802 Ernest R. Garcia, Pasco Bollvin No. 110, Chihuahua, Chihuahua (care of J. C. Penny Co., Bisbee, Ariz.).
5084 Wm. Clyde Garver (William Clyde Garver), 1609 F Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
3908 Fred Gaylor, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz. (general delivery Arkansas City, Kans.).
545 Earnest George (Ernest George), Lowell, Ariz.
7225 Willard H. Gilliian, Lowell, Ariz.
782 Edwardo Gomez, Bisbee, Ariz.
3875 Melesio Gonsales, Prince County Jail, Tuscon, Ariz. (Melesio Gonzalez, Jolin, Ariz.).
3462 Vidnk Gordiscicho (Vidnk Gordascich), 3775, Lowell, Ariz.
1168 Frank Henderson Gray, 743 Thirteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
2020 Edward B. Green (Edward B. Greene), 523 Seventh Street, Douglas, Ariz.
4d Jobe W. Green, general delivery, Douglas, Cochise Co., Ariz.
2400 James L. Griffin, Willcox, Ariz.
270 Alvin Groeschel (Alvin Groschel), Bisbee, Ariz.
53243 Reyes Gryalva, Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico.
2908 Guy C. Hanbert, 922 Fourth Street, Douglas.
3871 Jay Harris, Bisbee, Ariz.
3101 Vick Harris, Bisbee, Ariz.
4645 John Harvey, Bisbee, Ariz.
2245 Verona Hatcher (Verona Luther Hatcher), 1004 H Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
1325 Esalas Haync (Esalas Haynie), 530 Twelfth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
2709 Jack B. Hayslip, 738 Eighth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
1208 Edward Hendrickson (Ed Hendrickson), Globe, Ariz.
4202 Foribio Hernandez (Foribio Hernendez), Chihuahua, Ariz.
6278 Juan Herrera (Juan Heneo), Gleeson, Ariz.
5513 Wm. Jas. Hillcman (Wm. James Hillcman, Wm. Jas. Hillman), 974 West Forty-second Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (947 West Forty-second Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
6112 Wm. Allen Hill (William Allen Hill), 1425 Broadway, San Diego, Calif. (Chloride, Ariz.).
6539 Joseph Hollis (Joseph Hollas), Mission Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
5290 Emil Holmlund, Bisbee, Ariz. (Box 2230, Bisbee, Ariz.).
6569 W. J. Hunt, 96 Warren Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
1139 Paul Huttmuen, Bisbee, Ariz.
5531 Fay Jackson, Hercules, Calif.
13 Patrick Jennings (Pat Jennings, Lowell), Lowell, Ariz.
1944 Edwin E. Johnson (Edw. Earnest Johnson, Edward Earnest Johnson, E. E. Johnson), 253 Thirteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz. (1253 Thirteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.).
1530 Frank W. Johnson, Chihuahua Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
176 Ed Johnston, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz.
1028 Robert Richard Jones, box 345, Lowell, Ariz.
6549 Walter Jones, Bisbee, Ariz.
6492 Joseph Martin Keen, box 495, Bisbee, Ariz.
1448 Burt C. Kelly (Bert Caryle (Cralyle) Kelley), Bisbee (G. O.), Ariz.
1701 Martin Killgaller (Martin Kilgaller, Martin Kilgallen), Bisbee, Ariz.
4571 Arlie King, general delivery, Bisbee, Ariz.
3886 Chas. C. King (Charles C. King), 216 Opera Drive, Bisbee, Ariz. (1126 West Houston Street, San Antonio, Tex.).
712 Edward King, Cozy Corner, Douglas, Ariz.
4441 Mike Kinsella, Bisbee, Ariz.
4 Edward Klatt, 189 West Franklin Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
4517 Benjamin Koenigs (Benjamin Koenigs), Naco Road, Bisbee, Ariz.
149 Mike Kolen, 525, Bisbee, Ariz.
3816 Isiah Lawson (J. Siah Lawson), Bisbee, Ariz.
1451 Lawrence Leyden (Laurence Leyden), Lowell, Ariz.
6925 Ishiro Lopez, Bisbee, Ariz.
6483 Paul L. Lopez (Raul Lopez), Gleeson, Ariz.
2122 Walt Amos Lucas, route No. 13, box 315 Los Angeles, Calif. (R. F. D. box 315, Los Angeles, Calif.).
1100 Jerry Lucey, Bisbee, Ariz.
2319 Andres Luera (Andrew Luera), Pirtleville, Ariz.
518 Daniel Luera (Dannel Luera), Pirtleville, Ariz.
1385 Joaquin B. Luna, Fifth and Railroad Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
1126 James McCabe, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz.
201 Owen McElroy, Bisbee, Ariz.
2356 Charlie Cole McDuff (Charley Cole McDuff), Johnson, Ariz.
1479 Martin McGowan, Bisbee, Ariz.
6365 Donald E. McIntosh, Bisbee, Ariz.
879 Arthur T. McKinney (Arthur Talmage McKinney), 924 Eighteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
2851 Robert McLaron (Robert McLarnon), George Hotel, Bisbee, Ariz.
294 William McNicholas, Texas Rooming House, Douglas, Ariz.
3570 Vladyslaw Maesak, 54 Upper Lowell, Ariz.
5909 Edmetrios A. Mahas (Demetrios A. Mahas), box 589, Douglas, Ariz.

4652 Harry Marken, Bisbee, Ariz.
4298 Jose Marquez, 815 Nineteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
3122 Bernard Martinetl (Martinetl) (Bernard Mantinetl), Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, Ariz.
2136 Marlin C. Martin, Sidway Apartment, Twelfth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
288 Wm. Jesse Martin (William Jessie Martin), 1111 F Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
4050 Jose Martinez, Courtland, Ariz.
2075 Murdock Matheson, Europe Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia (Upper Lowell, Lowell, Ariz.).
255 Frank Matson, Bisbee, Ariz.
3060 Frank Maza (Frank Moza), Pirtleville, Ariz.
5342 Thomas Medina, 910 East Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
179 Rafel Melino (Rafael Molino), Courtland, Ariz.
1902 William Nelson Miller, Bisbee, Ariz.
8254 Jacks Milton (Milton Jacks), Avenue Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
146 Harry Mitchell, box 3432, Lowell, Ariz.
1654 Lee Mitchell, Johnson Addition, Lowell, Ariz.
1126 Heton Malik (Hetem Malik), Lowell, Ariz.
1019 Juan Molina, Courtland, Ariz.
1876 Jesus Molinar (Jesus Molina), Courtland, Ariz.
3556 Victor Molinar (Victor Molinor), Courtland, Ariz.
6160 Manuel Montes, Tombstone, Ariz.
2161 Fred Morgan (Fred Archibald Morgan, F. A. Morgan), O. K. Street, Bisbee, Ariz.
5303 Refulio Morilos (Refugio Morrilos), Pirtleville, Ariz.
4747 Anacleto Morreno (Anacleto Moreno), Chih. Hill, Bisbee, Ariz. (Chihuahua Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.).
6302 Norman Morris (Norman Morls), Lochaber, Canada.
4007 Champ Nelson Mullin, Bisbee, Ariz. (Champ Nelson Mullins, Watts Flats, Douglas, Ariz.).
4689 Michael Multree, Erie, Pa. (general delivery, Bisbee, Ariz.).
3510 Ramon Lopez Murrita, Pantana, Ariz. (Cascabel, Cochise County, Ariz.).
2288 John Alexander Murry (John A. Murray, John Alexander Murray), Savoy Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
6207 Ella Myriel, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz. (Lowell, Ariz.).
1201 D. E. Naegle (D. E. Nagle), 345 Seventeenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
4337 Jack Wilbert Nixon, 698 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. (J. W. Nixon, Bisbee, Ariz.)
2500 Edward O'Donnell, Bisbee, Ariz.
272 Asturo Parades, Bisbee, Ariz.
207 Recardo Parazes (Ricardo Parades), Bisbee, Cochise County, Ariz. (O. K. Street, Bisbee, Ariz.).
424 Hilmar Pearson (Hilmer Pearson), Bisbee, Ariz.
4593 Wm. Pearson (William Pearson), Deming, N. Mex.
4097 Fernando Peralta, Tombstone, Canyon, Bisbee, Ariz.
6190 Roman Peralta, box 246, Sonora, Ariz. (Pirtleville, Ariz.).
6370 Arthur Perry, Seventh Street, general delivery, Douglas, Ariz. (Seventh Street, Douglas, Ariz.).
2517 Ludwig Peterson, Clamson Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
6111 Victor E. Peterson, 401 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Chester, Pa.).
28 Antonio Pineda, general delivery, Bisbee, Ariz.
4099 Angelas George Poolos (Angelus Georzepoolos, Angelos Georzepoolos), general delivery, Los Angeles, Calif.
1520 John Prey, 320 East Mercury, Butte, Mont. (general delivery, Tonopah, Nev.).
4874 Pedro A. Provencia (Pedro A. Provencio, Pedro R. Provencio), Alta Vista Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.
4666 Chas. Pyle, Bisbee, Ariz.
6494 Alva F. Radabaugh, R. D. 5, box 119, Carthage, Ariz. (Chihuahua Hill, Bisbee, Ariz.).
7061 Fremont G. Redfield (F. G. Redfield), Gadsden Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
2839 Morris C. Reisinger (Morris Cleveland Reisinger, M. C. Reisinger), general delivery, El Paso, Tex.
230 Juan Remley, Naco, Ariz.
240 Louise Revena (Louise Revera), 630 H Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
6275 Frank Ellis Rice, box 2126, Globe, Ariz. (104 East Eaton Avenue, Cripple Creek, Colo.).
70 Alta Haynes Roberds, 825 Eighteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
3688 Chas. Wesley Roddey (Charles W. Rodney), Norwell Avenue, Bisbee, Ariz. (Chas. Wesley Rodney, Howell Avenue, Bisbee, Ariz.).
3840 Alfred Rodgers (Alfred Rogers), 1046 H Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
3287 Clemente Rodriquez, Willcox, Ariz.
1091 Cruz Romero, Gleeson, Ariz.
2000 Luis Romero, 625 Fifth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
3684 Anador L. Rosendin, 519 E Avenue, Douglas, Ariz. (Amador L. Rosendin, A. L. Rosendin, F. D. Green, Douglas, Ariz.).
2763½ Mose L. Rosendin, 533 F Avenue, Douglas, Ariz.
3062 Mose Rosendin, 533 F, Douglas, Ariz. (533 F, Douglas, Ariz.).
6321½ Pedro Martin Rozario, (Pde Rozario), Douglas, Ariz.
309 James Joseph Ryan (James J. Ryan), general delivery, Douglas, Ariz.
5718 Jose Sanchez, Johnson, Ariz.
5203 Frank Sandry, Bisbee, Ariz.
6217 Oliver Sandstrom, 29 East Quartz Street, Butte, Mont. (Bisbee, Ariz.).
4766 Owen Shannon (Ollen Shannon), Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, Ariz.
113 Warner Austin Shattuck (Warner A. Shattuck), Bisbee, Ariz.
1210 Chas. Warner Smith (C. W. Smith), Mission Add., Lowell, Ariz.
3234 John Smith, School Holl, Bisbee, Ariz.
3138 John J. Smith, Bisbee, Ariz.
3980 William Francis Smith, general delivery, Lowell, Ariz.
5051 Yeax Sonilla (Yaax Sonilla), Courtland, Ariz.
5217 Jack Spanko, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
3090 Ray Stewart (Roy Stewart), Douglas, Ariz.
6562 Allen Z. Stokes (Allen Zack Stoke), Bisbee Ariz. (A. Z. Stokes, Willcox, Ariz.).
1908 Sam Stypanovich, Alexander Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.
3999 Frank Leonard Stroyick, R. F. D. No. 2, Baxter Springs, Kans. (Frank Lenard Strojick, Lowell, Ariz.).
5032 Nick Tasilior (Toslin) (Nick Tasiln), Douglas, Ariz.
4982 Jesse E. Taylor (Jesse Edward Taylor), Douglas, Ariz.
4816 Burl A. Teague (B. A. Tague, Burl A. Tague), 723 Fifteenth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
2270 Mike Tejannich (Mike Tajanich), Bisbee, Ariz. (Mike Tejinich, 1515, Bisbee, Ariz.).
4873 Phillip Telephone, Bisbee, Ariz.

659 Clarence W. Tevis, Stockton, Cal.
4662 Griffin, Thomas (Thomas Giffin), Bisbee, Ariz.
4150 Edward N. Tillman (Edward Nelson Tillman), 607 Wedon Street, New York, N. Y. (607 Weldron Street, New York, N. Y.).
5235 John F. Trammell (John Frazier Trannell), Garces, Ariz. (John Frazier Trammell, Garces, Ariz.).
4915 John Turbritt (John Tubritt), Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, Ariz.
831 Peter Ulahovich, Upper Lowell, Ariz.
4318 August Edward Unwin (August E. Unwin), 131 Tombstone Car, Bisbee, Ariz.
826 Frank Tselton, Benson, Ariz.
6142 Jose Valdrez (Jose Valdreez), Servass, Ariz.
1045 Ramon Valenzuela (Ramon N. Valenzuela), 603 Fourth Streeet, Douglas, Ariz.
287 Perfecto Valles, Bisbee, Ariz.
3526 Francisco Vega, Tombstone, Ariz.
5401 Walter A. Villyard (Walter C. Villyard), Boynton, Okla. (W. C. Villyard, Ft. Smith, Ark.).
1350 Vuke Vukotich (Vuko Vukotich), 108 Upper Lowell, Ariz.
5617 Charles E. Wallace, Bisbee, Ariz.
5937 James Lee War, Lenox rooming house, Douglas, Ariz.
5911 Jas. Wm. B. Ward (James William Bufford Ward), Benson, Ariz.
8853 William Edw. Wassman (William Edward Wassman, Wm. Edward Wassman), Bisbee, Ariz.
660 Frank Oscur Weaape (Weappa, Frank Oscar Weape, Frank O. Weappe), Globe, Ariz.
374 Carl Webb, Bisbee, Ariz.
3009 Walter Whitehead, Miami, Ariz.
3023 George Edward Wiles, Bisbee, Ariz.
1073 Harry Clifford Williord (Harvey Clifford Welford), Silver City, N. Mex. (Silver City, N. Mex., Benson, Ariz.).
1749 George S. Williams (George Sphepheus Williams, George Stephens Williams), Lowell, Ariz.
2163 James W. Wilson, Bisbee, Ariz.
5026 Wm. A. Woodworth (William A. Woodworth), 1415 Anna Street, Brewery Avenue, Shreveport, La. (414 South Main Street, New Cafe, Memphis, Tenn.).
3036 Jose B. Yanez (Jose Bustamante Yanez, J. B. Yanez), 518 North Fifth Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.
2331 Gustave Yonkers (Vonkers), 541 Eleventh Street, Douglas, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GILA, STATE OF ARIZONA.

481 Eli Barney Bullock, 14 Miaml Avenue, Miami, Ariz.
2547 Joseph Richards, box 156, Globe, Ariz. (708 North Hill Street, Globe, Ariz.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRAHAM, STATE OF ARIZONA.

96 Julian Castro, Solomonville, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENLEE, STATE OF ARIZONA.

775 Guadalupe Acosto (Salazar Guadalupe Acosta), Metcalf, Ariz.
2097 David F. Alvillar (Davis Flores Abillar), Morenci, Ariz.
2816 Jesus Arnenbariz, Morenci, Ariz.
2731 Epifenio (Epifono, Epefono) Arrera, Clifton, Ariz.
1160 Apolonio Arrey, Metcalf, Ariz.
2083 Jesse (Jess) Walter Baker, Clifton, Ariz.
3170 Charles Brown, Morenci, Ariz.
3308 Oscar Chenney, Bylas, Ariz. (Metcalf, Ariz.).
2964 Wm. John Cook, Morenci, Ariz.
1459 William Franklin, Morenci, Ariz.
698 Alejandro Gaecio (Garcia), Morenci, Ariz.
300 Denman Gordon, Morenci, Ariz.
2953 Varile Grajedo (Grajeda), Morenci, Ariz.
511 Leon Hannnack, Morenci, Ariz.
761 Juan Hernandez, Clifton, Ariz.
199 Agapito Herrera, Clifton, Ariz.
3313 Vancelow (Vancelow) Lara, Franklin, Ariz.
1236 Basilio Licheri (Lickerl), Metcalf, Ariz.
2801 Solomon B. Madrid (Solomon Berena Madrid), Clifton, Ariz.
3060 Jesus Moran, Metcalf, Ariz.
3003 Max L. Ortega, Clifton, Ariz.
3425 Lucius Rex Ramsey (Rex Ramsey), Morenci, Ariz.
52 Guy A. Salling (Guy Arthur Salling), Morenci, Ariz.
83 Geronimo Sierra, Metcalf, Ariz.
2891 Fidel Solis, Metcalf, Ariz.
3051 Pablo Vasquez, Morenci, Ariz.
3058 Jose Zorona, Clifton, Ariz.
16 Pedro J. Subia, Clifton, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF YUMA, STATE OF ARIZONA.

662 Edward George Duane, Yuma, Ariz.
1152 Mikell Ceabron (Mike Ceabron, Mike C.) Lewis, Somerton, Ariz.
1191a Rumoldo (Rumaido) Moreno, Gila Street, Yuma, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BACA, STATE OF COLORADO.

311 John Edward Dunn, Campo, Colo.
132 William P. Lofton, Springfield, Colo. (Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or Springfield).
1133 Herbert H. Walker, Stonington, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BENT, STATE OF COLORADO.

956 Samuel Stortz Collins, Las Animas, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BOULDER, STATE OF COLORADO.

2517 David Canter, Lafayette, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

1680 Raymond Ramirez, 1043 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

92 Clifford Lewis Stothower, 260 South Broadway, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

499 Robert Lincoln Norfleet, 1553 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

2612 Arthur Carlton Arbuckle, 1546 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
3152 Millard Henry Blanchard, 433 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1223 Samuel Edward Boston, 1411 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
96 William Lucius Burton, Colonial Hotel, Denver, Colo.
1012 Oscar Collard (Pollard), 1546 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
2606 Arthur H. Graves, 1737 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
1313 Logan Ross Huffman, 1754 Larimer (Larmer) Street, Denver, Colo.
2750 Nels R. (A.) Larson, Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colo.

439 Milo Herald (Harold, H.) Miller, 1337 California Street, Denver, Colo.
1079 Harvey Palnkoff (Parnkopf), 318 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1651 Allen Cleveland Phelps, 318 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
1005 Ralph Joseph Richards, 1953 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo.
2493 Asaph Emmett Whitney, 1737 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO.

374 John Henry Mooney, 3978 Williams Street, Denver, Colo.
2451 Leland (L.) Burnham (B.) Osborne, 1515 East Thirty-third Avenue, Denver, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF COLORADO.

321 Thomas J. Mears, Boulder, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF COLORADO.

747 Atllano Treyillo, Stringtown, Ranches of Taos, N. Mex. (Trujillo Antllana, Taos, N. Mex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAS ANIMAS, STATE OF COLORADO.

744 Henry Guy (Henry G.) Andrews, Trinidad, Colo.
4008 Joe Ralph Curtis, Cardenas Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.
2225a Max Pedregon, Aquilar, Colo.
1596 James E. Shofer (Shafer), Delhi, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF COLORADO.

496 Herman Miller, Limon, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOGAN, STATE OF COLORADO.

1453 Harvey E. Baker (Harvey Edward Baker), Fleming, Colo.
1463 Charles F. Baumgardner, Newcastle, Wyo. (Charles Frederic Baumgarten, Peetz, Colo.).
133 Carl Bullock, La Mar, Mo.
34 Fernando Castaneda, East Seventh Avenue, Sterling, Colo.
1770 Daniel Cisneros, Heff, Colo.
963 Raymond Martin, 3411 Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.
457 Leonardo Martinez, Padroni, Colo.
771 Richard Moebring, Sterling, Colo. (1612 Farnam, Ill.).
929 Jose Marcno, Heff, Colo.
928 Albert Richard Murray, Sterling, Colo. (Goodhue, Minn., care of W. S. Hewitt).
882 Charles Nelson, North Second Street, Sterling, Colo.
1458 Amado Pacheo, Heff, Colo.
1637 Burr George Rainbolt (Burr Rainbolt, Burr G. Rainbolt), Atwood, Colo.
968 John Philip Ransom (John R. Ranson), 414 West Second Street, Sterling, Colo.
757 Eberisto Virgil (Eberisto Virgil), Merino, Colo.
1049 Willis Wicks, Sterling, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MESA, STATE OF COLORADO.

990a John (Juan) Bargas, 203 South Avenue, Grand Junction, Colo.
1186 Earl Cleveland, Palisades, Colo. (Palisade, Colo.).
1148 Arthur Henry Cooper, Palisade, Colo., care of Howard McCracken, Greenfield, Iowa.
1384 Harry F. (Harry Franklin) Evans, Grand Junction, Colo.
912 Abra (Alva) Sanford Hill, 417½ Main Street, Grand Junction, Colo. (Elko, Nev.).
31 Robert (Robt.) Ollie Little, Mack, Colo.
624 John Lester Loveless (J. L. Loveless), Payson, Utah.
1273 Reuben (Ruben) Martinez, Fruita, Colo.
949 John Plunkett, R. F. D. Grand Junction, Colo.
612 Jose Ramires, Loma, Colo.
136 Frank Ramos, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
747 Alejandrino (Alejandino) Smazo, Mack, Colo.
738 James Madison (J. M.) Van Horn, Grand Junction, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OTERO, STATE OF COLORADO.

1286 Manuel (Manuel) V. Madrid, 504 North Sixth Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.
896 Victor R. Matta, R. R. No. 2, La Junta, Colo.
971 Mike Smith, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PUEBLO, STATE OF COLORADO.

395 Silbeno (Silbeano, Selbeano) Sanchez, care of U. S. Zinc Co., Pueblo, Colo. (Hedoux, N. Mex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF PUEBLO, STATE OF COLORADO.

571b Ira T. Adams (Ira Adams), Pueblo, Colo.
1143 Samuel Arellons (Arellows, Arellono) 713 West Third Street, Pueblo, Colo.
291 Howard Edward Baker, 317 North Union Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
224 John Thomas Bass, State Hospital, Pueblo, Colo. (Jonnie Thomas Bass, jr., City and County Hospital, Denver, Colo).
1256 Alvin Albert Brown, Hillside Dairy, Pueblo, Colo. (L. B. No. 2, Alameda County, Hayward, Calif.).
453 Jessie O. Cohoon, 1436 East Ninth Street Pueblo, Colo.
114 Walter Coleman, 426 River Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1301 Guy Earl Cooper, 813 Grand Avenue, Pueblo, Colo. (General Delivery, Chillicothe, Ohio).
1509 Virgil Monroe (M.) Flurry, 323½ North Union Avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
594 Jose Garcia, back of smelter, Pueblo, Colo.
593 Gincanno Ginta (Binta), 407 Rich Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1236 Fred Gregory Gordon, 120 West Fifth Street Pueblo, Colo.
974 Ray Lawrence (R. L.) Graham, 321 East Second Street, Pueblo, Colo.
515 Samuel J. (Joy) Hileman, Star Dairy, Pueblo, Colo.
835 Clarence Hunt, 502 West Fifth Street, Pueblo, Colo.
358 Leonard Junrez, 324 Garden Street, Pueblo, Colo.
171 Fred A. Kirk, Railway Y. M. C. A., Pueblo, Colo.
765 Antonio Martinez, 405 South Santa Fe, Pueblo, Colo.
469a Nicacio (Nicasio) Martinez, 208 North Main Street, Pueblo, Calif.
1415 Frank Meateer, New Albany Hotel, Pueblo, Colo. (McAtter, general delivery, Denver, Colo.).
916 Ascension Nayor, 75 Hillside Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1119 Hick H. Newberry, 901 West Third Street, Pueblo, Colo.
415 Santiago Ribera (Ribira), 220 River Street, Pueblo, Colo.
137 Fulcio X. Sana (Fulcio Sana), 220 River Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1813a Jose Sandoval, East Las Vegas N. Mex., or South Mechanic, Pueblo, Colo.
1826 William Dan Taylor, 317 West Third Street, Pueblo, Colo.

1074 George Warren (Warran), 188 Central Main Street, Pueblo, Colo. (Pocatello, Idaho).
967 Joseph D. White, 326 West Sixth Street, (710 Summit Street), Pueblo, Colo.
1029 James Williams, 17 Twenty-sixth Street, Pueblo, Colo.
1484 Harry Edward (Harry E.) Willis Pueblo, Colo. (Jackson, Mo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PUEBLO, STATE OF COLORADO.

213 Nick Albany, 101 Summit Street, Pueblo, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RIO GRANDE, STATE OF COLORADO.

476a Jose Crenencio Lucero (Jose Cresencio Lucero, Jose Crescencio Lucero), Monte Vista, Colo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF COLORADO.

629 Herbert C. Buckley, Akron, Colo.
826 John W. Cline, Otis, Colo.
945 Raymond Ramsey Hurt, Dillingham, Colo.

LOCAL BOARDS FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

565 Arthut Bergeson, division No. 1, Bridgeport, 727 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
629 Arthur Thomas Burke, division No. 2, Bridgeport, 517 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla. (Arthur Thos. Burke, 89 Norman Street, Bridgeport, Conn.).
1073 Morris B. Goldstein, division No. 4, Bridgeport, 288 Berkshire Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
1002 Wojciech (Wojciech J.) Sobkoweak (Wojciech John Sobkoweak), division No. 4, Bridgeport, 256 Brooks Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
1871 Victor Silewski, division No. 1, New Britain, 4 Union Street, New Britain, Conn. (22 Horace Street, New Britain, Conn.).
1397 John Jacob, division No. 2, New Britain, 18 Clark Street, New Britain, Conn.
268 William Murphy, division No. 1, New Haven, 14 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.
1378 Dan Farly, division No. 2, New Haven, Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
3186 Willie Thomas, division No. 3, New Haven, 109 State Street, New Haven, Conn.
2438 Morris Cohen, division No. 5, New Haven, 182 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.
2338 Joseph Frank Riddick, division No. 6, New Haven, 82 Eaton Street, New Haven, Conn.
1160 John Schuster, division No. 8, New Haven (County), 5 Caroline Street, Derby, Conn.
1016 Michael Cafferty, division No. 1, Hartford, 109 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
2558 Jonas Baltrusaitis, division No. 2, Hartford, 265 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
357 John Thomas King, division No. 2, Hartford County, 28 Center Street, Bristol, Conn.
3827 Daniel (Daniel J., D. J.) Joseph Sullivan, division No. 1, Waterbury, 25 Abbott Avenue.
4243 Anthanas Dieckolis (Anthanas Dieckulis, Anthanas Sickolis), division No. 3, Waterbury, 797 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1532 Arthur E. Payette, division No. 17, Windham County, Walnut Street, Willimantic, Conn.
783 Assad Haddad, division No. 17, Windham County, 68 Jackson Street, Willimantic, Conn.
1769 Michael Magnano, State division No. 21, 67 Court Street, Middletown, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

2501 Pawel Andreuk, Branford Point, Branford, Conn.
2578 Alexander Arrington, State Street, Hamden, Conn.
2885 Frederick Baldwin, 13 Tyler Street, East Haven, Conn.
1860 John Santos Barboza, 29 Webb, Hamden, Conn.
2077 Frank Caruso, Montowese, Conn.
1648 John Colori, 23 Washington Street, Wallingford, Conn.
2963 Jerry Chas. Crowley (J. Charles Crowley), 299 Main Street, Branford, Conn.
2386 John Dens, 29 Webb Street, Hamden, Conn.
2836a Michael DeMartin, Montowese, Conn.
2863 Antonio DiGarobiro, Montowese, Conn.
2416 Alex. (Alexander) Dmochowski, Bradley Street, Branford, Conn.
2142 Geo. Douck, Linsley House, Branford, Conn.
1565 Michael Drosfel, Guilford, Conn.
2884 John C. King (J. C. King), 398 Center Street, Wallingford, Conn.
2172 Joseph Laskowski, 24 Wallace Row, Wallingford, Conn.
2586 Gustave Lau (Gustave Lan), North Haven, Conn.
764 Harry Leutsh, Harter Street (Harry Lavlich (Herig Levitch), Harbor Street, Branford, Conn.
2002 Kusma Lichinikly (Kuzma Llobinkly), 37 Hillside Avenue, Branford, Conn.
1797 Joseph Longo, Circular Avenue (Joseph Lemco, Circular Avenue, Highwood), Hamden, Conn.
2867 John Henry McIver, 27 Rogers Street, Branford, Conn.
2904 Neal McLaurin, Guilford, Conn.
2083 Harmie Mahamed (Harmie Mohamed, Harmie Mohamad), Lensley House, Branford, Conn.
1881 Herman Wm. A. Mehring (Herman Wm. Andre Mehring, H. Mehring), North Haven, Conn.
2561 Enoss Mia, Meadow Street, Branford, Conn.
1985 Waclaw Modrzejewski (Waclaw Modrzejewski), 139 Clifton Street, Wallingford, Conn.
2411 Domenicg (Qomenicg, Qomenico) Moffeig, Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
3334 Dellaripo (Dellaripo) Nik, 10 Dix Street, Highwood, Conn.
2564 Charles Olson, Branford, Conn.
1643 Zatick Poukatick (Zatick Poukatick, Zatick Pontatick), 23 Maple Street, Branford, Conn.
2619 Joseph Ricciott, Guilford, Conn. (Rissiott Joseph, Stoney Creek, box 102, Branford, Conn.)
2985 Anton Dzemith (Asimonuo D. Zenitk), 44 Main Street, Branford, Conn.
2146 Celestino Eccker (Celestino Ecclier), Reeds Gap, Wallingford, Conn.
2226 Frank Algot Frensen, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
2278 Wm. Gilbuly, Montowese, Conn.
1754 John Gimtsaym (John (Johan) Gimstsaym), 324 Main Street, Branford, Conn.
2061 Joseph Gombos (Joseph Gombosh, Joe Gombos), County Street, Wallingford, Conn.

301 George Gondia, Quenfar Street (Quinnipiac Avenue), Hamden, Conn.
2955 Charles Grego (Grego Ciol), 79 Cherry Avenue, Highwood, Conn.
2285 Abdal (Abdol) Gnfor, Linsley House, Meadow Street, Branford, Conn.
2145 Guarino Guoliadti (Guerino Juliettl), 12 Edward Street, Hamden, Conn.
1714 John Horoszkiwicz, North Branford, Conn.
2471 Wm. Horowitz (William Harowitz), Evergreen Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
2674 Monenet Havuech (Monenet Havouech), Main Street, Branford, Conn.
2784 Josef Horcsa, 283 South Calvery Street (Josef Horcssa, 283 South Colony Street), Wallingford, Conn.
1550 Ralph Invernizi, R. D. No. 1, North Farms, Wallingford, Conn.
2158 Peter Jackum (Pete Jackum), Chestnut Street, Branford, Conn.
1979 Tony Kazulske, 132 Cherry Street, Wallingford, Conn.
2369 Joseph Karalius, 224 East Street, Wallingford, Conn.
8376 Joseph (Joe) Kinewich, North Haven, Conn.
2528 Wm. Robinson, 21 Roger Street, Branford, Conn. (Wil Robson, 516 Allston Street, Houston, Tex.).
1803 Alfred T. Roetiger (Alfred Fredrick (Alfred Fridrich) Roettger), North Haven, Conn.
1891 Frank Ruggero, Montowese, Conn.
2557 Geo. Sabo (Gyorgy Sabo), 235 Cherry Street, Wallingford, Conn.
2959 Constantinos Samaros (Constantino Samaras), general delivery, Wallingford, Conn.
042 Joseph Sandillo, Silver Sands, East Haven, Conn.
2444 Frank Servillo, St. Anthony Street, Hamden, Conn.
501 Salvatore R. Shlovne, 26 Daisy Street (Salvatore R. Shlovore (Salvatore R. Schionne, Salvatore R. Schlovne), 26 Daisy Street, Highwood), New Haven, Conn.
634 Kelivo Smenoski (Kelwo Slmnoski, Kelwo Smentoski, Kermno Simoskl), 23 Maple Street, Branford, Conn.
1487 John Steyner (John Stajner), Haskell Street, Branford, Conn.
2197 Boresian Stupkeswick (Boresdan Strykeswick, Boreisan Stupkewick), North Branford, Conn.
3128 John Surovlac, Davis Brick Yard, State Street, Hamden, Conn. (John Surovice (John Survlac), care of Jolepsnt Paper Co., Redington Camp 10, Redington, Me.)
2390 Antonl Szabloski, 5 Monroe Street, Branford, Conn.
1972 Angelo Tirgalio, 107 North Colony Street, Wallingford, Conn.
1568 Italiano Valente, Hamden, Conn.
1365 George Veriot (George Veriott), Mount Carmel, Hamden, Conn.
2875 George Vlncent, State Street, Hamden, Conn.
2584 Frank (Franck) Vitali, North Farms, Wallingford, Conn.
1296 Charles J. Wols, West Shepard Street (general delivery, Westville), Hamden, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, HARTFORD, CONN.

5702 Kall Peter (Kail P.) Albert, 85 Buckingham Street, Hartford, Conn.
1a Charles Henry Abraham, 32 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.
3616 Shelley Amona (Shelley Amons), 29 Mather Street, Hartford, Conn.
4316 John E. Annat (John Robertson Annat, John Robertson Ammat), 33 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
4040 John (Wauscent) Aves, 42 Seyms Street, Hartford, Conn.
5018 John J Bagalio (John James Bagolio, John James Bogolio), 70 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
4958 Peter F. (Peter Fred) Barcome, 22 Buckingham, Hartford, Conn.
5189 William (W.) Bark, 24 Allen Street, Hartford, Conn.
5520 Paul B. Barker (Paul Bliss Barker), 155 Oakland Terrace, Hartford, Conn.
1888 John Barlow (John Westley (Wesley) Barlow), 264 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4849 Julien Baronoski (Julian Baranowski, Julian Baranouski, Juliam Baranowski), 33 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
5044 John Barton, 81 Liewr Street (1 Lewis Street), Hartford, Conn.
1427 Alfred Bayler (Alfred Turner Bayley), 1071 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4628 Clyde Beatty (Clyde Beaty), 54 Sunford Street, Hartford, Conn.
5937 James Bonner, 12 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.
278 Hugh Boulanger (Hugh Boulangor), 74 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
2965 George Bridges, 365 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1329 Homer Brown (Homer Arthur (Homer A.) Brown), 271 High Street, Hartford, Conn.
1979 James A. Brown, 113 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
2334 Samuel Brown, 95 Wooster Street, Hartford, Conn.
649 Alfred Browning, 108 High Street, Hartford, Conn.
2647 Joseph M. E. Bruton (Joseph Michael E., Joseph Bruton), 32 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
3883 Jno. J. (John Joseph) Buckly, 94 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
3138 Walter G. (C.) Burbank, 115½ Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
4938 Archie Burns, 4 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
3903 Joseph Callahan (Joseph Callambna), 606 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4885 Tony Canshucas (Tary Sashuba), 41 Wooster Street, Hartford, Conn.
4704 Charles Carlo (Charles Karlo), 249 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
2778 Mathew P. Carter, 17 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
3941 Samuel Cephas (Samuel Cephes), 298½ Albany Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
2181 Vartan Chanian, 349 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4850 George Clarisner (George Clausmer, George Clausner), 2 Huntley Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
1625 Horace Clark (Horace Kenneth Clark), 61 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
2855 George M. Cosse (George M. Coss, Geo. M. Coss), 1067 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
860 George W. Court, 98 Ann Street (George William (Geo. Wm.) Court, 78 Ann Street), Hartford, Conn.
2193 Raymond Cusick (Raymond Joseph Cusick), 28 Buckingham Street, Hartford, Conn.
4186 Rosario De Felice (Rosario Deflice), 42 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
1506 Michael Devine, 130 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
4412 Nicholas Ditota (Nicholas Ditala), 56 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.
3003 Patrich (Patrick) Donnelly, 1145 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
984 Andrew Drank, 757 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4100 Harry E. (Harry Eugene) Drummond, 255 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.
586 Samuel (Sam) Dudger, 43 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
8444 Andrew C. Fischer (Andrew Charles Fischer), 1305 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
5533 William H. (William Henry) Fitzgerald, 1071 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1744 Frederick Forster (Frederick Herbert Forster), 16 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
8452 Montgomery Foster, 21 Loomis Street, Hartford, Conn.
277 Oscar Fuchs, 22 Allen Street, Hartford, Conn.
2286 John Gisoanni (John Gisoanny, Gisoanni Zossi, Gisoanni Givoaney), 16 Wadsworth Street, Hartford, Conn.
8272 Arthur J. (A. J.) Glde, Transient, Hartford, Conn.
4242 Paul G. Gilley (Paul Gilbert Gilley), 70 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
1592 Carl Claus, 64 Garden Street, Hartford, Conn.
673 Joseph C. (Joseph Casper, J. C.) Gordon, 573 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
3957 Alexander Gore (Alefan Der Gore), 17 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
4068 John F. Coughlin (John Francis Coughlin), 106 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
4418 William H. (William Henry) Gratz, 12 Linden Place, Hartford, Conn.
2293 Tony Guiskis (Tony Geuskis, Tony Gurskis, Tony Gurskio), 39 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
5956 Frank E. (Frank Edward) Hamilton, 126 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
4420 Richard D. Hartwell (Richarged D. Hartwell, Richard Gunning Hartwell, Richard Dunning), 72 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
3109 Fred D. (Fred Daiaha) Hasbruck, 43 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
1518 Frank E. Havey (Frank Edward Harvey, Frank Edward Havey), Hotel Henblein, Wells Street, Hartford, Conn.
2852 James W. (James William, J. William) Henderson, 40 Liberty Street, Hartford, Conn.
3861 Frank Henken, 165 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
3550 Stanley S. (Stanley Scott) Hildecker, 315 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
2692 Arthur J. (Aurthur James) Higgins, 30 Spring Street, Hartford, Conn.
3908 William H. Howard (William Henry Howard), 12 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
5968 Henry Holliday, 15 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
5835 Ulus (Bliss) Holms, 41 Bedford Street, Hartford, Conn.
1705 Benedict Horlostein (Benedict Horlostelth), 177 Bellevue Street, Hartford, Conn.
2659 Wheeldon L. Jackson (Lawrence Wheelden Jackson, Lawrence J. Whelden Jackson), 4 Huntley Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
5338 John B. (John Benjamin) Johnson, 489 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1124 William J. (William Joseph) Johnstone, 152 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
3041 Stallos Karnagekis (Stallos Karagekis, Stallos Karnargekis), 10 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
4660 John Kelly, 241 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
4270 John D. Kendrich (John Doyle Kendrick), 102 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
1801 William J. (William Joseph) Kenny 118 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.
3562 Lee E. (Lee Edward) Kleckley, 298½ Albany Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4421 Alten Koziva (Altem Kozitba), 34 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn.
1712 Michale Kraidich (Mike Kredth, Mike Kraidick), 69 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
3867 George A. Kronsberg, 110 Hungerford Street, Hartford, Conn.
1879 Stanley Kryvowski (Stanley Krygowski, Stanley Ruygowski), Hartford, Conn.
1440 George Lee, 49 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
2846 Ludwig Lemanowicz (Ludurik Lemanouricz), 37 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
519 Jesus G. Levaristy (Jesus G. Levaristy), 1393 Main Street (1333 Main Street), Hartford, Conn.
5921 Myer (Meyer) Lewytzky (Meyer Leveytzky), 1071 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1020 Eddie Licount (Eddie Lecount), 19 Green Street, Hartford, Conn.
5379 George Litchfield (George Washington Litchfield, George Washington Litchfield), 17 Center Street, Hartford, Conn.
4576 Owen (Owens) McCray, 62 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.
5399 Leo Jerome McElroy, 1273 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
5992 John W. (John William) McMullen, 91 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
3847 Suemp (Luemp) Mansfield, 4 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
2170 Harry M. Mattimore (Harry Martin Mattimore), 225 High Street, Hartford, Conn.
5635 Martin A. Miles (Martin Gotlelb Klingel), 32 Wells Street, Hartford, Conn.
2544 Pasquale Minichiello (Kasquale Winichiello), 37 Buckingham Street, Hartford, Conn.
1844 Antanas Mockaitis, 32 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.
5079 Peter Musek (Peter Muzek), 8 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
1790 Widislaw Nakaleise (Wadislow Makaicise), 32 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
2080 Wicinti Nisenski (Wincenty Nizenski, Wicenti (Wiccenti) Nizenski), 10 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
2045 Robt (Robert) Noland, 18 Trinity Street, Hartford, Conn.
2405 Bartlioemew O'Connor (Thomas Bartholemew O'Connor, Bartholomew Thomas O'Connor), 87 High Street, Hartford, Conn.
5469 John Pappasstatrov (John Pappasstavrov, John Pappasstabrov), 279 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
3177 Mike Perrna, 31 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.
908 Eugene Perry, 1 Huntley Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
5193 Peter N. Peterson, 48 Harrison Street, Hartford, Conn.
2246 Paul Petrakis, 181 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
8132 Fred D. Petruck (Fred Demeter Petrick, Fred D. Petrick, Fred Demster Petruck), 108 Cantru Street (108 Canton Street), Hartford, Conn.
5194 Declements Francesco (Declemente Francesco), 44 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
2205 Stanislaw Protroski, 49 Spruce Street, Hartford, Conn.

56 James W. Pulce (James William Poulos, James W. Poulos), 81 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.
3315 Willie Randon, 99 Suffield Street, Hartford, Conn.
4340 Timothy J. (Joseph T.) Reardon, 292 Gordon Street, Hartford, Conn.
5154 William D. (William Daniel) Regan, 106 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
3418 James F. (James Francis) Richardson, 713 Albany Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
5802 Velden Rogers, 27 Spring Street, Hartford, Conn.
3711 Peter F. (Peter Francis) Rogerson, Hotel Heublin, Gold Street, Hartford, Conn.
4019 Isaac Rudolphe (Isaac Rudolph), 66 Bellevue Street (66 Belway Street), Hartford, Conn.
4507 Otto Saarista, 580 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
2832 Henry Samuelson, 42 West Street, Hartford, Conn.
3787 Joseph Sarkosh, 92 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
163 Damon Sayers (Adim Saiedalisa), 43 Wadsworth Street, Hartford, Conn.
4498 Saul A. Schulman, 8 Seyms Street, Hartford, Conn. (Saul A. Shulman, S. A. Schulman, general delivery, New London, Conn.).
4614 Frank Shlotski (Frank Scholtzki), 88 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
2786 Benjamin Silver, 14 Mahl Avenue, Hartford, Conn. (Benjamin Morris (R. M.) Silver, Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.).
1869 John (J.) Simons, 95 Suffuld Street, Hartford, Conn.
4994 Ab. Smith, 5 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
901 Barzillai S. Smith (Barzillai Sherman Smith, Balzillai, Berzillae), 94 Walnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
3203 Frederick Smith, 23 Spruce Street, Hartford, Conn.
2588 Joseph Stojch, 25 Spruce Street, Hartford, Conn. (Joseph Stojak, care of Polish National Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa.).
2534 Belcher Squires, 119 High Street, Hartford, Conn.
3107 Teddy Stein (Teddy Stieu), 84 Green Street, Hartford, Conn.
883 John Sudel (John Sudol), 46 Cedar Street, Hartford, Conn.
1237 Frank Sullivan (Frank Andrew Sullivan), 283 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
4699 John A. Sullivan, 23 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn. (John Arthur Sullivan, Quincy, Mass.).
4574 Oscar Terry, 68 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.
2829 Julius Treisnit (Julius Treisalt), 143 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1323 Frank G. Turner (George Frank Turner, Geo.), 72 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.
6040 Waladakos Valtulnos (Waladakos Baltulonis), 69 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn.
4087 Edward Vaudan (Edward Vandan, Edward Vaundan), 28 Buckingham Street, Hartford, Conn.
2304 Frank M. Walker (Frank Merrill Walker), 60 Pliny Street, Hartford, Coun.
4719 Gerald (General) Washington, 122 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.
712 Ed. Webb, 71½ Edwards Street, Hartford, Conn.
606 Mathes (Mathis, Matis) Webb, 71½ Edwards Street, Hartford, Conn.
2415 Edward Welch, 90 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.
5860 Alonzo West, 11 Atlantic Street, Hartford, Conn.
4711 Thomas E. Wheeler (Thomas Erwin), 30 Chapel Street, Hartford, Conn.
2810 Robert White, 3 Huntley Place, Hartford, Conn.
5311 Lee Wah (Lee Wah), 100 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.
4959 Russell L. Wonciadorf (Russell Leon Wonelsdarf, 1245 Main Street; Russell Leon Womelsdrf, 1245 Mann Street; Russell Leon Wonelsdorf), 1245 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
1483 Frank Woythos (Frank Wontkas, Francishus Wantkos, Frank Woythos), 39 John Street, Hartford, Conn.
2180 Adolefo Zautras, 255 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
4899 Joseph Zechowicz (Adolfo Zoutre, Joseph Zechowicz, Joseph Czechowizg), 545 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
370 Charles Zeimbek (Charles Ziembeck, Charles Ziembak), 1193 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.

1558 Henry R. Trahan, 39 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Henry Randolph Trahan, Henry E. Trahan, American Hotel, Torrington, Conn.).
1451 Sam Peter Varnis, 90 Pearl, Torrington, Conn.
2608 Saverio Vellneci (Saverio Velinccli), 7 Willow, Torrington, Conn.
2434 John Venes, 122 Pearl, Torrington, Conn.
2547 Ralph White (Ralph Edwin White), 68 Farmhaun Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
3321 Frank Alero (Frank Otero), 50 Norfolk, Torrington, Conn.
1064 Romnaldo Borello (Bomnaldo Borelo), 157 Scoville, Torrington, Conn.
1016 Antonio Buono, 293 East Main, Torrington, Conn.
1699 Giovanni Bragin (Giovanni Blagin, Giovani Bragin), Torrington, Conn.
710 Tony Cacsso, 7 Franklin, Torrington, Conn.
2362 Martin Harold Cone (Martin Cone, Martin Harodl Cone), 22 Taylor, Torrington, Conn.
2085 Michael Dziadzik (Michael Anthony Dziadzik, Mike Dziadzik), 12 Pearl, Torrington, Conn.
5558 Edward J. Ellsworth (Edward Ellsworth), Pine Meadow, Conn.
2177 C. Fernandez (C. Fernandez), East Main, Torrington, Conn.
268 Florenzo Alciati (Alcinte Florenzo, Alciati Floranzo), 218 Lafayette, Torrington, Conn.
3287 Filinos Gardis (Filipos Garidis), 66 Prospect, Torrington, Conn.
2803 Fred Mielno (Fred Malino), 25 Park Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
2592 Francisco Martiny (Francisco Martin, Francisco Martino), 33 Park Place, Torrington, Conn.
2951 Jose Ronco Martinez (Jose Ronco Maxtinez, Joe Martinez), 80 East Elm, Torrington, Conn.
2892 Guiseppe Marsero (Joseph Marsero), New Hartford, Conn.
139 Guiseppe Molinari (Joseph Molinari), 68 Pleasant, Torrington, Conn.
1059 Ilic Moso (Ilio Moiso, Illie Moso), Torrington, Conn.
825 Christen Olsen, old fire house, Torrington, Conn.
138 Ole Olson, old fire house, Water Street, Torrington, Conn.
3241 James O'Neill, American House, South Main, Torrington, Conn. (James O'Mell, post-office box 17, Annadale, N. Y.).
2911 Manoel Rebelle (Manel Rebelle), New Hartford, Conn.
3178 Ysodro Sanchez (Teidro Sanibez), 46 East Center, Torrington, Conn.
8543 Michael Lavignaro (Michele Savignano, Michele Sovignaro), Bantam, Conn.
2940 Criko Schiel, 295 East Main, Torrington, Conn.
2624 Pasqual Sini (Pasquale Sini), 162 Washington Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
2847 Herman Shmith (Harmon Smith), 73 Highland Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
2215 Constantino Della Ghelfa (Constintino Ghelfa, Cost Ghelfa, Costentino Della Ghelfa), 474 Harwinton Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
1245 David Godley (David Edw. Godley), old fire-engine house, Torrington, Conn.
1829 William Gurecki, 28 Highland Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
3218 August Herlth, Murphy Park, Harlonton, Conn.
1598 John Karwowski, 36 Sharon Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
2654 Wudaw Kasmevtzalk (Undon Kazmevizalk Wuelaw Kazmievtzalk), 21 Brooks Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
2679 George Kozmik (George Kazmik, Geo. Kazmk, Gorg Kuzmik), 55 Apple Street, Torrington, Conn.
903 Peter Kelmelis, 118 Cultvert, Torrington, Conn.
2403 Tony Kervall, Cottage, New Hartford, Conn.
2589 Roman Lewandowski (Roman Iavandowski Lavandouski), 25 Goodwin, Torrington, Conn.
1441 Christ Machis, 66 Prospect, Torrington, Conn.
2138 Francisco Yglesias (Fran Yglesias), 18 Iowa, Torrington, Conn.
299 Martin Magnlasen (Martin Magnusson), old fire-engine house, off Water Street, Torrington, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONN.

4430 Steven B. Adams (Stephen Bieller Adams, Stephen B. Adanis), railroad camp for New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., Derby, Conn.
289 Peter Alvanos, 115 North State Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1805 Anthony Attkceonas, 5 Mill Street, Seymour, Conn.
3851 Lonetto Balatarn (Biledi Leonetto, Leonetto Beblo, Leonello Beltara), 18 Beaver Street, Ansonia, Conn.
6175 Hoaguim Balexter (Hoaguin Ballester, Joaquin Balester), 81 Powe Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3807 Jacob Baranchik (Yakoe Baranchuk), 9 Star Street, Ansonia, Conn.
2906 Aoue Barsul (A. Barsul), Beacon Falls, Conn.
529 Beto Belvedere (Vito Belvedere), Franklin Street, Seymour, Conn.
6228 Joe Bolif, 115 North Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
2846 Boleslaw Brubic (Baleslau Vrupvic, Baleslau Vrupric), 99 Central Street, Ansonia, Coun.
1252 Steve Capthens (Steve Capethens), 2 Ward Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4293 Saul Carroll, Beacon Falls, Conn.
5287 James Cunganelly (James Cauganelli), 145 Housatonic Avenue, Derby, Conn.
5805 John Chancko (John Chancko), 10 Oak Street, Ansonia, Conn.
2358 George Woo Chick (George W. Chick), 32 Third Street, Derby, Conn.
302 Nick Cllimsky (Nick Celinski, Nick Celinsky), Broad Street, Seymour, Conn.
4892 Harris Cole, Butte, Mont.
5754 Stratis Contee (Stratie Contoe, Statie Contoe), 30½ Liberty Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4341 John Creevery (John Creevry), Railroad Avenue (camp), Derby, Conn.
3496 Henry Daniel, 67 Factory Street, Ansonia, Mass. (Henry Daniell, 354 East Street, Pittsfield, Mass.)
5526 Yusko (Gurko) Danyiuk (Gucko Donyluk), 16 New Street, Seymour, Conn.
3974 Alexander Darnshbuk (Alexander Barnshbuk, Alex Barnshbuk), 3 Star Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5967 Antonio Digricorio (Antonio Digregorio), bunk house back of Seymour Manufacturing Co., railroad property, Seymour, Conn. (Antonio Digricorcio, 190 Havmeyer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
5329 Jose DePaiva (Yose De Paiva, Yose de Paiva), Broad Street, Seymour, Conn.
4798 Walter Dillard, care of Mrs. Munn, Gilbert Street, Derby, Conn.
4906 Frank Faber, 3 Smith Street (3 Sixth Street), Ansonia, Conn.
4073 Theodore Farnan (Theodore Fernan), 20 Star Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5328 Frank Fevello (Frank Feovello), 52 Factory Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3375 James S. Ferrey (James S. Ferrer), Factory Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3226 John Flynn, 171 Maple Street, Seymour, Conn.
4997 Jose Ginistar (Jose Glnastar, Jose Ginester), 45 Meniva Street, Derby, Conn.
558 James Gruvaitiax (James Glurnitiax, James Zluraitis), 4 High Street, Ansonia, Mass.
5615 Paul Goems (Paul Goams), 137 North Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3279 Frank Grzyboski, 416 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
2865 Frank Guella (Frank Guerler), 27 Main Street, Seymour, Conn.
3478 Charles Hanna (C. Hanna), Beacon Falls, Conn.
18 Thomas L. Hannan, Beacon Falls, Conn. (Thoman Lawrence Hannan, Thomas Hannan, 1273 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)
2715 Emmee Harris, 535 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4701 John Hanzak (Johan Huzav, Johan Hauzan), 23 Roscoe Street, Seymour, Conn.
1031 Michael B. Healey (Martin Bradley Healey, Martin B. Healy), 334 Main Street, Derby, Conn.
5107 David Noble Hoag, 2 Jennings Street (56 Olivia Street), Derby, Conn.
4011 Stanley Ignarski (Stanley Ignaski), 5 River Place, Derby, Conn.
4144 Abble Jabbonsky (Albin Jablousky), 117 Main Street, Derby, Conn.
3176 Joseph Jeniolia (Josef Jemiota), 41 Olivia Street, Derby, Conn.
4242 Christos Kapecs (Christos Kapus, Christos Kapees), 92 Liberty Street, Ansonia, Conn.
862 Wolf Gang Kanak (Wolfgang Kanak), Middlebury, Conn.
4591 Vlagas Kauanski (Vladas Kaminski), 4 Smith Street, Ansonia, Conn.
973 Anthony (Antony) Kazura, 54 Tremont Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5456 John W. Kelley, 113 North State Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1816 Paul Kezues (Paul Kezues), Great Hill Street, Seymour, Conn.

1489 Sam Khuacwich (Sam Ehnatowich, Sam Huatowich), 142 Jersey Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3080 John J. Klofchyk (John Joseph Klofchyk, John Joseph Klofshyk), Second Street, Seymour, Conn.
4538 George E. Knifur (George Eurelian Knufur), 102 New Street, Seymour, Conn.
3558 Herasein (Herasin) Kobernich, 51 Fourth Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5061 Theodore Kodos, Seymour Street, Ansonia, Conn. (Theodore Kobos (Theodore Kobas), 25 Franklin Street, Seymour, Conn.).
3965 Afancy Konawaichik (Afanacy Konowalchik), 89 Jersey Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5942 Andrew Kowal (Andrew Koval), Bank Street, Seymour, Conn.
1984 Grodir Kosulski (Grigor Kosinski), 45 Colburn Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3015 Steven Kozik (Stephen Kozac, Stif Cozik), 41 Water Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3100 August Krumptz, R. F. D. No. 1, Seymour, Conn. (August Kronpitz, 4 Hillside Avenue, Middletown, Conn.).
2112 Carl Kroning (Karl Kroning), 107 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
4077 Jozeo Kucz (Jozeo Kucz), Arch Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3801 Alex Kuszvaro (Alex Kuszwara), 81 Clinton Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1996 Joseph Kutz, 91 Canal Street, Ansonia, Conn. (31 Caroline Street, Derby, Conn.).
5981 William Lappi, Housatonic Street, Derby, Conn.
4520 John Lasco (John Lasko), Beacon Falls, Conn.
4060 Dasildos (Vasilero, Vasileos) Lazary, 30 New Street, Seymour, Conn.
1639 James Lee, 76 Grove Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4583 John Lempchit (John Lempchic), 11 Meadow Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1575 Felix Lenanskar (Felix Leuanskar), 421 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
6219 Wilson Levitez (Vincent Levitz, Vincent Lavictz), 19 Pine Street, Seymour, Conn.
6023 Jose Lotez (Jose Lopez), 25 Front Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3343 Joseph Luposky (Joseph Lukosky), 332 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4314 Angelo Masante (Angelo Musante), 15 Clifton Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4907 Hornidas Maynard, 242 Olivia Street, Derby, Conn.
498 John Mehales, 85 Liberty Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4145 Gabriel Heleshke (Gabriel Meleshko, Gabriel Meleshke), 4 North Fourth Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5438 John Milvurn (John Melburn, John Milburn), Southbury, Conn.
3218 Vincent (Vicent) Molo, 18 Caroline Street, Derby, Conn.
5783 Felix Montville (Felix Mountwill, Felikx Montwill), 3 High Street, Ansonia, Conn.
6237 Nichifor Motozsok (Nichifor Morozluk, Nichifor Morozluk Mopozsok), 81 Liberty Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3665 Afaus (Afanse) Nazanevci (Abanasy Nasoreech), 15 Second Street, Seymour, Conn.
2199 Joseph S. Nechwiabowick (Joseph Semen Nechwiadowik, Juzef Niechwiedowicz), 35 Culver Street, Seymour, Conn.
4692 Michael Nedarok (Kirjk Fedorak), 14 Jersey Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1716 Raymond Newman, 209 North State Street, Ansonia, Conn.
2780 Frank Nishok (Frank Nishcek, Efrem Nizhcek), 24 Fourth Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4651 Parfeny Obimacha, 334 Wooster Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4251a Mike Mayk) Paplew, 1 Fountain Street, Seymour, Conn.
3155 Edward Parlow (Edward Parlaw), Franklin Street, Seymour, Conn.
4025 Anthony Petronsky (Anthony Petrousky), 238 North State Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3848 Gus Poulas, 42 Caroline Street, Derby, Conn.
5532 Sterling Pruni (Sterling Wesley Prime, Sterling W. Prime, Sterling Prime), 72 Water Street, Derby, Conn.
2219 Harold W. Riggs (Harold Dudley Rigge, H. D. Riggs), Pearl Street, Seymour, Conn.
4445 Carlos F. Rosally (Carlos F. Rossally, Carlos F. Rosselli), 37 Liberty Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3361 Robert G. Russell (Robert Bernard Russell), 6 Summit Street, Derby, Conn.
3226 John Agard Rydh, Middlebury, Conn.
5895 John Sahchuk (John Sachnu Sachuk, John Sachuk), 94 Jersey Street, Ansonia, Conn.
1413 James T. Scott (James F. Scott), 692 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
4995 Nikitra (Nikita) Wasile Sinetz, 56 Derby Avenue, Seymour, Conn.
5821 Castas Siterlli (Castas Soterlli, Costar Soterelli), 7 Franklin Street, Seymour, Conn.
5700 Costis Skilowakis (Costis Skilournkis), 260 Main Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5602 Trimfon Smunder (Trifem Smunder, Trumfen Smunder), 24 Wooster Street, Ansonia, Conn.
923 Eugene Stewart, 100 Elizabeth Street, Derby, Conn.
5090 Martin Stoenll, 82 Jersey Street, Ansonia, Conn.
3055 Tom Sullway (Tom Sellway, Timoffey Sullway), Beacon Falls, Conn.
3849 George Szozym (George Szczyn, George Scrzch), 24 Derby Avenue, Derby, Conn.
2148 Angil Torre (Angel Torre), 64 Olivia Street, Derby, Conn.
4062 Jockey Travchroy (Jockey Praochvoy, Jackey Pradchroy), 11 Second Street, Seymour, Conn.
3187 Frank Walkovitch (Frank Walkovich, Fink Wolkovich), 11 Third Street, Seymour, Conn.
1486 Robert Weaver, 40 Prospect Street, Ansonia, Conn.
5088 Arthur Wildman, 118 Jackson Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
5257 Samuel J. Wood (Samuel Joseph Wood), Seymour, R. F. D. No. 1, Oxford, Conn.
5179 Louis Grover Wooster, R. F. D. No. 3, Waterbury, Conn.
566 Charles Wright (Charles A. Wright), 38 Perry Avenue, Derby, Conn.
5748 Michael Yakubowich, 10 Third Street, Seymour, Conn. (Michael Yakubovich, 77 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, WATERBURY, CONN.

4106 Fred Altfrater (Fred Altfuter), 10 Hosey Place, Waterbury, Conn.
4621 Albert S. Anderson (Albert Sigfrid Anderson, A. S. Anderson), 74 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5856 James T. Andrews (James Thomas Andrews), 141 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2486 Robert Austin, 50 Brook Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3966 John T. (John Thomas) Baker, 12 Spencer Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
3824 M. G. Booth, 260 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (265 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn.).
4264 Patrick Casey, St. Marys Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.
5312 Richard Childs, 89 Brook Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4165 Pasquale Colaninno, 960 East Main Street (37 North Main Street), Waterbury, Conn.
4239 John Colerkey, 1090 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (John Colecokoy (John Coleoksy), 1909 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
3321 Charles Harold Conner, 53 Irving Street, Arlington, Mass. (Charles Harold Connor (Charles H. Connor), 53 Irving Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
4585 Jos. H. Costele (Joseph Herman Oesterle, J. H. Costerle), Lakewood Park, Waterbury, Conn.
2539 Nicholas Cotter (Nicholas Edward Cotter, Nicolas Cotter), 50 Vine Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2452 Joe Covell (Jos. Lovell), 3 Rutledge Street, Waterbury, Conn.
223 John Jos. Delandy (John Joseph Delaney), 3 Vine Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4504 Joseph J. (Joseph James) Dowling, 75 South Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.
114a Jos. Henry W. Duhalme, 272 Fifth Avenue, Montreal, Quebec. (Jos. Henry Duhalme, Waterbury, Conn.).
4226 John T. Dunn (John Thomas Dunn, John Dunn), 782 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
761 Chas. Henry Egan (Charles Henry Egan, Charles Egan), 20 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4871 William Egan, 522 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
723 John (Jack, Jok) Feeney, 80 Phoenix Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
3329 E. Millo Fiello (E. Amelio Fiello, E. Millo Fiello), 983 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3622 Timothy Flaherty, 717 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4241 Sun Fook, 382 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2694 Castor Gelyas (Gaslon Gelzos, Castor Gelzos), 175 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2806 Frank Goublowski (Frank Grablowski), 8 Walter Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2572 Kazimer Gregalumas (Kazimer Gugalumas), 42 Ward Street, Waterbury, Conn.
906 Geo. W. Hannon (George Washington Hannon), 181 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1744 Harry E. Harrison (H. E. Harrison), 16 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2699 Raymond Hart, 80 Ives Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1111 Paul Heffron, 260 Vine Street, Waterbury, Conn.
450 Arthur Snow Henry (Arthur S. Henry), 224 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2443 James Hill, 14 Clock Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
3053 John J. Howard, 203 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Thomas Jefferson Howard (Thos. Howard), 36 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Conn.).
5924 Charles Iverson (Chas. Iverson, Charles Iversonn), 144 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5955 William Jones, 24 Wood Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3341 John Joy, 75 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2635 Victor Kaplan, 223 North Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.
913 William Keane, 222 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1018 James Kehoe, 116 Silver Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5263 Wm. A. Knowlton (William A. Knowlton), 388 Griggs Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2284 William Leonard (Wm. Leonard), 53 Vine Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5242 Benoil Liet (Bennie Liet), 496 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
7226 Charles McGoey, 222 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3954 Kleanthis Macvognis (Pleanthis Macvognis, Kleanthis Macrognis), 264 Scoville Street, Waterbury, Conn.
781 Fred Mauton, 18 Division Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2827 Harry Martin, 45 Walnut Street, Waterbury, Conn. (350 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.).
2273 James Martin, 3 Pemerton Street, Waterbury, Conn. (16 Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.).
5223 Thomas Martone, 114 Rose Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4069 John F. Moriarty (John Francis Moriarty, John Moriarty), 36 Scoville Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1996 Thomas Mulvaney, 1046 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
1948 Frank Nowacki, 69 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4386 Michael O'Meara (M. O'Meara), 203 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4563 Agustura Pascido (Agostino Cascida), 79 Dikeman Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2957 Louis N. Peopold, 39 Phoenix Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
2751 Emerson Grant Porter (Emerson Grant Foster, Emerson G. Foster), 31 Water Street, Waterbury, Conn.
695 Lyman W. Potter, 443 Wolcott Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5557 Max Rice, 20 Violet Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5822 Ernest D. Richmond (E. D. Richmond), 11 Simsbury Street, Waterbury, Conn.
951 Howard Robinson (Morris M. Roberson, Morris M. Robinson), 384 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3593 Wm. Ryan (William Ryan), St. Margaret Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4968 Ernest Sanford (Ernest Sandford), 184 Walnut Extended, Waterbury, Conn.
3483 Noah Schectman, 181 Walnut Street, Waterbury, Conn.
2390 Earl Schoomaker (Earl Schoonmaker), 312 Wolcott Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4274 Samuel Solstoff, 1805 Pitkin Avenue, care of Mr. Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
635 Max Samoroff, 18 Branch Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3806 Chas. M. Stenman, 15 Cole Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Chas. M. Stenner (Charles Martin Stenner), general delivery, Bridgeport, Conn.).
8207 Robert J. Sterling, 425 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Robert John Sterling, box 914, Magee, Wis.).
2573 Rod. Stickles, 992 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn. (Rod. Stickels, 19 Court Street, Waterbury, Conn.).

8845 Robert Strong (Robert Strand), 14 Clock Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
4249 Bernard Tamen, 38 Vine Street, Waterbury, Conn. (3885 Broadway, New York, N. Y.).
1520a Alphonse Tetrault, Waterbury Conn. (Marieville, Que.).
1097 Philip Walsh (Phil. F. Walsh), 46 Wood Street, Waterbury, Conn.
5022 John M. White, 4 Willard Street, Waterbury, Conn.
67 Charles Winsted (Charlie Winsted), 384 North Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
4803 Hinley Wilson (Hunley Wilson), 99 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
3977 Walter Wright, 221 Orange Street, Waterbury, Conn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.

2799 Victor Smith, Newport, Del.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, WILMINGTON, DEL.

1967 Aaron Granger, 413 Lombard Street, Wilmington, Del.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF ATLANTA, STATE OF GEORGIA.

2263 Horace Harver Brown, 882 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
1877 Neal Brown, Brookwood, Ga.
1671 Paul Cheney (Cheny), 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2987 James Jackson Davis, 157 Tumlin Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2178 Rand de Bragalone (DeBragolone, de Bragaloue), 109 East Linden Street, Atlanta, Ga.
1577 Moses Harper, 27 St. Charles Place, Atlanta, Ga.
2243 William Hearst, 72 Culber Street, Atlanta, Ga. (3 Madison Avenue, Cranford, N. J.).
1783 Homer Hill, 20 West Avenue (835 Auburn Avenue), Atlanta, Ga.
575 Isaiah (Isiah) Hudson, 522 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. (528 Sixth Street, Canton, Ohio).
2660 Boknight Hulbe (Hutto), 685 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. (857 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2828 Arthur Jackson, 227 Highland Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
2464 Joseph Littlejohn, 745 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2440 Willie Lee Locket, 528 Peachtree Street (628 DeKalb Avenue), Atlanta, Ga.
2731 Vencw Washington Mitshell (Vence Washington Mitchell), care Quartermaster Terminal, Norfolk, Va.
1069 William Monroe Peterson, 94 North Moreland Avenue (98 Erwin Street), Atlanta, Ga.
2614 A. D. Sherrard (Sherard), 310 Myrtle Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2476 Sidney (Sydney) Porter Smith, 47 Inman Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. (315 Brady Street, Detroit, Mich.).
2518a Warren Candler Smith (W. C. Smith), 549 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
1736 Romey Stamper, 547 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
1339 John Starks, 1125 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2241 James Swacker, 25 Coquitt Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
1341 Henry Wallace, 733 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
58 George White, 228 Wiley Street, Atlanta, Ga.
2102 Robert Lee Williams, 627 West Peachtree Street (118 Orme Street), Atlanta, Ga.
12 Wheeler Williams, 14 Grant Street, Atlanta, Ga.
1633 Will Wright, 320 Irwin Street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARKE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1703 Thomas B. (Bolding or Balding) Anthony, Athens, Ga.
1075 Chas. Wesley Billings (Billups, Charlie (C. W.) Wesley Billings), 624 Nantahala Avenue, Athens, Ga.
84 Napoleon Brauch (Napolean Branch or Brauch), R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ga.
202 Charlie Brown, Athens, Ga.
1399 Frank Buford (Burford), 557 Handcock Street, Athens, Ga.
774 Robert Campbell, R. F. D. No. A, Athens, Ga.
1276 Farris Clarke (Clark), Milledge Circle, Athens, Ga.
487 Walter Cooper, R. F. D. 4, Clarke County, Athens, Ga.
1533 Ed Davenport, R. F. D. No. 1, Athens, Ga.
500 Will Davis, Route No. 1, Athens, Ga.
1909 Will Durham or Durhoin (Bill Durhom), Clayton Street, Athens, Ga.
1367 Arthur Eberhardt (Eberhart), R. F. D. 3, Athens, Ga.
272 James Eberhart (or Haberhort), 640 (or 642) Broad Street, Athens, Ga.
959 Joshua Eberhart, Winterville, Ga.
1815 George Ellis, 122 Lyndon Row, Athens, Ga.
1556 Weldon Fambro, 63 South Meigs Street, Athens, Ga.
564 Charlie Gates, 863 Reese Street, Athens, Ga.
416 Charlie (Charley) Handy, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ga.
991 Charles George Hill, Route No. 5, Athens, Ga.
1672 Charlie Hill, 120 Peabody Street, Athens, Ga.
629 David Hill, Rogart, Ga.
1630 Joel L. Jackson, 335 Pope Street, Athens, Ga.
233 John Jackson, Winterville, Ga.
778 Robert Jackson, Winterville, Ga.
1785 Will Jackson, 663 Milledge Circle, Athens, Ga.
283 Willie Jackson, Allenville, Athens, Ga.
961 Joe Jennings, 160 Lyordon Avenue, Athens, Ga.
1261 Chas. (Charles) Leroy Johnson, 126 River Street, Athens, Ga.
1625 Wm. (Williiam) Richard Johnson, Route No. 1, Arnoldsville, Ga.
1115 Jimmie Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Winterville, Ga.
1648 Sam Jordan (Johnson), R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ga.
1219 George W. (G. W., George Washington) Kenney, Bogart, Ga.
1608 Otho Landrum, 178 Warsaw Street, Athens, Ga. (care of R. B. Wiley, Sparta, Ga.).
1733 Charlie Lumpkin, 193 Rockspring Street, Athens, Ga.
662 Arthur McKinley, 234 Peters Street, Athens, Ga.
876 Robert Mack, rear 574 Pulaski, Athens, Ga.
1293 Isaac Marable (Marble), 250 Pope Street, Athens, Ga.
1862 Albert Miller, Athens, Ga.
1822 Elbert Mitchell, Winterville, Ga.
722 George W. (George Washington) Moody, Brooklyn, Athens, Ga.
503 Attica Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ga.
1584 Jessie Moore, Hancock Avenue (Hancock Ept.), Athens, Ga.
1591 Robert Newsome (Newson), 12 Huggins Row, Atlanta, Ga. (480 Lock Spring, Athens, Ga.).
186 Rayford Parks, R. F. D. No. 1, Athens, Ga.
1168 Eddie Phillips, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ga.
1745 Gene (Genie) Pitts, 248 Vine Street, Athens, Ga.
159 Eddie Reaves (Reeves), 516 Broad Street, Athens, Ga.
566 Will Rucker (or Rucher), Athens, Ga.
587 Moses Shaw, 158 Warsaw Street, Athens, Ga.
56 Andy Simmons, 114 Rockspring, Athens, Ga.
78 William J. Sims, 367 Vine Street, Athens, Ga.
448 Willie Smith, 226 Vine Street, Athens, Ga.
671 Thomas Spratlin, 390 Hancock Street, Athens, Ga.
1459 Gus Thomas, 1365 West Hancock Street, Athens, Ga.
1819 A. C. Walker, Athens, Ga.
1156 James West, 176 Newton Street, Athens, Ga.
484 John White, R. F. D. No. 8, Athens, Ga.
1338 John White, Barberville Street, Athens, Ga.
1312 Will Ed (William Ed., Willie E.) Wilkins, 465 Hoyt Street, Athens, Ga.
1883 Andrew Wright, 26 Johns Street, Athens, Ga. (12 Lyons Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.).
1917 David Wynns, 126 South Milledge Street, Athens, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BANNOCK, STATE OF IDAHO.

1339 Julius Howard Abel, McCammon, Idaho (Julnis Holwand, Pocatello, Idaho).
2749 Mark Allred, Burley, Idaho.
2091 Bert August (Aug.) Anderson, 340 West Clark, Pocatello, Idaho.
1909 Henry Anderson, Pocatello, Idaho.
4 Leslie Farold (Gerald, Farald) Anderson, Rexburg, Idaho.
472 Robert Anderson, InWre, Pocatello, Idaho.
2636 James Raymond (R.) Archerson, Wallowa, Oreg. (care of Idaho Ranch Co., Alexander, Idaho).
514 Robert Ashton, 1871 Palow Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. (care of Phoenix Construction Co., Grace, Idaho).
3576 Charles Roy (C. R.) Atchley, 142 South Main, Pocatello, Idaho.
2134 Charles F. (T.) Ayers, Soda Springs, Idaho.
1882 Ted Baggett, Pocatello, Idaho (900 Eighth Avenue South, apartment 4, Minneapolis, Minn.).
675 Dan Baker, Pocatello, Idaho.
2277 Alvin Bingham (Barnham), Broomfield, Mo. (Ex. gang No. 24, Tyhee, Pocatello, Idaho).
658 Wallace Bates, Clayton, Mo. (O. S. L. gang No. 24, Tyhee, Idaho).
309 Archie Beaver, Pocatello, Idaho.
2765 William Wallace Berchard, 911 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
3012 Leland Brown, 152 South First Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.
1868 David (Davis) Roy (Ray) Brown, relief agent, O. S. L., Pocatello, Idaho.
3147 Thomas Elton (Eton, E.) Butterwood, 806 North Main, Pocatello, Idaho.
1470 Herman Carrio (Carrillo), north end of town, Pocatello, Idaho (care of O. S. L., Pocatello, Idaho).
202 Raymond Cantwell, general delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
1495 Ralph Chadwick, 13 North Harrison, Pocatello, Idaho.
578 Nels Edward Christensen (Nick Christensen, Nels Christiansen), 450 South Tenth, Pocatello, Idaho.
2910 Richard (R.) Clabby, Pocatello, Idaho (1112 Wyoming Street, Butte, Mont.).
1936 Joe (Jos.) W. Clark, general delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
2791 Joseph Cordner (Joe Coduor, Jos.), 130 Orange Street, Long Branch, N. J.
3422 Leo Coleman, Pocatello, Idaho.
3754 Francis Theodore (Thedore) Cormier, Perkins House, Pocatello, Idaho.
1410 George William Cox, 548 West Wyeth, Pocatello, Idaho.
3172 Pietro Crow (Peter Coco), 625 East First, Pocatello, Idaho.
1742 Joseph (Joe) Dailly (Joseph Dallcy), Pocatello, Idaho.
3299 Guiseppe Daudrea (Dandes), 958 North Sixth, Pocatello, Idaho.
1931 A. C. Davidson, Sumner, Miss. (Ex. gang No. 24, O. S. L., Tyhee Station, Pocatello, Idaho).
1990 Clarence George Davis, Soda Springs, Idaho.
2593 Edward Davis, 359 North Main Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
2922 Oscar Davis, 202 South First, Pocatello, Idaho.
478 Amedeo (Amedo, Amedon) Dinovelli, Grace, Idaho.
1722 William Doucet (Doncet), bridge department, O. S. L. R. R., Pocatello, Idaho.
156 Jack Dunlap, Y. M. C. A., Pocatello, Idaho.
2563 Walter H. Eller (W. H. Eller), Bingham House, Pocatello, Idaho.
2041 Thomas Ellis, Pocatello, Idaho (care of Grant Smith & Co., Hesper, Mont.).
2746 George Erango (Arango), Chesterfield, Idaho.
2782 Clyde Ephraim (Epriaiu) Evans, Chesterfield, Idaho (1015 East Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah).
732 Leandro Evezuma (Erezuma), Soda Springs, Idaho.
1736 Duct Finley, general delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
274 Walter Foster, 454 South Second, Pocatello, Idaho.
2925 Sidney Kenworth (Lt. S. K.) Freeman, 1609 Seventeenth, Denver, Colo.
3394 James Fulton, Pocatello, Idaho.
777 Francisco Gaviolo (Francisco Gaviola, Zaviola, Gaviolo), Pocatello, Idaho.
1803 Joseph Hyrum Gibbs, Lago, Idaho.
540 Luke S. Gilboy (Gilroy), Alberta House, Pocatello, Idaho (Cheyenne, Wyo.).
1236 Sam Gill, Crystal City, Mo.
1813 Manuel Gonzales, General Delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
1204 Albert Gore, Pocatello, Idaho.
2639 Roy Gossett, Soda Springs, Idaho.
36 Fred Grenz (Grenz), 224 South Second Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
2856 Jacob Guttrez (Gutelrez, Gutlerez), Santa Fe, N. Mex.
2988 Hassen Hamoodey (Hamoody), East Center, Pocatello, Idaho (General Delivery, Ogden, Utah).
586 David C. Harris, 403 East Clark, Pocatello, Idaho.
202 Jack R. Harris, 402 South Main, Bangor, Me.
528 Alfred Oliver Head, Bancroft, Idaho, R. F. D. No. 1.
3707 Frank Harmandis (Hernandez, Hermandez), 208 First Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.
3119 Thomas Earl Hibbard, Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.
887 Edgar Hintz, 400 block North Main Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
3803 Churtoff (C. M., Christoff), Matt Hoehmen (Hoeman), 838 West Bannock, Pocatello, Idaho (Bonneville).
1168 Walter Holiday (Holiday, Holliday), Clarksville, Ark.
1312 Patrick (Partrick) Hanlon (Patrick Hannlon, Honlon), Pocatello, Idaho.
1656 Mark C. Hull, Grace, Idaho.
1011 Walter Jensen, Downey, Idaho.
991 Charles Johnson, Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.
276 Walter Johnson, 205 South Main, Pocatello, Idaho (Joliet, Ill.).
8070 James A. Jones, General Delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.

938 Robert H. Jones, 118 Biscoe Street, Helene, Ark.
425 Logan Kelley (Kelly), 215 Second Street, Fulton, Mo.
3668 William (Will) Keys, Pocatello, Idaho.
3127 George Aklotis (Aklistis) (George A. Klotis), Pocatello, Idaho.
1190 Walter Henry (H.) Kirkman, City Camp, Mink Creek, Pocatello, Idaho.
2431 Albert Langford, 357 North Fourth Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
1623 Hurry Lawson, Grace, Idaho.
3369 Chas. Clarence (C.) Manker, care of Y. M. C. A., Pocatello, Idaho.
529 Andrew Maronelus (A., Andrew, Maronelies, Marcuelies), Pocatello, Idaho.
2706 Augestine Meir (Mealie, Mealic), Robin, Idaho.
3780 William Meyers (Meyer, Meyers), Grace, Idaho.
3789 Davis Mayholnes (Meyhomes) (Davies Meyhomes), 204 South First, Pocatello, Idaho.
2848 Ed Miller, Pocatello, Idaho.
2703 George Miller, City Camp, Pocatello, Idaho.
767 George A. Miller, Tupper House, Pocatello, Idaho.
1923 John Faddles Miller, 565 North Main Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
117 James E. Levin, Pocatello, Idaho.
2595 Frank H. Moreland, 324 South Fifth Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
3342 Keh Takata (Nakota, Nokoto), R. F. D. No. 1, Pocatello, Idaho.
408 Ace Nelson (Nelsen), Henry, Idaho.
3146 Efstratios Pang. Nimtsas (Efstratios Nimtsos), 426 East Lander, Pocatello, Idaho.
3247 James (S.) Stanley Newberry, Cuffey Park Co., Colo. (General Delivery, Idaho Falls, Idaho).
3600 Rade Noronick (Rade Noranick) (Warowine, Austria), care of Phoenix Con. Co., Grace, Idaho.
3791 Will Oliver (Oliver), South Second Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.
3501 Hrestos Panagalopius (Hrieto Panagalopulos), 546 North Fourth, Pocatello, Idaho.
3203 William M. Papavaselion (William Pappavaseicon, William M. Papavoseldon), 306 North Fourth, Pocatello, Idaho.
2906 Francis Charles (C.) Peterson, Henry, Idaho.
2705 John Radic, Pocatello, Idaho.
1537 Frank Reed, Haddock, Idaho.
1872 Henry Rich, 2338 East Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio (Great Northern Hotel, Spokane, Wash.).
2267 Frank Sam, Seventh Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
889 Elmer Elsworth Sanburn, 306 North Main, Pocatello, Idaho.
594 Ernesto Santangelo (Ernest Santangels), 846 North Main Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
1953 Jack Kaneichi (K.) Sawata, 450 North Fourth Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
2031 Martin Raymond (R., M. R.) Sawyer, Y. M. C. A., Pocatello, Idaho.
1937 Frank Scroggins, Pocatello, Idaho.
1423 John S. Slan (Slau), Pocatello, Idaho.
3077 Marko Simatovich, Pocatello, Idaho.
2192 Charles Frederick (Frederic) Smith, 603 North Main, Pocatello, Idaho (Hotel Seward, Seattle, Wash.).
1619 Chester Sherman Smith, Rolin, Idaho.
956 Frank Smith, Soda Springs, Idaho.
1372 John Smith, Pocatello, Idaho.
1257 Edgar Asa (Osa) Stamper, General Delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
1807 Charles Arthur (A.) Stevens, 139 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
369 Frank T. Sullivan (Frank Sullivan), 435 West Londer, Pocatello, Idaho.
2158 James Samuels (Samuel, S.) Terrell, Grace, Idaho (Spring Garden, Calif.).
516 Peter Thompson, 567 North Main, Pocatello, Idaho.
427 Sime Tomick, Grace, Idaho.
1780 John Torrez, Soda Springs, Idaho (box 4, care of Mike Barcley, Blackfoot, Idaho).
3562 John Tsropelakis (Tsiopelakis), 623 Fifth Street 623 North Fifth Avenue), Pocatello, Idaho.
2629 Amado Wassac, California, San Diego, Calif. (O. S. L. Section, Alexander, Idaho).
591 Irwin (Irvin) Watts, O. S. L. Yards, Pocatello, Idaho.
2983 Charles Munroe (M.) Watson, Bancroft, Idaho.
2312 William Webb, 537 Fourth Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.
3162 Rivers Weeks, In the Wye, Pocatello, Idaho.
710 Ray (Roy) Welch (Welch), Grace, Idaho (Kansas City, Mo.).
476 Willie White East Clark, Pocatello, Idaho.
2007 James Harris (H.) Whitford, Horse Camp, West Pocatello, Pocatello, Idaho.
2908 August Charles (C.) Williams, City Mink Creek Camp, Pocatello, Idaho (care General Delivery, Butte, Mont.).
993 James Williams, Pocatello, Idaho.
1188 George Harold (Herald) Wilson, General Delivery, Pocatello, Idaho.
1491 William Wilson, Chesterfield, Idaho (520 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill.).
433 Ernest Ansley (A., Ernest) Wood, Spadra, Ark.
1135 Wynn Mathew (M.) Woolard, Bancroft, Idaho.
3297 Nick Zohos (Zobos), 420 East Lander, Pocatello, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BANNOCK, STATE OF IDAHO.

2029 William (Will) Brown, 217 North Third Street, Pocatello, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LATAH, STATE OF IDAHO.

1489 David Yance Ellis, Kendrick, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF IDAHO.

4 George C. Williams (George O. Williams), Kimama, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MINIDOKA, STATE OF IDAHO.

60 James Jensen, 90 Brockle and Lane, Rupert, Idaho (Ephriam, Utah).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SHOSHONE, STATE OF IDAHO.

1205 John James Gallagher, Burke, Idaho.
1784 John Johnson, Mullen, Idaho (Wasa Lew Nykarleby, Finland).

LOCAL BOARD FOR CITY OF CHICAGO, DIVISION NO. 13, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2212 Thomas James Fleming 4924 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Thos. Fleming, 4829 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 70, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1068 Ernest Smith, 4742 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

893 Willie Grady, 1551 Division Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1802 Charles Edwards, Colgate, Md.
3276 Joseph Gonzalez, Raspburg, Md. (Joseph Menscila, Rosedale, Md.).
3167 John Richard Young, Benges P. O., Md. (Benges, Md.).
2249 John B. Mergler (John Mergler), 3223 Fairmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

527a Ormond B. Ackiss, 658 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
201 Clarence Alexander, 100 North Front Street, Baltimore, Md.
856 Robert Allen, 520 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1925 Jay E. Bailey (Bailay), 319 Paca Street (1633 Bentalou Street), Baltimore, Md.
1238 Jerry Baldwin, 245 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
252 Warner Ball, 672 West Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
243 William Blumenthal (Wm. Blumenthal), 614 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
1028 Martin S. Bowser, 620 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
1858 Karl Braun (Karl Brown), 674 West Saratoga, Baltimore, Md.
903 Robert Brown, 662 West German Street, Baltimore, Md.
1026 William Brown, 330 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
471 John A. Carter, 302 North Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1038 Walter A. Casemore (R. Walter Casemore), 713 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1651 Eugene J. Chaney, 722 Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
1803 William (Wm.) Chavis, 330 O Alley, Baltimore, Md.
1500 William E. Childs, 758 West Lexington Street (925 Hollins Street, 1504 West Lexington Street), Baltimore, Md.
51 Chin Chong, 117 West Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
79a McLearn (McLeran) Clark, Camp Meade, Anne Arundel County, Md.
1444 Joseph C. Clayton (Joseph Carl Clayton), 1619 Market Street, Baltimore, Md.
89 Joseph Coates, 337 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md. (Jo Coates, 881 North Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1095 Alonzo B. Cochran (George B. Cochran), 651 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
152 Edward E. (Edward T.) Collins, American Int. S. B. Co., Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pa.
1590 Robert Louis Corker (Robert Louis Corker), 640 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1488 Frank N. (Frank Norbert) Cornelius, 320 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1507 Robert E. L. Cox (Robert E. Lee Cox), 706 West Lexington, Baltimore, Md.
1686 James Crosby, 666 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
86 George Henry Deans (Geo. Henry Dean), 309 Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
57 Walter M. (Walter Moses) Dillon, 211 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
2024a Cooney Donway, 325 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1074 Theodore Edwards, 654 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
151a Donald E. Eller, 702–4 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
1350 Robert L. English (Robt. L. English), 107 East Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
695 Isreal Epstein, 117 Harrison Street, Baltimore, Md.
745b Frank Devine Everitt, 809 West Belmont, Pensacola, Fla. (care of post office, Latrobe, Pa.).
1941 Frank E. Fanning, 720 West Lexington, Baltimore, Md.
1241 David F. Fields (David P. Fields), 224 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1204 Jerry J. Fitzpatrick, Nacht Building, Fayette Street (care of British consulate), Baltimore, Md.
1180 Henry W. Forrester (Henry Weber Forester, Henry Weber Foerster), 107 East Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
59 Robert Gavin, 735 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
603a Herbert Giles, 157 North Fourteenth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. (757 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.).
31 Herman Gill, 113 East Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1422 Alfred Goldberry (Goldberg), 244 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
135 Simmons Green (Greene), 126 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md. (Simmos Green, 500 George Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1024 Wesley Green, 245 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
2022a William (Wm.) Green, 304 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1918 William P. Gregory (Wm. Gregory, Wm. P. Gregory), 731 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
24 Lorraine Thomas Grey, 202 North Arch Street, Baltimore, Md.
1386 Richard Griffin, 744 Walsche Street, Baltimore, Md.
489 Evander Gunter, 245 Pear Street, Baltimore, Md.
478 Wesley (Westley) Gunter, 834 Pear Street, Baltimore, Md.
1012 Frank Hannibal (Frank Hanibal, Frank Hanibol), 115 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
825 Frederick Hared, 8–12 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
316 Mike Harmon (Harman), 715 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1185 Grover Hearse, 231 Pearl Street (1715 Keyser Street), Baltimore, Md.
1904 William Henry, 623 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1582 Haywood (Hayward, H. W.) Holley, 673 Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
183 Joseph J. Howard (Jos. J. Howard), 674 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1660 John Hunter, 784 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
915 George Jenkins, 127 Arch Street, Baltimore, Md. (702 Josephine Street, Baltimore, Md.)
1377 Thomas H. Johns, jr., 652 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
193 Robert F. (Robt. F.) Johnson, address unknown.
717 George Edgar (Geo. Edgar, George E.) Jones, 334 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
1828 Louis C. Jones (Lewis Corthorn Jones), 200 Harrison Street, Baltimore, Md.
1417 James Kilpatrick, 110 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
342 Alfred Kladike (Alfred Heinrich Hladik, Alfred Hladiky), 725 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
128 Roul Edmund La Duc (Paul Edmund La Duc), 332 St. Paul, Baltimore, Md.
1473 Charles W. Lenshaw (Charles William Lenshaw, Charles Wm. Lenshaw), 608 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
155 Herbert R. Lentz, 660 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
1463 John W. Lesner (John William Lesner), 766 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.

107 Joseph Lestankas (Lostanskas, Lastansky), 740 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1530 Manuel Llarnes (Llanres), Brooklyn, N. Y.
67 Witte (Wittie) Limehouse, 620 West Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
1518 Henry Long (Hong), Brooklyn, N. Y.
1083a John Lystad (J. Lystad), Hotel Lexington, Baltimore, Md.
886 Elliott McGraw (Ellicott McGraw), 318 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
622 John J. Martin, 213 North Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.
1297 Casimer Massaites (Casimir Massaites, Kazimier Massaetes), 709 West Lombard Street.
1096 Charles Meyers, 638 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
538 Charles Millhiser (Chas. Millhiser), 10 South Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.
1999 Lawrence Mills, 651 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md. (Rustburg, Va.)
1177 George Mitchell, 410 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
34 Charles H. (Chas. H., Chas. Henry) Newman, 229 North Arch Street, Baltimore, Md.
88 Joseph Nixon, 232 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
662 Warner Norris, 411 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.
684 Ernest F. Nyman (Ernest Fabian Hyman, Ernest Fabian Nyman), Anchorage, Baltimore, Md.
152 William T. (William Thomas) O'Connor, 141 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
1889 Robert Ogle, 740 Waesche Street, Baltimore, Md. (1922 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1547 John V. Pender, 650 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1320 Herbert (Hebrew) Perry, 704 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
1498 John Peterson, Anchor Hotel, Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
1076 John R. Powell (John P. Powell), 724 North Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1113a Grover M. Pugh, Anchor, Pratt, and Market Streets, Baltimore, Md.
1766 Harrison Raglon, 411 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.
981 John Reed, 213 Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.
1429 Joseph M. Reif, 761 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md. (Joseph Mathew Reif, Security, Md.).
762 Blanchard A. Riggs (Blanchard Albert Riggs), 408 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
151 John D. Rocklington, 650 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
800 John A. Ruperti (John Ruperti), 104 North Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.
1943 William (Willie) Russell, 685 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1025 James H. (James Henry, Jas. H.) Sales, 317 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1111 Herman M. Schutt (H. M. Schatt), Calvert Hotel. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
577 Herman Shalblin (Schaiblin), 309 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
160 James Shanklin, 115 Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1542 Joseph F. Shea (Joseph C. Shea), 332 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
532a Morris Sheinfeld (Morris Scheinfield, Morris Sheinfield), 702 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
386 Arthur Shivers, 622 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
1077 Alphonce Silligriest (Alphonse Siligiest), 236 North Pearl Street, Baltimore, Md.
1086 Tillman Hopper Smith, 325 Diamond Street, Baltimore, Md.
1057 John W. (John William) Smolander, 728 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. (2239 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)
829a Severin M. Sorensen (Severin Martinus Sorenson, Sevlern Martinus Sorensen), 516 Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
1949 Soren E. A. Sorensen (Sorin Elnas Armandus Sorensen), 110 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
1729a Albert Stanger (Albert Stranger), care of British consulate, Baltimore, Md.
910 Tony (Tonry) Stellato, 60 Market Place, Baltimore, Md.
671 Richard Stewart, 666 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1060 John A. (John Alexander) Sutton, 231 Harrison Street, Baltimore, Md.
63 Aaron (Aron) Tanner, 672 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
764 Robert Taylor, 530 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
610 Lewis Thomas, care of C. W. Hand, Port Norris, Md.
1000 Frank Urbang, 100 East Pleasant Street, Baltimore, Md.
1670 George R. Walker, 48 Market Place, Baltimore, Md.
1155 James Wallace (James Elton Wallace), 638 Raborg Street, Baltimore, Md.
142 John Wallace (John J. Wallace), 306 Market Space, Baltimore, Md.
1856 Joseph Wehgarten (Jos. Wehgartner, Joseph Wehgartner), 728 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
119 Charles Earl White (Chas. E. White), 417 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
441 James White, 650 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.
1188 Paul A. Wightman (Paul Addison), United States Employment Bureau, Gay and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.
1636 Frank A. Wilberding, 612 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
2042 Clarence Williams, 724 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1244 Frank Williams, 622 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
786 Henry Williams, 643 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
1082 Perry Wilmer, 622 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
474 John Wilson, 341 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.
150 Levi Wilson, 341 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md. (care general delivery, Newport News, Va.).
1 Samuel Wilson, 773 (722) Sarah Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
719 Albert Wood, 768 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
1972 John Woodard, 704 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
1658 Leroy R. C. Young (Leroy Raymond Collins Young), 504 West Lemmon Street, Baltimore, Md.
1436 John T. Zahler, 312 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md. (John Travis Zahler, 755 West Fayette Street (general delivery), Baltimore, Md.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 42, MASSACHUSETTS.

1625 Herbert A. Potter (Herbert Arthur Potter, jr.), North Dartmouth, Dartmouth, Mass.
912 Antone (Antony) J. Silveira, Clark Street, South Dartmouth, Mass.

721 Albert Valin (Albert Francis Zephr Valin), Onset, Wareham County, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CHELSEA, MASS.

1439 Frank Allard, 30 Stockton Street, Chelsea, Mass.
643 Rolly Davis, 16 Pine Street, Chelsea, Mass.
1897 or 1397 Earl C. Dickey (Earl Stanley Dickey), 32 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
35 John Evans, 96 Watt Street, Chelsea, Mass.
935 Carleton E. Hadley (Carletan or Carleton Reed Hadley, Carlton Reed Hadley), 4 Franklin Street, Chelsea, Mass.
442 Wm. A. Harvey (William Alonzo Horvey), 58 Pinckney, East Somerville, Mass.
2165 John T. King, 25 Lynn, Chelsea, Mass. (Broad Cove, B. de V., Newfoundland).
178 Evan Klemzng (Evan Klemzug), 98 Blossom Street, Chelsea, Mass.
89 John G. Lordan (John Gregory Lordan, John G. Lordon), 158 Marlboro Street, Chelsea, Mass.
663 John (P.) Luzetti, 156 Chelsea Street, Charlestown, Mass.
137 Jos. M. Murphy, 101 Clark Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
204 Charles J. O'Brien (Charles Joseph O'Brien), 214 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
769 Edw. (Edward) J. Powers, 251 Webster Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
87 Henry Arthur Richards, 825 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
2024 William Rynkosky, 5 Fifth, Chelsea, Mass.
177 Richard H. (Henry) Saunders, 41 Orange Street, Chelsea, Mass. (Richard Henry Saunders, 6 Edward Street, Worcester, Mass.).
868 Isaac Shapiro, 85 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
8968 Harry E. (Francis) Stanley, 27 Chester Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
1295 Haroutun Terzian, 60 Heard, Chelsea, Mass. (Haroutun Targian, 30 Melendy Avenue, Watertown, Mass.).
1520 Louis J. Waller (L. Waller), 744 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, MALDEN, MASS.

622 Isadore (Isidore) Aldenstein, 55 Newton Street, Malden, Mass.
320 Andrew Christianson, 24 Blain Street, Malden, Mass.
1429 John F. Clooman, 90 Boylston Street, Malden, Mass.
819 Meyer (Myer) Cohen, 87 Porter Street, Malden, Mass.
1343 Wm. Derzavetz, 376 Cross Street, Malden, Mass.
1858 Geo. Goldberg, 20 Dale Street, Malden, Mass.
122 Harry Herman, 350 Eastern Avenue, Malden, Mass.
629 Lewis Johnson, 21 Wolcott Street, Malden, Mass.
1403 Jake Kufman, 44 Center Street, Malden, Mass.
967 Richard Tobin, 275 Medford Street, Malden, Mass.
92 Harry J. (Harry Joseph) Trock, 253 Cross Street, Malden, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR TAUNTON, MASS.

1130 John Baptista (John Batista), 15 Plain Street, Taunton, Mass.
2305 Damiarios Beilixides, 198 Antolin Street, Taunton, Mass. (Damiano (Damiarios) L. Beilixides, 82 Cohannet Street, Taunton, Mass.).
507 Paul Cassie (Paul Cassio), 89 Linden Street, Taunton, Mass.
1861 John Silva Coellio (Yaas Coellio), 208 School Street, Taunton, Mass.
3142 Frank Duearts (Frank Duarts), 188 School Street, Taunton, Mass.
2469 Elzior Duval, 110 Whittenton Street, Taunton, Mass.
2889 John Ferreira, 217 Washington Street, Taunton, Mass.
2444 Thomas F. Green (Thomas F. Greene), State Hospital, Taunton, Mass.
994 Dana R. Gurney, 31 Union Street, Taunton, Mass.
2790 John Enos Hunes, 118 Summer Street, Taunton, Mass.
1368 John P. Kotchevoy (J. P. Kotchevoy), Taunton Run, Taunton, Mass.
1134 William F. McMahon, 5 Dean Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
404 Napoleon Mahen, 165 Middleboro Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
2703 Americo M. Margues (Americo M. Mendanza), 216 School Street, Taunton, Mass.
2521 John C. Mell, 2 Screw Block, Taunton, Mass.
107 John Franklin Murphy, 146 School Street, Taunton, Mass.
406 James D. O'Connell, 7 Summer Street, Taunton, Mass.
1391 Henry Price, 4 First Street, Taunton, Mass.
3410 Frank Silva, 1 Box 25, Berkely Street (25 Berkley Street), Taunton, Mass.
711 Joseph Soras (Joseph V. Soras), 28 Purchase Street, Taunton, Mass.
2076 Marcellino Souza, 19 Franklin Street, Taunton, Mass.
1625 Michael Stamateades (Michael A. Stamateades, Michael N. Stamsteades), 14 Randall Street, Taunton, Mass.
2176 Joshua A. Stennett (Joshua Stennett, Joshue A. Stennett), 76 High Street, Taunton, Mass.
1204 Fred A. Strong, State Hospital, Taunton, Mass.
1921 Enos Tarvas (Enos Tarvars), Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Mass.
326 Joseph Tigan, 40 Mason Street, Taunton, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1800 Charles Norkus, 117 Delmar Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

979 Eddie J. Dufour, 711 Summitt Street, Toledo, Ohio (care of United Fuel & Supply Co., Marine Department, Detroit, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

2049 George H. Wightman (George Wightman), 540 West Ridge Street, Marquette, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF NEVADA.

243 John Carl Kock (John Carl Koch, John C. Koch), 6646 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF MINERAL, STATE OF NEVADA.

311 Joe Diddell, Mina, Nev. (Chester, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NYE, STATE OF NEVADA.

40 Cornelius Sullivan, Tonopah, Nev. (Manhattan, Nev.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA.

1545 Ghiorsi Amando (Armando), Verdi, Nev.
466 Fred Annis, Manning Hotel Plaza, Reno, Nev.
1028 Wm. J. Barnes, jr., 611 Ninth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. (1236 A Street, Sparks, Nev.).

1968a Ernest B. Baumann, R. F. D., Reno, Nev. (Ernest Brun Baumann (Bruno Baumann), R. F. D., Sparks, Nev.).
1467 Raymond Paul Bayer (Boyer, Boyner), 144 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.
1847 Edwin Cabbin (Cobbin), Pioneer Hotel, Reno, Nev.
2079 Joseph Carmilli (Carmilla), care of Colombo Hotel, Reno, Nev.
634 Francisco Castro, Gerlach, Nev.
2063 Attilio Cazzola (Attilio Cozzolo, Ottilio Cozzola), Verdi, Nev.
2147 Woon Chow Chong (Woo Chew Chung), 127 Front Street, Reno, Nev.
1936 Ae Kue Chum (Ae Kue Chun), R. F. D., Reno, Nev.
670 Danis J. Cladianos (Danis John Cladianoa), 128 East Commerce, Reno, Nev.
613 H. H. Coffey, general delivery, Reno, Nev.
2335 Frank Cohns, Baltimore, Md.
707 Leo Conn, Verdi, Nev.
385 Manuel J. Cordova, 220 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
912 Jean Pierre Crassarret (Cassarret), 403 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
1386 John P. Croftchick (Croftshick), Reno, Nev.
1058 James L. Dakan (James Lemartera Dakan), 145 West Second Street, Reno, Nev.
2061a Salvatore (Salvator) Dalporto, 238 Lake Street, Reno, Nev.
2249 Benito Dandarieta (Dandarieta), Pyramid, Nev. (Westwood, Colo.).
1932 Anacleto Demander (Demandar, Demandor), Westwood, Colo. (1522 B Street, Sparks, Nev.).
2323 Harry Dixon, Fallon, Nev.
1910 Erwin Edmunds, 355 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
727a Wasaburo Endo, Reynard, Nev.
1645 Yoel (Noel) Fladerman, 103 East Plaza Street, Reno, Nev.
513 Thomas Frank Foran, Gallory Hotel, Reno, Nev.
2110 Albert Henry (Henery) Foster, Saturno Building, Reno, Nev.
1256 Howard Fox, 325½ Twelfth (245½ Second) Street, Sacramento, Calif.
1516 Henry Gee, 24 First Street, Reno, Nev.
1047 Lee Lung (Gee, 104 Lake Street, Reno, Nev.
2135 Ben H. Gilbert, 12 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
2015 Cruz Goyenedre (Goyenecke), Reno, Nev.
730 Germano Gragnani (Grangani), 1118 A Street, Sparks, Nev.
1945 Robert Joseph Graham, Grail, British Columbia, Canada (1002 East Fourth, Reno, Nev.).
426 Esquiel Gurule (Eseguiel Gurule), 429 Evans Street, Reno, Nev.
1721 Charles Hall (Charles M. Hall), 402 Eleventh Street, Sparks, Nev.
611 Edward Harris, 723 West Second Street, Reno, Nev.
589 Jessie L. Hastings (Jessie LeRoy Hastings), Ninth and C Streets, Sparks, Nev.
2313 Ralph D. Hendricks (Ralph Durward Hendricks), 118 Elm Street, Reno, Nev.
38 Anthony Hiller, care of chief of police, Reno, Nev.
2025 Gee Hong, 172 Front Street, Reno, Nev.
1263 Clarence Johnson, Verdi, Nev.
511 John Jolls, Sunkist, Nev.
1684 Edward W. Jones, Constantia, Calif. (general delivery, Reno, Nev.).
693 Jorgen Jorgenson (Jorgensen), Verdi, Nev.
1719 Alvin S. Kenyon (Alvin Sheldon Kenyon), Verdi, Nev.
1281 Henry Kramer, 453 Sutro Street, Reno, Nev.
2009 Fred E. Latham, Mento (Menlo) Hotel, Reno, Nev.
431 Francisco Ynis Lauther, Espanol Hotel, Reno, Nev.
1362 Macario M. H. Lichanio (Lichaneo), 203 Ralston Street, Reno, Nev.
2092 Albert J. Lindemeyer, general delivery, Golden Annex, Reno, Nev.
1646 Virgil H. Long, 243½ Russell Street (Virgil Herbert Long, 243½ Russell Street), Portland, Oreg.
289 Fedele Lorenzini (Lorenglni), corner Sixth and C Streets, Sparks, Nev.
1507 Andrew McDonald (McDowell), 224 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
1455 Harold C. McEldowney, Abby Apartment, Jones Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Virginia Hotel, Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.).
1880 John S. Machando (Machado), R. F. D., Reno, Nev.
847 Warren E. Makey (Warren Edward Makey, Warren Edward Moxey), 4507 Richardson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
1777 Santino Maranado (Santiano Moranda), Wadsworth, Nev.
1978 F. M. Maracille, box 283, Rupert, Idaho (Gerlach, Nev.).
1520 Frank Martin (Frank Martini), Tuscano Hotel (Toscano Hotel), Reno, Nev.
1510 Frank R. Mitchell, City Hall, Reno, Nev.
2028 Kataro Nakanye, 249 West Liberty Street, Reno, Nev.
2341 Edward O'Brien, Rickero Street, Reno, Nev.
1525 Theo Pappas (Proppas), Verdi, Nev.
948 Cuglielmo Rafeta (Gugilelmo Raffetto, Rafeto), 231 Lake Street, Reno, Nev.
917 Peter Regeeto (Regzetto, Rigzato), general delivery, Sparks, Nev.
1610 A. Romero, 625 Corena Street (625 College Street), Los Angeles, Calif.
1345 Frank George Stafford (Sanford), Alameda, Calif.
2039 Jose Samara, Gerlack, Nev.
1426 Harold J. Scott (Harold Frank Scott), Club House, Sparks, Nev.
842 John Sisney, 428½ North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
267 Ralph Valentine Smith, 1230 West Second Street, Reno, Nev.
731 Charles Stewart, Sparks, Nev.
1117 Wm. L. Thackaray (Thackery), Twelfth and E Streets, Sparks, Nev.
1776 Sam Thomas, Walton Hotel, North Virginia, Reno, Nev. (Tonopah, Nev.).
557 Luigi Tognini (Tognoni), Europe Hotel, Reno, Nev.
1724 Lee An (Ah) Tom (Lee Ah (All) Tom), 102 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
2142 Otila Tomlinson, Martin Hotel, North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
1321 Tommy Townsend, Fort Bidwell, Calif.
2072 Raymond M. Valentine (Raymond M. Valencia, Valensia), Delano, Calif.
288 John Wallace, Sparks, Nev. (222 West Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah).
921 Albert Walters (Walter), 192 South Third Street, San Jose, Calif.
1414 Harry Williams, P. O. box 561, Reno, Nev.
1053 B. E. Williams, Washoe, Nev.

2343 Albert F. Wilson, general delivery, Reno, Nev.
1511 Jack Wilson, 523½ East Sixth Street, Reno, Nev.
1735 Gee Wing, 172 Front Street, Reno, Nev.
1939 Ling Sing Wing (Leong), 265 Lake Street, Reno, Nev.
763a Yee (Gee) Won, 333 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.
1891 Pantaleon Ysturig, Roop, Nev.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. H.

649 Alphonso (Alfonso) Alba, 16 Franklin Street, Exeter, N. H.
1299 Edward Connolly, R. F. D. 1, Exeter, N. H.
8 Henry L. Jackson (Henry Louis Jackson), Windham, Rockingham, N. H.
1255 Pierre B. Quelett, Epping, N. H.
1417 Timothy J. Reardon, Exeter, N. H.
672 Charles A. Rose (Charles Augustus Rose), Front Street, Exeter, N. H.
404 Joseph C. Russell (Joseph Charles Russell, Joseph Charles Rousse), Epping, N. H.
561 William Wilson, Epping, N. H.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

1179 Charles Carter, 590 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J. (590 Hudson, West Hackensack, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, ELIZABETH, N. J.

2667 Stanley Mishek, 1148 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. (Stanley Mislich, 1134 Elizabeth Avenue, Campbell Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

1463 Harold C. Wilcox (Harold C. Willcox), 269 Second Street, South Amboy, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR CAPE MAY COUNTY, N. J.

852a George J. Briddell, Wildwood, N. J. (120 Garfield Avenue, Wildwood, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR UNION COUNTY, N. MEX.

410 Casimiro Borella (Casimiro Barella), Bueyeros, N. Mex.
1088 Howard McDonald Coulter, Patterson, N. Mex.
1070 Arthur W. Crawford, Clayton, N. Mex.
350 Lester James Crosley (Lester James Crosby), Patterson, N. Mex.
1533 Juan Gabriel De Herrera (Juan Gabrialde Herrera, Juan Gabrial Herrera), Kephart, N. Mex.
1315 Adoneins Garcia, 241 Lindon Avenue, Trinidad, Colo.
471 Juan Cruz Garcia, Clayton, N. Mex.
69 Thomas Garcia, Folsom, N. Mex.
770 Elmer Goff, Thomas, N. Mex.
700 Fred McCarthey (Fred McCartney), Harrington, N. Mex.
139 Abelino Martinez (Abilino Martiney), Mosquero, N. Mex.
621 Noah Oney, Clayton, N. Mex.
227 Jose Solomon Perea (Jose Salomon Perea), Mosquero, N. Mex.
972 Ramon Romero (Ramone Romero), Pasamonte, N. Mex.
1408 Max Soloz (Max Salas), Folsom, N. Mex.
1760 Welr Stanley (Wirir Stanley, Wair Stanley), Clayton, N. Mex.
1128 Lyle M. Stone (Lyle Merriend Stone), Guy, N. Mex.
82 John Turner, Tucumcari, Union, N. Mex.
122 Telesfor Valdez (Tllisfir Caldiz, Telesfer Caldez), Corrumpa, Union, N. Mex.
1594 Samuel Vigil (Samuel Vlji), Mosquero, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1, ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

295 John W. Ryan, 50 Oneida Street, Cohoes, N. Y.
1124 Tony Koncerwich (Tony Koncerwick), 6 Sargent Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

61 Frank Matro, R. F. D., Altamont, N. Y. (Francisco Matro, R. F. D. No. 1, Altamont, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1901 Alexander Gabryelewicz, 119 Colt, Buffalo, N. Y. (119 Cort Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 52 Washington Street, Rochester, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1810 Joseph Helmickl, 73 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, BUFFALO, N. Y.

431 Howard Irving Raymond, 82 Grape Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (77 Baynes Street, Buffalo, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, BUFFALO, N. Y.

135 Clement Allen Smith, 1106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Clement A. Smith, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

2258 John G. Halby, 151 Minneapolis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (R. F. D., Kenmore, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF GREENE, N. Y.

861 Vernie David Williams, Athens (Alsen), N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

903a Ralph I. Mance, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

1929a Frank E. Ogden, 80 North White Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, NASSAU COUNTY, N. Y.

2987a Samuel Jones, Glen Cove, N. Y. (Front Street, Glen Cove, N. Y.).
559 Victor Korinske, Glenwood Landing, N. Y. (Victor Korinski, Shore Road, Glenwood, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1704 Harry Menes, 286 Brook Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, NEW YORK, N. Y.

209 Pasquale Renzulli, 415 East One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, NEW YORK, N. Y.

869 John Berg, 563 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 25, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

1884a Rolland Heitz (Kolland Heitz, Rolland Heck), 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 27, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

3964 Jacob Jacobsen, 66 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1562 Oscar Foss, 597 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 28, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

1976 Joseph (Joe) Carlo, 90 Summit Street, New York, N. Y.
2775 Joseph Kelchert (Joseph Kelcher), 413 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 33, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

85 James McCarthy, 759 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 39, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2796 Alfred Marangio, 149 Navy Street, New York, N. Y. (299 Neues Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 299 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 45, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2819 Charles Martin, 138 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 52, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

844 Horry Hollander (Harry Hollande), 145-147 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 75, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1805 James Donnelly (James Donelly), 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 80, NEW YORK, N. Y.

427 Arthur Rosenberg, 441 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 83, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2052 Abraham Fried, 240 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Abe Fried (Abraham Freed) 240 Glenmore Avenue, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 89, NEW YORK, N. Y.

25 Gunmore Svenson, Old Dominion Line, New York, N. Y. (Gunmore Svenson, *Marie*, steamer, Old Dominion Line).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 94, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

1970a James Amos, 106 Bowery (Amos James, 100 Bovery), New York, N. Y.
1658 Edward J. Murphy, 11 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 95, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2140 John McCloskey (John McCloskey, John M'Clockey), 103 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 97, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

312 Harry Cohen, 247 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
199 Charles Fishman, 107 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 98, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1072 Harry Dornfeld, 118 Attorney Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 99, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2359 Joseph Feet (Joseph Felt), 94 Attorney Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 103, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

620 Isidor (Isidore) Diamond, 633 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 104, NEW YORK, N. Y.

483 Nathan Kam, 416 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
473 Morris Shapiro, 312 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 108, NEW YORK, N. Y.

117a Randolph (Randolf) Williamson, 102 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 111, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2748 August Loeser, 548 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (workhouse, Blackwells Island, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 117, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2543 Jacob Garfinkle (Jacob Garfinkel), 305 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 119, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2348 William Carey, 338 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 123, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1539 Thomas F. McCue, 327 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 126, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

87 Manuel Vasconcellar, 158 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 127, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

1714 Jack Baum (Jack Henry Baum), 242 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 135, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

322 Thomas McKeown, 514 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2967 Arthur Nelson, 527 Hill Street, San Francisco, Calif. (521 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.).
1508 Terence McManus, 3210 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 138, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

65 Joseph F. Potenaude (Joseph Francis Patenaude), 517 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 139, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

203 George Golden (George W. Golden), 71 West One hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
2930 Reginald Bean (Peginald A. Bean), 114 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 142, NEW YORK, N. Y.

500 Rene Surdej (Rene Surdez), 1564 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 149, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2 Robert S. Steel, 509 West One hundred and eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Robert Samuel Steel (Robert S. Steel), 550 West One hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 152, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

130a Thomas F. McCann, 1897 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Thomas Francis, 4 East End, Wighton, Cumberland, England).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 157, NEW YORK, N. Y.

841 Joseph Newmark, 1626 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 158, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

4220 Farrel F. (Farrell F., Farrell Francis) Gallagher, 115 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
8139 Joel (Goel) Georges, 105 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 162, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

549 John Joseph Duffy, 72 Bowery, New York, N. Y. (John Duffy, Randalls Island, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 165, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

2040 John Cirigliano (John H. Cirigliano), 295 Pleasant Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 167, CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

910 Clifton Watkins, 17 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
1710 Henry L. (Henry Lore) Borum, 40 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
2832 Richard Brown, 65 West One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
4010 Walter Bennefield (Walter Bennefield, Walter Rennlefiled), 69 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

1494 George Jay Williams, Liverpool, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

78 Mahlon B. Hoyles, 114 Pulteney, Geneva, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

1886 Frank Vandewart, 187 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y. (Frank Vandvort, 34 Johnson Street, Newburgh, N. Y.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

1357 Edward Penn, 28 Cottage Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Winston-Salem, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

2538 Charles Graham, 123 Lyndhurst Street, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

2373 Harry Smith, 259 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

703 William S. Baker, Rexford, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY, N. Y.

281 Earnest Pierce, Howe Cave, N. Y. (Ernest Pierce, Central Bridge, N. Y.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2 SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y.

940 Chandler, Kenneth (Chandler, Kennard), Bay Shore, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

527 Phillip Hoffman, Woodbine, N. J. (Philip Hoffman, Monticello, N. Y.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

1153 Harry P. Guttman, 229 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Harry Paul Guttman, 227 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N. Y.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, UTICA, N. Y.

3607 Michael Joseph Davay, New York Central commissary department, Utica, N. Y. (Michael Joseph Darray, New York Central Railroad commissary department, Utica, N. Y.)
2616 Guy Patnode, Boggs Hotel, Utica, N. Y.
1358a Frank H. Pearse, Nicholson Hotel, Turner Street (412 Pixley Street), Utica, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, UTICA, N. Y.

100 Bernard Lyden, 610 Charlotte Street, Utica, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

917 Francis J. Walker, Polly Park Road, Harrison, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2700 Cleveland Bennett, Reidsville, N. C.
2150a Clarence Black, Madison, N. C.
1097 Willie Geo. (George) Brooks, Benaja, N. C.
2579 Geo. B Chatham, 1, Spray, N. C. (Madison, N. C.).
1072 Martin Davis, Reidsville, N. C.
1499 Aaron Dillard, Leaksville, N. C.
318 Eddie H. Evans, Chadwick, N. Y. (Evans, Eddie H., Spray, N. C.).
2418 Ben Evins, Spray, N. C.
2618 John Farmer (Jno. Farmer), Spray, N. C.
2115 Jas. Albert (James Albert) Galloway, Reidsville, N. C.
1095 Alex Gentry, Madison, N. C.
1049 Julius Glenn, Reidsville, N. C.
98 Floyd Hairston (Harston), Leakesville, N. C. (Leaksville, N. C.).
2973 Forest Hairston, Leaksville, N. C.
1507 Wm. C. Hankins, Spray, N. C.
888 Birdett Howie, Leaksville, N. C.
2201 Robt. Hyatt (Robert E. Hyatt), Spray, N. C.
812 Joe Johnson, Spray, N. C.
2240 Wesley (Westly) Johnson, R. F. D. No. 3, Ruffin, N. C.
206 John E. (Eugene) King, Leaksville, N. C.
237 Charles Lowe, Spray, N. C.
118 Robert King, R. F. D. No. 1, Ruffin, N. C.
2977 Fletcher Marshall, Reidsville, N. C.
1820 John Maynard (Maynord), Reidsville, N. C.
1878 Raynor Mayner, Leaksville (Leaksalle), N. C.
1191 John Moore, Reidsville, N. C.
338 David Moseley (Mosely), Reidsville, N. C. (Greenville, S. C.).
272 James Carl (Cecil) Orr, Leaksville, N. C.
2760 John Pickard, Reidsville, N. C.
872 Lonnie Polk, R. F. D. No. 5, Reidsville, N. C.
1457 Sam Reid, Draper Road, Spray, N. C.
881 Henry W. Richardson, Spray, N. C.
2746 Peter Roberts (Ashby), Spray, N. C.
2987 Benj. Franklin Rook (Benjamin (B. J.) Rook), 313 Rodenhiser Street, Danville, Va.
1005 Perry (Percy) Scales, Reidsville, N. C.
18 Arthur Smith, Spray, N. C.
2140 Luther Elmer Smith, R. F. D., Wentworth, N. C.
1974 Wm. (William) Southard, Stokesdale, N. C.
2301 Wm. Luther (Wm. L.) Southard, Reidsville, N. C.
270 Willie Taylor, R. F. D., Leaksville, N. C.

2553 Robt. (Robert) Tinsley, Spray, N. C.
1893 Walter Wall, Spray, N. C.
1593 Jesse Wall, Reidsville, N. C.
1234 Frank Whitner, Reidsville, N. C.
2304 Charles Wilkerson, Reidsville, N. C.
74 Sherman Ed. Young (Sherman Edwards Young), Spray, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF AKRON, STATE OF OHIO.

2120 Richard H. (Hazelwood) Vincent, 606 East Exchange Street, Akron, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF AKRON, STATE OF OHIO.

1681 James Eldridge, Columbus Asphalt Paving Co., Akron, Ohio (Camp Columbus Asphalt Paving Co., South Akron, Ohio).
1740 Louis P. Stumpp, 415 Grant Street, Akron, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

1965 Edward J. McCarthy, teamster camp, East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 15, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

4133 Robert Preston, 1112 Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio (Maybeuring, W. Va.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 17, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

5126 Joseph Valentine, 12326 Ashbury Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DAYTON, STATE OF OHIO.

2009 Robert Edison, 439 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
2254 George Alexander (Allander) Lucas, R. F. D. No. 2, Roseboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENE, STATE OF OHIO.

770 Raymond Emmett Stremmel, Osborn, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF OHIO.

1913 John W. Thivell (John Wm. Trivell), High Street, Madisonville, Ohio.
1949 Grover Cleveland Lewis (Grover C. Lewis), 214 Main Avenue, Elmwood, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF OHIO.

249 Wm. T. Haney (William F. Haney), 421 North Fourth Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LIMA, STATE OF OHIO.

269 Harry Duffy (Duffey), 915 South Main Street, Lima, Ohio.
3553 August J. (Joseph) Turek, 721 Jackson Street, Lima, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MAHONING, STATE OF OHIO.

505 Jos. Rutkowske (Joseph Rutkowski), 62 Southern Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF OHIO.

2802 James Clark, Route No. 5, Dayton, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PIKE, STATE OF OHIO.

83 John McLean, Lillington, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF ZANESVILLE, STATE OF OHIO.

1537 Wallace W. Uhl, 664 West Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CADDO, NO. 2, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

343 Ralph John Owens, Cozar, Okla. (Cozar, Okla.; Cashion, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CARTER, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

3354 William O. Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHOCTAW, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1992 William C. Hughes, Hugo, Okla. (120 South Broadway, Hugo, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CIMARRON, BOISE CITY, OKLA.

284 Stephen Aragon, Kenton, Okla.
224½ Thomas Endsley, Griggs, Okla.
94 Remijo (Remijio) Martinez, Kenton, Okla.
184 Manuel Trujillo, Kenton, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COAL, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

396a Henry (Hinry) Britton, Lehigh, Okla.
922 Ben Brown, McAlister, Okla.
1439 Will Clements (Clementa), Lehigh, Okla.
669 John P. Donoghee (John Donoghee, John P. P. Donoghee), Coalgate, Okla.
806 George Ellis, Parker, Okla.
1233 Ray Paul Ellis (Roy P. Ellis), Parker, Okla.
470 William Ervin (E. H.) Graham, Stonewall, Okla.
1445 Will Harper, Coalgate, Okla.
1159 James Hill, Lehigh, Okla.
1303 Rason Jones, Coalgate, Okla.
1417 Eldon Eldsworth Mingues (Eldon E. Mingus), Lehigh, Okla.
1077 Willis E. Moss, Lehigh, Okla.
617 Robert Muslek, Coalgate, Okla.
493 Joe Andrew (Andrews) Rogers, Tupelo, Okla.
1268 Nathan Pinkney (Pink, P.) Sinclair, Cairo, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CREEK, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

358 Alfred (Alford) Harris, 511 East Hobson Street, Sapulpa, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

351 Claud Freeman, Waurika, Okla.
344 Louis Grimes, Clarksville, Tex.
1221 Alfred Rodenhouse, Waurika, Okla.
840 Wesley Tripp, Grady, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MCURTAIN, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2917 Ed Bailey, Bismark, Okla.
131a Dock Beard, Broken Bow, Okla.
1960 Owen Bowa, Bokhoma, Okla.
41 Willard Brown, America, Okla.
2752 Archie Buchannan (Buchannan), Bismark, Okla.
2248 E. F. Burns (E. Dave Burns), Broken Bow, Okla.
1004a John Caldwell, Garvin, Okla.
2052 George Clemonns (Clenmons), Vergil, Okla.
1487 Jess Collins, Bokhoma, Okla.
390 Charles Cone (Charley Cone), Broken Bow, Okla.
2132 Ben F. Cooper, Idabel, Okla.
1701a Albert Deenth (Deenlf) Crank, Idabel, McCurtain County, Okla.
2593 Wm. S. Downs (William Samuel Downs), Broken Bow, Okla.
2313a John Duff, Lellequah, Cherokee, Okla.
2187 Bryant D. Duke (Bryant Duke), Broken Bow, Okla.
1113 Jim (James) Dyer, Broken Bow, Okla.
872 Walter C. Earl (Walter C. Earls), Bismark, Okla.
2175 Honest C. Evans (Evens), R. F. D. No. 3, Oneonta, Ala. (Broken Bow, Okla.).
2878 Moses Fowler (Fauler), Eagletown, Okla.
947 R. J. Gardner (Garner), Broken Bow, Okla.
2735 Palmer Glover (Plumer Glover), Bismark, Okla.
2803 Sam Hall (Hull), Broken Bow, Okla.
2233 Luther Harris (L. A. Harris), Bokoma, Okla.
1256 Abel Hawkins (Able Hawkins), near Eagletown, Okla.
1701 Jake Hensley, Garvin, Okla.
2787 Adam Hope, Idabel, Okla.
1889 Clifford Hughes, Ringold, Okla.
280 Arthur Hunter, Tom, Okla.
1752 Dock Hunter, Broken Bow, Okla.
1335 Noah Jacisson, Bokhoma, Okla.
884 Frank S. Johnson, Broken Bow, Okla. (Frank Somerfield Johnson, Frank Johnson, Idabel, Okla.).
2989 Jasper Johnson, Eagletown, Okla.
1670 Shelan (Shilow) Johnson, Broken Bow, Okla.
1062 Charles (Carlis, Charliss, or Carlies) Jones, Idabel, Okla.
78 Joseph Jones, Horatio, Ark.
1346 Robert Henny (Henry) Kendrick, Haworth, Okla.
989 Felix O. Lyles (F. O. Lyles), Bismark, Okla.
387 Will McLendon (McClendon), Bismark, Okla.
2450 Benjamin F. Mannel (Mannell), Broken Bow, Okla.
2415 Ralph K. Marcotte (Ralph Kirkland Marcotte), Idabel, Okla.
282 C. L. Martin, Sherwood, Okla.
1327 Ollie Martin, Broken Bow, Okla.
317 Charley Meekin (Meekins), Bismark, Okla.
2189 Winfred F. Miller (Winfred Bud Miller, Winfred Fred Miller), Smithville, Okla.
1126 Solomon Morrison, Bismarck, Okla.
2909 John Franklin Moss, Bismarck, Okla.
374 Nelson Parker (Nelon Barber, Nelson Barber), Route 1, Idabel, Okla.
507 Darrell Lawson (Daniel Losson, Darrel L.) Phillips, Watson, Okla.
660 J. B. Ragsdale (Roisdale), Broken Bow, Okla.
2801 Henry Randle, Vaillant, Okla.
984 Arthur F. Reed, Bismark, Okla.
2117 Lee A. Reed (Lee Andrew Reed), Broken Bow, Okla.
1430 Will Richey, Eagletown, Okla.
113 Henry Richinson (Richison), Broken Bow, Okla.
2206 Jack Sanders, Idabel, Okla.
1074 Dave Thomas, Foreman, Ark.
2051 Man Thomas, Bismark, Okla.
3022 Albert Tillman (Tilmon), Bismark, Okla.
17 Walter Vaughn (Vaughan), Golden, McCurtain County, Okla.
1715 Edd Ward, Ida, Okla.
1149 Ed Watson, Eokhoma, Okla.
2089 Wesley C. Wilkinson (Wesley C. Wilkerson), Garvin, Okla.
1458 Henry Williams, Garvin, Okla.
1981 John Williams, Bismark, Okla.
1579 Marion (Marrom) Williams, Broken Bow, Okla.
2561 Aaron Wilson, Bismark, Okla.
1743 Lonnie (Lonie, Loule) Wilson, Broken Bow, Okla.
2563 Morris (Norris, Norisa) Woods, Shawneetown, Okla.
202 Frank Young (Frank T. Wilson), Broken Bow, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MURRAY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

311 Walter Jay Chapman, Davis, Okla.
20 George Collins, Davis, Okla.
504 William M. (W. M.) Dawson, Arbuckle, Okla.
819 General Sherman Goins, Davis, Okla.
175 Jim Homes, Davis, Okla.
839 Claud (Claude) Millard McBrayer, Sulphur, Okla.
154 Dave Ramsey, Sulphur, Okla.
507 John Harold (H.) Rooney, Davis, Okla.
326 John Roulston, Arbuckle, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NOBLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

509 Claude (Claud) Harris, Red Rock, Okla.
307 Albert B. James, Billings, Okla.
517 John J. Murphy (John Joseph Murphy), 800 C Street, Perry, Okla.
345 Frank M. Neal, Perry, Okla.
527 Jesse Bonta Turner, Alton, Mo.
905 George Yaeckel, Perry, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

693 Harry Carter, 124 West Seventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
980 William David Criss, 609 West Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1085 Louis Fennell (Fernell, Fernel, Fennel), 226 West Eleventh Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
141 Frank Reglado Garcia), Brownsville, Tex.
832 Tom Grant, Telephone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. (care of Pioneer Telephone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.).
1600 Richard Jackson, 507 West Second Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
545 Barney J. Jarmszklewlex (Barney Joseph Jammerszklewicz, Barney Joseph Jarmszklewicz), 23 West Park Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
285 Earl Grady McGuire, 412 North Lee Street, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Maguire, "Earl Grady," Oklahoma City, Okla.).
563 John Leslie Martin, 516 West Third Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1164 Claud (W.) Walter Morgan, Elro Hotel, Fourth and Broadway, Oklahoma, City.
1135 Justine (Justin) Overman, 124 West Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
432 Ray Smith, 319½ North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.
485 James C. Tracey (Tracy), 316½ North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.
916 Samuel Stalwell (Statwell) Woods, 320½ North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OKMULGEE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1007 A. C. Anderson, 323 East Fifth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
3514 Thos. P. (Pinkney) Anderson, Beggs, Okla.
3742 Clarence Appleby, Bryant, Okla.
3096 Henry K. Baker, general delivery, Henryetta, Okla.

4374 Grover Beckey (Benkey), Company Sixteenth Infantry, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Dewar, Okla.).
1705 Isom Brown, Okmulgee, Okla.
427a Sam Buchanan, R. No. 3, Okmulgee, Okla.
3491 Robert Burden, East Seventh, Okmulgee, Okla.
1686 Matthew Cameds, R. No. 2, Morris, Okla.
3916 Dilbert Carrill (Delbert (Dalbert) Carrill), 912 East Second Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
3384 Meade Carter, Henryetta, Okla.
285 Morine Carter, R. F. D. No. 3, box 75, Morris, Okla.
3213 Roy Mike Carter, general delivery, Haskell, Okla. (Kusa, Okla.).
2505 Willie Carter, R. F. D. No. 2, Morris, Okla.
4667 Benj. Catron, R. F. D. No. 2 (R. No. 1), Okmulgee, Okla.
2877 Floyd Chapman, Okmulgee, Okla.
3619 Will Clarey, R. F. D. No. 2, box 75, Morris, Okla.
2280 Charlie Homer Coats (Coates) (C. H. Coates), Morris, Okla.
1801a Lee Conway, general delivery, Okmulgee, Okla.
2082 Harvey Cowen (Cowans), Okmulgee, Okla.
567 William Creps, R. F. D. No. 1, Haskell, Okla.
1730 David Darcy, 3 miles southwest of Preston, Okla. (general delivery, Okmulgee, Okla.
4272 Joseph Lee Davis, Okfuskee, Okla.
3148 John Wesley Deckard, Kusa, Okla.
3597 Lee Dennis, Henryetta, Okla.
275 Paul Leudon Dooley, Coalton, Okla.
1894 Jessie C. (Jesse Clark) Duff, R. F. D. No. 2, Okmulgee, Okla.
3496 Robert Edwards, North Commanche, Okmulgee, Okla.
3124 Arthur Ellison, Hoffman, Okla.
2154 Barlis Ellison, East Tenth Street, Okmulgee, Okla. (Talihina, Okla.).
764 Thomas Frank Fies, Okla.
1713 Harry Fisher (Fischer), 421 East Seventh, Okmulgee, Okla.
2933 Elmer Fitzhugh (Fitchugh), R. F. D. No. 2, Okmulgee, Okla. (R. No. 1, box 133a, Haskell, Okla.
971 Warren Elmore Flanagan, Oklahoma Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
2307a Edward Fry, Henryetta, Okla.
2026 Henry Gaines, Talon, Okla.
1582 Walter (B. W.) Garrett, Mounds, Okla.
1841 Barney Gette (Getta), Coalton, Okla.
712 C. C. Gholson, Okmulgee, Okla.
2012 Claney Gillespie (Gillispie), 118 Seminole, Okmulgee, Okla.
2519 Eugenia (Eugenio) Gonzales, R. F. D. No. 3, box 100, Henryetta, Okla.
1633 Grover Cleveland Gordon, Okmulgee, Okla.
419 George Green, 623 West Fifth, Okmulgee, Okla.
178 Clyde Edwin Grimsley, Crabtree Addition, Henryetta, Okla.
2539 Ruben Leroy Haggard (Hazzard), Crabtree Addition, Henryetta, Okla.
327 Levi Hall, Coalton, Okla.
1521 Thos. W. Hamilton (Thomas Washington Hamilton), R. No. 20, Beggs, Okla.
1866 Thandel C. Hargrove (Thandes Claud Hargrove), 614 South Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Okla.
3240 Pear Harris, R. No. 1, Morris, Okla.
1580a Bert Hatcher, general delivery, Okmulgee, Okla.
3300 Ben Clayton Havener, Morris, Okla.
633 Sherman Hicks, East Third, Okmulgee, Okla.
1411 Oliver Hill, 719 East Second, Okmulgee, Okla.
1863 Clarence Earl Howard, Morris, Okla. (Yariola Pipe Line, Skiotook, Okla.).
2064 William Franklin Huckaby, Preston, Okla.
3156 John Hughes, Okmulgee, Okla.
1351 Floyd Huttle, 923 East Seventh, Okmulgee, Okla. (176 Cromwell Street, Sarmont, Canada.).
4382 Glenn Irwin, Okmulgee, Okla.
3983 Bartis Jackson, Choctaw, Okmulgee, Okla.
2720 James Jackson, McLegon Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
2110 Paul Jackson, Okmulgee, Okla.
3165 George E. James, Kusa, Okla.
414 Elisha L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.
2762 Elmer Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.
3327 Paul Jones, Okmulgee, Okla.
1580 Willie Jones, East Fifth, Okmulgee, Okla.
218 Jewel (Jewell) Joseph, Okmulgee, Okla.
2877 Willie Kennedy, 708 West Eighth, Okmulgee, Okla.
1867 Barney Burnes Ketchum, Mounds, Okla.
3092 Frank King, Coalton, Okla.
1146 Preston G. (P. G.) Lawley, Dewar, Okla. (R. No. 1, box 131, Birmingham, Okla.).
1043 John Lawrence, 608 East Fifth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
3482 Wm. (William) Jackson Lee, Salem, Okla.
657 Henry Lewis, North Choctaw, Okmulgee, Okla.
470 Chas. (Charles, Charlie) Wilson Linnan, River Falls, La.
4363 George Little, Randolph Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
3387 Arthur Lockhart (Arthur Mills Lockhart), East Trudgeon, Henryetta, Okla.
2164 Garland Lowther (Luther), Third and Frisco, Okmulgee, Okla.
1568 Claude A. McCarity (McCarty), Okmulgee, Okla. (Claud Allen McCarty, box 55, McAlester, Okla.)
3292 Roy (Ray) Lewis McConnell, 928 Marton, Okmulgee, Okla.
2275 John Maddox, Kusa, Okla.
3560 Albert (A. R.) Mathews, general delivery, Henryetta, Okla.
546 Lewis Mathews (Lewey Matthews, Lewie), Morris, Okla.
1181 Geo. Matlock (Matiock), Coalton, Okla.
4388 Robert Millhim (Williams), Kusa, Okla.
599 John Franklin Mills (Mills), Majestic, rooms, Okmulgee, Okla. (Rocky Comfort, Okla.).
843 John Mincher, Henryetta, Okla. (Attica, Kans.).
3157 Robert Taylor Monisker, Morris, Okla. (Saylor, Okla.).
3098a Geo. (George) W. Morey, general delivery, Henryetta, Okla.
1361 Harvey Douglas (Douglass) Morgan, Henryetta, Okla.
1109 James Moss, Okmulgee, Okla.
962 Eugene Mulkey, 708 East Kennedy, Okmulgee, Okla.
4051 Albert Roy Myers, Trudgeon, Henryetta, Okla.
730 Raymond Nelson, Henryetta, Okla.
231 Jack Fraton Nibert, 314½ South Grand (Preston Niberta, 18½ West Sixth), Okmulgee, Okla.
1989 John Ollie, general delivery, Henryetta, Okla.
4355 Crockett Parker, route No. 2, box 78, Morris, Okla.
1902 John Andrew Parker, South Porter, Okmulgee, Okla.
1376 Samuel (Sam) Nathan Parker, route No. 2, box 78, Morris, Okla.
2293 Christopher Parks, 619 East Fourth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
4609 John Arthur Patterson, New State Inn, Seventh Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
874 Lewis (Louis) Patterson, Henryetta, Okla.
1835 David Peterson, Comanche, Okmulgee, Okla.
4598 Jas. (James) Edward Pikey, near Haskell, Okla.
837 Albert Pitts, 122 East Sixth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.
2899 August Podlerch (Podlesch), general delivery, Henryetta, Okla. (Mascouath, Ill.)
2925 Jim Redn, Kusa, Okla.
3267 Sanford Dowell (Lowell) Reese, Fifteenth and Alabama Streets, Okmulgee, Okla.
3790 John Richardson, Beggs, Okla.
293 John W. Robinson (Robbison), Dewar, Okla.
1574 Wm. J. Robinson (William Jackson Robinson), Henryetta, Okla.
171a William McK. Rumble (W. M. Rumble), 910 South Alabama, Okmulgee, Okla.
1254 Andy Samuels, 224 North Collins, Okmulgee, Okla.
4593 Fossie Sancher (Fosi Sanecher, Sore Sancher (Fosie), Henryetta, Okla. (Depue, Ill.)
2242 Bryan Scott, Dewar, Okla.
2364 Thomas Scott, Second and Levers, Okmulgee, Okla.
1099 William Severs, rural route No. 1, Weleetka, Okla.
2584 Albert Shelton, 717 Kennedy, Okmulgee, Okla.
1342 Tom Shield (Shell, Shiel), Dewar, Okla.
3922 Dowell Sigh, 134 East Fourth, Okmulgee, Okla.
2888 Phillip Simmons (Philip, Phillips Simmons), Henryetta, Okla.
257 Tony (Torry) L. Simon, 216 East Ninth, Okmulgee, Okla.
2339 Van Vlest (Fleet) Simpson, South Muskogee Avenue, Okmulgee, Okla.
2079 Henry Smith, Okmulgee, Okla. (Henryetta, Okla.).
1875 Lawrence Smith, Comanche, Okmulgee, Okla. (215 East Denison, Denison, Tex.)
1148 Charlie (Charles) Spears, 506 East Third, Okmulgee, Okla.
4347 Robert Sumpter (Robert Harden (H.) Sumpter), 803 East Seventh, Okmulgee, Okla.
1000a Clarence Supplee, Coulton, Okla.
4157 Crawford Taylor, 711 Kennedy, Okmulgee, Okla.
2019 Geo. (George) Taylor, 623 East Fifth, Okmulgee, Okla.
3786 John Taylor, 111 East Fourth, Okmulgee, Okla.
4576 John Taylor (John Wesley Taylor), 708 Kennedy, Okmulgee, Okla.
2513 Willie Taylor, Okmulgee, Okla.
2913 Edward Thomas, Edna, Okla.
4469 Sam Thomas, Morris, Okla. (Okmulgee, Okla.)
870 George Tiger, 405 North Muskogee, Okmulgee, Okla.
2724 Henry Trione, Rich Hill Add., Henryetta, Okla.
1073 Geo. W. Vaughn (George W. Vaugh), Okmulgee, Okla.
3324 Lewis Vaughn, 119 First, Okmulgee, Okla.
789 or 818 George Walker, Elk Hotel, Henryetta, Okla. (George Walter Peacher, 1125 Oklamoha, Okmulgee, Okla.)
2158 Russell Wallace, 616 East Fifth, Okmulgee, Okla.
4503 Clinton Washington, Dighton, Okla.
2287 Hubbard Watson, Okmulgee, Okla.
1896 John West, 303 Fourth, Okmulgee, Okla. (Miami, Okla.).
2224 Clarence White, Henryetta, Okla. (Porum, Okla.).
3117 David White, Comanche and Buffalo, Okmulgee, Okla.
927a Tom Williams, Beggs, Okla.
4633 Clarence E. Wood (Edward Shelby Wood), Okmulgee, Okla.
3714 Florentine A. Yedra (Florentino Yebra), 115 Trudgeon, Henryetta, Okla.
964 Charlie Young, East Broadway, Henryetta, Okla.
4326 Frank C. Young, Okmulgee, Okla.
78 Engchun Yuen, 104 Fifth Street, Okmulgee, Okla. (Eng Chum Yuen, 107 Sixth Street, Okmulgee, Okla.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TEXAS, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

25 Guy Ira Beam, Guymon, Okla.
607 James Cannedy (Camady, Cannady), route 18 (route B), Guymon, Okla.
28 Edward Franklin (F., Frank) Crawford, Rance, Okla,
104 John Elmer (Elmore, E.) French, Guymon, Okla.
857 Frank Galven (Guinn, Quinn), Hooker, Okla.
148 Robert William Harville, Guymon, Okla.
549 Ollie Evart Hatfield, Bruce, Colo.
326 Daniel Morel Holmes, Eva, Okla.
519 Charlie Eugene Idlet, Hedley, Tex.
1283 Earl Otto Johnson, Maryville, Blount County, Tenn.
805 Herman Howard Kirk, route 13, Guymon, Okla.
728 Jesse Jefferson Rock (Lock), rural route 2, Texhoma, Okla.
1016 Harry Geddes Loizeseur (Loizroux, Lolzesur), Tyrone, Okla.
805 Herbert Ernest Medlen (Medlin), Hooker, Okla.
452 Charles (Charlie) Edward Meyer, Guymon, Okla.
790 Paul Baron Schmohl (Schmal), Hooker, Okla.
1424 Ollie Smith, Range, Okla.
1077 Henry Thiessen (Thiesen), Hooker, Okla. (Fairview, Okla.).
972 William Claud Nation (Watson), Texhoma, Okla.
936 Sam Lawrence Wolf, Route No. 8, Elkhart, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF TULSA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1890½ George Add, Tulsa, Okla.
1366 Lewis Alexander, 28 Koredale, Tulsa, Okla.
4095 George Anson, 407 Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
6322 Leroy Wren Ashley (Leroy W. Ashley), 616 East Illinois, Tulsa, Okla.
4890 Fordy L. Bailey, 314½ East First Street, Tulsa, Okla.
3486 Sam Barnwell (Son Barnwell), 516 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
6534 James W. Bass, West Tulsa, Okla.
6141 Joe Bisvy (Bisby), 104½ West First Street, Tulsa, Okla.
6335 Clyde E. Blue, 420 North Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
2638 Thomas Bowman (Tom Bowman), Capital Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
165 Sanford W. Branham, 205 North Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
2754 Will Broaden (Will Broaden), 1417 South Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
2001 Frank C. Brown (Frank E. Brown), 620 South Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
3034 James Edw. Brown (James Edward Brown, J. E. Brown), 17 North Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla.
2543 Johnie Brown (Jomine Brown, J. W. Brown), 422 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
5785 Rae Brown (Roe Brown), 24½ Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
1642 Alfred Bures (Alfred Buros), Iroquois, Wis.
4649 Walter Burnes, Tulsa, Okla. (Cooden Refining, West Tulsa, Okla.).
490 James Thomas Campbell (James Thos. Campbell), 1501 South Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
5409 John Bennett Carley, West Tulsa, Okla.

3955 Luther Carpenter, 607 North Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
2210 Harry Carroll, 102 Madison, Tulsa, Okla.
3555 Will Carter, 27 East Second, Tulsa, Okla.
2877 Casslus Cary, 19½ West First, Tulsa, Okla.
3600 M. Glother Charleston (M. Glother Charlston, M. G. Charlston), 415 North Exeter, Tulsa, Okla.
3181 Ira Christian, Bigheart, Okla.
5848 Harl Churcher, North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
1771½ Jack Collins, 1117 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
5119 Charley Crabtree, Van Buren, Ark. (Charlie Crabtree, 312 Williams Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
259 Sam Crawford, 112 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
1691 Primes Croft, 220 Frankfort, Tulsa, Okla.
2640 Charles L. Cumming (C. I. Cumming), Browning Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
113 William Cummings, Aisuma, Okla.
446 John M. Cummins (John M. Cummons), West Tulsa, Okla.
1347 Fred Curtis, 522 North Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
207 Leffie Darden (Leffre Dorden), 322 North Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
3359 Alfred A. Daugherty (Arthur Alford Dougherty, Arthur Alford Daugherty), Tulsa, Okla.
2377 John Davis, West Tulsa, Okla.
5891 Ralph R. Decker, 1428 Park, Tulsa, Okla.
4733 Henry Frederick Deckshot (Henry Fredrick Deckshot, H. F. Deckshot), 709 South Kenosha, Tulsa, Okla.
1903 Stewart H. Dickson, West Tulsa, Okla.
2728 James L. Dixon (James L. Dixson), 522½ North Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
6473 Eddie Dotty (Eddie Doty), 418 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
5731 John Henry Dunn, Guthrie, Tulsa, Okla.
5202 Thomas Dunning (Thomas Dunnings), 400 North Hartford, Tulsa, Okla.
1871 James Dupree, 317 North Exeter (317 North Extr), Tulsa, Okla.
1193 William A. Elkins (William Arlin Elkins), 319 East Second Street, Tulsa, Okla.
5587 John Ellicott (John Ellicott), Main, Tulsa, Okla.
4961 Lawrence B. Estes, Brady Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
1085 Christian B. H. Evers (Christian Bernard Henry Evers), West Tulsa, Okla.
5528 Sirou S. Evers (Sirow S. Evers), care of M. K. J., K 51, camp No. 3, Tulsa, Okla.
288 C. E. Farmby, general delivery, Shreveport, La. (5 Norfolk, Tulsa, Okla.).
4877 Julius T. Ferguson (J. T. Ferguson), 26 West First, Tulsa, Okla.
3571 Irvy Ferris, 13 West Eighth, Tulsa, Okla.
817 Victor Dalle Festo (Victor Dolb Festo), 110 East First, Tulsa, Okla.
3991 William O. Fitzgerald (W. O. Fitzgerald), 1105 South Carson, Tulsa, Okla.
4435 Ray V. Fleming (R. V. Flemming, Ray V. Flemming), 115 East Second, Tulsa, Okla.
6267 Joseph E. Floyd (Jos. E. Floyd), New Fox Hotel, 8 West Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
6105 Albert Forbes, Tulsa, Okla.
4686 Marion Jackson French, West Tulsa, Okla.
3402 William J. Gafford (William Joseph Gafford), North Wheeling, Tulsa, Okla.
1251 Ralph G. Gale (Ralph C. Gale), general delivery, Kansas, Mo. (17 South Phoenix, Tulsa, Okla.).
2077 William Gibson, Quarry Street, Tulsa, Okla.
2641 Chester Gilbreath, Ellisville, Miss.
1686 Eric Glover (Eric B. Glover), 108 North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
5437 Phile Hendrix Graves (Philo Hendrix Graves, P. H. Graves), Colten Hotel, Tulsa, Okla., between Fifth and Sixth on Main.
41 Lee Gray, 418 West Seventh Street, Tulsa, Okla.
1858 Harry E. Greene, 436 North Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
3842 Philip Grose, Workmen's Rooms, Tulsa.
6505 John F. Gross, 112 North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
873 Levi Gurley, 514 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
6432 Fred Gurney (Gurmey), 258 1 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.).
3580 Albert S. Hal', West Tulsa, Okla.
6319 Pet McCoy Ro / Hamilton, Goose Creek, Tex. (West Tulsa, Okla.).
1460 Otto Fred Harder, 2582 East Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich. (Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., 258 1 East Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.).
796 Patrick B. Hardin (Harden), 115 East Thirteenth Street, Tulsa, Okla.
1758 Thomas D. Harper (Thos. David Harper), West Tulsa, Okla.
325 Eddie Harris, West Tulsa, Okla.
2815 James Harris, 320 Hartford Street, Tulsa, Okla.
2127 Edw. Harrison (Edward Harrison, E. I. Harrison), 120 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
3183 Ernest Guy Haston, 1337 East Third.
1346 Mack Heard, 511 East Easton, Tulsa, Okla.
5038 Benjamin F. Hays (Benj. Franklin Hays, B. F. Hays), 516 South Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
4730 John Hicks, 100 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
5045 Albert Hill, 314 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
6025 Chuck (Chuch) Hodgson, West Tulsa, Okla.
6323 Oscar Horne, 310 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
3736 Philbrick Hotchkiss, 401 South Olympia Street, Tulsa, Okla.
830 Loyd (Lloyd) C. Howard, 110 West Fourth, Tulsa, Okla.
5027 Frank Hunt (Hurt), 428 North Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
2777 Ead Jabes, 8½ North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
6040 Victor Alvesia (A.) Jack, 732 South Troost, Tulsa, Okla.
3397 Jack W. Jacks, 512 Everett Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1059 Lonnie James, 523 North Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
3054 Lewis Lee John, 910½ East Fourth Street, Fort Worth, Tex. (Lewis Lee Johns, 405 North Rankfort, Tulsa, Okla.).
1999 Homer Johnson, 19½ North Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
1784 John D. (J. D.) Johnson, 601 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
6455 Milton Johnson, 501 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
2973 James Russell Jones, 434 South Cincinnati (1434 South Cincinnati), Tulsa, Okla.
3076 Sanders Kemp, jr., 15½ North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
4579 Micheal A. Kenny (Michael A. Kenney, M. A. Kenney), Tulsa, Okla.
677 Ernest Lee King, 223 East Second Street, Tulsa, Okla.
2603 Fermin D. La Garza (Fermin La Garza), La Vada Rooms, Tulsa, Okla.
5988 John Martin Lapin, 1 North Main, Tulsa, Okla.

5426 Jess Benson Lawley, West Tulsa, Okla.
855 Elias Lee, 1205 South Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
6108 Norman Lellas (Lollar), 207½ East Second, Tulsa, Okla.
5334½ Jack Harold (J. W.) Letterman, Tulsa, Okla.
158 George Lewis, 320 North Frankfort, Tulsa, Okla.
4822 Thomas Everett (Thos. Everett, Thomas E.) Lewis, 310 East Third, Tulsa, Okla.
5882 Raford L. Lilly (Raford Lee Lilly, Raford Lee Lilley), 315 East Third, Tulsa, Okla.
3636 Edward Limper (Ed Limper), 108 North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
2813 Roscoe Lockett (Rosco Lockett), 412 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
3557 J. Ames Logan (James Logan), 16 North Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
5763 Alphonse Loughlin (Alphonso Loughlen), care of Mr. Stephen, Rio Grande Railroad, Alamosa, Okla. (17a East Second Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
713 John Lowe, 107½ North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
623 Clifford B. Ludwig, 206 South Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
1284 Richard McClelland, 112½ North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
2345 S. Clarence McClure (Clarence McClure), 19½ West First, Tulsa, Okla.
3154 Cleve McMullen, 314½ East First, Tulsa, Okla.
2392 John McNeely, 222 North Exeter, Tulsa, Okla.
3615 Ford Lee McPhate, West Tulsa, Okla.
4933 Pleasant Mackay (Plesant Mackey), 400 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
4108 Chade Mackenley, Fifth and Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
3114 Samuel Malone, 420 North Jackson, Tulsa, Okla.
4527 Harry P. Marlow, 115 South Lawton, Tulsa, Okla.
39 Rufus Martin, 314 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
619 Joseph V. Maske, 1504 West Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
2080 Frank R. May, Turner Rooms, First and Main, Tulsa, Okla.
4971 Bill Mayfield, 207½ East Second Street, Tulsa, Okla.
3467 David Mayfield, care of William Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
2762 Ulysses S. Meeke (Uleysces Meeks, U. S. Meeks), 516 East Haskell Street, Tulsa, Okla.
1342 Benjamin Meyers (Benj. Meyers), 15½ North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
3959 Fred N. Miller, Iowa (Fred W. Miller, 1224 West Park Street, Tulsa, Okla.; Fred Miller, 1307 Pierce, Sioux City, Iowa).
5926 Willie Mobley, camp 13, K 51, care of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Tulsa, Okla.
4571 Charles Harrison Monreau (Chas. Harrison Monreau, Moureau), Fourth and Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
5388 Harry Moore (Harry More), 116 Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
523 Cecil Morgan, West Tulsa, Okla.
1218 Richard Morreau, 304 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
6275 Richards Morton (Richard Morton), East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
5246 Will Mosley, Tulsa, Okla.
5419 C. B. Murphy, Model Rooms, Tulsa, Okla.
6082 George R. Murphy (G. R. Murphy), 120 West Ninth, Tulsa, Okla.
4061 Charles Murray, 15 West Cameron, Tulsa, Okla.
3297 Ollie Nance, 517 North Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
6160 Lester Neal, 1115 South Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
5432 John Edw. Newell (John Edward Newell), West Tulsa, Okla.
1439 Irwin T. Nichols (Irvin T. Nichols), 416 South Denver, Tulsa, Okla.
860 Oliver Norman, 714 East Easton (713 East Easton), Tulsa, Okla.
5982 Will Oakley (W. Oakley), 260 Unity Building, Tulsa, Okla.
58 Coll O'Banion (Coll O'Bannon), West Tulsa, Okla.
4477 William O'Donnell, La Vada Rooms, Tulsa, Okla.
1101 Orville Osmon (Orville Orton Osmon), 207 North Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
6464 Albert Owen (Albert Owens), Fairview Addition, Tulsa, Okla.
4724 Tony J. Owensby (T. J. Owensby), rear 117 West Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
3970 William H. Page (Wm. Hubert Page, William Hubert Page), 523 North Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
1468 Miles Patton, 301 North Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.
1803 Jim Paulos (Jim Polos), 417 South Main, Tulsa, Okla.
1075 David Phillips, 518 North Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.
480 Hal E. Phillips, box 548, Tulsa, Okla.
1378 Joe Pounds, 404 North Exeter, Tulsa, Okla.
3194 William Lee Prater, West Tulsa, Okla.
5919 Rochie Pratt, 420 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
2230 Ronald Gordon Ratcliff (R. G. Ratcliff), 424 North Second, Vincennes, Ind.
2448½ Edward William Rawn (Edward Wm. Rawn, Edward W. Rawn), Joplin, Mo.
2665 Charles A. Redick (Charles Albert Redick), general delivery, Shreveport, La. (Chas. Albert Redick, 205 East Second Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
3119 Frank Lee Renddman, 435 North Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.
6243 Will Richardson, 503 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
1114 James Ringling, 114 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
5401 Henry Osmer Rutledge, general delivery, Tulsa, Okla.
5841 Mory Sanders, 206 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
5459 Charley Sandis, 261 East First, Tulsa, Okla. (26 First, Tulsa, Okla.).
9½ Alfred Sater, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.
436 Godfrey Shepherd, West Tulsa, Okla.
31 Albert Slaughter, 217 North Exter, Tulsa, Okla.
234 Jesse O. G. Smith, 420 West Brady, Tulsa, Okla.
2391 Lewis F. Smith (Louis Frank Smith), 7½ East First, Tulsa, Okla.
3187½ Wilson Smith, 508 West Twelfth, Tulsa, Okla.
2215 Horan C. Smithers (Haron C. Smithmer, Harry C. Smithmier, H. C. Smithmier), 1012 First, Tulsa, Okla.
3409 Green S. Sneed, camp 13, K 51, care of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Tulsa.
1367 Dennis Sparks, 501 East Archer Street, Tulsa, Okla.
1971½ Thomas Stanfield, 424 South (North) Detroit, Tulsa, Okla.
5692 Joseph A. Stevens, 1104 East Second, Tulsa, Okla.
2682 Mont Stevenson, 16–A North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
1839 James Stewart, 110 North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
4311 Harrison Sutto (Harrison Sutton), 216 North Exeter Street, Tulsa, Okla.
406 Ira Zelothis Taborn (Ira Zelottis Taborn, Ira Z. Taborn), 314 East Easton, Tulsa, Okla.
535 Louis Talamantes, 505 Archer (Louis Talamantes, 205 Archer), Tulsa, Okla.
5096 Robert Tentoury, 412 East Camren.
5828 Samuel Thomas, Stillwell, Okla.
4639 James Thomason, 319 East Second, Tulsa, Okla.

3561½ Harry Thompson, 319 Wokmulgee Street, Tulsa, Okla. (H. Thompson, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.; 319 West Okmulgee Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
654½ Harry Thompson, Fairview Addition, Tulsa, Okla.
2074 J. D. Thompson, Tulsa, Okla.
6149 Rufus Towles, 601 South Main, Tulsa, Okla.
1453 William E. Trey (Wm. E. Trey), 918 South Lawton, Tulsa.
4676 James Turman (James Turmon, Jim Turman), 1380 Fostoria, Tulsa, Okla.
3633 J. Y. Turner, Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
1866 Albert Vaden, North Lansing, Tulsa, Okla.
3889 Albert A. Walker, 24 North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
2207 Bert Walker, St. Charles Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
4736 Willie Walker, 258 South Kenosha, Tulsa, Okla.
4457 David Washington, North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
1940 Willie Washington, Tulsa, Okla.
2839 Charlie Waters, 415½ North Main, Tulsa, Okla.
5074 William Ripley Weaver, West Tulsa, Okla.
4580 Eorrest Wells (Ernest Wells, Earnest Wells), 208 Cincinnati Street, Tulsa, Okla.
971 Montgomery West, 717 East Eastern, Tulsa, Okla.
338 Frank Wilkinson, 1102 South Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.
5492 Ray Williams, 18–A Second Model Rooms (314 East Brady, Tulsa, Okla.).
5082 Billie Williams, North Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
1499½ Ira Wilson, Tulsa, Okla.
6257 Sonney Wilson (Sonny Wilson), 17 North Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
5154½ Frank Wittse, Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oreg. (Tulsa, Okla.).
1028 Randle Woods, 611 East Archer, Tulsa, Okla.
4140 Bennie Woodward (Benny Woodward), Wilson Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
1071 Clyde Woolsey, Tulsa, Okla.
1049 Earnest E. Wright, 217 North Exeter, Tulsa, Okla.
865 LeRoy Wright, 510 Greenwood, Tulsa, Okla.
805 Elijah Yancey (Elijah Yancy), 109½ North Greenwood (Elijah Yancy, 108½ North Greenwood).
1838 Paul Zabreuski (Paul T. Zabienski, Paul Zabienski), 15 North Second, Tulsa, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHITA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1402 J. C. (Jacob C.) Klassen, Bessie, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF CLATSOP, STATE OF OREGON.

780 Oscar Johannes Aarnio(Aarino), 368 Thirtieth Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1841 Kaaso Alalato, Sanborn Bunk House, Astoria, Oreg. (Sanborn & Co., Astoria, Oreg.).
1896 Carl A. Anderson (Carl Anders Anderson), R. F. D. No. 1, Astoria, Oreg.
217 William Arlow Burnett, Flavel, Oreg.
171 William Carlemus, 243 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1424 Chew Chong, 358 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1446 Einar August Christensen (alias Einar A. Moe, Einar August Kristiansen (Christiansen), Einard August Christiansen), 284 Thirty-eighth Street, Astoria, Oreg.
2003 Joseph Cook, R. F. D. No. 1, Astoria, Oreg.
1051 James John Critie, (Critic, Crittic), Flavel, Oreg.
1279 Peter Delaeund (Peter De Leeuw, Peter De Laund), care courthouse, Astoria, Oreg.
827 Arthur M. Dickenson, Wauna, Oreg.
706a Vincenzo Dimaso, Clifton, Oreg.
955 Woo Dong, (Dong Woo), 376 Aster Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1656 Matti Hugo Erola (Mato Hugo Erala), 257 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
785 Hannes Eskola (Hans Eskola, Hannes Eskola), 103 Washington Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1198 Claude Farrer (Clarence Farrer, Claude Farrel), Seaside Street, Seaside, Oreg.
1056 Chung Fook, 376 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1908 Wong Fook, 354 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
579 Frank Fry (Frank Frye), Clifton, Oreg.
1339a Gregorio Funar, box 958, Astoria, Oreg.
1745 Domenico Gianni, 235 Tennessee Street, Astoria, Oreg.
449 Warren (Warner) Young Gilbert, Olney, Oreg.
2145a Julius Grandlund (Granlund), 7 Columbia Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
1252 Albert E. Hagglund (Albert Erick Hagglund), Knappa, Oreg.
212 Oscar Hammer (Oskar Hammer), Wauna, Oreg.
1680 George Hansen, Altona Station, Astoria, Oreg.
903 Henry N. Hanson (Henry Nevado Hansen, Hanson), Sanborn mess house, Astoria, Oreg.
1791 James H. Hart (James Harvey Hart, James Harry Hart), Westport, Oreg.
1372 Frederick Helliwell, general delivery, Astoria, Oreg.
2127 Thor Henningsen (Thor Henningsen, jr.), R. F. D. 1, box 118, Astoria, Oreg.
224a Gust Hill, Uniontown, Astoria, Oreg.
1158a Erling Hulten (Erling Holten), 1289 Franklin Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
2017 Victor E. Hyvari (Victor Emanuel Hyvari, Hyoari), 7 Columbia Street, Astoria, Oreg.
417b Demtrio Inte (D. Inte), box 958, Astoria, Oreg.
1036 Hjalmer Iverson (Hjalmer Alexis Iverson, Ivarson), Svenson, Oreg.
70 Alfred Johnson, 402 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1302a Arthur Johnson, 279 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
609 Carl Bernard Johnson, Blind Slough, Oreg.
2180 Karl O. Johnson (Karl Oscar Johnson), Olney, Oreg.
1078 John F. Johnson, Knappa, Oreg.
1217 Mephis T. Johnson, Warrington, Oreg.
427 Sigard Johnson (Sigurd Johnson), 537 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
933 Nikoloy Joinershik (Nikoloy Joinerchik), Blind Slough, Oreg.
1737 Edward Kahti (Edward Lahti), 219 West Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
2108 Peter Karpila (Karppila), 243 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1311 Eli Keranen, 237 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
19 Charles Kero, Wauna, Oreg.
1818a Hanneo Kivisto (Hannes Koivisto), 1391 Franklin Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
146 Abel Knottinen (Konttinen), 219 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
24 Jack Koski, 1285 Franklin Street, Astoria, Oreg.

2199 Vasilion Kovistos (Hristos Vasilion), 1295 Franklin Street, Astoria, Oreg.
720 Wallace LaBranch (Wallace LeBranch), Blind Slough, Oreg.
2233 Carl L. Lallio (Karl Pretrik Lallio, Karl Prather Lallio), 258 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1677a John Lampi (Lambi), Astoria, Oreg.
2168a Kaarla W. Lampsa, 1387 Franklin Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
358 Joseph Sigfried (Sigfred) Larson, Blind Slough, Oreg.
1124 Hong Leong (Leong Hong), 418 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
421 Fred C. Lewis (Fred Charles Lewis), Westport, Oreg.
1746 Hantta Leonard Lonnonen, 258 Taylor Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1422a Seid Fook Lum (Leid Fook Lum), 345 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1755 Emil Maki (Emil Gabriel Maki), 1295 Franklin Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1123 William Martin, Olney, Oreg.
758a John Maston, box 90, Astoria, Oreg.
1733 John Mayra, 261 Taylor Avenue, Astoria, Oreg.
423 Jacob Methonen (Jacob Mehtonen), 152 Lincoln Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1029 Pete Metsos (Peter Metsos), A. Booth Pkg. Co., Astoria, Oreg.
470 Thomas Lee Monteith, Vesper, Oreg.
841 Henry C. Murphy (H. C. Murphy), Clifton, Oreg.
996 Nella Nelson, Thirty-second and Commercial Streets (Nels Nelson, Niela Nelson, Thirty-second Street, Astoria, Oreg.).
1754a Hans I. Olsen, 1871 Harrison Avenue, Astoria, Oreg. (Hans Ingvald Olsen, Ketchkan, Alaska).
270 Hebert Sydney Osborne (Oborne, Bert Oborne), 525 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1592a Toiva Ostman (Toso Astma), Fisherman's Union, Astoria, Oreg. Teo Ostma (Towa Ostman), 248 North Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oreg.).
386 John August Pakanen (Pakonen), 103 Washington Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1428 Soren A. Pederson, near city reservoir, R. F. D. 1, box 127, Astoria, Oreg. (Soren Anderson Peterson, box 127b, Astoria, Oreg.).
406 Nickolas Peterson, Booth Fisheries Co., Astoria, Oreg. (Nicholas Petretis, Booth Packing Co., Astoria, Oreg.).
1710 Roy M. Peterson (Ray Molton Peterson), R. F. D. No. 1, Astoria, Oreg.
1004 George Petsas (Petras), Clifton, Oreg.
1327 Phillip Walker Range.
372 Terkel H. Rasmussen (Teokel Hansen Rasmusen, Terkel Hansen Rasmunsen), 617 Commercial Street, Astoria, Oreg.
2173 George Harold A. Roden, 151 Thirty-seventh Street, Astoria, Oreg.
1399 Edward F. Sampson (Edward Franklin Sampson), Wienhard Hotel, Astoria, Oreg.
1091 John Schristoff (Christoff), Knappa, Oreg.
534 Yassa Singh (Yara Singh), Firty-second and Birch Streets, Astoria, Oreg.
1248 Emilio Sureto (Emilio Secreto), Clifton, Oreg.
2183 Takeshita Yasahacki (Yasahacki Takeshita), 2619 Birch Street, Astoria, Oreg.
574 Irving Chan Young (Young Ming Chan), 376 Bond Street, Astoria, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

2459 Joseph S. Asped, 555 Everett Street, Portland, Oreg.
75 Enrique Baboza (Babazu), Georgane Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
705 Frank E. Baron, steamer *Henderson*, Portland, Oreg.
541 George Edward (Geo. Edward, Geo. E.) Brown, 52½ North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1257 James Hamilton Cady, Rainer Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
109 Lee Ah Cak (Pak), 87 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
908 Chang Chack, 93 Flanders, Portland, Oreg.
1052 Herbert A. (Arthur) Clair (Herbert Clair), Eagle Hotel, Third and Burnside, Portland, Oreg.
221 Richard E. Cook, Portland, Oreg. (2152 Fifty-fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.).
1173 Elmer J. Crossen (Crossan), 574 Gleason, Portland, Oreg.
1429 Lee Cue, 499 Flanders, Portland, Oreg.
1263 Charles Dahl, 251 Conch, Portland, Oreg.
636 James M. Davis, General Delivery, Portland, Oreg.
588 Clarence Dean, 44 North First Street, Portland, Oreg.
780 Lee Dean, 69 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
2322 Peter J. (Joseph) Duffy, Globe Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
581 Burley D. Finch, 28½ Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2090 William Fletcher, 205 Couch, Portland, Oreg.
719 Moy Jum Foy, 109 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
332 Egnatz Golash (Ignatz, Ednaty Galash), 23 North Ninth, Portland, Oreg.
1427 Soo Hoo Goey, 287½ Flanders, Portland, Oreg.
821 John Gum, 89 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
888 Leroy H. Hubbard (Henderson), 189 Twenty-third Street, North, Portland, Oreg.
1045 Clifford Johnston Hunter, 51 North Third Street, Portland, Oreg. (Sacramento, Calif.).
2059 Isakki Junkola, 214 North Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1090 Andrew (A.) Johnson, 289 Burnside, Portland, Oreg.
1167 Lee Pong Kee, 69 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
616 Chin Kim, 52 North Fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
643 Walter McGibbon, 44 North First Street, Portland, Oreg.
852 James McGuire, 271 West Park Street, Portland, Oreg.
819 Chin Mah, 329½ Couch, Portland, Oreg.
2451 Fred P. Mauck (Fred Paul Mauck), 699 Everett, Portland, Oreg.
1372 William L. (Lewis, Louis) Miller, 151½ North Sixth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1608 James (Jas.) Mills, Winchester Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1645 Ikuzo Mori, 54 North Third Street, Portland, Oreg.
1821 George Napua, 81 North Thirteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
933 John Alfred Nelson, 611 Monroe Street, Hoquiam, Wash.
667 Thomas (Thos.) Nolan, 29 North Fourth, Portland, Oreg.
2728 James (Jas. H.) L. O'Leary (Henry O'Learry), Llunton, Oreg.
1772 Fred John Olson, 128 North Sixth, Portland, Oreg.
1574 John Putnam, 251 Couch, Portland, Oreg.
1219 Harden Webb Reeves, 27½ North Third, Portland, Oreg.
238 Nathaniel Russell Revoal, 1439 Jackson Street, Seattle, Wash.
2697 Harold H. Robinson, Broadway Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1004 Robert Sehl, 153 North Sixteenth, Portland, Oreg.

2218 Plina H. (P. H., Henry), Sever, Campbell Hill Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1513 Louis (Louie) Shew, 329½ Couch, Portland, Oreg.
328 Oscar Smith, care of Archie Shepard, Washougal, Wash.
427 William Lewis Speck (William Speck), 593 Bybee Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
1481 John Sukko, 44½ Third, Portland, Oreg.
1888 Frank Takita (Taketa, Takata), 347 Oak Street, Portland, Oreg.
326 Irvine Ellsworth Thompson, 63½ North Third Street, Portland, Oreg.
2704 Steve N. (Nelson) Tolly, Barr Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
412 Lester Wilbur L. (Loren) Wade, 741 Hoyt Street, Portland, Oreg.
250 Fred William Waldschmidt, Portland, Oreg.
1034 Lee Bock Wo, 71 North Fourth, Portland, Oreg.
2282 Cheung (Cheug) Jung Yick, 101 North Fourth, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

50 Frank Baca, 248 Salmon Street, Portland, Oreg.
111 Enrique Balbaza (Enrique Babaza), Georgane Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
307 Lantfanzio Bellonal, Centennial (Lonttonzio Bellonal, Centenial Hotel, Portland, Oreg.).
791 Mike Bianco, 604 Division Street, Portland, Oreg.
302 Charles William Brandt, 288 Fifth Street, Portland, Oreg. (care of Western Pacific dispatcher's office, Sacramento, Calif.).
2635 Christopher Brooks, 546 Yamhill Street, Portland, Oreg. (241 Couch Street, Portland, Oreg.).
1227 Arthur Burke, 265 Fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
723 Gunnar Arvid Carlson, Villa Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1385 Henry Carlson, 232 Burnside Street, Portland, Oreg. (Henry Carlsen, 403 Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.).
2749 Tillman L. Carriger, 328 Park Street, Portland, Oreg.
2557 J. J. Corey (J. J. Coley), 9850 Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
1102 Frank Chin, 89 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
1085 Harry Chin, 66 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
1698 Joe Chin or Chin Joe, 84 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2812 Edward Thomas Conway (Ed Thomas Conway), 204½ Washington Street, Portland, Oreg.
1301 Joseph Francis Coughlin (Joseph Francis Coglin), San Diego, Calif.
156 James Dean, 181½ First Street, Portland, Oreg.
2842 Dan Debritz (Dan Detritz, Dan Deberitz), 331 Madison Street, Portland, Oreg.
2141 Bernard Dennison, 264 Jefferson Street, Portland, Oreg.
2107 John F. Dotterwick, 306 Main Street, Portland, Oreg.
1103 William Duncan, steamer *Warrenite*, care of Balfour, Guthrie, Co., Portland, Oreg. (care of Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.).
2572 Gee Fook, 231 Madison Street, Portland, Oreg.
2554 Ling Fook, 231 Madison Street, Portland, Oreg.
1632 Leonard Jermoe Frazier, 265½ Fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1293 John Gibson (J. Gibson), Portland, Oreg.
1994 Elais Gerun, St. Paul Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
33 Joseph Gonzales, 142½ First Street, Portland, Oreg.
2780 George Howard Graham, 72 North Sixth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1689 Ben Greenwood, 5 North Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
69 Theodore Frank Hankes, 389 Superior Street, Aurora, Ill. (North Fork Logging Co., Ariel, Wash.).
127 James Harrington, Chester Hotel, corner First and Washington Streets, Portland, Oreg.
2389 Charles Hayes (Charley Hayes), 1008 Yamhill Street (box 4, general delivery), Portland, Oreg.
1503 Harold Emil Hendsch, Treves Hotel, Portland, Oreg. (Laurel Hotel, 224½ Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg.).
1736 Fred J. Henry, steamer *Annie Commings*, Portland, Oreg.
1552 Melvin Augustave Hileman, 232 Burnside Street, Portland, Oreg.
1525 Louie Wah Him, 60 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2351 George Jacobson, Weston House, Second and Burnside Streets, Portland, Oreg.
1281 Johan Ells Johansson, 168½ Front (Trout) Street, Portland, Oreg.
1302 George E. Kacker, 102 South Eleventh Street, Portland, Oreg.
2290 Soo Kee, 82 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2596 Joseph Laursignont (Joseph Louisignont, Laurignont), general delivery, Portland, Oreg. (or Ivensen, Oreg.).
2235 Michael Joseph Lawlor (Michael J. Lawlor), Modern Hotel, Second and Couch Streets, Portland, Oreg.
2680 Bert Leshbagh (Bert Losbaugh), Madras Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
2837 Lol Low, Sunny Side, Portland, Oreg.
673 Moo Chong Loy (Mo Chong Loy), 84 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
1043 John McCoy, steamer *War Knight*, Portland, Oreg.
2151 Frank Gracia Marks, 455 Main Street, Portland, Oreg.
1686 S. H. Mattson (Hilding Mattson), 48 Seneca Street, Seattle, Wash.
1602 Andrew Menov (Andro Menov), 309 Jefferson Street, Portland, Oreg.
2249 James Mitchell (Jim Mitchell, Jim Mihopoulos), New Green Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
691 Walter Moo, 84 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2050 Walter Harlow Moore, Georgian Hotel, Portland, Oreg. (Foley Hotel, La Grande, Oreg.).
1511 Henry Harold W. Moorehead (Henry Harold Watson Moorehead), 404½ Washington Street, Portland, Oreg.
41 Ralph Morris, 242 Third Street, Portland, Oreg.
2617 Joseph Oscar Mosteller, 250 Twelfth Street, Portland, Oreg.
1256 George Neney, New World Hotel, 1122 Broadway, Gary, Ind. (81 North Tenth Street, Portland, Oreg.).
2698 Clement Nichols (Clement C. Nichols), 494 Morrison Street, Portland, Oreg.
727 Leo C. O'Brien (L. C. O'Brien), general delivery, Burke, Idaho.
734 Louis Sing On (Louie Sing On), 81½ Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
1441 Ralph Pickett, Portland, Oreg.
1432 Peter Ponlos (Peter Dionysopoulos), Jeffris Hotel, 286½ Burnside Street, Portland, Oreg.
910 Frank B. Rattiseau, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
633 Edwin John Rice, 204 Columbia Street, Portland, Oreg.
2258 Charles Vaine River, road 2, box 9a, Linnton, Oreg. (Charles Vaino River, 42 Freeman Street, Portland, Oreg.).
2310 George Roberts, Vernon Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1908 John Sotiropoulos, 12–14 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg. (12 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.).
916 Fred Walter Strickland, 262 Clay Street, Portland, Oreg. (Venable Hotel, Portland, Oreg.).
2787 Theodore N. Sykes, DeMoy, Yamhill, Portland, Oreg. (DeMoy Hotel, Yamhill Street, Portland, Oreg.).
2815 Lew Toy, 133½ First Street, Portland, Oreg.
2702 Lee Kim Tun, 62½ Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2350 Edward Turrish, Ansonia Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1591 Frank Victor, 13½ Third and Burnside Street, Portland, Oreg.
150a James Gaudlo Walsh, general delivery, Portland, Oreg. (general delivery, San Francisco, Calif.).
2536 James Ware, Washington Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
1436 Clinton Warren, Route No. 1, box No. 995½, Portland, Oreg.
167 Jack Welch, 240 South Fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
717 Conrad A. Williams, county jail, Portland, Oreg.
2385 Jerry Wong (Jery Wong), 84 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
1867 Jack Wood (Woods), 308½ Stark Street, Portland, Oreg.
2178 Chin Woon, 86 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
182 Chin Yee, 85 Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
2017 Lee Yuen, 228 Pine Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF OREGON.

644 James C. Aldrich (James Cyrus Aldrich) 622 North Twenty-fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
285c Mike Campor, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
16a William Canfield, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
574b Sat Chack, 98 Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
110a Enrique Chevio, Chesterbury Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
401a Sai Chong, 6215 Eighty-fourth Street, Portland, Oreg. (213 Washington, Seattle, Wash.).
218f Roy Clark, 505 East Thirty-ninth Street, Portland, Oreg.
494b Mike Conway, Harrison Hotel, 401 Front, Portland, Oreg.
542a Prosco Cupcup (Presco, Procso Cupcup, Preeso Cupcup), 322 Sixth Street, Portland, Oreg. (322 Sixth and Davis Streets, Portland, Oreg.).
455b Arthur C. Dunne, 207 East Thirty-fifth Street, North Portland, Oreg.
245 Yngar (Yugvar) Englestad (Yngvar Nickolas Englestad), 273 East Eighty-fifth Street, South Portland, Oreg.
587a Herman Fors, Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oreg.
114a Estaven (Estevan) Gingoza (Estavan Ghgoza, E. A. Gingoza), Northwest Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
396a Jesse Gouvia (Courera), 3722 Sixty-fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
334c Alfred Golez, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
293c Manuel Gonzales (Manuel Gongales), 189 Ninth Street, Portland, Oreg.
404e Lee Hing, 69 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
113c Michele Iammatteo (Michele Iammetto), 288 Sheridan Street, Portland, Oreg.
490a E. Izenamo (E. Ppzamo), 509 Everett Street, Portland, Oreg.
457a Montague Johnson, care J. E. Martin, 81 First Street, Portland, Oreg. (Montague Wellington Johnson (M. W. Johnstone), care C. P. R. bungalow, C. P. R. R. R. yards, Vancouver, B. C.
541a N. Lung (Ng Lung), 99 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
569b Crescencia Marcias (Cresencio Macias-Burnside, Cerescencio Macias), general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
474b Paul Mather, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
97b Wong Hong Nyon (Wong Hong Ngon), 93 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
661a Ambroins Obina (Ambronis Albina, Ambrouis Obina), general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
334a Iva M. Paine (Ivan Paine), Transit House, near St. Johns, Portland, Oreg. (general delivery, Portland, Oreg.).
363c William Pape, Sixteenth and Overton Streets, Portland, Oreg.
14a Carlos Reyo, 508 Davis Street, Portland, Oreg.
106a Dwight M. Russell, Y. M. C. A., Portland, Oreg. (Water and Smithfield Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
73½ Henry E. Schneider, Gaston, Oreg.
461a Tilford E. Shipman (Tilford Jackson Shipman), 204 Columbia Street, Portland, Oreg.
307a Koy Sied (Sied Koy), 16 Morris Street, Portland, Oreg.
148a Suesti Tayami (Suesti Tagami), 89 Fifth Street, North Portland, Oreg.
194a Joe Taylor, general delivery, Portland, Oreg.
674b William Vahl (Wm. Vahl), 831 Garfield Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
405a Fate Willson, 432 Emerson Street, Portland, Oreg.
557a John Wung (Wong Hung), 83½ Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.
425a William B. Yeoman, Palace Hotel, Portland, Oreg.
67a Young Who (Who Young), 77 North Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2896 John Lewis, River Road, McKees Rocks, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2800 Gulseppe Cavoletti, 15 Chestnut Street, Carnegie, Pa. (Clairton, Pa.).
3025 Gulseppe Constantini, 503 Cubbage Street, Carnegie, Pa.
2279 Michael Coyne, 207 Fifth Street, Carnegie, Pa.
1092 Paul Alvin Drancker (Dranker), 118 Fifth Avenue, Carnegie, Pa. (care of T. L. Eyre Co., Parkers Landing, Pa.).
1310 Mathews Gagen, 522 Third Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
3196 Newton Shelby Griffith, 1475 Greenmont Avenue, Dormont, Pa.
1330 John Jacob Hahn, R. F. D., Greentree Borough, Pa.
1739 Charlie Harold, 115 Highland Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
1487 Leroy Irwin Hood, 442 Carothers Avenue, Carnegie, Pa. (care of J. & L. police department, Woodlawn, Pa.; 21 East Laycock Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3375 Ben R. Konski, Carothers Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
504 Michael Lee, 43 Linn Street, Porter, Me.
3274 Joseph Mitchell, School Street, Carnegie, Pa.
1740 Joseph Stanley Peters, 378 Orchard Street, Carnegie, Pa.
1033 Joseph (Gulseppe) Pichl, 503 Cubbage Street, Carnegie, Pa.
2918 Joseph Smerkol, R. F. D. No. 1, Greentree Borough, Carnegie, Pa.
8 William Edward Smith, Kearns Avenue, Westwood, Pa.
914 James Tasz (John Taz), 217 Center Street, Glendale, Pa.
666 Henry Hendrixson Morgan (Worgan), 541 East Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4291 Archille Armento (Achille Armento), 446 Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.
3684 Jerry Ashby, 105 Margaret Street, St. Louis, Mo.
500 Richard Austin, E. T. Works boarding house, Braddock, Pa.
4223 William (Willov, Willie) Austin, corner Eleventh Street and River Avenue.
2160 Walter Baker, 504 Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.
951 Samuel Bradley, 29 Miller Street, Ranken, Pa.
2328 Frank Brown, 413 Hawkins Avenue, Ranken, Pa.
4269 Hawood Cox, E. T. boiler house, Braddock, Pa. (E. T. boarding house, Braddock, Pa.).
3928 Willie Dabney, B. & O. camp, Braddock, Pa.
2669 Cleveland Easland, Carnegie Steel Hotel, Braddock, Pa.
4053 Taylor Eubert, 57 Fifth Street, Ranken, Pa.
2012 Antonio Fiola (Antonio Feolo), 102 Clara Street, Rankin, Pa.
4281 Frank Gibson, Carnegie Steel Hotel, Braddock, Pa. (Carnegie Hotel, Braddock, Pa.).
3683 James Gnellish (James Grealish, James Gereanish), 205 Cherryway, Braddock, Pa.
555 Sebastin Harris, Cargenie Steel Co. bunk house, Braddock, Pa. (Sebastin Harris, E. T. Works boarding house, Braddock, Pa.).
649 Walter J. Heinze (W. J. Heniz, Walter J. Heinz), 607 Fourth Street, Braddock, Pa.
262 Mark Holland, 126 Harriet Street, Rankin, Pa.
3613 John Houston (John Huston), 562 Center Street, Braddock, Pa.
1466 Preacher James, 233 Fourth Street, Rankin, Pa.
2633 Chas. Jones (Charlie Jones), 602 Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.
4247 William Jones, Braddock Street, Braddock, Pa.
3746 Willie McBride (William McBride), 233 Fourth Street, Rankin, Pa.
4347 Aubrey Meadows, 15 Braddock Street, Braddock, Pa.
2486 Edward J. Neice (Edward John Neice), 1404 Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1471 Erastus Nycum, 633 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa. (Erastus Mycun, 635 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.).
3564 William Plackney (William Pinckney), E. T. boarding house.
882 Luther Richardson, 126 Harriet Street, Rankin, Pa.
704 Bitus Safer, 545 Corey Avenue, Braddock, Pa.
96 Eleck Shelton (Shalton), 532 Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.
406 Clemens Smith, 29 Miller Street, Rankin, Pa.
3169 Walter L. Sykes, 222 Eighth Street, Braddock, Pa.
945 James E. (Edward) Thompson, 15 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.
4026 Sing Walker, 564 Center Street, Braddock, Pa.
855 Louis Williams (Louis William), 115 Laura Street, Savannah, Ga.
4011 George Wilson, 1228 Wood Way, Braddock, Pa. (George L. Wilson, George L. Wilson, Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.).
4171 Ernest (Earnest) Wingfield, rear 122 Harriett Street, Rankin, Pa.
893 George Wood (George D. Wood), 536 Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.
2475 John Woods, 513 Pitcairn Street, Braddock, Pa.
3152 Edward (Ed) Yebby, 234 Fourth Street, Rankin, Pa. (235 Fourth Street, Rankin, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

361 Emery (Emory) Williams, Augusta, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF CHESTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

734 Lewis Moody (Lewis G. Moody), Eatonton, Pa.
132 Granville Seth Smith, 24 West Street, West Chester, Pa. (24 West Street, Parkersburg, Pa.).
486 James Williams, Rock Run Valley Township, Coatesville, Pa. (Viaduct, Rock Run Valley Township, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, DAUPHIN COUNTY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

419 Charles Aaron (A.) Specht, 239 Christian Street, Steelton, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF ERIE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1823 Stanley Bayiewicz (Bayriewicz), 509 East Twenty-second Street, Erie, Pa. (1425 Park Street, Erie, Pa.).
296 Johney Boyd, 1809 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
2252 Konstanty Brownakowski (Konstanz Bronakowski), 546 East Twenty-first Street, Erie, Pa.
2596 Morris Carr, 2108 German Street, Erie, Pa. (59 West One hundred and sixth Street, New York, N.).
2235 Eddy (Eddie) Corrigan, 977 Buffalo Road, Erie, Pa.
266 Earl Edward Cox (Cot, Coo), 422 Win Street, Erie, Pa. (422 West Nineteenth Street, Erie, Pa.).
158 Dominick (Dominik) Crociato (Dominik Crociako), 1703 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
2452 Jen Doron (Dorcin, Doran; Yen Doran), 1923 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
2509 Thomas Emidy, 742 East Twenty-second Street, Erie, Pa.
3077 John Fuchs, R. F. D. No. 2, Pittsburgh Avenue, Erie, Pa.
2882 Victor Galesky, 421 East Twenty-fifth Street, Erie, Pa.
987 John Geiser (Griser), 630 East Twenty-ninth Street, Erie, Pa.
2270 James Hagan, 1101 West Twenty-sixth Street, Erie, Pa.
126 George Heisch, 833 East Twenty-second Street, Erie, Pa.
3127 Edward Hoffman, 1819 Walnut Street, Erie, Pa.
164 Jack Gregory (Gregorey) Kilroy, 3014 Wayne Street, Erie, Pa. (care Aetna Chemical Works, Erie, Pa.).
292 George Kramar, 319 East Twenty-third Street, Erie, Pa.
924 Waclaw Langowski (Sangowski) (Wartgaw Langowski), 642 East Nineteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
102 Willard Moore, 710 East Twenty-sixth Street, Erie, Pa.
1131 Adolph Pietrowski (Piotrowski), 644 East Nineteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
1141 Andrew J. (H.) Redd, 3001 Wayne Street, Erie, Pa.
2524 William Reynolds, Eighteenth and Wayne railroad camp, Erie, Pa. (Ninety-eighth and Wayne Perry railroad camp, Erie, Pa.).
58 Carl Schmid, 443 East Twenty-fourth Street, Erie, Pa.
1551 Walter Secor, 539 East Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
3094 Stanislaw Teneza, 706 East Twenty-third Street, Erie, Pa.
1920 Charles Earl Walters, 453 East Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
2308 Fred L. (Leopic) Williams, 952 West Twenty-sixth Street, Erie, Pa. (243 West Eleventh Street, Erie, Pa.).
837 George Williams, 306½ Wayne Street, Erie, Pa.
1461 Harry B. Young, 715 East Twenty-fourth Street, Erie, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1891 Leander Bendy, R. D. No. 3, Waynesboro, Pa.
868 William Edward Davin, 1231 Palo Alto Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
167 David Albertus (Albertis, Albertus) Gerhold, R. D. No. 1, Mont Alto, Pa.
1754 John Roland (Ronald) Gillis, 346 West Main Street, Waynesboro, Pa.
109 Samuel (Sam) Houpt, Mercersburg, Pa.
2335 Grover John Kauffman, East Sixth Street, Waynesboro, Pa.
2081 Grover M. Zimmerman, R. R. No. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF HARRISBURG, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1669 Robert Vester Wilson, 311 Forster Avenue, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

933 George Stewart, 1022 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

646 Thomas Augustus (A.) Burton, 540 Walnut Street, Pottstown, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1494 Vicantonio L. Abboti (Vhiantonio L. Abboli, L' Abbotte Vitantonio, Vitantonio L'Abboti), 412 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5869 Drosos Alachouzos (Alachousos, Drosos Alachuzor), 217 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7066 Sulphur Alasco, Lower Saucon, Pa.
746 Stanley Alexander (Alexandria), 704 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2738 Domitri Alexandro (Domitri Alexandro, Demitri Alexandro), 504 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3343 Antonio M. Aloupo (Antonio M. Enloupo (Caloupo)), 805 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5286 Gdolfano Abrunez, 11 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2640 Paulds (Paulos) Anagnostopulos, 512 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Paugos Anagnastocsok, 519 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
171 Efstrates Antonio (Efstrates (Efstrateo) Antonio), 805 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5862 Francis Antonis, 1112 Oak, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2430 Spiros Costas Antony, 504 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6201 Antonio R. Ardes, 432 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
251 Demetrio Aripolitos (Axipolitos), 1138 Bottonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3296 Demetro Athanasew (Demetria Athanasiw), 220 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1040 John Arvor, 1042 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6934 Flick Bany (Elick Barry, Allick Barry), Beth Steel City, Pa.
5384 Julio Barresa (Barrezo, Julio Barrozo), 907 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1263 Joe Basray (Basare, Jos. Basary), 737 Jackson Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
431 Philip Bazar (Bazer, P. Bazer), 220 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1815 Geo. R. Bean (George Roscoe Bean), 301 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1204 John Bolovich (John Bolovich), Hellertown, Pa.
6505 John Berger, 204 Northampton Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Hellertown 204, Northampton, Pa.).
4911 Charles S. Bernard (Bernhard, Charles Stuwcator Bernhard, Chas. S. Burnhard), 14 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
5642 William Berry, 502 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.
698 Jesus Bieso (Bieno, Jesus Beino), 125 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3884 Maryas Bolabes (Manjs Bolabes, Malney Balabes), 418 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7220 Hafanasey Bolodzko (Hafanasey Bolodzyke), 445 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7742 Ostover Borovic (Ostoer Borovich, Boravic), 1633 School Street, Northampton, Pa. (Ostoer Borovic, 1633 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
3629 Erwin Bottlcher, 1736 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa. (519 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
6355 Gabtino Brenas (Gabrino Branas, Gabrino Brabas), 642 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6353 Luther H. Brehneman (Luther H. Brennenan), 217 Crest Avenue, Hellertown, Pa.
175 John Brogan, Freemansburg, Pa.
2390 Charles Brovoskie (Koroloski, Chas. Kovolski), 1418½ Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
1214 Buster C. Brown, Didier, Hellertown, R. F. D. No. 1, Pa.
2506 Karitos (Kariotas) Bubalos, 1609 School Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7159 John Budavis, 459 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa. (John Budoris, 1450 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.).
3194 Wadyslaw Bulnocivice (Bulnocvic, Wadyslaw Bubnocvice, Wadyslaw Brbnousey), 1314 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2317 James J. Burke (James Joseph Burke, James Burke), 305 South Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1721 Antonio Busesti (Bwtesto, Antonio Buresti), 1258 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3495 Manos Capsoles, 532 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7887 Joe Carbos (Joe Carlos), 24 Michigan, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4529 Dimitros Carcapoules (Dimitros Marcopolus, Dimitros C. Marcopolus), 1610 Second Street, Northhampton Heights, Pa.
1571 Nicholas Carrescia (Nickolas Carrercia, Nicholas Carrercia), 1228 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5170 George Carra, 804 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3202 Benjamin Carter (Banjamir Carter, Carto), Eatsen Street, S. C., Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3512 James Castonis (James Caslamos), 609 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (609 Bethlehem Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).

3898 Othar Russ Caton (Othar Russ Eaton), Didier or Didies, Hellertown, Pa.
6615 Manuel Catro (Castro), West Third Street, No. 11, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4471 Harry Chavy (Chovig), 521 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6398 Anesto Checkris (Checkeris), 620 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (400 East Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
1021 Jacob Cherprnke (Cheropruko, Jacob Cherepenko), 1505 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3525 John Chloz (Chios), 221 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
854 John W. Christenburg (John Wesley Christenburg, John Wesley Chivienley), 420 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6936 Charles Christeon (Chitron, Chas, Chitson), 1414 East Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
2165 Joe Cohor (Cahor), 124 Second Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7549 Peter Commings, 706 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5192 John Condas (Condos), 815 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6587 John Condas, 712 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3627 Nick Contos, 532 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5070 Constaninas (Constantinas, Constantinos) Cormalis, 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4056 John F. Correll, 428 Fifth Street (John Fidells Connell, 428 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
4773 Jean M. Cossarides (J. W. Kossarides), 826 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7030 John Costa, 913 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3200 John Costanis (Castania, John Castravina), 507 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
825 John Criston (John Christon), 339 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1696 Paul W. Crouce (Paul Woolverton Crouce), 736 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.
751 Harold Crowe, 935 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4494 Wm. Cuipko (William Cinpka, William Ciupno), 607 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6569 Anthony Dantos (Donter, Antonio Dantos), 221 Linden Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4021 Joaquin F. De Fouseca (Joaquim Francisco da Fouseca), 612 Chestnut Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4609 Anthony Dino (Antony Dino, Duis, Antonia Dias), 913 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6001 John Aloysius Donnelly (Joseph Aloysius Donnelly), Freemansburg, Pa.
1026 Joseph F. Donovan (Joseph Francis Donovan), Bingen, Pa.
3694 Francisco Douchi, Freemansburg, Pa.
556 Geo. S. Dougherty (George Sylvester Dougherty), 338 Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2701 Joseph Dovnasky (Dovnaski, Joseph Yablnoski, Yablnoskey), 619 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
212 Raymond Dunn, 321 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4488 Yakow Elejnik (Rleynik, Olejnik), 607 Anron Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5370 James Eugelos (Eugelos James), 712 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3725 John Esos, 1627 Eighth Street, Northampton Heights, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6037 Joaquim D. A. Eretes (Joaquim D. Amaral Bretes), 740 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1499 Mixiciny (Mixici) Faijanus (Mixny Farajamis, Mixeny Fawahawny), 1517 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7056 Kerrikos G. Falyos (Kerrikos Geo. Falyos), 1110 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
855 Weiss Ferdinand (Ferdinand Weiss), South Bethlehem, Pa.
4128 Manuel Fernandes (Femasides), 9 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1555 Const. Francois (Francios, Constantinas Francios), 910 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (1124 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.).
576 John Leo Frey (Fey), jr., 35 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6442 Milton J. Friedman (Martin J. Friedman), 109 West Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2500 Constantin A. Frimandez (Frimandes, Constantine A. Fernandez), 432 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6347 Teovarelle Floridy (Trovarelle Floridy), 716 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
533 Jan Ganelik, 1360 Seventh Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
8315 Augenia Gantos (Arsenia Santos), 1631 Eighth Street, Northampton Heights (Heightsboro), Pa.
7866 Tom Garnela, 1516 Second Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5183 Raymon Garrido (Garridy), 476 Birkel Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2638 Sebastion Gassenkober (Sebastian Gassenkuber), 431 Cherokee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5667 Jose Gaviria, 659 Central Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4582 Joseph Genalle, 1204 Railroad Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7068 Dominio Gendice (Genedic), 627 Rull Rvenue, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Dominic Genedic, 627 Park Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
7624 John George (Georgio), 800 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2403 Takis (Takir) George (George Takis), 909 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2269 Kostas (Kostas) Georgion, Freemansburg, Pa.
2646 Antonio (Antonis) Georjdakis, 414 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2663 Constantine Giolouris (Giolowns, Constantin Giolouris), 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2433 Geo. Giorgidras (Georgidakis, George Georgidtras, George Georgidathus), 831 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7449 John Golab, 1407 Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
1736 Sam Gold, 234 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1119 Harry Goldberg, 559 Hillside Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2955 Romas Gomeg, 11 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5732 Manuel A. Gonsales (Manuel (Manciel) Aries Gonsalez), 121 Church Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4904 Robert L. Gordon (Robert Lee Gordon), 327 Bennett (or Bunett), 327 Burnett Street, Malden, Ga.
8881 Jasemi Grigori (Grimori, Jasemi Grigon), 412 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2493 Singi Guenloen (Luigi Girolioni, Guenboen), Hellertown, Pa.
5665 Aristide Guibina (Guiliani), 560 Hillside Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6084 Max Gurber (Gruber) (Gruber Max), 627 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
584 Charles A. Haney (Charles Alfred Haney), R. F. D., Bethlehem, Pa.
6199 Joe Hart, 312 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1338 John Hartman, Hellertown, Pa.
5612 Fred Hayes, Redington, Pa.
5915 Salvador Henas, 422 University Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3376 Manuel Hernandez, Freemansburg, Pa.
8011 John Jos. Hickey (John Hickey), 14 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6252 Benjamin Hill (Ben Hill), 232 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3587 Antonio Hodrick (Rudrigues) 22 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1872 Nick Hogipouloui (Hogipouloni, Hogipowlon), 412 Centre Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3252 Rufus F. Horton (Rufus Frank Horton), 505 Cherokee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4792 Mattuce Huola (Mattuce Huola, Mattucci, Mattuni Nicolo), 627 Park Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5463 William Hutter, 501 Cherokee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
184 Louis Jarett, Hellertown, Pa.
7218 Hughie Jarratt (Jarrett), R. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
2168 Stephen Jarvos (Stephen Jervos, Jervas), 227 Authelcite Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
221 Manuel Jilopes (Jilopos), 804 Hillside Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.
4572 Theodoras John (Theodoros John), 412 Cinder (Culder) Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2709 Geo. Johnson (George Johnson), route No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
4698 August G. Jorgias (August George Jorgias), 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4739 George Kakarwmbas (Kaharwmbas), 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5438 John Kamsres (Kamares, Kamenaris), 314 Spruce Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5744 Paul Kanapka, 1312 Fourth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
1512 George A. Karahaliva (Karaliallos) (George Karahallos), Hellertown, Pa.
4653 Antonio Kasza (Antoni Kasza), 247 Diamond Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
4271 Edwin Keidzlkokski (Edy Kadzlkokski), 603 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6690 John Keith, 334 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (234 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
5889 Walter Kendig, 235 Diamond Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
129 Jaikovos Kidus (Kidus), 414 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1309 Charles J. Kirmes (Charles J. Kirmaes), 15 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6854 Irbing (Irving) Kirshbaum, 421 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (421 Faurble Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
6784 Polidiros Kirwirdis (Polidoros Kirwidis), 504 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
727 Antonio Kitrinos (Antonis Kitrinos), 12 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4671 Joseph Klimomoriz (Klimomoriz), 414 Oak Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6072 Jon. Knarr (Jno., John Knarr), 338 Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4064 Norman Koch (Norman S. Koch), 17 Spruce Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3464 Stanley Kodk (Stanly Kodk), East Freemansburg, Pa.
106 Jacob Koorinsky (Kobrinsky), 551 Wood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2968 Arjora Koset (Arjros Koset), 220 Pine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5174 John A. Kromniske (John Arthur Kromniske, Kreminsky), 321 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8628 Steven Krish, 715 Selfridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
119 Frank Krzykowski (Krzykawski), 510 Hoch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4361 Harry Kumemuk (Harry (Herry) Humemuk), 611 Aaron Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
6193 Geo. Kumis (George Kumis), 800 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
1973 Costa Kyprianov (Kuprianov), 610 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Costas Kuprievan, 504 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
6034 Thomas Labraode (Lobraull), 510 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6963 Luiz La Comb (La Combe), 541 Seneca Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3850 Bill Lagot, 802 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4954 Costos E. Laines (Costos Laines), 523 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7879 James S. Lalliaras (James S. Lalliaris), 905 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3237 Aaron F. Lane (Aaron Faucett Lane, Aaron T. Lane), 627 Cherokee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7612 Chas. David Larne (Charles David Larne, Charles D. Larne), R. F. D. No. 1, South Bethlehem, Pa.
996 Nick Latio (Nick Latis), 1519 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5402 Thomas Y. Laures (Thomas Yuirgin Laures), Hellertown, Pa.
272 John Lazrides, 522 Brookland Avenue, Brookland, Pa.
6805 Geo. Lee, 720 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1102 Nazar Lefanov (Lefanov, Nazor Lefanov), 622 William Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
4051 Frank Leosok (Leasok), 239 Diamond Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
2693 Benito Lestonz (Bonito Lestonz), 800 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2374 Joseph Levine (J. Levine), 740 Pawnee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6529 Lester B. Lewis, 18 Watts Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
102 Antonio Limos, 639 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
578 Geroal Littlield (Geroad Littlid, Heroal Littled), 204 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6005 Joe Loika (Joe Loiko), 1314 East Fourth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.

1543 Leopolen Lopez (Loper, Teopolin Topez, Leopold Lopez), 521 Church Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3591 Francisco Loraro, 25 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3347 Antonio Losado (Losada), 11 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1241 Pasquale Lotito, Williams, Pa.
5714 Brano Loverio (Brama Lorerio, Bramo Larereo), Shimersville, Pa.
355 Naeyert Lucien, 1816 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5626 Nick Lzobabogion (Nick Lzobanoglou), 500 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6790 Dan McCarthy (Daniel Joseph McCarthy, Daniel J. McCarthy), 505 Cherokee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6716 Jlid D. McCarthy (J. D. McCarthy), 460 Chestnut Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5484 John Machanes (Machanos, John Machenos), 1448 Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7797 James F. Magoire, 223 South New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (15 East Market Street, Wilkes, Pa.
5454 Stanley Majerski (Stanley Majewski), 1049 First Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (1049 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.)
1540 Weadimer Majosjahik (Mayosychik, Weadimer Moyosjchik, Wladimir Mojseychik), Didier Street, Hellertown, Pa.
903 John Manning, 1216 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3594 Kyriacos Manoles (Kyriacos Manolas, Mnuolas), 415 Poplar Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7989 Georgios Manulidakis (Manuindakis), 467 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3150 Gustaf Marrow, 1641 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7083 Francisco Martineny (Martinezy), route No. 2, Hellertown, Pa.
4002 Antonio Martino (Antonio Martine), Hellertown, Pa.
642 Clemento A. Martins (Clemento Antonio Jesus Martins, Clemento F. J. Martins), 740 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1416 Joseph Matheros (Mathews), 907 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3041 Nicolas Mattes, 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4106 Harry W. Mayer, 408 Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4639 Joseph D. Mead, 12 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6937 John Melouos, John Melanos, Soalnus Meyonon, 1514 East Third Street, North Hampton Heights, Pa.
4236 Manuer Menganac (Manoler Menganac, Menganac), 748 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6268 Hipolit Michaneczyk (Hipolit Michaneczyk), R. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
7250 David Migdal, 312 Pine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3213 Nedanowz Mike (Nedanous Mike), 1517 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6646 Peter Mikhlias (Nikels), 507 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2674 Richard B. Miller, 23 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2081 Warren E. Miller, 1249 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7368 John Mitchell (John Lancaster Mitchell), 318 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1871 Newton D. Mitchell, 425 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2152 Victor Mitka (Mitko), 1517 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
2238 Bronistaw Mitosi (Mitosr), 605 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4595 Peter Mohnick (Mohalick, Mahalick), 721 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
14 Carlos H. More (Mora), 225 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7535 Fred Morris, 507 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6835 Michael Morris, East Freemansburg, Pa.
7194 Anthony Morsetes (Moracles), 519 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1511 Costis Mougozienanles (Costis Mougozienanle), 830 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1350 John E. Moyer (John Edwin Moyer), 408 Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6168 Nichlis Mpagcos (Nicholas, Nicolas), 1153 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3872 Grims Mrtros (Grmis) (Genus Metros), 512 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7392 Joseph Narde, 1416 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4528 Castas (Costas) Narioras (Marioros) (Kostos Marlovas), 231 Diamond Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2591 Nicolas Nichalopoulos (N. Michalopoulo), 467 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4926 Panotocarobiack Nick (Nickolas), 705 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6778 Jas. Nicholis (Nicholas) (James Nicholas), 471 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6514 Michael Nicolakis, 820 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2783 Joseph Nimiera (Joseph Niemiera), 705 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2161 De Lauretis Nlinao, 237 Park Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Lauretis Ulano, 227 Park Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.)
7078 Thomas Nogal (Thomas Nagal), 937 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6789 John Nomicos, 707 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7198 Constantine Novick, 621 William Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
4136 Edward Nunez (Munez), 414 Centre Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7132 Anton Olbry (Anthon Olbry), 540 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8735 Manuel Oliverra (Manuel Oliveira), 410 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7359 John Pallas, 708 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5920 Monoler Panagiotcles (Manoles Panagiotels, Panagliotoles), 1138 Fortuna Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4859 Arram Panaochi (Arraam Panochi, Panachi), 706 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2072 Kyriacos Panayis, Freemansburg, Pa.
4255 Frank Papa, 823 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3438 Deanicio Papaefstratun (Deanicio Papaefstandin, Dionisco Papoefandin), 1143 Fouth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1879 Pantlehelis Papada (Pantlehis Papada, Pautlelis Papada), 418 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5130 Lanbros Papageorgin (Landros Papageongin), 1479 Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5501 Jim Papanos, 1579 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5474 John Papatopovlos (Papappovlis, Papasppovlis), 805 Third Street (305 Third Street), South Bethlehem, Pa.
7625 Anotosis Pappos, Anaotosis Pappas, Anostosis Pappos), 1115 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
740 Alfonso (Alfanso) Pardo, 601 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5002 Relis Paris (Bebis Paris), 617 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1270 Raymond Pasoe (Peasos), 11 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8167 Namiano Pasquale (Maniano Pasquale, Marcianco Pasquale), 541 Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1668 Frank Pereduys (Perednys), 808 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6045 Mancel Perira (Pereira, Manoel Pereira), Hellerstown, Pa.
7898 Constantine Peteris, 405 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Constantino Piteris, 405 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.)
2655 Joseph Pickalo (Joseph Pikalo), Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.
4834 Joseph Pilant (Joseph Pelant), 639 William Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
423 Stanlka Plnaker (Plusker, Pinsker), 1517 School Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
8153 Tongi Piniero, 414 Center Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6099 John Pipecis (John Pipeecis), 805 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7666 Timafie Pirbutiki (Timafei Pirbutiki, Timafei Piriutiki), 1455 Sixth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7678 Joseph Pitcavich (Pitcavish, Joseph Pitsavich), 1228 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1592 Zahr Pivaro (Zahar Pivars), 1446 East Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
1302 Harry Plaskczuski (Plaskezuski, Plaskczuski, Plaskczarski), R. D. No. 1, Hellerstown, Pa.
5207 Milton Porsai (Porrai), 331 Pine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2650 Mike Poskon, 1505 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7547 Vincenzo Possinato, Shimersville, Pa.
4166 Nissin Possow (N. Passow), 306 Wood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4694 Stanley Potisinki (Potisinski, Potesinski), 1806 Second Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3539 John Privalos (Piavalos), 1520 Fourth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
822 Panog Panagioto Pulas (Panag Panagioto Pulos, Panag Panagiotopoles), 821 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
948 Andrew Purrayt (Hurrayt), 1623 School Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
3506 David Rachik, 332 Mechanic Street (332 Michaeli Street), South Bethlehem, Pa.
3193 Geo. T. (George Thomas) Ramson, 213 Northampton Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
20 Mike Rapustic (Kapustic, Mik Kapustic), 635 (625) Packer Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7770 Jerome W. (Willis) Rayford, Fourth and Wyandotte Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
656 Geo. A. Reiss (George A. Reis), 408 Centre Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4449 Michael Remandoes (Remandees, Remanndes), 519 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1963 L. F. (P.) Richards, 318 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4825 Wm. Robinson, 817 Willow Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1389 Frank G. Robowsky (Frank Grabowski), 315 Poplar Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3184 Jose Rodriguez (Rodrigues), 710 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4958 Joseph (Josl) Rodvignez, 8 West School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4647 John (Paul) Rogers, 414 Pawnee Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3224 Alexander Roguski, 913 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7685 Frances (France) Romadke, 23 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6758 Sam Rovalchuk (Rovolchuk), 239 Diamond Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
736 Michael (Micheal) Rudy, Freemansburg, Pa.
1646 Leonard Ruggion (Guggeron, Leonardo Rugglero), 321 Locust Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5785 Manuel Saljado, R. F. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
2548 John Salinsky (Your Salinsky), 506 Spruce Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8195 Seves Salvateria (Sevis Salvaleria, Levis, Gordoro Salavernia), 507 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (507 South Bethlehem, Pa.).
5918 Joseph Schenches (Schenchis, Jose Sanchez), 11 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1072 Frank Schuncher (Scunche), Shimersville, Pa.
3001 Ralph S. Sell, 422 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5251 Charles Shairn (Shairm), 808 Butterworth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6290 Wlagimir Shapowal (Wlagimir Shaparvol, Wlagimir Shapoual, Wladimir Shapowal), 1400 Fourth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
7172 Christopher Shasp (Christopher Sharp, Chris Sharp), 316 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6957 Fred Shavchuk (Sarvahuk, Sarvchuk), 1629 Eighth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
5269 Antonio Silley (Silica), R. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
695 James Simihes (Smihez, Simihez), 234 Birch Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
359 Geo. R. (George Benjamin) Simmons, 337 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2204 Charles V. (Vincent) Skelly, 10 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3601 James Sloudy, Shimersville, Pa.
6253 Mike Smallick (Smolick, Smalinck, Swallah), 814 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5929 William W. (Wm. W., William Walter) Smith, 312 Broadhead Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7893 Justin Smolenki, 708 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3011 Manuel Socke (Zocke), Didier Street, Hellertown, Pa.
5870 Jonquin M. Sonto (Jongirmode Souts, Johquin de Quots, Jonquin Maria Quots), 738 Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
819 Manuel Souza (Manuel R. Souza), 710 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1115 Geo. Stamatus, 419 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7758 Thomas Staunton (Stauton), R. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.

4105 John Stefanick (John Stefaniak, John Stefuliniak), Reddington, Pa.
4612 Fred Steppler, 1006 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa. (general delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.).
7156 Geo. Stoules (George Stoules), 1607 School Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
4087 Christ Stylianou (Stylianou, Stylianen), 720 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7975 George Sunamory (George Sumamary), 216 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3658 Andreas A. Sverkrdu (Andreas A. Sverkrdu, Andreas A. Sverkidu, Svecklidu), 205 Second Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2834 Rot Swercio (Sitvercio), 314 Pine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
0262 Thomas Szidlowski, 729 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2949 Nicholas C. Talis (Nicolas C. Talls, Nicolas C. Tells), 418 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
238 Pasquale Tallarico, Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3670 Checot Telades (Checot Telades), 1614 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
2747 Bernard J. Terry (Bernard Terry), 1308 Church Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7939 Gworge Theodorakis (George Theodorakis, Theocloeclkis), 1514 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6614 Ambros Thodorakos (Ambrose Thodoruks), 842 Mechanic Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.).
4537 Antonio Toklano (Toklanos), 120 Second Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7483 Veturino Tomas, 1112 Railroad Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
185 John Andrew Tomko, 532 Selfridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
445 Pulitin Tongoredes (Platon Tongourdes, Platin Tongouredes), 907 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1391 Them Topley (Theo Tapelly, Tbenutopelly), 1143 Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2981 Anthony Trupo, 226 School Street (2 West School Street), South Bethlehem, Pa.
7033 Costas Tsalarlo (Tsalaris), 625 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5847 Silvan Turkott (Silvon Turkott), 508 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
3832 Frank Valcovitch, 1812 School Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
802 Nicholas Vancodonzia (Nicolas Vacondonzlo, Vacondonzis), 748 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5282 Wm. Varecka (William Verecks, Parecka), Freemansburg, Pa.
1649 George Vas (George W. Vas, Gore Vaz), 7 Second Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
421 John Vazeranldo (Vazeranidos, John Anthony Vaxetanidoe), 462 Vine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4654 Joe Velosy, 146 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2827 Thomas Vetanovetz (Mr. Thomas Vetanovitz), 826 Oak Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8565 Peter Vienna, 1824 Fourth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
6923 Refred Vlsaues (Rifled (Rifel) Rafael Walques), 220 New Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5472 John Volker (John Walker), 661 Oak Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
6721 Jas. Vurgnzeris (James Vuranzerls, Varazeris), 519 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7425 Wardyslaw Wadeyasky (Wardyslaw Wadeyeasky), 1506 Seventh Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
4071 Harry W. Wagner (Warner, Harry Warren Warner), Bingen, Pa.
6461 Arthur Walker (Wolker), 661 Oak Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5114 John Wall, Beddington, Pa.
1778 Louis Wallace, R. D. No. 1, Hellertown, Pa.
4313 Math Wasco, 1522 Third Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
2520 Arthur Watson, 617 Willow Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5692 Allen Weller (Allen H. Weller), 316 Broadhead Avenue, Northampton Heights, Pa.
839 Charles Weyandt (Chas. Weyandt, Chas. A. Weyandt), Second Street, Lehigh Valley Hotel, South Bethlehem, Pa.
4278 Joseph White, 5 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1519 William Yecuk (Yechuk, William Yeckuck, Yeckuk), 1454 Fifth Street, Northampton Heights, Pa.
1171 Florencio Ygleslas (Florencis Yglesias), 9 School Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
5475 Harry Young (Harrey Young), 713 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7888 Wilfred W. Young, 12 West Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
611 Senis Tralos (Tralos, Denis Tralor, Denis Tralos), 413 East Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
1758 Gregone Zelirakes (Gregoris Zeferakes), 635 Buttonwood Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
8271 John Zebecaniote (Zechaniote, John Zelcaring), 623 Ridge Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
2068 Wm. Zewos (William Zeus, Wm. Zeus Zewos, William Towos), 815 Fourth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
7691 Kyriacus G. Zlavassic (Kyriacos G. Yavassic, Kyriacos G. Yravassic, Kyriacos G. Yarassio), 420 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

6661 Nathan Fiskin (Fishken), 312 Pine Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 40, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4634 Morris Abelovitz (Abelvitz), 2026 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1524 Louis (Lewis) Auritsky, 824 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
5 Mallie Balney, 2345 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1444 Jake Barrbeh, 625 Dorfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1395 Hyman Bernstein, 2601 South Mutchinson Street (2601 South Hutchinson Street), Philadelphia, Pa.
4697 Joseph (Joa.) Blaustein, 735 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4357 Harry Boudrow, 1029 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
941 Nathan Breslow, 706 McKean Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2464 Moses Brochberman (Bockelman), 2616 South Mildred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4260 Miguel Brustamate (Brustemante), D 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
3465 John Burns, 2116 South Isemyer, Philadelphia, Pa. (2116 South Isemenger Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1723 North Taylor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
8706 Roy Campau (Ray Campan), 2615 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
463 Pifano (Pifanio) Cana, D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
609 Silverio Casclo (Garca), D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
3932 Wm. Conn, 2700 Island Road, Philadelphia, Pa. (William Conn, Magazine Lane and P. R. R.).
2843 Geo. F. Critchen (George Critschen), southeast corner 12 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1672 Raymond Del Valle, 2844 South Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
527 Ben (Benjamin) Dallen, 720 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
28 Hyman (Herman) Darling, 2447 South Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8660 Geo. A. Derlin (George Aloysious Derlin), 1317 Porter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
427 Francesco Diaz (Frs. Diaz), D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
3531 Juan Don, D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
1994 James Donnelly, 2521 South Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3102 Jos. Donghes (Joe Doughes), 1139 Tree Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
128 Chas. F. Duvall (Charles Francis Duvall), 1116 Porter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2024 Samuel Eskin, 2428 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2301 Louis Fischeuberg (Fishenberg), 1939 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fischenberg, general delivery, Hartford, Conn.).
646 Miller Flippo (Miles S. Flippo, Morris S. Flippo), 3300 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1644 Juan Garcia, D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
3860 Rosallo Garcia, D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
819 Alfred Gasnowoff (Albert Gasnouff, Alfred Gasnouff), 2303 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4089 Yose A. Gongalez (Jos. A. Gongaley), D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
1199 Carlos Gonzaley (Gonzalez), D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
844 Juagnin Gongeley (Jungiun Gongeley, Gongerley), D. 14, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
4422 Morris Goren, 2549 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2947 John J. Hermandez, 13 Moya Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (John Joseph Hermandez, southwest corner Thirteenth and Moyamensing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).
2358 Michael Hoffman, 1131 Wolf Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (219 Kingston, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
27 Lew Hoffman, 1131 Wolf Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3354 William Jaffe, 2521 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4077 Max Kania (Kaniea), 2525 South Sheridan, Philadelphia, Pa.
378 Edward Kenny, 5 Sunck Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (312 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3931 Royer R. King (Royer Robt. King), 1118 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1719 Shefel (Sheftel) Kopilenko, 746 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
272a Louis Kotch, 943 Winton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3226 John Krauss (Krause), 847 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1640 Alex Lensky (Lenasky), 2440 South Sheridan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
744 Samuel Lerner (Lerners), 1036 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
4036 Elix Lunken (Luken), division 14, railroad track, Philadelphia, Pa.
2329 Howard McAdams, 1133 Wolf Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (care Y. M. C. A., Wabash Avenue and Eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.).
850 Samuel Marelstein, 633 Mercy Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1328 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
21 Geo. Jos. Martin (George Joseph Martin), 1024 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1290 Thomas L. Mohr, 2649 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3947 Francisco Pearey (Francesco Perey), division 14, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.
751 Carmindo Peale (Carmino Reale), 1116 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
739 Chas. W. Pintzow (Printzow), 2417 South Mildred Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
457 Jacob Pollin (Pollen), 2426 South Marchall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3875 Morris Schwartz, 1613 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2435 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1968 Philip R. Shatzman, 2434 South Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Philip Reuben Shatzman, 2434 South Tenth, Philadelphia, Pa.).
809 Isadore Shelman (Shulman), 1922 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1817 Joseph Shrem (L. Sharry), 1922 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
595 Jacob Skale, 611 Porter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2495 Jos. Snyder, 2312 South Beulah Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3945 Reynold T. Staley (Reynold Theodore Stanley), 2208 South Jenupe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1472 Frank Talloricco, 1904 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2355 Chas. Thompson, camp, division 14, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa. (Charlie (Charles) Thompson, care Alfred Wright, west end of Clayton Street, New Castle, Del.).
1386 Geo. Wadlington, division 14, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.
1013 Abe Winkle (Minkow), 912 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
1634 Walter C. Worth (North), 2649 South Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8736 Rachmiel Yarmormakoro (Yarmorakow), 610 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2502 Abraham Solomon Yellin, 2311 South Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2311 South Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1299 Edgar Abernathy (Abernath), 1103 Gibbon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (care of Sanitary Barber Shop, Clarksburg, W. Va.).
3426 Henry Allen, 938 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3976 Percy Amos, 25 Ross, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1496 John Andrews, 1068 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
604 Shelby (Shelly) Austin, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2808 Ernest Birch (Burch) Baker, 222 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2519 Charles Barney, 1112 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1558 Walter Beck, 1112 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
493 Levi (Lenie) L. Berry, 940 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1409 Third Avenue (rear), Huntington, W. Va.
669 Henry L. Bischoff, Colonial Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2284 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1947 Ralph Frank Block, 700 Phipps Power Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2075 Jim Brown (Brownd), 27 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
775 Charles James Carroll, 15 Second Avenue (905 Bedford Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
7866 Gaetono (Gartano, Gartano) Ciccone, 1316 Watson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1369a Will Clark, 25 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2029 Walter Cohen, 6 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2789 John Joseph Collins, Hotel Yoder, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
870 James Connolly, 892 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2055 Thomas Cooper, 1040 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3427 Caesar (Chesar) Corelli, 4 Poplar Ally (4 Poplar Way), Pittsburgh, Pa.
1269 James Coughter, 219 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
636 Arthur Crepault, 1112 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2953 William John Curtis, Anderson Hotel, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
849 Dell Davis, 1211 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1686 Pete Deliglanis (Punayiotas Deliljanis, Deliyannis), 516 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2847 Charles Dole, 22 (25) Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
450 Leon Donnelly, 1100 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
88 Albert David Downing, 429 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1191 Ervin Edwards, 27 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1392 George Ewing, 6 Gran Street, Allegheny, Pa.
416 Ben Fair, 813 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2482 Gust (Gustav) Fatsouros, 71 Chatham Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3417 Yee Fee, 514 Second, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2039 James Fitzgerald, 437 Second, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1194 Thomas Fleming, 940 Second, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1882 Robert Foe (Toe), 14 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1628 Thomas Foster, 834 Second, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3229 Thomas Fowintouns (Fowitouns), 517 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
46 John Edward Gaddis (John E. Gaddis), 2002 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3162 James J. Gallagher, 919 Ivanhoe Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
310 Joseph Gerhard, 1020 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2793 Lee M. Gim, 503 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Lee Wons Gim, Lee Gim, 32 West Hazel Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
844 Austin Gleen (Glean), Burham, Ala.
3682 Antonio Golonska (Gavonska, Anton Galonska, Antonl Gatonska), 110 Twenty-fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1198 James Gonsons, 517 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3670 James Alfred Gordon, 422 Third Avenue (63 Hazelwood Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2185 Jackson S. Gray, 1726 Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1078 Charles Benj. Green (Charles Benjamin Green), 2528 Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1418 John Joseph Hafley, 108 Twenty-fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
69 David Clarence Hager, 1904 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1379 Leo Hallis, 1703 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3490 Charles L. (Leslie) Harris, 437 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1233 George Hasson, 606 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3562 Albert Heiser 1319 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2939 Yee (Yee) K. Hong, 512 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
264a Edward Howard, 1220 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3597 Curtis L. (Lee) Hughes, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3564 George Harris, 25 Ross, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2691 Andrew Jackson, 509 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1769 Frank James, 25 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (859 Charles Street, New Orleans, La.).
3850 Isiah Jamison, 507 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
266 Robert Jinkens, 25 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2959 Richard J. Johnson, 416 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3844 Wesley (Westley) Johnson, 836 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3613 Albert Whyle Jones, 228 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
270 Thomas Jones, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
757 Abraham Junius (James), care Berry Brashon, 910 Garrison Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
44 John Martin Kain, 419 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1695 Vasellias (Vasellis, Vaselios) Kalaigis, 605 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1539 Alex Kalogeropoulos (Kaloyezeloporlos), 1640 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
246 John Kaminski, 1112 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1751 Joseph Karayva (Karuva), 1332 Gibbon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1412 James Lee Kenelick, Wood and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1711 William J. Kennedy, East First (1024 Forbes Street), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3166 Patrick Kilhaney, 1004 Seitz Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1577 Paul Kloskli, 1327 Mulberry Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2171 Peter Kohanovski (Kokanovski), 105 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3886 Brunislaw Kosclewski (Bruno Koscleiosli, Brono), 425 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
249 Alex Koslowski, 1411 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1939 Alexander V. Koslov (Alexandra Vasslevito Kozlov), 425 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2922 Wassilios Kuchidos (Vasslis, W. Kuchidos), 624 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1156 Harry Kuneke, 14 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2747 Allen W. Kuntz, 1118 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
819 Johnie (John) Landford, 938 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1743 John Lang, 125 Second Avenue (125 or 135 Second Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3533 Robert Lewis, 1033 Gibbon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2321a Steven Loumbos, 605 Wylie Avenue (removed to 304 East Ohio Street NS.), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3344 Paul Isaac Loving, 2638 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3521 Yee Lung, 519 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3209 Michael Joseph McCabe, Hooper Gibbon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3081 Daniel McClllon, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1754 Arthur Vincent McDermott, Western Union Telegraph Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1828 John McMair, 25 Ross Street., Pittsburgh, Pa. (115 South Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa.).
3783 William Madgeer, 6 Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
119 Joseph Mahoney, 1112 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
2352 Frank Manpredin (Manpreda), 6 Clay Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
929 Nicholas D. (Demetrulu) Markascis (Markacis), 531 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2213 Daniel J. (John) Martin, 1512 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
353 Sam Miffi (Mifi), 46 Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
910 Ralph Mills, 1210 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
248 Joe Mislavich (Misiavich), 437 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3324 H. C. Moe, 113 Grand Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3467 Tartelnato Mollinairis (Mollinals), 809 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2895 Edward McMonigal, 1112 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (care West Penn Power Co., Alexandria, Pa.).
3020 Avedia (Avedis) Monasscsian (Mosseasian), 243 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
201 John Murphy, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1846 Augusto Narder, 1213 Millbering Ally, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Nardo Augusto (Narder Augusto), 1213 Mulberry Way).
3502 William Nickson, 938 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2915 Thomas Niforis, 621 Wille Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2917 Wojich (Wojcick) Olszewski, 1349 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1947 Edward Orris, 1210 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
285 Solomon Parker, 602 Brereton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2795 Samuel Walter Pervin, 125 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
264 George W. Pinkerton, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2524 Albin Pocallefka, 1714 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3561 Gustave Polis (Kotn Polos), 525 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5678 James Poles, 1107 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1805 James Irving Powell, 662 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1489 Thomas Victor Prosperi, 125 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3173 Sam Pullifeto, 1009 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3144 Chew Quong, 511 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1420 Lee A. (Ada) Robb, 1105 Bluff Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3437 John H. (Henry) Roberts, 523 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3571 Walter Roberts, 905 Wylie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2197 Wm. (William) James Rooney, 120 Fourteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2802 Albert Rose, 611 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2610 Stanley Satkowski, 1328 Pike Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
65 Andrew Sauzeverino, 2017 Spring Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2497 Fred W. Schnell, 510 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2719 Carl Scott, 27 Ross, Pittsburgh, Pa.
146 Eli Sherman, 443 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3907 David E. (Edward) Simpson, jr., 523 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
258 Simon Sims, 6 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3827 Eugene Smith, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3979 Harry Smith, 85 Spring Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
38 John Henry Smith, Homer City, Pa. (27 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1068 Joseph W. Smith, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2240 Loney (Laney) Smith, 509 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
296 William Smith, 5 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3789 James Snowden, 507 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2314 Roy Sowell, 1820 Watson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2038 Joseph Sowinski, 1623 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2217 Vito Spaniola (Spagnolla), 801 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3898 Charles Nichol Sparr (Nichel Spar, Spon), Henry Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
22 Leonty Staszewich, 429 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
580 Gust Stauron (Stavron, Staurou), 217 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
476 Sol Stein, 1800 Locust (3202 Elsinore Square), Pittsburgh, Pa.
1596a Edward (Edw.) Stone, Allegheny County Jail, Pa.
2815b Leo Joseph Stoup, none known in Pittsburgh, Pa. (care Oklahoma State Penitentiary).
2665 Seymour H. (Birch) Stoutenburgh, 1712 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
697 Francis Tawlowski, 147 Mulberry Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3733 William Taylor, 938 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1794 Albert Togome (Tegome), 1310 Setiz Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2127 John Tetzlaw (Tetzlaw), 123 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (box 601, Gerard, Ohio).
3966 Samuel (Sam) Thomas, 103 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2324 Wm. (William) Lawrence Thomas, 441 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2966 John Joseph Toomey, 328 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
243 Wm. S. Valentine (William Thomas Valentine), 1112 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2632a Guy H. Wallace, Hotel Henry, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1807 Gee Wee, 507 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3742a Willie (Willie) White, 1227 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3237 Harry Whitswan, 124 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
191 Raymond Wilkerson, 815 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3938 Arthur (Arther) Williams, 9 Brewery Street (9 Brewery Way), Pittsburgh, Pa.
732 Oscar William, 9 Brewery Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3932 Walter Wilson, 436 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2727 Gust Xironcakis, 523 Wyne (523 Wylie Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
3727 Henry Zackery, 834 Indiana Alley (834 Second Avenue), Pittsburgh, Pa.
2993 Frank Zenski (Szanowski, Zauski), 29 (94) Pike Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
913 Dominick Zukaro Zuchero, 1002 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2660 James George Orris, Mount Pleasant, Pa. (general delivery, Carnegie, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3207 Robert Johnston, 5228 Keystone Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2043 Chas. Banosko, South Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
163 John Burns, 2415 Sidney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1282 Albert Davis, 614 Bingham Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3020 Earl Dury, 1805 Sidney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2782 Stanley Dzindosz, 808 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1046a William Gentry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
34 Leo J. Kautz (Leo John Kautz), 23 Ormsby Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1975 Lawrence D. Kilgallen, 504 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3252 Joseph S. Miller (Joseph Steven Miller), 513 South Twenty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

778 Wesley Robson (Roberson), 1902 Carson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
59 Wolonty Skrzpek (Wolenty Skrzypek, Wolonty Skrsypek), 503 Cabot Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
374 Julius Speecher, 2013 Harkins Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2013 Hurcums Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1787 Louis M. Stein (Louis W. Stein), 60 Gregory Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2647 Charles Scheer, 201 Wachter Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3040 Frederick W. Vetter, 812 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1303 Norman Louis Walker, 203 Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF SCRANTON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

630 John Adams, Westminster Hotel, Scranton, Pa.
2015 Guiseppe Baccnfurno (Boccafulro, Boccafiurno, Boccafumi), 425 North Eighth Street, Scranton, Pa.
1588 Harry Barr, 210 Spruce Street, Scranton, Pa.
1066 James Frank Bolan, 132 Pennsylvania Street, Scranton, Pa.
1945 Lee Bozywski (Bazejulski, Bazejmski), 124 Mifflin or Mippin Street, Scranton, Pa.
2137 Isaac A. (Anderson) Bradford, 142 Franklin Street, Scranton, Pa.
851 Stanley Buracavicz, 1406 Amherst Street, Scranton, Pa. (44 Judson Street, Johnson, N. Y.).
1743 James Carney, 217 Pennsylvania Street, Scranton, Pa.
1378 Frank Cheski, 1316 West Locust Street, Scranton, Pa.
973 James Collins, 16 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
2019 John H. (Henry) Davis, 1312 Eynon Street, Scranton, Pa. (5205 Spruce Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.).
991 John Filkoskye, 746 Locust Street, Scranton, Pa. (746 West Locust Street, Scranton, Pa.)
967 Stanley Frazcoski (Francoski, Fraucoski), 1344 Bryn Maun Street, Scranton, Pa.
1280 Peter Garroski, 1444 St. Ann's Street, Scranton, Pa.
1544 Ernest Hirkey (Herkey), 104 Spruce Street, Scranton, Pa.
1919 Michael J. Hoban, 522 Emmett Street, Scranton, Pa.
2200 John Kawakoski (Kowakoski), 1416 West Locust Street, Scranton, Pa.
1462 Stanley Lukoslosk (Lukoslosk, Lukoslock), 1345 Dartmouth Street, Scranton, Pa. (1435 Dartmouth Street, Scranton, Pa.).
1313 David Meyrick, 112 Linden Street, Scranton, Pa.
439 John Pascotty (Piscotty), 613 Schnells Street, Scranton, Pa.
309 Edward H. Reilly (Edward Aloyslus Reilly), 315 Railroad Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
1580 Bentura (Ventura) Salvatore, 138 North Ninth Street, Scranton, Pa.
1925 William H. Saundry, 711 Schnell Court, Scranton, Pa.
1141 Bennie Scarpinate (Beni Scarpinato), 216 Raymond Street, Scranton, Pa.
1774 Rotty (Rally) Talleski, 1449 Dartmouth Street, Scranton, Pa.
2025 Herman Whmyss, Center Street, Scranton, Pa.
2087 Bernard (Barney) Wistylla, 1446 St. Ann Street, Scranton, Pa. (1452 Dartmouth Street, Scranton, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF SCRANTON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1284 Patrick Ballante (Bellante, Ballito), 552 Breck Street, Scranton, Pa.
1464 Domenico Bielementi (Bel Clementi Domenico), 538 Breck Street, Scranton, Pa.
1329 Edw. A. Donahue (Edward Adrian Donahue, Edward Donahue), 538 River Street, Scranton, Pa.
933 Joseph Fern, 641 River Street, Scranton, Pa.
2413 Luingo L. Grasso (Loungi L. Grasso), 1218 Cedar Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
109 Wm. Grier, 519 Hemlock Street, Scranton, Pa.
1496 Leon Karoleski (Kavoleski, Karolaski), 1630 Stone Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (130 East One hundred and seventeenth Place, Chicago, Ill.).
1561 Joseph N. Kigocki (Joseph Nicodem Ligocki, Jozef Nikodem Ligocki), 1131 South Washington Street, Scranton, Pa.
1113 Nicholas Mattan, 1332 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
1198 Lorenzo Ramlea (Rivica Lorenzo, Lorenzo Ramieci), 430 Ripple Street, Scranton, Pa.
470 Wm. C. Ranke (William Charles Ranke), 739 Cherry Street, Scranton, Pa.
297 Frank J. Redneski (Frank Joseph Redneski), 327 Locust Street, Scranton, Pa.
2369 Bolesinw Szaboloski (Szabloski, Rolestaw Szabloski), 1324 Prospect Street, Scranton, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, RHODE ISLAND.

522 Herman Davis, Swansea Road, Warren, R. I.
831 Patrick J. Dillon, 266 Roger Williams Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
241 Leo S. Dubois (Leo Samuel Dubois), 339 Taunton Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
2017a Everett E. Hilton, Prinington Corner, East Providence, R. I. (Everett Emerson Hilton, Sellkirk Road, Winnepeg, Canada).
2460 Paul Houde (Paul Houde), 265 Roger Williams Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
142 Oscar H. Kopara (Oscar H. Koparo), 215 Summit Street, East Providence, R. I.
1758 Joseph F. Money (Jos. A. Money), 56 Noyes Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
2357 Bruce Morgan (Bruce W. Morgan), Sulton Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
1194 Wm. Silva (William Silva), 326 Fort Street, East Providence, R. I.
794 John J. Sullivan (John Joseph Sullivan), 64 Warren Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
1793 Benj. H. Taylor, 446 Bullock Pt. Avenue, East Providence, R. I. (Benjamin H. Taylor, 446 Bullco Pt. Avenue, East Providence, R. I.).
1701 Alfred A. Tracy (Afred A. Tracey), 40 Warren Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
1102 Bertram D. Ware (Bertram DeForrest Ware), 84 Remington Avenue, Warren, R. I.
152 Herbert Francis Whittaker (Herbert Francis Whittaker), Two hundred and seventh Street, East Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, RHODE ISLAND.

2255 Charles Anger, 97 Sylvain, Central Falls, R. I.
2362 Wilbur A. Barry, 12 Fales, Central Falls, R. I.
1165 Cloromere Bedard (Clodomir Bedard), 90 King, Central Falls, R. I.
1983 Walter Gula (Walter Cuba), 561 High, Central Falls, R. I.
2385a John H. Everly (John H. Everley), 1 Pacific, Central Falls, R. I.
201 Henry Gladue (Henri Gladee), 90 King, Central Falls, R. I.
1400 Charles Klize, 124 Hedley Avenue, Central Falls, R. I.
1754 Razouk Kwafaty, 101 Washing Street, Central Falls, R. I.
477 Jan Lapinski, 3 Railroad, Central Falls, R. I.
195a Albert R. Murphy, 98 School Street, Central Falls, R. I.
887 Jozef Planowski, 113 Oak Street, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. (566 Mill, Central Falls, R. I.).
1369 Hermendgile Pincine (Hermendgile Pincince), 87 Lincoln Avenue, Central Falls, R. I.
941 James J. (James) Rogers, 108 Summer Street, Central Falls, R. I.
2380 George Vincent, Broad, Central Falls, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PROVIDENCE R. I.

858 Evaristo Alves, 433 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
407 Frank Amato, 33 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
389 Wm. Edward Anderson (William Edward Anderson), 286 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
318 Jas. A. Barry (James A. Barry), 293 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
555 Walter Beckham (Walter Grady Beckham, Walter G. Beckman, Walter Grady Beckham), Peckham's Lodging House, South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1176 Toney Bele, 156 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I. (Tony Pele, 156 Wickerdas Street, Providence, R. I.).
90 Lawrence B. Bennett, living in car on Sidney, at Fox Point, Providence, R. I. (L. B. Bennett, Fox Point, Providence, R. I.).
1500 William Bolan (William Balan), 181 Governor Street, Providence, R. I.
154 Manuel Brito, 491 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
770 Herbert E. Buchanan (Herbert Edward Buchanan), 181 Williams Street, Providence, R. I.
1158 Manuel Butta (Manuel Britts), 453 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1307 Walter J. Caldwell, 204 (214) Meeting Street, Providence, R. I. (2423 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.).
1422 Jose Carriera (Jose Carreia), 8 Silver Street, Providence, R. I.
955 Jas. Corrigan (Carrigan, James Carrigan), 250 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
503 Avelino Braz Correa (Avelino Braz Correo), 76 Brook Street, Providence, R. I.
1151 Jose De Cunha (Jose De Cumba, Jose De Dumha), 482 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1243 Jos. V. I. Estes (Joseph V. Estes), 22 George Street, Providence, R. I.
1103 Andrey C. Every (Aubrey I. Every, Aubrey C. Every), 44 Benevolent Street, Providence, R. I.
1311 John Garden (John Cady Garden), 114 Main Street, Providence, R. I.
271 Joseph Gomes, 76 Brook Street, Providence, R. I.
1728 Kenneth A. Greenlaw, 102 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I.
957 Edward Hannon, 61 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
958 Owen Hansley, 266 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
824 Carl Hassell (Carl Hassell), 44 Benevolent Street, Providence, R. I.
1383 Morris Hassell, 58 Governor Street, Providence, R. I.
1613 James V. Hurley (Janes V. Hurley), 195 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
15 Lee Jefferson, steamship *Tennessee*.
299 J. K. Jenkins, 21 Fremont Street, Providence, R. I.
106 Harold C. Johnson, Providence, R. I.
500 Morris Johnson (Vernon Maurice Johnson, Maurice Johnson), 228 Transit Street, Providence, R. I.
1272 Peter Lopes, 8 Silver Street, Providence, R. I.
1366 Henry Louis, 707 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
940 Walter McGarrett, Providence, R. I. (Walter Irwin McGarrett, State Prison, Huntsville, Tex.).
969 Roy McNeil, 7 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
906 Ambrose Mands (Ambrose Means), 453 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
543 Manuel Martin (Manuel Martins), 222 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1064 Thos. Miller (Thomas Miller), steamship *Lexington*, Providence, R. I.
1126 Louis Monti (Luis Montire), 32 Pike Street, Providence, R. I.
1319 John A. Moore (John Allen Moore), 70 Arnold Street, Providence, R. I.
802 Harold E. Munroe, 274 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
1149 John Murphy, 94 Sheldon Street, Providence, R. I.
1173 John Nelson, steamship *Tennessee*, Providence, R. I. (Johnnie Nelson, lives on steamship *Tennessee*).
386a Percy K. Nicholson, Providence, R. I. (Percy Kellett Nicholson, Abitibi Paper Co. (Ltd.), Iroquois Falls, Ontario).
1356 Frederick C. Parkenson (Fred C. Parkinson), 171 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
343 Albert Richards, towboat *Eliza Blackwell*, Providence, R. I. (American Realty Co. Lumber Camp No. 5, Campton, N. H.).
1608 George W. Ricks (Geo. Washington Ricks, Geo. W. Ricks), 339 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1963 Virginio Roderiques (Virginio Rodriques, Virginio Rodrigues), 40 Trenton Street, Providence, R. I.
1931 Alfonz Rogers (Alfonix Rogers), 1 Packet Street, Providence, R. I.
967 Antonio Santos, 62 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
1641a Manuel Santos (Manuel D. Santos), 356 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1086 Victor Santos, 141 Gano Street, Providence, R. I.
1497 James E. Shores, 61 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
371 Jose Silva, 4 Sheldon Street, Providence, R. I.
426 Wm. Silverman (William Silverman), 14 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
1478 Custodio Smith, 8 Wells Street, Providence, R. I.

705 Edward J. Smith (Edward Joseph Smith), 38 Amy Street, Providence, R. I.
1636 William Smith, 416 South Main (415 South Main) Street, Providence, R. I.
640 Wm. Smith, Providence, R. I. (William Smith, Providence County Jail, Cranston, R. I.; general delivery, Providence, R. I.).
1316 Harry F. Studdard, 286 South Main Street and 286 Main Street, Providence, R. I.; 22 College Street, Phovidence, R. I.).
1644 Edward Sullivan (Edward M. Sullivan), county jail, Providence, R. I.
1649 Gregory Tavart, 39 Wells Street, Providence, R. I.
1530 Manuel F. Tunar (Manuel Francisco Tumar), 48 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
1205 Peter Variera (Peter Veeira, Peter Vaeira), 62 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
745 Antonio Varcia, 9 Wells Street, Providence, R. I.
1899 Ira R. Whitney (Whiting), 14 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
461 Geo. Williams (Colonial Line), South Water Street (George Williams, steamer *Lexington*), Providence, R. I.
1418 Alex D. Winscour (Alex D. Winocour), Providence, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AIKEN, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1022 Joe Adams, Routh No. 3, Augusta, Ga. (care Beech Island L. Co., route 3, Augusta, S. C.).
1762 John Anderson, Route No. 3, Augusta, Ga.
3081- Joseph Anderson, R. F. D., Aiken, S. C. (care superintendent Richmond County chain gang, Augusta, Ga.).
520 Frank Archie, Route No. 3, box No. 53, Aiken, S. C.
2451 Walter Armstrong, Lancaster, S. C. (Aiken, S. C.).
2947 Jacob W. Barrineau (Jacob Wilburn Barrineau), Bath, S. C.
2602 Richard Bates, 1307 Richland Avenue, Aiken, S. C. (care McGhee & McGhee, Aiken, S. C.).
2385 Geo. Blaylock, North Augusta, S. C. (George Blalock, Bridgewater, S. C.).
1785 Valmore Blocker, Aiken, S. C. (1215 Chesterfield Street, Aiken, S. C.).
2185 James Brown, Wagener, S. C.
708 John Bryant, R. F. D., Aiken, S. C.
1106 Namon Burk, Bath, S. C.
1729 Allen Bush, Graniteville, S. C.
32 James Butler, Wagener, S. C.
2108 Charlie Cameron, North Augusta, S. C.
822 Willie Coates (Willie Coats), Greenville Street, Aiken, S. C.
90 Johnnie Coleman, Jackson, S. C. (Johnie Coleman, care J. A. Daniel Co., Mears, S. C.).
3060 Eldson Corbitt, The Mills, Langley, S. C. (Eldson Corbitt, Langley, S. C.).
1369 Arthur Davis, North Augusta, S. C. (care A. J. Twiggs Co., Augusta, S. C.).
939 Fred Davis, Jacksonboro, S. C. (Ellenton, S. C.).
1840 John Davis, Vaucluse, S. C. (Langley, S. C.).
1160 John Doe, North Augusta, S. C. (Richmond County chain gang, Augusta, Ga.).
2858½ Luther Dunn, Langley, S. C.
156 Wm. Northern East (Northern William East), care D. W. Bunselen, Route No. 1, Monetta, S. C.
1281 Wilson Edwards, 122 Fairfield Street, Aiken, S. C.
2833 Luther Evins, Route No. 1, Hawthorne, S. C.
2233 Albert W. Fallow, Batesburg, S. C.
3078 Ronie Freeman (Roney Freeman), Langley, S. C.
1884 James Gallman, Bethlehem Steel Co., Steelton, Pa.
3256 George Gardner, Langley, S. C. (Geo. Gardner, North Augusta, S. C.).
2489 James Goss, Aiken, S. C.
1715 Joe Phillip Green, care J. A. Green, Jackson, S. C.
1236 Marion Griffin, care Paragon Clay Co., Langley, S. C.
3755 Joe Hagood, 712 Fenwich Street, Augusta, Ga.
2874 Henry Hagwood, Ellenton, S. C.
2177 Otis Hancock, Wagener, S. C.
2447 Howard Benson Harkin, R. F. D., Abbeville, Ga.
2537 Wm. Harvey (William Harvey), R. F. D., Aiken, S. C.
3502 Jessie James Helms (Jess James Helms, Jess James Helens), Bath, S. C.
2270 Elbert Holmes (Elbert Homes), Graniteville, S. C.
13 Robert Holmes (Robert Homes), Aiken, S. C.
3580 Ralf Houston (Rave Houston), Jackson, S. C.
305 Davis Hutson (David Hintson), Columbia, S. C. (Gervais No. 9, Aiken, S. C.; No. 9, Scrivens Alley, Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C.).
3553 Geo. Hutson (George Hutson, George Hutson), Aiken, S. C. (No. 9, Gervais Street, Scrivens Alley, Columbia, S. C.).
2898 Clifton Jackson, Langley, S. C.
2060 Jerry Jackson, Aiken, S. C. (Bethlehem Steel Co., Steelton, Pa.).
1398 Moses Jackson, Perry, S. C.
2264 Charlie Jenkins, Aiken, S. C.
3779 Clarence F. Johnson, Langley, S. C. (Clarence Franklin Johnson, Greenville, S. C.).
3347 Henry Johnson, Route No. 2, Augusta, Ga. (Henry Johnsen, Savannah River Lumber Co., Gilmania, S. C.).
1053 Herbert Johnson, Salley, S. C., care of G. O. Corbitt, Salley, S. C.
409 Mose Johnson, St Paul, S. C., care of Savannah River Lumber Co., Ellenton, S. C.
451 West Johnson (Vest Johnson), care of Lake Cook, Wagener, S. C.
934 Wm. Johnson (William Johnson), Kitchings Mill, S. C.
2035 Coleman Jordan, Wagener, S. C., care of Walter Buckingham, Wagener, S. C.
1284 Martin Justice, Aiken, S. C., care of Southern Railroad construction gang, Augusta, Ga.
2325 Ocie Kitchings, Wagener, S. C., care of Mrs. J. Boylston, Wagener, S. C.
1195 Ben Frank Knight, Bath, S. C.
2300 Grover Langford, Perry, S. C.
3677 Jerrie Lates (Jesse Lates), Aiken, S. C.
3105 Isaac Loyed, Route No. 2, Aiken, S. C.
1431 James Lyles (James Claud Liles), care of B. S. Thomas, Aiken, S. C.
948 Henry McCullough, North Augusta, S. C. (Augusta, Ga.).
940 Wilbert McDaniel, Route No. 2, Aiken, S. C. (Aiken, S. C.).
2640 Geo. McLanchlan (George McLanchlan, George McLaughlin), Aiken, S. C., care of B. S. Thomas, Aiken, S. C.
1942 James Mack, Jackson, S. C. (Robins, S. C.).
3770 Albert Marman, Route No. 4, Augusta, Ga. (Beech Island, S. C.).
2539 John Phillip Martin, Bath, S. C.
1567 Charlie Merritt, No. 6 Railroad Street, Langley, S. C.
2318 Ernest Miller (Earnest Miller), R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, Ga.
3245 Galie Miller (Golie Miller), R. F. D. No. 4, Aiken, S. C.
508 Willie Momon (Willie Momor), 1113 Collack Street, Augusta, Ga.
3788 Willie Moore, care of H. B. Heath, Talatha, S. C.
2893 John Landrum Morris, Aiken, S. C. (North Augusta, S. C.).
2915 John Mosley, jr. (John Moseley, jr., John Mosely, jr.), North August, S. C.
2513 Jessie Nesbit, Route No. 3, Augusta, Ga.
2410 David Nixon (David Daniel Nixon), Georgia Avenue, North Augusta, S. C.
2282 Geo. Norris (George Norris), 919 Fairfield Street, Aiken, S. C.
3624 Frank Oliphant, Aiken, S. C.
1563 Ed Perry, route No. 3, August Ga. (care B. I. Lumber Co., route No. 3, Augusta, S. C.).
2776 Geo. Perry (George Perry), care of B. F. Holley, Aiken, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, Aiken, S. C.).
3771 Silas Reynolds, Silverton, S. C. (Aiken, S. C.).
796 Ora Lee Sandera (Ira Lee Sanders), 28 Main Street, Langley, S. C.
1863 Jesse Schultz, North Augusta, S. C.
1923 Ed Scott, care Will Erie, Langley, S. C.
2425 Junior Scurry, R. F. D. No. 3, Aiken, S. C.
497 Arthur Seal, Jackson, S. C.
1574 John James Larry Simmons (John James Larry Simons), 1301 Sumter Street, Aiken, S. C.
2744 James Smylie, Earle, S. C. (care Robert Purvis, Earle, S. C.).
3398 Geo. W. Sommers (George Washington Sommers), Aiken, S. C.
3617 Felix Stephens (Felix Stevens), 1114 Fairfield Street, Aiken, S. C. (care Lieutenant Salmon, Hazel Hurstfield, Mineola, N. Y.).
1643 Ellis Stewart, care W. G. Williams Co., Macon, Ga. (Ellis Steward, Bath, S. C.).
2204 Max Stroman, Salley, S. C. (care J. E. Baker & Co., route No. 3, Billmeyer, Pa.).
362 Geo. R. Sullivan, Langley, S. C.
3745 Curtis Taylor, Perry, S. C. (Salley, S. C.).
2707 Charlie Thomas (Charley Thomas), Aiken, S. C.
3259 Otonus Thomas, Aiken, S. C.
1027 Singleton Turner, Bath, S. C.
2311 Thomas Vaughn, route No. 2, Aiken, S. C.
2102 Daniel Walker, Langley, S. C.
1171 Joe Walker, route No. 3, Augusta, Ga. (care Beech Island Lumber Co., Augusta, Ga.).
3582 Bossy Weaver (Bossey Weaver, Bossey W. Weaver), Montmorenel, S. C.
844 John Wesley, Aiken, S. C.
1254 Charlie Williams, R. F. D. No. 4, Augusta, Ga.
1120 Davis Williams, Hamburg, S. C. (David Williams, care Southern Railroad, Hamburg, S. C.).
3607 John Williams, Aiken, S. C. (Bethlehem Steel Co., Steelton, Pa.).
2700 John Williams, route No. 3, Augusta, Ga.
1299 Leo Williams, Wagener, S. C. (Cleo Williams, care J. R. Gantt, Wagener, S. C.).
2355 Willie Williams, route No. 3, Augusta, Ga.
2038 Mannie Wise (Manuel Wise), Aiken, S. C.
1582 Silas Wright, Bath, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

788 John Henry (H.) Berry, 5 R. D., Belton, S. C.
74 John Clark, R. 4, Iva, S. C.
603 Roscoe Davis, R. F. D., Iva, S. C.
290 William Gilliard, Starr, S. C.
1041 William Glover, Honea Path, S. C.
726 Sam Harris, R. F. D., Starr, S. C.
1177 Elder Harrison, R. F. D. No. 1, Honea Path, S. C.
1183 Charlie Brown Humphries, Belton, S. C. (Philadelphia, Pa.).
659 Johnnie Johnson, R. S. Anderson, S. C.
1459 Johnnie Martin, 2 R. D., Honea Path, S. C.
1301 Cliff Wilkins, R. F. D. No. 3, Iva, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHESTERFIELD, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

2354 Mack Benjamin (Benjamine), McBee, S. C.
1850 Ernest Brayboy, Cheraw, S. C.
333 Carwell Brewer, Cheraw, S. C.
2260 Willie Brisbon, Middendorf, S. C.
646 Sam Coaten, Chesterfield, S. C.
148 Will Davis, Mount Croglian, S. C.
107 Will Elmore, Hemmingway, S. C.
2382 Roland Fields, Cheraw, S. C.
2054 George Galten, Cheraw, S. C.
81 Boykin Hudley, R. No. 1, Patrick, S. C.
2129 Vance Jackson, Cheraw, S. C.
125 Alex James, Chesterfield, S. C.
1183 Mack N. (Merlie, Marlie) Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Chevard, S. C. (R. No. 1, Cheraw, S. C.).
1685 Jessie J. (James) McCoy, R. No. 1, Cheraw, S. C.
1738 Grady Mnills, Matthew(s), S. C.
167 John Patterson (Peterson), R. F. D. No. 2, Roseland, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 2, Pageland, S. C.).
717 Ligon Pegues, Dilton, S. C. (Livon Pegues, Pegues, Du Font Co., Hopewell, Va.)
563a Will Polk, Cheraw, S. C.
53 J. W. Pursley, McBee, S. C.
2168 Luther L. (Louis) Robertson (Luther Robertson), McBee, S. C.
268 Jim Robinson, McRu, S. C. (McBee, S. C.).
1102 John Wales, Cheraw, S. C. (Carnegie Steel Co., Clanton, S. C.).
1572 Samuel Williams, Cheraw, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

653 Thos. Albright, Georgetown, S. C.
1258 Geo. K. M. Behre, Andrews, S. C.
4 Dan Bellamy, Andrews, S. C. (Georgetown, S. C.).
1281 Jno. Black, 1539 High Market, Georgetown, S. C.
1304 Henry Blackwell, Georgetown, S. C.
237 Stephen Blake, Andrews, S. C.
62 Hezekiah Bowens (Hesakiah, Hesakiah Boweu), Georgetown, S. C.
927 Jacob Broderick, Andrews, S. C.
490 Tom Brown, Georgetown, S. C.
1365 Willie Brown, Georgetown, S. C.
1527 Caesar Calvin, 313 High Market, Georgetown, S. C.
1034 Elijah Carr, Murrels Inlet, S. C.

423 Cy Cato, Georgetown, S. C.
139 Sam Cooper (Copper), Andrews, S. C.
1270 Jas. Darby (Derby), Georgetown, S. C.
1067 Stephen Darling, Butt, (Georgetown, S. C.
1250 Willie Darlington, Mutula Street, Georgetown, S. C.
921 Will David, Georgetown, S. C.
77 Isaac Davis, Georgetown, S. C.
917 David Dines (Dives), Laurel Hill, S. C.
1180 Wm. Drayton, Hemingway, S. C.
395 Riga (Rega) Evans, Andrews, S. C.
83 Joe Filmore, Andrews, S. C.
523 Andrew Ford, R. F. D., Georgetown, S. C.
626 Wm. Ford, 1576 Twenty-second Street, Georgetown, S. C.
1426 Harrison Furney, R. F. D., Georgetown, S. C. (Harelson Furney, Georgetown, S. C.).
755 Wm. Jas. Gardner, Sampit, S. C.
853 Jno. Gibbs, Waverly Mills, S. C.
1242 Marcus (Milos) Grant, Georgetown, S. C.
612 Ben Green, 224 High Market, Georgetown, S. C.
162 Bracey Green (Bracy Greene, Ferazrier Greene), Oaks, S. C. (Beelts, S. C.).
642 Hilo (Helo) Green, Georgetown, S. C.
558 Robt. Green, route No. 1, Georgetown, S. C. (Graves Station, Georgetown, S. C.).
894 Henry Hayes (Heyes), 921 Dure (921 Duke), Georgetown, S. C.
850 Jay Henderson, Andrews, S. C.
537 Sam Hume, Santee, S. C.
1382 Swinton Jenter, Andrews, S. C.
1492 Silus Jefferson, Andrews, S. C.
551 Francis (Frances) Johnson, Andrews, S. C.
487 Henry Johnson, Andrews, S. C.
420 Wright Johnson, R. F. D., Georgetown, S. C.
615 Jerry King, Georgetown, S. C.
95 Jim Langley, Georgetown, S. C.
586 Cleveland Lawrence, Rhems, S. C.
1302 Chas. Drew Lewis (Louis), Andrews, S. C.
1495 Jos. Lytle, Andrews, S. C.
505 Jno. McCharey (McClary), Georgetown, S. C.
202 Jas. McCullough (McCollough, McCollogh), Black River Road, Georgetown, S. C.
1238 Jno. Mack, Waverly Mills, S. C.
974 Harley Mention, Oaks, S. C.
1060 Louis Milligan, Andrews, S. C.
1473 Wm. Murray (Murry), Front (Front Street), Georgetown, S. C.
509 Jno. Palmer, Georgetown, S. C.
204 Ransom (Ransen) Patrick Payton, 315 High Market, Georgetown, S. C.
627 Wm. Pettigrew (Pettegrew), Andrews, S. C.
10 Jno. Pfott (Peott), Dillon, S. C.
1332 Jno. Paul Porter (Paul John Porter), St. James, Georgetown, S. C.
51 Jos. W. Powell, Georgetown, S. C.
1356 Samuel L. Reese (Samuel Reese, Reece), Georgetown, S. C.
11 Edw. Richardson, Georgetown, S. C.
210 Isaac Richardson, Georgetown, S. C.
1520 Nathan Rivers, Georgetown, S. C.
1357 Willie C. (Calhoun) Rogers, Sampit, S. C.
2 Willie Rivers, Georgetown, S. C.
360 Stephney Shackelford, Sampit, S. C.
1410 Wm. Simmons, 430 Butts, Georgetown, S. C.
726 Albert Singleton, 1013 Front, Georgetown, S. C.
1522 Alonso Singleton, Santee, S. C.
1271 Jas. Small, 223 High Market, Georgetown, S. C.
699 Morris Small (Swall), Prairie, Georgetown, S. C.
1532 Samuel Small, Front, Georgetown, S. C.
30 Allen Smalls (Small), Alcolu, S. C.
425 Jas. E. (Eleas) Smalls (Small), Wenyah, S. C. (Georgetown, S. C.).
1236 Gus Smart, Georgetown, S. C.
399 Edw. Smith, Santee, Georgetown, S. C.
1514 Frank Smith, 7 Levy Alley, Georgetown, S. C.
289 Noy H. (Hansen) Smith, route No. 1, Georgetown, S. C.
839 Ed Taylor (Edd Tayler), Andrews, S. C.
1131 Jno. Tharp, Andrews, S. C.
1523 Frank Thomas, Georgetown, S. C.
831 Frank Washington, Church, Georgetown, S. C.
632 Jos. Washington, Waccamaw, Georgetown County, S. C.
1466 Wm. Washington, Georgetown, S. C.
1021 Sam Weatherspoon, Rhems, S. C.
110 Arnette White, Andrews, S. C.
1556 Jno. Wigfall, Hawkins, Georgetown, S. C.
1424 Archie B. Williams, Rhems, S. C.
787 Jas Lolie (Lofie) Williams, Andrews, S. C.
349 Sam Williams, 622 Market, Georgetown, S. C.
1416 David Emmett (Emmest) Wilson, Georgetown, S. C.
403 Shaves Wright, Prince, Georgetown, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KERSHAW, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1882 Josephus Allen, Cassatt, S. C.
1970 Alonzo Baldwin, Lugoff, S. C.
172 Eddie Banks, jr. (Eddie Banks), Raleigh, N. C.
949 Lee Battle, 1130 Church Street, Camden, S. C. (Southern Railway, (Gilbert, Va.).
28 Willie Bosman, care Hardaway Coast Co., Lugoff, S. C.
1048 Gilbert Boston, Lugoff, S. C.
1926 Sam Brooks, Lugoff, S. C.
133 Jno. Brown, Glencoe, Ga.
1824 Washington Brown, Canter, S. C.
2260 Wm. (William) Brown, Bethune, S. C.
1673 Jas. (Jos.) Butler, Boykin, S. C. (McKees Rock, Pa.).
1061 Reuben (Rubin) Cooper, Lugoff, S. C.
84 Solomon (Soloman) Corbin, care Hardaway Co., Lugoff, S. C.
1 Wm. Daniels (Willie Daolls), care Hardaway Co., Lugoff, S. C.
2191 Jos. (James) Dawson, Camden, S. C.
753 Dunk (Dink) Evans, Camden, S. C.
1417 Richmond Fleming, Camden, S. C. (Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Coatesville, Pa.).
1198 Alfred Green, Boykin, S. C.
744 Dandy Harden, Lugoff, S. C.
820 Jerry Howard (Howel), Lugoff, S. C.
1541 Arthur Jackson, 105 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
1478 Benj. (Benjamin, Ben) Jackson, Lugoff, S. C. (331 East Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.).
1301 Thos. (Thomas) Jackson, route 4, Kershaw, S. C.
79 Willie Jones, care Hardaway Co., Lugoff, S. C.
1470 Frank Ladson, Bethune, S. C.
384 Willard Lee, Camden, S. C.
163 Jas. (James) Lloyd, Johns Island, S. C. (H. C. Co., Lugoff, S. C.).
888 Luther Lowell, Kershaw, S. C.
841 Lee McCaskill, Camden, S. C.
1134 Jos. H. (Joseph Horace) McDonald, Kershaw, S. C.
35 Ernest W. McGee (Earnest Wardstone McGhee, McGee), Bethune, S. C.
984 Eugene Mahoney, Bethune, S. C.
1014 James Major, Camden, S. C.
94 John Manning, McClellanville, S. C. (H. C. Co., Lugoff, S. C.).
981 Willie Mason, Westville, S. C.
1016 Ernest (Earnest) Murphy, Camden, S. C.
680 Albert Patterson, Westville, S. C.
1949 Dozier (Dossie) Hamilton Perkins, Camden, S. C.
842 David Ruben, route 2, Bethune, S. C.
2259 Sam Small, St. Stephen, S. C.
1566 Belton Smith, Kershaw, S. C.
574 Charlie Smith, Columbia, Kershaw County, S. C. (care Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Caroline Junction, Va.).
1284 Troy Stroud, Westville, S. C. (New Hill, N. C.).
891 Eli Throw, Kershaw, S. C. (Thrower, route 4, Kershaw, S. C.).
1476 James Truesdale (Truesdel), Kershaw County, S. C.
569 Bob Watkins, Lugoff, S. C.
866 Lewis Whitaker, Camden, S. C.
1905 Mose Wright, Bethune, S. C. (Cordesville, S. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

275 Robert Alston, Marion, S. C.
868 Bill Alston, Sellers, S. C.
743 James Baino, Marion, S. C.
863 Lonzo Baukright, Marion, S. C.
1645 Nathan Barnes, Mullins, S. C. (657 Robert, Savannah, S. C.).
14 George Blackwell, Marion, S. C.
452 Jule Bogan, Mullins, S. C.
112 Charlie Brown, Marion, S. C.
1784 Bill Conyers, Marion, S. C.
160 Edward L. Cooke (Cook), Main Street, Marion, S. C. (No. 4 Turner, Fall River, Mass.).
1710 Paul Coxoan (Corcan), Marion, S. C.
1046 Berkley (Berkeley) Davis, Marion, S. C. (82 Eastwick, Philadelphia, Pa.).
296 Clyde Dickson (Dexan), Sellers, S. C.
288 Mastin Ford, Marion, S. C. (care American Locomotive Co., Richmond, Va.).
571 Edwin Foxworth, Marion, S. C.
1131 Sammie Glover, employee S. A. L. Ry. Co., Mullins, S. C.
1445 Mack Godbold, Mullins, S. C.
582 Lewis Graham, Marion, S. C.
946 Mingo Nesmith, Mullins, S. C.
968 Herman F. (Ferdinand, Ferderman) Grice, Marion, S. C.
217 Mitchell Grice, Marion, S. C.
239 Sam Grice, Mullins, S. C.
1288 Daniel Harrison, Marion, S. C.
389 Herbert Hemmingway, Mullins, S. C.
1546 Sam Holmes, Marion, S. C.
845 Benjamin Huger, Marion, S. C.
369 John Waller (Walker) Jackson, Mullins, S. C.
105 George Johnson, Marion, S. C.
608 Ivey Johnson, Marion, S. C.
221 Sam Lewis, Mullins, S. C.
152 Arthur McDonald, Marion, No. 3, S. C.
1780 Watson McKay, Centenary, S. C.
669 Gus Mack, Marion, S. C.
567 James Mason, Centenary, S. C. (care Frank Jones, Gresham, S. C.).
829 Flagler (Flegler) Moody, Yion, S. C. (309 Fifth, Woodlawn, Pa.).
1712 Joseph Moody, Marion, S. C. (Badin, N. C.).
797 Alfred Moore, Marion, S. C. (Charleston Navy Yard, building No. 2, care Mr. Tippit, Charleston, S. C.).
1155 Frank Nelson, Marion, S. C.
1737 Tom Pane (Rane), route No. 1, Marion, S. C. (route No. 3, Latta, S. C.).
148 Jullus Pervis, Marion, S. C.
1787 Potter Pittman, Marion, S. C.
1689 Robert Rutledge, Marion, S. C.
1149 Tim Singleton, Mullins, S. C.
475 Zeke Small, Marion, S. C.
1135 Douglas Smith, Marion, S. C. (2524 Harrison, Bellaire, Ohio).
1279 Henry Smith, Mullins, S. C.
1057 Henry Spoon, Mullins, S. C.
1683 Henry Timmons, Marion, S. C.
415 Jesse (Jessie) T. Walker, Mullins, S. C.
725 Cleve (Cleave) White, Marion, S. C. (care Knickerbocker Cement Co., Greerport, N. Y.).
216 Sidney Williams, Marion, S. C.
1708 Chessley (Chesley) Willis, Eulonia, S. C.
466 Jim Witherspoon, Marion, S. C.
710 Will Wright, Marion, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

2637 William Bird (William X. Bird), Rural Free Delivery 5, Sumter, S. C.
2639 Henry Bradley, Providence, S. C.
2165 Arthur Brown (Auther Brown), Rembert, S. C.
30 Charlie H. Brown (C. H. Brown), Route No. 1, Dalzell, S. C.
836 W. L. Brown (Wm. Leroy Brown), Wedgefield, S. C.
879 Abrahum Cantey (Abrahum Canty), Sumter, S. C.
235 James Carraway, Rural Free Delivery No. 5, Sumter, S. C.
2356 Willie Cockley, Rural Free Delivery 2, Sumter, S. C.
2556 J. D. Cotte or Joe D. Cotter, Sumter, S. C.
2452 Willie Coulter, 105 Sumter Street, Sumter, S. C.
2952 James Cox, Rembert, S. C.
1607 Henry Daniels (Henry Daniala), Sumter, S. C.
1315 Edward Dixon, 16 East Canal, Sumter, S. C.
2570 Titus Dixon, Mayesville, S. C.
2155 Brad Dowe, 622 West Oakland Avenue, Sumter, S. C.
843 Arthur Ellerbe, Rembert, S. C.
2846 Plenty Farmer, Rural Free Delivery 1, Tindal, S. C.
15 Sam Felder, Lynchburg, S. C.
627 William Frazier (Willaim Frazer), 117 East Canal.
2269 Lewis Gayle, Rural Free Delivery 1, Wedgefield, S. C.

2836 Willie Givins (Willie Givens), Rural Free Delivery 1, Oswego, S. C.
2948 Vanderbilt Gooddine, Sumter, S. C.
224 Joe Goodlow, Sumter, S. C.
1984 D. M. Hale (Daniel Moses Hale), Sumter, S. C.
2788 Burl Holmes, Sumter, S. C.
2877 Edward Howard, Rural Free Delivery 3, Sumter, S. C.
2274 James Howard, Horatio, S. C.
1671 Munnagan Hunt, Oswego, S. C.
1428 Charles Jackson, Sumter, Rural Free Delivery 5, Sumter, S. C.
2427 Arthur James, Sumter, S. C.
2780 Nathan James, Rural Free Delivery 2, Sumter, S. C.
1291 Richard James, Sumter, S. C.
2781 Thomas James, Horatio, S. C. (Route No. 1, Rembert, S. C.).
1719 Henry Jenkins, Oswego, S. C.
2096 James Jenkins, West Liberty, Sumter, S. C.
2652 Anthony Johnson, Rural Free Delivery No. 3, Sumter, S. C.
1797 John Johnson, Mayesville, S. C.
2894 William Johnson, Rural Free Delivery No. 3, Sumter, S. C.
1575 H. S. Keels (Harry S. Keels, Harry Shaw Keels), Rural Free Delivery 5, Sumter S. C.
2606 William Keels, 34 South Washington, Sumter, S. C.
1151 T. A. Loyd (Thomas Archie Loyd), Sumter, S. C.
1514 Willie Lyde, Manning Avenue, Sumter, S. C.
2413 W. E. McEachar (William Edward McEacher), Rural Free Delivery 1, Dalzell, S. C.
828 John McFadden, Rural Delivery No. 5, Sumter, S. C.
91 Willie McKelver, Broad, Sumter, S. C.
2769 King McLeod, Mayesville, S. C.
1985 Bagan McGuago, Mayesville, S. C.
1435 Primus Mitchell, Sumter, S. C.
896 William Montgomery (Wm. Montgomery), Rural Free Delivery 2, Sumter, S. C.
2058 John Moore, 19 Brand, Sumter, S. C.
401 Reece (Reese) Muldrow, Sumter, S. C.
1381 Clayborn Murray, 28 Bee, Sumter, S. C.
2547 Mathe wOliver, 240 B Street, Sumter, S. C.
1256 McKensie Pierson, 588 South Main Sumter, S. C.
408 Walter Pierson, 102 Vine, Sumter, S. C.
648 Walter Pierson (Walter Pearson), 23 Maning Avenue, Sumter, S. C.
2290 David Porter, Route 1, Box 66, Oswego, S. C.
2104 Joseph Rainey, 2101 Sumter, S. C.
2315 Press Reynolds (Pres Reynolds), Hagood, S. C.
2307 Earnest Robertson (Earnest Robinson), Sumter, N. C.
1336 Sigro Robinson (Segro Robinson), Sumter, S. C.
313 James Servent, Sumter, S. C.
3050 G. A. Sevier (George Alber Sevier, George A. Sevier), R. F. D. No. 4, Sumter, S. C.
2197 Oscar Shepard, 314 South Main, Sumter, S. C.
1218 Hammy Singleton R. F. D. 1, Sumter, S. C.
2580 Wilden Singleton (Wilder Singleton), Sumter, S. C.
1772 Dave Smith, 250 Broad, Sumter, S. C.
1343 J. B. Smith (James Benjamin Smith, James B. Smith), 316 South Wright, Sumter, S. C.
2998 Murray (Murry) Smith, Green Swamp Road, Sumter, S. C.
2313 Walte Sumter (Walter Sumter), Sumter, S. C.
513 Jesse Taylor, Mahning Avenue, Sumter, S. C.
1646 Willie Weathers, 105 North Sumter, Sumter, S. C. (105 South Sumter Street, Sumter, S. C.).
2395 George White, R. F. D. 4, Sumter, S. C.
1838 H. T. Whittier (Harvey Pure Whittier, Harvey True Whittier, Harvey T. Whittier), R. F. D. 5, Sumter, S. C.
3086 Benjamin Williams, Borden, S. C. (R. No. 4, Sumter, S. C.).
2959 Davis Williams (David Williams), 520 South Main, Sumter, S. C.
540 Henry Williams, Green Swamp Road, Sumter, S. C.
2738 Julian Williams, 112 West Bartletts, Sumter, S. C.
2161 James Wilson, 10 Grice, Sumter, S. C.
2238 Jeab Wilson, R. F. D. 4, Sumter, S. C.
625 Willie Wilson, Mayesville, S. C.
2762 Richard Witherspoon, R. F. D. No. 1, Sumter, S. C.
637 Isadore Wood, R. F. D. No. 1, Sumter, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILLIAMSBURG, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

634 Ervin Asbury, St. George, S. C.
1941 Tom Brodie, Columbia, S. C.
220 Gabe Brown, Excelton, S. C.
846 James Butler, Orangeburg, S. C. (Morrisville, S. C.).
1981 Willie H. Cooper (Willie Huzee Cooper), Trio, S. C.
1643 Henry Benjamin Cox, Excelton, S. C.
2253 Utley Culbreth, Kingstree, S. C. (Ashland, Ky.).
1658 Roy Cooper, Vox, S. C.
1876 Ezekiel Davis, Meggets, S. C.
2281 Bishop Faddy, Excelton, S. C.
2535 Henry Fulton, Kingston, S. C. (Kingstree, S. C.).
1944 Samuel Gamble, Kingstree, S. C.
142 Hayes Gilliard, Saulters, S. C.
858 Joe Gregory, Rantowles, S. C.
2481 Linnas Hilton, R. F. D. Box 25, Lams, S. C. (Limas Helton, R. F. D. Box 25, Lane, S. C.).
1846 Sam Johnson, Timmonsville, S. C.
1169 John Quincy Lamb (John Q. Lamb), Cades, S. C.
2096 Wm. Edward McBride, Trio, S. C.
579 John McClary, Bloomingvale, S. C.
148 Arthur Mattery, Heinemann, S. C.
616 Frank Miller, Greeleyville, S. C.
1235 George Miller, Rhems, S. C.
189 Cris Mitchell, Excelton, S. C.
1798 Jim Moore, Cades, S. C.
42 Wade Murray, Greeleyville, S. C.
305 S. W. Pendergruss, King Street, Kingstree, S. C.
77 Murray Pressley, Kingstree, Williamsburg County, S. C.
1620 Mack Rutledge, Excelsan, S. C. (Excelton, S. C.).
578 Philip Sanders, Laues, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 1).
1662 John Shaw, Cades, S. C.
1814 William Ward, Bryan, S. C.
276 Joe Wade Watson, Greeleyville, S. C.
1546 John E. Wilson, Hemingway, S. C.
2362 Willie Wilson, R. F. D., Vox, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF YORK, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1333 Joseph Allen, Yorkville, S. C. (York, S. C.).
1107 Geo. Mindison Anderson (George M. Anderson, George Maddison Anderson), R. No. 1, Sharon, S. C. (R. No. 4, York, S. C.).
1068 Lee Fouso Burris, York, S. C.
1706 Will S. (?) Floyd (Will Floyd), R. F. D. No. 1, Clover, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 2, Clover, S. C.; care of J. L. Carroll, Cleveland, N. C.).
626 Robt. Horsley, McConnell, S. C. (McConnellsville, S. C.).
2 Robert Ivy, 5 R. F. D., Rock Hill, S. C. (R. 5, Rock Hill, S. C.).
594 Russell Jackson, York, S. C.
1079 Ed Jenklus, York, S. C.
1140 Ambrose Lewis, Hickory Grove, S. C. (care W. L. Patterson, in Express Co. & Transfer, Spartanburg, S. C.).
114 Clinton Logan, Hickory Grove, S. C.
602 Thad Meeks, Sangina, R. F. D. No. 2, S. C.
1508 Ed Mitchell, Yorkville, S. C. (York, S. C.).
742 James Lester Moore (James Leslie Moore, Will Moore), York R. F. D., York County, S. C.
473 Frank Newman, York, S. C.
732 Charlie Smith, Hickory Grove, S. C.
1606 Samuel Thomson (Thompson), Hickory Grove, Route No. 1, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, Hickory Grove, S. C.).
360 Sylvester Washington, R. F. D. No. 1, Sharon, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF AUSTIN, STATE OF TEXAS.

2583 Shedrick Brown (Shea Brown), corner Ninth and E Avenue, 708, Austin, Tex. (Hedrick Brown, corner Ninth and E Avenue, Austin, Tex.)
1837 Johnnie Collins, 608 East Twelfth, Austin, Travis Co., Tex.
1635a Eugene Davis, corner Fourth and Rio Grande Streets, Austin, Tex.
2697 Wm. Donley Dooley (William Donley Dooley), 117 East Fifth Street, Austin, Tex.
1501 Arthur Douglass (Arthur Douglas), 302 West Third Street, Austin, Tex.
2937 Edmond Forbes (Elmund Cole Farbes (Forbes)), 503 East Fifth Street, Austin, Tex.
1330 Lynn Franklin, 1100 Olive Street, Austin, Tex.
2905 Frederick Gonzales (Federico Gonzales, F.) 701 East Fifth Street, Austin, Tex.
2989 Earl Hallins, 1208 East Thirteenth Street, Austin, Travis County, Tex.
1128 Walter Adams Hill (Walter Allen Hill or Walter Hill), 916 Waller Street, Austin, Travis County, Tex.
1753 Walter Howard, 2002 San Antonio Street, Austin, Tex.
2820 Favian Huerta, 705 East Fifth Street, Austin, Tex.
3063 Sing Jackson, 2111 Pennsylvania Avenue, Austin, Tex.
1832 Henry James, 1508 Colorado Street, Austin, Tex.
2082 Chas. Perry Johnson (Charles Perry Johnson), 1408 East Twelfth Street, Austin, Tex.
247 Hilmer Johnson, 108 San Antonio Street, Austin, Tex.
1817 Joe Johnson, 1400 East Navasota Street, Austin, Tex.
1425 Emmett Jones, 406 Nueces Street, Austin, Tex. (406 Nueces Street, Austin, Tex.).
2310 Ollie Jones, 1009 Olive Street, Austin, Tex.
154a Wm. Cowper Kittrell, 1605 East Eighth Street, Austin, Tex.
2081 Jose Ledesma, 1003 East Sixth Street, Austin, Tex.
2645 Zachary T. Love, jr., (Zachary Taylor Love, jr.), 1189 Branch Street, Austin, Tex. (2 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass.).
938 Reuben Sherman Lovinggood, jr. (Ruben Shannan Lovinggood, jr., Ruben Shannon Lovinggood, jr.), 803 East Thirteenth Street, Austin ,Tex.
91 Nathaniel McMullen (McMullan), 406 West Fifth Street, Austin, Tex. (117½ North Elgin Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
1713 Ernest McNeil (Earnest McNeil), 107 East Avenue, Austin, Tex.
2 Will Mabry (Mabery), 805 East Tenth Street, Austin, Tex.
3024 John Mackey, 1600 East Tenth Street, Austin, Tex.
1450 Florendo Salas Martinez, 209 Congress Avenue, Austin, Tex.
2298 Marion Maxwell, 705 East Fifth Street, Austin, Tex.
1193 Timothy C. Merrick (Timothy Calvin Merrick), 1169 Curve Street, Austin, Tex.
2541 Vernal Prince (Bernal Prince), 505 West Second Street, Austin, Tex.
3080 Jas. Langford Scott (James Longford Scott), 207 West Fourth Street, Austin, Tex.
2941 John Tom Stewart, Austin Dam, Austin, Tex.
2492 Young Suey, 221 Cong. Street, Austin, Tex.
1463 Lonnie Taylor, 1109 Chicon Street, Austin, Tex.
625 Allen Thomas, 2010 Ganduloupe (Guadalupe) Street, Austin, Tex.
201 Ed. Warren, 306 West Second Street, Austin, Tex. (R. F. D., box No. 128, Taylor, Tex.).
2296 Tribble Carlton Weaver, 820 West Eleventh Street, Austin, Tex.
2695 Jas. Webb (James Webb), 3911 Gandelupe (Guadalupe) Street, Austin, Tex.
768 Ivy V. Williams, 111 East Nineteenth Street, Austin, Tex.
1257 Thos. Williams, 2110 Chicon Street, Austin, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BAYLOR, STATE OF TEXAS.

488 Homer Edwards, Bomarton, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BELL, STATE OF TEXAS.

120 Juan Alvado (Alvarado), East Belton, Tex. (Belton, Tex.).
1026 Jess Lule Alvarado, East Belton, Tex. (Jose (Jese) Luis Alvarado, Belton).
1859 William Ashabranner, Salado, Tex.
1861 Amos Avery (Averoy), Holland, Tex.
1917 John Barfield (Barefield), Bartlett, Tex.
1599 Sam Bassett, R. F. D., Bartlett, Tex.
1578 Hillery Blacksher (Blacksher), Bartlett, Tex.
975 Will Brown, R. F. D., Holland, Tex.
239 Santiago Gomes (Gomez) Cadeno, R. No. 3, Holland, Tex.
62 Wm. H. Caskey (William Herbert Caskey), Killeen, Tex.
814 Alfred (Alford) Church, R. No. 1, Moody, Tex.
710 Johnnie (Johnie) Clawson, Belton, Tex.
1274 Willie Cleveland, R. No. 3, Bartlett, Tex.
1514 Jno. W. Covington, R. No. 4, Holland, Tex. (Johnnie Wesley Covington, Rowell, Ark.).
522 Chester Cox, Bartlett, Tex.
508 Jessie (Jesse) Davis, R. No. 2, Temple, Tex.

1542 Isaac Green, Holland, Tex.
2097 Guadalupe Hernandez, Salado, Tex. (Hernandes, Nolanville, Tex.).
707 Jno A. Hester, R. No. 2, Bartlett, Tex.
951 James Hill, Bartlett, Tex.
1880 Geo. Howard (Geore Howard), Belton, Tex.
1432 George Ewell Garner, R. No. 1, Moody, Tex.
643 Regardo Gomez, Belton, Tex.
1298 Little Benj. Rusin (Grisson, Grissom), R. No. 2, Temple, Tex.
1491 Hugo V. Johnson (Hugh Vassar Johnson), R. No. 1, Moody, Tex.
1628 Sam Johnson, Bartlett, Tex.
2068 Robert S. McMulmurry (McMulmerry, McElmurry), R. F. D., Salado, Tex.
1169 Reve Leslie Manard, Holland, Tex. (Maynard, Bartlett, Tex.).
1199 Cesilio Mando, R. R., Moody, Tex.
38 Maruslino Martines (Marselino Martinez), Holland, Tex.
135 Marsetino Martines (Maruslino Martinz, Marselino), Holland, Tex.
1882 Herbert Meckel, Bland, Tex.
490 James A. Moore (James Andrew Moore), Killeen, Tex.
61 Estaban Peress Morin (Esteban Peresz (Persez) Morin), R. No. 5, Belton, Tex.
1105 Gun Price, R. No. 3, Bartlett, Tex.
219 Butler Proctor, Holland, Tex.
2220 Jacob David (Davis) Pruett, A. S. A., Bartlett, Tex.
1951 Jesus Quintero, Bartlett, Tex.
669 George Warren Scott, R. No. 1, Moody, Tex.
510 Lino Silbess (Lino Silbos), Bartlett, Tex.
363 Henderson Lee Smith, Jarrell, Tex.
764 James Smith, Bartlett, Tex.
1437 Cicero Steen, R. No. 1, Holland, Tex.
1315 Mathew Thomas, Holland, Tex.
947 Charlie Thompson (Thomas), Bartlett, Tex.
1478 Sim Turner, Bartlett, Tex.
1923 Milton Valdez, Blair, (Belton, Tex.).
353 Willie White, Bartlett, Tex.
1825 James Williams, Holland, Tex.
2171 Robert Wilson, Salado, Tex.
1732 Louis Wright, Bartlett, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRAZORIA, STATE OF TEXAS.

1202 Bacalio Andondo (Bacalio Anedondo), Angleton, Tex. (Bacallo Arredondo, Brownsville, Cameron County, Tex.).
666 Felix Armstrong, Damon, Tex.
1169 Ralph Austin, Freeport, Tex.
247 Ed. Bell, Damon, Tex.
1469 Phillip Carter (Philip Carter), Damon, Tex.
1127 Joe (John) Cloe (John Cloe), Sandy Point, Tex. (John Clov, Sandy Point, Brazoria, Tex.).
5 Jesus DeLaRosa, Damon, Tex. (Jesus De la Rosa, care of E. Calloway, Damon, Tex.).
614 Jones Duncan, Damon, Tex. (James Duncan, care of J. L. Dupree, Damon, Tex.).
976 Henry Bigges Field (Henry Bigger Field), care of post office, Alvin, Tex.
1275 Charlie L. Fredericks (Charlie Leonard Fredericks), Columbia, Tex.
1198 Ruben Gaines, Damon, Tex.
493 Jose Gonsales (Jose Gonsalez, Jose Gonzalez), Danbury, Tex.
1100 J. E. Graham (James Ernest Graham), Velasco, Tex.
1597 Sam Grant, Allison, Tex. (Columbia, Markham, Tex.).
398 Richard Howard, Freeport, Tex.
539 Ben Huerrera (Ben Herrera), Sweeny, Tex.
964 Irving R. Hughes (Erving Rivers Hughes), Brazoria, Tex.
1290 Percy Hunter (Perry Hunter), Damon, Tex.
1022 Eugene Jefferson, Damon, Tex.
990 Pedro Jimluez, Danbury, Tex.
453 Nelson Johnson, Damon, Tex.
960a Sam Jones, Velasco, Tex.
1470 Will Lewis, Damon, Tex.
126 Hisedo Lugo, Brownsville, Tex. (care of St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, Brownsville, Tex.).
1434 John McCluver (Josh McCluver), Pearland, Tex.
1504 Walter Mason, Luling, Tex. (Columbia, Tex.).
58 Charley Meyers (Charley Myers, Charles Myers), Freeport, Tex.
121 Henry Mitchell, Brazoria, Tex. (Angleton, Brazoria, Tex.).
654 Joe Morris, Angleton, Tex.
79 Zepeda Panfila (Panfila Tepeda), Damon, Tex. (care of M. White, Damon, Brazoria, Tex.).
1642 Dach Preston (Dact Preston, Dart Preston), Damon, Tex.
924 Billie Reddick, Damon, Tex.
1091 Robert Richardson (Robinson), Velasco, Tex.
708 Wesley Sayls (Wesley Sale, Wesley Sayle), Damon, Tex.
495 Fradcisco Samarripa (Francisco Samarripa), Freeport, Tex. (Francisco Samarralp, care of Freeport Sulphur Co., Freeport, Brazoria, Tex.).
1306 Willie Semler (William Semler), Damon, Tex. (William Semlar (Williams Semlar), No. 73 Maris Street, Houston, Harris, Tex.).
583 Frank Smith, Pearland, Tex.
1610 Jim Marlan Smith (Jim Moran Smith), Damon, Tex.
1171 G. S. Street (Goodsall Sam Street), Damon, Tex. (Goodsell Sam Street, Commercial Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.).
498 Geo. Taylor, Damon, Tex. (622 Columbia Street, Houston, Harris, Tex.).
1529 Abraham Tolbert, Sweeny, Tex.
103 Geo. Tolden, Damon, Tex. (care of J. L. Dupree, Damon, Brazoria, Tex.).
817 Fred Wall, Damon, Tex.
310 Tom Wesley, Pearland, Tex.
1611 William Westmoreland, Damon, Tex.
1067 Miles Williams, Damon, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DENTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

3038 Joe Anderson, Route 2, Krum, Tex.
2404 Johnnie (Johnie) Barlow, Slidell, Tex.
2811 James P. (Porter) Brown, Roanoke, Tex.
2766 Willie Brown, Route 3, Sanger, Tex.
2767 Ben Burton, Haslet, Tex.
2204 John Coy, Lewisville, Tex.
2697 Willie Craft (Croft), Carney Spur, Tex.
2334 Milton (Milam) Preston Davis, 49 North Elm, Denton, Tex.
3043 Fred (Fredie) Grissom (Grisom), Celina, Route 2, Tex.
146 John Hall, Celina, Tex., Route 2.
1865 Ramon Hernandez (Hennendez, Hemandez), Argyle, Tex.
2286 Jesse Hutchins (Jessie Hutching, Jesse), Lewisville, Tex.
2055 James Jones, Celina, Route 3, Tex.
2956 Juan F. Martinez, Sanger, Tex., Denton County.
2732 Johnson Massey (Messey), Route No. 4, Denton, Tex.
2651 Wesley Mays (Mayes), Denton, Tex.
844 J. C. Mincheff, Ponder, Tex.
2306 Will Moore, Sanger, Tex.
1233 Wm. (William) Moore, Denton, Tex.
2438 Willie G. (Gordon) Parker, Lewisville, Tex.
1593 Jerry Penny, Celina, Route 2, Tex.
687 Geo. W. Price, Stony, Tex. (George William, Rome, Ga.).
1108 Alonzo (Alfonizo) Rodriguez, Denton, Tex.
577 Mike Sanchez (Sanchez, Sanchez), Pilot Point, Tex.
1573 James S. (Simeon) Sandlin, Denton, Tex.
2837 Paul W. F. Schrimer (Schimer), Denton, Tex.
433 Fred Shaddock (Shaddox), Hebron, Tex.
2789 Emory (Emery) Smith, St Boisdare, Denton, Tex.
5 David B. (D. B.) Stone, Pilot Point, Tex.
1090 Jas. Lee (James, J. L.) Tayler, Sanger, Tex.
2437 Will Taylor, post office, Justin, Tex.
1037 Wm. Andrew (Willie Andrew) Terry (Perry), Aubrey, Tex.
3012 James M. Thomason (Madison Thomasson), Lewisville, Tex.
1646 Devodee Tatua (Devodie Tatum, Totum), Argyle, Tex.
423 Hermon E. Vargos (Hermanegildo Vorgos, Vorgas), Aubrey, Tex., Route 3.
889 Ramon Vasquez (Bazquez, Barquez, Romon Boscuez), Aubrey, Tex.
2527 John Wooley, Denton, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DUVAL, STATE OF TEXAS.

258 Juan Aguilar (Azuila), Capita (Copita), Tex.
420 Fidencio Alanis (Alaniz), Frevino (Trevino), Tex.
322 Frederico Alanis (Federico Alaniz), San Diego, Tex.
560 Gerconimo (Jeronimo) Alanis, San Diego, Tex.
88 Manuel Alanis, Treonia, Tex.
384 Manricio Alanis (Mauricio A. Alonis, Alonis), Copita, Tex.
177 Pablo Alanis (Paulo Alaniz), San Diego, Tex.
130 Jesus Albarado (Alvarado), El Promeser Ranch, Realitos, Tex.
365 Santos Albarado (Alvarado), El Promeser, Realitos, Tex.
354 Agupito Amaya, Bess, Tex.
319 Francisco (Frun Co. C., Frun Co C.) Amaya, Bess, Tex.
578 Nieves (Niever) G. Amaya, jr., San Diego, Tex.
380 Tiburcio Arredondo, San Diego, Tex.
414 Carlos Barrera, section 59, Realitos, Tex.
81 Jose A. Belendes (Belendez), Sweden, Tex.
519 Juan (John) Benavidies, jr., Benavides, Tex.
411 Jose Cabozas (Cabasos, Carnasos), Concepcion, Tex.
402 Arturo Cadena, Benavides, Tex.
163 Jose Cadena, Benavides, Tex.
204 Juan I. Cadena, Benavides, Tex.
110 Reyes S. Campos (Campas), San Diego, Tex.
462 Albino L. Canales (Alvino Canalez), Santa Cruz, Tex.
26 Servando C. Canales (Conales), ranch, Crestonio, Tex.
536 Emilio Cantu, Concepcion, Tex.
528 Guadalupe Cantu, El Canizo Ranch, Crestonio, Tex.
192 Ildifonzo (Ildeforiso) Cantu, Concepcion, Tex.
464 Marcos Cantu, Guajillo, Tex.
147 Toribio (Torilio) Cantu, Concepcion, Tex.
105 Conrado Cardenas (Conrad Cardenes), Louis Ranch, Realitos, Tex.
396 Doroteo Cardona, Bess, Tex.
562 Regino Cardona, Bess, Tex.
184 Eluterio Carrillo, Benavides, Tex.
181 Julian Carrillo, Benavides, Tex.
601 Luis Carrillo, Benavideo, Tex.
643 Juan Casanova (Casanoba), Alice, Tex.
504 Aurelio Chapa, Santa Cruz, Tex.
20 David Carrillo Chapa, Benavides, Tex.
386 Domingo Chevans, jr. (Domingo Chevans), Copita, Tex.
156 Adolfo Cuellar, San Diego, Tex.
553 Eleuterio (Eluterio) Escobar (Escovas), Eva, Tex.
569 Juan Escobar, Eva, Tex.
511 Juan Fernandez, Trenditas, Tex.
205 Nestor Flores, Benavides, Tex.
444 Manuel Franco, section 59, Realitos, Tex.
227 Benjamin Galindo, San Diego, Tex.
605 Carlos Galindo, San Diego, Tex.
111 Antonio Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
652 Benigno Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
448 Branlio Garcia, Guajillo, Tex.
49 Casimiro (Casimino) Garcia, Benavides, Tex.
93 Enrique Garcia, Guajillo, Tex.
34 Eugenio Garcia, Benavides, Tex.
572 Florentino Garcia, Bess, Tex.
223 Francisco Garcia, Benavides, Tex.
340 Gabriel Garcia, section 59, Realitos, Tex.
484 Gabriel Garcia, Benavides, Tex.
400 Juan Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
673 Juan Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
337 Juan G. Garcia, Concepcion, Tex.
516 Juan Olivarez (Juan N.) Garcia, Concepcion, Tex.
606 Leocadio (Locadio) Garcia, Benavideo, Tex.
549 Luis Garcia, Guajillo, Tex.
503 Nemecio Garcia (Neuisio Garcia, jr.), San Diego, Tex.
344 Octavio Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
407 Rafael (Rafiel) M. Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
333 Santiago Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
479 Tomas Garcia, San Diego, Tex.
475 Albino Garza, Copita, Tex.
614 Epifanio (Epijanio) Garza, Benavides, Tex.
32 Hilario Garza, Benavides, Tex.
178 Hipolito Garza, Copita, Tex.
38 Jose Garza Sejita (La Sejita), Tex.
29 Marcos Garza, Benavides, Tex.
532 Callstro (Calixtro) Gomez, Copita, Tex.
238 Abelino (Anebinio, Anelinio) Gonzales, San Diego, Tex.
92 David Gonzales (Gonzalez), San Diego, Tex.
305 Fernando Gonzales (Gonzalez), Bess, Tex.
397 Fidel Gonzales (Fedel Gonzalez), Bess, Tex.
558 Isidro Gonzales (Isidio Gonzales), Bess, Tex.
490 Ismel Gonzales (Gonzalez), San Diego, Tex.
165 Jose R. Gonzales (Gonzalez), Santa Cruz, Tex.
355 Juan Gonzales (Gonzalez), Bess, Tex.

136 Julio Gonzales (Gonsales), Benavides, Tex.
259 Nazario Gonzales, San Diego, Tex.
363 Silvestre Gonzales (Silbestre Gonzales), Santa Cruz, Tex.
600 Tomas G. Gonzales (Tomas Gonzales), Copita, Tex.
368 Zenon Gonzales (Senon Gonzales, Cenon), Benavides, Tex.
371 Andres (Andren) Guerra, Realitos, Tex.
125 Zaragosa Guerra (Zarazasa, Zarasa Guerra), Realitos, Tex.
495 Eugenio Gutierrez (Gutienez), San Diego, Tex.
16 Florencio Horas (Heras), Benavides, Tex.
121 Refugio Hernandez, Benavides, Tex.
329 Adelfino Hinojasa (Hinojosa), Guajillo, Tex.
243 Camilo Hinojosa, Florido Ranch, Hebbronville, Tex.
405 Plumencio Juares, San Diego, Tex.
208 Nicolas Liebtenberger, San Diego, Tex.
565 Geronimo Langoria (Longoero, Guajilio, Tex.
200 Santiago Longoria (Sontiago Longario), San Diego, Tex.
603 Clemente Lopez, Benavidea, Tex.
232 Frederico (Federico) Lopez, Bruni, Tex.
545 Jose Ma (Maria) Lopez, Guajillo, Tex.
508 Ramon Lopez, San Diego, Tex.
471 Julian Lozano, Concepcion, Tex.
30 Daniel Lyro, San Diego, Tex.
480 Ambrocio (Ambracio) Maldonado, Cejita (Sejita), Tex.
641 Jose Ma G. Martinez, Santa Crus, Tex.
534 Jose Ma B. Martinez, Santa Cruz, Tex.
431 Reducindo (Reducsendo) Martines, San Diego, Tex.
250 Severo Martinez, Santa Cruz, Tex.
473 Wenceslao (Wenselao) Martinez, San Diego, Tex.
279 Tomas Mendeola (Mindola, Mendiola), San Diego, Tex.
357 Juan Mendiola (Mendeola), San Diego, Tex.
234 Ernesto (Ernest) Mesa, Benavides, Tex.
157 Adolfo Molina, Benavides, Tex.
180 Pedro Molina, Ramirez, Tex.
454 Arturo Morales (Moralez), Benavides, Tex.
649 Julian Morales (Moralez), Benavides, Tex.
239 Luciano Morales (Moralez), Sejito, Tex.
101 Tomas Morales (Moralez), Benavides, Tex.
567 Pedro M. Munos (Muniz), Bess, Tex.
451 Presitano Munoz (Precilano Munez, Nunez), Concepcion, Tex.
222 Sotero Munoz (Muniz), Bess, Tex.
312 Abraham Nava (Navas), Benavides, Tex.
12 Manuel Navejar (Navajar), San Diego, Tex.
126 Appolonio Olivares (Olivaria), Concepcion, Tex.
37 Lucas Ortega, Sweden, Tex.
25a Alberto Palacios (Polocious, Palacious), Realitos, Tex.
2 Abel Pena (Pina), Concepcion, Tex.
627 Abran (Abraham) Pena, Florido Ranch, Hebbronville, Tex.
142 Anastasio (Anastacio) Pena (Anostacio Pena), Eva, Tex.
65 Battolo (Bartolo) Pena, Trevino, Tex.
21 Cristobal R. (Cristobal L.) Pena, San Diego, Tex.
450 Dunaciano Pena, San Diego, Tex.
129 Eligio (Elijio) Pena, Copita, Tex.
421 Genaro Pena, Eva, Tex. (San Diego, Tex.).
19 Marin Pena, San Diego, Tex.
636 Antonio Perez, San Diego, Tex.
104 Jose Perez, Realitos, Tex.
218 Jose Perez Perez, San Diego, Tex.
318 Julio Perez, Bruni, Tex.
642 Nicanor Perez, San Diego, Tex.
358 Rogue Perez (Roque Peres), San Diego, Tex.
143 Santisgo Perez, San Diego, Tex.
102 Albino Ramirez, Guajillo, Tex.
564 Eleseo Ramirez (Elisio Romirez), Havalina Farm, Sejito, Tex.
561 Lino Ramirez, San Diego, Tex.
89 Nestor Ramirez, Guajilio, Tex.
591 Ponciano Ramos, Bess, Tex.
341 Rafael Ramos (Rames), San Diego, Tex.
594 Toribio Ramos, Trevino, Tex.
51 Amalio Rangel, San Diego, Tex.
70 Fidel Rangel (Ranzel, Ranfel), Trevino, Tex.
351 Zenon (Senon) Rangel (Ranfel, Senan Ranjel), San Diego, Tex.
811 Yeldio (Ysidro) Reclo, Eva, Tex.
8 Salomon Reyes, San Diego, Tex.
362 Abeline Reyna, Benavides, Tex.
35 Blas Rios, Copita, Tex.
575 Jesus Rios, Santa Cruz, Tex.
295 Nicolas Rios, San Diego, Tex.
408 Andres Rivas (Rivos), Benavides, Tex.
56 Ildifonzo Rodrigue (Ildefonso (Yldifonzo) Rodrigues), San Diego, Tex.
264 Isaac Rodriquez (Isac Rodrigues, Yacca Rodriguez), Realitos, Tex.
550 Gasper Rpdrogiez (Gaspar Rodriguez), San Diego, Tex.
385 Reodolo (Reodolo) Rodriguez, Trevino, Tex.
587 Victoriano Rodriguez, Benavides, Tex.
194 Bonifacio Ruiz, Benavides, Tex.
457 Manuel Ruiz, San Diego, Tex.
491 Agapito C. Saenz, Concepcion, Tex.
62 Eugenio Saenz, Santa Crus, Tex.
27 Federico Saenz (Federico Sinez), Guajillo, Tex.
277 Francisco Saenz, Realitos, Tex.
67 Ladislado (Ladislao, Ladizlao) Saenz, Benavides, Tex.
158 Marcial Saenz, San Diego, Tex.
632 Zarazosa Saenz (Zaragoza Sinez), Guajillo, Tex.
91 Abram (Abraham) Salinas, Bess, Tex.
173 Angel Salinas, Concepcion, Tex.
18 Dionicio (Deonisio, Dionicio) Salinas, San Diego, Tex.
651 Ermilo Salinas, Benavides, Tex.
538 Eutalio (Eudalio) Salinas, Bess, Tex.
417 Nicanor Salinas, Florida Ranch, Hebbronville, Tex.
270 Cruz Sanches (Sanchez), San Diego, Tex.
304 Diego Sanches (Sanchez), Copita, Tex.
316 Dario Sanchez, Bess, Tex.
186 Desidoro (Decidoso) Sanches, Benavides, Tex.
597 Exiquio (Exiquis, Esiquio) Sanchez, Benavides, Tex.
646 Julian Sanches (Sanchez), Bess, Tex.
468 Laureano Sanchez, Bess, Tex.
327 Dionicio Sanez (Saenz), Guajillo, Tex.
94 Jose Segura, Guajillo, Tex.
98 Miguel S. Segura, Concepcion, Tex.
144 Ramon Sepulveda, San Diego, Tex.
73 Vicente, Sepulveda (Sepolveda), San Diego, Tex.
71 Federido (Federico) Serna, San Diego, Tex.
370 Guadalupe Silvas (Silva), Concepcion, Tex.
23 Higinio Solis (Soliz), Benavides, Tex.
404 Leandro Solis, San Diego, Tex.
477 Ramon Suarez (Squarez), San Diego, Tex.
107 Santos Suarez, San Diego, Tex.
585 Tuburcio Tejada (Tiburcio (Fiburcio) Tejeda), Copita, Tex.
20 Felix Trejo (Frejo), San Diego, Tex.
24 Candelario (Candelano) Trevino, Santa Cruz, Tex.
79 Inocente Trevino, Benavides, Tex.
82 Lazaro Trevino, Bess, Tex.
38 Jose Ma Trevino, Benavides, Tex.
540 Lino T. Trevino, Copita, Tex.
197 Manuel S. Trevino, Benavides, Tex.
314 Santiago Trevino, San Diego, Tex.
241 Alejo (Alijo) Valadez (Baladez), Eva, Tex.
582 Donaciano Valadez, Eva, Tex.
525 Eliseo Valades, Kingville, Tex.
187 Felix Valadez (Valades), Eva, Tex.
315 Jose Ma. Valdez (Marie Valadez, Marin Valades), Eva, Tex.
39 Luciano Valdez, Realitos, Tex.
300 Simon (Cimon) Valdez, Eva, Tex.
416 Jose Ma. (Maria) Vasquez, Santa Cruz, Tex.
499 Arturo Vela, Benavides, Tex.
161 Emencio Vela, Sejita, Tex.
522 Librado Vela (Vella), San Diego, Tex.
116 Pedro Vela, Benavides, Tex.
40 Guillermo (Guillerno) Viera, Benavides, Tex.
494 Felipe Villalobos, San Diego, Tex.
198 Richard Wells, Benavides, Tex.
224 Ramon Zuniga, San Diego, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FREESTONE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1079 Allen Bradford (A. B. Bradford), Wortham, Tex.
1237 Richard H. Brown (R. H. Brown), Teague, Tex.
800 Simon Constant, Stuetman, Tex.
1746 A. C. Carl, Oakwood, Tex.
1104 Edmond Davis, Route No. 2, Kerens, Tex.
275 Wilum (Wm.) Fisher, Streetman, Tex.
1405 Pedro Gutierrez, Route No. 2, Mexico, Tex.
1645 Munroe (Monroe) Hunter, Route No. 7, Box No. 89, Mexico, Tex.
1717 Zimmie Hatcher (Z. Hatcher), Buffalo, Tex.
501 Arthur Jones, Route No. 2, Box No. 64, Mexico, Tex.
1206 Oscar Mauger, Teague, Tex.
1504 Nathan Moffett, Wortham, Tex.
1293 Warren Murcer Park (Warren M. Park), Teague, Tex.
513 Curtis Richardson, Route No. 2, Teague, Tex.
1666 Ben Robertson, Teague, Tex.
1844 Jesse Sills, Oakwood, Tex.
1577 Robert Smith, Route No. 1, Kernen, Tex.
706 Worth Spaulding, Fairfield, Tex.
1657 Miguel Tristin, Donie, Tex.
1468 Marslino Villayondo (Villayando), Turlington, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF GALVESTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

144 Robert Allen, 2718 Avenue M½, Galveston, Tex.
2548 Thomas J. Allen (T. J. Allen), 2520 M, Galveston, Tex.
2328 William Anderson, 3606 Avenue I, Galveston, Tex.
4467 D. L. Anthony, 2714 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
2041 Willie Barron (Brown), 1928 D, Galveston, Tex.
3022 Lee Baxter, 2719 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
204 Fred Blake, 214 Twenty-sixth, Galveston, Tex.
180 Frank Block, 611 Twenty-third, Galveston, Tex.
3645 Wylie Brook (Brooks), post office, Galveston, Tex.
2823 Albert Bownre (Browne), 713 Thirty-second Street, Galveston, Tex.
4805 Walter Brown, 1804 H, Galveston, Tex.
2620 Wilham (William) Bruce, 1221 P. O., Galveston, Tex.
338 Louis Bingham, 2320 G (rear), Galveston, Tex.
4256 Louis Cantero, 503 Twenty-seventh Street, Galveston, Tex.
1851 Will Canty (Cantry), 2828 Avenue H 29, Galveston, Tex.
1184 Ernest J. Carmack (Carnrack), Oleander Hotel, Twenty-fifth and E, Galveston, Tex.
1261 David Carr (None), White House, Pa.
1187 John H. (Henry) Carter, 4308 I, Galveston, Tex.
2115 Hoge (Hage), Christensen, S. S. *Topila*, Galveston, Tex.
2067 Miguel (Migel) Christo, 724 Twenty-third Street, Galveston, Tex. (Mecca Café, Fort Worth, Tex.).
2383 Bernard N. (Nicholas) Clancy, 1916 D, Galveston, Tex.
2245 John Collins, 2701 Mec, Galveston, Tex.
4826 Pedro Cortez, 310 Twenty-fifth, Galveston, Tex.
283 Edward Crosby (Corsby), 4116 Church, Galveston, Tex.
4532a Geo. Dade (George Dage), Hotel Savoy, Galveston, Tex.
1966 Grant Dorsey, 2917 L, Galveston, Tex. (2817 H, Galveston, Tex.).
1274 Benjamin F. (Franklin) Dyer, 1313 M (Avenue M), Galveston, Tex.
4078 Joe Evans, 2628 G, Galveston, Tex. (2628 Winnie Street, Galveston, Tex.).
3755 Andrew G. (George) Filipov, 4502 I, Galveston, Tex.
3089 Joe Fruge, 2602 Market Street, Galveston, Tex.
2321 Harry Fink (F. Harry Fink), 1828 Avenue F, Galveston, Tex.
4769 Joe Galbana, 3617 E, Galveston, Tex.
3558 Joshua T. (Thomas) Garrett, 2618 K, Galveston, Tex.
4440 Pete Godfrey (P. Godfrey), 1819 M, Galveston, Tex.
2180 George Green, Galveston post office, Galveston, Tex.
2720 S. M. Griggs (Sommiville Marcellus Griggs), 1614 Sixteenth Street, Galveston, Tex.
31 Estanislado Guarjurdo (Guarjardo), 611 Forty-fourth Street, Galveston, Tex.
3373 John Gundles, 2727 K, Galveston, Tex.
837 Joseph Hamilton, 2514 Church, Galveston, Tex.
817 George Handrez (George Hendrix), 1709 Avenue F, Galveston, Tex.
5023 Harry Paul Harber, 1213 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
1895 Jeff Hargrow, 2012 E, Galveston, Tex.
4856 Ellis Harris, 2817 Avenue F, Galveston, Tex.
4077 Harry Harris, 2810 Avenue G, Galveston, Tex. (219 North Swiss, San Antonio, Tex.
365 Percy Harrison, 1924 F (rear), Galveston, Tex.
3004 T. W. Hartley, 715 Thirty-sixth, Galveston, Tex. (Thomas Wesley Hartley, 716 Thirty-sixth).
594 James Haley, 2917 Avenue H, Galveston, Tex.
3596 Clarence Hedout, 1409 Twenty-eighth, Galveston, Tex.

4555 Samuel Hedrick, 4416 F, Galveston, Tex.
2137 Sam Hill, 2823 F, Galveston, Tex.
926 William (Charles (Chas.) Hinton, 3129 Avenue M, Galveston, Tex. (William Charles Hinton, 805 Twenty-first Street, Houston, Tex.).
4595 Ollis (Ollie) Hopes, 614 Thirty-eighth, Galveston, Tex.
3651 Thomas Jackson, 2725 G, Galveston, Tex.
2281 Tom Jackson, 2514 Church, Galveston, Tex.
5503 Nathan Jansburg (Jansbult), 915 Thirty-first Street, Galveston, Tex.
4171 Socratis (Socrates) Jobas, 2508 D, Galveston, Tex.
2196 Cato Johnson, 1020 Avenue B (rear), Galveston, Tex.
625 Jonas Johnson, 314 Fourteenth Street, Galveston, Tex.
622 Oscar F. (Oskar Fredrik) Johnson, Adoue Seams Bethel (care of Seaman's Bethel), Galveston, Tex.
1193 Robert Johnson, 2806 Church, Galveston, Tex. (general delivery, Waco, Tex.).
1072 Forest Jones, 2827 M'K'T (D), Galveston, Tex.
3225 Oliver C. (Carneal) Jones, 2719 G, Galveston, Tex.
3226 Nicholas Konstantopoulos, 1919 Church Street, Galveston, Tex.
1943 Harrison Lagarde, 2614 Avenue G, Galveston, Tex.
1908 Julio D. La Pena (Julio De Lapena, Julio Dela Pena), 3624 Avenue J, Galveston, Tex.
3324 Willie Lee, 2426 Avenue G, Galveston, Tex.
1357 Nathan W. Lewis (Nathan Watson Lewis), 2202 M (rear), Galveston, Tex.
4267 Slim Lewis, 3007 Broadway (3007 J), Galveston, Tex.
4288 Robert Lexsee, 2627 C, Galveston, Tex. (226 Walnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.).
2111 Tunner Lincon, 4414 I, Galveston, Tex.
2728 George (Geo.) Logan, 1426 P. O., Galveston, Tex. (150 W. Rose, Dallas, Tex.).
1470 Lee Long, 414 Twenty-ninth, Galveston, Tex. (in jail).
1195 Mott L. (Ledig, Ledbig) McGinnis, 3415 Church, Galveston, Tex. (Malibu Rancho, Santa Monica, Calif.).
4320 Harry C. (Clayton) Mabry, John Tealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex.
2429 Mose Mack, jr., 721 Thirty-second, Galveston, Tex.
4809 Grover C. Measles (Grover Measels), 27 Strand, Galveston, Tex. (Goose Creek, Tex.).
2593 James Miller, 2119 I, Galveston, Tex. (S. S. Wein Ats Strachan & Co., Savannah, Ga.).
1056a Virdie (Virdia) Miller, Galveston, Tex.
2472 William (Willie) Mills, 705 Twenty-eighth Street, Galveston, Tex.
1066 Tommie Mitchell, 1711 M½, rear, Galveston, Tex.
1820 Abdue (Abdul) G. Mondue (Ganie Condul), 2517 L, Galveston, Tex.
2694 Abdur R. (Rohem, Abdul Rohim) Mondul, 2517 L, Galveston, Tex.
3057 J. A. Montenegro (Jose Angel Montenegno), 3419 I, Galveston, Tex.
3571 Aaron (Aron) Moore, 1703 J, Galveston, Tex.
3650 Thomas Moore, 3315 Winnie (3315 G), Galveston, Tex.
2285 William Murray, 28th Mechanic (28 Market), Galveston, Tex.
4058 Clifford Nabors, 2019 Broadway (2019 J), Galveston, Tex.
904 Jacopo (Iacapo) Niccolai, 2806 Avenue L, Galveston, Tex.
1027 Rufus B. (Bonham) Nichols, 814 Twenty-eighth, Galveston, Tex.
4377 Leo Norman, U. S. Eng. Office, Galveston, Tex.
1655 John Lewis Nounes, 3624 I, Galveston, Tex.
2282 R. Valle de Paz (Raimundo Valle de Paz, Raimindo Valle depaz), 4327 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
928 Sam Polin, 1713 Nineteenth, Galveston, Tex.
4920 Austin Porters, 3006 Avenue L, Galveston, Tex.
3315 Amedo (Amnestes) Prositti (Proitti, Proietti), 1827 B, Galveston, Tex.
1417 Will Reese, 41 St. G. (41 G), Galveston, Tex.
284 Evan Robinson, 2624 M½, Galveston, Tex.
4102 Oscar M. Roth, United States dredge *Miller*, Galveston, Tex. (Martiniussen, care of mayor's office, Tulsa, Okla.).
2669 Eugene Ruffin, 618 Twenty-sixth, Galveston, Tex. (care of French Café, 446 Austin Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.).
3229 Geo. D. (Daniel) Ryan, 1702 M½, Galveston, Tex.
952 Alvert (Albert) Saniders, Tenth and Thirty-seventh Streets, Galveston, Tex.
2525 E. O. Schoenfield (Edward Otto Schoenfeld), 2505 O, Galveston, Tex.
8829 Charles W. Smith (Charlie Willie Smith), 4023 N, Galveston, Tex.
4183 Alfred Stein, Thirty-fifth and J Streets, Galveston, Tex.
942 Fophos (Cephos, Cephas) K. Stone, 719 Avenue B, Galveston, Tex.
282 George L. Stratisti (George L. Stratioti), 2415 Church Street, Galveston, Tex.
3697 Oliver J. (James) Sullivan, 1717 G Street, Galveston, Tex.
2986 J. O. Tolstad (Johannes Olla (Olai) Telstad), 3627 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
52 Frank Thompson, 1509 Po Street (1509 P. O. Street), Galveston, Tex.
4833 Louis Venett, 2712 D, Galveston, Tex.
3439 John Walls, 708 East Market Street, Galveston, Tex.
2660 James Robert Ward, 3502 Avenue J, Galveston, Tex. (care of Local Board, 49 Sixth Avenue and Ninth, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
4797 Few Washington, 1025 Twenty-fifth, rear, Galveston, Tex.
1569a Henry Washington, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson County, Mo. (2807 M½ Street, Galveston, Tex.; State Penitentiary, Jefferson County, Mo.).
8965 Lee Roy White, 1014 Avenue M, Galveston, Tex. (general delivery, Galveston, Tex.).
442 Weldon D. (Douglas) Wiatt, P. O. Galveston, Tex., care of Mrs. Thomas McHale, or Mrs. Thomas McHale, first sergeant, Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Grant, Canal Zone.
2538 Charles Williams, 2715 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.
3660 George Williams, 3223 F Street, Galveston, Tex.
1385 Henry Williams (William), 2820 Avenue N, rear, Galveston, Tex.
3551 Johnie (Johnnie) Williams, 112 Twenty-eighth Street, Galveston, Tex.
482 Marcee (Marcee) Williams, 815 Twenty-eighth Street, Galveston, Tex.
1836 Felix Wilson, 618 Twenty-sixth Street, Galveston, Tex.
3431 Frank Wilson, 2615 Aveuue L, Galveston, Tex.

3993 Sherman S. (Samuel) Wilson, 1402 Thirty-first Street, Galveston, Tex.
3202 Milton D. (Dumas) Winston, 600 Fifteenth Street, Galveston, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARRIS, STATE OF TEXAS.

481 Ellison L. Abshier, La Porte, Tex.
2265 Martin Adams, Goose Creek, Tex.
3889 John Henry Addy, Aldine, Tex.
941 Will Albert, Goose Creek, Tex.
5190 Clarence Emery Allen, Goose Creek, Tex.
5022 Wm. Anderson, Alief, Tex.
57 Charlie Appolune (Charlie Appalone), Goose Creek, Tex.
5019 James Tilmon Archer, Goose Creek, Tex.
4488 James Russell Arnold, Twenty-ninth and Yale Streets, Sunset Heights, Tex.
4736 John Clyde Artis, Goose Creek, Tex.
4794 George Austin, Goose Creek, Tex.
4723 Harrison Banyiel, 9 Bennett Street, Houston, Tex.
1413 Louis Barcelo, Clinton, Tex.
3846 Antonio Bastida, Englewood Street, Houston, Tex.
3429 Clarence Bazile, Elina, Tex.
889 Albert Warren Bell (Albert Bell), Crosby, Tex.
1137 Jim Bell, 740 West Twenty-second Street, Houston, Tex.
1223 Joseph Bellard, Goose Creek, Tex. (2706 Providence Street, Houston Heights, Tex.).
4442 Dave Berry, Mount Houston, Tex.
2797 Huster Berry, Goose Creek, Tex.
4650 Joseph Berryman, Goose Creek, Tex.
887 Antonio Blanco, Goose Creek, Tex.
4321 Albert Blocksom, Liberty and Crosby Road, Houston, Tex.
3794 James Board, Elena, Tex.
826 Garland Alonzo Bomore, Goose Creek, Tex.
2753 Wm. Toxey Bowen (William Tuxey Bowen, William T. Bowen), Humble, Tex.
1228 Alvin Thomas Branham (A. T. Branham), Goose Creek, Tex.
4756½ Wm. Franklin Brashear (William Franklin Brashear, Wm. F. Brashear), Graviton, Tex.
2519 Grover Cleveland Brazel (Grover Cleveland Brazil, G. C. Brasile), Goose Creek, Tex.
3399 Bud B. Brookins (Bud B. Brookings), La Porte, Tex.
2671 Benny Brown (Bennie Brown), Goose Creek, Tex.
1381 Ira M. Brown, Humble, Tex.
3221 Elvin J. Burnett (Elvin Jackson Burnett, Edwin Jackson Burnett), R. F. D. No. 1, box No. 16A, Houston, Tex. (E. J. Burnett, Goose Creek, Tex.).
4077 Riley Burns, Dyersdale, Tex.
4893 Leo L. Butzer (Leo Leroy Butzer), 831 Yale Street, Houston, Tex.
2833 Charlie Calloway (Charley Calloway), Greens Bayou, Tex.
4174 Basilio Carpio, Southern Pacific work train, Houston, Tex.
4087 Charley Robert Carr, Humble, Tex.
4849 Herbert Capers Chessers (Herbert Capers Chessero, H. C. Chesser), 1035 Oxford Street, Houston, Tex.
2882½ Andrew Jackson Childress (A. J. Childress), Sheldon, Tex.
3405 Frank Clay, Goose Creek, Tex.
4945 John Clay, Kensington Street, Houston, Tex.
88 Henry Cline, Humble, Tex.
198 Mat Coleman, Goose Creek, Tex.
4552 Onie Cox, Humble, Tex.
4122 Ross Cox, Route No. 1, Houston, Tex.
4756 Oliver Blink Crawford (O. B. Crawford), Crosby, Tex.
645 Wm. Curry (William Curry, Will Curry), Katy, Tex.
4737 Morris E. Dancer (Maurice E. Dancer, Maurice Ewect Dancer), 814 Alston Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
1152 Alfred A. Dancy, jr., Crosby, Tex. (339 Courtland Street, Houston Heights, Tex.).
2137 Abe Davis, Honston, Tex.
3548 John Davis, 834 West Twenty-eighth Street, Houston, Tex.
3472 Albert W. Dignum (Albert William Dignum, A. W. Dignum), Goose Creek, Tex.
186 Guy Leslie Dillin (Guy Leslie Dillan, Guy Dillan), 1312 Simes Street, Houston, Tex.
4064 Sidney Dixon, Goose Creek, Tex.
3515 Geo. Douglas (George Douglas), Humble, Tex.
3607 F. D. Dunson, Route No. 4, Houston, Tex.
3994 Burnow Duran (Bruno Duran), San Leon, Tex.
1227 Crecencio Durun, Route No. 1, Houston, Tex.
50 Clayton Elliott, Goose Creek, Tex.
1030 Juan Estrada (Juan Estrado), Deer Park, Tex.
4760 Hosey Fair (Hasey Fair), Goose Creek, Tex.
2157 John Falwell, Humble, Tex.
1408 Jessie Felder, 927 Railroad Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
192 Joe Fields, Katy, Tex.
1412 Geo. Foondoolis (George Foondoolis), Addicks, Tex.
1311 Claude Forbes, Humble, Tex.
3117 Emmett Marvin Ford, Goose Creek, Tex.
2920 Max H. Frankie, La Porte, Tex.
4330 Anderson Franklin, care of S. A. Starkey, Houston, Tex.
4349 Eliseo Frivino, Dyersdale, Tex.
190 Paul Garza (Paul Garser, Pablo Garga), Harrisburg, Tex.
1693 John Gibson (Jno. Gibson), Englewood Street, Houston, Tex.
4657 Mike Gibson, Goose Creek, Tex.
38 William Gibson, 282 East Street, Akron, Ohio (Englewood Street, Houston, Tex.).
227 Leonard Harvey Glover (Leonard H. Glover), Goose Creek, Tex.
2780 Joe Gondar, route No. 4, Houston, Tex.
1432 Emanuel Gonzales, Pasadenn, Tex.
4056½ Juan Gonzales, South Houston, Tex.
851 Martina Gonzales (Martina Gonzalez), Deepwater, Harris County, Tex.
4402 Ed Gray, care of Thompson Ford Truck Co., Grayburg, Tex.
838 Wm. Albert Gregory (William Albert Gregory), R. F. D. No. 2, box 213, Honston, Tex.
759 Adolph August Groendes (Adolph August Groendes), 512 Arlington Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
5424 Jose Guitterez (Jose Gutterrez), Humble, Tex.
774 Jno. Franklin Hale (John Franklin Hale), Humble, Tex.
5458 Miner W. Hall (Miner Wallas Hall), Humble, Tex.
4015 Billie Hamilton, Dyersdale, Tex.
5474 Jessie Frank Hamilton, Goose Creek, Tex.
4266 Waldo Harris, motor route A, box No. 33, Honston, Tex.
5173 Seaf Hatten (Seaf Hatton), Goose Creek, Tex.

912 Noble Hayden, R. F. D. No. 4, care of Jules Settegest, Houston, Tex.
976 Will Hays, care of E. N. Drouet, Park Place, Tex.
4061 Adolph Herbert, Goose Creek, Tex.
2850 Asa Herbert, Goose Creek, Tex.
583 Teodulo Hernandez, Englewood Street, Houston, Tex.
4120 Alexander Hill, Goose Creek, Tex.
869 Harry Hoffman (Harry H. Hoffman, H. H. Hoffman), Bellaire, Tex.
3026 Mayron Hatson Holland (Mayron Katson Holland), Goose Creek, Tex.
2886 Jessie B. Horton, Goose Creek, Tex.
4165 Leroy Burt Hunt (LeRoy Burt Hunt), Goose Creek, Tex.
3711 Earl Randolph Jackson, Humble, Tex. (Goose Creek, Tex.).
345 Levi Jackson, Humble, Tex.
21 Jack S. Jefferson (Jack Solomon Jefferson), Goose Creek, Tex.
4887 Tom Jenkins, Alief, Tex.
290 Charles Patton Jennings (Charles Payton Jennings, Chas. Payton Jennings), Harrisburg, Tex.
4244 Pedro Jirone, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
4718 Albert Johnson, Houston Avenue, Houston, Tex.
1590 James Johnson, care of E. N. Drouet Ranch, Park Place, Tex.
745 Johnnie Johnson, Goose Creek, Tex.
3956 Albert Jones, Goose Creek, Tex. (Lake Charles, La.).
784 Clifton C. Jones (Clinton C. Jones), Forest Hill, Houston, Tex.
5319 Henry Jones, Goose Creek, Tex.
2403 Jos. John (Joe John), Goose Creek, Tex.
3333 Robert Jones, Goose Creek, Tex.
4017 William Jones (Williams Jones), 816 Sixth Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
5241 Son Keys, Bellaire, Tex.
4658 Henry Krahn, Route No. 1, box No. 42, Cypress, Tex.
5477 Jno. Robert Lansford (John Robert Lansford), Goose Creek, Tex. (Jno. Robt. Lansford, Blond Lake, Tex.).
1719 Abe Lee, Dyersdale, Tex.
4012 Alex Lewis (Alec Lewis), 316 West Sixth Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
1207 Robert Locket, Crosby, Tex. (Rober Locket, Mount Belview, Tex.).
1124 Jno. Jos. Lucy (John Joseph Lucey), Goose Creek, Tex.
899 Arthur Lyons, Goose Creek, Tex.
1278 Theodore McDonald, Goose Creek, Tex.
1443 John McGinnis, Thirty-sixth and Arlington Quaft Heights, Tex. (John McGinnin, Second and Arch Streets, Milton, Pa.).
1467 Michael Felix McGinnis, Goose Creek, Tex. (Micheal Felix McGinnis, Brownwood, Tex.).
5540 Andrew McLeland, Humble, Tex.
3689 James Mahoney, general delivery, Houston, Tex.
5089 Robert Berry Malone, Goose Creek, Tex.
3817 Joseph Oscar Maner, Humble, Tex.
3720 Ed Lee Manuel (Edward Lee Manuel), 419 East Sixteenth Street, Houston, Tex.
4984 Jessie Martin, Goose Creek, Tex.
1975 Johnnie Mathews (Jonnie Mathews), Willow, Tex.
40 Silas Mayo, Camp No. 2, Alief, Tex.
4234 Qundolacio Mendez (Quadkis Hondez, Oranlacio Mendez), Goose Creek, Tex.
946 Manuel Mengrola, First Avenue, 8 Mangolia Park, Tex.
3066 Carl Miller, Goose Creek, Tex. (Carl Millian, Youngstown, Ohio).
2093 Ed Mitchell, Humble, Tex.
3824 Allen Moore, Goose Creek, Tex.
4726 Tom Moore, Morgans Point, Tex.
1867 Walter Moore, Cedar Bayou, Tex.
124 Andrew Joe Morales, Route No. 4, Houston, Tex.
4439 John Munroe, 517 Rutland Street, Houston Heights, Tex.
1779 Dan Muse, Tomball, Tex.
4406 James Muton, Almeda, Tex.
339 Eddie Nash, Mount Houston, Tex. (Ed Nash, Denver, Colo.).
2483 Joseph Nangelbauer (Joseph Neugebauer), Webster, Tex.
4435 Charlie Oliver, Thirtieth and Columbia Streets, Ind. Heights, Tex.
2663 Alberto Ortis (Alberto Ortiz), R. F. D. No. 4, box, Beadn Store, Houston, Tex.
2181 Will Owens, Dyersdale, Tex.
4058 Earnest Patterson, Goose Creek, Tex.
119 Jerry Payne, Harrisburg, Tex.
893 Pablo Peralez, San Leon, Tex.
4434 Calvin Perry, Humble, Tex.
4564 John Pryor, Magnolia Park, Tex.
1407 Samuel Quinones, Route No. 1, Houston, Tex.
1029½ Eustacino Ramirez, Houston, Tex.
5026 John Ratagick, Humble, Tex.
444 Charlie Reynolds, Humble, Tex.
3901 Arthur Richards, Goose Creek, Tex.
5385 Jim Roberts, Crosby, Tex.
2869 Trenton Alexander Robertson, Goose Creek, Tex.
580 Ignacio Rodregus (Ignacia Rodregus), Southern Pacific Railroad train (Southern Pacific Railroad work train), Houston, Tex.
4509 Jose Rodriguez (Jose Rodriquez), R. F. D. No. 4, Bearden store, Houston, Tex.
5497 Thomas Jefferson Roe, Goose Creek, Tex.
3724 Jesse Robert Rogers, Goose Creek, Tex.
1457 Joseph T. Romero, Spring, Tex.
3920 George Ruse (Geo. Ruse, Geo. Reese), Humble, Tex.
4148 Bennie Sanders, Harrisburg, Tex.
5253 Gaston Henry Sarrazin, Goose Creek, Tex.
3541 Jules Aristede Sarrazin, Goose Creek, Tex.
2431 Thomas Arthur Scott, Goose Creek, Tex.
1247 Anderson Sculley, Humble, Tex.
3330 Able Seale (Able Seals), Goose Creek, Tex.
3571 Edward Shaw, Stafford, Tex.
1516 Quanto Silvances (Quanto Silvanus), Humble, Tex.
1423 John Sims, 3120 Yale Street, Independence Heights, Tex.
5250 Will Simmons, Fifth and Boulevard Streets, Houston, Tex.
948 Ygnalno Sirvano (Ygnalno Sirrauo), S. P. R. R. wood train, Houston, Tex. (Ygnacio Serrano, S. P. R. R. wood train.)
2080 J. H. Smith, Twelfth and Avenue I, Magnolia Park, Tex.
278 Leroy Smith, Goose Creek, Tex.
2244 Sam Kerr Smith, Humble, Texas.
3381 Ed Springer, route A, box No. 43, Houston, Tex.
4438 Fritz Steger (Fritz Stager), Morgans Point, Tex.
3433 Robert Strauter, Sheldon, Tex.

831 Gabino Tabar (Gabino Tobar, Avenue N and Sunset Street, Mag. Park, Houston, Tex.
2495 Cado Tamson (Cado Tomson), Spring, Tex.
2203 Tony Tanner (Coney Tanner), Westcott No. 86, Harris County, Houston, Tex.
1940 James Albert Thomas, Lavonia, Ga.
3090 Memphis Shomas, Harrisburg, Tex.
5491 Richard Harris Towry (R. H. Towry), Humble, Tex.
5502 Robert Trent, Humble, Tex.
765 Bastana Trepia (Bastnana Trepia), R. F. D. No. 4, Box No. 53, Houston, Tex.
1052 Eugene Debs Trigg (Eugene D. Trigg), Goose Creek, Tex.
2710 Marvin Everett Turner, Goose Creek, Tex.
1817 Thomas Frank Walker, Harrisburg, Tex.
5277 Jim Wallace, Bellaire, Tex. (Hot Springs, Ark.).
348 John Walter, Hardy Street, Houston, Tex.
8842 Verlis Cunning Waltman, 2429 North La Salle Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
2931½ Styles B. Ward, Houston, Tex.
2162 James Washington, Dyersdale, Tex.
3688 Jesse Washington, Goose Creek, Tex.
3985 Eugene Watson, Moonshine Hill, Tex.
4747 Fred C. E. Weinrich (Fred Charley Ed Weirich), 401 Walton Street, Houston, Tex.
2055 Sam West, Bellaire, Tex.
8838½ Jno. D. Westmark (John D. Westmark), 520 East Garden Street, Pensacola, Fla.
881 Jeff David Wheeler (Jeff Davis Wheeler), Goose Creek, Tex.
4230 James E. White, Goose Creek, Tex.
4595 Joe White, Goose Creek, Tex.
1007 Chas. Ambrose Williams (Charles Ambrose Williams), Goose Creek, Tex.
3561 Ed. Williams, Alief, Tex.
4638½ Robert Williams, Sugarland, Tex.
4503 Wm. Williams (William Williams), 714 Railroad Street, Houston, Tex.
2151 Sidney James Wilson (Sydney James Wilson), Goose Creek, Tex.
3371 New Wilson, Liberty and Crosby Road, Houston, Tex.
2949 Irving Earl Woodward (Irving Earl Woodard, Irving E. Woodard), Westfield, Tex.
519 Roy Wright, Heights Annex, Houston, Tex.
5343 Guillermo Ybarra (Guillermo Ybarra), Webster, Tex.
328 Joe Young, Hufsmith, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HIDALGO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1284 Federico Pena, Cuevitas, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF HOUSTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1011 Carl James Adams (Carl J. Adams), Prince Hotel, Houston, Tex.
3644 Ernest Henry Adams (Ernest H. Adams), Galveston Avenue, Houston, Tex.
2569 Richard Alphonse Adams, 3705 Galveston Avenue, Houston, Tex.
4310 Frank Anderson, 1812 Caroline Street, Houston, Tex.
4352 Thomas Anderson, 1206 Fannin Street, Houston, Tex. (T. Anderson, Lake Charles, La.)
1381 Margarito Apolinar (Margatito Apolinar), 1820 Maple Street, Houston, Tex.
1417 Juan Aguilar, 8 Broadway, Houston, Tex.
3098 Jack Barnes, 3303 Dallas Street, Houston, Tex.
2944 James Bell, 809 Denver Street, Houston, Tex.
4711 Charlie Bolden (Charlie Balden), 1709 Velasco Street, Houston, Tex.
3542 Fred Booker, 56 Gable Street, Houston, Tex.
146 Harley Everett Boswell, 716 Jackson Street, Houston, Tex.
1479 James Edwin Bounty, 3718 San Jacinto Street (2718 San Jacinto Street), Houston, Tex.
4532 Mitchell Bradford, 3418 Hutchins Street, Houston, Tex.
4206 Dan Bradley, 3706 High Street, Houston, Tex.
2893 Clarence Brooks, Webster, between Eighth and Ninth, Houston, Tex.
1700 Wells Brooks, 3107 Clay Avenue, Houston, Tex.
425 John Albert Brown, 2916 Dallas Avenue, Houston, Tex.
360 Louis Brown, 2711 Drew Street, Houston, Tex. (Lewis Brown, 129 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York City.)
1216 Thomas Brown, 1317 Pierce Street (1217 Pierce Avenue), Houston, Tex.
2272 Sinclair Cadd, 3406 Dennis Street, Houston, Tex.
1707 Thomas Caesurl, 1715 Dowling Street (1715 Drew Avenue), Houston, Tex.
2067 John Franklin Carnes (John Frank Carnes), 2012 East Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
4261 Allen Champion, 2518 Webster Street, Houston, Tex.
841 Willie Chapple, 73 Morris Street (73 Marie Street), Houston, Tex.
757 Gilbert Chase, 3111 Dennis Street, Houston, Tex.
1368 Elie Chatman, Houston, Tex.
3957 Steve Chaves, 13 Colbye Alley (Steve Chavez, 15 Colby Street), Houston, Tex.
4704 Harry Chemerow, 1805 Chenevert Street, Houston, Tex. (Harry Chemerow (Chemerowsky), 1247 South Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
3002 Nicholas Christie, 1317 San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex.
3222 Willy Conley (Willie Conley), 2713 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
560 Harold D. Cooper, 1915 Live Oak Street, Houston, Tex.
360 Samuel David Courson, 2112 Leeland Street (3015 East Liberty Road), Houston, Tex.
4914 Peter Crigler (Peter Criglar), 2209 Pease Street, Houston, Tex.
232 John Francis Crosier, 101 Beaver Street, Houston Tex. (46 Manella Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
2602 Charley Daniels (Charlie Daniels), 901 Austin Street, Houston, Tex.
2723 Louie Daniels, 1920 Chartres Street, Houston, Tex.
3147 Alfred James Davis, 2018 Scott Street, Houston, Tex.
2309 Felipe De La Fuente (Felipe de La Fuente), 1819 Maple Street, Houston, Tex.
161 Joe DeMouche, 1516½ Congress Street, Houston, Tex.
314 Merity Denison, 2307 German Street, Houston, Tex. (Enola, Pa.).
1184 Edgie Dewalt, 702 Commerce Street, Houston, Tex.
8833 Dionysion Doresa (Dionysio Doresa, D. Doresa), 213½ San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex.

4276 Oscar Eldridge, 2403 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Tex.
4402 Bennie Ellis, 89 Pless-Street, Houston, Tex.
1258 Charles English, 2608 Walker Avenue, Houston, Tex.
3705 Crescencio Espinvaza, S. J. & G. N. (Crescencio Esparza, No. 8 I. & G. N. Street), Houston, Tex.
2772 Geo. Newsom Evans (George Neusom Evans), 1006 San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex.
200 Jimmie Samuel Evans, 1816 Lyle Street, Houston, Tex.
787 Wm. Ed. Fairbrother (William Edward Fairbrother, W. E. Fairbrother), 1307 Prairie Street, Houston, Tex.
4244 David Allen Fields (David Albert Field), 2403 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
2102 Marcus Fleming, 7 Lockhart Street, Houston, Tex.
4506 Perry Ford, 2119 German Street, Houston, Tex. (supervisor No. 10, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Gallitzin, Pa.).
377 Louis Nash Fyles, 3006 Polk Street, Houston, Tex.
3417 Jesse Arthur Geter (Jesse A. Geter), 1708 Jefferson Street, Houston, Tex.
1103 Sam Givens, 102 Gable Street, Houston, Tex.
2974½ Roy Renault Gibson, 710 Rainbow Street, Houston, Tex.
4896 Joseph Godfrey, 1902 Rice Street, Houston, Tex.
516 Solomon Godfrey, 1902 Rice Street, Houston, Tex.
244 J. P. Gray, 1415 Walker Avenue, Houston, Tex.
1204 Alphonse Green, 1613 Race Street, Houston, Tex.
265 Curtis Green, 816 Shepherd Street, Houston, Tex.
3886½ William Elgin Hale (Wm. Elgin Hale, W. E. Hale), Houston, Tex.
3979 Evander Light Hamilton, 1308 San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex. (box 6, Goose Creek, Tex.).
2500 Daniel Edward Hennick, 113½ Congress Street, Houston, Tex.
3840 Henry Hilborn, 3403 Andres Avenue, Houston, Tex.
4017½ Albert J. Hoffman, 1326 San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex. (Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola, La.).
2345 Nathaniel Holland, 81 Spence Street, Houston, Tex.
3746 Edd Hood, 2816 Congress Street, Houston, Tex.
751 Jessie Horace, 62 I and G N Streets, Houston, Tex.
126 James Ewart Hubbell, Houston, Tex.
1000 Samuel Jackson, 2511 Lamar Avenue, Houston, Tex.
3553 Earnest Jennings, 2419 Dallas Street, Houston, Tex.
3293 Frank Jones, 2120 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex. (box 32, Holliday, Ark.).
3505 James Arthur Jones (James A. Jones), Houston, Tex.
279 Jesse Jones, 1703 Main Street, Houston, Tex. (Camp Travis, Tex.).
2314 Jones Johns, 2800 Block, Congress Street, Houston, Tex.
977 Bennie (Bonnie) Johnson, 3020 Turner Street, Houston, Tex.
4294 Oscar Johnson, Twenty-ninth and German Streets, Houston, Tex.
136 Will Johnson, 2705 Rusk Street, Houston Avenue, Houston (2706 Rusk Ave., Houston, Tex.).
4449 Tom Kelly, Houston, Tex.
3421 James Kerr, 1105 Elgin Street, Houston, Tex.
4852 Myer Kirshner, 1805 Chenevert Street, Houston, Tex. (764 Conn. Street, Gary, Ind.).
4261 James Larson, 1903 (1913) McKinney Avenue, Houston.
1098 Charlie Lee, 511 LaBranch Street, Houston, Tex.
2929 Essie Andrew Lee (Essie Lee), 2019 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Tex.
3066 Henry B. Lee, 706 Shepard Street, Houston, Tex.
959 Robert Lee, 89 Press Street, Houston, Tex.
779 Brady Lewis, 1213 Rice Street, Houston, Tex.
3061 Willie Lewis, between Galveston and Baumont, Houston.
551 John Lockett, route 1, box 425, Houston, Tex. (John McClintock Lockett, John McLintock Lockett, 106 Denver Street, Houston, Tex.).
3501 J. J. Lodge, 1503 Polk Street, Houston, Tex. (1505 Polk Avenue, Houston, Tex.).
1309 Abraham Gudel Luria, 2421 McKinney Street, Houston, Tex. (Abraham Yudal Luria, Abraham Gudel Luria, 2412 McKinney Avenue, Houston, Tex.).
2232 Willis McCanico (Willie McCanico), 2917 Francis Street, Houston, Tex.
4093 Frank Small McDonough, Touraine Hotel, Polk and Main Streets, Houston.
1890 U. L. McGinty, 1415 (1405) Rusk Avenue, Houston, Tex.
1251 George McJohnson, 2518 Webster Street, Houston, Tex.
255 Robert McKinney, 704 Paige Street, Houston, Tex.
3343 Willie McKinzie (Willie McKinzie), 2007 Runnels Street, Houston, Tex.
821 Charles Manlsby, 56 Gable Street, Houston, Tex. (66 Gabel Street, Houston, Tex.).
3660 Bruce Jefferson Mansfield, Touraine Hotel, Houston, Tex.
1072 Cecil Francis Martin, 1009 San Jacinto Street, Houston, Tex.
85 Mark Matthews (Marsh Matthews), 32 Blem Avenue, Houston, Tex.
4363 Will Mathis, 2302 Runnels Street, Houston, Tex.
294 Albert Miles, 3 Bartells Alley, Houston, Tex.
2356 Robert Millis, 316 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
1764 George Milton, 215 San Jacinto, Houston, Tex. (General Delivery, New Orleans, La.).
746 Walter William Moody, 201 Austin Street, Houston, Tex.
478 Jesse Moore, 3816 Harris Street, Houston, Tex.
1903 Cleopas Moreno, 1 Lockhart Alley, Houston, Tex.
4443 Walter Morley (Walter Marley), 1504 Prairie Street, Houston, Tex.
1415 Bee Mosley, 1406 Pierce Street (Avenue), Houston, Tex.
3758 Frank Wilson Murphy, 1020 Rosalie Street, Houston, Tex.
2242 Johnny Murray (Johnnie Murray), 1006 Live Oak Street, Houston, Tex.
1195 Willie Luther Owings, 315 Milby Street, Houston, Tex.
4712 Howard Henry Peters, 1017 Lamar Street, Houston, Tex.
2933 Elmer Lawrence Pinson (E. L. Pinson), Congress and Fannin Streets, Houston, Tex.
2016 John Price, 1312 Polk Street, Houston, Tex.
1211 Wm. Walter Randolph (William Walter Randolph), 2206 Wall Street, Houston, Tex.
4825 Ben Rhodes (Beunie Rhodes), 2213 Leeland Street, Houston, Tex.
1250 Robert Richardson, 2314 Walker Street, Houston, Tex.
2389 Hines Robertson, 2308 Broadway Street, Houston, Tex.
2437 Jefferson Robbins, 3213 Tennyson Street, Houston, Tex.
4245 James Robinson, 902 Sampson Street, Houston, Tex.
1813 Edd Rogers, 56 Gable Street, Houston, Tex.
3977 John Henry Rose, 1106 St. Charles Street, Houston, Tex.
4203 Gabriel Ruiz, 11 Greenfield Alley, Houston, Tex.

3634 Myrtle Ryans, 1302 Fannin Street, Houston, Tex. (Myrtle Ryeno, 1303 Fannin Street, Houston, Tex.).
1303 Charles Peter Sanders (C. P. Sanders, Charley Peter Sanders), Congress and San Jacinto Streets, Houston.
205 Lee Sanderson, 2015 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Tex.
517 William Shaw, 2308 or 2208 Broadway Street, Houston, Tex.
2258 James Gilbert Shirley (J. G. Shirley), 4510 Walker Avenue, Houston, Tex.
976 Andrew Jackson Smith, 120 Grandview Street, Cleburne, Tex.
1867 Frank Smith, 3214 Nelm Street, Houston, Tex.
2765 James Smith, 3105 Common Street, Houston, Tex. (3105 Cameron Street, Houston).
1021 Robert Roy Smith, 1412 Jefferson Street, Houston, Tex. (1420 Jefferson Avenue, Houston).
594 Carroll Earl Snyder (Carrol Earl Snyder), 1518 Congress Street, Houston, Tex.
630 William Solomon, 1207 Ennis Street, Houston, Tex. (2341 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
851 Edward Frederick Spaulding, 1605½ Congress Avenue, Houston, Tex.
523 Delbert Albert Stanley, 1513 Texas Avenue, Houston, Tex.
3655 Albert Dee Taylor (Albert Taylor), 2306 German Street, Houston, Tex.
4441 Amos J. Taylor (A. J. Taylor), 508 Broadway, Houston, Tex.
1010 Arthur Thiggen, 607 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
370 Chas. Thomas (Charlie Thomas), 2513 Lamar Street, Houston, Tex.
1255 James Herman Thompson, 75 Drennan Street, Houston, Tex.
4895 Arthur Gray Thorp, 1719 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Tex.
2960 Jno. Irwin Townsend (John Irwin Townsend), 7016 Harrisburg Road, Houston, Tex.
2700 Amos Tucker, 904 Rice Street, Houston, Tex. (1219 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
3971 Walter Lee Turner, 2402 St. Charles Street, Houston, Tex. (471 Central Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.).
4760 Milton Tilford Wareham, 2702 Gray Street, Houston, Tex. (care Sheriff Young, Meridian, Miss.).
376 Ernest Warren, Scott and High Streets, Houston, Tex.
1131 John Hershell Weaver, 2619 Texas Avenue, Houston, Tex.
4864 Wilbert Webb, 2811 Engleke Street, Houston, Tex.
4834 Fred Vernon Wells, 3715 Engleke Street, Houston, Tex. (Fred Veron Wells, 3715 English Street, Houston, Tex.).
3464 John Anderson White, 2809 Live Oak Street, Houston, Tex.
4254 Will Allen White, 2513 Shepard Street, Houston, Texas.
1235 Charles Ernest Williams, 69 Settegast Alley, Houston, Tex.
3081 George Williams (Geo. Williams), 1211 Live Oak Street, Houston, Tex.
3314 Robert Levi Williams, 2318½ Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
456 Tom (Ten) Williams (Tenn Williams), 2902 Sampson Street, Houston, Tex.
2418 Wallace Williams, 2909 McKinney Street, Houston, Tex.
368 Willie Williams (William Williams), 2114 Wall Street, Houston, Tex.
3398 Jourdan Carroll Williamson, 702 Hamilton Street, Houston, Tex. (Route 1, Murchison, Tex.).
4253 John Wilson, 3303 Fannin Street, Houston, Tex. (704 Waverly Street, Houston, Tex.).
769 Seth Wisenbaker, 1407 Franklin Street, Houston, Tex.
892 Lawrence Ellett Woffard (Lawrence Ellett Wofford), 2809 Capital Avenue, Houston, Tex.
217 Joe Wood, Harrison and German Streets, Houston, Tex.
2061 Joe Woods, 111 Spruce Street, Houston, Tex.
2037 Robert Lee Woods, 3310 McKinney Street, Houston, Tex.
714 James Garden Wright, 6805 Avenue C, Magnolia Park, Tex.
1753 Esineo Valdez (Esineo Valdez), 2 1 -ll Street, Houston, Tex.
4214 Edward Holmes Vaussig (E. H. Vaussig), Houston Country Club, Houston, Tex.
1015 Clarence Edwards Vining (Clarence Edward Vining, Clarence E. Vining), 2311 Broadway, Houston, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JONES, STATE OF TEXAS.

467 Bill Anderson, Stamford, Tex.
1855 Fred Anson, General Delivery, Stamford, Tex.
2122 Thos. Ike Benton (Thomas Ike Benton), Route No. 4, Merkel, Tex.
2220 Mose Boggess, Stamford, Tex.
1358 James E. Bryant (James Etherage Bryant, J. E. Bryant), Hamlin, Tex.
1893 John Geo. Mack Firster (John George Mack Firster, J. G. Mack Firster), Stamford, Tex.
1697 Ollie Lee Holt, Hawley, Tex. (Crockett, Tex.).
2160 Charlie Johnson (Charley Johnson), R. F. D. No. 1, Noodle, Tex.
237 Geo. Francis Jones (George Francis Jones), Lueders, Tex.
1481 Jesse Lee McCoy (J. L. McCoy), Route No. 2, Hawley, Tex.
45 Joe McDowell, Hamlin, Tex.
616 Jesse D. Matthews (Jessie Doson Matthews, J. D. Matthews), Route A, Anson, Tex.
462 Claude Lines Metts (C. L. Metts), Hamby, Tex.
1522 Joel Thos. Moore (Joel Thomas Moore, Joel Tommy Moore), 303 North Swenson Street, Stamford, Tex.
950 Horace Duncan Pennell (Horace Duncan Pinnell, H. D. Pinnell), Homar, Tex.
275 King Sam Robertson, North Ferguson, Stamford, Tex.
1379 Wm. Steward (William Steward), Route 1, Merkel, Tex.
1827 Robert Roy Syms (Roy Syms), Nugent, Tex.
1785 Will Taylor, Hamlin, Tex.
1253 Chas. Wilson (Charles Wilson), Webb, Stamford, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF TEXAS.

1019 Alon (Allon) Anderson, Route No. 1, Goree, Tex.
740 Martin Deward (M. D. Deweed), Belmont, Benlana, Tex. (R. F. D., Goree, Tex.).
147 Eli (E.) Christopher (E. A. Christohler), Goree, Tex.
103 E. C. Cowsan (Cowsar) (E. C. Cowsan), Goree, Tex.
626 John William Ezell, Goree, Tex. (Ringling, Okla.).
222 James Floyd, Goree, Tex.
675 Isaac Foster, Gilliland, Tex.
509 Willie Hair, R. F. D. No. 1, Goree, Tex.
330 Elliott (Elliot) Hawkins, 1564 Concord, Beaumont, Tex.
865 George (Geo., G. W.) Wilbert Hoard, Route No. 1, Goree, Tex.
85 James Howard, Munday, Tex.
442 Lee Howard, Goree, Tex.
107 W. T. Kirk, Munday, Tex.
39 Henry Miller, Gilliland, Tex.

14 Joe Pike (Pake, Poke), Munday, Tex.
854 Ed Williams, Vicksburg, Miss. (Hamlin, Jones County, Tex.).
289 T. L. Williams (Williams), Munday, R. R. No. 2, Tex.
102 Jerry Winston, Munday, Tex. (Bessmay, Jasper County, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NAVARRO, NO. 2, STATE OF TEXAS.

2698 Jim Akers, Blooming Grove, Tex.
1717 Geo. Leo Anderson (Geo. L. Anderson), Route No. 2, Barry, Tex.
1618 Jim Ashton, Alma, Tex.
772 D. C. Bell, Rice, Tex.
2481 Henry Cameron, Route No. 1, Dawson, Tex.
1605 Webster Chatman, Barry, Tex.
1745 Tee Cee Cook (Tee Coe Cook) (colored), Route No. 8, Dawson, Tex.
902 Jno. Criven (John Criven), Route No. 8, Dawson, Tex.
31 Will Davis, Route No. 3, Corsicana, Tex.
165 Walter Edwards, Rice, Tex.
1480 Jas. Gamble (James Gamble, James Gambler), Emhouse, Tex.
830 Manuel Gurierres (Manual Gutierres), Route No. 8, Dawson, Tex.
43 Charlie Harrison, Dawson, Tex.
2074 Richard Hawkins, Route No. 1, Dawson, Tex.
2324 Jimmie Haynie, Route No. 4, Hubbard, Tex.
886 Jno. Headspeath (John Headspeath), Rice, Tex.
796 Lee Henderson, Route No. 2, Corsicana, Tex.
1650 Emmitt Hood (Emmett Hood), Route No. 8, Dawson, Tex.
710 Willie Jackson, Route No. 4, Hubbard, Tex.
463 Willie James, Frost, Tex.
2465 Arthur Johnson, Route No. 1, Barry, Tex.
1066 Jessie Johnson (Jesse Johnson), Emhouse, Tex.
2153 Johnny Johnson (Johnie Johnson, Johnnie Johnson) (colored), Dawson, Tex.
2410 Henry Jones, Dawson, Tex.
2442 Charlie Jones (Charles Jesse Jones, Chas. Jessie Jones), Mertens, Tex.
1051 Alfred Lewis, Emhouse, Tex.
1136 Jno. Lewis (John Lewis, J. L. Lewis), Corbet, Tex.
248 Henry Mickens, Route No. 8, Froet, Tex.
818 Abner Moore, Blooming Grove, Tex.
2422 Prudit Morales (Prudit Moralez), Corbet, Tex.
677 Willie Morris, Frost, Tex.
2097 Sidney Morrison (colored), Blooming Grove, Tex.
1872 Frank Mosely (Frank Mosley, Frank Mosey), Route No. 8, Dawson, Tex.
853 Will Nowlin, Blooming Grove, Tex.
1844 Quinton Oliver (Quinnie Oliver), Frost, Tex.
978 Eugenio Ortiz (Eugene Ortiz), Frost, Tex.
544 Leagusta Patten (Leagusta Patton), Rice, Tex.
356 Lonnie Richerson, Route No. 1, Corsicana, Tex.
2105 Will Roe, Route No. 1, Purdon, Tex.
1746 Willie Rose, Barry, Tex.
577 Sheppard Sea, Rice, Tex. (Ennis, Tex.).
1515 Luther Thomas, Route No. 2, Corsicana, Tex.
229 Freel Todd, R. F. D. No. 2, Purdon, Tex.
1390 Isidro Tverina, Route No. 3, Dawson, Tex.
1584 Lonnie Walker, Rice, Tex.
1966 Ed Williams (Ed William), Wortham, Tex.
1472 Jessie Williams (Jesse Williams), Rice, Tex.
503 Willie Wright, Route No. 2, Corsicana, Tex.
419 Jas. Young (James Young), Route No. 2, Barry, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1117 Alberto Aguilar, 908½ West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex.
808 Farming Alvarado (Fermiu Alvarado), Tampico Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1137 Sabas Amaya, 2312 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
599 Juan Barajas, 239 Kerr Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1407a Herman Battiste, 224 Liberty Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2072 Clarence Frank Battiste, 203 East Fest Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1795 Benny Benson, 1611 Saunders Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
542a Leacester Clark (Leecester Clark), 210 Ditmar Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2848 Joseph Barado Cornoyer, Miama, Ariz. (Joseph Barado Bornoyer, 525 Market Street, San Antonio, Tex.).
149 Daniel Cortez, 2008 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
205 Ben Cuellar, corner Meridad Brazos, San Antonio, Tex.
1681 Adolfo Cumpian, R. F. D. 5, box 105, San Antonio, Tex.
1143 Joseph Francis Daley, San Antonio, Tex. (Salisbury, N. C.).
49 Eusebio DeAces (Eusebio Dearis), Laclede Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
2702 Leon de la Rosa, 710 South Pecos, San Antonio, Tex.
2489 Nicholas De Los Santos (Nicholas Delossantos), 122 Lachapelle Street, San Antonio, Tex.
725 Pablo Durango, 325 Nueva Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1435 Daniel C. Edgerton (Daniel Clarence Edgerton), 2003 North Water Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.
1208 David Escontritta (David Escantrias), 901 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex. (care general delivery, Texarkana, Tex.).
1004 Enrique Estrada, 925 South Frio Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2542 Henry L. Flint, 728 Laredos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1629 Marcos Flores, 723 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2898 Frank Freeman (Frank Yrliman), 1021 South Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1161 Tomas Fuentes, 2517 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex. (2518 South Laredo Street).
546 Bandillio Garcia, 315 Division Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2173 Encarnacion Garcia, 836 Vera Cruz, San Antonio, Tex.
2012 Beningo Gomez (Benigno Gomez), 515 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.
146 Arturo Gonzales, 511 South Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
114 Donnciano Gonzales, 604 I. Concho Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2650 Esequial Gonzales (Esequiel Gonzales, Esequiel Gonsalz), 109 Torreon Street, San Antonio, Tex.
84 Ygnacio Gonzales, 822 South Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1302 Federico Gosema (Federico Gozena, Gosena), 828 Guadelupe Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2073 Pantaleon (Pantaleon) Guerra, Maxwell, Caldwell County, Tex.
2318 David Guerrero, 127 Krempkan Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1888 Abe Haber, 508 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.
1745 Samuel Harris, 314 Walnut Street, San Antonio, Tex.

854 Joel Franklin Hemmie, general delivery, San Antonio, Tex. (care Lane & Davis Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.).
1125 Francisco Hernandez, 422 Monterey, San Antonio, Tex.
1583 Ignacio (Ignecio) Hernandez, El Paso and San Fernando, Tex.
429 Juan Hernandez (Juan Hernondez), 411 Matamora, San Antonio, Tex.
1657 Stevan Hernandez (Stwan Hurnandez), 608 Arline Street, San Antonio, Tex.
125 Manuel Herrera (Herrear), 210 Colima Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1764 Refugio Herrera, 1010 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
113 Jaccous Stephen Horn (Zaccheus (Zaccheno) Stephen Horn), 2616 Saunders Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
001 Isabel Ibarra (Ybarra), 115 Alto Allez (Alley), San Antonio, Tex.
2982 Richard (Ricardo) Ingle, Goliad Road, box 40, Tex.
3023 Tom Johnston, 2514 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Silver City, N. Mex.).
861 Tuinene Lecompte, 314 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1999 Hugh Lindsey, 516 Durango, San Antonio, Tex.
409 Antonio Lopez, 1027 Monterey, San Antonio, Tex.
104 Erasmo Lopez, 816 South Flores, San Antonio, Tex.
3022 Pablo Lopez, 118 Terreon Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1730 Cleofas Martinez, 807 Tampico, San Antonio, Tex.
611 Joe Martinez, 121 Mildred Street (1212 Mildred Street), San Antonio, Tex.
191 Martin C. Martinez, Laclede Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
2265 Tom Miles, 726 Frio, San Antonio, Tex. (2230 Morgan Street, Parsons, Kans.).
1825 Brigido Monreal, 102 El Paso Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2038 Joe Montez (Montes), 105 Mat Street, San Antonio, Tex.
61 Locadio Mora, 1115 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1036 Ezra Moussan (E. Moussan), 139 Delaney Street, New York, N. Y.
1211 O. H. Nash (C. H. Nash), 230 Laclede Street, San Antonio, Tex.
4 Isidor Ogranofsky, 1727 San Louis, San Antonio, Tex.
334 Jose Orozco, 312 Matamora, San Antonio, Tex.
2899 Manuel Padilla, 1002 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
925 Robert Payne, 1920 Guadakupe, San Antonio, Tex.
1876 Miguel Perez, 122 San Fernando, San Antonio, Tex.
1405 Delfino Ramirez (Ramerez), 222 Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. (301 Monterey Street, San Antonio, Tex.).
2812 Marcos Ramires (Marco Ramirez), 218 South Santa Rosa Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2244 Andres Ramos (Anderes Ramos), San Antonio, Tex.
2474 Santos Rangel (Santas Rangel), block 251, Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2633 Dionicio Reyes, 208 San Louis Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2013 Francisco (Francesco) Reyes, 722 Pecos Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2774 Joe A. (Joe C.) Rodriguez, 819 Colima Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2883 Manuel Rodriguez, 618 San Saba Street, San Antonio, Tex.
826 Santa Ann Rodriguez (Santa Anna Rodrigues), 708 South Pecos, San Antonio, Tex.
1318 Trinidad Sanchez, 1518 Guadalupe, San Antonio, Tex.
945a John Sanders, 391 Treel Street San Antonio., Tex.
1826 Alfredo Sandoval, Somerset Road, San Antonio, Tex.
2215 Martinez Sapato, 319 Matamoros Street, San Antonio, Tex.
1863 Jose Sanseda (Sauseda), 403 Monterey, San Antonio, Tex.
549 Emil Edward Schultz (Emil Schultz), 315 Ceralvo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
165a Wm. H. Seale, 407 Morgan, San Antonio, Tex.
997 Primitivo Serna, 917 Leona, San Antonio, Tex.
44a Catarino Solis, 718 South Cancho, San Antonio, Tex.
1119 Andrew Stewart (Stuart), 405 Lee, San Antonio, Tex.
662 Henry Tankisley, Lacklead Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
1565 Sylvester Thomas, 403 South Cancho, San Antonio, Tex.
1729 Rufino T. Tabarez (Rufrino R. Tabares, Rufro Fabares), 1521 Colino, San Antonio, Tex.
832 Tomas (Thomas) Torres, 1123 San Fernando, San Antonio, Tex.
871 Gabriel Trevino, 212 Division Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2810 Thomas Trevino (Tomas Trevino), 900 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.
2878 Concepcion Valdez (C. Valdez), 433 Furnish Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
2133c Luis Vara, 1607 Guadalupe, San Antonio, Tex.
1390 Guillermo Vargas (Guillermo Vargarz), 316 Durango, San Antonio, Tex.
316 Victor Villareal, Goliad, Tex. (temporary residence, M., K. & T. Terminal, San Antonio, Tex.).
1878 Jesus Villanudva (Jesue Villanueva), 1201 San Jacinto Street, San Antonio, Tex.
531a Emett Washington, 822 Pine, San Antonio, Tex.
1022 John Williams, rear 507 Matamoras, San Antonio, Tex.
2624 Howard Wolf (Howard Wolfe, Howard R. Wolfe), 221 West Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.
2729 John B. Wright, San Antonio, Tex.
2113 C. A. Yancey, 119 Simon Street, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TOM GREEN, STATE OF TEXAS.

184 Mandonis Aldedo (Mandonio Aldeda, Mandonis Alveda, Mandonin Olveda), Knickerbocker, Tex.
676 M. L. Allen, San Angelo, Tex. (Millard Lafayette Allen, 115 North Main Street, San Angelo, Tex.).
1517 Etanislao Camarino (Estanislao Camarno), San Angelo, Tex.
67 Margarito Canaba (Margarrito Canaba), Eleventh Street, San Angelo, Tex.
884a Ricente Castaneda, West Third Street, San Angelo, Tex.
542 M. J. Coffman, 406 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex. (Melvin James Coffman, 7 East Concho, San Angelo, Tex.
989 Dannis Davis, Fourth and Randolph, San Angelo, Tex.
918 Francisco Gutierrez, 822 West Twelfth Street, San Angelo, Tex. (Harlingen, Tex.).
1101 Adolfo Hernandez (Adofe Hermandez), Water Valley, Tex. (Adolfo Hernandez, Water Valley, Del Rio, Tex.).
766 Jesus Jiminez, Canton, Okla. (Jesus Jimenez, 112 West Seventh Street, San Angelo, Tex.).
141 Helena Lara, Knickerbocker, Tex.
982 Arthur Lewis, 118 West Twolfig, San Angelo, Tex.
173 Allen Lawrence Long (Allen Laurence Long), 2036 North Oakes Street, San Angelo, Tex.
146 Bartalo Lopez, Knickerbocker, Tex.
1178 David Penn, 317 East Third Street, San Angelo, Tex.
1108 Francisco Perez, South Chadbourne Street, San Angelo, Tex.

1460 Visitation (Visitacion) Perez, San Angelo, Tex. (Visitacion Perez, Tankersley, Tex.).
1384 Jose Angel Pineda, West Orient, San Angelo, Tex.
170 Ambrosio Ponce, 209 West Avenue D, San Angelo, Tex.
44 Cleto Ponce, 209 West Avenue D, San Angelo, Tex.
802 George Powell, Third and Randolph, San Angelo, Tex.
450 Jose Rais (Jose Ralo), West Eighth Street, San Angelo, Tex.
67 Pedro Ramires (Ramarlez), San Angelo, Tex.
659 Henry Lee Richey (H. E. Richey), San Angelo, Tex.
329 L. Pedro Rodriquez, 365 East Seventh Street, San Angelo, Tex.
1239 Pedro L. Rodriquez (L. Pedro Rodriquez), 365 East Seventh Street, San Angelo, Tex.
281 Rafel Rodriquez (Rafael Rodriquez), 1008 East Koenighein Street, San Angelo, Tex.
1410 Ascension Soto (Ascencion Soto), Knickerbocker, Tex.
901 Juan Subia, Twelfth, San Angelo, Tex.
628a Jose Urvato, Sonora, Tex.
484 Leonard A. Underwood (Leonard Arthur Underwood), Allen Street, San Angelo, Tex.
46 Robert Wilson Walls, Goodwin Hotel, San Angelo, Tex.
124 A. DeWitt Walters (A. Walters), San Angelo, Tex.
1309 Raymond R. Weatherford (Raymond Randolph Weatherford), 32 North Twelfth Street, San Angelo, Tex.
889 Steve Whitaker, 10 West Fifteenth Street, San Angelo, Tex.
92 Temple Rufus Whiteside, Goodwin Hotel, San Angelo, Tex.
1129 Bill Williams, Quanah, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UPSHUR, STATE OF TEXAS.

1545 Floyd Adams, Gladewater, Tex., Route 2.
1409 Baxter R. Bass, 5, Gilmer, Tex. (Monroe, La.).
235 Charlie Bradly, Ore City, Tex.
1351 Erasmo Cortez, Ore City, Tex.
1996 Francis M. (Marion) Davis, Route 1, Pritchett, Tex.
439 Harmon Griffin, Gilmer, Tex.
169 Guadalupe (Gudalupe) Hernandez, Ore City, Tex.
527 Frank James, Route No. 1, Big Sandy, Tex.
1759 Willie (Willis) V. Johnson, R. F. D., Big Sandy, Tex.
625 Walter Lillard (Lillbard), Route 2, Big Sandy, Tex.
1510 Cleo Lilly (Lillie), Gilmer, Tex.
1433 Jno. Montgomery, Ore City, Tex.
1608 Frank Peakins (Peakin), Ore City, Tex.
1218 Robt. (Robert) Richardson, 1, Pittsburg, Tex.
1424 Henry L. (Lewis) Robertson, Gilmer, Tex.
1037 Johnnie Robertson (Robert), Gilmer, Tex.
948 John (Jno.) Simms, Gilmer, Tex.
1983 Hector Smith, Route 4, Gilmer, Tex.
266 Marshall (Marshal) Smith, Ore City, Tex.
373 Davis W. (Waterson) Thomas (Wtsn Thoms), Big Sandy, Tex.
1160 John (Jno.) Williams, Gilmer, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UVALDE, STATE OF TEXAS.

549 Manuel Aguera, Sabinal, Tex.
695 Comilo Allviso (Camilo Alviso, Comilo Alviso), Cline, Tex.
100 Manuel Bara (Manuel Baru), Sabinal, Tex.
535 Benjamin Barges (Benjamin Bargaz, Benjamin Bargas), Sabinal, Uvalde County, Tex.
460 Hilario Basques (Hilario Basquez), Uvalde, Tex.
250 Pedro Davila, Uvalde, Tex.
626 Porfidio Davilo (Porfidio Davila, Profidia Davila), Sabinal, Tex.
424 Sacundino de Luna (Sacundina de Luna), Sabinal, Tex.
533 Esperidion Flores, Sabinal, Tex.
674 Estora Gonzales (Estova Gonzales, Estava Gonzales), Uvalde, Tex.
573 Francisco Gonzales (Frank Gonzales), Knippa, Tex.
568 Juan Gonzales, Montell, Tex.
646 Seturnino Gonzales (Seturcino Gonzales), Knippa, Tex.
150 Jesus Herrera (Jesus Herrerra), Sabinal, Tex.
505 Juan Herrera (Juan Hererra), Knippa, Tex.
429 Esignio Luna (Esignid Luna, Esiguia Luna), Knippa, Tex.
718 Nicolas Luna, Knippa, Tex.
177 Jose Martinez (Josa Martinez), Sabinal, Uvalde County, Tex.
636a Damian Mendosa (Domian Mendosa, Dumian Mendoza), Uvalde, Tex.
399a Gregorio Mendosa (Gregoria Mendoza), Uvalde, Tex.
52 Camillo Morales (Camilla Morales), Uvalde, Tex.
625 Lionardo Morales, Cline, Tex.
244 Manuel Morales (Manuel Moralez), Sabinal, Uvalde County, Tex.
315 Gracio Gutierer Moreno (Gracia Gutierer Morena), Uvalde, Tex.
2 Felix Morono (Felis Moreno), Sanson, Tex.
355 Felipe Nevarres (Felipe Nevares), Montell, Tex.
18 Santiago Puentee (Santiago Puentez, Santiago Pnontes), Sabinal, Uvalde County, Tex.
157 Epemenia Rangel, Uvalde, Tex.
427 Roman Rodriguez (Rauman Rodriguez), Uvalde, Tex.
176 Jose Sanora (Jose Samora), Uvalde, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEX.

3741 Willie Akes, Hutto, Tex.
744 Moreno Albered (Albarado), Granger, Tex.
1537 Marcus (Marcus, Marcella) Alexander, Taylor, Tex.
605 Martin Allechas (M. S. Alejo), Thrall, Tex.
349 Charlie Allen, Granger, Tex.
3103 George Allen, Granger, Tex.
3454 Juan Alvarado, R. R. No. 2, Taylor, Tex.
74 Staniso Ariz (Arisi), Weir, Williamson County, Tex.
3980 Ward Bailey, Leander, Tex.
4328 Carl Barquiet (Barguelst, Bergquist), Taylor, Tex.
4527 Encarnacion Barrea (Barrera), R. F. D. No. 2, Liberty Hill, Tex.
4186 Benito Barrera (Benito Barrea), R. F. D. No. 2, Liberty Hill, Tex.
1567 Robert Bland, Avery Addt., Taylor, Tex.
908 Henry Bookman, R. F. D. No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
4202 Ed Bosman (Boseman), Hutto, Tex.
3452 John Brooks, Georgetown, Tex.
645 Arsa Brown, Gram, Tex. (Granger, Tex.).
1461 John (Johnee) Brown, Paige, Tex.
1351 Ollie Burditt, 809 East Seventh Street, Austin, Tex.
2524 Juan Calderone, R. F. D. No. 2, Liberty Hill, Tex.
1968 Charlie (Charley) Caldwell, Route No. 1, Thorndale, Tex.
869 Francisco Camacho (Camicho), Granger, Tex.
237 Gasper (Gaspar, Caspar) Cantu, Coupland, Tex.
2987 Jacob (Jacoho) Cardenas, Taylor, Tex.
4046 Harry Charleston, Granger, Tex.
1071 James Chavers (James Franklin Chavers), Taylor, Tex.
4260 Frank Clark, Liberty Hill, Tex. (202 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ontario).
3770 Fred Clayton, Hutto, Tex.
2561 Rollin Collins, Taylor, Tex.
973 John (Comfort) (John E. Comfort), Taylor, Tex.
600 George Cooper, Taylor, Tex.
3761 Cabiro (Cebiro) Cortez, R. No. 2, Coupland, Tex.
3264 Heginio Cuebus (Higinio Cuebas), Taylor, Tex.
3765 Paul Danek, Thrall, Tex.
4167 Lawrence Davis, Taylor, Tex.
2952 Willie Deckard, Austin, Tex.
104 George Dickson Bland, Taylor, Tex.
4472 Robert Melville Dinsmore, Taylor, Tex.
900 Ebroisto Montes Dioco (Eborista Montes Dioco), Taylor, Tex.
66 Aaron Duccan (Duncan), Bartlett, Tex.
2091 Raymond Escolante, Taylor, Tex.
2886 Felemons (Felemone) Fatizes, Weir, Williamson County, Tex.
354 Herman (Harmon, Homan, Homarr) Fischer, Route No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
1324 Auestacio (Anastacio) Flores, R. R. No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
1036 Luis (Louis) Flores, Bartlett, Tex.
3848 Pez Flores (Flares), R. F. D. No. 2, box 152, Coupland (Capland), Tex.
711 Ed Flowers, Granger, Tex.
84 Joseph Flulen, Hutto, Tex.
1042 Matlo Fortuna, Thrall, Tex.
3974 Frank Foster, Granger, Tex.
4365 Will Foster (Forster), Taylor, Tex.
2935 Adloph Garcia, Route No. 2, Florence, Tex.
2982 Antonio Garcia, Granger, Tex.
372 Crespin Garza, Taylor, Tex.
3130 Willie Gildon, R. F. D. No. 2, Liberty Hill, Tex.
1298 Alberto Gomez, Taylor, Tex.
1057 Tomas (Tom) Gomez, Taylor, Tex.
4020 Pete Gonzales, R. R. No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
2172 Anthony Goodrich, care of D. F. Stevenson, Bartlett, Tex.
689 Charlie Green, 215 Dark Street, Taylor, Tex.
2471 Ed Green (Edie Gren), Bartlett, Tex.
3338 Horace (Horrace) Griggin (Griffin), Taylor, Tex.
555 Josel Guyana (Jose Quijano, Josie Cuyana, Cuijano), Route No. 1, Thorndale, Tex.
891 James Hall, Granger, Tex.
1211 Clabe Harden, Jarrell, Tex.
1276 Sam Hardin, Jonah, Tex.
80 Sam Hardin, Jonah, Tex.
2940 Robert Hargrove, Taylor, Tex.
1597 Arthur Harris, Thrall, Tex.
1297 Robert L. Harrison, Granger, Tex.
680 Tessie Hawkins (Tassie Hankins) Dook, Taylor, Tex.
1231 Eligo (Eliges, Eligis) Head, Hutto, Tex.
53 Emeneregildo Henera (Ermeneregildo Herrera, Henera), Route No. 5, Taylor, Tex.
2668 Wilhelm Heuning, R. F. D. No. 1, Jarrell, Tex.
2442 Florentino A. Hernandez (Albares Hernandez), Hutto, Tex.
3793 Levy (Levey) Holloway, Route No. 4, Taylor, Tex.
2243 Robert Hudson, Barlett, Tex.
4088 Willie Irvin (Ervin), Austin, Tex.
1483 Archie (Archer) Jackson, R. F. D., Georgetown, Tex.
3860 Fadin (Fadlin) Jackson, Granger, Tex.
1122 Frank Jackson, Granger, Tex.
361 George Jackson, Hutto, Tex.
1542 Johnie Jackson, Georgetown, Tex.
3191 Richard Jackson, Route No. 6, Taylor, Tex.
2220 Robert James, R. F. D. No. 1, box 91, Taylor, Tex.
2603 Rudolph Jerotha (Rudolf Jerothe), R. F. D. No. 1, Jarrell, Tex.
2957 James Jillson, Weir, Tex.
2466 Balor Johnson, Brenham, Tex.
523 George Johnson, 101 Howard Street, Taylor, Tex.
3180 Henry Johnson, Bartlett, Tex.
1932 Johnie (Johnnie) Johnson, Hutto, Tex.
1176 Walter Johnson, Bardett, Tex.
3854 Willie Johnson, Taylor, Tex.
936 Edgar Jones, 902 Red River Street, Austin, Tex. (Hutto, Tex.).
914 John Jones, Granger, Tex.
246 Sylvester Jones, general delivery, Bartlett, Tex. (S. K. Jones, Granger, Tex.).
4099 John Kelly, Taylor, Tex.
1769 Monroe (Minroe) King, Route No. 1, Weir, Tex.
887 Rudolph Komondosky (Rudolf Komandowsky), Taylor, Tex.
2360 Johnie Lilly (Lily), Granger, Tex.
1646 Hearne (Heorne) Littlefield, Taylor, Tex.
1670 Samuel Lopez, Thorndale, Route No. 1, Tex.
429 Amado Luna (Amado Luna, Lima), Weir, Tex.
604 Condalido Luna, R. R. No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
3773 Robert Lyons, Georgetown, Tex.
1639 Henry McNeal, Taylor, Tex.
34 Randolph Martin, Granger, Tex.
3255 Bentura Martinez, R. F. D. No. 1, Liberty Hill, Tex.
1099 Marlion (Marlon) Martinez, R. F. D. No. 1, Liberty Hill, Tex.
2441 Pete Martinez (Martenez), Route No. 3, Round Rock, Tex.
2436 Ramon Masios (Roman Masios), Hutto, Tex.
2118 Silas A. Maupin (Silas Alvin Maupin, S. A. Maupin), Liberty Hill, Tex.
3182 Balvino Mellien, Route No. 2, Coupland, Tex.
2247 Cristobal Mendosa (Cristobol Mendoza), Taylor, Tex.
1379 Mirales Moses, Jarrell, Tex.
4007 Tommie Mills, Weimer, Tex.
1615 Cleve (Cleare) Mitchell, Granger, Tex. (314 East Brady Street, Tulsa, Okla.).
4246 Greenley (Greenly) Mitchell, Granger, Tex.
2883 Carter Moore, West Third Street, Taylor, Tex.
2028 Henry Moore, Bartlett, Tex.
1365 John (Johnnie) Moore, Taylor, Tex.
178 Ponfilo Morales (Ponfilo Mereles), Hutto, Tex.
3867 Moses Morrison, Taylor, Tex.
2302 Tobe Myers (Tob Myers, Myer), Jonah, Tex.
1280 Ed Newright, La Grange, Tex.
4455 Johnnie (Johnie) Nixon, Jarrell, Tex.
2040 Mathew (Matthew) Nuckles, Austin, Tex. (Pfleigerville, Tex.).
3918 Willie Nunlay, Weimer, Tex.
717 Martines Ortis (Martinez Orteas, Ortez), Weir, Tex.

3729 Henry Ollie, Granger, Tex.
999 Leandrew Overton, Creedmore, Tex.
2963 George Pampa (Pompa), Taylor, Tex.
882 Roy Payne, Thrall, Tex.
1636 Mack Pendgrass (Pendgrass), Granger, Tex.
2577 Cornyel (Comyal, Comgel), Pettit, R. R. No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
4148 Felix Pina, R. R. No. 2, Taylor, Tex.
1443 Louis (Lus), Pina, R. R. No. 2, Taylor, Tex.
2776 Tom Pina, R. R. No. 2, Taylor, Tex.
961 Elijah Enoch Plocker (Eligah Enoch Placker, Plaeker), Bartlett, Tex.
4006 Ira Price, Route No. 2, Granger, Tex.
1645 Hudy Putney, Route No. 3, Bartlett, Tex.
691 Comilo Ramos (Romas), Hutto, Tex.
3431 Charles (Charly, Charley) Reed, Granger, Tex.
920 Vicento Reyes (Besenta (Bisente) Reyes), Weir Tex.
158 Istah (Isaiah) Rivers, Route No. 2, box 64, Taylor, Tex.
3899 Bill Roberts, West Fourth, Taylor, Tex.
1183 W. R. Roberts, Bartlett, Tex.
1455 Hugh Robey, Georgetown, Tex.
3273 Jim Robinson, Round Rock, Tex.
2926 Avelino Rodriguez, Thrall, Tex.
3497 Roweldo (Romaldo, Romeldo) Rodriguez, Taylor, Tex.
387 Dude Rosebud, Route No. 1, Weir, Tex.
3744 Hilario Roveis, Hutto, Tex.
2819 Jesus Rubio, Leander, Tex.
925 Basilio Sabedera, Thrall, Tex.
74 Hyatt Sadler, Second Street, Taylor, Tex.
3457 Felipe Salasar, Hutto, Tex.
835 Disidro Salazar, Hutto, Tex. (Disidoro Salasar, Georgetown, Tex.).
2996 Francisco Salazar (Salasar), Hutto, Tex.
618 John Salralla, Florence, Tex.
98 Pablo Sanchez (Sanches, Sancher), Weir, Tex.
475 Jesus San Migel, Thrall, Tex.
1336 Manuel Sam Mingel (San Miguel, Miguell), Thrall, Tex.
193 Luther Schooley, R. F. D. No. 3, Taylor, Tex.
2196 Dock Scott, Granger, Tex.
3619 Frank Shaw, Hutto, Tex.
151 Samuel H. Shelguen (Samuel Nelson Ahelgren, Shelgren), Hutto, Tex.
271 Eugene Shephard, Jonah, Tex.
241 David Silver, Route No. 7, Taylor, Tex.
613 Eddie L. Slack (Edie Leon Slack), Granger, Tex.
2080 Robert Smith, Coupland, Tex.
4038 Robert Snellgro, Bartlett, Tex.
1285 Samuel Hugh Snyder (Snider), Georgetown, Tex.
3160 Gilber (Gilbert) Spillers, Weir, Tex.
3288 A. B. Pharies Stephens, route No. 3, Taylor, Tex.
670 Jim Stewart (Stuaard, Stevaard Stewaard) route No. 1 Florence, Tex.
3471 Lonnie (Larnie) Strong, Granger, Tex.
1065 Willie Swanson, Granger, Tex.
1109 Jesse (Jessie) Tate, Coupland, Tex.
2309 Florence Toney (Flource Joney, Flusce Tony), Bartlett, Tex.
1287 Guadalupe Torres, route No. 1, San Gabriel, Tex.
1297 Leopold Torres (Leopoldo Forris, Leofoldo Torres), Thrall, Tex.
1663 Tomassen Townsend (Tilmon Tarnrend), Taylor, Tex.
2388 James Hudson Tucker (J. H. Tucker), Liberty Hill, Tex.
1612 Robert A. Tucker (Robert Arthur Tucker), R. F. D. No. 1, Florence, Tex.
753 Pablo Vargas, Granger, Tex.
4339 Willie Weathersby, 1 Georgetown, Tex.
1667 Sam Weeks, route No. 2, Thrall, Tex.
21 Albert Westbrook (Westbrooks), Thrall, Tex.
3240 William Whitehead (Whitthead), Taylor, Tex.
1356 Cylde (Clyde) Williams, rural route No. 1, Taylor, Tex.
10 Howard Williams, Granger, Tex.
3401 James Williams, Granger, Tex.
599 Jeff Williams, Bartlett, Tex.
3037 Lee Williams, Taylor, Tex.
924 Andrew Wilson, route No. 6, Taylor, Tex.
1387 Tom Wilson, Hutto, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF YOAKUM, STATE OF TEXAS.

35 Frank Henry Barta, Sligo, Tex.
65a John Jackson (J. J.) Smith, Plains, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WINDSOR COUNTY, VT.

1203 Frederick Edw. (Frederick Edward) Aubrey, Proctorsville, Vt.
2697 Antoni Ankonda, 104 Valley, Springfield, Vt.
2562 Eustace (Eustice, Eustache) Beaullen, Saint Pocoine, P. I.
2017 Jos. (Joseph) Francis Belladeau, 205 Pine, Nashua, N. H.
2421 Jas. (James) F. Carroll, Rochester, Vt.
1119 Joseph Aquinas Firth, Main, Windsor, Vt.
744 Benjamin N. (Benjamin Newton) Fiske, 11 Ascutney, Windsor, Vt.
909 Edmond (Edward) Hartman, Bridgewater, Vt.
1179 Maurice O. (Maurice Orville) Hudson, Union, Windsor, Vt.
2509b William E. Johnson, Ridgefield, Conn.
2176 Edwin (Edward) Kennedy, 54 State, Windsor, Vt.
192 William Kissack, Camp 7, R. F. D., Gaysville, Vt.
2155 Charles Klein, Nassau, Windsor, Vt.
2502 Leon Ira Mascow (Marcow), Sheffield, Vt.
119 Geo. Nimmo, North Hartland, Vt.
13 Mike Novick (M. Novik), 23 Valley, Springfield, Vt.
2439 James (Rourke, 150 Main, Windsor, Vt.
565 Alexander Fedorskie (Alexander Podorskee, Podoiski), Woodstock, Vt.
1368 Hiram Edw. (Hiram Ed.) Round, Springfield, Vt.
1187 Edw. (Edward) Jos. Sheehan, 77 Mount Vernon Street, Springfield, Vt.
1053 Frederick G. Slyman, Ludlow, Vt. (Frederick George Slyman, Fort Covington, N. Y.).
2859 Markar Takahuck, W. Bridgewater, Vt., Am. Realty Co. (Markar Rkahuck, Russia).
1840 Frank Waite, Hartford, Vt.
2065 Gerhard Younger (Gerhard Young), Rochester, Vt.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

452 James Adams, Union, S. C.
457 Nathan Almond (Allmond), Sewalls Point, Va. (Lewalls Point, Va.).
454 Joseph Augerson, Ocean View, Va.
4433½ William Bailey (Bally), 1818 Bart, Portsmouth, Va.
31754 Willis Banks, Gilmerton, Va.
2029 Walter Barham, 2806 Chestnut, Portsmouth, Va.
902 John Barrow, 9099 Park, Norfolk, Va.
1211 Benjamin (Benjamine) Battice, Wallaceton, Va.
976 Moses Batts, general delivery, Berkley, Va.
916 Robert Blackwell, 56 Berkley, South Norfolk, Va.
32883 Horace Blount (Blunt), Ocean View, Va.
732 Edward Bogus, Money Point, Va.
379 James Branch, 382 Grant, Hampton, Va.
3947 Claude Brown, Wallaceton, Va.
3405 Elliott Brown, Buell, Money Point, Va.
2791 Henry Brown, 3110 King, Portsmouth, Va.
14 Isiah (Isaiah) Brown, Fort Motte, S. C. (Pig Point, Va.).
118 James Brown, 1913 East Lady, Columbia, S. C.
2881 Samuel Brown, Jahhaven, Route No. 6, Norfolk, Va.
1044 Wm. B. Brown (William Lonnie Brown), Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
3228 Henry Burrell (Burren), 18 Church, Route No. 3, Norfolk, Va.
301 Edward Eugene Bushell, 1031 County, Portsmouth, Va.
87 Nick Bruckese, 23 Madison, Cle Elum, Wash.
2864 Andrew Butler (Buller), 152 Front (Trout), Pinners Point, Va.
3043 Stranghan (Straughan) Carey, 1312 Maupin, Portsmouth, Va.
4193 Richard Sidney Carmine (Cormine), Sewells Point, Norfolk, Va. (Wicomico Post Office, Sewells Point, Va.).
3471 Wm. E. Carrington (Corrington), 222 Pine, Pine Point, Va. (222 Pine, Pinners Point, Va.).
816 Robert Cartwright, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
196 Jas. Carver (Craven), Wallaceton, Va.
4104 James Cary (Carey), Churchland, Va.
340 William Cherry, 169 Wool, Portsmouth, Va.
676 Wheeler Dennis Chesson, 24 Stewart, South Norfolk, Va.
4370 Frederick (Fredrick) Clark, Route No. 6, Titustown, Va.
4209 Lysanders Clay, Hodges Road, Va. (Hodges Road, Portsmouth, Va.).
1568 Jack Clayton, Middlesex, Va.
2247 James Coleman, Sewalls Point, Va.
2658 Alonzo Cooper, 4 Church, South Norfolk, Va.
904 Arthur Cooper, 2020 County, Portsmouth, Va.
3355 Arthur Coston (Costen), 2505 Lee, R. F. D., Portsmouth, Va. (2505 Lee, Portsmouth, Va.).
4110 William Cox, 27 Ohio, South Norfolk, Va.
86 William Alfred Cox, 726 West Lexington, Baltimore, Md. (Geo. Leury Construction Co. Camp, Dry Dock No. 4, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.).
4244 George Coyle, Churchland, Va.
185 Earnest Cross, Deep Creek, Va.
719 Haywood Cross, Lee, Taylorsville, Portsmouth, Va.
780 Timothy Crunety, Wallaceton, Va.
1815 William Cuffee, Berkley Avenue extended, Norfolk County, Va.
1623 Joe Dias, 51 Jackson, Norfolk, Va.
317 Robert Dingle, care of schooner *Jamie Bell*, Moncksmer, S. C.
2342 William Duffy, 1213 Berkley, Norfolk County, Va.
1216 Samson Dunkins (Sampson Duncon), Route No. 1, Norfolk, Va.
3866 Nick Edens (Eden), Providence, Va.
2915 Ernest Edwards (Edmond), box 58, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
933 Moses (Mosey) Eley, 3118 County, Portsmouth, Va.
3279 Tumps Elliott, West Norfolk, Va.
162 Sam Ellis, Stantonburg, N. C.
3291 Junius (Junus) Epps, East Brambleton, Va.
80 Julius Caesar Faulkner, 24 Hodges, Route No. 4, box 6, Berkley, Va.
618 James Henry Felton, 509 Walker, South Norfolk, Va.
877 Harvey Luther Fielbrick (Harry Luther Febreck, Luther Feldbrick), Ocean View, Va.
3373 Macy Gales, Sewells Point, Va.
264 Will Ganey, 322 Charlotte, Norfolk, Va.
150 John Ganus, 1037 Virginia, Portsmouth, Va.
363 Henry Adders Gardner (Henry Odder Gardner), 814 Mahone, Berkley, Va.
3823 William George Wallaceton, Va.
4412 Egas Gerrit, Rotterdam, Holland (G. Exas, 55 Wassan, Rotterdam, Holland (Hoboken, N. J., Norfolk, Va.)).
42554 Ernest Gilliam, 30 Holiday, Norfolk, Va.
879 Noah Gilliam (Noak (Noah) Gillian), Fairmont Park Exposition, Va.
2458 Ambrose Glover, box 230, Route No. 4, Delaware Avenue, Norfolk, Va. (box 230, Route No. 4, Delaware; Campestellce, Norfolk, Va.).
8814 James Gordon, Berkley, Va.
2512 Rufus Grant, Wallaceton, Va.
1952 James Green, section No. 5, Norfolk & Western Railway yard, Va. (section 5, Norfolk & Western Railway yard, South Norfolk, Va.).
4310 Wm. Griffin, New Road, South Norfolk, Va.
265 William Griffin, Buell, Va. (New Road, South Norfolk, Va.).
1945 Wilson Griffin, Route No. 3, Portsmouth, Va.
371 Augustus Griffith, Route No. 3, Norfolk County, Va. (Route No. 3, South Norfolk, Va.).
3552 George Thomas Hall, Route No. 2, box 108, Norfolk, Va.
3332 Jess. Hall, Wallaceton, Va.
1131 David Hamlin, Route No. 3, Norfolk, Va.
2859 Gen. Washington Hardy, 36 Walkers, South Norfolk, Va.
1595 Charlie Harris, Route No. 3, Portlock, Norfolk, Va.
153 Hezekiah Harris, Charlotte, N. C. (care Norfolk Southern Railway, Norfolk, Va.).
29 Sam Harris, R. F. D., Tampa, Fla.
1836 Thos. Willey Harris (Willie Thomas Harris), Berkley, Route No. 3, South Hill, Va.
495 John Morgan (Marquin) Hass (John Marquin Haas), 2616 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Tex.
1051 Milton Haynes, Whitehead, Norfolk, Va.
449 Ray R. Heath, Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va. (Church and Forty-ninth, Norfolk, Va.).
4219 John Edward Henry, Lee Avenue, Pinners Point, Va.
1890 John Wesley Hicks, Route No. 3, Hickory, Va.
3128 Elliott Hill, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
4071 Nick Hill (Nicodimus Hill), Route No. 1, box 11, Cottage Road, Norfolk, Va.
393 Wm. W. Hill (William Hill), 524 Church, Campostella, Va.
407 Edward J. Hoak (Hoake, Hoake), 3214 North Hugne (3214 Hogon), Chicago, Ill.
4109 John Sampson Hoffler, 240 Nixon, Port Norfolk, Va.

607 William Holliday, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
8457 James Holland, Concord, Route No. 4, Norfolk, Va.
1432 David Holley (Willie David Holley), Route No. 4, Todd Street, Norfolk, Va.
3400 Lewis (Louis) Howard, Route No. 2, West Munden, Va.
2882 Rufus Jacobs, N. & W. R. R., South Norfolk, Va.
1067 Charles (Charley) Jackson, Bowers Hill, Va.
8737 Peter Jackson, Buell, Va.
3634 John James, Route No. 4, Delaware, Campostella, Va.
2837 Louis James, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
2447 Frank Jenkins, 35 Hodges Road, South Norfolk, Va.
2870 Peter Jas. Jenkins, Route No. 4, Box 233 (Route No. 4, Box 230), Norfolk County, Va.
1087 Willie Jenkins, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
685 George Jennings, Lanes Row, South Norfolk, Va.
1585 Clifton Johnakins, Route No. 8, Berkley, Va.
8229 Alfonso (Alphonso) Johnson, 222 Avenue B, South Norfolk, Va.
8892 Calemus (Calenus) Johnson, 373 Woal (373 Wool), Portsmouth, Va.
8151 Chris Johnson, 1206 Austin Road, South Norfolk, Va.
89 Daniel Johnson, care of Porter Bros., Q. M. Terminal, Norfolk, Va. (N'f'k Q. M. Term, Norfolk, Va.).
25544 James Knox Johnson, Pine Creek, Va.
32634 Joe Johnson, 711 Tenth, Berkley, Va.
2600 Montague Johnson, Route No. 1 (Route No. 4), Norfolk, Va.
838 Oscar Johnson, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
3930 Pret Johnson, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
76 Andrew Jones, Forsythe, Ga., care of Wise Granite Co., Naval Base, Va.
8250 William Jones, Route No. 2, Fintress, Va. (Fintress, Va.).
1885 Richard Keeling (Keelam), Milton Street, Norfolk County, Va.
812 George Kemp, Portsmouth, Va.
956 William King, 18 Halifax, South Norfolk, Va.
448 Manford D. Ladd, N. Q. M. T., Norfolk, Va.
1827 Mack Lane, Sewalls Point, Va.
439 Floyd Lee, 2 Haig, Richmond, Va.
8003 Hubbard Bell Lee, Buell, Va.
1405 James Lee, 221 Bell, Portsmouth, Va.
406 David (Dave) Lewis, Howard, Norfolk, Va. (care of B. R. Davis, Naval Base, Norfolk, Va.).
1521 Levi Lewis, Route No. 3, South Norfolk, Va.
2161 Willie Love, South Hill, Va.
8827 Elmer Lovegreen, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
226 Albert Lowe, care of Porter Bros., Norfolk, Va. (14 Middle, Atlanta, Ga.).
848 Dennis McAllister, Wilson, N. C. (care of Pig Point Ordnance Depot, Pig Point, Va.).
2827 Jake McKnight, Berkley, Va.
2723 Thomas Joseph McNally, Pinners Point, Va.
279 John Augustus Macklin, 1146 Queen, Norfolk, Va. (1146 Queen, Portsmouth, Va.).
2507 Emmett Mason, 44 Mahone, Campostella, Norfolk, Va.
1955 James Edward Mason, West Norfolk, Va.
49 Sam Mesllck, Jamestown, S. C.
414 Flynn T. (F.) Miller (Frank F. Miller), 131 Florida, Portsmouth, Va.).
406 Thomas Milton, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
25 Ollie Marshall Mise, Harmony, N. C.
10351 Baxton (Baxter) Moore, Chapee, Norfolk County, Va.
26651 Lewis Moore, Titus Town, Norfolk County, Va.
1488 Walter Lee Morgan, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va. (719 County, Portsmouth, Va.).
1708 Henry Neeley, Route No. 2, Fentress, Va.
8774 William Walter Newman, 171 Oppendoph Road, Norfolk County, Va. (171 Oberndorfer Road, Norfolk County).
8854 Samuel Newson, Ocean View, Va.
8006 George Owens, West Norfolk, Va.
387 Jerry Owens, Buell, Va.
1243 Oliver Owens, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
541 Frank Parker, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
33 Joseph D. Parker, Drivers, Va. (Joseph Henry Parker, care of Norfolk Smelting Co., West Norfolk, Va.)
8630 John Parsons, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
983 Beanie Peaster, 824 Whitehead, Norfolk County, Va.
4094 Cleveland Palham (Pellem), 3035 Glasgow, Portsmouth, Va.
273 Fred Phennessee, Wise Granite Co., colored, labor camp, naval base, Sewalls Point, Va.
79 Willie Phillips, 217 Southern Pinners Point, Va.
1856 Arthur Powell (Rowell), 215 Woof, Norfolk County, Va. (215 Wool, Portsmouth, Va.).
1735 Richard (Richmond) Prayer, Route No. 2, Norfolk County, Va. (Route No. 2, Norfolk, Va.).
1684 James Edward Pritchard, Route No. 1, box 109, Norfolk County, Va.
1071 Orren Prunty, 2505 Lee, Portsmouth, Va.
1873 Jesse Purvys, Route No. 4, 1222 Berkley Avenue, Norfolk, Va. (Route No. 4, Berkley, Va.).
1893 Fonley Rawls, 2910 Glasgow, Mount Herman, Va.
3 John Rawls (Rawk), Cursell, N. C.
2300 Jessie Reed, Inglende, Norfolk County, Va. (Ingleside, Norfolk, Va.).
839 Johnny (Johny) Rhodes, Columbia, N. C. (Money Point, Va.).
3200 George Riddick, Hodges Ferry, Va.
2034 Benj. Franklin Rodgers, Chesapeake, Ocean View, Va.
4829 James Rodgers (Rodger), Route No. 4, box 230, Norfolk County, Va.
2255 Benjamin Ross, 325 Monroe, South Norfolk, Va.
8747 Harvey Henry Ruffin, Middlesex, Va.
401 Willie Samuel, R. F. D., Darlington, S. C.
4096 Willie Clyde Sanderson, 34 Walkers, South Norfolk, Va.
3879 Herbert Sawyer (Herbert R. A. Sawyer), Route No. 3, Portsmouth, Va.
8477 Jackson Sawyer, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
2975 George Scott, Providence, Va.
4851 Thadeleus (Thaddaus) Scott, Route No. 3, Hickory, Va.
117 David Simmerson, Poindexter Farm, Portsmouth, Va.
71 Robert E. Simmons, Flapigan Town, Norfolk County, Va.
2670 Alen (Alex.) Simms, Carolina Junction, Va.
4253 Henry Russell Slaughter (Harvey Russel Slaughter), 404 Fourteenth, South Norfolk, Va.
8171 Alex. Small, box 201, Key Road, Portsmouth, Va.
8471 James Small, Route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
2850 Joe Smallwood, Route No. 4, Berkley, Va.

3442 Allen Smith, 1746 Chautauqua, Portsmouth, Va.
3190 Ananias (Annanias) Smith, East Brambleton, Va.
1012 Charles H. Smith, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
2320 Henry Wilson, Franklin South, Hill, Va.
1629 James Smith, County Street extended, Norfolk County, Va. (Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.).
2879 James Smith, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
3259 Willie Solomon, Buell, Money Point, Va.
243 Isaac Sparrow, Berkley, Va.
3002 Daisy Spencer, Wallaceton, Va.
568 James Spruill, Gilmerton, Va.
3924 James Stewart (Steward), 108 Jasychan (Jackson), Pinners Point, Va.
2176 Sam Stubbs, Great Bridge, Va.
1681 Richard Tatem, Whitehead, Norfolk County, Va. (Whithead, Norfolk, Va.).
1234 Baker Taylor, Ocean View, Va.
2383 Eddie Taylor, Route No. 2, Portsmouth, Va.
3209 John Taylor, Old Town Crossing, Norfolk, Va.
366 William Taylor, 39 Belt Line, South Norfolk, Va.
3933 Robt. Trautter, 144 Finchurch (Fenchurch), Norfolk, Va.
654 Theodore Tretaker (Tretoker), Ocean View, Va.
4359 John Tucker, Route No. 3, box 79, Portsmouth, Va.
434 Edmund (Edmond) Turpiogs (Edmon Turpin, jr., Edmon Turpin), Churchland, Va.
1188 Gurnie Vaughn (Vaughan), 32 Hodges Road, South Norfolk, Va.
382 Ernest (Earnest) Henry Volke, 2 St. Dennis, Lafayette Park, Norfolk, Va.
303 George Wallace, route No. 4, Berkley, Va.
4019 William Henry Ward, route No. 1, Fentress, Va.
7284 Alonzo Warren, Northwest, Va.
2378 Clarence O. (Ottis) Wells, Ocean View, Va.
991 David Lafayette Weston, Gelmerton, Va.
3525 Charley White, route No. 3 (route No. 2), Portsmouth, Va.
1654 Eddie White, route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
227 Hugh White, Atlanta, Ga.
2100 William A. White, 1115 Phillips, Mount Herman, Portsmouth, Va.
3059 Floyd Whitmore, route No. 4, 25 Concord, Norfolk, Va.
209 Lee Whitmore, Dilsboro, N. C.
832 Lucian Wiggins, route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
1569 Jos. Wilkins, route No. 4, John Street and Fifty-eighth, Campostella, Norfolk, Va.
3911 Archibald (Archiebald) D. Williams, 223 Lee, Pinn Pint, Va. (Pinners Pt., Va.).
4097 Berley (Berlin) Williams, Parker, Portsmouth, Va. (Parker Street, Campostella, Norfolk County, Va.).
800 Charles Edward Williams, Delaware Street, Norfolk County, Va.
1385 John Willilams, Great Bridge, Va.
2096 John Williams, route No. 4, Norfolk County, Va. (No. 4, B Avenue, Norfolk County, Va.).
1786 Vedle (Tedle) Williams, McClures Farm, Norfolk County, Va.
1506 Frederick Harry Wilson, Bowers Hill, Va.
3320 Henry Wilson, Franklin South, Hill, Va.
3266 James Wilson, 115 St. James, South Norfolk, Va.
598 Johnnie Franklin Wilson, 8 Stark, Norfolk, Va.
1510 Thomas Wilson, route No. 3, Berkley, Va.
3091 Willie Winston, Hodges Road, South Norfolk, Va.
1470 James Woodhouse, route No. 4, Berkley, Va.
641 Sylvester (Silvester) Woods, 8 Deer, Portland, Me.
2861 Sawyer Wresby, route No. 4, box 4, Norfolk County, Va.
3583 James Wright, Sewall's Point, Va.
4354 Ravenwood Wright (Raven Wood Wright), Reservoir Park, Norfolk County, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MASON, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

13 James Bollor (Ballor), care of Point Pleasant Jail, Rock Hill, S. C.
982 Lawrence C. Sylvester, no place. (Chicago, Ill., care of Chi Port Co., Chicago, Ill.).
1008 John Worthington, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
1035 Harry Howard Thomas, Southside, Mason, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ALBANY, STATE OF WYOMING.

72 Sam Ernest Anderson, Laramie, Wyo. (general delivery, South Omaha, Nebr.).
159 Frank (Flank) Block, Tie Siding, Wyo.
376 John Raymond Bluitt (John Bluitt), section house, Laramie, Wyo.
601 Charles Bobbenreich (Bobenreich, Bobenreith), Caddo, Colo.
293 Roy Earl Bolin, Buford, Wyo.
837 William Brown, 109 First, Albany County, Laramie, Wyo.
1008 Henry Thomas Cahope, 228 Evans Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.
668 Feodora (Feodoro) Delgado, Aquanuto Estado De Michoacan, Mexico.
222 Jack Doyle, Bosler, Wyo.
868 Percy Paul Epperson, Buford, Wyo.
134 Benjamin David Faulkner (David Benj. (B.) Faulkner), Grand Rest, Laramie, Wyo.
578 Paul George, Union Pacific Railroad, Laramie, Wyo.
47 Ernest Gustafson, box 604, Laramie, Wyo.
1047 Joe Hunt, 407 South Second, Laramie, Wyo.
909 Jerry Jenkins (Jenkens), section house, Laramie, Wyo.
52 Steven Kingsley, Boiceville, Wis. (Tie Siding, Wyo.).
49 Jewell U. Leach (Jewell W. Leach), 156 Third, Laramie, Wyo.
1069 Frank Marshall, stockyards, Laramie, Wyo.
86 Albert Mayfield, railroad outfit cars, Laramie, Wyo.
982 Joseph Meighan, Laramie, Wyo. (A, Laramie, Wyo.).
20 Herbert Miller, Quanah, Tex.
1044 John Paul Montgomery, Buford, Wyo.
731 Carl Morteson, Pueblo, Colo.
123 Felix Niami, general delivery, Laramie, Wyo.
1215 Charles (Charlie) Page, 270 South Eighth, Kansas City, Mo.
1156 Arthur Phillips, 206 Fourth, Laramie, Wyo.
528 Horton Mack Rector, Laramie, Wyo.
913 Frank Sandstrom (Frank S. Sandstrom, F. S. Sandstrom), Tie Siding, Wyo.
650 James (J.) Stanton, Buford, Wyo.
878 Jacob Bruce Stutler, Corley, W. Va.
620 Androw Dick Swatho, 713 First, Laramie, Wyo.
1193 John T. Wilson, 409 Thornberg Street, Laramie, Wyo.

243 William A. Whitney, Jelm, Wyo.
1108 Polk Woffard (Wofford), Johnson Hotel, Laramie, Wyo. (Kuster Hotel, Laramie, Wyo.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF BIG HORN, STATE OF WYOMING.

877 William Allen, Greybull, Wyo.
35 Russell Carlisle (Carlile), care of Mrs. Fred Hoprich, 52 Jennings Street, Salem, Ohio (410 Second Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
119 Ygnacia Castillo, Lovell, Wyo.
415 Toney Cavallo, Baro, Italy.
616 Wallace Berry Chaney, Greybull, Wyo. (Manderson, Wyo.).
1065 Michael Chobianicz (Chotlawicz), Lovell, Wyo.
799 Joseph Christenson (Christensen), Aars, Denmark (Comley, Wyo.).
271 George Dickson, Manderson, Wyo.
785 Leonard Doty, Greybull, Wyo.
793 Tromas Droner (Downer), Greybull, Wyo.
995 John Avery Elliott, Greybull, Wyo.
330 Lewis Fixsp, Greybull, Wyo.
369 James Gallaghor, 4647 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Manderson, Wyo.).
86 Claude Gardner, Lovell, Wyo.
957 Lear Norton Gillbreath (Gilbreath), Greybull, Wyo. (general delivery, Billings, Mont.).
357 Arebedo Gregarie (Gregario Arebedo), Lovell, Wyo.
600 William Edward Hawes (Wm. E. Hawes), 3609 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo. (Greenwood, Nebr.).
1170 Alex Hein, Manderson, Wyo. (Thirty-fourth and Sixth Avenue, Billings, Mont.).
655 Stanton Lovell Heritt (Lavell Hurlet), 105 East Fifth Street, Sheridan, Wyo. (Greybull, Wyo.).
375 James C. Homan, Lovell, Wyo. (Byron, Wyo.).
1180 Caulde E. (Eruett) Horner, Deaver, Wyo. (1331 Curtiss Street, Denver, Colo.).
286 John Hulse (John Ray Lofton Hulse), steel route, Basin, Wyo.
85 Earl F. (Francis) Huppert (Earl Huppert), Carman, Ill. (Greybull, Wyo.).
1187 Hosie Monroe (M.) Ingram, Deaver, Wyo.
510 Warner W. (Wesley) James, Basin, Wyo.
104b Claude L. Johnson (Claud, Claude Johnson, Claude L.), care of C. H. Johnson, Lovell, Wyo. (Calgary, Alberta, Canada).
992 Michael James Joyce, Basin, Wyo. (Greybull, Wyo.).
81 Richard Wm. (W.) Kenner, Greybull, Wyo.
789 Leo Thomas Laffey, Greybull, Wyo.
242 Roy Robert Latherman, Greybull, Wyo.
1208 Duffie Lewis, Vienna, Ga. (Manderson, Wyo.).
637 George Elsworth (E.) Lewis, Newgalella, P. A. R. D. (No. 2, U. S. A., Byron, Wyo.).
255 Wm. Benjamin (Wm. B.) Lindsay, Mount Idaho, Idaho (Deaver, Wyo.).
857 Loul (Louis) Lundell, Greybull, Wyo. (1411½ Sixth Avenue, Moline, Ill.).
272 Niklaus (Nicklaus) Luthi, Basin, Wyo. (Ohio Oil Co., Glenrock, Wyo.).
90 Emmett Manley, Fairmont, W. Va. (Manderson, Wyo.).
131 Hector McDonald (MacDonald), Preston, England (Greybull, Wyo.).
278 William Molthern, jr., Guy Mill, Wyo. (Pacific Grove, Calif.).
48 Frank Paul Noonan, R. R. No. 2, Dubuque, Iowa (Deaver, Wyo.).
201 Chester Powell, Basin, Wyo. (Grand Island, Nebr.).
142 Brandon Reed, Greybull, Wyo.
99 Tracey Bludsworth Reed, Greybull, Wyo.
300 Coral (Carl) Cook Ross, Greybull, Wyo. (Los Vages, N. Mex.).
537 Asan Sikola, Himes, Wyo.
1125 Virdie Simmons, Basin, Wyo. (Shreveport, La.).
437 Byron Worth (W.) Smith, Himes, Wyo.
1154 Roman (Roam) Torries, Lovell, Wyo.
505 Adam Tribok, Himes, Wyo.
89 Manuel Valenzuela (Valenquela), El Paso, Tex. (Manderson, Wyo.).
487 Olvie Vitalls, Manderson, Wyo. (Vitalls Alvie, Glendive, Mont.).
403 Arthur Olwis (Atmer) Weiss (Weiss), Greybull, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF LINCOLN, STATE OF WYOMING.

783 Carl Aensen, Kemmerer, Wyo.
563 Mike Aransobl (Mike Aransabol), Fossil, Wyo.
635 Millburn W. Barter (Millburn W. Porter), Ashton, Idaho.
242 Eugenio (Eugenio) Basco, Diamondville, Wyo.
1273 Fred Borotto (Bordato), Cumberland, Wyo.
751 Charles Bowman, Cokeville, Wyo.
747 Jerry Cadez (Codez), Glencoe, Wyo. (Sublet, Wyo.).
943 James O. Carpenter (James Orvin Carpenter), Fossil, Wyo.
1142 Adelmo Ceccalo (Adelino Cecina, Ceccala), Kemmerer, Wyo.
1308 Casimiro (Gus Chavez (Chevez), Puerto de Luna, N. Mex.
752 James Denton, Joplin, Mo.
474 Pete Despot, Cumberland, Wyo.
1089 Louis Drushant (Druhsant), Cokeville, Wyo.
619 Sam Eroma, Cumberland, Wyo.
971 Joe Fosforva (Fronza, Fosforza), Cokeville, Wyo.
788 T. Fujihara, Sublet, Wyo.
1280 Arthur Franzol, Oakley, Wyo.
723 Jack Glazar (Jake Glazar), Diamondville, Wyo.
82 Frank Guembo (Guenbo), Cumberland, Wyo.
1428 John J. Guerra, 1100 South Oregon Street, El Paso, Tex.
1347 George Hughes (Huges), Cumberland, Wyo.
1620 James L. Hutchinson (James Lamb Hutchinson), Cumberland, Wyo.
61 John Franklin Jenkins (John F. Jenkins), Cokeville, Wyo.
812 Claris Gustafe Jallin, Opal, Wyo.
1315 William McCanley (McAuley), Frontier, Wyo.
1505 Jack Marcobia (Marochal), Laredo, Tex. (Kemmerer, Wyo.).
606 Thomas (Tom) Mileski, Sublet, Wyo.
585 Loren W. Moffett (Sorin W. Moffitt, S. W. Moffitt), Afton, Wyo.
1670 Carl Mustonen (Carl Mistonen), Cumberland, Wyo.
497 Jack V. Norton (Jack Victor Norton), 49 Oxford Street, Worcester, Mass.
893 Ernest Ojala, Cumberland, Wyo.
1621 Joseph Olin, Frontier, Wyo.
171 Antonio Ortega (Artega), Sublet, Wyo.
278 Toney Pernch, Cumberland, Wyo.
1309 Ed Pierinen (Pierenen), Cumberland, Wyo.

1553 Luigi Pezzoni (Pozzoni), Kemmerer, Wyo.
674 Indzlecio Redin, Fossil, Wyo.
277 Joe Rodighiero, Diamondville, Wyo.
104 Charles Wilber (Wilbur) Russell, Nutria (Opal), Wyo.
1260 Hajalmar (Hjalmar, Jalmar) Salo, Diamondville, Wyo.
228 Mattl Saori, Glencoe, Wyo.
1338 Peter Savich, Elkol, Wyo.
826 Maue Serlidyol (Maue Serlicijor), Glencoe, Wyo.
143 Felix Shaver, Cokeville, Wyo.
1478 August Stieg, Kemmerer, Wyo.
1195 Levi Stitt, Fossil, Wyo.
773 John Tahti (Lahti), Frontier, Wyo.
988 Joe Terrazas, Cokeville, Wyo.
1194 John Tillar (Zillar), No. 6 mine, Sublet, Wyo.
819 Marion A. Walton (Marion Arvel Walton), Amesville, Wyo.
1630 Gill J. Williams (Gill James Williams), Cokeville, Wyo.
865 Mitsugi Yokoyama (M. Yajayama), Kemmerer, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SWEETWATER, STATE OF WYOMING.

704 Joseph (Joe) Angell, Superior Wyo.
236 Alfred Arnold, Green River, Wyo.
1808 Edward Benton, Boise, Idaho (Reliance, Wyo.).
705 Charlie (Charley) Biddison, Rock Springs, Wyo.
1741 George Carroll, Granger, Wyo. (G. M. Carroll, Camp No. 6, Vincent, Oreg.).
1611 George Chermo (Chermos), Green River, Wyo.
200 Rafall Coslus (Cusias), 755 South Front, Rock Springs, Wyo.
1567 Diego Darajos (Barajos, Pengamo, Guangauto), laborer, Union Pacific Railroad, Point of Rocks, Wyo.
442 Thomas Dardis, Green River, Wyo.
1414 Lusiano (Luciano) DeLion, Superior, Wyo.
1362 Fred Demesa (Dimesa), Gunn, Wyo.
253 Herbert Milton Dempsey (Herbert Dempsey), Green River, Wyo.
1568 Frank Dodson, Granger, Wyo. (Superior, Wyo.).
1570 Matt Dolinar (Dolenar, Dolinor), 622 Ninth, Rock Springs, Wyo.
1339 Wm. Mack Durman, Granger, Wyo. (Section laborer, Union Pacific Railroad, Grainger, Wyo.)
715 George Vincent Ennis, Granger, Wyo.
1034 Alonzo Ferguson, Green River, Wyo. (2436 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.)
1791 Carlander Fleming, Wamsutter, Wyo. (Laborer, Union Pacific Railroad, Cherokee, Wamsutter, Wyo.).
148 Glonesio (Dionisio) Gomez (Dionisio Gomez), Green River, Wyo.
444 Benjamin Gonzales, Rock Springs, Wyo.
1613 Frederiko (Federico) Gonzales, Rock Springs, Wyo.
848 James Carl Gorman (J. C. Gorman), Green River, Wyo.
1375 Charles Halden, Cycokawa, Okla.
278 Nargarlte Gerver (Gomez), Green River, Wyo.
1187 Hugh Hannah, 415 North Front, Rock Springs, Wyo. (607 North Seventh, Terre Haute, Ind.).
1060 Fred Horton, Columbus, Knas.
1785 John Ivezich (Ioezich), Lion, Rock Springs, Wyo. (Lion, Wyo.).
1740 Louis Jenes (Jeres), Reliance, Wyo.
815 William Johnson, Youngstown, Ohio.
570 Henry Victor Kahkonen (Kahkinen, Kohkonen), Superior, Wyo.
1387 John Karrain, Superior, Wyo.
1672 George Alfred Kelly, 205 K, Rock Springs, Wyo.
406 Amos Keys, Rock Springs, Wyo. (Seattle, Wash.).
111 Luka Kezich (Kezich), No. 2 Hill, Rock Springs, Wyo.
7 Leroy King, Wamsutter, Wyo. (382 South Second, Memphis, Tenn.)
608 Jack (Jak) Kenezovich, 704 Tenth Street, Rock Springs, Wyo.
322 Hjalmer E. J. Lysberg, Cheyenne, Wyo. (Hjalmer Egel Johnson Lysberg, carpenter, B. & B. department, Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne, Wyo.)
1389 Alexander MacPherson (Pacpherson), 1666 Thirty-fourth Avenue, Oakland, Calif. (2061 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.)
321 Antonio Maress (Antonion Marese, Mares), Rock Springs, Wyo.
316 Jose Martin (Marlin), Rock Springs, Wyo.
1051 Calixto Martinez, Superior, Wyo.
1256 Leonardo (Leonardo) Martinez, Wamsutter, Wyo. (care Murray & McKay, Wamsutter, Wyo.).
150 Elmer Scott Mayes, Tipton, Wyo., care A. B. Arnold, Western Union, San Francisco, Calif.
1586 Mike Melkovih, Reliance, Wyo.
82 James E. Milam, Granger, Wyo.
1218 Corlos Morales (Moralez), Green River, Wyo.
1814 John Murphy, Rock Springs, Wyo. (general delivery, Omaha, Nebr.).
875 Roy (Bob) Musulin, Reliance, Wyo.
644 Adam John Nocslainen (Nousiamen, Adam Juho (Julio) Nousiainen), Superior, Wyo.
876 Dave Will Perdue (D. W. Perdue), 346 Fourth, Rock Springs, Wyo. (Lion, Wyo.).
1347 David Petrie (Petri), Rock Springs, Wyo.
760 Frank Pellegrino (Pellgrino), Tipton, Wyo.
1356 Ebbe Constantine (Konstantine) Polson, 442 Seventh, Rock Springs, Wyo.
211 John Sterling Pryor, Bitter Creek, Wyo. (Tulsa, Okla.).
172 Alfred John Riley, Rock Springs, Wyo. (John Alfred Riley, care of Poston Bros., Rock Springs, Wyo.).
962 Maximinus (Maximinis) Romiro, Bitter Creek, Wyo. (care of John W. Hay, Rock Creek, Wyo.).
1597 George Rounds, Superior, Wyo.
1017 James Russell, Wamsutter, Wyo. (laborer, U. P. R. R., Wamsutter, Wyo.).
436 Juan Salaisez, Green River, Wyo.
682 Thomas Salazar (Salazer), Wamsutter, Wyo.
1127 Daeli Sanchez, Wamsutter, Wyo. (Vacilio (Vacilo) Sauchez, laborer, U. P. R. R., Latham, Wamsutter, Wyo.).
182 Otto Schander, Waco, Tex.
1649 James Simmons (Simons), Wamsutter, Wyo. (laborer, U. P. R. R., Creston, Wamsutter, Wyo.).
1196 Francisco Soloris (Salorio), Pasimaro, Mexico (Francis Solorio, laborer, U. P. R. R., Hallville, Point of Rocks, Wyo.).
1065 Jim (Tom) Stackovich (Jim Starkovich, Starkovitch), Reliance, Wyo.
1222 John Botteata Suero, Green River, Wyo. (care of Chas. Teeters, Green River, Wyo.).
1366 Silvio Touse (Touse), South Superior, Wyo.
1782 Louis Ukhuzy (Ujhazy), South Superior, Wyo. (Point of Rocks, Wyo.).

1577 Jose Porfirio Valasques (Valasques), Quista, N. Mex. (Valasques, herder, Joe Hay; Valasques, Rock Spring, Wyo.).
843 Mike Vartanian (Vartarian), Green River, Wyo.
185 Roman Abade Vialpsado (Vialpsado), Wamsutter, Wyo.
803 Joseph (Joe) Williams, Tipton, Wyo. (laborer, U. P. R. R., Tipton, Wyo.).
93 John Wilson, Creston, Wyo. (Wamsutter, Wyo.).
85 Walter C. Woolford, Kemmerer, Wyo. (Walter Claude Woolford, Farson, Wyo.).
1480 Novica Yovich (Yokich), Rock Springs, Wyo. (general delivery, Rock Springs, Wyo.).

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOSEPH W. BYRNS,
OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 21, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12073) to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, since the fiscal year 1918 the Government has been paying a bonus to certain civilian employees; in fact, all civilian employees who draw less than $2,500 a year. The bonus for 1918 provided for 10 per cent to those who were drawing a salary of less than $1,200 and 5 per cent for those whose salaries were more than $1,200 and less than $2,500. In 1919 a bonus of $120 was paid. That was increased to $240 in 1920, and was paid during the fiscal year 1921 and during the present year of 1922. As we all know, that bonus was provided on account of admittedly great increase in the cost of living and in order, in some measure, to take care of those who were drawing the smaller salaries. It was understood, I think, at the time the first bonus was passed, and later on as each successive bonus was provided, that when conditions became more normal the bonus would be cut off and that some permanent provision would be made for the civilian employees. Such a provision was made for the Post Office and the postal employees, and they are not carried in this bill. But for some reason there has been no permanent classification of the particular employees who are included in this bill.

Gentlemen will remember that for a year promises have been made, and statements have been made and published in the newspapers, that there was going to be a reclassification of the salaries paid in the departments, in order that those receiving the smaller amounts would be put upon a more equitable and a fairer basis and would be paid in accordance with the value of the work that was being rendered. For several months that bill remained in the Committee of the House. It was finally reported out and it passed the House December 15, but for more than six months that bill has been at the other end of the Capitol, and, so far as I know, no action has been taken upon it except a mere reference to a committee.

As has been stated repeatedly, if that reclassification bill had been passed and a reclassification of the civil employees of the departments had taken place, this bonus bill would not be necessary. Those employees who are drawing the smaller salaries would be provided for in an equitable manner, and all employees would have been put upon a permanent basis and would not have to depend upon an unscientific and unbusinesslike manner of increasing their salaries by way of a bonus to those who were getting under $2,500 a year.

I do not know why that bill has not become a law, but certain it is that we are confronted now with a bonus bill because this Congress has failed to keep its promise, has failed to enact a measure which the civil-service employees of the Government were led to expect. As I have said, for six months that bill has been at the other end of the Capitol and no action taken upon it. For months it was here in the committee before action was taken upon it by the House, and if the Senate had acted promptly when that bill was sent over, even as late as last December, and it had passed, the reclassification would have taken place and we would not now be called upon to vote more than $37,000,000 out of the Treasury by way of a bonus, and the civil-service employees of the departments would have been properly and satisfactorily taken care of under that reclassification. I favored the first bonus. In fact, it was reported to this House upon a bill which I happened at that time to have in charge, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

But in my judgment we have come to a time when Congress should quit voting bonus for any class of employees in the Government, and for that reason, much as I appreciate the force and logic of what is said in regard to the necessity for this bonus, I can not give my support to this particular bill. It has been nearly four years since the war closed. The taxpayers are receiving no bonus but are being burdened to pay these sums which Congress is voting out of their Treasury, and, as I say, I think the time has come when a halt must be made, much as I would like personally to support this bill.

I agree with the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Texas that it would be for the best interest of the civil-service employees for this bill to be defeated, for it would undoubtedly force the Senate to act upon the reclassification bill, for the civil-service employees would thus obtain a modicum of the consideration they are asking for sooner than they will if we pass this piecemeal bonus, which is admittedly unscientific and unbusinesslike. For that reason, and because we are confronted with a deficit now overwhelming in its proportion, and because I have taken the position during all of this session against every kind of bonus for any class of citizens I do not feel, in justice to myself and my views in regard to the condition of the Treasury, and in justice to the taxpayers of this country, I can continue to vote for a bonus.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman referred to the reclassification bill. Is it not a fact that under the reclassification bill, if enacted into law, that would not affect the salaries of the employees of the Government for the next fiscal year?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. That is true of the bill as it passed the House. I think as it passed the House it had a provision that salaries should go into effect during the fiscal year succeeding the time in which they were submitted in the Budget.

Mr. MANN. This bill refers only to the salaries for the next fiscal year, does it not?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. That is true.

Mr. MANN. And this would not in any way be affected by the passage of the reclassification bill?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. That is true, unless the Senate should change that provision.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman said they had not acted upon it. It was hardly fair to assume it is going to be changed in the Senate.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If the bill becomes a law after July it could be changed so as to go into effect at once.

Mr. MANN. In any case, if it became a law after July 1, would it affect the salaries during the next fiscal year?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I submit to the gentleman the Senate has been known to amend these bills.

Mr. MANN. It is a matter of pure imagination as to what the Senate may do. The gentleman considers the bill as it passed the House, and it has not been changed by the Senate. If there is any reason for the bonus for the next fiscal year, that would not be affected by the passage of the reclassification bill.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Not as it passed the House. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right in that connection?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. In a moment. The reclassification bill, as I said, passed the House on December 15 last. There is no reason why the Senate can not amend that provision and make it effective earlier than the succeeding fiscal year, and the point I am making is that if it had been passed promptly after it was sent to the other end of the Capitol and a proper provision put upon it with respect to the time at which it would go into effect, we would not be confronted with this bonus provision here and be called upon to vote possibly $40,000,000 in this unscientific way.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Even if the Senate should eliminate section 16, which disposes of salaries for the fiscal year 1924, nevertheless the putting into effect of the revised schedule and the allocating of the various positions of employees to their respective grades and classes would physically be the work of months, and your classification could not be made effective for those months, even if your bill went into effect at once, and therefore the need of a bonus as proposed here does not depend on the reclassification bill.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Well, if it takes the commission as long to reclassify salaries as it has taken Congress to pass and dispose of the reclassification bill, I admit that this bonus proposition would not be affected by the enactment of the reclassification bill. But I can see no reason why, if the reclassification bill is passed promptly and a reclassification commission took up the work promptly, there should be any need for the enactment of this bonus bill.

Mr. LEHLBACH. It is simply because there are over 600,000 positions to be considered.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. We could do that, because we are told that the urgent reason for passing this bonus bill is the demand for increased compensation of the lower-salaried employees in the classified service. They ought to be first considered in any reclassification.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The reclassification, it should be remembered, applies to the field as well as to the departments in Washington.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes. It applies to all except the postal employees.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. The gentleman from Tennessee seems to be complaining because the reclassification bill has not been enacted into law. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he voted for that bill?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I did not, and I will tell the gentleman why I did not. I regarded it as a bill which chiefly took care of those who were already in receipt of the higher grades of salaries, and because it did not, in my judgment, properly take care of the employees who received the lower grades of salaries.

Mr. BEGG. But the gentleman says he is not going to vote for this bonus bill, and this bonus bill gives the best end of it to the fellow drawing the lower grade of salary. This bonus bill does that. Why is not the gentleman in favor of it?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. This is not the scientific or businesslike way to do it. The point I make is that we have come to the time when, in the interest of the taxpayers and in the interest of the Treasury, which is now threatened with a deficit of many hundreds of millions of dollars, we should stop the voting of bonuses, and if this Congress had carried out its promise and complied with its pledge we would not now be called upon to pass this bonus bill, because there would have been a permanent reclassification, without many of the injustices and inequalities that arise from legislation of this kind.

Mr. BEGG. I do not see how that statement will let the gentleman out. The gentleman says in one breath that he is in favor of an increase of compensation for the lower salaried employee, and then he says in the next breath that he is opposed to this bonus bill when it is in favor of the lower salaried men.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I have taken a consistent position in this Congress that I will not vote for a bonus for any class of employees or for any class of our citizenship. Proper salaries should be provided, and if increases are necessary they should be granted by permanent legislation and not in this slipshod, temporary way. I am opposed to it for the additional reason that the farmers back home do not get the bonus that the gentleman from Ohio is going to vote for those who are in the civil service here.

The laborer in the district which the gentleman from Ohio represents does not get the bonus, which, I presume, the gentleman proposes to vote out of their pockets into the pockets of those on the salary roll here, and yet I dare say that many of those laborers, many of those farmers whom the gentleman so ably represents, would like very much to have one of these positions if they were so fortunate as to have the gentleman's indorsement for appointment to it.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. I would like to inform the gentleman that now, since the Republican Party has been in power for a year, the farmers are in a much better condition than they were the year before, under the administration of the gentleman's party, and they do not need a bonus now.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. We will not discuss that now. I have always understood that the gentleman was a very optimistic Member of the House.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. The gentleman stated that this bill would involve an expenditure of $37,000,000. Suppose that the reclassification bill had been passed; how much money would have had to be appropriated to meet the plans of that reclassification?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I can not say, but the theory of the reclassification bill, as I recall, was that it was going to reduce the number of positions. It was going to raise the salaries of a number of the lower-salaried employees to a higher salary, but at the same time it would serve to cut out and eliminate many useless positions in the departments, and, if I recall aright, those who favored it insisted that it would not involve any particular extra expense to the Government.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I understood it would involve a very considerable additional expense.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I realize that the Government employees are not responsible for the inaction of Congress. I realize the injustice that has come to some of them because of the failure of Congress to take the action that it ought to have taken; but I repeat, I do not believe that this Congress, judging by its past action, will pass that reclassification bill and put it upon the statute books at any early date unless we cut off this bonus and put pressure upon the members of the committee at the other end of the Capitol so that they will take it up.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office, dated August 30, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 5, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between July 5 and August 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith, for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA.

82 William Adams (Bill Adams), Watts Hotel, Douglas, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 35, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1191 Joel M. (Stewart) Jamieson, 422 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

2066 A. E. Hillgren (Hillgreen), 1016 Thames, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, BOSTON, MASS.

2809 Frank S. Carson, 80 Vernon Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Frank Somerville, 579 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1409 John Diter, 611 East Cliff Street, Jackson, Mich.
1174 Charles Frank (P.) Diter, 611 East Cliff Street, Jackson, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

2389 Chas. Hedigan, 2329 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J.

2097 Jas. Jap. Southwick, Riverton, N. J. (2604 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

1080 Howard McDonald Coulter, Patterson, N. Mex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

1164 J. L. Amos (John Lawrence Amos), 8 South St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 46, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1683 Joseph McCarey (Joseph Francis McCare, Joseph F. McCarey, Joseph Fncs McCarey), 4907 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, RHODE ISLAND.

941 James J. (James) Rogers, 108 Summer Street, Central Falls, R. I.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MEMPHIS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1713 Wm. E. Cox, 2024 East McLemore, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TOM GREEN, STATE OF TEXAS.

46 Robert Wilson Walls, Goodwin Hotel, San Angelo, Tex.
92 Temple Rufus Whiteside, Goodwin Hotel, San Angelo, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF YOAKUM, STATE OF TEXAS.

65a John Jackson (J. J.) Smith, Plains, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF ALBANY, STATE OF WYOMING.

868 Percy Pani Epperson, Buford, Wyo.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, STATE OF WYOMING.

1312½ Edwin Culver, care of Mrs. J. B. Culver, Ucross, Wyo.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local boards named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to the effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FLAGLER, STATE OF FLORIDA.

125a Larry Graham (Grahane), Dupont, Flagler County, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

459 Adge Barnes, Marianna, Fla.
454 John Wesley Barrett (Bennett), Route No. 1, Chipley, Fla. (Betts, Fla.).
480 James Brinson (Brunson), Chipley, Fla. (Betts, Fla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

254 George Albut, Winter Garden, Fla.
536 Oscar Atkins, 501 Church Street, Orlando, Fla.
1127 Joseph J. (Joseph John) Brown, Winter Garden, Fla.
777 Hopkins Brown, Church Street, Orlando, Fla.
700 Willie Brown, Conoley, Fla. (Taft, Orange, Fla.).
1263a Henry Chandler, Leesburg, Fla.
817 Austin (Austine) Denning, R. F. D., Maitland, Fla.
970 James Ervine (Ervin), Winter Garden, Fla.
1329 Joshua R. Floyd (Joshua John, Joshua J. Floyd), 501 Division Street, Orlando, Fla.
521 Dan Gibson, Conoley, Fla. (Conley, Taft, Orange, Fla.).
1184 George Gilnlack, 200 Bryant Street, Orlando, Fla.
259 Harold L. (Harold Lawrence) Hayes, Winter Park, Fla.
80a James A. (James Abraham) Humphries (James Humphries, James Humpries), 514 Veach Street, Orlando, Fla.
1333 Porter E. (Porter Elkie) Jackson, Zellwood, Fla.
1229 Preston Jackson, Apopka, Fla.
1161 Peter James, near railroad, bg. S. A. S., Orlando, Fla.
1186 Willie Postell Lee (William P. Lee), Plymouth, Fla.
1007a Joe McZeik, Orange Lake, Fla.
1036 Hildreth Mathis, Oakland, Fla.
1304 Lee Mitchell, 614 Lurie Street (614 Lime Street), Orlando, Fla.
969 Major Molden, Conoley, Fla. (Conoley, Taft, Fla.).
389 William Perkins, Lake Pickett, Fla.
910 Edgar B. Peterson (Edgar Brooks Peterson, E. B. Peterson), Lockhart, Fla.
50 Frank Robinson, Zellwood, Fla.
1213 Willie Royal, general delivery, post office, Orlando, Fla.
370 Tom Small, Zellwood, Fla.
1218 Charles (Charlie, Chas.) Smith, Clarcona, Fla.
841 Ammie Stewart, North Reel, Orlando, Fla. (North Real Street, Orlando, Fla.).
673 Theodore B. Townsend (T. B. Townsend, Theodore Buckley), 22 Terry, Orlando, Fla.
58 Peter Wallace (P. Wallace), 409 Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
530 John H. Williams, Clarcona, Fla.
1310 Sam Williams, 106 West Robinson Avenue, Orlando, Fla.
1178 Arthur Wright, 320 West Robinson Avenue, Orlando, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF GEORGIA.

352 Joe Bailey, Evans, Ga.
973 Henry Frank Blackston, jr. (Blackstone, jr., Blackstone), Harlem, Ga.
839 Esaw (Esau) Boyd, Grovetown, Ga.
75 George Collins, Harlem, Ga. (209 Martin Street, Atlanta, Ga.).
732 Ed Cummings, Appling, Ga.
894 Herbert Hicks (Herbert Moss Hicks), Harlem, Ga.
859 Ed. Jackson (Edd Jackson), Evans, Ga.
532 Elvin Johnson, Grovetown, Ga.
666 Handy Johnson, route 1, Grovetown, Ga.
6 Webster Jones, R. F. D., Evans, Ga.
899 George Medlcok, Appling, Ga.
94 Julian Rowland, Appling, Ga.
718 John Thomas, Harlem, Ga.
127 James Tutt, Evans, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF MACON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1052 Earl Abrahams, 451 Broadway, Macon, Ga.
2322 Elbert T. (Thomas) Allen, 803 William Street, Macon, Ga.
479 Jim M. (Norman, N.) Anderson, Fifth Street, Macon, Ga.
1964 Reese Andrews, 691 Fort Hill, Macon, Ga.
1559 Wm. B. (Bunyon, W. B.) Bailey, 18 Oak Haven Avenue, Macon, Ga.
662 John H. (Henry) Barnes, 253 Forsyth Street, Macon, Ga.
299 Wm. Densin (D.) Barrs, 504 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
2564 Charlie Battle, 263 Fifth Avenue, Macon, Ga.
419 Harris Battle, 157 North Street, Macon, Ga. (1101½ North Seventh Street, Harrisburg, Pa.).
310 Rob't L. Battle, Macon, Ga. (90 Pacheco Troupe, 138 Manrique Street, Havana, Cuba).
2288 Clifford Bell, rear 218 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Ga. (203 Real Estate Trust Building, Washington, D. C., care of Dining Room, Ellisonian Apartments).
240 Lenoad (Glenard) Benefild, 308 Water Street, Macon, Ga. (340 Water Street).
1183 Henry Black, Central of Georgia Railroad yards, Macon, Ga.
72 Charlie Blackmon, Bridge Row, Macon, Ga.
1600 Willie O. (Oscar) Bland, 510 Menard or Maynard Street, Macon, Ga.
1847 Thos. W. (A.) Bouchier, 761 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
2394 Leroy Brooks, 232 Ocmulgee Street, Macon, Ga.
1841 Berry Brown, 521 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1959 Charlie Brown, Macon, Ga. (care of Costella Bros., Senaca, S. C.).
857 Claude Brown, 132 Fourth Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1088 Geo. Brown, Walnut Street, Macon, Ga.
1503 Geo. Brown, Vine Alley, Macon, Ga. (Geo. B. Brown, Ardvines Alley, Macon, Ga.
921 Major Brown, Ben D. Walden Road, Walden Bros., Macon, Ga. (Major Bivin Brown, Ben D. Walden Bont).
1335 Simon S. Brown, 104 New Street, Macon, Ga.
928 James Brownwell (Brownell), 127 Williams Lane, Macon, Ga.
1813 Columbus Calloway, Corner New and Ocmulgee Streets, Macon, Ga. (354 Oak Street, Macon, Ga.).
2436 Joe Campbell (Cambell, Combell), 2 Fort Hill Street, East Macon, Ga (2 Fort Hill Street, Macon, Ga.).
2243 Geo. C. Collins, Macon, Ga. (care of Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio).
1317 John Collins (J. John Collins), 11 Chestnut Street, East Macon, Ga. (Macon, Ga.).
2406 Jim Coolsby (Goolsby), care of R. H. Longster, R. F. D. No. 6, Vienna, Ga.
798 Rob't Cotton, Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
2331 Martin H. (Henry) Crawford, 1008 Main Street, Macon, Ga. (Mitchell Smith Street, box 3, East Macon, Ga.).
234 Willie Cross (Gross), 75 Longs Lane, Macon, Ga. (137 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.).
1796 Charlie Daniels, 320 Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1569 Harrison (Harry, Harry Daniel) Daniels, 753 Fort Hill Street, Macon, Ga.
1187 Joe Daniels (Daniel), 222 Duvold Street, Macon, Ga.
925 Butler Davis, Central of Georgia Railroad yards, Macon, Ga.
2493 Clyde Demps, 824 Ward Street, Macon, Ga.
1425 R. C. Dennis, 511 Ash Street, Macon, Ga. (2430 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.).
2331 Frank Duncan, 357 Pine Street, Macon, Ga.
2234 Garfield Eagle, Ocmulgee River boat, Macon, Ga.
2 William Edison, 198 Lincoln Avenue, Macon, Ga.
2603 Hollis Ellison, 230 Orange Street, Macon, Ga. (Eatonton, Ga.: 104 New Street, Macon, Ga.).
2040 Sam Fair, Macon, Ga. (Hi-Ridge Lumber Co., Estill, S. C.).
710 Henry Ferrell, Macon, Ga. (Baker Street, Macon, Ga.).
521 B. W. Fields, 715 Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
301 Wm. H. (Henry) Flemming, 807 Ocmulgee, Macon, Ga.
1808 John (Jonhnnie, Johnnie) Ford, 319 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
1732 Eugene Frazier, 6 Berkners Alley, Macon, Ga. (Berkmans Alley, Macon, Ga.).
1111 John Frazier, Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
1783 Henry Gibson, 154 Forest Avenue, Macon, Ga.
628 Luther H. C. Gibson, Macon, Ga. (Luther Hartford Columbus Gibson, insurance agent, Washington, D. C.)
1004 Willie (Willie) Gilbert, 133 Jones Street, Macon, Ga. (Andalusia Manufacturing Co., Andalusia, Ala.).
1048 Eddie Giles, 408 Crafts Alley, Macon, Ga.
956 James Glover, 578 Second Street, East Macon, Ga.
1756 L. G. Griffin (L. Griffin, Griffing), 137 Adams Street, Macon, Ga.
1824 James Grimes, 702 Ocmulgee Street, Macon, Ga.
659 Josh Hall, Macon, Ga. (Standard Handle Co., Macon, Ga.).
609 Rob't Hall, Macon, Ga. (Knoxville Power Co., Topoco, N. C.).
1370 Sam Hall, 432 Coes Alley, Macon, Ga.
2381 Wm. Walter (W. W.) Hardin, 20 Mill Dist., Macon, Ga.
41 Oscar Harris, 667 Broadway Street, Macon, Ga. (care American Roller Mill Co., Middleton, Ohio).
109 John Hawkins, 154 Middee Street, Macon, Ga. (174 Midde Street, Macon, Ga.).
1011 Walter Head, 222 Hill Street, P. H., Macon, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 3, Macon, Ga.).
294 Charlie Henry, 112 Thomas Street, Macon, Ga. (1224 Thomas Street, East Macon, Ga.).
233 John Henry, 1224 Thomas Street, E. M., Macon, Ga. (1224 Thomas Street, East Macon, Ga.).
1761 Morris L. (Lawson) Hill, 457 Martha Street, Macon, Ga.
1405 Thomas Hill, 821 Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1622 John Hobby, Central Railroad yards, Macon, Ga.
102 Elijah (Elysha, Eljah) Holland, 536 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
746 Rufus Hollis (Hobbs), 270 Rodgers Avenue, Macon, Ga. (316 Kirkman Street, Nashville, Tenn.
117 Eddie Holmes, 504 New Street, Macon, Ga.
1530 Thos. B. (Bradford) Holt, 205 Arlington Street, Macon, Ga.
1252 Alonzo (Alanzo, Alazzo) Howard, 208 Lynwood Avenue, Macon, Ga.

1957 Frank W. (William) Howard, 262 Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1473 Johnnie W. (Wilson) Hubbard, 119 Richard Street, Macon, Ga.
1186 Nowell S. (Solemon) Hudson (Noel Solomon Hudson), Clinton Road, Macon, Ga.
829 Ed. Jackson, Wall Street, between Alley 1 and 2, Macon, Ga.
2266 James Jackson, 505 Holmes Avenue, Macon, Ga.
805 Wm. Jackson, 305 Ward Street, Macon, Ga.
2026 Julius (Julus) James, 204 Magnolia Lane, Macon, Ga.
679 Earnest Johnson, Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
2343 Joseph Johnson, Macon, Ga. (care G. S. Rd. Co., Fort Payne, Ala.).
1956 Tom Johnson (Jonson), 318 Walnut Street, Macon, Ga.
1213 Will Johnson, 509 Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1144 Willie Johnson, Woodstaulk or Woolfolk Street, Macon, Ga.
2248 David Jolette, Third Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1624 Sam Jones, 635 Broadway, Macon, Ga.
1969 Sam Jones, 228 (229) Madison Street, Macon, Ga.
137 Homnie (Hammie) Jordon, 9 Hill Street, Macon, Ga. (care Lon Wimbush, county chain gang, Macon, Ga.).
1767 Wm. Kitchens (Kichens), Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
1447 Arthur Knight, Ocmulgee River boat, Macon, Ga.
2156 Daniel Laurey (Saurey), Northwest Fifth Street, Macon, Ga.
1684 James Lee, Macon, Ga.
1267 James H. Lenning, Macon, Ga. (663 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.).
1717 Wm. H. (Harvey) Leonard, chain gang, Macon, Ga. (Macon, Ga.).
2389 Green Lester, 150 Parndise Alley, Macon, Ga.
990 Henry Lewis, Georgia Academy for Blind, Macon, Ga.
1891 Herbert Lewis, 276 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
781 James Lewis, 4 Marietta Street, Macon, Ga. (Marietta Street, Macon, Ga.).
1249 West (Wess) Lockett, 2 Schofield Street, Macon, Ga.
1708 Wm. Lowe, 24 Fort Hill Street, Macon, Ga.
2052 Lem McCullas, 352 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
1095 Joe Marshall, 454 Plum Street, Macon, Ga.
2150 Albert M. (Madison) Martin, 221 Elliott Street, Macon, Ga.
988 Jim Meyers (Myers), 18 Las House Lane, Macon, Ga. (305 Gilmore Street, Macon, Ga.).
1541 Alonzo Middlebrooks (Middlerbrooks), 135 Orchard Street, Macon, Ga.
1887 David C. (Clyde, D. Clyde) Miller, Park Hotel, Macon, Ga.
2411 Jas. Clifford Menter, 5 Sholes Street, Macon, Ga.
961 Crutchfield (Bruce) Mitchell, 1048 Fort Hill Street, East Macon, Ga.
908 Will Mitchell, 802 Hazel Street, Macon, Ga.
1801 Cary Mizell, 151 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
2066 Taylor Mooney, 243 Jones Street, Macon, Ga.
1117 Cleveland Moore, Striking Lane, Macon, Ga. (709 Ninth Street Augusta, Ga.).
1671 Leroy Moore, corner Fifth and Mulberry Streets, Macon, Ga.
1343 Wm. H. (Henry, W. Henry) Morgan, 803 Elm Street, Macon, Ga. (830 Plum Street, Macon, Ga.).
414 Doc (Doe) Morris, Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
827 Joe Morris, 213 Elliott Street, Macon, Ga.
1433 Cleveland Nelson, New Street, Macon, Ga.
1366 Joseph Nelson, general delivery, Macon, Ga.
1747 Geo. Osborne (Osbourne), Central of Georgia Railroad yards, Macon, Ga.
435 Willie Patterson, Ocmulgee River boat, Georgia.
2321 Isaac Perry, 7 Spring Street Lane, Macon, Ga.
2440 James J. Perryman (Jrunees, Junes), 316 Corbin Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1528 Houston Ray, 260 Bucklin Alley, Macon, Ga.
1737 Will Ridley, 246 Mitchell Street, Macon, Ga.
1002 Clarence Robinson, 439½ Fourth Avenue, Macon, Ga. (439½ Peachtree Street, Macon Ga.).
1013 Ed. Robinson, 57 Spring Street, Macon, Ga.
2062 Elisha C. Robinson, 247 Madison Street, Macon, Ga.
1977 Joe Robinson, Second Avenue or Second Street, Macon, Ga.
1333 Moses Rouse, 304 Middle Street, P. H., Macon, Ga.
1700 Wm. Lee Roy (Le Roy), 214 Ellis Street, Macon, Ga.
338 Trickie Sam, rear 319 Walnut Street, Macon, Ga.
2405 Slappy Sasey, 526 Second Street, East Macon, Ga.
2602 Charlie Smith, 313 Walnut Street, Macon, Ga.
1929 Eunice Smith, 216 Elliott Street, Macon, Ga.
841 Geo. H. Smith (Hamilton), 152 Fifth Street, Macon, Ga. (1638 Milledgeville Road, Augusta, Ga., 1630 Chestnut Street, Augusta, Ga.).
2223 Walter Smith, 112 Woodliff Street, Macon, Ga.
1483 Henry Stanley, 655 Broadway, Macon, Ga.
2090 Cleveland Stephens, engine house, Fifth Street, Macon, Ga.
1903 Bradley Stewart, 21 Bowman Street, Macon, Ga.
1379 Johnnie Stewart, Ocmulgee River boat, Macon, Ga.
2294 Tom (Thomie) Stewart Macon, Ga.
2226 Rob't Sykes, Macon, Ga.
2169 Charlie Terrell (Terrel), 148 Hazel or Hasle Street, Macon, Ga.
537 Henry Thomas, 10 Spring Street, Macon, Ga.
2059 Willie Thompson, 16 Short Street, East Macon, Ga.
2540 Gus Thornton, 9 Short Street, East Macon, Ga.
1141 Lorenzo Thrweatt, 128 Mutual Avenue, Macon Ga. (309 West Jones Street, Savannah, Ga.).
2392 Charlie Turner, 328 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
848 Fred Walker, 604 Hall Street, Macon, Ga.
1049 Zack Walker, 327 Wolfolk Street, Macon, Ga. (227 St. John's Court, Chicago, Ill.).
2422 Henry Ward, 10 Franks Lane, Macon, Ga.
734 Levin W. (Warren, V.) Ward, Douglas Hotel, Macon, Ga.
407 Willie Ware, Central of Georgia yards, Macon, Ga.
1519 Emmett Warren, 158 Second Avenue, Macon, Ga.
1463 Wm. Washington, 216 Johnson Street, Macon, Ga.
2373 Geo. Waters, 825 Madison Street, Macon, Ga.
44 Thos. Jefferson Webb, 318 First Avenue, Macon, Ga. (819 Third Street, Macon, Ga.).
2533 Rufus (Rufus) Whaly, Macon, Ga. (care McKensey & Bennett, Westminster, S. C.)
2439 Arthur Williams, 204 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
612 Henry Williams, 216 Lynwood Avenue, Macon, Ga.
875 Rob't Williams, Tracy's Lane, Macon, Ga.
1549 Rob't Williams, Macon, Ga.
2031 Sam Williams (William), Frank's Alley, Macon, Ga. (413 Madison Street, Macon, Ga.).
1777 Sam Williams, Tinsley's Alley (Finsley's Alley), Macon, Ga.
2417 Wadley (Waddy) Lane Williams, 150 Washington Street, East Macon, Ga. (1510 Washington Street, Macon, Ga.).
1938 Willie Williams, 415 Mill Street, Macon, Ga. (East Macon, Ga.).
1829 Willie Williams, 12 Hill Street, Macon, Ga.
1676 John Willis, 271 Short Street, Macon, Ga.
2198 Melvin Wilson, Americus, Ga. (Southern Railway section gang, Americus, Ga.).
2023 William Wilson, 921 Lycon or Lincon Avenue, Macon, Ga.
869 Aaron Wimbush, 20 Vineville Avenue, Macon, Ga.
2061 George Wimbush, 814 Highland Avenue, Macon, Ga. (Bibb County Jail).
1215 Ben Woodson, 803 Ocmulgee Street, Macon, Ga.
503 Charlie Wright, Southern Railroad, Marion, Ala. (Macon, Ga.).
2284 John Thos. Wright, 17 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.
2534 Jim Young, 417 Ward Street, Macon, Ga. (2336 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF SAVANNAH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

4280 William Adams, 515 Robert, Savannah, Ga.
2567 Fletcher Aiken, 208 Williams, West Savannah, Ga.
2214 Adam Aikens, 1 Wilson Street Lane, Savannah, Ga.
8786 Charley (Charlie, Charles) Alston, 705 Grinnet (Gwinnett), Savannah, Ga.
472 Lee Alston, 631 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
8862 Henry Anderson, 202 Taylor West, Savannah, Ga.
2321 Sam Anderson, 441 Purse Street, Savannah, Ga.
857 Charles Austin, 38 West Boundry Street, Savannah, Ga.
833 Leonard Austin, 661 West Bryan, Savannah, Ga.
2508 William H. Austin, Savannah, Ga.
1638 Charles Autley (Antley), 605 Oak, Savannah, Ga.
877 Elvin Bailey, 662 Williams, Savannah, Ga.
2057 Benjamin (Ben) Baker, Savannah, Ga.
8205 Horace Baker, 20 Seaboard Avenue West, Savannah, Ga.
2427 Paul Baker, 22 Reed Street, Savannah, Ga. Misdemeanor Convict Camp, Waycross, Ga.
3779 Richard Baker, 330 Broughton, Savannah, Ga.
3883 Sam Barnes, 410 Lumber Street, Savannah ,Ga.
8295 Melvin Beston (Beeton), 2 Raines Street, Savannah, Ga.
1390 James Bell, 512 Bolton Street West, Savannah, Ga.
3821 Richard Bell, 522 Stewart Street West, Savannah, Ga.
576 Wm. Edward Bell, 446 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
1225 Charles (Charlie) Benner, 547 North Charlton Street, Savannah, Ga.
3737 William (Wm.) Bennett, 119 St. Gaul, Savannah, Ga.
883 Frank Berry, 527 Maple Street, Savannah, Ga.
4444 Oscar Billins, 511 Maple Street, Savannah, Ga.
806 Jones Bing (Jonas Bing), 411 West Boundry, Savannah, Ga.
468 Marcellus Bland, 2009 Florence, Savannah, Ga.
714 Mady Blue, 553 Olive Street, Savannah, Ga.
3118 Gilbert Bolling, 1046 New Street, Savannah, Ga.
2046 Charles Bonds, 830 Bolton Street North, Savannah, Ga.
2835 James Bowens (Bowen), 826 Stewart North, Savannah, Ga.
2128 Albert Bradley, 824 West Gwinnett, Savannah, Ga.
2752 Luther Branch, 412 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
2591 Eddie Bresborn, 633 Margarite Street, Savannah, Ga.
3584 George Britton, 221 West Fifty-second Street, Savannah, Ga.
2552 John Broughton (Broden), 110 Anne, Savannah, Ga.
2362 Eugene Brown, 512 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
4156 Frank Brown, 518 40 Lane West, Savannah, Ga.
780 George Brown, Farm Street, Savannah, Ga.
2172 Henry H. (Hector) Brown, 509 West Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
1895 James Brown, 45 Farm Street, Savannah, Ga.
2054 Joe Brown, 508 Duffy Lane West, Savannah, Ga.
8790 Joseph Brown, 1212 Cuyler Street, Savannah, Ga.
1224 Joseph Brown, 634 Hull Street, Savannah, Ga.
4207 Peter Brown (Louisville), 501 Wadley Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
2523 John Brunson, jr., 563 Olive, Savannah, Ga.
1873 George Bryant (Bryan), 109 Loura Street, Savannah, Ga.
3849 John Bryant, 410 Wayne, Savannah, Ga.
1487 Walter Bryant, 2817 Bull, Savannah, Ga.
1287 Emmitt (Emmett, Enimett) Buford, 104 Barbour Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1308 James Burns, 315 Jones West, Savannah, Ga.
1568 Jerry Burton, 516 North Duffy, Savannah, Ga.
261 Lucius Burton, 309 North Jones, Savannah, Ga.
4048 Holly (Hollie) Syms Bush, General Delivery, Savannah, Ga. (410 Berrien, Savannah, Ga.).
1918 William C. Bush, 112 Hull Street west, Savannah, Ga.
3447 Emanuel M. Butler, 521 North Gwinnette Lane, Savannah, Ga.
1440 Daniel Bynes (Byns), 48 Magnolia Street, Savannah, Ga.
1386 Willie Byrd, Savannah, Ga.
3441 George Campbell, 124 Ann Street, Savannah, Ga.
476 William (Willie) Campbell, 622 Park Avenue west, Savannah, Ga.
790 John (Johnnie) Carroll, 417 West Boundry, Savannah, Ga. (205 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.).
1859 Sam Carter, 525 Williams Street west, Savannah, Ga.
1616 Stephen Center, 817 Gwinnett Street Lane, Savannah Ga.
3407 Ernest Chance, 845 Charles Street, Savannah, Ga.
3560 William Chandler, 724 West Henry, Savannah, Ga.
3523 Thomas Chaplin, 125 Ann Street, Savannah, Ga.
95 John S. Chapman (Chatman, Chapmon, Chatmon), Bay Street Extension, Lincoln Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
179 Willie Chisholm, 509 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
1705 Charles Clark (Charlie Clarke), 1204 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
4064 Fred Perry Clark, 516 Forty-first west, Savannah, Ga.
4020 Willie Clark, 634 West Thirty-first, Savannah, Ga.
4356 Lewis Cochran, 619 Delfort west (524 West Broad), Savannah, Ga.
1456 George Coker, 527 Stewart Street west, Savannah, Ga.
4390 James Cominsky (Comiskey), 214 Oglethorpe west, Savannah, Ga.
2874 Marion Crosby, Magazine Street, Savannah, Ga.
877 William (Will) Crosby, Savannah, Ga.
8306 John Cummings, 20 Rhinehart Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
730 Ben Curry, 627 Indian Lane, Savannah, Ga.
34 William Curry, 131 Farm, Savannah, Ga.
8471 Leroy Cuyler, 579 Indian Street (561 William Street), Savannah, Ga.
2559 Robert (Robie) Cuyler, 574 Maple, Savannah, Ga.
1927 Floyd N. Danforth, 912 East Main Street, Savannah, Ga. (Floyd M. Danford, 528 York Street west, Savannah, Ga.).

371 Henry Danforth, 58 Farm Street, Savannah, Ga.
523 John Daniels, 518 Minis Street, Savannah, Ga.
3432 Willie Daniels, 511 Roberts Street, Savannah, Ga.
1310 Eddie Davidson, 622 Oak Street, Savannah, Ga.
2752 Andrew Davis, 567 Olive Street, Savannah, Ga.
2174 Ed. Davis, 523 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
3897 Handy Dalvs (Davis), 561 Union, Savannah, Ga.
4146 Henry Davis, 321 West Boundry, Savannah, Ga.
4186 Jacob Davis, Augusta Road, R. F. D. No. 3, Savannah, Ga.
1195 James Davis, 464 Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
3703 Lonie (Lonnie) Davis, 537 Huntingdon north, Savannah, Ga.
2574 Otis Davis, 331 Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
3577 Reynolds W. (Wenthrop) Davis, 127 Liberty north, Savannah, Ga.
2202 Walter Davis, 614 York Street west, Savannah, Ga.
2565 Walter Davis (Lewis), 585 Roberts Street, Savannah, Ga.
1658 James Days, Four Mile Hill, Savannah, Ga.
3700 John Days, 519 Zubly Street, Savannah, Ga.
745 Joseph Days, 562 West President, Savannah, Ga.
3529 Frank de Loach, 36 Ogeechee Road, Savannah, Ga.
3568 George Emery de Loach, 1111 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga.
3772 Leverinz W. (Wilson) Denby (Dewly), Forty-second and Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
3852 Will Dennis, 552 Bryan Street, Savannah, Ga.
2386 Willie Dennison, 121 West Gaston Street (Dillie Denison, 121 Gaston W.), Savannah, Ga.
2090 William Dixon, 605 North Jones, Savannah, Ga.
3650 Edward Drapeer, 416 Wayne Street, Savannah, Ga.
3449 Pleasant Dreyer, 724 Henry Street, West Savannah, Ga.
623 Clarence Drinks, 618 Gwinnett Street, Savannah, Ga.
2871 La Bruce T. Du Four (Fairchild), 320 Duffy, West Savannah, Ga.
2196 David Wash Edwards, Wades Court 36 and Ogeechee Road, Savannah, Ga.
378a John W. H. Edwards, 454 Berrien, Savannah, Ga.
339 Frank O'Brien Elliott, 607 Russell, Savannah, Ga.
4198 Henry Ellison, 209 Gordon Street Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
2144 Manuel S. Esteves, S. S. *City of Augusta*, Savannah, Ga.
3696 Horace Evans, 8 Milliam Street (8 Milliken Street), Savannah, Ga.
8028 Jim Evans, General Delivery, Florence, S. C. (524 Indian Street, Savannah, Ga.).
3575 Gus Ewins, 8 Milliken, West Savannah, Ga.
2390 Chas. (Charles) Lewis Fally, Savannah, Ga.
1994 Will (Willie) Felder, 618 Wilson Street, West Savannah, Ga.
274 Robert Fickling, 10 Mercer Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3939 Allen Fields, 812 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
1353 Joseph Fields, 122 Warner, Savannah, Ga.
1023 William Fishburn (Fishburne), 1012 Ogeechee Road, Savannah, Ga.
266 Simon Flood, 646 Zubly (Zubly) Street, Savannah, Ga.
1499 Louis (Lewis) Ford, Savannah, Ga.
4276 Sam Ford, 304 North Perry, Savannah, Ga.
4277 Henry Frazier, Gwinnette and North Broad, Savannah, Ga.
3695 John Quivian (Quivare) Frazier, 47 Charles Street, Savannah, Ga.
1820 Chris Freeman, 552 Williams Street, West Savannah, Ga.
1488 Percy Furgeson (Furguson), Marine Hospital, Savannah, Ga.
2812 Randall Futch, 411 York, West Savannah, Ga.
490 Cornelius (Cornullous) Gardner, 411 Gaston, Savannah, Ga.
2065 Willie Garamanay (Gannaway), 8 Mulligan Street, Savannah, Ga.
3254 John Garrett, 651 Grapevine Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3504 John Gatson, 412 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
3112 Jim Gaynor (Jew Gainer), 601 Oak Street, Savannah, Ga.
4291 Archie George, 309 Bolton Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
998 James Gillison, 520 Zubly Street, Savannah, Ga.
1689 John Glenn, 400 West Bolton Street, Savannah, Ga.
158 Willie Goins, 625 Bolton Street Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
1223 Bulley Gordon, Jefferson and Perry, Savannah, Ga.
551 James Gordon (Gordan), 310 Jones, West Savannah, Ga.
1414 Benjamin Graham, 215 Charlton, West Savannah, Ga.
2447 Emanuel Graham, 108 Farm, Savannah, Ga.
2702 Louis Graham, 211 West Oglethorpe, Savannah, Ga.
3973 Elmo (Elmore) Grant, 409 Predergast Street, Savannah, Ga.
718 Isiah Grant, 10 B Street, Savannah, Ga.
1905 Joseph Grant, 632 Grapevine Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1406 Phillip (Philip) Grant, 215 Bull Alley, Savannah, Ga. (Mutual Fertilizer Co.).
8196 Sammy Grant, 121 West Gordon, Savannah, Ga.
2264 Frank Grass (Gross), 716 West Fortieth Street, Savannah, Ga. (716 West North).
124 Joe Gray, 554 Broughton, Savannah, Ga.
1712 Thomas Gray, 457 Tattnall Street, Savannah, Ga.
3553 Ezeplah (Ezekiel, Exkiel) Green, 509 Jefferson Street, Savannah, Ga.
3664 Fred Green, 628 Bryan Street, Savannah, Ga.
1374 James Green, 304 Johnson Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1679 James Green, Savannah, Ga.
3232 Jessie Green, 416 Girard Street, Savannah, Ga.
2324 Joseph Green, 627 Magnolia, Savannah, Ga.
483 Richard Green, 784 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
658 Willie Green, 522 West Gaston, Savannah, Ga.
1405 Lee Griffin, 212 Thirty-first Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
81 Joseph Grimes, 2500 Harden, Savannah, Ga.
488 John Grove, 304 Taylor Street, Savannah, Ga.
181 Robert Hall, 605 West Jones, Savannah, Ga.
2136 Sandy Hall, 611 Thirty-third west, Savannah, Ga.
126 Will Hall, 540 Congress Street west, Savannah, Ga.
1131 Abraham (Abram, Abrm) Hamilton, Savannah, Ga.
3426 James Hamilton, 557 Zubly, Savannah, Ga.
2346 James Frank Hamilton, 45 Smalls (45 Smelts) Courts, Savannah, Ga.
3270 James Reese Hamilton, 2115 Florence, Savannah, Ga.
2723 Willie Hamilton, 11 West Charlton Lane, Savannah, Ga.
1643 James Harley, 555 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
482 Adolphus Harris, 134 Hull Court west (412 Liberty Lane east), Savannah, Ga.
2101 Daniel Harris, 452 Montgomery Street, Savannah, Ga.
382 William Harris, 24 West Pearl, Savannah, Ga.
592 Joseph Hart, 631 Walker Street, Savannah, Ga.
302 Learoy Harvey, 303 Tattnall Street, Savannah, Ga.
1712 Willie Haywod (Willie Heywood), 632 Ott, Savannah, Ga.
2893 William Hazle, 606 Indian, Savannah, Ga.
3738 Octavos (Octavis) Heyward, 537 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
2857 Lawrence Hicks, 575 Orange, Savannah, Ga.
1045 James Henry Hill, 444 Wilson Street, Savannah, Ga.

2009 Sam Hills (Hill), 509 West Duffy, Savannah, Ga.
3082 Thomas Hinkins, 582 Orange, Savannah, Ga.
3806 James Holloway, 612 Gwinnett Lane west, Savannah, Ga. (Watson Hotel, Williamsport, Pa.).
552 Arthur Holmes, 22 West Charlton Lane, Savannah, Ga.
1702 Joseph Holmes, 630 Grapevine Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
825 Luther Holmes, 627 Indian Lane, Savannah, Ga.
2277 Stephey (Stepney) Holmes, 310 West Jones Street, Savannah, Ga.
558 Allen Hooker, 156 William Court, Savannah, Ga.
497 Gus Hooks, 25 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
900 Joseph Huston, 563 Roberts, Savannah, Ga.
3934 Edward Howard, 405 Congress west, Savannah, Ga.
1808 Willie Howell, 511 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
2891 James Huffman, 222 Thirty-first Street Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
9 Richie Hughes, 318 West Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3384 Charley Irvin, 2 Hancock Street, Savannah, Ga.
615 Louis Irvin, 2 Hancock Street, Savannah, Ga.
2150 Malachia Isaac, Port Wentworth, R. F. D., Savannah, Ga.
3678 Willie Isrel, 546 Maple, Savannah, Ga.
2037 Willie (William) Izzard, No. 7 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
3876 Allen Jackson, 110 Walnut Street, Savannah, Ga.
2191 Boss Jackson, 407 Bolton, West Savannah, Ga.
1054 James E. (Edwin) Jackson, 606 West Park Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
4103 George Paul Jacobs, 418 West Hull, Savannah, Ga.
2493 Lawrence Jamerson (Jameson), 631 Roberts Street, Savannah, Ga.
2207 Joseph (Jose) James, 5 Mophus Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1219 Roberty (Robt.) James, Savannah, Ga.
2397 William (Willie) James, 815 Burroughs, Savannah, Ga.
1573 Cornelius (Cornelias) Jenkins, 208 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
3116 Sol Jenkins, 7 Joachin, Savannah, Ga.
848 William Jenkins, 816 Bolton, West Savannah, Ga.
1864 Cleveland Jernigan, 1007 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
1152 Ansel (Ancel) Johnson, Gaston and Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
1130 Charlie Johnson, 429 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
4420 Charlie Lee Johnson, 616½ West Gwinnette Street, Savannah, Ga.
3138 Harry Johnson, 10 Jones Avenue, West Savannah, Ga.
3137 James Johnson, 527 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
3222 Joe Johnson, 444 Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
4027 Mckinley Johnson, 38 Cummings Street, Savannah, Ga.
2755 Robert Johnson (Jackson), 716 Gwinnett, Savannah, Ga.
553 Joseph Joiner, 208 Guerard (Gerrard) Street Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3803 Frank Jones, 23 Jones Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
712 Henry Jones, 623 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
2641 John Henry Jones, 515 Jones, West Savannah, Ga.
2840 Robert Jones, 428 Purse, Savannah, Ga.
1038 Scipio (Sipio) O. Jones, 26 Swail Court, Savannah, Ga.
3132 Will Jones, 501 Bolton Street Lane, Savannah, Ga.
2853 Alford (Alfred) Jordon, 614 Gordon, West Savannah, Ga.
935 Houston Joyce, 826 Bolton, West Savannah, Ga. (817 West Gwinnett Street).
1126 Charles Kelly (Kelley), 416 Broughton Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
798 Edward Kelson, 39 Ann Street, Savannah, Ga.
1288 Walter (W. S.) Kendrick, Pennyworth Island, Savannah, Ga.
51 Albert Kent, 513 Waldburg (528 West Twelfth Street), West Savannah, Ga.
3514 Arthur King, 107 Park Avenue Lane, Savannah, Ga.
2061 Frank King, 439 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
855 Jake Ladson, 530 Indian Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3097 Harry William Lamon, general delivery, Elloree, S. C. (1701 Ogeechee Road, Savannah, Ga.).
3656 Joseph P. (Pickens) Lancaster, Pulaski House, Bull Street, Savannah, Ga.
66 Captain Law, 816 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga.
3221 James Lawrence, Fifty-sixth Street, Savannah Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga.
2433 Bennie R. (Russell Bennie) Lester, 727 Magnolia, Savannah, Ga.
471 Lloyd McHarvey Lester, 610 Huntingdon Street, Savannah, Ga.
3355 Fred Cloid Levant, 509 Maple, Savannah, Ga.
3246 Rowland Levine, 521 Harris Street, Savannah, Ga.
4225 Frank Lewis, 312 Jefferson Street, Savannah, Ga.
1597 George Lewis, 33 Jones Lane (411 West Boundary Street), Savannah, Ga.
3903 George Lewis, 411 West Boundary (33 Jones Street), Savannah, Ga.
734 Joe Lewis, 805 Louisville Road, Savannah, Ga.
2498 Prince Lewis, Stewart, Savannah, Ga.
549 William Lewis, 523 Jones, West Savannah, Ga.
3141 Benjamin (Ben) Lingo, 548 Stewart Street, Savannah, Ga.
2944 Otis Lokey, 623 Fortieth Street Lane, Savannah, Ga. (Northumberland, Pa.).
3976 Levy Lyons, 628 West Bollon (Bolton), Savannah, Ga. (care Geo. E. Keller, Boston, Mass.).
166 Isiah McCalester (McCallster), 328 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
1091 Arthur McCoy, 512 Ell Street, Savannah, Ga.
697 Beny (Benjamin) McDonald, 702 Waldburg Lane, Savannah, Ga.
2290 Cornelius (Cornellus H.) McKane, 835 Kline, Savannah, Ga.
2965 Burley McLennon, 24 Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
1420 George Alexander Mack, 578 Stewart Street, Savannah, Ga.
2923 Jeffrey Mackey, 552 Congress Street (655 Silver Street), Savannah, Ga.
2943 Edward Macon, Broughton and A Streets (West Savannah), Savannah, Ga.
3749 Joe Malin, Savannah, Ga.
3578 John Maner, 639 Olive Street, Savannah, Ga.
2758 William Manigo, 107 Walnut, Savannah, Ga.
2907 Edmand (Edmond) Mark, Savannah, Ga.
3372 Alex Marshall, 813½ West Huntingdon Street, Savannah, Ga.
3842 Thomas Martell, 142 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
2310 Joseph James Matthews (Mathews), 810 West Thirty-fifth Street, Savannah, Ga.
2264 Willie Matthews (Willie Mathews), 138 Wilson Street, Savannah, Ga.
2419 Leo Melvin, 561 Broughton Street, West Savannah, Ga.
2820 Henry Middleton, 521 Harris Street, West Savannah, Ga.
2515 Paul Alex (Alexander) Milledge, 816 Gwinnet Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
2682 Foster Miller, 418 Perry Street, Savannah, Ga.

231 Horace C. Miller, 44 West Boundry, Savannah, Ga. (11 Wilson Street Lane, between Jones and Berrien, Savannah, Ga.).
1464 J. W. Miller, Savannah, Ga.
408 James Willie Minton, 2 B Street, Savannah, Ga.
3891 David Mitchell, 104 Thirty-fourth Street Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
2938 Israel Jones Mitchell, 552 Minor Street, Savannah, Ga.
1159 Louis Mitchell, 13 Bay Street Lane, West Savannah, Ga.
4264 Tillman Mitchell (can't tell), Savannah, Ga.
1877 James Mobley, 413 Congress West, Savannah, Ga.
133 Mathew Moody, 1221 Elliot, Savannah, Ga.
92 George Thompson (Thomson) Moore, 629 Henry West, Savannah, Ga.
2376 Lewis (Louis) Moore, 526 West Stuart Street, Savannah, Ga.
4196 Johny (Jony, Johnny) Morgan, 516 Girard Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3717 John Morse, 447 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
4157 Frank Moss, 514 Bryan Street (574 Bryan Street), Savannah, Ga.
2014 James Moultrie, Broughton West, Savannah, Ga.
797 David Moye, 615 Bay West, Savannah, Ga.
1046 Moses Murphy (Murray), 314 President West, Savannah, Ga.
115 Robert Myers, 125 Russel Street, Savannah, Ga.
3620 Robert Naylor, 2117 Florence Street, Savannah, Ga.
2260 James Neely, 521 Minis Street, Savannah, Ga.
3360 Eugene Nesbitt, 58 Peasley Street (58 Beasely Street), Orangeburg, S. C.
2821 Robert Newton, 521 West Harris, Savannah, Ga.
28 Charlie Nixon, 556 Bryan Street, Savannah, Ga.
1723 Howard Northrup, 109 Walnut Street, Savannah, Ga.
3792a Charles Palmer, 721 Harrisoff Street, Savannah, Ga.
892 D. Pauls, steamship City of Augusta, Savannah, Ga.
2663 Julius Parker, 538 Harriett Street, Savannah, Ga.
3257 Henry Patton, 528 Minis, Savannah, Ga.
305 Rufus Patterson, 660 Union, Savannah, Ga.
957 Wm. Clark (William Clarke) Pattillo, 314 Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
3305 John Peacock, 564 Huntingdon Street, Savannah, Ga.
460 Charles Peel (Charlie Pell), 410 Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
508 John Perdue, 409 Pendergass (Prendergast), Savannah, Ga.
4096 Charles (Charlie) Perry, 509 Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
3227 Adolphus Pinkney (Pinkney, Puickney), 723 Park Avenue Lane West, Savannah, Ga.
1842 Charles (Charlie) Pinkney, 1912 Ogeechee, Savannah, Ga.
1988 Thomas W. Pittman, 607 Center Street, Savannah, Ga.
4109 John Pletes, 2007 Harden, Savannah, Ga.
122 James Polmert, 650 West Berrien, Savannah, Ga.
4281 Willie Pope, 536 Oglethorpe Street, Savannah, Ga.
1472 Chris Porter, 341 Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
1188 Moses Porter, 424 Guerard, Savannah, Ga.
2272 Osbay Porter, 118 St. Gaul Street, Savannah, Ga.
1814 Gilbert Powell, 616 Hull West, Savannah, Ga.
2940 Henry Powell, Savannah, Ga.
2084 Joe Powers, 111 Fahm Street (111 Forty-seventh Street), Savannah, Ga.
389 Wallace Prior, 508 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
536 Alonzo Pugh, 547 West Bay, Savannah, Ga.
983 Edward Quarterman, jr., 629 Thirty-second Street West, Savannah, Ga.
713 John Raedolph (Randolph), 511 Charles Street, Savannah, Ga.
2549 Carl Reaner, 528 Indian Street, Savannah, Ga.
264 William (Willie) Richards, no address, Savannah, Ga.
3600 Clarence Richardson, 403 Bryan Street West, Savannah, Ga.
3460 Mark Richardson, 509 Minis Street, Savannah, Ga.
1982 Joseph Robbins, 530 Stewart, Savannah, Ga.
1740 Eugene Roberts, 227 Berrien, Savannah, Ga.
3044 Henry (Harry) Roberts, 1012 Elliott Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1949 James Roberts, 501 Wadley Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3765 Joseph Roberts, 569 Oliver Street, Savannah, Ga.
70 Johnie Robinson, McAlphin Quarters, Savannah, Ga.
4434 Joseph E. Robinson, 1218 Jefferson Street, Savannah, Ga.
1660 Sam Robinson, 421 South, Savannah, Ga.
3752 Sam Robinson, 120 St. Gaul Street, Savannah, Ga.
1125 Albert Rohn, 616 Congress West, Savannah, Ga.
3439 John Rowland, 342 Barbour Avenue West, Savannah, Ga.
494 John Royal, 909 Elliott Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
570 Fred Russell, 551 West B, Savannah, Ga.
1641 Henry Sanders, 419 Purse Street, Savannah, Ga.
1958 Tom Sanders (Sonders, Saunders), 11 Wilson Street (11 Wilson Lane, West), Savannah, Ga.
2034 Oliver Saulner, 123 Gordon, West, Savannah, Ga.
3245 Canty Scaife, 631 Cohen Street, Savannah, Ga.
1315 Sam Scott, 613 Joachim Street, Savannah, Ga.
1977 Samuel Scott, 119 West Broughton Lane, West, Savannah, Ga.
696 Walter Scott, 435 Carrard (Gerond) Lane, Savannah, Ga.
1953 Willie Scruggs, 323 Burroughs, Savannah, Ga.
2829 William Sylvester Searles, 719 Forty-fourth Street, West, Savannah, Ga.
3085 Sam Sheppard, 549 Jones, West, Savannah, Ga. (care Sulphur Mining & Railroad Co., Mineral, Va.).
4159 John Shogg (Shoigg), 655 Grapevine Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
356 Ed Simmons, 327 West Boundary Street, Savannah, Ga.
1980 George (Josh) Sinclair, box 105, Louisville Road, Savannah, Ga.
1587 Charles Singleton, 319 Harris, West, Savannah, Ga.
543 Charles Singleton, West Boundary Court, Savannah, Ga.
1703 David Singleton, 509 York Street, Savannah, Ga.
3039 Henry Singleton, 561 Zubler (Zubly) Street, West, Savannah, Ga.
2968 William Singleton, 717 Bismark, Savannah, Ga.
2569 Louis Small (Lewis Smalls), 206 Liberty Street, West, Savannah, Ga.
2183 Peter Small, 38 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
3665 Willie Small, 514 President, West, Savannah, Ga.
1660 Durham Smith, 6 Hanover, Savannah, Ga.
2407 Enich (Enick, Enick) Smith, 449 Jones, West, Savannah, Ga.
3011 George Smith, 712 Russell, Savannah, Ga.
4107 George Smith, 914 Gordon Street, West, Savannah, Ga.
997 George Smith, 210 Hall, West, Savannah, Ga.
1914 Gowdy Smith, 504 Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
1353 Hoste Smith, 447 Walker, Savannah, Ga.
979 Jas. (Jesse) Frank Smith, Louisville Road, near Eagle Manufacturing Co., Savannah, Ga.
2518 Jasper Smith, 715 Bolton, West, Savannah, Ga.

2825 John Smith, 227 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
372 Ollie Smith, 45 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
3101 Prince Smith, 23 Popular Street, Savannah, Ga.
1855 Robert Smith, Evans County chain gang, Claxton, Ga.
2926 Randolph Smoke, 605 York, Savannah, Ga.
3304 John Smokes, 416 Gordon Street, West Savannah, Ga.
102 Isaac (Isac) Snipe, 557 Williams Street (551 Pine Street), Savannah, Ga.
1222 Willis Snoutden, 509 President, West, Savannah, Ga.
1063 Roy Solcums (Solcum), 520 Charles, Savannah, Ga.
46 John W. Spaulding, 520 Stewart, Savannah, Ga.
675 Alexander (Alex) Stafford, Savannah, Ga.
1885 Thomas Stanley, 2810 Whitaker, Savannah, Ga.
2933 Walter Stephens (Stevens), 561 Oak, Savannah, Ga.
1724 Clarence Stevens, 810 West Broad, Savannah, Ga.
251 Richard Stevens, 605 Oak Street, Savannah, Ga.
1210 John Francis Stiles, 644 West Forty-first Street, Savannah, Ga.
262 John Henry Stucker, 576 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga. (302 West Waldburg).
3663 William-Lee Suber, 914 Borroughes, Savannah, Ga.
433 Robert Sumter, 114 Walnut Street, Savannah, Ga.
1267 William Swift, Ellen Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3329 John Taptin, 313 Wilson Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3071 Eddie Taylor, 521 West Waldburg, Savannah, Ga.
4140 Frank Taylor, 813 Elliot (Elliott) Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1265 John Taylor, 707 Broughton West, Savannah, Ga.
2701 Johnie (Johnnie) Taylor, 702 Waldburg Lane West, Savannah, Ga. (113 Ann Street, Savannah, Ga.).
165 Domebus (Dunebus, Domebels) Theodoron, Steamer *City of Augusta*, Savannah, Ga.
1273 Dave Thomas, 108 Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
1775 Harrison Thomas, 117 Indian, Savannah, Ga.
1807 Robert Thomas, 511 Duffy Lane West, Savannah, Ga.
2223 Sam Thomas, 410 Charlton Street West, Savannah, Ga.
2247 Philx Thornton, 328 Larch Street Lane West, Savannah, Ga.
1903 James Thorpe, 21 Bryan Street Court, Savannah, Ga.
8416 Frank Tindall (Tindele), 519 Guerard Street, Savannah, Ga.
2006 Ebenezer Tolbert, 417 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
2390 James Tome, 639 Bryan Street West, Savannah, Ga.
3045 Hanery Turner (Henry Turner), 273 Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
3666 Johnie (Johnnie) Tyler, 814 Gwinnette Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3983 Moses Tyler, 609 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
4163 Isiah Ulsey, 529 Berrien Street, Savannah, Ga.
2140 Jos. (Joseph) Wade, 515 Fortieth Street, Savannah, Ga.
323 John Wadkins, Savannah, Ga.
1454 James Walker, 533 Jones Street West, Savannah, Ga.
4062 Mack (Mac) Walker, 515 Bryan west, Savannah, Ga.
1675 Samuel (Sam) Walker, 583 William, Savannah, Ga.
1841 Paul Walker, 118 Gwinnett Lane west, Savannah, Ga (109 Gordon Street, Savannah, Ga.).
414 William (Willie) Walker, 412 Place west, Savannah, Ga. (care County Jail, Detroit, Mich.
4199 Willie Walker, 413 Perry west, Savannah, Ga.
733 Earl E. (C) Wallace, 12 West Thirty-seventh, Savannah, Ga.
3128 William Waller (Walker), 12 Lumber Court, Savannah, Ga.
3971 Jacob Ward, Grapevine Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
1607 Willis Warner, 324 Perry Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
701 Porter Warren, Thirty-first and Ogeechee Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3098 Arthur Washington, 609 Maple Street Lane, Savannah, Ga.
4509 George Washington, 31 Jones Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
4315 George Washington, 724 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
2639 John Washington, 610 Harrison, Savannah, Ga.
769 Robert Washington, 523 Oak, Savannah, Ga.
4422 Willie H. (Henry) Watson, 1632 Joachim (Jachens) Court, Savannah, Ga.
1252 Edd (Ed) Watts, 547 West Congress Street, Savannah, Ga.
3669 Primus Way, 516 West Thirty-fourth Street, Savannah, Ga.
3688 George Wener (Wauar), John and Montgomery, Savannah, Ga.
1187 Adolphus West, 536 Stewart, Savannah, Ga.
1577 James White, Cor. Bernard and Bryan, Savannah, Ga.
1413 James Samuel Wilcher, 821 Gwinnett Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
2710 Green Wilcox, 527 Charles, Savannah, Ga.
4461 Murdock L. (Lewis Murdock) Wilcox, 408 Barnard Street, Savannah, Ga.
261 Alfred Williams, 37 Barber Avenue, Savannah, Ga.
3746 Clarence Williams, 305 Gordon Street Lane west, Savannah, Ga.
4085 Ed. Williams, 513 Congress west, Savannah, Ga.
2970 Ed Williams, Savannah, Ga.
2356 Elisha Williams, 432 Purse Street west (Augusta Road), Savannah, Ga.
1017 Eugene Williams, 413 West Balton Lane, Savannah, Ga.
3585 Frank Williams, 253 West Boundary, Savannah, Ga.
3048 Harry Williams, 429 Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
925 Henry Williams, 407 Forty-eighth Street west, Savannah, Ga.
3052 Isaac (Isaac S.) Williams, 413 Perry west, Savannah, Ga.
3036 James (Jonas, Jim) Williams, 562 Mills (524 West Broad Street), Savannah, Ga.
1540 James Williams, Prendergast Lane, Savannah, Ga.
863 James (Jonas) Williams, 562 Mill Street (524 West Broad Street), Savannah, Ga.
2060 John Henry Williams (Welliams), 514 Lumber, Savannah, Ga.
3065 Oscar Williams, 613 Jones west, Savannah, Ga.
794 Reuben (Rueblu) Williams, Savannah, Ga.
972 Robert Williams, 11 Farm, Savannah, Ga.
681 Sam Williams, 558 Bryan Street west, Savannah, Ga.
2861 Samuel (Samie) Williams, 836 Gwinnett (Gwinesse) Street, Savannah, Ga.
4442 Willie Williams, 111 Oglethorpe Avenue west, Savannah, Ga.
2704 Moses (Mose) Willis, 577 Mills, Savannah, Ga.
809 Arthur Wilson, 1615 Burrows Street, Savannah, Ga.
3518 Beunie Wilson, 307 Taylor Street (510 Huntingdon west), Savannah, Ga.
1228 Eugene Wilson, 513 Harris Street west, Savannah, Ga.
1996 Joseph Banks (J. B.) Wilson, 404 State west, Savannah, Ga.
1912 Israel (Iseral) Winkler, 5 York Street, Savannah, Ga.
1891 Joseph Augustus Wise, 111 Lumber Street (619 West York Street), Savannah, Ga.
1671 John Wright, 316 Stone, Savannah, Ga.
2500 William Wright, 328 Lorch Lane, Savannah, Ga.
1160 Alexander N. (Nathaniel) Young, 915 Burroughs, Savannah, Ga.
2826 Charles Young, 505 Jones west, Savannah, Ga.
1134 Morris Young, 212 Arnold Street, Savannah, Ga.

3951 Rufus Young, 107 Lumber Street, Savannah, Ga.
2508 Walter Young, 709 Bolton west, Savannah, Ga.
3249 Walter Young, 360 Walker, Savannah, Ga.
466 Walter E. (Ellsworth) Zimmerman, 204 Hull west, Savannah, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 47, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

5296 James Craig Hill, 129 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF DES MOINES, STATE OF IOWA.

409 Shirley Ash, East Des Moines, general delivery, Iowa.
1808 Archie Berger, 405 Southeast Nineteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
527 Bob Brown, 304 East Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
637 Teddy Edward Brown (Teddy E. Brown), 304 Racoon Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
2207 Donatrano (Donaciano, Donatiano, Donatio) Carrizales, 816 East Grant (816 East Grand), Des Moines, Iowa.
1019 Albert David Eaglen (Albert D. Eaglen), 205 East Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2537 Andrew Ford, Des Moines, Iowa.
12 William Fry, Des Moines, Iowa.
379 George M. Gestvang (Geo. M. Giestvang), East Twenty-eighth and Kinsey Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1068 Loren Lee Gilbert, Des Moines, Iowa.
2425 James Gilday, 208 East Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1627 Edward Gillespie (Gillispie), 602 First Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
289 James Hanson (Hansen), Des Moines, Iowa.
294 Samuel (8nm) Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa.
287 Charles Jones, 200 East Second, Des Moines, Iowa.
1719 James F. McCarthy, 416 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
1537 Lewis Grizzle McFalls, 116 Ridge Street, Des Moines, Iowa (Lewis G. McFalls, Ninth and Park, Thompson Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa).
162 Geo. McCain Merrill (George Merrill, Geo. McCain), Des Moines, Iowa.
2232 Thomas E. Miller, 508 Lyon, Des Moines, Iowa.
1558 Archie C. Morrison, 520 East Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2194 Chester Pryor, West Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
1998 Maurice Francis Robinson (Maurice F. Robinson), 1520 Maple Des Moines, Iowa.
1278 Dan Riems (Reims, Reems), 606 Southeast Eighth, Des Moines, Iowa.
2380 Terrence Powdley Rose (T. P. Rose, Terrence P. Rose), 1202 Buchanan, Des Moines, Iowa.
795 Robert Rowe, 600 Chestnut, Des Moines, Iowa.
738 Joe Smith, 214 East Fourth Street., Des Moines, Iowa.
1120 Senry (Slim) Stockbauer (Suny Stockbawer), 1008 Southeast Shaw., Des Moines, Iowa.
2330 Herbert A. Taylor (Herbert Allen Taylor), 702 West Second Street., Des Moines, Iowa.
2341 Austin Webb, Des Moines, Iowa.
2594 Archie Frank VanAlstyne (Archie W. VanAlstine), 1006 Pennsylvania Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
2721 Lewis Vogt, 844 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
2600 John S. Waters, 321 East Wall Street (Walnut Street), Des Moines, Iowa.
241 Michel (Michael) Williams, 219 East Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
922 Richard Williams (William), 94 East Sixteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BIG STONE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

280 Harvey Ernest Campbell, Box 260, Clinton, Minn.
809 Stanley Lillis, Beardsley, Minn.
367 Charles Lee Powell, Ortonville, Minn. (Charley Lee Powell, Roundup, Mont.).
496 Daniel Sollazzo (Daniel Salazzo), Ortonville, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF DULUTH, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

2953 Thomas Akay (Thomas Akey), 2821 West Huron Street, Duluth, Minn. (Thos. Akay, 519 Twenty-first Avenue, West Duluth, Minn.)
1819 Carl Richard Anderson, 2801 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
344 Tver Anderson, 2806 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
8204 Joseph Ballantini, Box 910, Virginia, Minn. (1113 Commonwealth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.).
1991 Harrt Barnes (Harry Barnes), 9502 House Street, Duluth, Minn.
167 Nick Basovich (Nick Bosovich), Concrete, Wash.
819 Matt Belobrk (Bilobrk), 306 South Fifty-ninth Street, Duluth, Minn.
1590 Wm. Bell, 1519 Ninety-eighth Avenue, Duluth, Minn. (William Bell, Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Miss.)
1461 Axel Bertlin, 122 North Sixty-first Avenue (614 South Sixty-fourth Avenue), West Duluth, Minn.
3151 Ilija Blecich (Blecich, Iliga Blecici), 14 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
24 Raymond Botsford, 312 South Sixty-third Avenue West, West Duluth, Minn.
2812 Carl Alfred Carlstrom, Ne. No. Van Club, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
8193 Peter Ceirvit (Pete Ceirvit), 1537 Ninety-sixth, New Duluth, Minn. (Peter Cwrit, 1537 Ninety-sixth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.)
2489 Peter Chioris, 1403 Ninety-ninth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (Chester, Pa.).
400 Emmet Davis, Ninety-eighth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (Ninety-eighth Avenue West and Crystylind, North Duluth, Minn.).
1547 Ernest Duffy, 3019 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
638 Bernard Erjavec (Erjavac), 221 Ninety-seventh Avenue West, Duluth, Minn. (Bernard Erjavec, Johnstown, Pa.)
1006 Michael Francis Green (Michael Francis Greene), Lemont's camp, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
2415 Nick Grgurovich (Nik Grgurovich), 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
1719 James H. Griffin, 1419 Ninety-ninth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1730 Angelo Gularas, 1315 Ninety-ninth Avenue West (1508 One hundred and first Avenue West), Duluth, Minn.
593 Velisa Gurovich, 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
8611a Emil William Hermson, sailor the year around C. W. Parguey, P. S. S. (Co. Soo St. Me.) (Emil W. Hermson, care of steamer *Uranus*, Marine Post Office, Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.).)
1812 Ole Howe, Lamonts Camp, Morgan Park, Minn.
229 George Ioanon (George Ivanson), Morgan Park Camps N. 6, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
410 Andrew Jacobson, 6 North Fifty-third Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
697 Wm. Johnson (William Johnson), Duluth, Minn. (Burquist Bros., Duluth, Minn.).
1055 Lazar V. Jovanovich (Lazar U. Jovanovich), 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
1181 George Kiben, 14 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
732 Geo. Franklin Klug (George Franklin Klug, 2801 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
3040 Peter John Kinnunen (Peter Jank Kinnunen), 322 South Fifty-eighth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
988 Paul Kladis, 1421 Ninety-seventh Avenue West (1421 Ninety-seventh Avenue), Duluth, Minn.
1923 Adolph Kotka, 120 North Sixty-fifth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
1251 Mike Krevich, 311 South Fifty-seventh Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
695 Louis Larson, 4221 West Eighth Street, Duluth, Minn.
710 Stoyan Lazoff, 1405 Ninety-eighth Avenue West, Duluth, Minn.
2452 Paul Lebloda (Paul Lebodia), Ne. No. Van Club, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
930 Leo John Leger (Leo J. Leger), 2819 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.
1045 Rue Andy Long, general delivery, Highland, Kans. (5103 Main Street, Duluth, Minn.).
1442 John McCauley (John Macauley, John McCaulay), 55b Third Street, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
977 John Makin (John Mackin), 9606 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
2171 Chas. Manzie (Charles Menzie), Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn. (Charles Negle, 1530 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.)
641 Peter Mavrich (Peter Mavrick), La Monte Camp, Morgan Park, Minn.
331 Geo. Menzie, 1617 Commerce Street, Flat 8, Gary, Ind. (George Menzie, Forrest City, Ark., Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn.).
2729 Loukas John Melona (Melons) (Loukas John Milona) 1403 Ninety-ninth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.).
1586 Euclid J. Morrison (Euclid Joe Morrison) 2801 West Sup Street, Duluth, Minn. (132 Eleventh Avenue, West Duluth, Minn.)
690 Carl Jacob Nelson, Tremont House, Washburn, Wis. (Lamonte's Boarding House, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.).
817 Samuel Nelson, Mesaba Cars, Duluth, Minn. (412 Cedar Avenue, Mpls., Minn.).
2100 Walter Nowaeryk, 210 Gilbert Street, Duluth, Minn.
518 Hushel Ousley (Hushell Ousley), 1505 One Hundred and Third Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
38 Geo. Panourgeas (George Panourgeous), 1402 Ninety-ninth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
2186 Anthony Pappas, 1419 Ninety-seventh Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn. (1403 Ninety-ninth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.).
1003 Offa B. Parrette (Offa Brantley Parrette), 116 North Sixty-fifth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
750 Roy H. Parrette (Roy Harrison Parrette), 116 North Sixty-fifth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
786 Anton Penca, 1431 One Hundred and Second Street, Duluth, Minn.
2210 Radoje Mizoe Peronich (Radoja Mizoe Perenich, Radoje Misow Peronich, Radoje M. Peronich), 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
265 John Perry, 2422 West Eleventh Street, Duluth, Minn. (105 Vernon Street, Duluth, Minn.).
647 Per Erick Person, 207 Gilbert Street, Duluth, Minn.
31 Emil Matthias Peterson, 3926 West Fifth Street, Duluth, Minn.
1919 Clarence Wm. Powell, 91 D-Second Street, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn. (64 East Fifteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.).
657 Alfred Prestabnak (Alfred Prestabak), New Duluth, Duluth, Minn.
1622 Benj. Reichenstein, Lamonts Camp, Morgan Park, Minn. (Benjamin Reichenstein, Lamont Camp Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.).
83 Howard V. Riley, 1541 Ninety-sixth Avenue, West, Gary, Minn. (Langdon, N. Dak.).
1523 Robert Robertson (Robt. Robertson), 820 Fifty-seventh Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
264 Blazo Saranovich, 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
39 Stanco Saranovich, 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
1498 Cornelius Schanzer, 5712 Main Street, Duluth, Minn.
1558 Hubert N. Schumacher (Hubert Nicholas Schumacher), 2801 West Sup. Street, Duluth, Minn.
1189 Julius Sims, 1419 Ninety-ninth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn. (314 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2802 Oscar Smith, Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn.
2956 Martin Solvedt, Cumberland Hotel, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada (Martin Soltvedt, 209 North Fifty-second Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.).
856 Ole Edward Strand, 307 North Fifty-third Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
2347 Hajlmer Strandberg (Hjalmer Strandberg), 307 North Fifty-third Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
769½ Adolf Stubinski, Hopkins Park Camp, No. 6, Duluth, Minn. (Address General Delivery, Duluth, Minn.).
113 Sam Tagas, 1512 One Hundred and First Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
885 Rudolph Thompson, Home Restaurant, Commonwealth Avenue, Duluth, Minn. (Rudalph Thompson, Home Restaurant, Duluth, Minn.).
155 John Thompson, 317 North Fifty-eighth Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
143 Gustav A. Thoren, 4 North Fifty-ninth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn. (G. Adolph Toren, Coeur-d' Alene, Spokane, Wash. Coeur d' Alene, Idaho).
2420 Harold Tornstrom, 4005 Halifax Street, Duluth, Minn.
126 Victor Torslolo, Lamonts Camp, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.
1790 Milon Velimirovic, 9910 Court Street, Duluth, Minn.
2836 Jovan Velimirovich, 1427 One Hundred and First Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
2061 Samuel Waters, 1536 Ninety-seventh Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
8239 Robert Webster, 301 Ninety-ninth Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.
188 Charles Wilson (Charlie Wilson), 4538 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (C. Wilson, 1544 Ninety-seventh Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn.).
206 Emil Yellcich, 1311 One Hundred and First Avenue, West, Duluth, Minn. (Emil Yellcich, Fifty-fifth Avenue, West Allis, Milwaukee, Wis.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KANDIYOHI, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

119 Roy (Ray) Baker, Hawick, Minn.
200 Nels Benson, Bird Island, Minn.
1660 Otto Ottoson (Ottosen), Svea, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAC QUI PARLE, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

337 Hans Grytland Anderson (Hans Gritland Anderson), Madison, Minn.
1754a Henry Richard Cashion (Richard Henry Cashion, Richard Henry Cashon, Richard H. Cashion), Madison, Minn.
1515a Jack Wuln Hart (Jack Quin Hart, Jack Har(), Dawson, Minn.
192 Rudolph Larson, Madison, Minn.
1030 Howard Reynolds, Morris, Minn.
1752a Emil Otto Terfield (Emil Otto Therfield, Emil O. Therfield), Boyd, Minn.
1074a Theo Gilbert Torason (Theo Gilbert Thorson), Cornell, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1964 Peter Olai Boe, 3200 Nicolett Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
555 John Wm. (John William, J. W.) Clark, 2944 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
2848 Sherman B. Cowen, 3105 Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.
2835 Wm. G. (William G., W. G.) Foster, 9 West Twenty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (2200 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis).
294 Edward Grossman, 520 West Thirty-first Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2786 Harold Waldemar Hausen (or Hansen), 3115 First Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1570 John Hanson, 11 East Twenty-seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (care Day Bros., 3540 Thirteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3026 Chas. Virgil (Charles Virgel) Haynes, 3344 Colfax Street, South Minneapolis, Minn.
713 Eli E. (Eli Elijah) Hill, 25 West Twenty-ninth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
425 Louis E. (Louis Eugene) Jacobs, 623 East Thirty-second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
3728 Samuel Jenkins, 2834 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3539 Arnold Floyd (Arnold F.) Jensen, 400 East Twenty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Gopher Toy & Novelty Co., City).
323 Erick Johnson, 3121 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3255 Wm. Azwl (William Axel) Johnson, 2912 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
3048 Michael Kelly, 2644 Colfax Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
1882 Noah Moss (Noah M.) Kemp, 2429 Fourth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn. (3447 State Street, care Barber Shop, Chicago, Ill.).
3662 Mathl L. (Walter Theofil, Walter T., Mathe T.) Norquist, 1221 West Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2610 Olaf Geo. (Olaf George) Olson, 504 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
4073 Albert W. Smith, 315 West Twenty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Chamber of Commerce—Quinn Shepardson Co.).
505 James Knox (James K.) Taylor, 2834 Fifth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
3960 Frank Vaughn, 2921 Third Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1558a Dewey L. Blair, 61 Summer Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
1275 Paul Boholm, 3017 Second Street west, Minneapolis, Minn.
407 Glenn E. Buckley (Glen Earl Buckley), 3338 Thomas Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
134 Claus Carlson, 3423 Aldrich Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
175 William Arthur Delly (William A. Delly), 2707 Newton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1277 Lloyd L. Eagon (Lloyd Lafayette Engon), 3219 Lowry Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1033 Ludwig Haglund (Ludwig Hoglund), 2344 Aldrich Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
1400 Samuel M. King (Samuel Martin King, Sam M. King), Hopewell Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
148 Edmond H. Kohl (Edmund M. Kohl), 2644 Colfax north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1760b Fred LaPlante (F. La Plant), 2915 North Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
2025 Harold Robert Niccum (Harold Robt. Niccum), 4519 Knox Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
766 John Osnund (John Ostlund), 3841 Aldrich Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.
1912b Wesley A. Penny (Wesley Ames Penney, W. A. Penney), 3656 Dupont Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
508 Raymond Quinn (Raymond Alvord Quinn, Raymond A. Quinn), 3010 Penn north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1821 Teido Rammertz (Gsides Ramnirez), 4100 Railroad Yards north, Minneapolis, Minn. (Gsidro (Isidro) Ramirez), 4100 River Road north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1679 Syver Rasmussen (Syver Ramsuessen), 2955 Aldrich Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
1036b Fritz W. F. Schuppel (Fritz Wm. F. Schuppel), 4039 Girard Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
2276b Loren Van Buskirk, 3707 Girard Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.; Stillwater, Minn. (Minneapolis State Prison).
274 Arthur G. Widlund (Arthur Gustav Widlund), 4036 Sixth Street north, Minneapolis, Minn.
674 Felix Zabels, 4100 River Soo Railroad Yards, Minneapolis, Minn. (Felix Zabala (Zabals), 4100 River north, Minneapolis, Minn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MURRAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

180 Willie Akerman (Willie Ackerman), Tracy, Minn.
1295 Hugo Buggeman (Buggemun, Buggemore), Currie, Minn.
987 Oscar Hanson (Oscar Lewig Henson, Oscar Ludwig Harson, Oscar Lewig Hensen), Iona, Minn.
384 John D. Lee (John Lee), Fulda, Minn.
6 Morls Nelson, Walnut Grove, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1122 Lee Arsman (Arzman), 242 Grove Street, St. Paul, Minn.
336 James Alexander, Windsor Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
1371 John Anderson, 187 West Sixth (Fifth) Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2425 Lynn C. Angles (Lynn Clayton Angles), Westman Hotel, 382 Jackson, St. Paul, Minn.
1032 George Avrampulos (Avrampoulos, Avrampoios, Aramopulus), 71 East Eleventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
784 Ernest Bachman, 432 Resabell Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1009 William Edward (E.) Ball, 415 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
997 Josie (Jodie) Barney, 7 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
53 John Barrett, general delivery, St. Paul, Minn. (1752 Farrimont or Fairmont Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio).
1456 Chas. W. Bartram (Chas. Bartram), St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
884 Nicola Bibbedy (Bibbetly, Bibetly), 362 Main (Maine) Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
2274 Jos. R. Bloomquist, 455 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Joseph R. Bloonlquist, International Hotel, Seattle, Wash.).
964 Raymond O. Brown, 151 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1166 John Fred (F.) Bruckman (John Bruckman), 380 North Franklin Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2127 George Burns, 222 Norris Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1879 Fernando Campa (Fernard Campos, Femand Campos), 80 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
196 Chas. Walton Caple, Apartment 5, Annex Building, Hamilton, Ontario (Walton Caple, St. Paul, Minn.).
2167 Gust Carlson, 364 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
724 Charles Chilton, 231 West Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1564 Chin Chow, 493 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1694 Martin T. Connelly (Martin Patrick Connelly, Connoly), 327 East Eighth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2412 James Coyne, 222 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1710 Wilbur (Wilber) C. (W. C.) Crawford, Van Dyke Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
147 Frank A. Derome, 447 Willins Street, St. Paul, Minn. (1718 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.).
795 John (A.) Doyle, 312 Van Slyke Court, St. Paul, Minn.
1892 Wm. Eddins, 160 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2413 Fred Ellington, 541 Broadway Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1971 John (J.) Ellis, 221 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2213 Isom Dale Farris, 187 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn. (Madison Hotel, 364 Farrell Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.).
1628 Frederick William Ferguson, Spaulding Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. (F. W. Ferguson (Fredk. Ferguson), Piedmont Apartment, St. Paul, Minn.).
2033 Moy Gam, 440 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2075 Moy Fung Get, 128 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
414 Eng Gin, 387 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1326 Nick Granoski, Poodle Dog Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
2476 Max D. Hafenbrack (Hafewbrack), 15 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
461 John A. Hagen, 498 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2277 Andrew Husulak, 318 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.
841 E. O. Exel (Exall) Harris, West Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
1615 Arthur Haylor, 49 West Exchange Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1557 William T. Hayes, Van Dyke Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
194 Theo. Hazzard (Theodore Hazzard), 319 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1202 Henry Henderson, 350 Main Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
5 Nels G. Hogberg (Nels Gustaf Hogberg), 60 West Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1061 Ids Husinger (Huizinger, Hiziuga, Huizingo), 544 Canada Street, St. Paul, Minn.
301 Louis Constantine (C.) Itinis, 593 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1181 William I. Johnson, 530 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1837 Walter S. Jones, 22 West College Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
1793 Ole Karlson, 63 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2477 Mark Kipp, 437 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
511 Floyd L. Kirkpatrick, 156 East Third, St. Paul, Minn.
451 Steve Kodluk (Kodlwk), 599 John Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2282 Gordon J. Lyons (Gordan James Lyons), 21 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
900 James McCaffery, 275 East Eighth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1613 Charles McCarthy, 222 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
265 James McCourt (Mc Court), general delivery, St. Paul, Minn.
320 James McDonald, Northern Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
644 George McGraw, 15 East Tenth, St. Paul, Minn.
1030 James McNichols, 335 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1714 James Maffan (Maffen), Bethel Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
2411 John J. Maloney, 127 West Sixth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1106 John (R.) Manuing (Maning), 424 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1574 Harry L. Martin (Harry Lawrence (L.) Martan), St. Paul, Minn.
2114 John Matkovcik (Matkovsik), 282 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1063 Sam Michelson, Piedmont Apartments, St. Paul, Minn.
1867 Foo Mo (Mo Foo, Fooe), 413 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1218 Floyd Monroe, 173 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1086 Francis (Francesero, Francercro, Francesco) Monteleone, 449 Willins Street, St. Paul, Minn. (449 Williams Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
4 Stanley P. (Philip) Moore, 379 East Eighth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1964 Walter Moran, 26 West Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
2329 Johnnie (F.) Morris, 9 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1297 Wm. Mullenberg (Mullenburg), 245 Norris Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2045 Mike Murphy, 414 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1819 Charles R. Myers, 86 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
436 Anton F. J. Neilson (Nellsen, Anton F. Y. Nielson), 318 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minn.
2262 Walter Nieman (Neimann), 603 Minn. St. Paul, Minn. (Criterion Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.).
1756 William O'Connor, 339 Spruce Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1562 Alfred Olson, Vienes Hotel, St. Paul, Minn (Viereg Hotel, 222 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.).
42 Otto Olson, 53 West Third, St. Paul, Minn.
2389 Marsel (Maisel) Ossette, 233 Spruce Street, St. Paul, Minn.
418 Fred J. Peterson, Maloney Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. (care of supt. tel., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.).
500 Joseph L. Plucinik (Plucinnik), 148 East Fourth, St. Paul, Minn.
115 Anthony Prus (Pruess), 690 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. (227 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.).

1874 E. Alonzo Quaintance (Alonzo Quaintance), 255 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
169 William Walter (Wm. W., W. W.) Quirk, general delivery, St. Paul, Minn.
485 Har B. Quoing (Har Bow Quoing, Har B. Quoener), 426 (420) Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.
468 Frank Ranzinger, 295 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1180 James H. Reavis, Minnesota Home, St. Paul, Minn.
2256 John Edw. (E.) Richardson, 139 Smith Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
650 Robert Rivers, 7 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1101 George Rock, 33 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn. (care of Gee Fong, 728 McKeon Avenue, Donora, Pa.).
850 Wm. Schipper (Shippert), 259 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
584 Jacob M. Snyder, 264 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
2353 Harry Stewart, 335 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
598 George Thoemke, 575 Canada, St. Paul, Minn.
2501 Wm. Thompson, general delivery, Jefferson City, Mo.
1518 Harry Tucker (Harry Andrew Tucker), 902 Wolf Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
601 Robert Vizenta (Burzenta), 70 West Tenth, St. Paul, Minn.
762 Jurnell Walker, 160 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
91 John Arthur Wallanberg (Wallenberg, John A. Wallenberg), 78 Smith Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
2122 Guy R. White, 222 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.
341 Harold White, 372 North Exchange Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1044 John Chas. (C.) Wilson, general delivery, St. Paul, Minn.
490 Robert (R.) Wilson, 29 East Tenth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1191 Carl Arnold Frederickson, Cottage Grove, Minn.
900 Edward Harry O'Brien, South Stillwater, Minn.
470 William Henry Ohman (Ohmann), Hugo, Minn.
1576 Julius Godfry Schold, Rural Route No. 5, Hastings, Minn. (care of Montana Logging Co., Plains, Mont.).
237 Frank Charley (C.) Smith, Lake Elmo, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR WATONWAN COUNTY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

483 Ernest Oscar Anderson (Earnest Oscar Anderson), 61 North Second Street, Portland, Oreg.
740 Ernest Oscar Wilhelm Gross (Earnest Oscar William Gross), Darfur, Minn.
189 Adolph John Johnson (John Adolph Johnson), R. F. D. No. 1, Butterfield, Minn.
588 Ditlef August Josephson (Diblef Agust Josephson, Ditlef Agust Josephson), St. James, Minn.
264 Aage Pedersen (Onag Peterson), R. F. D. No. 1, Butterfield, Minn.
980 Walter Alex Thompson (Walter Alexander Thompson), Darfur, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILKIN, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

249 Harry Bast, Estelline, S. Dak.
287 Theo. (Theo Ernest) Buschmeyer, Route 2, Barnsville, Minn.
811 Fred Walter (Fred Walter) Cook, 784 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
528 John Monk (John Monke), Breckenridge, Minn.
343 Clyde J. Smith, Breckenridge, Minn.
307 Geo. Watanbe (George Watnnebe, Watanabe), Breckenridge, Minn.
906 Harvey Williams, Minnesota Avenue, Breckenridge, Minn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHOWAN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

104 Fred Biggs, Alvemarle, Edenton, N. C.
443 Elijah Henry Blair, Church Street, Edenton, N. C.
763 J. W. Chilton, Edenton, N. C.
896 Charley Griffin, Edenton, N. C.
662 Wm. Thomas Holly (William T. Holly), R. F. D. No. 1, box 5, Edenton, N. C.
794 Benj. Franklin McIntosh (Benjamin Franklin (F.) McIntosh), Edenton, D. C.
840 Jean Mills, 205 Tyler, Tampa, Fla.
193 Baker Morris, Edenton, N. C.
599 Columbus Satterfield (Satterfield), Route 3, Tyner, N. C.
627 Lemuel Twine, Tyner, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

959 Ivie (Ivy) Anderson, Dover, N. C.
1070 Jas. Andrew (James Andrews), Parmle, N. C.
181 David Archer, 11 Bell Street, New Bern, N. C.
1241 Wm. (Williams) Bailey, 35 Pavie Avenue, New Bern, N. C.
729 C. David Barber (David Barber, David White), 109 Craven Street, New Bern, N. C.
1912 Colie (Coley, Colie Lewis) Beauchamp, Barge Superior, New Bern, N. C.
2430 Jas. Bostian (James Bostian, Jem Boston), Dover, N. C.
1584 Benj. (Benjamin) Brock, Dover, N. C.
1790 Jno. Bryan, Vanceboro, N. C.
1842 Fred Bryant, R. F. D. No. 1, Askins, N. C.
1375 Jos. Jas. Bryant (Joseph (Jos.) James Bryant), R. F. D. No. 2, box 3, Jacksonville, N. C.
1509 Willie Bryant, R. F. D. 2, New Bern, N. C.
676 Edward Carmon (Carmon), 7 Scotts Alley, New Bern, N. C.
454 Wm. Carter (William Carter), James City, N. C.
313 Thos. C. Clark (Thomas Churchwell Clark), New Bern, N. C.
174 Jno. Cooper (John Cooper), 12 Dryboro Alley, New Bern, N. C.
587 Wm. (William) Cooper, East Carolina Lumber Co., N. C.
2001 Anthony Crispin, 151 Kinston, New Bern, N. C.
563 Fred (Fred) Davis, 25 Carmer Street, New Bern, N. C.
290 Raymond Dove, Askin, N. C.
632 Joe Emerson, Riverdale, N. C.
60 Willie Dukes, 86 End Street, New Bern, N. C.
2060 Venterie Farron (Ventrice Farrow), 184 Queen Street, New Bern, N. C.
283 Will Penner (Pumm), Bladee, N. C.
1614 Stanley Fenville, 28 German Street, New Bern, N. C.
2401 Albert Foy, 2 Oak, New Bern, N. C.
1224 A. G. Freeman, Askin, N. C.
1478 Robt (Robert) Lee George, R. F. D. 6, Danville, Va.
10 Turner Gibbons, 34 Queen Street, New Bern, N. C.
2317 Harrison Gibbs (Gibson), Waverly Mills, S. C.
1260 Wm. M. Gibbs, jr., 16 Rebanks, New Bern, N. C.
1372 Alonza Gillett, 29 Second Avenue, New Bern, N. C.
2044 Isiah (Isaiah) Gilliam, Pamplico, N. C.
938 Eugene Grant, Askins, N. C.
761 Harrison Gray (Gray), Kinston, N. C.

1462 Leman (Lemon) Gray, 118 George Street, New Bern, N. C.
1916 Norman Green, New Bern, N. C.
968 Thomas Green, 23 Crooked, New Bern, N. C.
1282 Ed Griffin, Askins, N. C.
179 Paul Herring, 106 Railroad Street, New Bern, N. C.
8294 Henry Hill, route 2, New Bern, N. C.
1823 Phillip W. Howard (Phillip William (Willam) Howard), 24 Burn Street, New Bern, N. C.
1028 Alonzo (Alonza) Johnson, 8 Fleet, New Bern, N. C.
2241 Alonzo (Alonza) Jones, Pasteur, New Bern, N. C.
397 Hamable Jones, Bridgetown, N. C.
1042 Willie Jones, 34 Queen Street, New Bern, N. C.
86 Henry (Henery) Kennedy, New Bern, N. C.
1518 Henry Kennedy, Askin, N. C.
985 Charlie King, 15 Kitmonick, New Bern, N. C.
530 Albert Kornegay, Dover, N. C.
795 Lewis Kornegay, Dover, N. C.
2208 Jas. Lawrence (James Laurence), 36 End Street, New Bern, N. C.
814 Noah Lawson, New Bern, N. C.
2193 Samuel Lee, R. F. D. 2, New Bern, N. C.
966 Jeff Lewis, James City, N. C.
872 Jno. (John) McDaniel, 42 North, New Bern, N. C.
887 Herbert Lee Mayo, Dover, N. C.
1553 Joe Miller (Moller), Vanceboro, N. C.
1485 Bud Moore, 12 Randolph, New Bern, N. C.
220 Charlie Moore, 5 Wood Street, New Bern, N. C.
1954 Elijah Roberts (E. R.) Moore, Riverdale, N. C.
942 Jeffrey Moore, New Bern, N. C.
935 Tom Moore, 169 Board Street, New Bern, N. C.
1057 Samuel Payton, R. F. D. No. 2, New Bern, N. C.
1460 Isaac Peterson, Georgia Engineering Co., New Bern, N. C.
457 Henry Pollock, 128th Castle, Wilmington, N. C.
2583½ Jno. (John) Rich, 21 Cypres Street, New Bern, N. C.
1087 Perry Richardson, 87 Queen Street, New Bern, N. C.
1682 Geo. (George) Ray Simmons, James City, N. C. (540 Gold Street, Baltimore, Md.).
970 Jno. Thompson, Craven Co., New Bern, N. C. (John Thompson, care W. F. Civckett, New Bern, N. C.).
1340 Westworth (W.) Thompson, 53 Main Street (53 Main Street), New Bern, N. C.
468 Henry Turner, Askins, N. C.
2324 Wm. Arthur Turner (William Arthur Turner), Vanceboro, N. C.
896 Leslie M. Tyler, New Bern, N. C.
1476 Allen Upchurch, 107 Burn, New Bern, N. C. (Gardner's Alley, New Bern, N. C.).
1840 Fred Ward, 195 Pollock Street, New Bern, N. C.
2210 Rob't Watson (Robert), 176 Bern, New Bern, N. C.
1524 Phillip Weiss, 152 George, New Bern, N. C.
2068 Albert White, 110 Broad, New Bern, N. C.
747 Jno. (John) Henry Willis, 105 Railroad, New Bern, N. C.
2211 Pelus (Pelins) Winley (Pullus Winley), 16 Dryboro Alley, New Berne, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CURRITUCK, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

501 Jesse Arthur Bailey, Gregory, N. C.
476 Monroe Booker, Shawboro, N. C.
499 James Allen Cradle, Harbinger, N. C.
638 Jas. Osbourn, Cradle (Jas. Osborne Credle, James Osbourne Cradle), Colryock, N. C. (Vine, Va.).
837 Walter Crose (Walter Croso), Woodrow, N. C.
478 Money Doggert, Moyocle, N. C.
662 Jas. Franklin, Gregory, N. C.
159 Hazel Hall, North West, Va.
454 Jno. Holly (Holley), Gregory, N. C.
46 Jno. Jackson, Gardensville, Va.
442 Jas. Edward Johnson, Powells Point, N. C.
482 Rufus Johnson, Powells Point, N. C.
459 Alex. Kinsey, Jarvisburg, N. C.
598 Clayton Lee, Snowden, N. C.
423 Isaac (Islah) Munden, Blackstone, Va.
18 Herbert Parsons, Elizabeth City, N. C.
140 Robt. Lee Piland, Colnjock, N. C.
376 Jno. E. Rowland, Lumber Bridge, N. C.
574 Alfred Sanderlin, Camden C. H., N. C.
472 Aldie Sawyer, Moyock, N. C.
333 Jno. Sawyer, Powells, Point, N. C.
591 Jno. Wilson, Moyock, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GASTON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2244 Luther Cleveland Abernathy, Lowell, N. C.
260 Thomas Aduma, Bessemer City, N. C.
2189 Joseph James Anderson, Gaston County, N. C.
3467 Grover Armstrong, R. F. D. Gastonia, N. C. (Blacksburg, care of Brooks, Callaway Co.).
1932 Raymond Franklin Ballard, Mount Holly, N. C.
802 Luther Bitedell, Lowell, N. C.
1082 Ervin Burton, Lowell, N. C.
2779 Fate Butler, Gastonia, N. C.
8484 James Anderson Byers, Kings Mountain, N. C.
3321 Edworth Campbell, 300 Walnut Street, Gastonia, N. C.
2405 Claude Sylvannus Carpenter, Cherryville, N. C.
1372 Vance Wilh Carpenter, Stanley, N. C.
1775 Jeff Thos. Carroll, Gastonia, N. C.
2045 Lawrence Plato Carroll, R. F. D. No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
243 Frank Carwile, Mayworth, N. C.
2164 Gaither Jerome Clark (G. R. Clark), Kings Mountain, N. C.
1850 Will Clary, Gastonia, N. C.
870 Horace Greely Cooper, R. F. D. No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
1585 Chas. B. Creswell, Mayworth, N. C.
8246 Fred Davie, Gastonia, N. C.
8244 Troy Davis, Belmont, N. C.
3007 Harry Blaine Dobson (Blann Dobson), Gastonia, N. C.
2471 John L. Dunhan, Mayworth, N. C.
1006 Walker Durvin (Durwin), Gastonia, N. C.
2338 John James Ellis, Cherryville, N. C.
1091 Osborne George Galveston (Evans), Belmont, N. C.
8052 Will Evans, Lowell, N. C.
1161 David L. Frackens (Frackem, Bracken), Lowell, N. C.
678 Thomas Friday, Stanley Creek, N. C.
135 Roy Edward Garrett, Loray substation, West Franklin (Gastonia), N. C.
8490 Julius (Julius) George, Lowell, N. C.
1896 Oscar Remsent (Redden) Gladden, Gastonia, N. C.
222 Olden Gunn, R. F. D. No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.

2867 Robt Hart, Lowell, N. C.
3323 Henry Hawkins, Lowell, N. C.
84 David Hobgood, Gastonia, N. C.
1068 John Hoggs, Belmont, N. C.
993 Jeremiah Holston, Gastonia, N. C.
3065 G. A. Hudson, Lowell, N. C.
94 Frank Hunter, Greenville, S. C. (Lowell, N. C.).
361 Henry Johnson, Mayworth, N. C.
3059 Craig Johnson, Gastonia, N. C.
1532 Alf Jones, Lowell, N. C.
1724 Sam Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowell, N. C.
3075 William Henry Jones, 703 Davis Street, Gastonia, N. C.
635 Jack Lanier, Gastonia, N. C.
1533 Will Lorman, Gastonia, N. C.
899 Miles Lynch, R. F. D., Lincolnton, N. C.
1225 James Lyons, Lowell, N. C.
2334 Joseph McAbee, Kings Mountain, N. C.
2241 Thomas McCurry, Gastonia, N. C.
1240 Ben Knoks McMillan, Ozork Street, Gastonia, N. C.
217 Sam McNelll, Marletta Street, Gastonia, N. C.
1686 Will Muck, Gastonia, N. C. (Bradley Street, Gastonia, N. C.).
1044 John Miller, Mount Holly, N. C.
3126 Robt. Miller, Gastonia, N. C.
965 Felix Mitchell, Dallas, N. C.
1026 Jones Mitchell, Loray Station, Gastonia, N. C.
8347 David Moore, Lowell, N. C.
193 Paul Morris, Belmont, N. C.
106 Fred Moseley (Mosely), Gastonia, N. C.
1874 Forest C. Neill, Kings Mountain, N. C.
639 Earle Owens, Mount Holly, N. C.
708 John Pursley Partlow, 225 North Chestnut Street, Gastonia, N. C.
8726 Montgomery Pasour, Dallas, N. C.
1910 John Henry Phillips, Belmont, N. C.
1188 Guse (Guss) Pope, Gastonia, N. C.
2243 Benjamin Lee Porter, Belmont, N. C.
984 Walter Pryor, 306 Pryor Street, Gastonia, N. C.
1003 Jones Reid, Lowell, N. C.
948 Lee Reynolds, Belmont, N. C.
1417 Avie (Adie) Rice, Lowell, N. C.
375 James Riley, Gastonia, N. C.
2196 Eula B. Robinson (alias Chas. Roberts), Stanley, N. C.
1873 Phillip Roseborough, Gastonia, N. C.
3171 Holland Arvel Smith, Franklin Street, Gastonia, N. C.
2011 Hazil Starks, Gastonia, N. C.
3708 Jessie Summers, Belmont, N. C.
3695 Rolit. (Robert) Tucker, Mayworth, N. C.
3133 Will Watson, High Shoals, N. C.
2592 John Lucius Whitner, Gastonia, N. C.
2487 Thomas Meek Wyley, Kings Mountain, N. C.
3144 Henry Ranson Wilkinson, Mount Holly, N. C.
893 Andrew Henry Williams, Gastonia, N. C.
486 Dennis Williams, Belmont, N. C.
3157a Frank Williams, Gastonia, N. C.
1800 Johnnie Williams, Gastonia, N. C.
110 Leberry Williamson, 121 West Walnut Street, Gastonia, N. C.
337 Tom Wilson (Dolos, N. C.), Dallas, N. C.
121 Noah Winfield, Belmont, N. C.
3360 Walker Ross Woods, Gastonia, N. C.
406 Will Wyatt, Chesnee, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1158 John M. Brame (Johnie M. Brame), R. F. D. No. 2, Walstonburg, N. C.
109 Mark Brown, R. F. D. No. 5, Lagrange, N. C.
1167 Elijah Cobourne (Elija Cohomne, Elijah Copome), Walstonburg, N. C.
828 Ernest Christo, R F. D. 2, Walstonburg, N. C. (Snow Hill, N. C., care Jim Shirley).
1008 Mack Davis, Stantonsburg, N. C.
521 Charlie Dunn (Carlie Dunn), Farmville, N. C.
138 Fred Edwards, Walstonburg, N. C.
638 Lonnie Grant, Snow Hill, N. C.
1272 Will Harper, general delivery, Hookerton, N. C.
642 Broodie Hays (Broadie Hayes, Broodie Hayes, Brodie Hays), Stantonsburg, N. C.
708 Albert Johnson, Snow Hill, N. C.
528 Wyatt Kornegay, Mount Olive, N. C. (Snow Hill, N. C.),
64 Lewis Moore, Stantonsburg, N. C.
897 Henry Petaway (Henry Pettaway, Henry Peteway), La Grange, N. C.
11 James Rhem, Fremont, N. C. (Snow Hill, N. C.).
57 Joe Smith, Walstonburg, N. C.
78 Nathaniel Spencer (Nathional Spencer), Stantonsburg, N. C.
713 Charlie Streeter (Charles Streeter), Snow Hill, N. C.
1200 Colonel Walker (E. W. Walker), Snow Hill, N. C. (Tarboro, N. C.).
675 Willie Walker, Walstonburg, N. C.
743 John J. Wilson, Snow Hill, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

93 Eugene Alex, Madison, N. C. (Alex Eugene, Marshall, Madison, N. C.).
45 Luther A. Chandler, Big Terned, N. C. (Luther Allsen Chandler, Big Laurel, N. C.).
1302 Thomas Milton Cargill (Thomas M. Cargill, T. M. Corgille, Corgill, Thos. M.), Marshall, N. C. (Marshall R. 2, Madison, N. C.).
1102 John Edmonds (Edmonds John), 1404 Jones, Augusta, Ga.
1501 John Harris, Hot Springs, N. C.
1546 Luther Jones, Marshall, N. C.
98 Charley Morris (Charley March, Charlie Morris), Louisville, Ky.
908 Burnett Nixon, Marshall, N. C.
1089 Sam Pitman, Hot Springs, N. C.
1087 John Amncent Porter (John A. Porter, John Ammons Porter, Porter, John A.), Marshall, N. C. (Marshall, Madison, N. C.).
90 Thomas E. Rice (Thomas Eugene Rice, Rice, Thomas E.), R. 2, Marshall, N. C.
108 Tinay Walker, Newberry, S. C. (Walker, Tinay, Marshall, Madison, N. C.).
801 Will Walker, Marshall, N. C.
1406 Anderson Watts, Druid, N. C.
972 John Williams, Hot Springs, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PASQUOTANK, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

128 George N. (W.) Barnett, Brown Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
250 Ezekell Brothers (Ezekial Brothers), R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth City, N. C.
243 Matthew Cartwright, 13 Bank, Elizabeth City, N. C.
602 Frank Carver, Elizabeth City, N. C.
839 Willie Clark, 427 Poplar, Elizabeth City, N. C.
469 Henry L. Daniels, Brown Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. (H. L. Daniels, Manteo, N. C.).
745 Jesse Lawrence Davis (Jesse L. Davis), Poor House Road, Elizabeth City, N. C.
589 Riley Fagans, 804 Harvey Street (804 Harney Street), Elizabeth City, N. C.
760 Ollie Farrow (Olive Farrow), 26 Shepherd Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
520 Smith Ford, 432 Harney or Harvey, Elizabeth City, N. C.
137 LeRoy Gamb (Leroy Gamb), Pritchard Road, Elizabeth City, N. C.
69 Ernest Gilliam, 131 Poindexter, Elizabeth City, N. C.
1134 Lonnie Hamilton, 22 Juniper, Elizabeth City, N. C.
679 Lonnie Harvey, 10 Boston Avenue (10 Boston Lane), Elizabeth City, N. C.
282 Ernest J. House (Houst, Hance), 405 White Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
76 Freddie Hunter, Route 3, Elizabeth City, N. C.
368 John Andrew Jackson, 101 Bell, Elizabeth City, N. C.
293 James Ellis Jenkins, 13 Bauk (Baube) Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
1229 James King, 131 Poindexter, Elizabeth City, N. C.
639 Fred D. Norcum, 24 York Street, Elizabeth, N. C. (F. D. Norcum, 24 Yost Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.)
706 Elish Perry (Elisha Perry), Oksko, N. C.
928 Abram Sawyer, general delivery, Elizabeth City, N. C.
28 Charlie Sawyer, 404 Railroad Avenue, Elizabeth City, N. C.
302 Fred Sawyer, R. F. D. No. 3, Elizabeth City, N. C.
1398 George W. Sawyer, Route 3, Elizabeth City, N. C.
79 Luke Smith, 173 Poindexter, Elizabeth City, N. C.
67 Peter Smith, Elizabeth City, N. C.
1249 Willie White, general delivery, Elizabeth City, N. C.
1056 David Young, Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VANCE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

726 Garfield Allen, Townsville, N. C.
49 Henry Balthrop, Townsville, N. C.
27 Wade Branch, Route No. 3, Henderson, N. C.
427 Lee Brooks, Grayston Street, Grayston, N. C. (Greystone (N. C.) Rock Quarry).
883 Charlie Brown, Townsville, N. C.
10 Melville (Melvin) G. Coghill, R. F. D. 1, Henderson, N. C.
704 Clarence C. (Charles) Collins (C. C. Collins), Henderson, N. C.
30 Tom Davis, Route 4, Henderson, N. C.
1346 Robert Henry Duncan, care of J. C. Lamb, Henderson, N. C.
1458 Joseph Eaton, Route 4, Henderson, N. C.
342 Luther Eaton, Middleburg, N. C.
258a J. Faulkner, Henderson, N. C.
103 Will (Willie) Hardney, Greystone, N. C.
664 John Hardy, Greystone, Henderson, N. C.
999 Ed Harris (Edd Harris), 765 Vaughan Street, Henderson, N. C.
1796 George William Hayes (George Hayes), Vanee Street, Henderson, N. C.
552 Leroy Hunt, Kittrell, N. C. (care of Western Union Telegraph Co., Concord, N. C.).
750 Thomas Kearney, Norlina, Warren County, N. C.
1079 Wade Mutthews, care of Mill No. 2, Henderson, N. C.
901 Henderson Mitch, South Street, Henderson, N. C.
1058 Solomon Nelson, Greystone, N. C.
1715 Joe Owens, South Henderson, N. C.
735 Will Parrish (Parish), Orange Street, Henderson, N. C.
827 William Henry Peace, Kittrell, N. C.
1252 Will Ray, R. F. D. No. 1, Henderson, N. C.
826 Sylvester Roberts, Henderson, N. C. (548 Pearl Street, Henderson, N. C.; care of Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa.).
546 Charley Rogers (Charlie Rogen), R. F. D. No. 3, Oxford, N. C.
1760 James Royster, Route No. 4, Henderson, N. C.
166 Robert Spruill, Middleburg, N. C.
866 Wilbur Taylor (Wilber Tayler), Route 3, Henderson, N. C.
1169 Armstead (Armistead) Terry, Henderson, N. C.
165 Edward Williams (Ed Williams), Henderson, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BURKE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

840 Carl Anderson (Caral Andersen), Stampede, N. Dak.
159 Geo. Bellagon (Belligean, George Bellargeou, Geo. Bellargeou, George Bellegean), Cavalier, N. Dak.
504 Frederick C. Cryster (Frederick Charles Cryster, Fred C. Cryster), 3844 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
761 Wm. G. Enos (W. G. Enos, William G. Enos), general delivery, Minot, N. Dak.
471 Henry P. Hendrickson (Henry Peter Hendrickson, Henry Peder Hendrickson), Portal, N. Dak.
583 Omer Hodge, Neidel, Mont. (Omur Hodge, Reidel, Mont.).
773 August Huttner, Flaxton, N. Dak.
467 Penina M. Lanford (Landfald, Paulna Moznes Landfeld), Flaxton, N. Dak. (123 Eighty-third Street, Mpls., N. Dak.).
483 Lewis L. Mooman (Lewis Lucile Mooman), Portal, N. Dak.
134 Peter Andreason Pederson (Peterson, Peter Andrisen Pedersen), Portal, N. Dak.
550 H. B. Rish, Swan Avenue, North Yakima, Wash. (Wolf Creek, Mont.).
800 Reginald W. Schmitt (Reginald Walter Schmitt), Vanville, N. Dak.
818 Ole Sorrenson, Superior, Wis. (Ole Sorenson, Battle View, N. Dak.).
637 Charley Twinlight (Charly Twinglite), Rowbells, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BURLEIGH, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

1277 Henry Armstrong (Henry Carl (Earl) Armstrong), Dorking, Ontario, Canada.
1455 Grover (G. J.) Bates, West Main Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1002 Howard R. (H.) Blyatone, McKenzie, N. Dak.
688 Conrad Bourgon, general delivery, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1165 Arthur P. Bowers (Arthur Powers), Soo Hotel, Burleigh, N. Dak. (Bismarck, N. Dak.).

1056 W. P. Bowers (W. R. Bowens, W. R. Bowers), general delivery, Burleigh, N. Dak. (Bismarck, N. Dak.).
399 John Brill, 2173 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
374 Clarence Christianson, Baldwin, N. Dak.
768 Leonard Coswell (Carswell), 417 South Seventh Street, Burleigh, N. Dak. (Bismarck, N. Dak.).
602 George Davis, Moffit, N. Dak.
298 John Dennis, Bismarck, N. Dak.
981 Arthur Desmond, Second Street, Burleigh, N. Dak. (Bismarck, N. Dak.).
286 John Faller (Falter), 313 (131) South Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1724 Mike Gunick, Wing, N. Dak.
14 Henry A. (Arthur) Helder, Wilson, Wis. (Steele, N. Dak.).
252 Manuel Herandes (Manuell Hernades) Ninth and Front Streets, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1763 Vere Hilton, Wing, N. Dak.
330 Walter F. Hines, Northwest Hotel, Bismarck, N. Dak.
161a Anastas G. (Ghti) John (Anastas John), Menoken, N. Dak.
335 Lawrence Kelly, Bismarck, N. Dak.
847 John A. (Albert, J. A.) King, 209 South Ninth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
560 William Kulchr (Kuichl, Kuchn), Ninth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1461 George W. (Wm.) Langer, McKenzie, N. Dak.
1768 Andrew Latva, Baldwin, N. Dak.
1134 Jacob Lech, Bismarck, N. Dak. (general delivery, Burleigh, N. Dak.).
724½ Frederick (Fred) Leight, care of Woodman Lodge, Mandan, N. Dak.
1779 Mike Lessen, Wing, N. Dak.
1441 Matt (Mat) Madsen, Wing, N. Dak. (1630 Fifteenth Street, A, East Moline, Ill.).
669 Byron J. (Jerome) Meade (B. J. Mead), Redfield, S. Dak.
1695 Henry D. Moe, Sterling, N. Dak. (1822 Mount Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
161 Tom (Tim) J. Murphy, Bismarck, N. Dak. (general delivery, Burleigh, N. Dak.).
679½ Leonard A. (Arvid, L. A.) Nordstrom, care of M. C. Anderson, Wilton, N. Dak.
443 Leo Perry, Front and Fifth Streets, Bismarck, N. Dak. (Winton, Minn.).
222 Edward H. (Harry) Rasche, Baldwin, N. Dak. (route No. 1, Baldwin, Burleigh, N. Dak.).
438 Harry Redler (Redner), 645 Barber Street, Holdon, Patterson, N. J.
270 Neal H. Shaw, 316 Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
3 Lewis Thompson (Lewis (Louis) D. Thompson), Ninth and Front Streets, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1622 Joseph (Josef) Von Ehr, Eighth and Broadway, Bismarck, N. Dak.
1706 A. Williams, 404 Eighth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.
717 Nick Zazull (Zizull, Nik Zozull), Wilton, N. Dak.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

3155 Robert Barnes, 220 West Fourteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4042 William (W. C.) Clark, 910 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO.

2579 John W. (William) Bundy, 529 Clinton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF CLEVELAND, STATE OF OHIO.

2519 Joe Fallse, 2074 East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
4736 Frank D. Parker, 2178 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF OHIO.

1579 John Neal, Columbus, Ohio (30 Maple Street, Columbus, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF OHIO.

888 Alex Clark, South Columbus, Ohio.
680 Jesse Mackey, Station C, Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF LIMA, STATE OF OHIO.

2035 Dari C. Votan (D. C. Votan, Donald C. Votaw), 975 South Main, Lima, Ohio.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SCIOTO, STATE OF OHIO.

1368 Will (Willie) Davis, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO.

1943 A. Bice, Toledo, Ohio (Alvin Bice, 146 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (413 South St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio).
358 Allen Williams, 619 Lafayette Street, Toledo, Ohio (69 Lafayette Street, Toledo, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

250 William James Ledbetter, 106 Chestnut Street, Carnegie, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BERKS, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

442 Thomas J. O. Mally (O'Malley), Hamburg, Pa. (Southward, Hamburg, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF DELAWARE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1300 Osburne Maguire, jr., Lester, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF ERIE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

144 Claris Cassius Crane, 111 West Thirteenth Street, Erie, Pa. (11 West Thirteenth Street, Erie, Pa.).
379 William Henry Taylor, Sixteenth and Raspberry Streets, Erie, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF HARRISBURG, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1053 Charles Edward Sheaffer, (Sheoffer), 1217 Swatara Street (1217 Swatano Street), Harrisburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF HARRISBURG, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2246 John Clifford Reid, 606 Calder Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2085 John Davis, Huntingdon, Pa.
1223 William Henry Moss, Burnham, Pa. (North Mount Union, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF JOHNSTOWN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1313 John Robinson, 118 Catherine Street, Johnstown, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LEBANON, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

917 Clement Eugene Williams, 324 Lehman Street, Lebanon, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MIFFLIN, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2459 Samuel H. (Herr) Warfel, Enola, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3181 Joseph Leverant, 559 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2740 Joseph Tanki (Joe Tanski), 141 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1915 Isidor Frankel (Franklin), 58 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (827 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
1321 James Montgomery Plotwick (Plotvick, Plotnick), 1421 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1728a John Bradley, 2064 Alder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4311a George W. Miller, 965 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 20, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1615 Frederick Ricks, 3443 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 35, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

498 Joseph Foreman, 1423 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2179 Thomas J. (John) McCabe, 2613 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 42, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1977 Lee Johnston, 2042 Spring Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Lee B. Johnson, 7113 Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 46, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3805 Albert Reed, Martin Transfer (Mantua, Fifty-first Columbia Avenue), Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 16, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1305 Henry Moore, Pennsylvania Railroad camp cars, Pittsburgh, Pa. (General delivery, Eminence, Ky.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CATAHOULA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

748 Willis Bailey, Jonesville, La.
79 Carl Caldwell, Lavacca, La.
51 Claudie Chappel, 2843 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.
417 John Hunter, Jonesville, La.
782 Sam Johnston, Sicily Island, La.
408 Jerry Jones, Harrisonburg, La.
199 Dave Lloyd, Jonesville, La.
822 Henry R. Mathews, Butler, La.
127 Wesley Moore, Jonesville, La.
64 James Smith, Jonesville, La.
651 Robert Taylor, Sicily Island, La.
55 Greenville Welford (Willford), Harrisonburg, La.
68 Clarence, White, Jonesville, La.
738 Jeff Whitley, Security, La.
722 Calvin Williams, Sicily Island, La.
53 Nathaniel Turnage, Jonesville, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

940 Tom Dupiessie (Dupiessis), Belair, La.
695 Steve Jones, Oak Point, La.
548 Berney Andrew Knudsen, 4612 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
420 Oliver Lewis, Buras, La.
426 James Long, Fort St. Leon, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK, STATE OF MAINE.

108 Joseph Morin, R. F. D. No. 5, Caribou, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, STATE OF MAINE.

497 Fred Bellen, Sebago Lake, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF OXFORD, STATE OF MAINE.

2740 John Joseph Stack (John Stack), Main Street, Mexico, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS, STATE OF MAINE.

746 Bert L. Kneebone, Monson, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PORTLAND, STATE OF MAINE.

1284 Walter H. Pierce, 18 Lightfoot Street, Portland, Me.
1582 Joseph Ridge, 20 Summer Street, Portland, Me. (206 Danforth Street, Portland, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR COUNTY OF SOMERSET, STATE OF MAINE.

1087 Paul Cyr, Moose River, Me.
218 Willis Quigg, Rockwood, Me.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1372 Andrew Harris, 210 South Dallas Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

364 Walter Spencer, 1237 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

385 Hom Wing, 333 East Twenty-third Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF FREDERICK, STATE OF MARYLAND.

217 Roy L. Starr, 607 North Market Street, Frederick, Md.

LOCAL BOARDS FOR THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1245 Edward Chaperon, State Division No. 1, 4 Miner Street, North Adams, Mass.
2218 George F. (George Francis) Mason, State Division No. 2, Dalton, Mass.

2587 Joseph Cady (Jos. Cody), State Division No. 4, Miles Street, Greenfield, Mass.
2604 Harold P. Cookson, State Division No. 4, 49 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass. (Hotel Royal, 141 Court Street, Boston, Mass.).
1752 Carl Hanson (Carl Hausen, Carl Hauson), State Division No. 4, 1 Water Street, Greenfield, Mass.
162 Edwin A. Morris, State Division No. 4, 76 Norwood Street, Greenfield (East Deerfield, Mass.).
197 Roger Joseph Fleury (Roger J., Robert Joseph Fleury), State Division No. 11, Auburn Street, Auburn, Mass.).
104 John Adolph Anderson, State Division No. 15, Concord Road, Westford, Mass. (John A. Andereon, Westford, Mass.).
2427 Clifford Barton Tuttle, State Division No. 25, 56 Moore Street, Winthrop Beach, Mass. (Clifford B. Tuttle, 56 Moore Street, Winthrop, Mass.).
1645 Samuel Eremian, State Division No. 31, 402 Pleasant Street, Watertown, Mass. (33 Sayles Street, Woonsocket, Mass.).
1699 Elmer Lawson Leavitt, State Division No. 36, 2 Hayward Street, Braintree, Mass. (Elmer L. Leavitt, 2 Hayward Avenue, East Braintree, Mass.).
824 John J. Crowley, Division No. 3, Boston, 80 Washington Street, Charlestown, Mass.
2522 Peter O'Brien, Division No. 3, Boston, 47 Sever Street, Charlestown, Mass. (47 Sever Street, Boston, Mass.).
1037 Charles P. Weldon, Division No. 3, Boston, 2 Foss Street, Charlestown, Mass.
110 Herman Landsberg (Herman Landsburg), Division No. 6, Boston, 1485 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
841 Frederick Pearley (Frederick P.) West, Division No. 6, Boston, 15 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
3251 John Brady, Division No. 7, Boston, 4 Carlton Street, Boston, Mass. (4 Carleton Street, Boston, Mass.).
4732 Arthur Grant, Division No. 7, Boston, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
1397 Julius Jacobs, Division No. 7, 96 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
1293a Jack S. (John Stephen) Anderson, Division No. 8, Boston, United States Government construction work, Nitro, W. Va.
2352 John Augustus, Division No. 8, Boston, 48 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
2470 James T. (James Joseph) Griffin, Division No. 8, Boston, 73 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.
909 Nelson Higgins, Division No. 11, Boston, 84 Preble Street, Boston, Mass.
300 Joseph F. Sullivan, Division No. 11, Boston, 59 Sumner Street, Boston, Mass.
1056 Nathan Robert Chofmas, Division No. 14, Boston, 55 South Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Nathan R. Chofnas (Nathan R. Chofmas), 50 South Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1590 Henry A. McIntyre, Division No. 18, Dorchester, 276 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
229 William Henry Murphy, Division No. 18, Dorchester, 142 Dekotas Street, Dorchester, Mass. (William H. Murphy, 142 Dakota Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
864 Arcady Berdinansky, Division No. 21, Boston, 212 Harwood Street, Dorchester, Mass. (Henry De Deka, 4 Wilson Street, Boston, Mass.).
1020 Tristam Joseph Campbell, Division No. 21, Boston, 123 Ashmont, Boston, Mass. (Tristam J. Campbell, 123 Ashmont Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
1285 John Kraushaar (John Kraushars), Division No. 25, Boston, 17 Fairbanks Street, Boston.
2016 Frederick Wyllys (Frederick W.) Caldwell, Taunton, 175 High Street, Taunton, Mass.
1588 William (Wm.) Stephen Douglas, Brookline, Heath Street, Brookline, Mass.
2353 Raymond E. (Raymond Edward) Werden, Pittsfield, corner Oak and Lincoln Streets, Pittsfield, Mass.
287 Dennis Sukocky, Division No. 2, Lawrence, 4 Cantillon Street, Lawrence, Mass. (4 Cantellion Street, Lawrence, Mass.).
1129 Otto Theodore Olson, Division No. 1, Springfield, 24 Clinton Street, Springfield, Mass.
2454 Charles Chasas, Division No. 2, Cambridge, 167 Washington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2099 William Olaf Couper, Division No. 2, Cambridge, 88 Washington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
413 Francis Richard (Francis R.) Rose, Division No. 1, Worcester, 22 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.
1551a Frederick J. Brouillet, Division No. 3, Worcester, 11 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.
2705 James Joseph Doyle, Division No. 4, Worcester, 126 Milbury Street.
4713 Frank A Bagnskas (Frank A. Bagukas), Division No. 4, Worcester, 2 Stone Street, Worcester, Mass.
528 Herman Peterson, Division No. 5, Worcester, 3 State Street, Worcester, Mass.
76 Harry Altman, Division No. 5, Boston, 53 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (2 Eaton Street, Boston, Mass.).
4040 David Parkman Halsey, Division No. 5, Boston, 9 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (David P. Halsey, Division No. 5, Boston, 53 Court Street, Boston, Mass.).
5317 John Henry Hodges, Division No. 5, Boston, 35 Temple Street, Boston, Mass. (John H. Hodges, 418 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.).
377 N. G. Quong (NG. Quong), Division No. 5, Boston, 5 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
3461 William (Wm.) B. Roche, Division No. 5, Boston, 7 Dillaway Street, Boston, Mass.
1944 Frank Sallustio, Division No. 5, Boston, 25 Charter Street, Boston, Mass.
1709 James Sullivan, Division No. 5, Boston, 89 Oak Street, Boston, Mass.
1190 Patrick Keating, Division No. 1, Cambridge, 141 (14) Thorndike Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1507 Jeremiah Francis (Frances) Murphy, Division No. 1, 47 Harding Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2047 Julius Stafankiewacz (Julius Stafankiewecz), Division No. 1, Cambridge, 19½ Jefferson, Cambridge, Mass.
2826 Roy Rexford Richardson, Division No. 1, New Bedford, 491 Putnam Street, New Bedford, Mass. (882 Belleville Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, BOSTON, MASS.

4067 Robt. Little (Robt. Henry (Robt. H.) Little), 767 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

2457 Luke P. Loftus, 10 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
3606 Leon Lutes (Leon Herbert (Leon H.) Lutes), 670 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3412 Chas. O. (Charles Oliver, Charles O.) Lynch, 102 North Concord Street, Boston, Mass.
992 William J. Louis, M. D. (Louis J. Ullian, M. D., Louis J. Ullian), 518 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1110 John A. McCabe (John Arthur Maccabe), Langham Hotel, Boston, Mass.
577 James (James P.) McCarthy, 1051 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
138 Walter E. (Walter Earl) McClelland, 70 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
1061 Geo. J. (George Joseph) McKenna, 92 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
3708 Garfield McLeod (Garfield MacLeod), 10 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
3502 Ignatius J. Mahoney, 16 Laconia Street, Boston, Mass.
1606 James Malcolm, 45 Milford Street, Boston, Mass.
768 Peter Marlius (Peter Marinus), 2 Asylum Street, Boston, Mass.
176 Katana Masta (Katana Masto), 476 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1072 Jas. (James) Maxwell, 279 Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
541 John Mirandi (John Merande), 38 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
921 Tony Mirando, 89 Waltham Street, Boston, Mass.
480 Paul Monro (Paul Munro), 24 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
1694 Roger (Roger J.) Moore, 163 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
3337 Jos. Moran (Joseph Francis Moran), 68 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
629 Jos. Moscowitz (Jacob Moscovitz), 404 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
393 Fred (Frederick) Francis (Fred F.) Murphy, 116 Endicott Street, Danvers, Mass.
315 Mortimer F. (Mortimer Francis) Murphy, 773 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2089 Frank J. (Frank Joseph) Murray, 131 West Concord Street, Boston, Mass.
2088 James J. Nestor, 29 East Dedham Street, Boston, Mass.
3404 John Uoanna Anna, 60 Dover Street (John Uoanna, 80 Dover Street), Boston, Mass.
67 James H. (James Henry) Nugent, 1222 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1229 Sylvester O'Brien (Sylvester Obrien), 4 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
1955 John P. (John Patrick) O'Connell, 1293 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2090 Ivar Olsted (Ivar Alsted), 8 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
388 Joseph Panosia (Joseph Panoslan), 14 Milford Street, Boston, Mass.
2743 Edw. R. (Edward Russell) Parker, 84 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2871 Chas. H. Parkland (Chas. H. Partland), 270 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3047 Edw. Pease (Edward Pense), 9 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
1701 John Pellegrino, 40 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
1845 Geo. W. Peterson (George Warren Perterson, George Warren Peterson), 27 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
2845 Fred'k (Frederick W.) Phillips, 606 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3162 John C. Powers, 1200 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1845 James Pollock (James Polloch), jr., 135 North Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
2015 Iverson Price, 1100 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3519 Czar Prito, 28 Dover Street, Boston, Mass. (Cezar Brito, 30 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.).
781 Merrick (Medrich) Racicot, 48 East Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
3645 Lewis Raskind, 255 Shawmut Avenue (Louis Raskind, 355 Shawmut Avenue), Boston, Mass.
2320 Geo. T. Reddick (George Thomas (Georg thoms) Riddick), 237 Shawmust Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2180 Dana (Dana L.) Reed, 35 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.
935 John A. Richmond, 128 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
1369 Harry P. (Harry Paul) Rioux, 636 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
3825 Eugene Robertson, 227 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
1695 Leroy Rounatner (Leroy Rounatver, Leroy Roundtree), 10 Bradford Street, Boston, Mass.
1029 Frank (Frank M.) Rowe, 86 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
3506 Richard Sahddock (Richard Shaddock, Richard Thomas Shaddock), 84 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2260 John Sanford, 48 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
1392 Wong Sen, 80 Bigelow Avenue, Watertown, Mass. (36 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.).
3515 Michislaw (Mechislaw, Mechislan) Senko, 86 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
1602 Fred'k (Frederick A.) Sharpe, 750 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2752 Roland (Rolland) Sharpe, 76 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.
424 Frank P. Sheely (Frank P. Sheedy, Frank Patrick Sheedy), 104 West Concord Street, Boston, Mass.
3970 Henry A. (Henry Albert) Sheilds, 22 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2219 Eugene Shine (Eugene Michael), 91 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
75 Andrew Smith, 1658 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3424 James (James M.) Smith, 68 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
1587 Leo J. (Leo John) Smith, 120 West Concord Street, Boston, Mass.
2442 Wm. (William Joseph, W. J.) Smith, 23 Hanson Street, Boston, Mass.
182 Thos. J. (Thomas Joseph) Smolyla, 10 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.
3884 Harry (Henry Walter) Stanley, 220 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3657 Henry (Henry M.) Stein, 37 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
4078 David (David Glenn, David G.) Stretch, 226 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3647 John Stutz (John Waldo Stuts, John Wald), 7 Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
1062 Thos. (Thomas) Sullivan, 341 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3610 Edwin Swanson, 10 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass. (Edwin A. Swanson, 97 West Springfield Street).
807 John (John Arthur) Tennant, 85 Milford Street, Boston, Mass.

3922 Daniel S. (Daniel Stephen) Tookey, 1840 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
3703 Harry Toomey, 361 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. (Rainey's Camp 2, Oxbow, Me.).
581 Basil W. Touril (Basil W. Tourtel), 17 Davis Street, Boston, Mass.
4092 Stephen Turner (Stephen Rhodrick Turner), 159 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
828 Harry S. (Harry Swain) Vokes, 3 Bush Street, Boston, Mass.
719 Frank J. White, 1293 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
2570 Paul Whitmore (Paul Whittmore), 1522 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1408 Harry O. Williams, 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2225 Walter Williams, 6 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
1885 Geo. E. (George Francis, G. F.) Woggett, 68 Waltham Street, Boston, Mass.
1041 Henry Yalenzian (Henry Yalenczian), 6 Cumston Street, Boston, Mass.
2843 John Yaramovitch (John Youamovitch), 3 Seneca Street, Boston, Mass.
2450 Dani. Zeppa, 149 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Daniel (Daniele) Zeppa, 207 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 38, MASSACHUSETTS.

447 Sam Bruno, Cohasset, Mass.
373 Walter Byrom (Walter Byrnm), State farm, Bridgewater, Mass.
2242 Everett B. Cameron, State farm, East Bridgewater, Mass.
1140 Lovett W. Hall (Lovet Winters Hall), 58 Elm Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
822 William (Wm.) Johnson, State farm, Bridgewater, Mass.
695 Oscar A. Larose, 65 Casgrea Street, Montreal, Canada (State farm, Bridgewater, Mass.).
1708½ Albert C. (Albert Chester, Chester) Monroe, East Pembroke, Mass.
2058 George S. Peters (George Peters), Cohasset, Mass.
1533 James Rams, Manar Hill Road, Scituate, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 7, BOSTON, MASS.

819 Charles Adams, 595 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
159 Jos. F. Ahern (Joseph Francis Ahern), 132 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.
1423 Eugene M. Alden (Eugene Alden), 145 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
3681 Herman R. Anderson, 70 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2974 Charles Barbour, 224 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
4067a Frank Barker, 240 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
1155 Jas. Barlow, 226 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass. (James Barlow, 226 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.).
2739 Elwyn G. Barrow (Elwin G. Barrow, Elvin G. Barrow), 616 C St. Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2577 Frank Bassler (Frank Barsier), 64 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
3862 Walter C. Bergeson, 113 Penbroke Street, Boston, Mass.
3828 Hector Albert Bernard, 581 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4014 Arthur H. Best, 29 Harwick Street, Boston, Mass.
503 Hazen D. Blakney, 267 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
1431 Emile Joseph Blaquiere (Emile J. Blaquiere), 545 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1373 Jean Braca (Jeane Broca), 18 Tollen Street, Boston, Mass.
1282 Clifford C. Brasler (Clifford Clark Brasler), 159 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
4766 Mathew Breen, Ringling Bros. Circus, Huntington Avenue (Mathew Joseph Breen, Matthew Joseph Breen, Ringling Bros. Circus), Boston, Mass.
1302 Clarence F. Browne (Clarence F. Brown), 103 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
1118 Daniel Brown, 15 Burbank Street, Boston, Mass.
1152 William H. H. Brown, 11 Wellington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3683 William Edward Bowle (William (Wm.) E. Brown), Ringling Bros. Circus, Huntington Avenue, Boston.
1871 Jas. W. Burke, 3247 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. (James William Burke, 322 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston Mass.).
3904 Jerome L. Burrill (Jerome Lund Burrell, Jerome L. Burrell), Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston.
4451 Jos. W. Burns (Joseph W. Burns), with Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston.
3739 Robert Calder, 196 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
284 Colin Campbell, c/o Mrs. L. A. Campbell, 196 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
630 Demetrios Carzis (Demetrius Carzia), 12 Haviland Street, Boston, Mass.
4258 Timothy F. Chaisson, 160 West Brkline Street, Boston, Mass. (Timothy F. Chaisson, 160 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.).
4467 Clyde Orcat Chamberlain (Clyde O. Chamberlain), 11 Concord Square, Boston, Mass.
735 Samuel Chicknas (Samuel N. Chicknas, Samuel Nicholas Chicknas), 25 Cortes Street, Boston, Mass.
184 Caleb B. Christopher, 2 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2804 Sidney Cobbett (Sydney Cobbett), 102 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
204 Timothy Coffey, 52 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
3896 Edward Kerby Coggeshell, 152 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. (Edward (Edw.) Coggshell, 132 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.).
4317 Arthur Coleman, 313 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3485 John Francis Conerun (John Francis Consrun), 113 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
2673 Albert Gordon Cooper (Albert G. Cooper), 464 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
248 Thomas Daley, 18 Dundee Street, Boston, Mass.
488 Roscoe C. Davis (Roscoe Charles Davis), Ringling Bros. Circus, in Boston.
1617 Frank K. Daniels (Frank Daniels), 4 Dilworth Street, Boston, Mass.
1406 Lewis Davis, 20 Dartmouth Place, Boston, Mass.
2797 Richard DeBellis, 74 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.
858 Joseph Clarence Demard, 363 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass. (Joseph C. Demard, 3613 No. 3 Campton, Boston).
262 Roy E. Dodds, Hotel Westminster, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.
3864 Joseph M. Dolan (Joseph (Jos.) N. Dolan), 677 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
633 Smith Dooley (Smith, Dooley), 29 Greenwich Park, Boston.
4315 George Alloysos Dore (George (Geo.) A. Dore), 20 Cumberland Street, Boston, Mass.
580 Richard Scott Eastman (Richard S. Eastman), 25 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.
226 Gilbert Egerton (Gilbert Adgarton, Gilbert Egarton), 141 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
2936 Edw. (Edward) I. English, 53 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.
536 William (Wm.) Farrell, 21 St. Germain Street, Boston, Mass.
246 John Finmara (John Gregg Finmara, John G. Finnmare), 12 Bickerstaff Street, Boston, Mass.
4377 Cyrus W. Fryer, 302 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2008 George Edward Garvey (George E. Garvey), 294 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1098 Alexander W. Giroux (A. W. Giroux), 1034 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. (Alexander William Gironx, 1034 Bopstra Street, Boston, Mass.).
1919 Gorman Walter Gilt (Gorham W. Gilt), 107 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
3897 Chas. Gionet, 19 Greenwich Park, Boston.
4287 Ludger Gagne, 20 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4726 William Gordon (William B. Gordon, Wm. B. Gordon), 108 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
1884 Oliver Gore (Gore Oliver), Ringling Bros. circus, Boston, Mass.
2767 Ellsworth Gosselyn, 773 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2835 Joseph Green (Jos. Green), 148 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
2092 John L. Gunn (John Lawrence Gunn), 131 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.
14 Frank Henry Haase, Ringling Bros. circus, Boston, Mass.
3144 John B. Haulon (John Bernard Hanlon), 79 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
963 Reed Hardy, 26 Buskingham Street, Boston, Mass. (26 Buckingham Street, Boston, Mass.).
1421 Adler C. Harmon (Adler Cleveland Harmon), 590 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
619 Joseph C. Harper, 22 Harwich Street, Boston, Mass.
3440 Wm. H. Harwood (Wm. H. Hanwood), 41 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3240 William Harrington (Wm. Harrington), 115 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
3058 Mason D. Hartgrove (Mason E. Hartgrove), 18 Dartmouth Place, Boston, Mass.
358 Timothy J. Hanley, 5 Col. Square, Boston.
2719 Robert Lee Hawkins (Robert (Robt.) Lee Hawkins), 435 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4292 Jos. Hayes (Joseph Hays), 113 Union Park, Boston.
4303 Ralph Hayes, 110 Hugt. Ave., Boston (Ralph Elliher Hayes, Ralph E. Hayes, 110 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1339 John Hillfred, 27 South Germaine Street, Boston, Mass.
3005 Harley Hill, 159 West Brooklin Street, Boston, Mass. (159 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.).
4057 Frances J. Heines (F. J. Hines, Francis J. Hines), Ringling Bros., Boston.
1478 Robt. J. Hinton (Robert J. Hinton), 112 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
3085 John Hooghsnian (John Hooghsian, John Hooghsaian), 156 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass.
185 Richard Houston, 17 Yarmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
2794 Clarence H. Hunter, Ringley Bros. circus (Ringling Bros. circus).
2389 John Fluner Hurl (John Finmer Hurl, John F. Hurl), 79 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
1735 Bouldin J. Jackson, 371a Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
831 Congarree Jenkins, 1080 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
2647 Clarentious Y. F. Johnson (Clarentious Vivian Franciscus Johnson), 39 Dundee Street, Boston, Mass.
3956 William Johnson (Wm. Johnson), circus grounds, Huntington Avenue.
1074 Steven J. Jones (Stephen J. Jones, Stephen Joseph Jones), 54 Ostole Street, Boston, Mass.
561 William L. Jones (Wm. L. Jones, Wm. Lee Jones), 27 Claremont Park, Boston, Mass.
1401 Herbert Jueitt (Herbert J. Jueitt), 31 Harwich Street, Boston, Mass.
391 Michael Kappis (Michael Kappes, Michael Kaffes), 7 Wellington Street, Boston, Mass.
3385 Geo. Karveloas (Georgis Karvaleas, Georgis Karvaloas), 130 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
4415 Samuel Kesten (Saml. Kasten), 99 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
2242 Jos. P. Kavanaugh (Joseph Paul Kavanagh, Joseph F. Kavanagh), 82 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
1783 Geo. Bernard Kelly (George Bernard Kelly), 119 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
2845 John Kelley (John Thos. Kelley), 150 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
135 Joseph Kelley (Jos. Kelley, Joseph Kelly), 31 Astor Street, Boston, Mass.
3098 Edw. I. Klebenov (Edward Israel Klebenov, Edward I. Klebenov), 54 Astor Street, Boston, Mass.
2837 Alexander Korworsky (Korwoosky, Coroosky), 62 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.
788 Geo. F. LaCoy (George Francis Lacoy, Francis George Lacoy), Ringling Bros., Boston, Mass.
252 Richard F. Lee (Richard Fowler Lee), 4 Yarmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
203 William Robert Lee (Wm. William Lee), 9 Albermaile Street, Boston, Mass.
3046 Fred Elmer Linneken (Fred E. Linneken), 17 Yarmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
1680 Salvatore Linni, 155 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
3230 Alvin Wallace Lohnes (Alvin W. Lohnes), 627 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3395 John B. Longstaff (John Longsdorf), 78 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
3639 James Lyden, 67 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
4761 Ronald Edward McLeod (Ronald E. MacLeod), 22 Blagden Street, Boston, Mass.
4522 Joseph Franklin McCallum (Joseph F. McCallum, Jos. F. McCallum), 125 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.
3518 James Garrard McCarthy (James G. McCarthy), 9 Albemarle Chambers, Boston.
3424 John McCarthy, 172 Pembroke Street (John Joseph McCarthy (John J. McCarthy), 172 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.

573 Robert J. McCormick (Robert F. McCormick, Robert Joseph McCormick), 548 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
282 Jos. McDermitt, Ringling Bros., Baraboo, Wis. (Joseph McDermot, Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston, Mass.).
30 Harry McDonald, Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston, Mass.
4085 William McGarrah (or Garrah) (William McGarrah), 13 Claremont Park, Boston, Mass.
514 Frederick Albert McGrath (Fredk. A. McGrath), 665 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
806 Eugene C. McHale, 311 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3039 John McHenry, 79 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
4359 Frank William McLean, 21 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.
4808 James McNeill, 15 Burbank Street, Boston, Mass.
3207 Malcolm John McPhee (Maldolm J. McPhee), 34 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
1896 LeRoy (Leroy, Laroy) McPherson, 144 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
66 Walter Madison, 113 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
3197 William Herbert Mahoney (William (Wm.) H. Mahoney), 144 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
4407 Oraash (Ardash) M. Malyemzian (Ardash M. Malyemezian), 193 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
4447 Manuel Markatis, 150 Harnen Avenue, Boston, Mass.
16 Einar Markkanan (Elvar Markkanan), 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1977 Fred John Marks, Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston, Mass.
3347 Albert Joseph Marshall (Albert J. Marshall), 183 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
369 Eugene Martin, 134 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
4295 George W. Mason (George William Mason), 116 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1302 William Meglio (William Neglio), 23 Cartez Street, Boston, Mass.
35 Mardig Manoug Mhiyan (Mardug Mhigian, Mardig Manoug Mhyigian), 401 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4572 Frederick Emil Michael (Fredk. Michael), 407 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
2463 Frank J. Montague (F. J. Montague), 91 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.
1026 Andrew Perry Monteiro (Andrew Mountierio, Andrew P. Monteiro), 8 Burbank Street, Boston, Mass.
1221a James Francis Mooney (Jas. F. Mooney), Hoffman House, Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4715 George Y. Moore, 143 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.
4339 Smith Morck (Knuth Morck), 24 Bickerstaff Street, Boston, Mass.
395 Guy S. Morrill, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1025 Albert Morris, 242 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
2070 James Hugh Moshler (Jas. H. Moshler), 284 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4068 John Henry Murphy (John H. Murphy), 366 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1911 Marlon Neblock, Ringling Bros., Boston.
2003 Robt. L. Newcomb (Robert Leroy Newcomb), 140 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
231 William Lawrence Nickens (Wm. L. Nichens), 6337 Georgie Avenue, Washington, D. C.
4065 James Joseph Nolan (James J. Nolan), 208 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
3969 John O'Brien, 218 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
452 Patrick O'Connell, 35 Gray Street, Boston, Mass.
1751 Paul Odabashian (Paul Odabachian), 69 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
3734 John G. Oliphant, Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston.
3520 John L. O'Toole (John Lawrence O'Toole), 15 Belvidere Street, Boston, Mass.
1245 Paul Papanean (Paul Leo Pauineau), 2a Wellington Street, Boston, Mass.
3667 Gene W. Perry (Gene W. Pary), 97 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass.
834 Arthur A. Peltier (Arthur Albert Peltier), 23 Wellington Street, Boston, Mass.
1095 Herbert F. Penny (Herbert Penney), 627 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2612 Edward Perton, with Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston. (Edw. Peyton, "2 Ringling Bros. Circus," Mass.).
2456 Jas. Phipps (James Phipps), 2 Burbank Street, Boston, Mass.
4750 George Napoleon Pichette (Geo. N. Pichette), 48 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
1820 Raphael Leonard Pollio (Raphael I. Pallio), Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass.
4103 James A. Pormaros (James A. Pinnaras, James A. Pornaros), 50 Central Street, Boston, Mass.
913 Joseph M. Powers (Jos. M. Powers), 15 Cortes Street, Boston, Mass.
3936 Harry P. Poyaglan (Harry P. Boyajiau, Harry P. Boyagian, Harry P. Hoyajian), 111 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
1681 John K. Quimby (John R. Quinley, John Robert Quinley), 232 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
966 William Podmore (William Radmore, William Poadmore), 124 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
246 John Rae, 12 Clarmont Park, Boston, Mass.
3809 Fred Rey, Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston, Mass.
3540 Ordley P. Richardson (Audley Frank Richardson), 70 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
4548 Edw. C. Rielly (Edward Cornelius Rielly), 9 Batavia Street, Boston, Mass.
1461 Frank B. Rollins (Frank Bluine Rollins), 29 Albion Street, Boston, Mass.
1146 Frank Thomas Ryan, 41 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Frank Ryan, 206 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.)
809 Leo B. St. Mary, 47 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
2363 Roupaim Sarkision (Roupain Sarkiseon), 77 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
4593 Patrick J. Scanlon (P. J. Scanlon), 75 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
229 Herry Seaburg (Harry A. Seaberg), 77 Gainsborough Street, Boston, Mass.
3658 John F. Shaw, 65 Astor Street, Boston, Mass.
662 Owen Alfred Shaw, 11 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
2722 Jas. Shepard (James Sheppard), 378 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.
4170 Leo Smith, 2451 Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Leo Smith, Ringling Bros. Circus, Boston, Mass.)
3017 Chas. W. B. Smith, 8 Irvington Street, Boston, Mass. (Charles William Bradley Smith, Charles W. B. Smith, Tech. Chambers, Irvington Street, Boston, Mass.)
3591 Walter J. Smith (Walter Smith, Walter James Smith), 677 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
4202 Philip F. Somerville (Phillip Felton Somerville), 22 Buckingham Street, Boston, Mass.
4368 Richard R. Spooner, 54 Greenwich Place, Boston, Mass.
1543 Clarence A. Staples (Clarence Albert Staples), 671 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1067 Chas. D. Stephens (Chas. D. Stevens, Charles D. Stephens, 94 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.), 94 St. Bodolph Street, Boston, Mass.
579 Costos J. Stewns (Costos Strows, Costos Jean Strewos, Costos Jean Strows), 12½ Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
949 Henry Storey (Henry F. Storey, 33 Weaver Street, Fall River, Mass.), 56 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
731 D. E. Sullivan (David Sullivan, David E. Sullivan), 84 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.
3834 Harry Sutton, 66 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
1204 Albert A. Terrill (Albert A. Tyrrell), 5 Dartmouth Place, Boston, Mass.
4015 Fredk. C. Thiele (Fred C. Thiele, Frederick C. Thiele), 623 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
2801 Raymond Thomas, 31 Claremont Park, Boston, Mass.
1501 Saml. Vass (Samuel Vass), 4 Dilworth Street, Boston, Mass.
4305 Wm. (William) E. Walker, 31 Harwich Street, Boston, Mass.
295 Carl Otto Wallen (Carl Otto Wallin), 132 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
1336 Robert Chester Ward (Robert, Rob., C. Ward), 51 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass.
2313 Charles Hiram Warner (Chas. H. Warner), 560 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
379 Abram Watson (Abraham Watson), 226 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.
4078 Frank Herbert Wesson (Frank H. Wesson), 53 Warren Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1779 Charles F. Westing (Chas. F. Westing), 8 Irvington Street, Boston, Mass.
4218 Clarence J. Wheaton, 2 Madison Court, Boston, Mass.
1213 Carl Henry Wikstrom, 51 Henienway Street, Boston, Mass.
411 Jesse Williams, 30 Yarmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
3569 Thomas Henry Williams (Thomas Williams), 117 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
3944 Dennis Winn (Denis H. Winn), 60 Batavia Street, Boston, Mass.
2227 Hans Wirndell, 98 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.
4185 Jos. (Josef) Wojtowicz, 85 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
425 Jesse J. Woolrich (Jesse Jacob Willroch, Jesse Jacob Wollwrich), 313 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1786 Willie Yetz (Willie Gets), 16 Dartmouth Place, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

2 John Andeckas, 40 Thomas Park, South Boston, Mass.
2356 John T. Angelo (John Thomas Angel), 282 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1148 Henry Arkins, 9 Monks Street, South Boston, Mass.
1052 Wm. F. (Wm. Francis) Arrigal, 688 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2305 Michael A. Balcunas (Michael Anthony Balciunas, Michael A. Balchinas), 5 Thomas Park, South Boston, Mass.
1676 Frank L. (Frank Leslie) Banister, 349 K Street, South Boston, Mass.
5 Chas. (C.) Banlis, 63 Telegraph Street, South Boston, Mass.
106 Wm. E. Barrett, 215 I Street, South Boston, Mass.
1063 Francis J. Barry (Francis Joseph Barrie, Thomas Joseph Barry), 227 H Street, South Boston, Mass.
276 Fredk. A. Brine, 656 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass. (Fred Arthur Brine, 656 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
1755 Frank J. Burns (Burnes), 360 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.
534 Michael J. (John) Butler, 23 Ticknor Street, Boston, Mass.
1318 David F. Byrnes (David Francis, D. Francis Byrnes), 50 Marine Road, South Boston, Mass.
249 Geo. J. Byrnes (Geo. John Byrnes, Geo. J. Byrne), 436 East Sixth Street (436 Sixth Street), Boston, Mass.
738 Thomas E. Caulfield, 556 East Sixth Street, Boston, Mass.
1296 Chas. Chengo (Chas. Contos), 151 Dorchester Street, Boston, Mass.
721 Martin Coleman, 55 Farragut Road, South Boston, Mass.
1637 Geo. R. Colburn (Geo. Richard Colburn), 80 G Street, South Boston, Mass.
1485 Eugene A. (Eugene E.) Collins, 287 K Street, South Boston, Mass.
2702 John Leo Conroy, 298 K Street, South Boston, Mass.
46 Patrick (Frank) J. Conroy, 475 East Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2371 Patrick J. Corcoran, 487 East Broadway, Boston, Mass. (Patrick Patrick Corcoran, 487 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.).
1422 Francesca Correra (Francesca Correria), Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass.
243 Jeremiah Crowley, 111 H Street, South Boston, Mass.
828 Paul Dalen, 26 Gutes Street, South Boston, Mass.
1871 Walter J (Walter James) Danksha, 538 East Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2003 John Datsin, 585 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
709 Thomas J. (Thomas Joseph) Day, 129 N Street, South Boston, Mass.
609 Jeremiah J. (Jeremiah Joseph) Driscoll, 660 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass.
62 Patrick Dunlap, 115 P Street, South Boston, Mass.
1069 Geo. L. Duffy (Geo. Lewis Duffey), 648 Fourth Street (648 East Fourth Street), South Boston, Mass.
996 Barth Duffley (Bartholomew Francis Duffley, Bart Duffey), 694 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
970 John J. Falvey (John J. Fahey), 46 Marine Road, South Boston, Mass.
696 Hugh Findlay, 582 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
274 Sidney S. Flower, 608 East Sixth Street, Boston, Mass.
1171 Odine Gibeau, 9 Beckly Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Odine Gibeau, 9 Beckler Avenue, South Boston, Mass.).
2118 Wm. T. Gillan (Wm. Thomas Gillam), 621 East Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.

1471 Geo. V. Gleason (Geo. Vincent), 120 Dorchester Street, South Boston, Mass.
1965 Adam Gray, Townsend Broadwater, Townsend, Mont.
1196 James (Jame) Gorman, 562 Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.
269 Jos. Hannaford, 673 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.
2016 Richard Hannaford, 673 Eighth Street, Boston, Mass. (673 Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.).
529 Leo J. Hayes, 601 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass. (Leo Joseph Hayes, 101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark, N. J. (103 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark, N. J., 16 Floyd Street, West Everett, N. J.).
1169 Setrak Hekimian (Strak Hekemiar), 740 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1816 Wm. P. Hennessy (Wm. Patrick Hennessy, Wm. Patrick Hennessey), 681 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1534 Wm. M. Keenan, 438 East Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1005 Fred L. (Fred Leo, Fred S.) Kelley, 415 East Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
19 Anthony Kiluza, 27 Story Street, South Boston, Mass.
2126 Carnik Koressian (Carnik Koressian), 158 I Street, South Boston, Mass.
794 Alexander Lazaroff (Alexander Lazaroff), 585 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1544 Otto J. (Otto Joseph) Loux, 183 H Street, South Boston, Mass.
2296 Francis L. (Francis Leo) McDonough, 635 East Sixth Street, Boston, Mass.
150 Chas. McKenna, 13 National Street, South Boston, Mass.
179 Thomas J. (Thomas Joseph) Magee, 564 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
791 Cornelius J. Mahoney, 791 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
511 Hamparrzoon (Hampartzoon, Hampartzon Markasian) Markarian, 169 I Street, South Boston, Mass.
1519 James P. (James Patrick) Martin, 9 Burrill Place, Boston, Mass.
1697 Michael J. (Michael Joseph) Mellett, 270 Bowen Street, Boston, Mass.
2101 Adam Mitchell, 5 Thomas Park, South Boston, Mass.
1502 Frank Mooney, 529 East Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
1193 Archie Moore, 46 Marine Road, South Boston, Mass.
1847 James F. (James Francis) Murphy, 659 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
458 Wm. A. (Wm. Alfred) Murphy, 660 Eighth Street, Boston, Mass.
1239 Frank J. Murray, 426 East Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1341 Timothy J. (Timothy John) Murray, 925 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
167 John J. Nelson, 237 L Street, South Boston, Mass.
2214 James P. K. Nichols (James Paul Karl Nichols, James Paul Nichols), 554 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1237 James O'Brien, 10 Linden Street, South Boston, Mass.
1831 Wm. J. O'Brien, 184 O Street, South Boston, Mass.
2393 Thomas J. (Thomas Joseph) O'Flaherty, 702 East Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
776 Sidney J. (Sidney John) Pratt, 934 East Fourth Street, Boston, Mass.
1438 Francis L. (Francis Leo) Quinn, 568 East Eighth Street, Boston, Mass.
1175 John Kopshis, 7 Pacific Street, South Boston, Mass.
997 Harold Richardson, 83 I Street, South Boston, Mass. (Harold W. Richardson, South Bar Street, C. B., South Boston, Mass.).
2284 John Sawer (Joan Sauer, Carney Hospital), Carney House, South Boston, Mass.
1989 Stanislaw Silpullonis (Stanislaw Stepullonis), 427 East Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
2041 Albert V. Smith, 130 Marine Road, Boston, Mass.
1528 Horace P. Turmar (Horace Philip Turnor), 850 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
1287 John Thompson, 93 P Street, South Boston, Mass.
1892 Edw. Tomilla, 705 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.
444 Jos. Trahy (Joseph T. Trahey), 539 East Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
147 Alexander Vashnis, 9 Thomas Park, South Boston, Mass.
180 Hubet H. (Herbert Henry) Waldron, 599 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
477 Geo. M. (Geo. Macaulay) Wilder, 806 Third Street, Boston, Mass.
1485 Edwin F. Wood, 666 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass.
1183 Alexander Zillinski (Alexander Zilenski, Alek Zilenski, Alexander Zilinckl), 225 Bowen Street, South Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 19, BOSTON, MASS.

1936 James P. Brown (James Patrick Brown), 95 Esmind Street, Boston, Mass.
631 John E. Caldwell (John Ernest Caldwell), 53 Aspinal Road, Boston, Mass.
138 Jemy (James) Homeh, 22 Merrill Street, Boston, Mass. (Jemy Homeh, Pittsburgh, N. H.).
264 Doug Bark Leung, 1 Erie Street, Boston, Suffolk, Mass. (1 Erie Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
629 Joseph M. O'Brien, 157B Washington Street, Boston, Suffolk, Mass. (Joseph Malachi O'Brien, 157 Washington Street, Mattapan, Mass.).
1908 Elias Scheffrim (Eleas Schiffrim), 114 East Main Street, Marlboro, Mass.
1083 George Bradley Stewart (George E. Stewart), 36 Harvard Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
749 Solomon Taymor, 29 Browning Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. (Solomon Taynor, 29 Browning Avenue, Suffolk, Mass., Boston, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 20, BOSTON, MASS.

616 Leon J. Boyle, 25 Howes Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
1860 Phillip J. Bradley (Philip J. Bradley), 1682 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1565 Eric T. Carlson, 1518 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass. (Eric Theodore Carlsen, 1518 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.).
1432 Wm. S. Clements, 555 Ushmont Street, Boston, Mass. (William Spurgeon Clements, 542 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.; William S. Clements).
529 James M. Cummings, 2 Glide Street, Boston, Mass. (James Angus Cummings, 452 Hancock, Norfolk Downs, Mass.; James A. Cummings).
245 Peter Diortourner (Peter Diortourner), 411 Neponset Avenue, Boston, Mass.

1762 Stephen Dormgrdeshian (Stephen Dermgrdeshiam), 87 Florida Street, Boston, Mass.
1182 John T. Dougan, 1942 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. (John F. Dougan, 1942 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
1607 Thos. E. Haney, 42 Van Winkle Street, Dorchester, Mass. (Thomas Edward Haney, 42 Van Winkle Street, Boston, Mass.).
1233 Urban A. Haughn, 8 North Bennett Street, Boston, Mass.
776 Oldrirran D'Hundt (Adrian D. Hundt, Adrian J. Honilt), 5 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
544 Harry Johnson, 408 Neponset Avenue, Boston, Mass. (208 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.).
1047 Graham G. King (Graham Guy King), 12 Rowena Street, Boston, Mass.
1354 Erick Koff (Erick Kopp), S. S. *Cricket*, Boston, Mass.
1384 Otto Koch, 112 Lewis Street, Dorchester, Mass. (14 Lewis Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
908 Fred W. Malone, 22 Barnes Street, Boston, Mass. (Fred Wason Malone, 20 Whitten Street, Boston, Mass.).
1308 Angus M. McLeod (Angus Malcolm McLeod), 1538 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
979 Isaac S. Munroe (Isaac Stanley Munroe), 30 Faulkner Street, Boston, Mass.
1466 Wm. H. Nurmia, 303 East Eagle Street, Boston, Mass. (William Nurmia, 303 East Eagle Street, East Boston, Mass.; William Nurnie).
1241 John H. O'Rourke (John J. O'Rourke), 2575 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
1452 Gee Kee Oy, 1846 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass. (1846 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.).
1220 Peter Regan, 172 Minot Street, Boston, Mass. (172 Minot Street, Dorchester, Mass.).
846 Stanley V. Sheldon, 7 Clover Street, Neponset, Mass. (Stanley Vincent Sheldon, 7 Clover Street, Boston, Mass.).
1710 Herbert Sinnott, 10 Gibson Street, Boston, Mass.
449 Robert Wright, 173 Lexington Street, East Boston, Mass. (Robert W. Wright, 43 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 24, BOSTON, MASS.

1953 Thos. (Thomas) Francis Berran, 36 Garfield Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1925 Walter Herbert Boutiller, 721 Hyde Park Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1289 Geo. (George) Brounis, 19 Adams, Hyde Park, Mass.
1233 John D. Cameron, Thompson Street, Hyde Park, Mass. (John Daniel Cameron, 8 Ellis, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.)
1375 Michael John Cameron, 208 Alabama Street, Boston, Mass. (39 Roxbury Street, Roxbury, Mass.).
1804 Emerson S. Campbell, 16 Gordon Avenue, Hyde Park (Emerson Sargent Campbell, Y. M. C. A., River Street), Boston, Mass.
471 Manuel Casanes, 3 Orgn, West Boston, Mass.
1789 Wm. (William) John Chandler, 630 Metropolitan Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1050 Tocobacco Emondo (Edmund Tocobacco, Edmund Tacobacci), 3 (31) Business, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.
2082 William Fisher, 41 Westminster, Boston, Mass.
1126 Joseph Geronimi (Joseph Geromni), 10 Allen, Boston, Mass.
1914 Giulio Gobbi, 1819 River Street, Boston, Mass.
725 Lee Han, 1253 River, Boston, Mass.
2247 Raymond Otis Leadbetter, 559 Hyde Park Avenue, Boston, Mass.
1877 Thomas Llewellyn (Llewellin), 24 Emmett, Hyde Park, Mass. (Thomas Llewillyn, care of Cummings Construction Co., Rumford, Me.)
1230 Frank Lynch, 1578 River Street, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass. (care of Cummings Construction Co., West Cannon, N. H.).
1916 Cornelius F. McCarthy, 2 Frazer Street (Cornelius Francis McCarthy, West Hyde Park), Boston, Mass.
1417 Jas. (James) Henry McCarthy, 120 Adams Street, Boston, Mass.
887 Arthur F. (Arthur Francis) Neafsey, 56 Maple Street, Boston, Mass.
1238 James H. O'Brien, 61 Massasoit Street, Boston, Mass.
1493 James John Patsozians, 34 Everett Street (James John Patsogianio, 56 Canar Street), Boston, Mass.
1534 Antonio Piso (Pisa), 5 Thatcher Street (5 Thatcher Court), Boston, Mass.
482 Chester H. Reynolds, 29 Seymour Street (Chester Hubert Reynolds, 32 Richards Avenue), Roslindale, Mass.
1338 Jerome Alton Sargent, Everett House, room 6, Hyde Park, Mass.
857 Anton Strazdas, 19 Adams Avenue, Boston, Mass.
902 Michael Surrowisk, 30 Ranson Road, Matapan, Mass. (Michael Surrowick, Mattapan, Mass.)
1653 Makso Makel Uiorek, 34 Business, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

990 Peter Babbas, 693 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2742 Josfapas Balcaitis (Jonzapas Bakaitis, Jotnzapas Bakaitis, Josfapas Balcaitio), 2 Torrington Place, Canubridge, Mass.
3 John Bowkos, 150 Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass.
1521 John Chases (Chassas, John Chasses), 167 Washington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2708 James Cherry, 941 Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.
1478 John M. (John Martin) Creed, 177 Franklin Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1641 Leslie F. Davis (Leslie Thomas Davis), 236 (336) Columbia Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1491 George Goodwin, 290 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. (490 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.).
981 Horace J. Jeffress (Horace Greeley Jeffers, Horace Greeley Jeffers), 2 Essex Court, Cambridge, Mass.
2066 Albert J. Keefe, 32 Columbia Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.
1898 Jos. H. Kilty (Joseph Henry Kelty), 205 Washington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2393 Kenneth A. (Kenneth Archie) Larkin, 129 Chestnut Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2063 Frank McAvoy, 284 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
2497 Raymond McDonald, 11 Tufto Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2073 Thomas G. McDonald (Thomas G. MacDonald), 61 Antrim Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1218 Daniel MacPhial (Macplator), 284 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
199 Daniel Mahoney, 54 Sidney Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1189 Kazimir (Kasimi) Melan Kewech, 6 Washington, Cambridge, Mass.
1298 John J. Melenmkewicz (John Joseph (J. J.) Melankewicz, John J. Melenkewicz), 6 Torrington Place, Cambridge, Mass.
888 Edwin Murphy, 419 Main, Cambridge, Mass.

258 James Murphy, 11 School Street, Cambridge, Mass.
39 Alexander Paregis, 26 Moore, Cambridge, Mass.
628 Felix Petrall (Petroll), 46 School, Cambridge, Mass.
869 Michael Paregis (Michael Pauges (Paugis), 54 Clark, Cambridge, Mass.
410 Albin Shmagoris (Albin Shruagoris), 231½ Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
2399 John Edw. (Edmund) Robbins, 1 Pearl Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. (2397 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.).
2215 Albert W. (Albert Minter) Small, 16a Cottage, Cambridge, Mass.
1811 Isaac Spector, 119 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
85 M. Iver Stoute (McIvor Chesterfield Stoute), 101 Portland Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1580 Anthony F. (Anthony Frederick) Swords, 215 Green Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2418 Vernon S. (Sterling) Thorne, 124 Prospect, Cambridge, Mass.
1476 Jos. Tinesos (Trausas) (Joseph Trousos (Tiyusos, Trausos) Joe Tiousas), 7 Harrison Street, Cambridge, Mass.
1659 Ford M. (McLean) Urquhart, 204 Pearl Street, Cambridge, Mass.
32 Anthony Vadopolas (Vadapolas) (Anthony Valapalas), 8 Pine Street, Cambridge, Mass.
97 Stanislaw Vashio (Vaskio) (Stanislaw Nashio), 8 Pine Street (Line Street), Cambridge, Mass.
1444 Everett L. Wilson, 31a Market Street, Cambridge, Mass.
412 Samuel Wolinsky, 167 Elm, Cambridge, Mass.
17 Charles P. Zarouski (Charles Peter Zarouskl, Charles Peter Zarouski), 683 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2323 Jos. Zylinski (Joseph Zylinski), 96 Washington Street, Cambridge, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

53 Andrew Bowen, rural route No. 2, Piedmont, S. C.
906 Andy Bowers, route No. 2, Townville, S. C.
14 Ulye (Ulys) Brown, R. F. D. No. 2, Anderson, S. C.
351 James Browner, Townville, S. C.
290 Arthur Burkes, Anderson, S. C.
609 Hubert E. (Herbert E.) Bryson, 93 Church Street, Anderson, S. C.
354 John Chandler, Anderson, S. C.
1151 George Davis, Anderson, S. C.
477 Luther Davis, Anderson, S. C.
199 Charlie Fant, West Cleveland Avenue, Anderson, S. C.
1273 Ollie (Ollis) Gambrell, Anderson, S. C.
1546 Will Garrison, 123 Lindsay Street, Anderson, S. C.
326 Lawrence Grove, Anderson, S. C.
33 William Jackson, 9 Market Street, Anderson, S. C.
1092 Nathaniel Lee, Anderson, S. C.
670 Larkin Lindsay (Linsey), Anderson, S. C.
1470 Dock McIntosh, R. F. D. No. 4, Anderson, S. C.
10 Parris Matris, Anderson, S. C.
2473 John Moore, 10 Roberts Row, Anderson, S. C. (route No. 6, care J. W. Cambell, Anderson, S. C.).
1603 Thomas William Norris, jr. (T. W. Norris, jr.), Anderson, S. C.
2461 Adler Sadler, Anderson, S. C.
1517 Joseph Stone, 189 Boston Street, Anderson, S. C. (Joe Stone, 4 H Street, Anderson, S. C.
1299 Charlie (Charles) W. Thompson, East Hampton Street, Anderson, S. C.
2344 Burt Tucker, North Main Street, Anderson, S. C.
1817 Ishmor Vickers, 102 Market Street, Anderson, S. C.
2222 James Carson Webb, R. F. D. No. 5, Anderson, S. C.
2386 Fred Douglas Wiggins, 427 West Reed Street, Anderson, S. C.
1181 Thomas Wilkins, 616 Gray Street, Anderson, S. C.
1815 Lem Williams, Anderson, S. C.
977 John William Williford, R. F. D. No. 4, Anderson, S. C.
474 Call Williams, 10 East River Street, Anderson, S. C.
1902 Claud Williams, Anderson, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

83 Henry All (or Orr), Bamberg, S. C.
1252 J. L. Brabham (Johnie Luther Brabham, J. L. Brahhan), Olar, S. C.
924 Andrew Brown, Embree, S. C.
888 Israel Brunson, Scofield, S. C. (Isreal Brunsen, No. 2, Grahams Alley, Columbia, S. C.).
1653 F. C. Crawford (Fliman Charles (Chas.) Crawford), Olar, S. C.
687 Eugene Davis, R. F. D., Denmark, S. C.
1511 Paul Dortch (Dorch), Olar, S. C.
1364 Eddie Garvin, Denmark, S. C.
1419 Samuel Gilliard (Gilleard, Gillard), Bamberg, S. C.
1176 John Goodwin (Goodwyn), Scofield, S. C.
1616 Herbert Guess, Denmark, S. C.
1652 Albert Hightower, Lees, S. C.
670 Butler Holmes (Homes), Ehrhardt, S. C.
1695 Sam (Samuel) Johnson, Bamberg, S. C.
848 Lemuel Kearse, R. F. D. No. 1, Olar, S. C. (Lemiel Kearse, Bamberg, S. C.).
692 Jesse Mack, Scofield, S. C.
13 Aaron Martin, Bamberg, S. C.
1110 Willie Medlock, Scofield, S. C.
1621 Frank Miley, R. F. D. No. 2, Bamberg, S. C.
1417 Elijah Murry (Murray), Scofield, S. C.
1003 Brantley Olin, Ehrhardt, S. C.
431 James Orr, Bamberg, S. C.
361 B. C. Phillips (Ben C. Phillips), R. F. D. No. 1, Olar, S. C.
453 Eddie (Edie) Rush, R. F. D. No. 1, Olar, S. C.
500 George Smith, Southern Railroad, Charlestown, S. C. (Bamberg, S. C.).
141 Geo. Spells (George, Geo. Spell), 186 Clinton (Clintock) Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Midway, S. C.).
274 David (Daniel) Stroman, Scofield, S. C.
267 Jake Strother (Storther), Bamberg, S. C. (Bamblay, S. C.).
1069 James Thomas, Midway, S. C.
489 Tomnie (Fannie) Thomas, Blackville, S. C.
1630 Henry Williams, Blackville, S. C. (Denmark, S. C.).
696 Richmond Williams, Denmark, S. C.
1542 Willie Williams, Embree, S. C.
857 Blanding Willis, Bamberg, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

604 John Anderson, Beaufort, S. C.
1413 Prince Auston (Austin), Beaufort, S. C.
304 Boisey (Boisy) Ballard, Port Royal.
1119 Fred Belger, Bryan, Savannah, Ga.

200 Jos. Binyard (Benyard), Port Royal, S. C.
406 John Bradley, Seabrook, S. C.
704 James Bryan, Newcastle, Beaufort, S. C.
607 Peter Bryan, Port Royal, S. C.
909 Edwin Legere Chaplin (Chapman), Johnsonville, S. C.
1242 Jeremiah Chisholm, Beaufort, County, S. C. (Chisoln, Chisolin, Hardeeville, S. C.).
1240 Ben Chisolm, care R. Ward, Frogmore, S. C.
1408 Wm. Chisolm, Hardeeville, S. C.
1062 Willie Cochran (Cochram), Beaufort, S. C.
910 Paul Cohen, Ladies Island, Beaufort, S. C.
1343 Joe Cuthbert (Cusbard), Beaufort, S. C.
1161 David Dare, Dale, S. C.
920 Willie Davis, Burton, S. C.
764 Edwin DeVoe (Edward DeVoe), Yemasee, S. C.
1365 John Ercrum, care W. J. Rivers, general delivery, Beaufort, S. C.
900 Wm. Finley (Fenly, Wm. Tinley), Hardeeville, S. C.
744 Charley Flood, White Hall, S. C.
763 Doc Frazier (Frasier, Dock Frasier), Sheldon, S. C.
91 John Frazier, Bluffton, S. C.
1140 Henry Fullman (Fullmore), Cades, S. C.
1338 Clarence Gadson, Dale, S. C.
1248 Joe Goodwine, Columbia, S. C.
621 Frank Graham, Hardeeville, S. C.
960 Charles Clarence Green (Greene), Seabrook, S. C.
438 James Hamilton, Port Royal, S. C.
442 James Hammond, Beufort, S. C.
450 Abraham (Abram) Haynes, Walterboro, S. C.
988 Benj. Hayward, Ladies Island, S. C. (Heywood, Beaufort, S. C.)
861 Jesse Heyward, Hardeeville, S. C.
564 Joe Heyward (Heywood), Bluffton, S. C.
354 Thomas Howard, Sheldon, S. C.
265 Saul Jenkins, Dale, S. C. (Dumlevil Lumber Co., Allenhurst, Ga.)
1363 Harry Lagree (Legan), Beaufort, S. C.
1277 Joe (Thos.) Mack, St. Helena Island, Troymore, S. C. (Thomas Mock, Jack Mack, Frogmore, S. C.).
710 Sam Major, Ridgeland, S. C.
1155 John Wm. Martin (John Martin), Manning, S. C.
357 Oscar Middleton, St. Helena, Frogmore, S. C. (Frogmore, S. C.).
553 James Moultrie, Beaufort, S. C.
1358 Andrew Myers (Meyers), Port Royal, S. C.
237 Joseph G. Myers, Beaufort, S. C. (Joseph Gregsbie Myers, Austin, Tex.).
1321 Geo. Palmer, Scotia, S. C.
796 Rochie Perry, Frogmore, S. C.
803 George Pinckey, Port Royal, S. C.
509 Robert Pinckney, Bluffton, S. C.
857 Harry Simmons, Columbia, S. C.
1245 James Simmons, Dale, S. C.
485 John Singleton, Walterboro, S. C.
625 Arthur Smalls, Ladies Island, Beaufort, S. C. (Beaufort, S. C.).
280 Julius M. (Monroe, Minon) Stanley, Beaufort, S. C.
136 Elijah Smith, Bluffton, S. C.
1135 Abram Sumpter, Frogmore, S. C.
1142 Isaac Washington, Levys, S. C.
1174 John Washington, Yemassee, S. C.
419 Alfred Watkins, Frogmore, S. C.
87 Arthur Williams (William Arthur), Wilkins, S. C.
1345 Fred Williams, Beaufort, S. C.
978 Henry Williams, Ladies Island, S. C. (Beaufort, S. C.).
328 Osborne Williams, Wilkins, S. C.
977 Sammey (Sammy) Williams, Levys, S. C.
841 Willie James Williams, Hardeeville, S. C.
317 John H. (Henrey, Henry) Wilson (John H. Willson), Daufuskie, S. C.
668 David (Daniel) Edward Wright (David Edwin Wright), Beaufort, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1000 James Anderson, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
576a Frank Armbrister, Meeting Street, Nassau, Bahama Islands, (Charleston Port Terminal, Charleston, S. C.).
1852 Frank Austin, Five Mile Meyers Post Office, S. C.
62 Charlie Bailey, Edisto Island, S. C.
2308 Renty Luther Barrett, North Charleston, S. C.
1487 John Bell, St. Phillips and St. Michaels Streets, Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston, S. C.).
1635 Jack Bennett, Yonges Island, S. C.
605 Christopher Bing, Adams Run, S. C.
1924 Closen Blake, Adams Run, S. C.
661 Joseph Blake, Dewitt Hill, North Charleston, S. C.
1960 Wash Boyd, Three Mile, Meyers, Post Office, S. C.
527 Nat Bradley, Charleston, S. C.
2157 Jessie Britton (Jesse Britton, Jesse Britain), Augusta, Ga.
1110 Ben Brown, Yonges Island, S. C.
112 David Brown, St. Andrews Parish, Pinckney, S. C. (Pinckney, P. O. St. Andrews Parish, S. C.).
87 Julius Brown, North Charleston, S. C. (Five Mile, Charleston, S. C.).
685 Primus Brown, Adams Run, S. C.
91 Tom Brown, Tennell, Ga.
1780 William Brown, Johns Island, R. D. No. 2, S. C.
827 Richard Bryan (Byron), Main High Island, Charleston, S. C. (R. F. D. care 15 Mile Store, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.).
1276 Frank Cooper, Yonges Island, S. C.
1605 John Cooper, 4½ Miles House, Charleston, S. C.
2056 James Dantzler, Jacksonboro, R. F. D. No. 3, S. C.
705 John Davis, Station 6½, Meyers Post Office, S. C.
729 Len Davis, Meggetts Post Office, S. C.
95a William Dean (Wm. Dean, William Dean), Nassau, Bahamas; (Charleston Port Terminal, North Charleston, S. C.
662 McKinley Dingle, Six Mile House, Charleston, S. C.
610 Robert (Robt.) Drayton, Johns Island, S. C.
1681a Jasper Penut (Jasper Paniel), 6 Merle Street, Charleston, S. C.
726 John Floyd, Negroe Court, Magnolia Cross, S. C. (Myers Court, Magnolia, Chas., S. C.).
1461 Joe Ford, R. F. D., Charleston, S. C. (Blackaburg, S. C.).
275 James Freeman, Johns Island, S. C.
1894 Benjamin Gadsden, Voorhees, R. F. D. No. 2, S. C. (Voorhees, S. C., Voorheels).
469 Daniel Glover, 3 Mile House, Meyers Post Office, S. C.
1047 Abram Grant, Rantowles, S. C.
735 Joe Grant, North Charleston, S. C.

1131 Will Grant, Camden County, Ga. (Adams Run, S. C.).
1945 Willie Gray, Awendaw, S. C.
1707a William Grayer (Willie Grayer), care A. S. Rivers, Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (Mt. Pleasant, S. C.).
1 Charlie Green (Charley Greene, Charley Green), Mount Pleasant, S. C.
1471 James Green, 8 Mile, Post Office, Meyers, S. C.
1710 Samuel Green, Edisto Island, S. C.
666 Willie Green, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
99 John Harrison, North Charleston, S. C.
693 Alfred Hayward (Alfred Heyward), Six Mile, Charleston, S. C.
2204 Elias Heyward (Elias Huyward, Elias Hayward), Cain Hay, S. C.
1113 Adam Holmes, Meggett, S. C.
636 George Huger, North Charleston, S. C.
464 Jim Jackson, Meggetts, S. C.
709 Michael (Michel) Jackson, 6 Mile, Charleston, S. C.
2280 Joseph Jettis, 6 Mile, Charleston, S. C. (5 Mile, Chas., S. C.).
1665a Grover Johnson (Grover Johnston), Part Terminals, North Charleston (Chas.), S. C.
1083 Hampton Johnson, North Charleston, S. C.
847 Isaac Johnson, Lambs, S. C.
1103 Joseph Johnson, Meggett, S. C.
264 Luther Jones (Luther Johns), Seven Mile, Charleston, S. C.
546 Willie Jones, 6 Mile, Charleston, S. C.
629 Phillip Judge (Philip Judge), Meggette, S. C.
80 Will King, Catheltin, Ga.
1004 Harry Lincoln, Florence, S. C. (Harry Lincon, Osborne, S. C.).
1708 Lawrence McCoy, North Charleston, S. C.
1378 Charlie McKavy, Five Mile, Meyers P. O., S. C.
2041 Robert Mack, St. Andrews Parish, Navy Yard, S. C. (Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.).
1670 Lawrence Mackey, North Charleston, S. C.
842 Edward Mahome (Edwin Mahome, Edw. Mahome, Ed. Mahome), 3 Mile, St. M. & Phillips, Chas. (St. McPhillips, 3 Miles), Charleston, S. C.
538 Samuel Michel, Edisto Island, S. C.
95 Ed Middleton, Wadmalaw, S. C.
2103 Henry Mitchell, North Charleston, S. C. (care of E. P. Burton Lumber Co., North Charleston, S. C.).
128 Bob Moore, Johns Island, S. C.
1061 Henry Moore, 3 Miles, Charleston, S. C.
509 Henry Nesbitt, Burton Lumber Co. P. O., S. C. (Henry Nesbitt, Burton Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C.).
1145 Will Parson, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
1458a Henry Pemetta, 5 Mi., Myers, S. C. (Henry Pimitta, care of Lollin Hansley).
587 Moses Poinsett, Adams Run, S. C. (Spartanburg, S. C.).
1049 Frank Powell, McClellanville, S. C.
2040 Francis Prioleau, North Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston, S. C.).
1809 William Rice, Meggett, S. C.
2147 John Richardson, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
5 Samuel Robinson, Edisto Island, S. C. (care of Camp Quartermaster, Camp Jackson, S. C.).
2314 Willie Rosser, Yonges Island, S. C.
738 Charles Sanders, Cherokee Mines, Johns Island, R. F. D. No. 2, Melvin, S. C.
1040 Henry Sanders, Green Pond, S. C.
2018 William Scott, Georgetown, S. C.
1204 Henry Sheppard, Johns Island, S. C.
1072 Joseph Simmons, Beaufort, S. C.
1936 Henry Simpson, Meggetts, S. C.
94 Adam Smalls, Yonges Island, S. C.
110 Henry Smalls, North Charleston, S. C.
857 Samuel Smalls, Yonges Island, S. C.
1365 William Smalls (William Smith), Yonges Island, S. C.
1832 Harvey Smith, Meggetts, S. C.
1319a James Smith, Charleston, Part Terminal, Charleston, S. C.
938 Moses Smith, North Charleston, S. C.
853a Sam Smith, Parkers Ferry, S. C.
888 Thomas Smith, Seven Mile, Charleston, S. C.
1067 Jacob Paul Stierman (Jacob Paul Strorman, jr.), 35, Station 13, Chicora, S. C.
1285 Sam Struthers, North Charleston, S. C.
1060 Charlie Thomas, Charleston, Five Mile House, S. C.
880a Felix Waite, 1218 Algh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
268 George Washington, R. F. D., Mount Pleasant, S. C.
2227 Henry W. Washington, North Charleston, S. C.
1268 Sam Washington, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
25 Willie Washington, Yeadue Range, Charleston, S. C.
1027 Dolphus Watkins (Dalphus Watkins), Richland, Ga.
486 Joe Watkins, Melvin, S. C. (Johns Island, R. F. D. No. 2, S. C.).
94b Willie White, Six Mile, Myers, S. C.
1560 Abraham Wigfal (Abraham Wigfall), North Charleston, S. C.
625 Abraham Williams, Meggetts, S. C.
600 Henry Williams, Ravenels, S. C.
674 John Williams, navy yard, Charleston, S. C. (Kingstree, S. C.; Seven Mile, care of navy yard).
1855 John Williams, Edisto Island, S. C.
637 Monday Wilson, Meggetts C. H., S. C.
1842 John Wright, Johns Island, S. C.
48 William Wright, Edisto Island, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

970 Rudd Banks, Jedburg, S. C.
[illegible] William Barton, Grover, S. C.
[illegible] James Brown, Ruffin, S. C.
[illegible] Ward Sexton Crum (Ward Sexton Crum), Reevesville, S. C.
[illegible] Benjamin Davis, Summerville, S. C.
1045 Ben Fenwick, Summerville, S. C.
1475 Thomas Fuller (Thomas H. Fuller), Ladson, S. C.
647 Willie Glover, St. George, S. C.
1466 Willie Gordan, St. George, S. C.
[illegible] Adam Grullo, St. George, S. C.
[illegible] Rosalie Hayden, Summerville, S. C.
[illegible] Henry Holmes, St. George, S. C.
[illegible] Malvin Hutchinson, Summerville, S. C.
[illegible] Walter Johnson, Summerville, S. C.
[illegible] Charles Jones, Higginville, S. C.
[illegible] Malcolm Khoff (Al Mirchell), St. George, S. C.
1401 Jetson Perry, Harleyville, S. C.

702 Ed. Pusa, St. George, S. C.
921 George Schafers, Summerville, S. C.
704 Earl Varner, Summerville, S. C.
1221 Willie Marion Ward, Summerville, S. C.
700a Augustus Whaley, St. George, S. C.
104 Marion (Morn) Windham, Ravenels, S. C.
1027 Wesley Windingham, Route No. 2, Ridgeville, S. C.
918 Calvin Wright, Summerville, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF GREENVILLE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

760 Wm. Burton, Lowndesville, S. C.
400 Hollis Clark, route No. 3, Piedmont, S. C.
1005 John (James) Wm. Cook, Piedmont, S. C.
1501 Norman Garrison, Clay County, N. C., route No. 7.
903 General Christopher Gossaid, Simpsonville, S. C.
1629 Willie Hill, R. F. D. No. 2, Greenville, S. C.
400 Pinckney (Pinkney) Jones (Pinkney Young), route No. 8, Pelzer, S. C.
843 Henry Landers, Tompson, Ga.
807 Arlo Looper, R. F. D. No. 6, Greenville, S. C.
1176 Ben Marshall, R. F. D. No. 2, Greenville, S. C.
905 Eliza (Elzia) Mitchell, Fountain Inn, S. C.
118 John Sloan, Fountain Inn, S. C.
848 Gemes Smith, Simpsonville, S. C. (Sullivan Street, Greenville, S. C.).
458 Harley Smith, Piedmont, S. C.
1007 Sam Smith, Piedmont, S. C.
1687 John Thompson (Tompson), Petegrem, S. C. (Pettigree, S. C., Abbeville County).

1276 Miles Williams, route No. 3, Simpsonville, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HORRY, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1599 Sammie Bellamy, Tabor, N. C.
13a Henry Allen Brown (Henry A. Brown), Conway, S. C.
2050 Robert Brown (Rob't Brown), Conway, S. C.
960 James Bryant, Conway, S. C. (Richmond, Va.).
504 Joe Butler (Joe Button), Port Hamelson, Horrage County, S. C.
47 Wheeler Carter, Burcel, S. C.
1288 Albert D. Cox (Albert David Cox), Conway, S. C.
999 Really Dease Dewitt, Kinston, N. C. (Really Dease Dewitt, Nixonville, S. C.).
2165 Jim Faulk, Conway, S. C.
92 David Gause, Wampee, S. C. (Wainper, S. C.).
2287 Chancy Gurganus (Chancie Gurganus), Conway, S. C.
1816 Jno. Johnson, Causey, S. C. (John Johnson, Conway, S. C.).
1115 Jno. Jones (John James), Conway, S. C.
1480 Harvey Jordan (Harvy Jordan), Myrtle Beach, S. C.
2102 Thomas Kennedy, Conway, S. C.
1876 Isaiah McRay (Isaiah McRae), Myrtle Beach, S. C.
1500 Richard Powell, Durham, N. C. (Bolton, N. C., route No. 1, care E. W. Fuhrer).
213 Frank Dudley Shipman, Loris, S. C.
250 Hicks Patrick Singleton (Hick Patrick Singleton), Gallvants Ferry, S. C.
2015a William Smith, Goldsboro, N. C. (Loris, S. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWBERRY, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1041 John Allen, Newberry, S. C.
604 Hagood Braddock, Whitmire, S. C.
659 Mack Campbell, R. F. D., Chappells, S. C.
427 Thomas Carey, Newberry, S. C.
2005 Sebe Chatman, R. F. D., Pomaria, S. C.
121 John Henry Copeland, R. F. D., Whitmire, S. C.
1530 David Carey, R. F. D. 3, Pomaria, S. C.
1203 Smith Davis (Davie), Newberry, S. C.
1781 Oliver Arthur Garner, Whitmire, S. C.
706 Willie Griffin, Newberry, S. C.
284 Odell Harris, Newberry, S. C.
1074 Arthur Raimond Henley (Arthur Henley, Arthur Raimon Henly), Caldwell, Newberry, S. C.
1580 Willie (William) Mack Herbert, route 6, box 40, Prosperity, S. C.
2032 Luther Herd, Chappee (Chofel), S. C.
26 Dennis Hipp (Hiff), Newberry, S. C. (Portsmouth, Va.).
1035 Berry Hodges, R. F. D. 1, Newberry, S. C.
1119 John Davis Jones, R. F. D. 1, Blalis, S. C.
400 Willie Kinard, Kinards, S. C.
536 S. D. Kirkland (Samuel Dehilng Kirkland, D. B. Kirkland), 1611 Vincent Street, Newberry, S. C.
1068 Ernest Matthews (Mathews), Silverstreet, Newberry County, S. C.
47 Arthur Medlin, Newberry, S. C.
1807 Arthur Patterson, Newberry, S. C.
707 William Platts, Laurens, S. C.
1060 Ada (Ade) Reed, Newberry, S. C.
2225 William Releford, Newberry, S. C.
1740 Walter Roberson, Pomaria, S. C.
2574 Luther Scott, Whitmire, S. C.
667 George Shealy, Prosperity, S. C.
400 Adam Sims, R. F. D. 3, Pomaria, S. C.
1900 Wilbur Sligh, Pelzerlin, S. C.
2033 Lawson Suber, Newberry, S. C.
709 Glen Suber, Prosperity, S. C.
1107 Isaac Thomas, Chappells, S. C.
1007 Will Toby, Pomaria, S. C.
1403 Grace Wicker, R. F. D. 1, Blalis, S. C.
1861 Ed Williams, Chappells, S. C.
2418 Pinkney Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Newberry, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

997 Kirby Adams, Seneca, S. C.
971 George Baker, Westminster, S. C.
1750 Arthur Bennett, Thomson, College, S. C.
251 George Bynum, Seneca, S. C.
1013 Harrison H. Benson (Harrison Hampton Benson), Seneca, S. C.
2143 Wm. Miles Bowen (William Miles Bowen), West Union, S. C.
1918 Will Brown, Seneca, S. C.
[illegible] Grover Butler, Spartanburg, S. C.
817 Tom Cherrell (Tom Carroll), Seneca, S. C.
1703 Hubert Davis, Route No. 1, box No. 45, Westminster, S. C.
1816 Owen H. Galbreath (Owen Harper Galbreath), R. F. D., West Union, S. C.
[illegible] Jason Ferguson, Route No. 1, box No. 46, Westminster, S. C.
[illegible] Jno. Ferguson, Route No. 1, box No. 46, Westminster, S. C.
[illegible] Owen H. Galbreath (Owen Harper Galbreath), R. F. D., West Union, S. C.
[illegible] Jno. Ferguson, Route No. 1, box No. 46, Westminster, S. C.
[illegible] Owen H. Galbreath (Owen Harper Galbreath), R. F. D., West Union, S. C.
[illegible] Jason

1748 Robert E. Spivey (Robert Everett Spivey, Robt. Everett Spivey), 6 Peachtree Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1617 Joe Stone, Wauhatchie Pike, St. Elmo, Tenn.
721 John Swoops, 1320 St. Elmo Avenue, St. Elmo, Tenn.
995 Solomon Taylor (Soloman Taylor), 1 Arthur Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
816 Andrew Tinsley, St. Elmo Avenue, St. Elmo, Tenn.
99 Clint E. Walker (Clint Edward Walker), 2809 East Forty-sixth Street, East Lake, Tenn.
2388 Roscoe Watson (Rosco Watson), 1914 Harrison Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
727 Joe V. West (Joe Verger West), East Lake, Tenn.
1360 James White, 3219 St. Elmo Avenue, St. Elmo, Tenn.
2427 James E. Wilkerson (James Edward Wilkerson), 411 Avenue M, East Lake, Tenn.
1849 Will Williams (Willie Williams), 602 Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn. (3 Congress Street, O. Knob, Tenn.).
1169 John Worthan (John Wortham), 2515 East Third Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2314 Mansfield Allen, R. F. D. No. 7, Jackson, Tenn.
840 Elijah Askew (Elijah Askew), Spring Creek, Tenn.
703 Printer Barnhill, Strawberry Row, Jackson, Tenn.; Printers Barnhill, 511 Strawbery Row, Jackson, Tenn.
233 Marcus Barry (Marcus Baret, Marcus Barrett, Macers Barrett), Holly Springs, Miss.; care C. M. & G. R. R., Jackson, Tenn.
3572 Jim Billups, Bennett Ave., Jackson, Tenn.
583 Johnnie Brown (Johnie Brown), R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Tenn.
10 Thos. Brown (Thomas Brown), R. F. D. No. 5, Jackson, Tenn.; R. No. 1, care J. B. Warren, Brownsville, Tenn.
1751 Alex Butler, R. F. D., Ranger, Tenn.; 112 Shelby Street, Jackson, Tenn.
680 Will Cannon, 402 Shelby Street, Jackson, Tenn.
1996 Robert L. Carroll (Robert Lewis Carroll, Robt. L. Carroll), 100 Sycamore Street, Jackson, Tenn.
3501 John Caruthers (Johnie Caruthers), care Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn.
1574 Tom Cooper, care C. M. & G. R. R. Co., Jackson, Tenn.
2696 Charlie Crawford (Chas. Crawford), 316 Sycamore Street, Jackson, Tenn.
1143 Wm. Cuppus (William Cupples), Third Street, Jackson, Tenn.
725 Will Darnell (Will Donnell), 204 Eureka Street, Jackson, Tenn.
1570 Loyd Dodson, Madison County Jail, Jackson, Tenn.
645 Fred Dunn, Jail, Jackson, Tenn.
2931 Ralph Glover, 134 Carson Street (Ralf Glover, 134 Gordon Street), Jackson, Tenn.
2953 James W. Greer (Jas. Walter Greer), R. No. 1, Denmark, Tenn.
3303 Henry Grooms, R. No. 4, Jackson, Tenn.
928 Wm. Harris (William Harris), 206 Eastern Avenue, Jackson, Tenn.
1853 Wm. Hays, C. M. & G. R. R., Jackson, Tenn. (William Hays, Jackson, Tenn.)
8548 Will Herron, R. No. 2, Lexington Street, Jackson, Tenn.
783 Hugh Hill, R. F. D. No. 3, Jackson, Tenn.
914 Jim Hill (Hill Jim), 416 Berry Street, Jackson, Tenn.
229 Rufus Hill, R. F. D. No. 1, Jackson, Tenn.
483 Jos. Hodge (Joe Hodge), 500 Strawberry Row, Jackson, Tenn.
2776 Will Houston, R. F. D. No. 2, Jackson, Tenn.
1466 James T. Humphreys (Jas. T. Humphreys, James Thomas Humphreys), 311 Sycamore Street, Jackson, Tenn.
3389 Isham Hunt, Route No. 8, Humboldt, Tenn.
2748 Buster Johnson, 120 Division Avenue, Jackson, Tenn.
1846 Gilbert Johnson, R. F. D. No. 7, Humboldt, Tenn.
2511 Clemon King(Clemant King, Cleman King), 452 South Market Street, Jackson, Tenn.
2838 Walter Littleton, 207 South Street, Jackson, Tenn.
2397 Willie E. Low (Will Edward Lowe), R. F. D. No. 7, Humboldt, Tenn.
436 Henry McDerman (Henry McDermon), 505 Sycamore Street, Jackson, Tenn.
672 Willie Miller (Willie Milles), R. No. 1, Medina, Tenn.
2109 Grady Moore (Gradie Moore), Temple Flats, Jackson, Tenn.
2457 Willie Patterson, 218 Second Street (Easten Avenue), Jackson, Tenn.
3388 Walter Pirtle, 410 Burket Street, Jackson, Tenn.
1329 Lemon Rodgers (Lemon Rogers), Route No. 1, Jackson, Tenn.
1659 Tom Sevier, 321 Church Street, Jackson, Tenn. (Corrinth, Miss.).
2491 Frank W. Shafer (Frank Wm. Schafer, F. W. Schafer), Nelson Street, Jackson, Tenn.
696 Ernest Simmons, Route No. 1, Jackson, Tenn.
2549 Ernest Simmons, Route No. 1, Jackson, Tenn.
2480 Leyer Small, Allen Street, Jackson, Tenn.
2523 Luther Smith, 329 Allen Street, Jackson, Tenn.
2096 Sulliver Stegall (Sulver Stegall), 328 Jefferson Street, Jackson, Tenn.
3115 John Thornton (C. M. & G. R. R.), Jackson, Tenn.
599 Elbert Udley, 515 Church Street, Jackson, Tenn.
2526 Luney L. Wade (Luney Luther Wade), R. F. D., Jackson, Tenn.
2386 Charlie Ward, Allen Avenue, Jackson, Tenn. (1223 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
1423 Andrew J. Williams (Andrew Williams, A. J. Williams), Sycamore Street, Jackson, Tenn.
3347 D. Williams (Dee Williams), Route No. 3, Pinson, Tenn.
2256 J. B. Williams, Route No. 3, Jackson, Tenn.
129 Leslie Williams, R. F. D. No. 4, box No. 123, Jackson, Tenn.
454 Willie Williams, 706 East Lafayette Street, Jackson, Tenn.
162 Harvey Williams (Harvey Williamson), Denmark, Tenn.
1764 William Williamson, 114 East King Street, Jackson, Tenn.
915 Columbus Willis, R. F. D. No. 2, Pinson, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1392 Charles Alexander, Vonore, Tenn. (Anniston, Ala.).
75 Ed Allen, Madisonville, Tenn. (Monroe, Va.).
880 John Arp, route No. 1, Vonore, Tenn. (Cresmont, N. C.).
1579 Frank Barnett (Barnett Frank), Gastonia Co., N. C.
1449 Dave Blair, Pavo, Tenn.
1435 Jesse Horace Borin, Tellico Plains, Tenn.
875 Horton Covington (Horton Cloy Covington), Ipe, Tenn.
1015a John W. Davis (John William Davis, Dovis), Sweetwater, Tenn.
340 Walter Scott Edwards, Coker Creek, Tenn.
101 Wm. Starling Isbill, Madisonville, Tenn.
1107 Lum Jones, Ivy, Tenn.
699 James Mark Jump (James Mark Junip), Ironsberg, Tenn.
1547 John B. Kilby (Jno. B. Kirby), How Knob, Tenn.
606 Hoyt Harrison Lenderman (H. H. Lenderman), Coker Creek, Tenn.
1209 Eugene W. Lewis, Vonore, Tenn. (Eugene Watkins Louis, Vauce, Maue County, Tenn.).
1710 Jim Long (James Long), Tellico Plains, Tenn.
77 Andy Martin (Andy Marten), Hows Knob, Tenn.
332 Abe Metcalf, Philadelphia, Tenn.
1196 Robert W. Miller (Robert Wesley Miller), Coker Creek, Tenn.
1512 Sam Miller, Tellico Plains, Tenn.
553 Geo. F. Moore (Geo. Franklin Moore), Vonore, Monroe County, Tenn.
1152 William Henry J. Moots, Povo, Tenn.
15 John Payne, Lafollette, N. C.
916 Will Queener, Sweetwater, Tenn.
452 Harve Rose, How Knob, Tenn.
380 Geo. Smith, Vonore, Tenn.
1645 James Smith, Tellico Plains, Tenn.
351 Wm. Jesse Snyder (William Jess Snider), Sweetwater, Tenn.
935 William Wilson, Sweetwater, Tenn.
265 Will Young, Vonore, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MOORE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

33 Sam Smith, Lynchburg, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORGAN, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

599 Dave Brown, Oakdale, Tenn.
768 Roscoe (Rosco, Rosch, Roscae, Rascae, Rascoe) Burton, Nancy, Ky.
175 Lewis E. Coffee, Wartbury, Morgan County, Tenn.
649 Wm. Crabtree, Coalfield, Tenn.
115 Luther M. (Luther Madison) Edwards, Coalfield, Tenn.
490 Sandy Ephriam (Ephoum, Epboun), Wartbury, Tenn.
153a Will Hinds (Cuthbert), Cuthbert, Ga.
30n Ben Lawson (Northwilkesboro), North Wilkboro, N. C.
38b Lindsley (Lindsay, Lindsey) Leech, Concord, N. C.
494 Chas. A. Morris (Charley Anderson Morris, Mouris or Monris), Oliver Springs, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RHEA, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

492 Paris Barnett, Spring City, Tenn.
19 James Wm. Black (James William Black), R. F. D. No. 1, Rheasprings, Tenn.
568 Chas. F. Brewster (Charles Franklin Brewster, Charles F. Brewster), Dayton, Tenn.
702 Walter R. Castell (Walter Robert Casteel, Walter Casteel), Evensville, Tenn.
62 Wm. C. (William Curtis) Hill, Rhea Springs, Tenn.
455a Alonzo Keith (Alfonzo Keith, Alonzo Kleth), Dayton, Tenn. Box No. 57, Edenwold, Tenn.
739 Roy A. (Roy Allison, Roy Allson) Morgan, Spring City, Tenn.
638 Joseph Rea (Rue) (Joseph Rue), Rhea Springs, Tenn.
780 Robert L. (Robert Lee) Sheets, Spring City, Tenn.
890 Luther A. (Luther Albert) Spurlin, Evensville, Tenn.
902 Roland Lee (Robert Lee) Thurman, Dayton, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2265 Sherman Ashley, Route No. 3, Covington, Tenn.
1302 Albert Clemmon Bazed (Albert L. Bazed, Albert L. Baied), R. F. D. No. 3, Tipton County, Tenn.
106 Henry Bernard (Henry Benard), Corona, Tenn. (care of C. A. Stockley, jr., Conner Tenn.; Bayon, Cunent, La.).
1038 Roland Blair, Route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
1332 Eddie Bluett (Eddie Blult), Tipton, Tenn.
1614 Pomp Brown, Marlana, Ark. (Pompia Brown, Mariana, Ark.).
1292 Geo. Rufus Bunting, Route No. 2, Curve, Tenn.
957 Pete Cannada (Pete Cannader), Quito, Tenn.
2441 Jno. Henry Cleaves (John Henry Cleaves), Brighton, Tenn.
395 Ernest Clarence Clinton (Ernest Clarance Clinton), Route No. 1, Covington, Tenn.
1793 Charlie Coleman, Munford, Tenn.
2069 Alvin Collier (Alvis Collier), Collierville, Tenn.
1964 Ed. Cothran, Covington, Tenn.
1644 Cleveland Crofford (Cleveland Crawford), Route No. 1, Tipton, Tenn.
1557 Will Davis, R. F. D. No. 6, Covington, Tenn.
926 Rob't Dyson (Robert Dyson), Route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
1541 Rob't Dyson (Robert Dyson), Route No. 6, Covington, Tenn.
2075 Ed Durant, Brighton, Tenn.
1873 Jno. Dupree (Dupue), care of Pekin Cooperage Co., Helena, Ark. (John Dupree (John Durpree), Route No. 1, Burlison, Tenn.).
1135 Mack Dyson, Route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
1154 Wm. Ealey (William Ealey), Friars Point, Miss.
1625 Ed. Engram (Edd. Engram, Ed. Enyram), Quito, Tenn.
2542 Geo. W. Fultz (Geo. Wm. Fultz, George William Fultz), Newbern, Route No. 3, box No. 73, Tenn. (Burlison, Tenn.).
1748 Jas. Albert Gaines (James Albert Gaines), Route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
588 Humbert Garner (Hunbert Garner), Atoka, Tenn.
40 Ben Glasco, Tipton, Tenn.
1885 Effie Glenn, Atoka, Tenn.
63 Joe Green, care of Guy Ray, Munford, Tenn. (Yazoo City, Miss.).
1551 Will Green, Tipton, Tenn.
1990 Tom Gross, Arcona, Miss.
205 Arthur Hall, Atoka, Tenn.
1299 Jas. Hardy, No. 9, Mason, Tenn.
1853 Arthur Hays, Quito, Tenn.
258 Will Hays, Corona, Tenn. (Will Hayes, care of C. A. Stockley, Jr., Corona, Tenn.).
2564 Mart Howell, Route No. 3, Covington, Tenn.
1160 Johnnie Hutchinson (Johnie Hutchenson), Quito, Tenn.
738 Walter Jackson, Helena, Ark.
655 Rob't C. Johnson (Robert Clifton Johson), Route No. 2, Burlison, Tenn.
2146 Will Johnson, Covington, Tenn.
247 Arthur Jones, Covington, Tenn.
20 Jefferson Jones, Caruthersville, Mo. (Proctor, Ark.).
1483 Rob't Jones (Robert Jones), Atoka, Tenn.
1776 Edw. Knox, Quito, Tenn.
544 Jim Lee, P. O. Street, Thomas, Ark.
1627 Ado Lewis, Tipton, Tenn.

2167 Andrew Lewis, care J. H. Malone, Covington, Tenn.
6 Earl Lewis, Covington, Tenn.
1744 Elbert Milan, route No. 2, Covington, Tenn.
938 Halton Newman (Holton Newman), Corona, Tenn.
1129 Edgar Nolen, Brighton, Tenn.
50 Morgan O'Flaharty (Morgan Oflaharty), Covington, Tenn.
1628 Henry Owen (Henry Owens), Okolona, Miss.
414 Henry Parks, route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
146 Arthur Payne, route No. 2 (3), Box No. 164, Kerrville, Tenn.
1098 Reedi Pegue, Atoka, Tenn.
1872 Eugene Peete, Mason, Tenn.
2283 Louis Pickett, Corona, Tenn.
634 Will Plair, Tipton, Tenn.
2158 Henderson Polk, R. F. D. No. 6, Covington, Tenn.
372 Don Raglen, Corona, Tenn.
1579 Ennis Henry Ulrich Reeves (Finis Henry Ulrich Reeves, Ennis Henry U. Reeves), Atoka, Tenn.
56a Jas. Robertson (James Robertson, James Robinson), route No. 8, Covington, Tenn.
1619 Ed. Robinson (Eddie Roberson), Mason, Tenn.
482 Van Sale, R. F. D. No. 2, Covington, Tenn.
1508 Jno. C. Saunders (John Claude Sanders), Brighton No. 2, Tenn.
2252 Will Shelton, Covington, Tenn.
869 Thomas Richard Sirkel (Thos. R. Sirkel), Farmersville, Tex.
825 Dan Shipp (Dan Ship), Corona, Tenn.
136 Alec Smith, route No. 6, Covington, Tenn.
1778 Frank Smith, Atoka, Tenn.
1907 Luther Smith, Atoka, Tenn.
731 Isaac Solley (Isaac Sally), Covington, Tenn.
1433 Sam Spencer, route No. 2, Brighton, Tenn.
2105 Joe Stanford, Covington, Tenn.
1196 Eddie Taylor, route No. 1, Mason, Tenn.
418 Thos. Townsend, route No. 4, Covington, Tenn.
2237 Bernard Turnage, Atoka, Tenn.
2632 Wm. G. Walker (William G. Walker, Wm. Glandstone Walker), Covington, Tenn.
687 Rufus Wallace, Clarkesville, Miss.
1224 Wm. Washington Wallace, Randolph, Tenn.
844 James Walton (Jas. Walton), Covington, Tenn.
1405 Jno. Baptist Webb (John Babtist Webb, John Baptist Webb), route No. 6, Covington, Tenn.
1165 Leslie Wilkes (Letsy Wilks), Lexington, Miss.
712 Andrew Williams, 11 West Thirty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
964 Charlie Williams (Charley Williams), Corona, Tenn.
885 Jno. Williams (John Williams), Columbus, Miss.
1226 Walter Williams, Tipton, Tenn.
1968a Ed Womble, Brighton (R. F. D.), Tenn.
8 Bob Yarbrough (Bob Yorbrough), Reverle, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1440 William Ballor (Baylor), 107 Willow Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
1790 Gathey E. (Gathey Edward) Brown, Jearoldstown, Tenn.
233a Frank (Frank B.) Carroll, Johnson City, Tenn.
1954 John C. Carroll, Johnson City, Tenn.
2164 Thomas W. (Wilson) Carroll, Jonesboro, Tenn.
1244 Jos. Z. (Joseph Zachariah) Chandler, R. F. D. No. 10, Jonesboro, Tenn.
1106 Eddie Collier, R. B. Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
867 William D. (Davis, Davie) Cox, West Fulton Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
1159 Isaac Daniels, 409 Eighth Avenue, Johnson City, Tenn.
2206 James Davis, 203 West Main Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
2030 Michael P. Elliott (Elliot), Johnson City, Tenn.
1074 Rufus B. (Blaine) (R. B.) Estes, 400 Oak Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
227 Charles (Chas.) Ferguson, Ivy Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
911 Henry Greenlee, Johnson City, Tenn.
1087 Thomas Hensley, American Hotel, Johnson City, Tenn.
1320 Charles F. (Franklin) Hicks, Jonesboro, Tenn.
1667 Jason Coleman, Johnson City, Tenn.
794 Robert Hughes, East Carnegie, Johnson City, Tenn.
1831 William Jackson, 1131 Lambard Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
906 John H. (Herman) Keys, Telford, R. F. D. 2, Tenn.
1322 Mason P. (Palmer) Kite, 417 Hamilton, Johnson City, Tenn.
673 Robert L. (Lee) McElroy, 233 West Market, Johnson City, Tenn.
659 Theodore H. Martin, R. F. D. 8, Jonesboro, Tenn.
960 Louis C. (Lewis Calvin, Louis Calvin) Merritt, Johnson City, Tenn.
851 Charles Z. (Zollie) Moody, 520 Fulton Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
1084 Claud A. (Claude Arus, Claudes Arues) Myers, Johnson City, Tenn.
1222 Kary (Kavy) Osborne, R. F. D. 4, Johnson City, Tenn.
2246 Guy Eugene Powell, R. F. D., Jonesboro, Tenn. (R. F. D., Johnson City, Tenn.).
1640 Roscoe Roe (Rae), Soldiers Home, Johnson City, Tenn.
2129 Paul Robinson, 203 W. Market, Johnson City, Tenn.
478 Willie E. (Willis Earl) Ronk, 206 Watanga (Watauga) Avenue Johnson City, Tenn.
978 John L. (Leslie) Ross, 214 Buffalo, Johnson City, Tenn.
1242 Ernest DeW. (Earnest DeW.) Speer, Normal School, Johnson City, Tenn.
529 Jesse L. (Lee) Taylor, Franklin Hotel, Johnson City, Tenn.
1081 Howard Wesley, 22 State Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
1113 Hubert (Herbert) W. White, Garbers, Tenn.
1022 Charles A. (Allen) Wilson (Alvin Welson), 320 Willow Street, Johnson City, Tenn.
784 Corner (Conner) Woodell, High Land (Highland) Avenue, Johnson City, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

356 Toney Hairston, Martinsville, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF NORFOLK, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

8520 Ed Austin, 1228 Pine, Norfolk, Va.
6385 William Baas, care of United States Engineer Depot, Norfolk, Va.
230 Chas. H. R. Bradey, corner Thirty-ninth and Bowler Ferry Road, city. (Charles Henry Robert Brader, corner Thirty-ninth and Bowdens, Ferry Road, Norfolk, Va.)
1462 Reb (Rob) Boyce, 816 Norfolk, Va.
2664 Harry D. (Harry Doley) Brickle, 119 Twenty-sixth, Norfolk, Va.
2134 Cecil Brown (Braun), 939 Olney Road, Norfolk, Va.
2429 Willie Brown, 804 Princess Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3174 Sam Bunch, 637 North, Norfolk, Va.
858 Roy G. (George) Burroughs, care of McClintic & Marshall, Norfolk, Va.
3235 Alfred Calvo, steamship Brandon, Norfolk & Western piers, Norfolk, Va.
1746 John Carter, 924 Fourth, Norfolk, Va.
766 Willie Copeland (Copland), 875 B. Avenue, Norfolk, Va. (Willie August Copland, 861 Maple, Norfolk, Va.)
2885 James Day, 1114 Chapel, Norfolk, Va.
3826 Geo. B. Daughtry (George Battams Daughtrey), 221 Fort, Norfolk, Va.
881 Norman C. Daughtry (Douytery), 1047 West Forty-sixth, Norfolk, Va. (Norman Cassell Daughtery, 1047 West Twenty-sixth.)
552 Clarence Davis, 85 Outtere, Norfolk, Va.
1264 Irvin (Irwin) Davis, 1248 Chapel, Norfolk, Va.
505 Cornelius W. DePlangue, 828 Poole Street, Norfolk, Va.
612 Thomas D. Evans (Thomas Doyle Evans), 1011 Pulaski, Norfolk, Va.
2361 James Ford (Favel), Everglade Apartment, Norfolk, Va.
1419 William Foreman, 1241 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va.
2869 Burrell Gaine (Graine), 1235 Roscoe, Norfolk, Va. (715 East Green, Baltimore, Md.).
2855 Freddie Gay, 884 Johnson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
3542 Willie E. Gordon, 688 Gaff, Norfolk, Va.
3685 William Griffin, 627 Bondon, Norfolk, Va.
1982 Raymond Bartow (Barton) Hamilton, 1447-42 Forty-second Street, Norfolk, Va.
3570 Charlie R. Hargett (Largett), 427 Powell, Norfolk, Va.
757 Roy (Ray) Harrison, 289 Dungee, Norfolk, Va.
2902 Henry Humphrey, 801 Lexington, Norfolk, Va.
456 Willie Ives, 1128 Wide, Norfolk, Va.
1849 Willie Jenkins, 2618 Eighteenth, Norfolk, Va.
1070 Eligh Jones, 1237 Chapel, Norfolk, Va.
1949 Jessie Jones, 1116 Chapel, Norfolk, Va.
154 Clarence W. King (Clarence Washington King), 1812 Church, Norfolk, Va.
289 Charles Klein (C. O. Klein), 30 Duke, Norfolk, Va.
201 William Lawrence, 237 Denby, Norfolk, Va.
2449 Charlie Manson (Mason), 422 Westover, Norfolk, Va.
8386 Ferdinand Massey, 1412 Church, Norfolk, Va.
1278 James Moore, Protestant Hospital, Raleigh Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
957 Robert Moseley (Mosely, Mosley), 951 Forty-first Street, Norfolk, Va.
1611 James Nockum, 1050 Princess Ann Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
200 Buddy Obey, 1412 Church, Norfolk, Va.
2971 Willie Chambers Orgain (Orgain), 1343 Forty-fourth, Norfolk, Va.
939 Walter Panky (Pankey), 600 Hull, Norfolk, Va.
2296 Edgar Parham, 600 Denby, Norfolk, Va.
2389 Henry Jones Parker, 30 Stock, Norfolk, Va.
3501 Oliver Parham, 1073 Princess Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2615 Willie H. (Haywood) Perry, 111 Nineteenth, Norfolk, Va.
160 Samuel Person, 19 Dolpain, Norfolk, Va.
133a Andus Peterson (Pederson), Sean Sailors' Home, Norfolk, Va.
3655 Pedro Pita, 1703 Thirty-eighth, Norfolk, Va.
3279 Allex (Alex) Plummer, 134 Chicazola, Norfolk, Va.
277 Walter Ralls, 749 Lanching, Norfolk, Va.
276 John Paulett Ransome (Ransone), 934 Thirty-first, Norfolk, Va.
172 William Riddick (Reddick), 635 Goff Street, Norfolk, Va.
1178 Willie Riddick, 39 Starke (239 Starke), Norfolk, Va.
1009 Chester G. (Grady) Robinson, 1802 Granby, Norfolk, Va.
878 Walter T. (Thomas) Robinson, 1551 Forty-first, Norfolk, Va.
3037 Blaine (Blainne) Skinner, 704 Johnson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
2044 James M. (Manist, Manish), Soloman (James M. Solomon), 901 Fremont, Norfolk, Va.
2038 Giacinto (Graccinto) Spadaccini, 821 Duncan, Norfolk, Va. (Spadaccine, 2005 South Thirteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.).
989 Lewis Stallings, 752 Hanson, Norfolk, Va.
1228 Sheppard Tabb, 1246 Courtland, Norfolk, Va.
2750 James Taylor, 1228 Pine, Norfolk, Va.
1804 Henry Terry (Teroy), 704 Johnson, Norfolk, Va.
4900a Haywood Toler, 1692 Church, Norfolk, Va.
8426 Henry Wallace, 1021 Princess Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
1640 Percy Herbert (Percie H.) Walters, 806 Johnson, Norfolk, Va.
1524 James E. (Edward) Weaver, 149 Dunbar, Norfolk, Va.
893 George (Georg) Webb, 600 Hull, Norfolk, Va.
8066 August Weide (Waide), S. S. Ann, Ramon N. & W. Piers, Norfolk, Va.
2387 Frank White, Fortieth near Parker, Norfolk, Va.
3664 Charlie Henry Williams, 1724 O'Keefe (1724 Chapel), Norfolk, Va.
642 Jessie (Jesse) Williams, 210 Middle, Norfolk, Va.
3815 Johnn Wilson, 2 Golf, Norfolk, Va.
745 William (Willie) Skinner, 704 Johnson Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF NORFOLK, VA.

48 Emile James Klein, jr., 57 Commercial Place, Norfolk, Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

742 Edward Carson, Haymarket, Va. (Edward H. Carson, care of S. Otis Lashman, Hickory Grove, Va.).
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469 John T. Hayes, Quantico, Va., care of Geo. A. Fuller Co.
408 John Moore, Blue Ridge Springs, Va. (Haymarket, Va.).
112 Tom Reynolds, Quantico, Va., care of Geo. A. Fuller Co.
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The Tariff—Dye Embargo.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. KING,
OF UTAH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, July 14 (legislative day of April 20), 1922.

The Senate had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the able Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] has eloquently presented his views of the provision of the pending bill, which places an embargo upon all dyes as well as upon various chemicals, drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals, and synthetic organic chemical compounds. The Senator is not satisfied with the high tariff rates which are found in the bill under consideration and which will give to the dye producers of the United States a practical monopoly of dyestuffs; but he and those who are advocating the embargo provisions of the bill demand legislation which will prohibit the importation of dyes, so important in our textile industry, also various chemical products, and thousands of drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic organic chemical compounds. I doubt whether there can be found in the history of tariff legislation from the beginning of our history until the present time a situation analogous to the one before us. We have had high tariff men in the United States and representatives of corporations and trusts who sought legislation that would give them absolute control of the domestic market, but they have never had the temerity or audacity to demand embargoes in order that they might more effectually rob and plunder the American people. An embargo is a hateful thing. It is un-American. It means the triumph of greed and the adoption of a policy of spoliation and robbery. It means that those in whose behalf embargoes are secured are not satisfied with legitimate profits in business but demand unrestricted license to plunder their unfortunate victims.

It has often been charged that schedules in many of the tariff bills were written by trusts and predatory interests. These charges in many instances have been sustained. It has been established that many of the most oppressive and ugly provisions of tariff bills have been the result of propaganda, lobbying, and sinister, if not corrupt, methods, but I doubt whether there has ever been such a protracted, persistent, sinister, malign, audacious, indecent, if not corrupt, propaganda to secure legislation as that which has been carried on by certain corporations and interests for more than two years for the purpose of securing an embargo upon dyes and various drugs, medicines, and chemical products.

Immediately following the war the Du Pont Co. and other corporations and various interests and organizations and individuals began a campaign to secure an embargo which would prohibit the importation of dyes and all forms of synthetic organic chemical compounds. I have not time to detail the sinuous and intriguing methods employed to accomplish this end. They succeeded in attaching to the emergency tariff bill an embargo provision which is still in force.

I have stated heretofore, and have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement made, that many Senators and Representatives were not aware of the comprehensive character of the embargo provisions contained in the emergency tariff bill. They supposed that the embargo related solely to dyes. They did not know that it embraced thousands of drugs, medicines, and chemical compounds and products. They did not realize that they were putting it into the power of corporations and organizations, some of which are trusts, to exploit the people and to compel them to pay for dyes and for thousands of drugs and medicines prices three or four hundred per cent, and, indeed, in some instances more than 1,000 per cent, above those which obtained prior to the war. Before concluding my remarks I shall call attention to some of these corporations and to the vast sums which they control and assets which they possess, which have been active in promoting this un-American, dangerous, and vicious legislation.

The propaganda to which I have referred has continued undiminished in force and with increased effrontery and brazenness. It has penetrated every State, attempted to influence every community, and corrupt every avenue of public thought. It has found lodgment in schools and colleges and has influenced various organizations of a civic, eleemosynary, philanthropic, patriotic, and educational character. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in this propaganda and in lobbying before Congress to secure and perpetuate prohibitory tariffs and embargoes behind which corporations, trusts, and combinations in restraint of trade might take refuge and without restriction rob and plunder the American people. So powerful have been the influences of these corporations and so adroit and subtle have been their operations that they have succeeded in developing considerable sentiment in favor of their iniquitous scheme. They have been powerful enough to have inserted in the pending bill a provision to perpetuate for a considerable period the embargo provisions of the emergency tariff bill. I had thought, when the indefensibly high tariff rates that will enable the domestic manufacturers of dyes and various other chemical and medicinal compounds to charge extortionate prices for their products were written into this bill, that the lobbyists and representatives of the manufacturing interests who demanded the embargo provisions found in the emergency tariff bill, would call off their legions and emissaries and be satisfied with the monopoly which those rates provide.

But I discover that I credited the dye monopolists with a little more mercy and humanity than it is evident they possess. So arrogant have they become and so flushed with pride because of the victory won that they are pressing forward with greater vigor and with a truculence that finds no parallel.

By common consent it is agreed that the pending tariff bill is the most oppressive of any that was ever presented to an American Congress. Its rates are so high as to shock the conscience even of "hard-boiled" and reactionary Republicans. But bad as the bill is, indefensible as its schedules are, the most revolting and shocking provisions of the bill are those dealing with dyes, chemicals, and their allied products, medicines, drugs, and pharmaceuticals, particularly as those provisions are embodied in the embargo features of the bill.

I have been astounded at the bold and defiant attitude of the lobbyists and representatives of these interests who are pushing this embargo legislation. I have been surprised to find the number of supporters that this legislation has secured. I have been amazed to find patriotic and able Senators defending legislation which will give to corporations such as the Du Pont Co., the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and others possessing hundreds of millions of capital power to exploit the American people and to compel them to pay for dyes, drugs, and medicines prices that all will concede are extortionate. I have been unable to comprehend how fair-minded men could be won over to the support of an embargo upon the multitudinous products covered by the provisions of this bill upon the hysterical and altogether groundless contention that in the interests of "national defense" the demands of the dye monopoly and certain chemical interests for prohibitive tariff legislation should be enacted.

The Senator from New Jersey, in the speech which he has just delivered, as well as in other speeches upon the embargo question, has justified this legislation upon the ground of "national defense." He has to-day in eloquent and graphic language directed attention to the use of poisonous gases by Germany and has sought to convey the idea that unless an embargo is granted, in some way and in some manner not indicated by the Senator, the safety of our Nation and its people is imperiled. An appeal to the patriotism of the people will always find a ready response in this Republic. The lobbyists for the dye monopoly and the many representatives sent by the organizations back of this embargo proposition understand this phase of American character, and they have sung the same song in all parts of the United States in their addresses before colleges and civic clubs and medical and chemical and other organizations, as well as before patriotic associations, and they have attempted to arouse the American people in behalf of the embargo by calling attention to the military successes of Germany and to the use of poisonous gases in her military operations.

The propaganda to which I have referred disparaged American chemists and the achievements of Americans in the fields of organic chemistry. Germany was given the crown of primacy and pictured as a devouring Frankenstein. Every possible effort was made to frighten the American people into the belief that the United States was wholly incompetent to meet Germany in the chemical field or to cope with her in inventions and in the application of the discoveries and inventions of this remarkable age of scientific development. The fact is that we have chemists in the United States of equal if not superior ability to those found in Germany or in any other country, and that with our inexhaustible resources it is impossible for Germany to compete with the United States in any of the fields of applied chemistry or applied physical science. The

campaign conducted by these selfish and greedy corporations and their tools and allies has been willfully misleading and has been pernicious in its effects.

Earlier in the discussion of the chemical schedule the Senator from New Jersey made practically the same speech as that just delivered by him dealing with the question of "preparedness" and the importance of an embargo in order that our Nation may be put in a position of "military preparedness." He has added nothing new to-day. However, in view of the fact that he has stressed this point, I feel constrained to refer to some matters to which I directed the Senate's attention when I replied to the speech of the Senator. I referred to an address made by Doctor Reese, who was at the time, and still is so far as I am advised, a director in the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Senators will recall that before the United States entered the war there was considerable discussion as to the advantage which Germany was supposed to have because of her development along chemical lines. Doctor Reese, in the address referred to, which was delivered by him at a convention in May, 1918, considered this point in the following language, which, without reading, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Following is the matter referred to:

There has also been much talk in the papers with regard to the wonderful advantage Germany had on account of her extensive dye industry, in that she could immediately turn all the great dye plants into munition factories.

I do not consider that the presence of the factories themselves was a matter of very great importance to the Germans. It might have been an important factor in a small war, but the requirements for this great war have been such that their mere existence must have been a very small factor.

However, the real assistance that Germany obtained from the existence of these factories came from the chemical organizations which they maintained. As this war has become, in a sense, a chemical war, these chemical organizations in the German factories have been able to assist the Government very materially in its prosecution.

Now, what were the conditions in this country? There was no dye industry of any great magnitude, but there was a well-organized explosive industry with a well-organized chemical organization. I might say that at the beginning of the war the Du Pont Co. had in the neighborhood of 400 chemists in their employ, many of whom were functioning along the lines above indicated.

The first effect of the Great War was to call upon this organization to meet problems which seemed to be almost as unsolvable as those presented by the dye situation, since many of the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of munitions had been secured from Europe, just as the dyes had been.

This organization, however, was able to meet the situation in such a short time that the want of these materials did not occasion a day's delay in the production of powder. One of these materials, diphenylamine, which is an intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs, was produced on a large scale, and three separate and distinct processes were developed for its production. Dimethylaniline, another dye intermediate, was necessary for the production of tetranitromethylaniline, commonly called tetryl, and had to be produced, and a satisfactory process for its production was developed in ample time, as well as for the production of tetryl.

These accomplishments gave courage and confidence to the chemists of the Du Pont Co., and from the fact that this organization was manufacturing and using all of the basic raw materials necessary for the manufacture of dyes—namely, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, benzol, toluol, xylol, naphthalene, nitrobenzol, aniline, and picric acid—it was perfectly natural to consider the possibility of entering this great industry.

EXCERPT FROM UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1920.

With the return of peace it is evident that whatever the demand for dyes made in Germany may be, that country will never regain its lost supremacy in the world trade in dyestuffs. * * * The United States has abundant coal to supply the raw materials for making aniline dyes. Private capital has been supplied as fast as it could be utilized in establishing scores of factories and in training skilled operatives and chemists for actual and experimental work on a large scale. There has been an increasing tendency since 1916 to centralize or consolidate the domestic enterprises in order to cut overhead expense, utilize all by-products, and reduce the price of finished dyes. This has not only increased production but has developed the foreign trade, as shown by the wide distribution of American aniline dyes exported in the calendar years of 1918 and 1919. * * * The world-wide shortage of dyestuffs and the growing demand for both quality and variety of such materials offer every opportunity to extend the foreign market for American colors. * * * Germany, it is now conceded, will not be the strenuous competitor she was formerly in the foreign trade. Switzerland is the only country, other than the United States, now making aniline colors sufficient to meet its own requirements and able to export on a large scale, and the Swiss are dependent on other countries for the raw materials.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I offer for the RECORD a statement made by Dr. B. C. Hesse, an eminent American chemist who was chairman of a committee of the American Chemical Society in 1916, before the Franklin Institute on November 6, 1919. Doctor Hesse states that—

The discovery of new synthetic remedies is properly the function of the many medical institutes—

Senators will see that he emphasizes that medical institutes and not dye factories are the establishments that will be pro-

motive of a chemical industry which may be of advantage in war times—

and schools of research in this country. They can be manufactured by our organic and fine chemical industry, helped out by our large pharmaceutical factories, and distributed by the latter. Synthetic flavors and perfumes have for years been successfully made here at a number of establishments, and they have also conducted much of the research in this field. There is no reason, compelling or otherwise, why the struggling dye makers should share their work. In the manufacture of toxic and like gases for military purposes, whose invention and development belong to the Chemical Warfare Service, the largest single material involved, and at the same time the one most difficult to transport, is chlorine, which in 1914 was normally made in 23 different factories in this country and in an amount approximating 65,000 tons annually, while during the war we made a total of but 12,000 tons of toxic-gas war materials. Their manufacture, therefore, should be linked up with our going chlorine industry.

The coal-tar materials needed in any or all of these arts of peace are and have been obtainable, if we only wanted them, in any needful quantity and quality, without in any way calling upon the dye maker for them, their total requirement being under 300 tons per year. For each of these important collateral developments we have domestic industrial points of attachment and growth of long and firmly-established competitive ability. Would it not be the very height of folly to ignore them and to stake our entire future in these fields wholly upon the dye industry, whose future with us is by no means established? I am thoroughly convinced that no one can seriously or for long take any other view than the foregoing. We can surely have all of these other industries in the highest possible state of efficiency if we only will, whether we have a dye industry or not. That we should have our own supply of dyes is the only reason for having a domestic dye industry. The war itself proved that conclusively and beyond question.

As I have indicated, the argument made by the Senator from New Jersey is that it is imperative that dye-manufacturing plants be established in the United States in order that poisonous gases may be produced for the defense of the Nation, and that these plants can not be successfully operated without an embargo. The fact is, so all know who investigate the matter, that dye plants are not indispensable in the production of noxious gases, and it is also a fact that the quantity of poisonous gases employed in extensive military operations would not require elaborate dye manufacturing plants. As stated by Doctor Hesse, the toxic gases employed in military operations were known in the United States before the war, and chlorine, "the largest single material involved in the production of poisonous gases," was manufactured in 23 different factories in the United States in an amount approximating 65,000 tons annually. And yet during the war when we were producing "enormous quantities of toxic gas and war materials, we only required 12,000 tons." As Doctor Hesse says, the manufacture of toxic gases should be "linked up with our going chlorine industry."

Lieut. Col. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, who was for 10 years in the Regular Army and in the Ordnance Department, testified before the Finance Committee in August of last year. His testimony appears in the hearings of that committee under the head of Dyes Embargo, beginning on page 750. I shall not take the time to read all of his testimony, but will call attention to a few sentences which I think are pertinent to the question under consideration. Mr. President, I ask leave to insert certain parts of his testimony in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. KING. Colonel Ragsdale stated that in 1915 General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, made him an assistant, and one of his first duties was to study new weapons developed during the war, including poison gases. He further stated that he had made a study of chemicals employed and made a tentative survey of the chemical industry of the United States. He also testified that the War Department utilized various Government agencies, including the Bureau of Mines, and added that—

One thing which impressed me was that we did have a chemical industry in which we could take pride and upon which the War Department could rely. * * * I found upon slight investigation that reference was made to the dyestuffs industry. There were very few plants in this country which were equipped to make dyestuffs. On the other hand, our general chemical industry was very capable. I found at Niagara Falls a chlorine capacity which surely was greater than that of England; I found one plant there, the Hooker plant, with a capacity of 40 tons of chlorine a day. There were two other chlorine plants operating. I also found a process there which, to my mind, now equals or is better than any other process of manufacturing chlorine in existence. So my original apprehension about the manufacture of chlorine was not borne out by the evidence brought in. It is interesting also to note that we did not use any of this capacity.

This officer testified that the reason was transportation and it was considered better policy to concentrate the manufacture of poison gas in one location, where it would be under military control. He further testified that the advantage of this was borne out during the war when a centralized plant was built at Edgewood under his direction. Senators will perceive that the military authorities of our own Government did not resort to the dye plants of the United States for aid or for the production of poisonous gases, but consulted with the chemical indus-

try generally and with the chemists of the United States, and then built a plant and manufactured all the poisonous gases required by the United States, and also supplied various kinds to some of the allied nations.

We are all familiar with the fact that within a very short time after the United States entered the war we were producing toxic gases for use upon the battle fields of Europe in quantities in excess of that required by the American troops, and we were supplying large quantities to our allies. The Edgewood plant was speedily completed and the poisonous gases manufactured by the Government were prepared at that plant. Speaking of the Edgewood plant, Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale says:

It is interesting to note what our plans were at Edgewood Arsenal and how they compared to the capacities of the other nations. My original plan was for 300 tons of chlorine a day. The Secretary of War cut this to 125 tons of chlorine a day. This plant was built for that capacity.

Another plant had a capacity of 40 tons of phosgene. The complete capacity was never realized, although I understand that 25 tons could be produced.

This officers further proceeds:

As I look back over my organization of those chemists who were personally in charge of the producing units and under whose direction the various materials were manufactured, I do not recall the name of a single one who was associated with the dyestuff industry in this country. The chemists who had the greatest responsibility were recruited from the educational institutions and from the large chemical manufacturers, such as the Du Ponts, Semet-Solvay, and a number at Niagara Falls.

I have been noting in the newspapers the comments which the facts before this committee have provoked and contrasting some of the statements with the conditions I found.

The chemical plant at Niagara Falls which produced phosgene did so under compulsion, true, not physical but moral. * * *

The Semet-Solvay Co., after looking into the matter, flatly refused to manufacture either phosgene or chloropicrin.

The Stanford Synthetic Color Co. was in a bad financial way and undertook to manufacture chloropicrin. Officers from my office had to be sent there to not only take charge of the plant but to work out the process.

If chemical warfare had opened up to our young dyestuff industry such a wonderful vision as now appears, I should have expected a more willing cooperation. * * *

As for the dyestuff industry being regarded as a potential military strength, it unquestionably is. No more so, however, than the entire chemical industry of the United States. This industry has thriven in the past and was very strong when we entered the war.

This officer further testified that the program for toxic gases contemplated the production of gases that would equal Germany, plus that of France and England. He further stated that his section of the War Department prepared plans for the manufacture of chloropicrin and that the majority of the technical information employed in the production of toxic gases came from officers associated with the chemical industry and educational institutions of the United States. Further testifying, this officer said:

I would not assume that the inventor of the keynote of chemical warfare would come from the dye industry any more than he would come from—well, the tannery interests or something else. I think the chances are more likely that he would come from an educational institution, which, of course, is again dependent upon the general chemical needs of the country, because if we have no needs for chemists we will have no chemical institutions. * * *

Speaking of pre-war existence of potential gas plants, he stated that—

The Hooker plant at Niagara was built a good many years before we went into the war.

The witness stated that the chemical forces "engaged in the dye industry would probably be valuable in time of warfare, but there is no reason to suppose that they will be more valuable than chemical organizations engaged in other lines."

The witness further proceeds:

If there were given to my control funds to subsidize industries for their potential military strength, I would certainly be subjected to severe criticism if I placed it in any one phase of the chemical industry, be it dyestuff, be it sugar, be it any other thing. It is quite conceivable that the by-product of sugar manufacturing or some other manufacture may be the raw material from which this key gas * * * is ultimately derived.

Speaking of the formulæ for the poisonous gases used by America in the war, the witness stated that—

The two gases used most largely, being phosgene and chloropicrin, were used by the Germans, and phosgene and chloropicrin were known, although sparingly known, in this country; and then it devolved upon us to work out a process for the manufacture of these in the United States.

During the course of the witness's examination, Senator La Follette asked this question:

May I ask your opinion of this statement? Doctor Reese, director of the E. I. du Pont Co., said before the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, May, 1918:

"There has also been much talk in the papers with regard to the wonderful advantage Germany had on account of her extensive dye industry, in that she could immediately turn all the great dye plants into munition factories.

"I do not consider that the presence of the factories themselves was a matter of very great importance to the Germans. It might have been an important factor in a small war, but the requirements for this great war have been such that their mere existence have been a very small factor."

What do you think of that statement?

Mr. Ragsdale. I could not very well contradict it, because it was practically the argument on which I based my request to have funds appropriated for the Edgewood Arsenal, that even the chemical industries of this country were not adequate to take care of the enormous needs for chemicals as I then foresaw them; and I think that was unquestionably true of Germany, although Germany did more intensive developing in an industrial way than we did. What I mean is, with the capacity for minuteness that the Germans unquestionably have, they could go into a garage and make munitions. We are not psychologically so situated; when we want to make munitions we have to have the proper plant and appliances, and we have to do it right. So that in Germany I think they utilized their small plants to far greater advantage than we did.

The effect of the testimony of this able officer is that while the chemists employed in the dye industry, as all other chemists in the country, might be of service in the production of poisonous gases in the event of war, the dye industry per se is wholly unimportant as a means of national defense, and that the future development of the chemical industry, so far as that industry relates to the national defense, rests with educational institutions rather than with the dye industry.

Notwithstanding the fact that there were a number of dye plants in the United States when we entered the war, they were not utilized in the production of toxic gases; nor for that matter were the various chemical plants, some of which compared in size and in efficiency of production with the greatest chemical plants of Germany, used for national defense or for the production of poisonous gases. The Government quickly constructed its own plant and manufactured not only all gases needed by the armies of the United States but also supplied large quantities to the allied nations. The attempt to connect the dye industry with national preparedness is not only absurd and hypocritical and shows the desperate straits to which the dye monopolists and their lobbyists are driven in their frenzied efforts to put into the hands of a few corporations the absolute control of the manufacture and sale of dyes in the United States as well as thousands of medicines and drugs and synthetic organic compounds.

One of the ablest as well as one of the fairest witnesses who testified before the Finance Committee of the Senate in relation to dyes and embargo legislation was Mr. Grenville S. MacFarland, of Boston, Mass. His testimony appears in the record of the hearings, pages 451 to 459. Speaking of the arguments that the dye industry is important as a means of national defense, Mr. MacFarland stated that the steel industry and all other products of iron were far more necessary; that the textile mills producing blankets and uniforms, including the production of cotton and wool, were more necessary. He further stated that the three or four thousand mills and plants and machine shops that were employed in the production of military equipment were more necessary than the dye plants. The following appears in his testimony:

I believe you will find if you read Crowell's book on the history of the production of munitions, that at least 1,000 or 1,500 of the plants of this country have no relation whatsoever to dyes in their ordinary peace functioning; are better equipped, are nearer the ability to be altered for the purpose of producing war equipment than the dyestuff industry.

One of the reasons that the Assistant Secretary of War said that the dyestuff industry was not able, was not willing, to produce the gases was that the alteration was necessarily so great that they could not be in use after the war. Another reason given by one of the military gentlemen and confirmed by Mr. Crowell was that the gases and the explosives were so dangerous to make in their last process—that is, the process which went beyond the step taken in the commercial development of dyes—that they were not willing to undertake it. That is confirmed by Doctor Reese. Doctor Reese was, and, in fact, I think is now, the chief chemist of the Du Pont company. The Du Pont company, I think you know, is the chief actor in this dye embargo campaign. In a public address in 1918 Doctor Reese said that the idea that the German dye plants—mind you, dye plants; he did not use the words dye and chemical interchangeably—were the kingbolt of the German military enterprise was ridiculous. He said the German dye plants might have helped in a little war, but in a big war such as this they were utterly insignificant. It is a fact that a German dye plant, the biggest they have, could not produce gas enough to sustain one gas attack for a single day.

Doctor Hesse—I think I pronounce the name correctly—is or was the chief chemist of one of the largest chemical concerns in this country, the Allied Chemial & Dye Co. In 1919, and a year after Doctor Reese made his startling confession, as it must have been to the Du Pont company, in a public address before the Franklin Institute, he said that it was all nonsense to talk about relying upon our dye industry to make explosives or gas; that they could not do it; that they were not equipped for it. It required Government experts to do the testing, that the commercial companies could not afford and would not do the testing, the refined investigations and experiments necessary to produce these gases and new gases; that it was all nonsense, and that the production of explosives must remain with explosive companies.

In answer to a question propounded by Senator McCumber, Mr. MacFarland stated that his position was that the influence of that feature of chemistry dealing with gases, is but little related to the production of dyes and that gases are manufactured for the most part from other chemicals than those employed in the manufacture of dyes. Further testifying, Mr. MacFarland stated:

The importance of gas has been very much exaggerated. That is perhaps an immodest thing for a layman to say, but I submit to you the facts will show in your lay minds, also, that I am not speaking in an exaggerated way.

Only 730 men were killed on our side out of the 70,000 who fell and died by gas; only 730. The gas mask is so perfect a defense that Mr. Crowell, in his book, and I think General Sibert, also, said that death or even injury by gas is inexcusable if the men are properly trained and are careful in the habit of putting their gas masks on at the right time.

Senators will also recall the action of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, at which a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan was negotiated which declared that the object of the treaty was to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals. Section 5 of this treaty reads as follows:

The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties,

The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

By the provisions of Article VII of the treaty the United States was required to transmit to all nonsignatory powers a copy of the treaty and invite their adherence thereto. Undoubtedly the countries belonging to the League of Nations will adhere to these provisions respecting poisonous gases, and it is not too much to say that the use of poisonous gases in military operations will soon end.

It seems manifest that all this patriotic ebullition about national preparedness and the imperative necessity of the dye industry, in order to prepare the Nation for war, is a miserable pretense and a smoke screen, behind which the dye lobbyists are conducting a "poison gas" campaign.

Mr President, I now proceed to another phase of the subject before us. I hope that Senators will keep before them the fact that several weeks ago, when the chemical schedule was directly before the Senate, paragraphs 25 and 26 were adopted. The tariff rates provided in these paragraphs are so high as to afford domestic producers of dyes, coal-tar products, and synthetic-organic products a monopoly in the domestic market. In other words, the dye interests were successful in writing into the bill rates so high as to prevent any foreign competition, thus enabling the American manufacturer to exploit the textile interests of the United States and the American people who are compelled to buy medicines and drugs and thousands of articles produced by the combinations and trusts integrated with and constituting a part of the interests controlling the dye business of the United States.

The proposition before the Senate now is to supplement the provisions granting almost prohibitive tariff rates by an embargo against all foreign dyes as well as medicines, drugs, and thousands of chemical compounds. There is no justification for the plea that the dye industry needs an embargo in view of the provisions found in paragraphs 25 and 26; and even if the manufacturers of dyes in the United States needed an embargo against the importation of dyestuffs, there can be no reason for the demand that camphor and phenacetine and thousands of drugs and medicines needed by the people, and various kinds of synthetic-chemical compounds, should be denied importation and the American consumer be placed at the mercy of a greedy and oppressive monopoly.

The American dye industry is not an infant industry; it is not an experimental enterprise. We have the largest and most modern dye-manufacturing plants in the world. The industry is permanently established in this country. It has a productive capacity which in quantity is double the current requirements of the American market, and the American market for dyes is the best market in the world.

The American dye industry, with respect to the American market, enjoys a preferential position, both because of proximity to the market and of protective duties against the competition of foreign dyes in the market, so that we may know with certainty that the American dye makers will retain their privileged position in the American market against all possible foreign competition.

The growth of the dye industry in the United States since 1914 has been nothing less than phenomenal. In 1914 the domestic dye production was 6,619,729 pounds. In 1920 the domestic dye production was 88,263,776 pounds. The value of the domestic dye production in 1914 was $2,470,096. In 1920 the value of the domestic dye production was $95,613,749. In 1914 the value of our dye exports was $356,919. In 1920 the value of our dye exports was $29,823,591.

I ought to say in passing, however, that prices were perhaps between three and four hundred per cent higher in 1920 than they were in 1914, but the poundage increased from approximately 3,000,000 to in the neighborhood of 65,000,000 to 88,000,000 pounds. Our imports of foreign dyes in 1914 were 42,229,736 pounds. In 1920 our imports of foreign dyes were 3,402,582 pounds.

The American dye manfacturer now has a market for his dyes which is wider than the American market. The time will never come again when we will have a balance of imports of dyes into this country. We will always have a balance of dye exports. The tariff can only assure the American dye maker the great preponderance of the domestic dye trade, and this the domestic dye maker already enjoys. No tariff legislation and, indeed, no legislation whatever which Congress can enact can give the American dye maker a wider market than he now enjoys. There is no reason for apprehension or anxiety, and especially not for the emotional hysteria which is being so freely displayed by the great dye trusts, combinations, and corporations as to the future of the industry in this country.

A great deal of this is mere affectation, and is assumed by cold-blooded manipulators to affect public opinion, upon the assumption that the people, in a great democratic country will respond to these affected, hysterical appeals. One of the stock methods of appealing to the emotions of the people is to hold up the specter of another German war, as if the importation of a few German dyes would prostrate the country as far as our national defenses are concerned. German dyes are the most innocuous things that ever came out of Germany. Our current imports of dyes amount to only about 9 per cent of our domestic requirements, and of these only about half of the total importations, or less than 5 per cent of our requirements are of German dyes. The other half is imported from Switzerland, with some contributions from England and France.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the Senator repeat the proportionate amount of the dyes we use which are imported from Germany?

Mr. KING. Now, the Senator means? I was alluding to the present time.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KING. Our current imports of dyes amount to only about 9 per cent of our domestic requirements, and of these only about half of the total importations, or less than 5 per cent of our consumption, are of the German dyes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Has not the embargo something to do with that small percentage?

Mr. KING. Undoubtedly the embargo affects imports. Indeed, the selective embargo now in force operates to restrict imports.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It could not help having something to do with it.

Mr. KING. I have no doubt that the embargo has something to do with it; but if we pass this bill with 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound upon finished dyes, and 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound upon intermediates, there will be but little need of an embargo—if the exclusion of dyes and intermediates is the great desideratum—because such extreme rates will assure the domestic market to American manufacturers, and an embargo would be superfluous. If time permits I shall show that under these high-tariff rates Germany will be unable to compete with the United States in the domestic market. Indeed, she is now unable to compete with American dye manufacturers in many of the dyes. The Senator will bear in mind that we have already approved of rates of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound upon the finished dyes and 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound upon the intermedintes. It is contended by those entirely familiar with the dye industry that these rates are equivalent to an embargo, and that so far as the practical effect of the embargo provision of this bill is concerned, it will prove of but little importance to the dye consumers in the United States.

The Tariff Commission, in the Census of Coal Tar Chemicals and Dyes for 1920, made this comment upon the remarkable growth of the industry in this country:

One of the outstanding features of 1920 was the production of 18,178,231 pounds of indigo, valued at $18,497,981. This quantity exceeds by 195 per cent the production of 1919 and is 116 per cent greater than the importation of this dye for 1914. Sulphur black,

which had previously been the first color in quantity produced, ranks second in 1920 with an output of 16,305,037 pounds. These two colors were exported in large quantity in that year.

The growth and extension of the American dye industry from 1914 to 1920, inclusive, is demonstrated in the following table, which shows production in pounds and value, value of exports and imports, and poundage of imports for each of the years for this period:

Domestic production and exports of dyes from 1914 to 1920, inclusive.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Exports.	Value of imports.	Pounds of imports.
1914	6,619,729	$2,470,096	$356,919	$7,453,736	42,229,796
1915			1,177,925		
1916			5,102,002		
1917	45,977,246	57,796,228	11,709,287	7,964,277	6,137,456
1918	58,464,446	62,026,390	16,921,988	4,745,428	4,288,554
1919	63,402,194	67,598,855	16,728,499	3,634,259	2,867,621
1920	88,263,776	95,613,749	29,823,591	5,763,437	3,402,582

[No data available; Tariff Commission came into existence in 1917 and began compiling data.

The most dependable figures obtainable indicate that about 60 per cent of this enormous production of dyes is the product of two large corporations, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del. The Du Pont Co. has the largest and most modern indigo plant in the Western Hemisphere and, indeed, so far as I am able to determine from information which I have, the largest in the world.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is indigo a coal-tar product?

Mr. KING. It may be and is made from coal tar. Formerly, as the Senator knows, it was a natural dye.

The president of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation admits that his company makes about 40 per cent of the dyes produced in the United States, and the president of the Du Pont Co. admits that his company makes at least 20 per cent of all the dyes produced in the United States. The capitalization of these two companies alone approximates $600,000,000.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, does that include the capitalization of the Du Pont Co. devoted to other matters than the manufacture of dyes?

Mr. KING. I think it includes all except that which it has invested in the General Motors Co.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The figure of $600,000,000 includes the capitalization, of course, of businesses which have no relation whatever to dyes.

Mr. KING. I do not admit that they have no relation whatsoever, but I do not claim that all of that capitalization is used in the manufacturing of dyes. I am calling attention to this for the reason that stress has been laid so frequently upon what is denominated the German capital. I will show later that the capitalization of one of these companies exceeds the capitalization of all of the dye corporations in Germany; and of course the Senator knows—he is a man of broad experience and of great wisdom—that if a corporation with a capitalization of three or four hundred millions of dollars is engaged in an industry or in a number of industries, one or two or more of which may be in competition with other industries, it has behind it a potential power that would not be possessed by a small corporation limiting its activities entirely to the dye business. To illustrate: If the Du Pont Co. has three hundred millions of capital—and it has more—and it uses fifty millions for dye purposes and two hundred and fifty millions in other enterprises, and it encounters competition in the dye industry, it has the potential power of a $300,000,000 corporation, and is unquestionably more powerful in the market as a competitor than if it had a capital of $50,000,000 only. So I call attention to these corporations and their enormous capital to show not only the actual but the potential possibility for monopolistic control.

When we add to this great capitalization the capital of other corporations engaged in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, such as the Sherwin-Williams Co., the Monsanto Chemical Co., the Dow Chemical Co., the Newport Chemical Co., the Calco Chemical Co., the Grasselli Chemical Co., Heller & Merz, and also that of corporations engaged in making other synthetic organic chemicals or coal-tar products, such as Powers, Weightman & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and other concerns, the capital invested by corporations which are engaged in the dye and chemical trades must approach if it does not exceed $1,000,000,000.

There are seven great corporations which occupy a dominating position in the dye and chemical trade in the United States. These corporations control at least 90 per cent of the annual production of the synthetic dyes and intermediates in this country. These companies are the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York City; the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; and the Newport Chemical Works, Milwaukee, Wis. The combined capital assets of these corporations exceeds $600,000,000. Not only do they control the great preponderance of chemical production in the United States but they also carry on an international business of large proportion. The Du Pont corporation has become so powerful that it now reaches over the seas and enters into trade combinations and agreements with foreign corporations. In the last session of Congress attention was called to the contract between the Du Pont Co. and Levinstein's (Ltd.), of England, by which the dye trade in the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, and South and Central America was allocated to the Du Pont Co. and the dye trade in the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Portugal, and Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, and the British Dominions beyond the seas was allocated to Levinstein's (Ltd.), and the two conspiring corporations reserved for themselves common rights in the dye trade in Canada, Japan, China, and Russia.

It is also reported that the Du Pont company has an agreement with a French corporation with regard to the production and sale of artificial silk. The bulletin of the Republic of China, under date of June 24, 1921, reported that Dr. C. T. Wang and C. C. Nieh were preparing to form in combination with the Heng Sing Dye Co. to make dyes in China. The Heng Sing Co. is a Du Pont corporation operating in China.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has numerous subsidiaries and is the largest producer of paints and varnishes in the United States, in Canada, and in Great Britain. Indeed, this company is recognized as the largest corporation in the paint business in the whole world. Its plants in the United States are located in Cleveland, Chicago, Newark, Boundbrook, N. J., Detroit, San Francisco, Boston, Dallas, and Lincoln. There are plants in Canada in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and abroad at London, England, and Sydney, Australia. Sales offices and warehouses are maintained by the company in Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fort Worth, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Knoxville, London, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Pasadena, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Richmond, San Antonio, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, Spokane, St. Louis, Toronto, Vancouver, and Waco. The company also operates a zinc and lead mine at Magdalena, N. Mex., and a zinc oxide smelter at Coffeyville, Kans. The president of the company, Walter H. Cottingham, states in a letter dated February 11, 1920:

> Our field is not confined to any locality, any State, any country, or any continent—it is world-wide. Our goods are known as well on the Atlantic as on the Pacific coast. They are as popular in all of Canada as in the United States. They are sold and used with as much satisfaction in England, Ireland, continental Europe, India, the Austro-Asian colonies, South Africa, and on the continent of South America as they are at home.

It must be said that the Sherwin-Williams Co. covers considerable territory. They also make synthetic dyes both for their own uses and for the trade. Indeed, Mr. Cottingham, president of the Sherwin-Williams Co., was the first president of the American Dyes Institute, which was organized as one of these notorious open-price associations and was really a conspiracy to control the dye business of the country. Since these organizations were outlawed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hardwood Lumber case, it is reported that the Dyes Institute, this child of Mr. Cottingham, has become moribund. But the institute, during the short period of its activity, expended over a quarter of a million dollars, largely in propaganda and lobbying for an embargo against the importation of dyes. These expenditures on the books of the institute are euphoneously called "legislative expenses." In any prudently managed business such illegitimate use of money would be regarded as an unwarranted waste, but these dye manufacturers have become so prosperous in their new-found profits that I am sure they will not miss the quarter of a million dollars of their money which has been wasted by the institute in an endeavor to consolidate the monopoly which they aim to establish with respect to the dye trade of the United States. The Sherwin-Williams Co. in the five years from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, reported net earnings in the aggregate amount of $16,148,434.

The Monsanto Chemical Works has plants in Missouri and Illinois and also operates a plant in North Wales. In the six years from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, this company earned $6,661,972 on common stock of the par value of $3,100,000. The Monsanto Co. in addition thereto has earned interest on its funded debt of $1,798,000.

Pursuing this question of the annual earnings of the corporations engaged in the dye trade in the United States, the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. earned in the seven years from 1914 to 1920, inclusive, aggregate profits in the sum of $202,133,790, which means average earnings of over $30,000,000 a year. The assets of this company are admitted to be $258,000,000, and this tremendous property and these unprecedented earnings have been practically a war fortune to this company. But the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is only a combination of a few or the corporations controlled by the Du Pont interests. These multifarious interests aggregate approximately $1,000,000,000.

At the beginning of the war the interests commonly known as the Du Pont interests were limited to a few corporations, the aggregate value of the capital stock of which was reputed to be less than $100,000,000. At the present time these same Du Pont interests have assets of more than $1,000,000,000, as I have just stated, and they own or have a controlling interest in a large number of corporations, some of which are as follows: The Du Pont Building Corporation; the Du Pont Nitrate Co.; the Du Pont American Industries Co.; and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., having the Becton Chemical Co., Harrison Bros. & Co., the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Co., the Arlington Co., the New England Oil, Paint & Varnish Co., Cawley Clark & Co., the Du Pont Engineering Co., the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., the Flint Varnish & Color Works, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., the Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., and the Du Pont Chemical Co. as subsidiaries.

The Du Pont company has a dominating interest in the General Motors Co., which is reputed to have assets of over $600,000,000.

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in 1921 had assets of more than $326,000,000. It owns various corporations such as the Solvay Process Co., the Semet Solvay Co., the National Aniline & Chemical Co., the Barrett Co., and the General Chemical Co., all of which, excepting the Barrett Co., absorbed various corporations. This great allied chemical company is the greatest chemical combination in the world. The terrible German cartel, or I. G., as it is called, which is being continually paraded as a scarecrow before Congress, is not a corporation but an association or syndicate of 12 corporations, comprising the entire German dye industry.

We do not realize the magnitude of the interests that are controlled by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. This corporation has outstanding $100,000,000 of preferred stock which is readily sold at 110, and 3,143,000 shares of common stock with no indicated par but which is selling in the market at $69 per share, making an aggregate value of the shares of this corporation $326,867,000. According to authentic financial reports, the Barrett Co., one of the subsidiaries of the allied chemical combination which makes intermediates, in the first three months of 1921 realized sufficient profits to pay the annual dividends upon both the preferred and common stock of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Against this, for purposes of comparison, let us place the corporations which constitute the German cartel, or the so-called Interessen Gemeinschaft, which is being constantly exhibited to frighten Congress into the belief that such concerns as the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation will be destroyed by German dye interests even if duties be imposed under which the prices for dyes in the American market may be maintained in many cases at 100 per cent above the price levels in the open world market, and in every case at levels which are a great deal more than 60 per cent above the open price in the world market, all of which would be the result of imposing duties of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound upon dyes, as is proposed in the pending bill. The German corporations which are associated in the so-called German cartel had, according to the report of the standing committee on trusts of the House of Commons, issued May 18, 1921, an aggregate capital of 1,221,000,000 marks. In 1916 the capital of these same companies was reported at 242,000,000 marks. Upon the basis of the British parliamentary report, the capital of 1,221,500,000 marks, converted by the value of the gold mark at 23.8 cents, would represent a total capitalization of $290,740,000, as against the capitalization of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation of $326,867,000. Of course, I know it is claimed that there has been a great inflation of the capital of these German concerns, but it must be remembered that new capital added since and during the war has been upon the basis of the value of the German paper mark, which of course brings factors into the problem of valuation in gold which make a gold valuation difficult if not impossible of determination. But in any view of the matter the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation is a combination whose capital greatly exceeds the combined capital of the German cartel. It is a greater trust than the so-called German trust; and to say that this gigantic corporation can not hold its own in the American dye market with prices that may be maintained without an embargo at double the prices at which the German cartel must sell its dyes is so incredible as to be unworthy of the serious consideration or attention of the Senate. It is, moreover, believed that the assets of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., which are reported at $253,000,000, are in fact of greater value in gold than the assets of the German cartel, and besides these we have 80 other corporations in this country which are engaged in the manufacture of synthetic dyes and whose aggregate capital will go into very large figures.

I may add by way of parenthesis at this point that the German companies have suffered great losses during and following the war and their assets have been materially reduced. It is worthy of note that these German companies in their attempts to compete with the American dye producers are handicapped by heavy export taxes in Germany, by the charges for packing, freight, insurance, and brokerage fees, as well as the very high duties, indeed almost prohibitive, which in the absence of an embargo are imposed upon the importation of dyes and chemicals under the provisions of this bill which compete in the American market with the chemical products of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, its subsidiary companies, and the other large chemical corporations engaged in the trade in this country.

Senators are familiar with some of these huge companies which have been absorbed by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The Solvay Process Co., which is now owned by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, absorbed the Solvay Collieries Co. and the By-Products Coke Corporation. The Semet Solvay Co., which was a very large concern, acquired the Kentucky Solvay Coke Co. The National Aniline & Chemical Co., whose assets aggregated millions, and which is owned by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, took over the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works (Inc.); the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works (Inc.); the Benzol Products Co.; the Standard Aniline Products Co.; the Century Color Corporation; the Aniline Products Plant, General Chemical Co., Easton, Pa.; the Aniline Products Plant, General Chemical Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.; and the Aniline Products Plant, Barrett Co., Shadyside, N. J.

The Barrett Co., which was incorporated in 1903, for many years was a large producer of dyes and chemical products. It absorbed 40 coal-tar and chemical plants found in 19 States. Proceedings were instituted against it for a violation of the Sherman antitrust law, and my recollection is that the issues were found against it. We now find that this company, with all of its subsidiary organizations, has been swallowed up by this great giant, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The General Chemical Co., which was incorporated in 1899 and had millions of capital and assets, absorbed the Virginia Mining Co., the Western Chemical Co., the General Lighterage Co., and the Nichols Chemical Co., and it in turn has been acquired by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Senators will perceive the power of these two great companies controlled by the Du Ponts and by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. These corporations constitute a trust and dominate the domestic dye market, and, indeed, it is claimed by many that they dominate the chemical industry of the United States.

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has already become one of the largest, if not the largest, single producer of synthetic dyes in the world. In 1920 the production of the Allied was greater than that of the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik, the largest of the German dye companies. In 1916 it was represented to the Ways and Means Committee by William Beckers, president of the William Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., and by J. F. Schoellkopf, president of the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Buffalo, N. Y., that with the imposition of an import duty of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound on coal-tar dyes that each of these concerns would severally be able to and would produce dyes sufficient to supply one-half of the total American domestic consumption. These were the two largest dye-making concerns in the country. They were conducted by men who knew the business and have spent years in building up their two establishments. The effect of this testimony was that these two companies would be equipped and prepared to turn out dyes

equal to the total annual consumption of the country. These two large concerns have both been absorbed and taken over by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Mr. Beckers is now nominally a director of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, but is not active in the business. For all practical purposes he has retired from the dye business, and Mr. Schoellkopf has retired entirely from the dye business, his works having been purchased, as noted above, by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The dye business in this country has been taken over for commercial and financial exploitation by one of the largest financial combines in the country, and the men who really were the pioneers in the business and who knew the business and were primarily engaged in the making of dyes have been supplanted by new men and new interests who desire to exploit the industry and the consuming public to the limit, and who are more concerned with propaganda and embargoes for the prohibition of imports than they are with the establishment of sound and permanent conditions in the industry and of stable relations with the textile and other trades which consume dyes as one of the leading raw materials of their respective trades.

The net earnings of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation for 1920, after a deduction of taxes, inventory depreciation, and so forth, were reported at $16,179,920.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. has plants at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Bayonne, N. J., Rensselaer, N. Y., and other places in the country. It controls or owns the following subsidiary corporations: The American High Explosive Co., Burton Powder Co., Cameron Powder Co., and Bayer Co. In 1918 the Grasselli Chemical Co. purchased from the Alien Property Custodian, through the Sterling Products Co., the plant and business of the Bayer Co. in the United States, including patents for the manufacture of dyes owned by the Bayer Co. The Grasselli Co. has not used the Bayer patents for production in this country, but has been content to use its patent monopoly for the purpose of collecting royalties upon the importation of dyes from Germany, which are brought into the country under the license of the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury.

In the seven years from 1914 to 1920, inclusive, the net earnings of the Grasselli Co. were reported at $32,001,818.

The Dow Chemical Co. has extensive plants for the making of heavy chemicals, dyes, and pharmaceuticals at Midland, Mich. The par value of its stock issues is $3,000,000, and the corporation has no funded debt. Dividends on the preferred and common stock have been paid with regularity, and a number of special or extra dividends ranging from 25 per cent to 75 per cent have been made. Figures are not available showing the aggregate earnings of the corporation.

The Newport Co., with its head office at Milwaukee, Wis., has plants for the making of heavy chemicals, dyes, rosin, turpentine, and pine oil at Carrollville, Wis.; Pensacola, Fla.; Bay Minette, Ala.; and control through stock ownership the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. The financial situation of this company is a typical example of the inordinate prosperity of corporations engaged in the dye and chemical industry of this country. The company's outstanding securities at par are common stock, $312,198; preferred stock, $2,062,600; bonds, $2,500,000. The earnings of the corporation for 1917, 1918, and 1919 and for the first five months of 1920 were of the aggregate amount of $3,042,075. The earnings for the first five months in 1920 were at the rate of $3,040,000 per annum on outstanding common and preferred stock of $3,274,798. The productive capacity of the Newport Co., both in dollars and pounds of products, has been doubled since the company entered upon the manufacture of dyestuffs.

At this point I desire to digress for a moment and say something about the costs of production, as a number of Senators have asked me to submit some observations upon this point.

In January, 1916, a committee for the American Chemical Society, acting on behalf of the chemical and dye industries, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in support of House bill 702, entitled "A bill to provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs." This committee advised Congress that it was their deliberate and mature opinion that duties of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound imposed upon the importation of dyes from abroad would be adequate to establish and maintain the dye industry in the United States. It was also stated by this committee that the duties on intermediates should be 15 per cent ad valorem and 3½ cents per pound. There were on this committee men who were thoroughly conversant with the manufacture of dyes in this country and abroad and who were in fact the most experienced and best informed men in America on this subject. The committee based its representations and recommendations to Congress upon careful examination of cost accounts both as to labor and materials in the dye plants of Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., now a part of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and of Heller & Metz. This was supplemented by a table prepared by Mr. Schoellkopf showing the relative costs in the United States and Germany for the operation of dye plants having an annual capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of synthetic dyes. These calculations are based upon the use of dutiable intermediates, and the conclusion of Mr. Schoellkopf is that the cost of producing 3,000,000 pounds of coal-tar dyes in the United States would be $645,784.32 and in Germany $480,299.64, which means that the American cost would be 134.4 per cent of the German cost, from which it follows that an ad valorem duty of 34.4 per cent, not to speak of specific duties, would cover the difference in the cost of producing dyes between Germany and the United States. Of course, the foreign dyes would have added charges for packing, freight, insurance, brokerage, and so forth, to pay, all of which increases the handicap against the foreign dyes in the American market.

There is nothing to indicate to Congress that the differential in cost of dye production in Germany and the United States as found by Mr. Schoellkopf and presented to the Ways and Means Committee does not hold good at the present time. In other words, those who have come to Congress asking for increased rates of duty on the importation of dyestuffs have not seen fit to bring forward any proof or even statements as to their costs of production either for materials or labor at the present time.

In June and July, 1919, hearings were had before the Ways and Means Committee on the so-called Longworth bill providing for an embargo on foreign dyes, but no costs of production in the American industry were forthcoming. In December, 1919, and in January, 1920, hearings were had upon the Longworth bill before the Finance Committee of the Senate, but no proofs of cost production in the domestic dye industry were forthcoming. In August, 1921, hearings were had before the Senate Finance Committee on the proposed dye embargo in connection with the pending Fordney tariff bill, but again no costs of production in the domestic dye industry were forthcoming for the information of the committee or of Congress. Only one manufacturer of dyes in this country, namely, Mr. H. A. Metz, New York, who, by the way, was opposed to the embargo, was willing to disclose to the committee his costs of production. In fact, Mr. Metz did advise two of the leading members of the committee of the particulars of his costs both as to labor and materials covering a period of five years in one of his dye plants in Newark, N. J. Inasmuch, however, as the other manufacturers of dyes were unwilling to have their costs made public, it was deemed unfair to Mr. Metz to have a publication of his costs of production, and accordingly the information which he placed at the disposal of the committee was not published.

In 1920 the tariff commission issued a statement on "costs of production in the dye industry, 1918 and 1919." The statement, however, actually covers six months of 1918 and 9 months of 1919, making the total period covered of one year and three months. This statement is confined to data on 16 intermediates and 15 dyes and is accordingly so meager as to be of no utility as a basis for the determination of protective duties. When it is considered that there were over 600 intermediates and dyes reported in the dye census prepared by the tariff commission for 1921, the inadequacy of these so-called costs is so obvious as to require no further demonstration.

Referring to the cost data over a period of five years for the making of over 100 dyes in the plant of the Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., it was found that the average labor cost was less than 10 per cent of the total cost of producing dyes.

Since February 20 last, a special committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has been investigating the dye industry in the United States with a view, among other things, to recommending legislation to Congress affecting the industry, and although the responsible officials of the dominating dye corporations of the country have appeared before the committee and urged the recommendation of an embargo against the importation of foreign dyes upon the assumption that they could not compete with imported dyes, none of these gentlemen have seen proper to advise the committee or Congress of their costs of production. On April 5 last, Dr. Eugene R. Pickrell brought this matter specifically to the attention of the chairman of the committee conducting the investigation, but no steps have been taken to procure cost data and information.

Authentic information received from Germany indicates that for the year 1921 the labor costs in the dye plants ran from 15 to 30 per cent of the total cost, varying according to the character of the dyes being produced, and that the costs of raw materials ranged from 30 to 50 per cent of the total costs of the dyes.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] referred to the question of wages as related to the dye industry. I have heretofore called attention to the fact that the reports from the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau established that the wages paid in the chemical industry of the United States for the production of three and one-half billions of dollars of products aggregated only 8 per cent. This is less than the wages paid in this industry before the war, when 8½ per cent of the value of the product was absorbed in wages. As the value of the product has increased the relative amount of wages has gone down. In 1914 the ratio of wages to production in the chemical industry is greater than it has been since or is now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator intend to state that the daily wage has gone down?

Mr. KING. I made no such statement. I said the ratio of wages paid to the value of the product.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I can understand that very well, of course.

Mr. KING. That is what I stated. These gentlemen who are arguing for this embargo know what they want.

Mr. President, these gigantic corporations and interests of which I spoke a few moments ago determined to control the domestic market and to secure legislation that would perpetuate the monopoly which they enjoyed during the war. They entered upon their extensive and effective, not to say malign conspiracy, if not during the war at least soon after the armistice. I shall show later that they utilized the Alien Property Custodian and agencies of the Government and various instrumentalities and organizations to accomplish their end. With the utmost audacity they approached Congress and made a demand not only for prohibitive tariffs but for an embargo.

In the hearings before the Finance Committee, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session, Mr. Irenè du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., told Congress precisely what he wanted. On page 166 of the report of these hearings, Mr. du Pont said:

> In a preliminary hearing we had in Senator Penrose's office he asked a number of us to come down here and give our ideas, and asked us:
>
> "What do you want?"
>
> I say an embargo, with a permit to bring in these things we do not make for a 10-year period. I say we want, second, a tariff in addition to the embargo; the embargo may miscarry; put as high a duty as you can get behind the embargo wall. If the embargo works it don't make any difference what the duties are. But if the embargo leaks, put in the second wall, a high tariff, behind; put as high a tariff as you can get.
>
> I want further, then, at the risk of seeming to get a monopoly—

He knew what the effect of the demand which he was making would be, that it would establish a monopoly, or create a potential monopoly in the United States. He proceeded:

> I want further, then, at the risk of seeming to get a monopoly, to urge that you should provide that the Sherman law does not apply to the dye industry, if it is thought necessary in the opinion of some Government official. I say that not because we want a monopoly; we do not want it. If we have anybody competing for the prizes, that is the ideal way. But suppose some unexpected situation happens requiring that we get dye makers together on short notice to exchange information, some Government officer ought to be designated to say the Sherman Act does not apply to the dye industry, because it is in the interest of the public need, if that time ever comes. The importance of the matter has not been exaggerated by what these gentlemen have told you. I am not going on to that question, though I feel strongly about it, because you are satisfied. That phase should be considered. It is a good deal to ask, but the situation is not without precedence.

The dye makers have gotten together. The effect of their getting together is seen in the maintenance of prices in the domestic market at practically stationary levels for 1918, 1919, and 1920. The average price of domestic dyes in 1918 was $1.06 per pound, in 1919 $1.07 per pound, in 1918 $1.08 per pound, as compared to 25 cents per pound before the war. The present situation in the domestic dye market is indicated by a comparison of present prices with pre-war prices as to 25 principal dyes the production of which constitutes 75 per cent of the total production of dyes in the United States.

I have here a table covering 25 dyes, the production in 1920, the names, the present domestic prices—that is, of February 3, 1922—and the pre-war prices. Without reading the same, I ask that it may be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request will be granted.

The table is as follows:

Production U. S. A., 1920.	Name of dyes.	Present domestic prices, Feb. 3, 1922.	Pre-war prices.
Pounds.			
249,000	Direct yellow R	$2.00	$0.27
702,000	Tartrazine	1.00	.28
588,000	Chrysoidine Y	.70	.28
1,286,000	Ponceau R R	.70	.18
629,000	Metanil yellow	1.00	.24
1,860,000	Orange II	.36	.13½
454,000	Fast red A	.85	.16
471,000	Azo rubine	.95	.18½
1,074,000	Saliclne black U	.85	.34½
2,608,000	Agalma black 10 B	.90	.20
514,000	Bismark brown	.70	.26½
1,503,000	Congo red	.90	.14
804,000	Oxamine black B H N	1.20	.22
618,000	Benzopurpurine 4 B	.90	.16
7,737,000	Direct deep black E W	.45	.16
2,051,000	Erie direct black R X	.45	.10½
420,000	Oxamine green B X	1.25	.35
624,000	Benzo brown 3 G O	.85	.36
654,000	Malachite green	1.35	.40
601,000	Methyl violet B	1.25	.32
577,000	Methylene blue	1.50	.50
1,050,000	Nigrosine spirit solution	.60	.31
2,743,000	Nigrosine water solution	.55	.24½
18,305,000	Sulphur black	$0.16 to 0.30	.16
18,000,000	Indigo	.30 to .34	.15
65,190,000	Average	.86	.25

Mr. KING. Let me call attention to a few of these dyes. Let us take direct yellow R.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I interrupt the Senator once more? I crave his pardon.

Mr. KING. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Did the Senator give the average price of dyes for 1920?

Mr. KING. No; but I shall do so.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I thought I heard the Senator say it was $1.08 a pound.

Mr. KING. I said that the average price of domestic dyes in 1918 was $1.08 per pound; in 1919, $1.07 per pound.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator give it for 1921?

Mr. KING. I have not given that. I shall come to that a little later.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think the Senator will find that it is 83 cents.

Mr. KING. I knew there has been a reduction, because the domestic dye manufacturers produced such a surplus that they could not find sufficient markets abroad, and some grades of dyes came back upon them like the flowing tide. Nevertheless, they kept prices 300 per cent or more above the pre-war prices.

I was directing attention to the dye known as direct yellow R. The price on February 3, 1922, was $2 a pound. The pre-war price was 27 cents.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, if I understood the Senator from New Jersey correctly, he made a statement in his speech to the effect that both France and Great Britain have an embargo.

Mr. KING. I will discuss that a little later, if the Senator will pardon me. I will show just what they have done.

The domestic price of tartrazine on February 3, 1922, was $1 a pound, and the pre-war price was 28 cents.

The domestic price of metanil yellow on February 3, 1922, was $1 a pound, and the pre-war price was 24 cents.

The domestic price on oxamine black, B. H. N., on February 3, 1922, was $1.20. The pre-war price was 22 cents.

The domestic price of oxamine green, B. X., on February 3, 1922, was $1.25 a pound. The pre-war price was 35 cents.

The price on February 3, 1922, of malachite green was $1.35 a pound, and the pre-war price was 40 cents.

The price of methylene blue on February 3, 1922, was $1.50 a pound, and the pre-war price was 50 cents.

It may not be quite pertinent to the discussion at this point, but I desire to inform the Senate that in addition to the enormous production of dyes in the United States—a production greater than that of any country in the world—the United States produces greater quantities of coal-tar products and more of the by-products of the coke oven than any country in the world. Indeed, my information is that we produce more than all the rest of the world combined. With the enormous increase in the production of bituminous coal, followed by the great increase in the number of coke ovens and in the output of coke ovens, the United States produces more intermediates than all other countries combined, and is in a position to out-

strip the world in the production of intermediates and the by-products of coke ovens. There is no reason why the United States should not lead the world in the production of dyes and intermediates, as well as in the production of all forms of chemical products. With our great mineral resources and the inexhaustible treasure houses which nature has blessed this Republic, the United States can lead the world in the chemical industry, as she is leading it in the production of steel and in many other industries. But in the chemical industry, particularly that branch of it known as the dye industry, there has developed a selfish and greedy spirit which demands the legislation found in this bill and which, as I have repeatedly said, can not be defended in morals or upon any just or rational grounds.

Speaking of intermediates, let me add that a number of the great corporations whose names I have mentioned control, if they are not supreme, in the production of intermediates.

The control of intermediates, or of the production and sale of intermediates, always makes for potential control of the dyestuff industry itself. The making of intermediates requires large investment of capital, and the great majority of the dye makers of this country are compelled to purchase their intermediates. There is much greater concentration in the domestic production of intermediates than there is in the domestic production of dyes.

The control of the intermediates is perhaps more easily accomplished than is the control or monopoly of the finished dye products. In other words, it is perhaps a less difficult task, where corporations have great capital, to control or monopolize the intermediates than it is the finished products, and accordingly we find that two great corporations, with capital approximating $600,000,000, namely, the American Chemical & Dye Corporation and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., have together a practical control of the production of intermediates in this country, from which it follows that any manufacturer of dyes and dyestuffs who is outside the dye combination is at the mercy of these corporations when he must purchase intermediates as the raw materials of his business. The control of intermediates is one of the reasons for the present high prices of dyes. This condition is exemplified by the following table, which compares the pre-war domestic price of intermediates with the prices obtained in 1920 in the controlled market in this country:

Comparison of pre-war domestic prices with 1920 prices of 28 intermediates representing over 70 per cent of the production in the United States in 1920.

United States production for 1920 in pounds.	Name of intermediate.	Pre-war (1) domestic price per pound.	1920 (2) domestic price per pound.
2,667,252	Acetanilides, tech	$0.106	$0.37
5,180,993	1-amino-8-naphthol-3|6-disulfonic acid	.276	1.23
39,234,186	Aniline oil	.096	.28
2,024,956	Aniline salt (and sulphate)	.086	.37
539,619	Anthraquinone, 98 per cent	.223	1.66
702,543	Benzaldehyde	.258	.63
2,071,858	Benzidine base	.368	.....
743,113	Benzoic acid U. S. P. and tech	.222	.68
5,447,107	Dimethylaniline	.174	.71
2,492,178	Dinitrobenzene	.084	.27
1,847,191	Dinitrotoluene	.080	.23
30,230,734	Naphthalene, refined	.020	.08
11,920,714	β-Naphthol, tech	.092	.47
1,446,605	2-Naphthol-6: 8-disulfonic acid	.145	.68
5,177,547	α-Naphthylamine	.114	.34
894,624	2-Naphthylamine-6: 8-disulfonic acid	.077	1.11
2,138,492	p-Nitroaniline	.163	1.17
52,244,008	Nitrobenzene	.066	.14
6,100,618	Nitrotoluene	.065	.13
2,173,279	o-Nitrotoluene	.084	.13
658,313	m-Phenylenediamine	.245	1.06
796,210	Phthalic acid and anhydride	.294	.46
3,914,163	Salicylic acid, tech	.282	.29
1,145,361	Toluidine	.156	.37
1,302,097	o-Toluidine	.107	.29
894,169	p-Toluidine	.134	1.13
649,036	m-Tolylenediamine	.230	1.20
1,054,476	Xylidine and salt	.134	.47
181,731,486	Average	.164	.67

The average of these prices on intermediates, which represent over 70 per cent of the 1920 production in this country, is four and one-tenth times higher than the pre-war average price of these same intermediates in the domestic market. We have here one of the fertile causes for the maintenance of dye prices at unprecedented levels years after the war inflation has subsided as to the prices of all other articles of general consumption. While the average price for dyes is now three and eight-tenths times higher than the average pre-war price, and the average price of intermediates is four and one-tenth times the average pre-war price, no inflation comparable to this exists with regard to the prices of other commodities, many of which have reached pre-war levels, and the great majority of which are approaching pre-war price levels. I have prepared a table which exemplifies the deflation of prices which has been accomplished and which is in progress in the general commodity markets of the country. This table is based upon the wholesale price at the dates specified for 52 essential commodities of wide general use, comparison being made between the prices of such commodities in June, 1914, and in September of 1921:

Table showing comparison of 1921 domestic wholesale prices with pre-war wholesale prices of 52 common and essential commodities.[1]

Commodity.	United States price June, 1914.	United States price September, 1921.	Per cent 1921 price is of 1914.
1. Silver, per ounce	$0.5647	$0.6225	110
2. Electrolytic copper, per pound	.1400	.1162	83
3. Tin, do	.3045	.2675	88
4. Pig iron, per ton	13.75	23.50	171
5. Structural shapes, per pound	.0113	.0163	144
6. Ferromanganese, per ton	38.00	70.00	185
7. White lead, per pound	.055	.0688	125
8. Citric acid, do	.53	.47	89
9. Caustic soda, per hundredweight	1.81	3.95	218
10. Linseed oil, per pound	.066	.0974	148
11. Cotton, do	.1365	.1605	118
12. Beef, per hundredweight	13.25	16.50	124
13. Butter, per pound	.2725	.415	152
14. Coffee, do	.1137	.0888	78
15. Flaxseed, per bushel	1.62	1.95	120
16. Print cloth, per yard	.0518	.08	154
17. Cotton yarn, per pound	.22	.2725	124
18. Worsted yarn, do	.8375	1.35	161
19. Aluminum, do	.1707	.2475	145
20. Billets, per ton	20.00	29.00	145
21. Steel plates, per pound	.011	.017	154
22. Steel rails, per ton	28.00	45.00	161
23. Tin plates, per hundredweight	3.30	5.25	159
24. Wire rods, per ton	24.50	40.00	163
25. Wire, per pound	.019	.034	179
26. Alcohol, per gallon	.43	1.57	133
27. Ammonium sulphate, per hundredweight	2.60	2.00	77
28. Barium chloride, per ton	32.00	55.00	172
29. Coconut oil, per pound	.1087	.0888	85
30. Glycerin, do	.1925	.1225	62
31. Lemon oil, do	1.85	.83	46
32. Lime acetate, do	1.50	2.00	133
33. Quinine sulphate, per ounce	.26	.70	269
34. Soda nitrate, per hundredweight	2.22	2.13	96
35. Sulphuric acid, per ton	20.00	19.00	95
36. Cattle, per hundredweight	8.52	9.00	106
37. Cheese, per pound	.1425	.205	144
38. Cocoa, do	.1162	.0725	62
39. Corn, per bushel	.7163	.56	78
40. Cottonseed oil, per pound	.059	.0725	123
41. Hide and skins, do	.185	.1325	72
42. Lard, do	.0925	.11	119
43. Lemons, per box	5.12	9.00	176
44. Oats, per bushel	.4008	.3625	91
45. Pork, per hundredweight	14.50	26.50	183
46. Soya bean oil, per pound	.065	.0875	118
47. Sugar, refined, do	.042	.059	140
48. Tallow, do	.0712	.0787	111
49. Tea, do	.19	.18	95
50. Wheat, per bushel	.9837	1.26	127
51. Burlap, per yard	.0551	.0483	87
52. Jute, per pound	.074	.0506	68
Average			119

[1] Data obtained from pamphlet entitled "Depreciated exchange and International Trade" published this year by the U. S. Tariff Commission.
[2] May, 1921.
[3] June, 1921.
[4] April, 1921.
[5] August, 1921.

This table demonstrates that whereas the average present prices on the above-enumerated 52 essential commodities of wide general use have reached levels which are not above 119 per cent of the pre-war prices, the average price for dyes at the present time is more than 300 per cent of the average price obtaining before the war.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, may I ask the source of the information which the Senator has just given?

Mr. KING. I obtained it from a Department of Commerce report, from the Tariff Commission, and from market reports. I have all the data here if anyone cares to examine the matter.

Mr. POMERENE. I merely wanted the RECORD to show the source of the Senator's information.

Mr. KING. At this point I desire to briefly refer to some of the tariff legislation dealing with dyes.

The first tariff law which laid a tariff upon dyes was enacted January 30, 1864. This was only a year or two after the first coal-tar dyes appeared on the market. Coal-tar dyes and dyestuffs have been either dutiable or free in every tariff since the act of 1864 up to and including the special legislation enacted as a part of the general revenue act of September 8, 1916. Special legislation was incorporated in that general revenue act whereby dyes and intermediates received protection in conformity to the request of the domestic dye manufacturers. Dyes were assessed at either 30 per cent ad valorem or 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents a pound. Intermediates were made dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound. The protection afforded to dyes and dyestuffs under this special legislation was approximately equal to the protection afforded the dye industry from 1864 to 1883, during which time a very substantial dye industry was created in this country.

The pending bill as passed by the House of Representatives last July gives a greater protection to dyes and dyestuffs than either the general revenue act of September 8, 1916, which is in effect to-day, or the protection in existence from 1864 to 1883. The rates in the Fordney bill, as it passed the House, for dyes, are 35 per cent ad valorem, based on American valuation, and 7 cents per pound; and for intermediates 30 per cent ad valorem, based on American valuation, and 7 cents a pound.

The following shows the provisions for coal-tar dyes and the rates of duty in all of the tariff acts, beginning with the act of June 30, 1864, and concluding with the present act, Title V, September 8, 1916:

June 30, 1864: Anilin dyes, 35 per cent ad valorem and $1 per pound.

July 14, 1870: Anilin dyes, 35 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents per pound; anilin oil, crude, free, picric and nitro-picric acid, free.

February 6, 1875: Same as 1870, with addition of nitrobenzol, 10 cents per pound, alizarine, free.

March 3, 1883: Coal-tar dyes, 35 per cent, alizarine, natural and artificial, free; indigo and artificial indigo, free; anilin oil and salts, free.

October 1, 1890: Same as 1883, with dyes known commercially as alizarine yellow, alizarine orange, alizarine green, alizarine blue, alizarine brown and alizarine black added to the free list.

August 27, 1894: Coal-tar dyes, 25 per cent, alizarine and indigo, free; alizarine dyes free; anilin oil and salts, free.

July 24, 1897: Coal-tar dyes, 30 per cent, alizarine and alizarine dyes, free; anthracene dyes, free; indigo, free; anilin oil and salts, free.

August 5, 1900: Same as 1897.

October 3, 1913: Coal-tar dyes, 30 per cent, alizarine and alizarine dyes, free; anthracene dyes, free; indigo and indigo dyes, free; carbazol dyes, free; anilin oil and salts, toluidin, xylidin, etc., 10 per cent.

September 8 1916: Coal-tar dyes, 30 per cent and 5 cents per pound, indigo and indigo dyes, 30 per cent; alizarine and alizarine dyes, 30 per cent; anthracene dyes, 30 per cent; carbazol dyes, 30 per cent; anilin oil and salts and anildonaphthol, amidophenol, etc., 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound.

Notwithstanding the fact that the embargo upon dyestuffs is without precedent in the fiscal policy of the country, is confessedly inimical to the public interest, is detrimental to the great textile industry, and is an insuperable impediment to the development of independent dye manufacture, the existing dye combine has conspired to perpetuate the existing temporary embargo and would make the same the permanent policy of the Government.

A few moments ago I referred to the two representatives of the dye interests of the United States, Doctor Becker and Mr. Schoellkopf, who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in 1916 and there testified that with the rates which were then fixed and which are in the existing law they could produce within a limited period practically all of the dyes needed in the United States. The chairman of the committee, Mr. KITCHIN, suggested the possibility of their forming a monopoly, but was assured that they would not establish a monopoly, and that if they could have rates of 30 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents specific, they would within such limited period be able to compete with the world in the domestic market and would be able to satisfy all demands of the domestic market.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, has the Senator made any calculation as to which is actually the higher rate, the House rate ad valorem on the American valuation or the Senate committee rate on the foreign valuation?

Mr. KING. I have attempted that, but it is very difficult because of the fluctuation in foreign prices. Before I get through I think I shall be able to show the Senator that the foreign prices now are so much higher than they were a few months ago that the figures which I could have prepared then would be of no avail now. In other words, the foreign valuation is more nearly approaching the American valuation, not because of the reductions here, but because of the augmentation of prices there. Prices have gone up tremendously on dye products in Germany during the past few months, caused by scarcity of raw materials and the great increase in the price of the labor and other industrial causes. However, generally speaking, the Senate rates are higher.

Mr. President, at the risk of wearying the Senate, I purpose discussing some of the means employed by the domestic dye producers to obtain an embargo and some of the agencies, instrumentalities, and corporations employed to further their schemes. Among the agencies controlled and directed by those interested in the manufacture of dyes and chemical products were the Chemical Foundation, the American Dyes Institute, the Textile Alliance, the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, the Alien Property Custodian and persons connected therewith, individuals connected with the Treasury Department and other executive and administrative organizations, as well as numerous individuals, lobbyists, attorneys, associations, and so forth. Like all propagandists, the dye monopoly has sought to conduct its agitation under the guise of pretended public, not to say eleemosynary, corporations and societies.

It is through these agencies that the propaganda for the dye embargo has been carried on, and it is through some of these agencies that large sums of money have been distributed for this purpose. The three institutions, euphoniously called foundations, institutions, and alliances, which have been the most active are the Chemical Foundation, the American Dyes Institute, and the Textile Alliance. They have been made the creatures of the dye combination. Indeed, it is through these agencies that the combination has been effective. Through the Chemical Foundation the dye combine controls the use of all the German patents and formulæ for dyes and chemicals which have been taken out in the United States. Through the Textile Alliance the dye combine has controlled the selection, collection, and distribution of all the dyes from Germany which are purchased from the Reparation Commission for importation into the United States. Through the American Dyes Institute the members of the dye combine have met and arranged the prices to be charged in this country for dyes, have distributed territory among the members both as to the domestic trade and foreign trade, and have limited, restricted, and regulated production, and have arranged that there is never any excessive quantity of domestic dyestuffs on the American market to force prices down to a lower level.

This remarkable condition of affairs is all the more intolerable and inexcusable when the fact is known and considered that neither in the charter nor the avowed purposes of either the Chemical Foundation or the Textile Alliance is there a word or a clause justifying, directing, or authorizing these institutions and corporations to engage in any such work and activities.

The Textile Alliance has no more authority to engage in this traffic in reparation dyes than it has to operate railroads. The alliance has no authority to engage in business of any kind. The only reasonable explanation that can be offered for what it has done is that it is absolutely under the domination of officials, directors, friends, and agents of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and other dye and chemical companies.

On the advisory committee of the Chemical Foundation, as well as on the executive committee of the Textile Alliance, are directors and officials of both the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. For instance, the dye advisory committee of the War Trade Board, which controlled the dye imports to the United States during the war, were Morris R. Poucher, Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Robert T. Baldwin, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Charles H. Herty, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Henry B. Thompson, United States Finishing Co.; August Merz, Heller & Merz; Franklin W. Hobbs, Arlington Mills; Louis B. Timm, Manhattan Shirt Co.; and Edward F. Lotte.

Those were the members of the dye advisory committee of the War Trade Board, and they controlled the importation of dyes and practically the dye business of the United States. When the War Trade Board went out of existence that work was transferred bodily to the State Department, and they organized there the dye advisory committee. War Trade Board Section of the State Department, to control the dye situation, and the same individuals constituted the advisory committee of the State Department. Then, when the State Department transferred it or, rather, when by law it was transferred to the Treasury Department, there was organized the dye advisory committee, Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department, and these same gentlemen constituted the advisory committee of the Treasury Department. And we have the Textile Alliance and we have these same gentlemen constituting the dye advisory committee of the Textile Alliance.

So, Mr. President, wherever we touch any phase of the dye industry in the United States, whether it is Du Pont or the Allied Chemical Co. or the Textile Alliance or the Chemi-

cal Foundation or the dye advisory committee of the War Trade Board, or that agency of the State Department or that agency of the Treasury Department, we touch Mr. Poucher and the other individuals who have represented to a greater or less degree the domestic dye interests of the United States.

THE CHEMICAL FOUNDATION.

One of the most delectable institutions which has been created to further the interests of the dye combination of this country is the Chemical Foundation, a corporation of Delaware, organized February 16, 1919. This corporation was said by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, jr., one of our newly arrived authorities on chemicals and dyes, to have been conceived in the fertile brain of Mr. Francis P. Garvan. Mr. Garvan was Alien Property Custodian and by virtue of his office was trustee of some 4,800 patents covering chemical processes for the manufacture of dyes and other synthetic organic products from coal tar and coal-tar intermediates, which had been seized as alien enemy property, pursuant to the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, jr., was a dollar-a-year man in the office of the Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Ramsey Houget was also a dollar-a-year man in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and Messrs. Otto H. Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Benjamin Griswold, jr., and Ralph Stone constituted the so-called advisory sales committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office, which committee, as I am informed, assumed to pass upon the propriety and reasonableness of the sales of property held in trust by the Alien Property Custodian. It is assumed that these gentleman served without pay or for the nominal compensation of $1 per year. I am not advised whether they had any actual functions to perform or whether their names are merely used for the sake of appearances, as are the names of prominent persons frequently used by corporations and others who desire to trade upon the good reputation of public men.

Returning to the Chemical Foundation, Congress, in section 10 of the trading with the enemy act, had authorized the President to grant licenses for the use of the patents to be seized by the Alien Property Custodian. The President delegated this authority by Executive order to the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission under this authority has granted a large number of licenses to American citizens for the use of these German patents in the manufacture of both dyestuffs and drugs and medicines and other synthetic organic chemicals.

Let me state at this point that there has been considerable turmoil since President Harding directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Chemical Foundation to set aside the sale of these patents by Mr. Garvan as Alien Property Custodian to himself as the president of the Chemical Foundation. I congratulate President Harding for having done his duty.

I regard the pretended sale as passing no title or, at least, a voidable one. It was a high-handed, indefensible proceeding upon the part of Mr. Garvan to dispose of property worth millions to an organization which he had contrived, and of which he was the head, for a sum which was not only grossly inadequate but was insignificant, measured by the value of the property. If the American people want to take away from the German owners their patents, their patent rights, their trademarks, their copyrights, and other property in the United States let them do it with some decent regard for international treaties and law, but to seize property under the strong hand of the law and then sell it to ourselves for a grossly inadequate sum is confiscation, though we may have done it under the guise of law. No honest nation can afford, in dealing even with the nationals of an enemy country, to be guilty of injustice of that character. I would treat German nationals the same as I would treat the nationals of any other country; the same as I expect Germany to trent the nationals of the United States. We have not yet become pirates or robbers or looters, having no regard for international comity or for the rights of aliens who may come into the United States.

Mr. President, we have to-day, perhaps, $20,000,000,000 of American capital invested either in bonds or in property, personal, real, or mixed, in foreign countries. Supposing we announce a policy of confiscation of the property of the nationals of other countries in the event of war, we would suffer the most from that policy, because we are a creditor Nation; we have more to lose than would any other country.

The United States has always contended for the sanctity of private property and insisted that it be immune from seizure by belligerent nations. Our statesmen have prided themselves upon their devotion to international morality and to the highest and noblest precepts that should govern international relations. We can not afford to tarnish the honor of our country or bring its good name into question by advocating or adopting a policy which leads to the confiscation of the property of aliens.

Germans, Austrians, and the nationals of many countries invested millions, indeed hundreds of millions, of dollars in the United States under the protection of treaties and in reliance upon the accepted standards of international ethics for which the United States contended and to the adherence of which it had pledged its honor. It is proposed by some that because the German Government committed torts against our Government, and against American citizens, that reprisals be made by the United States against German nationals who had investments in the United States when we entered the war in April, 1917. They insist that we had the legal and the moral right to seize the property of enemy aliens which was found in the United States at the beginning of or during the war, and to dispose of it in any manner that we saw fit. They justify the sale of property worth hundreds of millions of dollars by the Alien Property Custodian, some of which was sold, or rather disposed of, without adequate consideration, indeed, in some instances at a grossly inadequate consideration. There are those who insist that all of this alien property should be confiscated by the United States and that it should be turned over to Americans who have claims against the German Government. There are those who demand that the more than 4,800 patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian under the trading with the enemy act be confiscated and the German owners absolutely deprived of their property therein. They ignore international morality and the terms of the trading with the enemy act, which in effect declares that such patents shall be held in trust and the proceeds derived from the use or licensing of the same shall be paid to the German owners. They ignore the repeated declarations made when the trading with the enemy act was under consideration in Congress, to the effect that the property, the sequestration of which was authorized, be held by the United States or the Alien Property Custodian as a trustee for the use and benefit of the alien owners.

There are some Americans who seem to glory in the fact that patents worth millions of dollars were seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold by him to himself as president of the corporation which he caused to be organized, for a mere pittance—a sum wholly insignificant measured by the value of the patents. I have insisted for more than a year that the Attorney General institute proceedings to set aside the fraudulent sale of these patents and I am glad to know that the President of the United States has directed such an action and that the Attorney General is preparing to bring suit pursuant to the directions of the President.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Senator's observations bring up a very interesting question.

Mr. KING. I apologize for digressing, but will hasten along.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I gather from the Senator's observations that he believes that these patents should be returned to their original owners?

Mr. KING. I made no statement with reference to that matter.

Mr. WADSWORTH. But that is the unavoidable inference from the Senator's remarks, is it not?

Mr. KING. Will the Senator please renew his question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator from Utah believe that the patents should be returned to their original owners?

Mr. KING. I do not believe that these patents or any other property seized by the Alien Property Custodian and belonging to German or Austrian nationals should be confiscated. There is some doubt as to the right of our Government to even sequester the property of German nationals under the terms of the treaty that was in force when the United States entered the war. But waiving that question, it is my contention that the property seized should have been held in trust, to be returned to the owners of the same at the termination of the war. I do not intend to say that the United States had no technical right to sell property which was sequestered. It had the power, and under international law it had the technical right to convert to its own use any property seized which was required by the Government in its military operations. It had the right to seize patents, and if those patents were necessary to the United States in the prosecution of the war it had the right to appropriate the same, but only upon condition of paying to the owners thereof or to the Alien Property Custodian, to be held by him in trust for the owners, the fair market value of the same. The Government had the right to appropriate for its own use the patents or property of American citizens, but only upon condition that just compensation be paid to the owners of the same. There could be no objection to the course of the Executive after the seizure of these patents in placing them under the power of the Federal Trade Commission, in order that licenses might be issued for their use, providing the royalties or fees resulting therefrom were to be retained by the Federal Trade Commission for the owners of the patents. Congress made express provision for this in the trading with the enemy act. That was entirely proper, and if the policy were continued it would be unobjectionable, because if the German owners receive reasonable royalties for the use of their patents they are not injured or deprived of their property, but effectually enjoy the use of the same.

When the war was over, however, this Government should have appointed a commission to deal with the general subject of alien property, such as was appointed following the Spanish-American War. That commission, as did the Spanish-American commission, could have determined the ownership of the property seized and ordered restoration to those entitled to the same whether the property was valuable or of but little worth.

With reference to the patents sold by the Alien Property Custodian to himself, or to a corporation which he organized, it has been my contention that the sale was fraudulent and illegal and should be set aside and the patents, together with all the royalties and proceeds derived from the use of the same, placed in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to be held by him until Congress took such action as it deemed proper.

Senators will recall that these patents were not sold by Mr. Garvan as Alien Property Custodian until after the armistice. They were sold, as I recall, in April, 1919. The transaction had every appearance of being in furtherance of a scheme or design to deprive the German owners of these patents, regardless of their rights or of the provisions of the trading with the enemy act or of the principles of international law which should obtain between civilized and enlightened nations. Of course there was some property seized by the Alien Property Custodian of a perishable nature which ought to have been sold, and perhaps some classes of property which were so peculiar or unique or the circumstances concerning the same of such a character as to warrant the sale of the same in order that loss might not result to the owners of the same. But no sale in my opinion should have been made except the interests of the owners of the same were to be subserved.

The Alien Property Custodian held the property as a trustee. He owed to the cestui que trust the highest duty, and it was his solemn duty to handle the property with an eye single to the welfare and advantage of the owners of the property.

I repeat, Mr. President, that as to the patents sold by Mr. Garvan to the Chemical Foundation, the sale should be set aside and the control of the patents placed with the Alien Property Custodian. Congress then, by appropriate legislation, should make provision to restore these patents to the owners, together with the royalties which have been received.

In determining whether property should be restored to the owners from whom it was taken, the important question is not its value. It is wholly unimportant whether the patents taken are valuable or of but little worth. They belong to German nationals. They were obtained in a proper way under laws of our own making and pursuant to treaties negotiated between the United States and the German Government. German nationals took out patents within the United States, and American citizens took out patents under the German laws. The German Government did not confiscate or attempt to confiscate patents owned by Americans and taken out in Germany. There are some whose vision is so clouded as to perceive no immorality in a policy which robs German nationals of their patents obtained in the United States, providing the patents are of great value. Apparently those entertaining this view regard the theft of valuable property as violative of no principle of morality and justice. Perhaps they would regard the confiscation of property of but little value as an atrocious crime. However, if these patents are of such imperative need to the American people as to demand the assertion of the power of might, then it would seem that the only decent thing for the United States to do would be to pay to the German owners of these patents the full value of the use which has been made of them, together with the full market value of the same. If these patents are so indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the American people, they should be willing to compensate those who are the owners of the same.

I may not have answered the question of the Senator from New York very clearly. I should be glad to get his views as to what ought to be done.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I have been puzzled as to the solution the Senator has to offer. Of course, these patents are not the only ones. We have been talking about dye patents all day, but there are other patents which the Government took.

Mr. KING. The Beyer patents.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I refer to patents on some exceedingly important instruments which the War and Navy Departments now possess.

Mr. KING. The Senator states that the Government has taken over valuable patents from Germany. I am not advised as to the method adopted by the Government in obtaining possession of the patents or in making use of the same. In my opinion the Government, if it has taken over patents belonging to German citizens, should restore the patents or take proper steps to purchase the same if it regards the patents as of great or vital importance for the welfare of the Nation. Of course, it is difficult to determine the value of a patent. The seized patents will expire within a few years, so that perhaps the only practical way of making compensation to the owners would be to pay just and fair royalties for the use of the same. The trading with the enemy act expressly provided not only that the owners of the patents should have the royalties but that the owners of the patents might go into the American courts to have the royalties fixed at a reasonable rate if they were not satisfied with royalties as fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

I presume our Government acquired patents from American citizens prior to and during and since the war. I have not learned that our Government forcibly deprived American citizens of their property in patents or their rights in any other form of property. If it acquired private property, it paid for the same. It seems to me that in principle the same course should be pursued by the Government with respect to patents owned by Germans or other aliens.

I repeat that it is the duty of Congress to immediately deal with the question of sequestered property and provide for its restoration to those to whom it belongs. Even if the position be taken that the Alien Property Custodian was authorized to sell the property for the Government, then its sale for an inadequate or unfair price was a fraud against the United States. And if he held their seized property in trust for the owners, then its sale for an inadequate or unfair price would be a fraud against the owners. His act would amount to a de facto and unauthorized confiscation.

Mr. President, I am afraid that the Alien Property Custodian and some associated with him misconceived the law and failed to understand their duty. They seemed to proceed upon the theory that they were authorized to carry on war in the United States against Germany by confiscating the property of Germans.

Senators will remember that at the beginning of our Government we were called upon to announce a policy with respect to the private property of foreign citizens, not only in peace time but when war existed. Our Nation then declared in favor of the immunity of private property from confiscation by belligerent nations. It was declared in the Buena Ventura case, found in 175 U. S., that our Government has always been among the most advanced of the governments of the world in mitigating, as to all noncombatants, the hardships and horrors of war. In 1784 when a treaty was negotiated with Prussia it was declared in effect that in the event of war between the contracting parties the merchants of the respective countries residing in the other country were to be allowed to remain for nine months and to depart freely, taking all their effects; and it was further provided that various persons might remain without molestation and carry on their employments and that their property should not be destroyed. But if anything was taken by the belligerent nation which was necessary in its military operations the same should be paid for at a reasonable price. A treaty having similar terms was in force between the United States and Germany when we entered the war.

In the Jay treaty the policy of our Nation toward private property of aliens was again declared. It was in substance stated that the private property of enemy aliens, in the event of war or national differences, should not be sequestered or confiscated. It was also declared to be unjust and impolitic to pursue a course of confiscation. Mr. Hamilton condemned in the strongest language the policy of confiscation of private property. He stated that no language enabled him—

to express his abhorrence at the idea of violating the property of individuals, which, in an authorized intercourse in time of peace has been confided to the faith of our Government and laws, on account of controversies between nation and nation. In my view every moral and every political sense unite to consign it to execration.

He declared that such a policy is contrary in principle to the provision of the Constitution, which declares that—

no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Our Nation from the beginning, as I have stated, has contended that it was a rule of international law to exempt private property of alien enemies from confiscation. Indeed we have contended for the rule that not only private property upon land, but also private property upon the ocean should be exempt from seizure. I recall that Mr. Justice Peckham said that this policy was one that was supported as a matter of humanity and morals and that it was anachronistic when private property is respected on land and not respected on sea. In other words, he took the position that it was firmly embedded in international law that private property on land was immune from seizure, and pointed to the inconsistency of denying this doctrine to private property upon the sea.

Mr. President, I return after this rather lengthy digression, for which I apologize, to a consideration of the activities of the Chemical Foundation.

Congress had made effective and adequate provision for the equal use upon reasonable fees of these German patents by citizens of the United States. But Mr. Garvan was clearly of the opinion that Congress was incompetent to deal with this question of the ultimate disposition of the German patents and of their intermediate use in the industries of the United States, and took it upon himself to become a voluntary and self-constituted irresponsible "trustee" to take over these patents and control the same as he might conceive to be for the permanent interest of the dye industry in the United States. He and the dye interests, including the Du Ponts, Morris Poucher, and Mr. Choate, therefore procured the incorporation of the Chemical Foundation, which was incorporated under the laws of Delaware February 16, 1919. Its capital stock is $500,000, of which $400,000 is preferred and $100,000 common stock. The common stock is placed in the hands of the following trustees:

Otto P. Bannard, New York City.
Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City.
George L. Ingraham, New York City.
Benjamin Griswold, jr., Baltimore, Md.
Ralph Stone, Detroit, Mich.

These gentlemen then constituted the so-called advisory sales committee of the Alien Property Custodian. I have been advised that Mr. Stone has retired as one of the trustees of the Chemical Foundation, and in his place has been appointed Mr. Bradley W. Palmer, of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, became the president of the Chemical Foundation, the incorporation of which he conceived and procured. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, jr., dollar-a-year man in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, became counsel for the Chemical Foundation, and at last reports had received $20,000 in fees as such counsel. Mr. Ramsey Houget, another dollar-a-year man in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, became the patent attorney of the Chemical Foundation, and has received fees on this account which at last reports amounted to $50,319.50.

The Chemical Foundation has collected royalties for the use of patents and upon the importation of patented articles, which at last reports amounted to $420,640.95. Pursuant to this conspiracy, which was hatched in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, an executive order was procured from Hon. Frank Polk, Acting Secretary of State, dated February 26, 1919, authorizing the Alien Property Custodian to sell and transfer the patents which had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian to the Chemical Foundation. At this time A. Mitchell Palmer was Alien Property Custodian and Francis P. Garvan was president of the Chemical Foundation and chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Alien Property Custodian's office. Mr. Garvan himself became Alien Property Custodian on March 4, 1919, and on April 10, 1919, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, sold and transferred to Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, 4,802 German patents for the nominal sum of $250,000. The reasonableness of the price obtained from the Chemical Foundation for these patents was presumably passed upon by Messrs. Otto P. Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Benjamin Griswold, jr., and Ralph Stone, who were then members of the so-called advisory sales committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office and also constituted the board of trustees of the Chemical Foundation, to which the sale was made. The President of the United States, in a letter to the Alien Property Custodian, dated July 1, 1922, officially declared this price to be merely nominal and to have constituted an abuse of the trust under which the patents were held by the Alien Property Custodian. The merely nominal character of the price obtained for the patents, to wit, $250,000, is indicated by the fact that royalties alone received by the Chemical Foundation for the use of these patents have already amounted to nearly double the sum paid for the patents, and this does not include the sum of $491,000 received as royalties for the use of these same patents by the Federal Trade Commission. The patent on salvarsan alone was worth more than a million dollars, and it is positively known that the value of these patents went up into many millions of dollars, all of which were sold for the relatively inconsiderable sum of $250,000.

The President of the United States has instructed the Alien Property Custodian to demand the return of these patents to the Government and also to demand an account of the issues, rents, and profits for the use of such patents while in the hands of the Chemical Foundation. These profits have already been expended in propaganda to procure the enactment of the dye embargo which is contained in the pending bill. Indeed, not only have these profits been expended but the capital of the Chemical Foundation itself has been dissipated and a large deficit created in the prosecution of this vicious propaganda. The chemical combine has thus made itself the beneficiary of this illegal and fraudulent transaction between officers of the Government in their official capacity and the same persons in their private capacity, by which they have converted and appropriated to the use of the dye and chemical combine properties held in trust by themselves as responsible officials of the Government.

But the Chemical Foundation is merely another name for the dye combination. Every dye-making concern in the United States holds stock in the Chemical Foundation. The board of trustees, whose names are used to give an air of respectability to the combine of dye manufacturers which was organized to confiscate for their own uses the patents in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, are mere figureheads and have neither functions nor powers which are actually performed for the control of the Chemical Foundation.

The real power in this corporation is the so-called advisory committee, whose names, as far as I am advised, have not before been published. This committee consists of Henry Howard, who is controlled by the Grasselli Co., dye manufacturers; R. C. Jeffcott, who is controlled by the Calco Chemical Co., dye manufacturers; Henry L. Blum, who is supposed to have been nominated by the Du Pont interests and is controlled by them; George P. Adamson, who is controlled by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, dye manufacturers; James T. Pardee, who is controlled by the Dow Chemical Co., dye manufacturers; William J. Schieffelin, of Schieffelin Co., chemical manufacturers; E. A. Colby, of Baker & Co., chemical manufacturers; and F. S. Norton, of the Permutlit Co., chemical manufacturers. These are the men and the interests which control the Chemical Foundation, collect royalties on the patents which this corporation appropriated and converted to its private uses, and which expends these royalties in propaganda for a dye embargo. Not only has this corporation expended its capital stock and royalties in embargo propaganda but it has also created a deficit against the corporation of $123,465.50 in the same vicious activity.

The President of the United States on July 1, 1922, as I have already noted, instructed Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, to make demand upon the Chemical Foundation for the immediate return and transfer to the Alien Property Custodian of all patents, trade-marks, copyrights, contracts which the Chemical Foundation claims to have obtained from the Alien Property Custodian, and further to demand an accounting of all the rents, profits, and license fees realized by said Chemical Foundation from licenses for the use of such patents. It has been announced by the president of the Chemical Foundation that he will not comply with the demand of the President of the United States.

Mr. Garvan stated, and I think Mr. Palmer did at the outset, that the Alien Property Custodian held this property as a "common-law trustee." Since the passage in England of the statute of uses, with which lawyers are familiar, there is some question as to whether he was a common-law trustee in the true sense. At any rate, he was an equitable, or a statutory, trustee; and the United States did hold the property as trustee for the owners, and we ought to enforce the trust in a legitimate and in a proper way. It is now stated that this property has been transferred to the Chemical Foundation in trust for the American people. I should like to know how that trust is to be enforced. The stock is divided into two classes—preferred and common. The preferred stock has no voting power. The common stock is to be voted by certain trustees, who hold for a number of years. They can vote as they please. It is a serious question whether any court can determine what they shall do, how they shall vote, whom they shall put at their head.

Who has the power to control the Chemical Foundation? The United States? I doubt it. Who can enforce this nebulous trust which has been spoken of?

There is no express trust created by contract which any court of the land could enforce at the suit of any aggrieved person. Indeed, the beneficiaries of this alleged trust are not determined. If this trust is for the benefit of the industries of the United States, as is professed by the Chemical Foundation, the Congress of the United States and the Government of the United States would be concerned with the enforcement of the trust, and if it were the intention of the Government to subject these patents to a trust for the benefit of the industries of the country it is not to be supposed that Congress would make a mere private corporation, having articles which may be amended at will and which should be otherwise irresponsible to God, the people, or the Government, the agency of the Government for the administration of such trust. If there is any trust which is attached to the holding of these patents by the Chemical Foundation, the Government of the United States was the creator of the trust; and if there is any trust attached to the holding of these patents by the Chemical Foundation, that trust is in favor of the people of the United States, for whom the Government of the United States alone can speak and act.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire, if the Senator has examined into it, whether or not they are acting under a charter?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. OVERMAN. In what State was it granted?

Mr. KING. Delaware.

Mr. OVERMAN. Has the charter been put in the RECORD?

Mr. KING. It is in the hearings before the committees, not here.

Mr. OVERMAN. I remember that a committee was appointed, following a resolution which the Senator offered, to investigate this whole matter. Does the Senator know whether or not that committee have reported?

Mr. KING. No; they have not.

So, whether this trust is to be enforced by the creator of the trust or by the beneficiaries of the trust, it is the Government of the United States which is concerned with the enforcement. It remains to be seen whether Otto T. Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Benjamin Griswold, jr., and Bradley W. Palmer, who have the voting shares of the Chemical Foundation in their hands, will recognize the sovereign and the equitable rights of the Government of the United States in this matter and will exercise their powers to bring about a compliance with the demands of the President of the United States in the premises. It remains to be seen as to whether or not these men have a personal allegiance to the president of the Chemical Foundation which is higher in their consciences and estimation than is their allegiance to the Government of the United States. These men, these trustees of the Chemical Foundation, have a right and have the power to elect a man as president of the Chemical Foundation who will represent their views and wishes in this matter and who will comply with the demand of the President of the United States, if it be the will of the board of trustees that the demand of the President of the United States be complied with. These men profess to have no personal interest in the shares of stock they hold in trust. They claim to have no personal interest in profits or royalties or in any of the benefits which may arise from the holding of these patents. If these men are true to their professions and have no concern, except with the public interest and the public rights, they will respond to the demand of the Government of the United States that these public rights be again reposed in the Government from which they were derived by private and questionable methods—methods that no one will justify, except from the standpoint of personal interest. If the men who control the Chemical Foundation have no personal interest to serve, and yet refuse to recognize the public rights in this matter, their professions are mere pretense and they are dominated by personal interests and are invoking the protection of the courts not for the protection of any trust but for the retention of mere personal property and property interests. The board of trustees must act in this matter. They are the only persons who are free to act. The advisory committee is appointed by the president of the Chemical Foundation and is absolutely under his personal domination.

AMERICAN DYES INSTITUTE.

It was the American Dyes Institute which raised the initial capital for the Chemical Foundation and which advanced money to search the records of the Patent Office in order to compile the list of German patents which were to be seized and transferred to the Chemical Foundation. To be more precise, it was the Du Pont Co., a member of the Dyes Institute, which advanced this money and which offered to underwrite the capital of the Chemical Foundation which was not subscribed by other chemical and dye-making concerns. And it is reported that the Du Pont Co. actually did underwrite one-fourth of the capital of the Chemical Foundation.

The American Dyes Institute is a combination of the greater part of the dye-manufacturing concerns in this country. It is one of these illegal open-price associations such as was declared to be a conspiracy in violation of the antitrust act in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the American Column & Lumber Co. et al. against the United States.

Prior to the organization of the American Dyes Institute in the spring of 1918 the dye trade was organized under a trade association called the American Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association. This was the ordinary trade association. It had no so-called "open-price policy." It did not concern itself with prices or with the allocation of trade territory or the restriction of production or the control of markets or with other practices in contravention of law and public policy. But this was before the arrival of these parvenues in the dye business, who can think only in terms of embargoes, monopoly, and arbitrary control of prices. This old association did not serve their purposes. They therefore organized the American Dyes Institute and brought within the new organization practically all the dye-making concerns in the country. The contributions of money to the institute are based upon the current production of the members, and as the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. control 60 per cent at least of the current production their contributions to the American Dyes Institute furnish the larger part of its funds and give these great corporations a dominance in its affairs.

Let me say, Mr. President, that I have examined the report which has been submitted, and it shows that the Du Pont Co. and the Allied Chemical Co. paid in assessments to the Dyes Institute, and the assessments have been used for propaganda purposes, as I recall, in the neighborhood of $25,000 in one year in the case of the first company, and in the case of the latter some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

The executive committee of the American Dyes Institute consists of the following persons:

Morris R. Poucher, chairman, representative of the Du Pont interests.
R. T. Baldwin, of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.
A. C. Burrage, jr., of the Atlantic Dyestuff Corporation.
E. H. Killheffer, of the Newport Chemical Works.
J. M. Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Co.
August Merz, of Heller & Merz.
Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of America.

In the investigations of these various companies, and the activities of the dye monopolies, Mr. Charles H. Herty always appears. He is one of the go-betweens, one of the connecting links, binding these organizations and conspirators together.

Since the activities of the American Dye Institute have been made known to the public and the nature of the organization has become the subject of investigation, an effort has been made to abandon it, or at any rate it has become more or less moribund. It was an illegal organization and was organized in the interest of the conspiracy to create a dye monopoly. However, as I shall show, another organization has taken its place, seeking to bring about the same objects.

Mr. Morris R. Poucher, representing the Du Pont interests, and Mr. R. T. Baldwin, representing the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, dominating members of the executive committee of the American Dyes Institute, together with August Merz and Charles H. Herty, whom they control and who are also members of the executive committee of the American Dyes Institute, are members of the dyes advisory committee of the Textile Alliance, and are members of the advisory committee of the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department, which administers the dye and chemical embargo under the emergency tariff act. These same gentlemen were members of the advisory committee of the War Trade Board Section of the State Department, and before that they were members of the advisory committee of the War Trade Board, which had control of imports and exports under the trading with the enemy act. We have here a perfect exemplification of community and combination of interests, of private interests to control the policy of the Government.

So, Mr. President, an examination shows that these individuals and associations and organizations are all tied together. The Chemical Foundation, the Dyes Institute and the agencies in the War Trade Board when it was functioning and the Treasury Department which deal with licenses and

the importation of dyes—all these forces are arrayed together to promote the interests of the dye monopoly to control the importation of dyes, if any shall be permitted, and to place in the hands of the local dye producers the absolute control of the domestic market.

The work of inaugurating the American Dyes Institute was delegated to Mr. Arthur J. Eddy, the inventor of the now notorious Open Price Policy Associations which have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Everybody is familiar with the so-called Eddy plan; it has been investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, which recently submitted, as I am advised, 62 reports to the Attorney General showing flagrant violations of the Sherman antitrust law by corporations which have been organized under this Eddy plan. Mr. Eddy organized numerous associations of this character but he was particularly interested in the American Dyes Institute, because he became the active secretary and counsel of the open price section of the institute at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

The illegal character of the American Dyes Institute, of which over 90 per cent of the dye-making concerns of the country were members, is revealed in the constitution and by-laws of the institute. The institute was verily born in sin and conceived in iniquity. It was inherently an illegal association under the very articles which constituted its organization. I desire to direct the attention of the Senate to some of the articles of the constitution of the American Dyes Institute which bring into bold relief the illegality and iniquity in which this organization was conceived.

Mr. President, I have the articles of incorporation of the Dyes Institute, and ask, without reading, that they may be inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCCORMICK in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Sections C, D, E, F, and G of article 2 of the constitution of the American Dyes Institute define the objects of the institute as follows:

"C. To collect and disseminate accurate information relating to the manufacture and sale of dyes and chemicals and kindred products, to the end that each manufacturer, whatever his output, may be on equal footing with other manufacturers with respect to the data necessary for the intelligent conduct of his business, on the belief that a policy of publicity in trade is better than one of secrecy, and in the hope that through the distribution of authentic and statistical information manufacturers may be enabled more accurately to gauge the flow of supply and demand, and thereby keep their works in more constant operation and give labor more steady employment.

"D. To devise a scientific system of cost accounting to the end that everyone engaged in the industry may accurately know the cost of his output. In this connection it is not the purpose of the institute to impose upon any member any cost items or to use in any manner the cost system as a means for controlling prices.

"E. The bringing out into the open of all competition conditions and the introduction of the open-price policy, to the end that whatever price information is distributed will be absolutely accurate and confined to sales and prices that have been actually made. Nothing herein stated permits any member of the institute to file any information regarding any price he expects to make or would like to obtain.

"G. The standardization so far as practical of dyes, to the end that wasteful duplications and wasteful production of many shades differing very slightly one from the other may be eliminated or minimized and also to the end that the manufacturer best situated and best equipped to produce certain dyes may confine his attention as far as possible to the dyes he can most economically produce.

"It is a fact at the present time that with the rapid growth of the industry due to war conditions manufacturers are attempting to produce a variety of dyes much larger in number than they can possibly hope to produce and sell under normal peace conditions; therefore the conservation of resources and the firm establishment of the industry demand that the most each manufacturer may have for making a particular product. Without attempting any arbitrary allotment or apportionment of the business, the development of accurate cost and price statistics will enable each manufacturer to determine for himself wherein he can supply the public at the lowest cost.

"No penalties.—There are no penalties of any kind or character connected with the operation of the institute. Members may or may not file information called for by the reporting plan hereinafter set forth; if they do not file they get no information; if they do file, they get like information in return."

Mr. KING. The mechanics of the open-price scheme, designed to eliminate competitive prices in the trade and to bring about an effectual agreement as to prices, and thus pursue a price-fixing policy, are set out in the by-laws of the American Dyes Institute under the titles "Reporting plan," "Production statistics," and "Daily bulletin." I have the by-laws and certain bulletins which I ask, without reading, to have inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Reporting plan: The following plan is suggested for the gathering and distribution of accurate production and price information:

"For the time being the reporting plan covers only dyes and intermediates.

"1. Contracts: Each member will file with the secretary on April 1, 1918, copies of, or full particulars regarding, all his contracts then outstanding for dyes and intermediates. This information will be immediately interchanged by the secretary among members filing contracts with the same customer, covering substantially the same materials.

"2. On and after April 1, 1918, each member will file daily a copy of every contract which he may make and this information will be immediately interchanged among members who have on file, or who make contracts with the same customer for substantially the same dyes or intermediates.

"3. Orders: Each member will file from day to day a copy of every order he books for dyes or intermediates, beginning with April 1, 1918.

"If any special terms, concessions, or inducements of any kind or nature are given to secure the order, same must be reported in detail with the order.

"This information will be interchanged among members—

"(a) Who have contracts in effect with, or

"(b) Who file orders from the same customer for substantially the same materials.

"4. Quotations: On and after April 1, 1918, each member will report to the secretary each day full particulars regarding every quotation, verbal or written, he or any of his representatives may make on dyes or intermediates. If quotations are made verbally, members are earnestly urged, as a matter of sound business practice, to confirm such quotations in writing and send a copy of such confirmation to the secretary.

"This information will be interchanged among members—

"(a) Who quote the same customer upon substantially the same dyes or intermediates;

"(b) Also with members who have on file contracts with the same customer covering substantially the same materials;

"(c) Also among members who have on file unfilled orders from the same customer covering substantially the same materials.

"(But to simplify the exchange at the outset and until further directed, the secretary will not exchange (b) contracts, (c) orders on file with quotations; that is to say, orders and contracts with the same customer covering substantially the same materials will be interchanged, but at the outset a quotation to a customer will not entitle the party quoting to information regarding actual orders and contracts on file with that customer even though they cover substantially the same materials.)

"It will thus be seen from the paragraphs providing for interchanges of information regarding contracts, orders, and quotations that no information regarding any contract, order, or quotation filed by a member is sent to any other member unless such other member has on file a contract, order, or quotation to the same customer covering substantially the same dyes and intermediates.

"The complete filing and prompt distribution of the information covered in paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive, will not only make a valuable statistical price record in the secretary's office, which will be available at all times to the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, and any committee of Congress interested in fostering the American dye industry, but it will also tend to minimize speculative and over buying, which is one of the evils of the industry at the present moment, and unless eliminated no accurate statistics regarding the real requirements of the industry can be compiled.

"It is important that each member in filing his reports of contracts, orders, and quotations so describe his product that the secretary can identify same correctly and make the proper interchanges. If the secretary is in doubt regarding the substantial identity of the products covered by any two or more contracts, orders, or quotations, he will not make the interchange but will ask the members to describe more particularly the products intended to be covered.

"There is nothing in the plan or workings of the institute to directly or indirectly deter members from making such prices and such terms and such changes in same as each sees fit. After a member receives through the operation of the reporting plan information regarding another member's prices or terms and finds some are lower than his own, he is at liberty to change his own prices and terms as many times as he sees fit, precisely as if the institute did not exist.

"In the event any member revises his own prices and terms, after receiving information through the open-price plan regarding the prices and terms of other members, he will, in all fairness, immediately file his changes and provisions, to the end that such other members may have opportunities to revise their prices and still further compete for the particular business.

"In the event that any member sees fit to withhold any information regarding his quotations or orders, he is at full liberty to do so, but if he does do so he will notify the Secretary to that effect, and notice will be sent to the other members, and there will be no price information interchangeable with that member until he notifies the secretary that he resumes.

"(NOTE.—No information regarding prices or revisions thereof are sent to the secretary in advance of the actual making or mailing of same to customer.)

"On Government orders and contracts let by States, cities, and public corporations generally the bids, if filed, will be held by the secretary, and no information interchanged or given out until after the day and hour fixed by the public body for opening and letting.

"Inasmuch as it is the object of the institute to induce private parties to adopt the open policy pursued by the Government, it is provided that where any buyer or purchasing agent pursues the Government policy, namely, asks for bids in good faith, naming the date and hour when same will be opened, in the presence of bidders, and the order then and there given to the lowest bidder, the institute will not interchange any information regarding bids and prices until after the date and hour fixed. But where the private buyer pursues the policy of asking for bids, with no intention of letting the contracts in good faith to the lowest bidder, but with the intention of using the bids to play one bidder against another by making perhaps misleading statements regarding the bids he has received, with the result that very often the lowest bidder is induced to cut his own bid under the impression the purchaser has a lower price when he has not, the institute interchanges the information, as above described, in order that all bidders may be on a footing of equality with the purchaser in all negotiations."

PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

The following are suggestions for future consideration. At the start these reports will not be called for:

1. Each member will file on blanks to be specially prepared a weekly report of his production of each dye and intermediate.

This information the secretary will combine in a statistical summary which will show the total production of each dye and each intermediate without disclosing the date filed by each member. This weekly summary will be sent to each member.

2. A weekly report of work ahead expressed in days, weeks, or months on each class of products.

The object of this report is to show in a general way, but also as accurately as possible, about how many days', weeks', or months' work ahead each member has for a particular dye or intermediate or a particular class of dyes or intermediates as may be most convenient. Suitable blanks will be worked out and distributed to the members.

This information the secretary will compile on a sheet which will give the name of each member, with the work ahead such member has for each particular class of dyes and intermediates, and copies of said sheets will be mailed to all members.

At the outset it can not be too often repeated that members may or may not file the information covered by the reporting plan, and all arguments against filing information are best answered by the simple statement, "If you do not wish to file, there is no obligation to do so." But each member will state of record on the minutes to what extent he does or does not file, so there may be no misapprehension regarding the attitude of his company.

DAILY BULLETIN.

When the daily bulletin will commence will be decided at a future meeting.

The secretary will compile at the close of each day a brief bulletin, which will show all quotations, orders, and contracts filed in his office during the 24 hours previous, and a copy of this bulletin will be sent to each member, whether such member is filing any information or not. The bulletin will not give the name of either the members who file the price information or customers to whom prices are made. It will simply show under the head of "Quotations" all the different quotations made during the 24 hours previous on all the dyes and intermediates covered, and under the head of "Closed business" all prices obtained in orders and contracts filed.

If all manufacturers contribute to the reporting plan, it is obvious that this bulletin will be very much like the reports of the New York Stock Exchange, showing simply so many closed transactions, with the amounts and the prices but without the names of either sellers or buyers. It would go one step further than the stock exchange report in that it would also show all quotations—offers to sell—without the name of the manufacturer quoting or the customer to whom the quotation is made.

In short, the bulletin is a daily price current made up from actual prices.

Mr. KING. It is perfectly obvious that the foregoing stipulations in the articles and by-laws of the American Dyes Institute embody a scheme to circumvent the antitrust laws. The open-price policy, so called, is indeed the latest invention for this purpose, a situation which has not escaped the attention of the courts to which such contracts have been brought for the purpose of determining whether or not they constitute a violation of law. The fine phrases in which objects of the institute are set forth in article 2 are but a patent camouflage to cover plans for the fixing and maintenance of the price of dyes, of restricting and controlling production, of assigning different branches of manufacture to different companies and plants, and for allocating territory to the different members of the institute engaged in the trade. In other words, we are to have a private agency here regulating and controlling the dye trade; not in the public interest, but against the public interest. The whole scheme, in my opinion, is a conspiracy against the public.

For the purpose of exemplifying the methods of operation of the open-price section of the institute I will insert in the RECORD the Daily Bulletin of Prices, No. 92, for the date of February 4, 1919, showing the sales, quantity sold, and prices obtained for that day. It was sent to members of the American Dyes Institute from the offices of the institute, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

AMERICAN DYES INSTITUTE,
New York, February 4, 1919.

BULLETIN No. 92.—*Report to members—Daily bulletin of prices filed.*

Material.	Members reporting.	Number of customers.	Quantity.	Quotations.	Orders.
					Per lb.
Oil orange	1	1	2 pounds		$1.25
Oil orange No. 3302	1	1	25 pounds		1.65
Orange II	1	1	1 pound		1.00
Methylene blue	1	1	24 pounds		3.25
		1	100 pounds		3.25
		1	11 pounds		3.75
		1	20 pounds		4.00
Methylene blue T W	1	1	25 pounds		3.35
Methylene blue special	1	1	20 pounds		3.25
Methylene blue No. 3896	1	1	50 pounds		2.75
Acid blue black	1	1	10 pounds		1.65
Acid blue W	1	1	5 pounds		2.00
Direct sky-blue	1	1	50 pounds		5.25
		1	5 pounds		6.00
Direct Navy blue B W	1	1	50 pounds		1.45
		1	20 pounds		1.50
Paper blue, No. 1351 B	1	1	1 pound		1.10
Paper blue No. 3487	1	1	5 pounds		3.25

BULLETIN No. 92.—*Report to members—Daily bulletin of prices filed—* Continued.

Material.	Members reporting.	Number of customers.	Quantity.	Quotations.	Orders.
					Per lb.
Wool blue A	1	1	5 pounds		$2.40
Acid blue 1	1	1	5 pounds		3.50
Acid blue green	1	1	1 pound		6.50
Nigrosine S. S. 2 J black	1	1	5 pounds		2.00
Nigrosine crystals "jet"	1	1	1 pound		.60
Methylene blue 2 B	1	1	1 pound		4.00
		1	5 pounds		3.35
Safranine Y	1	1	1 pound		8.00
		1	10 pounds		6.00
		1	10 pounds		5.75
Bismarck brown Y	1	1	1 pound		2.50
Malachite green powder	1	1	1 pound		7.00
Safranine	1	2	2 pounds		5.75
Auramine	1	1	300 pounds		2.37
Auramine O	1	1	100 pounds		2.60
		1	5 pounds		3.25
Auramine ex. conc	1	1	5 pounds		4.75
Methyl violet	1	1	1 pound		3.15
		1	2 pounds		4.00
		1	10 pounds		3.75
		1	100 pounds		3.15
Methyl violet "new"	1	1	120 pounds		3.75
Methyl violet 5 B	1	1	200 pounds		3.40
Violet 6 B crystals	1	1	25 pounds		4.75
Methyl violet special	1	1	25 pounds		4.60
Methyl violet 2 B	1	1	5 pounds		3.85
Methyl violet crystals	1	1	10 pounds		3.60
Methyl violet ex. conc	1	1	3 pounds		3.60
Methyl violet base	1	1	50 pounds		4.00
Beta naphthol	1	1	1,000 pounds		.50
Oil of mybrane	1	1	1,000 pounds		.18
Direct pink	1	1	25 pounds		3.50
Direct Congo red	1	1	5 pounds		1.75
Direct red 1	1	1	100 pounds		1.50
Oil soluble black	1	1	9 pounds		1.00
Sulphur black	1	1	300 pounds		.23
Sulphur yellow brown	1	1	5 pounds		.48
Alizarine brown paste	1	1	5 pounds		1.10
Direct brown R B	1	1	3 pounds		1.80
Direct yellow G	1	1	5 pounds		1.35
Direct fast yellow R	1	1	2 pounds		2.20
Direct tan	1	1	50 pounds		3.10
Direct gray	1	1	5 pounds		1.00
Indigo 20 per cent paste	1	9	8 barrels		.75
			6,400 pounds		
		1	2 barrels		.73
		1	8 barrels		.75
			6,000 pounds		
		1	70 barrels		.76
Bismarck brown B X	1	1	Barrel	$1.60	
			Keg	1.62	
Chrysoidine G	1	1	Barrel	.90	
			Keg	.92	
Victoria green small crystals	1	2	Barrel	6.00	
			Keg	6.02	
		1	Tin	6.10	
		1	Barrel	5.00	
			Keg	6.02	
Victoria blue B X	1	1	5 pounds		3.10
Rhodamine B conc	1	1	50 pounds		7.02
Fontamine blue S R	1	2	1 pound		60.00
			Barrel	1.40	
			Keg	1.42	
			Tin	1.50	
Fontamine yellow S X	1	1	5 pounds		1.50
		1	Barrel	2.00	
			Keg	2.02	
			Tin	2.10	
Fontamine yellow C H	1	2	Barrel	4.00	
			Keg	4.02	
			Tin	4.10	
Fontamine black E X 1		2	Barrel	1.00	
			Keg	1.02	
			Tin	1.10	
		1	Barrel	1.00	
Sulphogene black A X	1	3	10 pounds		1.10
			Barrel	.34	
			Keg	.36	
			Tin	.44	
Sulphogene black B X		1	1 barrel		.34
Sulphogene yellow G	1	1	8 barrels		.34
			Barrel	2.00	
			Keg	2.02	
Fontamine sky-blue 5 B X	1	1	Barrel	3.75	
			Keg	3.77	
			Tin	3.85	

AMERICAN DYES INSTITUTE,
New York.

MINUTES OF MEETING, BETA NAPHTHOL GROUP, AMERICAN DYES INSTITUTE, OPEN PRICE SECTION, MARCH 12, 1920.

A meeting of the members producing beta naphthol, known as the beta naphthol group, was called at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on Friday, March 12, 1920, at 11 a. m.

Inasmuch as no members of this group were present, it was impossible to hold a meeting.

However, for the purpose of record, the secretary herewith transmits his monthly report, which he had ready to submit to the meeting.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Products included: Beta naphthol, paranitraniline.
(As there was no meeting in February, below find secretary's report for the months of February and January combined.)
For the months of January and February the following member has reported:

Beta naphthol group.

BETA NAPHTHOL.

	Contracts.	Orders.	Quotations.	Total.
January:				
The Sherwin-Williams Co.	0	9	1	10
February:				
The Sherwin-Williams Co.	0	1	0	1

PARANITRANILINE.

January:				
The Sherwin-Williams Co.	0	11	2	13
February:				
The Sherwin-Williams Co.	0	1	0	1

RECAPITULATION—BETA NAPHTHOL.

February, 1920	0	1	0	1
January, 1920	0	9	1	10
December, 1919	0	18	10	28
November, 1919	0	28	0	28
October, 1919	0	51	19	70
September, 1919	0	32	11	43
August, 1919	0	32	27	59

Mr. KING. The condition of affairs in the dye market, particularly the high, artificial level of prices, is due largely to the fact that the dye market is a closed and a controlled market, which prevents dye prices finding their proper economic exchange level, as in the case of other commodities of wide general use in the country, which I have referred to in the list which I have put in the RECORD.

To be more specific, this is all the result of the existing embargo, of the dye licensing law, of the machinations of the Textile Alliance and the Chemical Foundation, and particularly of the open-price scheme of the American Dyes Institute, which is the agency of the dye combination. Of course, the public pays the bill. As monopoly grows by what it feeds on, it is expending its surplus of illegal gains in lobbying and propaganda to further expand and perpetuate its illegal gains and its control of the domestic dye trade.

In the early part of 1919 the American Dyes Institute commenced an active campaign for the enactment by Congress of an embargo or licensing system on dyestuffs. In this campaign counsel and persons to lobby in Washington were employed. Bills for a dyestuffs embargo or licensing system were drafted, and persistent efforts were put forth in Washington and elsewhere to effect the passage by Congress of this new and untried, un-American policy. Resolutions declaring for an embargo or licensing system were prepared and their adoption secured. Addresses on the subject of embargo or licensing system were made before clubs, societies, trade associations, and so forth, by public speakers secured by the American Dyes Institute, and a general propaganda, consisting of pamphlets, books, and circulars, articles and statements in newspapers and periodicals, was carried on throughout the United States, the object of which was to create a public interest in and demand for an embargo or licensing system.

In my opinion the chief and practically the only purpose of the institute, aside from the price-fixing policy, as was indicated by the articles which I have referred to, was to expend large sums of money in such endeavor. As I have shown, a daily bulletin was published which indicated to every member of the organization the sales made, the amount received, to whom sold, and the amount that each dye man had on hand—just exactly the scheme that was pursued in the Hardwood Lumber Co. case that came under the denouncement of the Supreme Court of the United States. So that the dye manufacturers of the United States did have a monopoly, and the Dyes Institute bound them together in monopolistic control of the dye interests of the United States, the same as the Hardwood Lumber Co. of the South controlled, as held by the Supreme Court of the United States, the lumber interests of the South.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator just for this observation and a question? I have not read the hearings before the so-called Shortridge Committee; but is it not a fact—at least, I have been told that it is so—that Mr. Herman Metz, who certainly is not in favor of the building up of a great dye industry in the United States, and who certainly, as I understand, is against the embargo, testified that the competition between American manufacturers of dyes in this country was very fierce?

Mr. KING. I am told that Mr. Metz so testified. I did not hear it. I am told, too, that the Dyes Institute, because of the exposé, and the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that a kindred organization was illegal, had practically dissolved, and, as I have stated, organized another association, of which Mr. Herty is the president. Notwithstanding the so-called competition of which the Senator speaks, as I have shown, the prices now are from 300 to 400 per cent above pre-war prices, and in some cases 1,000 per cent above them.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Has the Senator submitted any figures to show the profits?

Mr. KING. Of what?

Mr. WADSWORTH. In the dye-making business.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, there was only one man who was willing, before the Finance Committee, to state his profits. He offered to submit a full statement, but the other dye producers either declined or made no offer to do so. The single exception referred to said that he made enormous profits and was willing to submit his figures.

Mr. POMERENE. It may be of interest to say that some years ago, in the early days of the war, a question arose as to the cost of salvarsan. Mr. Metz, whose name was mentioned by the Senator from New York, appeared before the Committee on Patents. The evidence showed that at that time they were charging $4 a dose for it, and it was costing them to manufacture, according to his own statement, 33 cents, to which he added, perhaps, one-third, or 50 per cent, because there was a good deal of breakage.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator know what is charged for it to-day?

Mr. POMERENE. I do not.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I can not give the figures, but I know it is reduced, and I have been told it is cheaper now in the United States than it was before the war.

Mr. POMERENE. At that particular time it developed that a claim was made that they had brought the secret process over here out of regard for the people of America, but I was never quite able myself to see that they were able to show very much altruism when they charged such enormous prices as they did.

Mr. KING. Let me say that some of the patents have expired, so that many products are cheaper now than in the past.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Has the patent on salvarsan expired?

Mr. KING. I am not sure about that.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is what I was talking about. I wish the junior Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] were here, because the information I have upon the matter was from him, and I got the very clear impression from him that one result of the releasing to the American Chemical Industry, under license, of the patents on salvarsan and the resulting competition of a fierce character between the concerns in the manufacture of it was that the price of it to-day is lower than it was before the war, when it was sold by the Germans alone.

Mr. KING. I have no doubt that commodity prices generally throughout the world are falling. The Senator would infer, I would imagine from his statement, that he would expect no reduction in prices——

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not at all. That is an unfair inference.

Mr. KING. Through the development of new industries, new processes, and so on.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The observation has been made here that this immense increase took place in the price of salvarsan, but I notice that the figure given was of a long-past date.

Mr. KING. I made no statement as to salvarsan.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Senator from Ohio did.

Mr. KING. I will put into the RECORD the price of salvarsan before the war, during the war, and now. I thought I had the data here; I have it in my office. My recollection is that the Senator is substantially correct in saying that there has been a reduction in the price of salvarsan.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Which would indicate that there is not a monopoly holding up prices.

Mr. KING. I do not agree with the Senator at all.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If there were a monopoly able to do it, why do they not hold them up?

Mr. KING. There might be a monopoly and the prices charged, though lower than during the war, might be those fixed by a monopoly or producers having monopolistic power.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The facts in connection with it do not bear out the existence of a monopoly. Why have a monopoly if you can not control prices?

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that public opinion sometimes may scourge a thief into restitution of property and will control even the conscience of a monopolist, so that he may be forced to reduce prices. The Steel Trust was a monopoly for years and is a monopoly now, and yet, responding to the demand of outraged American people, it has been compelled to reduce some of its prices. I could mention others, but that would be a digression. Let me add, however, the price of salvarsan is now much too high and yields enormous profits to the producers.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. Yes; but I would like to hurry along.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I desire to interrupt the Senator to secure some information. The patents which have been issued, I suppose, belong to the Chemical Foundation. Who are the real people back of the Chemical Foundation? Are they the dye people, who are asking for this embargo?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. NICHOLSON. They are one and the same party?

Mr. KING. That is my contention.

Mr. NICHOLSON. That is, they are asking that these patents be turned over to them, and at the same time asking that an embargo be placed upon all importations of dyes?

Mr. KING. I want to be entirely fair——

Mr. NICHOLSON. I want to get the facts.

Mr. KING. I have covered this matter heretofore, but in response to the Senator's inquiries will traverse some of the same ground.

Treaties negotiated many years ago between the United States and Germany permitted American citizens to acquire and hold property in Germany and German citizens to acquire and hold property in the United States. Treaties also permitted the nationals of these two countries to take out patents in both countries. American citizens obtained many patents in Germany, which they still own and which were not confiscated by Germany during or since the war. These patents have been exceedingly profitable to American citizens and constitute property in the highest sense. German nationals obtained thousands of patents in the United States, some of which were exceedingly valuable. American citizens have the right to use their German patents and are exercising all authority and control over the same, deriving rents and profits and issues therefrom. We, upon the other hand, seized all of the patents taken out in this country by Germans. Among them were 4,800 patents which were seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation, or rather transferred to the Chemical Foundation, for $250,000.

Mr. Garvan, who was Alien Property Custodian, and who had charge of the property of German nationals which was seized, conceived the idea of preventing the return of dye patents, many of which were of great value to their owners. He planned and conspired with others to put these patents into the control of Americans, or under the control of American corporations. It seemed to be the purpose of the Alien Property Custodian's office—and statements made by some of its officials support this view—that it was considered moral and proper to transfer as much of the seized property as possible to Americans and to prevent its restoration to the German owners. These 4,800 patents, many of them dealing with dyes, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, and which were worth many millions of dollars—some persons stating that they were and are worth $25,000,000—were pretended to be sold to a corporation organized by Mr. Garvan, and with which he was and is connected, for $250,000.

Mr. Du Pont and certain persons interested in the manufacture of dyes and other chemicals advanced the money to ascertain from the Patent Office the number and character of these patents, and also the $250,000 with which to pay the purchase price. These dye producers then became interested in the Chemical Foundation. Ostensibly this foundation holds these patents for Americans who may desire to engage in the dye business. Theoretically the Senator from Colorado, if he desired to engage in the dye business, could obtain a license from the Chemical Foundation to use one or more of these patents.

Mr. NICHOLSON. But the dye monopoly may have access to these patents the same as any citizen of the United States.

Mr. KING. Certainly. The members of the Dyes Institute, who are the dye producers of the United States, manufacture at least 92 per cent of all of the dyes consumed in the United States, and also export millions of pounds annually. These huge corporations engaged in the manufacture of dyes, as well as drugs, medicines, paints, and thousands of other articles, are so powerful industrially and financially and are so strongly intrenched in the production of dyes and the other products manufactured by them that no one would have the courage to enter into the dye business in competition with them.

As I have heretofore shown, two of these, the Du Pont and the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, control the intermediates out of which the dyes are manufactured; and I assert that the producers of dyes, through the Dyes Institute and their agencies and instrumentalities, constitute a monopoly and have maintained prices at from 300 to more than ,000 per cent above the level of prices obtained in the United States prior to the war. These domestic manufacturers of dyes are, as I have stated, so intrenched and have such large plants that they can produce far more than is required in the United States. There are a few dyes which require a vast amount of patience and close labor to produce. The quantity production is small but the labor cost great. American dye manufacturers who prefer quantity production do not care to manufacture this class of dyes, and never will willingly produce them.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is it the Senator's opinion that the patents in question will be largely owned and controlled by the dye monopoly of the United States as it now exists?

Mr. KING. Yes, potentially. I repeat that no one under present conditions would care to enter into competition with them. As a matter of fact, the dye concerns actually own the stock of the Chemical Foundation, which gives the dye combine virtual control of the patents. Of course the Senator will understand that these patents cover most of the dyes, if not all produced and consumed in the United States, and if the Senator or any other person should attempt to manufacture dyes under the formula provided by any of these patents the dye manufacturers of the United States who have stock in the Chemical Foundation would bring suit or have the Chemical Foundation bring suit to enjoin the infringement of the patents. In other words, these patents give more or less of a monopoly as to the dyes covered by the patents. If any dyes are now imported into the United States they come in under the selective embargo and are subject to the will of the dye monopoly and under licenses, the terms of which it may dictate.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah does not question the legal right of the Alien Property Custodian to sell and dispose of these patents?

Mr. KING. I have not questioned the power of the Government and perhaps, strictly speaking, the right of the Government if by this word is meant the naked technical right of confiscation. Undoubtedly, under the Roman law, which was accepted by nations for centuries, the right of a nation to seize and to confiscate the property of an alien enemy was recognized. Indeed, under ancient law the right to seize an alien enemy and sell him into slavery was recognized as a right, but there came a day when this right was regarded as a wrong and the person of the individual became inviolable.

The struggle by publicists and writers on the law of nations has been to give sacredness, if I may be permitted the expression, to property and to establish an international law or custom that would make private property sacred as against claims and assertions of belligerent nations. I think Chief Justice Marshall, in the Brown case, declared that there was a technical right to confiscate the property of an enemy alien, but he denied its morality and indeed denounced it as impolitic. But even if our Government had the right to seize and dispose of the property of German nationals I deny its right to make a transfer which is fraudulent in equity and an abuse of the trust which was recognized by the Government itself when it passed the trading with the enemy act authorizing sequestration.

Mr. STERLING. The law was pretty broad to begin with.

Mr. KING. I know that—I have not denied that point.

Mr. STERLING. And then it was subsequently amended——

Mr. KING. I am familiar with that.

Mr. STERLING. So as to give the Alien Property Custodian the right to dispose of this property as though it were his own.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, in my opinion Congress was not fully advised as to the unjust and anachronistic character of the law last referred to by the Senator. The Senator will recall that the provision authorizing sale by the Alien Property Custodian was a rider to an appropriation bill. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] called the attention of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Martin, now deceased] to the matter, but no debate ensued and no explanation was made. Unfortunately in war times there is much legislation enacted that later is found to have been unwise, indeed unjust. In my opinion it was improper for the Government to commit to the Alien Property Custodian the powers that were contained in the legislation mentioned. It was the exercise of a governmental power and authority which was unwarranted and which I regard as viola-

tive of accepted principles of international morality which I hope are prevalent in the world to-day.

Mr. STERLING. While it came in, as the Senator says, in an appropriation bill, it came in under an item providing for the expenses of the Alien Property Custodian, authorized by the act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes." Then, in view of the appropriation to cover those expenses is the rather long section amending a certain paragraph of the former law, in which there was given to the Alien Property Custodian full power to dispose of the property as he might choose, so far as that is concerned, dispose of it, at least, as though he were the absolute owner of any of it.

Mr. KING. I shall now return to the matter which I was considering when interrupted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. NICHOLSON]. I called attention to the fact that Mr. Poucher was the representative of the Du Ponts, and he was also a member of the Dyes Institute; he was the representative of the War Trade Board, and it was the same Mr. Poucher who represented the Treasury Department; and Mr. Poucher also represented the State Department. He appeared before the Dyes Institute, of which he was a member, and reported his efforts to secure an embargo. We find the Du Pont companies, the Dyes Institute, the Chemical Foundation, all of these forces battering at the doors of Congress to get an embargo. Mr. du Pont appeared before the committee charged with the duty of framing a tariff bill. In answer to a question by Senator Penrose, as to "what they wanted" he said, in substance, "We want tariffs just as high as we can get them. * * * In addition to the tariffs we want an embargo. In addition to that, we want immunity from prosecution by the Attorney General in the event that we are held to be a combination in restraint of trade or a monopoly."

Mr. Poucher, representing these whole organizations and as the spokesman for the Du Ponts, made a report to the Dyes Institute, which is an organization of the domestic dye makers. He said:

The American Dyes Institute has a special legislative committee.

Let me say to Senators that the Dyes Institute spent a hundred thousand dollars here in lobbying. A Democratic lawyer got $25,000 for helping to draw the embargo bill, and Mr. Chonte, a dollar a year man, received more than $75,000 from these organizations for his lobbying activities and his work in connection with securing the embargo. Mr. Ramsey Huguet, who was another dollar a year man, working with Mr. Garvan, got $50,000 for his activities in working out this scheme.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Suppose all these things the Senator says about the Chemical Foundation be true——

Mr. KING. And the Dyes Institute.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. And the Dyes Institute.

Mr. KING. And the Textile Alliance.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. And the Textile Alliance. Suppose they all be true. I deny none of them. In fact, months ago I investigated the situation and practically reported the same things. What has that to do with the tariff on dyes?

Mr. KING. Let me ask this of the Senator. Suppose the Senator were sitting as a judge to determine whether a given transaction was fair or whether a conspiracy had been entered into to perpetrate a fraud. Is it not clear that it would be the duty of the court to receive evidence tending to show such combination or conspiracy? If the court found a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud, it would aid materially in passing upon the ultimate facts and the real issue calling for judicial action. Perhaps the supposititious case just suggested is not parallel to the question before us, but it possesses the value that analogies furnish. Here we have a number of corporations, associations, and individuals working together for years, spending large sums of money, employing agents, attorneys, and lobbyists for the purpose of securing legislation which will enable a few corporations to enjoy a complete monopoly in the manufacture and sale of dyes and thousands of medicines, drugs, and chemical compounds. I submit it is important to show the nature of this combination, who the persons are, the ties which bind them, the nature of their activities, and the benefits which are to be derived and by whom, when legislation is sought or is projected. Not only Congress but the country are entitled to know who seeks legislation, what interests are behind it, what the motives are, whether there are lobbyists favoring it, and if so who the lobbyists are, and who pays them. We find great corporations such as the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, one of whose subsidiary corporations was declared to be a trust, and the great Du Pont interests, one of whose subsidiary corporations was also declared to be a trust, participating in the organization of the Dyes Institute, largely controlling its activities, putting up money to aid it in its propaganda, nation-wide, in behalf of an embargo, and also connected with the Chemical Foundation and becoming beneficiaries of the activities of this corporation. I say, we find these corporations and other organizations closely combined and confederated with scores of agents, attorneys, and representatives invading Washington and Congress and committees for practically two years in behalf of certain legislation. I repeat, it is important when the legislation which these forces demand is under consideration, and before it is passed, that we know all that we can about the organizations and corporations and forces behind the projected legislation.

I am glad that the Senator practically admits the charges which I have made as to the conspiracy of these associations, corporations, and individuals, and as to their seeking a monopoly. As I understood the Senator, he stated that he had investigated the situation and had practically reported the things which I have charged to be true. But, assuming that all these matters have no influence upon Congress in determining the character of legislation to be enacted, I insist that this information is germane, and not only Congress but the country is entitled to it. However, let me say to the Senator that these conspirators, as I have denominated them, and lobbyists and organizations have been powerful enough to have written into the bill before us provisions dealing with dyes and thousands of drugs and medicines which give to the dye monopoly and the corporations interested a practical monopoly in the domestic market.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Let me interrupt right here.

Mr. KING. Speaking for myself, I do not think the embargo provisions have strengthened the bill in the interest of those seeking an embargo. In other words, the rates found in paragraphs 25 and 26, as to most articles and commodities, will be prohibitive.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Is the Senator for those rates?

Mr. KING. No.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Certainly not.

Mr. KING. Because they will create a monopoly.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Is the Senator for any degree of protection to the American dye industry?

Mr. KING. I have heretofore stated that I would adhere to the policy announced by my party on this question, and I stated before the Shortridge committee that the question of a reasonable rate was not involved. I would not oppose a reasonable tariff duty upon dyes.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. The very brilliant Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES], who delighted us this morning with his very caustic references to these various organizations, announced that he is for these rates——

Mr. KING. I am not, because they are too high.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. But that at the same time he is against the embargo for one year. Now, the Senator, reasoning from the same facts and from the same conditions, is not for the rates.

Mr. KING. I said those rates were too high when we were discussing them some time ago.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. But the Senator is not for the rates?

Mr. KING. Not for those rates.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Those are the rates about which we are talking.

Mr. KING. But that is res adjudicata, so to speak, now; it is un fait accompli. We have fixed those rates.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. That is still to be voted on.

Mr. KING. Oh, no; we passed that part of the bill some time ago. I regard that as ended. The Senator has won that great victory, and the dye interests of the United States ought to be entirely satisfied when they have what I think will prove an effectual embargo under the rates he has given them.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Let me state what I am trying to get at. Here is a certain industry working in the United States, with a very large investment, built up because of the prohibition afforded by the war. I think the Senator agrees to that?

Mr. KING. In part, I agree with what the Senator says.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. The question is, How is that to be maintained? I am not going into the proposition of the Chemical Foundation, or any of its activities in the past, or the Textile Alliance or any of its activities. Here is an existing industry. The question is whether or not it can be maintained by a tariff or by an embargo. That seems to me to be the question. We are not going into the past. Of course, those people have been laboring for an embargo, and of course they have been working for these rates. If they do not work for these rates, who on earth will?

The Senator and a great many of his people have been fighting them all the time. As a matter of course they are bound to make a defense unless they simply quit. They have a vast sum of money invested, many men employed, and this great industry now going. They must defend it or abandon the whole thing. Their contention is, as I understand, that they can not successfully operate without an embargo for another year. In fact, they want an embargo for a longer period.

That, Mr. President, is my viewpoint.

Mr. KING. I understand the Senator and respect his sincerity and frankness and the manner in which he meets problems presented for consideration. We always know where to find him, and I, of course, can not have any controversy with him because of his views upon any question or his attitude toward public matters, although I may differ from him as I do in regard to the matter now before us.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KING. There is a wide difference of opinion between the Senator and myself as to the method of dealing with this question. The Senator believes an embargo is necessary. I do not, and I think the Senator's position is wrong. I think an embargo is un-American and is violative of those sound principles which should guide in enacting either revenue or tariff or fiscal legislation. Embargoes smack too much of despotic governments and of the abuse of executive or legislative authority. They spell monopoly. They are intended to create monopolies and to give to those who enjoy the monopoly advantages over the consumers. I insist that embargoes are fundamentally at variance with the accepted Republican view of protection. The ablest exponents of protection deny that they want to prohibit importations and to erect barriers which constitute embargoes. They justify protective tariffs upon the theory of establishing infant industries, or of enabling the domestic producer to compete with foreign producers. They insist that the wages paid in the United States are higher than those paid abroad and that a tariff must be levied to compensate for such differences in wages.

But I am also opposed to the embargo provisions of this bill, because they will prove to be practically superfluous for the reason that the rates fixed in paragraphs 25 and 26 are so high as to enable the domestic manufacturers of dyes, drugs, and medicines to not only compete with foreign manufacturers but to rob and exploit the American consumers.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a further interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EDGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield further to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. KING. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Ninety per cent of the dyes that we consume in the United States are made in the United States—I think, perhaps, 92 per cent——

Mr. KING. Yes; 92 per cent.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. The other 8 per cent, the vat dyes or anthracene colors, we do not make. The question is, Can we, without an embargo, make those dyes? Can we impose a tariff rate high enough to protect our people in the manufacture of those dyes under the theory of protection?

Mr. KING. So strongly fortified is the dye industry of the United States that it produces 92 per cent or more of all the dyes consumed in the United States and manufactures millions of pounds annually for export. Moreover, it is potentially able to supply practically the entire demands of the world. As I have indicated, there are a few dyes, requiring a vast amount of patient labor, that are not produced in the United States, and perhaps never will be produced in the United States. In nearly every commodity line, no matter how great the production may be in the United States, there are a few articles that we import, because the quantity consumed is small and the cost of production is great—the cost largely resulting from arduous, toilsome labor.

The American manufacturers in nearly all industries like large production; and many articles, upon which the labor cost is very great, they decline to manufacture and infinitely prefer to import. That is the situation in dyes.

As Senators know, there are hundreds of dyes and there are some colors, where the consumption in the United States is relatively small, that the American dye producers will never produce.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator has studied the question much more closely than I have. Does the dye embargo proposition contained in the bill confine itself to vat dyes or does it include all dyes?

Mr. KING. It is omnium gatherum.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I did not hear the question of the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. I asked the Senator from Utah if the embargo proposition contained in the bill applies only to vat dyes or if it applies to all dyes?

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. It applies to all dyes.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is what I assumed. Now, why is it necessary to apply the embargo to all dyes when it is admitted that we make over 90 per cent of the other dyes that we consume in the country? It is said that it is necessary to have an embargo to protect the 8 per cent of the vat dyes. Why should we impose an embargo proposition that includes the whole dye production industry instead of confining it to the 8 per cent which it is said we can not produce in this country and in regard to which it is necessary to have an embargo because we can not reach that situation with a tariff. I am asking for information, Mr. President. I do not wish to engage in any controversy about the matter.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. The theory is that the synthetic chemical industry is so complex and so involved and so entirely technical in the manufacture of dyes that unless the whole of the dye industry is protected by an embargo the Germans on the other side, having the finest skilled chemists in the world, with the greatest knowledge of chemistry and the composition of those dyes, can, simply by altering certain dyes or the processes by which certain dyes are made, introduce them into the United States in substitution even for the 90 per cent we are making. That will continue to be the case until the dye industry of the country is finally and firmly established beyond all doubt. That is their theory. The Senator recalls all the testimony. He sat as a member of the subcommittee, with the Senator from Kansas (Mr. CURTIS) and myself, and heard the testimony, and I think at that time the Senator rather favored the embargo himself during the war. Is not that true?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Did not the Senator on the floor make a speech in favor of the embargo?

Mr. SIMMONS. I have gone over all that to-day. I always supported the embargo during the war, and I said I would support it until you could frame a permanent tariff bill. That has been my position about it all the time.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. I understand. The Senator was perfectly frank and candid about it all the while; but, nevertheless, he favored the principle of the embargo, because, evidently, he then believed, as we believed, that the embargo was essential to the full protection of the industry in the United States until such time as we could compete with the world in the manufacture of those dyes, which could be done only by building up the synthetic chemical industry in the United States and developing skilled chemists equal at least to those in Germany. It is not the work of a day, I will say to my very good and able friend from Utah; it is the work of many, many years of the hardest and most laborious study to which the minds of men can be put.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, if I may be permitted an interruption——

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. STERLING. The impression, I think, goes out, from what is stated here time and time again, that this is an absolute embargo.

Mr. KING. Oh, well, it amounts to that.

Mr. STERLING. The provision in section 321 of the pending bill simply reenacts the present law, and that makes certain exceptions. It is what might be termed, I suppose, a selective embargo, or selective imports.

Mr. KING. Let me say to the Senator that that was discussed very fully by the able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES].

Mr. STERLING. May I just read the section of the emergency tariff not referring to dyes and chemicals?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. STERLING. It is as follows:

SEC. 501. (a) That on and after the day following the enactment of this act, for the period of three months, no sodium nitrite, no dyes or dyestuffs, including crudes and intermediates, no product or products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar (including crudes, intermediates, finished or partly finished products, and mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products), and no synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals, shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its pos-

sessions unless the Secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and that such article in the quantity, to be admitted is required for consumption by an actual consumer in the United States or in any of its possessions within six months after receipt of the merchandise.

So that permits to come into the country anything that we can not produce in the country.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, that proposition was critically examined and ably discussed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. His position was that the selective embargo provision just read has been so construed as to be a practical embargo whenever desired. The obstacles and impediments imposed by the departments and by the representatives of the dye industry who have practically controlled the executive officials, have made the importation of the few dyes not produced in the United States practically impossible, or at any rate impossible, except where assented to by the domestic dye producers.

The construction placed upon this act by the Treasury officials and other persons having to do with the granting of licenses has put it into the power of the domestic manufacturer to determine when and under what circumstances imports might be had. The act has been so construed that great discretion is given to these officials and their advisers who have usually been representatives of the dye manufacturers to determine whether similar or suitable dyes could be found in the United States. Their decision has been final and their delays in deciding have not only frequently caused damage to the textile interests of the United States but have resulted in bringing about a recision of the application for an importers' license.

Mr. President, I do not agree with the position of the Senator from Indiana that an embargo should be placed upon all dyes because 8 per cent or less of the dyes consumed in the United States are imported. As stated, the imported dyes could be produced if the domestic manufacturers cared to do so. It is not so much a question of technical skill, as the Senator stated, that leads the American producer to omit their manufacture. The dyes are so varied and the quantity of each dye is so small that the American manufacturer does not care to engage in their production. In other words, there would be no profit in these few dyes. A textile mill would perhaps purchase during the year but a few hundred or a few thousand pounds at the most; whereas, the same textile manufacturing plant would consume hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of pounds of other dyes. Nor do I agree with the Senator that Germany's chemical industry is more highly developed than ours, or that the German chemists are superior to those of the United States. I think in all branches of chemistry the American chemists equal, and in many instances surpass, the chemists in any other country in the world.

The facilities in the United States for the production of chemicals are superior to those in any other country and it is, I think, somewhat of an aspersion upon the chemical industry and those engaged in the same, as well as the chemists of the United States, to attribute to Germany the superiority which so many are doing. Nor do I assent to the inferences that flow from the Senator's statement that the chemical industry is not firmly established in the United States. We have a synthetic chemical industry which is equal to and indeed superior to that of Germany. As I have repeatedly stated, this industry is strongly intrenched. It has hundreds of millions of dollars at its command and has the most efficient and perhaps the most extensive chemical plants in the world. I have shown that one company, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, has assets of a greater value than those of the combined dye manufacturing plants of Germany.

As I have shown, Germany has but 12 dye manufacturing companies—we have scores and our production of intermediates and our facilities for the production of intermediates are greater than those of Germany and all other countries combined. The domestic industry is so powerful that it has competed, and can now compete, in the world markets, with Germany or any other country, in those dyes which fall within the class of which the United States produces 92 per cent of the domestic consumption. There are those that would have us believe that synthetic chemistry, as the Senator calls it, is something new and mysterious and not studied by American chemists. Mr. President, synthetic compounds, whether organic or otherwise, whether produced from coal-tar products or their derivatives, have been known to the United States and to our chemists for years, and we can march abreast, if not in front, of any other nation in the production of all synthetic chemicals, whether dyes, medicines, drugs, or any other chemical.

The remarks of the Senator from Indiana compel me to refer to other products than dyes embraced within the embargo. The embargo covers, as I have heretofore stated, not alone dyes but thousands of medicines and drugs and other chemical products. I examined, a few days ago, the United States Dispensatory, containing four or five thousand pages, and I also examined the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary books, containing hundreds of pages in the aggregate. With my limited knowledge of chemistry and drugs and medicines, I discovered that there are literally hundreds of chemicals, drugs, and elixirs that are contained within the embargo. Under the guise of giving a monopoly to the domestic producers of dyes, it is proposed to give a monopoly to domestic manufacturers of thousands of the most important drugs and medicines.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question at this point?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Originally did the manufacture of the drugs to which he refers grow out of the dye industry or are they related to the dye industry?

Mr. KING. Many of these drugs and medicinals were produced in the United States before the coal-tar dye industry was developed or entered upon, but they come within the comprehensive language of the embargo as found in the emergency tariff act which is imported and carried into the pending bill.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. In other words, what I am trying to get at is this: Do we embargo by the proposed measure any medicines that did not originally grow out of the dye industry?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Has the Senator a list of those?

Mr. KING. I have here a list of hundreds of drugs and medicines, some of which I am sure are not coal-tar products. The words "synthetic-organic compounds" include, in addition to coal-tar products, all other carbon compounds which are derived or manufactured from products not found naturally in coal tar. This phrase "synthetic-organic compounds" embraces all carbon compounds not found as such in nature. Chemists classify organic compounds into two principal subdivisions, namely, alpha or open-chain compounds and aromatic or closed-chain compounds. The organic compounds embraced in the latter subdivision are coal-tar products. It is therefore evident that the phrase is much broader in its scope and embraces other than coal-tar products. If it is the intention to embargo only coal-tar products, then the phrase "synthetic-organic compounds" is entirely too broad. I have repeatedly said that, in my opinion, it was never intended to lay an embargo upon anything but coal-tar dyes. It was never intended by the overwhelming majority of the Senators and Congressmen to prohibit the importation of drugs, chemicals, and medicines.

To illustrate what this embargo does, let me call the Senator's attention to aromatic vinegar. That is a synthetic compound as interpreted by the Treasury Department. So, also, is phenolated water. Caffeine sodiosalicylate, which is an important medicine, falls within the phrase "synthetic-organic compounds." Camphor cerate as well as all esters and cerate of lead subacetate may not be imported.

This last-named article may be used in painting or for medicinal purposes, but it is under the embargo. Camphorated chloral is embargoed. Iodine collodion, iodoform collodion, compound salicylic collodion, styptic collodion, croton oil collodion, compound elixir of almond—these are all embargoed. The senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] will be glad that the latter is within the embargo as we get into the field of almonds in his State. That is a synthetic compound and it is embargoed. Elixir of anise and their elixirs fall within the prohibition. Elixir of formates, compound elixir of sodium salicylate, elixir of terpin hydrate and codeine, compound elixir of vanillin are all embargoed. It is admitted that vanillin is interdicted and that it is used for a multitude of purposes.

Camphorated brown plaster; liniment of ammonium iodide; compound liniment of opium; camphorated soap liniment, which is a synthetic compound—compound liniment of mustard—acetic turpentine liniment, another snythetic compound—solution of aluminum acetico-tartrate; liquor alumini acetatis, alkaline antiseptic solution, solution of peptonate of iron, a medicine which is taken by many people as a remedy for an anemic condition, these all are under the embargo.

Solution of ferric salicylate, compound solution of hydrastine; phenolated solution of iodine, antiseptic solution of pepsin—which is a synthetic compound—are banned. Coal-tar solution, compound solution of sodium borate, which is used in many products, as the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] will recognize; compound solution of zinc and aluminum, compound solution of zinc and iron, ammoniated camphor wash, camphorated menthal, astringent mixture, acid camphor mixture, aromatic camphor mixture, compound mixture of chloral and potassium bromide—all medicines of importance—compound mixture of chloroform and morphine; mixture of oil of tar; compound mixture of opium and chloroform—which is used in hospitals for medicinal purposes; compound mixture of opium and rhubarb; aromatic oil spray; compound menthol spray; aromatic castor oil; betanaphthol petroxolin; iodoform petroxolin; methyl salicylate petroxolin; camphorated phenol petroxolin; antiperiodic pills; pills of opium and camphor; compound acetanilid powder; soluble antiseptic powder, compound powder of talc, sodium boro-benzoate, compound spirit of cardamon, compound spirit of vanillin, stilus acidi salicylici dilubilis—which is a very important drug; sirup of garlic; compound sirup of senna; antiperiodic tincture; compound tincture of kino and opium; pectoral tincture; troches of charcoal; troches of phenolphthalein; troches of quinine tannate; troches of santonin; troches of elm; camphor ointment; brown ointment; ointment of lead iodide; these and hundreds of other articles are to be excluded from the United States to satisfy the greedy demands of the dye monopoly and its associated interests.

It had been assumed by some Senators and Representatives who were willing to support a measure for an embargo for a limited period that it was distinctively and exclusively a dye embargo imposed to foster what was alleged to be an infant dye industry in this country. The proposition for an embargo, as understood, was associated with the coal-tar dyes and derivatives, and no one contended that there was any reason to extend the embargo beyond dyes produced from coal tars. But the construction placed upon the emergency tariff act, doubtless the one which was intended by the dye lobbyists, in its administration by the Treasury Department, was very much broader and included, as I have indicated, drugs, medicinals, and natural dyes, and other chemical compounds.

It is worthy of note that the embargo originally provided in the pending bill, and as reported from the House Committee, was to be confined in its operation to the articles specified in paragraphs 25 and 26 of the pending bill—articles which all know are coal-tar products.

In interpreting the emergency tariff act and in construing the words "synthetic organic chemicals" the Treasury Department, in paragraph 8 of decision 38799, promulgated July 21, 1921, held that—

The wording includes natural dyes and dyestuffs, such as logwood, cochineal, fustic, cutch, sumac, and other dyes of natural origin, derived in no sense from coal tar but of vegetable derivation, and that such natural dyes may only be imported upon license.

It has further been held that the following drugs and medicinal preparations which are not of coal-tar origin and are of wide and necessary use as medicines, disinfectants, antiseptics, and anaesthetics, are embargoed; formaldehyde, chloroform, ether, glycerophosphoric acid, chlorohydrate, idoform, ethochloride, heroin, cocaine, morphine, and urea.

The Treasury has also held under this statute that the following acids which have no relation to coal tar and are of wide use in the arts and industries of the country are embargoed: Formic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, pyrogalic acid, acetic acid, valerianic acid, and all of the salts of said acids, as well as acetic anhydride, acetone, acetone oil, carbon tetrachloride, turpin hydrate, dionin, cellulose esters, amyl acetate, amyl nitrite, ethyl acetate, ethyl chloride, butyl alcohol, peronin, and calcium cacodylate, none of which, as indicated above, are of coal-tar derivation or origin.

There is no reason why a dye embargo as such should be extended either by specification or construction to exclude the importation of essential drugs, medicines, and disinfectants which have no relation to the dye industry, although they may be among the pharmaceutical derivatives of coal tar. Moreover, coal-tar derivatives are but a minor factor in the making of these drugs and medicinal preparations. But the greed of the embargoist knows no limit. He is intent upon extending the embargo into every possible corner of the whole chemical field. As a result, we find that the law is construed to embargo the importation of salvarsan, which is the only specific for the cure of syphilis; of novocain, which is the most important local anesthetic, and is generally used by dentists and surgeons for local and minor operations; of aspirin, a common remedy for colds, grippe, influenza, and other similar distempers; of veronal, which is a sedative drug of wide use; of acetanilid, which is used in the cure of headaches and colds; of salol, an effective urinary antiseptic; of sodium benzoate, which is a widely used preservative of food; of beta naphthol, cresol, and carbolic acid, all important disinfectants of wide general use; and of naphthalene, which is widely used to exclude moths and insects from clothing in wardrobes, and is the sole constituent of common moth balls.

The construction of the existing embargo, as excluding salvarsan from importation, is particularly reprehensible and unjustifiable. It ought to require no argument to convince Senators that the medical practitioner who has occasion to use this drug ought to be permitted to command salvarsan of any origin or manufacture which either he or his patient demands. After the outbreak of the World War, but before the United States entered the war, our Government made frantic efforts to arrange for the importation of salvarsan from Germany, and the State Department was able to arrange for several shipments of salvarsan, which, by agreement, were passed through the lines of the British blockade. It is true that salvarsan is now being manufactured in the United States, but it is also true that no person who has any right or cause to ask for an embargo on salvarsan has appeared before any committee of Congress and asked that salvarsan be embargoed.

Indeed, the largest manufacturer of salvarsan in this country does not ask an embargo, but is opposed to an embargo on the importation of this drug. This manufacturer has even applied to the Treasury for a license to import a limited number of ampules of salvarsan to supply the specific requirements of some of his customers who want the German product and are willing to pay any price for what they want. But the Treasury, or rather the chief of the dye and chemical control section, has refused all applications for licenses to bring in salvarsan, and as a consequence not a single ampule of this important drug can be lawfully imported into the United States. And this is the condition we are asked to perpetuate in this ill-advised and ill-considered legislation.

The dye and chemical control section, in applying this law, has also embargoed the importation of lampblack, which is used in the manufacture of paints, and creosote oil, which is used for preserving fence posts, railroad ties, telephone poles, and any wood structures which come in contact with the ground or water.

The dye and chemical control section has also held that the law embargoes the importation of artists' water colors and artists' crayons as being "mixtures," because they contain a small quantity of coal-tar colors.

The dye and chemical control section has specifically held, in section 7 of Treasury Decision 38799, July 1, 1921, that—

When a product has sufficient coal-tar products mixed or combined with it to materially change its identity or character, it shall be considered a "mixture" or "compound of such coal-tar product" within the meaning of the act.

There would seem to be no limit to the extension of the emergency embargo by bringing within its purview articles consisting wholly or in part of coal-tar products or which may be deemed to be mixtures of compounds of coal-tar products. It has also been held that—

products obtained by fermentation, if such fermentation is carried on under controlled conditions, are considered to be synthetic organic chemicals.

It has also been held that—

if the substance is subject to destructive distillation, the products of such destructive distillation are considered to be synthetic organic chemicals or drugs.

Thus the dye and chemical control section has embargoed the importation of butyl and amyl alcohol and, by the same token, methyl or wood alcohol, and ethyl or grain alcohol may be embargoed. There are no facts which would invoke any other rule as to grain alcohol and wood alcohol than the rule which is applied to amyl alcohol and butyl alcohol. Moreover, if artists' crayons may be embargoed because they are merely colored with coal-tar dyes, woolen goods and cotton goods and silk goods, paper, upholstery, carpets, and any dyed products whatsoever may likewise be embargoed because they are colored with coal-tar dyes.

The terms "synthetic organic chemicals" are not defined in the literature of chemical technology, and these terms are not defined by any trade practice or use. It was futile and fatuous to write such words into a statute and then permit some bureaucrat to exercise his ingenuity and imagination without limit as to the extent and scope of these terms. There could not be a more fertile field for controversy and litigation.

When we consider that carbon is a chemical that is characteristic of every substance in the organic world, of every substance of either vegetable or animal origin, of every product of a living organism, of every structure known to the plant and the animal kingdom, and that any alteration by fermentation, or by any chemical process whatsoever, may be deemed to be synthetic, we see that there is no limitation which these embargo propagandists will recognize or that they need recognize in the legal application of the makeshift embargo provided in the emergency tariff act and which it is the persistent endeavor of these propagandists to have perpetuated in the provisions of the pending bill.

I have already adverted to the fact that the embargo provided in the pending bill, as it was reported by the House committee and as it was voted out of the bill by the House, was restricted to the articles specified in paragraphs 25 and 26. But this embargo, which has been brought in by amendment to the bill by the Finance Committee, not only covers the dyes and intermediates specified in paragraphs 25 and 26 of the chemical schedule but covers, or may be made to cover, acetic acid, acetic hydrate, chloroacetic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, gallic acid, oxalic acid, pyrogalic acid in paragraph 1; and acetaldehyde, aldol, acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde, ethylene chlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride, ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, glycol monoacetate, propylene chlorohydrin, propylene glycol of paragraph 2; and acetone, acetone oil, and ethyl methyl ketone of paragraph 3; and amyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol of paragraph 4; and all the chemical elements, salts, and compounds, combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing as provided in paragraph 5; and caffeine and compounds of caffeine in paragraph 14; and some of the mercurial preparations of paragraph 16; and chloroform tetrachloroethane, and trichloroethylene of paragraph 17; and some of the chemicals, drugs, and medicines imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampules, jubes as provided in paragraph 21; and some of the chemical elements, compounds, preparations, mixtures, salts, distilled and essential oils, and so forth, included in paragraph 22; and chloralhydrate, turpin hydrate, thymol, uren, glycerophosphoric acid, and salts and compounds of glycerophosphoric acid of paragraph 24; and cellulose esters of paragraph 28; and diethyl sulfate, dimethyl sulfate, ethyl acetate, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether of paragraph 35; and extracts of chestnut, cutch, chlorophyl, divi-divi, fustic, hemlock, logwood, mangrove, myrobian, oak, Persian berry, quebracho, and sumac of paragraph 36; and synthetic fruit flavors, esters, oils, and essences of paragraph 37; and formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, and hexamethylenetetramene of paragraph 38; and ink and ink powders of paragraph 41; and camphor of paragraph 48; and morphine, morphine sulfate, opium alkaloid salts and esters, cocaine, ecgonine of paragraph 55; and heliotropin, ionone, rhodinol, safrol, terpinol, vanillin, and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, or mixtures or combinations of the same, of paragraph 61; and paints, colors, and pigments of paragraph 62; and lampblack of paragraph 68; and sodium nitrite of paragraph 78; and hydrosulfite and sulfo-oxylate compounds, combinations, and mixtures of paragraph 79. And this formidable list of chemicals taken from almost every branch of the chemical schedule is to be brought by this legislation within the provisions of the supposed embargo on foreign dyes. There are a number of articles in this list, and which are embargoed by the provisions of the existing law, which are produced by only one company in this country, the effect of the embargo being to give them a practical monopoly of the trade in this article in the United States. Guaiacol carbonate is only manufactured by the Du Pont Co.

Acetphenetidin is a drug which is only manufactured in the United States by the Monsanto Chemical Co. The price of this drug in the United States in August, 1914, at the outbreak of the European war, was 80 cents per pound. In May, 1921, when the emergency tariff act became effective, the Monsanto Chemical Co., to which the embargo gave a monopoly on this article, raised the price promptly to $1.65 per pound, and have since raised the price to $1.85 per pound, having no competition whatever in the American market.

Tariff duties on drugs and medicines are vicious enough, but embargoes on drugs and medicines by which the sick and afflicted and the hospitals and the physicians and surgeons are denied the liberty to purchase the drugs and medicines which the world market affords, according to their own prescriptions and necessities, are without warrant in reason or morals and without justification in sound policy and from any view of the welfare of the country or the people of the country.

No nation, either in contemporary or historical times, has ever laid an embargo upon the importation of drugs or medicines. This is the very extremity of special and private legislation and has no part in a law enacted to raise revenue, protect industry, or regulate commerce.

Mr. President, I have here two lists containing the names of drugs and medicines which I hastily copied from the United States Dispensatory, twentieth edition, and the National Formulary IV, part 3, section 11, aggregating approximately 1,600 articles. All of these are to be placed under an embargo, notwithstanding the fact that they are indispensable to the health, indeed the lives, of the people. The sick, rich and poor alike, are to be placed at the mercy of these great corporations who have exploited the people and who propose to continue their oppressive and profiteering course. I ask that these lists may be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the permission asked by the Senator from Utah to insert in the RECORD the matter referred to will be granted. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the United States Dispensatory, twentieth edition.]

Acetanilid.
Acetone.
Acetphenetidinum.
Diluted acetic acid.
Glacial acetic acid.
Acetylsalicylic acid.
Benzoic acid.
Gallic acid.
Acidum phenylcinchoninicum.
Salicylic acid.
Trichloracetic acid.
Adrenalin.
Ether.
Acetic ether.
Ethyl carbamate.
Ethyl chloride.
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.
Ammonium benzoate.
Ammonium salicylate.
Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Apomorphine hydrochloride.
Camphor water.
Chloroform water.
Barbitone.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzamine lactate.
Benzene.
Benzosulphinide saccharin.
Betaeucaine hydrochloride.
Betanaphthol.
Bismuth betanaphthol.
Bismuth subgallate.
Bismuthi subsalicylas.
Bromoform.
Butyl-chloral hydrate.
Caffeine.
Citrated caffeine.
Caffeine sodio-benzoate.
Camphor.
Monobromated camphor.
Hydrated chloral.
Chloral formamide.
Chloroform.
Cresol.
Diacetylmorphine.
Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride.
Guaiacol.
Guaiacol carbonate.
Hexamethylenamine.
Homatropine hydrobromide.
Mercuric salicylate.
Iodoform.
Camphor liniment.
Compound solution of cresol.
Solution of ethyl nitrite.
Solution of formaldehyde.
Solution of formaldehyde with soap.
Solution of coal tar.
Methyl salicylate.
Methylthionine chloride.
Paraformaldehyde.
Paraldehyde.
Phenol.
Liquefied phenol.
Phenolphthalein.
Phenyl salicylate.
Prepared coal tar.
Pyrogallol.
Quinine salicylate.
Resorcinol.
Sodium benzosulphinide.
Sodium indigotindisulphonate.
Sodium nitrite.
Sodium phenolsulphonate.
Sodium salicylate.
Spirit of ether.
Spirit of nitrous ether.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia.
Fetid spirit of ammonia.
Spirit of camphor.
Spirit of chloroform.
Sulphonethylmethane.
Sulphonmethane.
Phenol suppositories.
Syrup of chloral.
Terpin hydrate.
Theobromine sodio-salicylate.
Theophylline.
Camphorated tincture of opium.
Trinitrophenol.
Vanillin.
Zinc phenolsulphonate.
Abrastol.
Acetal.
Acetonitrile.
Aceto-ortho-toluid.
Aceto-para-toluid.
Acetophenone.
Acetophenone-paramidophenol ether.
Acetopyrine.
Acetylene.
Acetylphenilhydrazin.
Aceturin.
Acoine.
Adalin.
Adamon.
Butylic aldehyde.
Ethyl aldehyde.
Propylic aldehyde.
Valeric aldehyde.
Aleudrin.
Allophanic acid.
Almatein.
Alpha-napthol.
Alphol.
Alphozone.
Aluminum boroformate.
Aluminum phenolsulphonate.
Aluminum salicylate.
Alumnol.
Alypin.
Amouyl.
Amidoncetal.
Amido-azotoluol.
Amidophenols.
Aminol.
Amygdophenin.
Amyl alcohol.
Amyl valerate.
Amylamine hydrochloride.
Amylene.
Amylene carbamate.
Amylene chloral.
Amytin.
Analgen.
Anesthesin.
Anesthol.
Aniline.
Aniline blue.
Aniline sulphate.
Antipyrine.
Anisic acid.
Anisole.
Anthrarobin.
Anthrasol.
Antimony aniline tartrate.
Antipyrine benzoate.
Antipyrine tannate.
Antispasmin.
Antithermin.
Antitussin.
Antolyne.
Anusol.
Aperitol.
Aphthisin.
Apolysin.
Arhovin.
Aristochin.
Arsacetin.
Asiprophen.
Asterol.
Astrolin.
Asurol.
Atoxyl.
Bactoform.
Benzacetin.
Benzanilid.
Benzidine.
Benzo-iodo-hydrine.
Benzo-naphthol.
Benzo-phenoneid.
Benzosalin.
Benzosol.
Benzoyl-acetyl-peroxide.
Benzoyl ecgonine.
Benzoyl succinyl peroxide.
Benzoyl superoxide.
Benzoyl tropeine.
Beta-naphtholsulphonic acid.
Beta-sulpho-pyrin.
Betol.
Bismuth benzoate.
Bismuth borophenate.
Bismuth-cerium salicylate.
Bismuth chrysophanate.
Bismuth disalicylate.
Bismuth dithiosalicylate.
Bismuth formic iodide.
Bismuth iodo-oxyquinoline sulphonate.
Bismuth metacresolate.
Bismuth oxyiodogallate.
Bismuth-oxyiodo-methyl-galliol.
Bismuth oxyiodo-pyrogallate.
Bismuth phenolate.
Bismuth pyrogallate.
Bismuth resorcinate.
Bismuth subbenzoate.
Bismuthol.
Boro-benzoic acid.
Boro-salicylic acid.
Borsallcyl.
Bromal.
Bromamide.
Brometone.
Bromochinal.
Bromol.
Bromophenol.
Bromophor.
Bromopyrin.
Bromosin.
Bromotan.
Bromural.
Brovalol.
Butylchloral-antipyrine.
Butyl-iso-phenate.
Cacodylic acid.
Calcium cacodylate.
Iron cacodylate.
Lithium cacodylate.
Magnesium cacodylate.
Mercury cacodylate.
Potassium cacodylate.
Quinine cacodylate.
Strychnine cacodylate.
Cadmium salicylate.
Caffeine arsenate.
Caffeine hydrobromide.
Caffeine hydrochloride.
Caffeine nitrate.
Caffeine phenylate.
Caffeine salicylate.
Caffeine sulphate.
Caffeine trilodide.
Calcium acetyl-salicylate.
Calcium benzoate.
Calcium phenolsulphonate.
Calcium salicylate.
Benzoated camphor.
Citrated camphor.
Phenolated camphor.
Salicylated camphor.
Valerated camphor.
Camphor chlorated.
Camphor dibromated.
Camphoric acid.
Camphoroxol.
Camphosal.
Camphosan.
Captol.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Carbosant.
Carvacrol.
Carvacrol iodide.
Cellotropin.
Celluloid.
Cetyl alcohol.
Chinaphenine.
Chinaphthol.
Chineonal.
Chinoform.
Chinol.
Chinosol.
Chinotoxine.
Chloral ammonium.
Chloral amylene hydrate.
Chloral caffeine.
Chloral carbamide.
Chloral carbol.
Chloral cyanhydrate.
Chloralformamide.
Chloralimide.
Chloral menthol.
Chloral urethane.
Chloralose.
Chloraloximes.
Chlorazene.
Chlorcresols.
Chloretone.
Chlorolodolipol.
Chlorolin.
Chlorphenols.
Chroatol.
Chrysoform.
Chrysoidin.
Cinchonidine salicylate.
Cinnamic acid.
Citarin.
Citrocoll.
Citrophen.
Cocaine formate.
Codeonal.
Copper phenolsulphonate.
Corallin.
Cordol.
Coryfin.
Coryl.
Cosaprin.
Coumarin.
Creolin.
Creosote-phenyl-propionate.
Creosotin.
Cresin.
Cresol iodide.
Cresol naphthol.
Cresol preparations.
Bacterol.
Creolin-Pearson.
Cresoleum.
Germol.
Kresolig.
Kreso.
Liquid cresolis compound (U. S. P.).
Lysol.
Saponified cresol.
Trikresol.
Cresol salicylates.
Cresol triiodide.
Cresoteril.
Cresotinic acid.
Crurin.
Cumol.
Cystopurin.
Dermol.
Dextroform.
Diamine.
Diasprirn.
Diathesin.
Dichloral antipyrine.
Dichlorbenzol.
Didymium salicylate.
Diethylketone.
Diethyl-oxyacetyl-urea.
Difluorphenyl.
Dilodacetylene.
Dilodaniline.
Dilodoform.
Dilodosalicylic acid.
Dilodosalol.
Dimazon.
Dimethyl acetal.
Dimethyl sulphate.
Dinitrocresol.
Dioform.
Diogenal.
Dioxynaphthalene.
Diplosal.
Dithio-salicylic acid.
Ecgonin.
Elkonogen.
Elarson.
Embarin.
Empyroform.
Enesol.
Eosin.
Epicarin.
Epichlorhydrin.
Eplosin.
Erythrol tetranitrate.
Estoral.
Ethoxycaffeine.
Ethyl bromide.
Ethyl-cyanide.
Ethyldilodo-salicylate.
Ethyl flouride.
Ethyl formate.
Ethyl iodide.
Ethyl salicylate.
Ethyl valerate.
Ethylene bromide.
Ethylene diamine.
Ethylene dichloride.
Ethylidene chloride.
Eubornyl.
Eucaine lactate.
Eucodin.
Eucol.
Eudermol.
Eugenoform.
Eugenol acetamide.
Eugenol benzoate.
Eugenol iodide.
Euguform.
Eulatin.
Euphorin.
Euphthalmine hydrochloride.
Eupyrine.
Euresol.
Eurobin.
Europhen.
Exalgine.
Ferisol.
Ferric benzoate.
Ferric camphorate.
Ferric salicylate.
Ferripyrine.
Ferrostyptine.
Fluoresceln.
Fluorphenetol.
Fluor-pseudocumol.
Fluorform.
Formagen.
Formalbumin.
Formalin.
Formanal.
Formanilide.
Formasal.
Formic acid.
Formic ether.
Formicin.
Formopyrine.
Formyl-phenetidin.
Fortolin.
Ethyl butyrate.
Ethyl pelargonate.
Amyletate, fuchsine.
Magenta red.
Aniline red.
Azaleine.
Solferino.
Harmaline.
Erythrol-benzin.
Rosein.
Rubin.
Gualaperol.
Galactochloral.
Gallacetophenone.
Gallicin.
Gallinol.
Gallobromol.
Galloformin.
Lenigallol, pyrogallol triacetate.
Galyl.
Genoform.
Glutektone.
Glutol.
Glycosal.
Guaiacetin.
Guaiacol albuminate.
Guacamphol.
Guaiacodeine.
Guaiacol benzyl ester.
Guaiacol bilodide.
Guaiacodyl.
Guaiacol cinnamate.
Guaiacol ethyl.
Guaiacol ethylene.
Guaiacol iodide.
Guaiacol iodoform.
Guaiacol methylglycolate.
Guaiacol phosphate.
Guaiacol phosphite.
Guaiacol salol.
Guaiacol succinate.
Guaiaperol.
Guaiaquin.
Guaiaquinol.
Guaiasanol.
Guajamar.
Guaiacol valerate.
Gualaform.
Gualacyl.
Gualalin.
Guatannin.
Guayarsin.
Hectine.
Hedonal.
Helkomen.
Hermophenyl.
Hetocresol.
Hetol caffeine.
Hexamethylenamine compounds.
Hexamethylenamine bromethylate.
Hexamethylenamine camphorate.
Hexamethylenamine di-lodide.
Hexamethylenamine lithium benzoate.
Hexamethylenamine lithium citrate.
Hexamethylenamine methylene citrate.
Hexamethylenamine oxymethyl sulphonate.
Hexamethylenamine resorcinol.
Hexamethylenamine salicylate.
Hexamethylenamine salicylsulphonic acid.
Hexamethylenamine sodium acetate.
Hexamethylenamine tannin.
Hexamethylenamine triborate.
Hippol.
Histamine.
Histosan.
Holocaine.
Holocaine hydrochloride.
Homorenone.
Hordeine.
Hydronal.
Hydropyrine.
Hydroquinine.
Hydroquinone.
Hydroxycaffeine.
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride.
Hydroxylamine sulphate.
Hypnal.
Hypnoacetin.
Hypnone.
Hypnopyrin.
Iatrevin.
Imiodid.
Indoform.
Instpin.
Iodantisol.
Iodantifebrin.
Iodgallicin.
Iodgualacol.
Iodival.
Iodocaffeine.
Iodoformin.
Iodoformin-ethyl-iodide.
Iodoformogen.
Iodol.
Iodolin.
Iodonaphthol.
Iodophenacetin.
Iodopyrine.
Iodylin.
Iodyloform.
Iogen.
Iothion.
Isatophan.
Isoform.
Isopral.
Istisine.
Kairine.
Kairoline.
Kefalgol.
Kreosal.
Kryofine.
Kryogenin.
Lactol.
Lactophenin.
Lead phenolsulphonate.
Lenigallol.
Lentine.
Lithium benzonte.
Lithium and caffeine sulphonate.
Lithium dithiosalicylate.
Lithium phenolsulphonate.
Lithium salicylate.
Lithium salolo-phosphite.
Lodal.
Loretin.
Losophan.
Luminal.
Lycetol.
Lysidin.
Lysoform.
Lysulfol.
Magnesium benzoate.
Magnesium phenolsulphonate.
Magnesium salicylate.
Malachite green.
Malakin.
Manganese phenolsulphonate.
Maretin.
Melubrin.
Menthospirin.
Menthyl camphorate.
Mercuramine.
Mercuric amidosuccinamate.
Mercuric anilinate.
Mercuric benzoate.
Mercuric betanaphtholate.
Mercuric cacodylate.
Mercuric formamide solution.
Mercuric guaiacol-sulphonate.
Mercuric salicylarsenate.
Mercuric tribromphenol acetate.
Mercuric iodobenzolparasulphonate.
Mercury atoxylate.
Mercury di-lodo salicylate.
Mercury resorcinol acetate.
Mesotan.
Methacetin.
Methonal.
Methyl acetylsalicylate.
Methyl alcohol.
Methyl atropine.
Methyl chloride.
Methyl ether.
Methyl salol.
Methylal.
Methylene dichloride.
Methylethylcarbinol.
Methylphenacetin.
Methylphosphin.
Metol.
Monotal.
Musk, artificial.
Mydrol.
Naphthalene.
Naphthylaminsulfonic acid.
Narcol.
Neoform.
Neopyrin.
Neosalvarsan.
Neuraltein.
Neurodin.
Neuronal.
Neutral red.
Nicotine salicylate.
Nirvanin.
Glycol dinitrate.
Nitrin.
Nitro-propiol.
Nosophen.
Antiuosine.
Eudoxine.
Apallagin.
Novaspirin.
Novatophan.
Novocaine.
Orthin.
Orthoform.
Oxycamphor.
Oxychinasepsol.
Oxynaphthoic acid.
Paramidoacetophenone.
Paraphenetidin acid tartrate.
Paraxin.
Phenegol.
Phenetidin camphorat
Phenoco.
Phenocoll.
Phenocoll salicylate.
Phenol-bismuth.
Phenol sodium sulphoricinate.
Phenolsulphonephthalein.
Phenopyrine.
Phenosal.
Phenostal.
Phenoxycaffeine.
Phenoxy-proprandiol.
Phenyform.
Phenylchinaldine.
Phenylchinoline.
Phenylenediamine.
Phenylhydrazine.
Phenylhydroxylamine.
Phenylo-boric acid.
Phenylo-salicylic acid.
Phenylurethane.

Phesin.
Phlorizin.
Phosphine.
Picoline.
Pierol.
Pilocarpine phenate.
Piperazine.
Piperazine quinate.
Potassium phenolsulphonate
Potassium picrate.
Potassium salicylite.
Potassium sozolodolate.
Propaesin.
Propione.
Propionyl-salicylic acid.
Proponal.
Popyl alcohol.
Propylamine.
Propylamine hydrochloride.
Protiode.
Protosal.
Pulmoform.
Purgatol.
Pyoktanin blue.
Pyoktanin mercury.
Pyoktanin yellow.
Pyramidon.
Pyramidon camphorate.
Pyramidon salicylate.
Pyrantin.
Pyranum.
Pyrazole.
Pyrenol.
Pyridine.
Pyridine tricarboxylic acid.
Pyrosal.
Quietol.
Quinacetine sulphate.
Quinanaphthol.
Quinate of urotropin.
Quinine acetyl salicylate.
Quinine benzoate.
Quinine camphorate.
Quinine digiycol sulphate.
Quinine formate.
Quinine phenolsulphonate.
Quinoline.
Quinoline sulphocyanate.
Resalgin.
Resopyrine.
Resorcinal.
Rezotan.
Saccharosoival.
Salacetol.
Sal-ethyl.
Salhypnone.
Salibromin.
Salicylamide.
Salicyl resorcin ketone.
Salifebrin.
Saligallol.
Saligenin.
Salimenthol.
Saliphen.
Salipyrin.
Salit.
Salitannol.
Salithymol.
Salocoll.
Salophen.
Saloquinine.
Saloquinine salicylate.
Salubrol.
Salvarsan.
Sanatol.
Sanoform.
Santalol formaldehyde.
Santonioxime.
Santyl.
Sarcosin.
Scarlet red.
Sedatin.
Silver methylene blue.
Silver methylene-nucleinate.
Silver phenolsulphonate.
Salicylic acid.
Sodium boro-salicylate.
Sodium dithiosalicylate.
Sodium formate.
Sodium naphthol.
Sodium paracresotate.
Sodium phenolsulpho-ricinate.
Sodium phenyl propiolate.
Sodium succinate.
Sodium sulphobenzoate.
Sodium sulphoricinoleate.
Sodium sulphosalicylate.
Somnoform.
Sozal.
Sozolodolic acid.
Sozolic acid.
Spiroform.
Spirosal.
Stereosol.
Stovaine.
Sublimo-phenol.
Succinic acid.
Sulfosote.
Sulphaldehyde.
Sulphanilic acid.
Sulphaminol.
Sulphanilic acid.
Sulphoform.
Sulphopyrine.
Sulphosalicylic acid.
Symphorol.
Tanformal.
Tannisol.
Tannochrom.
Tannogualaform.
Tannoin.
Tannothymal.
Tetronal.
Theobromine acetyl-salicylate.
Theobromine barium and sodium salicylate.
Theobromine and lithium benzoate.
Theobromine and lithium salicylate.
Theobromine salicylate.
Theobromine and sodium benzoate.
Theobromine and sodium citrate.
Theobromine sodium formate.
Theobromine sodium iodo-salicylate.
Theoform.
Theophylline ethylene diamine.
Theophylline sodium salicylate.
Theophylline sodium formate.
Thermifugin.
Thermin.
Thermodin.
Thermol.
Thiocol.
Thioform.
Thionine.
Thiophene.
Thioresorcin.
Thiosalyin.
Thiuret.
Thymacetin.
Thymidol.
Thymoform.
Tolypyrine.
Tolysal.
Tribrom beta naphthol.
Tribromphenol.
Tribromphenol-bismuth.
Tribromphenol bromide.
Trigemin.
Tri-iodophenol bismuth.
Trimethylamine.
Triphenin.
Trussol.
Urasol.
Urea.
Ureabromine.
Urol.
Ursal.
Valeridin.
Valyl.
Vanillin mercury.
Veronal sodium.
Vioform.
Xanol.
Xylene.
Xylochloral.
Xylenol orthosalicylate.
Zebromal.
Zinc salicylate.
Zincopyrin.

[From the National Formulary IV, pt. 3, sec. 11.]

Aromatic vinegar.
Phenolated water.
Caffeine sodio-salicylate.
Camphor cerate.
Cerate of lead subacetate.
Camphorated chloral.
Iodine collodion.
Iodoform collodion.
Compound salicylic collodion.
Styptic collodion.
Croton oil collodion.
Compound elixir of almond.
Elixir of anise.
Elixir of formates.
Elixir of sodium salicylate.
Compound elixir of sodium salicylate.
Elixir of terpin hydrate.
Elixir of terpin hydrate and codeine.
Elixir of terpin hydrate and diacetyl-morphine.
Compound elixir of vanillin.
Camphorated brown plaster.
Liniment of ammonium iodide.
Compound liniment of opium.
Camphorated soap liniment.
Compound liniment of mustard.
Acetic turpentine liniment.
Solution of aluminum acetico-tartrate.
Liquor alumini acetatis.
Alkaline antiseptic solution.
Solution of peptonate of iron.
Solution of ferric salicylate.
Compound solution of hydrastine.
Phenolated solution of iodine.
Antiseptic solution of pepsin.
Coal tar solution.
Compound solution of sodium borate.
Compound solution of zinc and aluminum.
Compound solution of zinc and iron.
Ammoniated camphor wash.
Camphorated menthol.
Astringent mixture.
Acid camphor mixture.
Aromatic camphor mixture.
Compound mixture of chloral and potassium bromide.
Compound mixture of chloroform and morphine.
Mixture of oil of tar.
Compound mixture of opium and chloroform.
Compound mixture of opium and rhubarb.
Salicylic acid mull.
Salicylated creosote mull.
Aromatic oil spray.
Compound menthol spray.
Aromatic castor oil.
Betanaphthol petroxolin.
Camphorated chloroform petroxolin.
Guaicol petroxolin.
Iodoform petroxolin.
Methyl salicylate petroxolin.
Camphorated phenol petroxolin.
Antiperiodic pills.
Pills of opium and camphor.
Compound acetanilid powder.
Soluble antiseptic powder.
Anisated powder of rhubarb and magnesia.
Compound powder of talc.
Sodium boro-benzoate.
Compound spirit of cardamom.
Compound spirit of vanillin.
Stillus acidil salicylici dilubilis.
Sirup of garlic.
Compound sirup of senna.
Antiperiodic tincture.
Compound tincture of kino and opium.
Pectoral tincture.
Troches of charcoal.
Troches of phenolphthalein.
Troches of quinine tannate.
Troches of santonin.
Troches of elm.
Camphor ointment.
Brown ointment.
Ointment of lead iodide.
Unguentum resorcini composition.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, as I understand, the proposition of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is that we can not adequately protect the 8 per cent of dyestuffs which are covered by the general classification of vat dyes unless we embargo them and at the same time embargo all of these articles which the Senator from Utah has mentioned?

Mr. KING. Exactly.

Mr. SIMMONS. It is proposed to embargo these dyes that we were making before the war in quantity sufficient to supply the American demand?

Mr. KING. The proposition is to embargo all dyes, notwithstanding Germany can not compete with domestic manufacturers in at least 92 per cent of this product.

Let me show to the Senator what the effect of this embargo is. I have prepared a table comparing the wholesale American selling price of 22 dyes of domestic manufacture, representing 63 per cent of the domestic dyes produced in the United States during 1921, with the wholesale American selling prices of the same dyes of German manufacture, and the prices are those of the past few days, based on the German home market values and the rate of duty in the pending bill of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound specific.

Dyes are identified by reference to what is known as Schultz's tables. By reference to these tables, having the number the dye bears, the character, nature, coloring effects, and virtue of the dye may be determined. I call attention to a dye known as benzo purpurine 4B, which will be found in Schultz's tables. There were produced in the United States in 1921, of this particular kind or grade of dye, 152,626 pounds. These figures are taken from the census of coal-tar dyes and chemicals prepared by the Tariff Commission. The German home market value of this particular dye, with the mark at its present low value was 267 marks per kilo. A kilo, as Senators know, is 2.2 pounds.

Mr. WATSON of Indiana. Does the Senator know what it cost to manufacture that dye in the United States?

Mr. KING. I know what the German home market price is; that is the price at which it was sold by the German cartel to German textile manufacturers for domestic consumption. The Senator is aware of the fact that the German dye producers have been supplying German textile mills dyes at as low a price as it was possible to produce and sell them, for the purpose of aiding the German textile manufacturers to produce and supply as much of the home market as possible and to enter the foreign markets.

This means that the German textile plants obtain their dyes at a lower price than that charged to foreign producers. This particular dye was sold to the German textile trade at 34½ cents per pound, gold. Before the war this same dye was supplied to the German consumers at 16 cents per pound. As stated, the German consumer is now compelled to pay 34½ cents in gold per pound. The prices of German dye products are relatively higher than the prices of other German products because of the difficulty experienced by Germany in obtaining the raw materials required for the production of dyes. If to this gold price is added 60 per cent ad valorem, the tariff rate carried in this bill, and 3 cents per pound for freight, insurance, and so forth, which have for years been the usual charges, and 20 to 25 per cent as profit for the manufacturer and the broker who buys and the wholesaler who supplies the retailer—and this figure is less than that charged by many, as in some instances the charges have been as high as 50 per cent—that would bring the price to 85½ cents per pound, gold, in the United States. The American manufacturer is now selling this particular dye for 80½ cents. It is apparent, therefore, that if the Americans could purchase German dyes as cheaply as the textile interests of Germany, this dye could not be sold in the United States for less than 85½ cents per pound, gold. Under a tariff of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific, as provided in this bill, it seems clear that an embargo has already been laid upon dyes.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. STERLING. I should like to ask the Senator if he is not familiar with the contention made over and over again that the German dye manufacturers will sell in this country at a loss in order that they may undermine the American manufacturer?

Mr. KING. I have heard the contention made a hundred times that American manufacturers are selling at a loss in foreign countries for the purpose of undermining or destroying their competitors, and I have no doubt they have done so. We have sold many of our products in South America, as well as in Europe, as there is evidence before committees to prove, at a loss for the purpose of destroying competition.

Mr. STERLING. I asked the Senator whether he had not heard the contention that the German dye manufacturers do that? Does the Senator from Utah believe that they would?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, you can hear anything from an interested party. You can hear anything from men who come here to serve selfish and greedy interests and who appear before committees of Congress. If you ask any member of the Finance Committee who has heard the testimony, he will tell you that manufacturers and others seeking high tariffs have demanded rates and have insisted that they would perish if they did not get them, when the committee know that their statements were false.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. KING. I do.

Mr. STERLING. I think the Senator's statement as to competition among our own manufacturers demonstrates exactly what Germany might do if she had the chance, if there was no embargo; that is, she would undersell, and sell at a loss, because of this great market which she wants.

Mr. KING. I think, then, that the argument of the Senator from South Dakota stamps him as being the champion embargoist of the world. To be consistent, he must put an embargo upon everything, for fear that some country or some industry in some country is going to undersell us, even if it has to sell at a loss.

The Senator asks me if I believe that Germany will do that. I do not know. I believe that some Americans will sell at a loss to drive their foreign competitors out of foreign markets. I believe that some manufacturers of automobiles in the United States are going to sell at a loss in Europe until they close a number of European establishments engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

Mr. STERLING. No doubt, Mr. President, in various businesses and industries, and among merchants, there are sales at a loss in the face of sharp competition.

Mr. KING. But this bill furnishes all the safeguards that could possibly be devised by the most greedy and selfish monopolist against any possible consummation of the execution of the supposititious plan mentioned by the Senator. The President is given power to increase the rates 50 per cent above those found in the bill. Moreover, drastic provisions appear to prevent dumping of foreign products and to prevent unfair competition at the hands of foreign producers. This bill provides reprisals and thunderbolts that may be employed against any of the evils or impending dangers visualized by the Senator.

But I invite attention to the fact that Germany is in no position to carry out any such plan. She is, as everybody knows, on the verge of bankruptcy, indeed, she is now bankrupt. To me it seems absurd to contend that this powerful Nation, with its superior resources, with its unparalleled financial power, with its economic and industrial advantages, can be beaten down, or its industries jeopardized by the impoverished nations of Europe.

I have heretofore called attention to the fact that in 1921 our exports of chemical products and commodities to Germany exceeded $94,000,000, and that our imports from Germany covering all chemicals, dyes, medicines, drugs, and so forth, were but $27,000,000. There is no doubt but what in foreign trade, as well as in domestic trade, efforts had been made at various times, by strong combinations, to injure competitors or to expand the domestic and foreign market, either by selling on a very narrow margin, or possibly for a limited time selling some commodities at a loss. But I do not think the United States presents any better record with respect to foreign competition of this character than that of Germany.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the Senator, in response to a statement made by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING], that before the war, and early in the beginning of the war, we heard a great deal about Germany's underselling for the purpose of destroying any attempt to build up the dye industry in other countries, in order that she might obtain what was then said to be a world monopoly. We were told that they had been able to establish this monopoly because of the cooperation of the Government with the industry; that it was a part of the military machine of Germany, and the Government had subsidized it; that the Government cooperated and aided in every possible way that a government can aid an industry where conditions existed similar to those which we know existed in Germany anterior to the war. It was said that this industry had become so powerful in Germany, backed and supported by the Government of Germany, that it was able to lose large sums of money in order to prevent the establishment of a competing industry in other countries.

Does the Senator think that in the present condition of Germany, with the hard blows that this industry has received as a result of the things that have happened during the last five or six years in Germany and elsewhere, the German dye industry is in any condition now, or that any industry in Germany is in any condition now, to lose money for the purpose of destroying a competing industry in a foreign country? Does the Senator think that the German Government now is in any condition to aid that industry to accomplish that purpose, as it was at the time we first heard these charges of German invasion and German domination and world trust in this industry?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the able Senator from North Carolina has asked me three questions. I answer each of them negatively. I do not want to be dogmatic, but in my opinion Germany is not in a situation to compete with the United States in dyes and in many other products, and the German Government is not in a position to subsidize or to aid by contributions from an exhausted and bankrupt treasury any of her industries. Already we know that the subsidies which were granted last year, and have been granted during and since the war, amounting to hundreds of millions, indeed billions of marks, to the railroads have been withdrawn. Subsidies granted to the municipalities have also been withdrawn, and there is a financial crisis as well as an industrial crisis in Germany to-day.

Mr. SIMMONS. And the industry is no longer subsidiary to a military establishment.

Mr. KING. Certainly not. They are developing there, under the Ebert government, what we believe to be and hope will be a democratic government; and the close connection between the monarchistic and military government which existed before the war and the people and the industries of the people will not persist under the present Government. It seems to me that the news which we get every day of conditions in Germany is a complete refutation of the contention made by so many of our friends, both on the other side of the Chamber and some on this side, that Germany is going to be a powerful competitor of the United States in the markets of the world.

Apropos of the questions just submitted by the Senator, I ask leave to place in the RECORD without reading an article from the Frankfurter Zeitung, a translation of which appears in the Canadian Chemical Journal, and also an article appearing in the magazine called Reconstruction, entitled "The Position of German Industrial Protection." With respect to the latter article, the editors state that they requested a number of prominent personages of German economic life to answer some questions with regard to the above subject, and they state that following are the replies so far received. The date of this article is May 15 of this year. I ask leave that both of these articles may be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator will be granted.

The article is as follows:

SURRENDER OF GERMAN COAL.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, a German newspaper, has the following to say in a recent issue regarding Germany's surrender of her coal areas:

"Germany's pit coal output on the 1st December, 1915, totaled 146,867,563 tons, but she is now to lose her coal fields in Upper Silesia, while the Saar and Aix-la-Chapelle regions will remain outside her sphere of control. On the 1st December, 1915, the production in Upper Silesia was 38,106,787 tons, in the Saar region 10,345,417 tons, and in the Aix-la-Chapelle coal field 2,251,260, or a total of 50,703,464

tons, i. e., 34.4 per cent of the total German output. She is therefore left with a production of 96,164,099, but even this figure requires important modifications. The conditions of production have greatly changed since 1915. The average daily dispatch of trucks in Rhenish Westphalia in peace time (1913) was 32,000; in February, 1919, after an improvement in conditions, it was 16,000.

Germany's remaining coal output may therefore, reasonably be placed at not more than 50,000,000 tons. Of this 50,000,000 she is for a period of 10 years to be compelled to deliver 21.6 million tons to France, 6 million to Italy, 8 million to Belgium, 1.5 million to Luxemburg, or a total of 37.1 million, leaving for her own necessities 22.9 million tons of her own coal. The total export in 1911 was 31,145,076 tons out of a total output of 158,777,500 tons. Thus with an output only one-third as large, she is to export 20 per cent more. This does not complete the chapter of her difficulties, for 74 per cent of her pit coal production is to be delivered at prices fixed exclusively by the victors. Three-fourths of her coal output instead of helping to rescue her from her economic distress will thus be excluded from contributing to her profits. In the chemical industry, too, which was her second great source of hope, conditions are similar.

[Article from the Reconstruction.]

The position in the German chemical industry is at present that although the number of orders on hand is still far below those of 1913–14, the quantities of mostly inferior coal at its disposal only just satisfy the requirements of some branches (nitrogen), while for other branches (soda) they are altogether inadequate. Stocks are nowhere to be found.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I now return to the table to which I referred a few moments ago. I called attention to one dye and submitted the comparative figures between American and German prices to illustrate the effect of the tariff rates of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound, as they are written into this bill.

Let me call attention to another dye known as orange II. In 1921 the American dye manufacturers produced 922,326 pounds. The pre-war price of this dye was 13½ cents in the United States. In Germany the present price to the consumer—that is, the German manufacturer of textiles—is 26½ cents per pound gold.

With respect to the relative cost of the production of dyes in the United States and Germany to-day, it is apparent that with a 60 per cent ad valorem duty and a 7 cents per pound specific duty, Germany would be unable to manufacture and sell dyes in the American market in competition with our domestic manufacturers.

Another important dye is agalma black 10B. During 1921 there were produced in the United States 1,426,194 pounds of this dye. In Germany this dye is now sold to the German textile interests for 51 cents gold per pound. Under the tariff rates fixed in this bill of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound and allowing the usual amount for transportation, insurance, brokers' charges, and so forth, it would cost $1.13 per pound to deliver this side in the United States. It is now sold by the dye manufacturers in the United States for 80 cents per pound. German importers would lose 33 cents a pound if they brought this article for sale in the United States.

Mr. President, without reading this table I ask that it be inserted as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Following is the table:

Comparison of wholesale American selling prices of 22 dyes of domestic manufacture representing 63 per cent of domestic dyes production during 1921 with wholesale American selling prices of same dyes of German manufacture.

[American selling prices of dyes of German manufacture based on German home-market values and rate of duty in pending bill of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound.]

Name of dyes.	United States production for 1921 [1] in pounds.	German home market value (wholesale prices).		American selling price.		
		Marks per kilo (date of values).	Dollars per pound (average value mark for June, ¼ cent, Federal Reserve Board).	Of German [2] manufacture (dollars per pound).	Of domestic manufacture (dollars per pound).	American pre-war selling price per pound.
Benzopurpurine 4 B	152,626	267	$0.345	$0.805	$0.85	$0.16
Orange II	922,326	174	.265	.655	.33	.13½
Agalma black 10 B	1,426,194	335	.51	1.13	.80	.20
Fast red A	120,251	195	.295	.70	.75	.16
Bismarck brown	567,753	350	.40	.90	.65	.25½
Chrysoidine Y	253,693	312	.4725	.905	.65	.28
Methylene blue	209,395	520	1.25	2.65	1.25	.50
Diamine brown M	69,610	293	.28	.80	1.00	
Methyl violet	190,643	423	.40	1.25	1.15	.32
Direct yellow R	153,547	326	.345	.805	.625	.27

[1] Census of coal-tar dyes and chemicals, 1921, by U. S. Tariff Commission.

[2] Sum of German home market values and duty based on 60 per cent of German home market values and 7 cents per pound; 3 cents per pound cost of insurance and freight; 25 per cent expenses and profit to importer.

Comparison of wholesale American selling prices of 22 dyes of domestic manufacture, etc.—Continued.

Name of dyes.	United States production for 1921 [1] in pounds.	German home market value (wholesale prices).		American selling price.		
		Marks per kilo (date of values).	Dollars per pound (average value mark for June, ¼ cent, Federal Reserve Board).	Of German manufacture (dollars per pound).	Of domestic manufacture (dollars per pound).	American pre-war selling price per pound.
Tartrazine	559,134	461	$0.63	$1.39	$1.00	$0.28
Wool green S	164,581	598	.455	1.03	1.35	
Direct deep black E W	2,229,847	286	.39	.91	.40	.16
Nigrosine water soluble	626,706	193	.2925	.71	.46	.24½
Metanil yellow	90,385	345	.47	1.17	.88	.24
Alizarine yellow G	271,285	260	.295	.84	.55	
Oxamine black B H X	281,852	488	.74	1.60	.85	.22
Ponceau R R	178,272	182	.275	.675	.70	.18
Salicine black U	1,523,220	249	.3775	.88	.57	.34½
Oxamine green B X	155,753	435	.66	1.45	1.25	.35
Sulfur black	7,832,696	177	.135	.40	.18	.16
Indigo paste, 20 per cent	6,673,968	127	.1925	.50	.25	.15
Average per pound	24,614,737		.449	1.02	.749	

In order for importers to bring dyes from Germany (without profit or regard for selling expenses) he must buy these dyes in Germany at 40 cents per pound (5 cents below present German home market value). Then the import cost of dyes would equal American selling prices of same dyes of domestic manufacture.

Mr. KING. I ask that the following table be inserted in the RECORD without reading. It contains a comparison of the wholesale American selling prices of 22 dyes of domestic manufacture, representing 63 per cent of the domestic dye manufacture during 1921, with wholesale American selling prices of the same dyes of German manufacture. The rates are based on German export prices and also upon the tariff rates of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound found in this bill. Computation has been made as of June 1, this year, and the mark figured at one-third of a cent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the table will be printed in the RECORD.

The table is as follows:

Comparison of wholesale American selling prices of 22 dyes of domestic manufacture, representing 63 per cent of domestic dye manufacture during 1921, with wholesale American selling prices of same dyes of German manufacture.

[American selling prices of dyes of German manufacture based on German export prices and rate of duty in pending bill of 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound.]

Names of dyes.	United States production for 1921, [1] in pounds.	German export prices; dollars per pound.	American selling price of dyes.	
			Of German manufacture; [2] dollars per pound.	Of domestic manufacture; dollars per pound.
Benzopurpurine, 4 B	152,626	$0.935	$2.00	$0.85
Orange II	922,326	.81	1.74	.33
Agalma black 10 B	1,426,194	1.00	2.125	.80
Fast red A	120,251	.65	1.425	.75
Bismarck brown	567,753	.99	2.10	.65
Chrysoidine Y	253,693	1.07	2.26	.65
Methylene blue	209,395	2.08	4.29	1.25
Diamine brown M	69,610	.87	1.89	1.00
Methyl violet	190,643	1.33	2.76	1.15
Direct yellow R	153,547	.62	1.36	.625
Tartrazine	559,134	.90	1.925	1.00
Wool green S	164,581	1.185	2.50	1.35
Direct deep black E W	2,229,847	.80	1.725	.40
Nigrosine water soluble	626,706	.89	1.90	.46
Metanil yellow	90,385	1.06	2.25	.88
Alizarine yellow G	271,285	.80	1.725	.65
Oxamine black B H X	281,852	1.77	3.66	.85
Ponceau R R	178,272	.62	1.36	.70
Salicine black U	1,523,220	.72	1.56	.57
Oxamine green B X	155,753	1.48	3.09	1.25
Sulfur black	7,832,696	.325	.775	.18
Indigo paste 20 per cent	6,673,968	.19	.50	.25
Average	24,614,737	.959	2.04	.749

[1] Census of coal-tar dyes and chemicals, 1921, by U. S. Tariff Commission.

[2] Sum of German export prices; duty based on 60 per cent of German export prices and 7 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound cost of insurance and freight; 25 per cent expenses and profit to importer.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have gone far afield from the discussion of the Dyes Institute and Mr. Poucher, in which I was engaged some time ago, and their efforts to procure an embargo. I now return to that branch of my remarks. The American Dyes Institute has a special legislative committee, of which Mr. Morris R. Poucher, of the Du Pont corporation, is the chairman. The embargo scheme did not originate with Congress, but with Mr. du Pont and Mr. Poucher and others interested in aiding a dye monopoly, and with Mr. Choate and other attorneys who have received enormous fees from the proponents of the scheme.

It was this committee which arranged for the introduction of the first embargo bill in Congress. At the meeting of the institute held in New York on June 6, 1919, Mr. Poucher made a special report upon the legislative situation in Washington, which, without reading, I ask may be placed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request will be granted.

Mr. KING. The following is from the minutes of the institute:

The chairman then called upon Mr. M. R. Poucher to explain to the members the situation at Washington in connection with the proposed licensing bill. This Mr. Poucher did, his statement being practically the same as that which he had made to the executive committee, and which was to the effect that he had understood that a licensing bill was prepared to be introduced in Congress in a few days, and that he had been informed that it was the intention of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to hold a hearing on that bill probably in the week beginning June 23.

Mr. Poucher announced that a special committee had been appointed by the executive committee consisting of Messrs. Wigglesworth, Jeffcott, and himself as chairman, to represent the institute at Washington and to do everything within its power to further the interests of the dye manufacturers of this country.

At the request of the chairman, the Secretary told about the agent of the War Trade Board, a Mr. Ralph B. Miller, who had been appointed to the advisory board created by the War Trade Board for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the dye industry, colors manufactured, intermediates made in this country, and such other information as would be necessary to guide the advisory board in reaching conclusions on any questions which might be referred to it by the War Trade Board concerning applications for licenses for the importation of dyes, chemicals, etc., pertaining to the dye industry.

Mr. Poucher amplified a bit upon the work of the advisory committee, knowledge of which was already possessed by the members through a statement issued by the War Trade Board itself, copy of which had been sent to all members as well as published in the press.

The desire of the War Trade Board in its licensing plan was, he said, to issue licenses only to those desiring to import those dyes into the United States which were not made in this country, or were not made in sufficient quantities to meet requirements, or where there was no apparent effort being made to manufacture those dyes in the near future. It would, however, he thought, be the position of the advisory committee of the War Trade Board and the board itself that if legitimate preparations were being made to produce certain colors, and if it were apparent that those colors could be produced in marketable quantities within the near future, say within a few months, then that fact would be taken into consideration in the issuing of licenses which might be applied for.

Mr. KING. The record of the legislative expenditures of the American Dyes Institute shows the payment of $50,000 to Joseph H. Choate, jr., and J. Harry Covington, Esq., as legislative fees for services in connection with this embargo legislation. These payments were made about two years ago. How much has been paid since I do not know. They are euphoneously called payments for "legislative services," which is merely a camouflage for what ought to be called plain lobbying and legislative embracery. This matter was before the Finance Committee on August 6, 1921, and Mr. Choate was interrogated as to the services he and Mr. Covington had rendered before these inordinate fees were paid. Without taking the time to read the testimony, I ask that excerpts may be inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request will be granted if there is no objection.

The excerpts are as follows:

Senator SMOOT. Included in this here is your compensation of $25,000; is that correct?

Mr. CHOATE. What do you mean by "legislative campaign"?

Senator MOSES. Is that all that you did for them, Mr. Choate?

Mr. CHOATE. Was that all that I did for them?

Senator MOSES. Yes.

Mr. CHOATE. That was not all that I did for them. I made a trip to France for them.

Senator MOSES. No. I mean during that period in connection with the legislative campaign.

Mr. CHOATE. I came down here during all of the hearings, during many weeks when I was kept waiting for hearings that strung along on other matters after our matter had been called. I made innumerable memoranda for them in regard to every possible suggestion that was made for changes in various bills. You will recall three bills have been reported by three committees, and that there had, up to that time, been two bills reported by two committees, each of which had been changed in—I was going to say—numberless particulars at various times, any one of which might have been important.

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Senator LA FOLLETTE. What time did you visit Paris for the foundation?

Mr. CHOATE. Not for the foundation, but for the Dyes Institute. The foundation had nothing whatever to do with it. I sailed on the 20th of October, 1920, and I got back here, I think, on the 23d of December, 1920.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. Were you over there on business for the Alien Custodian?

Mr. CHOATE. By no means. This was 1920; I was there purely for the American Dyes Institute and nobody else.

Senator MOSES. How many weeks were you absent?

Mr. CHOATE. I sailed October 20 and I came back on December 23, 1920.

Senator MOSES. Six weeks?

Mr. CHOATE. No; nine weeks.

Senator MOSES. Your traveling expenses were $1,505.01?

Mr. CHOATE. I think that is an error; I think they were $1,400 and something. I may state that the amount of the staterooms there and back was $700 and more.

Senator MOSES. I note a payment on account of Paris trip, $3,499.

Mr. CHOATE. Yes; there was an agreed fee there of $25,000, which came about in this way—I think I should state it: The legislative committee of the Dyes Institute came to me in October, 1920, and stated to me that they were very much troubled over the effect which was apparently being produced upon the German dye industry by the operations of the Reparations Commission under the treaty. The difficulty was this: Under annex 5 of Article VI of the treaty the Allies were entitled to 25 per cent of the daily production, but the Reparation Commission was authorized to require the delivery, in case in their opinion the actual daily production was less than normal, of 25 per cent of the normal production.

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Accordingly, I was asked to go over there and find out what they were doing, see if I could persuade the Reparation Commission to enforce normal production so as to insure the supplies of those essential dyes and prevent the full like forcing which would follow their lack.

Mr. KING. The records show that in the course of a little more than a year, Mr. Choate received from the American Dyes Institute fees in the sum of $50,000 and that he has received from the Chemical Foundation fees in the sum of $20,000 which, together with expense moneys which had been allowed him, have made the payments of these two eleemosynary institutions for Mr. Choate's services, amount to $75,000. Mr. Covington's fee was $25,000. His principal service was the drafting of the embargo bill. These attorneys of the dye combination have received $100,000 for advising Congress and the Reparation Commission as to what should be their policy with respect to the dye industry.

When Mr. Choate's mission as minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary from the American Dyes Institute to the Reparations Commission is viewed in its proper light it is disclosed to be a bold attempt to assume and arrogate to the dye combination governmental and diplomatic functions in dealing with foreign Governments. For the Reparations Commission is an agency of the allied powers, and no person except one with proper diplomatic credentials would have any right to attempt to deal with the commission on a matter involving the enforcement or the amendment of the treaty of Versailles. Yet the American dye combine, not satisfied with the control of the dye business in the United States, reached out to control the product of the German dye plants, and had the affrontery to propose to the Reparations Commission to use its powers under the treaty to force and compel the German dye plants to deliver to the Reparations Commission the kind of dyes the American dye combine desired to have delivered and to permit the Textile Alliance or the dyes advisory committee of the Textile Alliance, which is a mere creature and tool of the American Dyes Institute, to import these dyes through reparation channels and thus obtain a complete monopoly on the importation of German dyes into the United States. The Germans are compelled under the treaty of Versailles to deliver to the Reparations Commission, or upon their requisition, up to one-fourth of the current production of each kind of dye produced.

That ought to be considered in determining Germany's situation in dealing with the dye industry of the world. She is compelled to surrender one-fourth of her production to the Allies, practically at cost. Senators know that an export tax has to be paid, I think, of 26 per cent, on products which leave Germany.

This option on the part of the commission gives the commission the power to require the German plants to deliver one-fourth of the quantity of each dye which they produce. The deliveries are to be made in kind, and the new scheme was to have the Reparations Commission use pressure upon the Germans to compel them in place of one-fourth of the quantity of each dye produced to deliver one-fourth of the total values of the dyes produced upon such specifications as to the kind of dyes to be delivered as the commission might prescribed from time to time.

This required an amendment of the protocol covering dyes in the treaty. These dye men seem to assume that they would have the right to sign, execute, and ratify such an amendment to the treaty of Versailles on the part of the Government of the United States. The Germans were forced to some modification of the protocol calling for the delivery of dyestuffs, but as our Government has not signed such amendment, the Germans have properly refused to deliver dyes to the Reparation Coinmission for the Textile Alliance under the new arrangement, and the scheme seems to become aborted.

I have referred to the fact that the Textile Alliance has committed all questions relating to the importation of dyes to a special committee, and that this committee is dominated by the same dye manufacturers who dominate the American Dyes Institute. The members of this committee who control the purchase and importation of reparation dyes to this country are Morris R. Poucher, of the Du Pont Co.; Robert T. Baldwin, of the Allied Dye & Chemical Co.; August Merz, of Heller & Merz; and Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. These four men who dominate the Textile Alliance and, in fact, have been using the Textile Alliance or the name of the Textile Alliance to engage in the traffic in reparation dyes are also the dominating members of the executive committee of the American Dyes Institute. These are the men who have assumed the sovereign prerogative of the Government, of carrying on diplomatic relations with the Reparation Commission, both in the name of the American Dyes Institute and of the Textile Alliance. And to this day the Textile Alliance, or this committee of dye makers which dominate its present activity, are carrying on the pose and camouflage that they are the official agency of the Government of the United States for the purchase, importation, and sale of reparation dyes. Mr. Roland W. Boyden, the so-called unofficial representative of the United States to the Reparation Commission, has been acting in concert with Mr. Edward S. Chapin, representative of the Textile Alliance or this committee of dye manufacturers which is masquerading under the name of the Textile Alliance, in dealing with the Reparation Commission and in keeping up the appearance that the Textile Alliance is an exclusive importation agency of the Government of the United States for the importation of reparation dyes.

My Boyden has, as I say, been acting in collusion with the representative of the Textile Alliance to keep up this pretense and has been unwilling to represent to the Reparation Commission the lack of authority of the Textile Alliance to act for the Government of the United States in this matter. And it must be said that the Reparation Commission has been so anxious to believe that it was in diplomatic correspondence with the State Department and with the Government of the United States that it has only been too willing to blind itself to the real status of the Textile Alliance and to affect to believe that the Textile Alliance was an official agency of the Government of the United States, and that by dealing with the alliance the commission was in fact dealing with the United States and having official communication with the Government of the United States. It is about time that the Government should cut off the official head of the Textile Alliance and decisively do away with this pretense that it is an official agency of the Government of the United States to buy dyes from the Reparation Commission for sale in the American market.

It is now nearly four years since the armistice which closed the war, and yet we have to this day a Dye and Chemical Control Section in the Treasury which issues exclusive licenses to the Textile Alliance to import reparation dyes, and we have the further spectacle of the Government, by its lassitude and indifference, permitting a mere private corporation or a mere ring of dye manufacturers which are using the name of the Textile Alliance, to pretend that they have exclusive rights from the Government of the United States to buy and import reparation dyes and thus exercise monopolistic rights with respect to the importation of German dyes.

The Textile Alliance is holding on to these monopolistic rights not for the service of the textile trades of the country, but in the interests of a few individuals who draw large salaries from this dye committee and who desire to retain their lucrative positions and from the general desire of the dye committee to continue a very profitable business free from the obligations and taxes which the law imposes upon mercantile and business corporations.

There has been introduced into the Senate a resolution which is based upon the assumption that the United States is entitled to certain dyes and drugs under section 1 of Article II of the treaty between the United States and Germany proclaimed November 14, 1922, and it is reported that upon the assumption that this resolution will pass the Senate, the Reparation Commission will continue to deal with the Textile Alliance as an exclusive governmental agency to buy and import reparation dyes for sale in the American market. And so the dye combine intends to continue not only the control of the American production but also the control of importations through the dye committee which uses the name of the Textile Alliance for this purpose.

The Textile Alliance has always been willing to enter into a deal with the German cartel or trust called the Interessen Gemeinschaft, if only the alliance could have charge of the business of selling German dyes in this country. This affectation of horror at the terrible German dye trust on the part of the dye combine is just a pose and a pretense. The dye combine would enter into exclusive business relations with the German trust to-day if it could, and it would not hesitate to enter into a combine with any foreign trust to control the dye trade of the world, just as the Du Pont Co. entered into a contract with Levinstein's (Ltd.) of England to divide the dye trade of all the civilized countries between themselves, and to refrain from trading in the territory allocated to the other party to the conspiracy.

On July 1 I offered a resolution which deals with the machinations of the dye combine, using the name of the Textile Alliance to pose as an official agency of the Government of the United States in carrying on a traffic in reparation dyes; and as this resolution deals in a succinct way with the pretenses and propaganda carried on in the name of the Textile Alliance, I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The resolution is as follows:

Senate Resolution 317.

Whereas the Textile Alliance (Inc.), a membership corporation organized in the State of New York, has carried on a propaganda to mislead Congress into the belief that the Government of the United States has valuable interests and rights in and to the dyestuffs and drugs which are currently received by the Reparation Commission from Germany on account of reparations due the allied European powers; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has no interest in said reparation dyestuffs and drugs, and no rights with respect to the proceeds of the sale of such dyestuffs and drugs, and has no credits against Germany for reparations or otherwise for the satisfaction of which said dyestuffs or drugs or any part thereof may be applied, and has no interest in the purchase of such dyes and drugs for sale in the American market; and

Whereas said Textile Alliance (Inc.) is a mere membership corporation, having no shares or capital stock, and is not legally authorized to engage in business of any kind, or to employ capital for profit or otherwise, and is exempt from the obligations to pay the taxes and charges imposed by law upon business and mercantile corporations; and

Whereas said Textile Alliance (Inc.), in violation of its charter and acting outside of its legal powers, has carried on a traffic in that part of the reparation dyes which the Reparation Commission has been willing to sell for export to the United States, by which ultra vires traffic said Textile Alliance (Inc.), although incorporated as a non-profit corporation, has realized up to January 1, 1922, profits in excess of $1,500,000, which profits are believed at this time to amount to nearly $2,000,000; and

Whereas said Textile Alliance (Inc.) has without authority assumed the status of an official agency of the United States Government to deal in said reparation dyes for sale in the American market; and

Whereas the State Department on or about December 14, 1921, definitely advised the Reparation Commission that the Textile Alliance (Inc.) had no official status, agency, or relation with or for the Government of the United States, with respect to reparation dyes or drugs or otherwise, and that the Government of the United States had no interest in the importation into the United States of reparation dyes or drugs, and that such reparation dyes and drugs as were for sale by the Reparation Commission might be procured for the American market through regular commercial channels, and that the Government of the United States was not concerned with the purchase or marketing of said dyes or drugs; and

Whereas the Textile Alliance (Inc.) has delegated all power with respect to the traffic in dyes and drugs to a so-called advisory committee which is controlled by the corporations engaged in the manufacture of dyes in the United States, which are merely using the name of the alliance to carry on said ultra vires traffic in dyes and drugs and to exercise monopolistic control of the importation of dyes and drugs into the United States; and

Whereas said Textile Alliance (Inc.) continues to pretend to be an official and exclusive agency of the United States Government for the purchase and importation of reparation dyes; and

Whereas it is reported that Mr. Roland W. Boyden, the so-called unofficial representative of the United States accredited to the Reparation Commission, is cooperating with representatives of the Textile Alliance (Inc.) to continue the assumption that the Textile Alliance (Inc.) has the exclusive right to purchase reparation dyes and drugs for importation into the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the State Department should forthwith annul and cancel any authority on the part of any so-called unofficial representative of the United States or other persons to deal with the Reparation Commission respecting the purchase and importation of reparation dyes into the United States, and further that the State Department should advise the Reparation Commission that the Government of the United States has no concern with the purchase of reparation dyes and drugs for importation into the United States, and specifically that neither the Textile Alliance (Inc.) nor Mr. Roland W. Boyden has any authority to negotiate with the Reparation Commission on behalf of the Government of the United States concerning the purchase and importation of reparation dyes for sale in the United States.

Mr. KING. The Textile Alliance is a membership corporation and was organized under the laws of the State of New York under date of February 24, 1919. The object of the alliance and the whole of the powers to be exercised by it under its constitution are contained in this article:

The protection of mill owners and operators from, and the prevention and reform of, abuses, unjust and unlawful exactions, deceptions and frauds in the manufacture and sale of mill supplies, and the prevention and prosecution of unlawful, illegal, and improper actions, misdemeanors, and crimes in connection therewith.

The Textile Alliance has no right under the law to engage in business of any kind. It has no shares of capital stock. It is a nonprofit, nontrading corporation. The main purposes of the organization, as set forth in the constitution from which I have just quoted, have to do with the eradication of certain abuses and evils to which the textile trades were then subjected. These objects, as I have been informed, have long since been accomplished, and the alliance itself is practically defunct except as the dye combination is using the name of the alliance to carry on this ultra vires traffic in reparation dyes.

I am not concerned with the activities of the alliance during the war. That matter is all in the past. The war has been over for nearly four years but the dye committee that is now using the alliance for its own private purposes is constantly referring to functions that the alliance performed during the war as an argument that these functions should be continued now that the war is over for nearly four years. The alliance itself, as I have stated, has become practically defunct and the use of the name of the alliance has been assumed by persons representing the dye manufacturers who have utterly no relation to the purposes and objects of the alliance as set forth in the articles of incorporation, and which are the limit of its legal powers.

The attorney for the Textile Alliance, who is employed by the dye advisory committee which is carrying on the only activity presently pursued in the name of the alliance, in an assumed air of innocence appeared before a committee of the Senate and said that he knew nothing about an embargo, and was not concerned about an embargo or a monopoly. He had no knowledge whatever upon such questions, but was only concerned with the protection of these valuable American rights under the treaty of Versailles. What a pretense this all is when we consider that Morris R. Poucher, dominating member of the dyes advisory committee of the Textile Alliance, is the chairman of the legislative or lobbying committee of the American Dyes Institute which arranged to bring in the embargo bill which is now in substance, at least, pending as a part of the tariff bill now before the Senate.

The embargo on dyes, providing as it does for the licensing and importation of dyes and the scheme for an exclusive right upon the part of the Textile Alliance to import the licensed dyes, are but parts of the same scheme and conspiracy for the private control of the dye trade in the markets of this country. Embargoes, licenses, and a monopoly of imports by the Textile Alliance are all schemes of the dye combination to control the domestic dye trade. And they are inseparably bound up with the conspiracy and the propaganda for this purpose.

If the Dyes Institute becomes defunct, if the Chemical Foundation goes into liquidation, if the Textile Alliance gets out of this ultra vires business of trafficking in reparation dyes, we will still have with us the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, which is the presumptive residuary legatee of all the nefarious interests, activities, and functions of the Dyes Institute, the Chemical Foundation, and the dyes advisory committee of the Textile Alliance. The board of governors of this new association consists of the following persons:

Morris B. Poucher, controlled by the Du Pont Co.
C. H. Herty, controlled by the Du Pont Co.
R. C. Jeffcott, controlled by the Calco Chemical Co.
August Merz, controlled by Heller & Merz.
F. P. Summers, controlled by the National Chemical & Color Works.
S. W. Wilder, controlled by the Merrimac Chemical Co.
C. N. Turner, controlled by the Newport Chemical Works.
Herman Seydel, controlled by Seydel Mannfacturing Co.
P. Schlussner, controlled by Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
R. T. Bush, controlled by Antoine Chiris Co.
R. S. Burdick, controlled by Abbott Laboratory.

The secretary of the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association is Mr. H. E. Danner, who was the secretary of the open-price section of the American Dyes Institute.

At the first meeting of the board of governors of the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, on October 29, 1921, a committee of three, consisting of D. P. Bush, Herman Seydel, and Charles H. Herty was appointed to confer with Joseph H. Choate, jr., and J. Harry Covington, attorneys for the dye combine, for the purpose of having prepared a code of by-laws for the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association.

The Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association has taken over the work of embargo propaganda and has circularized Congress with pamphlets containing excerpts from testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary investigating dye monopoly and propaganda. These pamphlets undertake to state completely the arguments in favor of the dye propaganda. The points made are so childish and tenuous as to not require any effort at explanation or refutation. The main contention is that the different kinds of dyes are so numerous as to require a great number of special rates for their protection and that it is impossible to contrive the great number of rates required for this purpose. The answer to this contention is that all dyes imported into the United States are converted into the common denomination of dollars; that the high-priced dyes and the low-priced dyes, the dyes of high cost of production and the dyes of low cost of production, are all merged in the form of dollars, and the duty of 60 per cent ad valorem is applied uniformly to this valuation, so that every dye imported comes under a duty which is proportionate to its cost, under which arrangement the low-priced dyes will pay relatively low duty per pound and the high-priced dyes a proportionately high duty per pound. The ad valorem duty thus operates with uniformity and equality upon the cost of production of any and all dyes which may be imported and which may compete in the American market with domestic dyes. There is utterly no point in the contention that a multitude of duties must be separately provided for each of the multitude of dyes. The one duty of 60 per cent ad valorem covers the case completely and operates equally and rationally and protectively upon all dyes imported. And, I dare say, this will more than cover the differential between the regular prices of identical dyes abroad and in the home market. Of course, the specific duty of 7 cents per pound applies to all imported dyes.

The only other point for the embargo advanced by the Synthetic-Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association is the claim advanced by Mr. Garvan that if the importation of dyes is permitted the Germans "will dump our markets full of their dyes and will spend $30,000,000 in destroying our domestic dye industry." This is the same false cry that enormous quantities of German dyes were being accumulated to "dump on the American market" which induced Congress to enact the embargo provisions of the emergency tariff act. It has been proven that this claim was merely a myth, and the foundations of Mr. Garvan's statements are equally mythical. His premise is fictitious, and his opinion and conclusions are equally fictitious. They are unworthy of the credence or consideration of the Senate.

The men who are clamoring for dye embargoes are not the men who established the dye industry in this country. They are the tyros, the newcomers, the adventurers, and the "get-rich-quick" artists who have supplanted the men who established and developed the business, and having gotten control of the leading plants at inflated prices they are reaching out to establish and maintain a monopoly in this country, and are really more concerned with embargoes and prohibitions than they are with the legitimate business of making and marketing dyes.

The fact that these dye interests are still clamoring for an embargo merely signifies that they are not satisfied with the demands which they made upon Congress in 1919, and which have been effectually granted, but that they are in fact insatiate, that their greed grows upon that which it feeds on, and that the more of embargoes they have the more of embargoes they want, and that the voracity they have developed craves embargoes and then more embargoes and more embargoes ad infinitum. How much of embargoes does it take to satisfy the avarice of these interests? They have been feeding and growing upon embargoes de facto and de jure for eight years, since the outbreak of the German war in 1914. The business has been so profitable that the men who worked and established the American dye industry have been induced by financiers who desire to exploit the industry to sell their plants at enormous prices and the industry, or at least that part of the industry which is clamoring for embargo, is now dominated by men whose primary purpose is not the making of dyes but the grabbing of dollars, and who have become so overgrown with profits that they shrink at the very thought of meeting any fair competition in the business. They appeal to Congress for protection, for protection of profits, for protection of their special privileges.

We had just as well put an end to these insatiate demands at this time because the embargo has already operated for a longer period of time than was contemplated by Congress and as long as the proponents of the embargo had either right or reason to expect it to operate.

It is time, I assert, when the trade in dyes and colors and textiles should be left free to men whom the law recognizes as traders, and who will obey the laws of trade and pay the taxes of trade for the support of the Government. It is time that we should take summary measures to cut away this last vestige of of bureaucratic control of business which hangs over as an aftermath of the war and permit the dye trade to adjust itself as a trade relieved, as are the other trades, from the blight and hindrance of bureaucratic direction and dominance.

I submit in all candor that it is time for the Senate to say to these concerns with such a plethora of money that they can spend a million dollars in chemical education and embargo propaganda, that we are not convinced that an embargo is necessary, or that an embargo is either prudent or politic from any consideration of the welfare of the country, and that we will not be hoodwinked or deceived even by the representations of men who have been paid an hundred thousand dollars to enlighten us, and who have rendered the dye combination legislative instruction and advice which the dye combine may regard as value received for the money it has paid out upon the assurance that this embargo legislation would be forthcoming.

This embargo legislation is not necessary for the development of the American industry. If new dyes be discovered or new processes be invented, our patent laws will afford ample protection and our patent conventions with foreign countries will give the American patentees not only a domestic monopoly but a world monopoly for their new discoveries.

For the last five years we have had a clear balance of dye exports over imports. In other words, in these years the American industry has enjoyed a wider market than the American market, so that the importation of a few foreign colors means nothing, as it has been greatly overbalanced by exports of dyes to foreign countries. Moreover, I submit that imports up to the amount of 10 per cent of the domestic consumption of any article are salutary and desirable from the standpoint of the economy of the country, for the purpose of stabilizing prices, coordinating our markets with the world market, and the maintaining of temperate and rational conditions in the trade. Without a reasonable quantity of imports the quality of our own productions will decline and prices in our own markets will be subject to inflation and disturbance. The tariff itself will cause the maintenance of American prices at such price levels above the world market as may be regarded as necessary for the protection of our industries. There is neither reason or need for imposing an embargo against the importation of wholesome and desirable articles of commerce.

There are those who affect to believe that the embargo is a great national policy, and somebody, entertaining these views, has apparently prevailed upon a majority of the majority members of the Finance Committee to bring in the amendment to the pending bill which in section 531 provides "that the dye and chemical control act of 1921, approved May 27, 1921, as amended, shall continue in force for one year after date of passage of this act." This scheme is a continuation of the bureaucratic control of business which grew out of the war. There are those who claim that this was one of the main factors which caused the change in the administration of the Government which was voted by the country in the 1920 elections. It may have been a contributing cause.

The country is weary of bueaucratic control of business. The country expects that the promises of the administration to get the Government out of business shall be kept. And what does this embargo policy mean in the final analysis? Or, rather, what has this policy meant? And, what is it in its actual application, as it exists to-day in regard to the importation of dyes? A true picture of the thing that some call a great national policy, or the will of Congress, shows that a so-called assistant chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury, who was formerly a bank clerk, having had no connection with, or knowledge of, the textile industry, or the production or marketing of dyes, is undertaking by himself to say to the woolen mills and the cotton and the silk mills and the knitting mills of the country what dyes they may or may not have to color the fabrics which they prepare for the American market. The great textile industry of this country has come to a sorry pass when one little man has the power to tell them what they may and may not use in the way of dyestuffs.

It is one of the absurdities of Bolshevism that the Government or the dictatorship of the proletariat is to dictate to the people what we may or may not eat, what we may or may not wear, what we may or may not do, thus destroying that liberty of the will which is the right of free men everywhere and by which we indulge our tastes as to what we want and what we will have, not only in the food we eat, but in the colors of our headwear and neckwear and underwear, of our shirts and coats and trousers and shoes, and of the dresses and hosiery and paraphernalia of the women of our country. Any power which assumes to arbitrarily determine what may or may not be produced in a country is an intolernble despotism.

There is nothing known to mankind that is as subtle and inexplicable as the tastes of men and women, particularly as manifested in the colors of clothing and in the flavors of the food and confections which the public demands. And there is no more difficult and intricate task than the business of catering to all these various and multifarious tastes and desires of the public. It is an intolerable despotism that the law or the Government, much less one little bureaucrat upon his stool in a Government office, should be invested with the legal power and should assume to say to those enterprises and businessmen who cater to the taste of the public what colors they may use in their clothes, what flavors they may have in their foods and confections, and what shall be the source of the medicines they may demand in case of sickness.

Since the bureaucratic control of imports was established during the war I am informed that the bureau of imports of the War Trade Board, which has now become the chief of the dye and chemical control section of the Treasury, has issued 216,372 separate licenses for the import of commodities into the United States; and although the war has been over since 1918, we find that this license system continues as to the importation of dyes and chemicals, and that in the three years since July 1, 1919, 29,889 applications for permission to import chemicals and dyes have been acted upon by the dye and chemical control section, and that since May 28, 1921, when the so-called Knox embargo amendment to the emergency tariff act was adopted, the applications to import chemicals and dyes which have been granted by the dye and chemical control section amount to 7,175 in number. And no information is at hand as to the number of applications which have been and are currently being made. These figures indicate, however, that applications granted amount to at least 7,000 a year, which indicates the great number of special arrangements which must be made by persons engaged in the textile, hat, paper, leather, printing, and other trades in order to get the necessary dyes and colors of their business. When it is considered that many of these applications call for special lots of select dyes in quantities of 5, 10, 20, 50, 75, and 100 pounds, the whole scheme is revealed as an intolerable nuisance. Of this there has been ample testimony produced before the committees of Congress, a proper consideration of which should constrain Congress to make an end to this iniquitous and exasperating scheme. Not only must the user of dyes file a formal application for the dye he desires to import, representing that the dye is not produced in this country, and then wait to have the question as to whether this dye or a substitute therefor is produced in the country passed upon by a bureaucrat who is himself without technical experience or qualifications and who is without the assistance of qualified technical and professional advice, but after a license is issued the same must be placed in the hands of an importer, who must place an order for the dye in Switzerland or Germany or England, and often months elapse before the required color comes to hand.

However, it should be stated that the entire quantity of dyes imported is very small. While the number of licenses granted seems considerable, many of them relate to but a very few pounds of dyes or a very small quantity of medicines or drugs.

It is a favorite practice of both the embargo propagandists and others in the want of sound reasons to support their propaganda, to tell us what is done in this country and that country abroad. One of the distinctions of our political history has been that we have always been in favor of an American policy for America. We have considered our own problem in the light of our best experience and judgment and sought to apply the remedy which the case calls for without regard to the practice or policy of other countries. At least this was the practice of the founders of the Government and their immediate successors. The most vicious things in the modern legislation of this country, and from which the country to-day is suffering, may be traced to the endeavor to imitate continental legislation or to apply continental legislation in this country. And the noxious brands of propaganda which are now infecting the country, vitiating public opinion and beclouding the minds of the people, have their origin in the fetid and unwholesome agitations of the European politics.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] earlier in my remarks brought my attention to the claim that other countries had an embargo.

The dye embargoist does glibly tell us that England has an embargo, that France has an embargo, that Italy has an embargo, and even that Japan has an embargo as affording conclusive reasons why we should have an embargo in the United States. This is their consummate argument or lack of argument. They offer neither reason nor facts drawn from American conditions and requirements, but merely say that Europe has an embargo and therefore we should have an embargo. But let us examine these so-called embargoes abroad and differentiate them from the embargo proposed in the pending bill.

In England there are no duties on the importation of dyestuffs—that is to say, dyes and dyestuffs where their import is permitted are free—and there is no form of protection by way of tariff duties afforded the British manufacturer of dyes. In order to contrast the British act with the provisions of the pending bill, I present to the Senate at this time the text of the British law:

CHAPTER 77.

An act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs (23d December, 1920).

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) With a view to the safeguarding of the dye-making industry, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods—that is to say, all synthetic organic dyestuffs, colors and coloring matters, and all organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs, colors, or coloring matters shall be prohibited.

(2) Goods prohibited to be imported by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be included among the goods enumerated and described in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inward contained in section 42 of the customs consolidation act, 1876, and the provisions of that act and of any act amending or extending that act shall apply accordingly.

2. (1) The board of trade have power by license to authorize, either generally or in any particular case, the importation of any of the goods, or any class or description of the goods, prohibited to be imported by virtue of this act.

(2) A license granted under this section shall not be transferable.

(3) For the purpose of advising them with respect to the granting of licenses, the board shall constitute a committee consisting of five persons concerned in the trades in which goods of the class prohibited to be imported by this act are used, three persons concerned in the manufacture of such goods, and three other persons not directly concerned as aforesaid.

Such one of the three last-mentioned persons as the board shall appoint shall be chairman of the committee.

(4) If on an application for a license under this section the committee are satisfied that the goods to which this application relates are goods wholly produced or manufactured in some part of His Majesty's dominions, a license shall be granted in accordance with the application.

(5) An applicant for a license shall be entitled to object to any member or members of such committee dealing with his application on the ground that he is prejudiced, owing to the fact that such member or members is or are trade competitors, and if such objection is sustained by the committee the member or members so objected to shall withdraw from further consideration of the case and shall not have access to any information or documents concerning it.

(6) For the purpose of advising them with respect to the efficient and economical development of the dye-making industry, the board shall constitute a committee of persons concerned in the trades of dye maker or dye user and of such other persons not directly concerned in such trades as the board may determine.

(7) For the purpose of providing for the expenses incurred by the board in carrying this act into execution the board may charge in respect of a license a fee not exceeding £5.

3. Subject to compliance with such conditions as to security for the reexportation of the goods as the commissioners of customs and excise may impose, this act shall not apply to goods imported for the exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment.

4. Anything authorized under this act to be done by the board of trade may be done by the president or a secretary or assistant secretary of the board or by any person authorized in that behalf by the president of the board.

5. (1) The provisions of this act shall continue in force for a period of 10 years from the commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) This act may be cited as the dyestuffs (import regulation) act, 1920.

(3) This act shall come into operation on the 15th day of January, 1921.

An examination of the text of the British act discloses that the prohibition of imports is restricted to "synthetic organic dyestuffs, colors, and coloring matters, and all organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs." In other words, the prohibition of imports does not extend to any chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, or other materials of synthetic or organic derivation from coal tar or other origin, but applies only to dyestuffs, colors, and coloring matters of synthetic organic derivation.

The British act is distinctively and exclusively a prohibition on the importation of coal-tar dyestuffs. The prohibition, however, is subject to the power vested in the board of trade to license importation, but the board is required to license the importation of any article that is produced in the British dominions, and has discretion to grant licenses for the importation of dyes from other countries. Moreover, this discretion is not controlled by any statutory prescriptions. The board of trade has plenary and unqualified discretion in such matters. There is an advisory committee to consult with the board with relation to the issuance of licenses and the act requires that this committee shall consist of persons who are concerned in the trade of the dye maker and dye user and of other persons who are not concerned in such trades. But the powers of this committee are entirely advisory. The board is authorized to charge a fee not exceeding £5 for licenses to import dyes. Moreover, any applicant for a license may object to any member or members of the committee dealing with his application if such member or members is or are trade competitors, and if the objection is sustained by the committee such members must withdraw from consideration of the application and shall not have access to any information or documents concerning it.

The matter of licenses is not controlled by any inside ring in the trade, and no member of the committee is permitted to deal with his competitor's application. Moreover, the board of trade has power to permit the importation of dyestuffs without limit as to quantity or as to kinds, which thus permits the providing of adequate stocks of dyes to supply the current demands of the trade. And this is the way the law is administered for the benefit of the British textile trade, although London is only a day from the German dye markets in Hamburg and Frankfurt. But in the United States we are so dumb in yielding to the importunities of propagandists that we have a dye embargo here which leaves the Government no discretion to permit the importation of stocks of dyes to be held to supply the current demands of trade, although it actually takes weeks, if not months, to get dyes from Germany or Switzerland on small orders, and in the meantime valuable business is lost and the mills are put to the exasperation of delays and of dealing with persons who act arbitrarily, and seem to be more concerned with holding up the course of trade than with facilitating the commerce of the country.

There were peculiar reasons which impelled the British Parliament to pass the act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs on the 23d of December, 1920; reasons which I would like to further observe have no application to conditions in this country. The British Government is in the dye-making business. When the British Dyestuff Corporation (Ltd.) was formed in March, 1915, the British Government subscribed £1,700,000 of the share capital. To promote the flotation of this company the British Government undertook to advance £1 for every pound of share capital subscribed by the public up to £1,000,000, and thereafter a further £1 for every £4 of additional share capital subscribed up to a maximum of £500,000. The amount actually invested by the Government, as indicated above, is £1,700,000, which amounted to three-fifths of the entire capital of the company, thus giving the British Government the dominating investment in the business.

The result of these transactions was that the British Dyes (Ltd.) and Levinstein's (Ltd.) occupied practically the entire British dye field. Levinstein (Ltd.) afterwards sold the recipe for making synthetic indigo to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for $1,250,000. Plans were later perfected for the amalgamation of British Dyes (Ltd.) and Levinstein (Ltd.) into a new corporation denominated British Dyestuffs Corporation. This scheme was the direct promotion of the British Board of Trade. The plan called for great augmentation in the capital and the floating of the necessary securities in the public investment market. The prospectus issued by the board of trade guaranteed to purchasers of the new shares a 10-year embargo against the import of foreign dyes. Public subscriptions of the new securities amounted to $25,000,000. The amalgamation of the British Dyes (Ltd.) and Levinstein (Ltd.) into the new British Dyestuffs Corporation was actually effected in July, 1919.

Before this plan was effected the president of the board of trade stated in the House of Commons on the 15th of May, 1918, that—

> In order to safeguard this particular industry, * * * the importation of all dyestuffs shall be controlled by a system of licenses for a period of not less than 10 years after the war.

Accordingly the bill for the act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs was brought into Parliament by the board of trade with the support of the Government. The bill provoked opposition, but the Government was constrained to pass the same because of the pledges which had been made to subscribers of the shares of the British Dyestuffs Corporation that an embargo would be granted.

Lord Moulton, in the debate on the passage of this bill in the House of Lords on December 21, 1920, said:

> Remember that you can not shut your eyes to the fact that irregular or not, the Government pledged this protection to the industry and

allowed millions to be subscribed on the face of that pledge. It was put in the prospectus with the direct consent and approbation of the Government itself. You can not shut your eyes to this, that if you are going to say that the Government is not bound under the circumstances to give it that protection, you have given a blow to the trust of the English people in the good faith, not only of the Government but of the nation, from which they will never recover.

When the bill was in the House of Commons on the 15th of November, 1920, Mr. David Lloyd-George, Prime Minister, regarded the pledges in the prospectus of the British Dyestuffs Corporation as a Government obligation and explained the position of the Government thus:

As to the second part, the Government is prepared to give an undertaking that the first measure to be dealt with in the coming session will include the Government's proposal for carrying out their pledges in this matter, and their obligations as contained in the prospectus of the British Dyestuffs Corporation.

And on December 17, two days later, Sir R. Horne, then president of the board of trade, made the following statement in the House of Commons:

We are now in the year 1920, and I submit with complete confidence to the House that when there was issued, with the acquiescence, knowledge, and consent of the Government, a prospectus which asks for money from the public with no suggestion of limitation of profit, it would be nothing short of a gross breach of faith if to-day you sought to impose such a restriction. Further, all public confidence in respect of companies formed for the assistance of our country would be destroyed if we once began to deal in that way with what after all are matters of public faith. It is further true that more money will be required in the future for the support of this dye industry and your chances of getting any from the public, which you have once cheated and deceived, will be very slight indeed.

Objections were urged against the bill that no limitation of profits was prescribed and that no provision was made that any of the funds of the corporation be employed for research. But the Government regarded these points and the amendments offered to make provision for them as material variations from the prospectus given to the public, and the amendments were not accepted. The controlling reason ascribed for the enactment of the act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs was the redemption of the promises of the Government to the persons who had subscribed part of the share capital to supplement the already heavy investments of the Government in the dye industry. But during the debate a great many points were made against the policy of the measure which were not controverted by the majority, which, as indicated above, put the whole burden of their action upon the public pledges that had been given. It was urged against the bill that a licensing system can not prevent unfairness, breeds corruption, and creates bureaucrats whose vanity and inexperience are easily preyed upon by interested parties.

I pause to observe that this was a point well taken. The vanity and inexperience, not to say the arrogance and ignorance, that we encounter in the bureaucracy that infests the executive offices in this city is intolerable, and the humiliation to which men of enterprise and affairs are subjected by being compelled to submit questions affecting the conduct of their private affairs to vain, inexperienced, and often ignorant and arrogant bureaucrats is a condition which calls for remedy and relief. We ought to go over the statutes creating these bureaus with a blue pencil and excise from the law of the land every provision that savors of bureaucracy or authorizes, directly or by inference, bureaucratic control of the affairs of the people. It was objected in the House of Commons that the dye control act would jeopardize the foreign textile trade of Great Britain, which is regarded as the backbone of British foreign trade, and that the bill would put the British textile trades at a disadvantage when competing in foreign markets with countries which have unrestricted access to the German colors. It was shown that the large majority of textile manufacturers were opposed to the bill, and furthermore it was shown that the German dye industry was not built up by protection and subsidies but by patient application and diligent research, and that a self-sustaining and permanent dye industry could not be built up in Great Britain by any other means.

Bureaucracy can not be cured of its inevitable evils by merely changing the personnel of the bureaucrats. And it, moreover, can not be cured by the reform or good intentions of the bureaucrats. The thing is inherently wrong and is not susceptible of radical improvement. Bureaucratic control of business is especially reprehensible. No man is qualified to have the management of any business unless he assumes responsibility for the revenues of the business. He must know that he has to earn before he can spend or rather that every dollar laid out in expenditures must be so laid out that it will return with a profit in the revenues of the business. The bureaucrats who run government enterprises have no such responsibility. They spend money freely enough, but have no responsibility for raising money, and the inevitable result is deficits and bankruptcy. We have had ample demonstration of this fact in the Government administration of the railroads and in the Government building and operation of ships. The whole thing is a colossal blunder and a failure which ought to have been foreseen and forestalled.

The embarkation of the British Government into a monopolistic enterprise for the making of dyes in England has worked the inevitable results of bureaucracy.

The British Dyestuffs Corporation for the fiscal year ending October 1 last had a deficit of £1,066,660. Dr. Herbert Levinstein has resigned as a member of the board of directors of the corporation. Doctor Levinstein is one of the most experienced men in England in the dyestuff manufacture, and his resignation is due to the fact that he realizes the hopelessness of bureaucratic control and is unwilling to assume further responsibility for the blunders and mistakes of the political control that is exercised over the affairs of the corporation. When the question was recently asked in the House of Commons as to whether the Government members on the board of the company were equipped with expert knowledge and practical experience the president of the board of trade replied that the Government representatives had much experience in the direction of large commercial and industrial undertakings.

I do not regard detailed technical knowledge—

Said he—

as necessary in the case of government directors.

I presume that the only qualification for Government or political directors in business is that the persons shall have had such connection with financial affairs as to be able to quickly expend vast sums of money. This, I must say in all candor, seems to have been the principal qualification of the men who have had the management of the corporations which Congress has authorized and supplied with Government funds almost without limit. They have spent and spent and spent without care or foreknowledge as to whether the money they were laying out so lavishly would possibly come back in the returns or revenues of the business. They come to Congress with huge deficits and we vote great supply bills to take care of the blundering course of these bureaucrats. And this system will continue as long as we permit Government moneys to be used in the field which properly belongs to private enterprise and industry.

But to recur to the subject of the consequences of bureaucratic control of dye production and importation of dyestuffs in England. A dispatch from London, dated May 26, ultimo, to the Daily News Record, of New York, reports the chairman of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association as having said at a general meeting of the corporation at Manchester that many orders for dyed yarns and cloth and printed calicoes are finding their way into the hands of continental dyers and calico printers, with a loss to thousands of British workers, as practically all these goods are subsequently shipped direct from continental ports to India and other markets. This situation has been acute for months, and is reflected in articles which appeared in the Manchester Daily Dispatch on February 17 and 18, last, which I ask may be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[Reprint from the Manchester Daily Dispatch, February 17, 1922.]

WHAT THE EMBARGO SYSTEM IS DOING FOR THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY—BLOW TO OUR DYEING—LANCASHIRE TRADE IN HANDS OF DUTCH AND GERMANS.

"The British dyeing industry is being killed as the result of the limitation and delays caused by the licensing committee. Foreign manufacturers, who suffer no restrictions as to the dyes they shall use, are capturing all our export trade.

"The British dyer is compelled to use British dyes, no matter how inferior may be their quality and how useless for his purposes. The trouble is that the work of the licensing committee is drifting into the hands of officials who have no knowledge of the trade beyond what they learned under war conditions."

In these terms a leading member of the Lancashire dyeing trade described to a Daily Dispatch representative the grave position with which the industry is faced.

The most serious feature is the fact that the dyeing industry is moving to the Continent. The following is the course of this latest development:

1. German establishments are now engaged, almost exclusively in some cases, in printing and dyeing Lancashire piece goods.

2. English goods are going to Holland to be finished and packed at a little more than half the British charges.

The last-named development takes effect in the following way:

Material dyed and printed in Holland.
Folding and packing done in Holland.
Bales and cases made by Dutch workmen.
Transport carried out by Dutch workers.
Finished product shipped to the Far East in Dutch vessels.

"Many of the firms whose businesses are being strangled by the obstructionist methods of the committee," said our informant, "have invested large sums in the British dyestuffs industry and therefore would be glad to employ the home product if it could be made to give satisfaction. But there is no doubt that in the vast majority of cases the British dye is not comparable in price, strength, and quality to the German article, and dyers absolutely decline to use it.

REAMS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

"Firms all over the country are striving to recapture their export trade from foreign competitors. The latter, with full access to German dyes, can make prompt delivery of fully satisfactory material at half the price the home manufacturer can quote.

"If the British maker is lucky enough to obtain a contract he has to set about the protracted business of securing a license to import German dyes. This may generally be calculated to occupy three or four months.

"The committee is perfectly willing to go on writing letters as long as the applicant will write to them. Very often he gets wearied, and has to manage with a British dye which is not only costly but quite unsuited to his purposes, in which case British reputation suffers and subsequently orders go to the foreigner.

"The licensing committee can only reiterate in answer to every appeal that it regrets it is unable to grant the license to import German dyes because it understands there is a suitable British product available. The statement is made in letters written month after month to firms who, after years of experience, know that only German dyes will meet their requirements, and who demonstrate to the committee the utter uselessness of the British dyes.

"There is an establishment in Germany at the present moment that is exclusively engaged in printing and dyeing Lancashire cotton goods.

"Shippers are sending thousands of yards of material to be similarly treated in Holland, for the Dutch dyer's charge, including transport, is little more than half what the British dyer can afford to quote.

"Our shipping, carpentry, transport, and dyeing trades all have vast numbers of unemployed for whom work could be found if the irritating restrictions of the dyestuffs act were removed.

"We could bring about a trade revival with a speed that most people would think incredible if we were given freedom of action. If the régime of the licensing committee is not terminated one can only see extinction ahead."

Our informant produced numerous files of correspondence in relation to applications for import licenses. A firm of ink, stain, and polish manufacturers withdrew their application after debating the question with the committee for seven months last year. The firm stated that only a particular German dye would suit their needs, as perfect solubility was required. The committee, in several letters, referred them to a British product which they understood to be suitable, though the firm repeatedly pointed out that they had been acquainted with the dye indicated for years and that they were unable to use it on account of its insolubility.

A Lancashire dyer, who after a long period of business depression obtained a contract to supply many thousand yards of a dyed drill per week, is unable to deliver the order to specification and is threatened with penalties for breach of contract in consequence of an import license being denied him. The contract was obtained in the face of heavy competition from Belgium and Holland.

OFFICIAL FATUITY.

The first application was made months ago, and the committee referred him to a British dye. A sample was tested by an expert, who found it was not a match in shade, strength, or properties. It was a mixture of at least three colors, whereas a uniform dye, consisting of only one ingredient, was required. After all sorts of objections a license for 120 pounds, a week's supply, was granted three months later.

As continuity of supply was the dyer's first requirement, he wrote to the licensing committee pointing out that the case had been debated over a period of more than three months and presumably was settled. Quite recently the committee replied that they were unable to grant further licenses for this color, as the British dye makers had brought out a matching shade. This is the same as the one which was proved at the outset to be useless.

The dyer has the gray yarn in his store, his men are walking the streets of a Lancashire town, and his looms are idle.

"We want to support the British dye industry wherever possible," said our informant, "but where it is proved that British dye is hopelessly outclassed, ought we to be compelled to use it to the ruin of our own trade and the injury of general industry?

"If British dyestuff makers had concentrated on a few lines which they could make satisfactorily instead of trying to compete with all the German range, the industry might have been developed successfully. Instead of that they have tried to compete with the most highly capitalized and highly organized industry in the world, the Interessen Gemeinschaft of Germany, and have made a mess of almost everything.

"To make dyes you have got to make a multitude of other things, and it is on the completeness of your arrangements for the disposal of your by-products that the price at which you can sell depends. One department of the German combination is said to obtain such a price for its by-products that it could afford to give its dyes away. Another has discovered a way for making photographer's 'hypo' from the effluent of sulphur dye for cotton blacks, and this, of course, has a material effect on the price at which the dye can be marketed." (Daily Dispatch.)

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[Reprint from the Manchester Daily Dispatch, February 18, 1922.]

WHAT THE EMBARGO SYSTEM IS DOING FOR THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY—CUT THE DYES CORDON—TRADE BABY THAT IS KILLING PARENT INDUSTRY—REPEAL HINT—GERMANY'S BRIBE TO BEST BRITISH WORKERS.

Business men throughout the country welcomed the Daily Dispatch's article yesterday, exposing the injury inflicted on the country's trade by the dilatory methods of the dyestuffs licensing committee.

With one accord Lancashire dyers and members of the country's textile trade express approval of the article. "We have needed someone to voice our case for a long time," said a leading figure in Lancashire industry to the Daily Dispatch yesterday.

"You have revealed all the anomalies and official stupidities which have been strangling trade ever since the dyestuffs act came into operation. Your wording was not a bit too strong, and business men in London and the far north have been in communication with me to-day and have said how cordially they support your attitude."

The information comes from an official source that the dyestuffs act will not exist much longer, but no one cares to state exactly when a period will be put to its operation.

It is interesting to note that the licensing committee, which sat in Manchester yesterday, granted a license to a Lancashire manufacturer who had suffered inconvenience and loss for a long time through the withholding of permission to import German dyes. This is the manufacturer who, as we stated yesterday, was under contract to supply 25,000 yards of material a week, whose men have been idle and he himself threatened with heavy penalties for breach of undertaking.

GOODS REJECTED.

The manufacturer was assured by the committee yesterday that there would be no further difficulty placed in the way of his obtaining supplies. His need is so urgent that he immediately cabled to Germany for supplies to be dispatched by passenger train.

In the meantime he has had thousands of yards of a material dyed with the substitute British product thrown back on his hands, the inferior finish making it useless to the prospective purchaser.

A peril perhaps even greater from its disastrous potentialities than the present migration of our trade to the Continent is the inducement which foreign nations are holding out to our expert workmen to go abroad and teach them the business. Holland, Germany, Belgium, South America, and even Japan, are learning how to make those goods on the supply of which this country, and Lancashire in particular, formerly thrived.

Germany knows how to make dyes, but admits that her workmen can not be compared to the expert Lancashire operatives in the application of them. Other competing countries suffer similarly.

But they are commercially shrewd, and while their dyeing works and kindred establishments are working at full capacity, supply the orders which the shilly-shallying methods and short-sightedness of the licensing committee are losing to British trade, they are tempting the unemployed but clever British workmen to make them expert, too. The menace to the future of British commerce needs no further demonstration.

FREEDOM FIRST.

"The Government are trying to bolster up a concern with a capital of over nine millions, and they are hampering British industry generally to the tune of hundreds of millions a year," said a prominent Lancashire business man yesterday.

"Our extremity is so great that we feel if the Government insist on this policy (continuing the safeguarding of industries and dyestuffs acts) it would pay the Lancashire and Yorkshire textile manufacturers collectively to guarantee the dividend on the capital of the British dye industry in order to be assured of freedom to buy supplies where they like. The tax per hundred thousand yards of cloth would be infinitesimal, and in any case manufacturers would be willing to incur considerable liability in order to be released from the licensing committee's stranglehold.

"It is fatuous to declare that the dyestuffs is a key industry at all unless you can imagine Britain again being reduced to the state of isolation in which she found herself during the war.

"Yet it is a fact that if the whole of the dyestuffs plant available were turned onto the manufacturer of T. N. T. it could only make a very low percentage—a single-figure one—of the nation's requirements, based on the quantities in the Great War.

"Business men are compelled to put to themselves the question: 'Is the country's whole commercial prestige to be shattered in order to provide for a problematical contingency, and one not likely to occur in our lifetime?'

"It would be less costly to pay a subsidy to maintain the plant even for these problematical war purposes. We want to see the British dye industry prosperous, but we will not allow the whole fabric of our trade to be destroyed on account of it. If it is an advantage for the country to be in a state of preparedness for war, the burden of maintenance should be borne by the whole community and not by struggling trade."

LURE TO WORKERS.

Mr. J. Hinchley, the secretary of the Foremen's Guild of the Dyeing and Calico Printing Trade, outlines the tempting inducements which are being held out by foreign manufacturers to British workmen:

"Every worker in the cotton trade should seriously consider yesterday's article in the Daily Dispatch," he says.

"We are all concerned in the future of trade, and to-day I think we are losing, through the folly of the act, our foreign business. We have 2,000 foremen in our guild, and they embrace some of the cleverest men in the trade, men who are skilled in calico printing and dyeing. The foreigner knows this and also knows how we are fixed for our dye supplies.

"So huge offers are made to our men to go out. Some foremen have gone, and others are considering proposals that have been made to them. It is a great temptation to young fellows who have seen some of the world to go abroad where they are free from the harassing conditions we have to stand here.

"To-day manufacturers and dyers and printers are working to perhaps not more than 50 to 60 per cent of the normal, and I fancy the Germans are quietly chuckling over our difficulties. We can not get dyes to match, the quantity of cloth rejected grows, and the operatives are at their wits' end to deal with the problem. The German price is about one-third of ours, and the dyes give a better result.

"So acute is the position that one firm of which I know has sent 20,000 'lumps' to Germany to be dyed during the last few months.

"Belgium has got her famous copper rolls, buried during the war, into operation again, and her factories are working about 10 hours per day. A firm in Brussels is asking for a good English foreman to take charge and teach them a little."

Mr. Hinchley added that a Japanese firm had offered a fabulous figure for a foreman, and Indian firms were also prepared to pay heavily.

Mr. KING. It was inevitable that the question of the repeal of the act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs should be brought up in Parliament, nothwithstanding that the act is a policy of the present Government and there are political impediments to its repeal. On March 15 last in the House of Commons Mr. Remer, of Macclesfield, asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the dyestuffs embargo act. In support of his proposal he

said, as reported in the issue of the Manchester Guardian of March 16—may this be inserted without reading?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

It may be that some honorable members who cheer think that I have changed my opinion. [Opposition cheers.] I am still in favor of protection of efficient industries, but I will not allow this act to be foisted upon me as an example of protectionist legislation. [Opposition cheers.] I am not in favor of any form of protection which has for its object mere profiteering purposes, but only for the purpose of preventing efficient industries from being driven abroad to foreign countries. This act is mere prohibition. Importation being by license, it does not provide real protection. I submit that the dyes industry, which was introduced into this country during the war, has by this act been proved beyond any manner of doubt to be a thoroughly inefficient industry.

British Dyes (Ltd.) have charged monstrous prices for very inefficient material [opposition cheers], and in spite of that fact have been unable to make any profits. [Opposition cheers.] Some years ago an act of Parliament was passed, known as the patents act, introduced by the present Prime Minister, then president of the board of trade, and one of the industries which was established in this country as the result of that act was a factory to make what is known as synthetic indigo. That factory is now owned by British Dyes (Ltd.). They charge 2s. per pound for this synthetic indigo, whereas the same material can be purchased from abroad at 8d. per pound. If protection be necessary for the dye industry, why is it not also necessary for the materials which are made from dyes, such as dyed yarn and dyed silk? [Opposition cheers and laughter.]

I will read a letter which I have received this morning and which shows conclusively, I think, the issue upon which I am asking leave to introduce this bill. A well-known firm in Manchester—I am prepared to give the name if I am asked to do so—applied to the dyes advisory committee early in February for a permit to buy 1 ton of lythol red B. M. powder from Germany at 9s. per pound. This was refused, and they were told to use an English substitute, the monolite red, at 16s. per pound. This made a difference on the actual cost of the manufacture, which was known as lake color, of £798. One ton of dyes makes 9½ tons of dry lake color, and the difference at £84 per ton is £798.

The letter goes on to say:

"What those people do not realize and refuse to see is that the consequences were (1) our customer bought abroad and we lost the business altogether; (2) our work people would have had a full three weeks work, and we have been on short time since October; (3) to people like ourselves aniline dyes of the high class are our raw material as much as coal; and (4) they have absolutely killed our foreign business which took 40 years to establish." [Opposition cheers.]

Yet in spite of that fact the goods which they are manufacturing are allowed to come in free and there is no protection whatsoever. There is a still more important reason why I am asking to introduce this bill. The administration of the act has been deplorably bad. [Opposition cheers.] Licenses have not been given to substantial people in the trade, but to men of straw, who have made enormous profits by illicit importation. I say, further, that the administration of the act gives an unfair advantage to trade competitors who are on the licensing committee and who get information as to their competitors' business. I say that the act has given no protection at all to the consumers of dyes. It has produced dear dyes and bad dyes. [Opposition cheers.]

Furthermore, I say that British Dyes (Ltd.) has been very badly managed. The people who have been put on the directorate by the Government have been the wrong people. Whatever other methods may be adopted to protect the dye industry, this is the wrong method. Therefore, for these reasons, I ask leave to introduce this bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. Remer is one of the members of the House of Commons who voted for the passage of the dye embargo act in December, 1920. His position now indicates that he has changed his mind on the question of the feasibility and policy of an embargo against the importation of dyes. It must be remembered that the dye embargo act is a policy of the Government or the present parliamentary majority. But in the division on the bill, to repeal the dye embargo act, many coalition Liberals who nominally support the present Government voted for the bill, or rather, to be more precise, voted to permit the introduction of the bill to repeal the dye embargo act, which is the form the question took in the House of Commons. A number of ministers, including Mr. Short, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Munro, and Sir William Sutherland, decided not to vote at all, and, as reported in the British press, "sat out the division on the treasury bench." The fair inference is that these ministers were really in favor of the repeal of the embargo act, but because of the commitments of the Government they were not at liberty to vote in favor of the repeal bill.

The division showed 115 votes for the repeal bill and 197 against leave for its introduction. This vote demonstrates that there is a strong and militant minority definitely determined to repeal the dye embargo act. It is also certain that the real majority opinion in the House of Commons is against the continuation of the embargo and that its repeal is inevitable. The embargo has caused the sending of great quantities of British textiles to be dyed and finished in Holland, with consequent tendency toward stagnation in both the British textile and dye industries. The reaction is distinctly against the embargo. The embargo, moreover, has proven to be ineffective, as far as assuring profits on the share capital of the British Dyestuffs Corporation. I have already stated that the British Dyestuffs Corporation made a large deficit last year, and consequently no dividends were paid or are being paid to the shareholders of the corporation. The embargo has proven to be detrimental to both the tetxile and dye trade, and as it is now being realized that it is both futile and fatuous as a means of producing or protecting the profits of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, the proponents of the embargo will themselves be constrained to abandon the same and it is certain that the Government itself will take measures for its repeal within the near future.

REPARATION DYES FREE.

It is claimed by the proponents of the dye embargo in this country that France has an embargo and that therefore the United States should have an embargo. In any consideration of the situation in France we must understand that the French are supersensitive on the question of national defense as against Germany and it is only fair to say that if there is a nation anywhere which will be impelled by a defense policy to foster the dye industry for the purpose of national defense that nation will be France. But the outstanding fact is that the French embargo is primarily an economic policy and is not dictated out of any consideration of national defense.

The French Government has embargoed many other German products besides dyes. Moreover, the French embargo on dyes, chemicals, and drugs applies only to Germany, and great quantities of these materials are imported from Switzerland free of any embargo restrictions and subject only to the regular imposts. It must also be borne in mind that France is receiving her regular quota of reparation dyes, which amounts to 15 per cent of the amount delivered currently to the Reparations Commission. These dyes are admitted into France free of duty. No licenses are required for the import of dyes from Switzerland, and the Swiss are situated very favorably for delivery of dyes to France. There are also sentimental reasons which cause the French to prefer to buy from the Swiss than from the German. In the calendar year 1914 only one-fifth of the dyes imported into France came from Germany and about 78 per cent, or nearly four-fifths, of the French imports of dyes came from Switzerland. The French dye makers produce three-fourths of the domestic requirements. The fact is that France is receiving to-day from the Reparations Commission more German dyes—and these are admitted free of duty—than France received from Germany before the war. This means that France is patronizing the German dye industry to a greater extent than before the war, and that the French policy is wholly one of economics and has no relation to chemical warfare or military defense. France, in other words, is getting all the German dyes she wants or can use from the Reparations Commission, and for these dye imports Germany is given credit against reparations due France, and France procures the dyes on account of the German reparations and indemnities and does not have to pay out current funds for the same. These German imports are really a source of revenue to the Government. The French policy in regard to German dyes has no relation to the military defense of France, and is, of course, in no wise a precedent of persuasive value in connection with the action we should take upon the pending bill. The latest information is that the French have made a deal with the German dye interests whereby the Germans furnish the formulæ and chemists for the French dye plants, and the French divide profits with the Germans as to dyes made under the agreement.

Dye propagandists in this country in their zeal to impress us with the desirability of an embargo tell us that Italy has an embargo. It is true that the Italian Government on February 3, 1921, a little more than a year ago, promulgated an act prohibiting the importation of coal-tar dyes and intermediates. The language of the Italian act is:

Until otherwise provided the importation of organic synthetic dyestuffs and of organic intermediate products for the manufacture thereof are prohibited.

The embargo became effective on June 23, 1921. The minister of finance has the power to issue permits for the import of dyestuffs and intermediates.

The act has been in force just a year, and there doubtless have been relatively large imports of foreign dyes under the license of the minister of finance. Italy has neither coal nor the other primary chemicals required for the making of synthetic dyes. The total Italian production of coal-tar dyes for 1918 was 2,000 tons. These consisted almost wholly of sulphur dyes, which are the easiest dyes to manufacture. Sulphur black, for example, is not produced from coal-tar intermediates, but is derived from the chemical treatment of sawdust. Imports of coal-tar dyes in Italy in 1918 were 1,500 tons. At the present time Italy imports about one-half of her dye requirement from foreign countries. The Italian share of the reparation dyes is about equal to the Italian requirements for imported dyes. It is not believed that it will be possible for Italy to establish a synthetic dye industry, and it is certain that the so-called "embargo law" will not be effective for this purpose. As it is to-day, Italy is receiving her necessary quota of foreign dyes from reparation sources, and when deliveries of reparation dyes by the German factories terminate on January 1, 1925, the Italians will have to repeal the embargo or license the importation of the synthetic dyes that are required in that country.

The American attaché in Rome in a letter dated November 12, 1919, said:

Some mushroom dye plants sprang up in Italy during the war, but Italian dyes are makeshifts at the best. They lack the raw material here for the fabrication of aniline dyes even if they possessed the proper scientific technique. Caustic soda must be purchased heavily from abroad.

The Department of Commerce, in a memorandum referring to the Italian dye industry, says:

The Italian artificial-dye industry has made little progress, and even if it is afforded a strong measure of tariff protection there is little reason to expect rapid development in this line. Italy will continue to derive the bulk of its supplies from abroad, as before the war.

The Italian consumption of dyes is so small as compared to the consumption in the United States, and the conditions and facilities for production are so different as between the two countries, that there is no basis for comparison, and no conclusions or inferences can be made from the condition and prospects of the synthetic-dye industry in Italy or from the policy of the Italian Government with respect thereto which have any validity or application to the policy which should be pursued in the United States or to the provisions of the pending bill.

Dye-embargo propagandists have been flippant enough to assert that Japan has an embargo against the importation of foreign dyes. There is no truth in this statement. Japan has no embargo against the importation of foreign dyes. Synthetic dyes are freely imported into Japan, subject only to the payment of the duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. There are no specific duties imposed upon the importation of dyes by Japanese law.

Japan had a dye embargo, but this was an embargo against the export of dyes from Japan, and the embargo was against the export of either domestic or imported dyes; so that Japanese embargo, the only one ever enforced in Japan, was, as it affected foreign dyes, an embargo against the reexport of such dyes. This was a temporary war measure and has since then been abandoned.

In March, 1915, a commission of the Japanese Government, after a study of the dye industry, present and prospective, of Japan, made an official report recommending that the industry be subsidized. This subsidy was to take the form of Treasury loans at no interest, transport of materials at a discount, and a bounty on production. A bill was drawn accordingly and enacted by the Japanese Diet. Bounties are granted for a term of 10 years to any company producing synthetic dyes the capital to which is subscribed by Japanese subjects.

The bounty amounts to a guaranty of 8 per cent profits per annum on the capital investment in the business. The bounty is available for 10 years from the date the company begins business, and there is otherwise no limit on the operation of the law; that is, new companies may enjoy the bounty without regard to the date of organization.

Under these arrangements there has been a great expansion in the Japanese dye industry. In 1920 there were 97 dye plants in Japan, and this number represents quite a reduction in the number of former independent concerns brought about by amalgamation and concentration in the industry.

In 1918 the exports of American dyes to Japan exceeded the pre-war German export of dyes to Japan. In this year Japanese imports of American aniline dyes were 1,392,384 kin, as against importations from Germany of 349,603 kin and from Switzerland of 125,309 kin. Imports from all other countries amounted to about 50,000 kin. A Japanese kin is the equivalent of 1⅓ pounds.

There has been a great slump in the textile trade in Japan and China. The depression was already severe at the beginning of 1920, and this condition, as was inevitable, has reflected itself in a great diminution in the demand for dyes by the Japanese and the Chinese markets. Market conditions, moreover, have been aggravated by the fact that the Japanese and Chinese dye markets are practically the only large open dye markets in the world, open in the sense that they are free from the restrictions of embargo legislation. The embargoes in England, in France, in Italy, in the United States have had the direct effect of forcing great volumes of foreign dyes into the Japanese market at the very time of depression in the textile trade and in commerce generally in that country. American indigo, for example, has gone to Japan to compete with indigo from Germany, England, and France. For the first 10 months of 1921, which are the latest figures available, imports of German indigo amounted to a little over half of the total indigo imports. The condition in the Japanese dye market is reflected by a statement appearing in the commercial supplement of the Japanese Weekly Chronicle of March 16, 1922:

The dye market in Japan, as noted, has been severely hit by the congested cargoes imported from Germany, America, Switzerland, and France which are sold at a very low figure owing to the keen competition. Accordingly the dealers are now avoiding heavy stocks and confining their transactions to acting as brokers between the direct importers and the actual consumers. The buyers, moreover, are only buying for the actual demands, and the terms of settlement, which used to be 60 days' sight, is now extended to 90 days' sight.

The competitive sale of artificial indigo imported from Germany, Switzerland, America, and France has not been so keen, owing to the low price of German indigo, which was bought up at the end of last year, and the shortage of the artificial indigo in the market. Since then importing from these countries has been increasing and at the end of February it reached such amounts, in addition to the present stocks, as 400 casks of the Swiss, 260 casks of the French, and the American must have reached about 400 casks. The German indigo is again finding a difficulty in effecting sales on the market. In spite of its being now the season for demand of this material in Japan, the market is forced to quote at such low figures as 380 yen for the American and 395 yen for the Swiss, a decline of 50 yen per cask, approximately. Keen competition in this market is naturally expected.

I desire again to say that the conditions in the Japanese and oriental dye markets, particularly as affecting American exports to those markets, are aggravated by embargoes in England, France, and Italy, and the embargo legislation in our own country. A fair consideration of this situation will preclude any continuation of this policy.

We are, of course, primarily concerned with the welfare of our own country, of the dye industry, and of our other industries, and if we must differentiate between them we should differentiate in the order of their economic importance.

In 1920 the production of American dyestuffs reached the high-water mark of 88,000,000 pounds. In 1921 the American dyestuffs sold in the home market, for home consumption, amounted to 45,000,000 pounds. It is an obvious fact that from a poundage standpoint at least the capacity of American dye plants is now double the dye-consuming capacity of the American textile industry. One-half of the poundage of dyes consumed in this country, and in fact in the world, is made up of sulphur black, direct black, or indigo dyes. Our dye plants have specialized in quantity production, particularly of the dyes mentioned and of other dyes of which there is a large quantity consumption.

In the production of sulphur black, direct black, and indigo not only is the capacity of American dye plants equal to double the requirements for domestic consumption but our capacity for the production of these primary dyes is adequate to supply the consumption of the whole world. If our dye industry is to continue in its present proportions, it is inexorable that foreign markets be found for American dyes. If every country in the world, following our example, heeds the cry of its patriotic profiteers and gas-defense fanatics and embargoes dyes, what becomes of the foreign market for American dyes? We are in no position to provoke retaliation or even emulation in dealing with embargo legislation.

Important as the dye industry is, the textile industry of America is many times more important. The value of our dye production for 1917 was $67,000,000 and our average production for the two years of 1920 and 1921 is likewise $67,000,000. Against this the products of the American textile industry in textile and fabric materials for the year 1919 was $5,482,000,000. The value of our normal production of dyes is only 1¼ per cent of the value of our annual production of textiles and fabric materials. In other words, the annual products of our textile industry have about eighty-two times the value of the annual product of our dye industry. Our textile trades demand relief from the exactions, interferences, and general nuisance of bureaucratic embargo arrangements, and the dye trade itself demands relief from the bureaucratic and arbitrary and illegal interference with the trade upon the part of such organizations of the so-called Textile Alliance, which is assuming to exercise the prerogative of the Government without warrant of law and in illegal extension of its corporate powers. The only reason there is for the consideration of this embargo legislation is that the American Dyes Institute, including the domestic dye manufacturers and many corporations engaged in producing medicinals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, and chemical products, the Chemical Foundation, and the Textile Alliance want and have entered into a conspiracy to obtain it. Our answer to their importunities should be that we will liberate the industries of

the United States—the textile trades and the dye trade—from bureaucratic direction and domination, and that we will put an end to the war legislation out of which these abnormal conditions have arisen and which these propagandists demand shall be perpetuated for their own aggrandizement and without regard to the wealth of the country or the welfare of the people. We may then expect the textile industry and the dye industry to pursue a normal course and reach an adjustment and stability which has already been too long interdicted by the continuation of the abnormal restraints and interferences of the war.

SPEECH

OF

HON. GUY U. HARDY,

OF COLORADO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 28, 1922.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the greatest business institution in all the world is the United States of America. Its one hundred and ten millions of people are its stockholders. They enjoy great liberty and freedom under its laws, and protection from the enemies of liberty within and without the borders of our land. For this we pay the bills. The bills are presented and collected in the shape of various forms of taxes.

The Congress may be said to represent the board of directors of this great business institution. The President heads the executive branch of the business.

In 1918 the people who are stockholders became dissatisfied with the management of their affairs and they changed the board of directors—electing a Republican Congress.

In 1920 the entire executive branch of the Government was changed by the election of a Republican President and another Republican Congress.

Only since March 4, 1921, has the entire management of business affairs of the country been in the hands of Republicans.

It is quite proper that the stockholders should begin to look into the conduct of their affairs under this new management. They should not expect too much in this short time, but they are entitled to know how things are running.

Representing as I do some 250,000 of these stockholders I am proud, indeed, to make some accounting to them of the trust they and the country have reposed in me and you, my fellow Members.

You can not take a run-down business enterprise anywhere which has been wrecked by wasteful and extravagant management and correct all its faults and put it back on a big-paying basis in a day or year. It requires time for a new management to correct evils, change policies, train new forces of employees and retrain old ones, eliminate wasteful practices, and reorganize the enterprise generally.

This new administration has not done everything that may have been proposed by idealists for it to do.

But it has done in one short year more than any business man would a year ago have seriously predicted it could do.

It has done more toward getting the country back on a solid business basis than any serious-minded campaign orator ever promised the people it would do.

This Republican Congress and Republican administration have—

Cut the Nation's debt $1,000,000,000 in one short year.

Cut appropriations for expenditures of the Government below what they were for the year ending June 30, 1921, by over $1,000,000,000.

Cut actual expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, more than $3,000,000,000 below what they were for year 1920.

Cut taxation for this year more than $818,000,000.

Cut the pay roll of the Government, including Army, Navy, and civilians, down from 1,186,052 persons, which it was in 1920, to about 777,000 for this fiscal year.

Adopted a budget system which has been largely responsible for great saving in expenses.

Brought the selling value of your Liberty bonds up to above par, adding about $3,000,000,000 to the value of these issues.

Given you the emergency tariff which greatly aided agriculture and stock raising and saved many from bankruptcy.

Revived the War Finance Corporation which has loaned over $350,000,000 and has proved to be of immense value to agricultural sections of the land.

Initiated and led in the great limitation of armament conference which is the greatest step yet taken toward world-wide peace, and its results will save this country of ours several billions of dollars.

Surely a wonderful record of business achievement. A record of good business management probably never equaled in any land.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE AND REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

Let us go back a little ways in looking into the affairs of this big business enterprise.

The Republican Congress that was elected in 1918 was called in special session in May, 1919, to pass the regular appropriation bills which the Senate had failed to pass in the outgoing Congress.

The eight principal appropriation bills had passed the Democratic House, but got hung up in the Senate. As passed by the Democratic House they amounted to $3,767,975,974. The new Congress took these same bills and cut them down to $2,828,283,432, saving the country the modest sum of $939,692,541 on its 1920 expenditures.

Before the Budget system was adopted the President conferred with heads of departments and sent in a book of estimates, which set forth the amounts these heads of the Government enterprises claimed was necessary for running the Government.

The estimates sent in by President Wilson for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, were scrutinized closely by Congress and the magnificent sum of $2,950,000,000 was cut out of the estimates. This means that the Congress decides what the Government can or can not spend, and the Republican Congress decided that the Government must be run on a sum $2,950,000,000 less than the President and his department heads said they needed.

So, for these three years the Republican Congress by its economical tendencies saved the country $3,890,000,000—nearly $4,000,000,000—and yet the old country wagged along pretty well under the program adopted by its economical board of directors.

Then the Budget system was adopted by Congress. It was passed first by a Republican Congress and vetoed by President Wilson. It was reenacted by the present Congress and approved by President Harding. We have been working under the Budget a little over a year. The appropriations for this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1923, were the first passed under the Budget system.

Under President Harding and Budget Director Dawes the estimates got more serious consideration than ever before in the country's history. Everybody worked together to cut down the running expenses of the Government.

The Budget estimates for this fiscal year totaled $3,919,558,429. The economical Congress cut these down $172,523,046, appropriating for this year the sum of $3,747,035,282.

This is more than a billion dollars less than it cost to run the Government only two years ago. Some saving, I would say.

Glance over this table of expenditures and note how the Republican Congress is paring down the running expenses of the Government from year to year:

Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1920	$6,454,596,649.59
Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1921	4,780,829,510.85
Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1922	4,066,316,366.74
Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1923	3,747,035,282.04

THE NATION'S DEBT.

The national debt of the country was reduced more than a billion dollars last year, which is a larger sum than the total national debt amounted to before the war.

This is a statement of the national debt:

On June 30, 1921, it was	$23,977,450,552.54
On June 30, 1922, it was	22,963,381,708.31
Reduction	1,014,062,844.23

THE GOVERNMENT PAY ROLL.

About the hardest thing to do in this world, I have observed, is to get a person off the pay roll of the Government once he or she has enjoyed the luxury of a Government salary. Everybody in the Government and many outside conspire together, it seems, to get folks on the pay roll and to keep them there. But you can not cut expenses without reducing the pay roll.

The war of course was responsible for the creation of many positions and the filling up of all departments with much help. The war was over in 1918. In 1920 the pay roll was still very large. This table shows about what it was July 31, 1920:

Civil list	691,116
Army:	
Officers	25,914
Enlisted men	268,222
Navy:	
Officers	7,860
Enlisted men	193,000
Total	1,186,052

In the interest of economy great reductions have been made in personnels of the Army, Navy, and civil lists. These reductions are brought about through the appropriation bills. The Congress sets the amount that can be paid out and the number of employees must be adjusted to fit the appropriations. Naturally everybody interested protested against the cuts.

The appropriations for the fiscal year will provide for about the following:

Civil list (about)	550,000
Army:	
Officers	12,000
Enlisted men	125,000
Navy:	
Officers	4,000
Enlisted men	86,000
Total	777,000

YOUR TAXES REDUCED.

This Congress passed laws greatly reducing your Federal taxes. The reduction this year to the taxpayers will amount to upward of $818,000,000—nearly a billion dollars again.

The greatest part of this vast saving will come to people of moderate circumstances and will be felt and appreciated in every home in the land.

The "nuisance taxes," those little items you used to have to pay on soda water, ice cream, candy, perfumery, cosmetics, tooth paste, millinery, umbrellas, parasols, stockings, shoes, wearing apparel, and a hundred other necessaries of every-day life have been abolished. You do not pay them any more. You are saved the bother, and you also save about $72,000,000.

The tax on musical instruments has been reduced. The tax on some admission fees has been abolished, and the tax on sporting goods—the tax the kiddies used to pay on footballs, baseballs, fishing tackle, and so forth—was removed, saving you and them the tidy sum of $36,000,000 a year.

The biggest saving of all comes in the tax removed from freight, express, and parcel-post bills. This amounts to about $365,000,000 a year. This tax was unquestionably paid by the ultimate consumer, and its removal certainly reduces the cost of living to the full amount. Another big item is the $91,000,000 the people paid on their passenger and Pullman fares which they do not pay any more.

Taxes on premiums for life, accident, health, fire, and other insurances amounting to $20,000,000 are removed.

Stockholders in building and loan associations have the first $300 profit each year exempt from income tax, which, of course, is chiefly of benefit to the working and salary people.

The income tax is made more favorable for folks of moderate incomes. The head of a family with an income of $5,000 a year or less gets an additional exemption of $500, and the exemption for dependents is increased from $200 to $400 for each child or dependent. This item alone saves to those of moderate incomes approximately $100,000,000 a year. Over 90 per cent of those making income-tax returns have an income of $5,000 or less, so this item in the tax-reduction program reaches many people.

Without the economies spoken of before, the cutting down of the pay rolls, the deep slashing of the appropriations bills, and the business-like administration of Government affairs, these tax reductions would have been impossible. Herein is where the stockholders are reaping the practical benefit of better business management.

UNDER THE BUDGET SYSTEM.

I want to assure you that the Congress is the economical branch of our National Government.

The departments are ambitious to serve and to build up their respective establishments. They are constantly seeking, with commendable zeal perhaps, development and new avenues for service with the necessary increases of personnel and appropriations.

The Army and Navy people oppose every suggested reduction in their establishments.

The people everywhere urge appropriations for all manner of Government enterprises and local benefits, and the home Congressman usually backs the local demand.

A large class of people—a very large class—seem to assume that if the Government does it or builds it or buys it or pays for it that it costs no man anything. They seem to think that Government money grows on bushes, to be gathered at will, or is provided by the good Lord in the shape of manna from heaven.

But it does not and it is not. Every dollar the Government spends must be collected from you and the people of the country by direct taxation.

While many departments and many people urge greater Government activities and greater appropriations, they are at the same time urging retrenchment, economy, and lower taxes.

You can not increase appropriations and reduce taxes. They go together—up or down.

So the Congress must stand between—must save the people from themselves—must use rare discrimination between demands, but must curtail expenditures if taxes are to be reduced and the public debt paid.

Along this line the Republican Congress for the last four years has directed its first attention. The Appropriations Committee is hard-boiled. It plays no favorites. It must be shown. It scrutinizes the Budget estimates closely; calls in those interested in specific appropriations and hears what they have to say; considers the needs of the department and of the country; rarely increases a Budget estimate for any enterprise, but very often reduces them.

Before the Budget system was adopted appropriations were reported out throught eight different committees in the House of Representatives. This gave many Members a chance to help frame appropriation bills. But with the adoption of the Budget system the House patriotically and unselfishly gave all power of reporting appropriation bills over to the one big Committee on Appropriations. This took from the individual members of the several appropriating committees some power and influence. It will make it harder for individual Members to get through special appropriations for local benefits. It sends all bills appropriating money to the one big committee which considers the Nation's needs for its many departments and enterprises all in a bunch—it weighs the national budget as a whole.

Handling the appropriations through the Budget system in the House has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. These disadvantages will be felt locally—by Congressmen who find it harder to get through appropriations for local benefits back home. The advantages will be felt nationally and will undoubtedly be reflected in reduced appropriations and lower taxes.

The adoption of the Budget system for which the people have been clamoring for 40 years is one of the biggest achievements of this Congress.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

I think no Congress in the history of the land ever paid so much attention to the agricultural interests of this country nor ever did so much for them as has this Congress now in session.

The emergency tariff gave protection to the farmer and stock grower and saved them from the threatening flood of imports from foreign lands. Agricultural products protected, and others along with them, have unquestionably materially responded to the effects of the tariff, and those engaged in their production have been greatly benefited. The emergency tariff gave protection to products in which Colorado growers are interested as follows: Wheat, wheat flour, corn, beans, potatoes, onions, cattle, sheep, fresh or frozen beef, mutton and pork, wool, beet sugar, butter, cheese, milk, apples, and cherries.

The War Finance Corporation was revived in the interest of the producers and dealers in agricultural products. More than $350,000,000 has been loaned to those interested in the production, sale, and exportation of these products, and the loans came at a critical time when the help saved many from financial ruin. About $11,000,000 of this fund was placed in Colorado and its beneficial effect was felt throughout the State.

The Federal reserve act was amended so as to require the appointment of a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board.

The packers' act, an act to regulate the meat-packing and allied and associated industries, was strongly indorsed and advocated by the agricultural interests. This act was passed by this Congress.

The antigambling in grain futures act was passed but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The House of Representatives has passed another act along this line in the belief that it will fare better before the courts and yet accomplish most of the desired purposes.

A cooperating marketing act was passed which gives producers of agricultural products liberal powers to organize and engage in interstate and foreign commerce. This act will encourage the development of cooperative marketing among farmers.

A bill was passed providing for a Treasury deposit of $25,000,000 with the Farm Loan Board which greatly facilitated the working of that board and provided additional working capital that is taking care of the needs of the farm banks.

A law was enacted increasing the rate of interest on farm loan bank bonds to 5½ per cent. This has made the bonds more easily salable and has not increased the cost of interest on loans to the farm borrower.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The Veterans' Bureau was created. This was a consolidation under one head of all the agencies dealing with the veterans of the Great War. Something like $425,000,000 will pass through this bureau this year for the benefit of the veterans and their dependents.

When this Congress began to adjust the affairs of the Nation it found that certain foreign countries owed us something like $11,000,000,000 in war-time loans without our having very much in the way of signed contracts for payment to show for it. An act has been passed by this Congress creating a debt commission to look into these vast loans and to arrange for their refunding or payment. I want to say that I think the Congress has no idea of canceling this debt but will endeavor to see that it is put in businesslike shape.

The country has heard much of the frauds and grafts growing out of war contracts. The Congress has appropriated the sum of $500,000 to enable the Attorney General to prosecute those guilty of frauds and to enable him to collect as far as possible from those who still have their ill-gotten gains.

Already a number of prominent individuals have been indicted and suits are being prepared and filed for the recovery of large sums of money.

The Federal highways have been taken care of in the Post Office appropriation bill by the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, $65,000,000 for 1924, and $75,000,000 for 1925. Six million five hundred thousand dollars was also authorized for roads through the national forests for each of the fiscal years of 1924 and 1925. This item is of especial interest to Colorado.

The maternity and infancy act of interest to women everywhere was passed and the organization of this great work is under way. The act provides an appropriation of about $1,500,000 for this year, which may be increased $1,000,000 each year for five years. The States benefited in the work must join in about equal expenditures of money.

Immigration has been greatly limited by a restrictive measure passed by this Congress.

The naval scrapping act was made possible by the success of the conference on limitation of armament. The act authorizes the President to scrap a portion of the ships under construction and will save the country a great sum of money.

A bill was passed providing for the monthly payment of pensions to pensioners of all wars. This will be greatly appreciated by these old veterans who get none too much and need the money for their living expenses monthly.

The Volstead antibeer act is just another nail in the coffin of old John Barleycorn. It is designed to aid in the better enforcement of the prohibition amendment and laws.

Now these are not all the acts passed by this Congress by any means. But they are the ones of chief interest to the West.

Surely this is a notable record for any Congress and one that every Member of the Sixty-seventh Congress may well feel proud.

Speaking of the work of this Congress, Hon. FRANK W. MONDELL, majority leader, said in the House the other day:

"What I really rose to say, Mr. Speaker, was that no Congress ever sat under this Dome that was more faithful, diligent, painstaking, earnest, more intelligent or sounder in its judgments and decisions that the present Congress. Never in the same length of time has so much important legislation been considered in committee and in the Halls of the two branches of the National Legislature. Never in the history of this House has there been so close a study and painstaking an application to the work of the people in the matter of legislation and appropriations. Never has a Congress maintained a finer record for economy in expenditures than has this Congress, and gentlemen may go home to their constituents assured that their record and the record of the Congress of which they are Members will be approved by the overwhelming majority of the American people."

And I believe that every stockholder in this gigantic business enterprise—the United States of America—who is not overinfluenced by party considerations and political motives will agree with him.

It must be apparent to all fair-minded stockholders—the voters, in fact—that this has been a businesslike management of their concern, the Government of the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. FRANK JAMES,

OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, August 24, 1922.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, as has been well said:

Chaos reigns in the coal industry. The coal operators are the authors of this chaos. The coal operators revel in this chaos and have no thought of ending it.

The coal profiteers are running amuck. For many years their course has been marked by a want of humanity, of decency, and of good common sense.

We all know that the coal industry is deathly sick with a dangerous disease.

The disease comes from the fact of the lack of heart and the lack of head that has always marked the gross mismanagement of the coal industry by the coal operators.

The first step to cure the disease is the creation of a permanent Government fact-finding agency in the coal industry, endowed with full power to get all the facts and to publish all the facts.

After Congress gets all the facts then we can—and must—do the rest.

ESCH-CUMMINS BILL.

I am glad to say that I was one of the small minority of Republicans in the House that voted against the Esch bill when it passed the House in November, 1919, and the Esch-Cummins bill when it came back to the House in February, 1920.

I am also glad to say that I voted for the so-called Anderson antistrike amendment.

If the bill can not be repealed—and it looks as if it can not—then I am in favor of very substantial amendments to the act, because it violates many fundamental principles of proper legislation.

Under the provisions of the act:

Congress is directed to group the railroads into particular groups and promulgate such rates as to enable the railroads in the group to pay a fair return on the fair value of their property; that is, the object of the act is to insure the railroads a fixed percentage on their value as a return, whether the shipper or the traveler has any return or not.

Under the bill the basis of rates is the financial necessities of the railroads—that is, safety to railroad investment.

Prior to the passage of the Esch-Cummins Act the basis of railroad rates was justice between the shipper and the carrier.

Under the old way excessive rates could not be collected from some in order that cheaper rates might be furnished to others.

The exaction and maintenance of rates substantially and unreasonably in excess of what is compensatory is confiscatory, even though it has been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the old law no State rate which was just alike to the shipper and to the railroad could be interfered with. At the present time the State may fix a rate which may be just alike to the shipper and to the railroad, but the Interstate Commerce Commission may set this rate aside and "impose a rate substantially and unreasonably in excess of what is compensatory in order to provide a fixed percentage of income for carriers who perform no part of this particular service."

Under the Esch-Cummins Act the shipping public and the traveling public are deprived of their property without just compensation to sustain the value of railroad securities of railroads which in some cases ought never to have been built.

Although agricultural products now bring only about 40 per cent of what they brought when this law was enacted, no substantial reductions have been made in railroad rates.

Unless a farmer happens to be located near a large market he is unable to operate at a profit.

As has been well said:

Farms are being sold at mortgage foreclosure sale, while the Interstate Commerce Commission, who arbitrarily raised rates 40 per cent on a flat percentage basis after they had been raised 5 per cent, 15 per cent, and 25 per cent, is conspicuous principally by furnishing data for propaganda used by the security holders and railroad executives.

Railroads have sought to curtail expenses and increase their net earnings by setting back engineers to firemen, conductors to brakemen, laying off men, closing stations, discharging station agents and employing caretakers, seeking to abandon branch roads which of themselves do not pay (notwithstanding the income and operating expenses of these branch lines entered into the computation when the general scale was fixed); by closing machine shops and subletting car repair and machine shop work to private contractors, subletting bridge-maintenance work, and otherwise seeking to hold the benefits of the alleged wage increases by way of increased rates, and avoiding the rate agreements by reason of which the increased rates were granted.

This bill is the first piece of national legislation founded on injustice to the individual. It is the first attempt to authorize common carriers to charge rates substantially and unreasonably in excess of what is compensatory for the service that they render.

It is the first bill that I know of that declares that unreasonable rates are fair, and that injustice is equity.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION.

I am glad to say that every member of the Michigan delegation in Congress voted for the adjusted compensation bill two years ago and every member voted for it this time. I hope that the Senate will pass the bill and that the President will sign it. If the President should veto it I am sure that every member of the Michigan delegation will vote to override the veto.

Many of us voted against the repeal of the excess-profits tax—amounting to about $400,000,000—because we thought that this money should be used for paying the adjusted compensation bill.

SALES TAX.

An effort was made to pay for the bonus with the sales tax. I am against the sales tax because it is levied on what a man must pay in order to clothe and feed his family instead of being levied on what he earns.

The following explains the stand that some of us took at the time that the matter was proposed:

JAMES FOR BONUS BUT AGAINST TAX—TWELFTH DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN ONE OF 23 OPPOSED TO LEVY ON SALES.

Congressman W. FRANK JAMES is one of the 23 Congressmen who have signed a letter addressed to their colleagues declaring themselves in favor of the soldier bonus bill but opposed to any manufacturers' or other sales tax to raise funds for the obligation. Under their signatures the 23 Congressmen have issued the following statement to their colleagues:

"We, the undersigned, who favor the soldiers' bonus bill, urge you not to consent to any manufacturers' or other sales tax as means of raising revenues for meeting this obligation. We believe the economies effected by this Congress in the ordinary governmental expenses, together with the very substantial reductions to be made in the appropriations for the Army and Navy as a result of the disarmament conference, will very nearly provide the money with which to meet the cash payments as contemplated under the provisions of H. R. 1. It is estimated that something more than $100,000,000 in addition to the above savings will be needed annually for the next two years to meet the bonus, after which the revenues will be made to meet all demands.

FAVOR CERTIFICATE PLAN.

"This $100,000,000 annually, or $200,000,000 if need be, can easily and readily be raised by the issuance of short-term certificates. You will recall that the Treasury Department, a short time ago, placed upon the market short-term certificates in the amount of $400,000,000, and the records disclose the subscriptions for this issue were approximately $1,200,000,000, or three times the amount of the issue. Neither during the time these certificates were sold nor since has there been the slightest indication of an adverse effect upon the money market, but instead it is since then the country has witnessed the greatest strides toward the return of normalcy. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency indicates a constantly increasing improvement in our financial affairs. Consequently we believe there is undue alarm as to the possible effects of an issue of short-term certificates in order to meet the demands of the bonus.

"The President believes the ex-soldier should be paid the cash bonus all at once and that it should not be spread over a number of payments. This would require an expenditure of $1,500,000,000 within the next two years. He suggests a general sales tax as a means of raising this sum. Clearly, if this amount of money is to be raised by this means in one year or two, the tax must be applied to everything, including the actual necessities of life.

CITE CANADIAN TAX.

"Just how this tax works out in fact is best exemplified by the Canadian sales tax as applied to sugar. In Canada sugar is produced under almost exactly the same conditions as in the United States. They produce beet sugar in large quantities, and cane sugar is imported from the Tropics and refined. The expense of these operations is on a standard with similar operations here. In January sugar was retailing at 10 cents per pound in Canada and 6 cents in the United States. The tax there is a semi 1¼ per cent turnover. The manufacturer or importer is taxed 1¼ per cent and the jobber 1¼ per cent; in all, 3 per cent. Three per cent on 6 cents, the price of sugar where the sales tax does not apply, is 1.8 mills 1.0018, and if the amount of the tax only was collected from the consumer, the Canadian would be paying 0.0618 per pound for his sugar instead of 10 cents. When the merchant sells 100 pounds of sugar and collects the tax thereon, he collects 18 cents for the treasury and $5.82 for himself, the jobber, and the wholesaler, or more than twenty-one times the amount of the tax. And yet certain people proclaim this a 'painless' tax.

WOULD BE CALAMITY.

"Ninety millions of our people whose income is below the income-tax level will pay 85 per cent of the revenue derived from a sales tax in addition to the billions which will go to the manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers as a result of such tax. Millions are out of employment and the farmers of the country are in dire straits. To add to their burdens would be a calamity.

"Wall Street is openly in favor of a sales tax, according to an afternoon paper. It is known that back of the propaganda with which the country has been flooded during the past two years are the strong manufacturers' organizations. If this tax was to be absorbed by the members of these organizations, would they be advocating it? We think not. We believe they recognize fully that a sales tax is an ideal method of further increasing profits.

"We wish also to call your attention to the fact that if a sales tax is placed upon the statute books for the purpose of raising funds for the bonus it is going to be but two years until the revenues raised in this manner can be no longer used for this purpose. The bonus will then have been paid. We believe that when this time comes it will be most difficult to repeal such a law, for the reason that every special and favored interest in the country will demand its retention, and also insist that the tax on wealth is further reduced. When this is accomplished the process of the shifting of the burden of taxation will be complete.

"We believe the sales tax to be fundamentally wrong, and that it will never be countenanced by the American people.

"If the Ways and Means Committee should report out a bill carrying this tax feature, and a special rule which in any way abrogates the right of any Member to offer amendments to the tax provision should be presented to the House, we earnestly ask that you vote against such a rule. If there is to be a tax provision in the bill, it is extremely important that there should be a full and free discussion as to what this provision shall do."

WAR-CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Congressman WOODRUFF, of Michigan, tried for months to get action by the Department of Justice to recover the hundreds of millions of dollars stolen from the people.

He was blocked in his attempts to have the matter investigated by Congress. I voted with him. My experience on the Muscle Shoals matter, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, had convinced me that the United States had been robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars, and that we ought to compel the gougers to disgorge, and also see that they were sent to prison.

In commenting on this and other matters, Labor, in its special Michigan edition, said in part as follows:

Fortunately there were two men who dared to maintain the good old-time credit of the State. Their names are W. FRANK JAMES and ROY C. WOODRUFF. They should be renominated and reelected. Twelfth district, Congressman W. FRANK JAMES. It is hard to beat JAMES'S record. He is right on every issue.

THE LA FOLLETTE SEAMEN'S LAW.

I am against any bill that will cripple this very good law.

WINSLOW REFUNDING BILL.

If I had been present I would have voted against the bill the same as I did the Esch-Cummins bill, as I consider them in the same class, but was called away on account of the serious illness and death of my father, and did not vote on this bill or the farmers' relief bill that I favored and wished to vote for.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

It was thought that the Democratic candidate for President after his defeat by 7,000,000 would be rather sick of the League of Nations. I note, however, that he has given the people in Europe to understand that he is still for it and that he hopes that we will join.

I was one of the first men in Congress to come out against article 10 and the League of Nations. After I spent three months in Germany, France, Italy, Greece, and Serbia and other places I was more strongly convinced than ever that it was no place for us.

If we had been a member of the league we would have had to send hundreds of thousands of our boys to help Poland in her fight with Russia.

If we had been a member of the league to-day I, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, would be busy on legislation to send boys over to Constantinople. As a Member of Congress I would have nothing to say whether or not we should declare war or enter a war—that would be decided for us by other nations. After they had decided that we should go and how many men we should send, then we would have only to decide whether we should try and raise by draft or by volunteers.

I am against anything that will take away from Congress the right to do what it considers best for the American people.

FOREIGN DEBTS.

I am not only against foreign entanglements, but I am in favor of the countries over there paying us what they owe us. I am not in favor of giving any commission the right to say on what terms they shall pay us. I think we are going far enough when we give them the right to negotiate. The President can negotiate treaties, but they have to be confirmed by the Senate. Any terms made by any debt-refunding commission should be submitted to Congress for its approval before the matter is closed.

BUDGET LAW.

One of the earliest measures enacted by the present Congress was the Budget law, which went into effect July 1, 1921. The progress already achieved will cause this law to stand out as one of the most important pieces of legislation that has passed Congress in the last 25 years. It definitely puts an end to "pork-barrel" legislation and is a successful barrier against wasteful expenditures.

A Sure Way to Raise the Money for Adjusted Compensation for Ex-Service People and to Promote Temperance.

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, December 22, 1921.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the President's message.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman from Tennessee allow me to yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL]? I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, before I address the House I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War. Is there objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to insert as part of his remarks an argument in favor of a tax on light wines and beer in order to raise money for the soldiers?

Mr. HILL. I am.

Mr. WINGO. Is the gentleman also going to advocate a sales tax?

Mr. HILL. I do not know about that yet.

Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman's views on the subject will be his own?

Mr. HILL. Be my own entirely.

Mr. BARKLEY. No objection, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HILL. How much more time have I?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has two and a half minutes.

Mr. HILL. I hold in my hand an original set of the general orders of the American Expeditionary Forces. Some people are used to taking orders from the Anti-Saloon League, but I do not do so, and I prefer to refer to the orders of the American Expeditionary Forces rather than those of the Anti-Saloon League.

While the former were fighting in France the latter was attempting to take away from them their privilege of cheering the gloom of the French trenches by a little light wine and beer.

True temperance was exercised in the American Expeditionary Forces, and I desire to call attention to General Orders, No. 77, and Bulletin No. 10, allowing the use of light wine and beer, to show that the veterans of the World War will not oppose my proposal to pay their adjusted compensation from a tax on light wine and beer:

(General Orders, No. 77.)

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
FRANCE, *December 18, 1917.*

INTEMPERANCE.

11. Commanding officers at all places where our troops may be located will confer with the local French authorities and use every endeavor to limit the lowest possible number of places where intoxicants are sold. It is desired that these authorities be assisted in locating nonlicensed resorts, which should be reported immediately to the proper authority for the necessary action.

12. Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts from inhabitants whisky, brandy, champagne, liquors, or other alcoholic beverages, other than light wines or beer. The gift or retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the Army is forbidden by French law. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where alcoholic liquors named above are sold are designated as "off limits" and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.

By command of General Pershing:

JAMES G. HARBORD,
Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

(General Orders, No. 213.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
France, November 22, 1918.

1. Alcoholism is at present receiving the earnest attention of the French Government. All efforts toward its suppression will be given full cooperation by American commanding officers. A recent circular of instructions issued by the French Minister of War states:

"The consumption of alcohol and alcoholic drink has now become a danger throughout the country which the Government must remedy by energetic measures because of its consequences to military discipline as well as to the public health. The necessity of taking stern measures to fight alcoholism has become an imperative duty."

2. French law provides many means of restricting and controlling the sale of alcoholic liquor. The active assistance of all commanding officers will be lent to the French authorities in the enforcement of these laws in so far as they relate to the American Expeditionary Forces. All places, whether regular drinking places or not, and all persons found to be furnishing prohibited drinks to American officers or soldiers, or serving them with drinks outside of the permitted hours, will be promptly reported to the nearest French military or civil authority, as may be most expedient. All cases of intoxication of members of the American Expeditionary Forces will be investigated immediately upon discovery with a view to ascertaining the place or person responsible for supplying the intoxicant, and prompt report thereof will be made to the French authorities.

3. French regulations formally prohibit the retailing of alcoholic or spirituous beverages to military persons of all ranks and to civilian employees of the Army. They permit only the sale of wine, beer, cider, pear cider, and hydromel. The French authorities likewise limit the time during which cafés, restaurants, and drinking places are open to military persons to certain hours. Observance of these rules will be strictly enforced as to all members of the American Expeditionary Forces and all persons under its jurisdiction.

4. Commanding officers will consult the local French military or civil authority upon the best means of cooperation in the suppression of this evil. Special effort will be made in the coastal region, where the French law permits more vigorous repressive action than elsewhere.

By command of General Pershing:

JAMES W. MCANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

The above orders permitting the use of light wines and beer drove out brandy and whisky from the American Expeditionary Forces and won the war. Of course, the best way to pay the bonus is a tax on these beverages, and it means temperance. [Applause.]

Economy in the Administration of the Government—Discontinuance of Certain Land Offices.

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, June 28, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3425) to continue certain land offices, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, the matter of Federal economy in the Government service is one which has engaged a large part of the time of this Congress. We have saved enormous sums. The Committee on Appropriations, after mature consideration, made cuts in the expenses of the Interior Department in the Interior Department bill amounting to $128,000 with reference to these land offices which are now proposed to be restored.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I am sorry, but I must decline to yield because I have not the time. If this bill is passed it will largely restore those items. I am therefore against this expenditure. I have followed this debate very carefully and I know the efforts of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. MADDEN, on behalf of a very good motto, which expresses my theory and which I have adopted as a "battle cry," More liberty, less taxes.

As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] remarked just now:

If this was a matter of good fellowship only it would be easy for us to agree, but this is a matter affecting the Treasury of the United States, and we have, after careful consideration and consultation with the men whose districts were affected in the House, decided that the economy included in the appropriation for the Interior Department was not only essential but necessary.

I agree with him and I am for this saving of $128,000 a year. [Applause.]

War Risk Insurance Act—A Nurse for the Disabled Ex-Service Person.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, June 27, 1922.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is not a partisan matter. I am surprised to hear even one partisan matter interjected into it. The whole spirit of it is to take care of the disabled veterans irrespective of cost, and I feel sure that this very meritorious bill providing adequate care for disabled veterans in the matter of nurse attendance will pass.

We discussed this matter in the House when the Sweet bill was passed and this particular item failed to pass. I voted for it, and I hope it will go through to-day. To read the bill is enough.

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (5) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(5) If the disabled person is so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding $50 per month, as the director may deem reasonable."

If a disabled ex-soldier or sailor needs a permanent nurse he ought to have it, and I agree with the gentleman from New York, Colonel FISH, who introduced the bill.

I also agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Colonel WINSLOW, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who recommends the passage of the bill. What he quotes from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau should ring clear to the hearts of us all:

This bill differs from the original act only in respect of changing the sum of $20 for nurse or attendant to the sum of $50.

Col. C. R. Forbes, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, in a letter written by him as of the 3d of May, 1922, wrote as follows:

" • • • At the present time there are 195 ex-service beneficiaries blind in both eyes, 94 who have lost both legs, and 8 who have lost both arms. There are 336 beneficiaries requiring the attendance of a nurse who are given the $20 monthly allowance allowed under the law for this purpose. In addition to the cases as listed above, there are three ex-service men receiving benefits because of double total permanent disability. In each instance both arms have been amputated and in addition the claimants are totally blind. In addition to this, two of the claimants are suffering with defective hearing. It is interesting to note that all three of these men received their disability from the premature explosion of a hand grenade.

"As I understand, your proposed bill changes the present law only so far as the monthly allowance for a nurse is concerned, making the maximum allowance of $50 per month instead of $20. Under the proposed bill if all beneficiaries requiring the attendance of a nurse are given the maximum allowance of $50 per month, it will entail an additional expenditure of $10,080 per month."

In a previous communication Col. C. R. Forbes, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, stated his attitude on this bill thus:

"From a humanitarian standpoint and also in view of the fact that the sum of $20 is entirely inadequate to pay for the services of a constant attendant, I am of the opinion that this measure is advisable and desirable."

I know we are all for this bill and that it will pass. [Applause.]

Further Indorsement of the Goldsborough Bill for Stabilization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, September 16, 1922.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, as stated by me to this House on August 16, since May 23 last, when I addressed the the House on the subject of stabilizing the purchasing power of money, farm organizations, labor organizations, and the highest financial authorities have written me indorsing the effort and emphasizing the necessity for such legislation. On August 16 I inserted as a part of my remarks a letter from former Vice President of the United States Thomas R. Marshall; a letter from the Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, for years a great national figure, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives during the Wilson administration, now the minority leader of this House, highly esteemed and much loved, as he is, by Democrats and Republicans alike; also indorsements from Roger W. Babson, president of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass., whose statistical work in the field of economics and whose analyses of business cycles are so well known and so important as to be found in most of the great business houses, banks, trust companies, and financial organizations throughout the country, and also in the smaller ones which can afford it; a letter from the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, Germany; and a letter from William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, together with his carefully worked-out views on the subject. Of course, it is not necessary to emphasize the fact that this legislation has no partisan complexion, and I believe this House will be interested in an editorial appearing in Wallace's Farmer, a paper owned by the Hon. Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and his brother, on August 25, 1922; a letter from Mr. Byron W. Holt, manager of Goodbody & Co., one of the leading members of the New York Stock Exchange; and a letter from Dr. John R. Commons, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, approving the effort to secure stabilization and to achieve stabilization, and I am therefore inserting these various documents as a part of my remarks:

[Editorial in Wallace's Farmer, a paper owned by Hon. Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and his brother.]

STABLE MONEY BILL.

It must be fully apparent now to everyone how terrific are the evils which follow in the train of alternating periods of inflation and deflation. Fully 90 per cent of the class warfare which is striking so directly at the foundation of our civilization is the result of inflation or deflation.

Our readers will remember that on several occasions we have expressed a favorable opinion concerning the Fisher stabilized dollar as a method of preventing the periods of inflation and deflation which alternately harm the farmer and the laboring man. They will be interested, therefore, in knowing that Congressman GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, has introduced a bill providing for the inauguration of the Fisher stabilized dollar. While it is too much to expect that the bill will pass at this session of Congress, it is to be hoped that the hearings will educate many Congressmen as to the fundamental truth that it is the alternating periods of inflation and deflation which cause so many troubles concerning which they legislate so futilely.

While the gold standard is unquestionably the best standard of currency the world has ever had, it must certainly give way eventually to a more scientific method of measuring values. The Fisher stabilized dollar is a step in the right direction, and we trust our readers will write their Congressmen directing their attention to the Goldsborough bill on stabilizing the dollar.

[Goodbody & Co., formerly Robert Goodbody & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway.]

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1922.*

Hon. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for a copy of your speech in Congress entitled "Stabilizing the purchasing power of money." I have read it with interest, and not only agree with nearly all that you say but strongly approve of what you say in regard to the necessity for stabilizing the purchasing power of money. If it is possible to stabilize money—and I think that it is—there is, with perhaps one or two exceptions, no more important subject for legislation than this one.

I agree with you that millions of people in this world are bleeding and starving to-day because of unstable monetary units. Civilization is decaying and may go down and out in Europe if the important nations there continue to print fiat money and do not soon adopt new and relatively stable money and currency systems. Unstable money is the curse of the world to-day. It encourages speculation and dishonesty and discourages honest effort. It is the great breeder of discontent and anarchy.

Inclosed is copy of Goodbody & Co.'s market letter of this week, which discusses the farmer problem and the danger of further deflation. However, unless Professor Fisher's or some other method of stabilization of the dollar is adopted, it seems to me reasonably certain that our price level will continue to decline for 5 or 10 years more.

Very truly yours,

BYRON W. HOLT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
Madison, August 22, 1922.

Hon. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I recently received a copy of the bill introduced by you and your speech on the subject of stabilizing the dollar. I should like to write to you my very strongest indorsement of this measure, at least in principle, though I presume the details may be changed in working out the legislation.

I consider the matter of stabilizing the dollar the most important of our economic problems, especially in the matter of the relation of capital and labor. I believe it is safe to say that two-thirds of the strikes and labor unrest of the past hundred years in this country have been due to rising prices and falling prices. Could the dollar be stabilized so as to bring about a steady level of prices, I believe it would do more for preventing strikes and labor unrest than any other measure.

I should be glad indeed if your bill receives serious attention from the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. COMMONS.

Grain Futures Bill.

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 26, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11843) for the prevention of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain, by regulating transactions on grain future exchanges, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words "or carelessly."

Mr. HILL. This bill (H. R. 11843) for the "prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain" is a subtle extension of the already too extensive interference of the Government in business. I am for the farmer.

My farmer forefathers fought at Bunker Hill and elsewhere to establish the Constitution under which this legislation is supposed to be authorized, but if they knew to-day the encroachment this bill makes on the rights of their States they would come back and fight it to-day.

My constituents to-day are not farmers, but they depend on farmers, and this bill is not for the best interests of the farmers.

I am for all possible aid to the agricultural interests, but this kind of legislation has already once been declared unconstitutional. This bill does two things. By the portions of the bill that have been read extraordinary powers are granted to the Secretary of Agriculture. By section 9 there is added to the Penal Code of the United States a new offense. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than one year and by a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

I hold in my hand the Penal Code of the United States, and I invite your attention to section 215, but first I will again read to you section 9 of the pending bill:

Sec. 9. That any person who shall violate the provisions of section 4 of this act, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in said section by a memorandum in writing as therein required, or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication false, misleading, or inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Section 215 of the present code will accomplish all that is desired by section 9, and do it constitutionally. For five years as United States attorney for Maryland I studied and enforced section 215. The maximum penalty in section 215 is $1,000 and the maximum is five years. I have gone carefully through all this Penal Code, and I am more or less familiar with the penal laws of the United States. We have too many unenforcible laws already. I ask the gentleman in charge of the bill, What does the word "carelessly" mean in the Criminal Code?

Mr. TINCHER. In the first place, the crime is made a misdemeanor, so that it might not be necessary to prove criminal intent to convict a man of a misdemeanor to the same extent that it would be to convict a man of a felony. I do not think there is any merit in the gentleman's argument, and I do not think a man should be permitted to do this thing and then claim that he did it carelessly and thus avoid the penalty. If it were a crime that involved moral turpitude and felonious intent that would be different, but here is a misdemeanor defined, and I do not think it ought to be necessary, in order to obtain conviction, to prove the animo furandi.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman want to go on record that he does not consider that a violation of this act involves any moral turpitude?

Mr. TINCHER. I said a violation of this act does not involve a felonious intent, because the punishment in it is already defined as a misdemeanor.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman tell the House what is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?

Mr. TINCHER. Oh, yes.

Mr. HILL. What is it?

Mr. TINCHER. One is punishable by servitude and the other is simply a misdemeanor. For instance, the violators of the Volstead Act every day, perhaps, in Baltimore, are guilty only of a misdemeanor.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no; of a felony or of high treason, according to the gentleman and his friends.

Mr. TINCHER. No; not felony. If they were guilty of felony, then my friend from Baltimore would be prosecuted as an accessory before and after the fact. To commit any crime that would send you to a penal institution is a felony, where they can work you, and a misdemeanor is different. This is not a felony.

Mr. HILL. I am glad to hear the gentleman admit even that much. Under the Federal law a felony is anything that is punishable by confinement for over one year. Less than that is a "misdemeanor."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want to know if we are going to conduct a night school here on law practice.

Mr. KNUTSON. We need some instruction, I think.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object.

Protect the Elk of the Olympic National Forest—Slaughter of Elk for Teeth and Antlers Must Stop.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
OF WASHINGTON,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, March 13, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10730) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I desire to take a few moments to call the attention of the Members to the situation in connection with the Olympic elk in the great Olympic Forest Reserve.

The older Members will remember that during the first term of Theodore Roosevelt a great area covering the entire heart of the Olympic peninsula was set aside as a Federal monument for the protection of the elks there, and that brand of elk became known as Cervus rooseveltis. That monument had no care whatever. It was within the great forest reservation. These elks were left to care for themselves. At that time the herds were supposed to number from 12,000 to 14,000 animals. Two or three years ago, with the assistance of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], Congress caused the monument to disappear and its area to be actually included in the area of the Olympic Forest Reserve.

About that time it was noticed that the elks had exhausted the feeding grounds high in the Olympic Mountains and were coming down toward civilization, where they were being killed by poachers, principally for the purpose of obtaining their teeth, to be sold as emblems for the great order of Elks. I make this address in the hope that I may reach each and every lodge of Elks in the United States, to urge them to take further steps for the cancellation of the use of elk teeth if they desire to keep alive in the United States a single specimen of that noble animal, the American elk.

I should like to have Members come down and look at these pictures which I am displaying on the bulletin board. I have here a little circular entitled "The crime of killing elks for their teeth." I ask Members to come down and look at the picture of this beautiful animal with his jaws pried open, his lips cut off, and his teeth knocked out, a five-point buck with his magnificent antlers in the velvet, and left to rot in the woods. Look at this other one—from 800 to 1,000 pounds of good meat left to rot in that forest reserve. Three years ago, at the time of a great snow, when the elks could not live in the high mountains, we had something like a count of the herd, and in my opinion within that time the herd has been reduced from 8,000 to probably less than 4,000 elks. Now, the great Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have done what they could, without great publicity, to cut down the demand for elk teeth. Our

State of Washington has severe laws against the killing of elks illegally, but in that great forest reserve, consisting of over a million square acres of territory, the United States Government has but four rangers, four men to take care of a territory as big as a small New England State, to protect the elks, to protect the forest from fires, and to do the necessary work. The appropriations of Congress in the last several years for the general upkeep of that great forest reserve have averaged $14,000 a year, in addition to the statutory salaried positions, bringing the total appropriation up to about $30,000. If there is one forest reserve in the United States that brings a handsome return to the Federal Government it is the Olympic Forest Reserve, which contains the largest amount of standing timber in one compact body in the United States.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is calling attention to the slaughter of elks in the forest reserve in his State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Of course, the control over game is entirely in the hands of the State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The State has full and complete authority over game on the public lands as well as on private land. The Federal Government has no authority whatever except as the State may cede authority to the Federal Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am just coming to that point, and in connection with it I want to emphasize the fact that the citizens of western Washington, residing in the valleys adjacent to the Olympic National Forest, are doing all they can to put a stop to the vicious practice of slaughtering the noble Olympic elk. The pictures I am displaying here are furnished me by patriotic citizens of the city of Hoquiam, Wash., who are alive to the situation and are anxious that the Federal Government cooperate to the fullest extent with the State authorities to the end that such viciousness may be prevented. I have been in consultation with representatives of the Forest Service, who assure me that in so far as their authority exists they will continue to cooperate. But the vital thing, and that to which I desire to call the attention of this House, is that all Americans, and particularly the members of the great fraternal society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, must realize that the protection of the Olympic elk herds is a matter of importance to all the people. The elk must not be permitted to go the way of the bison and the passenger pigeon. Future generations will not be sparing in criticism of us if we fail to do all that lies in our power to preserve the wild life that still remains in our forests. I want to commend the officials of the United States Forest Service, who are alive to the situation and who are doing what they can. I hope their recommendations for protective legislation will have the favorable attention of Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 2, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from The Adjutant General's office dated September 25, 1922.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 25, 1922.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 2, 1922, lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between August 5 and September 4, 1922, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

1962 O. H. Barnes, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HEMPSTEAD, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

725 Elmer Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Hope, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BANNOCK, STATE OF IDAHO.

1619 Chester Sherman Smith, Robin, Idaho.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 72, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

849 Cecil Reed, 5023, Sangamon Street.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, BOSTON, MASS.

772 Walter Pickup, S. S. *Hn. Whitney*, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7, BOSTON, MASS.

3681 Herman R. Anderson, 70 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 9, BOSTON, MASS.

3405 Michael Keely, 645 Second Street, South Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 10, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

444 Jos. Trahy (Joseph T. Trahey), 539 East Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3404 Frank Zacharezeskl (Zacharzwskl, Zacharzeskl), 63 Harold Street (633 Harold Street), Kingston, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO 188, NEW YORK, N. Y.

124 Andrew Frantin, 515 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

3778 Vincenzo Garofalo, 518 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1213 Luther W. Gresham (Luther William Gresham), 310 Wheeler Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

539 Jesse L. (Lee) Taylor, Franklin Hotel, Johnson City, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF GALVESTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

282 George L. Stratisti (George L. Stratioti), 2415 Church Street, Galveston, Tex.

The men whose names appear below and who were under the jurisdiction of the local boards named, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually rendered service in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, STATE OF ALABAMA.

196 James L. Smith, Hammond Mines, Gate City, Ala.
33 Robert Smith, 3606 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (1315 Thirty-sixth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1464 Roy Carlton Smith, 4819 First Avenue south, Birmingham, Ala.
1483 Samuel Smith, 3606 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (203 Mine, Jenkins, Ky.).
2308 Willie Smith, 28 Myrtle Street, Avondale, Birmingham, Ala.
1123 Frank Slaughter, 104 Fifty-fourth Street north, Birmingham, Ala. (5405 North Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.).
547 Will Sorrell, 7726 South Seventy-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.

2637 Emanuel Spears, Hammond Quarters, Gate City, Ala.
2469 Ed. Stephens (Stephenson), 2539 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1430 William Taylor, 1218 Forty-eighth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1309 Willie Terrell, Twenty-first and First Avenue south, Avondale, Ala. (Birmingham, Ala.).
1221 Erwin (Ervin) Thomas, 3215 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1774 Evans Thomas, 1606 North Forty-eighth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
819 Arthur Wadford, 4108 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1904 Ernest (Earnest) Wells, 4207 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
892 Dan Williams, 6003 Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
644b John Williams, 4432 Fourth south, Birmingham, Ala.
1459 Moses Williams, 3405 Fifth Street (5405 Fifth Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
639 Willie Williams, Lincoln Addition to Woodlawn, Ala.
925 William Winston, 2727 Estrada Street, Birmingham, Ala. (217 North Forty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
1998 Mose Woods (Wood), 4200 Morris Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2139 Reed (Bud) Woods, 7 Sloss Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
1549 Solomon Woods (Wood), 4323 Second Avenue north, Birmingham, Ala.
2558 John Wright, 2809 Ninth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2199 Willie C. (Clarence) Alexander, 3909 First Avenue South (First Avenue North), Birmingham, Ala.
2068 Perry P. (Commodore) Anderson, 1518 Forty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2121 Walker Anderson, 50 West Railway Avenue (50 St. Railroad Avenue), Birmingham, Ala.
1340 Otis Arelitte (Otes Anitte), 4511 Thirteenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1041 Green Arlington (Arrington), 1331 Forty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2491 Golden Armes, 1128 Forty-fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2711 Lee Ballard, 910 Fifty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala. (R. F. D. No. 1, box 17, Sheffield, Ala.).
2345 Lemon Benson, 4127 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala. (Gaston, Ala.).
2064 Samuel Bingham (Bugham), route 6, box 164, Forty-ninth street, Birmingham, Ala. (14x15, Forty-fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.).
2206 Wyatt (W.) Black, 202 Morris Avenue (Forty-second Street), Birmingham, Ala.
112 Sumter Bonham, 3618 Thirty-sixth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
183 Thomas Boykin (Boykins), 510 Thirty-third Street, Birmingham, Ala.
292 Harrison Bridges, 307 Forty-second Street (307 Forty-second Street North), Birmingham, Ala.
2317 Lewis Brown, 134 Forty-third Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2722 James Buchanan, 516 Fifty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1843 Fred (Grid, Gorid) Callman, route 6, box 150, Birmingham, Ala.
19 John Henry Carter, 900 Fifty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1206 Sam Carter, Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street (Sixteenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street), Birmingham, Ala.
1025 John Clark, 1114 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1907 Edgar Cook, 6417 Georgia Avenue, Woodlawn, Ala.
779 Milton Cook, 4705 Forty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1886 Henry Coyton, oil mill quarters, Fortieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
136 Mett Crews, 3232 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1899 Wm. C. Culpeper (Clarence Culpepper, Clarence Cullpeper), Oak Ridge Hill (410 North Twenty-ninth Street), Birmingham, Ala.
2145 Leroy Daily, R. F. D. No. 6, box 164, Birmingham, Ala. (2702 Twenty-first Street North, North Birmingham, Ala.).
1989 William Dandy, 1505 Forty-sixth Street (1505 Forty-sixth Street North), Birmingham, Ala.
2414 Albert Day, 434 Sixty-sixth Street, North Birmingham, Ala.
146 Hugh Evans, route No. 6, box 156, Birmingham, Ala.
1644 Loyd Fambrow (Fombrow), 3628 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
476 Sam Fluellen (Flewllen), route 6, Birmingham, Ala.
1618 Jesse Frazier, 5109 Martin Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2667 Ed. Thomas Garrett, 108 Thirty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2371 Lewis Gilford, 1206 Forty-sixth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
198 Willie Gouch, 3628 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2164 Isaac Green (Greene), 1202 Forty-sixth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1906 Dave Hamley, Homeley Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2203 Oscar Harper, 519 South Sixty-fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1192 Columbus Harris, Gates City, Ala.
2213 Geo. Harris (Farar T. Hfarey), 6101 South Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1979 Vander Harris, Woodlawn, Ala.
2625 Robert Harrison, 2010 North Fiftieth Street, Birmingham, Ala. (1301 Fremont Street, Selma, Ala.).
2042 Anderson Hicks, 214 North Forty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala. (Albion, Mich.).
1957 Paul Wesley Hodge, 6122 Second Avenue south, Birmingham, Ala.
2678 Jeff Davis (D.) Hough, 7313 Georgia Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (Fair Forest, S. C.).
2047 Sylvester (Silvester) Huff, 1418 Forty-eighth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1223 Judge Hurd, 82 Sloss Quarters, Birmingham, Ala.
806 Mose Hutchens, 201 Thirty-second Street north, Birmingham, Ala.
2767 Cleveland Jackson, 1302 Forty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1936 Frank Jackson, 4014 Morris Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1504 Henry Johnson, 796 Seventh Alley, Birmingham, Ala.
2038 Wm. Johnson, 66 Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (711 Sixty-sixth Avenue south, Birmingham, Ala.).
1978 Ed. Jones, 4021 First Avenue south, Birmingham, Ala.
1713 Josh Walters (Walter) Jones, 35 Avenue A, Avondale, Ala. (3500 Avenue A, Avondale, Birmingham, Ala.).
1227 Will Krikman, Hammond Mines, Gate City, Ala.
732 Berry Brock Locke, 29 Mill Village, Avondale, Birmingham, Ala. (29 Mill Village, Birmingham, Ala.).
2461 John Lockett, R. F. D. No. 6, Birmingham, Ala.
1396 Odis (Odes, Otis) Lee Lunsford, home, No. 51 Mill Vaillage, Avondale, Ala. (No. 51 Mill Village, Birmingham, Ala.).
768 Joseph R. (Rinda) McDaniel, 1207 Forty-sixth Street, Rgilon, Ala. (Birmingham, Ala.).
2422 Burnett McPherson, 1117 Forty-sixth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1294 Maney (Manie) Manzy, 510 North Thirty-third Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1267 Lougene (Luegine, Luegiker, Luegeker) Marshall, 1224 Forty-eighth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2438 Sidney Mauldin, Underwood Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
251 Lark Miller, 209 Thirty-eighth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2262 Alfred Mitchell, 142 South Sixty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1584 Willie Mitchell, 3602 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2132 Lonnie Moore, Forty-eighth Street and Twelfth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. (Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.).
1777 James Nash, 101 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
956 William Pearson, 526 Fifty-third Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2447 Lum Perry, R. F. D. No. 6, box 164, Birmingham, Ala.
73 Mitchel Peterson, route 6, box 106, Birmingham, Ala.
213 Stephen Powell, 1300 Forty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala.
121 Charley (Charlie) Prichett, 1529 North Forty-fifth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
711 Will Prince, 17 Morris Avenue, Forty-third Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2705 Ben Ramsey (Ramey), East Lake, Ala.
1742 Ed. Range (Ronge), Forty-fifth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
2562 Joe Riley, Sessums, Miss.
163 Will Rivers, 3917 Avenue A, Birmingham, Ala.
2600 Will Rivers, Sixty-third Street, Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
798 Benjamin (B.) Rucker, Kingston Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1015 Gus Ruffin, Fifteenth First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
1547 West Sanker, 908 Fifty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
2744 Morris Scott, 1230 Forty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala. (1903 Dearborn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.).
672 Henry Sewell, 406 Forty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1302 Henry Sims, 5813 Fifty-eighth Street north, Birmingham, Ala.
1429 Will Singleton, 730 Fifty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
1158 Will Simpson, 23 East Birmingham Street, Birmingham, Ala. (care Carnegie Steel Co., West Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio).
27b Henry A. Smith, 3028 Seventh Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COFFEE, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1959 Henry Barbaree, Enterprise, Ala.
1407 Leroy (Leory) Blair, New Brockton, Ala.
842 Dennis Brantley (Dennis Bradley), Troy, Ala.
1200 H. M. Canten (Canton), Enterprise, Ala.
1789 Chris Pauturis, Enterprise, Ala.
1697 Ben. F. Cook, New Brockton, Ala., route No. 2.
2 Will Deese, Elba, Ala.
1334 Wayman (Weyman) Edwards, Enterprise, Ala.
1360 Murph Flowers, Elba, Ala.
1507 Reuben Gibson, New Brockton, Ala.
546 Charlie Gordon, Kinston, Ala.
1624 William Griffin (William Bone Griffin), Elba, Ala., No. 3.
94 Whit Hamlet, Enterprise, Ala.
510 Bill Harris, New Brockton, Ala.
1030 Jim Harrison (Harison), No. 6, Elba, Ala.
1786 Willie Harrison (William F. Harrison, William Harrison), Kinston, Ala.
1603 Harvey (Harvie) Herron, Enterprise, Ala., route No. 2.
203 Wm. Holloway, New Brockton, Ala., Coffee County.
700 Geo. Howard, Clintonville, Ala. (Enterprise, Ala.).
9641/2 J. P. Hutchison (Hutcheson), New Brockton, Ala. (Havana, box 1062, Cuba).
1578 John Hutchison, New Brockton, Ala., route No. 3.
1459 Isiah James (James Isiah), Elba, Ala.
1642 W. A. King, Enterprise, Ala.
146 Pomp Lee (Lee Poup), Opp, Ala.
222 Lovie McGowan, Elba, Ala., No. 3.
61 Elbert McLain, route No. 3, Enterprise, Ala.
1251 Willie E. Monk, route No. 6, Elba, Ala.
1284 Cleve Moore, Enterprise, Ala.
144 Jasper Perryman (Perryman Jasper), route No. 1, Glenwood, Ala.
1416 Homer Reeves, route No. 3, Elba, Ala.
88 Charlie Robertson (Robertson, Robersen), route No. 4, Elba, Ala.
393 Bob Russell, ronte No. 3, New Brockton, Ala.
1864 Frank Smith, Samson, Ala., No. 1.
379 David T. Walker, route No. 2, Enterprise, Ala.
1633 Gus. J. White, Troy, No. 10, Ala.
1614 Lee Wilkerson (Wlkkerson), No. 2 (route No. 2), Enterprise, Ala.
2223 Will Williams, Enterprise, Ala.
761 Jim Wilson, Glenwood, No. 1, Ala. (Goshen, route No. 3, Ala.).
845 Penton Yates, Kinston, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRENSHAW, STATE OF ALABAMA.

116 Will Allen, Brantley, Ala.
1241 Warren Anderson (Anderson Warner), Route No. 1, Luverne, Ala.
1597 William Besser, Goshen, Ala.
1437 Cleveland Burnett (Bennett), Patsburg, Ala.
1058 Homer Coldwell, Glenwood, Ala.
279 Sam Carter, Luverne, Ala.
1706 John Flournoy, Petrey, Ala.
1409 Tom Hall, Route No. 1, Rutledge, Ala.
1057 Frank Waverly Hamilton, Route No. 1, box 59, Pigeon Greek, Ala. (Route No. 1, Hampton, Va.).
1776 Johnnie E. Harden, Glenwood, Ala.
1386 William Hudson, Shady Grove, Ala.
262 Hartwell Thomas Johnson (Thos. Hartwell Johnson), Dosier, Ala.
1024 Bole Johnson (Bayle Johnson), Brantley, Ala.
1634 Edward King, R. F. D. No. 3, Brantley, Ala.
1528 Billie Long, Luverne, Ala.
1004 Reuben D. Lovett, Luverne, Ala. (Reuben Franklin Lovitt, Bradleyton, Ala.).
1117 Calvin Owsley, Opp, Ala.
1584 John Reeves, Honoraville, Ala.
856 Cleveland Simmons, Patsburg, Ala. (2967 Sixth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.).
153 John Stock, Route No. 1, Cuverne, Ala.
286 J. L. Staggers, Rutledge, Ala. (Pyriton, Ala.).
613 George Stroud, Route No. 1, Luverne, Ala.
246 John Williams, Luverne, Crenshaw County, Ala.
891 Fate Wilson, Brantley, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DALE, STATE OF ALABAMA.

691 Gus Anderson (Annison), Daleville, Ala.
1408 K. T. Banks, Daleville, Ala.
1141 Jesse (Jess) Bass, Pinckard, Ala.
483 Arthur Beasley, Pinckard, Ala.
272 John Bivens, Ozark, Ala. (Daleville, Ala.).
1137 Eddie L. Blakey (Edy, Eddie, Leman Blakey), Skipperville, Ala.
1613 Asia Cheevers, Midland City, Ala.
1510 Willie Chittle, Midland City, Ala.
1060 Henry Coleman, Ozark, Ala.
321 Oliver Crittenden, route 1, Ozark, Ala.
1646 Riley Croiy, Ozark, Ala.
860 Will Dent, Ozark, Ala.
1018 Alvin D. Dunlap (Alvin Dovin Dunlap, Alvin Drink Dunlap), Ozark, Ala.
257 John Dunn, R. F. D. 6, Ozark, Ala.
613 George English, route 1, Ozark, Ala.
975 John Henry Ford, R. F. D. 7, Ozark, Ala.
1573 Tom J. Fountain (Tom James Fountain), Capps, Ala.
1168 Dolphus Gamble, Midland City, Ala.
1481 William Harper, Altannana, Ala.
1669 Harmon Hicks, Midland City, Ala.
1338 William Robert Horn (William R. Horn, William Horn), Ozark, Ala.
128 Jasper Hutton (Hatton), Ozark, Ala.
935 Willie Jenkins, Ozark, Ala.
1063 Joe Kirkland, Newton, Ala.
582 Isaac McGilden (McGildree), Newton, Ala.
1592 Willie McKinzie (McKenzie), Ozark, Ala.
179 John Rogers McSwain, Ozark, Ala.
54 Bevey Matthews (Beevy Matthews, Bevy Mathews), Ozark, Ala.
1112 Reevy Mathews (Reevey Matthews), Ozark, Ala.
1590 Kid Moseley (Mosley), Anton (Ariton), Ala.
1619 Lee P. Pope (Lee Poleon, Palion, Pope), Ariton, Ala.
574 Lewis (Linis) Raynolds, Newville, route 2, Ala.
304 Jesse Sewell, route 3, Ariton, Ala.
1102 Seaborn (Sea) Snell (S. Snell), Ozark, Ala.
442 Pasony (Peony) Tatum, Newton, Ala.
725 Cleveland Thompson, Ozark, Ala.
399 John Thornton (Thompton), Ariton, Ala.
623 Mose (Moses) Water, Midland City, Ala.
414 John Williams, R. F. D. Ozark, Ala.
1443 Willie F. Williams (Willie Freeman Williams), Ozark, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MADISON, STATE OF ALABAMA.

531 Jim Thorn (Thom, Thos.) Bailey, knitting mills, Huntsville, Ala.
4257 Walter Barnes, Huntsville, Ala.
2419 Robert Laury (L., R. L., Rob't Lowery) Carpenter, Huntsville, Ala.
4258 Edw. Bruce (B., E. B.) Carter, Huntsville, Ala. (route 2, Huntsville, Ala.).
1614 Columbus Clark, Taft, Tenn.
1357 George Hener (Henry, G. H.) Coleman, Elkwood, Ala.
1063 Louis Frankling (Franklin, Lewis F.) Costley, Huntsville, Ala.
2666 George H. Cowley (Conley), Huntsville, Ala.
1470 Robert Erskin (R. E.) Erwin, Washington, Huntsville, Ala.
3987 Cap (Cal) Fletcher, R. F. D. No. 2, Huntsville, Ala.
52 Ben Harrison Groonis, Huntsville, Ala.
1770 Lowry (Loury, Lowery) Humphrey, Huntsville, Ala.
3280 James Forrest (Forest) Hunter, route No. 5, Huntsville, Ala. (care Young & Lee, Florence, Ala.).
2731 Roland Jones, route No. 5, Huntsville, Ala.
3079 Searcy Jones, Huntsville, Ala.
4195 Robert Lemin Lampkins (L. Lampkin), 303 Risio, Huntsville, Ala.
428 Robert Lytle, New Market, Ala.
1777 William McDonald, near Huntsville, Ala. (New Hope, Ala.).
1530 Morrel Jackson (Morrell J., Merrell) McQuiston, Madison Street, Huntsville, Ala.
3402 Percy Moore, route No. 2, Madison, Ala.
1394 William Franklin Neal (F. Nell, Wm. Neal), (West) Huntsville, Ala.
2599 Willie (Will) Nobles, Harvest, Ala.
1181 Richard Parks (Richards, Richard Parke), Athens Pike (Athens Avenue), Huntsville, Ala.
1359 Pink Pindergrass (Pendergrass), Washington Street, Huntsville, Ala.
547 Emmett Jackson, Clarke Row, Huntsville, Ala.
5143 Earnest (Ernest) Reynolds, R. F. D. No. 2, Taft, Tenn.
3810 Vernon Rigsby, West Huntsville, Ala.
2073 Jno. Robinson, Madison, Ala.
2403 William (Will) Russel (Will Russell), R. F. D. No. 3, Madison, Ala.
449 Clarence Smith, route No. 1, Meridianville, Ala.
1704 Otto Jewel (J., Otis J., Jewel) Stewart, Humes Avenue, Huntsville, Ala.
1378 Nat Stover, Madison, route No. 2, Ala.
4256 George Washington (William Johnson), Huntsville, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARENGO, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1262 Lonnie (Lovie) Lee (Lee Lonnie), Demopolis, Ala.
1472 Will Lewis, Demopolis, Ala.
1531 Getter McCoy, Myrtlewood, Ala.
346 James Mason, Faunsdale, Ala.
1519 Jacob Merriwether, Demopolis, Ala.
85 Joe Mimie, Faunsdale, Ala.
81 Robert Moore, Demopolis, Ala.
974 Walter Page, Demopolis, Ala.
1229 Jim Phillips, Demopolis, Ala.
1195 Sol Rembert, Sweetwater, Ala.
1216 Jimmie Richardson (Richardson Jimmie), Demopolis, Ala.
2229 Willis Roberson, Demopolis, Ala.
1609 Lee D. Roberts, Demopolis, Ala.
1713 More (Mose) Ross, Demopolis, Ala.
1270 Chas. Samuel, Demopolis, Ala. (Charles Samuel, Mobleys, Ala.).
1576 Harry (Henry, Harvey) Smith, Thomaston, Ala.
1167 John Stanley, Dayton, Ala.
1356 Alphonse Steele (Alphonso Steel), Thomaston, Ala.
399 Alebro (Celebro) Stevenson (Stevenson Celeboro), Short Leaf, Ala. (Shortleaf, Ala.).
828 Jno. Thomas (Turner), Faunsdale, Ala.
437 Eli (Ely) Tredwell, Octagon, Ala.
2055 Grover C. (Cleveland) White (White Grover Cleveland), Nanafalia, Ala.
1357 Johnny (Jbonnie) White, Demopolis, Ala.
1218 Sylvester Williams, Prentice, Ala.
1622 Adams Wilson, Linden, Ala.
1224 King Wood, Dayton, Ala.
1015 Nathon (Nathan) Woodard, Demopolis, Ala.
1079 Ben Wooten, Thomaston, Ala.
924 Cleveland Worthy, Demopolis, Ala.
1775 Abe Abston, Demopolis, Ala.
1018 Henry Adams, Linden, Ala.
1909 Chaffee Agee (Chafe Agee, Agee Chaffee), Lamison, Ala.
96 Charlie Agee, Dayton, Ala.
1562 William Agee, Sweetwater, Ala.
977 Cleveland Allen (Allan, Allen Cleveland), Demopolis, Ala.
514 Steve (Steven) Allen, Demopolis, Ala.
501 Bailey Hoskins (Haskins), Demopolis, Ala.
1940 Simon Banks (Banks Simon), Demopolis, Ala.
145 Isiah (Isaiah) Beavers, Thomaston, Ala.
404 Richard Belden (Bolden, Bolden Richards, Bolen), Faunsdale, Ala.
1810 Mac Bowles, Demopolis, Ala.
1878 Ed Brown, Myrtlewood, Ala.
1463 William Brown, Jefferson, Ala.
239 Redric Burns (Redio Byrne, Burns Redis), Demopolis, Ala.
258 Frank Carr, Octagon, Ala.
336 Edd Carter (Ed Carter), Allenville, Ala.
2061 Eddie (Edie) Catlin, Demopolis, Ala.
1502 Mat Cherey (Chaney), Demopolis, Ala.
1970 William Compton, Faunsdale, Ala.
1367 John Dixon, Nichlieville, Ala.
439 Louis Dodd, Coy, Ala.
1155 Junious Doyle, Marengo, Ala.
1176 Dozier Dukes, Linden, Ala.
477 Tom Elmore, Faunsdale, Ala.
1762 Sam Emmerson, Demopolis, Ala.
430 Jefferson Evans, Thomaston, Ala.
1046 Jim Ezell, Demopolis, Ala.
2160 Clifford Fritts, Dayton, Ala.
1808 Cleveland Green, Demopolis, Ala.
366 Edward Hall, Moplis, Ala. (Demopolis, Ala.).
330 Abe Harvey, Faunsdale, Ala.
776 Hobart Hinderson (Henderson), Demopolis, Ala.
764 Lee Hill, Thomaston, Ala.
775 Henry Jackson, Demopolis, Ala.
1010 John Jackson, Linden, Ala.
528 William (Willie) Jackson (Jackson Willie), Faunsdale, Ala.
429 Leonard Jernigan, Coxheath, Ala.
1944 Walter Johnson, Linden, Ala.
1862 Willie Johnson, Demopolis, Ala.
1429 Jim Jones, Linden, Ala.
531 Will Jones, Demopolis, Ala.
1677 Albert King, Consul, Ala.
7 James King (King Jones), Prentice, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MOBILE, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1465 James Alexander, 860 North Scott Street, Mobile, Ala.
2027 James Allen, 55 South Cedar Street, Mobile, Ala.
742 John Archer, State near Congress Street, Mobile, Ala.
9141/2 Jim Barrett, 300 North Hamilton Street, Mobile, Ala.
1626 Israel (Isrel) Bell, 563 North Lawrence Street, Mobile, Ala.
1395 James Bennett, 115 Ann Street, Mobile, Ala.
1427 Price W. (William) Bettis, 1320 Adams Street, Mobile, Ala.
867 Billie Blackmon (Blackmen), 6 Hogan Street, Mobile, Ala.
894 Frank Cameron, 860 St. Meador Street, Mobile, Ala.
190 Wiley Campbell, 56 Michegan Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
2034 William Campbell, 5 Hickory Street, Mobile, Ala.
1612 Daniel Clark, 866 St. Medor Street, Mobile, Ala.
1082 Charley Clarke (Charlie Clark), Spring Hill, Ala.
1532 James Conner (Connor), 911 Clay Street, Mobile, Ala.
1405 Charley Cranshaw (Crenshaw), 29 Persimmon Street, Mobile, Ala. (bunk house, Carnegie Steel Co., Alleghany, Pa.).
859 Spot Davis, 168 Davis Avenue, Mobile Ala. (2006 North Street NW., Washington, D. C.).
1757 James Dennis, 251 North Hamilton Street, Mobile, Ala.
886 Adam Edwards, 480 Peach Street, Mobile, Ala.
1010 Rodgers (Rogers) Ervin, Joachin near Knox Street, Mobile, Ala.
1258 Eddie Fears, 58 Gracey Street, Mobile, Ala.
1666 Mayben (Magen) Foster, 615 North Franklin Street, Mobile, Ala.
866 John Henry Franklin, 609 Roleigh (Rylands) Lane, Mobile, Ala.
1879 Sentell Frazier, 454 St. Michael Street, Mobile, Ala.
822 Ephriam (Ephraim) Freeman (E. P. Freeman), 19 Gaston Street, Mobile, Ala.
1309 James Fuller, 407 Manasses Street, Mobile, Ala.
53 Willie (Willis) Giles, 154 North Wilkinson Street, Mobile, Ala. (Chickasaw, Ala.).
523 Maynard E. Glidden (Glidden), 31 North Julia (Julie) Street, Mobile, Ala.
763 Thomas Green, 11 Caroline Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
1373 Alfred Harris (Alfred Harris, Jr.), 112 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
1201 Dock Harris, 404 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
203 Jessie James Harrison, 157 Chestnut Street, Mobile, Ala.
994 Charley (Charlie) Hayes, Ashland Place, Mobile, Ala.
1214 James Heard, 509 Earle Street, Mobile, Ala.
903 Arthur Henderson, 506 Bloodgood Street, Mobile, Ala.
241 Clifton Henry, 602 Congress Street, Mobile, Ala.
1469 Albert Hicks, 252 Bloodgood Street, Mobile, Ala.
321 Cook Hill, 67 Congress Street, Mobile, Ala.
1902 Travis Hill, Basil near Congress Street, Mobile, Ala.
1791 Wesley Hobson, 9 Grayson Street, Mobile, Ala.
1018 Victor Houston, 164 North Cedar Street, Mobile, Ala. (1829 Pasco Street, Kansas City, Mo.).
578 Harry Howard, Mobile, Ala.
7514 Amos Hudson, Whistler, Ala.
329 Willie (Willis) Hunter, 757 St. Anthony Street, Mobile, Ala.
1745 Eris Iver, M. & O. boarding car, Mississippi (M. & O. boarding car, Mobile, Ala.).
30 Anderson (Andrew) Jackson, 1013 Adams Street, Mobile, Ala.
728 Edward (Edwin) Jackson, 224 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
1008 Joseph Jackson, 518 Fifth Street, Mobile, Ala.
583 Charles (Charlie) James, 608 St. Anthony Street, Mobile, Ala.
1213 George (Geo.) Jefferson, 53 Calhoun Street, Mobile, Ala.
1788 James (Jemes) Jones (Jones Jones), 8 Gaston Street, Mobile, Ala.
706 Eugene Jordan, 59 Calhoun Street, Mobile, Ala.

1105 George Knight, 110 Walnut Street, Mobile, Ala.
59 Jim Lewis, 456 State Street, Mobile, Ala.
457 Washington McCarroll, 137 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, Ala.
1422 George McGee (McGhee), 14 Walnut Street, Mobile, Ala.
948 Lewis (Louis) McMillan, 224 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala. (3 Walnut Street, Mobile, Ala.).
1970 Willie McRine (McRhone, McRhine), Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
759 John Mercy, Lawrence Street, Mobile, Ala.
1352 Henry Mitchell, 58 Water Street, Mobile, Ala.
1497 George W. (William) Montgomery, 657½ St. Michael Street, Mobile, Ala. (211 West Twelfth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
237 Edmund Mullaney (E. Mullaney), 50 New St. Francis Street, Mobile, Ala.
984½ Scott Murtry (Murtrey), 158 Chestnut Street, Mobile, Ala.
1834 Edward Newberry, Mary Lane Street, Mobile, Ala.
920 Edgar Gray Pierce, 159 North Franklin Street, Mobile, Ala.
1397 Junnis Pettaway (Junius Petaway), 204 Congress Street, Mobile, Ala. (204 Brazil Street, Mobile, Ala.).
571 Hardy Petteway (Pettaway, Petterway), 253 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.
1265 George Pettus (Pettles), 561 St. Louis Street, Mobile, Ala. (253 North Scott Street, Mobile, Ala.).
711½ Henderson Pettlwyt (Pettoway, Pettaway), 154 Hickory Street, Mobile, Ala. (Peach Street, Mobile, Ala.).
1877 Albert Leonard Powell (Albert Lenard Prowell, Albert Leonard Prowell), 1066 Adams Street, Mobile, Ala.
1381 Jimmie Ray, Mobile Street, Mobile, Ala.
559 William Reed, 405½ Franklin Street, Mobile, Ala.
747 Wiley Riley, Indiana Street, between Shell Road and South Hill, Mobile, Ala.
1619 Thomas Roberson, 16 Persimmon Street, Mobile, Ala.
811 Clome (Clovis) Robertson, 415 North Franklin Street, Mobile, Ala.
1419 Thomas Robertson (Roberson), 8 Fischers Ally, Mobile, Ala. (8 Fishers Ally, Mobile, Ala.).
1819 Joseph Robinson, 90 St. Anthony Street, Mobile, Ala.
1989 Henry Roe (Poe), 3 Center Street, Mobile, Ala.
276 James Russell (James Henry Russell), 208 South Wilkinson Street, Mobile, Ala.
514 John Wesley Salter, 15 Chestnut Street, Mobile, Ala. (713 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio).
1661 Bennie Sampson, 506 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala. (Government and Wilkinson Streets, Mobile, Ala.
840 Henry Sanders, Franklin and Hamilton Streets, Mobile, Ala.
1502 Will Seals, 2236 St. Ment Street, Mobile, Ala. (2003 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.).
2054 Walter M. Singleton, 355 West Denborn Street, Mobile, Ala.
168 Guy Smith, 759 St. Louis Street, Mobile, Ala. (625 East Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.).
749½ Will (William) Smith, Lake Charles, La. (Nakomis, Ala.).
1541 Tally Swift, 6 Short Earl Street, Mobile, Ala.
1226 Tim Taylor, 1151 Adam Street, Mobile, Ala.
1764 Clarence Thompson, 664 Bayon Street, Mobile, Ala.
1262 James Thomas, Brazie Street, near Ryland Lane, Mobile, Ala.
1484 Grover Tucker, 109 Riley's Lane, Mobile, Ala.
1665 Willie (William) Upshaw, 172 Clay Street, Mobile, Ala.
1286 Henry A. Walker (Walter, Henry W. Walters), 6 (8) Davidson Street, Mobile, Ala.
235 Henry Clay Webb, St. Louis and Dearborn Streets, Mobile, Ala.
1310 John Wells (Willis), 363 (263) North Hamilton St., Mobile, Ala.
966 Dan Williams, Prichard, Ala. (Mobile, Ala.).
606 Henry Williams, East Lafayette and North Government Streets, Mobile, Ala.
2059 Lewns (Lewis) Williams, 362 Scott Street (362 North Scott Street), Mobile, Ala.
1814 Percy Williams, 156 Brazil Street, Mobile, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1497 Henry Morris Acree, 19 Clay Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3637 Willie Allen, 14 South Decatur, Montgomery, Ala.
837 Bolden Baker, 417 Carter Hill Road, Montgomery, Ala.
1612 Alto Barnes, Montgomery, Ala.
8312 Henry E. (Erwin, Ervin) Belser, 630 North McDonough, Montgomery, Ala.
854 Geo. (George) Benjamine, 801 Cleveland, Montgomery, Ala.
904 Alex Bibb (Alex Bibbs), 14 Oak Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2068 Willie Blakely (Blakley), 24 Dorothy Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1222 Charlie (Chas.) Bloodworth, 136 Wheeler, Montgomery, Ala.
614 Robert Bracey, 82 Northern Street, Montgomery, Ala.
137 Noah Broxton, 215 Hutchinson, Montgomery, Ala.
8411 Daniel Brown, 939 Monroe Street, Montgomery, Ala. (724 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
3676 Samuel Brown, 203 Wolf Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1235 Walter Brown, Montgomery, Ala.
615 Will Bolling, 99 Hill Street, Montgomery, Ala.
695 James Bostick (Bostwick), Eva Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1785 Dabney Bradley, route No. 1, box 47, Norman Bridge, Montgomery, Ala.
1121 Leslie Bridges, 178 Randolph Street, Montgomery, Ala. (518 Randolph Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
1751 Oscar Brown, 4 Brown Alley, Montgomery, Ala.
307 Dave Bryant, 114 Wilkerson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1262 Ferdie Bullard, 805 High Street, Montgomery, Ala. (64 Crane Street, Newark, N. J.).
3813 Will Burke, Montgomery, Ala.
345 Clifton (Tilton) Butler, 15 Grady Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2847 Nathaniel Calhoun, 105 Hall Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3812 Charlie (Charley) Calloway, Montgomery, Ala.
467 Wesley (Wiley) Calloway, 317 South Ripley Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3152 Reuben Clark, Montgomery, Ala.
2253 Marshall Coleman (Marshal, Marshall Calvin), 22 South Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala. (N. Catomo St., Montgomery, Ala.).
1141 Thos. Collins, 15 Pelham Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1016 Charlie Cobb, 227 West Jeff Davis Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
2280 Thos. (Thomas, Thompson) Cunningham, 211 Island Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. (14 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
1448 Saxton Dancy, 1201 East Grove Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1337 Anderson Davis, Montgomery, Ala.
3446 Nathaniel Davis, 208 South Wall Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1173 Robert Davis, North Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2056 Abe Dean, 851 Norton Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3101 John DeBose (DuBose), care L. Mills, 706 Highland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
2953 James Dennis, 605 North Pierce Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2776 Henry Derico, 4 Goldberg Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1750 Geo. Dixon (George Dixon, G. C. Dixon), 259 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3747 L. T. Duncan, Louisville & Nashville yards, Montgomery, Ala.
3760 Julius Edwards, 27 Mills Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3530 Thos. Wm. (Thomas William) Elbert, 327 Lake Street, Montgomery, Ala.
248 John Erhardt, 6 Elmwood Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3707 Isiah Evans, North Coosa Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3705 James Evans, 17 Hill Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1083 Francisco Fanjiel, 26 North P Street, Montgomery, Ala. (26 North Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
1105 Jeff Ferrell, 612 Ripley Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1001 Robert Fluntoll, 2 Short Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3803 Samuel Ford, 29 Gray Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1531 Cruel Foster, Morning View, Montgomery, Ala.
509 Will Foster, 32 Catherine Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2812 Amos Franklin, 456 Eugene Street, Montgomery, Ala. (537 East Long Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1351 Charley Franklin, 302 Eugene Street, Montgomery, Ala.
134 James (Jim) Franklin, 108 St. John Street, Montgomery, Ala.
642 Ed. Henry Frazier, Montgomery, Ala.
3002 Wilbur Arthur Frazier (W. A. Frzier), 15 Gordon Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1701 Henry Frederick, 47 Vandiver Street, Montgomery, Ala.
795 Elijuh Garrett, 211 North Union Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2730 Hyson Garrett, Montgomery, Ala.
1703 Willie Gibson, 503 South Union Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3613 Ike Gilman, 57 Wilson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3021 Wm. (William, Willie) Glover, 2707 Avenue D, Birmingham, Ala.
631 Doc Gray (Grey), Finley Grove, Montgomery, Ala.
1335 Geo. W (George Washington, G. W.) Hales, R. F. D. No. 2, box 35, Hope Hull, Ala. (745 Keynon Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio).
1995 Willie Hales, Montgomery, Ala.
481 Charlie Hamilton (Hammond), county jail.
31 Charley Hamilton, 144 Earley Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3675 Jesse (Jessie) Harris, 212 South Holt Street, Montgomery, Ala.
727 Willie Harris, 60 Bell Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2049 Henry Harvey, 9 Anna Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2664 Stonewall Hazzard, 334 Carter Hill Road, Montgomery, Ala.
1283 Riley Henderson, South Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3805 Will Henderson, 307 Clay Street, Montgomery, Ala., care Armco Col. Club, Middletown, Ohio.
2441 Geo. (George) Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
1796 Boyse (Boyce) Hobbs, 25 Bell Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1107 Buck Holt, Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
683 Felix Johnson, Montgomery, Ala.
3403 Mylus Johnson, 318 Clay Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2139 Willie Johnson, 214 North Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
86 Jesse Julius (Jullens, Julliens), 7 Dickerson St., Montgomery, Ala.
3154 Anargyros Kapsalis (Kapsalsis), 20 North Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2950 Wallace L. Keitt, 224 Cleveland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. (Wallace Lavasha Keitt, 3553 Federal Street, third floor Chicago, Ill.).
3428 Cy (Sic) Hopkins, Montgomery, Ala.
2675 Guy Kemp, Montgomery, Ala. (1616 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.).
1260 Johnnie (John) Howard, Vandiver Street, Montgomery, Ala.
403 Ned Howard, in jail, Montgomery, Ala.
562 John Jackson, 402 Bull Street, Montgomery, Ala.
684 John Jackson, 116 Goldberg Street, Montgomery, Ala. (box 704, Birmingham, Ala.).
3768 Will Jackson, 826 North Union Street, Montgomery, Ala. (286 North Union Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
2976 Abe James, Montgomery County, Ala.
417 Hudnall (Hudall) James, 219 Holcombe Street, Montgomery, Ala.
472 Nathaniel Jarrett, 7 Clopton Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1144 Jimmie (Jim) Jessie, 613 Day Street, Montgomery, Ala.
220 Ferris Jones, 504 Hill Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3706 Charlie Jordan, 312 Hutchinson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1390 Berl (Bert) Johnson, Herron Street, Montgomery, Ala.
768 Chas. (Charles) Kennedy, 139 Magnolia Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3315 Sigmund Kiyey (Sigman Kiyer), 606 Day Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1854 Willie Lake, Montgomery, Ala.
316 Charlie Lee, 610 Thurman Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3814 George Legree (George LeGree, George), Montgomery, Ala.
835 Lester Lenore, 604 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1826 Albert Lewis, 312 Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala. (312 Dickerson Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
3489 Frank Lewis, 116 Shadle Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
2609 Ed Lett, 234 Smythe Street, Montgomery, Ala.
29 Joe Lett, 948 Ferguson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1719 Edgar Lewis, 510 North Bainbridge Street, Montgomery, Ala.
894 Joe Little, Montgomery, Ala.
601 James McCall, Montgomery, Ala.
971 Abraham McCoe, 12 Terry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1114 Wm. (William) McCollough, 19 Scott Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3096 Sam McCord, in jail, Montgomery, Ala.
520 Robert McDade, 1 Jent Street, Montgomery, Ala.
228 Clyde Columbus McDaniel (Clyde C. McDaniel), 3 May Street NE., Montgomery, Ala.
528 Silver State McGee, Court Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2289 Sandy McGilvary (McGilvray), 108 Hall Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1101 James McMillian, 3 North Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
75 Tom McMinner, Gersons Alley, Montgomery, Ala.
1925 Alex McNear, Montgomery, Ala.
378 Grines Malone, 47 Hardaway Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2005 James Mathews (Matthews), 438 St. John St., Montgomery, Ala.
1981 Willie Mays, 407 Madison Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
3618 Ed. Millhouse (Mill-House), care of Doctor Baldwin, near cemetery, Montgomery, Ala. (near Lincoln Cemetery, Montgomery, Ala.).
716 Ed Mims, 62 Bell Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3125 Otis Mims, 323 Highland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
772 Ed (Eddie) Mitchell, South Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
786 Lonnie (Lonie) Mitchell, 26 Dorsey Street, Montgomery, Ala. (152 Hendrick Street, Detroit, Mich.).
3183 Frank Moley, 748 North McDonough Street, Montgomery, Ala. (care of United States Coke & Coal Co., Thorpe, W. Va.).

495 Wm. Taylor Montgomery (William Taylor Montgomery, W. T. Montgomery, William T. Montgomery), 14 Avel Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3702 Tom Mooney, East of Uplands Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2890 Cercellus (Cornellius) Moore, 93 Bellmount Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
588 Ed. L. Moore, 10 Western Yards, Sec. 23, Montgomery, Ala.
3089 Geo. (George) Morris, Releford, Ala.
2830 Shepherd (Sheperd) Murdock, 13 Noble Street, Montgomery, Ala.
693 Sulleron (Sullivan) Neatherly (Neotherly), 17 South Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3529 Peter Nichols, 325 Charles Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2814 Aaron Nobles, South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
506 Willie Peoples, 34 Stone Street, Montgomery, Ala.
332 Harry R. Perkins, 702 James Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2292 Abraham (A.) Peterson, 312 Jeff Davis Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
1376 Agon Pickett, 516 South Holt (Hall) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1249 Raymond Walker Plant, 118 McDonough Street, Montgomery, Ala.
811 Allen Nathaniel Powell, 523½ (525½) Randolph Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2981 Ben Powell, 3 Francis Street, Montgomery, Ala.
220 Willie Pulliam, 613 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2707 John Richardson, 129 Hearn (Herron) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1055 Jessie Riggs, 184 Yougene Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3069 James Thos. Rives (James Thomas Rivers, James Thomas Rives), 102 James (102 St. James) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2610 Silas Robinson, 219 Gaston Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1947 Henry Rogers, 106 Magnolia Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1487 Henry Rollins, Montgomery, Ala.
1420 Henry Ross, Montgomery, Ala. (203 Billing St., Montgomery).
2257 Joe Robert (Robt) Ross, 404 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala.
3410 Ketcher (Ketckin) Sanders, 17 Vanevon (Vanavon) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
257 Ben Sanford, 17 Grady (16 Grey) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2708 Albert (Al) Dorrell Scott, 21 Cobb Street, Montgomery, Ala.
177 Edgar Scott, 325 Charles Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2846 Jim Scott, 34 Foster Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
3466 Shorter Leonard Senton (Senton, S. H.), 4 North Ripley Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3115 Edward (Edw.) Sharp, 205 South Hannon (295 West Hannon) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2899 Gus H. Sharp, 904 South McDonough Street, Montgomery, Ala.
600 Edward S. Smith (Edward Stapiton Smith, Edward Stapleton Smith), Y. M. C. A., Montgomery, Ala.
2501 Frank Smith, Montgomery, Ala.
2046 Jack Smith, care Nixon Smith Construction Co., Montgomery, Ala.
783 or 783 Jim Smith, In jail, Montgomery, Ala.
770 Wm. (William) Smith, 430 South Jackson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
948 Wm. K. Smith, 211 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala. (William Kirby, 311 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
592 Wilmer Smith, Vandiver Alley, Montgomery, Ala. (819 Vandiver Alley, Montgomery, Ala.).
1611 Ben Snead, Montgomery, Ala.
1822 Willie Starks, 532 (522), Watkins Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1579 Walter Stevenson, 435 Clay Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1106 David R. (Richardson) Stokes, 5 May Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1558 Thos. (Thomas) Stokes, 126 Herron Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3667 Chas. (Charlie, Charles) Stone, 314 Dickerson Street, Montgomery, Ala. (4 Grubs Alley, Montgomery, Ala.).
2632 John Sweet (John Sweat), 214 Hutchinson St., Montgomery, Ala.
3617 Jack Taylor, 5 Medmore Street, Montgomery, Ala.
665 Green Thomas, 133 Garrett Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2362 Jimmie Tinsley (Tensley), Louisville & Nashville yards, Montgomery, Ala.
2916 Henry Tipton, Montgomery, Ala.
796 Arthur Townsend, 905 East (North) Grove St., Montgomery, Ala.
3365 Jim Tratter, 1 Winne Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1056 Bennie Tucker, 14 South Decatur Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3060 Louis Tyson, 305 Greyhound Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2243 Dorsey Wade, 514 Davis Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2267 Burman (Burmon) Watkins, Mobile Home, Montgomery, Ala.
2828 Chris. (Christopher) Boddie Wadsworth, care 22 Plum Street, Montgomery, Ala. (220 Plum Street, Montgomery, Ala.).
3676 J. H. Wadsworth, Montgomery, Ala.
1069 Robert Walker, 10 Cook Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2350 Lewis Wallace, in jail, Montgomery, Ala.
3869 Alto Wallis, Montgomery, Ala.
2213 Marrom Washington, 120 Gray Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3704 Louis Watson, 4 Shawa Alley, Montgomery, Ala.
2523 John Watts, 721 Columbus Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1614 Wm. James Watson (William Jas. Watson, W. J. Watson), 2230 North Court Street, Montgomery, Ala.
2915 Reuben Webb, Montgomery, Ala.
2885 Frank White, in jail, Montgomery, Ala.
1298 Will White, Montgomery, Ala.
3274 Joe Wilford, 409 Columbus Street, Montgomery, Ala.
315 Cassie Williams, First Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3297 Earnest R. (Rosell) Williams (Ernest Williams), 15 Gorden Street, Montgomery, Ala.
791 John Williams, 228 Jefferson Street, Montgomery, Ala.
627 Kilrain (Kilrian, Killirian) Williams, Montgomery, Ala.
3806 Levy Willlams, 64 Forest Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
2093 Sidney Williams, 141 Carter Hill Road, Montgomery, Ala.
2533 Sidney Williams, Oak Grove, Montgomery, Ala.
1401 David Winston, 205 Mobile Road, Montgomery, Ala.
34083 Alfred Wood (Woods), 6 Berry Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3111 Willie Woodson, 128 Goldworth (Goldthwaite) Street, Montgomery, Ala.
3811 Bob Wright, 160 Bragg Street, Montgomery, Ala.
793 Lee Wright, 323 Clay Street, Montgomery, Ala.
1270 Fred Young, Coosa Street, Montgomery, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALKER, STATE OF ALABAMA.

754 Geo. Agnew, Carbon Hill, Ala.
539 Frank Allen, Jasper, Ala.
1919 Lewis Allen, Dora, Ala.
752 Sam Allen, Eutaw, Ala.
2163 Mack Alley, Eutaw, Ala.
877 Will Ambrose, Jasper, Ala.
2809 Ed Amorine (Edward Amorin, Amori), Anniston, Ala.
872 John Appleby, Empire, Ala.
898 Ed Armstead, Dora, Ala.
1490 Bishop Arnold, Patton, Ala. (Independence, W. Va., route No. 2).
2483 Raymond Bibs, Dora, Ala.
2227 Henry Billups, Empire, Ala.
1431 Will Black, Dora, Ala.
2909 Jas. (James) Blanchard, Egypt, Miss.
49a P. (R.) K. Bolts, Alexander City, Ala.
2088 Joe Bowers, Orville, Ala. (Joe Bowers, Joe O. Bowers, Sipser, Ala.).
592 Hazie (Hazy) Bradford, Dora, Ala. (Ware, Ala.).
420 Thomas Bradley, Cardova, Ala.
588 Jim Brown, Dora, Ala.
1805 Joe Brown, Jasper, Ala.
1800 John Brown, Jasper, Ala.
3211 Luther Brown, Jasper, Ala.
641 Sylvester Brown, Dora, Ala.
2148 Brutus Bryant, Carbon Hill, Ala.
81 Arthur Burnett (Barnette, Bornett), Cullman, Ala.
1104 Aleck (Alex) Calvinill, route No. 4, Carbon Hill, Ala.
4047 Lynn (Lum, Lurm) Campbell, route No. 4, Jasper, Ala.
7750 Frank Capell, Townley, Ala.
1526 Henry Caradine, Carbon Hill, Ala.
3533 John Carathon (Johnie Carathon, Johnie Carthon), Dora, Ala.
3589 Clay (Clabe) Carter, Townley, Ala.
1900 Mat Carter, Cardova, Ala.
1521 Sam Church, Marion, Ala. (Cardova, Ala.).
4004 Paul C. Clark (Paul Clark), Bankhead, Ala. (America, Ala.).
689 Claud Clod, Dora, Ala.
1372 Alma J. Cole (Almar Jackson Cole), Phil Campbell, Ala.
2535 Bird (Byrd) Cole, Benoit, Ala. (Jasper, Ala.).
297 Richard Coleman, Sipsey (Sipsie), Ala.
75 Luther Cook, Jasper, Ala.
539 Andrew Cornelius, Dora, Ala.
2244 Robert Craig, Dora, Ala.
2103 A. Irvin Culver (Irvin Andrew, Erwin A. Culver), Red Star, Ala. (Dora, Ala.).
1838 Anderson Davis, Quinton, Ala.
1802 Chas. Davis, Manchester, Ala.
2503 Walter Davis, Townley, Ala.
2740 Witt Davis, Jasper, Ala.
1002 Norman Prince (Price) De Otley, Kansas, Ala.
3866 John Dohn (John Geo.) Doughdrill, Kansas, Ala.
2228 Adam Duncan, Coal Valley, Ala.
3674 Tom M. (Masterson) Earnest, Oakman, Ala.
3344 Thos. W. Echols (Thos. Watson Eckols), Dora, Ala.
3590 Arthur Ellis, route No. 1, Parrish, Ala.
1161 Prince Ellis, Big Stone Gap, Va. (Cardova, Ala.).
3027 Chas. Facen, Corona, Ala. (Patton, Ala.).
1812 George Farson (Facion), Jasper, Ala.
508 John D. Feagin (John Dan Fagan), America, Ala.
38 James T. Feltman, route No. 1, Oakman, Ala.
3082 Lonnie (Lonnie A.) Findley, Manchester, Ala.
1708 Andrew Forness, Manchester, Ala.
2418 Annanias (Amairs, Annanis) Foster, Red Star, Ala. (Dora Ala.).
284 Lee D. (Daniel) Foster, America, Ala.
450 Will Foster, America, Ala.
2278 Wm. (William) Gentry, Empire, Ala.
1827 Lonzy (Lonsey) Gilmore, route No. 1, Parrish, Ala.
1432 Osie Goggans (Goggins, Gogzins), Dora, Ala.
48 David Grant, route No. 2, Jasper, Ala. (Prospect, Ala.).
2981 Freeman Gray (Freeman Grace, Frema Gray), Townley, Ala.
2056 Wm. Grayson (Greyson), Nashville, Tenn. (Cardova, Ala.).
680 Howard Griffin, Carbon Hill, Ala.
580 David Hamilton (David Cullin), Carbon Hill, Ala.
772 Hans Hamilton, 84 Washington St., St. Augustine, Fla. (Sibsey, Ala.
2131 Edgar W. Harper, Sipsey, Ala. (Edgar Harper, Applachcala, Fla.).
2177 Leophis Harris, Dora, Ala.
2194 Tom Harrison, Sipsey, Ala. (Heidleburg, Miss.).
3670 Walter M. Hays, Jasper, Ala. (Walter Michael Hayes, Cordova, Ala.).
3765 Robt. Hendon, Dora, Ala.
327 Golden Hill, Gorgas, Ala.
2753 John Hill, Auburn, Ala.
1251 Walter Hill, Dora, Ala.
2370 Phil Hopkins, Empire, Ala.
2907 Frank Housworth (Hausworth), Townley, Ala.
2708 Chas. (Charlie) Howard, Dora, Ala.
249 Berry Hubbard, Dora, Ala.
1147 Wm. Hughes, Beform, Ala.
1921 Shedrick Hurley, Dora, Ala.
1166 Geo. Jackson, Lownesborough, Ala.
441 Lon Thomas Jackson (Lon James Jackson), Dora, Ala.
2101 Sam Jackson, Jasper, Ala.
2407 Will Jackson, Eutaw, Ala.
2997 Henry James, route 8, Quinton, Ala.
1249 Jimmie (Jimmy) James, Dora, Ala.
1305 Perry James, Dora, Ala.
1596 Jas. Jinright (Jones Luther Jinright, Jas. L. Jinright), Cullman, Ala. (Cullman, Ala.).
3397 Chas. Johnson, Samoset, Ala.
4083 Claude Johnson, Walker County, Dora, Ala.
24a Henry Johnson, Columbus, Miss.
3562 John Johnson (Jackson), Carbon Hill, Ala.
989 Lee (Lee J.) Johnson, Coal Valley, Ala.
2593 Sam Johnson (Sun Jackson), Carbon Hill, Ala.
1741 Wm. (William) Johnson, Columbus, Miss. (Sipsey, Ala.).
3345 Allen (Allie, Ollie) Jones, Jasper, Ala.
1284 Bill Jones, Dora, Ala.
3975 Burnett (Burtt, Burett) Jones, Dora, Ala.
2200 John G. (Gortman) Jones, America, Ala.
3843 Joseph (Franklin) Jones, Cordova, Ala.
360 Troy Jones, Jasper, Ala.
1864 Harsea (Horsea) Keller, R. F. D., Empire, Ala.
1666 Tine Kendrick, Nixburg, Ala.
983 Charley Key, Prospect, Ala.
212 Austin Knox, Sipsey, Ala.
727 Luke Latham (Lathen, mLathan), Patton, Ala.
2367 Francis Lawless, Coal Creek, Tenn. (Empire, Ala.).
1466 Chas. (Charley) Leonard, Jasper, Ala.
1676 Andrew Levett, Red Star, Ala.
3870 Chas. (Charley) Lewis, Bankhead, Ala.
1551 Seaborn Lewis, Dora, Ala.
8872 J. W. Long (Jno. Willie Long), Nauvoo, Ala., route No. 1 (Altoona, Ala., route No. 3).
1454 Joe Love, Quinton, Ala.
2398 Jim Madden, Carbon Hill, Ala.
2016 Famous Malone, Coal Valley, Ala.

1873 Henry J. Mamon (Henry Mamon), Dora, Ala.
1286 Eugene Marcus, Quinton, Ala.
3061 John Mathis (Mothis), Oakman, Ala. (F. C. Weirs, Birmingham, Ala.).
2975 Gilbert Mny, Nanvoo, Ala.
3609 John McAllister, Aberdeen, Miss. (Cordova, Ala.).
3131 Chas. (Charlie, Carlie) McBride, Sipsey, Ala. (Columbus, Ga.).
910 Albert McCow (McCaw, McCan), Adamsville, Ala. (Townley, Ala.).
176 Eartler (Earlie) McDoc, Camden, Ala.
187 Albert McDonald (McDonold), Dora, Ala.
536 Chas. McLaughlin (Charlie (Charley) McLaughlen), Cordova, Ala. (Bessemer, Ala.).
1047 Major McShan, Townley, Ala. (515 Harold St., Memphis, Tenn.).
2772 Henry Meadows (Menddows), Horse Creek, Dora, Ala.
373 Charley (Charlie) Merriweather, route 1, Parrish, Ala.
3972 Frank Merriwether (Merriwether), Dora, Ala.
2904 Sherman Milton, Manchester, Ala.
2896 Penn Mitchell, Carbon Hill, Ala.
3521 Corlls (Carlos) Moon, Empire, Ala.
3667 Hamp Moore (Moor), Dora, Ala.
695 Peter Moore, Jasper, Ala.
3480 Willie Morgan, Dora, Ala.
1501 Will Moseley, Alberta, Ala. (Will Poe, Cordova, Ala.).
1029 Fred Moss, Red Star, Ala.
377 John Nabors, Carbon Hill, Ala.
2710 Ben H. (Harrison) Nesmith, route No. 4, Carbon Hill, Ala.
1027 Will Nettles, Buenavista, Ala. (Cordova, Ala.).
928 Robert Nicholson (Nickerson), Dora, Ala.
229 Cleveland Outen, Patton, Ala.
2968 Walter M. (Moore) Pate, Corona (Cordova), Ala.
3320 Chas. Persons (Charlie (Charley) Person), Sipsey, Ala.
3103 Richard Pope, Dora, Ala.
711 Geo. (Clarence Porter, Empire, Ala.
1553 Morris Portis, Manchester, Ala.
3683 Odie (Osie) Pounds, Patton, Ala.
224 Will Pruitt (Pruett), R. F. D. 1, Empire, Ala. (Sameset, Ala.).
2601 Henry Reynolds, Manchester, Ala.
128 Leonard (Lenard) Reynolds, Dora, Ala.
1248 Will (Wm.) Reynolds, Talladega, Ala. (Sipsey, Ala.).
1067 Wm. Henry Rhodes, R. F. D. 31, Empire, Ala.
2825 James Richardson, Rankhead, Ala. (Jasper, Ala.).
2680 Wm. Rigsby, Canden, Ala. (Cordova, Ala.).
1382 Tom (Thomas) Roan, R. F. D. No. 3, Quinton, Ala.
2687 Amos Roberts, Cullman, Ala.
3394 John (Johnie, Johnnie), Robertson, Dora, Ala.
147 Foster Rodgers, Empire, Ala.
964 Nathan Roland, Empire, Ala. (Enterprise, W. Va.).
1456 Bossy Rose, Empire, Ala.
3548 J. W. Rouse (J. Wesley Ranse), Geneva, Ala. (Cordova, Ala.).
496 Lonnie Sacles (Loney Sacus, Lonnie Sams), Dora, Ala.
1120 Joe Scott, Oakman, Ala.
2073 Asa Sharritt (Sharrit), America, Ala.
788 Fred Sherrod, Carbon Hill, Ala.
1054 Geo. Sims, Empire, Ala.
1534 Norman Sinlett (Norman Rolt Sinlet), Dora, Ala.
2990 Jim Sipnel (Stipnel), Townley, Ala.
579 Alonzo Smith, Dora, Ala.
748 General Washington Smith, Carbon Hill, Ala.
820 Hezekiah Smith, Dora, Ala.
1723 Riley Smith (Riley Thomas), Cordova, Ala.
2751 Wm. L. Smith (Lee Smith), Red Star, Ala.
2760 Will Sprowl (Sproll), Carbon Hill, Ala.
1405 Mat (Matt) Stephens, Sipsey, Ala. (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).
2858 Lon Stewart, Dora, Ala.
2496 John Sturdivant, Manchester, Ala. (Cuba, Ala.).
3815 Frank Tate, Patton, Ala.
4130 Richard (Richd) Terrell, Jasper, Ala., R. F. D.
2420 Jim Thomas, Jasper, Ala. (Sheffield, Ala.).
1669 John Thomas, Jasper, Ala.
271 Lem H. (Len Hale) Thomas, R. F. D. No. 1, Cordova, Ala.
2716 Richard Thomas, Jasper, Ala.
1746 Chas. E. (Edward) Thompson, Jasper, Ala.
3532 Wm. (Will) Tyson, Dora, Ala.
2395 George Upton (Uptain), Manchester, Ala.
2077 Lewis Vance (Vauce), Dora, Ala.
92 William Waldrop, route No. 3, Jasper, Ala.
1052 Jim Walker, Jasper, Ala.
1874 Jos. Wallace, Dora, Ala.
1326 Henry Ward, Jasper route, Ala., route No. 1.
1844 Smith Watkins, Dora, Ala.
534 Willie Watkins, Cordova, Ala. (Columbus, Miss.).
1701 Jim Webb, Dora, Ala.
2975 Geo. Welser, Cordova, Ala. (Bessemer, Ala.).
2273 Stile (Stiles) Wells, Dora, Ala.
2524 Will West, Cuthburt, Ga. (Corona, Ala.).
3477 Chas. (Charlie) Williams, Townley, Ala.
2328 Chas. E. (Edward) Williams, Whistler, Ala. (Cordova, Ala.).
1412 Doney (Loney, Lonnie) Williams, Jasper, Ala. (Sunlight, Ala.).
3032 Frank Williams, Dora, Ala.
4079 Ira Williams, Jasper, Ala. (Sheffield, Ala.).
961 John (John Henry) Williams, Dora Ala.
396 Robert Evans Williams (Robert Williams), Coons, Ala. (Cordova, Ala.).
2758 Tom Williams, Empire, Ala.
4000 Tom W. Williams (Tomie Wilson Williams), Carbon Hill, Ala.
1003 Henry Wilson, Cordova, Ala.
1549 James Wilson, Jasper, Ala.
1548 John Wilson (Willson), Livingston, Ala.
1236 Marvin Wilsen, route 5, Jasper, Cardave, Ala.
3777 Tommie Wilson, America, Ala.
555 Flinton Wood, Carbon Hill, Ala.
2595 Chas. Woods, Quinton, Ala.
2526 Edward Wright, Jasper, Ala.
259 William A. Young (William Young), Corona, Ala.
55 Wm. Zeigler (Zeigles), Dora, Ala. (Townley, Ala.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF ALABAMA.

1174 Monroe Allen, Cortelyou, Ala.
381 Harris (D.) Anderson, Slip, Ala.
109 Jim Bailey (Baily), Prairie, Wilcox County, Ala. (Toinette, Ala.).
1019 Clarence Bates, Toinette, Ala.
768 Charlie (Charly) Brooks, Hobson, Ala.
493 Thad Cherry, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
1109 Jessie (Jesse) James Cole, Toinette, Ala.
448 Rayfield (Ropham, Ropben) Cooper, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
171 Jerry Davis, Wagor, Ala.
1177 Will Davis, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
685 Joe Fleming (Fliming), Fruitdale, Ala.
910 Grover Foster, Yarbo, Ala.
1102 Dave Gulley, Leroy, Ala.
916 Will Harris, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
399 Early Hightower (Hytower), Hobson, Ala.
1094 George Jackson, Bigbee, Ala.
623 James Jenkins (D. James Jenkins), Vinegar Bend, Ala.
996 John King, Fruitdale, Ala.
286 Walter Lawrence, Leroy, Ala.
138 Toney Mexler (Mexler, Mexlar), McIntosh, Ala.
1034 Milton Micael (Michael, William Micael), Vinegar Bend, Ala.
260 Jerry (Jerre) George Miller, Wagor, Ala.
823 Jake Mosely (Mosley, Mosley), Vinegar Bend, Ala.
939 Sam Oliver (Olliver), Vinegar Bend, Ala.
50 Stewart (Stuart) Pitman (Pittman), Sunflower, Ala.
972 Eugene Presley, McIntosh, Ala.
221 Macon Moore (M.) Roberts, McIntosh, Ala.
924 Oliver Bert (B.) Roscoe, Burbank, Ala.
547 Percy F. (Fred) Sanderson, Bladen Sdrings, Ala. (Healing Springs, Ala.).
13 Frank Snell, Yellow Pine, Ala.
293½ Arthur Taylor, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
570 Lewis Taylor, Vinegar Bend, Ala.
1029 Robert Lee (Lc) Thomas, Wagor, Ala. (Wagar, Ala.).
725 J. Wesley White, Chatom, Ala.
615 Norman White, Yarbo, Ala.
1157 Ollie White, Fruitdale, Ala.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA.

1057 Harry Alfonso, 545 Green Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1828 Jose A. Alonzo (Alejeondro Alonzo, Alonso), Westwago (near Grand (Central) Tampa, Fla.
2773 Peter Bailey, 515 Oak Street, West Tampa, Fla.
116 James D. Barnes (Denson Banles, James Denson Barnes), Sparter, Ga.
1467 Jose R. Barreira (Rodriguez Barriero, John Barreira, Jose Rodriquez Barriereo), 2101 Howard Street, West Tampa, Fla. (2101 Havana Street, West Tampa, Fla.).
2007 Armando Barrera (Barreno), 529 Main Street, West Tampa, Fla. (924 Green Street, West Tampa, Fla.).
1843 Marion Belbon (Belbonn), Plant City, Fla.
2158 Joe Berry, Plant City, Fla.
76 Garvin T. (Tate) Blanton, Seffner, Fla. (203 Grace Street, West Tampa, Fla.).
201 Porter Bloodsworth, 1908 Sixteenth Street, Tampa, Fla.
2510 Ed Boykin, Plant City, Fla.
908 Alto Brewton, Loyce, Fla.
2313 Bruce Brown, Plant City, Fla.
2201a Ed Brown, 716 Chestnut Street, West Tampa, Fla.
348 Frank Brown, Plant City, Fla.
621 Sam Brown, Wimauma, Fla.
1382c James Carlos (Carolos), Thonotosassa, Fla.
2073 Henry Chambers, 214 Green Street, Tampa, Fla.
1380 Joe Clinton Chaney, Alafia, Fla. (603½ Polk Street, Tampa, Fla.).
1837 Henry Chapman, Plant City, Fla.
1769 Robert Chisolm, Plant City, Fla.
894 Arthur Club, Osborne Avenue, Ybor City, Fla.
3508 Husshell Culhm, Wimauma, Fla.
826a John Cunningham, Robels Pond, Tampa, Fla.
1278 Fred Davis, Wimauma, Fla.
2425 Jesse Davis, Lutz, Fla. (Howard, Fla.).
2572 Willie Davis, R. D. No. 2, Ybor City, Fla.
738 Arthur Dawson, Wimauma, Fla.
745 Giacchim de Gnoti (Giacchim Pellegrinode Gnoti, Giacchino Pellegrinodi, Giacchim Pellegrino De Gnnati), 110 Main Street, West Tampa, Fla.
35 Harold Demeritt (Demerett, Harrold Demeritt), 512 Francis Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2709 George Dixon, Plant City, Fla.
1075 Percy Durham, Plant City, Fla.
1401 Percy Durham, Plant City, Fla.
923c John Elger, Plant City, Fla.
2860 Henry Elder, Athens, Ga.
1647 Claude Frazier, Plant City, Fla.
2195 Will Frazier, Ocala, Fla. (Plant City, Fla.).
1132 LeRoy Gage, 5406 Seminole Avenue, Hillsboro County, Fla.
1826 Ed Gaines, Wumauma, Fla.
2016 Juan Gato, 282 H (282 N), West Tampa, Fla.
183 Storm Golden, Plant City, Fla.
1670 Edward Goshea, Valrico, Hillsborough County, Fla.
1113 James Griffin, Tallahassee, Fla.
1924 Charley Hall, 206 Chestnut Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1699 Charlie (Charlei) Harris, Plant City, Fla.
866 Jack Harris, Plant City, Fla.
2370 Matthew (Mathew) Harris, Plant City, Fla.
889 Joe Henderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Fort Green, Fla.
1134c Ernest (Earnest) Henry, Plant City, Fla.
67 Willie (William) E. Higgs, 1516 Arminia Street, W. Tampa, Fla.
2957 Johnnie Hill, Plant City, Fla.
2999 Will Holly, Citrus Park, Fla.
401 John Holmes, Alafia, Fla.
1929 Will Hunter, Plant City, Fla.
2983 Henry Jinkins, Plant City, Fla.
2329 Charlie Johnson, Wrecklnglar (Wrecking car), Gary, Fla.
44 Ensley Johnson, Plant City, Fla.
242 Will Johnson, Plant City, Fla.
1063 Willie Johnson, Norfolk, Va. (Knight, Fla.).
701 Will Jones, Plant City, Fla.
102 Norman A. Kenan (Kenon), Thonotosassa, Fla.
1254c Henry T. (Thomas) King, Plant City, Fla.
2176 Frank Kirkland, Thonotosassa, Fla.
1014 Paul M. (Marion, Martin) Knight, Brandon, Fla.
488 Pedro (Pedor) Leon, 100 Halana Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1207c Miro Lewis, corner Central and James Streets, Tampa, Fla.
1245 Manuel Perez Lopez, 1202 Laurel Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1197c John Lynch, Sulpher Spring, Fla.
452 Albert McCoy, Plant City, Fla.
177 James McCray, Valrico, Fla.
1979 Joe McIntosh, Alafia, Fla.

1294 John McMurray, R. F. D. No. 3, Gary, Fla. (R. F. D. No. 3, Tampa, Fla.).
56 Ignazio (Ignacio) Malda, Thirty-first and Seventeenth Avenue, Ybor City, Fla.
2948 Thomas Malachi, 117 Chestnut Street, West Tampa, Fla.
129 Raymond E. (Elton) Mallard, Plant City, Fla. (Pike Road, Fla.).
1957 Archibald David McLellon (Archie D. (Archibald D.) McLellon, Archibald David McLellan), Plant City, Fla.
174 Ed Marshall, Wimanma, Fla. (Dade City, Fla.).
2877 Bee Martin, Port Tampa City, Fla.
2866 Mario Martinez, 240 Pine Street, West Tampa, Fla.
3043 Frank Mason, 217 Green Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1300c Ules Mathis, Bradley, Fla.
2071 John Maxwell, Plant City, Fla.
790 Solomon Y. Michaan (Michaam, Yonoh Michaan), 811 Caynga (811 Cuyahooga) Street, Tampa, Fla.
1289c James Miller, Plant City, Fla.
1771 Clarence Mitchell, Plant City, Fla.
1854 Elijah (Elizh) Mongin, 611½ Polk Street, Tampa, Fla. (Plant City, Fla.).
1682 Josh Mosley, Plant City, Fla.
122a Major Murry, Ruskin, Fla.
2927 Jake Mustifer, Port Tampa City, Fla.
2064 Joe Norton, Plant City, Fla.
2670 Victor Otero (Otero), 906 Lasalle Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2666 Ernest Owens, Plant City, Fla.
1707 Richard Parker, R. F. D. No. 1, Tampa, Fla.
2112 Richard (Ricardo) Pinero, 1204½ Howard Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2314 John Ray, Athens, Ga. (Alafia, Fla.).
120 Charley Red, Plant City, Fla.
1794 Will Reed, Knights, Fla.
2847 Joseph Rich, Plant City, Fla.
101 Charley (Charlie) Riley, 1513 Grant Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
2389 Johnnie Roberts (Rlberts, Johnie Roberts), Plant City, Fla.
909c Harry Robins (Robbins), Tampa, Fla.
1309c John Robinson, Bullock County, Ga.
2687a Juan Garcia Rodriquez (Rodriguez), care Vilella de Hyos, Lares, Porto Rico.
952 John H. (Hamilton) Rowell, Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Gary, Fla.
1341 Waldo (Walter) Salas, 620 Cherry Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1497c Samuel Sams, Plant City, Fla.
1434 Ramon Sanchez, 805 Main Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2828 Joe Scott, Plant City, Fla.
2607 J. T. Sellers (James Thomas Sellers), 505 Selma Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
731 Frank Sellett (Selett), Port Tampa City, Fla.
2745 J. B. (John B.) Sergeys, Port Tampa City, Fla.
2474 David Singleton (David Thornton), Plant City, Fla.
160 Clark Smith, Alafia, Fla.
38 Clifford (Clifton) Darter Smith, Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
2901 Ebenezer Smith, route 4, West Tampa, Fla.
879 Roy M. (Marvin) Smith, Ruskin, Fla.
769 John Stephenson, Alafia, Fla.
423 John Thomas, Plant City, Fla.
2640a Sun Thomas, Plant City, Fla.
2518 Ed Thornton, Plant City, Fla.
654 Narcisco Valle (Narciso Valle), 928 Main Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2424 Samuel Walt, 121 Oak Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2348 Sandy Washington, Belmont Heights, Ybor City, Fla.
2154 Will Weston, Plant City, Fla.
2183 Marion L. (Louis) White, 291 Chestnut Street, West Tampa, Fla.
2374 Jerry Whitehurst, R. F. D. No. 2, Ybor City, Fla.
2617 Amos Williams, Port Tampa City, Fla.
2899 Charles (Charley) Williams, Plant City, Fla.
926 Fred (F.) Williams, 1 Spruce Street, West Tampa, Fla.
1406c Jack Williams, Plant City, Fla.
1898 Lee Williams, Limona, Fla.
2432 Lonnie C. Williams, Plant City, Fla.
119 Taylor Williams, Plant City, Fla.
1040c James Wilson, care J. J. Penderr, Plant City, Fla.
1426c Thomas Wilson, 1014 Nebraska Street, Tampa, Fla.
1728a John Wilson, 1011 Nebraska Street, Tampa, Fla.
62 Arthur W. Wood (M. Woods), 3112 (312) Third Avenue, Gary, Fla.
1966 William Harley Woods, Ybor City, Fla.
17a Ed Wright, Tampa, Fla. (Red Line Transfer Co., Tampa, Fla.).
26 Charles Zelalla, 704 Nassau Street, West Tampa, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

2367 Anders Gustaf Carlson, 529 East One hundred and twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF DANVILLE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

751a Lee Roy Gorman, 1218 East Main Street, Danville, Ill.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF EAST CHICAGO, STATE OF INDIANA.

3540 Eddie Luckett, 3502 Penn Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF GARY, STATE OF INDIANA.

2362 Joseph Frank, 938 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
2182 Benjamin Elija Thomas, 926 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA.

443 George Kellies Collier, 612 South Missouri Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF LOUISVILLE, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

421 Charles Preston Lewis, 122 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF ACADIA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

661 Jim Allen, care of T. T. Attebery, Mowata, La. (Mowata, La.).
677 Wells Anderson, Crawley, La. (Anderson Wells, box No. 7, St. Mortenville, La.).
2171 William Anderson, care of L. Spell, Rayne, La. (Rayne, La.).
1622 Leonale Babenot (Sevanalle Babinot), Rayne, La.
2372 Lawrence Batson, Iota, La.
525 Felician Bellard, Crowley, La.
1136 Armond Bertrand, Eunice, La.
2118 Edward Bouse (Bose), Castille, La.
2189 Enous Breaux, Church Point, La.
139 Olidier Broussard, care of Louis Breaux, Morse, La. (Morse, La.).
1878 Femius (Finnis) Cormier (Finnis Cormier), Crowley, La.
103 Julian Cormier (Carmeaux), jr., Crowley, La.
2414 Jules Dalcourt, Rayne, La.
2324 Henry Lee Davis, 317-W. H., Crowley, La.
692 Wallace Dugan, Port Arthur, Tex. (Wallas Dujas, care of Pete Danes, Rayne, La.; Rayne, La.).
1742 John Edward (Edwards), Rayne, La.
2011 Felician Fontenot, Mowata, La.
878 Arthur Goodman (Booty), care of Jas. Morgan, Crowley, La. (Crowley, La.).
1299 Edmond Griffin (Edmore, Ed Griffen), Crowley, La.
1219 Adolph Guidry, Mowata, La. (care of Lenk Bros., Mowata, La.).
320 Adrien Guidry, Evangeline, La.
669 Sylvester Heaney (Heanny), Church Point, La. (care of B. Richard, Church Point, La.).
1142 Avery Ivens, Iota, La.
925 Edward (Ed.) Jackson), Redlich, La.
1908 Clay Jollvette (Jollvett), Crowley, La. (P. L. Lawrence, Crowley, La.).
1734 Theogene Lacombe, Washington, La. (care of A. Dague, Basile, La.; Basile, La.).
1541 John (Jno.) Martin, No. 77 Texas Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex. (Rayne, La.).
1613 Charlie Mitchell, Rayne, La.
2144 Thomas Nevals, Church Point, La. (T. Richard, Church Point, La.).
1921 Leos (Leas) Quaker, Eunice, La.
1697 Eugene Shllo, Iota, La.
23 Louis Shllo, Iota, La.
2510 Feriol Sinnegal (Feriole Sinnegale, Ferial Sinnegal), Castille, La.
2123 Malcom D. Taggert (Malcolm Dills Taggart), Second Street, Crowley, La.
2629 Chas. (Charles) Turner, Crowley, La.
1683 Ernest Vollian (Volllane), Crowley, La. (care of Lambert, Edgerley, La.).
2792 Chas. (Charley) Wells, Crowley, La.
1049 Sidney Williams, Crowley, La. (care of P. L. Lawrence, Crowley, La.).
2703 James Younard (Yonard, Young), Crowley, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

985 Golden Adam (Adams), 1218 Willow, New Orleans, La.
391 Carl C. Alwes (Carl Louis Aluves, Carl L. Aluves), 1211 Coliseum, New Orleans, La.
1289 Matthew Anderson (Mathews Anderson), 1417 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
3485 Leonard Auston (Leonard Ashton), 1021 South Robertson, New Orleans, La.
906 Leonard Ashton, 1063 Magazine, New Orleans, La. (1021 South Robertson, New Orleans, La.).
2021 Nolan Barber, 800 South Rampart, New Orleans, La. (1113 South Rampart, New Orleans, La.).
1117 Tom Barber, 1321 Magazine, New Orleans, La.
519 William Barnes, 1405 Pueur, New Orleans, La.
1932 Robert Baron, 856 Camp, New Orleans, La.
2366 Allen Barrett (Allan Barrett, Alan Barret), 1608 Magazine, New Orleans, La.
556 Henry Bates, Citrus, La.
2384½ Joseph Beary (Joseph Geary, J. Geary), 1413 Baronne, New Orleans, La.
2535 Jesse Bell (Jessie Bell), 1205 South Franklin, New Orleans, La.
1291 Will Bell (Willie Bell), 1221 Clio Street, New Orleans, La.
105 Genus Berantson (Gens Berenstein, Geno Berenston, G. Berenston), 1057 Magazine, New Orleans, La. (S. S. *Ellis Algears*, dry dock, La.; 1057 Maragne Avenue).
3699 William Boatney (William Bratney), 1046 Dryades, New Orleans, La.
3585 Alfred C. Bourgeois (Alfred Bourgeols, A. Bourgeois), 1239 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
1409 Joseph R. Bradley (J. R. Bradley, Joseph Barnum Bradly), 1036 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. (Avondale Mill, Village No. 17, Birmingham, Ala.).
1826 Eddie Bridges, 2504 Clio, New Orleans, La.
1115 Novel Butler, Willow, between Erato and Clio, New Orleans, La.
1872 Robert Butler (Robt. Butler), 2431 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
3675 Willie Butler, Chickasaw Ship Building Co., Mobile, Ala. (1225 South Liberty, New Orleans, La.).
530 Joseph R. Capdecomme (Joseph R. Copdeconne), 638 Race Street, New Orleans, La.
551 Henry Jos. Casey (Henry J. Casey), 1549 Camp, New Orleans, La.
2320 Seeal Cata (Seeal Cato), 911 Poeyfane, New Orleans, La.
1624 Cliff J. Catchey (Clifford A. Catchey, Clifford Jenning Catchey), 1231 Hampton Street, Columbia, S. C. (1203 Baronne, New Orleans, La.).
2683 John D. Chambliss (John Dunbar Chambliss), 1608 Carondelet, New Orleans, La.
559 Louis Chapman, 855 (849) Camp, New Orleans, La.
486½ Otto Christensen (Hjaner Christensen), 1061 Magazine, New Orleans, La.
3433 Gustave Christiansen, 610 Locust Street, Philadelphia (Gustav Christiansen, 1044 Magazine, New Orleans, La.).
2097 Joseph Christobal (Jos. Christobal), 2114 Colliope, New Orleans, La.
2703 Robert Cost (Robt. Cost), 1518 South Liberty, New Orleans, La.
1593 Jack Costello, 733 West Baltimore, Baltimore, Md. (434 Market, New Orleans, La.).
596 George Coveson (Coverson), 2813 Melpomene, New Orleans, La.
3225 A. E. Croxdale, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala. (1325 Carondelet, New Orleans, La.).
2908 Amos Darcy (Amos Dorsey), 1837 Terpsichore, New Orleans.
2830 Benjamin Daugherty, 1116 South Franklin, New Orleans, La.
390 Ira Lee Davis, 1829 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La. (Ira Lee Davies, 1618 Calliope, New Orleans, La.).
515 Peter Davis, 2414 Thalia, New Orleans, La.
3231 Thomas Davis, 1201 South Rampart, New Orleans, La.
3357 William Davis, 3220 Thalia, New Orleans, La.
3223 Joseph A. Dayan (Jos. A. Dayan), 1821 Dryade, New Orleans, La.
2970 Frederick A. DeLagrange (Frederick A. DeLaGrange), 10428 Rampart, New Orleans, La.

3566 Edward J. Devitt (Edward Jas. Devitt, E. J. Devitt), 1649 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.
364 Harry Dixon (Harvey Dixon), 2909 Melpomene, New Orleans, La.
333 John M. Dodds, 1374 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
1334 Andrew Dorsey, 3104 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
3715 Richard Dorsey (Richard Darcey), 1002 Drydade Street, New Orleans, La.
2372 Joseph Doyle, 1115 Prytania, New Orleans, La.
1261 Wallace Edwards, 1319 Magazine, New Orleans, La.
1143 Sam'l Eliel (Sam Eliel), 804 Market, New Orleans, La.
672 W. T. Eskengren (Weiner Theo Eskengren, Theodor Eskengren), 1063 Magazine, New Orleans, La.
8039 Robert Estes, 1304 (or 1301) South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
677 William (Willie) Fincher, 120 18 Rampart (1201 South Rampart) Street, New Orleans, La.
597 Louis Fletcher, 3413 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
3159 James Foley, 1066 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.
2[illegible]4 [illegible]ry Ford, 1233 First Street, New Orleans, La.
3273 Eugene Foster, 2121 Erato Street, New Orleans, La.
1412 Sampson Fountain (Faunton), 1022 Richard Street, New Orleans, La.
3302½ Wm. H. (William H., William Herbert) Freeman, 1150 Constance Street, New Orleans, La.
2586½ Arnold Frick, 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
3686 William N. Golden (William Nester Golden), 1506 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.
2537 Joseph Goralskie (Goralski or Garalski), 434 Market Street, New Orleans, La.
489 William Gray, 461 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La.
75 Albert Green, 1129 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
1929 John Greenwood, 1018 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.
2027 Jesse (Jessie) Griggs, 457 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La.
3064 Harris Grinell, 1112 South Liberty Street, New Orleans, La.
1167 Isaac Hall, 1835 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
1141 Wm. (Wm. Grady) Haralson), 1212 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
226 John Harris, 1519 Howard, New Orleans, La.
3554 Walter E. Henley (Walter Edward Henley), 819 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
2446 George Herbert (Hubert), 1231 South Robertson Street, New Orleans, La.
1277 Ellis Hendaman (Hindsman), Howard, corner Clio, New Orleans, La. (Howard between Calliope and Clio Streets, New Orleans, La.).
8707 Herbert Hodge, 1121 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
541 Carl H. Hontke (Hautke or Hantke), 438 Market Street, New Orleans, La.
1047 Anderson X. Hooper (Anderson Hooper), 2522 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
1830 Jimmie Howard, 1210 South Liberty Street, New Orleans, La.
3538 Albert Jackson, 1573 Liberty Street, New Orleans, La.
1680 Andrew Jackson, 1328 Clara Street, New Orleans, La.
2171 Bonnie Jackson, 1526 Erato Street, New Orleans, La.
2105 George Jackson, 2122 Terpsichore Street, New Orleans, La.
328 Louis Jackson, 1002 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.
2907 A. James (Jones), 3054 St. Joseph, New Orleans, La.
2695½ Hans Peter Jasperson (Hans Peter Aksel (Apsel) Jespersen), 1063 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
1617 William (Wm.) Jefferson, 1713 Erato Street New Orleans, La.
2409 William (Will) Jefferson, 1878 (1898, 1818) Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
203 Aino (Arno) Johnson, 1059 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
5 Charles Johnson, 2802 Melpomene Avenue, New Orleans, La.
3599 Einar Johnson (Einar P. Joyansen, Elmas P. Johansen), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2052 Fred Johnson, 2831 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
1484 James Johnson, 2718 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
911 Oleo Johnson (Olio Johansen), 900 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.
229 Robt. J. Johnson (Robt. Jordan Johnson, Robt. Jorden Johnson), 1746 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
2417 Will Johnson, 1003 South Franklin Street, New Orleans, La. (3058 Water Street, New Orleans, La.).
2293 Henry Jones, 1008 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.
2095 Relly Jones (Jones), 2014 Euphrosine Street (1222 South Robinson Street), New Orleans, La.
1023 Will Jones, 2014 Euphrosine Street, New Orleans, La.
1510 Gabriel G. Kelly (Gabriel Joseph Kelly, Gabriel J. Kelly), 1401 Terpsichore Street, New Orleans, La.
3137 Roddy E. Ketchey (Roddy Elmer Ketchey, C. R. Ketchey, Roddy E. Kitchey), 1020 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.
501 Ernest J. Lacoste (Earnest Joseph Lacost), 920 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
1586 John Landis, 1223 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
8734 O'Neil (Oneil) Laney, 1006 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.
1272 Walter J. Leath (Walter Jackson Leath, W. J. Leath), 1327 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.
570 James Lewis, 303 North Diamond Street, New Orleans, La.
2044 James Lewis, 3012 Howard, New Orleans, La.
3501 James Lewis, 1408 Clara Street, New Orleans, La.
2750 Guy Lincoln (Gye Lincoln), 2520 Clio Street, New Orleans, La.
2281 Geo. (George) McCubbin, 1722 Clio Street, New Orleans, La.
1713 Lucius M. McGhee (Lucius McGhee), 1000 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.
976 James McIntyre, 2310 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
1036 Willie McKay, 1516 Deyades Street, New Orleans, La. (care Fairfields Works, Birmingham, Ala.).
1419 George (Geo.) McKeever, 1312 South Robertson Street, New Orleans, La. (Clinton, Ill., care track foreman I. C. R. R.; 1327 Franklin Street, New Orleans, La.).
8070 Hugh McSephs (McSeelis), 1307 (or 1309) Howard Street, New Orleans, La.
1139 Cliff Manuel, 3532 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
1641 Oscar Marshall, 2039 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
1417 Harold Massison (Maffesnen, Moffesner, Maffesner, Maffesne, Moffesne), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Pa.
1502 Henry L. Matthews (Henry Samuel Mathews), 1401 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
1241 Willie Matthews (Mathews), 2205 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
2072 John H. Meyer, 1042 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.
1641 Willie Mitchell, 2717 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
680 Robert (Robt.) Moler, 1024 St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
609 Sider Molett, 903 Howard Street, New Orleans, La.
2947 Sullivan Moore, 1669 St. Thomas, New Orleans, La.
1960 Robert (Robt.) Morgan, 2315 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La. (Meridian, Miss.).
1355½ Victor Nelson (Wilson), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2972 Sam Nicholls (Nichols), Clio and Galvez Streets, New Orleans, La.
210 Jos. (Joseph) Nobles, 2426 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
3701 Esan (Esam) Oguin, 827 South Robinson Street, New Orleans, La.
3454 (or 5454) Olaf Wilson (Olaf (Olof) Olsson), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2046 E. P. ONeil (Eugene Patrick O'Neill, ONeill), 1136 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2239 John (Johnn) Parker, 1025 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, La.
1145 Robt. D. (Robert D.) Peterson, 1750 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.
3131 Wallace W. Phillips, 1535 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
935 George R. (George Russell, Geo. R.) Pickett, 1408 Baronne Street (1747 Carondelet Street), New Orleans, La.
2637½ Arvil R. Pizzaozaro (Arvil R. Bizzoero, Pizzoero, Arvil Bizzozero), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2532 Otto Plymon (Plyman, Plymen), 1331 Constance Street, New Orleans, La.
2499 John W. Pope, 818 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
2850 P. Calloway Ridgley (Ridgely), 1066 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.
1188 Nathan Ritcher (Richter), 1427 Dryades Street (2533 Second Street), New Orleans, La.
1300 Arthur Robertson, Rutcher, La. (1326 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.).
8363 David Robertson (Robinson), 1136 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.
315 Noah Ross, 1415 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
2854 James (Jim) Roundtree, 2427 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
1096(?) George Sanderson, 1179 Constance Street, New Orleans, La.
430 Alfred (or Alfrid) Scales, 1122 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La. (1122 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.).
1230 Abraham Schmulewitz (Skmilewitz, Schmuelwitz), 1816 Terpsichore Street, New Orleans, La.
253 Robert (Robt.) Scott, 2426 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
2764 Jesse (Jessie) Senack, 2916 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.
3275 Bernard Sens (Benard (Bernard) Leens or Soens, Bernard Seens), 1020 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.
2705 Henry Simon or Siman, 219 St. James Street, New Orleans, La.
2652 Reon Simpson, 1729 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.
56 Gustav Albin Sjo (Gustaf Albin Sjo, G. A. Sjo), 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
2182 Alex Smilkie (Alex Swikke, Alek Swikke), 442 Market Street, New Orleans, La.
2131 Benjamin (Benjamine) Smith, 1129 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
1536 Daniel Smith, 1129 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
921 Ernest Smith, 809 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
2533 Joseph (Jos. or Gus) Smith, 1129 South Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.
2013 Nathaniel Smith, 1308 Saratoga Street (1318 Gasquet), New Orleans, La.
1968 Albert L. Spritz, 521 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La.
2030 Eddie J. Stanley, 1238 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.
96 Wm. M. (Wm. Herbert or Hubert, W. H.) Stanley, Hico, Tex.
173 Fritjof K. (Frithjof Kristian) Steen, 1061 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
1471 Sigurd Steenson, 440 Market Street, New Orleans, La.
380 Andrews G. Stephenson (Andrers G. Svensson, Gustav Svanesien or Tvanesien), 106 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
979 George R. Strand (George R. Strond or Strand), 929 Polyfarre Street, New Orleans, La.
586 Arthur Taylor, 1314 South Robinson Street, New Orleans, La. (1012 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.).
1287 Norman Turner, 1000 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. (50 West Eighty-eight Street, New York, N. Y.; 50 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, care Mrs. Woodruff).
742 Charles (Chas.) Walker, 2018 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La. (Lake Charles, La.).
2804 Harry Walker, 1212 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
477 Matt Walker, 1241 Howard, New Orleans, La.
1890 Willie R. Wallace, 1319 Prorat Street, New Orleans, La.
1010 George Washington, 1746 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
2933 Gus Washington, 2417 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
2872 P. Weatherley (Weatherly or Weatherly), 1001 South Franklin Street, New Orleans, La.
2036 Joseph Wenner (Werner), 1531 Baronne (4720 South Clairborne, 1310 Carondelet) Street, New Orleans, La.
1345 Darvill (Darrill) White, 1126 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La.
1305 Henry Whitley (Whitley), 407 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La. (Johnville, La.).
2252 Alex Williams, 2011 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La.
138 Claude (Claud) Williams, 1212 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
901 Edward Williams, 2317 Erato Street, New Orleans, La.
2720 Handy Williams, 1116 South Robertson Street, New Orleans, La.
1853 Harrison Williams, 1314 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
1481 Jerry Williams, 8151 Felicity Street, New Orleans, La. (1825 Calliope Street, New Orleans, La.).
3283 Joe Williams (Jos. William), 1611 South Liberty Street, New Orleans, La.
527 John Williams, 1314 Saratoga Street, New Orleans, La.
1420 David (Dave) Winston, 2116 Clio Street, New Orleans, La.
101 Franz Victor Wynaar (Sr Sonn), 1052 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
180 Albert Young, 1318 South Franklin Street, New Orleans, La.
2029 Joseph Oscar Young (J. O. Young), 1122 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF OUACHITA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

208 Charley Austin, 911 Oak Street, Monroe, La.
1734 Jerry Bell, West Monroe, La.
1770 William Bradshaw, Monroe, La.
1227 Tom Brice, below Grayling Spur, Jackson Avenue, Monroe, La.
2205 Levy Levevenious Broadnax, McHeary Street, Monroe, La.
705 Henry Miller Brown, West Monroe, La.
1707 John Wesley Brown (J. W. Brown), West Monroe, La.
2021 Jesse Johnson Buckner (J. J. Buckner, Jesser Johnson Buckner), parish prisoner, Monroe, La. (Rude, Miss.).
733 George Burns, R. F. D. No. 3, Monroe, La.
1389 William Carson, Sperlington, La.

2162 Ike Carter, 513 North Eighth Street, Monroe, La.
1170 Jacob Cohen, 211 Jefferson Street, Monroe, La.
2663 Johnnie Collins, 1304 Olive Street, Monroe, La.
1286 James Henry Creasy, near Louise Anne and Eighth Streets, Monroe, La.
2116 Wash Daniels, 1111 Grammont Street, Monroe, La.
911 John Joseph Davis (J. J. Davis), Monroe, La.
1566 Rans Davis, Logtown, La.
1829 Will Davis, Olive Street, Monroe, La.
791 Henry Watterson Dawson (H. W. Dawson), 337½ DeSiard Street, Monroe, La.
1510 Lee Dunman, city prisoner, Monroe, La. (514 East Twenty-third street, Little Rock, Ark.).
2247 Hudson Dunn, 1017 Washington Street, Monroe, La.
1619 George Edwards, Monroe, La.
2117 Henry Evans, 308 Green's Alley, Monroe, La.
1424 Jeff Fagle, Monroe, La.
1031 Andrew Ferguson (A. Ferguson), 1102 Stone Street, Monroe, La. (1092 Stone Avenue, Monroe, La.).
2253 Joe Flies, Rosco, La.
8392 Emert Flowers (Emett Flowers), care Sheriff, Monroe, La.
1164 Toab Ford, Logtown, La.
2497 George Gardner, 9010 Calypso Street, Monroe, La.
492 Ivey Gray, Chenière, La. (care Benoit Lbr. Co., Chenière, La.).
2499 Genie Griffin, Breard Street, Monroe, La.
103 David Haas (Hass) (David Hass), Third Street, Monroe, La. (care W. C. Saunders, Third Street, Monroe La.).
1176 Rapheal Harley, Ouachita Avenue, at Wm. Dillard, Monroe, La. (Raphael Halley, jr., Seventh Avenue south, No. 406, Nashville, Tenn.).
1812 Isiah Harvey, 912 Layton Street, Monroe, La.
1936 Isham Head (Ishman Head), 1303 Gramont Street, Monroe, La.
1129 Clarence Hill, general delivery, Monroe, La.
106 Houston Hill, Mansfield, La. (care Missouri Pacific Railway, Monroe, La.).
2384½ Benj. Franklin Hines (Benjamin Franklin Hines, Ben Hines), Louisiana State Penn, Baton Rouge, La. (Monroe, La.).
1309 Ray Hoodell, 616 Hall Street, Monroe, La.
451 Horace Hundley (Hendley) (Horace Hendley), West Monroe, La. (care Louisiana Sand Gravel Co., West Monroe, La.).
2501 David Jackson, 701 Texas Avenue, Monroe, La.
2242 Reubin Jackson (Rubin Jackson, Reuben Jackson (col.), Monroe, La.
12 Sam Isiah Jenkins (Sam Isaah Jenkins), 112 South Seventh Street, Monroe, La.
236 Charley Johnson (Chas. Johnson), near stave factory, Olive Street, Monroe, La.
2015 Harrison Johnson, 507 Seventh Street, Monroe, La.
2524 Hardy Guice Johnson, Sperlington, La. (Monroe, La.).
170 John Johnson, Eighth and Calypso Streets, Monroe, La.
1290 William Johnson (Wm. Johnson), Eleventh Street, Monroe, La. (910 Pulaski Street, Little Rock, Ark.).
988 Pink Jones (Puik Jones), Logtown, La.
2523 Samuel Jones, Cotton Street, Monroe, La.
1940 Sank Junior Jones (Sanks Junior Jones), Art Avenue, Monroe, La. (827 North Eighth Street, Monroe, La.).
1220 James Kennison, Monroe, La.
44 Ford Lewis, Motor A, South Monroe, La., care Cobb Saw Mill Co., Monroe, La.
1403 Ed Littles, Monroe, La.
557 Billie McCarty (Billy McCarty), Tenth and Pine Streets, Monroe, La.
1160 Geo. Reaslet McGee (George Heaslet McGee, G. H. McGee), care A. C. Roberts, I. M. Office, Monroe, La. (care Stewart McGee Construction Co., Little Rock, Ark.).
1404 John Milton, Monroe, La.
1202 Sherrod Mimms (Sherrod Mims, S. Mims), Eros, La.
356 Will Mitchell, West Monroe, La. (Dubach, La.).
1271 Will Mixon, 505 Northwest Street, Argenite, Ark. (Monroe, La.).
135 Joe Modla, jr., Choudrant, La.
1072 Jessie Moland (Jessie Moland), 100 Seventh Street, Monroe, La.
1930 Earl Morgan, West Monroe, La.
500 Willie Nelson, City Hall, Monroe, La.
2303 Alex Newman, city prisoner, Monroe, La.
1805 Thomas Noah, McLain, La.
805 Robert Patterson, about 1200 Layton Avenue, Monroe, La.
874 Fren Pierce, Sogitus, La.
816 LeRoy Pineter, Monroe, La., care Missouri Pacific Railway, Monroe, La.
2016 Will Pollock (Willie Pollock), Monroe, La.
1758 Briscoe Price, city prison, Monroe, La.
141 Walter Pyar, corner Seventh and T. M., Monroe, La.
2143 Louis Redondo, 608 Breard Street, Monroe, La.
2250 Isam Reynolds, Sterlington, La.
1577 Burks Roberson, Monroe, La.
2120 Edward Roberson, Mack Henry's Alley, Monroe, La.
20 Albert Rucker, Monroe, La. (100 Christian Street, Shreveport, La.).
423 James Sampson, 1000 Oak Street, Monroe, La. (general delivery, Monroe, La.).
890 Joseph Scott, Galveston, Tex.
158 Oscar Sims, Depolro Street, Monroe, La. (DeSiard Street, Monroe, La.).
931 Columbus Smith, Texas Avenue, Monroe, La.
420 Ray Lee Smith, No. 3 rural route, Monroe, La.
1591 Willie Smith, McClaire Place, Monroe, La. (Carrollton, Ala.).
183 Ned Speed, Calypso Street, Monroe, La. (Greenville, Miss.).
710 Will Spivey, West Monroe, La.
256 George Sullivan, West Monroe, La. (Route No. 2, box No. 50, West Monroe, La.).
576 Charley Thomas, Calhoun, La. (Charlie Thomas, care J. L. Heath, Calhoun, La.).
2488 Charley Thomas (Chas. Thomas), box No. 691, Monroe, La.
478 Eddie Thomas, Logtown, La.
1150 Eddie Thomas, Layton, between Delta and Vicksburg, Monroe, La.
2300 James Thompson, 233 Eighth Street, Monroe, La. (233 Oak Street, Monroe, La.).
649 Walter Oscar Thompson, Jackson Avenue, Monroe, La.
222 John (Josh) Tyler (Josh Tyler), Rich Woods, ward No. 3, Ouachita Parish, Monroe, La.
2218 Homer Washington, 200 DeSiard Street, Monroe, La.
1121 Simon Washington, Carolina Street, Monroe, La.
1345 Ed Watson (E. D. Watson), West Monroe, La.
2314 Cooter Williams, Bon Air Plantation, Monroe, La.
328 Henry Williams, Monroe, La. (care Missouri Pacific Railroad, Monroe, La.).
1658 Lenton Williams, 109 South Eleventh Street, Monroe, La.
1824 Henry Williamson, 612 Hall Street, Monroe, La.
2369 Robert Woods (Robt. Woods), Oak Street, Monroe, La.
2209 Elbert Wright, Eros, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF RED RIVER, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

377 Tom Bell, Armistead, La.
555 Earnest Bingham (Ernist Bingham, Earnest Bingham), Gahagan, La. (Coushatta, La.).
198 Levy Broadnax (Levi Broadnax), Cross Keys, La. (Crosskeys).
870 Eddie Brown, West Dale, La.
1008 Wm. Hamilton (William Hamilton), Coushatta, La.
998 Prince Hauson (Hauson), Grand Bayon, La. (Grand Bayon).
1143 Jno. Henry (John Henry), Carroll, La.
1175 Dave Jackson, West Dale, La.
329 Morris Miles, Armistead, La.
1102 Charley Moore (Charlie Moore), Grand Bayon, La. (Grand Bayon).
460 Henry Moore, Lake End, La.
975 Henry Moore, East Point, La.
903 Sam Moore, Lake End, La.
126 Earnest Nash (Ernest Nash), Gahagan, La. (Gahagen).
1142 Joe Owens, Belcher, La.
791 Jno. H. Parks (Jokmie H. Parks), West Dale, La.
764 J. W. Pearce (Jno. W. Pierce, John W. Pierce), Coushatta, La.
1128 Virgil Pierce (Virgil F. Pierce), Lenzburg, La.
223 Henry Pow (Henry Paw, Henry Puer), West Dale, La.
221 Lee Reddie (Lee Riddie), Westdale, La.
681 Oscar Riley, Hanna, La.
30 Esther Robinson (Esthon Robinson, Easton Robinson), W. Dale, La.
120 Shelton Sephus (Shelton Sepheus, Shelton Sephens), Lenzburg, La.
114 Oscar Franklin Shard (Oscar Franklin Shaver), Grand Bayon, La. (Grand Bayon, Red River, La.).
359 Jim Smith, Bayou, La Chute, La.
1037 Will Stewart, Grand Bayou, La.
801n Preston Tassin (Preston Tassien, Preston Tassier), Crichton, La.
988 Claude Wilkins (Claud Wilkins), Coushatta, La.
445 Andy Williams, Grand Bayou, La.
814 Arthur Williams, Grand Bayou, La.
80 Lance Williams, Grand Bayou, La.
836 Jos. Wyndon (Joseph Wyndon), Lenzburg, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1424 Stephen Adams (Adam), St. Patrick, La. (Lagan P., La.).
700 Joseph Alexis, Gramercy, La.
603 Edward (Edmond) Armstrong, St. James, La.
1107 James Leslie Baker, Gramercy, La.
1750 Steve Bartley, Lutcher, La.
1583 Iven Bell, Lauderdale P. O., La.
1305 William Benny, Convent, La.
1301 Rene (Renee, R. E.) Boudreaxup, St. James, La.
707 Tom Bowers, Timberton, La.
183 Nelson Branch, St. James, La.
1608 George Brooks, St. James, P. O., La.
213 James Broussard, Burton, La.
84 Isaac Brown, Lutcher, La.
1208 John Bruce, Lutcher, La.
1133 Wm. Jones Burth (William John Burths), Timberton, La.
68 Gilbert Carter, Gramercy, La.
1402 Alex Chapman (Champagne), St. James, La.
1585 James Adolph Dans (Jas. Adolph Davis), St. Patrick, La.
558 Robert Davis, Gramercy, La.
1720 Wm. McKinley Davis, Lutcher, La.
1088 Muck Decair, St. Patrick, La.
302 Charles Edwards (Edward), St. James, La.
1227 Clarence Evins, Lutcher, La.
90 Wm. Felt, Lakeland, La.
754 Amos Foster, St. James, La.
783 Clement Franklin Fremon (Flemon Franklin), Mt. Airy, La.
1872 Walter Gaines, Lagan, La.
704 William Gibbs, Lauderdale, La.
576 Silas Guy, St. James, La.
1032 Henry Holmes, Burton, La.
43 Preston Holmes, Timberton, La.
307 Walter Hubert, St. James, La.
1409 Joseph Jackson, St. James, La.
1659 Spencer Jackson, Hester, La.
613 James Johnson, St. James, La.
677 Steve Johnson, Welcome, La.
327 Charles Jones, Lutcher, La.
152 Henry Jones, Welcome, P. O., La.
901 Landry Jones, Timberton, La.
1391 Louis Jones, Timberton, La.
604 Willie Jones, St. Patrick, La.
1040 Walter Joseph, St. James, La.
1025 John Jordan, Gramercy, La.
808 John Latche, Paulina, La.
1050 Sidney Laumix, Lutcher, La.
1230 Joseph Lee, Lutcher, La.
442 Carrie Lewis, Lauderdale, La.
1275 Urain London, jr., Plotenville, La.
134 Joseph Edward Louis (Edward Louis), St. Patrick, La.
13 Charles (Chas.) McKerrer, Lutcher, La.
851 Leonard Mack, Lutcher, La.
115 Jessie Mathews, Lauderdale (Lauderdale), La.
1110 Charley Miller, general delivery, Lutcher, La.
1756 Henry Miller, St. Amelia, La.
691 Joseph Miller, Convent, La.
352 Ben H. Monroe (B. H. Monroe), St. James, La.
1057 Ben Parker, Gramercy, La.
1259 Irving Patterson, St. James, La.
271 Thomas Paul, Central, La.
902 Moses Perry, Lutcher, La.
1007 John Pierce, Lauderdale P. O., La.
582 William Pierre, Convent, La. (Hester, La.).
1247 Joe Porter, Lutcher, La.
886 Hallid Pressley (Hallib, Hallid, Halliah Pressley), Gramercy, La.
604 Isaac Pressley (Pressly), Gramercy, La.
1532 Henry Ramsey, St. James P. O., La. (St. Amelia, La.).
1807 James Robertson, St. James, La.
1480 James Robertson, Gramercy, La.

307 Jack Robinson (Roberson), Lutcher, La.
930 George (Geo.) Rau, Lutcher, La.
1331 Henry Sanford, Felixi, La.
815 Adam Simon, Central, La. (Convent, La.).
554 Archie Smith, St. James, La.
1302 Freddy Starr, Hester, La.
2012 Dallas Taylor, Gramercy, La.
1114 Smit (Samuell) Thumpson, Gramercy, La.
644 Jessie Thompson, Gramercy, La.
809 Gus Turner, Gramercy, La.
44 Humphrey Walker, Lutcher, La.
1358 Joseph Wall, Lutcher, La.
211 Oscar (Oscar) (Isaac) Washington, Lutcher, La.
980 Willie Louis Witherson, Union, La.
1730 Charles Williams, Lutcher, La.
1524 Frank Williams, Convent, La.
1747 Johnny Williams, Burton, La.
634 Major Williams, Remy, La.
1744 Westley John Williams, Lutcher, La.
1742 Henry Witherspoon, New Roads, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF TANGIPAHOA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

853 Silas Adams, Hammond, La.
2065 Steve (Steve) Albritton, Robert, La. (471 Shelby Street, Memphis, Tenn.).
621 Lavett Allen, Natalbany, La.
1959 Jim Andrews, Amite, La.
540 George Ard, Kentwood, La.
2095 Walter Armant (Armanto), Kentwood, La.
66 James Austin, Ponchatoula, La.
2752 Robert Austin, Kentwood, La.
1540 Fletcher Banks, Natalbany, La.
2334 Willie Anderson Banks, Kentwood, La.
2044 Charlie (Charley) Bell, Amite, La.
2389 James Bennie (Bennie James), Kentwood, La.
2740 Alex Berow (Berew), Robert, La.
2228 Wilbur Hays (H.) Bickham, Kentwood, La.
1362 William Bigner, Amite, La.
788 Henry Bowman (Henry Emannel (Emanual) Bowman), Independence, La.
513 Sam Boykin (Boykins), Amite, La. (Shiloh, via Amite, La.).
1392 Julius Brown, Roseland, La. (Mechanicsville, N. Y., D. & H. R. R.).
2587 Malcom (Malcomb, Malcolm) Brown, Ponchatoula, La.
1552 David Bruce, Independence, La.
2077 Peare Brumfield, Kentwood, La.
2867 Lem Buckley (Bickley), Lorraine, La.
320 William Burns, Woodville, Miss.
984 George Butler, Hammond, La.
1797 Shelby (Sheley) Butler, Murdock, La.
1 Harvey Charly (Charlie, Chas.) Bryd, Kentwood, La.
602 Geo. Longino Case, Roseland, La.
2810 Ed. Causey, Natalbany, La.
90 Geo. Causey, Hammond, La.
2843 Willie Cochran (Cochram), Natalbany, La.
892 Elvin Thomas Cook, Ponchatoula, La.
1132 Eugene Cooper, Hammond, La.
3033 Paul Cowlins (Cawlins), Kentwood, La.
2267 Joshua Cryer, Kentwood, La.
835 Herbert (Hebert) Daniels, Amite, La.
2565 Anderson DeLaughter, Ponchatoula, La.
28 Leander (Leander) Dillon, Kentwood, La.
2821 Aaron Dixon, Roseland, La.
2749 Bill Erwin, Natalbany, La.
2031 Jepson Formon (Forman), Hammond, La.
2225 Otis (Ottis) Francis, Amite, La.
3024 James Gordon, Amite, La.
2404 Will Garner (Gomer), Hammond, La.
891 Henry Green, Natalbany, La.
2394 Lawrence Hall, Kentwood, La.
2881 Eugene Hampton, Tangipahoa, La.
2452 John Harris, Natalbany, La.
980 Louis Harvey, jr., Tickfaw, La.
2442 Peter Henderson, Independence, La.
1358 Manuel (Mannuel) Hendrix, Robert, La.
900 Ivy Hickson, Kentwood, La.
1164 Davis (David, D.) Hilburn, Roseland, La.
1526 Lesley Jackson, Kentwood, La.
673 Luchus Jackson, Kentwood, La.
1319 Jim Jarrells (Jerrills), Natalbany, La.
2559 Wilson Jenkins, Natalbany, La.
1651 Edgar Johnson, Natalbany, La.
696 James (Jamon) Johnson, Kentwood, La.
1941 John Morgan (J. M.) Johnson, Tickfaw, La.
1351 William Albert (W. A.) Johnson, Tickfaw, La.
2095 Will King, Robert, La.
1872 Arthur Kemp, Tickfaw, La.
721 Henry Kennedy (Kenneday), Hammond, La.
803 Hardy Lambert, Kentwood, La.
1739 Rasson Lanoro (Laneva), Robert, La.
1611 Joseph LeBlone (Le Blanc, La Blone), Hammond, La.
392 James Isom Lewis, Greenville Park, Hammond, La.
1640 Joe Lewis, Natalbany, La.
2361 John Lewis, Natalbany, La.
1911 Arthur Love, Independence, La.
2281 Sullivan Love, Kentwood, La.
2373 Waxton Lue, Woodville, Miss.
2815 Pearly McGee, Tangipahoa, La.
209 William McNeese, Independence, La.
1955 Will Major, Genesee, La.
2837 Dan Moore, Joyce, La. (Scanlon, La.).
1901 Lewis Moore, Kentwood, La.
1295 Hamilton Muse, Natalbany, La.
1619 James Payne (Payn), Hammond, La.
702 Gus (Gust) Peals, Genesee, La.
2223 Elvin Pearson, Natalbany, La.
1334 James Hennen (Hennon) Perry, Mount Herman, La.
2884 Sylvester Peterson, Hammond, La. (3251 South State Street, Chicago, Ills.).
2355 Felix Pierre, Independence, La.
1889 Sidney Posey, Hammond, La.
1734 George Reddick, McComb, Miss. (Hammond, La.).
1772 Joseph Rhynie (Rhynie), Ponchatoula, La.
2055 David Henry (Davis, Daves, Davis H.) Richardson, Tickfaw, La.
2574 Daniel Robinson, Hammond, La.
2120 Eddie Ruffin (Eddie Mark Ruffin), Tickfaw, La.

1202 Lee Russell, Ponchatoula, La.
843 Ernest Scott, Ponchatoula, La.
1834 Enoch Shuman (Enoc Shurman), Natalbany, La.
2049 Neh Sibley, Kentwood, La.
2403 Arthur Smith, Hammond, La.
388 Cutler Stafford, Hammond, La.
1244 Leon Stewart, Genesee, La.
781 Mikel Streatham (Streham), Scanlon, La.
283 Charles (Charlie) Strong, Tickfaw, La.
637 Patrick Tetfrey, Natalbany, La.
3009 Jessie W. Thompson (Winnfield Thompson, J. Winnfield Thompson), Roseland, La.
2061 Will Thompson, Kentwood, La.
442 Wiley Tillis, Kentwood, La.
1504 Albert Washington, Independence, La.
2500 Judge Watson, Natalbany, La.
2290 Ike Watts, Tickfaw, La.
2630 John Watts, Kentwood, La.
2088 John Wells, Genesee, La.
80 Arch Williams, Kentwood, La.
831 Arthur Williams, Kentwood, La.
2375 Dennis (D. S.) Williams, Amite, La.
2100 Jim Williams, Natalbany, La.
2903 John R. William (Williams), Amite, La.
144 Johnnie (Johnie) Williams, Amite, La.
1213 Leon Oscar Williams, Kentwood, La.
3030 Thomas Williams, Robert, La.
1804 Albert Julius Wilson (Albert Wilson), Ponchatoula, La.
2103 Sam Wimes (J. Sam Wimes), Scanlon, La.
1771 Joseph Winn, Hammond, La.
1340 Ernest Woods, Independence, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF WINN, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

1118 Bill Babers, Atlanta, La.
779 C. T. Blake (T. Columbus (T. C.) Blake, Columbus T. Blake), Goldonna, La.
623 Nathan Blake, Goldonna, La. (care of Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La.).
102 Jim Catherman, Fay, La.
1388 Truman Hall Clark, Banks, La.
1117 John Cloud, Winnfield, La.
1409 Lucius (Lisbloge) Culpepper, Winnfield, La.
1060 Mid Dickens, Winnfield, La.
488 Clarence Edwards, Montgomery, La.
902 John Francis, Winnfield, La.
765 Ross Gans, Wyatt, La.
1405 Will Harper, Winnfield, La.
1161 Frederick (Fredrick) David Hill, Dodson, La.
232 Joe Jones, Winnfield, La.
663 Jim Lee, Winnfield, La.
1202 Ellis McArthur, Winnfield, La.
254 Manuel McGinty, Sikes, La.
1059 Alonzo Odum (Odom), Winnfield, La.
819 Ed Roberson (Roberson), Winnfield, La.
435 John Robinson (Roberson), Natchitoches, La.
1895 Floyd Sheppard, Winnfield, La.
1445 Leonard Sheppard (Shepperd), Winnfield, La.
503 Thomas Snowden, Winnfield, La.
702 Oscar Southall, Atlanta, La.
1038 Lee Stewart (Sturwad), Atlanta, La.
1328 Harvey Thomas (Thompson), Sikes, La.
16 Walter Turner, Winnfield, La.
769 Ivey (Ivy) Warren, Winnfield, La.
362 John Watson, Winnfield, La.
1323 Adolph Williams, Atlanta, La.
196 Henry W. Williams, New Port, La. (Winnfield, La.).
530 Herbert Williams, Chestnut, La.
544 Buddy Wooten (Buddie Worten, Wooten), Sikes, La.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1968 William Edwards, 646 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.
3 James Leonard Rawleigh, 752 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 11, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

71 Walter C. Harvey, 708 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 18, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

872 Warner Drummond, 1528 Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.
297 Frank F. Ross, 1341 North Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 22, CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

1318 William Alston, 16 West York Street, Baltimore, Md.
84 Shepard Barber, 1106 Warner Street, Baltimore, Md.
916 James Jackson, 1339 Forty-sixth Street, Norfolk, Va. (610 Eisien Street, Baltimore, Md.).
503 Edward Johnson, 642 Montgomery Street, Baltimore, Md. (938 South Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.).
1514 Frank Sessons, 803 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

5705 Charles Lander, 744 Greenwood Street, Detroit, Mich.
6265 Charles Payton, 477 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 12, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

3909 Peter William Nelson, 928 Fourteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

4101 Walter Kaminski, 959 Twenty-third Street, Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF JACKSON, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

4410 Edward Reynolds Keister, 243 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, BAYONNE, N. J.

4740 John Michael Ahearn (John Milahael Ahearn), 55 East Fourteenth Street (55 East Fourth Street), Bayonne, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

1783a Elmer C. Fischer, Douglas, Ariz.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, ELIZABETH, N. J.

4984a William Engel, 2 Pine Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, HOBOKEN, N. J.

232 Marinus Beerman, 64 or 65 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
1004 Charles Redlee, 72 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. (108 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

1331 Samuel Cook, Erie Railroad camp, Baldwin Avenue, Weehawken, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

5a Walter A. Barber, 16 Arah Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

2742 William Gorman, 99 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, NEWARK, N. J.

4151 Peter Dowds, 22 State Street, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, NEWARK, N. J.

816 Harry Kantor, 47 Pershing Avenue, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, NEWARK, N. J.

1046 Arnold Robinson, 858 Parker Street, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, NEWARK, N. J.

610 Dennis Kane, 442 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

153 Harry Weiner, box 216, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, PASSAIC, N. J.

1477 Henry Van Leuben (Henry Van Leenwen), 63 Linden Street, Passaic, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

861 Charles Leo Kelly (Kelley), 92–2 Bachelor Quarters, Carneys Point, N. J.
4290 Frederick Stern, 1023 Washington Street, Carneys Point, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, UNION COUNTY, N. J.

2666 Hampton Smith, Grier Avenue, Linden, N. J.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, BUFFALO, N. Y.

4936 Frank J. Dawson, 262 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 79, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

621 Ike Finkelstein, 2223 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 112, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

1562 Joe Goldberg, 30 or 124 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
1317 Isidor Lubitz, 171 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.
2335 Sam Rein, 168 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 118, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

288 Saul Gutterman (Sol Gutterman), 325 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 120, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

2419 Thomas Conefrey, 817 Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 121, NEW YORK, N. Y.

636 Charles Cosola, 213 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
1589 Stanley John Grace, 318 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
2121 Fred Estorge, 228 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
3397 Adolph Namias, 137 West Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 122, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

716 Patrick McSherry, 202 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
3083 John Taylor, Bellevue Hospital, East Twenty-sixth, New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 137, NEW YORK, N. Y.

110 Gustav Adolf Olson, 202 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 140, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

329 William Price, 40 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
3256 William Simmons, 514–516 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3123 Joseph Smith, 2 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 144, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2213 Louis Williams, 118 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 145, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

617 Antonio Guerara (Antonio Guevera), 234 Bradburst Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 153, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

1037½ William Andrew Kissel, 18 Van Nest Place, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 184, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

2239 Baskerville A. Hill, 49 Brown Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. (108 Humboldt Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 186, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

1932 John Anderson, U. S. S. *Spartan*, Pier 20, East River, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1498 Alfred Andrew, Spencer, N. C.
1507 Wesley Bain, Mebonville, N. C. (Mebane, N. C.).
2250 Isaac Boggs, 605 James Street, Burlington, N. C.
654 Henry Capps, Graham, N. C.
841 James Carr, Mebane, N. C.
692 Pearson Green Chandler, Burlington, N. C.
1710 John David Crane, Burlington, N. C.
894 John F. Foust, Mebane, N. C.
1762 Rhomas Judson Gardner (Gorden), Mebane, N. C.
1497 Walter Harden (Hardin), 214 Cedar Street, Gaham, N. C. (Graham, N. C.).
2117 Jerry Harrell, Haw River, N. C.
2075 Russell Harvey, East Moorehead Street, Burlington, N. C.
345 George Hester, Hall Hill, Burlington, N. C.
1512 Jasper Floyd Hester, R. F. D. No. 2, Burlington, N. C.
723 Charlie E. Holt, Graham, N. C. (Woodruff, S. C.).
1250 Thomas Yancy Holt, Mebane, N. C.
537 Milton Kinlow (Kinlan), Haw River, N. C.
635 James Love, 1720 Plum Street, Lynchburg, Va.
1185 Bennie McCauley, Mebane, N. C.
2254 Julula (Julius) McCollum, Altamahaw, N. C.
635 Henry Manning, Jamestown, S. C. (9 Arch Street, Richmond, Va.).
898 Robert (Hobort) Mebane, Glen Raven, N. C.
189 Albert Moore, Haw River, N. C.

958 Wm. Farrar Royster, 520 Main Street, Burlington, N. C.
2400 John Slade, R. F. D. No. 3, Burlington, N. C.
1100 Ernest Snipes, Burlington, N. C.
1002 Otis Sykes, R. F. D. No. 3, box 2, Burlington, N. C. (800 Shawnee, Kansas City, Kans.).
2458 Lawrence Truesdell, Mebane, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 3, Mebane, N. C.).
878 Seymour (Simpson) Lucas Taylor, Broad Street, Burlington, N. C.
1032 Eddie Williams, Burlington, N. C.
483 William Worth, R. F. D. No. 1, Haw River, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUNSWICK, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

989 Ernest Le Brown, Leland, N. C.
142 Napoleon (Napolion, Napolian) Brown, Phoenix, N. C.
1118 Thomas Brown, Supply, N. C.
823 John A. Eagles (Jas. A. Eagles), Navassa, N. C.
1114 Harrison Gillespie (Gillispie, Gileple), Sanvale, N. C.
820 John Jones, Whiteville, N. C.
582 Samuel McClace, Southport, N. C.
81 Willie McCloud, Navassa, N. C.
1030 Dave McCoy (McKay), Town Creek, N. C.
666 James Petrick, Leland, N. C.
760 Dan Pherson, Phoenix, N. C.
574 Norman Reaves, Southport, N. C.
90 Henry Robinson, Town Creek, N. C.
877 William B. Robinson (William Bailey Robinson, William R. Robbinson), Winnabow, N. C.
598 William Stafnes (Starnes), Reidsville, N. C.
700 Rutherford G. Stocks (Rutherford Soland Stocks), Shallotte, N. C.
948 Joseph S. White (Joseph Samuel White), Leland, N. C. (Sour Lake, Tex.).
723 Joe Williams, Almond, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

783 George Allan (George Allen), Wade, N. C.
2883½ Mike Allen, Wade, N. C.
927 William James Allen, Route No. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
1272 Hugh Armstrong, Fayetteville, N. C.
2345 William James Bethea (William J. Bethea), Haymosent, Fayetteville, N. C.
137 Sylvester Black, Fayetteville, N. C.
414 John L. Boney, Jonesboro, N. C.
802 Will Hubbard Brooks (Will H. Brooks), 427 Cool Springs, Fayetteville, N. C. (412 Chatham Street, Fayetteville, N. C.).
905 Arthur Brown, Hillsboro (Street), Fayetteville, N. C.
309 Richard Lee Byrd, No. 4, Fayetteville, N. C.
2515 Isaac Campbell, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, N. C.
1308 Will Carmichael, John, N. C.
1882 Arthur Carroll, 246 William Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
2 N. S. Crawford (Nathaniel Sam Crawford), Winchester, N. C.
1669 Walter Currie, R. F. D. 2, Hope Mills, N. C. (Route No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.).
59 Will Currie, R. F. D. 6, Fayetteville, N. C.
381 Hughie Lack Dallas (H. S. Dallas, Hughie Sack Dallas), Fayetteville, N. C.
521 James Darden (James Durden, James Darein, James Dardin), R. F. D. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
9 Bob Davis, Fayetteville, N. C.
2151 Duncan Durden (Duncan Durdan), Route No. 6, Fayetteville, N. C.
1079 James Ellever, Wade, N. C.
853 David Evans, "A," Fayetteville, N. C.
2550 Henry Evans, general delivery, Fayetteville, N. C.
1404 John Felson (John Fuson), Fayetteville, N. C.
2578 Boyd Frager, Slocomb, N. C.
178 Frank Graham, R. F. D. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
1853 Willie Graham (Will Graham, Will Groham), 415 Munford Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
1449 George Hairgrove, Lumberton Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
376 James Henry Hall (J. H. Hall, James Henry Hill), Fayetteville, N. C.
1793 Johnnie Lee Holt (Johnnie Lee Hart, Johnie Lee Hart), Cumberland County, Fayetteville, N. C.
132 John Huske, R. F. D. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
745 Henry Johnson, Godwin, N. C.
926 Alex. Johnson (Alex. Johnston), R. F. D. No. 5, Fayetteville, N. C.
332 Charles Jones, 801 Chancel Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
1596 David Jones, Stedman, N. C.
1989 John Jones, Mumford Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
395 James Arthur Knight, Fayetteville, N. C., Cumberland County.
803 Charles Lane, 67 Robinson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
2384 Haywood Lane, Fayetteville, N. C.
304 Walter Lee, Silk Mill Hill, Fayetteville, N. C.
1475 James Walter Lewis, New Hanover County, Wilmington, N. C.
2364 Oscar Locklear (Ozan Locklier), R. F. D. 2, Wade, N. C.
2270 Jim McCay (J. M. McCoy, J. M. McKay, Jim McCoy), Fayetteville, N. C.
829 George McCle (George McClo), Beard, N. C.
230 Allan McCoy (Allen McKay, Allen McKoy), Ellis, Fayetteville, N. C.
1139 Zack McDonald, Cumberland County, Hope Mills, N. C. (route No. 2, Hope Mills, N. C.).
2086 Mather McKennedy (Mather McKinney, Mather McKenny), Fayetteville, N. C.
1922 Jake (Jack) McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.
840 Daniel McLean (Dan McLean, McLain), R. F. D. No. 4, Fayetteville, N. C.
2369 George Henry McLean, No. 3, Fayetteville, N. C., care W. M. Monroe, Fayetteville, N. C.
763 James Mcleod, Roberson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
763 James Roger W. McLanchlin (McLaughlin, James Rogers Washington McLaughlin), route No. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
1535 James Weldon McNeill, Fayetteville, N. C.
1691 Lill McNeill, Rockingham, N. C.
377 Paul McNeill, 124a, Fayetteville, N. C.
1914 John Henry McQueen, R. F. D. 5, Fayetteville, N. C.
970 Albert McRae, Franklin Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
764 Walter McSmith (Walter Mac Smith), Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

3891 Harrison Manners (Harrison Maness), Fayetteville, N. C.
2024 William M. Marsh, Hope Mills, route 32, N. C.
874 Will Murchinson Melvin (Will Melvin Murchison, Will Murcheson Melvin), Cumberland County, Stedman, N. C.
1549 Andrew Moody, 508 Davidson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
257 John Murchison, Fayetteville, N. C. (A Street, Fayetteville, N. C.).
706 Lewis Alex Patrick (Lewis Alexander Patrick, Lewis A. Patrick), R. F. D. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
2455 Meshack Purdie (Meshach Purdie, Meshash Purdie, Meshback Purdie), Fayetteville, N. C.
1787 Harrison Preston Pierson (Harris Preston Pierson), Fayetteville, N. C.
1613 William Ray, Fayetteville, N. C.
2454 Walter Watson Richardson (Wilson Richardson, Watson Richardson), 444 Franklin Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
891 Frank Robinson (Frank Roberson), R. F. D. No. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
1773 Frank Rogers, Robison, Fayetteville, N. C.
2461 John Scott, Fayetteville, route 7, N. C.
1114 Walter Shaw, New Hanover County, Wilmington, N. C.
661 March Singleton, Wilmington Road, Fayetteville, N. C. (route 2, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
2526 Thomas Skinten (Thomas Skinteres), Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
1473 Angorus Smith (Amgons Smith, Anons Smith), R. F. D. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
1389 George Smith, Mumford, Fayetteville, N. C.
576 John D. Smith (John G. Smith), R. F. D. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
1877 Adam Stewart, 327 Wilmington Road, Fayetteville, N. C.
490 Alvin Swinton (Swinson), Wade, N. C.
1489 Ben (Benjamin) Taylor, Woodside Avenue, Fayetteville, N. C.
817 Edwin Taylor, Fayetteville, N. C.
811 William Walter Thomas (W. W. Thomas), 214 Russell Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
2232 John Walker, 321 William Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
1204 George Weaver, Goodwin, N. C.
2090 Ernest West, Beard, N. C.
1343 George West, Fayetteville, N. C.
2139 John O. West, Fayetteville, N. C.
2404 William James Whitaker (Whitlake, Whittaker), 512 Coal Spring, Fayetteville, N. C.
1487 Charles White (Charlie White), Wheeling, W. Va.
728 Eddie Williams, 611 Frank Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
142 James Williams, route No. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
1860 L. Williams (Levi Williams), R. F. D. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
2521 Archie Wilson, route No. 8, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C.
1929 Joseph Wright, Silk Mill Hill, Fayetteville, N. C.
2309 Eddie Williams, 611 Fraink Street (Franklin Street), Fayetteville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIDSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2524 Allie Ball, Lexington, N. C.
1706 Jno. Henry Biddings, R. F. D. No. 1, Lexington, N. C.
1842 Fred Blount, Newsom, N. C.
262 Stacy Bost, Thomasville, N. C.
2240 Joseph Brown, Thomasville, N. C.
1063 Walter Chamblin (Chamblen), Lexington, N. C.
1938 Charlie Cooper, route No. 2, Lexington, N. C.
2041 Arthur B. (Beebee) Couch, Newsom, N. C.
480 Will Doby, Erlanger, Lexington, N. C.
1175 Will Donald, Lexington, N. C.
2493 Lewis Dunn, Newsom, N. C.
1928 Vester Earle, Erlanger Cotton, Lexington, N. C.
388 Stanley B. Everett (Stanley Bruce Everett), Thomasville, N. C.
1248 George Finch, Lexington, N. C.
1100 Wilbon Jennings Floyd, Denton, N. C.
2005 Ernest Garden, Newsom, N. C.
2020 Artis Harrell Harris, Thomasville, N. C.
208 Sim A. Jackson, Salisbury, Lexington, N. C.
1906 Robert Jeffries, Newsom, N. C.
999 Willie Jenkins, route No. 4, Lexington, N. C.
657 Vinson Johnson, Thomasville, N. C.
1588 Wm. Coley (Cole) Jones, High Point, No. 4, N. C.
646 William Lee, Thomasville, N. C.
782 William F. McGill, 147 East Third Street, Lexington, N. C.
1983 Harry Mobley, Lexington, N. C.
1612 Robert L. (Lee) Peeler, Thomasville, N. C.
590 Dock R. Needham, Lexington, N. C.
1919½ Arthur Henry Perry, Thomasville, N. C.
1753 Ralph Ray, Lexington, N. C.
2387 James Harden Shelton, Draper, N. C. (Erlanger, N. C.).
462 Norman F. (Frederick) Taylor, Lexington, N. C.
738 Tom Williams, Dacotah Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.
285 Harmon Wilson, Lexington, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1736 Ara (Ora) Allen, 202 Watkins Street, Durham, N. C.
3034 Joe Anrews (Andrews), Durham, N. C.
2085 Meakey (Meaky) Applewhite, 906 Grant Street, Durham, N. C.
2794 Andrew Barbee, R. F. D. No. 4, Chapel Mill, N. C.
974 Clarence Barbee, 304 Clemnon Street (305 Clemon Street), Durham, N. C.
153 David Barbee, Chapel Hill, N. C.
407 Ed. Branch, Pettigrew Street, Durham, N. C.
2208 Charlie (Charley) Brandon, 207 Willian Street (207 Willard Street), Durham, N. C.
3012 Angello (Angelo) Brown, Durham, N. C. (Fayetteville Street, Durham, N. C.).
837 Jesse L. (Jessie Lee) Brown, Durham, N. C.
291 James Bryant, 979 Pine Street, Durham, N. C.
1083 Willie A. Burleson (Willis Allen Burlison, Willie A. Burlison), Branch Alley, Durham, N. C. (208 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.).
3856 Robt. Campbell (J. R. Campbell), 1101 Franklin Street, Durham, N. C.
3607 Lee Cash, Durham County, N. C. (Durham, N. C.).
2560 Richard Cole, 317 Matthews Street, Durham, N. C.
3832 Paul Costner (Costne), West Main Street, Durham, N. C. (West Durham, N. C.).
2928 Garlie (Zarlie) Covington, 514 Proctor Street, Durham, N. C.
3233 Newton Crawford, 1008 Lynchburg Street, Durham, N. C.
3883 Joe Davis, Durham, N. C.
3452 Clarence Day (Doy), Durham, N. C.
1250 Tyree Dunnegan (Dunigan), Durham, N. C.
3193 Jesse (Jessie) Easterling, East Durham, N. C.
3622 Thomas Elliott, 609 Peach Tree Alley, Durham, N. C.
2334 Wesley Evans, 502 Ramsey Street, Durham, N. C.
430 John Falson, 502 Ramsem Street, Durham, N. C.
184 John R. (Robert) Fisher, 108 Helman Street, Durham, N. C.
3123 Lee (Gibson, Spring Street, Durham, N. C.
3549 Richmond F. (Pierce) (Richmond P., R. P.) Gilbert, West Durham, N. C.
444 Willie Gilman (Gillman, Gillian), Durham, N. C.
3775 Berry (Benny) Graham, R. F. D. No. 7, Raleigh, N. C.
2064 Ernest Grissom (Earnest Alston Grissom, A. Grisson), 1210 Franklin Street, Durham, N. C.
3592 John Haskins (Haskin) (Johnnie Haskins), East Glenn Street, Durham, N. C.
3814 John Haskins (John D. Haskins), Glenn Street, Durham, N. C.
1743 Jesse P. (Pearl) Hayes (Jesse Hayes), Pettigrew Street, Durham, N. C.
2148 Daniel C. (Cravin, D. C.) Howard, West Durham, N. C.
2819 Sam Hyman, 214 Roney Street, Durham, N. C.
2462 Richard Ingram, 505 Elliott Avenue, Durham, N. C.
755 Samuel H. (Hester) Johnson, Durham, N. C.
2822 Oscar King, 1211 Dawkins Street, Durham, N. C.
1833 Geo. A. (Agustin) Knight, Mount Creghan, S. C. (Duke Yarn Mills, Mount Broghon, S. C.).
95 Lacy Ledbetter, 1314 Duke Street, Durham, N. C.
2865 Lonnie W. (Washington) Lee (Lonnie Lee), Dunn, N. C.
398 Ollie Legan (Logan), 1114 (114) Willard Street, Durham, N. C.
790 Leansey (Learney) Lesbut, 205 Lynch Street, Durham, N. C.
3275 Arthur Lipscombe, Stem, N. C.
2910 Roy C. Lloyd, 521 East Main Street, Durham, N. C.
946 Jesse Loch (Lesk, Jessie Loch), 526 Pine Street, Durham, N. C.
2399 John McClain, Peach Tree Alley, Durham, N. C.
3392 David Earl McCoy, Durham, N. C.
2422 Wm. D. (Donald) McDonald, Courthouse, Durham, N. C.; mother lives at Fourth Street, Central Boulevard, Palisade Park, N. J.
2932 James Mason, Route 1, Gorman, N. C.
2607 John H. (Henry) Milton, Mulberry Street, West Durham, N. C.
2605 Wm. Mitchell, Dunn, N. C. (care Billboard, Sun Bros.' Show, Durham, N. C.).
722 Thomas Morris, Gorman, Route No. 1, N. C.
1211 Clarence Murphy, 617 South Street, Durham, N. C.
3410 Pinkney A. Nash (Pinkney Andrew (Pinkney A.) Nash), Ninth Street, West Durham, N. C.
1362 James Nelson, 502 Ranseur Street, Durham, N. C.
2912 Clifton Nunn, 509 Ramseur Street, Durham, N. C.
1240 Thomas Paschall, Umstead Street, Durham, N. C.
2318 Pearson Payne, Durham, N. C. (Dulaball, N. C.).
2022 Clifton Pettiford (Cligton Pettigord), 504 Glenn Street, Durham, N. C.
2584 Hal B. Potter, 307 Mangum Street, Durham, N. C.
2054 Reddy Powell, Henry's (Huszey) Alley, Durham, N. C.
1348 Samuel Powell, 516 East Pine Street, Durham, N. C.
2320 Sherman Purefoy (Purifoy), Stem, N. C.
2703 Arthur N. Richardson, 401 Proctor Street, Durham, N. C.
2788 Watts (Watt) Richardson, R. F. D. No. 2, Durham, N. C.
3249 Connie Richmond, 409 New Street, Durham, N. C.
1129 William Roberts, Dunbar Street, Durham, N. C. (Durham, N. C.).
1787 John E. (Eldrid) Robertson, Fayetteville Street, Durham, N. C.
2365 Tebba (Fubba, Febba) Rogers, Durham, N. C.
3776 Walter Rogers, East Durham, N. C.
2330 Bryce R. (Roberson, Brice R.) Rush, West Durham, N. C. (West Durham Street, West Durham, N. C.).
1151 Lay C. (Lacy Cavis, Lacy) Scott, 927 East Main Street, Durham, N. C.
2629 Geo. E. Scrivens (Elkin Scriven), 517 Elliott Street, Durham, N. C.
1361 Clifton E. (Eugene, C. E.) Taylor, 406 Pine Street, Durham, N. C.
1321 Edward Thompson, East Durham, N. C.
582 Robert Thompson, Durham, N. C.
3336 Everitt Tooner (Everett Toomer, Tooner), Sanford, N. C.
2476 Fred Townsend, Durham, N. C.
2918 George W. (William) Trice, Box 49, R. D. No. 7, Durham, N. C.
1478 Will W. Warren, 500 South Queen Street, Durham, N. C.
2590 Lonnie Webb, Club Heights, West Durham, N. C.
521 Walter White, 165 Kelly Street, Baltimore, Md.
3221 Edward Williams, Ramsey Street, Durham, N. C.
3449 Ira Williams, 302 Piedmont Avenue, Durham, N. C. (West Durham, N. C.).
1823 John Williams, 507 Glendale Street, Durham, N. C.
1473 Rozel (Rozell) O. Williams, East Durham, N. C.
2603 Wm. Wimbush (Winbush, Willie), 608 Carflax (Colfax) Street, Durham, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDGECOMB, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

671 Elijah Andrews, Tarboro, N. C.
1115 Willie Hodge Bacheler (Willie Hodge Batchelor), Rocky Mount, N. C.
2390 Christopher Kit Bailey, Tarboro, N. C.
2284 John Barnes, Sharpsburg, N. C.
2113 (Front) Hank Battle, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1915 William Bellamy (William Bellomy, Belloncy), Speed, N. C.
2709 James Boyd, Sharpsburg, N. C.
2156 Willis Bradford, 216 Ivy (Iny, Iry) Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
500 John Brady, Tarboro, N. C.
1191 Willis Brown (Willie Brown), Rocky Mount, N. C. (East Thomas).
1690 Jesse Bullock (Jesse Bulloch), near Rocky Mount, N. C. (care Rocky Mount Road Commissioners).
1769 Willie Bullock, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1818 Andrew Byrd, Tarboro, N. C.
1446 Will Chambless (Will Chambers, Chamber), Edgecombe, N. C.
1352 Jimmie Cherry, Whitakers, N. C.
1037 George Banks Clapp (George B. Clapps), 525 Penn Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
811 Mallo (Mallie) Clark (Mabe Clark), Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2566 John H. Cooper, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2727 John Dancey (Doncy), 424 Myrtle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
956 Jeff Davis (Doris), Tarboro, N. C.
1466 Richard L. Davis (Richard Lewis Davis), 323 Raleigh Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.

297 Louis Dickens, Rocky Mount, N. C.
550 Joe Earnest Dillon (Dillion, Joe Earnest Dillord), 590 Cemetery Hill, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2406 Calvin Dixon, Macclesfield, N. C.
332 Thomas Elliott, Johnson Street, Tarboro, N. C.
2440 Grover Herman Ellis (Grover H. Ellis), Rocky Mount, N. C.
713 George James Fairley, 504 Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C. (George James Fairly, 404 Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
601 Lonnie Farmer, near Rocky Mount, N. C.
2078 Nathan Farrar (Nathon Farrar), Pue Street, Tarboro, N. C.
84 Jimmie Fulmore, Rocky Mount, N. C.
42 Willie Fulmore, (country) Rocky Mount, N. C.
2196 (Brutes) Brutus Allen Gainey, Tarboro, N. C.
1284 Ben Harper, Speed, N. C.
562 Edward B. Harris (Edward D. Harris), Rocky Mount, N. C.
148 Leonard Harris, near Rocky Mount, N. C.
1129 William Davis Harris, Pinetops, N. C.
2244 Willie Harris, Rocky Mount, N. C.
809 Robert Hayes, Edgecombe County, N. C. (Rocky Mount road district).
1251 Julius Hemmingway, 423 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Julius Hemingway, 423 Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
2403 Robert Henderson (Robt. Henderson), Rocky Mount, N. C.
2273 Simon Hight, 1400 (South) Sou Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1634 Gaston Hinton, near Tarboro, N. C.
2261 Clarence Edward Horner, Tarboro, N. C.
2268 John Howard, Bethel, N. C.
2093 Jimmie James, Thomas, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2479 James Henry Jenkins, 415 Redleaf (Gredleof) Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
875 Isiah Johnson, South Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
156 Joel Walter Johnson, 313 Carolina Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
55 Lee Jones, Rocky Mount, N. C.
700 Randolph Jones, Tarboro, N. C.
2550 Charley Joyner (Charlie Joyner, Joynee), 423 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
870 Turner Knight, Tarboro, N. C.
990 Ed Latham, 316 Raleigh Road, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1872 Nathan Lawrence, North Church Street, Tarboro, N. C.
491 Joseph Liggon (Joe, Joseph Leggon), Park Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
490 James Arthur Mercer (Jas. A. Mercer), R. F. D. 5, Tarboro, N. C.
895 Charles Jackson Miller (Charlie Jackson Miller), Tarboro, N. C. (415 Raleigh Road, Rocky Mount, N. C.).
1511 John Mills, 216 Inary Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1654 Amos (Amas) Moore, 328 Myrtle Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2255 Arthur D. Moore, 111 Duns Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1605 John (Jno.) Moore, Pinetops, N. C.
668 Aedgar Nelson (Edgar Nelson), Penn Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
2852 Thomas Pitt, Tarboro, N. C.
2750 Cashus Pittman, 244 Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1844 Harvey Pittman, Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1116 Daniel Pouton (Daniel Ponton), Short Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1888 Robert C. Pope (Robert Charlie Pope), Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C.
2579 Ben Powell, Battleboro, N. C.
223 Charles Powell, Whitakers, N. C.
2238 Sampson Lethro Robinson (Sampson Jethro Robinson), Rocky Mount, N. C.
380 Robert Russell, Rocky Mount, N. C.
827 Harry Saunders (Harry Saunders), Rocky Mount, N. C.
1168 James Smith, Battleboro, N. C.
2783 Will Smith, East Raleigh Street, Tarboro, N. C.
1249 Charles Stanton (Charlie Stanton), Tarboro, N. C.
2060 George Stokes, Tarboro, N. C.
2089 Silas Thomas, 208 Front Street (208 Grand Street), Rocky Mount, N. C.
896 Ed Whitehead, Clark Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
729 Bud Whitfield (Whitfiela), Rocky Mount, N. C.
2215 Eugene Wilds (Wiled), Coker Road, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1228 Lewis Williams, Bethel, N. C.
2604 James Arthur Worley (James Arthur Worsley), Edgecombe County, N. C.
1276 William N. Worsley, 336 Carolina Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1273 George Wright, Whitakers, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAYWOOD, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

504 Jno. H. Carroll (John H. Carroll), Canton, N. C.
1217 Playto Carver, Canton, N. C.
1979 Hardy Davis, Canton, N. C.
271 Ben Hall (Ben. Hall), Cresmont, N. C.
2030 Nevile Ramey, Crestmont, N. C.
1328 A. Torl, Crestmont, N. C.
1715 Theodore Welch, Stamburst, N. C.
426 Jake B. (Bryson, Byson) Wells, Canton, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2759 Henry Allen (Harry Allen), 801 Lodge Street, Wilson, N. C.
510 Lonnie Arrington (Tonnie Arrington), Lucama, N. C.
3058 Will Arrington, Wiggins, Wilson, N. C.
525 William Barnes (Will Barnes), East Reid Street, Wilson, N. C.
343 Commillus Black (Comillous Black), 303 Mercer Street, Wilson, N. C.
553 Warren Brington, Wilson, N. C.
2849 Samuel Brodie, 2 R. F. D., Elm City, N. C.
708 Henderson Brown, Neverson, N. C. (Sims, N. C.).
731 Henry Brown, Neverson, N. C. (Sims, N. C.).
2755 Tom Brown, Wilson, N. C.
2383 John Burch, Lodge, Wilson, N. C.
2082 Charlie Cannady (Charlee Cannady), 210 Spruce Street, Wilson, N. C.
263 Thomas Colar (Thomas Caler, Thomas Coler), Meverson, N. C.
1 Howard Cousar, 211 Goldsboro Street, Wilson, N. C. (Church Street, Norfolk, Va.).
421 Roland Culbreth, Gems (?), N. C. (Gem, N. C.).
2824 Evans Davis, Wilson, N. C.
1730 Johnnie David Davis, R. F. D., Wilson, N. C.
2274 Luther Wright Davis (Luther Wright Daves), Wilson, N. C.
2858 Walter Davis, Stantonsburg, Wilson, N. C.
1056 Walter Davis, Wilson, N. C.
1944 John Durham, care Carnegie Steel Co., Braddock, Pa. (Wilson, N. C.).
1201 Lindsey Edwards (Linsey Edwards), 223 Stantonsburg, Wilson, N. C.
1368 Lonnie Edwards, South Stantantonsburg, N. C.
1590 James Ellis, Wilson, N. C.
2544 Napoleon Ellison (Napoleon Elleson, N. A. Ellison), Neverson, N. C. (Harris Granite Co., Bailey, Wilson, N. C.).
1028 Frank Faison, 608 Stemmery Street, Wilson, N. C.
2963 George Farmer, near South Goldsboro, Wilson, N. C.
521 Moses Ferley, Harris Granite Co., Bailey, Wilson, N. C.
1205 Solomon Finch (Soloman Finch, Coleman Finch), 105 East Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
1975 William Grant, Harris Granite Co., Bailey, Wilson, N. C. (Columbus, S. C.).
1613 Clarence Gulliford (Clarence Gliford), East Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
2945 Lonnie Hall, 206 Gilliam Street, Wilson, N. C.
2582 Brave Hardie, Drake, S. C.
1506 Willie Headin (Willie Headin), Wilson County, N. C.
848 Clifton Hestall (Clifton Hexstall, Clifton Hextall), 710 Lodge, Wilson, N. C.
3029 Mack Hickson, 315 Goldsboro Street, Wilson, N. C.
732 Anderson Holeman (Anderson Holomon), 211 Vick Street, Wilson, N. C.
1716 Bud Horton (Bud Hart), route 3, Kenley, N. C.
402 Gilford Hoskie (Gilford Hoskee), Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
1113 K. H. Hughes, Bailey, N. C.
2852 Rommie Jeffries (Romie Jeffries), Harris Granite Co., Bailey, Wilson, N. C. (Neverson, N. C.).
790 Avery Johnson, 636 Gren, Wilson, N. C.
2949 Willie Johnson, 212 Reid Street, Wilson, N. C.
1833 Ed Jones, 2 R. F. D., Wilson, N. C.
490 Thomas Lacy (Thomas Lacey), 615 Vance Street, Wilson, N. C.
2922 Jesse Lions (Jesse Lyons), 545 Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
1435 James Logan, 300 Ninth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
202 Will McCoy (Willie McKoy), 515 Goldsboro Street, Wilson, N. C.
2191 James McDonald, 713 Viola Street, Wilson, N. C.
384 John McKoy, 663 East Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
2702 Edward McNeil (Edward McNelll), Spruce, Wilson, N. C.
1016 Lewis Miles (Louis Miles), Lucama, N. C.
1230 Roscue Moore (Roscay Moore), Macclesfield, N. C.
1040 Joe Berry Parks, Walnwright Street, Wilson, N. C.
2434 Leonard Perry, Neverson, N. C.
566 James Pierson (James Pearson), R. F. D. No. 6, Wilson, N. C.
15 Alfred Pinner, Leesville, N. C.
951 Smith Poag, Gastonia, N. C.
2814 Walter Leon Powell, Nash, Wilson, N. C.
901 Acy Richardson (Acie Richardson), Marron, S. C.
1116 Charles Richardson, Nash Street, Wilson, N. C.
472 Jones Robertson, Sumter, S. C.
3031 Johnnie Sanders (Johnie Sanders, Johnie Landers), 622 Dandier Street, Wilson, N. C.
363 Moses Sawyer, Neverson, N. C.
2225 Earnest Sims (Ernest Simms), Wilson, N. C.
875 Willie Simms (Willey Simms), Wilson, N. C.
2077 Chas. Smith, Walnut Street, Wilson, N. C.
2562 Edward Smith, R. F. D., Wilson, N. C.
2968 John A. Smith, 406 Factory Street, Wilson, N. C.
2980 Willard Smith (Millard Smith), 505 Hines Street, Wilson, N. C.
2102 Jessie Speight, Wilson, N. C.
1120 Clarence Spencer, P. Bailey, N. C.
2549 Henry Taylor, Elm City, N. C.
2754 Edward Thomas, Goldsboro, Wilson, N. C.
737 Jack Thomas, Elm City, N. C.
1216 Steven Thomas (Stephen Thomas), 205 Railroad Street, Wilson, N. C.
2409 William Thomas, Neverson, N. C. (Harris Granite Co., Bailey, Wilson, N. C.).
74 Will Thomas, Wilson, N. C.
548 James Uzzell (Jim Uzzell), Stantonsburg, Wilson, N. C.
1774 Hughes Walton, Jonesville, S. C.
1541 Benj. Williams (B. J. Williams), B., Black Creek, N. C.
2796 Jerry Williams, Wilson, N. C.
2752 Wm. Lester Whitehurst (William Lester Whitehurst), Darden, Wilson, N. C.
1490 Grant Woodard, Route 2, care of Hardy Webb, Stantonsburg, Wilson, N. C. (S, Wilson, N. C.).
1274 James C. Woodard (James Cooley Woodard), Carolina Street, Wilson, N. C.
7 John Wright, Fayetteville, N. C. (& Simms).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GRADY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

20 Maxey Orenton Anderson, Commerce, Okla. (Maxie Orestin Anderson, Chickasha, Okla.).
278 Harry Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

1801 Charles R. Kohler, 501 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF OKLAHOMA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

2551 Russell Garrett, 6 East Third Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OSAGE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

645 Hurshell Louis Grady, Skiatook, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

145 Charles LeRoy Buskirk, Bicher, Okla. (Picher, Okla.).
832 Lawrence William (L. M.) Campbell, Miami, Okla.
2281 George Henry Dawson, Picher, Okla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF CHESTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2527 William Andrew Green, Tredyffrin Township, Devault, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF CHESTER, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1325 Wilbert Ruffin, 320 Fulton Street, Chester, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, COUNTY OF LACKAWANNA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

363 Joseph J. Brady (James J. Bradley, James Bradley), Carbondale Township, Pa.

1521 Pasqualle Cogalandro (Pasquel Cogliandro, Pasquele), 56 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.
899 Christopher Conlin (Christopher L. Conlin), 20 Greenfield Road, Carbondale, Pa.
701 Wadie Elias Elkany, Olden Bridge, La. (Main Street, Carbondale, Pa.).
1830 Francesco Gregovace, 4 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.
2053 Harry Heath, Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.
2328 Thomas Jackson, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
272 James Jones, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
125 Renben (Reuban) McCullough, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa. (Olden Bridge, La.).
190 Carmelo Mendala (Camello Mendalo), 96 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.
2018 Fallppo Pantono (Fallppo R. Pantano, Fallpp R. Pantano), 94 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.
47 James Perry, Van Burgen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
1049 Henry Preston, Van Bergen Alley, Carbondale, Pa.
799 Horace Arnold Reed (Horace A. Reed), Von Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
351 Arthur J. Reese (Arthur James Reese), Van Burgen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
1810 Wilt Smith, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
2275 James Thornton, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
1969 Stewart Thornton, Van Bergen Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.
1591 Phillip Todarello (Phillip Todorello, Fllipo Toadarello), 52 Brown Street, Carbondale, Pa.
2257 John Toranluish, Morsse Avenue, Simpson, Pa.
1923 Anthony Tysouskis (Antonas Tysovskis), Frobel Simpson, Pa.
706 Abraham Zuberman (Zurberman), Pike Street, Carbondale, Pa.
1320 Joseph Mancuso, 27 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

2862 Major Jackson, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., New Castle Junction, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LEHIGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3152 Joseph Brown, R. F. D. No. 1, Allentown, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1893 Frank Massey, 1712 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2846 Israel Zlotnick, 605 Watkins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4141 George W. Baker, 118 Manton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3792 August Lately, 1219 Kimball Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2916 Robert William James, 1218 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2415 Henry Williams, 1013 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

264a Robert Ford, 1031 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1992 William Taylor, 414 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2256 Thomas J. Reynolds, 1720 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2765½ Clarence Davis, 1104 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3974 Charles Roehr, 740 Fairmont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
14 Dock Boykin, 836 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 14, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3033 John Lockley, Spring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 23, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1294 Philip James Riley, 4138 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 43, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3377 Walter George Foley, Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1012 Mike Polaska, 1005 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
60 John White, 1222 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

4371 Raymond C. Mangold, 201 Taft Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 19, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1484 Walter J. Banks, 910 Itim Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (910 Iten Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DYER, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2311 William Thomas Allen (William Thomas William Allen), Copperville, Miss.
1503 Robert Bond, Covington, Tenn.
2028 George Boswell, Dyersburg, Tenn.
952 Nathan Boswell, 3315 Wantfred Street, Chicago, Ill.
2562 Leander Bouregard, Holly Springs, Miss. (Mengelwood, Tenn.).
1433 Marshall Bryan, Dyersburg, Tenn.
810 Jesse Callander (Jessie Calender), Edwards, Miss.
1391 Jerry Chambers, Memphis, Tenn.
1619 Tommie Curry, Bruce High School Addition, Dyersburg, Tenn. Vicksburg, Miss.).
2028 Dan Daniels (Daniel), Dyersburg, Tenn.
2356 Monroe Dardes, Dyersburg, Tenn.
229 William Dorsey, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1077 Sam Dray, Dyersburg, Tenn.
2270 Willie Fennel, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1511 Tom Gaines, Patterson, Miss.
1456 Luther Gary (Garry), Helolse, Tenn.
2313 William J. Gaskins (William Jasper Garkins), Bogota, Tenn.
836 Sammie Greer (Grear), Dyersburg, Tenn.
1568 John Handy, Jackson, Miss.
2349 Tommie Hayes (Hays), Miston, Tenn.
868 Roy Nelson Hopper, Troy Avenue, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1788 Charlie Johnson, Fair Street, Dyersburg, Tenn. (Fair Street, Shaw, Miss.).
125 Pink Johnson, Brownsville, Tenn. (Mengelwood, Tenn.).
728 Carey (Cary) Jones, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1302 Jesse (Jessie) M. Kennedy, Miston, Tenn. (Sardis, Tenn.).
2433 William Henry (Hilry, Hillry) May, Bogota, Tenn.
942 Lee Morris, Newbern, Tenn.
2359 Johnie (Johnnie) Parks, 216 West Market Street, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1197 Guy Roy Pearson (Pierson, Gye Roy Pearson), Miston, Tenn.
1408 Elmer Reedy (Celmer Rudy, Celmer Reedy), Heloise, Tenn.
1670 Caruthers Ross, Lenox, Tenn.
108 Edward Sykes, R. R. No. 6, Newbern, Tenn.
2208 Dee Smith, Finly, Tenn.
1668 John Davis Smith, Doyle Street, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1569 Mike Spearman, 112 Roberson Street, Dyersburg, Tenn. (112 Roberts Street, Dyersburg, Tenn.).
1149 Golden Spriggs, Dyersburg, Tenn.
612 Clarence Steverson (Stevenson), Memphis, Tenn. (Dyersburg, Tenn.).
1652 William Taylor, Dyersburg, Tenn.
1790 Dave (Davie) Thompson, Kenton, Tenn.
1440 James Lloyd (Loyd) Turner, Bogota, Tenn.
1683 James Vaughn (Vaughan), Eaton, Tenn.
333 Willie Venson (Veusm), Dyersburg, Tenn.
2230 Percy Whitten (Whitter), Rayville, La.
1387 Bonnie (Boonie) Wooton (Barnie Wooten), R. R. No. 1, Dyersburg, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENDERSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

637 Robt. J. Anderson (Robert J. Anderson, Robert Powell), Juno, Tenn. (Lexington, Tenn.).
1226 Wm. Robert Laster (William Robbert Laster, Wm. Robert Loster), route 2, Reagan, Tenn.
57 Ollie Stanford, Cedar Grove, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF MEMPHIS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

754 Julius Abernathy, 30 North Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn., care H. Ogleshy, Eads, Tenn.
1488 Frank Aikens, Autum, Memphis, Tenn.
1703 Lee Anderson, 852 Moshy, Memphis, Tenn.
1774 Will (Willie) Anderson, 4 Queen, Memphis, Tenn.
3006 Hugh Baggett, 286 Adams, Memphis, Tenn.
1087 Byron Barnes, Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.
2148 Geo. Barnett (Barnet), Memphis, Tenn.
2924 Victor Beckley, 1221 Jefferson, Memphis, Tenn.
594 Earnest Benton, 290 High, Memphis, Tenn.
769 Winfred W. (Wallace) Bevens (Winfield W. Bevans), 369 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
273 Robt Bradfield, 974 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn. (1306 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.).
3128 Wade Bradshaw (Bradshow), Memphis, Tenn.
2607 Rob't Brooks, Third and Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.
659 Morris Brown, 352 Queen, Memphis, Tenn.
2193 Crawford Buckton, rear 540 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
1837 Aleck (Eleck) Burns, 605 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
2178 Sylvester Carroll, 601 Court, Memphis, Tenn. (Pine Bluff, Ark.).
60 Bert Childers, 672 Court, Memphis, Tenn.
3157 Henry Clay, 92 North Convent, Memphis, Tenn.
2389 Julius Cook, 392 Ayers, Memphis, Tenn.
1702 Charles (Charlie) Critten, 308 Winchester (front), Memphis, Tenn.
2790 Stanley C. Croft (Stanley Edward Croft), 1017 Post Box, Memphis, Tenn.
2796 Tom Cummings, 67 Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.
227 Parker Dade, 975 Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.
517 Robert Daniels, 966 Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.
1032 Jas. Davis, 390 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
2880 Van Davis, rear 1395 Madison, Memphis, Tenn.
729 Eddie Dentley (Dently), 575 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
3093 D. J. Flannery, 251 Madison, Memphis, Tenn.
2323 John Flores, 212 Madison, Memphis, Tenn.
2263 John Goodman, 609 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
2696 John W. (Wilson) Graham, Waldorf Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.
1928 Alexander M. Guerrard (Alexander Martin Guerard), Waldorf Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.
2752 Samm Gwynne (Sam Gwyne, Sam Gwynne), 1328 Kansas, Memphis, Tenn.
1203 Humphreys (Humphrey) Hale, 609 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
11 Fred John Halstead, 20 South Waldran, Memphis, Tenn. (No. 256 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.).
1156 Tommie Hammons, 340 Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
1193 Benj. Hampton, 210 South Second, Memphis, Tenn.
2546 T. Hanes, Peabody Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
145 Jim (Jimie) Hardy, 637 Florence, Memphis, Tenn.
1816 General Harris, 31 Leath, Memphis, Tenn.
2321 Jesse (Jessie) Harris, 948 Madison, Memphis, Tenn.
995 Minor (Minon) Hawkins, 220 Pauline, Memphis, Tenn.
2991 Walter Hawkins, Poplar and Exchange, No. 274, Memphis, Tenn.
1769 Edward J. (James) Hazard (Edward James Hozard), 119 Adams, Memphis, Tenn.
2693 John Henry, 33 Main, Memphis, Tenn.
1555 Grant Hopkins (Grave Hopkins), 76 North Watkins, Memphis, Tenn.
103 Ulysses Grant Horton, 859 Lane, Memphis, Tenn.
3154 Walter J. Howard, Memphis, Tenn.
1872 Robt. Hudson, 643 Court, Memphis, Tenn.
1856 Charley (Charlie) Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.
2899 Geo. L. (Lee) Jackson, 235 North Pauline, Memphis, Tenn.
2965 John Jackson, 919 Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.
2104 Jacob E. (Emiss, Ernest) Jax (Jacob E. Jap), 242 Court, Memphis, Tenn.
617 Geo. W. (Wesseley, Wesley) Johnson, rear 636 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
1944 Noah B. Johnson (Noah Belton Johnson), Memphis, Tenn. (care of R. J. Darnell Lbr. Co., Memphis, Tenn.).
3153 Preston Johnson, 988 Leath, Memphis, Tenn.
856 Geo. Jones, 4327 Dauphin, New Orleans, La.
1743 Jas. A. (Alfonzo, Alphonso) Jones, 11 North Wellett (11 North Willett), Memphis, Tenn.
1481 John D. (Devune, Devine) Jones, rear 274 North Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.
1502 Marshall S. (Samuel) Korb, Guyoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.
262 Wm. Lambert, 223 Kenelwood, Memphis, Tenn.
3028 Wm. Lanoir (Lenoir), 235 Union, Memphis, Tenn.
3109 Harry O. (Orlon) Lawson, 212 Adams, Memphis, Tenn.
1935 Geo. W. (Washington) Lee, 219 Ayers, Memphis, Tenn.
1918 Henry Lee, 43 South Pauline, Memphis, Tenn.

2261 John Lee, 303 Jackson, Memphis, Tenn.
753 Jim Lenox, 1168 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
2155 Jessie McCrary (McCrray), 149 Huppert, Memphis, Tenn.
1063 Hudson McKissack (H. A. McKissack), Memphis, Tenn.
2823 Jas. R. (Robert) McLaughlin), Memphis, Tenn., 64 Front Street.
1123 Ernest (Earnest) McNeal, 407 Leath, Memphis, Tenn.
628 Lawrence Martin, 204 Court, Memphis, Tenn. (general delivery, Mobile, Ala.).
317 Henry Meyers, 15 Short Third, Memphis, Tenn.
385 Eugene Miller, 370 Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.
2932 Joe Miller, Memphis, Tenn.
1098 Will Mitchell (Will Mitch), Memphis, Tenn., No. 7.
1778 Walter Moore (Moron), Memphis, Tenn.
2912 Lonia North, 80 North Second, Memphis, Tenn.
958 Oscar Oliver, 858 Union, Memphis, Tenn.
2643 Murphy Outlaw, 232 Ayers, Memphis, Tenn.
1281 Charlie Owens, No. 8 Jones Bottom, Memphis, Tenn.
2224 Robt. Pace, Lauderdale and Madison, Memphis, Tenn.
2843 Napoleon (Napollan) Page, 311 Decatur, Memphis, Tenn.
893 John Pamphalet, rear 545 Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.
365 Hezikiah Pat, Monroe and Evergreen, Memphis, Tenn.
1330 George Patton, 242 Pauline, Memphis, Tenn.
2756 R. C. Payne, general delivery, Sapulpa, Okla.
1459 Phillip Pennick, 397 Washington, Memphis, Tenn.
2677 Mack Perry, 127 Monteverde (122 Belmont), Memphis, Tenn.
1978 Samuel Pitts (Piets), Memphis, Tenn.
1150 Owen Pratt, 117 McLean, Memphis, Tenn.
2915 Allison Ranson (Ransom), rear 315 Mosby, Memphis, Tenn.
1195 Chas. P. (Peter) Robinson, 49 North Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.
1141 Cleve (Clive) Robinson, rear 810 Adams, Memphis, Tenn.
513 Wm. Robinson (William D. Robinson), 247 North Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.
2891 Wm. Robinson, 61 North Orleans, Memphis, Tenn.
2295 Plumber Rush, 69 Adams, Memphis, Tenn.
1154 Wade Russell, general delivery, Memphis, Tenn
2652 Luther Sawyer, 721 Decatur, Memphis, Tenn.
1683 Chas. Scydere (Charlie, Charles Scydelre), 549 Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
953 Luther C. (Columbia) Sharpe, 127 North Main, Memphis, Tenn.
1026 Jas. Sharpless, 319 North Decatur, Memphis, Tenn.
1373 Bob Sheehan, 64 North, Memphis, Tenn.
2687 Henry Shepherd, care Lee Line steamers, Memphis, Tenn.
2804 Chas. S. (Spurgeon) Simmons, 251 Madison (147 Crescent), Memphis, Tenn.
279 Arthur Smith, 649 rear Washington and Poplar, Memphis, Tenn.
936 Joe C. (Covero) Smith (Joe Ernest Smith, Joe Cever Smith), 117 Hooper (151 Gobel), Memphis, Tenn.
2670 Wm. Smith, 197 Decatur, Memphis, Tenn.
2992 Neal L. Suggs, 333 Washington, Memphis, Tenn.
1419 Chester A. (Allen) Swain, 251 Court, Memphis, Tenn.
137 Calhoun Taylor, 1619 East Moreland (695 Vance), Memphis, Tenn.
589 Sam'l Taylor, 849 Mosby, Memphis, Tenn.
1775 Jerry Thomas, 1957 Charles, Memphis, Tenn.
2958 Edward Turner (E. D. Turner), 309 Elpree, Memphis, Tenn.
2322 Joseph Walker, 602 Mosby, Memphis, Tenn.
818 Lander (Lauder) Waller, 333 Washington, Memphis, Tenn.
452 Chas. Arthur Walton, 173 Union, Memphis, Tenn.
2717 Joe Watson, 147 Short 3d, Memphis, Tenn.
2614 Willie White, 7 South Dudley, Memphis, Tenn.
1382 Clarence Wilkins, 240 North Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.
2037 Jim Williams, 604 Washington, Memphis, Tenn.
771 John (Jeshie) Williams, 602 Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.
1433 Wylie (Wiley) Williams, 349 Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
1579 George Woods (Wood), Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF NASHVILLE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

437 Tom Aikin, 1008 Tenth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn. (Tom Akins, 943 Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.).
141 Ed. Anderson, 302 Locust Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2434 William Baker (Will Baker), 1214 Wilson Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1767 Charles C. Barrett, 931 Scovel Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2217 Leonard Bass, 906 Herman Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1997 Will Batey, Station 11, West Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.).
1561 Elmer Bell, 4066 Hale Street west, Nashville, Tenn. (care C. S. Weakley, box 766, Cincinnati, Ohio).
2772 William Bennett, Federal Chemical Quarters, Nashville, Tenn.
2269 John Black, 919 Twelfth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1527 Harry M. Bowers, 1226 Herman, Nashville, Tenn.
1 Tennyson Brown, 1821 Sixth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2186 Curtis Charlie Bruce, 1212 Fourth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1685 John Wesley Butler, 1014 Private Street, Nashville, Tenn.
866 Ransom Crosby, 1701 Underwood, Nashville, Tenn.
2109 Leonard Cummins, Federal Chemical Quarters, Nashville, Tenn.
2219 Will Davis, 209 Gay, Nashville, Tenn.
1148 Timothy Delaney, Read Phosphate Quarters, Nashville, Tenn.
1176 William Dodson, 3001 Claire, Nashville, Tenn.
1509 Lurton Dotson, 5112 Louisiana, Nashville, Tenn.
1679 Joseph Henry Dyson, 1402 Jefferson Street, Nashville, Tenn.
731 Jim Elliott, Nashville, Tenn.
71 Edward Goodner (Ed. Goodner, Edgar Goodner), 5 Tennessee Chemical Co. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.
772 George Grimes, 926 Fortieth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2671 Harvey House, 1012 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1422 Obediah Jackson, 1604 Highland, Nashville, Tenn.
1599 William (Will) Jennings, 1034 Third Street west, Nashville, Tenn.
1270 William Johnson, 1817 Morena, Nashville, Tenn.
1187 Oscar Lee (Leo) McGavock, 1802 Heiman, Nashville, Tenn.
1718 James Mays, Yard Read Phosphate Co., Nashville, Tenn.
2659 John (John Black) Mays, 1505 Third Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
144 Andrew C. Morgan, 415 Fourth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn. (Hermitage, Tenn.).
1869 Henry Neely, 1004 Fourteenth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2808 Richard Puckett, 2223 Morine, Nashville, Tenn.
617 Henry Robert Rogers, 1426 Delta Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
365 Lonlie (Lonnie) Jefferson Scott, 6100 Sixty-first Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
807 James Scruggs, Tenth Street west, Nashville, Tenn.
500 Ben Spann, 1823 Twenty-third Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2516 Edwin Starnes, 923 Blank, Nashville, Tenn.
838 Walter William Stephens, 2127 Eleventh Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2139 Henry Turner, Tennessee Chemical Row, Nashville, Tenn.
391 Elisha Walker, 506 Fifth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2114 Douglas Weakley, 926 Morrison Street, Nashville, Tenn. (Weakley, 1005 Scovel Street, Nashville, Tenn.).
1866 Robert E. Young, 111 Fifth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn. (Chicago Junction, Ohio).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BASTROP, STATE OF TEXAS.

1231 Walter Raymond Mayo, Smithville, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BELL, STATE OF TEXAS.

1950 Jodie C. (Cecil) Stephens, Belton, Tex. (Rural Route 2, Belton, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BEXAR, STATE OF TEXAS.

2325 Fidel Hernandez, Route C, San Antonio, Tex.
357 Miguel Flores, Elmendorf, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRAZORIA, STATE OF TEXAS.

1626 Will Marshall, Damon, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF COLLIN, STATE OF TEXAS.

1018 Ed. Bee, Plano, Tex.
832 Oscar Bell, Route 3, Plano, Tex.
700 Fidel Bezar, Anna, Tex.
2172 Sherman Bruner, Pine Bluff, Ark.
2413 Julius Clark, Frisco, Tex.
532 Tom Davis, Plano, Tex.
928 Pink Flemming (Fleming, Burl Fleming), Allen, Tex.
1375 Arthur Fuller, Denison, Tex.
1504 Wayde Nudham (N.) Graham, Route No. 1, Prosper, Tex.
2403 John (Johnnie) Green, Plano, Tex.
1403 Nathan Goins, Celina, Tex.
2334 Clarence Henry, Plano, Tex.
2399 David Higgins, No. 1, McKinney, Tex.
499 Greenle Hughes, Plano, Tex.
1692 Edgar M. (Miles) Johnson, Plano, Tex.
1243 Ollie Johnson, Renner, Tex.
2012 Oscar Key, Frisco, Tex.
1894 James Knight, Sasche, Tex.
1544 Thomas Lawrence (Laurence), Shawnee, Okla.
1160 Vanus Powell, Prosper, Tex.
2132 Willie Ray, Route 1, McKinney, Tex.
142 Willie Richmond, Plano, Tex.
1640 James Lee Rucker, Cameron, Tex.
1025 Ben Forest (Forrest) Samples, 21 Elm Street, McKinney, Tex.
1945 C. T. C. Simms (Charlie Thomas Briten Sims, Tom Sims), Plano, Tex.
1960 Lee Smith, Allen, Tex.
1306 Virgil Smith, Route No. 1, McKinney, Tex.
1718 Frasier B. (Brown) Snovely, R. F. D. No. 1, Harrogate, Tenn.
1340 Minor Strange, Allen, Tex.
1978 John Thomas, Carney, Spur, Tex.
2395 Albert Thompson, Allen, Tex.
1521 Robert Tobias, Pine Bluff, Ark.
298 John Webb Celina, Tex.
1880 Oscar Winters, Prosper, Tex.
2318 Louis Wyatt, Prosper, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF COLLIN, STATE OF TEXAS.

952 Willie Jackson, Palestine, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COOKE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1619 Bert Belsher, Gainesville, Tex. (Healdton, Okla.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF DALLAS, STATE OF TEXAS.

547 Willie Godley, 2227 Santa Fe Street, Dallas, Tex.
4136 Jim Harris, 2207 Santa Fe Street, Dallas, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF TEXAS.

1406 Isaac Apodaca, Socorro, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HEATH, STATE OF TEXAS.

54 Benjamin Frank, Dublin, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, CITY OF FORT WORTH, STATE OF TEXAS.

1095 Henry (Harry) Smith, 1165 Veal Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GONZALES, STATE OF TEXAS.

1221 Gorgonia (Gorgonio) Guerra Molina, Waelder, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF HOUSTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1818a Arthur Hicks, Winslow, Ariz. (1815 Gentry Street, Houston, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JASPER, STATE OF TEXAS.

490 Archie Oliver, Little Bay, Ark.
468 Dock Redding (Reddings), Browndel, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

1727 Mose Burrell, Santa Fe and Calder Streets, Beaumont, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON, STATE OF TEXAS.

3050 Willie Young, Venus, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF TEXAS.

155 Albert Robinson, Goree, Tex. (Garn, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIBERTY, STATE OF TEXAS.

213 John Nelson, Fuque, Tex. (Alexander, La.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF NAVARRO, STATE OF TEXAS.

592a Houston Robinson, Rice, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NUECES, STATE OF TEXAS.

304 Lino Reyna (Rena), Corpus Christi, Tex.
857 Jose Angel Cabasos (Cavasos), Orange Grove, Tex.
1163 Francisco Perales, 1814 San Francisco Street, Lared, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1092 John Broussard, Vidar, Tex. (R. F. D. No. 199, Orange, Tex.).
65 Robert Williams, Ollia, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SABINE, STATE OF TEXAS.

1 Charles L. Mosley (Charley L. (Charlie Lee) Moseley), Hemphill, Tex.
194 Johnnie (John) Wilson, Clare, La. (Hemphill, Tex.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STATE OF TEXAS.

86 Jesus Flores, 1105 South Flores Street, San Antonio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, STATE OF TEXAS.

289 Tom Harris, Center, Tex.
1505 George Warnell, Henderson, Tex. (Timpson, Tex.).
1977 John Barnes, Shelbyville, Tex.
550 Albert Blanks, Tenaha, Tex.
453 Calvin Burrows, Haalam, Tex.
2268 Charlie Christian (Charley Christon, Charley Christian), Haslam, Tex.
131 E. Cooper, Haslam, Tex.
2387 Lot Etress (Lott Ettress), Haslam, Tex.
1095 Isaac Fanton, Timpson, Tex.
58 Willie Felton, Haslam, Tex.
53 McKinley Fralley (Frank Wilder), Haslam, Tex.
1048 Reuben (Reubin) Goins, Haslam, Tex.
480 Rufus A. (Rufus Anson) Goodnough (R. A. Goodnough), Haslam, Tex.
981 Leander Green, Haslam, Tex. (Shelbyville, Tex.).
2416 Daniel Hines, Tenaha, Tex.
83 Adam Humphries (Humphrys), Tenaha, Tex.
1369 Clinton Jackson, Tenaha, Tex. (Haslam, Tex.).
541 Eddie Jackson, Mansfield, La. (Haslam, Tex.).
1832 Sylvester Jefferson, Haslam, Tex.
1488 Charlie (Charley) Jones, Newville, Tex.
1126 Elmer Jones, Homer, La.
503 Garfield Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Timpson, Tex.
1975 Joe Jones (J. Jones), Timpson, Tex.
236 Morris Karnes, Center, Tex.
1585 Talmage McDaniel, Haslam, Tex.
875 A. Martena (Mex.), Timpson, Tex.
1865 Amon Martin, East Hamilton, Tex. (Center, Tex.).
1110 Sam Matthews (Mathews), Joaquin, Tex. (Haslam, Tex.).
1145 A. Z. Morris, Haslam, Tex.
1973 Carlen (Carlin) Morris, Timpson, Tex.
649 Clayborne (Clayborn) M. Morris, Shelbyville, Tex. (Center, Tex.).
591 Will Mosely, Haslam, Tex. (Thompson, Tex.).
937 Joseph (Jos.) Robertson (Joseph Robinson, Roberson), Haslam, Tex.
2064 Lemon (L.) Rose, Haslam, Tex.
1365 Lamar Shankle, Harlam, Tex.
2059 Sam Stephens (Stevens), Haslam, Tex.
2219 Eli Thompson, Haslam, Tex.
611 Robert Watson, Haslam, Tex.
2241 Codia (Corfia) Whittaker, Tenaha, Tex.
1643 Wm. (William) Whitten, Tenaha, Tex.
968 John Wolfe (Wolf), Haslam, Tex.
1433 Willie H. Woodward (Woodard), Haslam, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF VAL VERDE, STATE OF TEXAS.

472 Will Marklin, Del Rio, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF TEXAS.

100 Oscar (Oseal) Arnold, Chapel Hill (Chappel Hill), Tex.
237 Ernest Felder, route 2, Chappel Hill, Tex.
1155 Frank Harris, route 5, Brenham, Tex.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

145 J. P. Dean, Barracks No. 6, Nitro, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KANAWHA, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

2691 George Blaine McKellum, Dawes, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF M'DOWELL, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1127 James Hairston, Eckman, W. Va.
3174 William Hairston, Powhatan, W. Va.
3268 B. A. Letheo, Eckman, W. Va.
3957 William Munsy (William Munsey), Davy, W. Va.
1962 Eugene Smith, Kimball, W. Va. (Charleston, S. C., W. Va.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF M'DOWELL, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

3689 John Mills Hairston (John Willis Hairston), Gary, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

75 James McPherson, camp at Sixth Street, Fairmont, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF MERCER, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1619 Frank Craig, 500 Raleigh Street, Bluefield, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MINGO, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1845 Ben Hairston, Williamson, W. Va.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BAYFIELD, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1556 Albert J. Morris, Great Falls, Mont. (Fourth Street west, Washburn, Wis.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF IRON, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

717 Andrew Carlson, Saxon, Wis.
249 John Mattson, Atlantic, Mich. (John Matson, Atlantic Mine, Mich.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 13, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, STATE OF WISCONSIN.

589 Alfred Earl Zeller, 1038 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

AND INDEX

VOLUME LXIII—PART 1

NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 4, 1922

(Pages 1-474)

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Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *November 20, 1922.*

The third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress commenced this day at the Capitol in the city of Washington, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 9th day of November, 1922.

The VICE PRESIDENT (Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, as we meet together in special session we humbly crave Thy blessing. Grant that every act may receive Thy help, and that in all the deliberations of these days nothing but good shall be the outcome of the discussions.

We would not forget the family that has been afflicted, and while we think of the sorrow in the absence here we humbly beseech Thee for abundant comfort. Thou God of all consolation to widow and children. Reveal Thyself to us along the path of life until the journey ends, to Thy glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening Congress in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (George A. Sanderson) read the proclamation, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas [illegible] WASHINGTON, DC, [illegible] the Congress of the United States [illegible] will convene in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on [illegible] day, July [illegible] 1922, to receive such communications [illegible] executive;

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. [illegible]ding, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 20th day of November, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh.

[SEAL.] WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk (John C. Crockett) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Hall	Ernst	McKinley	Smith
Borah	Fletcher	McNary	Smoot
Brandegee	Frazier	Nelson	Spencer
Broussard	Gooding	Nicholson	Standfield
Bursum	Harreld	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Harris	Overman	Sutherland
Cameron	Harrison	Owen	Swanson
Capper	Heflin	Page	Trammell
Caraway	Hitchcock	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Colt	Kellogg	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Culberson	Keyes	Ransdell	Warren
Cummins	Ladd	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Curtis	La Follette	Sheppard	Weller
Dial	Lodge	Shields	
Edge	McCumber	Shortridge	
Elkins	McKellar	Simmons	

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] is absent in attendance upon the funeral of William G. Sharp, deceased, former ambassador to France.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 357), which was read by the Assistant Secretary (Henry M. Rose), considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 358), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The Vice President appointed Mr. LODGE and Mr. SIMMONS as the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 359), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

DEATH OF SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to announce the death of my colleague, Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, which occurred on September 26 in Washington, D. C.

His death was caused by overwork in his feeble condition. Time and time again I had urged him not to work so hard and not to remain so closely confined in the Senate, but he felt it his duty to be here battling for the common people whom he loved so well. No man in my State had so many personal friends, whose devotion to him made them followers at all times, and the number was larger at his death than ever before. He was the author of several histories which are regarded the world over as authorities. While a Member of the House he was the author of the first bill providing an appropriation for rural free mail delivery.

I shall not enumerate to-day his great services, but at the proper time I shall ask the Senate to set apart a day for memorial services.

I now submit the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 360) were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Georgia.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 21, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *November 20, 1922.*

This being the day fixed by the proclamation of the President for the meeting of the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker, Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proclamation of the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 20th day of November, 1922, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 20th day of November, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh.

[SEAL.] WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

PRAYER.

The SPEAKER. The Chaplain will offer prayer.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, in all the earth Thou art the King of kings and the Lord of lords. Glory be to Thee from everlasting to everlasting. From Thy throne of infinite wisdom look with great favor upon our country, upon our Christian institutions, upon our President, and give gracious protection and nurturing care to all our fellow citizens. The Lord be pleased to direct the deliberations of this assembly. Bless all with vigor of mind and strength of body, and keep us in the realm of Thy love and in the domain of Thy kingdom. In all councils may decisions rest upon truth and righteousness. Let all friendships be heightened and transfigured with Thee, all leisure be deepened into peace, and all uncertainty strengthened into hope. Shadow our families with Thy tender, loving care. Bless officers and pages and all others who serve. O may the joy of our lives be in the sunshine of Thy mercy breaking through the mystery of Thy providence. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ROLL CALL BY STATES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll by States.

The Clerk called the roll by States, when the following Members answered to their names:

ALABAMA.
John R. Tyson.
Henry B. Steagall.
Lamar Jeffers.
William B. Bowling.
William B. Oliver.
Edward B. Almon.
George Huddleston.
William B. Bankhead.

ARIZONA.
Carl Hayden.

ARKANSAS.
William J. Driver.
William A. Oldfield.
John N. Tillman.
Otis Wingo.
Tilman B. Parks.

CALIFORNIA.
Clarence F. Lea.
John E. Raker.
Charles F. Curry.
Julius Kahn.
Arthur M. Free.
Walter F. Lineberger.
Philip D. Swing.

COLORADO.
William N. Vaile.
Charles B. Timberlake.

CONNECTICUT.
E. Hart Fenn.
John Q. Tilson.

DELAWARE.
Caleb R. Layton.

FLORIDA.
Frank Clark.
John H. Smithwick.
Frank Park.
Charles R. Crisp.
William D. Upshaw.
James W. Wise.

GEORGIA.
Burton L. French.
Gordon Lee.
Carl Vinson.
William C. Lankford.
William W. Larsen.

IDAHO.
Addison T. Smith.

ILLINOIS.
Martin B. Madden.
James R. Mann.
Elliott W. Sproul.
John J. Gorman.
Stanley H. Kunz.
Fred A. Britten.
Carl R. Chindblom.
Charles E. Fuller.
William J. Graham.
Clifford Ireland.
Frank H. Funk.
Allen F. Moore.
William A. Rodenberg.
Thomas S. Williams.
Richard Yates.

INDIANA.
John S. Benham.
Everett Sanders.
Richard N. Elliott.
Merrill Moores.
William R. Wood.
Milton Kraus.
Louis W. Fairfield.
Andrew J. Hickey.

IOWA.
William F. Kopp.
Harry E. Hull.
Cyrenus Cole.
Cassius C. Dowell.
L. J. Dickinson.

KANSAS.
Daniel R. Anthony, jr.
Edward C. Little.
Philip P. Campbell.
Homer Hoch.
James G. Strong.
J. N. Tincher.

KENTUCKY.
David H. Kincheloe.
Charles F. Ogden.
Arthur B. Rouse.
Ralph Gilbert.
William J. Fields.
John W. Langley.
John M. Robsion.

LOUISIANA.
James O'Connor.
H. Garland Dupre.
Whitmell P. Martin.
John N. Sandlin.
Riley J. Wilson.
George K. Favrot.
Ladislas Lazaro.
James B. Aswell.

MAINE.
Carroll L. Beedy.
John E. Nelson.
Ira G. Hersey

MARYLAND.
T. Alan Goldsborough.
Albert A. Blakeney.
John Philip Hill.
J. Charles Linthicum.
Sydney E. Mudd.
Frederick N. Zihlman.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Allen T. Treadway.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Calvin D. Paige.
John Jacob Rogers.
A. Piatt Andrew
Frederick W. Dallinger.
Peter F. Tague.
George Holden Tinkham.
William S. Greene.

MICHIGAN.
Earl C. Michener.
John C. Ketcham.
Carl E. Mapes.
Patrick H. Kelley.
Louis C. Cramton.
[illegible] LaGuardia.
[illegible]
Sydney Anderson.
Charles R. Davis.
Oscar E. Keller.
Andrew J. Volstead.

MINNESOTA.
John E. Rankin.
Bill G. Lowrey.
Thomas D. Sisson.
Ross A. Collins.
Percy E. Quin.
James W. Collier.

MISSOURI.
Frank C. Millspaugh.
William W. Rucker.
Henry F. Lawrence.
Charles L. Faust.
William O. Atkeson.
Sidney C. Roach.
Theodore W. Hukriede.
Leonidas C. Dyer.
Edw. D. Hays.
Isaac V. McPherson.

MONTANA.
Carl W. Riddick.

NEBRASKA.
Albert W. Jefferis.
Robert E. Evans.
Melvin O. McLaughlin.
William E. Andrews.

NEVADA.
Samuel S. Arentz.

NEW JERSEY.
Francis F. Patterson, jr.
Elijah C. Hutchinson.
Ernest R. Ackerman.
Randolph Perkins.
Amos H. Radcliffe.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Frederick R. Lehlbach.
Archibald E. Olpp.

NEW YORK.
Frederick C. Hicks.
John Kissel.
Thomas H. Cullen.
Ardolph L. Kline.
Michael J. Hogan.
Andrew N. Petersen.
Lester D. Volk.
Meyer London.
Christopher D. Sullivan.
Nathan D. Perlman.
John F. Carew.
Walter M. Chandler.
Isaac Siegel.
Benjamin L. Fairchild.
Hamilton Fish, jr.
Charles B. Ward.
James S. Parker.
Frank Crowther.
John D. Clarke.
Walter W. Magee.
Archie D. Sanders.
Clarence MacGregor.
Daniel A. Reed.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Claude Kitchin.
Edward W. Pou.
Charles M. Stedman.
Homer L. Lyon.
Alfred L. Bulwinkle.

NORTH DAKOTA.
George M. Young.

OHIO.
A. E. B. Stephens.
Roy G. Fitzgerald.
Simeon D. Fess.
R. Clint Cole.
William W. Chalmers.
Israel M. Foster.
Edwin D. Ricketts.
John C. Speaks.
James T. Begg.
Charles L. Knight.
Joseph H. Himes.
W. M. Morgan.
John G. Cooper.
Miner G. Norton.
Harry C. Gahn.

OKLAHOMA.
Alice M. Robertson.
Charles D. Carter.
L. M. Gensman
James V. McClintic.

OREGON.
Willis C. Hawley.
Nicholas J. Sinnott.

PENNSYLVANIA.
William S. Vare.
George S. Graham.
Harry C. Ransley
George W. Edmonds.
James J. Connolly.
George P. Darrow.
Thomas S. Butler.
Henry W. Watson.
William W. Griest.
Clarence D. Coughlin.
John Reber.
Fred B. Gernerd.
Edgar R. Kiess.
J. Clinton Kline.
John M. Rose.
Adam M. Wyant.
Henry W. Temple.
Milton W. Shreve.
William H. Kirkpatrick.
Nathan L. Strong
Harris J. Bixler.
Stephen G. Porter.
M. Clyde Kelly.
John M. Morin.
Guy E. Campbell.
Thomas S. Crago.
Anderson H. Walters.
Joseph M. Laughlin.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W. Turner Logan.
James F. Byrnes.
Fred H. Dominick.
William F. Stevenson.
Philip H. Stoll.
Hampton P. Fulmer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Charles A. Christopherson.
Royal C. Johnson.
William Williamson.

TENNESSEE.
B. Carroll Reece.
I. Will Taylor.
Wynne F. Clouse.
Ewin L. Davis.
Finis J. Garrett.
Hubert F. Fisher.

TEXAS.
John C. Box.
Morgan G. Sanders.
Sam Rayburn.
Hatton W. Sumners.
Clay Stone Briggs.
Daniel E. Garrett.
Joseph J. Mansfield.
James P. Buchanan.
Tom Connally.
Fritz G. Lanham.
Harry M. Wurzbach.
John N. Garner.
Thomas L. Blanton.
Marvin Jones.

VERMONT.
Frank L. Greene.
Porter H. Dale.

VIRGINIA.
Schuyler Otis Bland.
Joseph T. Deal.
Andrew J. Montague.
J. M. Hooker.
James P. Woods.
Thomas W. Harrison.
R. Walton Moore.

WASHINGTON.
John F. Miller.
Lindley H. Hadley.
Albert Johnson.
John W. Summers.
J. Stanley Webster.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Stuart F. Reed.
Harry C. Woodyard.
Leonard S. Echols.

WISCONSIN.
Henry Allen Cooper.
John M. Nelson.
Florian Lampert.
Joseph D. Beck.
Edward E. Browne.
James A. Frear.
Adolphus P. Nelson.

WYOMING.
[At large.]
Frank W. Mondell.

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-one Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MEMBERS ELECT.

The SPEAKER. The following certificates of Members elect are on file:

Mr. JAMES H. MACLAFFERTY, sixth California district.
Mr. A. R. HUMPHREY, sixth Nebraska district.
Mr. CHARLES L. ABERNETHY, third North Carolina district.
Mr. CLARENCE W. TURNER, seventh Tennessee district.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. WINNIFRED MASON HUCK has been elected as a Member of the House at large from the State of Illinois to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father. There is no contest or question about her election. Her credentials have not yet arrived. I ask unanimous consent that she may now take the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Mr. CHARLES L. GIFFORD has been elected from the sixteenth Massachusetts district. He is present. There is no question about his election, no contest, but the certificate has not yet arrived. I ask unanimous consent that he may be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACLAFFERTY, Mrs. HUCK, Mr. GIFFORD, Mr. HUMPHREY of Nebraska, Mr. ABERNETHY, and Mr. TURNER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 440.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Mr. MONDELL, Mr. MADDEN, and Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 441.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 442.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered the hour of daily meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BRAND, indefinitely, on account of serious illness (at the request of Mr. CRISP).

To Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family (at the request of Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee).

To Mr. WEAVER, indefinitely, on account of illness (at the request of Mr. BULWINKLE).

To Mr. BURTON, for three days, on account of illness.

To Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. OSBORNE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. DENISON, for 10 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. STEENERSON, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. GALLIVAN, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. MCFADDEN, for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. DUNBAR, indefinitely, on account of serious illness (at the request of Mr. ELLIOTT).

To Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. BLACK, for two weeks, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. DRANE, indefinitely, on account of illness (at the request of Mr. BOWLING).

To Mr. JACOWAY, for one week, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. SWANK, for one week, on account of illness in his family.

DEATH OF SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the House that on the 26th of last September the distinguished Senator from Georgia, THOMAS E. WATSON, departed this life. At some future date I shall request the House

to set apart a date when friends of the distinguished Senator may be given an opportunity to pay testimony to his high character and public services. I offer the following resolutions.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

House Resolution 443.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, a Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES R. CONNELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce the death of the Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, a Member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. His death occurred in the city of Scranton subsequent to the adjournment of the regular session of Congress. At the proper time I shall request the House to set apart a day when there may be tributes paid to his life and public services. I submit the following resolutions.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

House Resolution 444.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN I. NOLAN, OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I announce to the Members of the House the death of my late colleague JOHN I. NOLAN, a Member of Congress from the State of California. He was chairman of the Committee on Labor and a member of the steering committee of this House. He died last Saturday morning at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco. At a later date I shall ask the House to set aside a day on which his public services can be properly commemorated. In the meantime I offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 445.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN I. NOLAN, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator and Representatives, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 21, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

694. A letter from the Public Printer, transmitting statement of travel performed by officers and employees of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

695. A letter from the Public Printer, transmitting the average number of employees of the Government Printing Office receiving increased compensation during the first four months of the fiscal year 1923; to the Committee on Appropriations.

696. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a bill to provide for the immediate needs of enlisted men upon discharge from the naval service for the good of the service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

697. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to grant leave of absence to officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia when ordered to duty with the United States Naval Reserve Forces or the United States Marine Corps Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

698. A letter from the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, transmitting list of useless papers to be disposed of; to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

699. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a detailed statement concerning the publications issued by the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year 1922; to the Committee on Printing.

700. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting request for the immediate passage of H. R. 8980, for the relief of Prospero Monterroso; to the Committee on Claims.

701. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

702. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a statement showing the post offices where it was necessary to employ clerical assistance at a higher rate than $1,200 a year and the amount authorized at each office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

703. A letter from the Public Printer, transmitting statement showing the purchases, exchanges, and repairs of typewriting machines in the Government Printing Office from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

704. A letter from the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, transmitting detailed statement of the expenditures from the appropriations "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1920," for the period from November 16, 1921, to June 30, 1922; "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1921," for the period from November 16, 1921, to November 15, 1922; "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1922," for the period from November 16, 1921, to November 15, 1922; and "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1923," for the period from July 1, 1922, to November 15, 1922; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FOCHT: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 12172. A bill to regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 12815) to pay adjusted compensation in three years in cash to veterans of the World War, to provide money to pay such adjusted compensation, to amend the revenue act of 1921, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 12816) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War through a tax on the manufacture, importation, and sale of beer and light wines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 12818) providing for the adjustment of claims against the Government railroad in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12819) to amend the grade percentages of enlisted men as prescribed in section 4b of the national defense act, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12820) to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 12821) making provisions for the improvement of the channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PARKS of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 12822) to enlarge and improve the post-office building at Camden, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12823) to provide for the establishment of motor-truck mail routes to facilitate the collection and delivery of food products; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 12824) to amend the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JONES of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12825) amending section 1322 of the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 12826) authorizing the President to declare an embargo on coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12827) declaring an embargo on anthracite coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 12828) to create a department of physical training at the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12829) for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a post-office building at Eldorado, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 12830) to forbid the payment of claims by the United States Shipping Board and/or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation unless such claims are filed within a certain time; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 12831) to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Colorado River near Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MADDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 388) to repeal an appropriation for payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property included in the deficiency act approved September 22, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 389) authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to give priority in car service in the interest of equitable distribution of building materials intended for immediate consumption; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURROUGHS: A bill (H. R. 12832) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Conway; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 12833) granting a pension to Gertrude A. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12834) for the relief of Vinson Slaser; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 12835) for the relief of E. S. Bailey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12836) granting an increase of pension to Lucian Lindsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12837) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY: A bill (H. R. 12838) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Westgate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 12839) granting a pension to Jerry M. Richardson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12840) granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12841) granting a pension to Samuel T. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12842) granting a pension to Mollie F. Stinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12843) granting a pension to Abram Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12844) granting a pension to Leroy S. Kiger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12845) granting a pension to William Karch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: A bill (H. R. 12846) granting a pension to Frank Karazewski; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12847) granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Feldman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 12848) to reimburse Michael F. Callaghan for injuries sustained in an accident with a Government-owned motor truck; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12849) granting an increase of pension to James H. Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 12850) granting an increase of pension to Grover Colter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12851) granting a pension to Lavina H. Etnire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12852) granting a pension to Jesse Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12853) granting a pension to Frances E. Dunwoody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 12854) granting a pension to James W. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12855) granting a pension to Freeman A. Burris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 12856) granting an increase of pension to Celie J. Cromer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12857) granting a pension to Sarah E. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12858) granting a pension to Litha I. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6399. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of E. L. Shepard, Frank Rieder, Raymond H. Bosworth, Mabel H. Benjamin, B. Little, George H. Zenner, C. A. Lehmann, G. C. Purdy, John W. Woodworth, and F. E. Latta, all of Chicago, Ill., urging an investigation of the prohibition enforcement in Chicago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6400. Also (by request), petition of the Presbytery of Dayton, Ohio, urging the passage of H. J. Res. 131; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6401. Also (by request), petition of the Municipal Assembly of Dorado, P. R., indorsing Hon. E. Mont Reily and his administration; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

6402. Also (by request), petition of Northern Star Sisterhood, No. 107, of Monessen, Pa., favoring the passage of the Sterling-Towner bill; to the Committee on Education.

6403. Also (by request), petition of Kennedy Baptist Church, Kennedy, N. Y., favoring the passage of H. J. Res. 159; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6404. Also (by request), petition of citizens' organizations of Lithuanian extraction in Springfield, Ill., opposing curtailing the rights of foreigners; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6405. Also (by request), petition of citizens' organizations of Lithuanian extraction in Greater New York, opposing the passage of H. R. 10880; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6406. Also (by request), petition of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York, favoring the passage of H. J. Res. 159; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6407. Also (by request), petition of Franklin Post, No. 1, American Legion, of Ohio, opposing allowances of any kind to soldiers of the World War dishonorably discharged from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

6408. Also (by request), petition of the First Church, Worcester, Mass., urging the passage of H. J. Res. 131; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6409. Also (by request), petition of the First Baptist Church, South Bend, Ind., favoring the passage of H. J. Res. 159; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6410. Also (by request), petition of the woman's auxiliary to the presiding bishop and council, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, approving the work of the hostesses in the Army camps and posts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6411. Also (by request), petition of the Fifty-second Congress of the American Prison Association, urging the passage of House bill 12123, for the establishment of an industrial reformatory at Camp Grant, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6412. Also (by request), petition of the Western Pennsylvania Ministerial Association of the Disciples of Christ, New Kensington, Pa., opposing war except for just principles; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6413. By Mr. FENN: Petition of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Churches, for protection of peoples of the Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6414. By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of the Thurston County Pomona Grange, Tumwater, Wash., opposing the ship subsidy bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6415. By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, praying for changes in the immigration laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6416. Also, petition of Cyprus Sisterhood, No. 65, Dames of Malta, Turtle Creek, Pa., and citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of the Towner-Sterling bill for the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

6417. By Mr. KENNEDY: Protest of citizens of Newport, R. I., of Greek and Armenian origin who served in armed forces of the United States in the World War, against the massacre of Christian inhabitants of Asia Minor by Turks; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6418. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of Street & Smith Corporation, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 11965; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6419. By Mr. SWING: Petition of Fourth State Convention of the American Legion of California, favoring the passage of House bill 11449, for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *November 21, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, we thank Thee for another day—another day of opportunity, another day of possibility—and we recognize the privilege of making this day potent with hallowed influences that we can serve better our generation by Thy will. We invoke Thy favor here this morning and ask Thee to direct the councils of the day to Thy great honor and glory. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore, ALBERT B. CUMMINS, a Senator from the State of Iowa, took the chair.

JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, a Senator from the State of New Jersey; FREDERICK HALE, a Senator from the State of Maine; A. OWSLEY STANLEY, a Senator from the State of Kentucky; JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., a Senator from the State of New York; ATLEE POMERENE and FRANK B. WILLIS, the Senators from the State of Ohio, appeared in their seats to-day.

On request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. SIMMONS appeared, and

Mr. LODGE said:

Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to notify the President have attended to the duty assigned to them and have the honor to report to the Senate that they saw the President of the United States and that he informed them that it was his intention to address the Congress to-day at half past 12 in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I present the credentials of GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, senior Senator elect from the State of Pennsylvania, and DAVID A. REED, junior Senator elect from the State of Pennsylvania, which I ask may be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the 4th day of March, 1927.

Witness: His excellency our governor, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Harrisburg, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922.

[SEAL.] WM. C. SPROUL, *Governor.*

By the governor:
BERNARD J. MYERS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, DAVID A. REED was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the 4th day of March, 1923.

Witness: His excellency our governor, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Harrisburg, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922.

[SEAL.] WM. C. SPROUL, *Governor.*

By the governor:
BERNARD J. MYERS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. LODGE. The Senators elect from Pennsylvania are here and ready to take the oath of office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There being no objection, the several Senators elect will be sworn in at the same time.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to that course.

SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I present the credentials of THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator elect from the State of Delaware. I ask that his credentials may be read and that the oath of office may be administered to him.

The credentials were read, and ordered to be filed, as follows:

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

Be it known, an election was held in the State of Delaware on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State in the Senate of the United States.

Whereas the official certificates or returns of the said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed, and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State, by the superior court of the said counties; and having examined said returns and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for, for such Senator, I have found THOMAS F. BAYARD to be the person highest in vote, and therefore duly elected Senator of and for the said State in the Senate of the United States for the residue of the constitutional term which commenced on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1917.

I, William D. Denney, governor, do, therefore, according to the form of the act of the general assembly of the said State and of the act of Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, declare the said THOMAS F. BAYARD the person highest in vote at the election aforesaid, and therefore duly and legally elected Senator of and for the said State of Delaware in the Senate of the United States, for the residue of the constitutional term which commenced on the 4th day of March in the year of our Lord 1917.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, in obedience to the said act of the general assembly and of the said act of Congress, at Dover, the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922, and in the year of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

[SEAL.] WM. D. DENNEY.

By the governor:
A. R. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, after the death of my late colleague, Thomas E. Watson, the governor of my State appointed as his successor Mrs. REBECCA LATIMER FELTON. Her credentials were sent to the Secretary of the Senate and have been here for some days. I hope no Senator will object to her taking the oath of office. The Senator elect from Georgia, Hon. WALTER F. GEORGE, very generously and very graciously has withheld his credentials in order that Mrs. FELTON may take the oath, and, as I said, I hope no Senator will object. This will not in any way prejudice Mr. GEORGE's claims to his seat in the Senate, to which the people of my State have elected him, and his credentials will be presented to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia will present the certificate of appointment.

Mr. HARRIS. It is in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana addressed the Senate. After having spoken for some time,

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled and that the House was ready for business.

The message also announced that a committee of three were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make, and that Mr. MONDELL, Mr. MADDEN, and Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee were appointed as the committee on the part of the House.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN I. NOLAN, late a Representative from the State of California, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 11579) to amend section 1 of an act approved January 11, 1922, entitled "An act to permit the city of Chicago to acquire real estate of the United States of America," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 72) authorizing the two Houses of Congress to assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1922, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Montana to yield to me.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 72), which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1922, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I now ask the Senator from Montana to yield further so that the Senate may carry out the order which has just been adopted.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. In the meantime the Senate will stand in recess until the order has been fulfilled.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.). In accordance with the order just adopted, the Senate will now repair to the House of Representatives.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms (David S. Barry) and by the President pro tempore and the Secretary (George A. Sanderson), proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered at a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress is as follows:

The PRESIDENT. Members of the Congress: Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine, and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the Government deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare. Other problems were pressing and other questions pending, and for one reason or another, which need not be recited, the suggested legislation has not progressed beyond a favorable recommendation by the House committee. The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope that its favorable report speedily will be given the force of law.

It will be helpful in clearing the atmosphere if we start with the frank recognition of divided opinion and determined opposition. It is no new experience. Like proposals have divided the Congress on various previous occasions. Perhaps a more resolute hostility never was manifest before, and I am very sure the need for decisive action—decisive, favorable action—never was so urgent before.

We are not now dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is one of grim actuality. We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering Government losses and national impotence on the seas, or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance, to serve as carrier of our cargoes in peace and meet the necessities of our defense in war. There is no thought here and now to magnify the relation of a merchant marine to our national defense. It is enough to recall that we entered the World War almost wholly dependent on our Allies for transportation by sea. We expended approximately three billions, feverishly, extravagantly, wastefully, and impractically. Out of our eagerness to make up for the omissions of peace and to meet the war emergency we builded and otherwise acquired the vast merchant fleet which the Government owns to-day.

In the simplest way I can say it, our immediate problem is not to build and support a merchant shipping, which I hold to be one of the highest and most worthy aspirations of any great people; our problem is to deal with what we now possess. Our problem is to relieve the Public Treasury of the drain it is already meeting. Let us omit particulars about the frenzied war-time building. Possibly we did full as well as could have been done in the anxious circumstances. Let us pass for the moment the vital relationship between a merchant marine and a commercially aspiring nation. Aye, let us suppose for a moment the absurdity that with one $3,000,000,000 experience, and with the incalculable costs in lives and treasure which may be chargeable to our inability promptly to apply our potency—which God forefend happening again—let us momentarily ignore all of these and turn to note the mere business problem, the practical question of dollars and cents with which we are confronted.

The war construction and the later completion of war contracts, where completion was believed to be the greater economy to the Public Treasury, left us approximately 18,200,000 gross tonnage in ships. The figures are nearer 12,500,000 tons now, owing to the scrapping of the wooden fleet. More than half this tonnage is Government owned, and approximately 2,250,000 tons are under Government operation in one form or another. The net loss to the United States Treasury—sums actually taken therefrom in this Government operation—averaged approximately $16,000,000 per month during the year prior to the assumption of responsibility by the present administration. A constant warfare on this loss of public funds, and the draft to service of capable business management and experienced operating directors, have resulted in applied efficiency and enforced economies. It is very gratifying to report the diminution of the losses to $4,000,000 per month, or a total of $50,000,000 a year; but it is intolerable that the Government should continue a policy from which so enormous a Treasury loss is the inevitable outcome. This loss, moreover, attends operation of less than a third of the Government-owned fleet.

It is not, therefore, a question of adding new Treasury burdens to maintain our shipping; we are paying these burdens now. It is not a question of contracting an outlay to support our merchant shipping, because we are paying already. I am not asking your authorization of a new and added draft on the Public Treasury; I am appealing for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

When your executive government knows of public expenditures aggregating fifty millions annually, which it believes could be reduced by half through a change of policy, your government would be unworthy of public trust if such a change were not commended, nay, if it were not insistently urged.

And the pity of it is that our present expenditure in losses is not constructive. It looks to no future attainments. It is utterly ineffective in the establishment of a dependable merchant marine, whereas the encouragement of private ownership and the application of individual initiative would make for a permanent creation, ready and answerable at all times to the needs of the Nation.

But I have not properly portrayed all the current losses to the Public Treasury. We are wearing out our ships without any provision for replacement. We are having these losses through deterioration now, and are charging nothing against our capital account. But the losses are there, and regrettably larger under Government operation than under private control. Only a few years of continued losses on capital account will make these losses through depreciation alone to exceed the fifty millions a year now drawn to cover losses in operation.

The gloomy picture of losses does not end even there. Notwithstanding the known war cost of $3,000,000,000 for the present tonnage, I will not venture to appraise its cash value to-day. It may as well be confessed now as at some later time that in the mad rush to build, in establishing shipyards wherever men would organize to expend Government money, when we made shipbuilders overnight quite without regard to previous occupations or pursuits, we builded poorly, often very poorly. Moreover, we constructed without any formulated program for a merchant marine. The war emergency impelled, and the cry was for ships, any kind of ships. The error is recalled in regret rather than criticism. The point is that our fleet, costing approximately $3,000,000,000, is worth only a fraction of that cost to-day. Whatever that fraction may be, the truth remains that we have no market in which to sell the ships under our present policy, and a program of surrender and sacrifice and the liquidation which is inevitable unless the pending legislation is sanctioned, will cost scores of millions more.

When the question is asked, Why the insistence for the merchant marine act now? the answer is apparent. Waiving every inspiration which lies in a constructive plan for maintaining prudence in safeguarding against another $3,000,000,000 madness if war ever again impels, we have the unavoidable task of wiping out a $50,000,000 annual loss in operation, and losses aggregating many hundreds of millions in worn-out, sacrificed, or scrapped shipping. Then the supreme humiliation, the admission that the United States—our America, once eminent among the maritime nations of the world—is incapable of

asserting itself in the peace triumphs on the seas of the world. It would seem to me doubly humiliating when we own the ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prows toward the marts of the world.

This problem can not longer be ignored, its attempted solution can not longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action.

Three courses of action are possible, and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided.

The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which, I firmly believe, an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated, but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained.

The second is obstructive—continue Government operations and attending Government losses and discourage private enterprise by Government competition, under which losses are met by the Public Treasury, and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations, and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people or the Congress which expresses their power will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and attending losses to the Treasury.

I have come to urge the constructive alternative, to reassert an American "We will." I have come to ask you to relieve the responsible administrative branch of the Government from a program upon which failure and hopelessness and staggering losses are written for every page, and let us turn to a program of assured shipping to serve us in war and to give guaranty to our commercial independence in peace.

I know full well the hostility in the popular mind to the word "subsidy." It is stressed by the opposition and associated with "special privilege" by those who are unfailing advocates of Government aid whenever vast numbers are directly concerned. "Government aid" would be a fairer term than "subsidy" in defining what we are seeking to do for our merchant marine, and the interests are those of all the people, even though the aid goes to the few who serve.

If Government aid is a fair term—and I think it is—to apply to authorizations aggregating $75,000,000 to promote good roads for market highways, it is equally fit to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of American market highways on the salted seas. If Government aid is the proper designation for fifteen to forty millions annually expended to improve and maintain inland waterways in aid of commerce, it is a proper designation for a needed assistance to establish and maintain ocean highways where there is actual commerce to be carried.

But call it "subsidy," since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument. We might so call the annual loss of fifty millions, which we are paying now without protest by those who most abhor, we might as well call that a "subsidy." If so, I am proposing to cut it in half, approximately, and to the saving thus effected there would be added millions upon millions of further savings through ending losses on capital account—Government capital, out of the Public Treasury, always remember—and there would be at least the promise and the prospect of the permanent establishment of the needed merchant marine.

I challenge every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the Public Treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the Treasury. Perhaps the unlimited bestowal of Government aid might justify the apprehension of special favoring, but the pending bill, the first ever proposed which carries such a provision, automatically guards against enrichment or perpetuated bestowal. It provides that shipping lines receiving Government aid must have their actual investment and their operating expenses audited by the Government, that Government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent on actual capital employed, and immediately that when more than 10 per cent earning is reached half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the Government aid which has been previously advanced. Thus the possible earnings are limited to a very reasonable amount if capital is to be risked and management is to be attracted. If success attends, as we hope it will, the Government outlay is returned, the inspiration of opportunity to earn remains, and American transportation by sea is established.

Though differing in detail, it is not more in proportion to their population and capacity than other great nations have done in aiding the establishment of their merchant marines, and it is timely to recall that we gave them our commerce to aid in their upbuilding, while the American task now is to upbuild and establish in the face of their most active competition. Indeed, the American development will have to overcome every obstacle which may be put in our path, except as international comity forbids. Concern about our policy is not limited to our own domain, though the interest abroad is of very differing character. I hope it is seemly to say it, because it must be said, the maritime nations of the world are in complete accord with the opposition here to the pending measure. They have a perfect right to such an attitude. When we look from their viewpoints we can understand. But I wish to stress the American viewpoint. Ours should be the viewpoint from which one sees American carriers at sea, the dependence of American commerce, and American vessels for American reliance in the event of war. Some of the costly lessons of war must be learned again and again, but our shipping lesson in the World War was much too costly to be effaced from the memory of this or future generations.

Not so many months ago the head of a company operating a fleet of ships under our flag called at the Executive Offices to discuss a permit to transfer his fleet of cargo vessels to a foreign flag, though he meant to continue them in a distinctly American service. He based his request for transfer on the allegation that by such a transfer he could reduce his labor costs alone sufficiently to provide a profit on capital invested. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement nor mean to discuss it. The allusion is made to recall that in good conscience Congress has created by law conditions surrounding labor on American ships which shipping men the world over declare result in higher costs of operation under our flag. I frankly rejoice if higher standards for labor on American ships have been established. Merest justice suggests that when Congress fixes these standards it is fair to extend Government aid in maintaining them until world competition is brought to the same high level, or until our shipping lines are so firmly established that they can face world competition alone.

Having discussed in detail the policy and provisions of the pending bill when previously addressing you, I forbear a repetition now. In individual exchanges of opinion not a few in House or Senate have expressed personal sympathy with the purposes of the bill and then uttered a discouraging doubt about the sentiment of their constituencies. It would be most discouraging if a measure of such transcending national importance must have its fate depend on geographical, occupational, professional, or partisan objections. Frankly, I think it loftier statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the Nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency. Out of the harmonized aspirations, the fully informed convictions, and the united efforts of all the people will come the greater Republic. Commercial eminence on the seas, ample agencies for the promotion and carrying of our foreign commerce, are of no less importance to the people of Mississippi and the Missouri Valley, the great Northwest, and the Rocky Mountain States than to the seaboard States and industrial communities building inland a thousand miles or more. It is a common cause, with its benefits commonly shared. When people fall in the national viewpoint, and live in the confines of community selfishness or narrowness, the sun of this Republic will have passed its meridian, and our larger aspirations will shrivel in the approaching twilight.

But let us momentarily put aside the aspiring and inspiring viewpoint. The blunt, indisputable fact of the loss of fifty millions a year under Government operation remains; likewise the fast diminishing capital account, the enormous war expenditure, to which we were forced because we had not fittingly encouraged and builded as our commerce expanded in peace. Here are facts to deal with, not fancies wrought out of our political and economic disputes. The abolition of the annual loss and the best salvage of the capital account are of concern to all the people.

It is my firm belief that the combined savings of operating losses and the protection of the capital account through more advantageous sales of our war-built or war-seized ships, because of the favoring policy which the pending bill will establish, will more than pay every dollar expended in Government aid for 25 years to come.

It should be kept in mind that the approximate sum of five millions annually paid for the transport of ocean mails is no new expenditure. It should be kept in mind that the loan fund to encourage building is not new; it is the law already enacted by the essential unanimous vote of Congress. It is only included in the pending bill in order to amend so as to assure the exaction of a minimum interest rate by the Government, whereas the existing law leaves the grant of building loans subject to any whim of favoritism.

It should be kept in mind, also, that there are assured limitations of the Government aid proposed. The direct aid, with ocean carrying maintained at our present participation, will not reach twenty millions a year, and the maximum direct aid, if our shipping is so promoted that we carry one-half our deep-seas commerce, will not exceed thirty millions annually. At the very maximum of outlay we should be saving twenty millions of our present annual operating loss. If the maximum is ever reached, the establishment of our merchant marine will have been definitely recorded and the Government-owned fleet fortunately liquidated.

From this point of view it is the simple, incontestable wisdom of businesslike dealing to save all that is possible of the annual loss and avoid the millions sure to be lost to the Government's capital account in sacrificing our fleet. But there is a bigger, broader, more inspiring viewpoint, aye, a patriotic viewpoint. I refer to the constructive action of to-day, which offers the only dependable promise of making our war-time inheritance of ships the foundation of a great agency of commerce in peace and an added guaranty of service when it is necessary to our national defense.

Thus far I have been urging Government aid to American shipping, having in mind every interest of our producing population, whether of mine, factory, or farm, because expanding commerce is the foremost thought of every nation in the world to-day.

I believe in Government aid becomingly bestowed. We have aided industry through our tariffs; we have aided railway transportation in land grants and loans. We have aided the construction of market roads and the improvement of inland waterways. We have aided reclamation and irrigation and the development of water powers; we have loaned for seed grains in anticipation of harvests. We expend millions in investigation and experimentation to promote a common benefit, though a limited few are the direct beneficiaries. We have loaned hundreds of millions to promote the marketing of American goods. It has all been commendable and highly worth while.

At the present moment the American farmer is the chief sufferer from the cruel readjustments which follow war's inflations, and befitting Government aid to our farmers is highly essential to our national welfare. No people may safely boast a good fortune which the farmer does not share.

Already this Congress and the administrative branch of the Government have given willing ear to the agricultural plea for postwar relief, and much has been done which has proven helpful. Admittedly, it is not enough. Our credit systems, under Government provision and control, must be promptly and safely broadened to relieve our agricultural distress.

To this problem and such others of pressing importance as reasonably may be dealt with in the short session I shall invite your attention at an early date.

I have chosen to confine myself to the specific problem of dealing with our merchant marine because I have asked you to assemble two weeks in advance of the regularly appointed time to expedite its consideration. The executive branch of the Government would feel itself remiss to contemplate our yearly loss and attending failure to accomplish if the conditions were not pressed for your decision. More, I would feel myself lacking in concern for America's future if I failed to stress the beckoning opportunity to equip the United States to assume a befitting place among the nations of the world whose commerce is inseparable from the good fortunes to which rightfully all peoples aspire.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., and the President pro tempore resumed the chair.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Cummins	France	Hitchcock
Borah	Curtis	Gooding	Kellogg
Brandegee	Dial	Hale	Keyes
Broussard	Edge	Harreld	Ladd
Calder	Elkins	Harris	La Follette
Capper	Ernst	Harrison	Lodge
Colt	Fletcher	Heflin	McKellar
McKinley	Pepper	Simmons	Trammell
McNary	Pittman	Smith	Wadsworth
Nelson	Pomerene	Smoot	Walsh, Mass.
Nicholson	Ransdell	Stanfield	Walsh, Mont.
Norris	Reed, Pa.	Stanley	Warren
Overman	Sheppard	Sterling	Watson
Owen	Shields	Sutherland	Weller
Page	Shortridge	Swanson	Willis

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, with the consent of the Senator from Montana, I ask that the three Senators whose credentials, which will lead to no discussion whatever, have been presented and who are waiting here to take the oath may be permitted now to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senators from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Delaware will present themselves at the desk.

Mr. PEPPER and Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, escorted by Mr. LODGE, and Mr. BAYARD, escorted by Mr. BALL, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them, they took their seats in the Senate.

PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana indulge me for just a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to call attention to the bill (S. 3855) to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indian within pueblo Indian land, land grants, and reservations in the State of New Mexico, which passed the Senate in the closing days of the session, and which, I think, passed the Senate under a misapprehension as to what its terms are. I ask unanimous consent that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator state what is the purpose of the bill?

Mr. BORAH. The bill relates to certain Indian lands in New Mexico.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate Senate bill 3855? The Chair hears no objection, and the order is entered.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I think we ought to dispose of the matter which is before the Senate at this time.

Mr. HARRELD. I merely wanted to introduce a bill.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I shall have to object to further interruption until the pending matter shall have been disposed of.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana kindly yield in order that I may introduce a bill? It will take but a moment.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No; I object to the transaction of any business whatever until the pending matter shall have been disposed of. It is a question of high privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana is entitled to the floor and will proceed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana resumed and concluded his speech, which is entire as follows:

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I am very sure there is no Member of the Senate who does not desire to accord to this estimable and worthy woman the high honor of sitting even for a brief period as a Member of this body, if he can do so consistently with his sense of duty. It would do very little credit, however, to this body or to her to admit her to membership if the Constitution, which we have all sworn to support by the oath she must subscribe, forbids it. As very grave doubt has been cast upon her present right to take the oath by the public statement of the governor of her State, I venture to submit for the consideration of the Senate some reflections upon the subject as well as some precedents in relation to it.

As the Senate has been advised, upon the death of the late Senator WATSON, Mrs. FELTON was appointed pursuant to the amendment to the Constitution and the laws of Georgia to fill the vacancy until the next election should take place. Writs of election were issued in that State in accordance with the amendment to the Constitution, and an election was held on the 7th day of November, as the result of which, as we have been advised unofficially by the public press, Mr. GEORGE was

elected to fill the vacancy. Similarly we are advised that the board of canvassers of the State met, discharged their duties in the premises, and there was issued to him a certificate of election. Of these facts I understand there is no dispute.

The relevant provision of the Constitution is clause 2 of the seventeenth amendment, which reads as follows:

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

The question is presented as to what is meant by an election as there used. Was the election accomplished when the voters deposited their ballots in the ballot box upon the 7th day of November last, or were the subsequent proceedings, the returns of the result, the canvassing of the returns, the certification of the result, and the issuing of a certificate, a part of the election? Was the election complete only when these things were done, or did it take place and become complete on the 7th day of November?

Further, the question is presented whether, even if the election was complete at that time, the sitting Member has not the right to sit until the credentials of her successor are presented to the Senate.

If it be true that the election took place and was complete upon the 7th day of November, it may be that the term of Mrs. FELTON expired on that day, although her successor might not until some time thereafter, namely, after the canvassing board had completed its work and a certificate of election had been delivered him, be in a situation to establish his title to the place. If that view is to obtain, there would then be a hiatus, an interim, during which the State would have but one representative in the Senate.

It has been contended, and I think with some degree of force, that the certificate is not absolutely essential to permit the admission of the Member. Members of the House are frequently sworn in without the presentation of certificates of their election, and oftentimes before the canvass has occurred. On yesterday several Members of the House were admitted to membership without the presentation of the official evidence of their election, either because the certificate had been delayed in transmission or because the canvass had not been completed. It could easily be conceived that the proper officers might willfully withhold the certificate, in which case the Senate would undoubtedly receive extraneous evidence to establish the fact of the election.

Moreover, it is maintained, upon reason as well as authority, that the Senate and House will take judicial notice of the fact that an election took place and of who was elected thereat. Courts take judicial notice of notorious facts of history. It would not be necessary, for instance, to establish by proof that the Battle of Gettysburg took place on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863. The court knows that as a matter of history. So as a matter of current history it is not improbable that we would take notice that Mr. BROOKHART, from the State of Iowa, and Mr. GEORGE, from the State of Georgia, were elected Members of this body at the late election. The Supreme Court of the United States quotes with apparent approval a paragraph from Greenfield on Evidence supporting this view. In a case in the State of North Dakota the court took judicial notice of the fact that certain gentlemen were elected members of the supreme court itself, the board of canvassers not yet having completed their work or certified the result as to the judgeships in question.

Important consequences necessarily follow from the adoption of either the one or the other view, namely, that the election was complete on the 7th of November or only after the canvassing board had declared the result. If, for instance, Senator GEORGE had died on the 8th day of November and before the canvassing board had completed its work, the question would arise as to whether Mrs. FELTON continued to be a Senator from Georgia until a new election should be held to fill the vacancy or whether her term of office having expired at midnight on the 7th of November the Governor of Georgia was entitled to appoint another person until the vacancy should be filled by election.

The question as to who should draw the salary, not only of the Senator, but of the clerks of the Senator, also becomes a matter of considerable importance. That feature of it was presented for consideration to the late Vice President Marshall, who ruled that the right of the appointee of the governor to the office, at least so far as the salaries of the clerks were concerned, expired on the night of the election. His views about the matter were expressed in a letter directed to the financial secretary of the Senate under date of October 15, 1918, which I ask be read at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
Washington, October 15, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: In response to your inquiry as to the tenure of office of temporary appointment of Senators by the governors of the several States, I have the honor to give you the following opinion:

The supreme law of the land upon this question is the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Neither Congress nor the general assembly of any State of this Union can add to or take therefrom. The portion of the seventeenth amendment which has to do with this question reads as follows:

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

To my mind this clause authorizes the legislature of any State to empower the executive to make a temporary appointment until an election; that the legislature could either provide for a special election to take place within a reasonable time, or a fair construction of the constitutional provision would permit the legislature to delay the election until the next general election in the State.

It may be contended with some plausibility that the election might be postponed until the expiration of the term of the Senator whose death occasioned the temporary appointment. Personally, I do not so believe, nor is it needful under present circumstances to express an opinion upon this subject.

The tenure of office of those holding temporary appointments in the United States runs until the people have filled the vacancies by election as the legislatures may direct. In all cases now under consideration the people will vote for United States Senators to fill the vacancies now being filled by these temporary appointments upon the 5th day of November next. The sole question for determination is, therefore, What constitutes an election?

The phraseology of the Constitution of the United States is radically different from that of many of the Commonwealths. Numerous State constitutions provide a tenure of office and then add that the incumbent shall hold the office for that period of time and until his successor is elected and qualified. In the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States nothing is said about holding beyond the election.

In the absence of disqualification to hold office, Senators will be elected on the 5th day of November next. They may be compelled to run the gamut of executive, administrative, judicial, and senatorial investigation before they are entitled to qualify and take their seats as Members of the United States Senate. They may fail to even reach the coveted positions. Equitably, it would seem that the present incumbents ought to be permitted to hold until the successors elected on the 5th of November have been sworn in as Senators of the United States. Such, however, is not the law. The tenure of office of all Senators now holding temporary appointments in the Senate of the United States will expire upon the 5th day of November next, and in the discharge of my sworn duty I can certify no compensation after that date.

I regret being compelled to render this opinion, but I think my duty as plain as a pikestaff.

Very respectfully,

THOS. R. MARSHALL.

CHARLES F. PAGE,
Financial Secretary United States Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The conclusion arrived at by the late Vice President, as expressed in the letter just read, concerning the significance of the word "election" as used in the constitutional amendment, is in accordance with the common understanding in relation thereto. As the term is ordinarily employed it undoubtedly means the day upon which the ballots are cast—in this particular instance the 7th day of November. It was given that significance by the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama in the case of State ex rel. Tucker v. Harris (54 Ala. 203). A statute of that State declared the office of sheriff to be vacant unless the sheriff gave a bond within 15 days after the election. In that case the votes were not canvassed within that period, but it was held, notwithstanding, that the office became vacant if the sheriff did not give a bond within 15 days after the day on which the ballots were cast. That view is in accordance also with the form prescribed by the certificate of appointment of a Senator prepared by the Senate for the information of the executives of the various States after the adoption of the amendment, a copy of which is found on page 9 of the Book of Rules of the Senate. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the following are convenient and sufficient forms of certificate of election of a Senator or the appointment of a Senator, to be signed by the executive of any State in pursuance of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States:

"To the President of the Senate of the United States:

"This is to certify that on the — day of ———, 19—, A——— B——— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of ——— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 19—.

"Witness: His excellency our governor ———, and our seal hereto affixed at ——— this — day of ———, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"C——— D———,
"Governor.

"E——— F———,
"Secretary of State."

The date inserted undoubtedly would be, and I believe has uniformly been, the day on which the ballots were cast and not the day upon which the returns were eventually canvassed.

But, Mr. President, while I have the very highest respect for the opinion of the late Vice President upon a subject like this, and we all know that his views upon similar questions were characterized by saving good sense, it is quite evident that he passed upon the question without consideration of the precedents of the Senate, which seem to me all important, indeed controlling. Those, Mr. President, are unbroken to the effect that the appointee of the governor is entitled to sit until his successor, elected by the legislature under the old Constitution, presents himself at the bar of the Senate and claims his seat or, at least, until the credentials of his successor are in some other way presented to the Senate. The provision of the original Constitution was quite ambiguous as to the time when the right of the appointee ceased. It read as follows:

And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

It was contended for a long time that by the plain language of the Constitution an appointee of the governor held his office only until the day on which the legislature of the State assembled. It was stoutly maintained that at least as soon as the legislature elected a Senator the right of the governor's appointee ceased. Finally it was contended that the right of the appointee did not cease until the person elected by the legislature presented his credentials; and the action of the Senate from the very beginning, Mr. President, has been in accordance with that theory. In connection with a report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate made in the year 1851, a long list of cases, dating from the beginning of our Government, was given, showing that to have been the uniform practice and course of the Senate. Thus:

Thomas Posey, of Louisiana, appointed by the governor October 8, 1812, appeared and was classed November 27, 1812, qualified December 7, 1812, and took his seat, which he held until his successor, Mr. James Brown, elected by the legislature, appeared. Mr. Brown was elected December 1, 1812, and took his seat in the Senate February 5, 1813.

The appointee in that case held from December 1, 1812, when his successor was elected, until February 5, 1813, when the Senator elected by the legislature appeared.

Cristopher Gore, of Massachusetts, appointed by the governor May 5, 1813, took his seat May 28, 1813, and held until his successor, himself, appeared and qualified. Mr. Gore's credentials were presented June 4, 1813.

In that case the appointee of the governor held after his successor was elected from May 28, 1813, to June 4, 1813.

Jesse Wharton, of Tennessee, appointed by the governor March 17, 1814, took his seat April 9, 1814, and held until his successor, John Williams, appeared and qualified. Mr. Williams was elected by the legislature October 10, 1815, and appeared December 4, 1815.

As will be observed, there was a lapse of nearly 60 days; that is to say, the appointee of the governor served almost 60 days after his successor had been elected by the legislature.

The report from which I have quoted, Mr. President, was made in connection with a somewhat historic case. It arose by reason of the resignation of Daniel Webster in 1850. The facts are recited briefly in the syllabus of the case reported in Senate Election Cases, as follows:

Mr. Winthrop was appointed July 27, 1850, to fill a vacancy happening in the Senate by the resignation of Daniel Webster. February 1, 1851, Robert Rantoul was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term. February 4, Mr. Rantoul not having appeared to take the seat—

It will be observed that he had been elected February 1—

Mr. Winthrop offered a resolution, which was agreed to, "that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report to the Senate, as early as practicable, at what period the term of service of a Senator appointed by the executive of a State during the recess of the legislature thereof rightfully expires." The committee reported "that a person so appointed had a right to the seat until the legislature, at its next meeting, should elect a person to fill the unexpired term, and the person elected should accept, and his acceptance appear to the Senate; that presentation of credentials implied acceptance; that these views were sustained by precedents." The report was debated, but no action taken, the whole subject being laid on the table. Mr. Winthrop vacated the seat February 7, 1851, when Mr. Rantoul's credentials were presented.

Mr. President, it will be noted that if, as I have heretofore observed, the right of the appointee terminates on the day of the election—that is to say, on the day on which the votes are cast—there must, under any circumstances whatever, result a hiatus between that time and the time when his or her successor takes his seat. If he does not take his seat until a certificate is issued to him after the canvassing board has done its work, the period will be considerable in many instances, the State meanwhile being unrepresented; but if, indeed, we may take judicial notice of the election, without the necessity of a formal certificate of election, from such information as we can secure, still there must be a hiatus. That is to say, the result can not be determined until the night of the election, ordinarily; and though the Member proceeds at once to the Capital from a remote section of the country—California, or the State of Washington—at least four days must ensue until the successor of the governor's appointee can arrive to take his place, the State meanwhile being unrepresented. From my State a period of three days would elapse. We must consider these provisions in view of the conditions which obtained at the time the Constitution was adopted, when sometimes it took a week or two weeks to travel from distant States to the Capital.

It is said as a principle of physics that nature abhors a vacuum, and it is undoubtedly true that the law abhors a vacancy. The most liberal construction will, accordingly, be given to any statute or to any constitution so that there shall be no vacancy, so that the appointee or Member elect shall take his seat as his predecessor vacates it.

The views of the committee to which reference has been made and which considered the subject over 70 years ago are expressed in brief in its report. Its reasoning will doubtless be of interest to the Members who have followed the discussion. From that report I read:

The question presented by the resolution turns mainly upon the construction of the clause of Article I, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall fill such vacancies."

Your committee are of the opinion that the sitting Member under executive appointment has a right to occupy his seat until the vacancy shall be filled by the legislature of the State of which he is a Senator during the next meeting thereof. To fill such vacancy it is not only necessary to make an election, but that the person elected shall accept the appointment. And your committee are further of the opinion that such acceptance should appear by the presentation to the Senate of the credentials of the Member elect, or other official information of the fact, at which time the office of the sitting Member terminates. When the Member elect is present and ready to qualify his express acceptance is at once made known; and when his credentials are presented in his absence his acceptance may be fairly implied.

The report, Mr. President, gave rise to an extended discussion before the Senate. I shall not trouble the Senate with any extended reference to it; but I call your attention to the various propositions which were debated, as expressed by Mr. Bradbury, a Senator from the State of Maine and a member of the committee, who in the course of some remarks said:

Three distinct positions have been taken and are presented in the propositions that have been discussed, as to the time when the office of a person holding under executive appointment, to fill a vacancy in the Senate happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State terminates.

The first is that it terminates on the first day of the next meeting of the legislature of such State. This is the position of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. RHETT] and is intended to be presented by his amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAVIS].

The second is that such office terminates upon the presentation to the Senate, during the next session of such legislature, of the credentials of the Member elected to fill such vacancy. This is the position maintained in the report of the committee.

The third is that it does not terminate until the Member elected to fill the vacancy is present to take his seat. This is the position embraced in the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts.

I am sure you will be interested in what Senator Benton, of Missouri, said concerning the practice of the Senate, speaking, as is well known, from his 30 years' experience as a member of this body. He remarked:

I have been accustomed to see Senators who held appointments under the same form that the Senator from Massachusetts did sit in their seats until their successors arrived. And I have seen them when their successors arrived introduce them, get up, and give them their seats, and go out. I have seen that, and I have become accustomed to it. It corresponds to what I think is due to every State, what is due to the system of representation, that if there be any doubt at all in a question of this kind the benefit of that doubt should be given to the State. She should have the benefit of a full representation up to the last moment. There should be no gap or interval.

In the volume to which I have referred, the Senate Election Cases, the list of cases referred to in the earlier volume, in which is found the report made by the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1850, is supplemented by a large number of cases running down to the year 1913. It is headed:

A list showing all the appointments of Senators by governors of States prior to March 4, 1913, arranged in the order of time that the credentials were read in the Senate.

In no instance does it appear that any controversy was ever raised as to the right of the governor's appointee to sit and participate in the deliberations of the Senate until his or her successor appeared with the proper credentials.

These are all, of course, constructions of the original Constitution, and the seventeenth amendment was adopted in view of the practical construction given to the corresponding provision of the work of the fathers by the Senate itself. Under well-established principles of construction, the language being changed only so far as was necessary to express the purpose to change the method of election, the people indorsed the construction of the clause of the Constitution in question implied

in the practice which had been observed by the Senate, and intended that the amendment should be similarly construed.

I have said this much because I did not like to have it appear, if the lady is sworn in—as I have no doubt she is entitled to be sworn in—that the Senate had so far departed from its duty in the premises as to extend so grave a right to her as a favor, or as a mere matter of courtesy, or being moved by a spirit of gallantry, but rather that the Senate, being fully advised about it, decided that she was entitled to take the oath.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the certificate presented by the Senator from Georgia.

The reading clerk read as follows:

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

By his excellency Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of said State.

To the Hon. REBECCA LATIMER FELTON, greeting:

Whereas, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and laws of this State, you were on the 3d day of October, 1922, appointed Senator in the Congress of the United States:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of this State, and in pursuance of your appointment, I do hereby commission you, the said REBECCA LATIMER FELTON, Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Georgia.

This commission shall continue in force from the 3d day of October, 1922, and until your successor is elected and qualified, unless the same shall be sooner vacated or annulled in the manner authorized by the constitution and laws of this State.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1922.

[SEAL.] THOMAS W. HARDWICK, *Governor.*

By the Governor:
S. G. MCLENDON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Mrs. FELTON, being present, will kindly present herself at the desk to receive the oath of office.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Harreld	Nicholson	Smoot
Bayard	Harris	Norris	Stanfield
Borah	Harrison	Overman	Stanley
Capper	Heflin	Owen	Sterling
Colt	Hitchcock	Page	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Pepper	Swanson
Curtis	Keyes	Pittman	Trammell
Dial	Ladd	Pomerene	Underwood
Edge	La Follette	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Ernst	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	McCumber	Sheppard	Warren
France	McKellar	Shields	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Shortridge	Weller
Gooding	McNary	Simmons	Willis
Hale	Nelson	Smith	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The Senator appointed will present herself at the desk to receive the oath of office.

Mrs. FELTON was escorted by Mr. HARRIS to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to her, she took her seat in the Senate.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege, as one of the Senators from Louisiana, whose citizenship and institutions have been grossly misrepresented during the past three days by one of the newspapers of this city.

Mr. President, I was shocked and grieved to read in the usually conservative Washington Post of the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, under scare headlines, on the first page of each day's issue, a most remarkable story of crime, lawlessness, and terrorism in Louisiana. If the statements in these articles were correct, the plight of my State would be sad indeed, but they are very far from the truth.

I can not conceive how such sweeping, libelous, extremely damaging statements in regard to an entire sovereign State—not to some community thereof—could have been given even ordinary publicity in a reputable newspaper, but when placed on the first page of one of the greatest journals in America, issued at the Nation's Capital, under headings so large as to attract universal attention, it is utterly incomprehensible. I can not believe the Post set out willfully and deliberately to slander and destroy the good name of Louisiana, but unless immediate retraction is made by it in the same conspicuous way that the libel was uttered, the effect is certain to be most injurious.

I traveled over several parts of Louisiana during the past six weeks and met a great many of its citizens. Conditions seemed to be normal everywhere; the courts were functioning as usual; the people were attending fairs and armistice-day celebrations with apparent relish; business was excellent in many places and poor in others; there was no general unrest; the press was free and outspoken on all subjects, including the Ku-Klux Klan; there was no more crime than usual.

I heard much comment about the Mer Rouge outrage, which probably resulted in the murder of two men under dastardly circumstances, and gossip connected individual members of the Ku-Klux Klan with this crime—I say probable murder, as the two men referred to disappeared months ago, have never been heard from since, and there is every reason to believe they were foully murdered. This deplorable affair was an isolated one, in a thinly populated community, and it cost the lives of but two human beings and the cruel beating of two others. No one has been tried for it as yet, but I am assured that evidence is being secured, and when obtained, that the murderers will be brought to justice and prosecuted with all the power which the attorney general of the State and the local authorities can muster.

This Mer Rouge crime, by odds the worst that has occurred in Louisiana during the past four years, pales into insignificance when compared to the horrors of the race riots of 1920 in Chicago; the West Virginia miners' civil war of 1921; and the Herrin, Ill., wholesale murders of helpless men because they wished to work, only a few months ago. It would have been a very unjust slander on the States of West Virginia and Illinois to say, because of these terrible crimes, that their courts had ceased to function; their citizens were in terror; their press had been silenced; outrages against persons were frequent and never punished, and so forth. And yet when a crime small in comparison with those of West Virginia and Illinois occurs in one of the 64 parishes of Louisiana, the whole State, with its nearly 2,000,000 people, is held up to scorn before mankind. The statements in the Post are vicious and untrue!

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I was much interested in the statement of personal privilege offered by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL]. I would not refer to the subject were it not for the fact that I have some letters in my possession that may explain in part some of the statements made in the press in reference to law enforcement in Louisiana. I hope the news story about the power and influence of the Ku-Klux Klan in that State was exaggerated. I can not conceive of such an un-American spirit getting a foothold in any Commonwealth of the United States. It is difficult for Americans who believe in the Constitution to conceive of the special kind of intolerance alleged to be rampant in certain parts of this country.

Religious bigotry in individual cases may be explained, but it is inconceivable that there could be in this enlightened day and in a nation whose proud boast is "The land of the free and the home of the brave" the wholesale bigotry and prejudice against members of certain religious denominations and races that is alleged to prevail. Are we approaching a period in our history when groups of individuals demand that the principles laid down in our Constitution shall be applied to themselves but not to all other Americans?

There is no use of disguising the fact that this outlawry exists. It showed its heinous and venomous character here and there in the recent election. It is threatening control of the political machinery of our political parties. The letters that have come to me from most conservative and intelligent people in various parts of this country have astounded me with the extent and horrors of its practices. These letters seem to indicate that this organized spirit of intolerance is not only seeking to deny political rights to classes of our citizens but is even trying to destroy equality of opportunity, even for men and women in the humble walks of life, which is one of our most glorious inheritances.

The individual, organization, or political party that spreads a gospel of hate and dissension among our fellow citizens is striking a death blow at democratic institutions more destructive than that effort to destroy democracy which caused us to send our soldiers to fight in France in 1917. Let the leaders of all political parties refuse to silently accept the influence and support of secret organizations whose purposes are to promote propaganda of prejudice and persecution. The political party that does not repudiate such organizations will in time exterminate itself. The American people, when the issue is made clear, will not hesitate to support the Constitution.

The assertion, so forcibly denied by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], that religious, civil, and human liberty is suppressed in that State may be exaggerated; but America is not free from this malignant propaganda while a single citizen of the most distant hamlet is denied complete protection against every form of religious prejudice and racial persecution.

The annihilation of such undemocratic and tyrannical movements ought to be led by those who are not of the religious or racial groups that are its victims. It is time for liberty-loving, broad-minded Americans to act before our free institutions be further undermined. Above everything else, let us not wait until the victims are driven in desperation to free themselves from religious and racial proscription by resort to religious and racial proscription.

I have a letter from the Governor of Louisiana addressed to an ex-service man, in which he asks this ex-service man to write Senators and Congressmen urging the Department of Justice to assist in bringing to justice those involved in a murder assumed to have been committed through the influence of the Ku-Klux Klan. I shall, without further comment, ask that the letter, addressed to me by a very reputable citizen of the State of New York, an ex-service man, in which he refers to the murder of one of his associates in the war, and the letter sent by the Governor of Louisiana to him in reference to the attempt to prosecute the murderers may be read at the desk. It is evident from the letter of Governor Parker that he has sought the assistance of the Department of Justice to bring at least some murderers to the bar of justice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the letters will be read as requested.

The letters were read, as follows:

JOSEPH MORNINGSTAR & CO. (INC.),
New York, November 9, 1922.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
Senator from Massachusetts, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am sending you herewith a copy of the New Orleans Item which outlines the crime perpetrated in Morehouse Parish, La., and a letter from the Hon. John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, addressed to me.

The facts speak so clearly for themselves that any comment I may make upon them would be superfluous.

You are undoubtedly aware what the Ku-Klux Klan stands for and I know that you feel, as I do, that it is a privilege to line up on the other side.

The reason I am interesting myself in this case is because Fillmore Wyatt Daniel served overseas with me in the same company with the rank of sergeant, in A Company, Three hundred and thirty-sixth Battalion, Tank Corps. At the time of his enlistment Daniel was well beyond the draft age and could have been exempted in any case as an agriculturist. Nevertheless he left his old father to run one of the largest cotton plantations in that part of the country to do his duty as a citizen and a man, regardless of the technical justification the Government gave him for staying at home.

Just how well his State and country have rewarded him so far can be seen by the inclosed letter and newspaper.

Where the governor of a State admits that justice can not be secured through local authority it seems obvious that the Federal authorities gain jurisdiction, and the copy of the letter of Governor Parker clearly puts this case in that category.

If you could spare a small fraction of your time to see that justice is done there is no question in my mind that more good would come of it because of your eminence in the national standing.

While I have laid these facts before the Department of Justice I have had nothing of encouragement yet. A request from you and any of your colleagues that you may interest in this case would do more to right this grievous wrong than anything that I could do.

I can testify, as can Daniel's comrades, that he was a man of the highest character and moral integrity, a man who made himself beloved to his fellows because of his unfailing generosity, sympathy, and manliness.

During the whole exposé of the Klan by the New York World and other papers, never has such a flagrant case been noted.

Sincerely hoping that you will help us, his comrades, to see that justice is done, I respectfully subscribe myself,

JOSEPH MORNINGSTAR.

—

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baton Rouge, October 30, 1922.

Mr. JOS. MORNINGSTAR,
650 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MORNINGSTAR: Don't think that I, for a second, let up in my determination to bring the murderers of Daniel to trial, if possible.

I deeply regret to say that there is a very large per cent of Ku-Klux in Morehouse Parish, and, from the evidence received by me, Daniel was one of the few men who was absolutely fearless and openly defied them.

It will be necessary to use all the influence at your command to get the United States Government to take an interest in this matter, and for that reason I would appreciate your writing me at length your opinion of this man as a soldier, and put it in such a shape that I can send it to Washington with the certainty that it will bring results. If these results do not come quickly, could I impose upon you by asking you to get in touch with all your Congressmen and Senators, requesting that they take the matter up with the Department of Justice to see that not only is this matter probed to the bottom, but that the murderers are brought before the bar of justice? Every possible effort at my command is and will be used to that end.

Cordially yours,

JNO. M. PARKER, *Governor.*

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR NEWBERRY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the following communication, which the Secretary will read.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., *November 17, 1922.*

Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
The Vice President, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I inclose herewith a copy of my resignation which I have this day forwarded to the Governor of the State of Michigan, and I respectfully request that this be read into the records of the Senate as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

—

DETROIT, MICH., *November 15, 1922.*

Hon. ALEX. J. GROESBECK,
Governor of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

SIR: I tender herewith my resignation as United States Senator from Michigan, to take immediate effect.

I am impelled to take this action because at the recent election, notwithstanding his long and faithful public service and his strict adherence to the basic principles of constructive Republicanism which I hold in common with him, Senator TOWNSEND was defeated. While this failure to reelect him may have been brought about, in part, by over four years of continued propaganda of misrepresentation and untruth, a fair analysis of the vote in Michigan and other States where friends and political enemies alike have suffered defeat will demonstrate that a general feeling of unrest was mainly responsible therefor.

This situation renders futile further service by me in the United States Senate, where I have consistently supported the progressive policies of President Harding's administration. My work there has been and would continue to be hampered by partisan political persecution, and I, therefore, cheerfully return my commission to the people from whom I received it.

I desire to record an expression of my gratitude for the splendid friendship, loyalty, and devotion of those who have endured with me during the past four years experiences unparalleled in the political history of our country. By direction of the Democratic administration, these began immediately upon my nomination, by proceedings before a specially selected grand jury, sitting in another State, which, by a vote of 16 to 1, completely exonerated those who had conducted my campaign. Then followed my election, with every issue which has since been raised clearly before the electorate of the State. A recount was demanded, and after a thorough and painstaking review of the ballots by the United States Senate, I was found to have received a substantial majority. While this was in progress I was subjected, with a large number of representative men of Michigan who had supported me, to a trial, following indictments procured by a Democratic Department of Justice, which through hundreds of agents had bounded, and terrified men in all parts of the State into believing that some wrong had been done. Under the instructions given by the court, convictions of a conspiracy to spend more than $5,750 naturally followed, and sentence imposing fines and imprisonment was immediately passed. All charges of bribery and corruption were, however, quashed by the specific order of the presiding judge.

On appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the action of the court below, because, as stated by Chief Justice White, of the grave misapprehension and the grievous misapplication of the statute, which was also declared unconstitutional. A protracted investigation before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate resulted in a report sustaining my election; and after a bitter partisan debate the Senate declared that I was entitled to my seat.

In view of all these proceedings my right to my seat has been fully confirmed, and I am thankful to have been permitted to serve my State and my country, and to have the eternal satisfaction of having by my vote aided in keeping the United States out of the League of Nations.

For those who so patriotically and unselfishly worked for my election, and in defense of my own honor and that of my family and friends, I have fought the fight and kept the faith. The time has now come, however, when I can conscientiously lay down the burden, and this I most cheerfully do. If in the future there seem to be opportunities for public service, I shall not hesitate to offer my services to the State which I love and the country I revere.

Respectfully,

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I shall not occupy the time of the Senate more than a moment. The communication which has just been read at the desk from Senator NEWBERRY is of great import. It will send a thrill of joy into every American home. It will be "glad tidings of good news" to all Americans. It augurs well for this session of Congress, that so soon after the recent political cyclone, we should begin, as we have to-day, by seating a distinguished lady as Senator from Georgia and then hearing read from the desk this communication of resignation.

Mr. President, individual Senators may err and majorities may make mistakes, but the good common sense of the American people in the end generally prevails. Their high ideals, their sense of justice, their allegiance to the purity of the ballot, their respect for the integrity of this body have wrung from unwilling hands what an autocratic and partisan majority in this body refused to do. The minority receives with pleasure, and I am sure all Americans with gratification, this communication. I congratulate the American people on what they have accomplished wherein the Republican Senate had failed. [Applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Applause in the galleries is not permitted by the rules of the Senate, and a repetition will result in having the galleries cleared.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I wish to follow what has been said by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] with an expression of the hope that in the future the use of money on a scale so gigantic as to affect unfairly the electorate will not be repeated in the United States by either a Republican or a Democrat. I believe that we ought to pass a law which would forbid any man, a Republican or a Democrat or a man of any other party, holding a place on this floor where money has been used extravagantly and wrongly and contrary to a reasonable rule and a reasonable law to bring about his election.

The duty is upon us to pass an honest election law which will prevent the recurrence of this abuse. It ought to be done by this Congress before the session ends.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication which was read at the desk will lie on the table.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The READING CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], in charge of the unfinished business, will not consent to temporarily lay it aside until we can get through with morning business.

Mr. CURTIS. I was about to make that request. I ask unanimous consent to temporarily lay aside the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to make a very brief statement. I am advised by those interested in the unfinished business that we probably will make time by having it put over until to-morrow as there are some resolutions in regard to deaths of Members and other matters which Senators desire to have presented. I shall at the proper time ask that the joint resolution may go over until to-morrow, but at present I merely want to have it temporarily laid aside.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 11579) to amend section 1 of an act approved January 11, 1922, entitled "An act to permit the city of Chicago to acquire real estate of the United States of America," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. STERLING (for Mr. ODDIE) presented a resolution of the Fernley Farm Bureau, of Fernley, Nev., protesting against the enactment of the so-called ship subsidy bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 4025) to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4026) granting a pension to Mollie E. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 4027) to make unlawful certain acts of individuals and officers at elections at which Senators or Representatives are candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 4028) for the relief of John N. Halladay; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 4029) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Co. and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A bill (S. 4030) for the relief of Capt. Murray A. Cobb; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKINLEY:

A bill (S. 4031) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Little Calumet River, in Cook County, State of Illinois, at or near the village of Riverdale, in said county;

A bill (S. 4032) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between sec. 5, T. 30 N., and sec. 32, T. 31 N., R. 13 E. of the third principal meridian; and

A bill (S. 4033) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between sec. 6, T. 30 N., and sec. 31, T. 31 N., R. 12 E. of the third principal meridian; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. NICHOLSON):

A bill (S. 4034) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for payment of charges due on reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 4035) for the relief of the owner of the steam tug *S. L. Crosby;* to the Committee on Claims;

A bill (S. 4036) to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department; and

A bill (S. 4037) to amend the grade percentages of enlisted men as prescribed in section 4b of the national defense act, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 4038) to amend section 21 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4039) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING (for Mr. ODDIE):

A bill (S. 4040) to provide for the conservation of the natural gold resources of the continental United States and its noncontiguous territory by the payment of a bounty on newly mined gold to the producers thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 4041) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lovelock, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 4042) to provide for additions and extensions to the United States post office at Reno, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Attorney General, in response to Senate Resolution 223, agreed to January 24, 1922, relative to any further proceedings contemplated in the case of the United States v. International Harvester Co. et al., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 22, 1922.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of and to comply with Senate Resolution No. 223, calling on the Attorney General for information as to what, if any, further proceedings are contemplated in the case of United States v. International Harvester Co. et al. Omitting the preamble, the resolution provides—

"That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what action, if any, is contemplated by the Department of Justice to bring about a modification of said decree, in order that the same may comply with the real judgment rendered by the court in said case; or, if such course be not practical, whether the Department of Justice contemplates any other separate and independent action against said International Harvester Co. for the purpose of effectively restoring competitive conditions between the various corporations composing and comprising said International Harvester Co."

The Government's suit against the International Harvester Co. was filed in the United States District Court for Minnesota in April, 1912. The case was heard by the circuit judges of the eighth circuit, who held (Judges Smith, Hook, and Adams, concurring, and Judge Sanborn, dissenting) that the company constituted a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Act, and entered a decree providing that—

"The business and assets of the International Harvester Co. be divided in such manner and into such number of parts of separate and distinct ownership as may be necessary to restore competitive conditions and bring about a new situation in harmony with law."

The Harvester company appealed from this decree to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case was argued there in April, 1915. On June 2 the case was restored to the docket and was again argued at the next succeeding term and was a second time restored to the docket for reargument. In October, 1918, the Harvester company dismissed its appeal, and there was entered by the district court a decree of dissolution which had been negotiated by counsel for the defendant and the Attorney General. By the terms of the decree the Harvester company was required to sell and dispose of the harvesting machine lines made and sold by it under the trade names of "Osborne," "Milwaukee," and "Champion," together with the Osborne and Champion plants.

In compliance with the decree the International Harvester Co. has sold the Champion and Osborne lines. By a modification of the decree entered in the summer of 1920 the Harvester company has been relieved of the necessity of selling the plants, for the reason that the purchasers of the lines were already engaged in the harvesting implement business with plants of their own. The company has not disposed of the Milwaukee line for the reason that it has not found a purchaser therefor.

On May 4, 1920, the Federal Trade Commission made its report, entitled "Report on the causes of high prices of farm implements," mentioned in the preamble to Resolution No. 223. This report followed a comprehensive investigation of conditions in the farm-implement trade conducted pursuant to a resolution of the Senate. It condemns the decree in the Harvester case as wholly inadequate, because there was no provision for the disposition of either the McCormick or Deering lines of harvesting machines. These lines, it declares, were the predominant lines in 1902, when the Harvester company was formed, and have been continued as the principal ones by that company since, and no dissolution can have the effect to restore competitive conditions which leaves both in the hands of the same company. The report recommends, among other things, that the Harvester case be reopened, "so that a plan of dissolution be arrived at that will restore competitive conditions in the harvesting-machine business."

Paragraph (e) of the final decree provides as follows:

"The object to be attained under the terms of this decree is to restore competitive conditions in the United States in the interstate business in harvesting machines and other agricultural implements; and, *in the event that such competitive conditions shall not have been established at the expiration of 18 months after the termination of the existing war* in which the United States is engaged (or at the expiration of two years from the date of the entry of this decree, in the event that said war shall be terminated within less than six months after the entry of this decree), *then, in that case, the United States shall have the right to such further relief herein as shall be necessary to restore said competitive conditions* and to bring about a situation in harmony with law; and this court reserves all necessary jurisdiction and power to carry into effect the provisions of the decrees herein entered."

1. After careful consideration of this language, and of such information as I have been able to obtain relative to the understanding of the negotiations of the decree, I am forced to the conclusion that this provision was intended to set up a test period in which it might be determined whether the relief granted was adequate to the purpose of the decree. In other words, that a period of 18 months from and after the conclusion of the war must elapse within which to judge of the efficacy of the decree before further proceedings may be had thereunder with a view to enlarging the relief. The paragraph does not provide, as has been assumed by the Federal Trade Commission, that *during* the period in question the United States shall have the right to further relief if competitive conditions have not been restored, but that the United States shall have the right to such relief upon a proper showing *at the expiration of such period.*

Answering specifically the first question propounded by the Senate, in my opinion the time is not ripe for further proceedings under the decree with a view to obtaining additional relief. At the expiration of the test period set up in the decree the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, will consider what, if any, further relief may be necessary in order to effect the declared purpose of the decree and will take the necessary steps to give effect to the conclusions arrived at.

2. Responding to the alternative question asked in the resolution, I have the honor to advise you that the Department of Justice does not now contemplate any separate and independent action against the International Harvester Co. The Government having put in issue in the pending suit the entire question of the legality of the combination, and that question having been resolved in its favor and a decree entered, the Government is bound by that decree as well as the defendants, and the effect of the decree can not be avoided on the ground that it was improvidently negotiated by former officers of the Department of Justice. Unless the Harvester company shall by further acquisitions of competitors or by oppressive conduct give rise to a *new* cause of action, additional relief against it as a combination or monopoly will have to be obtained under the terms of the existing decree.

Respectfully,

GUY D. GOFF,
Acting Attorney General.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES R. CONNELL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resoluton (H. Res. 444) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I beg leave to offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 361) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN I. NOLAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Res. 445) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN I. NOLAN, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it may be immediately considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution offered by the Senator from California.

The resolution (S. Res. 362) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. JOHN I. NOLAN, late a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representatives, Mr. NOLAN, of California, and Mr. CONNELL, of Pennsylvania, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, November 22, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November 21, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, clothed with patience and sympathy, Thou dost come with us day by day. In Thee is our faith, and Thou art the sum of all our hopes. Teach us our duty and show us how to employ its standards in their application to the public service. Bring all our citizens together into a true unity of interest and inspire them with a great desire for the things that shall ennoble our whole Nation. O Thou who dwellest in infinite strength, bring to pass the day when the new world shall come in which shall dwell peace, fraternity, and cooperation, and Thy glory shall cover the face of the wide earth. In the name of Jesus, the Prince of peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 357.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Senate Resolution 358.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Vice President had appointed Mr. LODGE and Mr. SIMMONS as members of such committee on the part of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 360.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives, and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bills of the following titles:

H. R. 367. An act for the relief of J. Irving Brooks; and

H. R. 10144. An act conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owner, for public park purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 8062. An act amending subdivision (5a) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, the following resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution 72.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1922, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds in the District of Columbia of a statue by José Clará personifying "Serenity."

S. 2212. An act for the future safeguarding of the White House collection of the presidential china.

S. 2872. An act to amend section 800 of the revenue act of 1921.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution and bill of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds in the District of Columbia of a statue by José Clará personifying "Serenity"; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 2872. An act to amend section 800 of the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 3360. An act granting a pension to Marie Doughty Gorgas.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILEAGE, ETC.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 12859, to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appropriations for mileage and stationery for Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories, and expenses of Resident Commissioners, contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year 1923, are authorized to be paid to Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from the Territories, and Resident Commissioners, for attendance on the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for session employees on account of the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress: For 42 pages at $2.50 per day each from November 20 to December 3, 1922, inclusive, $1,470; for 3 session telephone operators at the rate of $75 per month each from November 20 to November 30, 1922, inclusive, $82.50; in all, $1,552.50.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which has just been reported. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I observe the first paragraph of this bill simply makes available at this time the mileage appropriation already provided for Members, Delegates, and so forth, for the regular session of this Congress.

Mr. MADDEN. That is all.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman a question which, I take it, will likely arise? Has he himself or his committee, or both, considered the question of mileage as applied to the next regular session of this Congress in the event that we make this available at this time?

Mr. MADDEN. There has been no consideration given to the question of mileage for the next regular session, but I say frankly to the gentleman from Tennessee and to the Members of the House that personally I think there ought not to be any additional mileage; that the payment of mileage already appropriated ought to apply to cover the entire period of this special session of Congress and the next regular session which will begin on December 4 next; that no additional appropriation should be made. So far as I am concerned, I am opposed to making any additional appropriation. I can not speak for the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I agree with the gentleman in his views, Mr. Speaker, but it seemed to me quite desirable at this time to have an official statement, and the gentleman can practically make an official statement on this subject.

Mr. MADDEN. I shall not submit for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations any proposal to appropriate any additional sum for mileage for the period ending on the 4th of March next.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is contemplated, of course, that this extra session will run into the other?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; that it will merge into the regular session. I would say also, for the information of the House, that in 1913 a special session of the Congress was called on April 7. That session ran through the summer and up into the regular session of Congress beginning in December, and continued on until the next October. For 19 months the Congress was in constant session. Mileage at the beginning of the special session was made available, as this bill proposes now, but there was no additional appropriation for the regular session, and it would be unwise and unjust for us to undertake to make additional appropriations for the session about to begin on the 4th of December next and end on the 4th of March following. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman is following a good precedent. Will the gentleman kindly give us some information about the second paragraph, the item in respect to pages?

Mr. MADDEN. It is for the pay of the pages, who will be paid only for the period of their service from now until the 4th of December. After the regular session begins their pay is provided for in the annual appropriation bills. This is simply to meet the expenses between now and when that session begins.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I assume that this merely includes the House pages?

Mr. MADDEN. Just the House pages.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And the Senate will have to amend the bill to include their own pages?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; if there is any such thing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the committee appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, I have the honor to report that the committee has performed its duty and that the President of the United States has informed the joint committee that he will be pleased to communicate with the Congress in person to-day.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following concurrent resolution for a joint session to receive the communication of the President of the United States, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 72.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1922, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 12 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) resumed its session.

JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m. the members of the President's Cabinet entered the hall and took seats on the left of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Members of the Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by their President pro tempore and their Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The President pro tempore of the Senate took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee on behalf of the House to wait upon the President and escort him to the Hall: Mr. MONDELL, Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts, Mr. EDMONDS, Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee, and Mr. LAZARO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. On behalf of the Senate the Chair appoints the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

At 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House, was announced by the Doorkeeper, and stood at the Clerk's desk amid applause on the floor and in the galleries.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT. Members of the Congress: Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine, and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the Government deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare. Other problems were pressing and other questions pending, and for one reason or another, which need not be recited, the suggested legislation has not progressed beyond a favorable recommendation by the House committee. The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope that its favorable report speedily will be given the force of law.

It will be helpful in clearing the atmosphere if we start with the frank recognition of divided opinion and determined opposition. It is no new experience. Like proposals have divided the Congress on various previous occasions. Perhaps a more resolute hostility never was manifest before, and I am very sure the need for decisive action—decisive, favorable action—never was so urgent before.

We are not now dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is one of grim actuality. We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering Government losses and national impotence on the seas, or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance, to serve as carrier of our cargoes in peace and meet the necessities of our defense in war. There is no thought here and now to magnify the relation of a merchant marine to our national defense. It is enough to recall that we entered the World War almost wholly dependent on our Allies for transportation by sea. We expended approximately three billions, feverishly, extravagantly, wastefully, and impracticably. Out of our eagerness to make up for the omissions of peace and to meet the war emergency we builded and otherwise acquired the vast merchant fleet which the Government owns to-day.

In the simplest way I can say it, our immediate problem is not to build and support a merchant shipping, which I hold to be one of the highest and most worthy aspirations of any great people; our problem is to deal with what we now possess. Our problem is to relieve the Public Treasury of the drain it is already meeting. Let us omit particulars about the frenzied war-time building. Possibly we did full as well as could have been done in the anxious circumstances. Let us pass for the moment the vital relationship between a merchant marine and a commercially aspiring nation. Aye, let us suppose for a moment the absurdity that with one $3,000,000,000 experience, and with the incalculable costs in lives and treasure which may be chargeable to our inability promptly to apply our potency—which God forefend happening again—let us momentarily ignore all of these and turn to note the mere business problem, the practical question of dollars and cents with which we are confronted.

The war construction and the later completion of war contracts, where completion was believed to be the greater economy to the Public Treasury, left us approximately 13,200,000 gross tonnage in ships. The figures are nearer 12,500,000 tons now, owing to the scrapping of the wooden fleet. More than half this tonnage is Government owned, and approximately 2,250,000 tons are under Government operation in one form or another. The net loss to the United States Treasury—sums actually taken therefrom in this Government operation—averaged approximately $16,000,000 per month during the year prior to the assumption of responsibility by the present administration. A constant warfare on this loss of public funds, and the draft to service of capable business management and experienced operating directors, have resulted in applied efficiency and enforced economies. It is very gratifying to report the diminution of the losses to $4,000,000 per month, or a total of $50,000,000 a year; but it is intolerable that the Government should continue a policy from which so enormous a Treasury loss is the inevitable outcome. This loss, moreover, attends operation of less than a third of the Government-owned fleet.

It is not, therefore, a question of adding new Treasury burdens to maintain our shipping; we are paying these burdens now. It is not a question of contracting an outlay to support our merchant shipping, because we are paying already. I am not asking your authorization of a new and added draft on the Public Treasury; I am appealing for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

When your executive government knows of public expenditures aggregating fifty millions annually, which it believes could be reduced by half through a change of policy, your government would be unworthy of public trust if such a change were not commended, nay, if it were not insistently urged.

And the pity of it is that our present expenditure in losses is not constructive. It looks to no future attainments. It is utterly ineffective in the establishment of a dependable merchant marine, whereas the encouragement of private ownership and the application of individual initiative would make for a permanent creation, ready and answerable at all times to the needs of the Nation.

But I have not properly portrayed all the current losses to the Public Treasury. We are wearing out our ships without any provision for replacement. We are having these losses through deterioration now, and are charging nothing against our capital account. But the losses are there, and regrettably larger under Government operation than under private control. Only a few years of continued losses on capital account will make these losses through depreciation alone to exceed the fifty millions a year now drawn to cover losses in operation.

The gloomy picture of losses does not end even there. Notwithstanding the known war cost of $3,000,000,000 for the present tonnage, I will not venture to appraise its cash value to-day. It may as well be confessed now as at some later time that in the mad rush to build, in establishing shipyards wherever men would organize to expend Government money, when we made shipbuilders overnight quite without regard to previous occupations or pursuits, we builded poorly, often very poorly. Moreover, we constructed without any formulated program for a merchant marine. The war emergency impelled, and the cry was for ships, any kind of ships. The error is recalled in regret rather than criticism. The point is that our fleet, costing approximately $3,000,000,000, is worth only a fraction of that cost to-day. Whatever that fraction may be, the truth remains that we have no market in which to sell the ships under our present policy, and a program of surrender and sacrifice and the liquidation which is inevitable unless the pending legislation is sanctioned, will cost scores of millions more.

When the question is asked, Why the insistence for the merchant marine act now? the answer is apparent. Waiving every inspiration which lies in a constructive plan for maintaining prudence in safeguarding against another $3,000,000,000 madness if war ever again impels, we have the unavoidable task of wiping out a $50,000,000 annual loss in operation, and losses aggregating many hundreds of millions in worn-out, sacrificed, or scrapped shipping. Then the supreme humiliation, the admission that the United States—our America, once eminent among the maritime nations of the world—is incapable of asserting itself in the peace triumphs on the seas of the world. It would seem to me doubly humiliating when we own the ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prows toward the marts of the world.

This problem can not longer be ignored, its attempted solution can not longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action.

Three courses of action are possible, and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided.

The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which, I firmly believe, an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated, but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained.

The second is obstructive—continue Government operations and attending Government losses and discourage private enterprise by Government competition, under which losses are met by the Public Treasury, and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations, and the confession of our impotence to the world in general, and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people or the Congress which expresses their power will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and attending losses to the Treasury.

I have come to urge the constructive alternative, to reassert an American "We will." [Applause.] I have come to ask you to relieve the responsible administrative branch of the Government from a program upon which failure and hopelessness and staggering losses are written for every page, and let us turn to a program of assured shipping to serve us in war and to give guaranty to our commercial independence in peace.

I know full well the hostility in the popular mind to the word "subsidy." It is stressed by the opposition and associated with "special privilege" by those who are unfailing advocates of Government aid whenever vast numbers are directly concerned. "Government aid" would be a fairer term than "subsidy" in defining what we are seeking to do for our merchant marine, and the interests are those of all the people, even though the aid goes to the few who serve.

If Government aid is a fair term—and I think it is—to apply to authorizations aggregating $75,000,000 to promote good roads for market highways, it is equally fit to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of American market highways on the salted seas. If Government aid is the proper designation for fifteen to forty millions annually expended to improve and maintain inland waterways in aid of commerce, it is a proper designation for a needed assistance to establish and maintain ocean highways where there is actual commerce to be carried.

But call it "subsidy," since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument. We might so call the annual loss of fifty millions, which we are paying now without protest by those who most abhor, we might as well call that a "subsidy." If so, I am proposing to cut it in half, approximately, and to the saving thus effected there would be added millions upon millions of further savings through ending losses on capital account—Government capital, out of the Public Treasury, always remember—and there would be at least the promise and the prospect of the permanent establishment of the needed merchant marine.

I challenged every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the Public Treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the Treasury. Perhaps the unlimited bestowal of Government aid might justify the apprehension of special favoring, but the pending bill, the first ever proposed which carries such a provision, automatically guards against enrichment or perpetuated bestowal. It provides that shipping lines receiving Government aid must have their actual investment and their operating expenses audited by the Government, that Government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent on actual capital employed, and immediately that when more than 10 per cent earning is reached half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the Government aid which has been previously advanced. Thus the possible earnings are limited to a very reasonable amount if capital is to be risked and management is to be attracted. If success attends, as we hope it will, the Government outlay is returned, the inspiration of opportunity to earn remains, and American transportation by sea is established.

Though differing in detail, it is not more in proportion to their population and capacity than other great nations have done in aiding the establishment of their merchant marines, and it is timely to recall that we gave them our commerce to aid in their upbuilding, while the American task now is to upbuild and establish in the face of their most active competition. Indeed, the American development will have to overcome every obstacle which may be put in our path, except as international comity forbids. Concern about our policy is not limited to our own domain, though the interest abroad is of very differing character. I hope it is seemly to say it, because it must be said, the maritime nations of the world are in complete accord with the opposition here to the pending measure. They have a perfect right to such an attitude. When we look from their viewpoints we can understand. But I wish to stress the American viewpoint. Ours should be the viewpoint from which one sees American carriers at sea, the dependence of American commerce, and American vessels for American reliance in the event of war. Some of the costly lessons of war must be learned again and again, but our shipping lesson in the World War was much too costly to be effaced from the memory of this or future generations.

Not so many months ago the head of a company operating a fleet of ships under our flag called at the Executive Offices to discuss a permit to transfer his fleet of cargo vessels to a foreign flag, though he meant to continue them in a distinctly American service. He based his request for transfer on the allegation that by such a transfer he could reduce his labor costs alone sufficiently to provide a profit on capital invested. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement nor mean to discuss it. The allusion is made to recall that in good conscience Congress has created by law conditions surrounding labor on American ships which shipping men the world over declare result in higher costs of operation under our flag. I frankly rejoice if higher standards for labor on American ships have been established. Merest justice suggests that when Congress fixes these standards it is fair to extend Government aid in maintaining them until world competition is brought to the same high level, or until our shipping lines are so firmly established that they can face world competition alone. [Applause.]

Having discussed in detail the policy and provisions of the pending bill when previously addressing you, I forbear a repetition now. In individual exchanges of opinion not a few in House or Senate have expressed personal sympathy with the purposes of the bill and then uttered a discouraging doubt about the sentiment of their constituencies. It would be most discouraging if a measure of such transcending national importance must have its fate depend on geographical, occupational, professional, or partisan objections. Frankly, I think it loftier statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the Nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency. Out of the harmonized aspirations, the fully informed convictions, and the united efforts of all the people will come the greater Republic. Commercial eminence on the seas, ample agencies for the promotion and carrying of our foreign commerce, are of no less importance to the people of Mississippi and the Missouri Valley, the great Northwest, and the Rocky Mountain States than to the seaboard States and industrial communities building inland a thousand miles or more. It is a common cause, with its benefits commonly shared. When people fall in the national viewpoint, and live in the confines of community selfishness or narrowness, the sun of this Republic will have passed its meridian, and our larger aspirations will shrivel in the approaching twilight.

But let us momentarily put aside the aspiring and inspiring viewpoint. The blunt, indisputable fact of the loss of fifty millions a year under Government operation remains; likewise the fast diminishing capital account, the enormous war expenditure, to which we were forced because we had not fittingly encouraged and builded as our commerce expanded in peace. Here are facts to deal with, not fancies wrought out of our political and economic disputes. The abolition of the annual loss and the best salvage of the capital account are of concern to all the people.

It is my firm belief that the combined savings of operating losses and the protection of the capital account through more advantageous sales of our war-built or war-seized ships, because of the favoring policy which the pending bill will establish, will more than pay every dollar expended in Government aid for 25 years to come.

It should be kept in mind that the approximate sum of five millions annually paid for the transport of ocean mails is no new expenditure. It should be kept in mind that the loan fund to encourage building is not new; it is the law already, enacted by the essential unanimous vote of Congress. It is only included in the pending bill in order to amend so as to assure the exaction of a minimum interest rate by the Government, whereas the existing law leaves the grant of building loans subject to any whim of favoritism.

It should be kept in mind, also, that there are assured limitations of the Government aid proposed. The direct aid, with ocean carrying maintained at our present participation, will not reach twenty millions a year, and the maximum direct aid, if our shipping is so promoted that we carry one-half our deep-sea commerce, will not exceed thirty millions annually. At the very maximum of outlay we should be saving twenty millions of our present annual operating loss. If the maximum is ever reached, the establishment of our merchant marine will have been definitely recorded and the Government-owned fleet fortunately liquidated.

From this point of view it is the simple, incontestable wisdom of businesslike dealing to save all that is possible of the annual loss and avoid the millions sure to be lost to the Government's capital account in sacrificing our fleet. But there is a bigger, broader, more inspiring viewpoint, aye, a patriotic viewpoint. I refer to the constructive action of to-day, which offers the only dependable promise of making our war-time inheritance of ships the foundation of a great agency of commerce in peace and an added guaranty of service when it is necessary to our national defense.

Thus far I have been urging Government aid to American shipping having in mind every interest of our producing population, whether of mine, factory, or farm, because expanding commerce is the foremost thought of every nation in the world to-day.

I believe in Government aid becomingly bestowed. We have aided industry through our tariffs; we have aided railway transportation in land grants and loans. We have aided the construction of market roads and the improvement of inland waterways. We have aided reclamation and irrigation and the development of water power; we have loaned for seed grains in anticipation of harvests. We expend millions in investigation and experimentation to promote a common benefit, though a limited few are the direct beneficiaries. We have loaned hundreds of millions to promote the marketing of American goods. It has all been commendable and highly worth while.

At the present moment the American farmer is the chief sufferer from the cruel readjustments which follow war's inflations, and befitting Government aid to our farmers is highly essential to our national welfare. No people may safely boast a good fortune which the farmer does not share.

Already this Congress and the administrative branch of the Government have given willing ear to the agricultural plea for postwar relief, and much has been done which has proven helpful. Admittedly, it is not enough. Our credit systems, under Government provision and control, must be promptly and safely broadened to relieve our agricultural distress. [Applause.]

To this problem and such others of pressing importance as reasonably may be dealt with in the short session I shall invite your attention at an early day.

I have chosen to confine myself to the specific problem of dealing with our merchant marine because I have asked you to assemble two weeks in advance of the regularly appointed time to expedite its consideration. The executive branch of the Government would feel itself remiss to contemplate our yearly loss and attending failure to accomplish if the conditions were not pressed for your decision. More, I would feel myself lacking in concern for America's future if I failed to stress the beckoning opportunity to equip the United States to assume a befitting place among the nations of the world whose commerce is inseparable from the good fortunes to which rightfully all peoples aspire. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m. the President and the Members of his Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House.

Whereupon the President pro tempore and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The joint session of the two Houses is now adjourned.

At 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m. the House resumed its session.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent—

Mr. CABLE (on request of Mr. ARENTZ) was granted leave of absence on account of important business.

Mr. BELL (on request of Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee) was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of personal illness.

Mr. MCARTHUR (on request of Mr. HAWLEY) was granted leave of absence on account of illness and important business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be interesting if the gentleman would withhold his motion for a moment to permit an inquiry. It would be interesting to Members of the House generally if they could know, providing the gentleman from Wyoming is in a position to state it, what the program will be to-morrow.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Rules may present a rule to-morrow for the consideration of the shipping bill. That is likely to be done, although it has not been absolutely determined upon, but it is my expectation that a rule will be presented to-morrow for the consideration of the bill the balance of the week, beginning Thursday.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. To-morrow, of course, is Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. MONDELL. To-morrow would be Calendar Wednesday if it were not for the fact that we are within two weeks of the end of the session.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman understands one or two gentlemen desired a few minutes in which to address the House to-morrow, and I understood from the gentleman earlier in the day that that could be arranged.

Mr. MONDELL. I think that can be arranged, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported a revised bill to-day and I am advised that they have also filed a supplemental report and we have not had an opportunity to see it, and it may not be printed. I do not know just when, but representing those who are opposed to the bill I ask the privilege of having time within which to file minority views, say, until and including Saturday.

Mr. MONDELL. Not to interfere with the consideration of the measure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I agree to that modification.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to have time within which to file minority views, not to interfere with the consideration of the measure. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, November 22, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 12817. A bill to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1257). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12387) granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Patison; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12657) granting an increase of pension to George W. Powell; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12723) granting a pension to Lewis Maple; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MCLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 12860) amending section 1 of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 12861) providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee County, S. C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the Battle of Cowpens on the 17th day of January, 1781; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 12862) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the World War; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKS of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 12863) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Warren, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 12864) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Pleasantville, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 12865) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 390) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas: Resolution (H. Res. 446) for the immediate consideration of H. R. 12817; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 12866) for the relief of Thomas N. Emley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAUST: A bill (H. R. 12867) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 12868) for the relief of Bernard Joseph Maley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12869) for the relief of Frank A. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12870) granting a pension to John H. Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12871) granting an increase of pension to Ruben Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12872) granting a pension to Thomas Flynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12873) granting an increase of pension to Paul Claire; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 12874) granting a pension to Robert Clyde McBride; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12875) granting a pension to Tracey M. Halley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12876) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hawthorne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12877) granting a pension to Jennie Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12878) granting a pension to Emma Van Duyn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12879) granting a pension to Ella Knowlton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12880) granting a pension to Margaret J. Essex; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12881) granting a pension to James A. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12882) granting an increase of pension to James H. Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 12883) granting a pension to Bertha Mann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITHWICK: A bill (H. R. 12884) for the relief of John N. Halladay; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 12885) granting a pension to Susan B. Cantlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12886) to reimburse E. W. Hardendorf for supplies furnished the submarine chaser *No. 328*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12887) granting a pension to Jacob F. Rosenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 12888) granting a pension to Lizzie C. Masters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 12889) granting a pension to William B. Kimbrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOLK: A bill (H. R. 12890) for the relief of George E. Doty; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12891) granting a pension to John F. Kilbride; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6420. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of San Francisco Labor Council, regarding the impeachment of the Attorney General and Federal Judge Wilkerson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6421. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, Washington, D. C., favoring adjusted compensation for soldiers of the late war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6422. By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, Washington, D. C., favoring retirement of enlisted men of the Army after 25 years' service with retired pay of not less than $100 per month and allowances; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

6423. Also, petition of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of S. 1565, providing for retirement under certain conditions of officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

6424. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Armenian Committee, of New Orleans, La., favoring freedom of Armenia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6425. By Mr. ROSSDALE: Petition of Creston Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, regarding the Turkish situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6426. By Mr. SNYDER: Resolution of the Women's Club of Albuquerque, N. Mex., in regard to the proposed all-the-year national park in southern New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

6427. Also, petition of the South Congregational Church of Utica, N. Y., favoring adequate protection of the minority population under Turkish rule and asking representation on the part of the United States in Near East affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *November 22, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious Father, Thou hast been with us in the days gone by. Thou art still the helper of those who trust in Thee. We can rely upon Thine own strong arm. Thy wisdom, and Thy graciousness in all the perplexities and burdens of life. Give us light in our darkness, strength in our weakness, and hope in our despondency, and ever lead us onward through the mazes and contradictions of possible trouble. We ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia, and CHARLES A. RAWSON, a Senator from the State of Iowa, appeared in their seats to-day.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons
Bayard	Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Smith
Borah	Glass	McNary	Smoot
Brandegee	Gooding	Nelson	Spencer
Bronssard	Hale	Nicholson	Stanfield
Cameron	Harreld	Norris	Sterling
Capper	Harris	Overman	Sutherland
Caraway	Harrison	Page	Swanson
Colt	Heflin	Pepper	Trammell
Culberson	Hitchcock	Pittman	Wadsworth
Cummins	Kellogg	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Keyes	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Ladd	Rawson	Warren
Edge	La Follette	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Ernst	Lodge	Sheppard	
Felton	McCumber	Shortridge	

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is absent on account of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 12859) to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed enrolled bills of the following titles and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 3390. An act granting a pension to Marie Doughty Gorgas;

H. R. 367. An act for the relief of J. Irving Brooks; and

H. R. 10144. An act conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owner, for public park purposes.

ADDRESS BY MRS. REBECCA LATIMER FELTON, SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

MRS. FELTON. Mr. President, in my very remarkable campaign in Georgia, which, contrary to precedent, all came along after I was selected, one of the very amusing things that came to me by mail was a cartoon from San Antonio, Tex. The cartoon represented the United States Senate in session. The seats seemed to be fully occupied, and there appeared in the picture the figure of a woman who had evidently entered without sending in her card. The gentlemen in the Senate took the situation variously. Some seemed to be a little bit hysterical, but most of them occupied their time looking at the ceiling. Over the cartoon was written the wonderful words, "Will they ask the lady to take a chair?" [Laughter.] I want to return my thanks to-day for the beautiful, hospitable welcome that you have accorded to the lady when you gave her a chair.

I also want to return thanks to the noble men of Georgia. Georgia was very slow in her promises with reference to woman's suffrage. She has been rapid to perform, for Georgia is the first State in the Federal Union composed of 48 States where one chivalric governor went to the front and said, "Send that old lady there and let her look at the Senate for even a day."

The Senator elect from Georgia, Mr. GEORGE, said, "She shall have her day there," and I want to thank him in this presence. He is a worthy successor. I want to plead for your gracious attention to him. He has been most chivalric. The sitting Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] has been most obliging. Indeed, I feel that I am the happiest woman in the United States. I am at home in the Senate for a day. I appreciate this wonderful hospitality and the beautiful attention thus accorded to me.

I want to say further that I commend to your attention the 10,000,000 women voters who are watching this incident. It is a romantic incident, Senators, but it is also a historical event. If Lady Astor, from the State of Virginia, can go to London and be accepted as a member of the British House of Commons, you can take this remnant of the old South that has never flickered in her patriotism to her country and be very well assured that she is not going to discredit her commission.

Let me say, Mr. President, that when the women of the country come in and sit with you, though there may be but very few in the next few years, I pledge you that you will get ability, you will get integrity of purpose, you will get exalted patriotism, and you will get unstinted usefulness.

Mr. President and Senators, I thank you very much for this hearing. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I present the credentials of WALTER F. GEORGE, Senator elect from the State of Georgia. I ask that his credentials may be read and that the oath of office be administered to him.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, WALTER F. GEORGE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of the late Senator THOMAS E. WATSON, ending March 4, 1927.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Thomas W. Hardwick, and our seal hereto affixed at the capitol this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922.

THOMAS W. HARDWICK, *Governor.*

By the governor:
[SEAL.]
S. G. MCLENDON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator elect from Georgia will present himself at the desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. GEORGE, escorted by Mr. HARRIS, advanced to the Vice President's desk; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

EXPENSES OF THIRD SESSION, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The bill (H. R. 12859) to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress was read twice by its title.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations have already been in consultation in reference to the bill which has just been referred to that committee, and I am directed to report it favorably and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill just reported. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WARREN. I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming will be read.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 1, after line 11, under the head of "Senate," it is proposed to insert:

For 16 pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of $2.50 per day each from November 20, 1922, to December 3, 1922, both dates inclusive, $560.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR RANSDELL.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, on November 10 last in New York, at the meeting of the National Merchant Marine Association held at the Grand Central Palace, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] made a very instructive and interesting address relative to aid for shipping. I ask unanimous consent that his address may be printed in the RECORD in the regular 8-point type.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type as follows:

"To the members of the National Merchant Marine Association and to the other friends of the American merchant marine here to-night, I want to express, with all the emphasis in my power, my firm conviction that the problem of American shipping can not properly be regarded as a partisan issue, and that to treat it on the basis of politics will be disastrous not only to the merchant marine but to the Nation as well.

"Our shipping is no more a Republican or a Democratic institution than our Army or our Navy, to each of which it constitutes an indispensable adjunct held in reserve. It can no more be dispensed with than they can. It is not a luxury but a national necessity, for in it are combined a weapon of defense for the American Nation and an instrument to safeguard American industry.

"No matter what party might have been in power during the war, an expanded merchant marine must have been provided. No matter what party is in power now, our new-born merchant marine must be maintained. For just as no party truly representative of the American people could have shirked the responsibility of meeting the war need of providing ships to protect our fighting forces, so no party with the interests of the Nation at heart can now shirk the responsibility of keeping our flag on the seas.

"It was under a Democratic administration that the millions of tons of ships we now have were built. It is under a Republican administration that their future must be provided for. And if the American merchant marine fails, if it is abandoned and our place on the seas is surrendered to foreigners, together with our control of our own commerce, such a result must bring discredit to the Democracy that fathered the fleet, as well as to the Republicans that adopted it.

"I need not emphasize to you that failure is inevitable unless prompt steps are taken to equip our merchant marine so that

the increasingly successful competition of foreigners can be met. Following the war the bulk of our imports and exports was carried in American ships, whereas to-day two-thirds of our overseas trade is transported by foreign vessels. In this change are reflected the steps whereby other nations, with their cheaper built and cheaper operated ships, aided by national support, have taken our carrying trade away from us. Our elimination as a commercial sea power of importance is inevitable unless vigorous legislation is promptly enacted that will enable us to regain our rightful place on the seas.

"Legislation designed to meet the situation has been prepared and is awaiting action by Congress. It provides for American shipping what every other maritime nation of importance has given to its merchant marine—subsidization. In addition, other aids are specified, calculated not only to benefit the ship and the shipper but the manufacturer, merchant, farmer, labor, and the Nation as a whole.

"I hear it stated from time to time that the Democratic Party can not support a plan of subsidy because the policies of the party are fundamentally opposed to such a policy. History, however, shows us that the very reverse is true. Under the early shipping policies of the Democracy the American merchant marine was developed to a point of efficiency and power beyond the trade fleets of all other nations. Under the laws framed by the founders of the Republic we had discriminating duties in favor of goods carried in American vessels, and as a result of these we transported nine-tenths of our exports and imports under our own flag for many years. Just before the late war, however, conditions had become exactly reversed, and it was the foreigner who carried the nine-tenths of our ocean commerce.

"What had happened? In the period from 1828 to 1850 we gradually gave up discriminations against the vessels of those nations which agreed not to discriminate against us. And then, when our hands were tied, foreign nations began to take up effectively the subsidization of their own vessels and our sea power began to wane.

"It was the Democracy which stepped into the breach at this crisis in American shipping affairs and initiated the American policy of ship subsidies. Two southern statesmen began it—Senator Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, and Senator Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas. Both advocated annual appropriations for the carrying of mails and the encouragement of American steamship building and navigation. President Polk stood strongly for this policy, and in 1845 and 1847 Congress passed legislation to this end. As to the effectiveness of this step inaugurated by the Democratic Party let me offer some Republican testimony from the majority report of the Merchant Marine Commission of 1904–5. That body was appointed by Congress and headed by the late Senator Gallinger. The report says:

"As a result of this enlightened statesmanship, the United States from 1850 onward for several years built more ocean steamships than Great Britain did, and better steamships, superior in size, speed, power, and commercial value. * * * The national policy thus approved would doubtless have continued unbroken to the present day but for the fierce and deplorable sectional quarrel that immediately preceded the Civil War. * * * In the white heat of this quarrel the mail subventions were withdrawn and the North Atlantic steamships, struggling hard with subsidized British rivals, were abandoned.

"The report continues—

"It is sometimes said that this national effort to create a steam fleet by mail subventions failed of its purpose. But it failed only because the effort was given up in the very crisis of the contest. A few years more would probably have made our steamships as securely masters of the North Atlantic as our packet ships and clipper ships had been before them.

"This tribute to subsidization, penned nearly 20 years ago, has an even greater bearing to-day than then, for now we have a mighty nucleus in hand for a mighty fleet. The ships are here, but they must be vested with competitive power before it is too late. Support of subsidy will not be an abandonment of Democratic policies but a renewal of the very ones on which the American merchant marine was set forth on a voyage to sea supremacy that ended with the goal in sight, and only then because the sailing orders were canceled. Let us not make this mistake again."

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have a communication from the National Board of Farm Organizations transmitting certain resolutions adopted by that organization on the subject referred to in the address which has just been ordered printed in the RECORD. I ask that the communication may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, *D. C.*,
November 21, 1922.

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: The National Board of Farm Organizations has taken a very strong position on the so-called ship subsidy measure. A copy of our resolutions against this bill is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully yours,

NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS,
By CHAS. A. LYMAN, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF MEETING OCTOBER 11, 12, 13, 1922.

NATIONAL BOARD FARM ORGANIZATIONS,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1922.

SHIP SUBSIDY OPPOSED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

Ship subsidy in general and ship subsidy in particular as embodied in the Jones-Greene bill H. R. 12021 are emphatically opposed by the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Clear-cut opposition to the ship subsidy bill is expressed in the resolution adopted by the semiannual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations, held at its headquarters, 1751 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., October 11–13. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas it is apparent that the question of granting subsidies to our merchant shipping will soon be brought to a vote in Congress; and

"Whereas the farmers of the United States have been traditionally opposed to the granting of such subsidies; and

"Whereas the plan embodied in the Jones-Greene bill, which is now under consideration, contains many provisions that are extremely objectionable and would, in our opinion, be detrimental to the best interest of the country as a whole, if enacted: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this body record an emphatic protest against the passage of this proposed legislation."

This opposition to the ship subsidy bill confirms the position taken by the directors of the National Board of Farm Organizations in regularly called session, July 5–6, in which it was stated that "the board desires emphatically to go on record against the ship subsidy bill, known as H. R. 12021." The resolution adopted at that time, in part, stated:

"Wherever bona fide groups of organized farmers have assembled in the past to consider this long-agitated question of ship subsidy the sentiment against it has been overwhelming; and during the recent months as farmers have been learning of this particular measure their voices have been raised against it more forcibly that ever.

"In addition to being opposed in principle to subsidizing private shippers or shipping corporations we wish to point out a few of the many objectionable features of the bill.

"Unprecedented and unwarranted autocratic powers are vested in the Shipping Board, as may be gathered from the fact that it is not required to make any financial accounting to Congress or the President, while at the same time it is permitted to sell Government-owned ships at private sale without competitive bidding.

"Ships costing several billions of dollars can and probably will be sold at 10 cents on the dollar, it is estimated. We shall lend over $100,000,000 at 2 per cent interest to recondition these ships when sold, and then pay the owners in round numbers, $150,000,000 in subsidies besides in the next few years.

The National Board of Farm Organizations protests the contemplated program, the effect of which can only end in disaster to the Nation. We earnestly request Congress to reject the measure."

PETITIONS.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of students of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation granting 50 cents per day to members of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIS presented resolutions adopted by the Presbyterian Church of New Harrisburg; the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Church of Christ, and Lutheran Churches of Carrollton; the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant Churches of Arlington; the Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches of Forrest; the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Lutheran, and Church of Christ Churches of Minerva; the Methodist, the Protestant Episcopal, the Evangelical Reformed, the English Lutheran, and the Presbyterian Churches of Upper Sandusky; and the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches of Malvern, all in the State of Ohio, favoring the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Rev. W. E. Watson and 200 other citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, praying for the enactment of the so-called Dyer antilynching bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania presented resolutions adopted by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pittsburgh and the Conemaugh Presbytery at Shelocta, both in the State of Pennsylvania, praying an amendment of the Constitution authorizing the enactment of uniform marriage and divorce laws, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Conemaugh Presbytery at Shelocta and the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pittsburgh, both in the State of Pennsylvania, favoring an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Conemaugh Presbytery at Shelocta; the united churches of Mifflintown, the united Protestant churches of Lewistown, the Lutheran Church of Georgetown, the united Presbyterian churches of Middleburg, the united churches of Reedsville, the Church of the Brethren of Huntingdon, and St. Peter's Reformed Church of Kelly Township, Union County, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LADD presented the petitions of Mrs. Mable Filbin and 7 others, of Steele; J. N. Horgan and 17 others, of Neche; Seb Urlaub and 9 others, of Leroy; Mrs. Bert Johnson and 25 others, of Flaxton; Mrs. Clara Niles and 9 others, of Barton; Endrew Hamark and 5 others, of Hamar; Frank J. Lyon and 18 others, of Dogden; Andrew Ornholt and 13 others, of Williston; A. A. Delzer and 8 others, of Zeeland; Erwin Mattson and 9 others, of Fullerton; Peter Fincher and 11 others, of Menoken; Henry N. Hoganson and 2 others, of Lisbon; J. E. Kiefer and 42 others, of Hague; Mrs. J. O. Olson and 6 others, of White Earth; George Kunrath and 29 others, of Oakes; William Oelke and 7 others, of Hazen; C. P. Christanson and 30 others, of Bowbells; Mrs. H. B. French and 11 others, of Bowman; Mrs. J. C. Hopkins and 16 others, of Ryder; J. F. Clemans and 8 others, of Adrian; all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation stabilizing the price of wheat, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 4043) for the relief of Wyatt A. Marshall; and

A bill (S. 4044) authorizing the cancellation of the Indian trust patent which issued to Justine Sayers; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. STERLING (for Mr. ODDIE):

A bill (S. 4045) to regulate and control unincorporated cooperative contract loan, savings, and investment institutions operating under declarations of trust in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 4046) granting a pension to James R. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 4047) providing for a readjustment of the rates of pay of chief pay clerks and chief pharmacists; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 4048) to pay $7,500 to Georgia Durham Watson; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 4049) for the relief of Joseph Edmund Hanlon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 4050) to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

A bill (S. 4051) to reinstate the lapsed term and converted insurance of Edward Owens Holloway; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 4052) to amend the retirement laws affecting certain grades of Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4053) for the relief of Edward Owens Holloway; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 246) providing for the delivery of mail notwithstanding failure to provide receptacles therefor; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

ADDITIONAL SENATE PAGES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 363), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ five additional pages for the Senate Chamber, to serve from November 20, 1922, to March 31, 1923, and to be paid at the rate of $2.50 per day each out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

MERGER OF MEAT PACKERS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer a Senate resolution and ask to have it read and that it then lie upon the table to be called up by me at the earliest opportunity.

The resolution (S. Res. 364) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, requested to report immediately to the Senate all information now in his possession relating to any proposed merger or mergers of large meat-packing companies, accompanying said report with a statement of the number of animals annually slaughtered under Federal inspection since January 1, 1919, and the proportion slaughtered by each of the five principal packers with their subsidiary and affiliated companies; also to report what action, if any, he has taken or contemplates taking in reference to such proposed merger.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR WATSON OF GEORGIA.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 365), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF SENATOR SELTON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 366), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to REBECCA LATIMER FELTON $287.67 for compensation, and $280 as mileage, the same being amounts due her as a Senator from the State of Georgia from November 8 to November 21, 1922.

MANUFACTURERS OF MAIL RECEPTACLES, ETC.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 367), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the United States Senate the names of manufacturers of covers for door slots and also for mail receptacles for use of United States City Delivery Mail Service under requirements of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General will include also the number of such slots or receptacles manufactured by each manufacturer since July 1, 1922, and the number now in process of manufacture.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to introduce a concurrent resolution and to be permitted to make a brief statement relative thereto. Yesterday in the message of the President——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator at this point?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORRIS. Is the resolution which the Senator submits a Senate resolution?

Mr. CARAWAY. It is a concurrent resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. I was going to ask, if it is a Senate resolution, that the Senator withhold it until the present order before the Senate may be completed.

Mr. CARAWAY. I will take only a moment of the time of the Senate.

Yesterday the President in his message asked that the Congress which he convened in extraordinary session should disregard the expressed wishes of the people as disclosed in the recent election and pass a ship subsidy bill. He says:

In individual exchanges of opinion not a few in House or Senate have expressed personal sympathy with the purpose of the bill and then uttered a discouraging doubt about the sentiment of their constituencies.

The President then says it would be discouraging—I am not quoting him literally, but in effect—if the Congress should heed a mandate from the people and refuse to pass legislation which was desired by certain interests. That is in effect the statement of the President which appears in his address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday.

The President's exact language is as follows:

Having discussed in detail the policy and provisions of the pending bill when previously addressing you, I forbear a repetition now. In individual exchanges of opinion not a few in House or Senate have expressed personal sympathy with the purposes of the bill and then uttered a discouraging doubt about the sentiment of their constituencies. It would be most discouraging if a measure of such transcending national importance must have its fate depend on geographical, occupational, professional, or partisan objections. Frankly, I think it loftier statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the Nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency.

With that idea in view, Mr. President, I present a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate, the House concurring, that Members who have been repudiated by their constituencies should not by their votes attempt to fasten upon the people legislation which the people themselves at the polls have tried to repudiate.

In this connection permit me to say that for those Members of the Senate who go out, either because they were not candidates for reelection or because their people chose others in their stead, I have nothing but the kindest feeling, and I present the concurrent resolution not to reflect upon them or upon the ninety-odd Members of the House who were left at home by the will of the sovereign people, but to call attention to the wrongfulness of trying to pass through the Congress at an extraordinary session legislation that the people have sought to prevent. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that legislation should be jammed through Congress after the general election and before the convening of the Congress elected in the November elections.

The length of time allotted discloses, if no other argument were available, that the expectation of the framers of the Constitution was that the legislation enacted in the short session of Congress should be merely routine legislation, such as the passing of appropriation bills and measures of that kind. Now, with an adverse mandate from the people against the proposed ship subsidy bill, the President calls Congress in extraordinary session and, in effect, says to its Members, "Do not regard the mandate of the people; listen to me. The people have already ordered your retirement to private life; the only hope you may entertain to continue on the Federal pay roll is an appointment, and the only man who can make that appointment is the President of the United States. Therefore, disregard the mandate of the people; jam through this legislation; fasten upon the backs of the American people $100,000,000 annually in subsidies and then look for help to the Executive, who alone can keep you from being compelled to earn a living as a private citizen." That is what the President's utterances mean; that is what the President was trying to say in as diplomatic language as the President knows how to say it—"Disregard the people; they have already repudiated you; look to me; the power yet rests in my hands to reward you if you hear my voice and disregard the voice of the people. A ship subsidy for my friends and an appointment for you."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Without discussing the question whether it would be better for the country and wiser that the old Congress should not legislate upon general subjects after the election of a new Congress and before the new Congress has qualified to legislate, what can the Senator cite to sustain his statement——

Mr. CARAWAY. That we have a constitutional right to forbid them to do it?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No. If the Senator will be kind enough to wait until I frame my question——

Mr. CARAWAY. I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought he was through.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What authority can the Senator cite to substantiate his statement that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the old Congress, some Members of which had been defeated, should be limited in their power to the passage of appropriation bills only and should not engage in any other legislation?

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, well, the length of time——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; the Senator said, if I understood him correctly, that the framers of the Constitution never intended that the old Congress should legislate upon anything but appropriation bills.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is exactly what I said.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I want to know what authority the Senator can quote as to the intention of the framers of the Constitution in that respect.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator asks me a question and then will not let me answer it because he is so anxious to repeat it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Oh, no; the Senator has all the time there is to answer it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Not so long as the Senator is alive, because he will take most of it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have yielded the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator did not happen to have it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator yielded to me.

Mr. CARAWAY. I referred, Mr. President, to the brief duration of the short session. The President himself realized that fact and dared not wait until the first Monday in December, when by law and under the Constitution the old Congress would reconvene, but did what no other President ever did in the history of the country, called Congress into a third session in order that they might pass this legislation in the present Congress, for he knows, and every man who may vote for this unholy subsidy knows, that if the time shall slip by until the Congress that was elected by the people last November may have an opportunity to pass upon it Congress will repudiate it. It does not need any argument to show that it was not intended that this Congress should do it. The life of the present Congress is so limited that even the President and the framers of the ship subsidy measure knew they could not pass it in the regular session of Congress, and so the President called this extraordinary session.

The concurrent resolution goes a little further, Mr. President. It suggests that chairmen of various committees out of harmony with the mandate of the people should not longer continue to be chairmen of those committees and obstruct the will of the people. This is a representative form of government; we hold our commissions from the people, and we have absolutely no moral right to vote contrary to their wishes, if they have had an opportunity at the polls to express their wishes. The President's entreaty that Senators and Representatives should disregard this mandate, I think, makes it opportune—indeed, imperative—that the Senate should say to him that we recognize the people are our masters and not the President of these United States, and that he has no power, no moral right, to absolve us from our obligation to the people, and should not ask us to betray the people and listen to him in order that he may fasten upon the people legislation that he knows the people repudiated on the 7th day of November, 1922. If this be not true, let this ship subsidy bill rest until the Congress that was elected in 1922 shall have an opportunity to express its views.

Why, even Senator Newberry—the man who paid the highest price for a seat that ever a seat in the Senate brought—had the good taste to say, when repudiated by the people of Michigan by the rejection of his colleague, who had supported his contention, that he had been repudiated by the people and that he ought not to participate longer in the making of legislation when his people did not want him to do it, and he resigned. Should other men have less consideration for the wishes of the people than Senator Newberry, who undertook to buy a seat in the Senate?

Mr. President, I presume that by ordinary parliamentary procedure the concurrent resolution would go to the Committee on the Judiciary; but I wish to ask that it be sent to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. [Laughter.] I wish to say for the consideration of the Senators who laughed, because they did not know what they laughed about, that if the concurrent resolution goes to the Committee on the Judiciary I have every reason to believe that it will slumber there, as some other resolutions that I introduced found a morgue there; and I should like to have the Senate itself pass upon this one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there be objection, the concurrent resolution will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Whereas this is a representative government speaking for and interpreting the will of the people of the United States as expressed at the polls; and

Whereas no Representative in either branch of Congress has the moral right to support or vote for any measure which the people by their votes have repudiated; and

Whereas certain proposed legislation affecting a fundamental change in our economic and commercial policy is now recommended by the Executive for consideration by Congress; and

Whereas this proposed legislation has failed to receive the approval of the voters as evidenced by the elections recently held; and

Whereas Congress has been called into extraordinary session for the purpose of passing this legislation which the people have by imperative and unmistakable mandate repudiated; and

Whereas a Congress which adopts legislation in defiance of a popular mandate to the contrary would perpetrate an act of usurpation; and

Whereas many advocates of the ship subsidy bill in the present Congress have been rejected by emphatic majorities by their constituents; and

Whereas it is unwise to place in the hands of rejected public servants the power to adopt fundamental legislation; and

Whereas a sense of official propriety would suggest to the defeated Members the unwisdom of participating in legislation which, if enacted, would materially affect fundamental questions of public policy: Therefore be it

Resolved, I. That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring) that all Members defeated at the recent polls abstain from voting on any but routine legislation, such as necessary supply bills, motions to adjourn, or motions to recess, and such other legislation as does not involve any material change of national policy.

II. That chairmen of committees, not in sympathy with the people's wishes as expressed at the polls and who have an important effect on legislation, resign from their respective chairmanships so their places may be filled by those who are known to be willing to carry into legislative effect the mandate of the people as expressed at the polls on the 7th day of November, 1922.

III. That the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring) reaffirm their readiness to bow to the people's will, when expressed at the polls, and declare that the vote of want of confidence in the leaders which has been registered shall not be disregarded.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN OIL LEASES.

Mr. WALSH of Montana submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 368), which was read:

Whereas under the act of Congress, approved February 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," it is provided:

Sec. 27. That no person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold more than one coal, phosphate, or sodium lease during the life of such lease in any one State; no person, association, or corporation shall take or hold, at one time, more than three oil or gas leases granted hereunder in any one State, and not more than one lease within the geologic structure of the same producing oil or gas field; no corporation shall hold any interest as a stockholder of another corporation in more than such number of leases; and no person or corporation shall take or hold any interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease under this act, or which, together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, for any kind of mineral leased hereunder, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres of the respective kinds of minerals allowed to any one lessee under this act. Any interests held in violation of this act shall be forfeited to the United States by appropriate proceedings instituted by the Attorney General for that purpose in the United States district court for the district in which the property, or some part thereof, is located, except that any ownership or interest forbidden in this act which may be acquired by descent, will, judgment, or decree may be held for two years and not longer after its acquisition: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit sections 18, 18a, 19, and 22, or to prevent any number of lessees under the provisions of this act from combining their several interests so far as may be necessary for the purposes of constructing and carrying on the business of a refinery, or of establishing and constructing as a common carrier a pipe line or lines of railroads to be operated and used by them jointly in the transportation of oil from their several wells, or from the wells of other lessees under this act, or the transportation of coal: *Provided further*, That any combination for such purpose or purposes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on application to him for permission to form the same: *And provided further*, That if any of the lands or deposits leased under the provisions of this act shall be subleased, trusteed, possessed, or controlled by any device permanently, temporarily, directly, indirectly, tacitly, or in any manner whatsoever, so that they form part of, or are in anywise controlled by any combination in the form of an unlawful trust, with consent of lessee, or form the subject of any contract or conspiracy in restraint of trade in the mining or selling of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, or sodium entered into by the lessee, or any agreement or understanding, written, verbal, or otherwise to which such lessee shall be a party, of which his or its output is to be or become the subject, to control the price or prices thereof or of any holding of such lands by any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or control, in excess of the amounts of lands provided in this act, the lease thereof shall be forfeited by appropriate court proceedings; and

Whereas it is currently reported that notwithstanding the provisions of the said act above quoted, by sundry devices certain individuals, acting in concert through the same or separate corporate organizations, or otherwise, actually, though they may not nominally, hold oil or gas leases issued under the said act in number greater than three in each of several States and greater than one within the geologic structure of each of a number of producing oil or gas fields, and that such interests in fact exercise control over the greater portion of the output of a number of such fields, in so far as the same issues from lands leased under the said act, the number of leases covering lands in such fields, being greatly in excess of three: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys or any subcommittee it may designate for the purposes be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed:

1. To inquire—

(a) Into all leases issued under the said act, to whom the same were issued, to whom the same or any rights thereunder were assigned or otherwise transferred, and the members of any association or the stockholders of any corporation acquiring such leases or any rights thereunder, at the time and since the same were acquired, with the business relation, if any, between any such associations or corporations, and how far, if at all, any two or more are controlled by one and the same management by a common stock ownership or otherwise.

(b) The area embraced in such leases and the State and geologic structure within which the lands embraced therein lie.

(c) Any contracts entered into by the holders of any such leases or any interest therein for the disposition of any oil or gas issuing from the lands embraced therein and the various parties through which the same or the products thereof pass before reaching the consumer, with the relation of any such parties to each other.

2. To report to the Senate the facts developed by such inquiry; and

3. To recommend such action by Congress or the executive departments, or both, as shall to the committee seem appropriate to accomplish the purpose of the statute above referred to and to prevent evasion of its provisions.

The said committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpœnas or otherwise; to require the production of books, papers, and documents, and to employ stenographers, at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per printed page. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpœnas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee or any subcommittee thereof who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation shall be punished as prescribed by law. The expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers of the committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman and approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, those of us who were in some measure responsible for the legislation referred to conceived, at the time it was enacted, that by the provisions incorporated in the resolution we had insured the people of the country against the monopolization of these valuable lands of the Government and made certain that the interests which would be acquired under it would be distributed widely throughout the country, affording the people much-needed competition in the matter of the products of crude oil. Notwithstanding that, it is currently reported, as recited in the resolution, that at least in a number of the Western States a complete control exists in a great corporation and its allied interests of not only these Government leases but of the entire production of crude oil in this section of the country.

In a report made by the Federal Trade Commission to the Congress under date of June 30, 1921, certain conclusions are recited, among which are the following:

1. The geographic isolation of the Wyoming oil fields with reference to the prolific midcontinent and California fields and the absence of pipe-line transportation to the large consuming centers makes it necessary for the Wyoming producer to sell his crude petroleum to local refining companies.

2. There is greater concentration in the control of the production of crude petroleum in the Wyoming oil fields than in any other field in the United States.

3. From 1917–1919 the Midwest Refining interests and the Ohio Oil Co. controlled from 93 to 97 per cent of the Wyoming production.

The most prolific field in the State of Wyoming at the present time is the Salt Creek field. I am advised that it embraces an area of some 22,000 acres, of which no more than 2,000 acres, at the outside, are held in private ownership, the other 20,000 acres being held under leases issued under the provisions of the act of 1920. If, then, Mr. President, the Midwest Oil Co. controls from 93 to 97 per cent of the oil production of the State of Wyoming, the conclusion seems irresistible that it controls very much more of the production of the Salt Creek field than it is conceived it could control if the provisions of the act of 1920 were carried out according to the spirit of that law.

The situation is not much different in my own State, and the Salt Creek field in the State of Wyoming is adjacent to the Montana oil territory. The railroad commission of the State of Montana, acting as a public-service commission for my State, made complaint some time ago to the Federal Trade Commission of the exorbitant prices to which our people were subject in purchasing gasoline. It appeared that notwithstanding Montana had become an important producer of crude oil and the adjacent territory in the State of Wyoming was producing fabulously, the people of Montana were obliged to pay for gasoline a higher price than that paid by the people of any other State in the Union.

The subject was investigated by the Federal Trade Commission and the facts found as I have recited them. In the investigation by it conducted, though not directly in line with that contemplated in the resolution, the Federal Trade Commission found, among other things, that the production of crude oil and the refining of gasoline in the States of Montana and Wyoming are controlled by the Midwest Refining Co., either directly or through its subsidiary or affiliated companies. Montana is producing now from three different fields—the Cat Creek field, the Soap Creek field, and the Kevin field—the Cat Creek field being the field first brought in and up to the present time the most prolific producer. A large portion of the area within that field had passed into private ownership before it was conceived that it was valuable for the oil contained therein. But something over 10 per cent, at least, of the production now issues from lands which are operated under Government leases.

I shall not detain the Senate at this time to discuss the actual situation, but it is not substantially different from that recited in the report of the Federal Trade Commission. It seems inconceivable, Mr. President, that that company can control the production of these fields unless in some way or other it has acquired interests in violation of the act of 1920.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I feel that the Senate ought to be advised as to what the facts are, that it may be guided and governed in its future attitude toward this law. The resolution, of course, must go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but I believe that it would be advisable that a preliminary inquiry should be had by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and I shall ask that it be referred to that committee for its consideration. Upon the coming in of the report of that committee I shall ask the further reference of it.

Mr. SMOOT. Then it will have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, if the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys decide that they will go ahead with it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STERLING in the chair). The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A FARMERS' RURAL CREDIT BANK—WHO SHALL CONTROL IT, FARMERS OR BANKERS?

Mr. LADD. Mr. President, there has come to my attention a copy of a program of the forty-second annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, to be held in Hotel Astor, New York City, on the 23d and 24th of this month. According to the program this annual meeting is to be given over to the discussion of the money problem. I make no apology for taking the time of the Senate to make certain observations at this time, because I believe there are certain movements going on that are of tremendous import to the people of this country. They demand discussion now; a little delay and it will be too late.

First, I desire to call to the attention of the Senate the personnel of the committee on program and arrangements for this forty-second annual meeting.

Samuel McCune Lindsay is chairman ex officio. Professor Lindsay is an author and educator on economic and financial matters, and his activities date back many years. In 1892 he was a special agent of the Senate Finance Committee to report on wholesale prices in Europe. His writings place him on record as to his financial theories, beliefs, and alignments.

E. E. Agger is another educator connected with Columbia University.

Irving T. Bush, of New York, of the Bush Terminal Co. and other Bush interests, is a business man with connections of great international trade interests.

Nicholas Murray Butler, the president of Columbia University, has been sufficiently eulogized on this floor, and very little speculation is necessary to determine as to his sympathies and connections.

Waddill Catchings, of 60 Wall Street, New York City, formerly in the export department of J. P. Morgan & Co. and now of important connections in the iron and steel industry, was a member of the advisory council of administration of war labor of the Department of Labor and was chairman of the war committee of the chamber of commerce.

Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, connected with the New York Tribune.

Will H. Hays, a lawyer, of Sullivan, Ind., who became distinguished when he was appointed chairman of the Republican National Committee, and later official ...nsor of the motion-picture industry.

J. W. Jenks, an economist whose views and affiliations are very well known.

Joseph French Johnson, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, and rather prominently identified with the now more or less discredited monetary commission.

E. W. Kemmerer, another economist who was connected with the monetary commission, and who holds the distinction of having been in 1917 financial adviser to the Government of Mexico. The financial affairs of Mexico are still in a very bad condition, I believe. They probably will be so long as Mexico depends upon the international bankers of Wall Street to set her house in order.

BIG FINANCIERS INTERESTED.

Thomas W. Lamont, another bulwark of the house of Morgan.

Ogden L. Mills, who was a member of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, and who probably obtained his experience as a practical farmer in connection with the handling of his affairs in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Shredded Wheat Co., Crex Carpet Co., the New York Trust Co., and various other matters in which his millions are interested. As a practical farmer, conversant with the needs of the farmer, he should be amply qualified—from the bankers' viewpoint.

George W. Perkins, jr., the son of another financier of J. P. Morgan distinction, and known to the International Harvester Co., United States Steel Corporation, great maritime and railway interests, and various other of the biggest interests in the country.

L. S. Rowe, the popular head of the Pan American Union, whom the Washington newspapers' society columns note as being very busily engaged in the giving and attending of interesting dinners and other social events.

Henry R. Seager, another economist—spelled in capital letters—connected with Columbia University.

E. R. A. Seligman, another professor and economist, whose hand has been laid heavily upon the American people and about whom more will be said later.

FEDERAL RESERVE INTERESTED.

Benjamin Strong, the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and who figured so prominently in the hearings before the Joint Committee of Agricultural Inquiry, and who has the courage to believe that his bank is not a governmental but a private institution.

Frank A. Vanderlip, about whom volumes could be written. We will have to content ourselves with saying that the records will show that he first came into prominence while holding a fiduciary position as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. He negotiated a most questionable sale of the United States customhouse to the National City Bank of New York, of which he subsequently became president. The unrefuted statements in the public press prove this to have been a most unconscionable transaction, in which Frank A. Vanderlip, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, acted in the interest of the National City Bank and against the interests of the Government and the people of the United States. Since this occurrence he has consistently aligned himself with the money power.

Elliot Wadsworth, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of foreign loans and railroad advances. We can not help but sympathize with the poor railroads; they will not have had enough of advances until the vaults of the Treasury have been turned over to them.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND WALL STREET FOR THE FARMERS.

Paul M. Warburg, a prince of the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., another Money Trust firm of international bankers. It is asserted Warburg is the father of the present financial system known as the Federal reserve system. He is the gentleman who devised the trap into which was led the entire American Nation; both the Democratic and Republican Parties were entangled in the meshes of the international bankers, and they succeeded in writing into law a financial system that is rapidly forging the bonds of debt slavery upon the American people, and these two organizations, having been parties to the crime, are now silent and wedded to the system. Warburg even had the nerve and courage to boast before a Senate committee that he had been successful in his plans.

H. Parker Willis, another economist, who was pushed to the front in the enactment of the Federal reserve act, and who translated onto paper and defended the ideas promulgated by Paul M. Warburg.

There are a few others on this committee about whom I have no special information.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that anyone who had given any serious study to economic conditions in this country would find no hesitancy in reaching the conclusion that this committee on program and arrangements—with the possible exception of a few who might be mingled in for "trimmings"—is constituted of minds entirely in accordance with the banking interests. Any program arranged by this committee for the discussion of "the money problem" would naturally be arranged with a viewpoint of developing the ideas of the big bankers. There is one satisfactory and interesting observation, however, and that is that the bankers themselves realize that there is a money problem up for discussion in this country. They are not dilatory in their preparation to meet it, but seem to be feverishly trying to direct it into channels of which they approve. In view of the statement of the bankers upon the conclusion of the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association, held in New York City, that the bankers were ready to lead the people, it is not improper to presume that this conference to be held this week is but one of their bids for leadership.

There is, however, Mr. President, one particular phase of this proposed conference that is of particular interest at this time, and it is for that reason that I am taking this opportunity to discuss it. I refer to the third session of the conference, to be held Friday afternoon at 2.30 p. m., in the north ballroom of Hotel Astor, and the topic for discussion will be "The agricultural credit problem." One would not expect to hear much of the language of the real dirt farmer amid the splendors of the north ballroom, especially when those who gather around the board possess such illustrious financial antecedents and connections.

It is, of course, not contended that the big banking interests of the country do not have a right to gather in such a discussion, but those who have the real interests of the farmer at heart also have the right to warn him against accepting such advocates for their leadership.

SAVING THE FARMER FOR THE BANKS.

Let us notice for a moment the program for this third session. It is to be presided over by Edwin R. A. Seligman, already referred to. The program is as follows:

1. Introductory address of the presiding officer.

2. Agricultural financing.—Eugene Meyer, jr., managing director War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.; SYDNEY ANDERSON, public business permitting, Congressman from Minnesota, chairman Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

3. Fall in agricultural prices, causes and remedies.—George E. Roberts, vice president National City Bank, New York City.

4. Should the farmer have additional credits to enable him to hold his crops for better prices?—Jesse E. Pope, Washington, D. C.

5. Discussion.—Thomas P. Gore, former United States Senator from Oklahoma. Every cloud has a silver lining, and in this connection we are heartened that the name of former Senator Gore appears among the galaxy of intellectuals on the program. We are glad to learn that the farmers will have a friend in court and that their cause will be better and more favorably known because of his presence at the conference.

WARBURG, SELIGMAN, AND FARMERS.

Mr. President, according to that eminent authority on big financiers, Mr. B. C. Forbes, in his book, Men Who Are Making America, at page 403, it was in the home of Edwin R. A. Seligman where the decision was made that Paul M. Warburg should publish his views on the central bank idea, and that the propaganda should be started for the purpose of writing into our laws a financial system based upon the central bank idea as the ideal corner stone. This decision was made at a time when the country was in the throes of the financial stringency of 1907, and when the people were declaiming against the money power centralized in Wall Street—and whose ideas were to be put forth as the basis for the new currency system? Those of Paul M. Warburg, a descendant of international bankers, schooled and trained for an international banker, imported from Germany for the purpose of giving expression to the evolution of the international bankers' idea of a currency system, and a man who having come here in 1902 and become a member of that powerful firm of international banker Kuhn, Loeb & Co., did not file his citizenship papers until he was ready to take his fight before the public, and then did not become a citizen until 1911.

BANK CREDITS AND PAUPERS.

What happened? In an attempt to distract the American people and satisfy their demands for monetary reform the monetary commission was authorized and sent abroad to investigate European systems and report to Congress a monetary plan. The commission went abroad and proceeded to interview bankers and financiers and investigate European banking systems, but they did not investigate the economic condition of the peoples who lived under the domination of these banking systems; neither did they report to Congress a monetary measure, but a bank credit measure. They found ideal banking systems, from the bankers' viewpoint and from a standpoint of banking prosperity, but they failed to show the pauperizing effects of those systems upon the peoples who endured them.

The next step was the Aldrich report, which was secretly written on Jekyll Island, and in which Mr. Warburg had such a prominent part. The Aldrich bill followed, and the Democrats rose in arms and defeated it. They deservedly received the plaudits of the Nation for their fight against the Aldrich bill and for the magnificent stand they took against the central-bank idea. The people rewarded them by placing them in power, with the mandate to effect financial reform, and that mandate was clearly against any such idea as embraced in the Aldrich bill. They conducted the Pujo investigation and exposed, in part, the Money Trust, and that disclosure showed that the firm of Paul M. Warburg—Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—was declared to be a member of that Money Trust. Notwithstanding that fact, they immediately nestled to their bosoms this self-same Warburg that had been the directing hand behind the Aldrich bill. The Aldrich bill was worked over, camouflaged, and disguised and placed before the people as a great achievement and as the means of emancipation of the people from financial slavery. The Republicans could not, had they desired, fight the measure effectually, because they were compelled to recognize the fact that it was the same proposition they had sponsored in the Aldrich bill. The result was that the voices of opposition were silenced, and the international bankers had captured both of the big political parties.

I do not know that the throwing over of George Harvey, with sympathies for the house of Morgan, and the taking on the ship of Paul M. Warburg, of the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., by the Wilson forces had anything to do with the capture of both parties, but I have long had my suspicions that it did have a great deal to do with it. It has long been rumored that there are two groups of the big international bankers who are continually battling silently against each other for financial domination, and there are many indications that such is true. However, that does not mean to say that they are at variance as to the system to be used, or that there is difference of opinion when it comes to the necessary legislation for their operations. In these matters they usually present a solid front, save where it obviously would be prudent to adopt a different method of procedure. Obtaining authorization for their system through legislative channels is entirely different from a fight between themselves for control of the system.

WHO CAN TELL?

All of this talk about who is the author of our present financial system is principally chatter. Some day I may deem it advisable to say something to this body about Mr. McAdoo and his connections with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

But back to this proposed meeting in New York. We do know that Edwin R. A. Seligman, who is to preside over this rural-credit discussion, was one of the first men to figure in the plans for "putting across" the system, and he has faithfully awaited its beck and call ever since.

Then the program provides that we shall get some more instruction for the farmer from Eugene Meyer, jr., head of the War Finance Corporation, and another Wall Street manipulator. There are many indications that Mr. Meyer is greatly interested in the various cooperative movements throughout the country, and I have been informed that he has been in close cooperation with Mr. Aaron Sapiro, who has accomplished a great deal in the organization of these cooperatives, and is supposed to represent a great many of them as attorney, which representation affords a comfortable source of revenue. I have also been advised that Mr. Sapiro is very influential in obtaining aid for the cooperatives from the War Finance Corporation.

I would like to say this, Mr. President, the farmers have a great opportunity for helping themselves through the cooperative organizations; I have devoted a great deal of my life to a study of the problems of the farmer and I have long ago come to the conclusion that if he is to realize any permanent relief or aid through the cooperative movement he must be careful of his leaders. He must be sure to always keep control of his organization. Forbid the time may ever come when the unseen hand of Wall Street or any special group of financiers has the control of organized farmers in their grasp. If such come true, then their organization will prove a boomerang to come back and strike, a viper to curse and wound them in their adversity.

Then Mr. Roberts, of the great National City Bank, will also hand out some advice about the farmers; and so on, it goes.

Mr. President, I do not know whether or not this meeting proposes to go on record as favoring any special legislation, whether it will indorse a bill drawn by Mr. Meyer or one sponsored by Mr. Warburg or Mr. Roberts or anyone else. Perhaps they may now consider it inadvisable to do so.

I am convinced of this, however, that any recommendation they may make looking toward legislation for the farmer will be from the viewpoint of what is good for the bankers and not what is the best thing for the farmers.

According to the Washington Times, edition of November 21, 1922, on financial page, in an article by Harry Gusack:

Credit requirements of the live-stock industry as one phase of the rural-credits problem were discussed at a conference between Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, and a committee of the American National Livestock Association. The meeting probably will continue until to-morrow before a program adequate for that industry has been worked out to be included in the rural credit legislative program.

As a basis for the discussions, Mr. Meyer outlined three plans for farm financing as the basis for the rural-credits program. These are:

1. Provide financing through a centralized Government banking institute, operating with large Government capital and making loans somewhat as the War Finance Corporation has done—through branches or agencies.

2. Financing farm requirements through a number of financial corporations, each with moderate capital furnished partly by the Government, operating within a limited district, and relying upon its ability to sell bonds or debentures to the investing public in order to raise the necessary funds. Under this type of organization it is proposed to facilitate the sales of securities through tax exemption.

3. Take care of the financing of cooperative marketing organizations through existing financial machinery by modifying the laws and regulations governing the eligibility requirements of the Federal reserve system, and the financing of the live-stock industry by amending the national bank act so as to authorize the creation of federally chartered loan companies, operating with private capital under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal reserve system.

Mr. President, all of these methods depend entirely upon the Federal reserve system for their success, and they can be defeated in their intended purposes by the power centralized in the 12 Federal reserve banks; and I might even say by the Second Federal Reserve Bank of New York alone, for that

bank is, in practical effect, the central bank of the United States. It is also contended that it is now a private banking institution.

If either of these methods are adopted it will eventuate in further enslavement for the farmer and a pyramiding of more debts, when another period of "drastic deflation" could wipe out the remaining equities of the farmers.

However, it is not my purpose to discuss this phase of the situation at this time, but I intend to do so if either of the propositions reach this floor.

This is but further evidence to my mind, Mr. President, that a studied effort is now being made to get a well-fortified scheme brought before this Congress that will sail right through because it will have a long list of stereotyped indorsements behind it when it reaches Congress. As usual, the plan comes through some of the same old Wall Street crowd.

The fact that Mr. Meyer has received the indorsement of two administrations whose parties, according to the record, would seem to have surrendered to Wall Street on the money question, does not justify the farmers of this Nation in placing their destiny in his hands.

CONFIDENCE AND WALL STREET.

It is not very long to hark back to the time when there was a feeling in this country that Wall Street could not be depended upon to protect the best interests of the rank and file of the country. Now it appears that all leaders, all molders of legislative thought, to be considered dependable, must hail from Wall Street. There was a time when there would be many sincere and protesting voices raised against such a condition, but now there is silence where there should be indignation and wrath. Public officials seem to be taking the viewpoint that if there is a financial task to perform it must be done by some one of Wall Street ability and qualifications.

Will we ever learn? We have accepted the bankers' idea in this country long enough. They have always brought us to debts and hard times. The bankers' system has patently proved a failure. Will we continue to swear by it? When I say a failure, I mean a failure from the standpoint of the people. It has been an eminent success from the standpoint of the banker. Debts have piled up by the billions, and they continue to pile up, and they all bear interest, and the people pay the interest. While the banks and bankers are increasing the reserves and assets, the people are going more into debt. Our present financial system will never get us out, but will persistently mount the total of indebtedness. There is not a better illustration of that fact than the increase of mortgage indebtedness upon the farms of the United States since the operation of the Federal reserve act, and not a clearer illustration of the powers of that act than the results of drastic deflation in wiping out of equities in farms throughout the entire country.

SHALL WE PREDICT THE END?

Yet, with it all, we are content to rest on our oars and let the international bankers perfect their system. Not only that, but it is quite evident to me that there will be legislation offered to this body for the alleged purpose of giving the farmers a system of rural credits, and that such legislation will depend entirely upon the Federal reserve act for its success or failure. Mr. President, there could not be a more effectual way of abandoning the interests of the farmer and setting another trap for his enslavement.

Mr. President, evidently there will be some rural credit legislation offered to this body within a short time; I wish to place the farmers on guard at this time that if they are to get any legislation that will be of lasting benefit to them it must be on a basis of real money. No system of loaning of bank credits, or rural credits, or whatever allluring name may be offered, will serve to do anything else than to push the farmer further into the quagmire of debt.

It might also be added that if there is a persistent attempt to foist such a system upon the people of this country, there will be more than 18 new faces in this body during the Sixty-ninth Congress. The farmers are tired of being duped and fooled. They have a very good idea of what they want, and they are determined to have it.

Mr. President, what I have said to-day is not designed as destructive criticism nor is it aimed at those who would honestly endeavor to restore agriculture to a profitable basis. I have, however, endeavored to raise a warning voice against that type of class legislation too often enacted for the benefit of the little group of money and credit manipulators and at the expense of that larger group—the American farmers.

Banking and financial legislation secured in the past by this same group of men, together with their administration of the laws, are now responsible for the farmers' present deplorable condition whereby they, as a class, are in five short years reduced from reasonable prosperity and modest comfort to bankruptcy. These farmers must now resort, as other business men do, either to the Nelson cure or stagger under the load that will in the end completely crush them and drag down other business, including the bankers, with them.

Similar meetings to the one under discussion are now being held or planned for in other parts of the country, indicating that the bankers are about, as has been stated, to take the lead for better agriculture. Will they do so? I am sorry to say the signs as indicated by the past are not good. Unless the farmers are given constructive legislation and the control of their own banking and marketing affairs is left in their own hands, there will be worse than confusion, and if we adopt a system in place thereof which continues to exact a heavy tax from the producers for the benefit of the banker, the middleman, and the retailer, I predict it will not be satisfactory either to the farmer nor will it act as a panacea stimulating greater production, which means heavy losses to the producer, and the farmer will not be slow to discover the purport or to act in an effective manner as he is now being forced to do, not only for his own protection but likewise for the benefit of the consumer and that of all society and also of the State.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, during the last session of Congress I offered to the joint resolution an amendment proposing an appropriation to provide for certain inspectors of locomotive boilers. It was, I think, generally agreed upon the part of Senators that the amendment should be adopted, but while the amendment was pending a deficiency appropriation bill was brought in and considered. An amendment providing for such an appropriation was adopted by the Senate to that bill, but in conference, I think on the day before the session of Congress adjourned, the amendment was stricken out. In view of those circumstances, I desire again to offer that amendment to the joint resolution.

It has been some time since the subject was considered, and I should like to examine the amendment. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] is familiar with the subject, and he made certain suggestions with respect to changing the amendment. I wish to obtain a copy of the amendment, and to prepare it so that it may be passed in proper form.

I ask the Senator from Kansas if he will be willing to let the joint resolution go over until to-morrow, in order that we may have an opportunity to look into the matter?

Mr. CURTIS. Can the Senator assure me that there will then be no debate on the amendment? The amendment was fully debated on a previous occasion.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not desire to say anything further in support of the amendment, for I think it was pretty generally agreed that it should be adopted.

Mr. CURTIS. If the amendment in the changed form in which it may be proposed will not lead to further debate, I shall be willing to let the joint resolution go over until to-morrow, for I should like to see the amendment prepared according to the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the report of the Budget Bureau.

In reference to the suggested amendment I desire to say that previously, when the matter was under consideration, I asked the Senator from Mississippi to withdraw the amendment and to propose it to the appropriation bill. He very kindly agreed to delay consideration of the amendment until the deficiency bill should be under consideration. When the deficiency bill was taken up for consideration the amendment was attached to that bill, and I assured the Senator from Mississippi at that time that if the amendment were not retained, so far as I was personally concerned, I should not object to the amendment being offered to the pending measure. In view of that fact, I am perfectly willing—for I think such action will save time and we shall thereby get a better amendment—to let the pending joint resolution go over until to-morrow, if the Senator from Mississippi will assure me that, so far as he is concerned, there will be no further debate on the amendment.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not expect to debate the amendment at all, and I do not think there will be any debate on the amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] desires to say a few words in reference to another matter. As soon as he shall have concluded, I shall ask that the pending joint resolution be laid aside until to-morrow.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR NEWBERRY.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, I was unavoidably detained from the Senate on yesterday when the resignation of the former junior Senator from Michigan, Mr. Newberry, was presented or I should have then said what I intend now to say.

No more loyal American ever sat in the Senate of the United States than Senator Newberry. His patient, diligent, and efficient service, coupled with his unusual experience in the naval matters of the country, has been of distinct and conspicuous help.

Some day, Mr. President, the wrong which has been done to Senator Newberry and to his family will be generally recognized and will be righted, for the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], in the parting blow which I am sorry to say he saw fit to give to his retiring colleague yesterday, said one thing that was undoubtedly true, and that was that "the good common sense of the American people in the end generally prevails." I may add that in the end it always does prevail; and many of those who, for one motive or another, have joined in the unwarranted and unfair attacks upon Senator Newberry will come to recognize and acknowledge the injustice which they have done.

The frank, manly statement of the junior Senator from Michigan made upon this floor in connection with his case will be accepted as the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the American people will realize that in spite of all the unjust and unfounded propaganda which has been and is promulgated in the country the essential facts are that during the entire primary campaign in 1918 in Michigan, of which criticism has been made, Senator Newberry was not present in the State of Michigan, but was constantly, during the primary campaign as well as during the general campaign, in the service of his country in the Navy, and that the large amount of money that was spent in connection with the primary—$195,000—was collected and spent by a committee on its own authority and without Senator Newberry's knowledge or consent, and that not a dollar of the entire fund was furnished by him, and that every dollar was used for purposes of publicity, without taint of illegality or impropriety in its expenditure.

The problem in Michigan was to inform the citizens of that State of the things for which Senator Newberry stood as distinguished from the things which Mr. Henry Ford advocated—and there were thousands of patriotic, loyal citizens who believed then and believe now that the nomination of Mr. Ford would have been a national disaster.

It must be some satisfaction to the retiring Senator to know that when the conviction which sentenced him to the penitentiary upon the charge of having spent more than $3,750 finally came to be considered by the Supreme Court of the United States that tribunal unanimously set it aside as being founded upon mistaken interpretation of law and most unfair to Mr. Newberry, and by a majority vote declared unconstitutional the very law under which the action had been taken. It must be some satisfaction to him to know that the Senate, after a protracted hearing and recount of the ballots, determined his eligibility and his qualifications for the office; but no man can overlook the propaganda, continuous and insidious, damaging to the man and his family alike, that has created in the country an atmosphere as if there were something criminal or illegal or improper in the proceedings incident to the primary election in Michigan. There is not a shadow of foundation for any such judgment.

I say, Mr. President, that the time is coming when many of the men who have been strong and earnest in their attacks—for many of them are as fair men as are upon the floor of the Senate—will recognize the injustice which they have done to the junior Senator from Michigan, whose career before the election of 1918 and during that election and since that time in the Senate of the United States has been that of a conscientious, patriotic American, of signal ability and indefatigable diligence.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not care to recall a matter which I had supposed was closed, a matter which I think had better be regarded as concluded; but, as I am present in the Chamber, I am not quite willing to have the statements of the able Senator from Missouri go unchallenged.

I wholly disagree with the view which he takes of the matter, that this money was expended without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Newberry. I think the evidence is quite conclusive that it was expended both with his knowledge and with his consent. I should not mention this at all if it were not for the fact that the statement of the Senator goes into the RECORD, and should we who took the different view sit silent it might be regarded that we had changed our view with reference to that matter.

I think Mr. Newberry made just one mistake, and that was that he did not tender his resignation immediately after the Supreme Court passed upon the legality of the statute. He could have done so then with great propriety and gone back to his people for their view of the matter. I am of the opinion that in all probability he might have done so had he received the same advice then that he received after the election. But I do not care to go into the matter. I only wish to say, in a single sentence, that I think the record is conclusive as to the illegality of the expenditure of the money, and that the amount expended was intolerable. For Mr. Newberry individually I do not wish to speak harshly, but the system of politics which prevailed in his election is indefensible from the standpoint of law or of morals.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri is admirable in the trait that he is most loyal to his friends and that he is the last to forsake a cause. We once saw him stand by another. His name was Goldstein. And when the shroud that enwrapped Goldstein became too gold stained for even Lowden, whose agents had performed the operation, it was not so with the Senator. Aye, even after Goldstein had served notice upon those who sought to honor him that he would not accept the nomination, the distinguished Senator from Missouri stood adamant—defiant to the end. When others see that it is wise "to get out and from under," the Senator from Missouri remains constant and firm. His speech to-day is in keeping with his past record.

But I suppose the distinguished Senator from Missouri is about the only Senator who voted to seat Senator Newberry who feels a pang of sorrow over his resignation. Newberryism, which the people have come to understand to mean "the plundering of the people through the purchase of power," will not down. Like Banquo's ghost it will rise again, and it will haunt in future campaigns, as it has haunted in the last campaign, Senators who condemned by their votes the confession of an expenditure of the $195,000 for his election in Michigan and at the same time said, "We are going to seat you here. We want you to be one of us."

When the Senator casts his watchful eyes over the States that held senatorial elections on November 7 he will see that only two Senators who voted to seat Senator Newberry in the face of the facts, and who came up for reelection at that time, were returned. And both those by tremendously reduced majorities—majorities that permitted them only to squeeze in. All others who went before the people in that campaign and were compelled to answer the issue of Newberryism were swept from power. Their defeats answer the arguments of the Senator from Missouri better than any feeble expression that I might now utter. The people's wishes will prevail, and they have in this instance triumphed.

I am not going to be unkind by mentioning friends and distinguished colleagues who were dashed upon the sands of defeat in the recent storm because of the votes they cast for Newberry. Those who voted for him, and who have not yet gone before their constituents, can make two years from now further apologies for those votes. If the Senator from Missouri, and others of his way of thinking, desire to keep the issue alive, then well and good; but this fact we know from the expressions voiced by him to-day—that the resignation of Newberry was not written with a Spencerian pen.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, has the Senator from Mississippi forgotten that the two Senators who were most strong in their opposition to Senator Newberry—the one who led the attack, and one who ably seconded it—were themselves defeated at the polls? I refer to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. If anything is to be deduced from the voice of the people along the line on November 7 last, of which the Senator from Mississippi has spoken, he will not forget the State of Ohio or the State of Nebraska.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not know whether the Senator spoke in Ohio or in Nebraska or not. Looking at the results of the election, I presume he did; but may I ask the Senator whether he ever heard, in a single speech made by anyone who was opposing the reelection of Senator POMERENE in Ohio or Senator HITCHCOCK in Nebraska, criticism of the position they took with reference to unseating Newberry? The Senator's silence

indicates he did not, and consequently there was no such issue there.

Mr. SPENCER. I was not in either of those States, and I certainly did not.

Mr. HARRISON. And the Senator never heard of it; did he?

Mr. SPENCER. That does not establish whether it happened or not.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, before moving to adjourn I wish to state that to-morrow I am going to ask the Senate to take up the unfinished business, House Joint Resolution 270, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia, and try to pass it to-morrow.

I now move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, November 23, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 22, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana rises to a question of personal privilege. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Clerk to read from the New York Times of yesterday the statement which I have marked.

The Clerk read as follows:

Governor Parker, referring to newspaper interview by Representative ASWELL, yesterday replied briefly but emphatically to Mr. ASWELL, saying:

"His statement is deliberately untrue. His district is one of the recognized heads of the Ku-Klux Klan in Louisiana."

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I ask that the reading clerk read the assault upon the State of Louisiana published in the Sunday morning Washington Post.

The Clerk read as follows:

[From the Washington Post, November 19, 1922.]

KU-KLUX KLAN RULES LOUISIANA, GOVERNOR ASSERTS; TO ASK PRESIDENT TO ACT; STATE OFFICERS POWERLESS—ON HIS WAY HERE TO INVOKE FEDERAL MARTIAL LAW TO RESCUE HIS STATE FROM DOMINATION BY THIS SECRET AND ALL-POWERFUL ORGANIZATION—COURTS OF THE STATE CEASE TO FUNCTION AND CITIZENS ARE IN TERROR—ATTORNEY GENERAL COMES WITH GOVERNOR TO ASK CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CONTROL—PEOPLE AFRAID TO DISCUSS SITUATION—PRESS IS SILENCED—OUTRAGES AGAINST PERSONS FREQUENT AND NEVER PUNISHED—STATE IN CHAINS OF AN INVISIBLE POWER—SIMILAR CONDITIONS REPORTED IN COMMUNITIES OF OTHER STATES.

SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH ACTION IS PROPOSED.

ART. IV, SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

[By George Rothwell Brown.]

(Special dispatch to the Washington Post.)

(Copyright by the Washington Post.)

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 18.—The Ku-Klux Klan has reached out boldly for civil power over officers of law and justice over an immense territory and has virtually reduced the sovereign State of Louisiana to the vassalage of the invisible empire.

The machinery of State government has almost ceased to function as the unseen power of the mysterious secret society exerts its force in the offices of State and local authorities and in the very courts of law.

Gov. John M. Parker has gone to Washington to lay the whole situation before President Harding, to inform the Federal authorities that State law has virtually come to a stop in Louisiana in the face of the mysterious power of the klan, and to ask the United States Government to take over the administration of the law in Louisiana or in certain specified portions of the State.

NO PRECEDENT IN 50 YEARS.

The governor's conference with the President on Monday will disclose to the country one of the most amazing and humiliating catastrophes in the whole history of American Government. Not since reconstruction times, at least, has any governor of a State laid bare to the Nation the fact that a secret power in that State has usurped the functions of government and brought the administration of the laws to a stop.

The Governor of Louisiana to-day is virtually helpless in the face of the power of the most gigantic secret organization which has ever reared its head in America.

GREAT SECRECY PRESERVED.

Not only has it become impossible for the State authorities to cope with the unseen power of the new Ku-Klux Klan, reared upon the ashes of that institution born of a highly emotionalized chivalry which saved white supremacy throughout the South in the "carpetbag" days which followed the close of the Civil War, but it is almost impossible to detect the presence of the vast invisible empire which apparently covers Louisiana, and has extended its way to adjacent States, where there is reason to believe conditions almost as bad as those in this State now prevail. Certain counties in Texas are reported through confidential "grapevine" channels to be in the grip of the invisible empire which has reared itself above the constitutional law of the State and dictates the administration of justice behind an impenetrable veil of mystery and intimidation.

WANTS THE STATE TAKEN OVER.

Governor Parker will appeal to the Federal Government to go into the State of Louisiana and take over the administration of government in the face of the complete paralysis of the local government, under an impelling constitutional mandate, which will leave the Federal Government no alternative but to act with promptness and vigor if the facts to be disclosed at the Washington conference on Monday justify that drastic course. That these facts will lead to the protection of the State government in Louisiana by the Federal authorities is a widely entertained opinion here in Louisiana, where the conditions which the governor will lay bare are as yet merely the subject of whispered confidences among trusted friends.

ORDERS SILENTLY CARRIED OUT.

The power of the "invisible empire" has settled like a shadow upon the State, and men scarcely dare to breathe what little they know of the inner secrets of the great secret society whose unuttered orders are silently and mysteriously carried out by invisible agencies which are superior to the constituted and elected law officers of the Commonwealth.

There is among men in this part of the South whispered speculation as to what course of action the Federal Government will pursue. The state of affairs to be disclosed by Governor Parker is so out of the whole ordinary experience of Americans as to be fairly stupefying. The very courts of justice are paralyzed.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEFIED.

Governor Parker will disclose that the State authorities have now become powerless to cope with the situation. His administration can not move hand or foot to enforce the laws, the administration of which in certain parts of the State has passed into the keeping of a secret government superior to the State, which sets the State itself at defiance.

Not only has the invisible empire usurped the functions of government but at every turn are disclosed evidences that in many instances the sworn officials of the State are themselves members of the Ku-Klux Klan.

The powers of the Federal Government which Governor Parker will seek to invoke are embodied in section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive—when the legislature can not be convened—against domestic violence."

MURDERS AND OTHER VIOLENCE.

The extent of "domestic violence" in Louisiana under the State-wide sway of the invisible empire of the Ku-Klux Klan may be disclosed in the confidential communication to be made by Governor Parker and by the attorney general of the State, who has accompanied him to Washington. It has been reported that there have been a great many murders and other acts which, without a full possession of all the facts, would be classified as outrages against citizens.

It is a significant fact, however—and this must be borne in mind—that there is every evidence that the klan enjoys the support and confidence of thousands of the best and most law-abiding citizens of the State. The very scope which the secret society has attained bears testimony to this fact.

CLAIMS ON BEHALF OF KLAN.

It is claimed on behalf of the Klan that it stands for the maintenance of law and order and of Anglo-Saxon supremacy; that its actions setting at naught the law itself have been dictated by the highest feelings of patriotism; that it has punished the lawbreaker and the violator of the sanctity of the home; that it has driven from the community the worthless and the degenerate elements. Thus the system has its defenders, and has been able to extend its sway with such absolutism as to choke off and stifle the machinery of the law which stands in the way of the exercise of its will.

TERRIFYING TO THE LAWLESS.

The mystery which envelops the whole institution of invisible government constitutes one of its most baffling characteristics. Nobody knows who belongs to the klan; nobody knows when or where it will next strike. Its aspects as a supergovernment, taking the administration of the law out of the constitutionally constituted officials of the law and administering justice according to its own conception of what constitutes civil and social justice, render it peculiarly terrifying to the lawless and those who have fallen within whatever limits of ban may have been imposed by the secret objects of the society.

A man is seated in his office, and a stranger enters and asks for a confidential conference. A few minutes later that man is at the railroad office buying a ticket.

"Where to?" asks the agent.

MEN "JUST VANISH."

"It makes no difference, any place," is the answer. The man vanishes. The community knows him no more. There is whispered discussion and then the subject is dropped. The same thing happens again and again. Men mysteriously drop out of their accustomed haunts. Neighborhoods are suddenly relieved of the occasional individual long regarded with suspicion. A man who has been living with a low-caste woman, in violation of the moral code, bringing scandal to a community, suddenly decides to leave. Nobody knows why. He simply leaves and is heard of no more.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS ELSEWHERE.

From other States have gone to Washington reports of similar conditions in other communities. Evidence has been presented that the Klan has permeated the whole fabric of official life, that its members are themselves the officials charged with the enforcement of the law, and that the law is administered not according to the law of the State but according to the law of the invisible power lodged in what is known in popular parlance as the Ku-Klux Klan. Nobody really knows whether in fact this is the true name of the society.

In Louisiana conditions are said to be worse in Morehouse Parish, in the northern part of the State.

ASWELL'S REPLY.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, the scurrilous story just read by the Clerk from the Washington Post of Sunday, seriously reflecting upon the officers of the law and the people of the State of Louisiana, is false and infamous.

In my opinion it is entirely proper for the attorney general of a State to come to Washington to seek advice and assistance from the Department of Justice on any question of law enforcement, but it is quite another matter for the Governor of Louisiana to create a nation-wide sensation and inflict irreparable injury upon his State. Then, too, the governor's noisy methods do not capture criminals.

I propose calmly and without passion to present the simple record of fact in this case, which record to any fair-minded person reveals two facts:

1. That the story is utterly false and without justification or foundation of fact.

2. That to the humiliation and regret of all our people the Governor of Louisiana with his insatiable thirst for publicity is responsible for the grave injury done our State.

What should be done with a governor who for personal or political preferment would sacrifice or assassinate the fair name of his own State is a question to be settled by the people of Louisiana.

Nailing this libel of the law-abiding and patriotic people of my district and State, I present a copy of my telegram to each sheriff and judge in the eight parishes of my congressional district, located in the geographical center of the State, and responses from the law officers and citizens of every parish in the district. These telegrams come from Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, telling one and the same story which means that the evidence I present is irrefutable.

I ask the reading clerk to read these telegrams in order that the Members may hear the refutation.

The Clerk read as follows:

NOVEMBER 19, 1922.

Morning press here publish sensational story that Governor Parker, en route to Washington to invoke Federal martial law in Louisiana, to have Federal Government take control of our State government; that murders and outrages against citizens are frequent, State wide, and unpunished by local officers of the law, and that State and local government has ceased to function, with citizens in terror. Please wire me fully night letter exact situation in your parish. I believe these charges against our people are false and infamous, but I need official statement from you before matter comes up for action to-morrow forenoon.

J. B. ASWELL.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL,
Member Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram this date giving press reports at Washington, D. C., casting malicious slander on the State of Louisiana received. Such reports are absolutely false in truth and fact. The parish of Rapides, the third largest in the State, has never enjoyed a more peaceful epoch and a more universal observance of the law. This same condition prevails over the entire State of Louisiana. I have personally had occasion to visit various parishes in this State, from the State line of Arkansas to the Gulf of Mexico, in the past 10 days, and I can truthfully say that the citizenship of the State is with its peace officers for a full observance of all its laws, and I brand all reports or rumors for the necessity of Federal interference or martial law as absolutely unnecessary and without foundation or reason, and as being a most willful and malicious slander upon the fair name of this great State.

F. E. DAVID,
Sheriff Rapides Parish, La.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman JAMES B. ASWELL,
Eighth Louisiana district, Washington, D. C.:

Your wire to Sheriff David read. As a native-born voting taxpayer of our beloved Louisiana, I brand Governor Parker's statements to the press concerning conditions existing in this State as malicious misrepresentations and utterly devoid of facts. Rather significant Governor Parker failed or refused to publish in Louisiana newspapers his intended visit to Washington or its purposes. Maybe his train company en route there affected his mental equilibrium, if such he has ever been possessed of. Am sure that majority wishes of Louisianians would be his commitment to sanitarium for treatment of mental derangements, preferably outside of Louisiana.

W. CANNON FLOURNOY.

COLFAX, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. J. B. ASWELL, M. C.
Washington, D. C.:

Violation of law less frequent than at any time in 20 years. Peace and harmony prevail except in very few cases of moonshiners. Press reports mentioned in your telegram false and infamous. Absolutely no foundation for any such expression.

J. W. DUNCAN.

MANY, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

No more lawlessness in this parish or district than ordinarily, and courts are functioning properly.

J. H. BOONE, *District Judge.*
J. B. HILL, *District Attorney.*

WINNFIELD, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

J. B. ASWELL,
Representative, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Parker may need United States troops in Baton Rouge, but we don't need them in Winn Parish. The reports are absolutely unfounded, and so far as this parish is concerned conditions were never better. Recently Governor Parker told one of our citizens that this part of the State had given him no trouble.

R. W. OGLESBY, *Judge.*
W. T. HEFLIN, *Sheriff.*
A. W. RADENCICH, *Representative.*

MANY, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

You can not denounce too strongly as absolutely false and uncalled for report that the crime and disorder are frequent or beyond control of officers. Every person accused of serious crime in Sabine Parish within the past 12 months has either been tried or is under arrest awaiting trial. The courts are doing their duty, and we are only bothered with petty offenses, such as bootlegging. Martial law would be a disgrace and a travesty on justice.

J. D. DARBY,
Sheriff Sabine Parish.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman JAMES B. ASWELL,
Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Conditions in Natchitoches Parish and bordering parishes are very quiet. Very few violations of law; no mobs, no one fears for life or property; people harmonizing and are generally settling down to business. I can not conceive anyone making such rash, false, slanderous statements against Louisiana's good people. North and central Louisiana are in perfect order. Some one must have had a nightmare.

J. W. PAYNE,
Sheriff Natchitoches Parish, La.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Hon. J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Any reports that outrages and murders against citizens are being committed or that law violators are going unpunished by officers throughout this State are false and untrue. Local government and citizens of my district cooperating. No terror among people. Conditions among citizens, law-abiding and quiet. Glad to refute such slanderous statements.

JAS. W. JONES, JR.,
Judge Eleventh District Court of Louisiana.

COLFAX, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Hon. J. B. ASWELL,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Conditions in my parish for peace and quiet excellent. Could not be better under circumstances. No unrest among the citizens; only minor violations of the law, mostly caused by the whisky element. As for the need of martial law, such an idea is ridiculous, false, and infamous and without foundation. Such propaganda could only come from a revengeful mind to satisfy personal grudge. Officially I am in touch with the sheriffs throughout the State, being located in the center, thus know conditions generally to be excellent.

It is only the wicked who are peeved and looking for refuge under the guise of the Government.

I am exceedingly grieved to know our great State and its good people are being wrongfully accused.

L. O. CLINTON,
Sheriff Grant Parish, La.

LEESVILLE, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Law and order prevail in Vernon Parish. Local officers performing duties. No disorders here and anticipate none; rumors to contrary absolutely false.

D. F. TURNER, *Sheriff.*

JENA, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram, beg to advise that the statement referred to in Washington press as to willful violations of the law and that officers do not put forth every effort to enforce the law are absolutely false and there are not grounds for such statement. We have some minor violations of law, such as violating the Volstead Act and Hood bill. The conditions of our parish for the past three or four years have greatly improved as to respect of our State laws. We do know that our officers and citizens do not deserve any such unjust criticism. Our citizens and officers, with respect to the enforcement of law, will compare favorably with any parish or county in the United States. Your telegram is our first intimation of such complaint. From Governor Parker's speeches and newspaper clippings in Louisiana we note that most service complaints are against the Klan known as Ku-Klux

Klan. If there is any such organization in La Salle Parish, we have no knowledge of it, and there has been no violations that have been attributed to the Klan. We assure you that we stand for enforcement of law and we do not need any Federal aid.

J. B. PEYTON, *Sheriff.*
F. E. JONES, *Judge District Court.*

MANY, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

J. B. ASWELL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Louisiana papers carry nothing about matter in message; think there must be some mistake made by newspaper. Everything quiet and orderly here.

W. H. VANDECAVER.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

J. B. ASWELL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Press comment is false; we have the most prosperous and peaceful country in the United States; less crime committed in Louisiana than any other State in the United States.

JONAS ROSENTHAL.

MARKSVILLE, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram a great surprise; nothing of the kind exists or ever thought of. This part of the State as peaceful and law-abiding as ever in its history.

AMET GUILLOT, *Sheriff.*

MARKSVILLE, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman J. B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Peace and quiet never more supreme, as at present no such conditions exist as referred to in your message.

S. ALLEN BORDELON, *Judge.*

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

Congressman JAMES B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Your wire to Sheriff David read. The complained of conditions in this State and its parishes attributed to Governor Parker through daily press is purely imaginary on his part. I have lived in this State practically all my life and have never known conditions any more peaceful or orderly than at present.

SWORDS R. LEE.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. J. B. ASWELL, Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Telegram to sheriff received. I wish to brand such charges as malicious unqualified lies. If press report true, I am sure Governor Parker has been misled by some false, malicious, cowardly friends possessed of solely mercenary motives. If such be the governor's attitude would recommend he be sent to Surgeon General for S. C. D.

MARVIN CAPPELL, M. D.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *November 20, 1922.*

JAMES B. ASWELL,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Your wire date; have conferred with sheriff and others. Rumors absolutely without foundation; law and order never was better observed in Rapides than to-day. Surprised, and news came like thunderbolt. Must be malicious statements from unreliable source. Our officers competent and doing their duty. No more peaceful community in the United States than this. You can most emphatically deny any allegation of need of martial law here. We resent any such statement being made and desire to know names of parties circulating such reports.

A. T. FELT,
General Secretary Alexandria Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. ASWELL. Gentlemen, these convincing telegrams from every parish in my congressional district should remove the stain from the fair name of our State, reveal the fine spirit of our people, and impress upon the country the magnitude of the crime committed against a State blessed not only with patriotic and progressive people but rich in natural location and varied resources little known to the world. [Applause.]

Louisiana contains 45,996 square miles of land and 2,328 square miles of landlocked bays, lagoons, and rivers.

Louisiana soils are divided into alluvial lands, sea or coast marsh, redeemable by levees and drainage, bluff land, prairies, long-leaf pines, hill lands, and oak lands.

Louisiana is composed of 28,000,000 acres of land, of which only about 5,500,000 are cultivated, and on these there are yearly produced crops valued at $350,000,000.

Louisiana's climate is admirable—breezy and cool in summer, mild in winter, healthful at all times. The State is not subject to extremes of heat in summer or of cold in the winter.

Louisiana's products are varied and abundant. Sugar, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, oats, wheat, sorghum, jute, hemp, ramie, grasses, clovers, and forage crops; millet, potatoes, vegetables, oranges, lemons, mandarins, olives, figs, and grapes are produced with great profit and little labor.

Louisiana's live stock consists of sheep, horses, hogs, cattle, and mules. Her pastures are inviting, her waters are pure and refreshing, and her canebrakes in winter offer protection and forage.

Louisiana's railway system traverses 7,780 miles.

Louisiana leads all other States this year in highway construction.

Louisiana has more navigable rivers and a greater length of navigable waterways than any other State.

Louisiana's rivers, bayous, and lakes are mostly navigable and many run north and south through the entire State. They furnish transportation facilities for many commodities and create competition in rates. They furnish water for irrigation, are deep, running streams which abound in fish and furnish cool water for stock.

Every parish except four can be reached by navigable streams at some period during the year.

Louisiana produces one-half million bales of cotton annually.

Louisiana produces 95 per cent of all the cane sugar raised in the United States.

Louisiana grows more rice than any other State in the Union.

The strawberry and vegetable crops of Louisiana amount to more than $5,000,000 annually.

Louisiana's fishing grounds and oyster beds are famous and abundant and furnish the most delicious of these luxuries in the world.

Louisiana is the coming seat of the oyster industry of the United States. Her tidal bottoms, the home of the oyster, embrace 4,500,000 acres, a greater area of oyster waters than have Maryland and Virginia combined.

Louisiana's forests are magnificent and the varieties of her timbers numerous. They consist of oaks, hickories, ash, elms, gums, magnolias, pines, maples, cypress, and a quantity of others.

Louisiana is the first State in the Union in lumber production.

Louisiana's fuel-oil and natural-gas fields are unsurpassed in the United States. Some of her oil wells have a record of 3,000,000 barrels of oil each.

Louisiana has the greatest deposit of pure rock salt in the Western Hemisphere. It comes up to 99 per cent pure.

Louisiana's educational facilities are splendid. Every parish is well provided with public schools for both white people and negroes.

Louisiana's private universities, colleges, and schools are of high order.

Louisiana's State university and agricultural and mechanical college is an up-to-date institution, and within a few years will be entirely rebuilt.

Louisiana's normal college at Natchitoches is a splendid training school, offering great advantages in scholarly education.

Louisiana's polytechnic schools at Ruston and Lafayette are well equipped.

Louisiana's Southern University, a State school for negroes, is equal to any in the South.

Louisiana has a splendid deaf and dumb institute, a new institute for the blind, two charity hospitals, a soldiers' home, large and commodious buildings for the infirm, and an institution for the negro blind.

Louisiana has four State agricultural experiment stations—at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Calhoun, and Crowley.

Health conditions in Louisiana are good. The death rate is far below that in many States in the Union.

Louisiana's towns and cities are progressive, thriving, businesslike, and anxious to welcome people from other sections.

Louisiana's people are law-abiding, liberty-loving, and God-fearing—red-blooded patriotic Americans.

Louisiana's wealth of sunshine and climate; her treasures of natural resources boundless and as yet untold; her minerals, forests, and fertile soils; her 7,000,000 acres of unoccupied cut-over lands; the world-famed hospitality of her citizens, all offer unexcelled opportunities for worthy people from other States to come among us, become citizens, and enjoy with us the astounding riches and opportunities of our State. Her population numbers less than 2,000,000, while there is room for 10,000,000 happy and prosperous people. We have extended a hearty welcome to all the worthy who choose to live among us. We love our country and, like Abou Ben Adhem, we love our fellowman. [Applause.]

The tide has turned to Louisiana. The cry throughout the land to-day is not "Young man, go West," but "Young man, go South," to Louisiana. Our people with open hearts and earnest purpose are eagerly inviting capital to be invested in our rare industrial and financial opportunities.

What a cruel blow below the belt industrially and financially to our hopes and purposes! How costly and difficult the regaining of former prestige! The impression by the publication

of vile and groundless stories sent broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land has placed in the public mind the belief that lawlessness, crime, murder, and bloodshed are rampant in the State of Louisiana. A dagger has been thrust into the heart of our people and unless withdrawn now the wound will be bleeding for years to come. The injury done to our State and people is appalling. We are charged with being a people more lawless than the Mexicans ever were and whose State government is more puny and feeble than that of Russia, but when the record is given in detail, thank God, the clouds will pass away and the sunshine of promise will burst upon us again with the country seeing Louisiana still marching forward in peace, in progress, in contentment, and in purpose equal to that of any other State. Like a rare gem in the crown forming the States of the Union, Louisiana will continue to radiate the glory of her proud people in their natural wealth and in their religious freedom and political independence. [Applause.]

The Governor of Louisiana now denies responsibility for the whole matter, but, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it is interesting to note that the sensational story was released in Baton Rouge Saturday night for the Sunday papers, as the governor dramatically left for Washington and gave out interviews along the way. Finding no committee, brass band, or banners to receive him at the station here, receiving scant encouragement from any Member of Congress, and meeting at the White House the big-hearted, personally lovable President, who cordially greeted him as he greets all his fellow citizens, the governor found a chilly reception when he asked for Federal interference in a sovereign State. [Applause.]

The governor then undertook to "kiss himself out" of the embarrassing situation by declaring he had not come to seek Federal interference and denying all responsibility for the murderous assaults upon the State of Louisiana in a letter to the Washington Post as follows:

Never since I have been reading newspapers have I known a writer to build such a fanciful superstructure on such a *slight foundation of fact* as has been done by George Rothwell Brown, of your staff, in the article sent you from Baton Rouge and printed with such display in your issue of Sunday. The article is a slander on Louisiana and on its chief executive.

I did not see your correspondent and he made no application for an interview. Most of his statements could have been disproven had he made even the most superficial investigation. To state that the klan "has reduced the sovereign State of Louisiana to the vassalage of the invisible empire" is one of the most extravagantly inaccurate observations I have ever known a newspaper man to make, and it is the more inexcusable because the man was *on the ground*. There is absolutely nothing on which he could have based his statement that "the machinery of State government has almost ceased to function."

There never has been the most remote idea on the part of anyone in Louisiana of appealing to the Federal Government "to go into the State of Louisiana and take over the administration of government."

I will not take the time to deny each of the many misstatements in your article, but can say it is 90 per cent inaccurate and conveys a totally wrong impression. The damage done by this article and the importance given it by the display with which you presented it will be made the subject of conference on my return to Louisiana, at which time it will be decided as to the further action that will be taken.

Masked men and invisible empires have no place in America, and I have denounced the Ku-Klux Klan as vigorously as I know how in its own stronghold. We have only begun to fight this movement, which strikes at fundamentals of orderly government. We will be able to rid Louisiana of this vicious development the more quickly *if we can have the help of other States and of the Federal Government.* We can deal effectively with our local situation if it can be cut off from the support and encouragement it is receiving from the outside. *I have sought cooperation* in an effort to meet the situation in the most immediate way, and *to free the people of some of our communities from the terrorism in which they now are held.* Since the klan does not work in the open, I may say that the problem presented is largely an investigatorial one.

You will note that in one paragraph he denies and in another he admits, then he denies and again he admits.

The governor says 10 per cent of the Post story is true. Let him tell the world who gave Brown that 10 per cent.

In his dilemma, as he denies he ever sought Federal control of Louisiana, the governor evidently forgot that on October 30, 1922, discussing the disappearance of a man in Morehouse Parish, La., as a result, citizens who reside there say, of a neighborhood feud which had existed for many years, in a letter to Mr. Joseph Morningstar, 650 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, the governor said:

It will be necessary to use all the influence at your command to get the United States Government to take an interest in this matter, and for that reason I would appreciate your writing me at length your opinion of this man as a soldier, and put it in such shape that I can send it to Washington with the certainty that it will bring results. If these results do not come quickly, could I impose upon you by asking you to get in touch with all your Congressmen and Senators, requesting that they take the matter up with the Department of Justice to see that not only is this matter probed to the bottom but that the murderers are brought before the bar of justice?

In sending Governor Parker's letter to Senator WALSH of Massachusetts on November 9, 1922, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, Mr. Morningstar, of New York City, in an appeal to Senator WALSH to get Federal action in the Louisiana case, said:

Where the governor of a State admits that justice can not be secured through local authority it seems obvious that the Federal authorities gain jurisdiction, and the copy of the letter of Governor Parker clearly puts this case in that category.

Do these letters not prove that Governor Parker for many weeks has been trying to invoke Federal usurpation of the government of a sovereign State?

The President, of course, denied him Federal interference in Louisiana. Then, after repeated denials and admissions of his purpose in coming to Washington, the governor took a parting shot at the Louisiana situation in the afternoon papers of yesterday:

A man is a damnable coward to attach himself to such an organization and remain within it as one of its active forces. It is now my solemn duty to whip them. Louisiana will soon see a fight to the finish. The best people of the State are behind me, and I know I will win.

If we could have some help from the several States and from the Federal Government the matter of delving to the bottom of the rotten mess would be made easier.

I know nothing of the Ku-Klux Klan in Louisiana except from statements in the press, generally resulting from the governor's public threats, bluff, and bluster. With the exception of Mr. Simmons, of Atlanta, who appeared here in a public hearing, I have never to my personal knowledge seen a klansman. I was in every parish in my district in the summer and no one discussed the Ku-Klux Klan with me or sought in any way to connect me with the Klan or with its enemies. I am therefore free to defend the people of my district and State without reference to any fraternal or religious organization.

I am 100 per cent Louisianian and I resent the attempt to surrender the sovereignty of my State to Federal authority. [Great applause.] I resent the unwarranted and libelous assaults upon the law-abiding people of Louisiana. I gladly defend all the people of my State against such injustice. If these villainous published attacks as the record indicates were caused by assertions of the Governor of Louisiana, he presents a humiliating and pathetic spectacle playing cheap politics at the expense of our State to gain front-page notoriety. He may perhaps have his eye on our senior Senator's seat, or on the office of Vice President with the Progressive Republicans in 1924, who announce a meeting here early in December to take over the present Republican Party, now about to go into political bankruptcy, write its platform, and name its candidates. What difference to him whether Democratic Senator or Republican Vice President? Judging from the thrilling story sent out from Baton Rouge, the governor came, waved the red flag against the people of his State, and got publicity ahead of the Progressive show, perhaps to attract their attention. But I denounce in unmeasured terms the attacks upon the good name, the honor, the integrity, and the patriotic devotion of the law-abiding people of the great sovereign State of Louisiana, a people whose high regard for law and order, whose civic pride, whose moral integrity, whose ready obedience to law, whose unselfish devotion to State and country, whose fine Americanism are surpassed by none in this or any other land. [Applause.]

If the Governor of Louisiana finds himself helpless, if there is a crisis in Louisiana, a riot, an uprising, or public emergency, why has he not called out the State militia or assembled the Louisiana Legislature, instead of damning our State with a demagogic public appeal for Federal aid from a Republican national administration?

Upon what ground can Federal law be invoked in the Louisiana case? Why has not the Governor of New Jersey appealed for Federal aid in the Hall-Mills case? Establish this precedent, and should a southern darkey steal a chicken and the local authorities fail to catch him, Federal officers could be sent into the State to track him down and punish him for stealing the fowl. This proposal is too preposterous and absurd to be discussed among intelligent men. [Applause.]

It is inconceivable, it is monstrous that after 50 years of peace and patriotic devotion of the southern people to the flag of our country the governor of any State, North or South, should seek again to bring the damnable disaster of even a semblance of carpet-bag rule upon any sovereign State. I care not what others may do, but I for one will go to any humanly possible limit to prevent the enactment of this crime against my State, against a people so proud, so loyal, and so devoted to our country and her institutions. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, may I have the attention of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] for a moment? There are two gentlemen from Louisiana who desire about 10 minutes each to speak somewhat along the same lines as the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL] has just spoken.

Mr. MONDELL. How many?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Two. Will it be agreeable to the gentleman to let them speak now?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is entirely proper for these gentlemen to be heard.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILSON] may speak for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILSON] may address the House for 10 minutes?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana. [Applause.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to revise his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I merely wish to make a short statement expressing in a general way my grievous disappointment and indignation at the great injustice that has been done the people of my State and of my congressional district. It is useless to go into details about this matter. I have no particular criticism to level against anyone, except that which would naturally arise out of a condition of this sort; but as a citizen of Louisiana and as a Member of this House and as a representative of a great congressional district, I feel it is my duty to condemn in unmeasured terms the unwarranted assault upon local authorities and people of Louisiana and to defend them so far as possible against the statement that they are unable to enforce the law in Louisiana and to control their domestic affairs.

Gentlemen, out of all the pitiless publicity that has come to my State, out of all the insinuations that our local government has broken down, that lawlessness is rampant and that life is insecure, what do you find? Going over this entire record you will find presented to the Nation only one law violation in one locality.

I wish to assert here that Louisiana and the people of Louisiana are just as law-abiding as the people in any State of this Union. Probably the biggest question in America today is one of law and order, one of respect for and obedience to the legally constituted authorities. But in each State it is the duty and the province of the citizenship of that State, of the courts of that State, to enforce its own laws and punish those who violate them. I think the action of the President in notifying the people of Louisiana and the authorities in Louisiana that the Federal Government would not interfere because no Federal question was involved was admirable. [Applause.]

Now, in all this publicity and out of all the things appearing in the newspapers throughout the Union, in all the charges against my State as to lawlessness, I say they have only mentioned one crime committed in one locality, and I doubt if any other State could show a record equal to that. Since we have been here we have seen riots in Washington, midnight murders and assassinations. This District is under the jurisdiction of Congress. Why should the State of Louisiana come here for protection? The State of Kansas just now is having trouble similar to that ascribed to the State of Louisiana, but is attending to her own business and not asking any assistance at the hands of the Federal Government.

The parish of Morehouse, in my district, is the particular point under fire. I can say that Morehouse Parish is one of the most progressive and law-abiding parishes in Louisiana, and the town of Mer Rouge, where the crime is alleged to have been committed, is one of the best communities in the State. But if the crime referred to is ever to be ferreted out and punished, it will have to be through the authorities of the State of Louisiana and of the parish of Morehouse.

I want to express my appreciation to the Members of the House for the various assurances they have given that they do not believe the charges made against my State. [Applause.] The people of Louisiana, just as those in other States in the Union, resent any attempt to draw the Federal Government into taking charge of the local affairs and interfering with their local self-government. Every time that experiment has been tried it has resulted disastrously. We know what it means to the citizenship of any State to draw the Federal Government into interference with the local or State government.

Gentlemen, I wish once more to enter my solemn protest against this attempt to get the Federal Government to interfere with the affairs of our State, and to express my indignation on account of the damaging publicity that has been given the affairs of Louisiana through any attempt by officials of Louisiana or newspapers to destroy her prestige and the good name of her people by the imputation that she is helpless and impotent in any respect.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I will.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there any evidence anywhere that the governor has asked for Federal interference, except what is in the headlines in the newspapers?

Mr. WILSON. I think there is.

Mr. BUTLER. I have been watching for that and have not seen it.

Mr. WILSON. The governor's statement was that he came to this city for Federal assistance; that is his statement that was printed in the press. These newspaper articles state that the attempt was to be made to have the Federal Government take charge of the affairs in Louisiana, and that the local State government had broken down.

Mr. PARK of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. PARK of Georgia. Did not the letter of the governor, in which he denied the statement in the newspaper, bear out the very statements that the newspaper made?

Mr. WILSON. These letters are in the RECORD and will speak for themselves.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDLIN] may proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I regret it as exceedingly unfortunate that the time of this body should be taken up by the discussion of matters of this kind. My colleagues from Louisiana have gone somewhat into the details in the discussion of what I believe and know is a base slander against the people of my State. I was much surprised on getting off the train Sunday morning to take up the Washington Post and reading the story which the gentlemen have referred to.

The evil effects of a slander against the character of anyone, when once circulated, can not be entirely eliminated. This is true with reference to a State.

However, I feel that I would not be representing my people did I not do all in my power to refute the effects of an unwarranted, uncalled-for, and vile slander which was contained in the article published in the Washington Post on last Sunday. I will direct my remarks to that part of the article which said—

That the courts of the State cease to function and citizens are in terror.

I have lived in the district which I have the honor to represent all my life. Previous to my service here I was connected with the courts of my State for 16 years in the capacities of prosecuting attorney and district judge.

I have just returned from Louisiana, where I spent two months amongst the people of my district. I personally know the Federal, State, and parish officers; saw and talked to most of them while there, and heard of no trouble of any kind of the nature as outlined in the Post's story.

The reason for the writing of this story I do not know. I can not say whether it was caused to further some one's political ambition or not. The article would indicate that the writer was in touch with the Governor of Louisiana and was representing his views. However, the governor has stated over his signature that he did not see the writer of this article. That is a controversial matter between the Governor of Louisiana and the Washington Post. But what I want the Members of this House to know is that the conditions in Louisiana, as given me by Representatives from other sections, and the conditions in my district as I know them would not justify the slanderous article which was carried in the Post on Sunday.

I know that this article is a gross and unfair misrepresentation of conditions as they really exist in Louisiana, and feel impelled to condemn and denounce it as an unjustifiable slander of our splendid people and the good name of our State. I can not lead myself to believe that the governor and chief law officer of our State could be so misinformed as to the law and the facts as to ask for Federal intervention to supersede and displace the legally constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana and destroy local self-government. I deny that any legal or constitutional authority exists for such a course as pointed out in the Post's story, which quotes section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and protect each of them against invasion and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

For this section of the Constitution provides for action by the State legislature, when it could be convened, before any action is authorized by the governor; and yet the Post's article indicates that the governor and attorney general are ignoring this plain provision of the law and are seeking to set up a carpet-bag government in Louisiana without the consent of her people. Through this infamous, uncalled-for, and unwarranted article Louisiana has suffered irreparable injury, her people and authorities placed in a false light before the Nation, as evidenced by expressions from the press and pulpit here in the Capital City; and while I realize the injuries done our State can not be repaired and her loss of prestige fully restored, I feel that I voice the sentiment of her people, irrespective of rank, creed, or individual views with reference to any organization, when I enter my indignant protest and unhesitatingly assert that Louisiana is capable of local self-government and of the administration of her laws and the dispensation of justice through her own chosen officials and tribunals, which are as competent and patriotic as in any other State in the Union.

There are Ku-Klux Klansmen in Louisiana the same as in Washington, New York, Chicago, and Boston. Just why my State should be singled out for such outrageous slander and pitiless publicity is more than I can understand. I have just returned from Louisiana, and know of no conditions to justify in any respect the statements appearing in the press about the Ku-Klux Klan in Louisiana. The courts in Louisiana, Federal and State, are intact and able to function without any interference from the Federal Government. The intimation that the National Government should take charge of the State is an outrageous slander on Louisiana and will be resented by its citizens, irrespective of section or organization, be it secret or open.

We have a man at the head of affairs in this Nation who, I believe, before he will lend his aid to any such drastic action that has been proposed will demand more evidence than a newspaper report or statements from some one with political ambitions.

I am gratified with the expressions of Members of this body, coming from all sections of the country, who have frankly assured the Members from Louisiana that they do not believe these reports that have been carried in the press.

Summing the whole matter up, I say that it is all bunk. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, after what has been said with regard to the great and good State of Louisiana and in her defense, I think it might be well to have the RECORD record the fact that no one outside of the State of Louisiana, so far as I know, has suggested any extension of Federal control over that great Commonwealth. So far as I am informed, no one in authority in the Federal service, in Washington or elsewhere, has suggested, encouraged, or approved any extension of Federal authority over that Commonwealth. We all wish Louisiana well. We all have very great confidence in her. We approve what her representatives have said in her behalf, and on this side we are just as earnest as they are that Louisiana and all the States shall retain in full force and effect all of their sovereignty and work out their own problems. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its chief clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 361.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES R. CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate Resolution 362.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. JOHN I. NOLAN, late a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 3855) to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indian within pueblo Indian land, land grants, and reservations in the State of New Mexico.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 2212. An act for the future safeguarding of the White House collection of the presidential china; to the Committee on the Library.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 10144. An act conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owner, for public park purposes; and

H. R. 367. An act for the relief of J. Irving Brooks.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 446.

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering H. R. 12817, a bill to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes. General debate on said bill shall continue until the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rises on Saturday, November 25, at which time general debate shall terminate. The time for such general debate shall be controlled and divided equally by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries; that on Monday, November 27, the bill shall be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule; that the consideration of the bill for amendments shall continue not later than the hour of 4 o'clock postmeridian on November 29, at which hour the committee shall rise and report the bill back to the House with such amendments as may have been agreed upon; whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 10, page 1, strike out the words "controlled and" and insert, after the word "equally," the words "between those in favor of and those opposing the bill and shall be controlled."

Page 1, line 11, after the word "member" insert "opposed to the bill."

Line 15, strike out the word "that" and insert the word "than" after the word "later."

After line 6, page 2, add the words "that in consideration of the bill any appropriation made in the bill shall not be subject to a point of order."

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, what has the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] to suggest in relation to time for the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. POU. Would the gentleman from Kansas be willing to have 40 minutes on a side on the resolution? In view of the importance of the legislation to be considered I think there ought to be that much discussion.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I think that is a fair suggestion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for the discussion of the rule be limited to 40 minutes on a side, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the resolution as amended provides that the shipping bill may be taken up for consideration. It allows three days of general debate, continuing until Saturday of this week, including that legislative day. It also provides for three days' consideration under the five-minute rule for amendment and for a vote upon the bill at 4 o'clock on the 29th day of this month. The rule leaves the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule open to the widest amendment on the floor. Indeed, in order to make it possible that the House itself shall have the greatest opportunity for considering the bill for amendment, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries took the bill into the committee and inserted as a part of the bill many amendments that they had intended offering from the floor. This was done in order to save the time for the Members of the House to offer such amendments as they might deem proper. It is thought that three days devoted to amending the bill will give every Member of the House an opportunity for the presentation and discussion of such amendments as are offered for the purpose of bettering the bill.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. If I understand the provisions of the rule—I have not read it, but I have been advised as to its provisions and have heard the statement of the gentleman from Kansas—

they are that commencing next Monday morning the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule, and that the bill shall be voted on not later than Wednesday, the 29th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That is true.

Mr. GARNER. I merely make this suggestion to the gentleman that in case——

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Oh, I can not yield for suggestions.

Mr. GARNER. I would like to ask the gentleman another question. In case a respectable minority should undertake to offer amendments, say to the first 30 pages of the bill, they could occupy the three days in the offering of such amendments and there would be no opportunity to offer amendments to the remainder of the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If amendments are offered in good faith for the purpose of bettering the bill, they can be discussed and disposed of on the floor in less time than is provided for in the rules. Opportunity to amend the bill is given under the rule. Any effort to filibuster, any effort to delay action, any effort merely to postpone action upon the bill will be thwarted by the rule calling for a vote upon the bill at the time provided.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I can not yield further because I have not the time. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time, and will ask the gentleman from North Carolina to use his time.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker [applause], of course nothing that anyone could say would change the determination of the majority to put through this rule and probably hereafter to put through this vicious legislation. We can not but record our protest. The legislation proposed is in harmony with the policy of the Republican Party of always providing to give somebody $10 in order to enable that somebody to give somebody else $1. This bill is the final milestone in the announced program of the Harding administration in its return to normalcy. The first milestone was the tariff bill—the worst measure of its kind ever enacted by Congress. The second milestone was the so-called antilynching bill, and this is the third milestone. It is well that the administration called this extra session, because in the Congress which will follow this there will be 74 places which are known now by Republicans, but which will know them no more in the succeeding Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, this rule does give reasonable debate. The majority of the Committee on Rules, however, at the last minute inserted a provision which makes the appropriations that are provided for in the bill not subject to a point of order. We can only appeal from this day to another future day when the cause of the people will have a better opportunity. The action of the President in forcing this bill is plain defiance of the will of the American people if the recent election means anything. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS]. [Applause.]

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, the rule makes in order a piece of legislation vastly important and quite naturally it will be seriously contested. It is easily understood why that contest is on. I am convinced that the bill opens the way to solve a serious problem, both from a commercial and defensive point of view. I am persuaded that whatever differences there might be in the minds of individual Members as to the proper method of proceeding, to materialize a real necessity, we are generally agreed that the United States ought to become a merchant marine power. There may be those among us who are willing to permanently give up all hope of staying on the sea. I doubt whether there is any great number who are willing to have the country abandon the sea. On the other hand, I think everybody is convinced that it is not a wise economic policy to employ our competitors to carry our overseas trade if it can be done by ourselves. Then, in addition to the economic importance, which is primarily commercial, all Americans can realize the importance of the national-defense element in an American merchant marine. It is needless for me here to comment upon that phase of the problem. Our recent experience makes it unnecessary for further comment. This bill is not the outline of a policy or a declaration of a new purpose of the Government as to whether we are going on the sea or not. We are already on the sea at terrific cost, and the question now before us is rather how are we going to operate our merchant marine; that is, how are we going to profitably run these vessels in the American merchant marine which are now already built? We have now at least 1,500 steel ships, only a small portion of which we are now operating. We must decide upon what we are to do with them. I am sure we will not scrap them as we did the wooden ships. The country does not want us to convey them to foreign flags and abandon the sea.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I will yield.

Mr. COCKRAN. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this bill is intended to apply only to ships now in existence and not to apply to ships to be built or operated in the future?

Mr. FESS. The bill is broader than that. The real significance is, What are we going to do with the 1,500 steel ships, 400 of which are in use and 1,100 of which are tied up to the wharves, and by the nature of the case must be expensive or finally deteriorate? When this bill becomes operative, if there is any lack of any character of ships that ought to be built to fulfill the complement of a necessary merchant fleet, of course under the bill that will be done.

I did not mean to use language in the narrow sense, but I meant to say that the big question with us now is how are we going to stay on the seas, not only employing the 400 vessels already in use but add to the vessels we are already operating those 1,100 others which are tied up at the wharf. What is our alternative? I take it that there is no possibility of operating these vessels under the plan of the subvention theory that was our method prior to the Civil War when we were a debtor nation. The mere fact that we built up a merchant marine at that time in that way is not now an argument that we could do it, because we have become a creditor nation instead of a debtor nation. In this case it will operate against rather than for us. If we employ the preferential tariff where we sell more than we buy, it will operate to our disadvantage. That is perfectly clear, and no one can seriously contend that that method is tenable. That leaves us the choice between Government operation or the plan of this bill. Whether it is better for us to go on with Government operation, which I know is very strongly supported by a great number of people in this country as well as by a great number of representatives in both bodies of Congress, I state to you gentlemen frankly that I am not in favor of that alternative. It would seem to me that our recent experience with Government operation of transportation would be decisive against Government ownership of a merchant marine. [Applause.] I think that the evidence of the inefficiency and the wicked extravagance that we have undergone in only recent times in our experiments in Government control ought for all time to put at rest that particular policy of operation. If you and I live long enough to see an end of its bad results, I shall be surprised. I know how a great number of our people argue in favor of it, conceding its inefficiency and wastefulness. They argue that we should go ahead and suffer the loss, no matter how much, so long as it distributes the cost of operation, because the loss will go to the persons who are operating it—that is, those who are employed in doing it—and we could therefore afford to suffer the loss, because while the public pays it it goes to that part of the public employed in the business. Well, the difficulty about that is that the difference in the cost between our operation and our competitors' operation is most largely the difference that we pay our labor in comparison with what is paid to our competitors' labor.

In Government operation the loss is paid out of the Government Treasury without any degree of efficient service. Political operation, which is tantamount to Government operation, from the nature of the case will sacrifice service for place or position and never look to results because no one is responsible, since no one bears the loss. If the Government does it, no one feels it; then why not distribute the cost to those employed, no matter what the loss may be?

If the difference in cost must be made up, then make it specific. And in reality the subsidy in this bill, if you care to call it so—and I do not run away from the word—in reality the subsidy is a subsidy to American labor. If there was no difference in cost of operation there would be no reason whatever for a subsidy. If we were willing to bring our labor to the basis of the labor of our competitors there would not be any doubt at all about our operating an American merchant marine, whether by Government or private enterprise. [Applause.] But I do not believe that it is the thought of the American Government and the American people to place our labor under the same conditions as that of our competitors, whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific. I do not believe that we are ready to go to the same level of either the scale of pay or the conditions under which they work. It has always been the policy of our Government, and especially when within the control of the Republican Party, to maintain the American scale of wages in order to maintain the American standard of living. With our protective tariff we have succeeded where our laws operate. Attempting on the sea where our laws can not control, we have been driven off the sea. It is because of our inability to cover the seas with American protective legislation that we ask for this protection of our American merchant marine. We aspire to maintain the higher standards of labor on the sea as we have ever done on the land. But with open competition on the sea we have placed our operations at such a great disadvantage in comparison with the operations of our competitors that we were finally driven almost off the seas.

Members of the House, I stand for the higher standards, and therefore I am not inclined to vote for a modification of the navigation laws looking to a reduction of the standard of American labor. There may be need of some revision in detail, but we will hold to the higher standards. If we do that, and that is a matter of law, then I think this Government—unless we are going to continue the business of Government operation, which to me is unthinkable—this Government must make up the difference between the cost of American ships under American law and the cost of operation of competitor ships under our competitors' laws. That difference will exist and must be made up, whatever be our policy on the seas. That seems to me absolutely certain. In Government operation it will be large and indefinite.

If we are to make up the difference, as I assume we must, then let us make it up specifically. Do not make it indefinite. If it is to be a subsidy to labor, let us not permit it under an extravagant, ineffective operation by the Government, where we suffer greater costs with less results, but let us specify what it is to be in the law and then hold those responsible for the efficiency of it responsible for making it a successful merchant marine. That is what this bill attempts to do.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is it the gentleman's contention that the benefits of this subsidy will inure alone to the laboring man involved in this question, and that none of the real profit will go to the operators of the ships?

Mr. FESS. The benefits will primarily be to the laboring men employed. I presume that there would be very little, if any, profit beyond what an operator would have, provided he were free to employ foreign labor under foreign conditions, which we will not permit him to do. Our national defense interest will prevent that practice if nothing else would do it. So far as the profit would go, I say to my good friend from Alabama that if the law would make it free for the American company to employ foreign labor, coolie labor, under the conditions that our competitors would employ them, he would make as much, if not more, profit than under this bill. In fact, we are frequently told that no subsidy is necessary if we would repeal these laws. But we will not agree to that. So far as I am concerned I would never agree to the employment on American ships, which might be needed in time of war, of foreigners who have no attachment to our Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HICKS). The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. FESS. May I have two minutes more?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield another minute to the gentleman.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, as I see it, it is a choice either to go off the sea altogether, which to me is unthinkable, or continue Government operation, which I believe almost every Member of this House except those socialistic in belief will admit is inefficient and extravagant, as well as unwise, and I do not think creditable; or else some plan outlined as this bill proposes. For myself I am going to suggest that Government ownership at this time is not to be thought of. I am perfectly willing to go forward on the basis of this bill, and, as has been said before, whatever is to be paid by the Government toward the operation of the ships of an American merchant marine is a profitable business, as I think it will be returned ultimately to the Government. Otherwise I shall be greatly disappointed. [Applause.]

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I regret I can not. My time is up.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, to a stranger to our institutions and indeed to many who are familiar with our institutions it will surely seem very remarkable that an administration which only a few days ago was, if not wholly repudiated, at least wholly discredited should attempt with all the blandishments of Executive power to force through this Congress a measure to which it is tacitly admitted the great mass of the American people are opposed. And yet in the light of the history of one branch—or shall I say one element—of the Republican Party it is perhaps not strange that with the very death rattle in its throat it runs true to form and seeks to serve in its dying moments special interests and special privilege. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Of course, in a discussion on the rule one can not enter into the merits of the bill. I suppose it will be admitted—aye, claimed—that the President in his address to Congress yesterday presented the arguments in behalf of this measure as strongly as they have ever been presented and as strongly as they will be presented in whatever bodies may discuss it. It seemed to me to be a strong presentation if the premises be admitted, but we deny the premises. It also seemed to me that in some of the comparisons the President was singularly infelicitous. For instance, he compared that which is requested in this bill with the expenditures that have been made for public highways and for rivers and harbors. Surely no one will be deceived by that comparison. Public highways are built for all; rivers and harbors are improved for all commerce. You do not pay the truck man a subsidy for traveling over one of the highways that the Government builds. [Applause.] This is not a proposition for general public interest. This is a proposition for individual benefit at public expense.

It seemed to me also that there must be some doubt as to whether we could rely absolutely upon the assurance—and, of course, I do not mean to discredit the President's word in any way—that in no event would these expenditures exceed $30,000,000 and yet meet all the necessities that are claimed to exist. If that be true, then it seems to me the administration is driven to the position where it must admit that if now under the system under which these ships are being operated it is costing $50,000,000, but by turning them over to private ownership they can be operated for $30,000,000, then it is a tremendous reflection upon the administration of the Shipping Board as it now stands by the appointment of the present administration. [Applause.]

Oh, in very truth, this is the old, old fight. It is proposed to fix here a policy for 10 years, and which in all probability it is hoped means permanency, whereby the old Republican doctrine is to be carried out of taxing one man in order that another may thrive; to legislate in order that one group of men may live on the sweat of the brows of other men. That is the principle which is involved.

If the rule shall pass, of course, there will be more elaborate discussion of the bill in detail. I see no reason why the rule should pass. Some gentlemen who are opposed to the bill have said, "Oh, let us pass the rule and consider the measure." Why is it that we should pass a rule and consider a measure which we know the people do not want, to the exclusion of taking up business which we know the people do want? [Applause.] Why do not gentlemen who have made up their minds to oppose this bill in principle stop it now at the threshold by the defeat of this rule and let us turn to matters of greater moment for which there is a demand and upon which we could all agree substantially?

There are some objections to the rule itself. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] in his inquiry of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] pointed out one. This has been advertised as a very liberal rule. That will depend altogether. It has been advertised as a rule that does not restrict amendments. That will depend altogether. I do not know how many amendments are to be offered in this bill. It will depend altogether on whether the legitimate amendments have been reached by 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon as to whether it proves liberal.

There is another objection to the rule. That is the last amendment proposed, which makes in order the appropriations carried in the bill. This takes from the Committee on Appropriations the power given to it at the time the Budget was created, and around which in a certain sense the whole Budget system was builded. It is proposed now to give to a committee of the House a power which the House itself could not exercise under the general rules.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we are prepared here and now, that if our own minds have not prepared us the election has prepared us, to meet this proposition at the threshold and check it at this time by the defeat of this rule. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee yields back two minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] should endeavor to

get a good deal of satisfaction out of the fact that the American people have not been altogether satisfied, because in 18 months the Republican administration and the Republican Congress were not able to cure all of the evils and all of the ills that eight years of Democratic administration laid upon the country. [Applause.]

I am not at all surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], realizing that one of the greatest scandals associated with the Democratic administration had to do with the building of the merchant fleet, and that one of the most difficult and trying problems laid upon the Republican administration and Congress was that of determining what should be done with the wreck of a merchant fleet the Democratic administration left us, does not now desire to have that question brought up for consideration.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] would prefer to be able to say in the campaign two years from now that the Republican Party and the Republican administration had made no effort whatever to settle what is confessedly and admittedly and beyond all question and peradventure one of the greatest and most trying problems before the people of the Republic. It would be easier for him and his party if at the end of two years they could say, "The Republican Party and the Republican administration were confronted with the question of what should be done to save something out of the enormous expenditure of nearly $4,000,000,000 made by the Democratic administration for a merchant fleet. The Republican Party has made no effort whatever to settle that great question or to determine whether we are to have a merchant fleet and a shipping policy. The Republican Party has allowed the intolerable conditions which it inherited to continue without making any effort to cure them."

Of course, I realize that the gentlemen on the Democratic side would prefer to be in that position two years from now.

What is the question before us? Is it a question as to whether, lacking an American merchant marine, we shall now proceed to the building up of such a marine and to the establishment of a great shipping policy? That is not the question at all. As was very clearly pointed out by the President of the United States in his address to us yesterday, the question is whether we shall go forward in a constructive way, whether we shall continue a policy of obstruction, or whether we shall enter upon a policy of destruction. Those questions this Congress can not escape. The expenditure was made. The fleet, such as it is, was builded. We have it. It is on our hands. What are we going to do about it? There is some difference of opinion in the country as to what should be done. There can be no difference of opinion among honest men as to the absolute necessity of entering upon a discussion of the question with a view of settling it in the best possible way. Gentlemen may not favor this bill. Gentlemen may find some of its provisions are not satisfactory to them. But gentlemen can not escape—at least gentlemen on the Republican side can not escape—the responsibility of meeting this issue. The conditions demand it. The country expects it. And without regard to what gentlemen's views may be as to the wisdom of the legislation, it seems to me it is the duty of the Congress and of gentlemen on both sides of the House, realizing the situation, to meet the issue squarely and vote for the consideration of the measure.

The gentleman from Tennessee objected because there is a provision in the rule which makes in order an appropriation carried in the bill. I have some doubts as to the wisdom of that appropriation. I am not certain how I shall vote on that question, but I do know that in taking up an important matter of this sort the House should not bind itself in advance. The House should not allow one Member, touching this highly important matter, and in this one particular case, to say that the House, or a majority of it, shall not have an opportunity to modify or change the general rule. The House ought to have that opportunity, and therefore it is wise, it is essential, in the interest of a full and a fair discussion of the legislation, that the House should have an opportunity to determine whether or not that appropriation is justified and shall be approved. In conclusion may I say that without regard to what gentlemen's views may be as to the wisdom of the legislation as a whole or in part, they can not escape, it seems to me, the duty of giving this Congress an opportunity to express its will and judgment touching this highly important matter. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming yields back two minutes. The gentleman from Kansas has 16 minutes remaining and the gentleman from North Carolina 29 minutes.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL].

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] in making his statement seems to attribute the defeat of his party to the fact that all of the ills of the country were inherited from the Democratic administration which has been out of power for two years. I am very much surprised that the distinguished gentleman should come here at this time after the recent experience and offer that argument, because the same statements were made in every voting precinct in the United States to the American people and they repudiated that doctrine entirely. The party to which the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming belongs has been convicted upon the record that they themselves have made, and as a member of the Democratic Party I am indeed glad that this issue is brought to the attention of the American people at this time. If there is any one issue upon which our party can go to the country it is upon this ship subsidy bill. Of all the bad legislation that has been enacted by the majority party in this Congress, in my humble opinion this is the worst measure of all that they have presented for our consideration. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen of the House, to get down to the merits of the rule and this proposition, I wish to have the record clear, and I state that the members of the Rules Committee on the Democratic side voted solidly against reporting this rule to the House, and I am fully convinced that when the measure itself comes before the House the Democratic Party will be recorded against the passage of the bill. I am delighted to hear that so many Members on the majority side of the House will join us in their protest against this measure. I am not reliably informed as to the situation on the majority side, but I did read a day or two ago in one of the leading Republican papers of the country that after a careful canvass of the House the majority leaders hoped to put the bill through the House by a majority of 25 or 30. You have on this side of the House now something like 169 majority, and if you can not summon more than a measly majority of 25 on that side there must be something radically wrong with the bill. [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, one reason why I ask the Members of the House to vote against the adoption of this rule is because the bill that is now before the House is apparently a new bill; at least so I am informed by some members of the committee that reported it. A bill was drawn many months ago and thoroughly discussed in the committee, and was put before the people. Now, as I am informed, even as late as day before yesterday the committee took up the bill, made many important amendments to it, most of them very objectionable, that they were not even discussed in the full committee, and the new bill which this House has not had any chance to study or even read, because the bill was only printed yesterday, comes before the House and we are asked to adopt it under a special rule, a bill that the membership of the committee has not had time to consider. This special rule is for the consideration of a bill which the membership of the House has not had time to consider, and therefore I am opposed to the rule and would like to see it defeated and this matter postponed, so that the membership of the House may have time to give it full consideration.

I can not understand why the majority leaders in this House are so insistent on putting this bill through under a gag rule at this time, or under a special rule, to be polite about it. Why, let me call your attention to the fact that you will have a majority in the next House. You will have a Republican Congress in both branches. The President in the White House is of your political persuasion, and why just a few days after election, in which the people have passed judgment on this measure, do you bring in a special rule here, and why in an extra session of Congress called upon this particular bill to ram it down the throats of the American people when your own party is going to be in power for the next two years? That very procedure in itself would convince me and, I believe, any fair-minded voter or citizen in this country that there is something radically wrong somewhere in this bill that necessitates the calling of an extra session and bringing in a special rule and undertaking to force this bill through the House.

I can not see any necessity for the rule or any necessity for this procedure at this time. If there was to be a change in the administration or in the Congress there would be some justification for your stand; but with your own party in power, I can not see the necessity. Ah, gentlemen, the truth is that the leaders of the majority side know that with a majority of 169 there is such a revolution of sentiment in the Republican Party that you do not dare to submit it to the next Congress, even though you have a majority in that Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.] My friends, therefore, to keep the record straight, I want to call attention to the fact that the Democratic Party in this House has voted in committee, and I hope

will vote on the floor, against the adoption of the rule, and then let us line up our forces in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, one thing in the President's message to the Congress yesterday impressed me very much. He called attention to the deplorable condition of agriculture in the Nation. Nearly one-half of our population are engaged in agriculture. Every well-posted citizen in the United States knows that the farmers of the country under this administration have suffered a deflation of their property to the extent of billions and billions of dollars. The President of the United States in his message yesterday recognized that fact, and said that within a short time—no definite time being stated, but at some time in the future—he proposed to come before the American Congress and make some recommendations in behalf of the American farmers. Let me put this question to you: With the deplorable condition of agriculture, in which nearly one-half of our population is engaged, why does the President come before the Congress, after calling the Congress into extra session, and ask it to pass a bill for a Shipping Trust, which will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, putting that amount into the pockets of the trust, instead of squarely meeting the situation and coming before the Congress and asking relief for agriculture and the farmers of the Nation? [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. President, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under our system of Government the Chief Executive has the power, and one might say the duty, of coming before the Congress and presenting legislation to it for its consideration. During the past eight years, since I have been a Member of this body, the Executive has exercised that function a great many times. I have become more and more convinced that the Chief Executive, who is elected by the people, has the right to have such legislation as he may suggest considered by the Congress. As I say, he is the Executive, he is elected by popular vote, and it is his privilege to present an issue if he desires so to do. I have never felt that any member of the President's party should be bound by the President's expressed views, however, and while I shall vote for the consideration of this bill upon the theory that he has a right to present it to the Congress, I shall oppose its enactment because I do not believe in it, nor do I believe that the people of the country desire its passage.

Mr. JOHN M. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I have only a few minutes, but I am glad to grant the gentleman a second or two.

Mr. JOHN M. NELSON. The gentleman is on the committee. In section 403 of the bill I find the following language:

> All moneys in the fund are hereby permanently appropriated for the purpose of making such payments and the refunds authorized by subdivision (j) of section 416.

Does this rule safeguard that permanent appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I shall come to that in a moment, for I expect to discuss it if I have the time. To me the passage of this ship subsidy bill is a revival of the famous cost-plus system originated by Mr. Baker when he was Secretary of War, under which we wasted so much money in the construction of cantonments and in other governmental expenditures. The people of the country do not believe in the revival of the cost-plus system. They have had enough of it.

Of course, we have these ships. It cost the Government $3,000,000,000 to build them, and they must be operated in some way, either by the Government directly or through a ship subsidy. While in peace time I do not believe in initiating Government operation, yet the fact remains that we have these ships and it is a confession of inability on the part of this Republican administration if we say that the Government can not run those ships, now that we have them. You might just as well say that if the Government had constructed the railroads of the United States we would be compelled to turn them over to some private interest in order to run them at a profit after the Government constructed them. If we continue the policy of passing through the Congress of the United States measures that the people do not want and failing to pass measures that they do want, there will be no Republicans on this side of the House after a while. If we continue with this policy of not giving a bonus to the soldiers of the United States when the overwhelming public sentiment is in favor of it, and giving a bonus to men to run ships when the overwhelming public sentiment is against it, the party can not survive, and I submit to gentlemen on the Republican side of the House that this is the sort of measure, that ought to be defeated. [Applause.] That does not mean that we ought not to support the rule. This is a very liberal rule. This is the kind of legislative issue that Congress ought to meet squarely. This is no gag rule. Any part of this subsidy bill can be voted up or down, in or out, and no Republican need have any doubt that he will have a free and untrammelled vote if this rule be adopted.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHN M. NELSON] brings up the question of the appropriation that is in the bill. If we are going to have a ship subsidy measure, we might just as well appropriate the money now as to put it off and appropriate it year by year for 10 years, as we would have to do. If we are going to have a ship subsidy, if we are going to adopt this cost-plus system and pay somebody a percentage on the money expended by the Government to run these boats, and we are going to have to spend some money, we might just as well do it now for 10 years as to have this question come up here year after year.

Mr. JOHN M. NELSON. The gentleman does not answer the question. I asked whether this rule would protect this appropriation. I want to vote for the rule; I think it is liberal, but I understand a clause has been inserted which now removes the right of a Member to make a point of order against the appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. In my opinion, the gentleman is wrong about that. The right to make the point of order is lost, but any Member of the House may take the floor and offer an amendment when the measure is under consideration in Committee of the Whole to make an appropriation for one year or to strike out the entire appropriation, so that it would be necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to bring in another bill. The rights of the House are absolutely protected under this rule as it is presented, and I would say that if they had not been protected I am satisfied that the rule could never have been reported from the Committee on Rules. As it is presented, I can see no reason for opposition to the rule by any man who opposes the ship subsidy bill.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, no doubt Pikes Peak is one of the most prominent elevated points in the country, and from it one can see more United States territory on a clear day than from any other point in the Union. On the way to the summit of Pikes Peak there is what is called the halfway house. I am glad to note the arrival at the halfway house of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], and I believe that if he will continue along the line he is now traveling he will reach a point where he can really interpret the sentiments and feelings of the American people.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it has been said that one can tell the same thing so often that finally he comes to believe it is true. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has been making the same talk here on this floor so often to the effect that the shortcomings of the Republican Party lie in the fact of its inability to correct the shortcomings of the Democratic administration—he has told that so often that in charity I really believe there is some thread of conviction in his heart as to that assumption. Now, he said that the result of the election only proved that the American people had not been satisfied because the Republican Party in 18 months could not have undone all that the Democrats did in eight years. Of course, perhaps the gentleman from Wyoming has rather a more vivid recollection than some of us as to how the American people do regard the record of the Republican administration and a Republican Congress. But the gentleman from Wyoming, as usual, undertakes in his sweeping charge regarding the shipping program to lay all the blame at the feet of the Democratic administration. Why, we remember here when a Republican Congress was elected in 1918—by the way, the Republican Party has had four years to rectify all these assumed evils instead of 18 months—you remember, on the Republican side of the House campaign orators were constantly vocalizing complaints as to the American program of shipbuilding during the war. Charges of graft, waste, crookedness, inefficiency, and all that kind of thing were indulged in on frequent occasions. And so, finally, there was a resolution introduced in this House to appoint a committee of four Republicans and two Democrats who were to undertake to investigate the program of shipbuilding under the Democratic administration. That committee was appointed by the present Speaker of this House.

The chairman of that committee was the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the heir apparent to the Speakership. Mr. KELLEY of Michigan was on that committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FOSTER], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HADLEY], four Republicans and two Democrats,

and after months of exhaustive hearings here in Washington, hearings in New York, hearings in Philadelphia, after every witness who could be found throughout the country who either knew or was supposed to know or was accused of knowing anything about the shipbuilding program was brought before that committee, and after months of consideration, what did that committee find? I hold in my hand the report of that committee, known as the Walsh investigating committee. I can not read all, of course. But here is a significant clause from the concluding portion of that committee's report. I quote:

Considering the program as a whole (referring to the shipbuilding program under the Democratic administration) the accomplishments in the number of ships constructed, the tonnage secured, and the time within which the ships were completed and delivered, constitute the most remarkable achievement in shipbuilding that the world has ever seen.

[Applause.]

That is the language of the committee whose solemn duty it was to investigate and report upon those conditions.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield me one more minute?

Mr. POU. I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That was the conclusion of the committee whose duty it was to report to the House upon that question, and I place that against the belated plaint of the gentleman from Wyoming, who comes now and seeks to justify the difficulties in which the Republican Party finds itself in this charge that has long since been barred by all the rules of political fairness and political justice—I place against that empty charge the report of his own committee which shows the Democratic administration and its record in building the fleet of ships which served the United States and our allies in the war and carried food, munitions, and equipment to Europe for the finest Army that ever gathered under the flag and made possible the triumph of our armies in the tangled forests of the Argonne—this committee said that that program was the greatest triumph of shipbuilding in the history of all the world, and I trust the gentleman from Wyoming and others on that side will not seek to belie the report of their committee by their belated partisan attacks upon a marvelous record. [Applause.]

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN]. [Applause.]

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Speaker, I should begin perhaps by congratulating the House and the Committee on Rules on the broadening of vision that seems lately to have possessed these lords of the articles. Instead of proposing that a measure of this character shall be passed under limitations which preclude and prohibit amendments from the floor, they are now graciously pleased to accord this body three days of its own time to consider amendments to the pending bill. With respect to the provisions for general debate, I think the rule is reasonable. I have no quarrel with the principle of intrusting a Committee on Rules in a body of this size with power to decide or at least recommend the order in which measures shall be considered from time to time. But I do most strenuously object to the action of the committee in imposing a time limit on the power of the House to consider amendments.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] with considerable courage has announced that he is determined to oppose this bill, yet he supports the rule because he believes that he and every Member who dislikes some of its provisions will have a chance to offer any amendment that he considers necessary. And the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], while not going so far as the gentleman from South Dakota, yet does confess to a qualm of conscience about a certain provision, and intimates that unless opportunity were afforded to quiet his scruples by an appropriate amendment he would not support the rule. What certainty has either one of them that the House will have a chance to consider his amendment? Suppose the amendment is not reached when the time limit has expired. What will then be his remedy?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCKRAN. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman evidently misunderstood. I defended the rule. I defended a certain provision of the rule against the attack of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT]. I said that provision of the rule was highly important in order to give the House, rather than one Member of it, an opportunity to determine what the House would do in regard to a certain provision of the bill.

Mr. COCKRAN. How does the gentleman know the House will have that opportunity? Suppose the amendment is not reached. What is the gentleman's remedy then?

Mr. MONDELL. There is only one way by which by any possibility the House should fail to reach the last paragraph of the bill, and that is by a filibuster.

Mr. COCKRAN. Oh, I want no explanation based on mere assumption.

Mr. MONDELL. A filibuster so objectionable as to prevent progress. But we do not propose to allow that filibuster to be successful.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman makes a statement which is wholly gratuitous. He assumes the existence of a filibuster. The assumption is wholly unwarranted, extravagant, preposterous. The House can always put an end to a filibuster by passing the previous question. Even in committee it can at any time close debate. What I object to is this, that the Committee on Rules should undertake of itself to determine in advance of any action whatever by the House that it is likely to reach a stage of filibustering after a certain date, while as a matter of fact at that very time it may be considering meritorious amendments. The House itself is not left the power to declare when it has completed legitimate enlightening discussion and when, therefore, it is proper to close debate. Would the gentleman from Wyoming accept such an amendment as this to the rule now proposed, where it now provides that the House shall proceed to vote at a certain time would he object to adding the words "*provided that all amendments then pending, which in the judgment of the Chair are not offered for filibustering purposes, are then disposed of*"? Will the gentleman accept that?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. It would give altogether too much power to the occupant of the chair.

Mr. COCKRAN. Oh, well, if this side is willing to trust the occupant of the chair with that power, I think the gentlemen can compose his nerves. [Applause on the Democratic side.] As a matter of fact the gentleman from Kansas stated here that this limitation is proposed because in his judgment three days afford all the time that is necessary for disposal of amendments. Who is he to decide that? Is he wiser than the House?

The House will be here always competent to decide that very question. Why should this House, now at the very beginning of these proceedings, without knowing how far amendments that may be offered will be helpful, informing, and meritorious—or the reverse—declare that at a certain hour they shall all be shut out and that the House shall proceed to vote then upon a measure which, according to the gentleman from Wyoming and according to the gentleman from South Dakota, may still be in crying need of amendment?

But, Mr. Speaker, to expect consistency from gentlemen supporting a measure of this kind would be something so extravagant that whoever expresses a hope of it by that fact disqualifies himself from any pretense of capacity to instruct or enlighten his neighbors. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] The whole proceeding, the bill itself, the President's speech, the speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS], are all so self-contradictory, so utterly inconsistent with their own propositions, that they strikingly illustrate the inevitable power of truth to assert itself, even through men and through lips that are bent upon perverting it. There is not a proposition laid down by the President which is not controverted and exploded by the arguments with which he seeks to support it. I have not time to consider them all in detail, but the one which is featured most conspicuously in the newspapers friendly to this proposal will serve to illustrate what I say. I will state it fairly. The President declares that this measure is necessary to save our "genius" for marine transportation. In God's name, if we have genius for marine transportation, for what earthly reason do we want the crutch of a subsidy for it? This measure is intended not to vindicate or to maintain our genius for shipping but to impeach and deny it; to declare that by genius, by commercial skill and ability alone we can not maintain an American mercantile marine, and that our only chance of succeeding in it is to plunge our hands into the Treasury—that is to say, into the pockets of men who are in no way concerned in it, and to withdraw from them the profits of their industry and transfer these profits to an industry that can not maintain itself. That is the necessary effect of this legislation if it pass; no other result can possibly flow from it.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] says he is in favor of this measure because if the ships are to be administered by Government agency that would be in effect a direct subsidy to labor, and he wants to give the subsidy in a form where it will first pass through the hands of certain gentlemen who will take care that it all remains in the hands of those who first touch it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Why is it that every attempt of the Republican Party to help men who labor begins and ends by enriching somebody else? Was there ever yet a subsidy brought in under Republican auspices to help a struggling, poor, impoverished industry? Every one has been and always will be a grant to some concern already enormously rich. If you want to help an industry that is impoverished and in difficulty, go out and give a subsidy to the farmer for every bushel of wheat he raises. I think such a subsidy would be vicious, but it would be infinitely less vicious than this. It certainly is more important that wheat be produced from the ground than that ships should sail the seas under one flag rather than another. This measure is to preserve the genius of American shipping, according to its authors—to make American shipping live not by virtue of its own merits but by levying on the profits of other industries which support themselves. There is no other way in which subsidies can be paid. Industries can not all be subsidized. If they were, there would be nobody putting anything into the Treasury, but everybody would be drawing moneys out of it. And this manifestly would be impossible. Where a subsidy of any kind is granted it must be drawn from the proceeds of other industries which get no aid and which therefore really succeed through commercial genius alone. So that the effect of this legislation, instead of encouraging the genius for American shipping or "genius" for anything else, is to penalize genius that incapacity may be made profitable. That is your policy. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, I think it is safe to say that the question propounded by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL] as to why this measure is pressed now answers itself. Why do you press it now, when another Congress has been elected fresh from the people? I will tell you. You press it now because the new Congress *is* fresh from the people, and for that reason the new Congress would not permit the enactment of such an infamy as this. You are taking advantage of a feature of our Government—a feature that can not well be changed—which keeps a Congress in existence after its successor has been chosen because it is essential chiefly for the purpose of counting the electoral vote; for a body in existence with recognized authority is the only body capable of settling disputes rising out of a contested election. But when a lame-duck Congress is called in extra session to defeat the very purpose for what its successor was chosen, as in this case, then there may not be technical treason against the Constitution, but there is actual revolt against the spirit of our institutions. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, a good many people are fond of talking about the results of the late election. I think those gentlemen who have prospects of running for office again will perhaps be more susceptible to the lesson of that election than those upon whom the popular verdict has fallen with heavy, crushing, and final weight. Let me say to them that the verdict of that election is that this country is going to be democratic hereafter in fact as well as in name. [Applause.] And, mind you, I say that with very great deliberation, because I have seen it democratic in name, and with the Democratic Party in power, when it was not democratic in fact. Let me give this warning to both parties. This country has solemnly decided that it must be restored to its democratic foundation. The essence of democracy is contained in a very few words. No man must be permitted to take one dollar and enjoy it that is produced by the labor of others, or be deprived of one dollar that has been produced by his own labor. You can not pass this subsidy without taking the fruits of other men's labor and giving it to this bloated Shipping Trust. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] is always entertaining, whether instructive or not. [Applause and laughter.] It is a delight to hear him. The voice and rhetoric of the gentleman from New York have delighted audiences throughout the world. He justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the world's great orators; but we are dealing with a very practical question to-day.

First of all, may I advert to the provisions of the rule that have been mentioned in this discussion? The provision about which some questions have been asked and the only provision, I think, that has been criticized by gentlemen on the other side of the House is that provision that went into the rule by way of an amendment providing that any appropriation carried in the bill should not be subject to a point of order. That gives the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union an opportunity to pass upon that provision in the bill rather than the presiding officer, whoever he may be, during the consideration of the bill. Without that provision there is no question that a point of order would be made and that the Chair would pass upon it, and that he would, in all human probability, sustain the point of order. Leaving the proposition in the bill for consideration permits the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to say whether or not that provision as it is or as it may be amended shall remain in the bill. That is the whole thing, so far as that is concerned, and it is not depriving the House of any of its privileges or relieving it of its duties.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] criticizes the rule for limiting the time for considering the bill for amendments under the five-minute rule. The Committee on Rules has taken into account the number of pages in the bill, the debatable questions involved in the bill, and the number of amendments which were threatened—over 800—as a means of filibustering against the final passage of the bill. It was thought desirable by those responsible for the procedure in the House of Representatives that the consideration of this bill should be concluded before Thursday of next week. In order to do that the rule gave three days for the consideration of amendments. Now, there is no man in the House of Representatives who will say that germane or proper amendments to this bill, to any and all sections of it, may not be offered within that time. If gentlemen had 800 amendments for the purpose of filibustering against the final passage of the bill, that, of course, would make it impossible to reach all of the bill; but I assume that no such attempt will be made now, because the whole question of amendments is thrown open to the House, not alone to the committee in charge of the bill but to the membership, and the committee in charge of the bill has taken the amendments that it considered necessary and has incorporated them as a part of the bill and reintroduced the bill under another number in order to give the House the time for the consideration of the bill for amendments, as provided in the rule.

Now, just a word upon the condition that confronts us.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I am sorry I can not yield. I have not the time.

No one can state as well as the President stated yesterday the situation that confronts the Congress and the American people at this time with respect to our shipping. If this were an original proposition I would not be here to-day and you would not be here to-day listening to me urging a special rule for the consideration of a bill providing for the adoption of a policy of this character. But we are here to deal with a concrete condition that exists in the country. We have over $3,000,000,000 worth of shipping property that must be dealt with by the Congress. The Executive can not deal with it without authority from us. That $3,000,000,000 worth of property is diminishing in value hour by hour. Over a thousand of the fifteen hundred ships that we have are at anchor, chained together, deteriorating in value every day, every week, every month, and every year, and it is only a question of a very short time until they will be absolutely valueless. Shall we do something to salvage that property? Shall we take up a bill that proposes a means of restoring that motionless fleet to the sea, of utilizing it, or shall we simply say that we refuse to take up the question at all? If we refuse to consider the question at all we admit the absolute impotence of the Congress to deal with such questions. I am not committed to the provisions of this bill. If any suggestion is made by any of the opponents of the bill, I am ready to give to such suggestion all the consideration to which it is entitled. I suggest that no man occupying the position of a statesman in the Congress of the United States can justify himself before the country or his constituents by simply saying, "I am opposed to this measure." He must say, "I am opposed to this measure because I have a better proposition to offer." If that better proposition is offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] or by any other gentleman I will vote for it. I will vote for it on a motion to recommit, I will vote for it as a substitute for this bill during its consideration, but the country is entitled to the work of statesmen in the consideration of this bill rather than the work of mere politicians. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. I suppose the gentleman is in the former class.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I am going to vote my convictions, not as a politician but as I think the question before us affects the welfare of the whole country. I have voted for river and harbor appropriations, knowing that my constituents did not have a ship, were not interested as stockholders in a ship that would enter a port or sail into a harbor. I see no difference in principle between providing harbor facilities for the shipping interests of the country and providing that our own ships may use these facilities. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Would the gentleman favor a subsidy for steamboats that operate on the rivers that we improve?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I have not come to that. If I ever have the opportunity, which is not at all probable, I will consider that question. I will not dodge it when it arises. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, all great nations have sought the seas. Our Nation in the past has been able to expend its energies and invest its capital on the land. We are now a continent thickly inhabited by one hundred millions of people, and we reach the sea on three sides. It is as important to this Nation to-day as to any of the great nations of the past, or any great nations of the present, that our ships should sail the seven seas carrying outward and inward commerce, and in order to do that we must meet such competition as the other nations that sail those seas offer us. Every other great nation having ships upon the sea gives government aid to its shipping interests. Whether that be a subsidy, or whatever it may be, they give the aid.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 10, page 1, strike out the words "controlled and" and insert, after the word "equally," the words "between those in favor of and those opposing the bill and shall be controlled."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 11, after the word "member" insert "opposed to the bill."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 15, strike out the word "that" and insert the word "than" after the word "later."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, after line 6 add the words "that in the consideration of the bill any appropriations made in the bill shall not be subject to a point of order."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POU) there were 124 ayes and 71 noes.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 200, nays 110, not voting 121, as follows:

YEAS—200.

Ackerman	Ellis	Johnson, Wash.	O'Connor
Anderson	Evans	Kahn	Ogden
Andrew, Mass.	Fairchild	Kearns	Paige
Andrews, Nebr.	Fairfield	Kelly, Pa.	Parker, N. J.
Anthony	Faust	Ketcham	Parker, N. Y.
Appleby	Fenn	Kirkpatrick	Patterson, Mo.
Arentz	Fess	Kissel	Patterson, N. J.
Atkeson	Fish	Kline, N. Y.	Perkins
Bacharach	Fitzgerald	Kline, Pa.	Perlman
Beedy	Foster	Knutson	Petersen
Begg	French	Kraus	Radcliffe
Benham	Frothingham	Langley	Ransley
Bixler	Fuller	Larson, Minn.	Reber
Bond	Funk	Lawrence	Reece
Bowers	Genaman	Layton	Reed, N. Y.
Britten	Gernerd	Lea, Calif.	Reed, W. Va.
Brooks, Pa.	Gifford	Lee, N. Y.	Ricketts
Burdick	Glynn	Lehlbach	Riddick
Burtness	Goodykoontz	Lineberger	Roach
Butler	Gorman	Little	Robertson
Campbell, Kans.	Graham, Ill.	Longworth	Robsion*
Campbell, Pa.	Graham, Pa.	McDuffie	Rodenberg
Cannon	Green, Iowa	McLaughlin, Mich.	Rogers
Chalmers	Greene, Mass.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Rose
Chindblom	Greene, Vt.	McPherson	Sanders, Ind.
Christopherson	Griest	MacGregor	Sanders, N. Y.
Clarke, N. Y.	Hadley	MacLafferty	Scott, Mich.
Cole, Iowa	Haugen	Madden	Shelton
Cole, Ohio	Hawley	Magee	Shreve
Connolly, Pa.	Hays	Mann	Siegel
Cooper, Ohio	Hersey	Mapes	Sinnott
Cooper, Wis.	Hickey	Merritt	Slemp
Cowpertn	Hicks	Michener	Smith, Idaho
Crago	Hill	Miller	Snell
Cramton	Himes	Mills	Snyder
Crowther	Hoch	Millspaugh	Speaks
Curry	Hogan	Mondell	Sproul
Dale	Hock	Moore, Ill.	Stephens
Dallinger	Huhrlede	Moores, Ind.	Strong, Kans.
Darrow	Humphrey, Nebr.	Morgan	Strong, Pa.
Dempsey	Husted	Murphy	Summers, Wash.
Dyer	Hutchinson	Nelson, Me.	Swing
Echols	Ireland	Nelson, A. P.	Taylor, Tenn.
Edmonds	Jefferis, Nebr.	Newton, Minn.	Temple
Elliott	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norton	Tilson
Timberlake	Vestal	Watson	Wood, Ind.
Tincher	Volk	Webster	Wurzbach
Tinkham	Volstead	Williams, Ill.	Wyant
Underhill	Walters	Williamson	Yates
Vaile	Ward, N. Y.	Winslow	Young

NAYS—110.

Abernethy	Doughton	Lankford	Sabath
Almon	Dowell	Larsen, Ga.	Sanders, Tex.
Aswell	Drewry	Lazaro	Sandlin
Bankhead	Driver	Lee, Ga.	Sears
Beck	Favrot	Linthicum	Sinclair
Bland, Va.	Fields	Logan	Sisson
Blanton	Fisher	London	Smithwick
Boies	Frear	Lowrey	Steagall
Bowling	Fulmer	Lyon	Stedman
Box	Garner	McClintic	Stevenson
Briggs	Garrett, Tenn.	Mansfield	Sumners, Tex.
Browne, Wis.	Gilbert	Martin	Tague
Buchanan	Goldsborough	Montague	Ten Eyck
Bulwinkle	Hammer	Moore, Va.	Tillman
Byrnes, S. C.	Harrison	Nelson, J. M.	Towner
Cantrill	Hayden	O'Brien	Tucker
Carew	Hooker	Oldfield	Turner
Carter	Huddleston	Oliver	Tyson
Clague	Hull	Park, Ga.	Upshaw
Cockran	James	Parks, Ark.	Vinson
Collier	Jeffers, Ala.	Pou	Volgt
Collins	Jones, Tex.	Quin	Wilson
Connally, Tex.	Keller	Rainey, Ala.	Wingo
Crisp	Kinchelce	Raker	Wise
Davis, Tenn.	Kopp	Rankin	Woods, Va.
Deal	Kunz	Rayburn	Wright
Dickinson	Lampert	Rouse	
Dominick	Lanham	Rucker	

NOT VOTING—121.

Ansorge	Dupré	Leatherwood	Schall
Barbour	Focht	Luce	Scott, Tenn.
Barkley	Fordney	Luhring	Shaw
Bell	Free	McArthur	Smith, Mich.
Bird	Freeman	McCormick	Stafford
Black	Gahn	McFadden	Steenerson
Blakeney	Gallivan	McKenzie	Stiness
Bland, Ind.	Garrett, Tex.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Stoll
Brand	Gould	McSwain	Sullivan
Brennan	Griffin	Maloney	Swank
Brooks, Ill.	Hardy, Colo.	Mead	Sweet
Brown, Tenn.	Hardy, Tex.	Michaelson	Taylor, Ark.
Burke	Hawes	Montoya	Taylor, Colo.
Burroughs	Henry	Moore, Ohio	Taylor, N. J.
Burton	Herrick	Morin	Thomas
Byrns, Tenn.	Hudspeth	Mott	Thompson
Cable	Humphreys, Miss.	Mudd	Treadway
Chandler, N. Y.	Jacoway	Newton, Mo.	Vare
Chandler, Okla.	Johnson, Ky.	Olpp	Ward, N. C.
Clark, Fla.	Johnson, Miss.	Osborne	Wason
Classon	Jones, Pa.	Overstreet	Weaver
Clouse	Kelley, Mich.	Porter	Wheeler
Codd	Kendall	Pringey	White, Kans.
Colton	Kennedy	Purnell	White, Me.
Copley	Kiess	Rainey, Ill.	Williams, Tex.
Cullen	Kindred	Ramseyer	Woodruff
Davis, Minn.	King	Rhodes	Woodyard
Denison	Kitchin	Riordan	Zihlman
Drane	Kleczka	Rosenbloom	
Dunbar	Knight	Rossdale	
Dunn	Kreider	Ryan	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. Dunbar (for) with Mr. Brand (against).
Mr. Kiess (for) with Mr. Williams of Texas (against).
Mr. Purnell (for) with Mr. Black (against).
Mr. Burton (for) with Mr. Taylor of Colorado (against).
Mr. Morin (for) with Mr. McKenzie (against).
Mr. Vare (for) with Mr. Kitchin (against).
Mr. Focht (for) with Mr. Byrns of Tennessee (against).
Mr. Woodruff (for) with Mr. Bell (against).
Mr. Olpp (for) with Mr. Weaver (against).
Mr. Kreider (for) with Mr. Garrett of Texas (against).
Mr. Bland of Indiana (for) with Mr. Gallivan (against).
Mr. Gahn (for) with Mr. Ward of North Carolina (against).
Mr. Free (for) with Mr. McSwain (against).
Mr. Taylor of New Jersey (for) with Mr. Thomas (against).
Mr. Cable (for) with Mr. Rainey of Illinois (against).
Mr. White of Kansas (for) with Mr. Jacoway (against).
Mr. Rhodes (for) with Mr. Barkley (against).
Mr. Newton of Missouri (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Porter with Mr. Riordan.
Mr. Zihlman with Mr. Clark of Florida.
Mr. Moore of Ohio with Mr. Swank.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado with Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Barbour with Mr. Cullen.
Mr. Mott with Mr. Hardy of Texas.
Mr. Luce with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. Denison with Mr. Dupré.
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Drane.

Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Mead.
Mr. King with Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Stoll.
Mr. Mudd with Mr. Kindred.
Mr. White of Maine with Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Overstreet.
Mr. Osborne with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

BLINDED, ARMLESS, AND LEGLESS VETERANS.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8062) amending subdivision 5a of section 302 of the war risk insurance act, with Senate amendments thereto, and move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up the bill H. R. 8062, on the Speaker's table, with Senate amendments, and moves to concur in the Senate amendments. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman please give us a brief statement of what the Senate amendments are?

Mr. FISH. The original bill called for an increase in pay from $20 to $50 per month for the nurses and attendants of the blinded, armless, and legless veterans, and other totally disabled veterans of the World War. The Senate amendment simply strikes out the words "all other totally disabled veterans" and leaves the bill to apply to the blinded, legless, and armless, who number about 300. I am willing to concur with the Senate amendment, although I would prefer the more comprehensive terms of the original bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. There was one amendment which the Clerk read that strikes out $50 and inserts $20. as I understood it. To what does that relate?

Mr. FISH. That must be an error in reading.

Mr. BLANTON. The Clerk read such an amendment.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some misunderstanding with respect to this matter, and I shall withdraw my request until to-morrow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KLECZKA, until Friday, on account of death in family.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. TIMBERLAKE to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Mr. Smith Gee, H. R. 2963, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, November 23, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

705. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement showing the amount of pay and allowances by ranks and ratings for officers and enlisted men of the Navy; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

706. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of the Turner Construction Co., of New York City; to the Committee on Claims.

707. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of certain named bureaus and offices showing the exchanges during the fiscal year 1922 for labor-saving devices and report of the Chief of Engineers showing exchanges that were made during that year for all the districts of the Engineer Department at large; to the Committee on Appropriations.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12862) to pension soldiers and sailors of the World War, and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPROUL: A bill (H. R. 12892) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, the county of Cook, or the city of Chicago, separately or jointly, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Little Calumet River, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12893) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Gloucester City, N. J., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKS of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 12894) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Magnolia, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 12895) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Menasha, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 12896) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 12897) to provide for the erection of a Federal building on the site owned by the Government of the United States and located in the city of Racine, State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12898) granting a pension to Sarah C. Ubil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12899) for the relief of Catherine Woods; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 12900) granting a pension to Henry F. Clement; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 12901) granting an increase of pension to Hulda J. Gilmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12902) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia R. Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 12903) granting a pension to William Kirk; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12904) granting an increase of pension to Dorrance Shomo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIMES: A bill (H. R. 12905) granting a pension to Catharine Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 12906) granting a pension to Delnora Deuel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 12907) granting a pension to Carrie M. Allison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 12908) granting a pension to Charlotte E. Rockhold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12909) granting a pension to Ann Katherine Kindred; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12910) granting a pension to Martha White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12911) granting a pension to Mary A. Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12912) to correct the military record of George W. Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12913) granting a pension to Mary Irvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 12914) granting a pension to Cora E. La Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 12915) for the examination and survey of Highcliff Harbor, Lake Winnebago, Wis.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 12916) granting a pension to James C. Mooney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 12917) granting a pension to Mary A. Hatton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGEE: A bill (H. R. 12918) granting a pension to Mary E. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 12919) granting a pension to William G. Glasgow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12920) granting a pension to Harry E. Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARK of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 12921) for the relief of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 12922) granting an increase of pension to Martha Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12923) granting a pension to Frances E. Griffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12924) granting a pension to Agnes Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12925) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12926) granting an increase of pension to James G. Shockley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12927) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12928) granting an increase of pension to John E. Crum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 12929) for the relief of Harry Evans Nowland; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12930) for the relief of Chesley P. Key; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 12931) granting a pension to Cora F. Marlette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 12932) granting a pension to Theresa Gerughty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12933) granting a pension to Nancy J. Cady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12934) granting a pension to Julia A. Kelsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12935) granting an increase of pension to Natalia Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 12936) granting an increase of pension to James P. Aney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12937) granting a pension to Isabel Newton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12938) granting a pension to Simon H. Drum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 12939) granting a pension to Mary A. Hird; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12940) granting a pension to Sophia Hubbard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12941) granting a pension to John H. Boyd; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 12942) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 12943) for the relief of James L. Dalton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12944) for the relief of James H. Lomasney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12945) for the relief of John J. Corcoran; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12946) granting a pension to William Smallwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 12947) granting a pension to Charles H. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12948) granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Kimbrough; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 12949) granting a pension to Clara H. Farnsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 12950) granting an increase of pension to Charles Arthur Bordeau; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12951) granting an increase of pension to Patrick A. Galvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6428. By Mr. CONNOLLY of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 12898, granting a pension to Sarah C. Ubil; to the Committee on Pensions.

6429. By Mr. CRISP: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Georgia, urging the repeal of discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6430. By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: Resolution of First Baptist Church of Mount Morris, Mich., indorsing proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6431. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the American Legion national legislative committee, Washington, D. C., favoring adjusted compensation for ex-service men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6432. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Miss Minnie Provis, of Sutter Creek, Calif., urging support of the Bursum pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6433. Also, petition of Roy M. Marks, of Placerville, Calif., relative to the transportation question; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6434. Also, petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs committee on Indian welfare, Riverside, Calif., relative to Senate bill 3855; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

6435. Also, petition of the Canners' League of California, San Francisco, Calif., urging Federal action toward the protection of the lower Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6436. Also, petition of Oakland Chamber of Commerce, Oakland, Calif., urging an appropriation for improving San Francisco Bay; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6437. Also, petition of Bakersfield Civic Commercial Association, Bakersfield, Calif., indorsing the Britten-Ladd metric standards bill; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

6438. Also, petition of the American Legion national legislative committee, Washington, D. C., urging support of the American Legion plan for adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6439. Also, petitions of Robert L. Hanley, commander of Victory Post, American Legion, Los Angeles, Calif., urging support of Senator KING's resolution to investigate the Veterans' Bureau; Bakersfield Civic Commercial Association, Bakersfield, Calif., indorsing the Capper-French truth in fabric bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6440. Also, petitions of the Garden Club of America, California zone, and the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, Calif., against the passage of the "all year national park bill"; also petition of East San Diego Chamber of Commerce, East San Diego, Calif., urging support of the development of the lower Colorado Basin; also petition of Selma Chamber of Commerce, Selma, Calif., urging support of the Barbour bill, creating the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

6441. By Mr. MURPHY: Memorial of Martins Ferry Woman's Club, Martins Ferry, Ohio, favoring freedom for Christian people of eastern Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6442. Also, petition of Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Church of Christ, and Lutheran Churches, in Carrollton, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill 9753, the Sunday law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6443. Also, memorial of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam, Ohio, favoring independence for the Christian people of the Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6444. Also, petition of Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches at Malvern, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill 9753, the Sunday law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6445. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of Gridley Chapter, No. 324, Order of the Eastern Star, Erie, Pa., favoring passage of the Towner-Sterling bill (H. R. 7; S. 1252); to the Committee on Education.

6446. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the First Baptist Church of Kittanning, Pa., indorsing House Joint Resolution 159, proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6447. Also, petition of East Brady (Pa.) Chapter, No. 311, Order of the Eastern Star, favoring the enactment of the Towner-Sterling bill (H. R. 7; S. 1252); to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *November 23, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we thank Thee for the land in which we live, for all its history toward right and truth. We bless Thee for the heritage thus given unto us and ask that righteousness may exalt the Nation, and along the track of the future Thy good pleasure may be realized and the desires of the people be such as shall meet with Thine acceptance. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

WESLEY L. JONES, a Senator from the State of Washington; HENRY L. MYERS, a Senator from the State of Montana; and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, a Senator from the State of Alabama, appeared in their seats to-day.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Department of Labor which are not needed in the conduct of business and having no permanent value or historic interest, and asking for action looking to their disposition, which was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The Vice President appointed Mr. BORAH and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the committee on the part of the Senate, and ordered that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

HARLEM RIVER SHIP CANAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution 347, agreed to September 9, 1922, information relative to the proposed modification in the channel of the Harlem River Ship Canal, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of Mrs. Lela A. Frye and sundry other members of Northern Star Sisterhood, No. 107, Dames of Malta, of Charlerol and Monessen, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation creating a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at the Thirteenth Annual Convention, American Manufacturers' Export Association, at New York City, indorsing the constructive policy of President Harding on the subject of the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at the Fifty-second Annual Congress of the American Prison Association, at Detroit, Mich., favoring the passage of House bill 12123, for the establishment of an industrial reformatory at Camp Grant, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the vice chairman of the national legislative committee, the American Legion, transmitting resolutions adopted at the Fourth National Convention of the American Legion, at New Orleans, La., favoring the passage of legislation providing adjusted compensation for ex-service men, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LADD presented the petitions of Henry Kutonen, of New Leipzig, and 9 others; Mrs. A. O. Heimsness, of Wildrose, and 9 others; W. A. Bartosh, of Kensal, and 6 others; C. J. Bliss, of Geneseo, and 3 others; Joseph Hillman, of Glen Ullin, and 9 others; Ivan Kjostad, of Watford City, and 27 others; M. McWethy, of Sutton, and 24 others; Andrew Halberson, of Williston, and 4 others; P. N. Stedge, of Bucyrus, and 8 others; Charles Brandt, of La Moure, and 2 others; Mrs. H. G. Soderling, of Bierman, and 40 others; William Oeffner, of Leeds, and 8 others; E. C. Keuger, of Linton, and 19 others; Edmond Florentin, of Rolette, and 27 others; C. J. Miller, of Glen Ullin, and 9 others; Ehtobold Kirchenmann, of Burnstad, and 8 others; Ole C. Melland, of Lima, and 46 others; John Quum, of Pekin, and 9 others; A. A. Hagen, of Alamo, and 22 others; and H. G. Haga, of Bergen, and 7 others, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation stabilizing the price of wheat, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. EDGE. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a telegram from the Real Estate Board of New Jersey favoring the passage of the ship subsidy bill. I also ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Western Union telegram.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *November 22, 1922.*

Senator WALTER E. EDGE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

By the officers and board of governors of the Real Estate League of New Jersey, at their regular monthly session, held at the Elks' Club, in Paterson, N. J., November 22, 1922, it was resolved and unanimously carried that the ship subsidy bill be passed and become a law, believing it to be in the best interests of our Nation.

RAYMOND CONNOLLY, *President.*

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on November 22, 1922, there was presented to the President of the the United States the enrolled bill (S. 3300) granting a pension to Marie Doughty Gorgas.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 4054) for the relief of the Home for the Friendless, of Chicago, Ill.; the Silas Bronson Library, of Waterbury, Conn.; the Gettysburg College (formerly Pennsylvania College), of Gettysburg, Pa.; the Presbyterian Church of Bardstown, Ky.; and the Taylor Orphan Asylum, of Racine, Wis. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCCUMBER:

A bill (S. 4055) to provide for the purchase of additional land for Wahpeton Indian School; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 4056) for the relief of the estates of Aaron Van Camp and Virginius P. Chapin;

A bill (S. 4057) for the relief of W. J. Benfield (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4058) for the relief of Albert Andrews (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 4059) granting a pension to Oscar Criswell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 4060) for the relief of Susan T. Smoke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A bill (S. 4061) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with Toole County irrigation district, of Shelby, Mont., and the Cut Bank irrigation district, of Cut Bank, Mont., for the settlement of the extent of the priority to the waters of Two Medicine, Cut Bank, and Badger Creeks, of the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 4062) providing for the comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 4063) to provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BALL:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 247) providing funds for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property during the convention of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine in the District of Columbia June 5, 6, and 7, 1923, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF SENATOR FELTON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, there was introduced on yesterday by the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] a Senate resolution reading as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Rebecca Latimer Felton $287.67 for compensation, and $280 as mileage, the same being amounts due her as a Senator from the State of Georgia from November 8 to November 21, 1922.

The resolution was appropriately referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I hope, however, that the resolution will not be adopted by the Senate. I trust that we shall not throw further confusion into the matter by now exhibiting some doubt as to whether Mrs. Felton was really a Member of the Senate from November 8 to November 21. If she were a Member—and the Senate so decided by admitting her and swearing her in—she is to be paid out of the regular appropriation, just the same as is every other Senator to be paid his salary. This is not a matter which should be charged against the contingent fund of the Senate at all. If the appropriations do not cover the item, it

will be very proper for the Committee on Appropriations to bring in a deficiency item in the deficiency bill to take care of it. The payment should be made as the payment of the salaries of all Senators is made, not out of the contingent fund of the Senate, but out of the regular fund.

It occurs to me that the manner proposed in the resolution is not the proper way to take care of this particular item. I feel like saying that it would throw a very grave doubt upon the action taken by the Senate in seating Mrs. Felton as a Senator.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I desire to say that I introduced the resolution at the suggestion of the financial clerk of the Senate. Of course if he will pay the amount due Mrs. Felton without the passage of a resolution by the Senate authorizing it to be done, I shall be delighted, and I trust that this may be done and thus avoid the necessity of pressing the resolution.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate and proceeded with.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Fletcher	McKellar	Shortridge
Bayard	France	McKinley	Simmons
Borah	George	McNary	Smith
Brandegee	Glass	Myers	Smoot
Broussard	Hale	Nelson	Spencer
Calder	Harreld	Nicholson	Stanfield
Cameron	Harris	Norris	Sterling
Capper	Heflin	Overman	Sutherland
Carraway	Hitchcock	Owen	Swanson
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Page	Trammell
Culberson	Kellogg	Pittman	Underwood
Cummins	Keyes	Pomerene	Wadsworth
Curtis	Ladd	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	La Follette	Rawson	Warren
Edge	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Ernst	McCumber	Sheppard	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Secretary will state the pending question.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The pending question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, when we adjourned last night it was with the understanding that the Senator from Mississippi would prepare a substitute for the amendment which he had previously proposed. The Senator has not yet arrived this morning, and I do not feel that we should go on with his amendment until he is present to offer the substitute for it which he desires to present.

Mr. HARRISON entered the Chamber.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Mississippi is now here.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment which I have heretofore proposed to the pending joint resolution, and move the amendment which I send to the Secretary's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to insert:

To carry out the provisions of the act of February 17, 1911, "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," as amended, as follows:

"For salaries of 35 additional inspectors whose employment is hereby authorized for nine months, at the rate of $3,000 per annum each, $78,750; for per diem in lieu of subsistence for said inspectors for nine months, $37,800; for transportation for said inspectors for nine months, $37,800; for allowances to said inspectors for nine months, $15,750; in all, fiscal year 1923, $170,100."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I trust the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi will not be adopted. We have already encumbered commerce with enough expense. I am opposed to increasing the number of officers beyond the necessary number for the transaction of any kind of business. Besides that, it does seem to me that the railroads should certainly have sufficient discretion to see that their rolling stock is maintained in proper condition. We need, rather, to decrease the cost of transportation instead of increasing the burdens and taxes of the people of the country. If we are ever going to stop piling up taxes, now is a good time to begin.

I think our Republican friends should take warning by what has just transpired, and that they should carry out some of the pledges of economy which they made to the people of the country. I am tired of business being tied down and impeded by so much governmental regulation. It seems to me that the railroads of the country, having operated for so many years, can certainly continue to do so without the additional burden which would be imposed upon them by the adoption of the amendment and the interference with their engines and other instrumentalities for the carrying of freight and passengers.

What we most need now is a reduction in freight rates and in passenger rates and not something which is going to increase our burdens and expenses by tying the hands of railroad officials. Indeed, transportation charges have become so high that one can hardly afford to ride on a railroad, and our products are rotting in the field at this time because of the high transportation costs. The cost of living is constantly increasing. It seems to me that we have reached a time when Congress should cease the creation of new positions. No doubt such places are created at the Government's expense for favorites who can not or will not make a living at private work. I refuse to take suggestions from the Interstate Commerce Commission or any other Washington body to create useless positions. I would much prefer the judgment of the engineer, who knows and operates his engine, than that of some theorist. We need common sense in business. This is another step tending toward Government ownership, which I am totally against.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not the author of the pending amendment, but the amendment is an extract from a bill which I introduced some time ago, and I am very much in favor of its adoption.

I understand perfectly that the cost of government increases every year; that is inevitable. The history of this particular legislation may be very briefly stated. A few years ago Congress passed a law authorizing the inspection of locomotive boilers by a number of Federal inspectors. That was done in order to preserve the lives of those who travel upon railroad trains and also to preserve the property which was being transported. The outcome of that initial legislation was very gratifying. It was soon discovered that the railroad companies had not efficiently inspected and resolutely put aside the facilities that were unfit for use, and there were a great many lives saved and a great deal of property preserved by the original law.

The railroad companies were very much opposed——

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President——

Mr. CUMMINS. I will yield to the Senator in a moment. The railroad companies were very much opposed to the original enactment, but when, two years or two years and a half later, we came to expand the operation of the law so that it would embrace the supervision and inspection of the entire engine the railroad companies very frankly admitted that the service rendered had been invaluable and did not oppose the extension of the service to include the entire engine. I now yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator how he can demonstrate that a great many lives were saved and a great deal of property preserved by reason of the enactment of the law to which he has referred?

Mr. CUMMINS. Does the Senator doubt that?

Mr. DIAL. Yes; I seriously doubt it. I do not see how it can be proved.

Mr. CUMMINS. I can only refer the Senator to the testimony of those who had to do with the operation of engines and to the comparison between the periods before and after the law was passed in order to establish the fact. I do not think that any railway employee or any railway manager will question the statement which I have just made.

The bill from which the amendment is taken was brought forward at the suggestion of the locomotive engineers and firemen, who are most directly involved in any accident which may occur to the boiler or to other parts of the engine.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I notice that for the salaries of inspectors there is provided an appropriation of $78,750, and then, in addition, a per diem, for which an appropriation of $37,800 is made; for transportation, $37,800, and for allowances, $15,750, a total of $91,350 for allowances of various kinds, as against $78,750 for salaries. I should like to ask the Senator would it not be entirely proper, inasmuch as the inspectors are inspecting property of the railroads, to require the railroads to give them their transportation? I should also like to have the Senator state, as I believe the amendment is taken from a bill introduced by him, what reason there is for the other allowances.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, answering the first question, I am opposed to compelling the railroad companies to furnish transportation to any Government employee. There ought to be a complete separation between the railroad companies and these governmental inspectors. If we require the railroad companies to furnish transportation, we in a measure link up the employee of the Government with the corporation, and, in my judgment, diminish to a degree the efficiency and the fidelity of the Government inspectors. That is the reason why there is a provision for transportation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can see considerable force in that suggestion. I should now like to ask the Senator with regard to the allowances.

Mr. CUMMINS. We have now 50 inspectors. The country is divided into 50 inspection districts, and there is one inspector for each district. Under the present law each inspector is allowed $600 per year for his assistant or his stenographer or his helper, whoever he or she may be, and allowance includes, as I remember, the rent of the office in which the inspector is housed. Under the present scale of cost of buildings and rents and living, that allowance, in my opinion, is very inadequate, and it is proposed to be enlarged in order to meet the changed conditions of the present time as compared with the conditions when the law was originally passed.

I do not think there is anyone connected with the administration of the railroad law who does not recommend this legislation, who does not understand its necessity if we are to have efficient and constant inspection of locomotive engines, and I think it is due to the men who ride on the engines and drive them and the men who assist the engineers in the operation of the engines that they shall be protected just as far as the Government can protect them against imperfect and out-of-order engines.

I did not dream that this question would arise at this time, but if I had time to accumulate the evidence which has been taken before the committee of which I am chairman, in respect to the work which these inspectors have done, the number of engines which they have ordered out of service because they were imperfect, and, presumably, the number of accidents which have been averted, I believe the Senate would have no doubt whatsoever about the wisdom of this appropriation and this authority. If we are going to have an efficient constant transportation machine that will do its business with the fewest accidents and the least destruction of property, the amount of money that is here proposed to be appropriated can not be expended in a better way than to authorize these new inspectors and to increase the allowances for their expenses.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, we seem to be discussing a number of subjects that are foreign to the pending joint resolution, and I may be excused, therefore, for bringing in something which is also more or less foreign to it.

During the last few days America has been honored by a visit from a very distinguished French statesman, Clemenceau, the former prime minister of France, is in this country for the avowed purpose of setting before the American people certain criticisms of the policy of the United States, and in his opening speech he has expressed a willingness to exchange criticisms. It seems to me that this may be a good method to follow.

The great Frenchman who visits this country enjoys a wide popularity. My purpose in rising is not so much to criticize him but to state some of the widespread American criticisms of the present policy of his country.

If France were sending to this country a representative to plead with the American people for cooperation at this time, I think it would have been possible to select a man more appropriate for that service. While Clemenceau has not been known as an extreme militarist as compared with Poincare and some other Frenchmen he has established the reputation, in the conference for the peace treaty at Paris, of representing an extremely harsh policy toward Germany.

In his work on the Wreck of Europe, Nitti, the Italian statesman, frequently discusses Clemenceau. While I think at times he holds him too much responsible for French policy, I am going to insert without comment this extract from his book concerning the great Frenchman.

In his book The Wreck of Europe, on page 110, Nitti says:

All his life Clemenceau has been a tremendous destroyer. For years and years he has done nothing but overthrow governments with a sort of obstinate ferocity. He was an old man when he was called to lead the country, but he brought with him all his fighting spirit. No one detests the church and detests socialism more than he; both of these moral forces are equally repulsive to his individualistic spirit. I do not think there is any man among the politicians I have known who is more individualistic than Clemenceau, who remains to-day the man of the old democracy. In time of war no one was better fitted than he to lead a fighting ministry, fighting at home, fighting abroad, with the same feeling, the same passion. When there was one thing only necessary in order to beat the enemy, never to falter in hatred, never to doubt the surveness of victory, no one was comparable to him, no one could be more determined, no one more bitter. But when war was over, when it was peace that had to be insured, no one could be less fitted for the work. He saw nothing beyond his hatred for Germany, the necessity for destroying the enemy, sweeping away every bit of his activity, bringing him into subjection. On account of his age he could not visualise the problems of the future; he could only see one thing necessary, and that was immediate, to destroy the enemy and either destroy or confiscate all his means of development. He was not nationalist or imperialist, like his collaborators, but before all, and above all, one idea lived in him, hatred for Germany. To render her barren, to deprive her of her supports, to destroy her—this was the consummation of the war which was proposed in the treaty of peace, and he and the financiers who surrounded him were the true artificers of the treaty of Versailles and of the policy which is still in force.

That was the judgment of the former prime minister of Italy with regard to this great statesman who has now come to plead with the United States for cooperation in present conditions; and the same author quotes in several places that statement of Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies in which he declared, in defending his course, that—

The treaties are a method of continuing the war.

So, Mr. President, I deprecate somewhat the character of this messenger who has come from France to ask the United States to cooperate with France in peace; and yet Clemenceau is mild in his attitude toward Germany compared with the present governing authorities of France.

It has been said by our representatives in Paris, particularly by Mr. Baruch in his book, that Clemenceau lost his position and was succeeded by others because it was considered that he had been too mild in his treatment of Germany. I mention this so as to emphasize the fact that the present attitude of France toward Germany is the extremest of the extreme, and that, violent as Clemenceau was in exacting the terms of peace with Germany, he was mild compared with the present Government of France in carrying them out.

So I am not here, Mr. President, to criticize the great French statesman; and what I present is merely a criticism of the present policy of France toward Germany, which it seems to me must be amended before France or any of her representatives can in justice call upon the United States for cooperation.

From this speech which was delivered by Clemenceau in New York the other night I am going to read one or two short extracts; and first let me call attention to this one. He says:

I have some friendly criticisms to bring, and I think it is worthy of you and of me that we exchange them in this most democratic way.

There I find a direct invitation to the American people to exchange the criticisms that we hold on the present French policy with the criticisms which Clemenceau brings upon our policy; and just at this point I may be permitted to say that I myself have been a severe critic of the attitude of the United States in leaving Europe, in forsaking the work of rehabilitation there at the very moment when our great moral force was needed above all other things. I feel that our desertion of that great duty in Europe at that time is now being felt by us in a very material way in the shape of penalties. We discussed the ratification of that treaty almost solely upon the League of Nations, and on this side of the Chamber I think we made the mistake of discussing it almost altogether from the altruistic standpoint; but I believe the time has come when the American people have begun to appreciate the fact that our failure to continue the work which we had started in Europe by helping in the work of getting Europe upon her feet is now being reflected in the United States by a very disastrous depression of business which has been continuing now for two years, and which, in my opinion, is going to continue for a good while yet to come. We have felt the destruction of our foreign markets; we have found, month by month, a constant falling off in our commerce; and the future will attribute that in part to the fact that we have done nothing to assist in the rehabilitation of Europe.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Nebraska seems to agree with M. Clemenceau as to the proposition that the United States departed from Europe before it could in honor do so. M. Clemenceau seems a little nebulous about what the United States would have been expected to do had it remained in Europe. It seems to me, in the intelligent discussion of this

question, where we are practically invited to return to Europe, that there ought to be some degree of accuracy as to what is expected of us. Does the Senator understand that what M. Clemenceau desires is that we shall ratify the Versailles treaty and return to Europe for the purpose of executing it as France is now undertaking to execute it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, of course, I agree with the Senator from Idaho that the statements by M. Clemenceau are too nebulous and too indefinite to enable one to draw a very direct conclusion; but my purpose in rising to-day is to mention in the RECORD what I believe are insuperable obstacles which will prevent the United States from any cooperation with France toward Germany as long as the present destructive policy is pursued. I am not basing that opinion upon any friendship for Germany. I am not basing that upon any dislike of France. I am putting it solely and only upon the basis that the United States might be glad to cooperate with the rest of the world in bringing about an establishment of real peace. To secure such a pence the dominant power in Europe to-day, France, must abandon the present destructive policy toward Germany. As long as that destructive course is pursued it is useless to discuss the matter before the American people.

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator is of the opinion that under the present policy of France we can not very well cooperate with France?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am.

Mr. BORAH. When has that policy been different since the signing of the armistice?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall undertake to point that out to the Senator, if he will permit me.

A little later on in his discourse M. Clemenceau used this language:

> And now that we have peace, we must preserve peace.

It is a little inconsistent for M. Clemenceau to say that we have peace, when in his utterances in the Chamber of Deputies on several occasions he declared that "the treaty would be a means of continuing the war." But disregarding that, let us look at the methods which are now being adopted by the French Government. Let us see whether they tend to preserve the peace.

In the first place, France, in spite of the declarations of economists in all the countries of the world, continues to demand of Germany reparations that are absolutely impossible. That is the first obstacle. The demand has been of such a character, backed up by such conduct, as to warrant the suspicion, if not the belief, that France would rather have Germany fail in paying her reparations than to have Germany become commercially strong and able to meet reasonable reparations.

I thought I would insert in the RECORD at this time some evidence that Germany has paid all that could have been paid up to the present time. Numerous writers in all countries have stated that no power exists with which to get greater reparations out of Germany than have been paid up to this time, and I think it may be accepted as a fact, admitted by the intelligence of the world, that even if France should take military possession of Germany there would be no power in that occupation to wring out of Germany the reparations in accordance with the demands of France.

We behold in Germany a country at the present time which has lost about 7,000,000 of her population; which has lost 80 per cent of her iron-ore fields; which has lost almost her entire merchant marine; which has lost all of her colonies, and which has lost a large area of her country, so that in agricultural products the loss is even greater, in proportion, than the loss of population. So that at the present time Germany is able to raise only about 70 per cent, or at the most 75 per cent, of the food which her people need. Therefore, in the winter which is now coming Germany is entering upon a period of distress which inevitably will produce insurrection in that country, if not revolution. Only the other day we read in the papers of mobs gathering in the city of Cologne, I think it was, finally suppressed by the police; but that the mobs shouted only, "Hunger, hunger"; and that menace of hunger is coming upon Germany at such a rate that all who are able to get out of the country for this winter are doing so—getting into the countries adjacent thereto.

How is Germany to buy this 25 or 30 per cent of food which her people require to get through the winter? Germany has an export trade which is only half what it was before the war. Her export trade does not exceed her import trade. She can not pay in products because she has not any surplus products to sell. She can not pay in gold because Germany at the present time has only $238,000,000 available in her reserves that are at all identified and known. There may be gold buried in the ground, as there always is in time of war, but the available gold in sight is only $238,000,000, and Germany can not part with a dollar of that without endangering what remains of her commercial and financial fabric.

To say that a country afflicted like that, and situated as Germany is, producing and having a productive capacity of only about 60 per cent of her productive capacity before the war, could meet these enormous reparations that are demanded by France, is the uttermost nonsense, and all writers on economy and on politics all over the world have conceded the fact. Yet the demand is made insistently and is backed by the threat of military occupation. That is one indication that the policy of France is not calculated for the maintenance of peace but rather to the bringing about of war.

Another thing. Germany is now a republic. Yet what sort of a policy is France adopting? France is adopting the very policy which is likely to drive Germany into the hands of the militarists and the Junker class in Prussia or to drive her, in desperation, into the arms of the Bolshevists; whereas if France merely desires peace, the policy of France should be to do everything to maintain Germany as a republic, as it is at the present time.

So, I say, the first indication I see that France does not desire peace is this insistent demand for impossible reparations.

Mr. President, saying this, I know full well the need France has for those reparations. I know that the Government of France has indorsed something like a hundred billion francs of indebtedness issued to pay for reparations in the regions of France which need restoration. I know that the French Government has taken that great load upon itself to carry on the restoration in France which she had expected Germany to do. But the fact that she has had to do it instead of getting Germany to do it does not excuse an enlightened government for demanding an impossibility of Germany at this time.

That is not all. The demand of impossible reparations does not strike me as the only evidence that France has not shown any sincere desire for peace with Germany. Let me call the attention of the Senate for the second time to the greatly provocative and disgusting policy of France in maintaining colored soldiers, black troops, along the Rhine, quartered by the thousands in German cities and towns. At the time I spoke on this subject several months ago I did not have before me the language of this book, written by this eminent Italian, and my information concerning the black troops was somewhat limited. Nitti, evidently after an investigation, in referring to the black troops on the Rhine, in several places in his book uses language some of which I will quote at this point. He is citing a number of causes which are leading to the wreck of Europe, and among others he cites this great moral cause:

> The moral level of Europe is daily being lowered. The policies pursued toward the conquered have no parallel in modern history. Along the Rhine some of the most progressive cities in the world have been placed under guard of black troops of inferior race, and they are guilty of every form of violence, which they commit not through necessity but with the desire to insult and outrage. The conquered are deprived of their wealth by means of all kinds of parasitism and commissions of control, which in reality often amount to spoliation, and the methods employed bring back to mind the worst phases of the Middle Ages.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator as of what date that statement was made?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. This is in the American edition, which appeared in this country in March, 1922. I realize what the Senator probably has in mind—that is, that possibly the black troops have been removed.

Mr. POMERENE. I had in mind that some statement was made on the floor of the Senate to the effect that they had been removed; but I did not remember the date.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The first inquiry I made on the subject was, I think, nearly two years ago, and at that time I was informed that the black troops had been removed, and there have been newspaper statements since the speech I made in the Senate, and even cablegrams from Europe, to the effect that the black troops had been ordered to Asia Minor, which, if they can not be kept in Africa, is probably the best place for them. But I have learned since that time that that has not been carried out, or at least it has not been carried out fully.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment on that subject?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. SPENCER. As a matter of fact, there are black troops on the Rhine to-day, but not of African descent. The Moroccans, the Arabs, are still there in some numbers. The War Department and the State Department both looked into the question of their conduct along the Rhine, to which the Senator so graphically alluded, and the result of the investigations of both the departments was that the conduct of the black troops was quite as good as the conduct of any body of troops assembled together. Originally there were black troops of African descent, but, with the possible exception of purely negligible clearing-up squads, they have all been relieved, and there are none of them there now. The Arabs are there, but so far as their conduct is concerned it is as good as that of other troops. The head of the foreign department of Germany officially declared some months ago that he regretted exceedingly the propaganda with regard to the conduct of the black troops on the borderland, because it was unfair and it was hurting the incoming guests, or visitors, who naturally would want to see that beautiful part of the Rhine. I think that is the situation to-day.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If they have been removed, it has been very recently. I will read something on the subject of the different African troops which have been there; but there really can not be any question as to the outrages that have occurred. They are vouched for by Nitti in this work, and they have been vouched for in so many different records that I can not think that they can be disparaged with any success. The matter has been so serious, as has been described, that a number of the towns along the Rhine have been compelled to levy taxes on their people for the purpose of building public houses of prostitution in order to protect their women folks, and an American who was present in several towns and saw the sights said it was disgusting to see the black troops line up there on pay day in the street in front of those houses waiting for their chance to get in.

Such a condition of things as that is unspeakable, and it is something in which civilized people all over the world are interested. It is a matter in which the United States has an interest, because the United States is in part responsible for the army of occupation being there.

On page 236 Nitti says:

> And as the final insult to the conquered in the army of occupation backward races are represented. Thus the most cultured cities in Europe have been and are under negro violence which has been guilty of the most serious crimes. The German population has been subjected unnecessarily and, in order to satisfy the desire to offend, to physical and moral trials unknown for centuries in civilized countries. In April of 1921 there were still on the Rhine 14 or 15 colored regiments, 9 to 10 from Algeria, 2 from Tunis, 3 from Morocco, and 1 from Madagascar. There still remain, after the departure of 2 Senegalese regiments, some negro detachments.

They were taken out at one time, and then they were brought back this year. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] need not shake his head at me. I have had correspondence from reliable people in the occupied zone who have seen the troops there, and I have the impression that one reason why the withdrawal of American troops was delayed was because the American officers notified our Government that their places were being taken by black troops this year.

Mr. SPENCER. May I say to the Senator——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let me finish this quotation and then I will yield to the Senator.

> There still remain, after the departure of two Senegalese regiments, some negro detachments. Documents have shown at length what outrages have been perpetrated by the troops of occupation and what crimes the negroes have committed. Henceforth everybody knows that the occupation has no military aim, but (like the confiscation of the Saar coal and the pretext of enormous indemnities and the splitting up of upper Silesia) only one aim is kept in view: Germany must be forced to the point of moral exhaustion and her unity in sentiment, and indeed even her political unity, broken.

I would like M. Clemenceau to justify before the American people in his next speech the putting or keeping of negro troops or the troops of any inferior race as an army of occupation among a white people. It can not be justified. There is no real reason for it, no military reason for it, and the conclusion is almost inevitable that it is done to goad the German people to violence in order to give an excuse for a military occupation of German territory.

I now yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SPENCER. I do not wish to enter into any controversy with the Senator, and I do not do so. I sympathize very strongly with his views. The presence of negro troops might be and is exceedingly objectionable, but the troops, when they are seen in assembly, are not negro troops. If the troops were quartered in southern cities they would not bear the faintest trace of negro troops. Their complexion is light. Their conduct is very good. Their speech is not at all African. It is the Moroccan or the Arab. They are educated and a higher class of people. Negro troops are not there. I do not mean to say there may not be a squad here clearing up what is left to be done, or a detachment there, but it is negligible. The troops there now are Arabs or Moroccans. They are not the Senegalese. They are not the African troops.

The War Department made an exhaustive study of the matter and reported clearly that wherever there had been an outrage, as there were, and wherever there was conduct that needed to be punished, and there had been, it had been promptly taken up and the offender had been severely punished, and that discipline among these troops measured well as compared with that of any other troops. I merely state that because I know the Senator from Nebraska wants the facts as much as I do.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In my former speech on the subject I introduced some statistics which the Senator from Missouri would do well to look up. He made a brief visit to Germany and comes back with a certain impression. It may be that just at the moment there are no negro troops there, but if they are not there it is due to the protest which in this country has been made against them, and it does not do away with the fact that the motive for putting them there has not been explained. Why does a country desiring peace with another country, as Clemenceau says, put such an insult upon her neighbor's people? Why does it incite a violence, as it would by putting these half-civilized troops in a military occupation over white people? Even if they are not there at this moment, that does not do away with the necessity for some explanation to the world as to why they were put there.

Mr. BORAH. I think the Senator has a misunderstanding of what M. Clemenceau means by peace with Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am a little afraid the distinguished statesman from France wants us to maintain an armed peace; that he wants us to help France to dismember Germany. I think that is the present policy. I think that is the intention of the French Government. I hardly think it can be the intention of the French people. There must be somewhere a French statesman who will rise and advocate a more reasonable policy. There must be somewhere in France French statesmen who will realize that Germany can not be destroyed as a great factor in the world without breaking other nations down, too, and France among them. The ruin of continental Europe is coming when Germany goes to smash, and, far away as we are, we in the United States have a direct material interest in that catastrophe, if it ever comes.

But now, Mr. President, just take a very recent act of the French Government as indicating the attitude toward the German people. Does it look as though the Government of France desired real peace with the people of Germany when we take into account the monument which was erected on armistice day on the German border? On this last armistice day on the German border a slab was erected bearing this inscription:

> Here on the 11th day of November, 1918, succumbed the criminal pride of the German Empire, vanquished by the free people it sought to enslave.

That flaunting of a spirit of hate in the very face of the German people is not calculated to promote real peace. When two great peoples want to have peace with each other they drop the sentiments of hate. So Argentina and Chile did when after their wars they erected by joint action a monument upon the boundary between them. Did they put up any such slab as this, recalling the hate and vindictiveness of the past? No; they erected a bronze statue of the Christ, symbolical of peace on earth and good will toward men. But how can Clemenceau justify the erection of such a slab as that in the very face of the German people at the national boundary line? So I say that if there is a real desire for peace in France and if France wants the United States to assist in maintaining that peace France and Clemenceau will have to explain why these acts are committed which tend to goad people on to continued hate of each other.

In another part of his speech Clemenceau used this language, which sounds very much more like sanity:

> Now, I say that after such a war men can not continue to fight each other; they can not fight forever. There are, after all, two Germanys. There is the Germany which is a democratic Germany, which, I think, could, more easily at least, be called to reason.

Now, Mr. President, that is an indication of the statesmanship of to-day. There are two Germanys. There was the old Germany which is dead; at least it has fallen, and it will remain fallen if the German people are permitted to erect their republic on its ruins and to maintain that republic. But how can the German people maintain that republic shackled and crushed as they are by the present attitude of France toward Germany? How can the republic live in the face of its people when it is compelled to submit to insults, when it is compelled to submit to impossible demands, when it is compelled to see 60,000,000 people, prone and helpless, deprived of a chance even to revive their business and put themselves in a possible position to pay the reparations? The attitude of the French Government is such as to destroy all chance of Germany becoming a permanent republic in the world. There are two Germanys, and if the opportunity is given this Germany will be a republic,

as much a republic as France, as much a republic as the United States, but it can not remain a republic, it is bound to be driven into bolshevism or militarism by such policies as are maintained at the present day by the French Government.

In another part of his address M. Clemenceau said that he wants America to resume conversations with Great Britain and France. His language was this:

If America could take upon it some way to renew conversations with England and France, not to give a promise of anything that would engage the future that she had not engaged during the war.

Now, that would be a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If the United States should enter into some sort of conversation with the powers of Europe and use her moral force to bring about a real peace and a real rehabilitation, founded upon justice and good will, I think it would be a great duty of the United States to do it. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. There again M. Clemenceau is studiously obscure, apparently. What does he want the United States to do? What is it that the United States can do under the present policies of France? Of course, the only inference which can be drawn is that the United States is to go to France to enforce the present policies of France. There is no intimation and no suggestion in the distinguished visitor's speech that France proposes to modify or change her policy. There is no suggestion that there is anything going to be done upon the part of France in regard to this situation. France has her policy and seems to be determined upon it, settled in regard to it, and what we are invited to do is to go there and to enforce that policy.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator from Idaho says in that respect, but I think M. Clemenceau, when he invited countercriticism, possibly had in mind the fact that some criticism might be forthcoming as reasons why the present policy of France could not be approved in the United States. I am seeking to afford some of those reasons.

Right on that point let me say that I can not conceive it possible that the United States would be justified in doing the least thing to uphold France in her present policy until she agrees to disarmament. France in that matter has taken a position which has practically stopped any attempt to disarm the nations of the world. She sent her delegates over here to discuss disarmament at the disarmament conference, which was largely a product, I may say here in passing, of the efforts of the Senator from Idaho, but when her delegates came here, while they grudgingly consented to discuss naval disarmament, they absolutely refused to consider military disarmament, and we now learn through the press that France is not going even to ratify that part of the agreement which provides for naval disarmament. Mr. President, the United States can not afford to give any moral support to a country which persists in pursuing a course of militarism and conquest. At the present time France is maintaining an army of 700,000 men, and possibly more—the largest army ever maintained by any nation in time of peace; larger even than the German Army was when Germany was preparing for war. The British Army has been reduced to something like 200,000 troops; our Army in the United States has been reduced to something like 125,000 troops; Germany has been forced to reduce her army to 100,000 troops.

Mr. President, at this point I wish to call attention to the fact, and I wish to call it to the attention of M. Clemenceau himself, that when the treaty of Versailles was adopted there was inserted in Part V of that treaty the following language:

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow.

That is to say, Germany agreed to disarm to the extent of making her forces 100,000 men, and Germany has done it. She was forced to do it, whether she did it willingly or not; but what has France done to carry out that plan? France was morally bound to agree to observe the terms of Part V of the treaty of Versailles. It was for the purpose of enabling her to disarm that Germany was required to disarm. France, however, has not only failed to disarm, but has increased her military establishment above anything ever before known, and has encouraged Poland to maintain an army of several hundred thousand men, Rumania to maintain an army of 160,000 men, Belgium to maintain an army of 113,000 men, and other nations in proportion, while Germany has reduced her army to 100,000 men and is practically helpless to-day. Hungary has reduced her army to 35,600 men; Austria has reduced her army to 21,000 men, and Bulgaria has reduced her army to 23,000 men. So while that part of the treaty of Versailles has been carried out so far as the defeated nations are concerned, France has utterly refused, and not only refused but has defiantly refused, to do her part toward disarmament. I should like to say to M. Clemenceau that I believe there will be no sentiment in the United States in favor of supporting the French policy until some serious effort shall have been made to carry out the clause of the treaty of Versailles which implied disarmament.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LADD in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. The Senator from Nebraska is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I wish to ask him a question for information. We adopted what was known as the four-power treaty some time ago, and the principal plea for its adoption was that it would rid us of the menace of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Is it not a fact that with the expiration of to-day the Anglo-Japanese treaty again goes into effect for another year, inasmuch as France and Japan have failed to ratify the four-power pact?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am unable to answer the Senator's question. I have not had the matter called to my attention and have not examined it; but I think what he has stated is a very interesting contribution, if he is correct.

Mr. GLASS. My information is that with the expiration of to-day the Anglo-Japanese treaty again goes into effect; so the chief reason presented for the adoption of the four-power pact falls to the ground.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, there is another matter which is not of such direct application, perhaps, but yet I think the people of the United States have been a good deal shocked by the disposition of France to buck Turkey in the recent wars she has been conducting and which have resulted in the reestablishment of the Turkish Empire in Europe, to continue, as has been continued in times past, that menace to all the neighboring countries. France for some reason saw fit to adopt that policy toward Turkey; and, while that is not involved in the immediate question of her policy toward Germany, I think it is a deplorable fact which the American people, who sympathize with nations which are oppressed by Turkey, resent.

Mr. President, I think I have said about all I care to say in reference to this matter. I do not feel justified in resenting the presence of M. Clemenceau in this country. From his standpoint, no doubt, he comes entirely justified. He feels that he is here on a worthy errand. He is a very old man and a man who has served his country faithfully. He has a right to come here either as a private citizen or an unofficial representative of his country in order to present to the people of the United States the appeal of France for our sympathy and our support; but I think he ought in his addresses in this country to meet the questions which I have to-day presented: Why does his country pursue these policies which are against the peace of Europe, which are obstacles to the peace of Europe, and which in some respects are almost certain to produce further war and further destruction?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, in view of the able presentation of the subject I had in mind by the Senator from Nebraska, it is my purpose to discuss it but for a very few minutes. He has correctly stated that our distinguished guest is a very great figure, one of the three or four dominant figures in the world to-day. His age, his distinguished career, and his conceded great ability entitle anything he may say to most courteous and serious consideration.

I have read his address in New York with some degree of care. I must say that it was a little difficult at first reading to gather his views, and it was not much less difficult upon second reading. But some things seem apparent. One gathers from the address as a whole his view that we abandoned Europe before we could honorably do so; secondly, that by reason of such action upon our part we destroyed the economic life or solidarity of Europe; and third, that the present condition of suffering in Europe is due to our failure to discharge our duty toward Europe.

I read a paragraph or two which seem to justify the construction I have placed upon his address. Before leaving Paris in an interview which he gave to the country he said:

I will not touch specific matters, such as interallied debts, but will keep to the main fact, namely, that America has not stood by her allies in peace as she did in war and that she was wrong in quitting.

In his address in New York night before last he said:

You left after the contract was finished and you said "execute it as you may." • • • And you were wrong in that you left without any proposal whatever. • • • You broke all the organs of economic solidarity. • • • You, indeed, showed a touch of economic imperialism when you left us after the war was over directly. You have the best resources in the world.

That is a feature of his address which should not be overlooked.

In New York last night he spoke again before the chamber of commerce, and in that address repeated—

It was the greatest mistake and the source of all the evil that is taking place now.

That is, the mistake was to leave without any proposal of an adjustment of matters. He says:

I want you to interfere in Europe because you left it too soon. I want you to come back.

So it is quite plain that the first message which he brings to us as a people is as to our act of dishonor in abandoning our allies at a time when we could not properly do so. There is an attempt upon his part then to assess all the suffering and misery now prevailing in Europe to that act of dishonor upon the part of the United States.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. How does the Senator construe the statement just read from M. Clemenceau? Does the Senator think that he meant that we should go back to France with our Army?

Mr. BORAH. I am coming to that.

Mr. SMOOT. Or that he desires us to furnish them more money, to be expended in any way they may desire, to carry on their commerce or otherwise? Will the Senator cover that point later?

Mr. BORAH. In that respect M. Clemenceau is a little indefinite; but I take it that his mind is the same as it was when they were asking us to go into the league—that they would settle what we would do after we joined.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, so long as France is spending 5,500,000,000 francs a year on her army, when I read the speech I took it that M. Clemenceau desired that we send over 100,000 men to take the place of some of the soldiers who are now being paid by the French Government and relieve France of that expense.

Mr. BORAH. I presume the Senator has the correct construction. It is a pretty serious charge, Mr. President, for a guest—although we are very glad to have him here—to say to the country which he is visiting that the fearful misery and unspeakable conditions which now obtain in Europe are the direct result of the dishonorable policy of our country, because our action could not be honorable upon the basis on which it is presented to us. We did not leave at a time when we were not permitted to leave, with all due respect to the view of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], and I am perfectly satisfied that the present conditions in Europe do not arise by reason of our act. I think the statement made by M. Clemenceau is as unfounded as it is ungrateful.

The United States went to Europe to participate in a war for which in the first instance the United States was in no sense responsible, a war which grew out of the system and policies which had prevailed in Europe particularly for the last 25 years, a direct result of the policies which obtained there. The war came as a result of those policies, and it progressed to such a point that the American people took part in it. It is pretty well conceded that by reason of their participation they assured victory to the Allies. We sacrificed hundreds and thousands of American soldiers. We contributed a vast amount of money. We were certainly a dominating factor in the determination of the war upon the part of the Allies. We came home without asking reparations, damages, territory, compensation, or anything else of that nature or kind. Having won the victory or made victory possible, having expended vast sums of money and sacrificed thousands of lives, and having left all damages and vast territories to our allies, we are now told we abandoned our allies in dishonorable fashion.

The cause of the disastrous conditions in Europe I will discuss a little later.

The fourth proposition which seems to be clear from M. Clemenceau's speech is that we should now guarantee the boundaries of France; that we should undoubtedly go there with our Army, with our men, with our military force; in other words, that we should give a guaranty, which guaranty would necessarily have to be backed up by military force under the present policies of France.

The fifth proposition which M. Clemenceau submitted to us was that the Monroe doctrine is obsolete; that it was a very good doctrine for the country when it was young, but—to use his expression—the doctrine of a child or the policy of a child is not the correct doctrine or policy for a mature man.

We are advised, therefore, that this policy, which is purely an American policy, distinctly an individual policy, so far as the Nation is concerned, and one which has been very highly prized by the people of the United States, and which, in my judgment, is still a cherished policy, is now obsolete—an interesting suggestion.

The sixth proposition which M. Clemenceau seems to make clear is that we should assist in enforcing the German treaty as it now exists. There is no suggestion upon his part that France is to modify or mollify her views with reference to the German treaty, or modify the treaty, or consent to its modification. There is not the slightest suggestion of any change of policy upon the part of France with reference to any of these matters concerning which we would be expected to take part. In other words, we are expected to go there with money and men to enforce the German treaty; and to enforce that treaty, in my humble opinion—and that opinion is buttressed by the opinions of men very much more able than I to pass upon such a question—would be the utter destruction of Europe. It would lead to economic chaos, to the breakdown of the whole social and economic fabric of Europe. It would result ultimately in the governments taking possession not only of Germany and administering a government over her people as a subject people but of Austria, Hungary, and perhaps other European countries. Unless, as was suggested by the Senator from Nebraska, there should be a complete change of policy—which is not suggested—this could be the only result of our going into Europe. We are invited, therefore, to do that which will not bring peace, not help the suffering masses, but to enforce a treaty which means greater suffering, more misery—an intolerable condition of affairs which language is inadequate to portray.

As I intimated a moment ago, it is not averse to me to have M. Clemenceau visit this country. We recognize in him a most distinguished figure in world affairs; but I do submit that if he is bringing to the American people a message calculated to bring about cooperation between the two powers it would be wise if he would suggest some modification of a policy upon the part of France which is bringing Europe to utter ruin.

Then M. Clemenceau advises us that we are on the verge of another war. I think probably we are. The outlook is rather discouraging. We are on the verge of another war by reason of the same policies which brought on the war in 1914. The same militaristic, imperialistic policies of the dominating powers which brought on the war of 1914 are again breeding war in Europe; and unless those policies are radically changed, in my humble opinion, at no distant day the world, or a large portion of it, will be engaged in another great conflict. Indeed, Mr. President, we have never had peace. War has continued practically from the signing of the armistice until now in some parts of Europe, and in a large portion of Europe; and the conflict has been the result of the policies pursued by the dominant powers, and not by reason of any failure of the United States to remain in Europe.

M. Clemenceau complains that the people of the United States look upon France as a militaristic nation. There is a belief of that kind in this country, and it grows day by day. I do not assume that the French people as a people are militaristic. I do not know whether that is true or not. At least, there are not sufficient facts in my possession to justify me in making any such charge as that. The French people as a people may be free from the militaristic spirit; but there can be little doubt in the mind of anyone that the governing power of France, the official power of France, is militaristic. The evidence of that fact is upon every hand.

Some three years ago the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, wrote a letter to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], which letter was made public, in which he advised us that the military power, the militaristic forces, had taken control of French affairs and of French policies. That called forth at the time some criticism of the author of the letter here in the Senate Chamber; but he was in a position to know. Undoubtedly he would not have stated what he did without ample facts to justify him, and subsequent events quite well justified the statement which he made at that time. Whatever may have been the sentiment of the French people as a people, the letter stating that the militaristic forces had taken control of the policies of France was well justified. Indeed, Mr. President, in that respect France is not different from other countries. I do not know of any country that has not somewhere in it a very strong militaristic force, a people who believe in a strong military policy. We are not an exception to it in this country. It is certainly true with reference to other great countries which I might mention; but the point that now concerns us is that that influence now controls and dominates the policies of France, and there seems to be no reasonable ground upon which to assume that they will within any reasonable time be without control.

We all recall the first meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. A resolution was offered to the assembly looking to a program of disarmament. In the first instance the resolution

was comparatively mild. It really provided for nothing more than formulating a program of disarmament; but it was objected to, and finally it was modified, and modified again, until, as Lord Cecil said, it was nothing more than a pious expression of the hope that at some time the nations would disarm. But even that resolution, simply indorsing the moral proposition of disarmament and expressing the hope that at some time the nations of the earth could come around to an agreement for disarmament, was voted against by France, and she organized against it a force of some five or six votes. It was in effect stated there at the time that France was not in a position to consider the proposition even as a moral proposition, let alone a binding proposition in the immediate future.

We also remember, as has been said by the Senator from Nebraska, the attitude of France at the peace conference in Washington. When I had the honor to introduce that resolution here in the Senate I left France's name out of the resolution. I did so in the belief that France would not be a willing coadjutor in disarmament. It was perfectly apparent to me, as I stated here upon the floor of the Senate, that France was not in favor of disarmament, or even in favor of any steps being taken in that direction; but it was thought wise elsewhere to include France, and France came. She was the discordant note from the beginning to the end of the disarmament program, in some instances putting almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of any practical results whatever. At least it was known, understood by the world, and practically denied nowhere, that France was against any program of disarmament that amounted to anything; and not only disarmament with reference to those things concerning which she might have claimed in view of her relationship to Germany but concerning those matters which were more immediately related to naval disarmament.

Mr. President, the disarmament treaties were made; and where are they? As I understand, they are resting in the pigeonholes, if not some less desirable place, of the Assembly of France. It is almost a year since they were made. They have been ratified in this country. We were informed that speedy ratification was desired to enable the other countries, knowing our attitude, to follow quickly in our wake. But they have been laid aside, and the latest information is that they are not to be ratified at all. The Assembly of France adjourned last summer, with the treaties still in the committee, and we were advised by the Associated Press that they had not even been considered in the committee. So there is some reason for the American people to feel that possibly France is militaristic. We will be glad to have the distinguished visitor state the exact attitude of France with reference to the question of disarmament, with reference to the treaties which are now pending, and with reference to her position upon the subject generally.

Then, Mr. President, we recall that at the Genoa conference Russia suggested that among the other things to be considered the subject of disarmament be at least discussed to see if we could not arrive at some basis upon which the armaments of Europe could at least be lessened. Russia at that time was reported to have nearly a million men under arms, and Russia suggested that the question of disarmament be taken up. It was said that Russia was acting in bad faith. But who knows? Her bad faith did not have time to exhibit itself, because immediately, and with some degree of asperity upon the part of the representative of France, it was said that that subject would not even be considered, and could not be considered at the Genoa conference.

The Senator from Nebraska has also referred to the attitude of France at this time with reference to Turkey. A business man of this country who was over in that part of the world several months before the situation became so acute, and who had been there for several months, advised me as to what was going to happen, that France was shipping arms in secrecy and under cover of label of other goods to Turkey. He declared that inevitably that kind of encouragement and that program would lead to a condition which would, in his opinion, result in war. Just how near we are to a conflict in that region of the world no one knows, but we all know that it is sufficiently menacing to cause consternation throughout the civilized world.

Here let me pause to say that it is almost capable of mathematical or logical demonstration that the situation in the Near East is due to the policies which have been pursued by France and England in that region of the world. Such policies would inevitably lead to conflict.

M. Clemenceau also feels aggrieved that we think that France is imperialistic. Her conduct in Syria can only be justified upon principles of imperialism, and the most obnoxious and indefensible imperialism. If there was one pledge made in the war that was distinct, clear, beyond all doubt, it was the pledge which was made to the Syrian people that they should have their independence, that they should be a self-governing people after the war. They understood it that way. They fought upon that basis. Their soldiers were willing to suffer and die upon that theory. Both France and England entered into that agreement or understanding.

It was by reason of the violation of that plain agreement with reference to Syria, and the violation of a similar understanding with reference to Mesopotamia upon the part of England, and their conduct in Egypt, that the entire spirit of the Islam world was aroused and they lost their faith in the governments of the white people. If that fanaticism, kindled by religious zeal, added to the belief that they are fighting for their independence, once gets into action in that portion of Europe, we will have a conflict which will be equal to the one through which we have just passed. There are millions and millions of those people who are now aroused over what they deem the injustices to them and the breaking of faith with them during the war.

Those nations now are in Mesopotamia, holding it by force of arms, and in Syria, holding it by force of arms. I have upon my table here the last dispatch from Syria, showing that they are manifesting in most earnest fashion their disapproval of the mandate and their contention for their independence. They are not only holding them in subjection by a military force, but they are exploiting their natural resources, which they have no more right to take from those people than I would have to reach into your pocket and take your means from you. Those natural resources belong to those people; they are associated with their future prosperity and their future welfare; yet, under the color of a mandate and under the color of protection, their natural resources are now being taken from them. That is one of the reasons why this deplorable condition exists in the Near East, concerning which M. Clemenceau feels some concern. These are the policies which we are invited to go to Europe and enforce.

Just a word with reference to the Versailles treaty. The conditions in Europe are indeed indescribable. The sufferings upon that continent are undoubtedly greater than have been endured by any people in the history of the world, not only in Russia but in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and throughout that region generally. The whole social and economic fabrics of Europe are imperiled. What the future has in store is a mere matter of speculation. It seems, however, that unless there is a change of policy that speculation will come suddenly to an actuality.

But why does that situation exist? There has been a practically unanimous judgment in regard to it. There is very little difference of opinion in regard to it among economists, publicists, and leaders who have studied the subject. They agree that the terms of the Versailles treaty are impossible, that they are destructive, and that they lead inevitably to the conclusion made by the Senator from Nebraska, and, as stated in practical effect by Mr. Nitti and other writers, that lying back of the question of reparation, and the terms of the policy, is the desire for the dismemberment of Germany. I can appreciate in some sense why that feeling may be entertained upon the part of the French people; but it must be clear that that can not take place, with the ruin which would follow, without dragging into the general ruin not only France but other countries of Europe and imperil the social fabric of the entire continent. Such a policy is so utterly destructive, so utterly impossible, that to even contemplate its enforcement seems to me almost unthinkable. That is the reason for the conditions which now prevail in Europe.

A great many distinguished Americans of all kinds of thought, all classes, you may say, have visited Europe within the last three years and have studied the situation, and while, of course, I can not be entirely accurate about it, I can not recall now anyone who has studied the conditions in Europe, and undertaken to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of those conditions, who has not attributed them to the impossible terms of the Versailles treaty. There seems to be practically a unanimous agreement.

One of the latest expressions upon the subject was by a very distinguished banker in New York, who gave an interview after his return some time last August, in which he said:

> No more shortsighted and destructive settlement was ever inflicted upon the world, from the point of view alike of friend and foe, than the so-called peace treaties with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Again he said:

> I have not met a man of liberal thought in Europe who does not denounce the treaties and look upon them as little short of a calamity.

Yet, so far as we can gather from the speech and the discussions of our visitor, what we are expected to do is to insure the enforcement of those destructive treaties.

Mr. President, it seems quite clear that, so long as they obtain, so long as the Versailles treaty is the fundamental law of Europe, just that long there will be misery, unrest, conflict, and bloodshed; and not only would the United States be justified in refusing to have any part in it, but in my humble opinion it is one of those things so far-reaching and so thoroughly involving the welfare of the whole human family that we are perfectly justified in discussing it in the most candid manner. Especially must such be true in view of our invitation to return to Europe.

It has been said by the Senator from Nebraska that M. Clemenceau is mild compared with the present prime minister of France and other leaders in France. That may be true; but the views of either with reference to the Versailles treaty are so destructive that comparisons are wholly unnecessary. It may be that in some respects they disagree, but they agree upon the Versailles treaty as it is. They agree upon its enforcement. They refused to consider any question of modification, and that means destruction. If Poincaré has something else in his mind, it is wholly immaterial, because the policy upon which the two do agree is quite sufficient for the indictment which may justly be brought against the policy of that country at this time.

I take the time here to read a paragraph from Nitti, ex-premier of Italy:

> The purport of France's action in the conference was not to insure safe military guaranties against Germany, but to destroy her; at any rate, to cut her up. And, indeed, when France had got all she wanted and Germany was helpless, she continued the same policy, even intensifying it.

Again he says:

> During the conference France put forward some proposals the aim of which was nothing less than to split up Germany.

I now read a paragraph from Mr. Bernard M. Baruch's volume on the making of the treaty. Mr. Baruch was one of the ablest of the advisers at the Peace Conference. He says:

> Americans and others had the charity to remember that the horrors of war were still heavy upon the world. Try as men might, and I submit that they did try, the spirit of vengeance or of selfish advantage could not be entirely eradicated from the minds of the framers of the treaty.

Mr. President, I read these paragraphs not to assess personal blame but to reveal the fact which must be apparent to all—that a treaty made in this spirit and with the views then entertained can not be a sound treaty or a treaty under which peoples may again come to a peaceful understanding. Such a treaty was indeed, as M. Clemenceau declares, but a perpetuation of the war, and it has brought with it all the evils, all the bitterness, all the demoralization of war.

Mr. President, to me the most discouraging feature of the able visitor's speech is the fact that here is one of the great and dominant figures of the world—perhaps there are not over three or four men in the whole civilized world now living who would rank with him in career and in fame, not only before his own people but before the people of the world—who comes to us to visit us four years after the signing of the armistice. He carries no message, when we analyze his speech, except that of punishment, of vengeance, of anticipated war. There is not a note of harmony toward the other powers of Europe, not a suggestion of a constructive policy, not a single ray of promise so far as actual peace and the happiness of the world is concerned.

I utterly disbelieve in his whole theory. I can not accept his outlook. I unhesitatingly reject the proposition that there is no means in this world by which to govern men except that of force.

If the great powers of Europe will write a treaty under which Europe can live, if they will do justice to the subject peoples of Europe, if they will abandon the principle of imperialism, if they will announce instead of a policy of force that of justice toward other peoples, if they will adopt the policy which looks to peace and not to war, which looks to reconstruction and not destruction, which looks to upbuilding and not dismemberment, and bring their program to the American people, they will find as sympathetic a chord here as they will find anywhere in the world.

We will not be misled, Mr. President, however, with the talk about peace to overlooking the underlying principles upon which the whole policy of Europe is based. It is precisely the same policy against which the delegates to Paris had to contend at the Peace Conference after the close of the war. There was carried to the Peace Conference an American policy, a policy based something upon justice and equity to the different nations of the world, something of amity, something of reconstruction. Every single principle that was carried to that conference by the American delegates was rejected, so far as the treaty proper is concerned. Not a single one of the policies was incorporated in the treaty. The same policies prevail now. We are invited back, not to a new Europe, not to a Europe looking to reconstruction. We are invited back to the old Europe with its secret treaties, its secret diplomacy, its militarism, its imperialism, and it is that policy which the American people are asked to furnish their money, their means, and their men to enforce. M. Clemenceau could have carried a message to the American people which they would have been delighted to hear, but he has brought the old policy. Humble as I am in these affairs, and as little as I have to say about them, I venture to declare that the American people will reject it. They will separate the policy from the man, and while giving the man a royal welcome they will with magnificent unanimity reject the policy.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, when this discussion was begun by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] I had not expected to say a word upon the subject, but I was led to think, while the discussion was going on, how easy it sometimes is for us to forget and how differently we feel at a distance of 3,000 miles from the cause of any friction between Germany and France than if we lived just across the river from an enemy country.

I very well recall the ardor with which after a long time we engaged in the war for the protection not only of our own rights but for liberty and humanity throughout the whole world. But before we got into the war France had been fighting our battles for us and for the rest of the civilized world as well.

I remember, Mr. President, seeing a cartoon of McCutcheon's in the Chicago Tribune at or about the time of the signing of the armistice. There were two pictures in the one cartoon. One represented what the Belgian soldier was going home to, while the other represented what the German soldier was going home to. The Belgian soldier found his cottage a mass of ruins. There was just one wall and a part of the chimney left standing. He had been looking among the débris, and there he found, as the only sad remainder of his family and his home, a child's doll upon which he seemed to be gazing with a sorrow unutterable. The picture would apply to the French as well as the Belgian soldier. Then there was the other picture of what the German soldier was going home to. It was a picture of a soldier clad in splendid uniform, with knapsack on his back, his rifle on his shoulder, and he was approaching a fine cottage all intact, with trees and flowers and a neat fence around it, and a wife and 3 or 4 apparently happy children rushing out to greet him. That was the picture of the German soldier and his home. I hope in the discussion of this question now or hereafter that we may for a little while anyhow put ourselves in the other fellow's place.

I remember, too, some of the statements of M. Briand at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. He contended against a reduction of land armament and forces—and why? He told us why. It was because Germany had not yet morally disarmed and that she had facilities through her military system that had been in vogue for many years prior to the armistice; she had facilities through the general officers of the army; she had the means and facilities through quasi military organizations all through Germany to mobilize a great army in a comparatively short time; and that as long as she was not morally disarmed there was yet danger of a war of aggression against France. For that reason M. Briand protested eloquently against the further reduction of their land military forces, agreeing, as they did at that time, to naval disarmament.

Now, Mr. President, I do not believe the speech of M. Clemenceau bears the interpretation put upon it by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] or the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I think, in the first instance, M. Clemenceau wanted to know that America, true to her traditions and true to what she had done in the past, was still her friend as she was when France stood as the great bulwark of liberty in Europe. Here is what he said, expressing the same thought that M. Briand did in his memorable speech to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament:

> Do you know that they are manufacturing cannon by the hundreds; that they are making machinery everywhere?

Now, just a word here with reference to the present financial or economic condition of Germany—the reference to the making of machinery reminds me of it. Is it as bad, notwithstanding the tremendous depreciation of the German mark, as has been depicted from time to time here in the Senate? I doubt it very much. We read in the papers that Germany is not suffering from the lack of employment of her citizens, but that everybody in Germany is at work, a condition quite different from ours just a few months ago and a condition quite different from that in Great Britain at the present day, where there are thousands, if not millions, of unemployed. If they are at work they must be producing something, and if they are producing something they must be able to find in the markets of the world a market for the surplus products which they do produce.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator upon that point?

Mr. STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator may be able to state how much Germany has made out of Americans on the sale of her marks in this country. The statement has been made that in the sale of her marks in this country she has been paid in gold by Americans more money than the entire amount of her payments or installments on her reparations would come to at this time.

Mr. STERLING. I do not know as to the figures in regard to that, but I am obliged to the Senator for the suggestion.

M. Clemenceau further said:

The German taxpayer pays, I think, $13—

I suppose he means the average per capita—

let's say $14, the French $43. There is a line in the treaty that says Germany will have to pay as high as the Allies and all the rest. And what are they preparing?

Further he said:

Now, I say, that after such a war men can not continue to fight each other; they can not fight forever. There are, after all, two Germanys. There is the Germany which is a democratic Germany, which I think could, more easily at least, be called to reason, while the others who love war have learned nothing and are preparing a revolution or civil war against their brothers just to begin the action against the European powers.

So, Senators, it is not against the German people that Clemenceau declaims. His dread is the militaristic forces in Germany that are even to-day seeking control of German affairs for the purpose of overthrowing the Republic and setting up an autocratic rule there. They little care if they bring about a civil war in Germany or precipitate a war in Europe to accomplish their purpose. Clemenceau says they are manufacturing cannon by the hundreds now.

It is rather to disabuse the mind of the idea that France is now seeking that we send an armed force to France to help defend her frontiers against German aggression that I call attention to another statement that Clemenceau makes. I do not think there is anything in the speech of Clemenceau that hints at such a thing.

Mr. BORAH. What does the Senator understand that Clemenceau means by guaranties?

Mr. STERLING. Not by an armed force. He perhaps would like to have a treaty such as was formulated and presented here to the Senate at one time between Great Britain, France, and the United States, in order that we might help guarantee France against aggression by Germany.

Mr. BORAH. That was clearly understood to be a treaty which was backed up by military force.

Mr. STERLING. Oh, in the end, of course it was.

Mr. BORAH. It is the end we are thinking about.

Mr. STERLING. But the Senator from Idaho, I think, as well as the Senator from Nebraska, sought to leave the impression that they wanted an armed force now and that that was the kind of guaranty we ought to give.

Mr. BORAH. What does Clemenceau want? He wants a treaty which is backed up by military force to enforce the German treaty. How are we going to do it?

Mr. STERLING. If necessary, we always back up treaties by military force, and if we should make a guaranty here we would be prepared to back it up by military force.

Mr. BORAH. Then, do I understand the Senator is in favor of a treaty to be backed up by military force?

Mr. STERLING. I am not declaring now that I am in favor of such a treaty.

Mr. BORAH. No; but what is the Senator's view in favor of such a treaty?

Mr. STERLING. I am not saying but that America might be justified in taking the part of France against aggressions by Germany.

Mr. BORAH. Is the Senator in favor of a treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of France?

Mr. STERLING. No; I am not in favor of such a treaty at the present time.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should like to inquire of the Senator from South Dakota if he accepts the statement of M. Clemenceau to the effect that Germany is manufacturing cannon by the hundreds?

Mr. STERLING. I am not saying that I accept that statement in its completeness, but I say it corroborates the declaration made by M. Briand at the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I observe that M. Clemenceau makes the statement; but it will be borne in mind that under the Versailles treaty a commission was appointed by the Allies, which was authorized to have inspectors in Germany, to make reports constantly to their respective governments concerning whether Germany does or does not comply with the treaty.

The last official information we had upon the subject from the War Department, which was submitted here in the Senate about a year ago, was to the effect that Germany was complying with the provisions of the treaty in respect to disarmament and the manufacture of further arms. Has the Senator from South Dakota any information at all to support the statement of M. Clemenceau?

Mr. STERLING. I have not any information on the subject; I have not examined the question. I remember, however, the provisions of the treaty to which the Senator from Montana calls attention. All I wish to say is that M. Clemenceau makes the statement, and I believe that he believed it when he made it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Yes; but has the official inspector of any allied government made such a statement?

Mr. STERLING. Not that I know of, I will say to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. BORAH. In addition to that, Mr. Lloyd-George stated in the House of Commons, after his return from Genoa, that Germany had disarmed in accordance with the treaty.

Mr. STERLING. Further, M. Clemenceau says:

Now we are in the greatest crisis, and nobody knows when it may end. Nobody knows whether European miseries will not have some effect upon American prosperity. You announced to the world that you would set them free. You proclaimed it in the peace treaty. Then I turned to you and I told you this: Why did you make the war? Was it because you thought that you would be threatened? Was it to aid others? Was it for the liberation of suffering countries and make, as President Wilson said, democracy safe, or something like that?

And here is interjected—

[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BORAH. Why does the Senator from South Dakota suppose that the audience laughed at that question.

Mr. STERLING. I know just as well as the Senator from Idaho knows why they laughed.

Mr. BORAH. They laughed because the gentleman who was speaking there was not in favor of democracy.

Mr. STERLING. Oh, no; I do not have that idea at all. I think they had an idea that the Versailles treaty had been a failure and that the ideals set up by the former President of the United States were not and could not have been realized. That is why they laughed, and not at all because Clemenceau was not in favor of democracy. M. Clemenceau continued:

Tell me which of these points you have gained by this war. You have come to the last point where you are granted by good fortune the time to think. Now, have you made up your minds?

Here is what I wish to call especial attention to. These are the very last words of his speech. M. Clemenceau says:

No sacrifice is demanded or exacted from you except to assert that you want to keep among the people of this world the great place that you have twice taken.

That is all. I do not believe that M. Clemenceau came here with the intention of stirring up a military spirit, Mr. President, but he wishes to be assured of the friendship of America; to be assured that for a like cause as that for which we fought before, or a cause akin to it, we shall be ready to fight again for the protection not only of our own rights but for liberty and humanity throughout the world. Those were the inspiring causes for our zeal and our ardor in taking part in the great World War.

Mr. President, I find here in the very same edition of the New York Times in which I find the speech from which I have quoted, and from which other Senators have quoted, an editorial which I believe gives a better estimate of M. Clemenceau and his relation to France and to this country, and also of the attitude of France toward this country, than has been given by the Senators who have spoken. I conclude by asking that this editorial may be read at the Secretary's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection the Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

[Editorial from the New York Times of Wednesday, November 22, 1922.]

CLEMENCEAU'S PILGRIMAGE.

It was said of Alexander Hamilton by Talleyrand that he had "divined" Europe without seeing it. Georges Clemenceau has both seen America and lived in it; was in touch during the war with the flower of our youth and with our statesmen; so that he ought to be able to know us better than any living Frenchman. And he has already made it clear that in many ways he has accurately divined the United States. He must have foreseen the immense and overflowing personal tribute which would be paid him here. That, however, he puts aside as a mere incident of his visit. He could not have been in doubt that there would be a great emotional response by America to his splendid gesture of friendship. He understood Americans well enough to know that they would rise to greet a pilgrim who in his valiant old age came here to fling himself upon their affection and confidence. In all these respects his brightest anticipations must already have been far outstripped.

The great question was whether M. Clemenceau divined what Americans wanted to hear from him about his beloved France and her relations to this country. Here again his knowledge, his sagacity, his intuitions of the heart have been a sure guide to him. He came in no official character. He brought with him no thought of instructing America in her duty. His sole and sufficient mission was to stand up as a gallant and indomitable figure seeking truly to interpret to America the thoughts and feelings of his own people. If he could but communicate to us the emotions which filled his own breast, he felt sure that appropriate action could be left for Americans to decide upon for themselves.

In his first approaches to his self-appointed task in this country, M. Clemenceau has been most successful. Saying nothing of the overpowering ovation which he has received personally, and which he plainly regards as only secondary to his main object, his utterances have had in them a note of sincerity, of downright conviction, and of touching appeal—all quite irresistible. It is already certain that his visit will be an undoubted triumph. His alert wit, his unquenchable optimism, his confidence in American friendship, his undying devotion to the France for which he has lived and suffered and fought, make up a combination fitted to carry everything before it. At least in the person of Georges Clemenceau America is willing to pledge anew the sacred union of the years of war in and for France.

TRANSPORTATION RATES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly the question of transportation rates as they affect the producers of the West. I have here a letter from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, setting forth in an interesting and illuminating manner the rather discouraging situation which now confronts the farmers and stockmen of Kansas, and giving in some detail facts as to transportation rates, showing beyond any question that they are out of line with the prices which the farmers are receiving at this time. I ask consent that the letter referred to, which is a very strong appeal for relief from the present distressing situation, be incorporated in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS,
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION,
Topeka, September 9, 1922.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I know the attention that you have given to and your familiarity with the transportation question and your appreciation of the very great burden that the present level of rates lays upon industry. Beyond its weight upon the general public, the burden bears with peculiar force upon the agricultural industry and upon the people of the agricultural States. The products of the farm are bulky. The granary of the continent lies in the heart of the Nation requiring transportation of its foodstuffs long distances to the consuming markets.

Comment amounting to volumes has been made upon the effect of the present rates upon practically every line of business. These phases have been discussed in the public press, from the platform, in business meetings, before committees of Congress, and before the regulatory commissions to an extent that seems to make it unnecessary to add anything upon that phase of the subject here. It does seem imperative, however, to invite your attention to the general situation and the burden that the present high level of transportation rates has laid upon the country as a whole.

The increases in rates were made in 1918 and in 1920. Some adjustments have been made in the last year, but the general aspect has not changed. A brief statement of the general situation may be illuminative and interesting. All of the figures quoted here, after regarding railroad revenues and expenses, are taken from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and from the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The total revenues of the large railroads—that is, those having gross operating revenues amounting to $1,000,000 per annum—beginning in 1913 are as follows:

1913	$3,125,135,798
1914	3,047,019,908
1915	2,950,193,202
1916	3,472,641,941
1917	4,050,463,579
1918	4,926,504,000
1919	5,184,230,000
1920	6,225,417,245
1921	5,563,232,215

On the basis of current business, the 1922 revenues will not vary substantially from the figures for 1921.

In the eight years since 1913 the transportation cost to the country of handling freight, passenger, mail, and express has increased over $2,400,000,000. If this reflected a conspicuous increase in the amount of service rendered it would be justified. If, on the other hand, it represents an increase in cost for substantially the same service, then it is, indeed, a condition that calls for the most careful thought of the Nation. That consideration may be given to this phase of the question, there is shown for your information the amount of freight business transacted during these years reduced to terms of tons carried 1 mile. In other words, ton-miles moved. Side by side with the statement of tons carried 1 mile is shown the gross freight revenue.

	Revenue tons carried 1 mile.	Gross freight revenue.
1913	301,398,752,108	$2,198,930,565
1914	288,319,890,210	2,114,697,629
1915	276,830,302,723	2,037,925,560
1916	343,099,937,805	2,469,026,921
1917	394,465,400,493	2,834,119,707
1918	405,379,284,206	3,458,191,000
1919	364,025,244,000	3,556,734,000
1920	409,994,739,000	4,323,650,077
1921	306,755,332,000	3,918,699,970

From the above table it will be seen that where the ton-miles of revenue freight moved increased 1.8 per cent, the cost to the public of moving this volume of business increased 78.5 per cent.

These figures should convey some conception of the tremendous burden which business, and particularly the agricultural industry of the Nation, is carrying. Emphasizing the situation as to the freight business the following figures will illustrate the present burden laid upon the traveling public by the tremendous increase in the unit cost of passenger transportation.

From 1913 to 1921, inclusive, the passenger business of the country, reduced to terms of passengers carried 1 mile and the total amount collected for the service, is expressed below:

	Passengers carried 1 mile.	Gross passenger revenue.
1913	34,575,872,980	$695,987,817
1914	35,258,497,509	700,403,353
1915	32,384,247,563	646,475,045
1916	34,213,596,127	689,626,945
1917	39,476,858,549	827,216,574
1918	42,676,579,199	1,032,671,000
1919	46,192,112,000	1,178,120,000
1920	46,847,534,000	1,287,423,443
1921	37,329,114,000	1,153,752,002

Corresponding to the relation between the increase in freight revenues and freight traffic it will be seen that while the passenger traffic of the country was increasing 8 per cent, the passenger traffic cost to the traveling public increased 65.8 per cent.

One effect of this great increase in railroad transportation costs, both of passenger and freight traffic, has been to drive the short-haul traffic to the highways of the country through the use of motor vehicles. There has been a tendency in recent years to increase railroad freight rates for short hauls even beyond the proportion in which rates have been increased generally. The effect of this is reflected in the extended and expanding use of motor trucks for freight and passenger-carrying purposes. That motor trucks are an important factor to be considered in future transportation is beyond doubt, but it is my belief that excessive railroad rates for short hauls is accelerating the rate at which traffic is moving by that method.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed the value of index commodities for 1921 as follows, 1913 being used as the equivalent of 100 per cent (as I have done in the calculation of transportation costs):

Farm products	120
Food, etc	143
Cloths and clothing	183
Fuel and lighting	190
Metals and metal products	131
Building materials	196
Chemicals and drugs	168
House furnishings	238
Miscellaneous	158
All commodities	153

It will be seen that with all commodities at 153, and with heavy commodities like farm products, food, metal and metal products, considerably lower than that figure, that the transportation cost increases are entirely out of proportion. It must be further considered that these high transportation costs are a factor in the cost base of these index commodities.

In order to bring this illustration down to date and to give you a complete idea of the situation in which the grain farmers of the Nation, and particularly those of the Central West, find themselves, I am quoting here the average price of the three principal grains on the Kansas City and Chicago markets as of September 2, 1913, 1921, and 1922.

	1913	1921	1922	Per cent 1922 price is of—	
				1913	1921
KANSAS CITY.					
Wheat:					
September	81⅛	116	93½	114.3	53.9
December	86	119½	94	109.3	78.8
May	91½	123½	98½	108.1	80.1
Corn:					
September	74⅛	43½	52½	69.8	108.6
December	72	46⅝	50½	69.8	108.9
May	74	51⅛	54½	73.3	106.1
Oats:					
September	41½	32	31½	75.8	97.7
December	44½	36½	33½	74.7	92.7
CHICAGO.					
Wheat:					
September	86⅞	126½	99	114.1	78.4
December	90½	128½	101½	112.0	78.7
May	95½	132½	106½	111.8	80.4
Corn:					
September	74½	54½	59½	80.6	109.6
December	79½	54½	55½	70.0	102.3
May	72	58½	59½	82.1	100.4
Oats:					
September	41½	35⅝	32⅝	78.9	92.2
December	44½	38½	34	76.2	88.3
May	47½	42½	37⅜	78.1	88.5

Economic conditions are one factor in making freight rates. In other words, the value of the commodity transported is an element in determining the value of the transportation.

From preceding tables it will be observed the prices of wheat at the principal markets of Kansas City and Chicago is much below the price a year ago, although above the price of 1913. On the other hand, while the price of corn has improved slightly as against a year ago

when it was abnormally low, it is materially below the price of 1913. The price of oats at both markets is below both the 1913 prices and the prices a year ago.

Industry of every character in which transportation costs are an important factor is staggering under a tremendous load. This applies with particular force in the agricultural industry. It is imperative that relief should be given to farmers from excessive freight costs.

Very truly yours,

C. M. REED.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, week after week during the present autumn the railroads of the United States have done, and still are doing, the greatest business in their history. They are doing it at an increase of 78½ per cent per ton-mile for freight, and of nearly 66 per cent per mile for passengers. During the earlier part of the year, we have it on the word of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that despite the handicap of two great strikes, the railroads have made a better financial showing for the first eight months of 1922 than for the same months of 1921.

For the moment, Mr. President, I ask you to compare these and other reports of business revival with the reported loss this season of more than half this country's fruit crop, because it cost the growers more money to ship their fruit than to let it rot. While thousands of bushels of good peaches were rotting, what housewives call "butter peaches" were selling at $2.65 a bushel in our towns and cities.

Since then it has been the grain belt's turn to suffer, and now both the grain grower and the stockmen are catching it. Much lower prices this crop year, three years of losses, and the higher-than-war rail rates are consuming our farmers.

It is strictly true to say that for the last two years and four months rail rates on farm stuffs have been more than the traffic could bear, or should have borne, and this was never more true than at this moment. Our farmers are actually paying out money for the privilege of growing wheat and that in a time of world need of wheat. For example, when wheat was at the $2 level a rate of 21 cents, say, on a bushel was only 10 per cent. But now with $1 wheat that same rate absorbs 20 per cent of the sale price. This is excessive; far too excessive. Farmers can not market wheat on the margin existing freight rates require.

The grower has no voice in the terminal market for wheat, which is 50 per cent and more below the war level. At the same time the cost of producing wheat is not more than 25 per cent under the war-time figure. In 1912 and 1913, before the war, country elevators averaged 5 cents a bushel margin. That was increased until in 1921 it reached 13 cents a bushel. Add to the high railroad rates high elevator charges and low terminal markets and the burden becomes destructive.

It is a most ruinous and short-sighted policy, for in the end the railroads and the eastern manufacturer and the public are all going to suffer for every dollar of loss inflicted on the farmer. That is the inescapable economic result. I argue not that the railroads can not afford to make substantial reduction in rates but that they can not afford not to make such reductions, and speedily.

Mr. President, throughout the Nation good news is crowding the bad. Despite strikes, despite that farmers are further being crucified between still lower prices for everything they sell—lower in some instances than pre-war prices—and higher prices for everything they must buy; despite the terrible injustice of these adverse and long-continued economic conditions from which our farmers suffer; despite the now unconscionable, indefensible, and exorbitant freight rates; despite all these things we seem to be promised an early period of recuperation, to be followed, if attained, by saner price adjustments, and at last genuine good times.

Will this come to pass? I think anyone may find the true answer, Mr. President, in a brief study of the facts.

Transportation is the barometer of commerce. Although the time for the seasonal decline to set in for railroad traffic is mid-October, more widespread stimulation of business is reported this autumn by the car service division of the American Railway Association than in 1920, the peak year for railway traffic.

During the week ending October 1 the roads loaded 1,003,759 cars with revenue-producing freight, or only 1½ per cent less than the greatest week's business they have ever done.

For the week ending October 28, 1,014,480 cars were loaded with revenue freight, an increase of 10,721 cars over the week of October 21 which preceded it, and the largest number loaded during any one week in the history of American railroads except the week of October 15, 1920, which exceeded this total by only two-fifths of 1 per cent.

A new record, however, was established. In the number of cars loaded with merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including manufactured products, the week ending October 28 of this year surpassed any other week in our railway history. Not simply that; this was the fifth week in almost five successive weeks this year that a new traffic record for this class of commodities was made. We again are witnesses, Mr. President, of the titanic struggle of our domestic commerce to come back and stay on its feet.

The Railway Age says we would break the railroads by reducing rates. It also is said in the same quarter that a reduction in rates would cripple the roads. I do not think so.

For more than a year, Mr. President, the roads have been doing a paying business in the face of two great strikes. Not a few are earning much more than their dividend requirements. According to the Dow Jones financial agency, first-class Wall Street authority, 13 great railway systems will increase their dividend rates during the next few months; one of them, the Chicago & North Western, to 8 per cent.

This year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway is earning about 25 per cent on its preferred stock and 13 per cent on its common. Its surplus has increased from $35,000,000 to $105,000,000 during the last seven years. Last year, not so good a year for the railroads as this one, the operating expenses of the Santa Fe absorbed $80,000,000 of its earnings, it put $84,000,000 into improvements, and added $20,000,000 to its surplus.

This year the Union Pacific is earning 15 per cent and has a very large surplus, about $200,000,000.

This year the Burlington is paying its stockholders a 20 per cent dividend.

This year the Louisville & Nashville contemplates a 50 per cent stock dividend, and the Reading and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis are likely to declare extra dividends or special distributions.

Still later calculations this year, based on nine months of railroad earnings, and they are highly conservative calculations, indicate that the Great Northern will earn 6 per cent for its stockholders; the Pere Marquette, 8.4 per cent; the Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern Pacific, each, 10 per cent; the Illinois Central, 14 per cent. Stock in Reading has advanced to a new high mark for the year. Central of New Jersey expects to make an extra dividend or distribution. Pennsylvania increases its dividend from 4 to 6 per cent. Norfolk & Western declares an extra dividend at the rate of 4 per cent a year in addition to its regular 7 per cent a year dividend.

The Southern Pacific earned 9 per cent last year and will do still better this year. After paying its usual dividend of 20 per cent, the Lackawanna in 1921 paid a stock dividend of 100 per cent, and is now on a 12 per cent basis. The Lehigh Valley is paying 7 per cent dividends, and earning a good deal more.

The opinion held by the Railway Age is not shared by the stock market nor the "ticker" news. The discussion in regard to lower rail rates has been going on for more than a year, and some reductions have been made; yet in Wall Street railroad stocks have risen something like 50 per cent within 12 months. If you wish to own any Union Pacific stock you must pay a premium of from $40 to $50 a share to get it. In the same way, to own a share of Santa Fe stock will cost you anywhere from par to $106, and it is cheap at that. Shares in many other railroad stocks stand well up in the 90's.

These are signs, I take it, that these roads are not suffering from lack of business nor from lack of profits. We know that the valuation on which transportation charges are based is liberal. The former chief cost accountant of the United States Railroad Administration estimates that the value of all railroad property in the Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation report will not exceed $16,000,000,000. The present rail rates are based on a property investment of $18,000,000,000, or nearly $3,000,000,000 more.

During all this time of railway rehabilitation we have had the prolonged and critical slump in farm prices, while the prices of manufactured goods in a great many instances have remained close to war levels. The great spread between these two classes of products, both absolutely essential to the well-being of the people, is virtually no better adjusted than it was when we set out by the deflation policy to divide everything by 2 and make that division fair and equal.

One great reason why we are not now, two years later, on a more uniformly adjusted basis as to prices and values must be apparent. We can not have a genuine readjustment of prices and values when the cost of transportation and distribution is excessively high and the rating of all other things is at comparatively lower levels.

To paraphrase a historic saying, the way to readjustment is to readjust. The next great step in the process will have to be some substantial reduction of the higher-than-war rail rates.

Preceding and during this year or more of railway prosperity the public for nearly two years and a half has paid and still is paying a bonus of a billion dollars a year to the railroads in increased transportation charges, when for months neither the farmer nor general business in many localities has been making expenses, to say nothing of making profits.

Mr. President, I am the last man to wish to injure the railroads or to lessen their efficiency; but I see, as they do not seem to see, that we can have no economic balance, no actual readjustment, no true settling of business conditions while freight rates remain at the present peak and while farmers, who must pay freight both ways, continue to produce at a loss. Many of our farmers are being bankrupted by having to sell their products at virtually pre-war prices, then having to pay freight on them from 50 to 80 per cent higher than pre-war rates.

In other words, I contend that excessive and prohibitive freight rates will in the end more certainly prove disastrous to the railroads than certain immediate and safe reductions in rates which should be made.

Unless we are to change the whole industrial map of the United States, besides bringing ruin to many persons, my opinion is not that the railroads can not afford to make a reduction in rates but that they can not afford not to make reductions immediately.

It is an appalling but true statement that in an average good crop year, such as this has been, our farmers can not make ends meet; and I think we do not have to be told that a prosperity which does not reach the grass roots can not last. It can only be, and will be, short lived. Unless we can and will do something to put this country's biggest buyer and greatest wealth creator on its feet this new prosperity will prove as false and as delusive as "fox fire."

Except cotton, virtually all the great farm staples are not only still at uninflated prices but are deflated to points below cost of production. Corn is grown on nearly 5,000,000 of our six and one-half million farms. In many districts 80 per cent of the farmers grow wheat. Wheat is exceeded in acreage only by hay and corn. They supply "currency" to farmers. When the farmer takes his corn, wheat, hay, oats, or rye dollar to market he finds it worth about 60 cents, and, worse, competing with the middleman's and the manufacturer's 100 per cent dollar which is trying to be a superdollar. On top of this, the present rail rates on grain, grain products, hay, straw, and live stock are out of all reason.

Farmers who have survived the crushingly calamitous years of 1920 and 1921 are now entering on a third crop year of low prices, lower than the lowest, which, if amelioration is not speedily found, will put a decisive veto to any part of good times.

Wheat has always been considered by economists the regulator of prices. To-day it is probably the cheapest product in the United States—the one great world staple product which is still below the pre-war price. At the present buying power of the dollar, our farmers are only realizing between 55 and 60 cents a bushel actual money for this "price-regulating" food product. Europe will do little wheat buying, as a rule, until it is satisfied that the gamblers in the American wheat pit have "beared" the market down to the last notch.

So our farmers are double-crossed, first, by the lower values for what they have to sell and to ship; second, by the higher prices they must pay for everything they would buy. The farmer, hardest hit by deflation, working for less wages than anyone else, and getting the lowest returns, has steadily gone on producing, although he had far more excuse to strike than anybody ever had.

Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, shows that the purchasing power of the farmer's products this year is from 25 to 45 per cent less than in 1913. That is an enormous difference. Add to this freight charges from 50 to 80 per cent higher than pre-war rates on his products, and you will have some conception of the farmer's present plight. It is appalling.

The farmer is about the only man in these United States who can not buy as much or more with his products in 1921 as he could nine years ago.

Although our farmers have had a good average crop year in 1922, they are unable to market their products for enough to maintain themselves. Many tell me of unpaid taxes on farm land. Some must see their farms sold for taxes. Many young farmers are tax-broke, and are being compelled to abandon their farms to seek work in the cities.

According to the census report, farm mortgages increased 132 per cent between 1910 and 1920; but since 1920 farmers' debts have increased tremendously, faster than ever before. The exceptions are those farmers who have abandoned their farms to their creditors to prevent increasing their debts far beyond the deflated value of their holdings.

Mr. President, the American farmer, the gamest fighter we have against adverse conditions, has almost reached his economic last ditch. He has fought a long-continued endurance contest that has been more drastic than any other economic crisis in our history.

This is true, notwithstanding the solid work this Congress has done and that Congress has yet to do to rehabilitate the farming industry; to organize it and put it on a fair basis with all other industries; to give it an entire new suit of credit and marketing clothes that shall be roomy enough and long enough to provide for its growth and to cover its nakedness.

The benefits to come from this legislation lie in the future. What the farmer needs now to help him survive, to help him pull himself out of the hole, is a material present benefit, such as a substantial reduction in freight rates would be. No one else is so terribly hampered by excessive freight charges as he. This is particularly true of the western farmer and stockman, far removed from the big markets. The rates now in force are in many cases almost prohibitive. Every bushel of Kansas wheat, for instance, shipped to Chicago this year is sold at an actual loss to the man who produced it. These high rail rates have hit all these men doubly hard, because the farmer gets the freight added to everything he buys and pays the freight on everything he sells.

Mr. President, better times can be made to reach the farm if only we will promptly extend a little practical, righteous help in season; if we will take the higher-than-war rates off of freight charges and come down to just plain war rates. If we do not do this, let me ask, what eventually will it profit the railways in dividends if we put the farmer completely, or almost completely, out of business?

It is true that in recent weeks the prices of farm products have turned to the upgrade and are more favorable than the figures given by Chairman Reed in this letter; but many of our farmers are still worse off financially than they were at the lowest ebb of the deflation period. The greatest thing that the Senate can do at this critical moment to assist them would be to take a stand for a prompt reduction in our still higher-than-war-time freight rates. For the roads it would be like casting bread upon the waters to share their growing abundance with their hard-driven best customer by lowering freight rates on his products. Throughout the Nation a prosperity based on a just level of transportation rates would be freely, immediately, and continually shared with the railroads.

If we are to save the situation—and this is no special plea; it vitally concerns the general welfare—let me say to you most solemnly and earnestly that the railroads must voluntarily and at once make further rate reductions; or, in default of such action, that the Interstate Commerce Commission must with utmost promptness put such rates into effect.

Mr. President, I hope to see the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate report favorably at an early date on my bill repealing section 15a of the transportation act—the rate-making clause. As it now stands, section 15a is fundamentally uneconomic and unsound. The first point of objection to the law felt by the western public concerns its requirement that the commission be required to make rates by groups which will give satisfactory earnings to all railroads in a given territory, whether these roads are badly located and badly equipped or whether they are properly located and kept in condition.

A second point is that the fair-return principles of the transportation act themselves should be modified to remove the influence on the Interstate Commerce Commission which now is holding back proper rate adjustments.

The clauses of the transportation act which provide for the return to the Government of these surplus earnings is nonenforcible as the law stands.

The passage of the bill now before the Senate committee will give the State railroad commissions more control over intrastate rates, which they should have. It would terminate many of the excessive charges by removing the so-called guaranty section of the Cummins-Esch Act, and so make possible the return of good times and a genuine revival of business in the only way in which they can come to stay. Those who are particularly interested in putting the farmer on his feet should at this session urge the passage of this bill or a similar measure repealing this and other objectionable provisions of the Cummins-Esch Act. Sooner or later, Mr. President, this must be done. Far better do it sooner, and so bring to an end the ruinous endurance contest which has brought our greatest prosperity maker—the farm—to the verge of ruin.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The Senate as in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think I ought to say, in regard to the amendment, that it was offered at the last session of Congress, and I suggested to the Senator at the time that he withdraw it, and that it should properly go on an appropriation bill. Afterwards an item similar to the one offered by the Senator was recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, placed on the last deficiency appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations, and voted on by the Senate. When it went to conference, however, the House conferees refused to agree to the amendment, and it was eliminated from the bill. At that time I told the Senator from Mississippi that if the amendment was not agreed to in conference, I, as one Senator, would not oppose it on this measure. I want to state to the Senate now, that so far as I am personally concerned, I shall not oppose the amendment but shall vote for it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Gooding	Nelson	Stanfield
Bayard	Hale	Nicholson	Stanley
Borah	Harris	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Harrison	Overman	Sutherland
Cameron	Heflin	Page	Swanson
Capper	Hitchcock	Pepper	Trammell
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Pittman	Wadsworth
Cummins	Kellogg	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Keyes	Rawson	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Ladd	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Edge	La Follette	Sheppard	Weller
Ernst	McCumber	Shortridge	Willis
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	
George	McKinley	Smoot	
Glass	McNary	Spencer	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I have no disposition to delay a vote upon the pending joint resolution, although I am very much opposed to the measure; but I think it will be well to place in the RECORD a statement of the essential facts with reference to this proposed loan to the Republic of Liberia. Some of these facts may have been placed in the RECORD in the discussions we had upon the subject during the last session, and it may be repetition to put them in again, but there are certain facts connected with it which I do not think have yet been incorporated in any of the speeches or documents which have found lodgment in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I think there is some vagueness of thought with reference to the proposed loan by the United States, and I think a review of the circumstances connected with the matter will disclose that there is neither a legal obligation on the part of this Government to make this loan by reason of anything which has heretofore transpired, nor any moral obligation. If there is a moral obligation at all, it is very vague and uncertain, and to recognize it, under the circumstances, would set a precedent which would be exceedingly dangerous.

The only authority lodged in the executive branch of the Government with reference to extending credit or making loans to foreign governments, so far as I know, is that contained in the second Liberty loan act, which was approved April 24, 1917. That provision is as follows, and I read it because I want it to go in the RECORD:

> That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase, at par, from such foreign governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent per annum under the provisions of section 5 of this act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section 5 of this act.

I will not read all of it. The part I omit relates only to the amount authorized by the act. Then comes the proviso:

> *Provided*, That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

Mr. President, under authority of that act, in October, 1918, the Secretary of the Treasury did what he designated as establishing a credit in favor of the Government of Liberia upon the books of the Treasury, but with the understanding that that credit should not be available until the Government of Liberia complied with certain specified terms and conditions.

Before that time, on September 24, 1917, Liberia had declared war against Germany, and became by virtue of that act entitled to ask and receive credit from the United States under the authority of the act which I have read. But Liberia never did, up to the time of the actual close of the war, which was in November, 1918, comply with the terms upon which she was to have the loan. Neither did she comply with those terms up to the time when the end of the war was technically declared, which I think was in July, 1921, when the President issued his proclamation, as provided in the act, declaring that the war with Germany was at an end. There is no pretense anywhere, so far as the record discloses, that Liberia in July, 1921, had complied with the terms and conditions upon which the loan was to be made when all pretense of war and war conditions had long since passed.

Subsequently to that time and during the month of October, 1921, Liberia through her representatives entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State providing for the loan. It is presumed that she had complied with all of the conditions and requirements of the original proposition. But, however that may be, Mr. President, the fact is that the new agreement, which the Secretary of State is now asking the Congress to carry out, was a cancellation, if indeed the failure of Liberia to comply before the termination of the war was not a cancellation. In legal effect at least it was a cancellation of the original understanding, and the legislation which we are now asked to enact is legislation based upon the new agreement made between the Republic of Liberia and the executive branch of our Government. There can be, in my opinion, no pretense that the United States was under any moral obligation by virtue of the fact that in 1918 a credit was extended to Liberia upon the books, to be made available upon the performance of certain conditions, which were never performed while the act under which the credit was extended was in operation. The agreement we are now asked to ratify is an agreement made after the authority under the act by which the proposed credit was to be extended had expired by limitation of law.

If the loan is to be made, it must be made and it must stand, not upon the understandings and the conditional agreements which were entered into by Secretary McAdoo at a time when he had the right and authority to make them, and which authority expired in July, 1921. It must rest not upon that act nor anything that transpired in connection with that proposed extension of credit, but must rest upon the agreement made by the Secretary of State and concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury in October, 1921, after the act giving authority to extend loans to foreign governments had expired and at a time when admittedly there was no authority to extend the loan except with the affirmative approval of Congress.

It is because of those facts that Congress is now asked to pass the joint resolution. It is because it is recognized that there was no authority in law to make the agreement with the Republic of Liberia that we are now asked to enact the legislation.

Again, Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury under the second Liberty loan act to make the foreign loans and extend the credit was limited to purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. So that unless the money that is now proposed to be loaned is to be used for the discharge of some of the indebtedness which occurred in the prosecution of the war and in Liberia's participation in the war, there are two reasons why the loan can not rest, either upon legal or moral grounds, upon the agreement made or the understanding had by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1918. First, as I have said, because the power under that act expired before the conditions upon which the credit was to be extended were complied with, and, secondly, because I think it can be shown and appears in the record that the money was not borrowed for any purpose connected with the war.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator stated a moment ago, and correctly, I think, as I understand the situation, that the theory under which the loans were to be made—and it was undoubtedly the thing that Congress had in mind when it passed the act authorizing the making of them—was that the money should be used in carrying on the war against the common enemy. That being true, I wish to ask the Senator—and I am asking for information, because I have not been able to hear the debates which have thus far taken place—if at the time Liberia declared war against Germany there was not an understanding of some kind, either written or unwritten, that the United States would loan her this money if she would declare war against Germany? In other words, did not the Liberian Government have a tacit understanding with the American Government that if Liberia would declare war against Germany we would loan her this money?

Mr. SIMMONS. I answer the Senator unhesitatingly in the negative. There was no such understanding so far as the record discloses. Liberia declared war in September, 1917. The proposed credit extension was in October, 1918, more than a year afterwards.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that it is not disclosed upon the face of the record, but I was wondering why Liberia declared war against Germany unless she did have such an understanding.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think I can enlighten the Senator. I believe it is a fact that the United States, through the President, did suggest to Liberia that it would be in her interest, as well as in the interest of the opponents of the Central Powers, if she would declare war against Germany, and for a reason which addressed itself more particularly to the advantage to be derived by Liberia than to any advantage accruing to the Allies. The Allies were not particularly interested in Liberia declaring war. She is a little Republic. There are few more than 2,000,000 people there, and less than 60,000 of them are civilized. But the Government of the United States has always manifested a sympathetic interest in Liberia. It is a Republic which had its origin in the immigration of American negroes to that country. The United States was interested in that country. Great Britain controlled the seas. Great Britain in 1917 was placing her interdict upon the commerce of nearly every country in the world. She was interfering with our commerce. She was interfering with Germany's commerce with Liberia, and Liberia's trade relations with Germany at that time were very close. By reason of this action on the part of the British Government Liberia was unable to continue those trade relations with Germany. Having been cut off from her main source of traffic and international trade, Liberia was rapidly getting into a state of great economic disorder and distress, and the United States, for the purpose of advancing her interests, and because of sympathy with that Republic, suggested to her that she declare war against Germany and thereby make it possible for an interrupted intercourse with other countries to continue.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, as I understand, the suggestion really came from former President Wilson, and was made for the purpose of helping Liberia rather than of obtaining any material assistance for the Allies in the World War?

Mr. SIMMONS. It was a great help to Liberia.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes. So, in order to get the money——

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will permit me first to finish with the Senator from North Carolina——

Mr. CURTIS. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. Liberia declared war; and then the United States Government did not give her the money. I suppose, having declared war and gone to the expense that is incident to war and having her army and navy into the war in order to help us win it——

Mr. SIMMONS. Liberia did not have any army.

Mr. NORRIS. Does the Senator think it is quite right now, when Liberia probably needs the money in order to pay pensions to her soldiers and their widows, that we should refuse to carry out an agreement which we ourselves had suggested?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, the Senator's humor is delightful. Liberia undoubtedly had a great army and a great navy, and undoubtedly a great many of her soldiers participated in the war in Europe, or, at least, the Senator's argument is based upon that theory. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, Liberia took no part, and was not in a condition to take any part, in the World War. Her declaration of war against Germany merely relieved an embarrassing international situation.

Mr. NORRIS. If it be true that Liberia did not take any part in the war, was it not really a perversion of the act of Congress for a President of the United States to suggest to a country that, for her own benefit, when she, in reality, could not help any in the war, she should declare war and thus get some of our money?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I do not think there is anything to sustain the idea that we promised to give Liberia money if she would declare war; I have never before heard that suggestion; but after Liberia did declare war, a year after—it is true that Secretary McAdoo did; why he did it I do not know; I am not here for the purpose of arguing that, because I think it is irrelevant to the issue now before us—Secretary McAdoo did agree, under certain conditions, to extend Liberia certain credits. Those conditions were never complied with; the act under which the Secretary made the agreement or contract, if it may be so called, expired, and authority to make the contract fell with it. Then the present Secretary of State took up the matter and entered into a new agreement with Liberia, recognizing that he had no authority to do it, and he is now asking Congress to give him authority to do it.

As I said before, the question, then, is, Shall we give this authority; and if so, why shall we give it? If the obligations to discharge which she desires to use the money were obligations incurred by her during the World War on account of any assistance she rendered or attempted to render to the Allies in the prosecution of the war, there might be some reason why we should take the course which is now recommended by the Secretary of State and help this little Republic to relieve herself of the burdens assumed in the interest of the Allies in that great struggle; but, Mr. President, an examination of the record shows that this money is not to be lent and is not to be used for any such purpose.

I wish to inform the Senate exactly the purpose for which this money is to be used. It is actually proposed to create a commission to be composed of a number of high-salaried officials, with all the retainers, experts, clerks, and accountants, probably, which are incident to such commissions which we put in charge of the financial affairs of weaker governments, as in the case of Haiti, because we do not think they are able to administer them fairly and justly and equitably themselves. Nobody knows what that commission will cost, but this proposed act provides for a commission to supervise the expenditure of this money and to collect the interest upon it, I assume, by controlling the customhouse and probably collecting or supervising the collection of local taxes, as in the case of Haiti. Here are the purposes for which this money is to be expended. The statement which I shall now quote will be found on page 125 of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the other House, and shows how the larger part of the $5,000,000 is to be used:

> 3. Two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal funded debt, and the interest due thereon.
>
> 4. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal floating debt.
>
> 5. One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government of Liberia to purchase or redeem all of its bonds now issued and outstanding, representing the 5 per cent sinking fund gold loan, due July 1, 1952, under the agreement for refunding loan dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank of New York, and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming & Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, M. M. Warburg & Co., and such payments of interests, costs of notices, and other payments or deposits, as well as payments which may be due from the Government of Liberia, under the fiscal agency agreement dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and the National City Bank of New York, of the second part, as shall be necessary to terminate all obligations of the Government of Liberia under all of said bonds or under the agreement for refunding loan or the fiscal agency agreement above mentioned, as shall entitle the Government of Liberia, in accordance with the terms of said agreement, to the cancellation and destruction of all said bonds held by the fiscal agents in the sinking fund mentioned in said agreements. Advances for this purpose shall be made at such times and in such amounts as shall be determined by the Secretary of State of the United States. It is understood that the Secretary of State of the United States may determine the best method for acquiring part or all of the aforesaid bonds, but in no event shall more than par and accrued interest be paid therefor.
>
> 6. Such amounts as may be necessary to enable the Government of Liberia to make improvements in transportation and communication facilities, sanitation, and other public works, in accordance with plans which shall have received the approval of the financial commission.

Mr. NORRIS. From what is the Senator from North Carolina reading?

Mr. SIMMONS. I am reading excerpts from the report of the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Mr. NORRIS. But the very nature of the testimony which the Senator is reading shows that it is taken from some agreement.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; I am reading excerpts from the agreement of October 28, 1921.

Mr. NORRIS. That is an agreement between our Government and Liberia?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; that is the agreement I am talking about; the agreement entered into by Secretary Hughes.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the agreement which provides how the money shall be used?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; that is the agreement which Secretary Hughes has made with the Liberian Government, and this loan is to be made, according to this agreement, for the purpose of paying these old debts of Liberia, practically all of them antedating the World War. All of the debts due to big New York bankers and corporations run back as far as 1912.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I was going to state for the record, in answer to the Senator from Nebraska, that the quotation which the Senator from North Carolina has read is from a copy of the "Financial plan and depositary agreement signed by the Secretary of State and the Liberian Plenary Commission on October 28, 1921."

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; I stated that. What I read were simply excerpts from that agreement, incorporated in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. OWEN. Was the agreement made in 1921?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. On October 28, 1921, the agreement was made by the Secretary of State and representatives of the Liberian Government, which agreement was not to become effective until action by Congress by resolution or bill.

Mr. OWEN. So that the agreement was entered into three years after the war.

Mr. SIMMONS. Three years after the war actually closed, and several months after the President of the United States declared by a proclamation that the war with Germany was at an end. So there can not be any contention that this agreement has any authority under the second Liberty loan act or any other war measure.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Caroline yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. Do I understand the Senator to claim that there was not a moral obligation to advance this money carried over from the former administration, and that Secretary Hughes honored that moral obligation?

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator was not here when I was discussing that phase of the question.

Mr. SMOOT. No. I ask the question because of the question asked by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. The fact of the case is that there was a moral obligation.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have already gone over that, and I dislike very much to have to go over it again, but I will do so if it is desired. There was no moral obligation.

Mr. SMOOT. I will not ask the Senator to do so.

Mr. SIMMONS. I stated that in my judgment there was no moral obligation, as there clearly is no legal obligation, on the part of the United States to lend this money. There was an agreement undoubtedly made during the war by Secretary McAdoo that he would extend—that is as far as it went—to the Republic of Liberia a certain credit whenever that Government complied with certain terms and conditions. That agreement was made in 1918; and in 1921, when the President declared by proclamation that the war was ended, Liberia had not complied with those terms. There was no pretense that she had complied with those terms; and the war which the loan was to be made to aid, as the country understood and as I have no doubt Secretary McAdoo understood, had ended. If Liberia needed it for the purpose of helping in the prosecution of the war—and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the face of the act conferring authority, had no power to grant credit unless it was for the purpose of helping in the prosecution of the war—what moral claim can she lay to it when she waits to comply with the conditions until after the war has been fought out and won and declared finally at an end?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. But she was in the war all the time, the Senator must remember, and helped to win it. We probably would not have won it if she had not come in. The Senator ought not to forget that.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, does the Senator from North Carolina yield to me?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to remind the Senator from North Carolina that at that time the then Secretary of the Treasury, now the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], expressly stated to the Department of State that there was no moral obligation. I think that is in the record, and I think the Senator from Virginia stated that on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is right. I was going to read that statement. That statement was made, as I understand, in connection with a letter written to the then Secretary of the Treasury, now the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], by Mr. Lansing. The Senator from Virginia said—and I quote from his speech made in this Chamber discussing this very question—speaking of Secretary Lansing's statement:

> Mr. President, it is that statement of the Secretary of State which I desire to repeat I did not accept. I totally dissented from that view.
>
> The Secretary had expressed the opinion that there was a moral obligation.
>
> Not only that, but I thought the $26,000 which had already been advanced to Liberia was the only item in all of the credits established by this Government that could not be justified.
>
> Mr. President, I do not know what information was before Secretary McAdoo when he agreed to extend this credit, but I know this: Secretary McAdoo is a great lawyer. I know that Secretary McAdoo was entirely familiar with the act from which he derived his power, and I know that Secretary McAdoo in all probability would not have agreed to extend that credit to Liberia except upon the understanding that it was to be used by her in connection with the prosecution of the war, because that was the limitation upon his power; and I know the further fact, Mr. President, that notwithstanding this money was there, ready to be lent by the Secretary when Liberia complied with the ordinary conditions which were exacted of her and other foreign Governments seeking loans, she let the matter rest until the war had ended and until another administration had come into power and formal peace had been declared; and then she comes here and asks for the money, not for the purpose of aiding in the prosecution of the war, not for a purpose in which the United States has an interest, but for the purpose of paying her old debts, contracted in 1912, in favor of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, M. M. Warburg & Co. of New York, and the National City Bank of New York. This resolution would better be entitled, Mr. President, "a joint resolution to pay a bad debt of an insolvent debtor of J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," rather than to relieve the downtrodden and distressed Republic of Liberia.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the facts would justify an amendment to the Senator's proposed title to this joint resolution, in addition to what he has said, and this is, to create additional jobs for a number of those who want them.

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, yes; there are jobs aplenty in this proposition. Of course, when we went down here into Haiti——

Mr. McKELLAR. There are more, I think, in this measure than have been provided for in any other measure of like kind in recent years.

Mr. NORRIS. Well, we need the jobs, all right, Mr. President. That ought to be offered as another argument in favor of it. There are lots of fellows who are going to need jobs.

Mr. SIMMONS. I concede that. I concede that Republicans are at all times in need of Federal jobs.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; and occasionally a Democrat.

Mr. SIMMONS. But just at this particular time, when the Republican Party has a superabundance of lame ducks on its hands, it is most particularly and especially appropriate to make places for them.

Mr. NORRIS. Is not that a good reason for making places and having some more jobs available?

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is exactly right, as he generally is.

The loan agreement provides that a commission of American citizens at high salaries shall go to Liberia and act as fiscal agents. How many retainers and employees this commission will have to have nobody can tell. During the war Liberia had apparently abandoned all of this scheme. She let it lie dormant while the war was going on, and for three long years did not make a move to get this money, although it was there awaiting her. As long as the old administration remained in power there was not an effort to get this money. Now, however, she comes here and asks for it; and when it becomes necessary for her to lay her cards upon the table and show what she wants with it—the war meantime having expired and Liberia not having pressed her claim for the money while the war was going on—when she is asked to say what she is going to do with the money, she says, "I want it to enable me to pay debts which I owe these New York bankers and which were contracted in 1912."

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator has said that this measure will provide a whole lot of jobs for lame ducks, and yet he seems to criticize Liberia for not crowding her claim and getting her money while the Democrats were still in power.

Mr. SIMMONS. We did not have any lame ducks when we were in power.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; you had a whole lot of them just after you went out of power.

Mr. SIMMONS. That was after we went out; not while we were in.

Mr. NORRIS. If you were not shrewd enough to get these jobs for your lame ducks, you ought not to complain now because we are going to get them for our lame ducks.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no doubt that you are going to get them. You have an immense mass of legislation pending here right now to make jobs for your lame ducks.

Mr. NORRIS. Well, we need it.

Mr. SIMMONS. I know you do. I appreciate your situation. I have profound sympathy with you, and I should like to help you all I can; but I do not think you ought to ask a distressed and overtaxed people to furnish the money with which to give employment to your lame ducks.

Mr. NORRIS. It seems to me the Senator is really feeling badly because it was not gotten in time. He seems to complain that Liberia did not get this money of Democrats, and is now going to get it of Republicans. You missed your opportunity. We picked it up. Your lame ducks had to go without jobs, and we are going to do better with ours.

Mr. SIMMONS. During the Democratic administration the tide of prosperity in this country ran so high that it was difficult to get a man to take a Federal job. The men were making so much money, every man was so busy carrying on his business enterprises, the tide of prosperity was so high, that nobody wanted these offices. Lame ducks could just step right down the street and get employment at a better salary than the Federal Government was paying. The Federal Government was not paying one-fourth as much as some business enterprises in this country were paying for the same talent.

Mr. NORRIS. In other words, the country was full of profiteers, and they did not need jobs.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; we had profiteers, as we have profiteers now. Good times will make profiteers. Bad times generally dispense with profiteers to a certain extent, and that is the reason why you passed your tariff bill—in order to give the profiteers another opportunity.

Mr. NORRIS. The profiteers were getting hard up. Since the Democrats went out of power they had lost their occupation, and it took a tariff bill to give it back to them.

Mr. SIMMONS. I give it up, Mr. President.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think it only fair to state to the Senate—I think the Senator from North Carolina wanted to be fair, but he has forgotten—that it is admitted on all sides, in the departments at least, that Liberia entered the war at the request of the United States, Great Britain, and France. At the time she entered the war 85 per cent of her business was being done by the Germans. They virtually had control of the islands, and they had control of the wireless station. They were controlling some of the exports which the British Government and the other allies needed; and the three powers wanted Liberia to go into the war to help them, or, rather, not to be of any assistance to Germany by reason of the use of the wireless station and the cutting off of Great Britain from the use of some of the products of the country.

Liberia declared war against Germany in August, 1917. In January, 1918, this loan was asked for. In July it was recommended by the Secretary of State and approved by the President, and Liberia was notified that she had been given credit to the extent of $5,000,000. France was notified that the credit had been established. Great Britain was notified that the credit had been established.

It is true that with the proposition notifying the Liberian Government there were submitted certain conditions upon which this loan was to be made. Those conditions were unsatisfactory; but we are told by the department that they continued to ask for changes in those conditions and to ask for the advancement of the money. That is stated in letters from the department.

I am not going all over this matter again, because I covered it fully before; but Secretary Lansing says there is a moral obligation to make the loan. Secretary Hughes, when this matter was presented to the committee of the House, stated that there was a moral obligation to make the loan. The bill has passed the House and is here with a favorable report from the committee, the committee believing that there was a moral obligation on the part of the Government to carry out the agreement made during President Wilson's administration, and it is on that question we are asking for a vote. I am not going to take any further time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am opposed to the pending joint resolution and expect to vote against it. I do not think there is the slightest moral obligation on the part of the United States to make this loan. It is admitted that there is not the slightest legal obligation on the part of the United States to make the loan. Under the terms upon which it is going to be made, if made, it will not do the people of Liberia any good. Why? There has been an agreement made by the State Department with Liberia concerning the disposition of the money. We are to lend them $5,000,000. This agreement will give Liberia little money. I want to read what is to become of two million of it:

> (b) A new arrangement for that purpose shall be made between the Government of Liberia and the Government of the United States.
>
> 3. Two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal funded debt and the interest due thereon.
>
> 4. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal floating debt.
>
> 5. One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government of Liberia to purchase or redeem all of its bonds now issued and outstanding representing the 5 per cent sinking-fund gold loan, due July 1, 1952, under the agreement for refunding loan dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; the National City Bank of New York; and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming & Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; M. M. Warburg & Co.; and Hope & Co., and for others, of the second part, including such payments of interest, costs of notices, and other payments or deposits, as well as payments which may be due from the Government of Liberia under the fiscal agency agreement dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and the National City Bank of New York, of the second part, as shall be necessary to terminate all obligations of the Government of Liberia under all of said bonds or under the agreements for refunding loan or the fiscal agency agreement above mentioned, as shall entitle the Government of Liberia in accordance with the terms of said agreement to the cancellation and destruction of all said bonds held by the fiscal agents in the sinking fund mentioned in said agreement. Advances for this purpose shall be made at such times and in such amounts as shall be determined by the Secretary of State of the United States. It is understood that the Secretary of State of the United States may determine the best method for acquiring part or all of the aforesaid bonds, but in no event shall more than par and accrued interest be paid therefor.

Evidently nearly $2,000,000 of this money is to be used in taking up bonds and other obligations which apparently, according to this agreement, have been acquired in some way by certain banking firms in New York. In other words, these gentlemen in New York have made an investment in Liberia and the United States is going to make that investment good. That is the real purpose of this bill. It comes here after the war. It is presented here under the excuse that we owe a moral obligation to Liberia for her aid to us in helping win the World War. It is ridiculous to talk about Liberia helping the United States to win the World War, and our having a moral obligation to lend them this money on account thereof. We call it lending, but what is really meant is to give to the people of Liberia, or to the Government of Liberia, this $5,000,000 for such purposes.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, neither the Senator from Tennessee nor the Senator from North Carolina has given us any information as to who is the owner of the two first amounts the Senator read. Can the Senator give us any information in regard to that?

Mr. McKELLAR. I can not. I sent to the House for the hearings, and I was informed that they had been destroyed. That was the report I received. I do not understand why these hearings were destroyed. It is possible there may be some of the hearings in the possession of other Senators, but I have been unable to get a copy of the hearings, and I am reading from the hearings as quoted in the RECORD some time ago.

I do not think it is obligatory upon the United States to make good these loans of these various banking firms in New York City. I do not think we have a right to. There is much talk about moral right. We have no moral right to dispose of the people's money in any such way. I owe debts, and other Senators owe debts, I have no doubt, which we would be very glad indeed to have the United States Government pay for us. Some of us have had debts due to us, and we would be very glad to have the Government lend our debtors the amounts of money so that they could pay us. But we all know that the people's money should not be used for such a purpose. That is what we are asked to do by this bill. Do not let us fool ourselves for a moment. That is precisely what we are asked to do with $2,000,000 of the people's money. We are to make good to these firms in New York who may have bought these bonds. We do not know what they paid for them. We do not know whether they paid 10 cents on the dollar, or 20 cents on the

dollar, or 50 cents on the dollar for them. I can only say that if they paid over 10 cents on the dollar for them they were very poor business men, because the revenues of Liberia do not warrant the paying of any more than that for Liberian bonds.

What becomes of the other three million? I doubt very much whether it goes to the people of Liberia. If the people of Liberia get any money under the so-called moral agreement we will have to appropriate sums in the future for them. It can not come out of this appropriation.

Let us see to whom it is to go.

The Government of Liberia further engages—

That is, engages with our Government under this proposed agreement—

1. That, for the purpose of securing the United States loan, the control during the life of the United States loan of the collection—

During the life of it. I do not recall how long this loan is made for. We will see about that in just a moment. It does not say. There is no time given for paying it back. They do not expect it to be paid back. There is not a man who votes for it who expects this loan will ever be paid back. It is substantially and effectively nothing more than a gift. We all know it is a gift.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the Senator is not warranted in making that statement. I do not think there is a man who is going to vote for the measure who does not believe the money will be paid back. There is no one who does not know that there is sufficient property in Liberia to pay it back. When the Senator says there are no revenues in Liberia to justify this loan he forgets that when the agreement was made the revenues of Liberia amounted to nearly $500,000, and they dropped off during the war period to $200,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. The hearings as quoted here do not bear out the statement of my distinguished friend.

Mr. CURTIS. I have the official figures, if the Senator wants them put in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will put them in the RECORD. I call the attention of the Senator to the joint resolution itself. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury "is hereby authorized to purchase from that Government its obligations hereafter issued, bearing such rate or rates of interest, maturing at such date or dates, and containing such terms and conditions as the Secretary may from time to time determine."

What are we buying? These bonds can bear 1 per cent or they can bear no interest at all. Any disposition can be made of them, and we all know that it is a gift, absolutely a gift, two million of it going to these bankers in New York, who would no doubt like to have the money on the bonds they have invested in heretofore; the remainder of it not going to the people of Liberia, but I now call attention to those to whom it will go:

That, for the purpose of securing the United States loan, the control during the life of the United States loan—

During the life of the loan; and the loan is virtually made perpetual. We are establishing offices here which will remain long after all of us are dead and gone, and then other generations which have come will go, and these offices and these payments and these officials will still go on. I repeat:

The Government of Liberia further engages:

1. That, for the purpose of securing the United States loan, the control during the life of the United States loan of the collection, application, and administration of all the assigned revenues and receipts in accordance with the present plan shall be vested in the financial commission, the administration of which shall be under the direction and control of the financial commissioner or, during his absence, of the next ranking member of the financial commission. The financial commission shall be composed of a financial commissioner, at a salary of $15,000 per annum; a deputy financial commissioner, at $10,000 per annum; an auditor, at $6,000 per annum; three administrative assistants of class 1, at $6,000 per annum, to be assigned, respectively, as controller general of customs, commissioner general of the interior, and director general of sanitation; 10 administrative assistants of class 2, at $4,000 per annum, to be assigned, respectively, as follows: Three comptrollers of customs, three district commissioners, two technical advisers (roads and ports), an accountant, and an agricultural adviser; and two administrative assistants of class 3, at $3,000 per annum, to be assigned, respectively, as follows: One postal-revenue officer and one clerk assistant. All members of the financial commission shall be designated by the President of the United States, to serve during his pleasure, and shall be appointed by the President of Liberia. The administrative assistants shall be under the direction and supervision of the financial commission, which shall be organized and function according to methods of procedure to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States.

The financial commissioner, the deputy financial commissioner, and such other members of the financial commission as may be charged with the collection, application, or administration of moneys under the provisions of the present plan shall give adequate bond. All premiums on bonds executed by the aforesaid officials shall be considered a part of the expenses of the financial commission.

Mr. SIMMONS. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. SIMMONS. Does not the Senator believe that an official force of the size indicated by what he has read from the RECORD would cost the Government every year something like a third or a half of the total amount of this loan?

Mr. McKELLAR. With this tremendous corps of assistants and officers, the people of Liberia will never get any advantage out of this loan at all, and I doubt if they will be able to tax themselves enough to pay the deficit in salaries, if they have to pay the deficit, to our own appointees. I do not know what the facts are about that.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, with the Senator's permission, I would like to put the exact figures as to the revenues into the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will, because I was just coming to that.

Mr. CURTIS. In 1913 the revenues were $485,639. They dropped in 1917, during the war, to $163,000. They went back in 1920 to $346,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. In 1920 and 1921 they amounted to $163,000. That would not anything like pay the interest. It would not pay the interest on what we turn over to them. That would not pay the interest on the salaries we are going to pay our own officers for looking after it.

If we pass the pending joint resolution we will make ourselves the legislative laughingstock of all the legislative bodies of the world and pay out the money of the already overburdened taxpayers for a purpose for which we have no moral right to appropriate it. It is a measure which should not receive a single vote in this body. There is not the sign of a legal obligation on us to make the loan.

There is not a sign of a moral obligation upon us to make the loan and it is being done only for the powerful interests in New York which are demanding that they be given this opportunity to filch from the Public Treasury the amount that Liberia owes to them, and the purpose also of the resolution is to give jobs to a lot of needy men, no doubt. I have no doubt the men need the jobs, and if we are in the business of creating jobs for the benefit of the favored few, let us go on and pass the measure, but I think we will be called to account by the American people for this great and unauthorized and indefensible waste of the people's money for any such purpose.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DIAL. Have we had a very happy experience in collecting what we loaned to other governments? Should our experience in those instances encourage us to lend to the Government of Liberia?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is exactly right. I have heard distinguished Senators on this floor say that they were utterly opposed to the collection even of the interest on the war debts from such nations as Great Britain, France, and Italy. What will those Senators say when it comes to collecting this debt from the poor people of Liberia? By the way, it can not be urged here that the measure is for the benefit of the people of Liberia, because it is not. The people of Liberia are not going to get anything out of it. The only people who will get anything out of the appropriation made under the pending measure are the financial interests in New York, who want to recoup their bad debts by having the United States pay them, and the officeholders whom we are going to appoint under the provisions of the joint resolution. Is there any doubt about it? There is not a Senator on the floor on either side of the Chamber who has any doubt about that fact. We all know it. It is unjustifiable and we ought not for a moment to think of passing the measure, and I hope that it will not pass. I intend to vote against it.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, disregarding the statute authorizing foreign loans, I would not feel so certain of the absence of any moral obligation to Liberia. I think, had Liberia contracted debts for the purpose of prosecuting the war after notice had been given that the credit of $5,000,000 had been made, the claim of a moral obligation might be made with more justification. But this Liberia had not done.

Mr. GLASS and Mr. McKELLAR addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I will yield in just a moment. I do not understand that Liberia asks for the money now or expects it to be loaned to meet any debts whatever incurred by Liberia in assisting in the prosecution of the war. I yield now to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. I merely desire to say that I could wish that Senators would speak more accurately about this matter.

When they undertake to state that a credit was established, I contest the statement. A conditional credit was established, and the conditions never have been complied with to this day. There is not an item in the account rendered that relates itself to the prosecution of the war or to the security of this Government in the war. Then how can there be any moral obligation?

If the Senator will pardon me further a moment, the present Secretary of State clearly recognized that fact in his letter to the former chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Penrose, when he said:

In view of the time which has elapsed since the establishment of the credit, the question which well might be raised as to the propriety at this time of advancing the money to Liberia as a war measure,

If there is anything in the statute that would authorize the advancement of the money by this Government to Liberia except for war purposes, I would be obliged if some Senator would point it out.

Mr. POMERENE. Will the Senator from Virginia advise us as to the date of the letter of the Secretary of State from which he has just read?

Mr. GLASS. It was written June 22, 1921. The whole basis of the proposed conditional credit must relate itself to the statute authorizing the credit, and the statute authorizes a credit only for war purposes, only for the prosecution of the war. Yet here we have a joint resolution that has nothing on earth to do with the prosecution of the war. It is a measure to refund a credit that was contracted quite 10 years before the United States ever entered into the war. A moral obligation does not necessarily exist because a man may say it exists. He must give some reason for his point of view, and no reason has ever been given.

It has been suggested here that the President of the United States promised Liberia a loan of $5,000,000 if she went into the war. There is not a semblance of truth in that statement. This Government did not have to bribe a little cross-roads nation with $5,000,000 to have it enter with us into the war. There was no such promise made, and the conditional credit was based upon the statute.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield that I may ask the Senator from Virginia a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. POMERENE. I have been trying to get a copy of the hearings, but I have been advised that they are out of print, and for that reason I wish to ask the Senator two questions. He speaks of this as being a conditional credit, but has not stated what the conditions were. Will he state the conditions? Secondly, assuming that there were conditions, what were the reasons why they were not complied with?

Mr. GLASS. The war ended in less than a month after the conditions were presented. I will say to the Senator that the conditional credit was authorized by my predecessor and I do not just now recall the details as to the conditions, but I do very distinctly recall the fact that the conditions not having been complied with, when the mission came to this country from Liberia after I had succeeded to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, I declined to have any official communication with the commission.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. May I ask the Senator a question? Regardless of whether the credit extended was conditional or not, does the Senator agree with me that if Liberia actually did not expend any money for prosecuting the war, the United States is not bound to loan the money?

Mr. GLASS. If Liberia, a poor, weak nation, had expended this amount or any other serious amount in the prosecution of the war, as a matter of equity the United States might reimburse her. But there is not an item in the account rendered that has any relation whatever to the prosecution of the war.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am quite in accord with the Senator. That is the reason why I am arguing that we are not bound by any obligation. I am arguing that we should not authorize this loan, because actually no contracts were entered into and no expenses incurred by Liberia to prosecute the war, regardless of whether the credit was conditional or absolute. If the war ended without her spending a dollar, we are not bound to loan the money to her, because no officials of our Government could loan or agree to loan any foreign Government for any other purpose.

Mr. GLASS. Liberia entered the war because it was to the interest of Liberia to enter the war. She entered the war to be protected by the Navies of Great Britain and the United States against the ravages of the German nation in proximity to her territory. That is the reason why she entered the war. She was not induced to enter by any promise of a loan, and the only credit ever established or that ever could have been established must have been a credit under the statute relating to the prosecution of the war.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I heartily concur with the Senator from Massachusetts. If the Government of the United States had promised to loan Liberia $5,000,000 to help them in the prosecution of the war and had failed to loan it for any reason whatsoever during the war, and they were to come now to us and say, "Relying upon that promise, we expended this money, we incurred this amount of indebtedness, and we ask that you in good faith keep your promise and loan us the money," I think that would constitute not a legal obligation but a moral obligation which would impel action on our part.

Mr. GLASS. It would be a moral obligation attached to which there could be no sort of question of propriety. The present Secretary of State himself actually said that he realizes that grave questions of propriety might properly intervene as objections to the loan. How could a question of propriety lie against a moral obligation? The two suggestions from the same source are absolutely contradictory. If it is a moral obligation, there could be no question of propriety in meeting the moral obligation.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator will pardon me for restating my position, the point I was making was, that the war having ended, Liberia does not come to us and say, "We want money to pay obligations which we incurred relying upon your promise," but she comes and says, "We want to borrow from you $5,000,000 to pay some old debts that we owe certain great financial interests in the city of New York contracted some time during the year 1912."

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. Am I to understand the Senator from North Carolina to take the position that Liberia is asking for this loan now purely as a loan and without reference to any so-called moral obligation that may have existed before this time?

Mr. SIMMONS. The very agreement entered into between Liberia and Secretary of State Hughes specifies that the money is to be loaned and to be used in the liquidation of old debts due certain individuals and bankers by the Liberian Government some five or six years before the United States entered into the war.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, my purpose in asserting that I did not feel as strongly as some others that there was not a moral obligation was because of my understanding from correspondence that took place it might well be argued, if one disregarded the law authorizing foreign loans, that there was such an obligation, that it might well be interpreted to place a moral obligation upon our country. Personally I do not think there is, because, regardless of whether the credit was absolute or conditional, Liberia did not incur any expense whatever in the prosecution of the war; and did not come to us until after the war, in June, 1920, and then asked us to advance her money on the credit claimed to have been extended to pay bills which she owed long before the war and for the purpose of new developments.

The language used in the note which passed between the President and the Secretary of State in 1918 and the language used in the note of August 27, 1918, from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of State does not appear to make the credit a conditional one. An extract from that note is as follows:

Referring to our previous correspondence in relation to a loan to the Republic of Liberia, the President has approved the establishment of a credit in favor of the Liberian Government in the amount of $5,000,000.

Other references in the correspondence which passed seem to give reason for the belief on the part of foreign countries that the credit was not a conditional one. It is true, however, as the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] has said, that Secretary of State Lansing did write a communication to the Liberian Government setting forth certain conditions that would have to be complied with before the loan was consummated, and that those conditions were not complied with.

Mr. GLASS. And that fact was communicated to other Governments.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I did not know that; I do not find that in the correspondence which is in the record. I am glad the Senator adds that, but the letter which Secretary Lansing wrote to the Liberian Government on September 12, 1918, shows that the money was available on certain conditions, which it appears were not met.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has the Senator from Massachusetts before him the proposed agreement made by Mr. Secretary Hughes with the Government of Liberia in reference to this loan?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does it refer in any way at all to the supposed obligation?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I glanced over it hurriedly for the very purpose of ascertaining if it referred to any previous obligation, and I do not find any language in it that couples it with any previous obligation.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand the agreement, an entirely new arrangement which was made or proposed to be made since the war?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I so understand.

Mr. President, I took the floor for two purposes—first, to bring out and to put into the RECORD the authority given to United States officials to loan money to foreign Governments. That authority seems to be limited to the loaning of money for the purposes of our national security and defense and prosecuting the war. The second purpose for my rising was to put into the RECORD some of the testimony presented before the Ways and Means Committee of the House at the time the hearings were held on March 22 and March 24, 1922. I should like to have the testimony and cross-examination of Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, acting Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harry A. McBride, American consul, detailed in the Department of State, from page 5 to page 11 inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Mr. FREAR. In order to get at the matter from the beginning: First, Liberia has between 40,000 and 50,000 civilized negroes?

Mr. DEARING. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. And about a million or more uncivilized, and their territory is about 200 miles square in area. In 1871 a loan was made and Liberia said that they were not getting any fair return from that loan. The loan amounted to $440,000. Am I right about that?

Mr. DEARING. I think that is about right.

Mr. FREAR. Then matters went on until this commission went over in 1909 and made their report, and that commission recommended—it ought to be put in the record, I suppose—that commission recommended additional loans be made to Liberia, and that Liberia be financed. Then a loan was made, of which you speak, I assume. There was a loan of $460,000, or something like that, in 1910, I believe.

Now, they did not take up the 1871 loan. That loan of 1871 has never been funded, or refunded, and has not been paid. Is that not true?

Mr. DEARING. I think that I will have to ask Mr. McBride to report on that.

Mr. MCBRIDE. No, sir; the 1912 loan, of which the National City Bank of New York was the fiscal agent, covered the refunding of the loan of 1871 and other outstanding indebtedness.

Mr. FREAR. Well, did it include the 1871 loan?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes, sir; the amount which was loaned to Liberia, namely, the $1,700,000, refunded and repaid all foreign loans, including the loan of 1871.

Mr. FREAR. That does not appear in the record, so far as I can ascertain.

Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREAR. Well, then, from that date the National City Bank, and Mr. Morgan, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and others you mention here, assumed the indebtedness of $1,600,000 or $1,700,000; that is to say, they loaned money to take up these various Liberian loans.

The next step, as I understand, in June, 1918——

Mr. GARNER (interposing). Mr. Frear, while the gentleman nods, the record does not show what his answer is to your questions.

Mr. FREAR. No; just answer the question so the reporter can get the answer.

Mr. DEARING. Certainly. I beg your pardon.

Mr. FREAR. Then, in 1918, in the month of June or thereabouts, negotiations were started to help the Liberian situation because of desperate straits financially; that is, she made that claim. That was before any question of her action regarding the war was taken.

Mr. DEARING. Liberia declared war in August, 1917.

Mr. FREAR. In September, two months before the signing of the armistice, this Government, or people representing this Government, made strong advances to secure at that time this $5,000,000 proposal; that is, this loan for Liberia?

Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREAR. That was, as I say, just prior to the end of the war. Nothing more was done regarding the loan until June, 1920, by Liberia; and the reason advanced, as I get from the record, is that the conditions or terms imposed were not satisfactory, and Liberia refused to take action until 1920, in June. That was over a year and a half after the conclusion of the war.

Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREAR. Now, Liberia's action during the war was not to help the United States and the Allies, as I gather; but the United States intervened and suggested that she declare war in order to help her own conditions, her own commerce, and we intervened so that Great Britain would cease interfering with that commerce. Now, is not that right? It was to help Liberia that the United States intervened and persuaded Great Britain at that time to allow Liberia's commerce to continue; is not that right?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Well, that is so to this extent: On the west coast of Africa, after the enemy submarine campaign became very effective, there was only one ship every six months, or thereabouts, calling at Monrovia, and the only reason that Great Britain would send a vessel there was for the purpose of leaving food and things of that sort.

Mr. FREAR. Well, of course, Liberia had no vessels, had no army, had no navy, and the effect of this declaration of war was in the interest of Liberia and not to the interest of the Allies, so far as I have been able to discover reasons from the report.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I hardly believe that it can be stated to have been in the interest of Liberia, because Liberia in taking this action to enter the war, lost immediately 85 per cent of her trade, and Liberia was bombarded by German submarines.

Mr. FREAR. Now, where was that trade going at that time?

Mr. MCBRIDE. There were many German merchants in Liberia. There were about a dozen merchants in Monrovia, and nine of them were German, I think—eight or nine—and practically all of their exports, and all of their produce, that was brought from the interior, was bought by the German merchants, who exported the produce.

Mr. FREAR. On what kind of vessels?

Mr. MCBRIDE. German, English, Spanish, and French.

Mr. FREAR. Were the Germans shipping this material during the war on English vessels?

Mr. MCBRIDE. No; not during the war.

Mr. FREAR. Well, of course, the declaration of war on the part of the United States occurred on April 6, 1917. It was subsequent to that time before Liberia declared war, and by that time, of course, the commerce had decreased steadily, I gather from this report.

Now, the loan of the National City Bank, and also representing that due the British and other interests, that is all to be taken care of out of this $5,000,000 loan?

Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREAR. I want to see whether I am right about this. The agreement provides and Liberia, I think, has agreed to the condition that the United States shall, through our President, appoint a financial commissioner at $15,000 and an assistant at $10,000, an auditor at $6,000, and numerous other officials, who will administer the financial conditions at Liberia.

Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREAR. The effect of that is that these debts that now exist, and which are not at par—are the Liberian bonds selling at par to-day, the Liberian securities?

Mr. DEARING. No; they are below par.

Mr. FREAR. Do you know at what figure they are selling?

Mr. DEARING. Can you answer that question, Mr. McBride?

Mr. MCBRIDE. About 98 or 99.

Mr. FREAR. At about 98 or 99. What interest do they bear?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Five per cent.

Mr. GARNER. When did they sell at that?

Mr. MCBRIDE. They have been at that figure since, as a matter of fact, since the $5,000,000 loan was first announced to Liberia. Before that I think they were selling for about 75 to 80, and sometimes going up as high as 85.

Mr. FREAR. They are receiving that quotation now for their securities by reason of the prestige given on account of this $5,000,000 loan?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I think so; yes.

Mr. FREAR. One further question I have in mind, and that is under the law to secure this loan Liberia must pay this financial commissioner $15,000, the assistant $10,000, and an auditor $6,000, and that commission, consisting of the commissioner, the assistant, together with a man representing the Liberian treasury, who will determine the value of these securities. That is true, is it not?

Mr. MCBRIDE. No, sir.

Mr. DEARING. We do not see how they could determine the value of them.

Mr. FREAR. Well, the settlement is to be had out of the $5,000,000; is that right?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I do not understand just what you mean by "determine the value of the securities."

Mr. FREAR. On what basis they shall be taken up.

Mr. MCBRIDE. The law and the agreement of 1912 stipulates that they shall be redeemed at 102½ per cent up to July 1, 1922, and thereafter may be redeemed at par.

Mr. FREAR. Now, here is a proviso in this pamphlet, under Article VII, page 75, which provides:

"None of the provisions of the present plan shall be deemed or construed to create any trust or obligation in favor of any holder of any of the outstanding obligations of indebtedness of Liberia or in favor of any owner of the coupons or claim for interest on, or in respect of, any thereof, or in favor of any holder of any claims against Liberia. Any and all claims against the Government of Liberia, which may not be charged under the provisions of clauses 3, 4, and 5 of Article I of the present plan shall be submitted to a claims commission composed of the secretary of the treasury of Liberia, the auditor and financial commissioner. This claims commission shall have power to determine the validity of any and all such claims and its decision shall be binding."

Now, Articles III, IV, and V relate to the specific debts?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes; those relate to the specific debts of Liberia. The claims commission would, I understand, only deal with indebtedness or claims not provided for in the plan.

Mr. FREAR. In other words, Liberia has one commissioner and the United States has two; Liberia has one vote and the United States has two votes in the allocation of the money. That is true, is it not?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Except for the fact that these men are not appointed by the President of the United States. They are designated by the President of the United States and appointed by the President of Liberia.

Mr. FREAR. They are not appointed by the President of the United States?

Mr. MCBRIDE. They are designated by the President of the United States, and appointed by the President of Liberia.

Mr. FREAR. Yes; but to get the $5,000,000 they have got to do what we provide. Have they a depository? What is the depository for the Liberian bonds? That is, are they under the control or not of American interests? Is there a bank there or how do they handle their funds.

Mr. MCBRIDE. There is only one bank there now, and that is a British bank. I do not know what arrangements will be made, of course, under the new loan. I should think, perhaps, that some other arrangement should be made.

Mr. FREAR. Now, what is to be done with the balance of the money after you take up those claims, and you have paid this $1,700,000 to the National City Bank of New York City; what is to be done with the balance?

Mr. DEARING. The balance of that money we want to use for the general administrative expenses of the country, of course, and also for certain improvements and developments which will enable Liberia to get on her feet and take care of her own finances.

Mr. FREAR. Now, returning to the record——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). And included in that is the establishment of a public-school system, which is to be provided for.

Mr. DEARING. There are a number of things provided for.

Mr. FREAR. River and harbor improvements and many things of that kind, and $80,000 is set aside for the traveling expenses of the financial commission and for their salaries while in transit and the commissioner is to receive $15,000 salary. Now, do you think that that is an excessive amount to be paid to an official for this little community of people of 40,000 or 50,000?

Mr. DEARING. That figure was agreed upon when we negotiated with President King, of Liberia, who was over here with the financial commission. We went into the matter very carefully, and we felt, and President King felt, and is satisfied, that a salary of that size ought to be paid in order to get men with sufficient ability and skill to administer the plan so that it would be certain to result to the benefit of Liberia, a country of 45,000 square miles and 2,000,000 people.

Mr. FREAR. Is that the reason why $10,000 was also fixed as the salary of the assistant, in view of the fact that 1,960,000 of those people are uncivilized and the country has less real business than the average city of 50,000 people?

Mr. DEARING. Every one of those salaries was carefully considered by us.

Mr. FREAR. But does not that impress you as being a rather large salary list, $80,000 annually for these few officials who are to administer the affairs of Liberia, which to-day is unable to pay interest on $1,700,000 indebtedness?

Mr. DEARING. We do not think so, especially because of the special conditions, climatic conditions, and the backwardness of the development of the country, and so forth, which makes it necessary to pay a somewhat better salary to get the same grade of skilled men who in another situation would accept less.

Mr. FREAR. Now, one more question. Could you give the committee the several amounts that are to be paid to the various people not mentioned here by the National City Bank, which I believe is set out in the position of trustee, are they not, here?

Mr. DEARING. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Can you give the names and amounts of different people owning the various amounts of securities?

Mr. DEARING. May I ask Mr. McBride to answer that question?

Mr. FREAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCBRIDE. The $1,700,000 indebtedness is held by the bondholders of the 1912 loan, not the National City Bank. The National City Bank is the fiscal agent.

Mr. FREAR. Yes; I understand; trustee, as I understand. Who are the bondholders, and how much do they own?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I think that the majority are in Great Britain. There is quite a block of stock held in Holland, France, and some in Germany, and some in the United States.

Mr. FREAR. Well, now, what is held in the United States; can you tell us?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I do not know, sir.

Mr. FREAR. Have you any way of determining?

The CHAIRMAN. All of that is set out in the pamphlet.

Mr. FREAR. I beg your pardon. I have looked over it very carefully, and I can not find anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount is not given?

Mr. FREAR. Let me read on page 66?

"One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government of Liberia to purchase or redeem all of its bonds now issued and outstanding, representing the 5 per cent sinking fund gold loan, due July 1, 1952, under the agreement for refunding loans dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank of New York, and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming & Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, M. M. Warburg & Co., and Hope & Co., and for others, of the second part, including such payments of interest, costs of notices and other payments or deposits, as well as payments which may be due from the Government of Liberia under the fiscal-agency agreement dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and the National City Bank of New York, of the second part, as shall be necessary to terminate all obligations of the Government of Liberia under all said bonds or under the agreement for refunding loan or the fiscal-agency agreement above mentioned, as shall entitle the Government of Liberia, in accordance with the terms of said agreement, to the cancellation and destruction of all said bonds held by the fiscal agents in the sinking fund mentioned in said agreements."

Under that is where the National City Bank acts as agent for the other party?

Mr. MCBRIDE. They act as the fiscal agents for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. FREAR. Now, can you give the amount due to the various parties in America, due here to-day under that?

Mr. MCBRIDE. No, sir; I do not know. I do not know whether there is any way to get that information.

Mr. FREAR. But this Government is paying $5,000,000 in order to take up this indebtedness, and we ought, as a matter of fact, to know what it is to cover, or at least I think we ought to know.

Mr. MCBRIDE. We understand that the Liberian bonds held in this country would amount to about $200,000.

Mr. COLLIER. How much?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I think about $200,000. I am not sure. We know that a large majority of the Liberian bonds are held in Great Britain to-day.

Mr. FREAR. Those are all owned by private holders, of course?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I think so. There may be one or two banks which have been holding some, but not a very large amount.

Mr. FREAR. That is all at present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before the Senator takes his seat I desire to ask him a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. What constitutional authority have we in times of peace to lend to foreign Governments the people's money which is taken by taxation?

We may talk about "moral obligation," but have we the constitutional right to do it? We surely have not the moral right to lend money to foreign nations in times of peace; at least, it seems to me it is of very doubtful moral propriety even if we have the constitutional right. What does the Senator from Massachusetts have to say, however, about the constitutional right?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Of course we have no right to loan money to any foreign Government without congressional authority; and I do not suppose anyone claims that there is any authority now to loan money to Liberia unless it grows out of a legal obligation or a moral obligation as binding as a legal one as a result of promises made during the time when Liberia and the United States were engaged as allies in prosecuting the war.

Mr. OWEN. Before the Senator from Massachusetts sits down I desire to ask him a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. OWEN. I recall that the Senator made a reference to the President having authorized this loan. Is not that authority of the President necessarily restricted to the statute under which the President was then acting?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. And do not the conditions of that law, which require the money to be expended for war purposes, attach directly to the authority granted to the President?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Certainly; and that was the force of my whole argument; that we were not bound to loan Liberia one dollar, because, no matter what promises our officials made, no matter what the credits, conditional or otherwise, were, Liberia did not expend any money and does not ask us now to recoup her for any expense which she made to prosecute the war.

Mr. OWEN. Surely the manner in which this claim is presented here, with the provision for the disposition of money in the payment of the ancient and honorable debts, which I think ought to be paid by Liberia to the people from whom she borrowed the money, makes it appear as if this alleged moral right had no real existence but was a Trojan horse behind which is stalking the claim of New York bankers.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I might add that the testimony which I have put into the RECORD does fully into the question of the claims against Liberia that will be paid in case this money is loaned by our Government and contains a résumé of Liberia's financial relations with the United States Government, other countries, and banking institutions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], who is in charge of the pending joint resolution, a question in reference to the salaries which are therein provided. I wish to ask the Senator if the salaries are to be paid out of the loan. I have not the whole agreement before me and I can not obtain a copy of it.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that they will be paid out of the revenues of the Liberian Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. That can not be done because the revenues of Liberia, apparently, are not at all sufficient to pay half of the salaries provided for by the joint resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. It will be found that the revenues of the Liberian Government will pay the salaries.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us suppose for a moment that the Liberian revenues are not sufficient to pay the salaries; will the United States Government then pay the salaries of these individuals?

Mr. CURTIS. I think not, under the agreement.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator thinks not.

Mr. CURTIS. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. If we appoint them, would we not be in honor bound to pay them after having appointed them?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not think so, if they accept the appointments under the known conditions.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have been talking considerably about moral obligations; would there not be a very strong moral obligation on our part, after appointing these men, to pay them the salaries we agreed to pay them if the Liberian revenues were not sufficient for that purpose?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not think there is any danger of such a contingency arising.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think that any men could be found who would go to Liberia and undertake this work merely upon the assurance of the Liberian Government that their salaries would be paid?

Mr. CURTIS. Really, I do not know as to that.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator having the joint resolution in charge whether he expects to conclude the discussion and take a vote upon the measure to-night. If he does, I wish to proceed with what I have to say, because I think that I can demonstrate beyond question that there is a moral obligation involved.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, if we could do so, I should like to have a vote upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi and then have an executive session. I understand that a number of Senators who have left the Chamber want to be here when the vote is taken.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. It was really at my suggestion, I presume, that the Senator from Kansas consented that the measure go over. I find that several Senators have gone away, not anticipating a vote this afternoon, and I should like for them to be here. I do not think we have anything crowding to-morrow, and we might get through then.

Mr. CURTIS. I am perfectly willing to take a vote on the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi and then to hold an executive session and adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow, if that is satisfactory.

Mr. SMOOT. In view of the situation as presented by the Senator from Kansas, I do not care about proceeding now; but I will occupy a short time to-morrow.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, before the Senator from Utah yields the floor, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I wish to say that I do not know what the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi is, and I should not want to enter into an agreement to vote on it to-night.

Mr. SMOOT. The amendment of the Senator from Mississippi provides a number of additional inspectors of locomotive boilers.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. DIAL. I merely wish to make an observation for the benefit of the Senator from Nebraska. The object of the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi is to take care of some parties who are out of jobs, such as the Senator from Nebraska spoke of a while ago. The amendment will provide places for some 35 of them.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, we have heard so much this afternoon about providing jobs for those who are out of employment that I think it will be well for Senators who are everlastingly talking in that vein to understand that we have already reduced the number of Government employees by some forty-odd thousand since the last administration went out of power.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many have been put in their places?

Mr. SMOOT. None, so far as the number is concerned, because there are that many less employees of the Government now than there were then.

Mr. OVERMAN. How many new offices have been created?

Mr. SMOOT. Very few, indeed.

Mr. OVERMAN. There have been a great many.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that despite the offices which have been created there are 40,000 less employees in the Government service now than there were when the present administration came into power.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Utah will yield, how many are employed by the Government now as compared with the year before the war?

Mr. SMOOT. There are more employees of the Government to-day, of course, than there were before the war.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator recall how many more? The number is very much larger, is it not?

Mr. SMOOT. The number is not very large.

Mr. McKELLAR. There are 40,000 more employees on the Government rolls than there were before the war, are there not?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator is mistaken as to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to have the exact figures put in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought I had them in my desk. I can give the figures for each month since the present administration came into power showing the number of employees separated from the service.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator be kind enough—I am speaking very seriously now—to put into the RECORD at some later day the reductions that have been made in the number of employees since the Republicans came into power, and then put in the figures as to how many employees of the Government there were the year before the war, in 1916, so that we may make the comparison and ascertain the exact facts? I know the Senator has the figures.

Mr. SMOOT. I think I have the figures for 1916 in my office. I have no idea of casting any reflection upon anybody; but we have heard a great deal this afternoon about hunting jobs for lame ducks. I recall that two years ago there were a number of lame ducks on the other side, and I remember that the then Senator from Arizona, the then Senator from Idaho, the then Senator from Oregon were all taken care of and are to-day in good positions.

Mr. OWEN. I suggest that the Senator should not be so cruel as to call the entire roll.

Mr. SMOOT. I can call the roll if the Senator desires.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will not the Senator put the figures in the RECORD so that we may have a résumé of it all?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that motion for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withhold his motion?

Mr. CURTIS. I withhold it.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the conclusion of the consideration of the pending joint resolution the bill (S. 3254) to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States, may be taken up and disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that immediately upon the conclusion of the consideration of the pending joint resolution the bill to which he refers may be proceeded with.

Mr. CURTIS. That would require a quorum.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, if it will require a motion I will not make the request; but I did not think it would require a quorum.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CURTIS. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, November 24, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 23, 1922.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pierce Butler, of Minnesota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice William R. Day, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 2.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of California.
Williamson S. Howell, jr., of Texas.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 3.

Frederic D. K. Le Clercq, of South Carolina.
Harold H. Tittmann, jr., of Missouri.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 4.

Miss Lucile Atcherson, of Columbus, Ohio, to be a secretary of embassy or legation of class 4 of the United States of America.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

John Hays Hammond, of the District of Columbia.
Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana.
Samuel Alschuler, of Illinois.
Clark Howell, of Georgia.
George Otis Smith, of Maine.
Edward T. Devine, of New York.
Charles P. Neill, of the District of Columbia.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Louis M. Hull, of St. Louis, Mo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 45, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., in place of Fountain Rothwell, whose term of office expired October 31, 1922. A temporary commission was issued to this officer during the recess of the Senate.

George V. Denny, of Savannah, Ga., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., in place of David C. Barrow, jr., superseded.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS.

Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans, La., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., in place of Albert W. Newlin, resigned.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

Cadet Engineer Herman H. Curry to be ensign (engineering) in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from September 30, 1922. This officer is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Aaron George Katz, of New York, to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy.

Charles Mitchell Thomas, of Virginia, to be aid, with relative rank of ensign in the Navy.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Peter Michael Larson, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Dr. Octavius M. Spencer to be assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from October 5, 1922.

Asst. Surg. Richard B. Norment to be passed assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 23, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. Robert L. Allen to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 22, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ora H. Cox to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 21, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. Marion S. Lombard to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 21, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. Carl Michel to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 22, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. William F. Tanner to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 21, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. William C. Witte to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 22, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. James F. Worley to be surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 25, 1922.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

To be brigadier generals, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Col. Franklin Wilmer Ward, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps.
Col. Albert Lyman Cox, Field Artillery, Officers' Reserve Corps.
Col. Charles Irving Martin, adjutant general, Officers' Reserve Corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major generals.

Brig. Gen. André Walker Brewster, from December 1, 1922, vice Maj. Gen. George Bell, jr., who is to be retired from active service November 30, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Edward Mann Lewis, from December 2, 1922, vice Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who is to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Russel, from December 2, 1922, vice Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, who is to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Frank Long Winn, from December 2, 1922, vice Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, who is to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Brig. Gen. George Brand Duncan, vice Maj. Gen. Edgar Russel, who is to be retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds, vice Maj. Gen. Frank L. Winn, who is to be retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. Robert Lee Howze, vice Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, who is to be retired from active service.

To be brigadier generals.

Col. Richmond Pearson Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 1, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, who is to be retired from active service November 30, 1922.

Col. Charles Henry Barth, Infantry, from December 2, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. Richard E. Blatchford, who is to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Col. John McAuley Palmer, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. André W. Brewster, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Briant Harris Wells, Infantry, from December 2, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, who is to be retired from active service December 1, 1922.

Col. Edward Leonard King, Cavalry, vice Brig. Gen. Edward E. Lewis, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Harold Benjamin Fiske, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. Edgar Russel, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Frank Ross McCoy, Cavalry, vice Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Halstead Dorey, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. George B. Duncan, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Hugh Aloysius Drum, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Stuart Heintzelman, Cavalry, vice Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Willoughby Walke, Coast Artillery Corps, from December 29, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, who is to be retired from active service December 28, 1922.

Col. John Bacon McDonald, Cavalry, from January 29, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. Willoughby Walke, who is to be retired from active service January 28, 1923.

To be second lieutenants.

Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 30 and September 14, 1922, the officers herein named, who are now first lieutenants in the Regular Army, to be second lieutenants in the Regular Army in the branches of service in which they now hold commissions or appointments, to take rank in that grade as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922:

First Lieut. Fred Glover Sherrill, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Sol Marks Lipman, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Jerome David Cambre, Infantry.
First Lieut. Eustaquio Baclig y Sabio, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Burrowes Goldwaite Stevens, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alexander Thomas McCone, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Markham Brinkley, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Kennedy Buchanan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Beverley St. George Tucker, Ordnance Dept.
First Lieut. Reginald Worth Hubbell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lee Earl Gray, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Donald William Sawtelle, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Paul Wilkins Kendall, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Franklin Farley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Henry Moore, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. James Wentworth Freeman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alexander John Mackenzie, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wiley Vinton Carter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ira Platt Swift, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Wilbur Eugene Dunkelberg, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, Infantry.
First Lieut. Farrin Allen Hilliard, Infantry.
First Lieut. Elliott Watkins, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis James Gillespie, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jesse Lewis Gilbney, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Hale Vesey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Miles Mendenhall, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Koster Lovejoy Hastings, Infantry.
First Lieut. George McKnight Williamson, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Howard Waite Brimmer, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Milner Smith, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Walter Joseph Muller, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Lovejoy Rogers, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. George Bryan Conrad, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Stephen Murray, Infantry.
First Lieut. Raymond Wainwright Odor, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Clyde Welch, Infantry.
First Lieut. Miner Welsh Bonwell, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Perry Pence, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Magoffin Glasgow, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Elmer Mike Jenkins, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Lawrence Kessler, Infantry.
First Lieut. Rutherford Dent McGiffert, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Bryan Wheeler, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Roswell Anron, Infantry.
First Lieut. David Albert Newcomer, Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Alfred Maximillian Gruenther, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Herbert Bernard Loper, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Ivan Crawford Lawrence, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Williston Birkhimer Palmer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Gibbins Gard, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Ammons Hill, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. David Horn Whittier, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Herbert Maury Jones, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Fred William Marlow, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Orville Wells Martin, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Joseph Regan, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Roy Green, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Forrest Eugene Cookson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alexander Sharp Bennet, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Sheldon Price, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Carl Spencer Molitor, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wyburn Dwight Brown, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Miller Montague, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Pollard Jones, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Anthony Clement McAuliffe, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Leonard Johnson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lester Francis Rhodes, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Albert Rhett Stuart Barden, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Romeo Francis Reguler, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Don Gilmore Shingler, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Harlan Nelson Hartness, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis Brainard Ely, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Julius Easton Slack, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Bertram Francis Hayford, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ernest Aron Bixby, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Rossiter Raymond, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harris Fulford Scherer, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Thomas Benoit Hedekin, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Vincil Phelps, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Norton McFarland, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Alvin Pyle, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Alexander Griswold Kirby, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Ray Hardin, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Wilkeson Barton, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Maurice Place Chadwick, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Foster Joseph Tate, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Carl Robinson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Tobin Bennison, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Henry John Dick Meyer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Elton Foster Hammond, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ernest Marion Brannon, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis George McGill, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Luther Lyons Hill, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Oscar Allan Saunders, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Wyville Sheehy, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Battle Rivers, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Joseph Burns, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Leslie Edgar Jacoby, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Raikes Vance, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence John Kanaga, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Richard Powell Ovenshine, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edwin Virgil Kerr, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas McGregor, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harrison Howell Dodge Heiberg, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Irwin Allen, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Edmund Parker, Air Service.
First Lieut. William Wesson Jervey, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Raymond Burgess, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Lynde Strohbehn, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Maurice Keyes Kurtz, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Holmes Wenstrom, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Paul Lewis Harter, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Leo Clement Paquet, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Morris Crawford, Infantry.
First Lieut. Eugene McGinley, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hugh Brownrigg Waddell, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Lester Delong Flory, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Isaac Haiden Ritchie, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Augustine Francis Shea, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Carlisle Visscher Allan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Marion Patton Echols, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Francis Otis Wood, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hobart Hewett, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Waldemar Sven Broberg, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. James Holden Phillips, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Edwin Leahy, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frederick Weed Drury, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Leander Dunbar Syme, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ellis Vern Williamson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Leroy Clark Wilson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Nathaniel Alanson Burnell, 2d, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Bartlett Murphy, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Lowe Harbaugh, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Virgil Farrar Shaw, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Paul Alpheus Noel, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Michael Gibson Smith, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Syrll Emerson Falne, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Maxon Parsons, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Welling Barrick, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Travis Van de Graaff, Infantry.
First Lieut. Howard Rand Perry, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Hamilton Young, Infantry.
First Lieut. Nathan Arthur Smith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Gerald St. Clare Mickle, Infantry.
First Lieut. Benjamin Randolph Farrar, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Ellis Sanderson, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hugh French Thomason Hoffman, Cavalry.
First Lieut. David Stanley Holbrook, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Walter Scott Winn, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Willard Gordon Wyman, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Leonard Whitelaw, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Henry Bowes, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edwin Malcolm Sutherland, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Andrew Holly, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Baldwin Nichols, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Douglas McNair, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Forrest Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Francis Carter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hugh Garnett Elliott, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Nathan Farragut Twining, Infantry.
First Lieut. William John Crowe, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Whitfield MacMillan, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. L. Hoyt Rockafellow, Infantry.
First Lieut. Percy Emery Hunt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Roland William McNamee, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Carpenter Raaen, Infantry.
First Lieut. Winfred George Skelton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lambert Benel Caln, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edmund Bower Sebree, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ignatius Lawrence Donnelly, Infantry.
First Lieut. Merritt Brandon Booth, Infantry.
First Lieut. Raymond Clegg Barlow, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Greene Davis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Emmett James Bean, Infantry.
First Lieut. Donald Allen Fay, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Henry Noble, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Walter Towle O'Reilly, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Kenneth Pierce, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Henry Bryan, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Endler, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Howell Collier, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Dean Luce, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Vincent Coyle McAlevy, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Gordon Elms, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Dinmick Armstrong, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ralph Francis Stearley, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Donald Handley Nelson, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Ora Hopkins, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Verne Cole, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ralph Bernard Kindley, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Adams Bruckner, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Archibald Frank, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederick Broadstreet Dodge, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clarkson Dewoise McNary, Infantry.
First Lieut. Bernard Abert Byrne, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Warren Wilson Christian, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dale Wilford Maher, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Barrett Hutchins, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph William Kullman, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Dewey Rogers, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Jones Merrick, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Henry John Dunham, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Irvin Alexander, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Harvey Madison, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George Edward Bruner, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Llewellyn Waters, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Urban Niblo, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Kenneth Sharp Olson, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Leighton McEnery, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Montgomery Springer, Infantry.
First Lieut. Russell John Nelson, Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles Maine Wolff, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Simon Foss, Infantry.
First Lieut. Davis Ward Hale, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Melvin Starr, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Sladen Bradley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Launcelot Moore, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert William Crichlow, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Martin Anthony Fennell, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Ralph Harris Bassett, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Allen Brown, Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert Sidney Johnston Stovall, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Donald Carson Hardin, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wayne Clifton Zimmerman, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Thomas Keeley, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Wellington Boyd, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Conrad Odell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Josiah Toney Dalbey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Logan Osborn Shutt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Stuart Little, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hilton Edward Helneke, Infantry.
First Lieut. Galen Magnus Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Francis Lavagnino, Infantry.
First Lieut. Daniel Philip Buckland, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Philip McIlvaine Whitney, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Morris Works, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Christian Hildebrand, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Hollemun Warren, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edgar Mortimer Gregory, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John David Frederick, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Ray Coursey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dwight Lyman Adams, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Gordon Cranford, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lester George Degman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Bennett Sheets, Infantry.
First Lieut. Archie William Cooey, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Robert McMaster, Infantry.
First Lieut. Cornelius Emmett O'Connor, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Alfred Cranston, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Willard Leslie Isaacs, Infantry.
First Lieut. Horace Speed, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Fred William Makinney, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Benjamin Kean, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Robert Emery, Infantry.
First Lieut. David Sanderson McLean, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Joseph Moroney, Infantry.
First Lieut. Russell Lowell Williamson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Howard Dohla Johnston, Infantry.
First Lieut. Franklin Leroy Rash, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edgar Harvey Snodgrass, Infantry.
First Lieut. Claude Birkett Ferenbaugh, Infantry.
First Lieut. Adna Chaffee Hamilton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Stuart Ruth, Infantry.
First Lieut. Sterling Eugene Whitesides, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Lewis Stone Sorley, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert Condy Wedemeyer, Infantry.
First Lieut. David Best Latimer, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Roswell Boyle Hart, Infantry.
First Lieut. Halvor Hegland Myrah, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Herbert Joseph Riess, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Ignatius Szymanski, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ulric Lee Fomby, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederick Brenton Porter, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Bryan Sewall Halter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Raymund Gross, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Hardy Hart, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Adolphus Rankin McConnell, Air Service.
First Lieut. William James Daw, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Louis Bernard Saxe, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. George DeVere Barnes, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Robert Menzies Miller, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Albert Smith Rice, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Linton Williams, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Ream Jackson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Leslie Keerans, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Fred Cleveland Fishback, Air Service.
First Lieut. George Oliver Roberson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Kenneth Newton Walker, Air Service.
First Lieut. John Lawrence Hanley, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Stanley Hunsicker Hunsicker, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Neal Henry McKay, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Earl Raymond Adlington, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Wesley Willford, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Stanleigh Megargee, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Oscar Leslie Rogers, Air Service.
First Lieut. Roger Frederic O'Leary, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Allen Physioc, jr., Air Service.
First Lieut. Samuel Perham Mills, Air Service.
First Lieut. Edgar Theodore Selzer, Air Service.
First Lieut. Albert Joseph Lubbe, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. George Raymond Ensminger, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. John Bicknell Luscombe, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Harold Howard, Air Service.
First Lieut. Edward Alton Hillery, Air Service.
First Lieut. Hugh Sydney Harpole, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Homer William Jones, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Everett Sanford Davis, Air Service.
First Lieut. Frank Egerton Powell, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Bradford Nelson Headley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Frederick Irving Patrick, Air Service.
First Lieut. Donald Reuben Goodrich, Air Service.
First Lieut. Carl Henry Barrett, Air Service.
First Lieut. Francis Hill Kuhn, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Harvey Wilson, Air Service.
First Lieut. John Daniel O'Connell, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Brand, Air Service.
First Lieut. Edward Watson Kelley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Claud Thomas Gunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Freeman, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Herbert Benjamin Wilcox, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Hilton Eichelsdoerfer, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Otto Max Junk, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James William Smith, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Thomas Houston Dameron, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Paul Evert, Air Service.
First Lieut. Paul Americus Harris, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jefferson Cleveland Campbell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hugh Franklin Conrey, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edwin Clark Maling, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Head Trippe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Edward Jackson, Infantry.
First Lieut. O. D. Wells, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Celestine Meade, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Wallace Cole, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Everett Samuel Prouty, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Speir Lawrence, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Corwin Shaw, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Cadwalader Price, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Matthew Tomlinson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Eugene Reedy Guild, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Julian Buckner Haddon, Air Service.
First Lieut. Claude Delorum Collins, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Hugh Burns, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Eldridge Moore, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Osborne Cutler Wood, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clem Oliver Gunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Wilbur Russell Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Donald Weldon Brann, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Bernhard Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Walter John Wolfe, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Roswell Emory Round, Infantry.
First Lieut. William J. McChesney, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Maxwell Michaux Corpening, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Howard Farmer, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Clyde Harrison Lamb, Infantry.
First Lieut. Fred Ross Cowan, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Lester Frank Watson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Edwin Vecqueray, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Haynie McCormick, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Henry Wolf, Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert Theodore Wilson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leonard Vezina, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Hartwell Matthew Elder, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Housan Wayne Duncan, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Park Holland, Air Service.
First Lieut. John Gross, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Earle Everette Cox, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Thomas Russell Howard, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel James Adams, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Henry Webb, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Albert Gillian Kelly, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wayne McVeigh Pickels, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Owen Russell Marriott, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frank Joseph Vida, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Patrick Henry, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Woldren French, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dwight Joseph Canfield, Air Service.

First Lieut. Fred Pierce Van Duzee, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Leland Webber, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Gillette Watson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Henry Thomson Burtis, Air Service.
First Lieut. Burns Beall, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Bartlett Hess, Infantry.
First Lieut. Allen Francis Haynes, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Gaslin Sydenham, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hugh Cromer Minter, Air Service.
First Lieut. George Windle Read, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Barlow Cullum, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Francis Hudson Oxx, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Thomas Henry Stanley, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Donald Greeley White, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Henry George Lambert, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Weston Bessell, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Charles George Holle, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Arthur Martin Andrews, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Edward Crosby Harwood, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. John Wylie Moreland, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Wayne Stewart Moore, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Henry Franklin Hannis, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Arthur Lee McCullough, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Edward Albert Routheau, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Theodore Temple Knappen, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Godfrey Douglas Adamson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Wilson Burnett Higgins, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Albert Newell Tanner, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Alter Watson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frederic Lord Hayden, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Warren Cressman Rutter, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Frank Handy, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Richard Clare Partridge, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edward John McGaw, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harold Thomas Miller, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Volney Archer Poulson, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Tyree Rivers Horn, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Chamberlain Coe, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Woodrow Clark, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Joseph Leo Langevin, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Hardy Hill, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Louis Jacob Claterbos, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Auguste Rhu Taylor, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Kenneth Mitchell, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank Andrew Henning, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Malcolm Lewis, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Bernard Linn Robinson, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. John Robert Culleton, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Goodrich Renno, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Steinhart Whitmore, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Hobson Stratton, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lee Armstead Denson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Ewart Gladstone Plank, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lawrence Granger Smith, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Haviland Lastayo, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Alexander Romeyn MacMillan, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Roy Winne Barhydt, Infantry.
First Lieut. George DeGraaf, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lathrop Ray Bullene, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Alexander Samouce, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Wallace Ford, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Dewey Vanture, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Pastor Martelino, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Harry Earl Fisher, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Donald Sylvester Burns, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Donald James Leehey, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Carl Edwin Berg, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Eugene Harriman, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George Joseph Loupret, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William Squires Wood, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas Arnett Roberts, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Verne Donald Mudge, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Loren Goff, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Francis Henry Morse, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edward Macon Edmonson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Gordon Holder, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Halstead Clotworthy Fowler, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Leslie Burgess Downing, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Ignatius Brady, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Eugene Martin Link, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Himmler, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John States Seybold, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Cornelius Garrison, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Harry Bartlett, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Donald Breen Herron, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Clinton Gillette, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Russell Owen Smith, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Freeman Grant Cross, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Homer Watson Kiefer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Myron McMillin, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Joseph Harris, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John George Howard, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ford Trimble, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Hugh Kreuter, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Laurence Wood Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Donald Frank Stace, Air Service.
First Lieut. Reynolds Johnston Burt, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Edgar Allan Gilbert, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Leslie Emmett Mabus, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Dickerson Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clarence Henry Schabacker, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Ewart Jackson Strickland, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Fred Lebbeus Hamilton, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Snyder Trimble, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Francis Cassidy, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Foxhall Sturman, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Jacob Billo, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wilbert Engdahl Shallene, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Francis Watt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Clemens Clendenen, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Carleton McFadden, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Eugene Collum Johnston, Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Ludwell Lake, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Hugh Whitaker Winslow, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Hess Walker, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Claude Eugene Haswell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lyman Lincoln Judge, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank Needham Roberts, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis Henry Lanahan, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lawrence Edward Schick, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Courtney Parker Young, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Chester Hine, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Charles Frederick Beattie, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Donald Robertson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William Price Withers, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frederick Robert Pitts, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Sherman Vitus Hasbrouck, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Kenley Hammond, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Crump Garvin, Infantry.
First Lieut. Martin Charles Casey, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Hamilton Peyton Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas Dresser White, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederick Mixon Harris, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Wallace McMillan, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Dwight Acker Rosebaum, Infantry.
First Lieut. Kenneth Gilpin Hoge, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Donald Robert Van Sickler, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Richard Candler Singer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Henry Hoffecker Hall, Infantry.
First Lieut. Aladin James Hart, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Edwards, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Jefferson Denman Rox, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Richter Toney, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Honore Rousseau, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lawrence Joseph Carr, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Maurice Wiley Daniel, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Alexander Hamilton Perwein, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clovis Ethelbert Byers, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Tracey Enfield Davis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Oscar Raymond Johnston, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Andrew Rehm, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Carl Engelhart, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Whitney West, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Park Brown Herrick, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Herbert Carl Reuter, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Helmer William Lystad, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Edward Smyser, Infantry.
First Lieut. Esher Claflin Burkart, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Thomas Egleton Whitehead, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Alexander George, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Charles Kenon Gailey, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Mortimer Frederick Wakefield, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Francis William Farrell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wilmer Brinton Merritt, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Clark Wisehart, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Irvin Gregg, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Charles Morton Adams, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Hoben Blodgett, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Ferral McBlain, Air Service.
First Lieut. Richard Meade Costigan, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Gustave Harold Vogel, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Basil Girard Thayer, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Joseph Sullivan, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. James Perrine Barney, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Harlan Swartz, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Leland Stuart Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Carl Frederick Duffner, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wilburn Vastine Lunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Millard Pierson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Francis Ward Walker, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Oliver Sand, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Harlan Thurston McCormick, Air Service.
First Lieut. Henry Peter Burgard, 2d, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alexander Gilbert Sand, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ray Olander Welch, Infantry.
First Lieut. George William Richard Wilson, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Lamont Davidson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Julian Erskine Raymond, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Honnen, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Porter Amazeen, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Thomas Williams, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frank Thweatt Searcy, Infantry.
First Lieut. George William Bailey, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Henry Kirk Williams, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Alan Lockhart Fulton, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Terrence John Tully, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Clarence Kelly, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Miller Rudolph, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Earl Crist, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Roe Brewster, Infantry.
First Lieut. Claude Monroe McQuarrie, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Lemuel Mitchell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harrison Guinther Travis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Escalus Emmert Elliott, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Milton Cogswell Shattuck, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Hayden Adriance Sears, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Newton Navada Jacobs, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Thomas Lynch, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Black Reybold, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Raoul Guiteras, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Dickey Long, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Irving Hodes, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Paul Earl Tombaugh, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harvey Kenneth Greenlaw, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Joel Tudor Yancey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leon Eugene Lichtenwalter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Sidney Rae Hinds, Infantry.
First Lieut. Halley Grey Maddox, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Snowden Ager, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John English Nelson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Todd Turnbull, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Hugo Peoples Rush, Infantry.
First Lieut. John William Wofford, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Wray Bertrand Avera, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Fox Ivins, Infantry
First Lieut. Walter Daniel Buie, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Taylor Ward, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Elmer Reierson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Jackson Hunt, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Mariano S. Sulit, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. George Huston Bare, Infantry.
First Lieut. Morris Haslett Marcus, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank Zea Pirkey, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Karl William Hisgen, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Patterson Wardlaw, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Harry Marsh, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis Warren Crary, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Baylis Cooley, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Selby Francis Little, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Milo Glen Cary, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Joseph Conway, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Gustin MacAllister Nelson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Joseph Spettel, Infantry.
First Lieut. Rupert Harris Johnson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Burwell Baylor Wilkes, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Lowry Traylor, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Barry Peirce, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Raymond Goodall, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Kenneth Sells, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Douglas Cameron, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Hobert Hayden James, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Eleuterio Susi Yanga, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Donald Raymond West, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Thomas Randel, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Jennings Grimes, Infantry.
First Lieut. Walter Duval Webb, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ernest Starkey Noon, Air Service.
First Lieut. Harry Craven Dayton, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frank Thomas Honsinger, Air Service.
First Lieut. Edward Charles Engelhardt, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Paul Massillion McConihe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Chester Arthur Carlsten, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Myles Williams, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Harold Arthur Doherty, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Thomas Dismuke, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lewis Eugene Snell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Stanley Lane Engle, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arnold Hoyer Rich, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Dawson McAllister, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Vincent Joseph Tanzola, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Albert Banning, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederic deLannoy Comfort, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Henry Laurance Ingham, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas Brown Manuel, Infantry.
First Lieut. Percy Earle LeStourgeon, Infantry.
First Lieut. George William White, Infantry.
First Lieut. Russell Harold Swartzwelder, Infantry.
First Lieut. Caryl Rawson Hazeltine, Infantry.
First Lieut. Irvin Albert Robinson, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Hypes Obenour, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Michael Henry Zwicker, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Thorburn Cumberpatch, Air Service.
First Lieut. Ralph Roth Wentz, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Leon Valentine Chaplin, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Daniel Webster Kent, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Goodspeede Laub, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Lynch, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. George Marion Davis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Fay Warren Lee, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Keff Dobbs Barnett, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Melecio Manuel Santos, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Narciso Lopez Manzano, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Charles Emmett Cheeper, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Vesper Anderson Schlenker, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harry Meyer, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Peter Anthony Feringa, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. John Russell Perkins, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edward Barber, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Hall Walter, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. David Albert Morris, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Juan Segundo Moran, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Paul Cone Parshley, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lewis Wellington Call, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Richardson Selee, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Luis Mobo Alba, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Don Waters Mayhue, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Harold Crim, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Harry, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harold Oakes Bixby, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Bruce Medaris, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Randall Scithers, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Henry Featherston, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Andrews Jones, jr., Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. William Conrad Jones, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hubert Stauffer Miller, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Harold Coe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Allan Eugene Smith, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Daniel Burnett Knight, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul MacKeen Martin, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Creswell Garrettson Blakeney, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Louis Jeter Tatom, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. George Wythe Bott, jr., Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Louis Watkins Prentiss, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Edmund Waters, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Kennard Bush, Infantry.
First Lieut. Orlando Clarendon Mood, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Oliver Kelly, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Bert Nathan Bryan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harvie Rogers Matthews, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis Beman Rapp, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edwards Matthews Quigley, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Breckenridge Clearwater, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Warren Huntress, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Luther Daniel Wallis, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Daniel Bradshaw, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Wesley Tate Guest, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Duncan Philip Frissell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Hammond Duval, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Edward Neagle, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John William Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Alfred Vepsala, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edmund C. Langmead, Air Service.
First Lieut. Carroll Heiney Deitrick, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Burton Larrabee Pearce, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Alan Dean Whittaker, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lee W. Haney, Infantry.
First Lieut. David William Goodrich, Air Service.
First Lieut. Franklin Mitchell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wallace Ellsworth Niles, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lewis Edward Weston Lepper, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edward Harris Barr, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Augustus Whelen, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Roscoe Hamilton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joe Robert Sherr, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Chester Jones, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis Simelson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Weddall Simpson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Louis Leopold Lesser, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Walter Francis Jennings, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edward Cuyler Applegate, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Louis Love, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Cranford Coleman Bryan Warden, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Dawes Williams, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Thomas Semmes Roberts, Infantry.
First Lieut. McDonald Donegan Weinert, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Walker Childs, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Carl Emil Hansen, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Donald Clay, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wilmar Weston Dewitt, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Milliken Bevans, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Floyd Raymond Brisack, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Clarence Everett Jackson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Joseph Walsh, Infantry.
First Lieut. Haydn Purcell Roberts, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Aaron Grayson Dawson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alan Sydney Rush, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clifford Cleophas Duell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lauren Blakely Hitchcock, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas Archer Bottomley, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Orville Collins, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Larwill Carr, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Russell George Duff, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ross Clyde Brackney, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Randolph Reilly, Infantry.
First Lieut. Roy Prewett Huff, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Herbert John Affleck, Infantry.
First Lieut. Nicolas Boadilla Dalno, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Lawrence August Dietz, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Hanes Kemmer, Air Service.
First Lieut. Elmo Shingle, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Sears, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John James Baker, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Louis Boyle, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Brice Johnston, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Ainsworth Berkey, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Clyde Padley, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Dana Gray McBride, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Donald Boyer Phillips, Air Service.
First Lieut. William Wallace Robertson, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Peyton Campbell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harry Starkey Aldrich, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Hugh Perry Adams, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Cecil Elmore Archer, Air Service.
First Lieut. Thomas Edward Moore, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert Du Val Waring, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Stephen Yates McGiffert, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Otis Hyatt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis Meline Merrick, Cavalry.
First Lieut. LeRoy Ponton de Arce, Air Service.
First Lieut. Lee Roy Woods, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Rex Hunter Donaldson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Dudley Warren Watkins, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Nathaniel Willis, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Lyman Perley Whitten, Air Service.
First Lieut. Lawrence William Kinney, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ray Henry Clark, Air Service.
First Lieut. Homer Wilbur Ferguson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Earl Albert Hutchings, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Richmond Simpson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Philip Schwartz, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Richard Brown Thornton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Pacifico C. Sevilla, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Charles Nicholas Senn Ballon, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Cyril Delaney, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel Rubin, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Donald Wallace Norwood, Air Service.
First Lieut. Waldon Sharp Lewis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Andrew Julius Evans, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Corson Howe, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Albert Ruth, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Edward Robillard, Air Service.
First Lieut. Donald McKechnie Ashton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Alfred Mueller, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert William Calvert Wimsatt, Air Service.
First Lieut. Amado Martelino, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Victor Z. Gomez, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. David Theodore Rosenthal, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Clayton Huddle Studebaker, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Albert James Wick, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Brenner, Infantry.
First Lieut. Raymond Taylor Tompkins, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Alfred Arnold Jones, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Evans Burritt, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Madison Mack, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Crane Hendley, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Walter J. Klepinger, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Grady David Epps, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Charles McConnell, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Dale Phillip Mason, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Donald Fowler Fritch, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Nemeso Catalan, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. James Madison Callicutt, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Reginald Pond Lyman, Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Stuart Wallingford, Infantry.
First Lieut. Albert Sidney Howell, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. John Sharpe Griffith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Pio Quevedo Caluya, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. George Work Marvin, Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Montgomery M. Taylor to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1922.

Capt. Carl T. Vogelgesang to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1922.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Robert L. Berry.
William R. Sayles, jr.
Edwin H. Dodd.

Commander Louis Shane, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922.

Commander John G. Church to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1922.

Commander Herbert C. Cocke to be a captain in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1922.

Lieut. Commander Leigh M. Stewart to be a commander in the Navy from the 21st day of May, 1922.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Francis M. Robinson.	Damon E. Cummings.
Robert W. Cabaniss.	Warren G. Child.
Weyman P. Beehler.	Bryson Bruce.
Joseph S. Evans.	Vaughn V. Woodward.
Charles A. Dunn.	Robert T. S. Lowell.
Archibald G. Stirling.	Richard S. Edwards.
David A. Scott.	Clyde R. Robinson.
Lemuel M. Stevens.	Irving H. Mayfield.
John W. W. Cumming.	Harvey W. McCormack.
Horace T. Dyer.	Philip H. Hammond.
Russell S. Crenshaw.	John M. Schelling.
Herbert S. Babbitt.	Bert B. Taylor.
Randall Jacobs.	

Lieut. Commander William O. Wallace to be a commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of July, 1922.

Lieut. Commander William S. Farber to be a commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of October, 1922.

Lieut. Commander George M. Ravenscroft to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. Ralph E. Sampson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1921.

Lieut. John R. Peterson, jr., to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 31st day of December, 1921.

Lieut. Joseph McE. Smith to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1922.

Lieut. George J. McMillin to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 27th day of April, 1922.

Lieut. William H. O'Brien, jr., to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of May, 1922.

Lieut. Howard F. Kingman to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 17th day of May, 1922.

Lieut. James G. B. Gromer to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 21st day of May, 1922.

The following named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1922:

William M. Quigley.	Lunsford L. Hunter.
Calvin H. Cobb.	Forrest U. Lake.
Norman Scott.	Elliott Buckmaster.
Richard P. Myers.	Walter S. DeLany.
Howard D. Bode.	Clarence Gulbranson.
Robert M. Doyle, jr.	Donald F. Patterson.
Morton L. Deyo.	Herbert G. Gates, jr.
Robert M. Hinckley.	Louis E. Denfeld.
Charles M. McMorris.	Nathan B. Chase.
John H. Holt, jr.	Alexander W. Loder.
Rivers J. Carstarphen.	Howard H. Good.
Lee C. Carey.	Carleton H. Wright.
Conrad Ridgely.	Herman E. Fischer.
Webb C. Hayes.	James A. Saunders.
Harold E. Snow.	Andrew C. Bennett.
Richard H. Booth.	Oliver W. Bagby.
Harold T. Bartlett.	James C. Clark.
Ralph S. Parr.	Carl G. Gilliland.
Virgil C. Griffin, jr.	Warren A. Shaw.
William A. Corley.	Guy C. Hitchcock.
Benjamin Perlman.	Ralph S. Wentworth.
Ernest G. Small.	Mahlon S. Tisdale.
Robertson J. Weeks.	Davis De Treville.
Harry G. Patrick.	Raymond E. Kerr.
Alfred E. Montgomery.	George H. Fort.
Eugene P. A. Simpson.	Ernest W. Broadbent.
Lawrence P. Bischoff.	Robert R. Thompson.
James C. Monfort.	Nelson W. Hibbs.
Harold Dodd.	Emory P. Eldredge.
Robert A. Hall.	Wentworth H. Osgood.
Anton B. Anderson.	Donald W. Hamilton.
George L. Woodruff.	Heister Hoogewerff.
Fred Welden.	George W. D. Dashiell.
Robert S. Haggart.	George W. La Mountain.
Philip Van Horn Weems.	William S. Hogg, jr.

Lieut. Stephan B. Robinson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1922.

Lieut. William G. Greenman to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 23d day of August, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lewis H. McDonald to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1920.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1920:

Marcus C. Miller.
Samuel H. Hurt.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1921:

William B. Stork.	Dolle Greenwell.
Ralph G. Moody.	Marcus L. Kurtz.
William F. Schlegel.	Homer B. Davis.
Asa Van R. Watson.	John J. Clausey.
Ludwig W. Gumz.	Frederick Petry.
Henry A. Stuart.	Sol Shaw.
Walter B. Buchanan.	Wilmer W. Weber.
Elmer B. Robinson.	Raymond C. McDuffie.
William J. Graham.	Arthur L. Karns.
Clyde Morrison.	John F. W. Gray.
Elijah E. Tompkins.	Edwin Nelson.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1922:

Percival W. Buzby.	Arthur E. Bartlett.
Carl Hupp.	Stonewall B. Stadtler.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen E. Haddon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of January, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank A. Brandecker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th day of January, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William E. McClendon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 11th day of February, 1922:

Henry C. Flanagan.
Frank A. Saunders.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Jesse G. McFarland to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William Wakefield to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of April, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard C. Bartlett to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James D. Barner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of May, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clyde L. Lewis to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of May, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Malcolm F. Schoeffel to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of May, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas G. W. Settle to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 27th day of May, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Ralph A. Ofstie.	Philip P. Welch.
Herbert M. Scull.	James J. Hughes.
Howard W. Fitch.	John J. Patterson, 3d.
Gordon M. Jackson.	Adrian O. Rule, jr.
William E. Hilbert.	Walther G. Maser.
Albert T. Sprague, 3d.	Walton R. Read.
Thomas P. Jeter.	William E. Tarbutton.
David H. Clark.	Robert M. Smith, jr.
Festus F. Foster.	Paul H. Talbot.
James J. Graham.	Fred W. Beltz.
Valentine H. Schaeffer.	John G Crawford.
John W. Roper.	James G. Atkins.
Harry B. Slocum.	Cyril K. Wildman.
Harry R. Thurber.	Carleton McGauly.
Lyle N. Morgan.	Giles E. Short.
Cuthbert A. Griffiths.	Harold M. Martin.
Harry M. Jones.	John R. Redman.
Ernest H. von Heimburg.	Arthur P. Thurston.
Douglas A. Powell.	Scott G. Lamb.
Rex L. Hicks.	John H. Cassady.
Matthias B. Gardner.	Henry R. Herbst.
Creighton C. Carmine.	Henry D. Baggett.
Ernest E. Herrmann.	Ralph W. Hungerford.
Hugh W. Olds.	James D. Lowry, jr.
Hobart A. Sailor.	Eric M. Grimsley.
Adolph O. Gieselmann.	Charles L. Andrews, jr.
Jeffrey C. Metzel.	Alonzo B. Alexander.
Russell M. Ihrig.	Charles J. Rend.
Ralph H. Roberts.	Henry C. Fengar.
Eugene L. Kell.	Marshall R. Greer.
William C. Vose.	Harry A. Rochester.
Robert P. Briscoe.	Carl K. Fink.
James B. Sykes.	Walter C. Ansel.
Clarence H. Schildhauer.	Miles P. Duval, jr.
Franz O. Willenbucher.	Elmer R. Runquist.
William H. Ferguson.	Daniel M. McGurl.
Morton T. Seligman.	Stephen K. Hall.
John O. Huse.	Robert B. Crichton.
Charles J. Palmer.	James L. Holloway, jr.
Logan C. Ramsey.	John B. McDonald, jr.
William E. Clayton.	Paul D. Dingwell.
Julian B. Noble.	Frank V. Aler, jr.
Elmer R. Hill.	Francis H. Gilmer.
Bayard H. Colyear.	Charles R. Smith.
Charles B. Hunt.	Dixie Kiefer.
Albert P. Burleigh.	John L. Reynolds.
John B. Griggs, jr.	Ross A. Dierdorff.
Eliot H. Bryant.	Herbert S. Woodman.
David S. Crawford.	Desmond J. Sinnott.
Robert L. Boller.	Spencer H. Warner.
Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, jr.	Robert F. MacNally.
Arthur F. Folz.	Samuel B. Ogden.
Truman E. Ayers.	Charles S. Seely.
Raymond G. Deewall.	William E. Phillips.
Charles M. Johnson.	Earl B. Brix.
Charles F. Waters.	Henry L. Pitts.
Percy A. Decker.	Edward J. Lysaught.
Charles R. Jeffs.	Edward B. Peterson.
DeForest L. Trautman.	Joseph S. Ives.
Walter E. Andrews.	Caleb R. Crandall.
John E. Dingwell.	Raymond E. Farnsworth.
Leslie E. Gehres.	Norman E. Millar.
Leo L. Waite.	Raymond E. Daniels.
George H. Mills.	Lawrence S. Tichenor.
John C. Williams.	Hermann P. Knickerbocker.
Dorrance K. Day.	

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frederick W. Ickes to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles F. Grisham to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of July, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Howard R. Shaw to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of August, 1922.

Ensign Samuel H. Hurt to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 29th day of June, 1920.

Ensign Orrin R. Hewitt to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1921.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1921:

Thomas Macklin.
Robert G. Greenleaf.
George D. Samonski.
Ernest W. Dobie.
Michael J. Conlon.
Frank Schultz.
August Logan.
Norman McL. McDonald.
John P. Millon.
Alfred Doucet.
Everest A. Whited.
George T. Campbell.
Warwick M. Tinsley.
John F. Piotrowski.
William K. Johnstone.
Clarence H. Fogg.
Abram L. Broughton.
William Klaus.
Harold F. MacHugh.
Loar Mansbach.
William J. Russell.
Clarence A. Hawkins.
William J. Poland.
Emil H. Petri.
Harold Bye.
George H. Turner.
Percy S. Hogarth.
John L. Graham.
Ralph M. Gerth.
Stockard R. Hickey.
Benjamin J. Shinn.
Howard E. Haynes.
Frederick J. Silvernail.
Andrew Simmons.
Charles W. Van Horn.
William D. Dadd.
David F. Mead.
George W. Waldo.
William T. Shaw.
James D. Brown.
James M. MacDonnell.
Elery A. Zehner.
Elmer J. McCluen.
Francis P. Brewer.
Ralph A. Scott.
Emmette F. Gumm.
Frank V. Shepard.
Harry F. Gray.
John F. P. Miller.
Albert R. Colwell.
Glenn O. Twiss.
William P. Turner.
Alfred R. Boileau.
Thomas Fertner.
Carter E. Parker.
Joe S. Wier.
Carl I. Ostrom.
Brady J. Dayton.
Arthur D. Murray.
Joseph A. Clark.
Thom H. Williamson.
George H. Toepfer.
Harry A. Wentworth.
Edward Danielson.
Ira W. Truitt.
Arthur Brown.
Philip L. Emerson.
Lawrence K. Beaver.
Charlie S. East.
John E. Canoose.
William M. McDade.
John C. Redman.
John B. McGovern.
Philip H. Taft.
Thomas J. Eggleston.
Rudolph Oeser.
Robert H. Barnes.
Ewell K. Jett.
Rudolph P. Bielka.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1922:

William R. Dolan.
Maxemillian B. De Leshe.
Thomas O. Brandon.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1922:

Roger K. Hodsdon.
Terence W. Greene.
Ernest V. Abrams.
Lloyd K. Cleveland.
Rodney H. Dobson.
William N. Thornton.
Burton E. Rokes.
Donald R. Comstock.
Edgar V. Carrithers.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1922:

Dennis B. Boykin.
Martin Nyburg.
William F. Skyles.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of March, 1922:

Ashton B. Smith.
George Walker.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 22d day of April, 1922:

George L. Bright.
William G. Dow.
Harold B. Herty.
Samuel S. Fried.
Charles R. Price.
Thomas J. Bay.
Edgar L. Adams.
Paul L. Mather.
Floyd J. Nuber.
Edwin C. Millhouse.
John D. Murphy.
Robert E. Permut.
Harold B. Corwin.
John A. Pierson.
Charles H. Ross.
George K. G. Reilly.
Paul G. Wrenn.
James S. Warner.
William M. M. Lobrano.
Alan F. Winslow.
Charles R. Will.
Robert K. Madsen, jr.
Harold W. Alden.
Arthur W. Peterson.
George E. Twining.
Charles C. Ferrenz.
James B. Bliss.
Robert W. Boughter.
George E. Kenyon.
Benton B. Baker.
Clifford B. Schiano.
Albert R. Buehler.
Thomas F. Hayes.
Herbert Loewy.
Robert F. Stockin.
Florentin P. Wencker.
Charles D. Hickox.
Malcolm D. MacGregor.
Russell D. Bell.
Henry L. Naff.
Clyde A. Coggins.
Otto F. Johanns.
John F. Wegforth.
Frederick L. Farrell.
John A. Paulson.
William B. Coleman.
Elder P. Johnson.
Benjamin C. Purrington.
Harold J. Walker.
Arthur H. Small.
Ralph W. Bowers.
Anton L. Mare.
Le Roy A. Nelson.
Louis C. De Rochemont.
Edward R. J. Griffin.
Emanuel Taylor.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1922:

Laurence Bennett.
Albert M. Van Eaton.
Harold J. Bellingham.
John E. Gabrielson.
George C. Weldin.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 10th day of May, 1922:

Sumner C. Cheever.
Albert E. Conlon.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1922:

Emmet P. Forrestel.
George M. Dusinberre.
William Sinton.
Abel C. J. Sabalot.
Virgil E. Korns.
William E. A. Mullan.
Frank Rorschach, jr.
George H. Dana.
Kendall S. Reed.
Donald T. Whitmer.
Ernest W. Litch.
Burton L. Hunter, jr.
Sam L. LaHache.
John W. Marts, jr.
Benton W. Decker.
John P. Curtis.
Warner W. Angerer.
Richard S. Morse.
Charles S. Beightler.
William W. Fife.
Herbert Finebaum.
Mead S. Pearson.
Harold R. Parker.
Clarence F. Swanson.
Lewis Corman.
Edwin F. Conway.
Horace Burrough, 3d.
Kenneth E. Brimmer.
Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter.
Clarence J. Ballreich.
George F. Prestwich.
Mark H. Harrington.
Asel E. Kerr.
William I. Leahy.
Allen P. Mullinnix.
William B. Goggins.
Charles B. Momsen.
Roger Brooks.
Morton B. Sterling.
William G. Tomlinson.
John P. Graff.
Richard C. Wiestling.
Harvey Wilson.
Robert C. Warnack.
Douglass P. Johnson.
William H. Wallace.
Charles B. Gary.
Carroll L. Tyler.
Samuel W. Cunan.
John P. Vetter.
Harold C. Fitz.
Fridthjof W. Londahl.
Henry N. Mergen.
Olin R. Miner.
Lyman S. Perry.
Frank C. L. Dettmann.
Marion E. Crist.
Alva J. Spriggs.
Donald R. Osborn, jr.
Morris B. Myers.
LaRue C. Lawbaugh.
Edward E. Pare.
William A. P. Martin, jr
Richard Highleyman.
Walter H. Roberts.
John Perry.
Oberlin C. Laird.
Thomas S. Combs.
Frederick V. Barker.
George P. Kraker.
Robert E. Melling.
Michael D. Dearth.
George E. Rosenberry.
Herbert G. Hopwood.
Henry G. Chalkley, jr.
James B. Donnelly.
Robert H. Smith.
John F. Gillon.
Rockwell J. Townsend.
Russell Keith.
Charles C. Hartman.
Alf O. R. Bergesen.
Barnett T. Talbott.
Robert P. Erdman.
Charles R. Skinner.
George F. Burdick.
Ellsworth D. McEathron.
Allen Hobbs.
John C. Webb.
John E. Shoemaker.
Earl R. DeLong.
Theodore G. Haff.
William J. Strother, jr.
Francis B. Stodert.
John W. Higley.
Neill D. Brantly.
Harton I. Booker.
George B. Cunningham.
Edwin C. Bain.
Norman S. Ives.
Chester A. Swafford.
Clayton S. Isgrig.
Harold Coldwell.
James H. McKay.
Frank H. Conant, 2d.
Frederick R. Buse.
Hugh P. Kirby.
Jewett P. Moncure.
Amariah B. Cartwright.
Thomas T. Craven.
Orin S. Haskell.
Maurice E. Hatch.

Carleton C. Champion, jr.
Merrill F. Sproul.
Drayton Harrison.
Maurice E. Curts.
William H. Buracker.
Eugene F. Burkett.
Charles T. Wooten.
Clyde W. Smith.
Dixwell Ketcham
Cato D. Glover, jr.
Charles M. Huntington.
Oliver W. Gaines.
Harry H. Hill.
Edwin L. Brashears.
James M. Plaskitt.
Paul W. Steinhagen.
Vilas R. Knope.
Francis P. Old.
Norman B. Hopkins.
Melvin H. Bassett.
William B. Broadhurst.
Benjamin P. Ward.
Milton D. Goldsmith.
Robert P. Cunningham.
William A. P. Thompson.
Jesse B. Goode.
Clarence McM. Head.
John M. Thornton.
William D. Fletcher.
Howard C. Rule, jr.
Thomas S. Thorne.
George H. Gregory.
Maurice Montgomery.
John B. Lyon.
Edmond P. Speight.
Raleigh B. Miller.
Charles C. Anderson.
Ericson Lewis.
James L. Wyatt.
Frederick W. Roberts.
Harry D. Power.
Gordon A. Patterson.
Austin K. Doyle.
Ralph Humphreys.
Thomas C. Scaffe.
Harold R. Brookman.
James H. Doyle.
Charles D. Murphey.
Sumner T. Scott.
Solomon S. Isquith.
Armon D. A. Crawford.
Bailey Connelly.
Gyle D. Conrad.
John A. McDonnell.
Benjamin N. Ward.
Ferguson B. Bryan.
William G. Livingstone.
Harley F. Cope.
James D. Haselden, jr.
Wade DeWeese.
Allan D. Blackledge.
Charles A. Collins.
Khem W. Palmer.
Elmer Kiehl.
Justin D. Hartford.
Hilyer F. Gearing.
Francis W. Beard.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1922:

Jesse G. Johnson.
Joseph J. Rochefort.
William J. Medusky.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1922:

Cecil E. Godkin.
Herbert C. Belmer.
Roland E. Krause.

Ensign John H. Hykes to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1922.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

William F. Jennings.
Corydon H. Kimball.

Surg. Richard A. Warner to be a medical inspector in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 28th day of August, 1922.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Ruskin M. Lhamon.
Carleton I. Wood.
William H. Michael.
Clarence W. Ross.
Roscoe M. Waterhouse.
Talmadge Wilson.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 6th day of December, 1920:

Francis C. Hertzog.
Deane H. Vance.

Asst. Surg. Hillard L. Weer to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 1st day of July, 1920.

Asst. Surg. Jerome Braun to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 8th day of July, 1922.

Asst. Surg. David B. Peters to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 16th day of August, 1922.

Passed Asst. Surg. Nathaniel C. Rubinsky, of the United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 14th day of September, 1922.

Acting Asst. Surg. Earl B. Erskine to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 19th day of September, 1922.

James F. Finnegan, a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 3d day of November, 1922.

Asst. Dental Surg. Joseph W. Baker, jr., to be a passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 11th day of October, 1922.

Pay Inspector David V. Chadwick to be a pay director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 26th day of August, 1922.

Pay Inspector David M. Addison to be a pay director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 2d day of November, 1922.

Pay Inspector Victor S. Jackson to be a pay director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 12th day of November, 1922.

Paymaster William N. Hughes to be a pay inspector in the Navy with the rank of Commander from the 26th day of August, 1922.

Paymaster Harold W. Browning to be a pay inspector in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 2d day of November, 1922.

Paymaster Emory D. Stanley to be a pay inspector in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 12th day of November, 1922.

Asst. Paymaster Dillon F. Zimmerman to be a passed assistant paymaster in the navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 31st day of December, 1921.

The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Alexander Riggin.
Frederick Schwab.
Robert J. Monteith.
Harold R. Lehmann.
Myron W. Willard.
John H. Gallion.
Hugh A. Phares.
James E. Brennen.
Mason E. Mitchell.
George E. Duffy.
Robert G. Robeson.
Raphael Gering.
Fillmore S. C. Layman.
Leon I. Smith.
Archie A. Antrim.
Harold E. Humphreys.
Percy W. McCord.
Tipton F. Woodward.
George P. Smalliman.
Chris J. Norstad.
Charles A. Cook.
Samuel L. Bates.
Gordon S. Bower.
Harry G. Kinnard.
William E. McCain.
Theodore M. Stock.
Stanford G. Chapman.
Alexander W. Urquhart.
Howard N. Hill.
Cornelius A. Brinkmann.
Jacob H. Kyger.
Marvin McCray.
George L. Thomas.
John C. Poshepny.
Harry F. Hake.
Percival F. Patten.
Grandison J. Tyler.
Chester B. Peake.
Hugh J. McManus.
John J. Carroll.
Leo V. Flavell.
Albert W. Eldred.
Joseph T. Lareau.
Roy L. Koester.

The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st day of July, 1922:

Clarence E. Kastenbein.
George Scratchley.
Charles B. Forrest.
Orville F. Byrd.
Daniel L. McCarthy.
Harry A. Miller.
Harvey R. Dye.
James H. Stevens.
Ellsworth F. Sparks.
John P. Killeen.
Charles H. Gillilan.
Leon Dancer.
Joseph W. Cavanaugh.
Verny Carroll.

The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 8th day of July, 1922:

Ervine R. Brown.
Ray E. Snedaker.
William W. Wise.
Don M. Robinson.
Robert H. Lenson.
Edward F. Ney.
Charles Schaaf.
George W. Davis.
Guild Bruda.
Alvin S. Reid.
Robert R. Blaisdell.

Assistant Paymaster Walter Guerry to be passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 16th day of August, 1922.

Chaplain Edmund A. Brodmann to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 6th day of November, 1920.

Chaplain Le Roy N. Taylor to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 22d day of November, 1921.

Chaplain Thomas B. Thompson to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 28th day of July, 1921.

Chaplain John J. Brady to be a chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 23d day of November, 1921.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 6th day of February, 1921:

William E. Benson.
Fred C. A. Plagemann.

Boatswain Wildon A. Ott to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 16th day of December, 1921.

Machinist John A. Silva to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 28th day of December, 1920.

Pay Clerk Merle W. Shumate to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 6th day of July, 1922.

Lieut. Allen H. Guthrie to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1922.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1922:

Joseph E. Jackson.	Forrest A. Rhoads.
William W. Behrens.	Raymond A. McClellan.
Nullet F. Schneider.	Gordon T. House.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Warren L. Hollingsworth to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1919.

Eva M. Ellison to be postmaster at Empire, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Fred D. Perkins to be postmaster at Wetumpka, Ala., in place of M. E. Cain, resigned.

Albert N. Holland to be postmaster at Scottsboro, Ala., in place of J. B. Tally, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ed P. Johnson to be postmaster at Samson, Ala., in place of J. T. Farmer. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Tyler M. Swann to be postmaster at Roanoke, Ala., in place of L. M. Stevenson. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1922.

Walter T. Cowan to be postmaster at Orrville, Ala., in place of W. T. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Lee M. Otts to be postmaster at Greensboro, Ala., in place of L. M. Otts. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1922.

John M. Stapleton to be postmaster at Foley, Ala., in place of L. E. Wolbrink. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Mary D. Bass to be postmaster at Butler, Ala., in place of T. W. Bass, deceased.

Fred M. Fitts to be postmaster at Alabama City, Ala., in place of Y. E. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

ARIZONA.

Winchester Dickerson to be postmaster at Ashfork, Ariz., in place of Winchester Dickerson. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

ARKANSAS.

Alexander R. Mullins to be postmaster at Emerson, Ark. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

James S. Burnett to be postmaster at Clinton, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

James F. Hudson to be postmaster at Lake Village, Ark., in place of Hermon Carlton, resigned.

Cooper Hudspeth to be postmaster at Nashville, Ark., in place of W. P. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

James G. Brown to be postmaster at Magnolia, Ark., in place of O. D. Boreing. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George H. Rule, jr., to be postmaster at Lonoke, Ark., in place of G. H. Rule, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

William B. Pape to be postmaster at Fort Smith, Ark., in place of A. L. Peacher, resigned.

John C. Wish to be postmaster at Cabot, Ark., in place of L. M. Burge. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

CALIFORNIA.

Paul Huneke to be postmaster at Lemoncove, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Edna J. McGowan to be postmaster at Belmont, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Bernice C. Downing to be postmaster at Santa Clara, Calif., in place of C. D. South. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Bert C. McMurray to be postmaster at Lancaster, Calif., in place of W. M. Redman. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ida P. Durkee to be postmaster at Newport Beach, Calif., in place of L. S. Wilkinson, resigned.

Kathleen M. Fleming to be postmaster at Lincoln, Calif., in place of K. M. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Hazel M. McFarland to be postmaster at Folsom City, Calif., in place of W. H. Comstock. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Fred W. Busey to be postmaster at Balboa, Calif., in place of P. J. Wilson, resigned.

John W. Drane to be postmaster at Alturas, Calif., in place of G. M. Kemble. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1922.

COLORADO.

John H. O'Connell to be postmaster at Sugar City, Colo., in place of H. E. Farr. Incumbent's commission expired August 25, 1920.

William H. Cochran, jr., to be postmaster at Del Norte, Colo., in place of R. W. Tandy, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

Michael J. Kenney to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

W. Kenneth Avery to be postmaster at Granby, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Alfred A. Barrett to be postmaster at Berlin, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

W. Frank Smith to be postmaster at Wallingford, Conn., in place of E. C. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

W. Gardiner Davis to be postmaster at Pomfret Center, Conn., in place of F. O. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 2, 1921.

Irving S. Cook to be postmaster at Higganum, Conn., in place of H. F. Spencer. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

DELAWARE.

Stanley S. Stevens to be postmaster at Delaware City, Del., in place of A. L. Swan. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

FLORIDA.

Grady W. Bailey to be postmaster at Florence Villa, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Maxfield Sellers to be postmaster at White Springs, Fla., in place of O. K. Paxton, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Thomas W. Landy to be postmaster at Perry, Fla., in place of L. M. Caswell. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1922.

Albert L. Lucas to be postmaster at Ocala, Fla., in place of R. F. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Jesse D. Knight to be postmaster at Lake Butler, Fla., in place of S. E. Driggers. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Charles R. Lee to be postmaster at Clearwater, Fla., in place of W. A. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Clarence J. Carlton to be postmaster at Arcadia, Fla., in place of W. M. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

GEORGIA.

Kelly W. Liles, jr., to be postmaster at White Oak, Ga. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Thomas H. Anthony to be postmaster at Shellman, Ga., in place of H. O. Crittendon. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1922.

Frederick Bonner to be postmaster at Perry, Ga., in place of J. H. Hodges. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Olin Robinson to be postmaster at Milledgeville, Ga., in place of J. D. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1921.

Susie D. Sims to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Ga., in place of H. R. Chesnutt, removed.

Augustus R. Williamson to be postmaster at Jefferson, Ga., in place of R. D. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

John C. Massey to be postmaster at Hartwell, Ga., in place of J. L. Tensley. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

Albert M. Seifert to be postmaster at Fort Valley, Ga., in place of F. S. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

George W. Pease to be postmaster at Demorest, Ga., in place of W. H. McMillion. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Charles E. Walton to be postmaster at Columbus, Ga., in place of J. P. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Annie K. Bunn to be postmaster at Cedartown, Ga., in place of A. K. Bunn. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Will E. Davis to be postmaster at Boston, Ga., in place of J. B. Rountree. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

William F. Boone to be postmaster at Baxley, Ga., in place of W. F. Boone. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

HAWAII.

Edward D. Quinn to be postmaster at Kohala, Hawaii, in place of C. R. Jardin, resigned.

IDAHO.

Charles B. Billups to be postmaster at Nezperce, Idaho, in place of J. W. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

ILLINOIS.

Harry R. Smith to be postmaster at Manlius, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Edwin G. Meyer to be postmaster at Valmeyer, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1922.

Peter J. McKinney to be postmaster at Ogden, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Walter J. Holt to be postmaster at Hanna City, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Frank W. A. Noll to be postmaster at Franklin Park, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

C. Ray Chrisman to be postmaster at Ewing, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Orlando H. Akin to be postmaster at Kirkwood, Ill., in place of M. S. McClymonds, resigned.

Burton A. Blake to be postmaster at Tiskilwa, Ill., in place of P. H. Fitzgerald. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1922.

Jennie McNulty to be postmaster at South Wilmington, Ill., in place of Jennie McNulty. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Franklin S. Lyman to be postmaster at Oak Forest, Ill., in place of F. S. Lyman. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Milton G. Hartenbower to be postmaster at Lostant, Ill., in place of J. E. Conlin, removed.

INDIANA.

Joseph E. Lewis to be postmaster at Williamsport, Ind., in place of L. J. Ettire. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1922.

Charles A. Thompson to be postmaster at Rockville, Ind., in place of L. B. Humphries. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Jacob Ochs, jr., to be postmaster at Remington, Ind., in place of Dennis O'Riley. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ben Price, jr., to be postmaster at Monticello, Ind., in place of J. P. Simons, deceased.

James C. Brown to be postmaster at Salem, Ind., in place of C. R. Morris. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Floyd E. Leonard to be postmaster at Mulberry, Ind., in place of R. C. Fickle. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Charles A. McClintock to be postmaster at Lynn, Ind., in place of C. T. Hoover. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ben Havens to be postmaster at Kokomo, Ind., in place of C. H. Havens. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Edward A. Spray to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ind., in place of H. A. Flora. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Robert E. Black to be postmaster at Corydon, Ind., in place of F. E. Watson, resigned.

Fred Irvin to be postmaster at Cannelton, Ind., in place of C. F. Gerber, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Benjamin F. Pitman to be postmaster at Bedford, Ind., in place of C. A. Durrenberger. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

IOWA.

Frank D. Thomsen to be postmaster at Kimballton, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Anna M. Beck to be postmaster at Solon, Iowa, in place of A. M. Beck. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Harry Carver to be postmaster at Fontanelle, Iowa, in place of Jay Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Arden W. Keeney to be postmaster at Carlisle, Iowa, in place of J. S. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Hazel N. Chapman to be postmaster at Bagley, Iowa, in place of C. A. Hidlebaugh. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ava Rigdon to be postmaster at Menlo, Iowa, in place of L. M. Bond. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Laura H. Figert to be postmaster at Marathon, Iowa, in place of L. H. Figert. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Kate C. Warner to be postmaster at Dayton, Iowa, in place of K. C. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

KANSAS.

Belford A. Likes to be postmaster at Pomona, Kans., in place of J. H. Parkinson. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Lee Mobley to be postmaster at Weir, Kans., in place of Celia Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

William A. Walt to be postmaster at Thayer, Kans., in place of Fred Powell. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

James M. Kersey to be postmaster at Parsons, Kans., in place of L. A. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

John Malone to be postmaster at National Military Home, Kans., in place of J. T. Brothers. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1919.

KENTUCKY.

Eugene E. Johnson to be postmaster at White Plains, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1921.

Zelmer R. Hill to be postmaster at Jamestown, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Zorayda Cochran to be postmaster at Maysville, Ky., in place of M. F. Kehoe. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

John B. Searcy to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in place of J. R. Paxton. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

LOUISIANA.

Owen N. Jones to be postmaster at Good Pine, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1922.

Walter L. Huckabay to be postmaster at Bienville, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Robert D. Crowell to be postmaster at Meridian, La., in place of Wilson Ardoin, not commissioned.

Lillian D. Gayle to be postmaster at Independence, La., in place of L. D. Gayle. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

MAINE.

Ray Winchenpaw to be postmaster at Friendship, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Jesse B. Crosby to be postmaster at Dennysville, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

William C. Flint to be postmaster at Waldoboro, Me., in place of P. E. Storer. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Harold N. Libby to be postmaster at Richmond, Me., in place of Morrill McKenney. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Philip F. Stone to be postmaster at Norway, Me., in place of F. E. DeCoster. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Ellsworth W. Sawyer to be postmaster at Kezar Falls, Me., in place of E. W. Sawyer. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Reuel Robinson to be postmaster at Camden, Me., in place of J. H. Hobbs. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Ferdinand E. Stevens to be postmaster at Auburn, Me., in place of A. T. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Charles C. Hoyt to be postmaster at South Brewer, Me., in place of O. C. Verow. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Edward I. Waddell to be postmaster at Presque Isle, Me., in place of V. E. Howe. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Leonard O. Meader to be postmaster at North Berwick, Me., in place of W. I. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Maud E. Pierce to be postmaster at Mars Hill, Me., in place of B. F. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Albert A. Weatherbee to be postmaster at Lincoln, Me., in place of H. L. Pinkham, resigned.

Dana C. Skillin to be postmaster at Hallowell, Me., in place of J. E. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Zaidee P. Campbell to be postmaster at Jackman, Me., in place of T. M. Nichols, resigned.

Preston N. Burleigh to be postmaster at Houlton, Me., in place of Dennis Sheehan. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Omar J. Lombard to be postmaster at Guilford, Me., in place of J. S. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

John A. Bubb to be postmaster at Dixfield, Me., in place of M. M. Holland. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Almon R. Page to be postmaster at Dexter, Me., in place of F. J. Carsley. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Chandler M. Wilson to be postmaster at Bucksport, Me., in place of R. P. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Henry A. Saunders to be postmaster at Blue Hill, Me., in place of Harry Hinckley. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Bert H. Young to be postmaster at Bar Harbor, Me., in place of O. H. Jellison, resigned.

MARYLAND.

Nettie Fowler to be postmaster at Bowie, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Victor F. Cullen to be postmaster at State Sanatorium, Md., in place of V. F. Cullen. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Leslie W. Gaver to be postmaster at Middletown, Md., in place of G. W. Kefauver. Incumbent's commission expired September 25, 1922.

Robert H. Phillips to be postmaster at Salisbury, Md., in place of S. K. White. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1920.

John W. Payne to be postmaster at Preston, Md., in place of J. F. Lednum. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1921.

Everett M. Layton to be postmaster at Berlin, Md., in place of T. Y. Franklin. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Walter C. Wright to be postmaster at Graniteville, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

August J. Formhals to be postmaster at Erving, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Clarence E. Arnold to be postmaster at Hopedale, Mass., in place of G. P. Sheldon, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

James R. Taylor to be postmaster at Romulus, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Arthur Locke to be postmaster at Middleton, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Milan A. Smith to be postmaster at Morenci, Mich., in place of I. G. Metcalf. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Edward F. Blake to be postmaster at Middleville, Mich., in place of C. F. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Roland M. Krise to be postmaster at Marcellus, Mich., in place of W. M. Bendle. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Henry E. Cowdin to be postmaster at Carson City, Mich., in place of A. B. Goodwin. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

William R. Bryce to be postmaster at Yale, Mich., in place of E. W. Farley, resigned.

James V. Baker to be postmaster at South Lyon, Mich., in place of H. C. Stevenson. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Thomas S. Scupholm to be postmaster at Port Huron, Mich., in place of J. S. Wittliff. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Floyd B. Babcock to be postmaster at Pontiac, Mich., in place of E. E. Hymers. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

George H. Steadman to be postmaster at Lyons, Mich., in place of C. O. Miller, resigned.

Walter G. Rogers to be postmaster at Lansing, Mich., in place of P. F. Gray. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Henry F. Voelker to be postmaster at Ionia, Mich., in place of H. E. Kidder. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Irvin B. Dayharsh to be postmaster at Hart, Mich., in place of F. P. Hilbourn. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Ernest E. Yerdon to be postmaster at Fenton, Mich., in place of F. A. Chapin. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Louis Gee to be postmaster at Farwell, Mich., in place of E. W. Brown, resigned.

Asa B. Freeman to be postmaster at Durand, Mich., in place of F. H. Healy. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Jesse A. Richardson to be postmaster at Corunna, Mich., in place of F. H. Pettibone. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Charles H. Haley to be postmaster at Coleman, Mich., in place of W. W. Simons. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Clarence D. Kent to be postmaster at Buchanan, Mich., in place of J. C. Rough, resigned.

Duncan A. McKeith to be postmaster at Brown City, Mich., in place of W. H. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Charles F. Waldie to be postmaster at Bancroft, Mich., in place of G. M. Harrington. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

MINNESOTA.

Herman J. Ricker to be postmaster at Freeport, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Almer B. Nelson to be postmaster at Warren, Minn., in place of C. A. Tullar. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

MISSISSIPPI.

Anne D. Powers to be postmaster at Cary, Miss. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Melzar J. Nye to be postmaster at Carrollton, Miss., in place of Henrietta Welch. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

MISSOURI.

James E. Roark to be postmaster at Anderson, Mo., in place of J. F. Kincannon. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Loyd R. Kirtley to be postmaster at Madison, Mo., in place of C. G. Eubank, resigned.

John A. Griesel to be postmaster at Golden City, Mo., in place of J. K. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

NEBRASKA.

Mary E. Rushart to be postmaster at Fort Crook, Nebr., in place of M. E. Rushart. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

NEVADA.

Austin Jackson to be postmaster at Reno, Nev., in place of F. L. White. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank E. West to be postmaster at Lyme, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Nellie L. Mason to be postmaster at Greenfield, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Orriman Whipple to be postmaster at Sugar Hill, N. H. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles Place to be postmaster at Rosemont, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

James T. Chapman to be postmaster at Sea Isle City, N. J., in place of T. E. Ludlam, resigned.

Alfred W. Marshall to be postmaster at Glassboro, N. J., in place of G. M. Keebler. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1921.

NEW MEXICO.

Augustin F. Sisneros to be postmaster at Espanola, N. Mex., in place of F. R. Frankenburger. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

NEW YORK.

John A. Goetzmann to be postmaster at West Webster, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Gertrude S. Ryder to be postmaster at Blue Point, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

William Sanford to be postmaster at Savona, N. Y., in place of W. M. Wagner. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1920.

Charles W. Fletcher to be postmaster at Montour Falls, N. Y., in place of C. L. Doolittle. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Gottlieb H. Morris to be postmaster at Lynbrook, N. Y., in place of W. C. Box. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

William D. Walling to be postmaster at Hudson Falls, N. Y., in place of John Toole. Incumbent's commission expired January 6, 1920.

Edward J. Woods to be postmaster at Bayport, N. Y., in place of E. J. Woods. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Joseph P. Hinson to be postmaster at Pineville, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Otis P. Brower to be postmaster at Liberty, N. C., in place of W. M. Hanner, removed.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John P. Breslin to be postmaster at Sanish, N. Dak., in place of W. F. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

OHIO.

Oscar C. Wheland to be postmaster at Gnadenhutten, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Fred G. Bates to be postmaster at Madison, Ohio, in place of F. H. Davet. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Mary E. Lee to be postmaster at Westerville, Ohio, in place of Frank Bookman. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Josiah T. Gibson to be postmaster at Waverly, Ohio, in place of C. F. Gabelman. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Frank B. Malaney to be postmaster at Wadsworth, Ohio, in place of W. A. Ault, resigned.

Dwight D. Flerbaugh to be postmaster at South Euclid, Ohio, in place of B. O. Brott, resigned.

Garrett A. Circle to be postmaster at Racine, Ohio, in place of G. C. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Frank P. Johnson to be postmaster at Pataskala, Ohio, in place of R. D. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

William F. Lyons to be postmaster at Mentor, Ohio, in place of T. H. Code. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Linden C. Weimer to be postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, in place of F. L. May. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

John W. McCoy to be postmaster at Barberton, Ohio, in place of J. M. McNamara. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

OKLAHOMA.

Floyd A. Rice to be postmaster at Strong City, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Muble C. Heidenreich to be postmaster at Duke, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

Thomas B. Fessenger to be postmaster at Wynne Wood, Okla., in place of G. P. Rollow. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Emil G. Etzold to be postmaster at Temple, Okla., in place of H. A. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Elinore Jett to be postmaster at Nash, Okla., in place of W. T. Childs. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1922.

Lewis G. Rinnert to be postmaster at Checotah, Okla., in place of W. B. Hensley, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arthur N. Rose to be postmaster at Rouseville, Pa., in place of A. N. Rose. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

Thomas J. Morgan to be postmaster at Nanticoke, Pa., in place of Stanley Dropeski. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

James I. Decker to be postmaster at New Freedom, Pa., in place of P. W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

Jennie C. Sample to be postmaster at Crum Lynne, Pa., in place of J. J. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired January 2, 1921.

Harry F. Delbert to be postmaster at Cressona, Pa., in place of W. L. McLaren. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

PORTO RICO.

John L. Gay to be postmaster at San Juan, Porto Rico, in place of R. A. Rivera, removed.

Reinaldo Paniagua, jr., to be postmaster at Lares, Porto Rico, in place of Paul Vilella, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bertha M. Brayton to be postmaster at Hope, R. I. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

May B. Lamb to be postmaster at Greenville, R. I. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert L. Henderson to be postmaster at North Charleston, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

James M. Graham to be postmaster at Alcolu, S. C., in place of L. M. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Albert P. Monell to be postmaster at Stickney, S. Dak., in place of A. P. Monell. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1922.

Louis E. Castle to be postmaster at Britton, S. Dak., in place of G. L. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

TENNESSEE.

Byrd S. Bussell to be postmaster at Greenbrier, Tenn. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Burgess W. Witt to be postmaster at Jefferson City, Tenn., in place of L. C. Peak. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

Kester L. Pearson to be postmaster at White Pine, Tenn., in place of F. B. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

Anderson W. Warren to be postmaster at Waverly, Tenn., in place of J. E. Pullen. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1922.

Claris E. Akin to be postmaster at Rutherford, Tenn., in place of L. W. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1920.

John M. Eakin to be postmaster at Fayetteville, Tenn., in place of J. J. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

TEXAS.

Belle H. Stewart to be postmaster at Valentine, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

James W. Travers to be postmaster at South Bend, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1921.

Joseph M. Reising to be postmaster at Rochester, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

William A. Gatlin to be postmaster at Lakeview, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Thomas E. Cavender to be postmaster at Dilley, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

George E. Thomas to be postmaster at Center Point, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

George E. Longacre to be postmaster at Tyler, Tex., in place of S. S. McLendon. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Fannie Stieber to be postmaster at Rocksprings, Tex., in place of Fannie Stieber. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

William R. Wagle to be postmaster at Lampasas, Tex., in place of G. D. Zivley, resigned.

William E. Singleton to be postmaster at Jefferson, Tex., in place of William Clark. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Sallie E. Saint Jacque to be postmaster at Higgins, Tex., in place of F. K. Winsett. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1922.

James A. Aldridge to be postmaster at Devine, Tex., in place of J. A. Aldridge. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1922.

Robert L. Jones to be postmaster at Celeste, Tex., in place of W. E. Thompson, resigned.

UTAH.

Mary W. Hall to be postmaster at Hurricane, Utah. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Glen A. Jensen to be postmaster at Manti, Utah, in place of N. H. Felt. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

VERMONT.

William T. Mead to be postmaster at Underhill, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

William J. Wright to be postmaster at Montgomery Center, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Alvi T. Davis to be postmaster at Marshfield, Vt. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

VIRGINIA.

Charles G. Rowell to be postmaster at Surry, Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Charles V. Tucker to be postmaster at Phenix, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1921.

Augustus R. Morris to be postmaster at Jetersville, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Charlie R. Fisher to be postmaster at Wytheville, Va., in place of C. N. Otey. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Jacob H. Furr to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Va., in place of J. T. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Joseph W. Stewart to be postmaster at Richmond, Va., in place of H. T. Thornton. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Patrick J. Riley to be postmaster at Portsmouth, Va., in place of S. T. Montague. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Philip L. Harrington to be postmaster at Independence, Va., in place of C. W. Rudolph, resigned.

Walter C. Franklin to be postmaster at Pamplin, Va., in place of L. N. Ligon, resigned.

Manley W. Carter to be postmaster at Orange, Va., in place of H. G. Shackelford. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Ira D. Baker to be postmaster at Lovettsville, Va., in place of C. F. Shumaker. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Georgie H. Osborne to be postmaster at Keysville, Va., in place of W. E. Hailey. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Ollie M. Colbert to be postmaster at Gretna, Va., in place of W. E. Ramsey. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Gatewood L. Schumaker to be postmaster at Covington, Va., in place of F. H. Rinehart. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

William H. Haney to be postmaster at Claremont, Va., in place of J. C. Hudgins. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1921.

Ferdinand C. Knight to be postmaster at Alexandria, Va., in place of W. M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

WASHINGTON.

Edward Van Dyke to be postmaster at Lake Stevens, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charles B. Crawford to be postmaster at Cabincreek, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Oscar G. Casto to be postmaster at Adrian, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

WISCONSIN.

Clarence W. Hebard to be postmaster at Sheldon, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Marinus Jensen to be postmaster at Mountain, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Clara M. Johnson to be postmaster at Ettrick, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Richard J. Hansen to be postmaster at Elcho, Wis. Office became presidential April 1, 1920.

Robert C. Bulkley to be postmaster at Whitewater, Wis., in place of W. C. Kiernan. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Fred J. Hurless to be postmaster at Viola, Wis., in place of L. L. Henthorn. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

C. Amelia Knudson to be postmaster at Scandinavia, Wis., in place of A. L. Olson, resigned.

John D. Laughlin to be postmaster at Marion, Wis., in place of J. D. Laughlin. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

William Martin to be postmaster at Campbellsport, Wis., in place of A. F. Fleischmann, declined.

Clarence B. Jensen to be postmaster at Cambridge, Wis., in place of W. B. Telyea, resigned.

Robert Luchsinger to be postmaster at Belleville, Wis., in place of M. M. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1922.

WYOMING.

Hubert S. Ladd to be postmaster at Hudson, Wyo. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *November 23, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou art all in all; to Thy power there is no limitation, and Thy mercy endureth forever. We are unworthy of Thy ministry, but have mercy upon us and magnify Thy strength according to our weakness. Forgive us our sins, and remember us at our best. Dwell with us; be Thou our guide, our guest, and continue to be our constant benefactor. Enable us always to keep in mind that goodness and personal integrity can never fail. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RETURN OF BILL TO THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 3855) to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indian within pueblo Indian land, land grants, and reservations in the State of New Mexico.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Committee on Indian Affairs will be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and the request of the Senate will be granted. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment the bill (H. R. 12859) to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12817.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE]. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this bill (H. R. 12817) is offered in fulfillment of reiterated solemn platform pledges of the Republican Party to help and upbuild the American merchant marine.

But it is offered in no partisan spirit, because the Democratic Party also has repeatedly pledged itself in its national platforms to restore the American flag to the high seas. All of us Americans—North, South, East, and West—in the years before the World War regarded with dismay the weakness of our ocean carrying trade and the fact that more than nine-tenths of the trade that should have been our own was monopolized by foreigners.

The bill is the result of months of careful study by officials of the Shipping Board, followed by protracted hearings held jointly by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House and the Committee on Commerce of the other Chamber. Those hearings were continued day after day and week after week, from April 4 to May 19, and ended only when there were no more persons to be heard. The record of these hearings exceeds in its printed pages even the exhaustive report of the Gallinger Merchant Marine Commission of 1904–5. It can fairly be said that never before have an administration and a Congress given such full study to the merchant shipping question as that of the present investigation, the results of which are now before you.

Not only shipowners and shipbuilders, but merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, and representatives of American sea labor have been faithfully heard. The immense preponderance of the testimony was in favor of this proposed legislation, coming from North, South, East, and West alike. The pending bill has received the formal approval of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing the commercial and industrial interests of all the States, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, the Mississippi Valley Association, and the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of all of the principal cities between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts on the one hand and the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. It has the approval of the business men of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Dubuque, Sioux City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Detroit, St. Paul, Duluth, Omaha, Memphis, and Milwaukee, as well as the business men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Especially significant is the support given by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Taught by the lessons of the Great War, the farmers of the inland States realize now that the merchant marine means as much and even more to them than to the producers and traders of the seaboard.

This proposed bill is popularly described as the "ship subsidy bill," but it may fairly be argued that the actual subsidy feature is of less magnitude than the various indirect aids which it bestows. These indirect aids by themselves would not suffice. The so-called subsidies are essential to the success of the policy embodied in the bill. Without them the Shipping Board can not sell its ships, nor can we realize a full-balanced merchant marine. However, the indirect aids, involving no direct payments to shipowners, make up the greater bulk and importance of this proposal. This is a fact that can not be too earnestly emphasized. The bill is a subsidy measure in its lesser and not in its greater part.

First of all as a help to the maintenance of regular overseas lines of cargo steamers carrying also mails and passengers is the provision to be found in Title III under the head of "Transportation of immigrants by water." This requires that "as nearly as practicable one-half of the total number of immigrants admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be transported in vessels registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States." This section, however, is not to take effect until treaties with foreign nations are properly examined and readjusted.

The fairness of a provision that one-half of the immigrants entering this country shall come in American ships and one-half in foreign ships can not be questioned by any open-minded man. It is, in fact, a measure of maritime reciprocity. Before the World War foreign steamship companies, monopolizing virtually all our immigrants, by special annual arrangement divided up among themselves this valuable traffic, allotting a certain per cent to British lines, a certain per cent to German lines, a certain per cent to Italian lines, and so on.

This arrangement worked in practice. The United States Government did not object to it, though it virtually left American steamers out in the cold. No treaties were invoked against it. No protests were filed. This proposed arrangement is far more fair and just. It will help powerfully to guarantee to our country an equitable proportion of the great cargo-passenger steamers, not only so essential for the carrying of our farm and other products but vital to the naval reserve and the national defense in war. Working up of the details of this policy is intrusted to the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the Secretary of Labor, with necessary regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

There is no subsidy in this immigration provision. It does not cost the United States a cent. It will undoubtedly insure more humane care of immigrants on American vessels subject to our laws than would be possible on foreign vessels. It can not and will not be objected to by those who come here from deliberate choice to become citizens of this Republic. They will rejoice to sail from their foreign homes to our ports under the flag that is to be their flag and the flag of their children, just as it is yours and mine.

Two years ago the merchant marine act of 1920, reported to the Senate and House as a nonpartisan measure and upheld and enacted by our two great political parties working together, provided in one of the sections for a revolving loan construction fund for the encouragement of the building of new ships in the United States, particularly by new companies that might most need the assistance of the Government. This revolving construction loan fund was more specifically established in the present bill, and the sum of $125,000,000, set aside from receipts of the Shipping Board, is made available for loaning to responsible persons "for the construction by them in private shipyards of the United States of vessels of the best and most efficient type, equipped with the most efficient and the most economical machinery and commercial appliances, or in the equipping by them of vessels already built with such machinery and commercial appliances."

This money, loaned out at interest, will come back into the Treasury again. Loans can constitute not more than two-thirds of the value of the vessels built or to be built, the owners furnishing the rest of the capital required. The Government is protected by a first lien on the ships. This will particularly help new investors and will powerfully encourage the ports of the South, the Gulf, and the Pacific to enter on shipowning on their own account. It is stipulated that the interest charge shall be "at a rate not less than 2 per cent per annum." It does not necessarily have to be 2 per cent. This rate, which may be criticized as unduly low, compares with the 2¾ per cent rate at which about $12,000,000 was loaned by the British Government to the Cunard Co. for the building of the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*.

Our shipowners, particularly our new shipowners, must secure their capital on even terms with their foreign competitors if they are to live. They are justly entitled to this consideration, and those who may criticize a rate of 2 per cent do so in ignorance of world conditions in the shipping trade. The United States, which for 60 years has done practically nothing to help and strengthen its ocean shipbuilding and navigation, can afford to make loans as cheaply as its rivals can, and must do so to hold its place on the seas. Opposition to this provision simply means that those who advance it are not willing that their own flag, their own people, should have a fair, equal chance with foreigners, whose competition they must meet on every ocean route and in every port.

Another form of indirect aid provided in the bill is a requirement that wherever facilities are available the present Army and Navy transport services shall be transferred to the merchant marine under 10-year contracts for the satisfactory performance of these services. This is simply following the example of successful maritime nations of the world, which do not maintain costly transport services at government expense but make arrangements on a business basis with their own shipowners for the transportation of military and naval forces and supplies wherever needed. This, again, is simply a long-neglected measure of fair play to the American ocean shipping industry, putting it on the same basis with its long-favored foreign competitors.

The bill also requires that Government materials and supplies must be transported under the American flag wherever possible, and that Government officials traveling by sea shall sail in American ships wherever possible. Is there any Member of the House who would object to this and deny this decent preference to the flag of our own country, which the laws and practices of all other nations give to their flags?

Because the ocean shipping industry can not be aided and encouraged as are all other internationally competitive industries by the tariff laws, special consideration must equitably be given to this industry by the provisions in the present bill directing that a deduction of 5 per cent be made in the amount of Federal income taxes paid by shippers of goods either inward or outward in American vessels. This will directly benefit the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers of exported merchandise, as well as the merchants handling ex-

ports or imports, and will powerfully contribute to the increase of our foreign trade. It will indirectly benefit American shipping by encouraging American shippers to send their goods under our own flag. This is a powerful aid of the very first importance. Provisions in the present bill making proper allowance for actual depreciation of vessel property, which has had an extraordinary fall in value all over the world as a result of reaction from the war, and exemptions from Federal taxation on the net earnings of American ships in the foreign trade, on strict condition that the amount of the exemption, with an added amount of private capital, be devoted to the building of new ships in the United States, are simply the amplifying and perfecting of features of the merchant marine act of 1920, already approved by the Congress. The most rigorous precautions are provided for proper enforcement of these provisions to make certain that the United States reaps the maximum of benefit.

It may be urged that these deductions and exemptions from taxation tend to make a specially favored interest out of the shippers and owners of American ships. In fact, these provisions are merely a compensation for the inability to protect American shipping as other industries are protected by our tariff laws and regulations. These deductions and exemptions do not mean any special favor, but merely fair play to the shipping industry, to give it an equal chance with other American industries and with foreign competitors, all of whom are favored or aided in some way by their respective governments. If shipping could be shielded as manufacturing and agriculture are, these deductions and exemptions would not be asked. They are simply in part the equivalents of tariff protection, and they can decently be objected to by no public men who are asking or receiving such protection for their own constituents.

It is because American shipping in the foreign trade alone of all our industries has not been aided or protected by the Government that in the past it has faltered and gone down.

Now, in this bill we are seeking to remedy long years of discrimination and injustice. These, as thus summarized, are the indirect aids to the American merchant marine which this bill is providing. I come now to the direct subsidy, or what the President aptly calls "compensation." This is to be found in Title IV. First, a merchant-marine fund is established, made up of all proceeds from tonnage duties and dues which will amount to about $4,000,000 a year, and of 10 per cent of the amount of customs duties which will yield about $30,000,000 a year additional. Into this merchant-marine fund also go all excess earnings of shipping receiving compensation. In this connection, gentlemen, I feel that there are some among you to-day who honestly believe that this merchant-marine fund would necessarily be paid out to the very last penny. This viewpoint, however, would simply give rise to the theory that a bank depositor, for instance, would, as a general principle, seek to draw upon every dollar of his account merely because of its availability. In other words, the individual and corporate tendency of maintaining a surplus or reserve fund would be utterly disregarded. Unquestionably every unexpended dollar of this merchant-marine fund would find its way back into the coffers of the National Treasury, and I venture to say that the turnover would be material to say the least.

Under strict contracts with the Government, compensation is authorized for periods not exceeding 10 years to cargo ships pure and simple and to cargo, passenger, and mail ships, so that this direct encouragement may be realized equitably by all American ships engaged in foreign commerce and meeting foreign competition. This will assist both "tramps" and liners, and is a just, straightforward fashion of dealing with the problem of the merchant marine, ten-elevenths of whose tonnage is now made up of cargo ships. Amounts of compensation to be paid to average cargo vessels under this bill, as has been proved before the committee, will not fully meet the difference in wages and subsistence as between American and British ships, to say nothing of our even more cheaply run competitors of other nationalities.

The bill, therefore, requires that American shipowners shall show more enterprise, efficiency, and economy than their rivals of foreign lands. Our shipowners and operators are put to their mettle to win out—and they will not shrink from the responsibilities. It is precisely estimated on the basis of actual shipping available that the bill will not call for a greater amount for subsidy or compensation than $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the first year, and that an eventual expenditure of about $30,000,000 annually will create and maintain a total American shipping in the foreign trade of 7,500,000 tons gross register and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 per cent, or "the greater portion," of the export and import trade of the United States.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Does the gentleman mean that the gross amount paid out under this subsidy will amount to approximately $15,000,000?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Twelve to fifteen million dollars the first year.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. That is the gross?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes, sir.

Not only is the compensation carefully restricted to the amount of the merchant-marine fund but it is not gratuitously given to any shipowners. They must comply first with certain rigid requirements calculated to safeguard the interests of the United States. They must, subject to certain slight temporary restrictions, have all their ships built in the United States by American workmen.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. SNYDER. My mind goes back to where the gentleman read the organizations of this country which had indorsed this bill. I did not notice in anything the gentleman read that the American Federation of Labor indorsed the bill.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The American Federation of Labor did not indorse the bill, and one of the witnesses who came before us at the hearings on the bill, and the only one who appeared representing the American Federation of Labor, said he preferred to have goods carried across the ocean in British bottoms and not in American bottoms.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is that statement in the hearings?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. It is in the hearings.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is very important.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What witness said that?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Wallace, representing the American Federation of Labor. It is in the hearings.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. KNUTSON. Did Mr. Wallace state why he preferred to have American goods hauled in British bottoms?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Because he said it could be done cheaper than by American vessels, and he preferred to have it done by the British Government because they understood all about the shipping business.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Do I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to say he made that statement at the hearing?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. He made that statement at the hearing?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not recall——

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Because the gentleman was not there. If he will examine the hearings he will find it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. He said he was against it because he was opposed to a subsidy.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. He said he was opposed to subsidies, but did not have any principle about it.

These ships receiving compensation must all be classified in our great national agency, the American Bureau of Shipping, in the highest classification possible, thus serving the valuable purpose of making the United States independent for all time from discriminations by the British Lloyd's or other foreign agency. These compensated ships must carry crews of which at least one-half at first, and after three years two-thirds, exclusive of licensed officers, must be American citizens—the remainder of the crews to be of individuals eligible for American citizenship. This is demanded of the deck and engine departments of all American ships receiving compensation, but as Americans do not serve afloat or ashore as servants, an exception is made in favor of the stewards' departments on passenger ships.

This requirement of American citizen crews is a most wise and valuable proposition, for it insures the existence of an American seagoing personnel of economic value to the country in time of peace and of immeasurable defensive importance in time of war. Under this provision the alien seamen, who have been too numerous on our ships and have failed us in emergencies, will hereafter be excluded from the merchant service of the United States. The bill makes elaborate requirement that ships receiving compensation shall be dominantly owned and controlled by American citizens whose first thought is the upbuilding of American interests.

Under special circumstances the Government can increase the rates of compensation provided, and can also decrease them when this is justified. All ships receiving compensation are subject to be taken at any time by the Government for the national defense or for any national emergency at a fair actual value, but it is carefully provided that in no case "shall such fair actual value be enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking." These compensated ships, moreover, must make all their repairs, renewals, or reconditioning in American shipyards.

A specially significant provision is that by which excessive profits are prevented.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Before the gentleman leaves that subject, that is what the gentleman said about compensation at a fair market value of the ships at the time they are taken over by the Government. As I understand the hearings, the British ships *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, I think they were, had a contract with the British Government by which they had to be taken over in time of war at their value at the time they were built. I notice the gentleman did not follow that plan in this bill. Why did you not?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. We did what we thought was best.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. The gentleman thinks it is better to fix the market value at the time they are taken over rather than what they cost the Government?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I think it is more fair to do that on our ships.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Well, I noticed that difference.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. We tried to draw this bill fairly and honorably, and if a man had a ship needed in case of war that it would not be proper to take it away from him except at a fair market value at the time it was taken.

If in any one year net profits of any given ships exceed 10 per cent, the balance is to be repaid to the Government until the full amount of compensation is returned. Under this restriction there can be absolutely no profiteering at the Government expense; but it should be emphasized that no net profit of 10 per cent, or any other rate, is guaranteed to any compensated or "subsidized" shipowner. He must take his chance and win his profit by his own economy and enterprise. All that the Government does for him is to place him, through this bill, on approximately even terms of competition with the shipowners of foreign nations.

Thus I have outlined the main constructive features of the proposed bill, a full analysis of which has already been given in the majority report of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. This measure embodies the best thought of which your committee is capable. It is favorably reported to the House by the unanimous action of the Republican majority, with which, I believe I am able to state, at least two of the minority members of the committee are in substantial agreement. We have not sought to bring out this bill as in any sense a partisan measure. As to those minority members who have signed a dissenting report, they must assume their own responsibility for partisan action on a national issue on which there should be no division along partisan lines. The merchant marine is essentially as national and nonpartisan a question as the Navy—a question on which all Americans, regardless of party or of section, ought to be agreed.

Some of those who do not like this bill have described it as a very powerful measure. It is a powerful measure—it needs to be—far more powerful than the merchant marine act of 1920, which was confessedly not complete. We need to give very strong aid to a merchant marine, because for many years our ships have been almost driven off the seas, and their foreign competitors, with the backing of their governments behind them, have had almost absolute command of the situation. In this position they have discriminated against our ships and our flag in every possible way.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will.

Mr. CRISP. I note during the gentleman's long and honorable career here he has given great thought to the American merchant marine. I would like to know what effect the La Follette Act has on American shipping, in the gentleman's opinion. I have heard it contended it is one of the great handicaps to American shipping, and I have heard it denied. I would like to have the gentleman's views in regard to that question.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The La Follette Act was the act of both parties. It is in effect the law. It does make the cost of running a vessel higher than those of foreign governments that are not under the act.

Mr. CRISP. To what extent, what per cent?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I can not tell the gentleman the percentage. I did not figure it out on a percentage basis, because there was no contest over the La Follette Act.

Mr. SYDER. I think in the President's statement he said it was about double. In the gentleman's judgment, he having made a very careful investigation of this question, covering many months, does he not think a pretty fair subsidy would be to repeal the La Follette Act entirely?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. If you can get both sides of the House to do it, I would like to see it done.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Would it not be possible to secure the information that has been asked for by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] concerning the increased cost due to the La Follette Act and have it expressed in the RECORD?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I think it would be.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. I think we ought to have the data on that question.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. If the gentleman will yield, there are in the hearings several tables giving the comparative cost under American law and under the foreign laws, and as I looked them over and checked them off I noticed that the cost of running an American ship was just about double what it was under the foreign laws. You will find very extensive tables covering that matter in the hearings.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman will realize that that is all on account of the La Follette Act?

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. I may state that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] has prepared a complete statement of the comparative costs in American and foreign vessels. When he takes the floor this afternoon he will give that data.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. It was stated yesterday by one of the speakers for the measure under the rule that the extra cost placed upon shipping by the La Follette Act would be an amount greater than the entire subsidy of this bill. Is the gentleman in accord with that statement?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I would not like to make that statement without a thorough investigation of it, but I should think likely it might be.

Mr. BLANTON. It will probably be admitted by everyone that there are some admirable provisions in the La Follette bill. Leaving them, would the gentleman's party be willing to amend that act and repeal the specially onerous provisions that ought to be repealed?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Well, the gentleman speaks for his own party. What will they do?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, speaking as one member of it, the present gentleman would be willing to do it.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. All right. I am not discussing that question now.

I need only to remind the House of the recent episode of the Egyptian cotton trade at Alexandria. When American shipowners sought to obtain even a small share of the carrying of the long-fiber Egyptian cotton to the mills of New England, these American shipowners were told that this trade had long been a British monopoly and that not a pound of the Egyptian cotton which American merchants and manufacturers were purchasing could be brought to an American port under the American flag.

Is there any Member of this House whose face does not flush with shame and resentment at a situation where such a thing can be said—not a pound of cotton, American property, to be carried in an American ship? Yet British arrogance and greed had reached this point at Alexandria. There could be no pretense that it was intended as retaliation against American legislation, for this British monopoly of the Alexandria cotton trade had been many years established.

Not until our Government grasped this Alexandria situation could the British monopoly be broken or even shaken. Not until our Government acted, by sending representatives to Great Britain and plainly intimating that there would be reprisals unless there were a change, did the Liverpool liners' conference concede even the carrying of a part of Egyptian cotton to American ships.

What happened at Alexandria may happen at any port of the world where our American ships meet British competition. Therefore an American shipping law must be a powerful law or it will not succeed. All the provisions of this proposed bill

together are demanded by the methods of our adversaries, long entrenched in their position and monopolizing nine-tenths of the carrying trade of the United States. It is because this bill is powerful that foreign interests dread it as they have dreaded no American shipping legislation ever before proposed.

I regret to state that the so-called minority report against this proposed bill, while it bitterly assails the bill, offers no substitute whatsoever. The President of the United States in his memorable address on the merchant marine on February 28 last at the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives well declared that "with direct and indirect aid I bring to you a definite program." Those who oppose it ought in all fairness to propose an acceptable alternative. There can be no dispute about the end at which we are aiming."

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Are you willing to give your views on the subject of discriminatory duties as a substitute?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I do not think it is advisable to adopt anything of that kind. I think we have made a very great improvement over any such proposition.

In spite of this weighty admonition of the Chief Executive, those who oppose this bill, as I have said, offer nothing else. They content themselves with criticism and attack. They have nothing better to say. They present not a line or sentence of constructive thought. They fail to meet the challenge of the President and acknowledge that they can not meet it.

On this critical issue of the life of the American merchant marine they have nothing to give this House but pleas long since exploded, empty epithets, and profitless vituperation. They have nothing to suggest but a weak, fatuous continuance of the do-nothing policy that has wrecked our merchant marine in the past and would ruin it for the future. I do not accuse those who signed the hostile report of any deliberate purpose to strike down their country on the seas, but I do declare that the direct, sole beneficiaries of the course they would have the Congress follow would be the shipowners and governments of foreign nations, our rivals in trade and possible enemies in war.

What Europe on the east and Japan on the west dread, as their public men and journals have been openly admitting, is the adoption by our national lawmakers of the forward-looking, constructive recommendations of President Harding. What these foreign interests desire is the defeat of those recommendations and the continuance of that same do-nothing policy which in the past has given foreign interests a monopoly of nine-tenths of our overseas carrying trade and would most certainly give them a like monopoly again.

The issue presented in this bill is, therefore, squarely one between America and foreign nations. There is no middle ground, no possible compromise. Those who blindly oppose this bill show no way out. They have confessedly no policy of their own but one of do-nothing and drifting, which, as the experience of 60 years has shown, is nothing but a policy of defeat and surrender. What that means in a great national crisis was shown in a way that will never be forgotten in 1914 at the outbreak of the great World War, when those nations which we had allowed to dominate our ocean carrying withdrew many or most of their ships from our ports for their own purposes and left our surplus agricultural products to rot in the fields or in the blocked-up railroad trains, and the trade and industry of America were paralyzed in consequence.

That blow fell most heavily on the very sections that foreign shipowners and their governments now look to most confidently to oppose and defeat this legislation; that is, to the great producing sections of the West and South. It was the people of these sections, the farmers and the ranchmen and the planters, who were the greatest sufferers from our lack of appreciation of the merchant marine; and in a similar crisis, which may come in any year out of the disturbed conditions now prevailing in this world, it is these farmers, ranchmen, and planters who would again be the heaviest sufferers.

The only possible protection of the producers of this country—and not of the farms only but of the mines, factories, and mills—is the creation and maintenance of a great American merchant fleet that in an emergency can suffice to carry the bulk of our commerce and that can be controlled by our Government to serve America first. The proposed bill will most certainly accomplish this. Instead of the skeleton, ineffective shipping of 1914, the bill will give us a mighty tonnage, whose competition, under the safeguards of this bill, will assure just freight rates and adequate facilities for our export trade in peace or war.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman's statement now causes me to refer to Title III of this bill, sections 301 and 304, regarding the transportation of immigrants by water. Is it the gentleman's opinion as chairman of the committee that that provision of the bill contravenes commercial treaties that we have with foreign nations at the present time?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I am not disturbed by foreign treaties. If there are any treaties that interfere with this bill, we will try to deal with the nations that are affected diplomatically through the State Department.

Mr. RAKER. I know; but I want the gentleman to be frank in answering the question.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I am frank, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not the gentleman's opinion that the provision referred to contravenes 32 treaties now in existence?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The provision referred to is not to take effect until treaties with foreign nations are properly reexamined and readjusted.

Mr. RAKER. If it is true that the bill does contravene treaties with foreign countries, some 32, why does not the gentleman say in the bill that half of the property that comes into the United States should come in American vessels?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman make a distinction between persons and property?

Gentlemen, as a final word let me urge the total dissipation from your minds of the bugaboo which the word "subsidy" unfortunately suggests to some. What are the irrigation dams and the watersheds set up by the Federal Government in cooperation with certain States if not a form of subsidy to landowners, stock raisers, and agriculturists? What are the land grants and franchises given to railroads? Subsidy. What are the advances made for highways? Subsidy. What are the farm-mortgage banks for if not to provide to those concerned at least an indirect subsidy? These are the beneficent applications of a principle with which the public is thoroughly familiar. Why deny its potential beneficence in another quarter because it happens to come forward under a different designation?

The placing of an adequate merchant marine on the high seas, gentlemen, means among other things the promotion of foreign trade and incidentally our fair share of Latin American trade, the retention of about $300,000,000 a year in freight money in this country, employment of thousands of men in shipping and allied trades, and the creation of a naval reserve, making it certain that never again will it be necessary to create a fleet at a cost of $3,000,000,000 in an emergency such as we were obliged to meet less than six years ago.

Those who are against this measure and have no substitute or alternative of their own are against the dearest interests of all America. [Applause.]

How much time have I consumed, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 47 minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will ask the gentlemen on the other side to use some of their time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 40 minutes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, President Harding having called us together in extra session, as he said he would, made a very eloquent address to the Congress, appealing for the passage of this measure. I think by common consent we will agree that his was perhaps the best presentation of that side of the subject that any of us has ever heard. Other champions of the ship-subsidy idea on the floor of the House or of the Senate may equal the President in his moving appeal, but I doubt that they will surpass him.

Fortunately or unfortunately for me, although I recognize the potency of the President's appeal, although I know, too, that he has consulted the Shipping Board and had all the arguments and data that they could furnish, and they are insistent upon this legislation, and although this distinguished Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported the bill favorably, I can not give it my support. I recognize the plausibility of the inducement, but I can not support the bill, for sufficient reasons. It is not good to go against one's conscience; that spells moral suicide. Nor do I think it wise or safe to go against one's constituents, for that is political suicide.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the partisan situation; but let me call your attention to the fact that my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE], the distinguished chairman of this committee, surely did not mean to say that

our party has declared for this bill. If he meant to convey that idea it was a distortion of the language of the plank in our platform. The platform speaks of indorsing "the sound legislation recently enacted." That was the present Jones law, and the shipping was then under Government ownership. I will not take time to read the plank at length, but I challenge any Republican here to say that the Republican Party has ever declared for a ship subsidy. It indorsed a merchant marine, but that can be done without indorsing a monstrous artificial inflation of unjustifiable special privilege. It did not say, "We are for putting our merchant marine in the hands of a few shipowners and subsidizing them." Gentlemen, let us not distort the facts in order to pass the bill. Let us be frank and open. Not that my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] would deliberately distort the truth; but if he inadvertently conveyed to you the impression that there has been any such indorsement it is not substantiated by the facts.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman, but I wish to make my own statement, and I have only 40 minutes.

Mr. YATES. Will the gentleman be kind enough to state again just what our platform says?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I will hand the gentleman our platform and let him read the plank. I can not turn to it this moment.

My friends, I am a Republican, and I have seen all I wish to see of a Democratic administration. I should like to see the good old ship of state steered by Republicans. But when as now my party leaders—and I believe many of them against their own best judgment—steer the ship of state in a wrongful course, when my heart and convictions and conscience rebel against some such legislative measure as this subsidy bill before us now, then, as frequently in the past, I can not go with them. I must resort for a time to a lifeboat or a plank. Self-preservation is the first law of life. You watch Republicans jump for the planks. You watch the Republican whip jump.

Mr. KNUTSON. I will speak for myself. I hope the gentleman will not undertake to speak for me.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The newspapers quoted the gentleman——

Mr. KNUTSON. The newspapers, as usual, were wrong.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. You watch the chairman of the conference jump. You watch many a Republican save himself before we get through with this bill. I have had to go through this experience very often. I happen to be one of the older Members of this House. I remember when these subsidy bills were up before, when Hanna and Gallinger had started them, and when "Uncle Joe," in his prime and vigor, backed by leaders like Payne and Dalzell, together with my distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE], were pushing this subsidy privilege. As a new Member, I had to face the music. They were as adroit and eloquent then as they are now. I voted "no" on this subsidy issue two or three times. I was reelected for it by my constituents. The last time it was a dramatic event. It was on the final passage of the bill. The House was all excitement, much more so than now, because everybody knows this bill is doomed. There is no great excitement now, but then it was a live issue. We beat subsidy by 172 to 175. I remember this event distinctly, because before I voted a messenger came to me with the message that Mr. Hitchcock, the new Postmaster General, wished to see me in the Speaker's room. He was also chairman of the National Republican Committee.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield for just a moment?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I desire to make my speech.

Mr. SNYDER. I desire to call the gentleman's attention to an error in his quotation of the Republican platform on this subject.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Well, I will put it in the RECORD:

MERCHANT MARINE.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

I do not want this interruption taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Hitchcock said to me, "The President has directed me to ask you as a personal favor to support this bill." This was on the 2d of March, and President Taft was about to be inaugurated with all the prestige of his great victory.

I had done all I could to elect him. That message conveyed by Postmaster General Hitchcock was the most suggestive personal presidential address to which I have ever listened. I thought it over for a moment and then said, "I am sorry, but I can not do it," and so I voted against it. My people were watching that vote. Two years afterwards I was reelected, and four years afterwards I was reelected, but President Taft was overwhelmingly defeated in the country, in my State, and in my district.

Let me say to my good Republican associates here who would vote right, the rank and file of the Republicans are out on the farms and in the factories. They are not these leaders nor these shipowners. If we are going to hold our party, we have got to go to the masses and not look to the ship profiteers. Every man knows it. If you will look out and see the angry waves of discontent, you know that I am speaking the truth.

Now, my friends, so much for the partisan aspect of this legislation. I wish to run through this bill hurriedly to point out a few of the many objections, a few of the great dangers I find connected with this subsidy proposition. The people will understand this measure. We are not doing something in the dark. Everybody is watching this extra session after this surprising election.

First, I recognize the power of the President's argument, namely, that we are already in a bad boat. We have a huge deficit; but there are many things about that aspect of the situation I am not going to take time to discuss. How did the deficit swell up so quickly? Was it deliberate? Was it accidental? Was it necessary? Without making any reflections upon the Shipping Board, I agree with the Nation when it says this of Chairman Lasker:

> Indeed, one of the worst features of the subsidy movement is the way in which an administrative body like the Shipping Board has been distorted into a publicity agency and is spending taxpayers' money to further the fortunes of its personnel. Mr. Lasker said before a congressional committee last summer, "I am not an expert in shipping, but I take a little pride in being an expert in publicity." He has proved both contentions.

I do not believe that Mr. Lasker has shed any tears because this deficit was growing so lustily. That made the opportunity for his skill as an advertiser of private ownership and subsidy.

Lest the Nation be charged with being pro-British, I will quote the Bankers' Magazine. It ought to be sufficiently conservative for anybody. Editorially it tells us that this subsidy proposal looks like "pouring money into a sieve." The drift of its opinion may be discerned from the following additional views:

> It is not calculated to enhance the popularity of any publication by taking a stand in opposition to the extension of our merchant marine. • • • Whether we shall profit as much as is hoped for by extending the operations of our merchant fleet is a debatable question. It resolves itself into the matter of ability to handle this type of business with economy and efficiency. That is a wise man who does not himself attempt to do what others could be employed to do more advantageously. The same principle applies to the shipping bill. We must not lose sight of the fact that this country has prospered enormously in the last generation with almost no merchant fleet of our own. We were busy in other ways and were making more money by our employing our own capital and large amounts of borrowed funds in building railways and in developing our varied domestic industries.
>
> Granting, however, that the development of a vast merchant marine would be not alone gratifying to American pride but would benefit our industries and commerce, the question remains, Are we ready to pay the price? And this does not mean merely that we shall grant the ship subsidy which the President favors, but that we shall take all the other steps by means of which an American merchant marine can be established and profitably maintained. Unless we take these other steps the payment of $30,000,000 a year to subsidize American shipping looks like an indefensible waste of public funds. We have not so much money that we can afford to throw $30,000,000 a year into the sea.

That the President's view is not shared even by Current Opinion is apparent from its article entitled "The ugly duckling—ship subsidy." Of the business wisdom of the proposal it says:

> After all, President Harding and Chairman Lasker have not played quite fair with us on this matter. The country has a right to decide the ship-subsidy question as a separate issue and not as a means of disposing of a white elephant left over from the war. The Yankee has a thrifty horror of waste; he is appalled by the news that $3,400,000,000 was wasted on ships and that they are now eating their heads off at the rate of $1,000,000 a week. But these facts do not justify us in rushing, before we are sure that it is right and wise, into a policy which will cost another half a billion. If the subsidy is not needed in normal times, it should not be adopted in an abnormal situation, no matter how expensive, temporarily, that abnormal situation may be.

Evidently the New Republic looks at this enterprise from the same angle. It deplores the fact that the question of subsidizing should be bound up with the disposal of this enormous

fleet acquired during the war. It believes that these two questions should be considered separately.

Instead of this—

It says—

the enormous cost of maintenance of the Shipping Board's boats is used as a feverish argument in favor of the policy of subsidizing which would have little chance of adoption if considered on its merits.

It would be hard to select a worse moment to embark upon a policy of Government charity to shipowners than the present. As a result of a world-wide severe industrial depression, shipping is idle in every port. The leading maritime powers have hundreds of vessels laid up, and you can buy ships anywhere at less than the present reproduction cost, though that is lower than at any time since the war began to raise wages. American shipyards are operating at about 5 per cent of capacity, and are building none but special types. Shipyards abroad are in a similar condition.

Finally, I find myself in accord with the Traffic World, in its failure to understand the business acumen embodied in this bill. It says:

Now, subsidy is advocated and it is proposed that Congress appropriate $50,000,000 or more annually for 10 years to keep the flag flying on these ships. In 10 years the Treasury would, under that plan, hand over to the United States ship operators $500,000,000 as help in operating a fleet that the chairman of the Shipping Board says will not bring $200,000,000 on the market. Whatever else may be said for it, that looks like rather poor finance, does it not?

Nothing seems clearer business reasoning than that if we only get $200,000,000 for our ships, and then fire Lasker and the Shipping Board, we shall have saved at least $300,000,000 in 10 years.

Gentlemen challenge us to show a better solution to the difficulty that is before us. It may, indeed, be difficult to suggest a better, but much more difficult to suggest a worse solution of our present shipping conditions.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman, there is an aspect of this business deal, the sale of our ships, that I do not relish.

The shipping interests will buy only a few of the ships, the cream of them, says Mr. Lasker. He does not expect to get over $200,000,000 for all he can sell. So you give them the ships at that price and then give them the subsidy, and the $20 per ton will double and treble and quadruple in their hands, because it is backed by a subsidy. The Wall Street Journal says that shippers estimate that a subsidy and favorable regulations will make these ships worth a billion dollars in their hands. Can we vote for such a thing and defend it in good conscience on the stump?

But there is another thing, my friends. When you study this bill you will find that it is so drawn that it provides an assured return of 12½ per cent annually and over that to these shipowners. Why, you know what the people think of the Esch-Cummins law, with its 5½ or 6 per cent guaranty, and that was only for a time. This is for 10 years, an assured return of 12½ per cent.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I will.

Mr. EDMONDS. What section of the bill assures a profit of 12½ per cent?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I thought the gentleman would want that. I will give him the proof. I am convinced, because I have carefully gone over this subject. The Library of Congress has much ship-subsidy information. This bill has been before the people and it has been analyzed by many.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I will yield if you will give me more time. Can the gentleman from Alabama give me more time?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I can not give the gentleman any assurance that he can have more time.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I would like to yield, but I have many objections that I wish to present. Here is my authority. Now, will the gentleman listen? In the English Parliament, on May 22, 1922, a member rose in his seat and asked the undersecretary of foreign affairs this question:

What is the estimate of the advantage to the United States shipping which will be derived from the system of subsidy proposed by President Harding in his message of the 28th of February?

The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Harmsworth, said:

According to the best available estimate, the aid, direct and indirect, which the United States shipowner would receive under President Harding's proposal would amount each year to rather more than 12½ per cent of the capital value of the vessel.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I decline to yield unless you can give me more time. If you will, I will yield. Now, then, it may be said, "Ah, that is British; he said that to deceive public sentiment over here; that is British propaganda." Do you tell me that the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs would lie to the British Parliament in order to influence public sentiment here? I can not believe so. No honorable gentleman, no high official, in our country would tell us a lie, would endeavor to deceive us so as to influence British action. Do not tell me that he did not know what he was talking about. It is his business to know about British affairs in shipping.

Mr. MILLS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I can not yield unless you will give me some time.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman knows that I control no time.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman permit me to make a suggestion?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. The gentlemen on this side have control of the time and have not given the gentleman from Wisconsin a minute.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. He has not asked for any.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman give him some time?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs has the special data; he made the most reliable estimate that was possible. If it is not accurate, let some American official high in authority give us his estimate, give us the figures, so that we may have the truth. In the meantime let us accept this estimate. Are you going to give these shipowners an assured income every year of over 12½ per cent? Can you justify it? Government is based on justice, which has two forms, retributive and distributive. Applying the first, I ask what have the shipowners done to merit this subsidy? Before the war they made lots of money. During the war they were among the big profiteers. Are you going to subsidize them for 10 years with an assured income of over 12½ per cent, according to the best estimate of one of the best-informed authorities?

Mr. YATES. The gentleman has made a very important statement. Where does he get it from?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I have just read the gentleman the authority, the English Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Harmsworth.

Mr. MILLS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts yields five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, and does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman from Wisconsin has stated that this guarantees a profit of 12½ per cent for 10 years.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The gentleman is mistaken; I did not. I will again give him the language.

Mr. MILLS. I know what that language is.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I did not say guarantee, but it gives them an assured income.

Mr. MILLS. I understood the gentleman to say, and if he has not said it I will be glad to have him withdraw it, that this will assure a profit of 12½ per cent for 10 years.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I mean to say what this says here, that according to the best estimate, direct and indirect, they would receive an amount each year rather more than 12½ per cent.

Mr. MILLS. But that does not mean profit, that 12½ per cent may be wiped out by operating costs. Does the gentleman mean to say to this House that this bill assures a profit of 12½ per cent?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The bill assures a return of more than 12½ per cent on the invested capital of the ship.

Mr. MILLS. I say that the statement of the British authority makes no such statement.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Oh, what is the use of arguing about that?

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. I want to ask the gentleman who the gentleman from New York is speaking for at this time.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I will come to that, if I have the time.

Mr. FREAR. Or was the gentleman speaking for the people who want the ship subsidy largely located in New York?

Mr. MILLS. I was speaking for the sake of truth when the gentleman misquoted an authority. [Applause.]

Mr. FREAR. And the gentleman from New York has been on the opposite side of practically every proposition that the last Congress passed, and he is wrong.

Mr. MILLS. I have been in opposition consistently to measures which I thought were not for the benefit of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] has the floor.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Gentlemen, construe it as you like. You are capable of understanding what the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs meant. You will make your own construction. I wish now to bring another point to your attention. Who is going to pay for this?

Your constituents and mine. By this bill they are to be the burden bearers. How much are they to pay? The estimate of the subsidy in this bill, direct and indirect, is how much? Fifty million dollars said Mr. Lasker, and these gentlemen here can not deny it; but the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] tells us and gives us the figures that it will aggregate $75,000,000 or more. Senator FLETCHER gives us figures showing it will aggregate $100,000,000. The Journal of Commerce supports the figures of Senator FLETCHER. When they set all of these milking machines a going it will be remarkable if they could not squeeze $100,000,000 out of the United States Treasury. How are we going to defend that in conscience before our constituents? Our opponents will take the largest. One hundred million dollars; that is one-quarter of a million dollars to each congressional district. They will take a total for 10 years of $500,000,000, $750,000,000, or $1,000,000,000. The last figure, divided up throughout the districts, amounts to a quarter million dollars per year for 10 years—$2,000,000 at least. Are you going to vote this burden upon your constituents to make this assured subsidy of 12½ per cent? We will not call it a guaranty. It means a return of 12½ per cent and more of subsidy on invested capital. Ah, you can defend that, but I am not going to try to do it. Does that constitute equal rights for all? Is that special privilege for none?

But let me go on. There is another subject right there, and that is the contract authorized by this bill—a contract! That is a joker! A contract? It is put in contract form, but that contract means that you are going to lose the right to vote on this subsidy proposition again. By Shipping Board contracts we shall be bound for 10 years to furnish this assured return of subsidy of 12½ per cent to the shipping interests out of the taxes paid by our constituents. That is what it means. Where is the consideration for this contract?

The nominal consideration is rhetoric—the flag! and an imaginary merchant marine! But what is the real consideration? There is no consideration at all. History and human nature have shown that a merchant marine can not be established by pumping millions into it for a term of years. It will be artificial. A merchant marine, so the experts say, must be established according to the principles of human nature, through business ability, prudence, wisdom, and in accordance with economic and geographical principles and conditions. Subsidies, except in the case of Japan, have never produced a merchant marine. Again, what consideration is left? None at all. Will you have any guaranty of reasonable rates? What will you have? What is the consideration? Nothing but language, rhetoric. That is all. The contract is there in the bill, and it is there for a purpose. It is a joker. With contracts authorized by law the shipowners can snap their fingers at the public for 10 years.

Let us now get to another thing that is very interesting. The distinguished chairman of this committee, Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts, said that the great business interests are for this bill. Certainly. But we do not want classes or costs in our country; we do not want a house divided against itself. Let me tell you something. This bill is loaded full to the brim with special-interest legislation. I took the pains to look up the formative stages of this subsidy bill. The National Manufacturers' Association met in New York at their last convention, and their merchant marine committee came out for ship subsidy. We thought that we had buried this subsidy seed, alien to American soil, but we find that it is like that of wild oats and stinkweed. It must be kept under all the time or it will grow. We thought that we had buried it forever, but they brought it to the surface and watered it.

The shipowners saw their opportunity. They had a committee appointed of shipowners, ship operators, and shipbuilders to prepare their demands. These were submitted to the Shipping Board. You can find all this in the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce. These publications kept close tab on this thing and reported developments right along. The propaganda was soon on to line up big business for this legislation, containing all the demands of the joint shipping interests.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Not now. Let me get on. I get diverted. Then there began a widespread propaganda. The Merchant Marine Association became active, and especially Mr. Marvin, vice president and manager of great steamship lines, together with the Shipping Board, lined up the interests solidly. The propagandists got busy before this committee and in the press, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] has told you. They did get 165 chambers of commerce to indorse his bill. Of course, it is only a perfunctory indorsement. They got the packers, the millers, and the National Manufacturers' Association. Five per cent—5 per cent tax exemption to them in this bill. They have organized the special interests—railroads, trusts, and all.

But on the other hand, where are the masses of the American people? Think about them. Think of labor. Labor, so far as it can speak, has spoken. It has made its voice articulate. The sailors' union was before this committee to protest. Some labor representative, a Mr. Wallace, the chairman says, testified that he would like to see our trade carried in British bottoms. Let me tell you the truth about that. I presume the argument of this witness was something like this: That rather than try to build up an artificial thing, England being naturally a shipping nation, we might well use her large shipping facilities rather than throw our money away.

The Nation describes this bill as "shoveling money into the sea." The Bankers' Magazine thinks it is much like "pouring money into a sieve." So, rather than do that, why not get it done more cheaply, even if it be necessary to send it in British bottoms? But it is dreadful, they say, to say such an unpatriotic thing. Listen to this, gentlemen. Here is some more of that kind of language:

England performs her function as a public carrier so satisfactorily that it has not been, and it is not now, worth the while of any other nation to compete with her.

Who said that? Theodore Roosevelt. Among the clippings on a table in the Library of Congress I found this citation. It is common sense. Roosevelt said it, and other people are saying it. Are people who say this pro-British? Bosh! I am not pro-British. The subsidists said years ago when we defeated them that we were pro-German; now we are pro-British. I am an American. I am neither pro-German nor pro-British. I am pleading against a foreign policy.

Labor has denounced this bill. The Federation of Labor has denounced it. The organized railway brotherhoods are against it, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] knows. They do not like the Esch-Cummins Act and its guaranty. They do not like this any better.

How about the farmer? Oh, the farmer has made himself very clear on this question. Have you read the election returns? Did you see the men elected who ran on antiship subsidy platforms? I ran on one. It was a platform denouncing this bill, and I won overwhelmingly. Those who did favor it went down to defeat. Have you noticed the fatalities? Thirty-five per cent of the vacancies on the Republican side of this Merchant Marine Committee! They prepared this bill; I presume they told their constituents all about their arduous labors for a subsidized merchant marine. Five out of fourteen defeated.

Ah, friends, the farmers of the West and the East, the North and the South have heard of this bill. The chairman mentioned Mr. Howard, of the Farm Bureau Federation. Look up the record. He said his bureau was against subsidy on principle. His approval was most perfunctory; his organization in Iowa voted 37 to 1 against subsidy. All the other farm organizations are against it. The National Grange, very conservative, is unanimous; always has been against subsidy. The Farmers' National Council has come out against this bill. Pressure was brought on the Board of Farm Organizations to get them the other way. The National Council denounced it in vigorous terms. Every farm paper except one in Oregon——

Mr. KEARNS. The gentleman says "farm bureau." What does he mean?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Howard is reported——

Mr. KEARNS. But the gentleman does not say that Mr. Howard is the farm bureau.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. He is at the head of it.

Mr. KEARNS. There are millions of men and women who belong to it.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The gentleman is right. Every farm paper save one in Oregon—and, mind you, a paper owned and published by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is not himself responsible now for its editorials—has denounced this proposition through the pen of the Secretary's son. So far as the farmers can make themselves felt they are against this thing unanimously.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. There is an exception of one farmer.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I say here is the line-up. We vote either with the big interests or with the masses of the people. We choose to-day with whom we will go, and they will hold us to account. Whose will we do their servants we are.

Now, then, I come to another point. Gentlemen, look at the matter of competition. What is the purpose of this bill? It is

to eliminate competition. How? Directly by getting the United States ont of competition with the shipowners. That is the specific thing in the bill. Australia found it necessary to buy State ships to protect herself recently.

Say we eliminate competition. What happens? The nearer we establish monopoly on the sea. Gentlemen, these shipowners are organized now. They appeared before the committee as associations. They presented demands through shipping men who say they speak "for the entire merchant marine." They not only have their organizations but they do not trespass on each other's territory. It is easy to have institutes and all that. It means the elimination of competition——

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. If the gentleman will pardon me, I decline to yield.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to know what——

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Oh, ship-subsidy champions boast they want control of the seas so far as American shipping is concerned. They paint a glorious picture of the American flag waving over a merchant marine that has eliminated foreign competition. Are you going to vote a subsidy to give our shipping interests a world monopoly?

If so, I come to another thing, freight rates and passenger fares. They are very reasonable now; they have come down. There is no reason why we can not ship now if we only had the goods to ship and Europe the money with which to buy. The rates, as I say, are down. But when we eliminate competition, what must happen? The rates will go up for American wheat and other products of the farm shipped abroad and the people pay the freight bills in the end. First a tax for subsidy and then a raise in rates. That may be in accordance with your opinion of what is right, but not mine. I think it is suicide to go home and defend that. Rates and passenger fares, as I said, are low now. Can you defend laying a tax upon your constituents to increase sea freight rates and passenger fares to shipowners after this bill has become a law? What will prevent it?

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I will.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. This is in good faith. If we are in competition with other maritime nations and their fleets, how can our rates rise above the rates of the other nations which are on the high seas?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Our rates have gone down by the competition of the Government. When you take the Government out they will go up.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. If medium profitable rates are charged by other maritime nations on their ships, how can we raise the rates above that?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. That has bothered me a great deal.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The gentleman is a fair-minded man; look it up.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. But will not competition keep it down?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. But we are going to eliminate competition.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. We are meeting the rates of the foreign ships.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The plan is to put the foreigners out of business by special favors and privileges to our shipowners and harsh requirements placed upon foreign competitors.

Again, my friends, tax exemption. Ah, gentlemen of the committee, it is a bonanza! This is from the committee's own report:

> Foreign-flag ships are, of course, most anxious to carry our goods to market in ordinary times, and to collect and retain and carry abroad the fabulous amount involved in international carrying trade.

Senator RANSDELL, the chairman of the Merchant Marine Association, says in a speech I have here that carrying our trade with Europe by sea amounts to "more than a billion dollars." This is the Senator's language:

> Occasionally, too, there is a real American with a real dread of retaliation, but he has seen only one side of the picture, and that is the side painted for his benefit by foreign interests and foreign connections. To such I say, remember that an increased share of our own trade for our own ships means for foreigners a decreased share of the more than a billion dollars spent annually for the sea carriage of American exports and imports.

Taxable income from exports and imports, a billion dollars a year! All earnings exempt from taxes. No tax on this billion-dollar trade! And not only that, but the shippers, the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and the big combinations are to have a 5 per cent share in this exemption privilege! Oh, it is beautifully arranged for shipowners and shippers, but when we go home to our constituents, how will we defend this tax-exemption feature of this subsidy bill? A total exemption of $1,000,000,000 on shipowners' income in the foreign trade and 5 per cent for shippers!

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I regret I can not yield. Will the gentleman yield me time?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have not heretofore used any of the time I have yielded to you.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The gentleman will get all the time he needs and no doubt make a very interesting speech very soon. Let me go on.

What are gentlemen saying about this tax-exemption business in their speeches? That it is an evil, that it is wrong to exempt any class or person. Constitutional amendments are offered to end this evil. Even the Secretary of the Treasury declares against it. And here comes a bill exempting a possible billion dollars to shipowners; and these 6,000 manufacturers have fixed up a nice scheme so some of them will also save $10,000,000 or more in taxes. We are to defend this thing before the bar of conscience and to our constituents. I think not.

Oh, not only that, gentlemen, but they have gotten up another dainty special privilege for these gentlemen. They are to have credit. Credit is a mighty important thing out West. They have a beautiful provision in this bill—$125,000,000 revolving fund to furnish credit for these shipowners at 2 per cent, to allow them to borrow up to two-thirds of the value of a ship and 15 years' time; a revolving fund for these gentlemen. Is it necessary? No. Who said so? Thomas W. Lamont, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. In the Bankers' Magazine recently I read an article of his respecting foreign loans. He says among other things:

> American investors are to-day making loans on a considerable scale to European and other foreign railroads, industrial corporations, and governments.

In reply to the idea that credit is thereby withdrawn from commercial channels in America, he says: "Possibly there might be some ground for such a theory if we were in a period of tight money. But we are not. Owing to the let-up in business and, therefore, in the demand for temporary or seasonal borrowing, our surplus reserves are very great. This country holds to-day 60 per cent of the entire world supply of gold. Based on this holding our Federal reserve banks could to-day extend fresh credits to the amount of $3,750,000,000 without falling below an average reserve ratio of 40 per cent. In other words, there is ample credit in our money markets to-day for every commercial enterprise that is legitimately entitled to it."

The logic is self-evident. If these shipping interests come under the head of a legitimate commercial enterprise, there is ample credit in our money markets to-day, but if they are not a legitimate commercial enterprise, why should Uncle Sam subsidize them with a special $125,000,000 revolving loan fund at 2 per cent? You may be able to defend that in your districts, but I could not before my constituents.

Appropriations! Of course this is some melon patch. So a part of this Garden of Eden is a provision for permanent appropriations for 10 years. Uncle JOE, you, of all here, know the unwisdom of making permanent appropriations. I have heard members like yourself, long chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, say it is a dangerous practice. But we are to make this legislative departure from prudent and patriotic practice now.

The special rule that was adopted for this purpose made it in order to vote permanent appropriations for 10 years. But why permanent appropriations? Otherwise it would have gone out on a point of order, because shipowners know the people will never stand for this subsidy legislation. They know that as soon as the people get a whack at this thing they will smash it. To safeguard the subsidy against the people they provide a permanent appropriation for 10 years. The people's Representatives, who are on guard to protect the people's purse, trustees of an express trust, are no longer to pass annually upon appropriations for subsidy. It is all carefully put out of our power to change these contracts—contracts and permanent appropriations for 10 years. It is a beautiful bill!

Now, gentlemen, another feature of this measure: Do you believe in building up an autocratic bureaucracy? Show me another branch of the Government with such autocratic power. And what is there about these gentlemen that they should be trusted above the President and the Supreme Court? They can do about as they please in the sale of ships. They can do as they please about the $125,000,000 revolving fund. They can change the subsidy. They can allow 100 per cent. In the last revision of this bill, after severe criticism, the Shipping Board is required to make a report. But this is the most autocratic bureau I have ever seen created by law, and we are now to put into their hands the largest subsidy ever granted to shipping interests in this country or in the world. The subsidy provision of this bill aggregates more than all the subsidies in the world before the war, and likely 50 to 100 per cent above that sum. A member of the Shipping Board gives the world total before the war as only $35,535,199. This is a tremendous trust when you look into it. Who are the Shipping Board?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. May I have 10 minutes more to finish?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Gentlemen, you give the president of this board and its members very great powers—greater than should be given to any one in time of peace, not even to the President himself. This is, or should be, a government of laws, not persons; of regulations and not whims. Let me point out one man on this Shipping Board, you can look up his name for yourselves, who has been very active for this subsidy propaganda. I found his articles in the magazines and I found his speeches in the newspapers. So I looked him up. The Wall Street Journal tells of his obtaining legislation for an Atlantic line years ago. I looked him up in Who's Who. There he says himself that he acted as attorney for certain associated shipping interests 21 years. This lobbyist and attorney of the shipowners is one of the members of this board. How can he divest himself of his atmosphere, environment, viewpoint, so as to act impartially with all these powers and special privileges in his hand?

Gentlemen, are you going to vote for such a bureaucracy to dispense such immense sums? Has this board and its predecessors by its extravagance, waste, and bad management given you such confidence in its judgment and ability? How can you defend such autocratic powers before your constituents? I am not going to attempt it before mine.

Now, just one or two more points of interest. Clemenceau is here. He is appealing to us for France. We have heard the wail from all Europe, the cry, "We are staggering, we are bankrupt, we are going down. You are rich. Help us." It is the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." The big bankers have said to us, "Oh, cancel the debt; cancel the debt." We say, and I think correctly, "We can not cancel the debt. We can not give up the $11,000,000,000 that you owe us. Look at this shipping wreck. Look at the sacrifices we have made. Look at these other things the war left us—pensions, and doubtless a bonus. We have our own debt of $26,000,000,000. We are ground down with taxes. You must pay. We will give you time, but you must pay."

Then they say, "You have the gold." Yes; we have the gold. "Then, let us send the goods." "No; we will not have your goods." So we put up a high-tariff wall. Then they say, "In heaven's name, let us carry a part of your sea traffic! Give us a chance to do something to enable us to pay you." We say, "No; we are going to carry the traffic ourselves," and we strike them a solar plexus blow by creating a subsidized merchant marine, the largest the world has ever seen. We put them off the ocean. Ah, gentlemen, there is such a thing as American pride and patriotism, but let it not be expressive of cold-blooded greed and heartless inhumanity.

Gentlemen, there is such a thing as retaliation. They are already saying, "You are playing with loaded dice. The world has now free ports and equal shipping rights, but you Americans are about to substitute discrimination and favoritism. You are doing it deliberately, because you have the power. You avow your purpose to drive us out of your ports. We are weak now. We are bending under war burdens. But if we must resort to the lex talionis, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, we can and will strike back."

Shall this be our answer to Europe's appeal to us in her great distress? Shall we strike her shipping a body blow? How are they to pay their debts to us? In God's name, how are they to pay?

Mr. Chairman, there was a time years ago when the flag of our country was beloved of all the world, when it was the beautiful emblem of liberty and love. Shall we make it a thing for nations to hiss their hatred at all over the world? Oh, let us still play the part of the big brother, not the big bully, of the world. [Applause.] Fellow Republicans, the leaders would destroy our good old party. I beg you, take to the lifeboats. Take to the planks! [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin yields back three minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS]. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, before going into a description of the bill and what it is proposed by the committee to do to take care of our ships, I would like to state that the committee have never felt that the authorities used by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON], the Wall Street Journal, or the Nation, that he so freely quotes, were any friends to the American merchant marine, but we know that always in every way they have represented the view of the people and the shippers on the other side of the water. [Applause.] I do not believe a member of the British Parliament could have come before the House of Representatives and made a better argument for the destruction of the American merchant marine than has been made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON].

With these few remarks, I want to take up in a sensible manner what it is proposed to do in this bill. There may be sections that are not satisfactory to the House. You have your opportunity next week to take them out or change them when the bill is considered for amendment. We, in our judgment, have tried to produce for the House a rounded bill that we knew, if put into effect, would restore the American merchant marine to the seas, so that our merchants who do business in foreign countries would not be ashamed of their home country or have to utilize the ships of foreign nations to carry their goods back and forth.

Gentlemen, I was in Yokohama when the *Mongolia* left there, and with the resident Americans stood on the wharf and cried. It was then said that the Pacific Mail was going out of business; that it was the last trip of the *Mongolia*. Our compatriots, the men who are building up the business of this country in foreign ports, stood on the pier and cried as that ship left the harbor, and I did too. Is it the intention of the House of Representatives to take into consideration any other thing than to build up the American merchant marine? We have only two things before us. Are you in favor of Government ownership and operation such as you have had, and such as you will have in the future if you have Government ownership and operation, or are you willing to consider some method of placing these ships into private hands and operating them?

The shipping business is not the same as any other business. The other ship has the trade, and until you get the trade you have idle ships the same as England did when it took the trade from Spain, and the same as any other nation that takes the trade away from any other nation has had to do. Now, with these few words I will describe the bill. If gentlemen have the bill I will ask them to follow me, and I am ready to answer any questions that may be asked. The first section of the bill amends section 5 of the merchant marine act of 1920. The principal change is in connection with the matter of the sale of vessels and the interest to be paid on the unpaid purchase money. The interest rate was not fixed in the original shipping bill and we have set it at 4 per cent. The interest rate is on the unpaid balance. If a man buys a ship and pays 20 or 40 per cent, he pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent on the balance.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman state why you fix the interest rate at less than the Government can borrow money for?

Mr. EDMONDS. If gentlemen want to, they can change it, but it was the judgment of the committee that that was the right rate. We have made the bill perfectly open, freely open to amendment, so that you gentlemen can register your decision on the subject.

We have done one thing more in this section. We have arranged that the competitive bids may be set aside by the Shipping Board, but only on an agreement of five out of the seven members. The reason that was done was this: Frequently a man will come in and want a ship immediately. He will buy the ship, and the board says under the act we have to advertise, and we have lost a number of sales of that kind. If the prevailing market rate is received for the ship, I can see no objection to dropping the bids and letting them have the ship at the market rate.

Section 2 amends section 7 of the merchant marine act of 1920. It appears that a number of the different cities, particularly those along the Gulf coast, have been establishing lines, endeavoring to build up these lines on a profitable basis, and they think the experiment has not had a sufficient length of time to be proven. They have asked us to extend the time. At first they wanted five years. We felt that we wanted to get

rid of the fleet before the end of five years, and at last they agreed to extend it for two years. That gives the Shipping Board the privilege of continuing the service for two years, and I have no doubt that if Congress wants to change it two years from now they can do it.

There have been a number of rumors at the time we were drawing the bill that there would be established two big corporations, one on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast. There are now 72 different corporations in the ocean carrying trade of this country. These two big corporations were to handle all the business. So we have put in a section, as follows:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to discourage monopoly in the American merchant marine, and, in pursuance of this policy, the board is directed, in the development of its sales policy, to continue as far as possible and practicable, subject to the provisions of this section, all existing steamship routes and regular services, and to endeavor in every way to bring about the permanent establishment of such routes and services, and their retention, as far as possible, in the hands of persons having the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such routes and services. In carrying out the provisions of this section the board is directed to investigate fully all matters in connection therewith, and to conduct hearings at which the persons interested in such communities may have the opportunity to express their views as to the course to be pursued by the board and the methods to be adopted in carrying out the policy herein prescribed.

Not that we have had any absolute information as to the formation of these big corporations talked about in the newspapers and around the House.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. LONDON. What is the proportion of privately owned tonnage to the amount of tonnage operated by the Government?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have not the figures, but I will get them and put them in the RECORD. I think that the Government owns about 75 per cent and private owners 25 per cent.

Section 3 of the act makes the insurance sections of the Jones Act of 1920 operative. It appears that in drawing the act of 1920 there was a question raised as to the Government taking care of the equities in the marine insurance fund. They have been carrying on that business, but they would like to have it changed so as to make it authorized by Congress. Now, the new section of the bill, section 10, provides that wherever they find that the foreign insurance rate is more than the rate in this country they can also insure the balance of the equity in that ship. We found that in order to break down the American syndicate that had been formed under the Jones Act the year before last the foreign insurance folks were making special rates in order to attract insurance to the other side. They were taking it so far below that insurers complained. Now we cut out all commissions and bother of that kind, and when a ship is insured, if the man finds that he can get cheaper insurance on the other side, we keep the insurance in this country—not in the broad spirit spoken of by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Section 5 of the new bill provides for the payment of the $125,000,000 fund. The Shipping Board has to-day the authority to set aside out of the sales $25,000,000 a year, and that authority is given them for five years. That is $125,000,000. But owing to the fact that we thought that a great many people after the bill was passed would come in and ask us for certain types of ships that we had not, we expected a greater rush at the beginning of the operation of this bill than we did at some other time during its operation.

We have set aside $125,000,000, but, mark you, not out of the Treasury of the United States, not out of the profits of the operations of the Shipping Board, not out of the appropriations you will make annually, but they have to sell ships or other property for $125,000,000 to get that money before they can loan it. What do we do with that money? We say to them, "You can loan two-thirds the value of a ship at 2 per cent." Why? Because in Italy they are giving a shipbuilding subsidy to the shipyards, to the constructing yards, and in Japan they are giving construction subsidies, and in France they are following the old policy of construction subsidies. We thought that in all probability if we could reduce the overhead in the ship to a little over 3 per cent by giving these men on two-thirds of its value money at 2 per cent and letting them pay 6 per cent on the balance we would make it attractive for them to build these types of ships that are at present very much needed to round out this fleet.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. The gentleman speaks of what they are doing in Japan and England on construction subsidies. Does he know of any cases where the nations are paying construction subsidies and also operating subsidies?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Is that where there is a mail subvention? Do you know of any such case?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes. Japan pays a navigation bounty and a mail subvention, both.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. That is, a construction bounty and a subvention for carrying the mails?

Mr. EDMONDS. It gives a construction, a navigation, and a mail bounty—all three.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Is it not true that we have now something like 1,500 ships of our own?

Mr. EDMONDS. About 1,400 and some odd.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Then why create a revolving fund to build more ships?

Mr. EDMONDS. Because we need certain types of ships to round out a fleet.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Have not we about three or four hundred now that are available?

Mr. EDMONDS. Let me explain that to the gentleman, because we might as well know all about it now as at any time. We have a large number of cargo boats, a very few passenger boats, and we have a certain tonnage of oil tankers, but no refrigerator boats that I know of. If we have, they are very few. We should have refrigerator boats. We will take the position of a shipper. Suppose a man forms a shipping company and he comes down to the Shipping Board and says to them that he is going to haul meat from Argentina or to carry meat products out of this country, and that he needs refrigerator boats and also needs a certain number of tankers to carry oil, because he will use oil-burning boats, and that he wants so many cargo boats and so many passenger boats, or so many part passenger and part cargo boats. Now, if the Shipping Board has not them to give to this man he can only purchase a part of his fleet from the Shipping Board and he has to go somewhere else for the balance of the fleet which he contemplates using in the trade he is going to enter.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. This bill, as I understand it, is built on two theories—to get rid of the ships on the one hand and to build up a permanent foreign trade on the other. The primary thing, however, is to get rid of these ships and of the deficit. Are we not building up a revolving fund with which to construct more ships in competition with our present ships? How are we going to sell them?

Mr. EDMONDS. No. None of these ships will be built by the Shipping Board to compete with their own ships. These ships will be built by private parties and we will take a mortgage on the ships for two-thirds of their value.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. EVANS], I thought, asked a pertinent question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that we are to create this $125,000,000 revolving fund and loan it at 2 per cent. The gentleman knows that the Government now faces a deficit of $700,000,000, and if we were to place the $125,000,000 back into the Treasury, we would have to borrow just that much less, and the amount we are borrowing we are paying about 4¾ per cent and more for. Is not that an extra subsidy?

Mr. EDMONDS. I think the last loan was at 4 per cent or 4¼ per cent.

Mr. BLANTON. It runs up to 4¾ per cent. Does not the gentleman think that that is an extra subsidy that we are offering the shipping interests of the country?

Mr. EDMONDS. This is not a subsidy at all, it is simply a construction fund.

Mr. BLANTON. It is just a gift, as the gentleman says.

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, no; it is not even a gift, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], who is prompting the gentleman, knows that it is not.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I know that it is, and so does the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDMONDS. The difference in the rate of interest is a gift; yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. EDMONDS. I thought the gentleman meant that the fund was a gift.

Mr. BLANTON. I am talking about the difference in the rate of interest.

Mr. EDMONDS. Did I not say it would make his interest rate a little over 3 per cent and cut down his overhead by that?

Mr. BLANTON. That is an extra subsidy.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. I say frankly that we have left it open for you to decide whether you want to leave it at 2 per cent or not. We think that is good judgment. We do not pretend to be infallible.

Mr. STEVENSON. The gentleman is speaking of having these boats constructed and loaning money to construct them in order that they may go into competition in the world markets. Is there anything in the bill which will change the provision in the tariff act which provides that where a shipbuilder constructs a ship with imported materials and sells it to a foreigner he can get a rebate of all the tariff he paid on the materials, whereas if he sells it to one of our own people, who is going to operate it under the flag of the United States, he does not get the rebate? Is there anything to correct that in this instance?

Mr. EDMONDS. No.

Mr. STEVENSON. In other words, are we going to still prefer the foreign purchaser to the extent of the tariff on materials or, when we begin to loan money to build ships for America, are we going to give the American an even deal with the other fellow?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think there is anything in this bill that covers that subject.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman says that this is not a subsidy except so far as the difference in the rate of interest is concerned. It authorizes a loan of two-thirds of the cost of the ship which is constructed?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does not the gentleman think that our experience shows that a ship is not good security for two-thirds of its cost?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, the gentleman knows that it is not fair to take the cost of the ships during the war and compare it with what it costs to-day. To-day we are building ships within 25 per cent of what they are costing abroad.

Mr. JONES of Texas. We are not able to sell them for anything like two-thirds of the cost that it would take to replace them.

Mr. EDMONDS. I heard a quotation made on a cargo ship of 865 a ton, and the man said he would not make any money on it, but he would take it in order to keep his organization together.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does the gentleman think that a ship is good security?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think there is any question that in normal times a ship is good security.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I notice in connection with that provision the gentleman does not make the stipulation that any of the proceeds of the cargo of shipment shall be applied to the payment of their loan; so even if the ship was security at the time it was in operation, still it might not be security. There is no provision for cutting down the time of payment, or——

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman will notice that arrangements were made that the payments should be reduced gradually.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I did not catch that.

Mr. EDMONDS. The payments are to be made gradually.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. On the loan fund?

Mr. EDMONDS. I think so.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I should like to see it. The gentleman is speaking of the sales provision.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Then there is no provision——

Mr. EDMONDS. But good business and good judgment would require a payment equal to 5 or 7 per cent a year.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is there anything in the bill requiring the board to do it?

Mr. EDMONDS. No. But they are expected to get ample security.

Mr. JONES of Texas. So far as limitations in the bill are concerned, they could grant credit for a period of years, and then two-thirds of the value——

Mr. EDMONDS. Fifteen years is the limit.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And by that time the ship may be worn out.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Is it not regarded by shipping experts that the average life of a ship is 20 years?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. And that Homer Ferguson, a man very well qualified in shipping circles, says from 10 to 14 years was the useful life of a ship.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Ferguson made that statement, I think, in connection with the ships built during the war.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No; he was speaking generally.

Mr. EDMONDS. I am frank to say that Mr. Bernard Baker told me personally—he is the man who helped to write the original ship legislation—he told me it was fair to contemplate that at the end of 20 years the expense of repairs on a ship were too great for the value of the ship at that time. Now, he says that ships may have lasted 30 years or may last 40 years or 50 years, and I saw an iron ship, not a steel ship, that lasted over 40 years. We have one running on the Pacific to-day 42 years old, an iron ship. He said in England they made it a custom of considering 20 years as the life of a ship.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I was talking about the average life of a ship.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. FREAR. What are we going to do with the 1,400 ships and how long a time will it take to dispose of them under this bill? What is the gentleman's estimate?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not make any estimate.

Mr. FREAR. Has any estimate appeared in the hearings?

Mr. EDMONDS. It is expected in two or three years four or five hundred ships will be taken of the 1,400. There are about 7,500,000 tons of shipping considered as A No. 1. The rest are considered as second grade and will be sold to people who want to use them in the local coastwise business. I have a man in the coastwise business dickering for 10 to-day. They are not useful in the foreign trade but are useful in the coastwise trade, and they will be gradually disposed of.

Mr. FREAR. What will they do with those?

Mr. EDMONDS. If the ship is absolutely no good, there is no use in doing anything but scrapping it. I remember during the war the *Northern Pines* was sent to Europe. It was brought down to the Lakes and cut in half, enlarged, and rebuilt, and used in the European trade. The ship was so poor and the running expenses were so great that it was not considered worth while to bother with it any more, and it was, the last I heard, tied up in Danzig.

Mr. FREAR. That is part of the $8,000,000,000 which the President mentioned in his address as lost to us.

Mr. EDMONDS. The loss is going to be enormous. Let me say something about that. The gentleman from Wisconsin spoke about the Gallinger-Hanna bill—if in 1906 they had passed a bill like this and they had spent $50,000,000 a year in building up a merchant marine, you would not have lost two or three billions in 1917, when we went to war.

Mr. ROSE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. ROSE. The gentleman from Wisconsin asked the gentleman a question about the revolving fund of $125,000,000 for the purpose of constructing new ships. We have approximately 1,500 ships now lying at different docks. I thought it might be a good place to let the people know we are bound to lose a great deal of money because of the number of ships that under the law are at the docks now in the American merchant marine.

Mr. EDMONDS. And every day becoming worth less, because the ship is like an automobile—you put it in storage and when you bring it down you have to spend a great deal of money on it.

Mr. ROSE. I thought it well to let the people know that we are bound to face a great loss, whether this bill passes or not.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Would the gentleman be in a position to state what is the actual estimate of value of the fleet to-day at present prices?

Mr. EDMONDS. This is my own estimate, understand, from watching the sales of shipping. I have been watching the sales for the last year. I should say that the 7,500,000 tons of ships, including our fine passenger ships, of which you see representations displayed out here in the hall, are worth $200,000,000.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. As against $8,000,000,000 as the total cost in all?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. But what is the use in going back to make trouble? If I had wanted heretofore to make trouble in this House for the Shipping Boards of the past and their satellites, I could have done it, but I have always considered the fact that the shipping business was a business and not a political football. I have tried to be fair. The gentleman from Alabama knows that I have had information in my desk that I could have brought out at any time, but, considering the war troubles and everything else, I said to myself, "No; we are bound to make these losses." Every day rumors were going about while we were building the fleet, but I thought we should not go out and discourage the people by saying anything about

it. I have information that I think is good, although it may not be true, and Mr. Hurley knew I had it, and Mr. Payne knew I had it; but I did not divulge it, and we did the best we could to correct the condition. We found only the other day that a shipping firm had made a claim against the Shipping Board of $8,000,000, but I understand they gave them a hotel in the neighborhood and settled with them for $560,000, or something like that.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Not to provoke acrimonious discussion, but I think it is fair for the people of the country to know that while we are not criticizing the building of these ships under the stress of circumstances we have actually a fleet now that is not worth anything near $500,000,000.

Mr. EDMONDS. I have figured that perhaps we might get from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 out of the wreck.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Is that by the sale of the ships?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, no. If you put them up at cash sale you could not get anything. You could not get a bid on them. When we put up the wooden ships one man bid a dollar for the lot. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Suppose as a business matter that we can not operate these ships ourselves without a subsidy and can not sell them. It is an old maxim of Rothschild's that the first loss is the best. Is it not best to make the loss at first rather than at the end of a series of years? As a business proposition is not the first loss the best?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. I am very glad the President made the statement that he made, that you can be either obstructive, destructive, or constructive. You have to do one of those three things.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. When you make that estimate do you calculate the value of the ships now, before the subsidy is provided, or after the subsidy has started?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have not attempted to think of any figures after the subsidy has started.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Can the gentleman from Massachusetts give me another half hour?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes. I yield to the gentleman 30 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 30 minutes more.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. WATSON. Probably within two or three years the Government will sell two or three hundred of the ships. It is officially stated that the 338 ships now under the control of the Government are operated at an expense of $50,000,000 a year. Should these same ships be transferred to private ownership, it will cost the Government less than they now cost, when they are operated by the Government?

Mr. EDMONDS. It is admitted that the operation of 7,500,000 tons of ships will cost us about $15,000,000 a year under the subsidy. We are operating to-day between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons of ships at a loss of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year.

Mr. WATSON. Then we will save the difference between $15,000,000 and $50,000,000 from the operations of the ships as now?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; but wait. I do not want to deceive the House and I do not want to tell Members of the House anything that is not so.

Mr. WATSON. I followed the figures as stated by Mr. Lasker.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. In a moment. No; I am wrong. It will cost the present ships we are operating about $15,000,000 a year in the way of subsidies, but if we put $30,000,000 into subsidy we will be able to operate about 7,500,000 tons.

Mr. WATSON. How many ships would that represent?

Mr. EDMONDS. I should imagine about 750.

Mr. WATSON. Then we can operate about 750 at the same amount of loss that we are now making by Government operation?

Mr. EDMONDS. We would operate about twice as many ships under the subsidy act as we are operating to-day under the profit-and-loss plan.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER. You have just stated that for the operation of the tonnage that we are now operating we would be required to pay under this bill about $15,000,000 in subsidies. What amount do you estimate is the annual loss of the operation under the present tonnage, under the present system?

Mr. EDMONDS. As near as I can estimate, the total operating loss to-day—and I have no figures excepting those that have been given to you—is in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 a month.

Mr. OLIVER. In other words, to operate the tonnage now built and which are being operated costs us annually $36,000,000, and $14,000,000, the difference between $36,000,000 and $50,000,000, represents alone the expense incident to the expense and upkeep of the ships that are laid up and not operated. I want you to segregate the cost.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] can best answer that.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the appropriation for the current fiscal year over average loss is $5,497,000, and it has been running this year as a whole on about that basis. But the last month that it was reported there was no voyage loss at all. The balance of the $50,000,000 appropriation is carried in administrative and other expenses.

Mr. EDMONDS. Of course, something has got to be charged to administrative expenses.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. They have over 8,000 employees.

Mr. EDMONDS. Something has got to be charged to administrative and overhead expenses. The gentleman knows that as well as I do.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. There is a great deal too much being spent there.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is possibly so. I think the President's statement that there is probably $30,000,000 loss is probably a fair statement.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Will the gentleman venture an opinion on the question as to whether this subsidy would have to be perpetual? Would there come a time in the history of commerce and the development of this merchant marine when it would be self-sustaining?

Mr. EDMONDS. In the history of all nations giving a subsidy to start their shipping off it has gradually become reduced to an almost negligible point. The history of England in this matter was first virtually a subsidy. To-day it is a mail subvention.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. We know that the British can build ships more cheaply than we can. They have cheaper labor and cheaper material, and we pay our seamen higher wages than they pay theirs. Is there any possibility that in the next 50 years there will be such a change in that situation that we can compete with Great Britain? Is not this a perpetual subsidy that we have got to put up?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think so. I think you will find that Japan, after 20 years of high subsidy, is reducing her subsidies, and is able to retain her ships on the sea while doing so.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Is there any chance of our running the other commercial nations off the sea with our merchant marine? If so, I favor it.

Mr. EDMONDS. Answering the gentleman, I will say that I would be very proud if none but American ships flying the American flag were on the sea.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COUGHLIN. On page 7, in section 5, in providing for the construction of new ships, there is a provision that the Government may loan two-thirds of the cost of construction. On page 2 there is a provision for the sale of the ships now owned by the Government, and there the provision is that the payment to be made shall equal the depreciation per year. Why is that provision omitted on page 7, in section 5, while it is included on page 2?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will say to the gentleman frankly that I do not really know, excepting this, that there is the possibility that a man who was starting out a new line of ships might want two or three years in which he did not have to repay the loan, in order to get himself established. I think it is just as well to leave that to the discretion of the board as it is to put in some kind of a cast-iron provision for repayment on the mortgage. Certainly the men who go on the board are going

to be responsible enough to see that they are not going to get into any difficulty by handing over to anybody a sum of money equal to two-thirds of the value of a ship.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Then, why is it provided on page 2 that in the case of the sale of ships payment will be made annually equal to the amount of depreciation?

Mr. EDMONDS. Because you are selling an older ship. You are not building a new ship, but you are selling an older ship, and the depreciation is greater every year than in the case of a new ship.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Would not the same principle apply, that the depreciation might be so great that the security for the loan would be less at the end of 15 years in either case?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think so.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURTNESS. I wish to ask in regard to the difference in the rate of interest charged on the ships that are sold and on the money loaned for the building of new ships, why is it 4 per cent in one case and 2 per cent in the other case? This thought occurred to me. We are very much interested in getting rid of the present ships that we have, and if we are to make it easy on anything, it ought to be on the sale of the ships that we own and that we want to get rid of. Why should not the rate of interest on the fund for the building of new ships be at least as high as it is upon the amount that is carried on the sale of the old ships?

Mr. EDMONDS. It was our judgment that this was the right way, and as I said before, if you want to change it, you can.

Mr. BURTNESS. What, in the gentleman's judgment, was the reason for that difference?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have tried to explain it in this way, that when we sell a man one of these ships that we have to-day, and he puts it into operation immediately, he probably has no overhead charge against it excepting his line charge. He can afford to pay 4 per cent; but when a man has to build a new ship, to make a new venture, and to invest perhaps $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of his own money in building ships, he has got to have some little time to gather himself together, if he is going to compete with foreign ships. If a man's overhead is less, of course he is in a better position to compete.

Mr. BURTNESS. He must pay one-third of the cost in either case.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SNELL. If a man bought a ship in operation, he would get a lot of business that went with the ship at the present time, would he not?

Mr. EDMONDS. Probably so. He might buy an established line.

Mr. SNELL. He would get the business going with the sale, the same as in any other established business.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. And he would have that advantage over a man who started a new enterprise.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I am afraid the gentleman is not going to reach it within his limited time, and that is why I am asking the question. I noticed some tables in the hearings giving the aggregate paid in the way of subventions to the other maritime nations in 1909.

Mr. EDMONDS. I saw that table.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I notice that it is about $46,000,000. I can not find anything anywhere in the hearing to show what the subsidies of the other maritime nations were last year.

Mr. EDMONDS. We are trying to get that. It is almost impossible to get it. I will say this, that the Italian subsidy is greater now than it was in 1909.

The French subsidies were more than $15,000,000. We could not get at the aggregate English subsidy because there are so many different subventions, as you call them. They have a general payment to the Cunard Line, and the Cunard Line gets something from somewhere else. The White Star Line runs to Montreal, and they get a subsidy or subvention from Canada. Canada has subventions as well as England. The Australian lines are running at a loss, and that is nothing but a subvention.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Does the gentleman have any idea that before we get to the amending stage we will have that information?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. If the gentleman will permit me, a member of the Shipping Board states and you will find it in a clipping in the reference library which says that before the war the amount was $35,000,000.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. When, before the war?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. In 1912; and that is of all the ships of all the subsidies of the world.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. If the other maritime nations pay $45,000,000 annually in subventions, why does it seem to be necessary for us to pay in one year, we will say, to run our ships approximately that same amount? Why should we fix a rate that will aggregate all the other subsidies of the world?

Mr. EDMONDS. Because the shipping of this country has been cursed by legislation, bothered by the senior Senator from Wisconsin and also by navigation laws made up by patchwork in Congress.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Is that going to cost us $40,000,000 a year?

Mr. EDMONDS. It will cost us $600 or $800 a month on every ship, if not $1,000.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. I will yield to the gentleman and then I must decline to yield further.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. In reference to navigation laws, can the gentleman inform the House as to what, if anything, has been done toward extending the coastwise laws to include the Philippine Islands?

Mr. EDMONDS. No; I can not. The gentleman knows as much as I do about it. He probably has seen in the newspapers that the President is going to extend the coastwise laws, but I do not think he has done it yet.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. The question I want to ask is this: If the coastwise laws are extended or if the Shipping Board, in conformity with section 21 of the act of 1920, should provide shipping for the Philippine Islands, how much tonnage of the seven and a half millions can be used in that trade?

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman means in the Philippine Islands? That would be impossible to answer. Some years they have good crops and a good market, and some years it fails.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Has the committee investigated that question as to what tonnage would be used in the Philippine trade if section 21 of the act of 1920 was in force?

Mr. EDMONDS. The probability is we would not have to use any more ships. The Philippines have their vessels.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Why should not the proclamation be made? Why should not section 21 of the act of 1920 be put in force?

Mr. EDMONDS. Do not ask me; I do not know why it is not.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. I am asking the gentleman about the proclamation in compliance with the act.

Mr. EDMONDS. The President has not put it into effect. Now, gentlemen, section 20, in a few words, is the same as the section in the merchant marine act of 1920 put into workable shape.

The act of 1920 provided that a certain amount of the income tax could be set aside, providing it was used to build ships. The Treasury Department could not interpret the act, and they came and asked us to put the sections in here, if we could arrange it, carrying out what we had already agreed upon in the merchant marine act of 1920. But there has been added something to this which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] spoke about. We agreed to give the shipper 5 per cent deduction in the income tax on the freight of any shipment that he makes directly himself.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. No; I can not yield at the present time. I have been very liberal yielding and I have only a short time remaining.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I recognize that the gentleman has been very liberal.

Mr. EDMONDS. I want to call attention to the fact that this payment of the 5 per cent is made to the shipper. If a farmer is the shipper, he gets it. If a broker comes in, he can not get it. It is intended to place this deduction in the hands of the shipper, and it is put in to take the place of the discriminatory duty that we tried to put through in section 34 in the Jones Act. Now, I am trying to tell you the truth about this bill. I am not trying to camouflage anything. I am telling you what is here and you are to have your opportunity to vote or correct it. We thought in committee it was the right way to do it, and we are putting it up to you.

Title 3, sections 301, 302, 303, and 304, arranges that 50 per cent of the immigration to this country must come in American ships. Why? Because Italy says no man shall leave Italy unless he sails in an Italian ship, and Spain says that no man shall leave Spain unless he sails in a Spanish ship. Are you going to let them put it over on you? Are you not going to see that you protect yourselves? Immigration sometimes is the profit of the ship. We are asking all these nations to let us carry 50 per cent of the immigration to this country.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield because the gentleman is on the committee.

Mr. RAKER. The idea was in the committee that this provision violated about 32 treaties.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think that is right.

Mr. RAKER. It violates 32 treaties of foreign countries. Will the gentleman tell the House, that being true, why you did not put in that all the personal property that comes to this country should come in American ships instead of referring it only to the immigration question?

Mr. EDMONDS. Because there is no reason to do that. We do not need to retaliate because of freight, for they do not require that half or all of their freight shall be carried in Italian or Spanish ships, while they do require that all of the immigrants shall be.

Mr. RAKER. Does not the proposition work out like this—while this is not a retaliation against Italy or Spain, yet it is an entering wedge for the great ships to make a national issue and to bring more immigrants to this country, and therefore break down the immigration laws that we have at the present time?

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman may see it in that way. I can not see it in that way, although I have not studied the immigration question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Congress of the United States still reserves to itself the right to restrict immigration as it sees best?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that this bill when it becomes operative takes from the control of Congress the question of legislation on immigration, and puts it all in the hands of the President for the purpose of determining that question with these 32 nations, and all the rest of them, by virtue of treaties?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I think not.

Mr. RAKER. There is no doubt on earth when you read the provision and look into it that that is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I shall try to explain that later, without now taking up any more of the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not yield at this time. I am coming now to the question of compensation and the limit placed upon it. I wrote this limitation, and therefore I know what is intended by it. If, according to the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON], these ships will, according to the Secretary of the Interior or some one else in Great Britain, whatever his office is, earn 12½ per cent, I say, thank God for it, because we will get back 50 per cent of everything that they earn over 10 per cent.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Have you provided that they shall not increase their salaries so high so that you will never get any of that money?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes; that is well taken care of, notwithstanding the statements in the newspapers and from other sources. We have so arranged it that they will have to take into consideration the profits and the capital and the wages and the salaries that are paid, and that will be done through the Internal Revenue Bureau and certified by the Shipping Board.

I want to return now for a minute to the 5 per cent tax deduction. I want you to notice in that section that wherever a man owns his own ships and carries his own products—and this is another statement that has been made in the newspapers quite generally—he can not get a deduction in his taxation. If the Standard Oil Co. carries its oil, it can not get a deduction. If the United States Steel Corporation carries its steel products, it can not get a deduction. That is very carefully guarded in that section. Wherever a man carries his own products he can not get a 5 per cent deduction. That takes in the large corporations.

Mr. BANKHEAD rose.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, would he get a subsidy if he carried his own products?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is the question that I was about to ask.

Mr. EDMONDS. I will answer it, and nobody knows it better than does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Yes; he will. We are taking this measure up, not only because of the merchant marine, but we are taking it up as a war measure. The very vessels that you want under your flag in time of war are these oil tankers, and you can not let them be distributed out under the flags of other nations, so that you can not control them in time of war and leave your ships and yourselves entirely helpless.

Mr. YOUNG. Has the gentleman made any estimate of the amount of these deductions from income tax, in so far as the total is concerned?

Mr. EDMONDS. I believe it is figured at about $7,000,000, but I would not want to say.

Mr. YOUNG. Who made that estimate?

Mr. EDMONDS. I believe that was given to us by the Shipping Board, or stated by them.

Mr. YOUNG. There is nothing from the Treasury Department?

Mr. EDMONDS. I would not be surprised if they got the figures from the Treasury Department. I have no doubt that they have some basis for their estimates. The compensation feature of this bill stands in this way. You pay all of these people a subsidy. They have to be men of ability. Of course, you are not going to pick out Tom Jones and Bill Brown away out here in Arizona, where there are no ships, and pay them a subsidy, but you are going to pick up men with at least some capital and some ability. When a man earns 10 per cent, limited as carefully as this is—and we spent days over that section putting it into the law so that there would be no question raised in the future and no chance of any manipulation by the board—when a man earns 10 per cent in accordance with the rules and regulations of the income tax bureau of the internal revenue department, of anything over that he returns one-half until he returns the subsidy. If you are going to pay a subsidy, it is the absolutely fair way to do it.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield before he comes to that topic?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] stated on the floor of the House this morning that the Government guaranteed a profit or return of 12½ per cent, and would pay a sufficient subsidy to guarantee a return of 12½ per cent. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania believe that that is a statement which will be sustained by the fact?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think the gentleman from Wisconsin meant to say that.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. No.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin intended to say this: That there would be an earning from this bill of 12½ per cent on the value of the ships, without considering depreciation or overhead, or anything like that. That is possibly true.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Here is the language——

Mr. EDMONDS. That is possibly true. But I would be only too glad if his statement were correct. If all of our ships would earn 12½ per cent we would at least know that we were going to get some of these subsidies back, and it would not be very long before they would be earning 15 or 20 per cent and giving it all back to us.

Now, the question I want to bring up——

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. EDMONDS. I am sorry, but I can not. It is to the doubling of the amount of the compensation where it is found necessary by the Shipping Board, of course, always within the limit of their appropriation of money. They can not go to work and spend more than they get. There are lines to-day that need a certain amount of aid more than that proposed in the bill. Now, the British Board of Trade, if they were handling the subject, would have no difficulty with reference to it at all. As a matter of fact, the British Board of Trade has authority to suspend the navigation laws when they do not like them in reference to British ships. They have such complete authority and such an elastic authority they can almost do anything, notwithstanding their acts of Parliament.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman allow me to correct that statement?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not; I have not the time. I want to say that I do not find so much fault in giving a board in a commercial business of this kind a little elasticity. I think if you gentlemen drop politics and talk business you would say so, too. Now, in this section we describe what is foreign trade. We go very thoroughly into that. I am trying to call to the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin, the gentleman from Michigan, and gentlemen from the great West that even here in this bill this committee is recognizing the fact that possibly you will have a St. Lawrence canal, and the day after this bill is passed that a boat can leave Duluth, Chicago, or Cleveland, go down through the present canals and deliver a cargo at Liverpool, and get a subsidy for the entire voyage; can take up a cargo on that side and deliver it and get a subsidy for the entire voyage.

Of course, we do not subsidize boats on the Lakes; it would be foolish to do it. They are protected now. But any ship on the Lakes that wants to go into the foreign trade can to-day, if it can pass through the canals, go into the foreign trade and get exactly the same treatment as a ship from New York or a ship from Philadelphia or a ship from Charleston. The committee realized that possibly it might be hard to pass a bill of this kind at a later day, and possibly there might be some enlargement of the canals that would allow larger ocean steamers to go into the different ports on the Lakes, and they have arranged that they shall have exactly the same treatment up in the Great Lakes districts as the port of New York or any other port.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. The gentleman spoke of the indirect benefits that is aside from the subsidy. What does the gentleman estimate they will amount to, or has there been any estimate?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know how to estimate, there are so many different items.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Lasker said the indirect benefits would amount to more than the direct benefit from the subsidy.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think Mr. Lasker's statement was intended this way: That one of the benefits of the indirect aids would be that you would not have to pass such a large subsidy. You can not measure the indirect aid in dollars and cents. It will render the payment of a subsidy, probably the stoppage of the payment of a subsidy, not so far in the future.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Will the gentleman yield for a short question on the point of the indirect benefits?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Has the gentleman any data on this point; that certain of our commercial rivals at the time when they had control of the carrying trade have refused to carry our products? Is it not possible that in a case such as that one of the indirect benefits is to secure us against a possible rejection of the carrying of our trade by competing nations?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will call attention to something that happened in July—I have a number of instances here, but I will not take the time to cite them—in July we found we were short of coal and a great many manufacturing establishments along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts wanted to buy coal, not so much the Gulf because they have nonunion mines, and they do not have so much trouble as our people in the North, and we have had a great deal of trouble. We started to bring coal from England. I remember I was sitting in my office one day and a friend of mine called upon me to place a couple of cargoes of English coal. I called up a friend of mine with reference to the coal and got a price, and the next morning the man I offered the coal to called me up, and he said there had been an advance in English coal of 75 cents, some shillings, I do not remember exactly. He said he would have to put that on the——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield the gentleman 30 additional minutes.

Mr. EDMONDS. I shall have to refuse to answer any more questions. I called him up and said the coal was sold because I could not get the additional price. What happened? The Shipping Board immediately turned loose 20 or 30 ships here and there abroad, and the price returned to normal within two weeks. That is the benefit of a merchant marine.

Now, as regards the increase in compensation. It requires a vote of five members for an increase or decrease of compensation. It requires a vote of five members of the board to do it.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman made a statement justifying the increase and diminishing of the individual compensation. What is the justification for the section providing that there shall be no review of the amount paid by the General Accounting Office?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will talk of that when I come to the section further on.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Well, will the gentleman, before he leaves that illustration, allow me to ask him this question? Suppose these ships had been in the hands of private individuals and not in the hands of the Government. Do you suppose that they would have been turned loose the same way, and that it would have had the same effect?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes. That is a very simple question, and it can be very simply answered. If I had 30 or 40 ships tied up and had an opportunity to make money with them I would do so.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Yes; you could make money, but if you knew that the moment you turned them out on the seas the other fellow would lower his rates, would you turn them out?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, no. The Shipping Board only turned them out when they secured the charters.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I was wondering if the same result would have happened if they had been owned by private persons.

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, no. Ordinary business is pursued in the shipping business in just the same manner as in other business, but not in time of war.

Now, in section 412 we make an arrangement by which these ships that are subsidized are all at the beck and call of the Government in case of a national emergency. The Government gets the vessel at a fair actual price, the price prevailing at the time of the taking, but in no event shall the fair actual price be enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking. Let us see what that means. It means if I have a ship—I may have bought it for $300,000, and it may be worth $600,000, but the war comes on and it may then be worth $1,000,000. I can not ask a million dollars for it, but I have to turn that over to the Government when the time comes at a fair actual price, and arrangements are made to arbitrate in case a dispute should arise.

Section 413 requires that all repairs to these subsidized vessels shall be made in this country as far as possible.

Section 416 carries the rules for compensation when the ship makes over 10 per cent profit. Title V makes provision respecting Army and Navy transports by substituting merchant ships in place of transports owned by the Army or Navy. Title VI has to do with provisions relating to rail and water transportation. Provision is made for taking up such matters as those on which there are or might be conflicting jurisdiction. It seemed that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not know how to work with the Shipping Board when joint rates were to be made, and the Shipping Board did not know how to work with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Bills of lading and all questions likely to arise over joint shipment rates are provided for. It ought to provide a good medium for uniting the work of the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. HICKS. There has been some statement made in regard to the transport service of the Army and Navy, that it should be carried on by the Shipping Board and the Shipping Board vessels used. Is it contemplated that the vessels owned by the Army or Navy shall be taken over and operated by the Shipping Board?

Mr. EDMONDS. No. It is contemplated here that the service, wherever possible, shall be done by the Shipping Board, by ships under private contract, instead of by ships operated by the Army and Navy.

Mr. HICKS. All transports, then, will remain in the Army and Navy?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know what they will do with them if they have no work for them.

Mr. HICKS. If they have no work for them, they will transfer them to the Shipping Board.

Mr. EDMONDS. Here is the difference—the difference between carrying the Army on a transport to the Philippines and carrying it on a private-owned ship. If we are going to give these people money to see that they get a fair return on their investment and give us money back again, we ought to concentrate this service, as has been done by Great Britain and other governments. All the South African transport was done by a South African line. They carried their officers down there and did it by contract. When the Boer War came on they had a contract for the use of the vessels. But the use of contract

service for the building up of a merchant marine is common among nations. Japan carries her officers on freight ships. She has a carrying contract. She does not attempt to run transports.

Mr. HICKS. I suppose the gentleman would say that it is good national policy to ship in a Government vessel all the things that we have to ship to the Philippines?

Mr. EDMONDS. It has to be shipped in an American vessel under this bill.

Mr. HICKS. By one of the vessels under the control of the American Government?

Mr. EDMONDS. If the Government sells all the vessels, of course not, but we have the power to take them over in case of war.

Mr. HICKS. We are shipping now by means of vessels not under the American flag?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; but we are trying to stop that.

Mr. HICKS. The gentleman disapproves of that?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes. I do not approve of that at all.

Section 607, which is the most important section, is written in order to make section 28 of the merchant marine act workable, it having been claimed by the department that they were unable to put it in operation. So we clarify that situation. Section 28, as you will remember, is the preferential rail rate section. You see, we have what is known on our railroads as an export rate on goods for export. That applies to both American and foreign ships. A foreign ship can get just as good an export rate from a railroad as an American ship can. Section 28 prevented the foreign ship from getting that preferential rate and made them pay the regular rate, and only allowed a preferential rate to be applied to American ships. Now the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board could not get the thing to working, so we tried to have it put in workable shape, and we hope they will not ask any more questions, but that this will be put into operation and give our ships at least that preference.

Let me now refer to section 703. Our friends on the other side called attention to the fact that we had forgotten, as they said, to make an accounting section in the bill. We had thought that the original Shipping Board act of 1916 carried in it all the accounting sections that were necessary, but we found that, unfortunately, it said "in this bill." It did not even say "or amendments thereto," so we thought that we would have to put in a new accounting section. Because it had been said all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific that we were going to try to loot the Treasury, without requiring any accounting whatever of the Shipping Board, and thought we would put it plainly, so that the people would know that we were not going to loot the Treasury and that we would give them an accounting.

Mr. BLANTON. On that one feature of accounting will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman will remember the speech made by the very distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Good, on the floor here, wherein he stated that because it was impossible to get a true and correct accounting of the business of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation he, as chairman of that committee, was going to see that they should not get a single other dollar of appropriation from this Government.

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes; and if Mr. Good were here now he would change his mind.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman remembers that speech?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; very well. He talked to me about it before he made it.

Mr. BLANTON. Is that policy to be wiped away?

Mr. EDMONDS. If the Members of this Congress desire it, the Shipping Board will turn in a monthly report of their operations. The Shipping Board to-day is being run on a businesslike basis, which it never was before.

Mr. BLANTON. With a loss of $50,000,000 a year?

Mr. EDMONDS. Have you ever figured how much money was made on these ships during the war, when one voyage would almost pay for a ship? Have you ever received any accounting from the Shipping Board of what became of all that money? You know we appropriated three billion and some odd dollars. What became of the profits? All gone; all wiped out. No accounting made for all that. There never was a report made by the Shipping Board that the Comptroller did not say he would not guarantee it and did not believe it himself. When we had the report before our committee in 1918 or 1919, we asked him the question, "Is this report you are going to make correct?" He said, "No; and it never can be."

Did you ever think of the possibilities, that you perhaps made a billion dollars off these ships in freights, notwithstanding the way they were handled; that you made a billion dollars and that there has never been an accounting made of it? And your loss may possibly be $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 instead of $3,000,000,000?

Mr. BLANTON. Is that an excuse for the continuance of such unbusinesslike operations?

Mr. EDMONDS. No; and I am saying to you that now you can get a monthly report of the operations of the Shipping Board if desired. I heard some gentleman talking about the losses of the Shipping Board. Nobody knows the amount. You will never get an account of what the old Shipping Boards did. Last July the new Shipping Board just opened a new set of books, and to-day they will give you a monthly report. I have no brief to speak for the Shipping Board and I am not going to, but I am going to say this, that they have put the operations of the Shipping Board in businesslike shape at last.

Mr. OLIVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. OLIVER. I think the gentleman certainly by inquiring over the phone could find out and put into the RECORD a statement of what is the loss from operation at the present time.

Mr. EDMONDS. I will try and get it. I am not sure of it.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has been very courteous in permitting questions. He spoke of the elasticity that he wanted to remain in the bill. It has been suggested that the gentleman should have made it Laskerticity.

Mr. EDMONDS. Perhaps if it were not for the lascars on the British steamers we would not have so much trouble about the difference in wages between British ships and American ships, so you can take it as you please.

When we come to section 704 of the bill I am going to move to strike it out. I want to say in regard to this section that the reason it was put in was because it appears that the business rivalry in the intercoastal trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific got so strong that a number of the companies were approaching financial distress. The unfortunate part of it is that the amendment is so written that it not only protects that trade, but does protect some other trades that do not need the protection. We have had a request from the Pacific coast for hearings on this subject, and so I think it would be as well to take this section out of the bill and have hearings and see just exactly what is wanted. This section was sent up to me by the Shipping Board with an argument in regard to the necessity for protecting these people, and we put it in the bill last Monday. Mr. DAVIS or Mr. BANKHEAD thought we ought to have some hearings on it, and I think that is true, so I think we will take it out of the bill and have a hearing and see what is necessary to protect these people from loss. The competition is making this loss. There is no question about that, but the question of allowing the business to be monopolized by one or two concerns is a very serious one.

Section 705 describes the home port. Ever since we have had shipping we have had all kinds of trouble about this question of home ports. The navigation law says that the home port is the place where a man principally resides. The result was that if a man in Denver bought a ship, that was his home port. If a man in Arizona bought a ship, that was his home port. Anywhere that he happened to want to call his home port, that place would be his home port under the law. Now the home port is the place where all the documents are kept and where they lie against the ship. If a man has a mortgage on his ship, he registers it at his home port. If he has any other trouble, like libels or anything of that sort against the ship, they are sent to the home port. If there are any other documents or securities issued against the ship, they are registered at the home port. So we thought we had better designate exactly what is meant by the home port, and we did so. Section 42 requires approval of the board to transfer any vessel from under the documentation of the laws of the United States to any other documentation, and the board's approval is required. We simply want the Shipping Board to retain the authority to give approval to the change from one flag to another. I think we all agree that that is a good section and there is no necessity for talking about it.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. It has been reported that the large shipping interests are against the bill because it does not give a large enough subsidy to warrant the maintenance of a merchant marine. What does the gentleman say in regard to that?

Mr. EDMONDS. I want to say that during the drafting of this bill there were very few suggestions coming from the large shipping interests. I do not know why. In December there were quite a few men came down and testified in the hearings, but they seem to have disappeared about that time and did not seem to care much about it. I am very frank in saying that I believe that most of the shipping men want this bill, although the interest they have displayed has been very slight. They have not attempted in any way to guide the committee in its conclusions.

Mr. SNELL. Does the gentleman think that this slight interest on their part was on account of the fact that the subsidy was not large enough so that it would warrant the maintenance of a merchant marine?

Mr. EDMONDS. That has been stated. I want to say that I heard that they thought the subsidy was not large enough. As a matter of fact several men in the shipping business have said that the subsidy ought to be larger.

Mr. SNELL. I suppose from the information the committee and the Shipping Board has they think that the subsidy allowed in this bill is enough to make up the difference in cost of operating under the American flag?

Mr. EDMONDS. We are satisfied that it will make up the difference in cost.

Mr. SNELL. And that it will guarantee a sufficient merchant marine under our flag?

Mr. EDMONDS. I would be willing to take the bill as it stands and say that it will guarantee a sufficient merchant marine.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. With the permission of the gentleman I want to say that there is one item in the bill that the gentleman has forgotten and to which I call his attention. That is section 418, the General Accounting Office.

Mr. EDMONDS. I did forget that. I have not looked at my references, but I presume the proposition is this. The General Accounting Office has always controlled the authority to approve or disapprove appropriations and the use of the money. But there are so many provisions in connection with the payment of a subsidy, so many different technical terms in the handling of the subject, that if it was left to the General Accounting Office there probably would not be sufficient and proper knowledge for the paying of it out.

Mr. FESS. I have heard it said that the bill was not very acceptable to the shipowners or to the men who were likely to be engaged in operating a merchant marine. Suppose we can not sell the ships, suppose the bill is not sufficiently inviting so that we could dispose of the vessels, is there any alternative?

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman means if we do not sell the ships?

Mr. FESS. Yes; do we have to sell the ships at any price, under this bill?

Mr. EDMONDS. No. Answering the question in regard to the shipowner I should like to say this: There are a number of large established shipowners in this country, possibly 10. The interest they have betrayed in the legislation is not so great. They like it, they will speak for it, but they are not running around about it, and the reason for that is that in this bill we provide for competitors of theirs. In other words, you and I, if we had the proper ability, knowledge, and capital, could start a line and buy ships and get the subsidy. In other words, all subsidies in the past have been made to individuals, to individual corporations, naming the party in the act. In this everybody can get a subsidy, provided he has the knowledge and the capital.

Mr. FESS. Then this fear expressed by some Members that the bill will not give us the means of disposing of the ships except at an unnecessary loss is not well founded?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think it is.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Until such time as we have disposed of the ships we will have to bear the loss incident to their being tied up?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. So we may be in a position where we will have, say, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons sold, and plus the loss due to maintenance of the ships still left on our hands. Has there been any estimate in regard to that?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have said, and my opinion is, that three or four hundred—and perhaps five hundred—ships would be sold in two years. There are thirteen hundred and some odd ships. There will be possibly 500 sold in two years. But in selling these ships there is a certain amount of impetus given to business. We may use the small ships we have here, which are the most annoying. They have the right to sell the lake type abroad if we can not sell in this country. Mr. Lasker says he hopes to clean it up in four or five years. You have the right to sell the lake type abroad and the right to use them in the coastwise trade, and some of them might be used in the rivers of China. A man was over here a short time ago talking about buying some of the ships to use in China.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. If that should happen, that would be covered into the Treasury and no additional appropriation would be made for launching.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is correct; but do not forget that the $125,000,000 fund which the gentleman is talking about comes out of the sale of ships. That is the only place it can come out of, unless there may be some other property.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Does the gentleman think that the sale of ships will be rapid enough so that it will take care of the money to be loaned, plus the cost of maintenance of those vessels still in the hands of the Government?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes. Our maintenance in taking care of the ships to-day tied up is not large. When I say that, I mean relatively, because handling a ship is a little different from handling a small car or something like that. Relatively there has never been a group of ships handled as cheaply as these ships are being handled to-day.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. How many of the lake type of ships do we have?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will give the gentleman that figure a little later. I have it, but I can not put my hands on it now.

Mr. SNELL. How small an initial payment does the gentleman understand they are willing to accept and sell a ship for—10 per cent of its value, or any certain sum?

Mr. EDMONDS. No. That has been done, but the Shipping Board's attitude to-day is this: They consider that the price of the ship is so low that a man has no right to ask for much credit. They have sold this lake type of boat running from 2,800 to 3,500 tons for $76,000 each.

Mr. SNELL. I have in mind the other and better type of boat for ocean trade.

Mr. EDMONDS. I imagine they would want about one-third down.

Mr. SNELL. And there will be nothing else given with them except the initial payment to guarantee this operation. If a man bought a boat and paid one-third, and at the end of the year found that he was not successful in its operation, he could turn that back to the Government?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; but he would have to take his loss.

Mr. SNELL. He would lose simply his initial payment?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. They would foreclose the mortgage and take the ship, just as is done with any other property.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, Carl Vrooman, in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress in Chicago on Tuesday evening of this week, said:

> America's most pressing need is to get rid of her surpluses. Our surpluses can and should be dumped abroad at once.

The late David Lubin said in 1914:

> The few holders of advance information regarding freight rates are not alone enabled to operate in one market center, but such information will enable them to manipulate, directly or indirectly, the principal market centers of the world, whether in exporting or non-exporting countries, and to continue this kind of a loaded-dice game the year around, all at the expense of the producers and the consumers everywhere.

Again, Carl Vrooman, in 1916, when the war in Europe produced a shortage of shipping, in an article published as a Senate document, stated, speaking of the original bill creating the Shipping Board:

> It would pay the farmers of America, and pay them big, to chip in and build a merchant marine for themselves. Our farmers could readily afford to spend not merely the $500,000,000 called for by the pending shipping bill but $100,000,000, or even $200,000,000, in such an enterprise.

These gentlemen both recognized the value of shipping control in the world's competition for the control of the world's markets. Experience has proven if you do not control the final carriage of your products, you must perforce pay tribute to your commercial enemies.

Looking backward, how easy it is to perceive that if some act had been placed upon the statute books after the shipping investigation of 1906 that would have upbuilt our merchant marine, even if only to the extent of carrying 50 per cent of our imports and exports, and had it cost us $50,000,000 per year, at the outbreak of our war with Germany we would have expended $500,000,000, but, having the facilities in hand, we would have been able not only to save the taxpayers between two and three billions of dollars, but we would have been delivering all through the period between 1914 and 1917 our surpluses to countries needing them, greatly to our own profit, and giving the distressed countries of Europe much relief. No man within the hearing of my voice but will remember the terrific loss to

the farmer occasioned by the throwing of the surplus crops upon the market. Cotton was driven from a reasonable price to below the cost of production, and all other commodities followed the same course. The freight on American shipments rose rapidly to rates far in advance of the rates paid by our competitors who owned or controlled their own shipping, and it was only by governmental action that ruin was averted.

To-day when we have 600 or 700 fine cargo ships fairly up to date and of first classification and several hundred ships not as good or economical, but still equal to many ships to-day in service under foreign flags and good for service in certain trades, it should not be difficult for Congress to determine what would be the best plan for their utilization. We have but three ways to consider.

First. The proposed bill which looks to the disposal of the fleet to private parties, and plans by a comprehensive method to aid, by both direct and indirect methods, in equalizing the differences in costs until such a time as they can sustain themselves without the direct aid.

Second. Continued Government ownership and operation, which, after the experience of the past few years, surely can result only in its gradual elimination.

Third. Destruction of the ships or disposal of them wherever a purchaser may be found.

Whether it is called a subsidy or compensation, the practice of governmental aid to merchant shipping is, and long has been, the established practice of all the maritime nations of the world. This may take the form of postal pay and naval retainers to certain regular lines, as in the case of Great Britain, by whose Government the subsidy policy as now known was initiated almost a hundred years ago. It may be postal subsidy and naval retainer to regular lines and mileage subsidy to all shipping, with direct bounties for shipbuilding, as in the case of France, Italy, and other countries, including at one time Japan.

Nations subsidize their maritime industries according to their needs or resources precisely as nations, with now not one important exception, to some degree or another shape their customs tariffs so that they will not only yield revenue but favor their native manufactures or their native agriculturists. The motive of maritime subsidy is exactly the motive of the protective tariff, to give national preference for national prudential purposes to national interests against their competitors of other lands.

Every commercial people with seacoasts and ports and seaborne trade recognizes us by a strong instinct of self-preservation that it must not depend for the delivery of its exports and the bringing of its imports solely upon the ships and seamen of other governments, its rivals in trade and possible enemies in war. Every people with a foothold upon the ocean recognizes that its merchant marine, by which is meant not only the ships themselves but their officers and men, the yards which launched the ships, the mechanics who put them together, and the separate manufacturing plants and men that produced the equipment of the ships, constitutes altogether a peculiarly important key industry for either peace or war.

The very first law of the first Federal Congress of the United States, passed on July 4, 1789, a law one of whose purposes was explicitly stated to be "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," also encouraged and protected navigation and shipbuilding by a provision allowing a preferential rate of 10 per cent of the customs duties of this same law on all goods imported into this country in ships built and owned by American citizens.

This policy of encouragement to American shipping by preferential customs duties and tonnage taxes, while gradually reduced as it may have seemed no longer necessary, did actually remain in force as to an important part of our commerce until 1870, when the United States was vigorously applying mail subsidies with great success for the encouragement of ocean steamship lines.

Commercial treaties, negotiated with the nations of Europe and with Japan, prevent a reapplication of the former system of preferential customs duties and tonnage taxes. If the proposed amendment of these treaties is not to be undertaken because of grave difficulties therein involved, the inevitable alternative for encouragement to our shipping is a resort to the policy of subsidy, which the treaties do not forbid, and which, in fact, all competing maritime nations grant without objection from America and with large advantage to themselves.

Opposition to subsidy to shipping in America has been due chiefly to the same kind of unconsidering prejudice which long blocked the formal adoption of the gold standard of value—a prejudice against the word itself. A subsidy, like so many other things, is just or unjust according to its essential character. It has been historically applied with many shades of meaning. As a mere gift or reward by a medieval monarch to some favorite politician of his court it is one thing, and as applied by deliberate legislation for the public purpose of developing a strong merchant marine and for the promotion of commerce and the national defense it is quite another. Intelligent opinion everywhere recognizes this difference.

For more than 70 years the United States Government gave without question a subsidy in the form of a direct bounty to the vessels and men engaged in the deep-sea fisheries. For a different reason, to encourage a very different industry, the American Congress in 1890 granted a direct bounty to the farmers and planters who grew sugar within the United States. This was regarded rightly then as an effective substitute for a protective tariff rate. Not only the National Government but State and city governments in the United States have assisted by public funds, to the amount of a great many hundreds of millions of dollars, the creation and maintenance of local and long-distance lines of land transportation.

Subsidy has also been given by Congress, though fitfully and inadequately, to the encouragement of transportation on the sea. After the British Government, in 1839 by a mail subsidy of $425,000 a year to the Cunard Line, called the first regular trans-Atlantic steamship service into being, the United States in 1845 and 1847, on the initiative of President Polk and with a loyal heartiness then upheld by all parties and sections, granted mail subsidies for the encouragement of American steamship services across the Atlantic and to the West Indies and the Isthmus of Panama. Under this subsidy policy our ocean steam shipping from 1847 to 1855 increased more rapidly than Britain's and demonstrated such seagoing qualities that the American flag, as in the packet and clipper ships, commanded in steam the best trade of the Atlantic. It is of this era that Dr. David A. Wells, the economist, wrote in his history of the merchant marine that—

> The prospect, therefore, at one time was that the United States, although late in the start of this new department of foreign shipping, would soon equal, if not overtake, her great commercial competitor.

It was the action of Congress that struck down the American steamship service on the North Atlantic by the reduction and then the withdrawal of the postal subsidies. In 1856 the principal subsidy, that to the Collins Line, was cut to $385,000 a year; it had been as high as $858,000. In 1858 there was another reduction of the Collins mail pay to $346,000 a year, while other lines were restricted to the sea and inland postage. This action of Congress threw the Atlantic steamship trade into the hands of European companies.

At that time the Cunard Line was receiving a subsidy of nearly $900,000 a year, and the British Government was expending in all for subsidies to British lines from $3,700,000 to $4,500,000. France granted her line on the trans-Atlantic route $620,000 a year when the American service was abandoned. Commodore Vanderbilt, the ablest steamship manager of his time, made a resolute effort to keep American steamers in operation on the basis of the sea and inland postage alone, but could not succeed against the subsidies of Europe.

Since 1858 no real sustained trial of an adequate subsidy policy has been attempted by the United States, unless the subsidy paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for 10 years from 1867 to 1878 can be called a policy of the Government. During the period of subsidy payment the total payments to the company totaled about $4,500,000, but the payment did lend to the establishment of a line in the Pacific sustaining itself without subventions, excepting mail payments to the present day, though the subsidy plan has been steadily pursued, in one way or another, by all of our competitors. In 1891, after much urging by maritime and commercial interests, the United States Senate did pass a strong shipping subsidy bill applicable to both mail and cargo steamers. But all aid to the cargo ships was refused by the House of Representatives through the opposition of a group of Republican Representatives of the Mid-Northwest. These men also insisted on the cutting down of the subsidies to regular mail lines, which the Senate had set at a fair but not extravagant level.

The result was a crippling of the entire measure, viewed as a general policy of aid to the American merchant marine, though the new law did create or sustain two or three valuable postal services to the West Indies, to Mexico, to near-by South America, and to Australasia, and assisted in the development of an American line of four 20-knot ships from New York to Europe, the only complete, regular trans-Atlantic service flying the Stars and Stripes at the outbreak of the World War. In fact, almost all of the few American steamships afloat in overseas service in 1914 owed their existence to the little subsidy experiment of the ocean mail act of 1891, under which the United States was paying in aid to the merchant marine about one-half

of what was being contributed in postal subsidies to the aid of British shipping by the Government of Canada alone.

All through the period from 1891 to 1914, merchants, manufacturers, exporters, and bankers of the country were earnestly petitioning for adequate encouragement to American ocean shipbuilding and navigation. They were asking for protection for the one American industry left almost wholly unprotected and neglected—and this the most intensely competitive industry of all. Regularly the party platforms promised aid to American shipping. Following the Spanish War of 1898, a general subsidy bill, championed by Senators Frye and Hanna, passed the Senate, but could win no favorable action in the House of Representatives because of midwestern Republican opposition. In 1904, President Roosevelt secured the appointment of a Merchant Marine Commission of Senators and Representatives, under the chairmanship of the late Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to study the shipping question and present a report. Another subsidy bill granting aid to both mail lines and cargo vessels was recommended by the Republican majority of this commission, and was passed by the Senate on February 14, 1906, by a vote of 38 to 27. In the House, as before in 1891, the subsidy to cargo vessels was eliminated from the bill and mail subsidy was restricted to certain lines to South America. In this crippled form the bill was passed by the House on March 1, 1907, but concurrence of the Senate was prevented by a filibuster in the last hours of the expiring Congress.

Senator Gallinger brought forward the bill in postal form, and it was passed by the Senate on March 20, 1908, without a division. This bill, as an amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, was brought up in the House on May 23, 1908, and defeated 145 to 153. On March 2, 1909, on a roll call in the House, the ocean mail bill was again rejected, but by a much narrower division of 172 to 175.

This brings the record down to the creation of the Shipping Board by the shipping act of 1916, and the passage of the Jones law, or merchant marine act of 1920. Throughout the years the policies chiefly advocated for the restoration of American ocean shipping and shipbuilding have been (1) subsidies, (2) a revival of preferential duties, and (3) "free ships"—that is, the free registry in the United States of foreign-built ships for overseas commerce. A "free-ship" provision was contained in the Panama Canal act of 1912, so far as concerned ships less than 5 years old. The provision in time of peace produced no result whatever. Not one foreign-built steamer was presented for American registry until the World War broke out and a new value was suddenly attached to the American flag as that of the most powerful of neutral carriers.

The "free-ship" privilege was broadened in the emergency act of August 18, 1914, but experience has proved that "free ships" alone are not an important factor in the upbuilding of the merchant marine. Far more valuable is some effective method of compensating shipowners for the higher wages and cost of maintenance of all American ships, of either native or foreign construction. Ships will neither be built in this country nor brought into registry from abroad so long as foreign vessels have a markedly lower wage and maintenance cost than American vessels, and often the additional advantage of subsidy or some other form of national assistance.

Our actual trial of "free ships" for overseas trade and the fact that preferential customs duties and tonnage taxes can not be applied unless commercial treaties are first amended make a general subsidy system inevitable if any complete aid is to be extended to the American merchant marine. It is the one policy left for consideration and adoption. As has been said, subsidy is the policy to which in some form or degree all of our maritime competitors have long been resorting. It is barred by no treaties and is least liable to provoke retaliation in kind. It is not well for the world that any one nation or group of nations should dominate the trade of ocean carrying. That never has been just or prudent, and it is far less just or prudent or possible now than ever before, because, as Secretary Hughes so significantly declared at the opening of the disarmament conference, "The importance of the merchant marine is in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments."

Only about one-sixth of the products of American industries are exported overseas, but that one-sixth is greater in volume and sometimes greater in value than the exports of any other nation in the world. Rightfully, therefore, the United States is entitled to possess one of the greatest, perhaps considering its vast water-borne domestic commerce, the very greatest of all the merchant navies of the world. Rightfully, also, the United States is entitled to carry in its own ships the same proportion of its sea-borne trade as any of its competitors, which in the case of its chief competitor, Great Britain, is now about 70 per cent. As a matter of fact, American ships are now conveying only about one-third in value of the exports and imports of our country. A year and more ago American ships were carrying about one-half of our imports and exports. What these figures clearly signify is that American ships are slowly but steadily being driven out of even our own overseas commerce, through cheaper wages or in some cases subsidies, or both combined, by ships that fly the flags of other governments.

That is to say, there is now going on the unmistakable displacement of what was once a great and prosperous American industry—which can again be made great and prosperous—by foreign industries, all of which have lower wage scales and cost of maintenance, and possess besides in some way or other national aid and encouragement of their own. This displacement of American ships by ships of other flags and allegiance right in our own commerce carries with it the displacement of American officers and seamen and the lessening of our means of national self-defense.

The situation is one which imperatively calls for national protection to the one great industry long left almost absolutely unprotected. The factory, the farm, have been, are now or will soon be, adequately protected against alien competition. If the factory, the farm, why not the ship and the shipyard?

Let it be remembered that American ships in the overseas trade compete directly and keenly with foreign ships of all the nations in the world in our own ports, along every mile of ocean to foreign ports, and in those foreign ports for every export and import cargo of American commerce, and that American ships do this against all the wage handicaps which our farmers can possibly meet, plus often the added handicap of foreign subsidy or other national assistance rigidly denied thus far to American shipowners and seamen. Under these conditions is it surprising that in 1915 there were so few American ships left in overseas trade that foreign shipowners were able to compel American farmers to pay more money for carrying a bushel of grain abroad than the farmers received for all the labor and expense of its production?

Any aid or subsidy now given to American shipping must include the cargo ships, the "tramp" steamers, of which the American people through the Shipping Board own hundreds—the ships needed and fit to carry American grain and provisions and cotton to markets in foreign lands. That these are the farmers' kind of ships must not be forgotten by the national lawmakers. Agriculture still supplies the bulk of our export commerce, and it is entitled to full consideration in the shaping of a national policy for the encouragement of our merchant marine.

Granting that it is desirable and necessary to aid not only the regular mail line ships, which are relatively few, but the slower cargo ships, which are many, in any serious effort to encourage American maritime industry, the effort is wholly practicable. There are precedents for it. American national maritime policy, as framed by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, protected all American ships engaged in commerce—not merely the postal or passenger packets of that day. Several nations of Europe, and Japan for a considerable time, have aided by direct subsidy their cargo carriers.

Great Britain has not practiced this expedient, but the mail subsidies of the British Government in the crucial period from 1840 to 1860 applied to all or most of the ocean steam tonnage of the United Kingdom. Moreover, the British subsidies, creating regular steam lines, developed also a growing traffic a large part of which could not profitably be conveyed in liners, but demanded the use of the cheaper "tramps." Finally, the potential, protective power of Lloyd's classification and insurance agencies, and the complete cooperative organization of British merchants, exporters and importers and brokers all over the world have given British "tramp" shipping through the years an advantage perhaps as valuable as direct aid could extend.

For all this indirect assistance there is no equivalent yet available to the cargo ships of the American merchant marine. Direct aid is absolutely necessary in our own export and import commerce. This aid by subsidy can be made applicable to all our ships regularly engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. It can be given to vessels only while actively employed in loading, steaming, discharging, or undergoing voyage repairs, and it can be based on the actual difference in wages and maintenance between the American ships and their immediate competitors. All this is entirely feasible, for the movements of merchant ships and the pay rolls of all nationalities are matters of record available at any time.

Just as in the case of regular mail liners, subsidy to cargo ships can be made conditional upon the performance of substantial service to the Government. These ships can be re-

quired to carry the mails in case of need where no liners are available. They can be held subject under contract to be turned over to the national authorities at a fair price or rate of hire in an emergency.

As to the exact amount of the subsidy that must be given to equalize competitive conditions and thus assure fair play to the new American merchant marine, whether Government owned or privately owned, this is much more readily ascertainable than the commercial data for establishing protection by tariff law to manufacturing and to agriculture. Foreign merchant vessels competing with our own ships enter our ports and make themselves subject to taxation and inquiry here in the same way in which American ships have been subject to just such taxation and inquiry in foreign waters. Wage scales of foreign shipping, as of American shipping, are the subject of constant investigation and report by the Department of Commerce and the Shipping Board. If once the principle of protection to the American ocean merchant fleet is established, the manner of applying the principle can promptly be determined.

In the main, however, it is not statute law or regulation but natural standards of wages and of living in the United States that are responsible for the higher cost of manning and maintaining the American merchant marine. Sea wages and living standards for every maritime country are established by the wages and standards of living that obtain on the land in that country. This is the reason chiefly why the pay roll of British ships is somewhat higher than the pay roll of Scandinavian ships and why the pay roll of Scandinavian ships is somewhat higher than the pay roll of Italian or Greek ships, for example, and the pay roll of Italian or Greek ships is again higher than the rate prevailing in the merchant service of Japan. Abnormal exchange, which now makes the German sea wage even lower than the Japanese, is a special factor counting heavily against American ocean shipping. It is, in fact, temporarily equivalent to a subsidy to most foreign ships against America. This abnormal exchange must be fairly reckoned with for the time being in the adjustment of an adequate subsidy for vessels of the United States.

Our leading competitors in shipping to-day are Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. All of these countries pursue a policy of subvention, subsidy, or other favoritism toward their shipping interests, in many cases helping shipbuilding.

It is Great Britain which first began the policy of subsidizing steamships and has been most persistent and therefore most successful in the application of that policy to her great national steamship services plying to all important markets in the world.

The Cunard Co., the first regular trans-Atlantic steamship service, was created in 1839 by the grant of a postal subsidy of $425,000 a year by the British Government. This $425,000 a year represented more than the total first cost of a steamship of that day, or about 25 per cent per annum on the entire first cost of the whole fleet of Cunard steamers.

In 1841 the British Government gave a subsidy of $1,200,000 a year to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. to create a line to the West Indies and to the Isthmus of Panama. This subsidy was soon increased to $1,350,000 a year for an additional British service to Brazil and Argentina. At the same time a subsidy of $225,000 a year was given to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. for a line on the west coast of South America, which touched at no British port.

These payments were not for postal service only, but were intended as encouragement to British shipbuilding and navigation, and it can be demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt by the statements of British officials themselves.

In the first place these payments in all the British discussions of the day were plainly described as "subsidies." No other word was used.

The parliamentary committee on contract steam packets, made up of the British public men who had voted the subsidies and best understood their purpose and character, declared in 1853 in the report to Parliament:

> The objects which appear to have led to the formation of these contracts and to the larger expenditures involved were to afford us rapid, frequent, and punctual communication with distant ports which feed the main arteries of British commerce and with the most important of our foreign possessions, to foster maritime enterprise, and to encourage the production of a superior class of vessels, which would promote the convenience and wealth of the country in time of peace and assist in defending its shores against hostile aggression.

This statement is a description of the steamship subsidy exactly as it is understood in the United States. It is quoted from the most competent authority in the British Government at the very time when these subsidies were being established.

In 1845 and 1847, on the recommendation of a Democratic President, Polk, and by vote of a Democratic Congress the United States initiated a policy of subsidies to steamship lines exactly like the subsidies of Great Britain. The British Government incidentally increased its subsidy to the Cunard Line from $425,000 to $725,000 a year to put out the new American competition. That such was the purpose of the increased subsidy was declared by Mr. Cunard, the head of the Cunard Co., testifying in 1849 before the parliamentary committee on steam packets.

He said:

> If I had got this contract three months sooner there would have been no American line.

The American line to which he referred was the famous Collins Line of American-built trans-Atlantic steamships from New York to Liverpool. Its ships were larger, swifter, and generally more efficient than the Cunard steamers, and these American ships quickly took the ascendency on the North Atlantic. Officers of the British Navy who examined the American steamers reported to their Government that Great Britain "had no steamships comparable with them"; that they were better sea boats and that their propulsive equipment was superior. These American ships held all the trans-Atlantic records, carried two-thirds of the best passenger business, and cut Cunard freight rates in half during the period of their operation.

Even then the British Government, in the vain effort to kill the American line, gave Cunard a further increased subsidy of $900,000 a year, but the American ships retained their preeminence. Two of them were lost at sea, and several of the British ships had meanwhile been lost. But the Collins Line lived until 1858, when its subsidy of $858,000 was first reduced and then most of it withdrawn by Congress in the time of the political slavery quarrel between the South and the North.

Again, to quote a British, not an American, authority. Richard Cobden, testifying before the parliamentary committee on packet and telegraph contracts, declared shortly after that the American steamship service "ceased because the American Government withdrew the subsidy."

Another British witness, Mr. Wilson, stated before the same committee:

> In the face of these increasing British subsidies the American Government has altogether relinquished the practice of subsidizing their vessels, and their vessels, of course, have been driven off the passage.

At this time the Cunard Steamship Co. was receiving a subsidy of almost $900,000 a year, which was greatly reduced as soon as it had achieved its purpose of killing American competition.

To quote still another British, not an American, authority, Henniker Heaton, a member of Parliament and formerly British postmaster general, declared in the North American Review of October, 1894:

> As American ships were not subsidized, their owners could not compete with the Cunard and other companies, the art of shipbuilding languished, and the American carrying trade was transposed to foreign bottoms. In 1891 only 13 per cent of the exports from the United States were carried in American ships, which at one time had engrossed 90 per cent. As a consequence of refusing $5,000,000 a year in subsidies during 30 years to native shipowners, or $150,000,000, the United States had to pay in the same period not less than $3,000,000,000 for freights, while their mercantile marine dwindled into insignificance.

Rear Admiral Bedford Pim, another celebrated British maritime authority, thus described the subsidy policy of the British Government:

> It has been the policy of the British Government to establish or, rather, to encourage the establishment of British steamship lines by the annual payment of a postal subsidy, and this with the most gratifying result as regards the expansion of British commerce. I know of no instance of a British postal line of steamers originally established without a subsidy for carrying the mails.

Incidentally, a distinguished American statesman, Senator James Ashton Bayard, of Delaware, father of Thomas Francis Bayard and a forebear of a Democratic Senator elect of the same name, said in a debate in Congress on the Collins subsidy in the year 1852:

> I am willing to trust American skill and industry in competition with any people on the globe, when they stand nation to nation, without government interference. But if the treasury of a foreign nation is poured into the lap of individuals for the purpose of destroying the interests of my country or for building up a commercial marine at the expense of the commerce and prosperity of the United States, I for one will count no cost in counteracting such Government action on the part of Great Britain or any foreign power.

Not only in earlier but in later and present times it has been the fixed policy of the British Government, while bestowing subsidies on its own principal steamship lines, to give no postal pay to American and other foreign ships as far as possible. When a French line of steamers, Messageries Imperiales, offered to convey the British mails to the Far East for a fraction of the subsidy of $1,300,000 a year which the British Peninsular & Oriental Co. was receiving, it threw the House of Commons into a fit of indignation and protest. As one of the members, Mr. Crawford, said:

> Now, what I desire to do on this occasion is to protest, in the name of what I consider to be the interests of the country and the interest of commerce, and in justice to our own companies, against the ships of the Messageries Imperiales or of any other foreign company being employed in the conveyance of our eastern mails. [Loud cheers from all parts of the house.] You may carry the principle of economy too far. [Hear, hear!] Such a course of proceedings would be free trade gone mad. • • • I think it is rather too much to expect that the interests of this country, commercial, social, and political, should be made to depend upon the good will of any foreign nation whatever. [Renewed cheers.]

When a few years later, in 1887, it was stated before the House of Commons that French and German steamers of superior speed were willing to convey the Asiatic mails for "from one-fourth to one-half less postage" than the British steamers were receiving, the proposition was vehemently rejected by Parliament. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declaring that the services for which the Peninsular & Oriental Co. was subsidized were services which are postal in one sense, but which are undertaken partly for political, commercial, and other objects.

Postmaster General Raikes at the same time declared:

> I think that if the honorable member only took the pains to study the course of public opinion he would find that a contract with the North German Line or the Messageries Maritimes would have a very slight chance of being adopted by the House of Commons.

The British Government boycotted not only French and German ships but the American steamers of the Inman Line, *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *New York*, and *Philadelphia*, of 20 knots, which in their prime performed the swiftest and most regular steamship service across the western ocean. There were at that time only two steamers in the whole British mercantile marine that were as fast as these steamers, but the British Government would send no letters except those specially addressed by these American steamers, paying them a rate only one-third or one-fourth of that given to British vessels of inferior speed. In 1905 the British Government paid only $10,511 in mail pay to the four fast American liners, though our Government in that year paid $212,000 to the steamers of the British White Star Line, $101,000 to the British Cunard Line, $108,000 to the North German Lloyd, $64,000 to the Hamburg-American Line, and $60,000 to the French company.

Between 1839 and the present time Great Britain has expended about $400,000,000 in direct subsidies to her principal steamship services, but in exchange for it the British Government has secured a fleet of swift naval-reserve steamers four times the size of the similar fleet possessed by the United States. In this matter it is Great Britain that has been the protectionist and the United States relatively the free trader.

The British subsidies have not been confined to Atlantic ports. The Canadian Pacific Line from Vancouver to Japan and China has been subsidized by both the British and the Canadian Governments—"a notable illustration of the generosity and courage with which England pushes her shipping interests," declared the late Hon. William C. Whitney in his annual report as Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Cleveland.

Thus not only British authorities, but eminent American Democratic authorities, challenge and destroy the assertion of the opposition to this proposed marine bill that "Great Britain, chief maritime country in the world, has never given any subsidies to steamships."

Another assertion almost equally misleading is sometimes heard that the British Government "has never subsidized tramp steamers, and these make up the bulk of the British merchant marine."

This is not a total falsehood—it is only a half truth. Originally all ocean steamships were liners, and then all British steamships were subsidized, and that was shown in the advancement of steamship building and navigation. In the years between 1840 and 1860, it is a historic fact, never disputed, that at that time the British subsidies to regular line ocean steamers created British shipyards and engine and boiler works which could not have come into existence without such Government encouragement. These British yards and engine and boiler works that built the first subsidized British vessels later turned their attention to building slower freight steamers, so that indirectly the British tramp fleet is a product of the British subsidy system.

Furthermore, it has been realized that the subsidies given to the contract lines of British steamers have powerfully operated to create new commerce in which the slower tramp steamers have found a place as the carriers of the cheaper and bulkier commodities. All of the subsidized British steamship companies have long owned large fleets of the slower cargo ships which have been indirectly the beneficiaries of the national subsidy system.

However, the most direct protection and encouragement which the British freight steamers have received has been given by the close working cooperation of British merchants, underwriters, agents, and brokers all over the world. These interests have invariably worked together to give preference to British cargo ships and to discriminate against all non-British competitors.

What may well be described, in the words of Secretary William C. Whitney, as another "notable illustration of the generosity and courage with which England pushes her shipping interests," has lately come to light in the port of Alexandria, Egypt, where for nearly two years a close-working combination between the Liverpool Conference, in which the Cunard and Prince companies are included, and the Alexandria Produce Association, also dominated by British interests, prevented American steamers from carrying a single pound of Egyptian cotton to the American mills for which this cotton had been purchased. This powerful, exclusive, discriminatory protection of British cargo steamers in the Alexandria-New England cotton trade could not be broken up and any cargo secured for American ships until the British combine had been thoroughly frightened by threats of reprisal by the American Government.

Between direct subsidies to regular steamship lines and combinations and discriminations like those just described at Alexandria, the British merchant shipping for the last 80 years may well be described as the most effectively State aided and protected industry in the world.

James G. Blaine was not mistaken when, in his celebrated letter of 1890 to Mr. Gladstone, he declared:

> It will not escape Mr. Gladstone's keen observation that British interests in navigation flourished with less rivalry and have increased in greater proportion than any other of the great interests of the United Kingdom. I ask his candid admission that it is the one interest which England has protected steadily and determinedly, regardless of consistency and regardless of expense. Nor will Mr. Gladstone fail to note that navigation is the weakest of the great interests of the United States, because it is the one which the National Government has consistently refused to protect.

To this statement Mr. Gladstone never replied, for the sufficient reason that it was absolutely true and unanswerable that in ocean shipping it is Great Britain that has been the protectionist and the United States the free trader.

Mr. Blaine in his very last speech in the United States Senate, on January 27, 1891, thus strikingly summed up what had been to that date—and indeed, has virtually remained to the present day—the do-nothing, pliant, and destructive policy of the American Congress:

> It is a fact equally remarkable that for the last 25 years, or make it only for the last 20 years, from the beginning of the war to this hour, the Congress of the United States has not done one solitary thing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. Decay has been observed going on steadily from year to year. The great march forward of our commercial rival of old has been witnessed and everywhere recognized, and the Representatives of the people of the United States have sat in their two Houses of legislation as dumb as though they could not speak, and have not offered a single remedy or a single aid. • • • • • • •
>
> During these years in which Congress has not stepped forward to do one thing for the foreign commerce of this country, for all that vast external transportation whose importance the Senator from Kentucky has not exaggerated, but has strongly depicted, the same Congress has passed 93 acts in aid of internal transportation by rail; has given 200,000,000 acres of the public lands, worth to-day a thousand million dollars in money, and has added $70,000,000 in cash, and yet, I repeat, it has extended the aid of scarcely a single dollar to build up our foreign commerce.

Outside of Great Britain the policy of subvention or subsidy in aid to the British marine has been used by every colony of Great Britain, so it is almost impossible to compute the exact amount paid to the various lines from various sources. The cross Atlantic mail—carried by the two companies, the Cunard and White Star—payments amount to between $600,000 and $700,000, besides some special payment made on account of the construction of the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*, a portion of the construction money being loaned by the British Government at 2½ per cent. The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Co. receives for special services from the British Government about $1,200,000. Reference to Commerce Report of July 31 will fully describe the British payments, but you will note it says that it is impossible at this time to compile the payments made by the colonies.

Perhaps the most striking modern example of the upbuilding of a merchant marine is that of Japan, which country, by both shipbuilding subsidy and subsidy to shipping, has succeeded in securing for herself the position of third power in importance in the overseas trade in the short period of 20 years. The budget for 1922–23 provides for a postal subvention of about $5,000,000. Besides this the average navigation bounty for the

past seven years has been about $4,000,000 annually, shipbuilding bounties of about $1,250,000 per annum.

France and Italy pay both a shipbuilding bounty and a subsidy, the recent contracts of France for subsidized services being in the nature of limited compensation proposed in our present bill. Italy spends about $6,000,000 annually in shipping subsidies, and our latest reports from France would indicate the Government is preparing to pay the largest subsidies ever under consideration in that country.

A comparison of the world's tonnage for showing the increases or decreases of the past 30 years is as follows:

WORLD'S SHIPPING.	Tonnage.
1890	22,151,000
1914	49,089,000
1921	61,974,000
UNITED KINGDOM.	
1890	10,241,000
1914	19,956,000
1921	19,571,000
FRANCE.	
1890	1,045,000
1914	2,319,000
1921	3,652,000
GERMANY.	
1890	1,569,000
1914	5,459,000
1921	717,000
JAPAN.	
1890	171,000
1914	1,708,000
1921	3,354,000
NORWAY.	
1890	1,705,000
1914	2,425,000
1921	2,114,000
ITALY.	
1890	820,000
1914	1,549,000
1921	2,406,000
UNITED STATES. (Registered for foreign trade.)	
1860	2,546,000
1865	1,602,000
1880	1,352,000
1890	946,000
1914	1,076,000
1921	11,081,000

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it would be impossible for any one member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries or any member of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to undertake within any reasonable limitation of time to discuss and analyze all of the various provisions of this bill and apply to that discussion at the same time the testimony that has been submitted in these very voluminous and extensive hearings. It shall be my purpose in opposing the bill to undertake to give a candid and frank analysis of its provisions, to show what unusual and extraordinary powers are granted to the Shipping Board, and to undertake to show not by imagination or by conjecture but by the actual record of the evidence disclosed by the witnesses that the aid and subsidies invoked in the bill are not absolutely essential to the maintenance and operation of a successful American merchant marine. I shall not undertake to discuss it from a partisan standpoint, although I am glad to say that the party to which I owe allegiance is unqualifiedly opposed to the fundamental provisions of this bill.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at this time?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I desire not to be interrupted until I can make a coherent statement, and I ask the gentleman's indulgence in that respect. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE], the chairman of this committee, in opening his remarks on this bill said that it was in answer to the promises of the Republican Party as declared in its last national platform on the merchant-marine proposition. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] undertook to quote from that plank of the last Republican platform but did not do so in full.

There was some little controversy between the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] as to what a correct interpretation of the Republican attitude on this question is as declared in its platform. For the benefit of the record and in order that the members of the majority party may have their recollections refreshed as to their party's declaration on this question, I propose to read it.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Inasmuch as I have referred to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I feel inclined to yield to him.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will read exactly what I have said:

It is offered in fulfillment of reiterated solemn pledges of the Republican Party to help and upbuild the merchant marine.

That is what I said in my opening remarks.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I accept that, and I am glad the gentleman has incorporated just ahead of its platform what he did assert.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I said exactly what I meant.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall now read the platform.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ships flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

There is your full party declaration on this question. I call the attention of those members of the majority party who may still be in some doubt as to the propriety of an affirmative vote for this measure to the specific language of this declaration:

Owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

Is there any man on this side of the House who, by any stretch of interpretation, can say that that is a declaration in favor of a Government subsidy for the operation of our merchant marine? On the contrary, the positive declaration appears to be opposed to that principle because it asserts that it should be operated by private energy. What does that mean in its fair and correct analysis? It means that the owners of these ships shall undertake to exercise their ingenuity and their own capital and their own energies in order to build up the merchant marine, and it says nothing about expecting them to reach their hands into the Public Treasury of the United States and to extract therefrom annually for a minimum period of 10 years the enormous sum of at least $52,000,000, and very probably much more—cash moneys that are paid into the Treasury of the United States out of the toil and sweat and the labor and private energies of the other producers of America—that they shall be selected and picked out and set apart as one particular favored industry in this country to be handed this magnificent gratuity out of the Treasury of the United States.

They indorsed in that Republican platform the following:

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

They were referring to the provisions of the so-called Jones Shipping Act, the merchant marine act of 1920. I heard these same gentlemen, who are now the active and partisan sponsors of this monstrosity now presented, urge upon the consideration of the Congress and the country a little over two years ago that if this Congress would but enact the Jones bill it would do what your party boasted in this platform it had done—insure, promote, and maintain the American merchant marine. And what have you done with that so-called bill that would do that thing? In so short a period as two years you come before this Congress and before the country and confess that that bill, which you then guaranteed and assured us would promote a permanent and successful American merchant marine, is an absolute failure, and you are now abandoning it out of the whole cloth. [Applause.]

Is not that a fair statement of the situation? If you failed in that, why not in this? What did you rely upon as the main support of the proposition announced in your boastful national platform? You relied upon sections 28 and 34 of the Jones Act, one in reference to preferential freight charges for foreign shipments and the other providing that goods imported into this country in American bottoms should be brought in at reduced rates of tariff at the customhouse. And now you have absolutely abandoned that then pronounced program and both of those two provisions that you then stated were proper safeguards for the building up of an American merchant marine. President Wilson refused to execute the provisions of section 34, and I well remember that such distinguished Republicans

as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] and others were very severe in their strictures upon that action of the President of the United States, and gave out interviews publicly announcing that so grave was the dereliction of the then President in failing to observe the mandate of Congress upon this great question that they thought he ought to be then and there impeached and removed from office. The gentleman from Pennsylvania does not deny that. He can not successfully deny it. And yet, in the course of politics, two years afterwards his own party came into power and his own President took the reins of office, and he was presented with the necessity of passing upon this same question. President Harding followed the decision of President Wilson upon that question and refused to put it into operation. And yet I have not heard the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other man prominent in authority on that side threaten to impeach President Harding for his failure to do that thing.

And so stands feeble and impotent the legislation upon which they assured the people of America that they would be able successfully to promote and maintain in perpetuity a merchant marine without a cash subsidy. And then the other provision in reference to the preferential freight rates, when interrogating the prominent members of the Shipping Board as to why they had not taken any steps to put that into effect——

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to make a coherent statement, if the gentleman will kindly excuse me.

Mr. EDMONDS. I wanted to correct the gentleman. Of course, he remembers his President signed this act, agreed it was a good thing, but refused to put it into operation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; and your party passed that act, and you now confess it was a fraud upon the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And his President voted for it in the United States Senate. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Exactly. So, gentlemen, I say as I proceed in this argument it is well for us to preserve the record.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Briefly.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. In response to what was said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the present bill contains one provision, the tax-exemption provision, which both Chairman Lasker and Mr. Morgan said was far more valuable than section 34, and that is inserted as a subsidy, but instead of stopping with that they have innumerable other costly provisions and subsidies in the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I heartily agree in the statement of my colleague. Now, gentlemen, let us undertake to disarticulate this skeleton and see what it discloses. It is a matter of very grave public concern. It is a matter that involves the taxpayers of America for at least the next 10 years in the event this Congress by great unwisdom should enact it. It is a proposition that entails the payment out of the Treasury of the United States of an amount in the minimum of at least $52,000,000 a year, and in all human probability much more. And I shall proceed to give my authority for the statement I make as to the probable cost to the taxpayers of this country—this gratuity to be bestowed upon these favored gentlemen on the Atlantic seaboard. I quote from the testimony of the high apostle of a subsidy, Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board. On page 273 of the hearings, in reply to an inquiry by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], this answer was given by Mr. Lasker. I will quote the question and then the answer:

Mr. DAVIS. No; I beg your pardon. As I understand it, this revised report was revised after the bill was introduced.

Mr. LASKER. Let me see, now. I think we can get a quick meeting of the minds.

Here are the figures on cross-examination. I presume Mr. Lasker has all the frailties that are inherent in men, and as a proponent of this proposition wanted to make it as little objectionable to the American people as possible. Here are the items he gives. I quote:

The total cost to the Treasury if the bill ever becomes highly successful in operating, so that we have an adequate merchant marine for peace and war, will be: Customs, $30,000,000; tonnage, $4,000,000; income tax, $10,000,000; construction, $3,000,000; and postage, $5,000,000.

Mr. DAVIS. How much does that add up; $52,000,000?

Mr. LASKER. That will add up $52,000,000.

Now there, gentlemen of the committee, is your primary cost under the operation of this bill.

Mr. FREE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I regret I can not yield.

Mr. FREE. Some of that is already paid, and that is not an additional amount.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am quoting from the record of the proceedings.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS], if he is present, to this fact: He made an inquiry of the ranking Republican member of this committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], with reference to the effect of the change of this provision regarding transports. I thought my friend from Pennsylvania was rather evasive on that proposition, because there is no ground for any subterfuge or evasion on any provision of this bill. It is plainly written in the bill itself that if it is passed there is proposed to be a substitution for the transport service in the carrying of these supplies and troops, and so forth, by private owners, and the bill authorizes the Shipping Board to make contracts for that purpose. Of course, it is the purpose of the bill to add an additional subsidy for the benefit of the private owners and to abolish the well-established transport service now in existence.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an inquiry?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; I will yield to the distinguished leader of the majority for an inquiry.

Mr. MONDELL. Assuming that Mr. Lasker is correct in his estimate——

Mr. BANKHEAD. Usually that is a violent assumption, but in this case I will concede it.

Mr. MONDELL. Assuming that Mr. Lasker is correct in his estimate of cost, based upon the full utilization of the fleet, the estimate he made upon the full utilization of the fleet is about what it is costing now to operate a quarter of the fleet, so that it is no additional burden at any rate, assuming that Mr. Lasker is correct, and it presumes three or four times as large a fleet upon the seas as we now have without an additional charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, I expect to get to that phase of the situation a little later. I expect to show, and I think other colleagues of mine on this committee will be able to show——

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me finish this sentence—that this alleged loss of $50,000,000 by the Government is totally and absolutely unnecessary, and it could be, if we had to resort to the contingency of further temporary Government operation, very, very greatly reduced. Now, what is the gentleman's observation?

Mr. EDMONDS. I simply wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the loss on Army transports, referring to the proposition for the employment of other ships for that service, is about $5,000,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, gentlemen, I want to proceed to another phase of this proposition.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Before the gentleman proceeds, in answer to what the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, I read a statement in the hearings by Secretary Weeks stating that the cost of the Government transport service is less than it would be under the Shipping Board.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania right about this, or is Secretary Weeks right?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not regard either of them as of very high authority on this bill, but I believe that a Cabinet officer outranks somewhat a Member of Congress in authority, but not necessarily in accuracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Of course, the gentleman realizes that he is not an authority on authorities. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will let the gentleman's colleague from Illinois answer that question.

Now, gentlemen, I think you will recognize that this is a fair proposition. We recognize that this ship subsidy bill is a very extraordinary remedy for what is called a bad situation, because there is no doubt on earth but that it lodges very unusual and extraordinary powers in a small executive branch of the Government, to wit, the Shipping Board. There is no doubt on earth that it involves the enactment of a policy that has heretofore been stubbornly combatted in the Congress of the United States and always defeated uniformly—the bestowal of a direct cash subsidy from the Treasury of the United States upon a private enterprise. It is certainly a question of such momentous concern——

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let the gentleman contain his anxiety until I have finished this sentence. It is of such immense importance that the great papers throughout the country are discussing it daily in their columns. It is a policy which for possibilities of danger involved is, in the opinion of the members of my party, the greatest since my service in Congress here began; and I therefore say that on account of the issues in-

volved, on account of the tremendous sums of money involved, the duty is certainly imposed upon the proponents of the proposition to show by facts—not by assertion but by facts and the record—that there is absolutely no other remedy, and that all of the provisions that they are asking for combined are required to build up and maintain a successful American merchant marine.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Now that the gentleman has finished his sentence will he yield for a question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman think he can improve on that sentence? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. I want to ask the gentleman a question that the gentleman can answer.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. The gentleman stated that the attitude of the Democratic Party was antagonistic to this measure.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have stated that.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. I want to lay a foundation or predicate to the question I want to ask, not to make a speech. As to that celebrated sentence which the gentleman has just closed, that this measure has been combatted by his party——

Mr. BANKHEAD. And by some very respectable people of your party.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Does he not know the fact, as stated by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], now a Senator, in the debate on the Panama Canal tolls, that the Democratic Party had repeatedly been committed to a subsidy, and does he not know that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] mentioned the historical fact that the Democratic Party had gone on record in favor of a subsidy? Is not that a fact?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman is undertaking to draw a conclusion by reason of two isolated expressions of opinion by two individual Democrats, both of whom I admire highly, that because they felt so-and-so upon some particular question, therefore they expressed the attitude of the Democratic Party on this question.

I want to assert—and I think I am reasonably familiar with the position of the Democratic Party upon this question—that from the time my party was formed, and from the time when Thomas Jefferson gave expression to that sound fundamental doctrine, we have stood and we still stand on the proposition that we believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. [Applause.] Now, that is not elocution. That is just a statement of our historic attitude upon this question, and presents our attitude at the present time. I recognize that there are some gentlemen who hold allegiance to my party who, on account of some peculiar local conditions of one sort or another, may vote for this bill. There are not many such. Speaking of the question of party principle, I want to ask the gentleman if he is willing to assert, as a responsible representative of the Republican Party upon this floor, that his party stands in principle for a subsidy for ships or any other special interest?

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Does the gentleman ask me that question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; I ask you that question.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Yes; I think the Republican Party is committed historically to the principle of protection to American industries on land, and that the protection of ships on the sea is only another form of that protection. [Applause.] Since the 7th of November I do not claim to be a responsible authority of the Republican Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am inclined to concede that. [Laughter.] Unfortunately a good many of the gentleman's colleagues in this Congress occupy the same unhappy situation. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER (on the Republican side). But that condition is not chronic.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. There is still a majority of Republicans in the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from New York has made his declaration, which was applauded very liberally upon his side of the House, and I am very glad to have his statement that we have a very definite line of cleavage on this question between his party and mine. I do not think there will be any misunderstanding about that. I am willing to join issue before the American people on the principle involved.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. I do not wish to annoy the gentleman by breaking into his remarks, but I want to make one observation. I suppose every Member of this House received the typewritten statement of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], and I suppose it was an authoritative statement, giving the ascertained facts and data showing that in the many years past of the Democratic Party it has for decades been committed to the principle of a subsidy for ships; and I believe the Senator from Louisiana rather than the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Alabama will permit me, I will say that I read that statement and the facts therein recited do not substantiate the gentleman's assertion. As a matter of fact, I have read carefully all the platform pronouncements of both parties upon this subject, and the Democratic Party has never at any time, directly or indirectly, declared in favor of ship subsidies, but has repeatedly and emphatically declared against them in Democratic national platforms; and I wish to say, furthermore, that the Republican national paltform has never at any time declared in favor of ship subsidies, not even at the times when such bills were pending in Congress and they were vital issues, and at the times when the Democratic national platforms were declaring against them. And during the recent campaign, while you have had no national convention, I know that a great many Republican State conventions have refused to declare in favor of this pending bill, including the Ohio Republican State convention after they were requested by President Harding to do so. [Applause.]

M. BANKHEAD. After which the gentleman from New York [Mr. CHANDLER] saith not.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Absolutely.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, gentlemen of the committee, I was diverted from the line of my argument that I was intending to make when I laid down the proposition that this was an important public question and that the burden certainly was upon the proponents of it to establish its necessity. Now, let us see from the record again what are the differentials against the American merchant marine under existing law and practices and customs which require the enactment of this ship subsidy bill. Let us see from the record what the chief sponsor for this proposition asserts are the things now in existence which make impossible the successful operation of an American merchant marine privately owned without this subsidy. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], the ranking Democratic member upon our committee, on page 24 of the hearings, asked Mr. Lasker this question:

Mr. HARDY. What do you consider are the elements of disadvantage that the American shipowner labors under to-day as compared with the British shipowner?

I think it is proper for me to state in conjunction with that question of Judge HARDY that Mr. Lasker and the other members of the Shipping Board laid down the proposition that what they were essentially seeking under the provisions of this bill was to be able to compete successfully with British shipping upon the high seas. That was the mark that they set.

Mr. Lasker's answer was:

I am not proposing myself to go into details in answering those questions, because those who are experts and who are my advisers will answer; but in a general way I will say that the differences are original capital cost, interest, insurance, labor, and subsistence.

Now, gentlemen, that is a fair statement of the elements that compose the obstacles, from the standpoint of the sponsors of this bill, to the successful operation of an American merchant marine. If it can be successfully established that all of those differentials are not as they are submitted by Mr. Lasker and his assistants, if it can be established by argument and by the record that we are in a position under economical and efficient private ownership to meet these alleged differentials without the imposition of these subsidies, then I submit that the case for this bill absolutely falls to the ground, for it is based and bottomed and predicated upon these five propositions. Mr. Lasker and the proponents of this bill say we can not successfully compete with Great Britain because of higher original capital cost, higher interest rates, higher insurance rates, higher labor, and higher subsistence.

Now, let us take the first proposition of original cost and analyze it for a moment and see if their assertion is sustained by the record. Understand, gentlemen, that from the statement made on the majority side here the great, pressing problem that we have to deal with in this legislation is to do something with this tremendous tonnage, this great fleet that the Government now owns. Of course, there are involved in it elements of future construction in the years to come, but that is the pressing and paramount question at the present time, the disposition upon favorable terms of the fleet of some 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 dead-weight tons of vessels that the Government now owns, and all the provisions of this bill are predicated upon that necessity.

Here is an outlay on the taxpayers of America during the days of the war, construction and outlay, of some three billions of dollars. It does not do any good now to go back into the history of that transaction. For the purposes of this debate

I am perfectly willing to admit that there were many great mistakes in policy, possibly, and that there was great extravagance and great waste in the disposition of the public funds; but I think a fair statement of that situation would require it to be observed that it was inevitable and to a large extent would have been the same had even the Republican Party been in control of affairs of the Government at that time. The American people were confronted with the desperate necessity of the construction of a great fleet as quickly as it could be done by human genius and human energy to win the war. We built up a complete fleet and spent three billions on it, and now we own it. This bill says that we want the fleet back again into private ownership. Mr. Lasker says that if you give us this bill he thinks he can sell to private owners within 30 months all the ships that are possible to be sold. It must be assumed that Mr. Lasker and other responsible attachés of the Shipping Board have made up their minds that we may be able to salvage the sum of $200,000,000 for the fleet that cost us $3,000,000,000. I am not complaining about that if we sell instantly, because any just man familiar with the maritime and shipping conditions must know the world over is under great depression in marine and international trade, and that the price of vessels is depressed to an extent never known before in the history of the world. As a matter of fact, I think the record shows that the current market quotations will show that good steel tonnage at the present time can be bought not only from the Shipping Board but from other sellers from one-third to one-half of what it would actually cost at the present time to reproduce them.

But a great many of us fully realized all the time that this great investment in these ships or a large proportion of it, and the expenditure incurred under extraordinary, unusual conditions was inevitable and has to be taken as a part of the loss of the war like many other war materials, and I for one have very grave doubts whether we would be able to salvage any material as a part of the $3,000,000,000 so far as the Government control is concerned.

We should fairly recognize that as the present situation, but is that situation to endure permanently? Why should we take such a pessimistic attitude upon the recovery of the world and the rehabilitation of national trade and credit? Why should we not hope for a revival and an approach to normal conditions in the next few years? I admit that the situation temporarily seems very desperate, but I hope and believe that there will be ultimately and necessarily a revival of the trade conditions. If we can secure proper legislation, this can be effected so far as our participation in it is concerned. So the Shipping Board hopes to get $200,000,000 for these ships, and from the standpoint of initial cost that is one of the things asserted in the evidence by the proponents of the bill; in fact it was stated that that was the primary differential that operated against the American competition. That was what they said operated against successful competition—the initial cost. They stated that Great Britain could manufacture steel vessels cheaper than America and therefore they would cost a private operator 25 per cent more if bought in this country than if he had the privilege of buying abroad. But, gentlemen, certainly for a long period of time the life of a well-constructed steel cargo ship or a passenger ship has a minimum life of some 20 years. Here the private ship operators, who expect to invest in a Government vessel, will have a period of at least 15 or 20 years, have the privilege of operating the ship for from 10 to 20 and in some cases 30 years.

They will have the privilege of operating these ships at that extraordinarily low initial cost for a long period of time. So that in the average length of the life of a steel vessel well constructed the operators will not have the overhead burden of a high initial cost. They will have conferred upon them even though this bill should not pass, which I hope it will not and which I believe it will not after it has received the full and fair consideration of the American Congress; even if this bill was not passed, from the standpoint of initial cost under the authority which the Shipping Board now enjoys, under the provisions of that same Jones bill I have referred to, it has the plenary power at the present time, regardless of the subsidy bill, without restriction, without limitation, to sell this splendid property of ours to these proposed private American ship operators at such cost as they may see fit in their discretion to sell it, and far below the cost of production. So that this bugaboo of high initial cost—certainly for a long period the high initial cost as an obstacle has been dissipated. I think that is a fair statement on that differential.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will.

Mr. SNELL. As I understand from the statements made here, the ships we have now at present are not of sufficient variety, so that it will be necessary to construct other ships. Those new ships will have to come into the increased cost, and how would you take care of that even if you did sell the ones that are already constructed?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will say that under the existing law the Shipping Board has a fund of $25,000,000 a year for a period of five years in order to meet that difficulty. You might amend the Jones law and increase the amount of that building fund and give it to these gentlemen who propose to build these new ships.

Mr. SNELL. Would the gentleman advise building them at a cost of $150 to $200 a ton and selling them at $30 a ton right off rather than to give any subsidy or other aid?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman means new construction?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I certainly would not.

Mr. SNELL. That would be what it would amount to, would it not? I am asking for information, because I am interested in this.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not know what view the private operator of ships might take of it, but there is no use in the gentleman talking about any construction at the present time costing $150 or $200 a ton, because the world market construction price at this present time for the very best type of vessels is from $50 to $65 per ton.

Mr. SNELL. Can they be produced in this country for that figure at the present time?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think so. There is no reason why they should not be. Mr. Chairman, the second element mentioned by Mr. Lasker in his summary of the obstacles is the question of interest. Under the terms of this bill as imposed now there is no limitation, no maximum limitation, as to what rate of interest the Shipping Board shall exact from those who purchase the present Shipping Board fleet. As long as the present personnel of the Shipping Board is in charge of the sales division and operation, taking the view they evidently do of this question of interest, they are proposing to sell these ships for a period of 15 years' credit, and they have the discretion to fix the interest charge at such sum as they please under existing law.

The gentleman well knows that this present Shipping Board is not going to exact any rate of interest that would be a disadvantage to the American operator over the British operator of ships. Not only that, from this standpoint of interest charge, as has been suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] in his argument, but they are proposing here to amend the Jones law, which had only $25,000,000 in its construction fund, and increase it to $125,000,000, and they are to have the discretion to lend that money for a 15-year period at as low a rate as 2 per cent interest. Does the gentleman believe that this Shipping Board would charge more than 2 per cent when they are authorized to make the loan as low as that? Certainly not, because they are seeking to offer every possible financial inducement to the successful operation of an American merchant marine, and this revolving fund, this building and loan fund, is to go on in perpetuity; and so these aspiring gentlemen to whom the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] refers may say, year after year, "We want to build up a palatial passenger vessel or a fine cargo vessel, and we have not the money, and we want to borrow it from the Government," and the United States Shipping Board would say, "All right, we believe in that, here is your money," and they will be able to get it at a rate of 2 per cent interest. Does the gentleman believe that our chief maritime competitor—Great Britain—or her financial and banking interests for the next two years will be in a position to offer money to the British shipper at that rate of interest? Certainly not.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I notice in the report of the joint committee of shipowners, ship operators, and shipbuilders, where they originally made their demand upon the Shipping Board for this subsidy, that they asked for only $100,000,000. Why the extra $25,000,000? Does the gentleman know?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, well, out of an abundance of caution Mr. Lasker and his associates want to have a safe surplus, I presume. I was not familiar with the statement referred to by the gentleman, but that is what the bill proposes.

I have discussed the question of capital costs and the question of interest. I hope I have done it fairly. I do not want to present any unfair argument on this proposition.

The next element mentioned is that of insurance, but I am afraid that I am going to have to call my friend Mr. EDMONDS, of Pennsylvania, to the witness stand for a moment, if he is here. You remember that last February—at least, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] will, if he is

present—there was introduced from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries a bill, known as the marine insurance act, upon which our committee had held very elaborate hearings, a bill which the Democrats in its final form advocated; and what did Mr. LEHLBACH and Mr. EDMONDS and the other sponsors of that piece of remedial and progressive legislation tell us would be its benefit? They told us that for a long period of time under existing law Lloyd's and other foreign marine-insurance companies have practically had a monopoly upon the insurance of American hulls, and they assured us when we brought in that American insurance act—which was passed by the Congress and is now a law—if we would pass it that under its operation that situation would be remedied and that there would be built up in the United States of America, under the generous and elastic provisions of that law, an insurance situation that would enable the American insurance companies to write practically all of our marine insurance on American vessels upon terms of absolute competition with all foreign companies. Is there anybody on the Republican side who will deny that statement?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman deny it?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman think it fair to say that after six months' operation of that law it should have produced insurance institutions in this country to take the place of the British insurance companies which have operated and have gotten the business for over 100 years?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman assert that if it is given a fair opportunity over a period of 30 months, or of 3 years, that it will produce the results that he and his colleagues claimed for it?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I assert that if we give it a fair and reasonable time, it will accomplish a great deal of what was expected of it, but I assert that it is not fair to make the charge now, after six months, that it has proven a failure.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I did not say that I was limiting the benefit to a period of six months. I asserted that the gentleman's party—and my party voted with him on it, because we believed the assertions made by the witnesses in behalf of that bill—asserted that it would afford a vehicle through which American insurance written by American companies on American vessels could be procured on terms of competition equal to Lloyd's or anybody else, and I believe it now. Does not the gentleman?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes; certainly; but give it time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then, that effectually disposes then of this proposition that there is competition in that line. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield? Does the gentleman mean to be understood as saying that after six months that law should have produced the result he anticipates?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Have I asserted that?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Why does the gentleman mention that law as an argument against the proposition that at the present time insurance costs more in the United States than in England?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I was mentioning that law because Mr. Lasker, of the Shipping Board, said that not only for the present but for the future one of the elements operating against the American shipowner was that of insurance and insurance charges, and I assert that the gentleman's party brought in a bill here under the operation of which, when given a fair trial, there will be afforded adequate relief to the American insurer, and thereby effectively disposing of any disadvantage to the insurer of American ships and cargoes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Why, yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. How long do you want?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I certainly want more than six months.

Mr. BANKHEAD. We will give you three years; will that satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. No; I am not sure that it will. [Laughter.] That is quite typical, derisive laughter when anybody asserts that an enormous business like the marine insurance business of America can be established in three years' time. You folks may think that can be done, but it shows what business judgment there is on that side of the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does it indicate any lunacy, I will ask the gentleman?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It indicates a lack of comprehension of the necessity of a growing business for anybody to assert that a bill that has been in operation only six months is to be derided because it does not produce a large insurance business.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I never made any such assertion.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Why, the gentleman is speaking about the law; what has that to do with the present situation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I believe the gentleman has more than ordinary comprehension, and I was discussing it because it was mentioned by Mr. Lasker as one of the preferentials, and that not only now but for the future would prevent the successful operation of an American merchant marine.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman now assert that the passage of that law six months ago militates against Mr. Lasker's position?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Then what is the——

Mr. BANKHEAD. On the contrary, I am seeking in one instance to sustain the claim of the majority side that the marine insurance act will abolish the alleged unfavorable differential.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want to call attention to the fact that Mr. Lessner, a member of the Shipping Board, chairman of the subcommittee studying the marine-insurance problem, stated that while formerly there was a disadvantage on insurance against American owners such no longer existed by reason of the operation of the American bureau and other things which he mentioned, and there was no longer any disadvantage in that respect.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very briefly.

Mr. EDMONDS. I want to make a statement. The gentleman well remembers in our committee when we were arranging in reference to an American insurance syndicate to take insurance little hull insurance was taken in. To-day that insurance syndicate takes practically 50 per cent of hull insurance at equal rates to that taken on the other side. I am not talking about cargo rates but hull-insurance rates.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman still thinks his bill will do what he promised to do?

Mr. EDMONDS. I am satisfied that the marine-insurance companies of this country are going to improve every year.

Mr. BANKHEAD. How long?

Mr. EDMONDS. About 10 years.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Therefore at the end of 10 years we hope there will be no differential. Take the next element—labor and subsistence. I want to say to you gentlemen, one of the conspicuous arguments heretofore—at least before these hearings began and the consideration of this bill commenced—one of the conspicuous arguments urged against the successful operation of an American merchant marine was the American seamen's act; that it was impossible on account of the labor differential, caused by that act, successfully to compete with foreign ships. We had a great deal of propaganda here that came to us through the mails on that line. In fact that was the chief argument. It was made down in my section of the country, and I have no doubt through all parts of the country. Those who were seeking to destroy the effectual provisions of the seamen's act were using it as an argument that it would make absolutely impossible the operation of an American merchant marine. That is the truth about it—and I am going to quote to you here, so there may be no confusion in the record, the statement of Mr. Albert Lasker, the chief proponent of this proposition on that question.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I interrupt the gentleman just half a minute at that point?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Did the gentleman understand the other day the President himself dwelt upon that as a very important argument?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I understand so. In fact——

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The President dwelt upon that as a very important argument, as I heard him, and in fact stated that is the element of disadvantage that makes a subsidy necessary.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is what the President suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed one hour.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall take a little additional time. Now, let us see what the truth is about this thing. Let us clear the atmosphere, gentlemen, of all misunderstanding that may tend to becloud the real, legitimate issues involved in this matter, because I know that all gentlemen here are seeking a just and honest conclusion as to the merits of this proposition. Now, I asked Mr. Lasker, after testifying in chief upon this bill, this question.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman refer to the page?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Page 43, volume 1, of the hearings. I read:

Mr. BANKHEAD. I understand from the President's address to Congress, and also from the statement that you have made, that you do not undertake to recommend or urge any material change in the seamen's act that now exists?

Mr. LASKER. You are right. I want to take occasion to say here that I think the seamen's act has been one of the most misrepresented acts of which I have ever heard. I came down to Washington believing, as most people in my part of the country do, if you repeal the seamen's act you would have a merchant marine. That is pure bunk.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is the reason I asked the question, because for a long time those who were undertaking to give reasons why we could not operate successfully with our foreign competitors based their assertions exclusively on the discrimination caused by the seamen's act.

Mr. LASKER. I think they have gotten worn out on those representations.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad to hear that.

That is what Mr. Lasker says. Does that satisfy you, gentlemen? Can you appeal to any higher authority on this question of the differential imposed by the provision of the seamen's act than Mr. Lasker, the chairman of the Shipping Board? If so, to what authority will you appeal? He tells you that, although, no doubt on account of false propaganda up in his section of the country, as he says, they have been led to believe that if you would but repeal the provisions of the seamen's act you would have a merchant marine; yet after full and careful and painstaking investigation—that is the inference that is to be drawn from his statement—he now asserts that it is "pure bunk."

That is a colloquial expression, but, reduced to its correct interpretation, it means that there is absolutely nothing in that contention and that he himself now believes that it is threadbare and discredited and worn out as an argument. And so certain are Mr. Lasker and the other members of the Shipping Board that there was no prejudice against the successful operation of the American merchant marine because of the seamen's act that they did not offer one single suggestion of an amendment to any of its provisions, but very gladly and cheerfully conceded that it was, under present conditions, a negligible factor in the entire maritime situation.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question there?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will be glad to yield for a brief question.

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand that your contention is that the cost of labor under the terms of the La Follette seamen's law is no higher than that of our competitors?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is my contention. I have not time to read it, but I will insert it in the extension of my remarks for the benefit of my friend from New York. And I imagine that my friend from New York is one of those who, along with a great many others in this country, on account of the reiteration and repetition of this formula about the seamen's act, has actually come to the conclusion that on account of the operation of the seamen's act itself there is an extreme and certainly substantial differential in cost on account of the act.

Mr. SNELL. I had no special reference to the provisions of the seamen's act, but I was under the impression that various other conditions made the cost of labor under the American flag much more than the cost under our competitors' flags.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What other labor?

Mr. SNELL. The total average cost of labor. Is not that so?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would state to the gentleman from New York that the average cost of labor, for instance, in an American shipyard is somewhat higher, man for man, possibly 20 or 25 per cent higher, than what it is in a British yard; but the evidence before our committee, evidence given by experts who know something about labor conditions, men like Edgar Wallace, Patrick O'Brien, and Andrew Furuseth, who have studied these questions both here and abroad, shows that while that is true, yet it has been clearly established that on account of American superiority in organization and efficiency, although the labor cost differential is in favor of the Britisher, the output is equalized on account of American conditions and efficiency and energy. [Applause.]

And with the gentleman's permission I want to say that I propose to incorporate in the RECORD as a part of my remarks some reliable tables, as I think, that were submitted during the hearings on this bill, to show the comparative current labor charges in the actual operation of the crews of ships of America as compared with those of some of our chief competitors.

Mr. SNELL. That is what I was interested in, the comparative cost of operation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will insert that information, which shows beyond peradventure, as Mr. Lasker has shown here by his own testimony, that there is substantially no differentiation at the present time in the labor charges on American ships and on the ships of our competitors.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will yield for a question.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I have observed some tables in the hearings that showed the comparative cost of operation on American ships and foreign ships in which the cost of labor on account of some additional members of the crew that were required and higher salaries aggregated about twice as much as on the foreign ships. My understanding was that that was the situation. I find that in the hearings offered, I think in the latter part of that second volume, by the proponents of the measure. Is that correct?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not know what is involved in all the tables offered by the proponents of the proposition, but I propose to insert in the RECORD some recent and current tables which I think are absolutely accurate and reliable which show that there is absolutely no substantial differential at the present time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Are they in the hearings?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; they are in the hearings, of course. All of the tables are in the hearings.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I mean those that you propose to insert.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes. On the question of subsistence, which Mr. Lasker gives as his last element of unfavorable differential, as to the subsistence of the crew of an American ship and that of our competitors, in the first place some of the gentlemen may not know it, but it is a fact that the subsistence schedule upon an American vessel and upon a British vessel, the fare that they give to the men, the amount and volume and quality and quantity of food that is allowed, are not regulated by the whim or caprice of the operator of that ship but they are regulated by statute law. The law of the Congress of the United States fixes the subsistence scale of an American seaman. The British law fixes the subsistence scale of a British seaman.

I make the same observation with reference to the subsistence schedule that I made with reference to labor, that at the present time there is no differential substantially in the subsistence schedule between the American and the British ship.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall be glad to.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Are these tables inserted by operators themselves as to the cost of operating their ships?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The tables which I will insert in the RECORD are copies of the British and American statutes fixing the amount of food, in volume and variety.

Mr. McDUFFIE. That is as to subsistence?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. But as to other conditions, labor, for instance, I have asked several ship operators, who tell me that it is absolutely impossible to compete with foreign ship operators because of our having to comply with these laws which act to prohibit them from operating on the same cost basis. They say our cost of operation is higher than any other ship operation in the maritime world. What do they mean by saying that? Are they telling the truth, or are they trying to prejudice somebody against the seamen's act?

Mr. BANKHEAD. When they assert that there is any substantial differential, I do not believe that they are accurate in their statement. I do not assert that they are undertaking deliberately to deceive anybody. They may be doing it because of lack of information. It will be borne in mind in this connection that wage and subsistence combined constitute only 12 per cent of the total operating expenses of a ship.

Now, gentlemen, this disposes of all of these elements of opposition as far as the differential is concerned. I may possibly in the extension of my remarks elaborate them just a little.

I was very much astounded at a statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Doctor FESS, when he was discussing the rule on this bill yesterday. He advanced an absolutely new and unique theory with reference to this proposed ship subsidy. He said in effect that if anybody was to be subsidized under the terms and provisions of this bill it would be American labor.

The inference that Doctor FESS no doubt sought to leave by that statement was that if anybody benefited by the terms of these subsidies that are to be taken out of the Treasury of the United States, it would be American labor. I presume he meant either those who work in American shipyards or those who operate as crews of American ships. Does any man in this audience, however credulous he may be, for one moment honestly believe that after the operators of these ships have gotten through with their profits and with their bookkeeping manipulation and with their tax returns and all that, they are

going to say, "All we want out of this proposition is to make ourselves whole on the initial cost of the operation, and if there is any profit left over at all we are going to pass it on to the man in overalls who is in our employment and let him receive the benefit of it"? Gentlemen, although that proposition comes from a pretty high and respectable authority, it certainly taxes the credulity of any man who wants to give fair consideration to the effect of this bill. If there are any dividends they will not be distributed through the pay window but from the directors' room. Gentlemen, I assert that there has never been proposed in the American Congress a single piece of legislation that bestowed upon the officials of this Government, just a handful of them, just a little group of executive appointees, such unusual, such extraordinary, and such shocking responsibilities and unlimited discretion as is bestowed by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will be glad to.

Mr. CRISP. I should just like to ask if the seamen will get the benefit of this in the same way that the pottery workers at East Liverpool, Ohio, who are now on strike, are getting the benefits of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill? Under that bill the rates on pottery were increased from about 30 per cent to 60 per cent. Yet the workers in the potteries in East Liverpool are now on strike.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I imagine just about the same benefits will be bestowed. Do not let the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] deceive himself about labor in this country. The gentleman from Ohio knows that labor in America is intelligent. He knows that not only in their individual capacity but through their leaders they have men of capacity and of experience and of observation, who are studying these great questions of political economy as reflecting their interests. They are not fools. Does the gentleman from Ohio—who will soon be elevated to a still higher and more eminent position in the Government—believe that the laboring men of America are going to swallow his doctrine that they are the beneficiaries of this unconscionable substitute? If he does, I ask him why it is——

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield? I want to ask him a question.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In just a moment I will yield. If the gentleman thinks that, why is it that the American Federation of Labor, through frequent resolutions of their national body, as well as the committee of the Seamen's Union, who have given more thorough and accurate study to this question than any other labor organization in the country—why is it that all labor organizations in this country—that is, the real labor organizations—are opposed to the substantial provisions and principles of this bill? There is the answer to the gentleman's assertion. Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FESS. The American Federation of Labor thinks very much as the gentleman does, namely, that it wants Government operation and ownership, just as the gentleman wants it. I disagree with both the gentleman and the American Federation of Labor on that. In other words, there is a difference between giving the opportunity for employment and elevating the scale of wages by the possibility of employment rather than by dictation either through Congress or by resolution in the federation. Now, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman stated a while ago that there is not the differentiation between the cost of labor in our country and in Great Britain.

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I did not say that. I said there was a differential.

Mr. FESS. I hold in my hand here——

Mr. BANKHEAD. I can not yield to the gentleman any further. The gentleman can get his own time. I do not want the gentleman to take my time to read a statement, and I hardly think that is fair. I yielded to the gentleman because I had referred to him, but not for the purpose of going into an elaboration of his argument, and for that reason I decline to yield further.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman asked me a question and I want an opportunity to answer it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I decline to yield further. Not that I fear the substance of the gentleman's statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. GARNER. Let me ask the gentleman from Alabama if he heard the statement of the gentleman from Ohio that the gentleman from Alabama favored Government ownership?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Did the gentleman from Ohio assert that I favored Government ownership?

Mr. GARNER. He did.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from Ohio in that certainly made a most unwarranted statement, and he does not reflect my attitude at all on that question. I am absolutely opposed to any form of permanent Government operation of anything that can be operated by private ownership.

Mr. GARNER. That is just as nearly correct as the gentleman from Ohio gets most of his statements.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes, but there might be occasions, and this is one of them, where a little temporary Government operation might be a more valuable expedient than the raid on the Treasury of the United States proposed by the gentleman from Ohio for the special benefit of a few ship operators on the American seaboard. [Laughter and applause.]

I said something about the extraordinary powers. It is an axiom that the power to tax is the power to destroy. Here they propose to take $52,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States. That is only partly true, because there are at least $30,000,000 and probably $45,000,000 provided you have $450,000,000 import tariff duties paid at the customhouse—10 per cent of every dollar of the customs does not go into the Treasury of the United States but is turned over to the Shipping Board to pay this subsidy. But from the standpoint of a direct subsidy you know this bill not only provides for the payment of that but also authorizes the Shipping Board in its discretion, without any review in conscience or by any court or any board of appeals—gives to this small group of men in the Government service, in their cloistered quarters on the Potomac Park, the privilege and opportunity not only to pay the ship operators at least $30,0000,000 as a direct subsidy, but if in their judgment they see fit to do so, these seven men can double the amount and make it $60,000,000. Why, gentlemen, are you on this side, however anxious you are to do a reasonable thing for the promotion of American merchant marine, going to give to that board the strange plenary power to impose that additional burden on the taxpayers of America? I do not say that the Shipping Board is corrupt, I do not charge them here to be men of bad character. I know that they are men whose judgment is fallible on facts and they may honestly be convinced themselves and so assert that this extraordinary extension of power is justified and that they should have the power under this bill of handing over $30,000,000 in additional benefits to private interests.

Under this bill the Standard Oil Co. will operate their own tankers from the oil wells in Mexico and bring their products into the States. They will operate these tankers carrying their own goods for their own benefit, and under the terms of the bill the Standard Oil Co. will be handed out of the Treasury of the United States every year for 10 years at least the sum of between four and five million dollars, just for the privilege of hauling their own stuff in their own tanks.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Originally it was required that there should be one-third for the public service. Why was that cut out?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Because I asked the vice president of the oil company if he did not recognize that that was a pure subterfuge and if they had better not eliminate that from the bill and say that they were giving a pure subsidy. He said he thought so, and so we eliminated that subterfuge and piece of hypocrisy from the bill, and it now stands in the record and in the bill as a naked raid on the Treasury of the United States, to be handed over to the Standard Oil Co. for the purpose of carrying its own products and increasing its already enormously swollen profits.

The Steel Trust is in the same situation. The United Fruit Co., with its great line of steamers, sailing from the Tropics of South America, bringing fruit to sell to American consumers, at the end of the year will come up to the Treasury and say, "We have had so many tons and run so many miles, and now hand us as an additional Christmas present this sum of money out of the Treasury of the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen, you can not deny these figures. The gentleman from Pennsylvania made a statement with reference to it, and that is the reason I asked the question. I wanted to rivet it in the RECORD for the observation of the American people that that is one of the innumerable and unjustifiable propositions in this piece of legislation. Who is to foot the bill in the long run? It comes from the common, plain people of this country. If there is one cry that comes from those plain people to the Congress of the United States, it is to give them some relief from the exorbitant taxation.

Oh, yes; you exempt the laboring man, if he is married, to the extent of $2,000 in the income tax and of a small pittance in addition if he has children. What do you do for this favored small group of American citizens? You say we will go down to Alabama or up to Michigan, go into the forge and the blacksmith shop, and where the man is earning a little above the exemption make him put it in the Treasury of the United States, and say to these big fellows, "You don't have to pay any income tax at all on your earnings provided you fly the American flag." You give them the ships in the first instance, or you sell to them for less than 10 per cent of what they cost, bestow this splendid governmental property on them, hand it over to them for a negligible price, practically nothing, a little of what they cost the American taxpayer, and say to them, "If you have not got the money to pay it, we will extend credit for 15 years, let you wear the ship out in your trade, and keep that as the only security, and if you want to let the ship go on the rocks or turn it back, all right, you have had 15 years' operation." That is one of the unrestricted powers given to the Shipping Board—exemptions, special privileges, possibilities of favoritism—and the bill contains throughout innumerable instances of that kind.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] to say in his opening argument this morning that the Federation of Farm Bureau Organizations had favored this bill. Did the gentleman notice a resolution inserted in the RECORD yesterday by Senator FLETCHER, from the National Board of Farm Organizations, unilaterally condemning this measure?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I did. My attention was called to that. The resolution is dated Washington, D. C., October 19, 1922, and is passed by the National Board of Farm Organizations on that date. It has this assertion:

SHIP SUBSIDY OPPOSED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

Ship subsidy in general and ship subsidy in particular as embodied in the Jones-Greene bill H. R. 12021 are emphatically opposed by the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Clear-cut opposition to the ship subsidy bill is expressed in the resolution adopted by the semiannual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations, held at its headquarters, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., October 11-13. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas it is apparent that the question of granting subsidies to our merchant shipping will soon be brought to a vote in Congress; and

"Whereas the farmers of the United States have been traditionally opposed to the granting of such subsidies; and

"Whereas the plan embodied in the Jones-Greene bill, which is now under consideration, contains many provisions that are extremely objectionable and would, in our opinion, be detrimental to the best interest of the country as a whole, if enacted; Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this body record an emphatic protest against the passage of this proposed legislation."

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman does not want to mislead anyone. That is the farm organization and not Mr. Howard's bureau.

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; this is the farm organization.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. GREENE merely stated that Mr. Howard, of the Federal Farm Bureau, appeared before the committee.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Howard, of the Federal Farm Bureau, testified before the committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I know that Mr. Howard, the president of the Federal Farm Bureau, appeared before the committee, and in a very thoughtless moment undertook to advocate this bill, and I say this with all justice to Mr. Howard, because I admire his ability. However, I call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts and of this body to the fact that frequently during the course of his cross-examination before that committee Mr. Howard asserted that the organization which he represented was fundamentally and absolutely opposed to any direct subsidy of ships or anything else, and he went further and said that in principle his organization was absolutely opposed to the granting of any exemptions from the payment of taxes. In other words, he said that his organization on principle was opposed to a subsidy of any sort, and I have no doubt, as the gentleman from Wisconsin well said this morning, that 90 per cent of the real active farmers of America, who have given any consideration to this proposition, if they were here would register their eternal protests against the provisions of this bill.

I wish I had the opportunity at this time to suggest an alternative proposition to this measure. I may have time under the 5-minute debate, and if I get 10 minutes I shall try to suggest something as a substitute for this proposition. This bill as now presented to the Congress of the United States is fundamentally wrong in principle. I am unwilling to have the party to which I belong placed in the false attitude that because we oppose this particular bill we are, therefore, opposed to the establishment and maintenance of a successful merchant marine. The State from which I come has a great port on the Gulf and great resources of raw material and manufactured products contributory to that port. The people of the great Mississippi Valley are interested in a merchant marine. The members of my party have always stood for the development of the American merchant marine, and the truth of the business is that the greatest merchant marine America ever had, the most successful, was built up under Democratic administrations. We are not opposed to rendering reasonable assistance, but we are—I am at least—unalterably opposed to the principle of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," and that is what is involved in this proposition.

I am opposed to the proposition of saying to every taxpayer in America, except these few, that out of their labor and energy and toil there shall be taken anywhere from fifty to one hundred million dollars a year, to be handed over to some 50 or 60 private operators and corporations in this country. I believe that that principle is violative of sound ethics. I believe it to be absolutely immoral from the standpoint of political philosophy, and I trust that upon calm reflection the Congress of the United States may not by specious appeal be led into the blunder of enacting this intolerable piece of legislation. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The tables with reference to the various wage scales referred to follow. This report was published at the time for the use of the Senate Committee on Commerce. It is recited in this article that the investigation and inspection service of the Department of Labor conducted an extensive investigation to ascertain the relative wages paid to seamen on American vessels and on foreign vessels trading in American ports. They examined the ship's articles of the various ships so that their information is absolutely reliable. I quote from the article as follows:

The investigation shows that a decided increase took place in seamen's wages everywhere after the enforcement of the seamen's act.

On March 4, 1915, Congress passed the seamen's act, the main purposes of which were to equalize wages on all ships entering or leaving American ports and to make conditions aboard ship such that Americans would again take to the sea in great numbers.

About the time of the passage of the seamen's act, seamen's wages in New York differed from those in foreign ports as follows: Seamen's wages in New York were about 20 per cent higher than wages paid in Liverpool; about 22.5 per cent higher than in the North Sea or the Atlantic ports on the Continent of Europe; about 30 per cent higher than wages paid in the inner Mediterranean or Baltic.

Everybody agreed that wages had to be equalized, but in what direction? Should Congress follow the old idea of lowering wages to the lower foreign standard? This had caused and would continue to cause our men to abandon the sea. Or should Congress adopt measures to raise the wages of all maritime nations to the higher American standard? The latter course was wisely adopted and soon proved the contentions of its champions.

MONTHLY WAGES OF SEAMEN AND FIREMEN ON AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

Beginning July, 1916, the seamen's act became operative on all foreign vessels. In the second half of 1915, the year in which the act was passed, wages paid seamen and firemen on ships clearing from New York had been, as far as available, as follows:

Wages paid seamen and firemen on vessels clearing from New York in 1915.

Nationality.	Date.	Seamen.	Firemen.
	1915		
American	June 30	[1] $20.70 / [2] 30.00	[2] $30.34 / [2] 40.00
British	July	30.00	35.00
Dutch	November	28.20	32.90
Danish	December	30.00	35.00
Swedish	November	20.25	[3] 22.95

[1] 98 ships. [2] Union scale.
[2] 90 ships. [3] $6.75 bonus on round trip.

In 1916, the year in which the act became operative on all foreign ships, the tendency to pay the American wage immediately became apparent, as the following table illustrates:

Wages paid seamen and firemen on American and foreign vessels in 1916.

Nationality.	Date.	Seamen.	Firemen.
	1916		
American	June 30	[1] $45.00	[1] $50.00
	do	[2] 43.88	[2] 48.95
British	March	30.00	35.00
	July	45.00	50.00
Dutch	do	45.00	50.00
Danish	June	45.00	45.00
	July	45.00	50.00
Swedish	do	20.25	[3] 24.95
French	November	19.30	[4] 25.00

[1] Union scale. [3] Plus bonus of $0.45.
[2] 93 ships. [4] Plus bonus of $3.86.
[2] 92 ships.

The high cost of living and the increased perils of submarine warfare brought about substantial increases in the year 1917 for both seamen and firemen and resulted in their wages being equalized, first on American vessels and later, especially in 1918, on practically all foreign ships as well. In addition to the regular increase in wages American shipowners paid bonuses ranging from 25 per cent to more than 100 per cent. Thus the American rate again led, but foreign

rates soon adjusted themselves, so that at the end of 1918 the rates were practically equalized, with the exception of the French. This exception is due to the fact that the French merchant marine is controlled by the French Government and manned through the "inscription maritime." The following table shows the continued process of equalization in 1917 and 1918:

Wages paid seamen and firemen on American and foreign vessels in 1917 and 1918.

Nationality.	Date.	Seamen.	Firemen.
	1917.		
American	(June 30	[1] $57.58	[2] $60.55
	do	[3] 60.00	[3] 60.00
	Aug. 1	[4] 60.00	[4] 60.00
English	April	45.00	50.00
Dutch	October	55.92	58.40
	March	65.00	70.00
Danish	do	45.00	[5] 50.00
	May	56.00–60.00	[6] 60.00
Swedish	November	20.25	[7] 22.95
French	August	21.23	[8] 27.02
	1918.		
American	May	75.00	[9] 75.00
British	October	55.92	[10] 58.40
Dutch	February	60.00	60.00
	November	70.00	70.00–75.00
Danish	October	75.00	75.00
Swedish	March	20.25	[11] 22.95
	December	75.00	75.00
Norwegian	do	75.00	75.00
French	May	27.98	[12] 33.78

[1] 93 ships.
[2] 92 ships.
[3] Union scale.
[4] Shipping Board scale.
[5] Plus 50 per cent bonus.
[6] Plus $27 bonus.
[7] Plus $3.86 bonus.
[8] Plus 50 per cent bonus in war zone.
[9] Plus $14.60 bonus in war zone
[10] Plus $2.90 bonus.

The signing of the armistice brought about more definiteness and regularity in the wage rates. Bonuses had varied from month to month and even from ship to ship, depending upon the nature of the cargo and the length of the voyage, as well as the destination. In order to ascertain whether the equalization was artificial or only temporary, a survey was made between January 15 and February 15 of wages paid on foreign vessels leaving New York within that time, the result of which was that the American rate seems to have become the standard rate.

The following ships paid the American rate of wages—that is, $75—for both seamen and firemen: American, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Russian, Swedish. Belgian ships paid $70.56 for seamen and $75 for firemen. One Greek ship paid the flat rate of $70, while a Spanish ship paid $40. The French rate had not advanced beyond the rate fixed in May, 1918, namely, $30.88 for seamen and $36.68 for firemen. Lowest of all were the rates paid on Japanese ships. Although almost twice as high as those paid on the Pacific, the Atlantic rates were only 40 yen (about $20) for both seamen and firemen. A tabulation of these figures brings out the results more clearly.

Wages paid seamen and firemen on American and foreign vessels in spring of 1919.

Nationality.	Seamen.	Firemen.	Nationality.	Seamen.	Firemen.
American	[1] $75.00	[1] $75.00	Greek	$70.00	$70.00
Belgian	70.56	[2] 73.00	Japanese	20.00	20.00
British	70.00	73.00	Norwegian	75.00	75.00
Canadian	75.00	75.00	Russian	75.00	75.00
Danish	75.00	75.00	Swedish [3]	75.00	75.00
Dutch	75.00	75.00	Spanish	40.00	40.00
French	30.88	[2] 36.88			

[1] This rate has since been advanced. See pp. 133 and 134 of this issue of the Review.
[2] Including bonus.
[3] Cf. also table on p. 146 of this issue of the Review.

A number of Scandinavian ships were paying their seamen and firemen 75 krona ($20.10) per month. A Norwegian captain who was interrogated explained that this was the rate paid by the Scandinavian ships in Scandinavian ports, but that bonuses had to be added to this, bringing the total pay up to 300 krona, or $80.40 in American money. Instead of paying the high bonuses they preferred paying the American flat rate of $75.

WAGES AND MANNING OF AMERICAN SHIPS IN COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN VESSELS.

(By Andrew Furuseth.)

Comparative study of wages and manning on American ships and foreign ships of the same tonnage and class reveals the following facts:

1. American seamen's wages have been deflated more violently than those of any other nation.

While American seamen have had their wages reduced by amounts ranging from $20 to $40 per month (27 to 53 per cent), the wages of Japanese seamen have been increased 45 per cent, the wages of Australian seamen increased by 9 per cent, and the wages of Chinese increased by an amount not yet accurately reported.

2. As a result of these reductions the wages of American seamen are now much lower than the wages of Canadian and Australian seamen; are practically on a level with British wages; and are substantially higher than the wages only of Japanese among the principal maritime nations.

3. The size of American crews has been reduced by the order of the Shipping Board, effective December 10, 1921, to such an extent that American crews on vessels of the same class and tonnage are now 23 per cent smaller than British crews and 70 per cent smaller than Japanese crews.

4. The reduction of the size of American crews under the Shipping Board's order has been particularly drastic as regards the number of able and ordinary seamen who are essential to the safe and efficient operation of the vessels.

5. As a result of this drastic reduction in the number of seamen the actual monthly wage cost of seamen upon a British ship is now 54 per cent higher than upon an American Shipping Board vessel of the same class and tonnage.

6. The only real advantage in wages or salaries which the British shipowner now enjoys as compared with the American is in the lower salaries paid deck and engineer officers.

Taking an American and British vessel of the same class and tonnage, the monthly salaries of officers (exclusive of masters) on the British vessel will be $801.90, as compared with $1,080 on the United States Shipping Board scale. The monthly wages of the balance of the crew are as follows: British, $1,568.61; American, $1,342.

Thus, while the total monthly salary cost of officers (exclusive of master) on the British vessel is $278.10 lower than on the American vessel manned according to the Shipping Board scale, the monthly wage cost of the crew is $226.61 higher on the British vessel.

If the crew on the American vessel is paid the lower scale of the American Steamship Owners' Association, the difference becomes more marked. The salaries of officers (exclusive of master) on the British ship are then $228.10 lower than on the American privately owned vessel, but the wages of the British crew are $403.61 higher.

7. The present policies of the United States Shipping Board and American private owners as regards manning and wages are dangerous to safety of life and vessels, inimical to operating efficiency, and destructive of the American merchant marine.

Evidence in support of above conclusions: The data upon which the following study of wages and manning on American ships, as compared with foreign vessels, is based are derived from authentic sources. The statements with regard to American wages are based upon the wage scales authorized and put into effect by the United States Shipping Board, the American Steamship Owners' Association, and the Steamship Owners' Association of the Pacific coast. The statements regarding seamen actually employed at wages below the above-mentioned scales are based upon affidavits of men so employed and first-hand statements of men who investigated the particular cases cited. The statements with regard to British wages are taken from the agreement entered into between the British Shipping Federation and the British maritime unions, due allowance being made in each case for the reductions of 30s., effective March 1, 1922. The statements with regard to Japanese wages are based upon the statement of the manager of one of the largest Japanese steamship companies. The statements regarding manning are derived from official orders promulgated by the United States Shipping Board, from the original articles of ships sailing in the British and American trade, and from an article published in the Pacific Marine Review (a shipowners' journal).

American seamen's wages have been deflated more violently than those of any other nation; American shipowners, including both the United States Shipping Board and the private owners, have led the world in forcing drastic reductions of seamen's wages. This is true, not only as regards the amount of the reductions, but also the time at which reductions took place.

After the passage of the American seamen's act and throughout the entire period of the war the wages of American seamen rose steadily, and the wages of other nations followed until they were practically equalized during the war period. The following extracts from an official report of the investigation and inspection service of the United States Department of Labor gives a brief and authentic report of the course of wages during this period:

"The high cost of living and the increased perils of submarine warfare brought about substantial increases in the year 1917 for both seamen and firemen and resulted in their wages being equalized, first on American vessels and later, especially in 1918, on practically all foreign ships as well. • • • The American rate led the pace, and foreign rates soon adjusted themselves so that at the end of 1918 the rates were practically equalized with the exception of the French. This exception is due to the fact that the French merchant marine was controlled by the French Government and manned through the 'inscription maritime.' • • • The signing of the armistice brought about more definiteness and regularity in the wage rates. • • • The following ships paid the American rate of wages—that is, $75, for both seamen and firemen (January, 1919): American, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Russian, Swedish; Belgium and British paid the British rate of $70.56 for seamen and $73 for firemen."

In the spring of 1919 the American rate of wages was made $85 for sailors and firemen on the Atlantic and $90 on the Pacific. This was renewed in 1920. The seamen did not ask for more wages, but for regulation of working hours and recognition. After a lockout lasting about 20 days the shipowners refused recognition but gave the advance in wages.

In the spring of 1921 the United States Shipping Board and the private owners of the United States initiated reductions in the wages and working conditions of American seamen. They not only abolished payment for overtime, but reduced the wages of all classes of employees upon American ships. The British shipowners at about the same time attempted to reduce the wages of British seamen, but their efforts were resisted by the British maritime organizations. The shipowners demanded a reduction of £4 10s. ($21.87), but agreed to a reduction of only £2 10s. ($12.15), and did not abolish the payment for overtime. On March 1, 1922, after the American wage cuts were made, the British put into effect a further uniform reduction of 30s. ($7.30) in the wages of all classes of men employed on their ships.

In the meantime, however, the American private owners and the United States Shipping Board had made a further reduction in the wages of American seamen, effective at different dates in January and February, 1922. The Shipping Board had also greatly increased the amount of work imposed upon the men who man its vessels by reducing the size of the standard crew in December, 1921, a matter to which reference will be made hereafter. Furthermore, a large number of American vessels, including both privately owned ships and vessels of the United States Shipping Board, are not paying even the greatly reduced wages provided in these scales, but are hiring seamen at the lowest rate at which men driven by hunger and unemployment will agree to ship. Able seamen are now being hired for service in the Atlantic trade at rates ranging as low as $25 per month.

They are not doing it. When I speak of the Shipping Board not paying it, I mean particularly the vessels belonging to the Shipping Board that are chartered on bare-boat basis; in other words, what is called bare-boat charter.

While the British and American owners were thus reducing wages of seamen, the wages of Japanese and Australian seamen were increased. The increase in Australian wages was made by the Federal Arbitration Board on December 22, 1921, after extensive hearings, and the Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Federation agreed to put the award into operation automatically. This award provided "for increases of 26s. 8d. ($6.42) per month for all ratings." The increase in Japanese wages has taken place as a result of the organization of the Japanese seamen. The last increase secured by the Japanese amounted to 27 per cent. The total increase since 1918 in Japanese wages amounts to approximately 45 per cent. The wages of Chinese seamen have also been increased as a result of a great strike, which has just been settled, but the newspaper dispatches of March 24, 1922, while stating that the strike was settled by increases granted by an arbitration board, do not mention the amount of the increase. They do show, however, that the Chinese seamen's union was accorded recognition, which American shipowners now refuse to grant to the American seamen's union.

The total effects of these reductions in wages which have taken place since 1920 are summarized in the following table:

Comparison of reductions since 1920 of seamen's wages.

	1920 rates.	Present rates.	Amount of reduction.
American:			
Shipping Board scale	$85.00	$55.00	[1] $30.00
Atlantic coast owners' scale	85.00	47.50	[1] 37.50
Pacific coast owners' scale	90.00	65.00	[1] 25.00
Actually paid—Atlantic	85.00	35.00	[1] 50.00
British agreement	70.56	51.09	[1] 19.47
Japanese	20.00	29.00	[2] 9.00

[1] Decrease. [2] Increase.

The wages of American seamen are now much lower than the wages of Canadian and Australian seamen; are practically on a level with British wages; and are substantially higher than the wages only of Japanese among the principal maritime nations. The wages paid able seamen and firemen on American, British, and Japanese ships at the present time (March, 1922) are set forth in the following table:

Able seamen and firemen, comparison of present wages.

	Able seamen.	Firemen.
American:		
Nominal scale—		
U. S. Shipping Board	$55.00	$57.50
American Steamship Owners' Association	47.50	50.00
Pacific Coast Owners' Association	65.00	65.00
Actual wages paid on Atlantic coast	30.00–40.00	35.00–45.00
British [1]	51.09	53.57
Japanese	28.50–29.00	28.50–29.50

[1] Scale fixed by agreement between British Shipping Federation and unions.

It will be noted that in the above table reference is made to the "nominal scales" paid by the United States Shipping Board and the shipowners' associations. This arises out of the fact that none of these scales are actually binding upon the shipowners, inasmuch as they are not made by agreement with the seamen's union, but are merely published by the board and by the associations. There is no power to enforce them.

As a matter of fact, the ships, particularly in the Atlantic trade, are paying wages far less than the scale. For example, on February 18 the steamship *Castleton* (3,328 tons), owned by the United States Shipping Board and operated by the Munson Line, shipped six able seamen from Norfolk for Cuba at $30 per month, or $15 less than the Shipping Board scale. The steamship *Osage* (7,800 tons), owned by Moore & McCormick, shipped able seamen from New Orleans for the Pacific coast at wages of $30 per month. The steamship *Rajah* (2,300 tons), operated by W. H. Cowley, of New Orleans, trading between Mexico and New Orleans, shipped able seamen at a rate of $35 per month. The steamship *Mariana*, for the Porto Rican Line, sailed from Norfolk to the West Indies February 22, 1922, with able seamen hired at a rate of $30 per month. Additional statements with regard to a large number of vessels are available showing the employment of able seamen at rates ranging from $25 to $45 per month.

It should be noted that both Canadian and Australian wages are higher than any of the scales specified above for American seamen. The wages of Canadian seamen were reduced on February 1, 1922, $10 a month, but still remain higher than the wages of American seamen. There are three classes of Canadian seamen. The first class now receive $75 per month, the second class $70 per month, and the third class $65 per month. The wages of Australian seamen are now the highest paid anywhere in the world as a result of the award of the Federal Arbitration Board of December 22, 1921, which was accepted by the Australian shipowners. Able seamen on Australian ships now receive $77.11 per month, and firemen receive $86.85.

The compensation received by British seamen is actually larger than the amounts shown in the table, inasmuch as they are entitled to benefits for unemployment, sickness, and accident, which American seamen do not enjoy, and which add materially to the compensation of British sailors. Even more important is the fact that British seamen, as well as Canadian and Australian, are given extra compensation for overtime, which has been abolished on every American ship.

Information regarding the present wages of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish sailors is not included above, inasmuch as the rates paid on vessels of these nations are now in process of readjustment, and accurate information is not available. According to the latest accurate reports, however, covering the last half of the year 1921, the wages of seamen in these countries were higher than American wages.

The situation as regards American seamen's wages is conservatively stated in an article entitled "Equalizing seamen's wages," published in the Annalist, a New York financial journal, March 6, 1922, from which the following is quoted:

"Wages paid American seamen have been cited for years as the final proof that it costs more to operate a ship under the American flag than under a foreign flag. Probably no more misleading fact could be presented for proof of the case, as wages are not the final arbiter of American ship costs. In the first place, wages represent probably not more than 7 per cent of the total cost of operating ships (probably 15 per cent of the total cost in the case of luxurious passenger lines, where the number of servants supplied is considerably augmented). Secondly, American crews are no larger than the crews of many foreign ships, and, finally, the wage to-day paid a licensed American seaman is practically on a par with the British wage."

American crews on vessels of the same class and tonnage are now 23 per cent smaller than British crews and 70 per cent smaller than Japanese crews.

The United States Shipping Board has taken the initiative in reducing the size of the crews carried by American vessels, and as a result American ships to-day are greatly undermanned as compared with the vessels of all other nations.

The following table shows in detail the difference in number of unlicensed members of the crew required to man 8,800 dead-weight ton coal-burning cargo ships under various flags. The crew specified for the American ship is taken from the order of the United States Shipping Board on "normal manning requirement," effective December 10, 1921. The figures for the other nations are taken from an article published in the Pacific Marine Review (a shipowners' journal) for January, 1921, page 38. A study of the crews actually carried by British and Japanese ships indicates that the crews specified in this article are actually much smaller than the number normally carried.

American:	
Deck department—	
Carpenter-boatswain	1
Able seamen	6
Ordinary seamen	2
Total	9
Engine department—	
Oilers	3
Firemen	9
Coal passers	3
Total	15
Steward department—	
Chief steward	1
Chief cook	1
Second cook	1
Messboys	3
Total	6
Total of unlicensed crew of American	30
British:	
Deck department—	
Carpenter	1
Boatswain	1
Able seamen	10
Ordinary seamen	2
Total	14
Engine department—	
Deck engineer	1
Storekeeper	1
Oilers	3
Firemen	8
Coal passers	4
Total	17
Steward department—	
Chief steward	1
Chief cook	1
Second cook	1
Utility man	1
Messenger	1
Messboy	1
Total	6
Total of unlicensed crew of British	37
Japanese:	
Deck department—	
Quartermaster	3
Carpenter	1
Boatswain	1
Able seamen	6
Ordinary seamen	6
Total	17
Engine department—	
Deck engineer	1
Storekeeper	1
Oilers	6
Firemen	12
Coal passers	8
Total	28
Steward department—	
Chief steward	1
Chief cook	1
Second cook	1
Messengers	3
Total	6
Total of unlicensed crew of Japanese	51

For a vessel of the same size, therefore, the British ship will carry in its unlicensed crew seven men more than the American ship. This is an increase of 23 per cent. The Japanese ship will carry 21 men more, or an increase of 70 per cent.

As a matter of fact, the difference in the size of the total crew will actually be still larger, inasmuch as the British ship will carry at least one more deck officer than the American ship.

The reduction of the size of American crews under the Shipping Board's order has been particularly drastic as regards the number of able and ordinary seamen, who are essential to the safe and efficient operation of the vessels.

The reductions which have been made by order of the United States Shipping Board in the size of American crews have been directed primarily at the deck and engine departments, which are obviously the two departments most essential to the safety and efficiency of the vessel. In order to show this clearly, the following brief table has been prepared:

Comparison of unlicensed crew required to man an 8,500 dead-weight-ton coal-burning cargo ship under various flags.

[American figures official from regulations of United States Shipping Board December 10, 1921; other countries from Pacific Marine Review, January, 1921.]

	Total unlicensed crew.	Deck department.	Engine department.	Steward department.
American	30	9	15	6
British	37	14	17	6
Japanese	51	17	28	6

It will be seen that the deck department of the British ship contains 55 per cent more unlicensed men than the American ship, while the Japanese ship contains 89 per cent more. The British engine-room crew, it is true, is only a little larger than the American, but the Japanese engine-room crew is nearly twice as large. The steward department, which has nothing directly to do with the efficiency of the vessel, is of the same size under all three flags.

The actual monthly wage cost of seamen upon a British ship is now 54 per cent higher than upon an American Shipping Board vessel of the same class and tonnage. This, of course, takes into consideration the difference in the manning of the vessels and the wage cost is calculated according to that.

The seamen are the real source of sea power and maritime supremacy. Every great maritime nation knows this. It is the seamen who are responsible for the efficient navigation and safe conduct of the vessel. They are also the basis of naval power, since every navy must, in the last analysis, be recruited from its merchant marine.

It is for this reason that the British, who have had centuries of experience upon the sea, and who are long-headed enough to know how to maintain maritime supremacy, have refused to cut the number of able seamen who man their vessels, in spite of the great temptation of greater immediate profits through undermanning.

The following table compares the cost of the seamen actually carried by the British steamship *Carrigan Head* and the manning for the same vessel prescribed by the United States Shipping Board:

	British.			American.		
	Number carried.	Monthly wages.	Total cost.	Number carried.	Monthly wages.	Total cost.
A. B. and lamps	1	$53.46	$53.46			
A. B. seamen	7	51.63	357.21	4	$55.00	$222
Ordinary seamen	2	27.96	55.92	2	40.00	80
Total	10		466.59	6		302

Mr. HARDY. That is the deck crew?

Mr. FURUSETH. That is the deck crew, sir.

Although the British scale for individual seamen is a little lower than the Shipping Board scale, the cost of seamen under British manning is actually $164.59 per month (54 per cent) higher than the American cost.

There is no doubt whatever that the apparent saving for American shipowners through this arbitrary reduction in the number of seamen carried is more than compensated for by inefficient operation and by constant repairs, due to the inability of so small a crew to maintain the upkeep of the vessel while it is at sea.

The only real advantage in wages or salaries which the British shipowner now enjoys as compared with the American is in the lower salaries paid deck and engineer officers. In order to make possible an exact comparison of the manning and wages of British and American vessels under present conditions, a transcript of the articles of the British steamship *Carrigan Head* was secured, showing the number of men carried and the wages paid to each man.

The following table compares the manning and wage cost of this vessel under British and American conditions:

	British.		American.		
				Total monthly wages.	
	Number carried.	Total monthly wages.	Number carried.	At Shipping Board scale.	At scale of American Steamship Owners' Association.
Master	1		1		
First mate	1	$109.35	1	$160	$155
Second mate	1	94.77	1	140	130
Third mate	1	77.76	1	125	115
Fourth mate	1	$72.90	0		
Carpenter	1	63.18			
Boatswain	1	58.32	1	$70	$70
Able-bodied and lamps	1	53.46	0		
Able-bodied seamen	7	357.21	4	222	199
Ordinary seamen	2	55.92	2	80	70
Chief engineer	1	160.38	1	290	[1] 290
First engineer	1	116.64	1	160	155
Second engineer	1	92.34	1	140	130
Third engineer	1	77.76	1	125	115
Storekeeper	1	58.32	0		
Donkeyman	1	58.32	0		
Greaser	1	55.99	0		
Oiler	0		3	195	165
Firemen	9	481.14	6	345	300
Coal passers	0		3	180	120
Chief steward	1	72.90	0		
Second steward	1	47.40	0		
Messroom steward	1	46.17	0		
Assistant steward	1	43.74	0		
Ship's cook	1	68.04	0		
Cook and steward	0		1	105	90
Second cook	1	48.60	1	70	70
Mess boys	0		3	105	90
Total	39	2,370.51	32	2,422	2,195

[1] Not provided for in American Steamship Owners' Association scale, but given top rate paid by Shipping Board.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all those who have spoken or who will speak on this measure be granted leave to extend and revise their remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to make that request in the House.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WATSON].

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, no act since the armistice that has been placed upon the statute books in favor of constructive legislation will strengthen the power and wealth of the Republic and add to its influence over the nations of the world as the enactment of the present bill. America has the favored location on the globe. Its climatic and scenic conditions give an impulse to inspire its people for personal independence and political power. After the World War we suddenly became the foremost of all nations. America is the hope of the world for future peace. England, the greatest nation of modern times, has through its policies accomplished more than any other country in civilizing the world. It did it by a merchant marine. Balfour, one of the most devoted Englishmen, and who loves his country, upon leaving the shores of America for home after the peace conference, said: "Up to this time we called ourselves equal, but no longer, America leads the world."

The shore line of the United States, not including outlying territories, is 21,862 miles, with harbors and ports unexcelled. These natural advantages are open to all maritime countries, and thus we allow the most important factor tending to strengthen the power of our country to lie idle, and to permit that energy to benefit foreign countries, enlarging their wealth and influence in opposition to that of America. I can not conceive an American, wherever he may live or whatever his political mind, opposing the building of a merchant marine which must inure to the prosperity of his country.

The Congress deemed it wise to pass a bill known as "the seamen's act," which should be commended as humane legislation. This law, however, combined with the pay given to the American seamen, prevents the maintenance and expansion of foreign trade of the United States by the ownership and operation of privately owned vessels except through financial assistance by the Government. Shall we command in part the ocean transportation? We can not under the present laws; we can not without Government aid; we can not unless Congress passes such laws as will enable American citizens to operate vessels at least at a reasonable profit. We have a Navy to protect our coasts. It would be greatly weakened in time of war without merchant ships as auxiliaries. In the early history of railroads the Government rendered aid to railroad companies to enable them to build extensions in the far West that had not been developed and where the country was almost uninhabited. This policy has put millions upon millions in the United States Treasury. Federal financial support has not been unknown in the history of our Republic. Excessive sums were paid to vessels for transporting the United States mails, which in fact was a subsidy, and under this plan a large American fleet was established. We need American vessels to carry American commodities to every port of the world. It cost the taxpayers $3,000,000,000 to build vessels under the power given to the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. This one item represents nearly three times as much as was expended in operating the Government the year previous to the war.

We have about 338 steel vessels in service, 40 in temporary service, and 997 tied to the docks. It cost the Government $50,000,000 yearly to operate them, and over $11,000,000 have been paid for repairs, and those at anchor are fast depreciating. If we fail to pass this bill the American fleet will be almost a total loss. Two hundred and twenty-seven wooden vessels, costing over $300,000,000—and of this number 217 were sold the other day for $700,000—to be scrapped. To place all the American fleet in service and to keep it in operation under this bill will require about $20,000,000, less than one-half now appropriated to keep 338 vessels commercially afloat.

The opponents argue that this bill is a selfish one, rendering Government aid only for the benefit of private shipping interests. I am not in accord with this statement, as I believe the bill, when it becomes law, will be in the interest of every American citizen. All new constructive acts can not be perfected or completed in their legislative features, but this measure meets the condition of the times and future legislation will amend wherein this bill is deficient. Every dollar paid for passengers and freight to foreign vessels benefits the country where the vessel is registered. Why should America pay millions and millions of dollars yearly in interest of foreign merchant marine instead of encouraging transportation in American-flag ships?

The World War brought us nearer to all nations, and when we conscripted our boys to fight side by side with our allies for a common cause we accepted foreign responsibilities and the entanglements arising therefrom. What may be a grave national question will be an international one for all, and America can not withdraw from its duty. To hold the position we now enjoy and to protect our commercial interests we must not lessen our power; rather, augment it with a superior merchant marine, that ships carrying the American flag will control the commerce of the seas and that American goods will be consigned only to American vessels. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 12817 and had come to no resolution thereon.

RESIGNATION FROM A COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

NOVEMBER 23, 1922.

Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Yours sincerely, EWIN L. DAVIS.

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 450.

Resolved, That CHARLES L. ABERNETHY, Member of Congress from the third district of North Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committees of the House on Coinage, Weights, and Measures; the Territories; and Expenditures in the Navy Department; and

That CLARENCE W. TURNER, Member of Congress from the seventh district of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the Committees on Insular Affairs and Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO FILE MINORITY VIEWS.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the minority have leave to file minority views on the bill for the relief of Louis Leavitt, the exact number of which I do not recall at the moment.

The SPEAKER. What committee?

Mr. BOX. The Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the minority of the Committee on Claims have how much time?

Mr. BOX. To-morrow.

The SPEAKER. To file their views on the bill referred to. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

REFERENCE OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the reference of the President's message of Tuesday to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the President's message may be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, November 24, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 12952) to provide for the immediate needs of enlisted men upon discharge from the naval service for the good of the service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 12953) to establish a national park in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12954) to authorize officers of the military service to accept offices with compensation and emoluments from Governments of the Republics of North America and South America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 12955) to regulate and control unincorporated cooperative contract loan, savings, and investment institutions operating under declarations of trust in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 12956) to increase the salaries of the United States marshal and United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12957) to classify photographs and photographic films as fourth-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (H. R. 12958) to grant leave of absence to officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia when ordered to duty with the United States Naval Reserve Force or the United States Marine Corps Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 12959) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Goldsboro, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12960) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at New Bern, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 12961) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Aurora, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12962) to provide for the purchase of a site for a post-office building in the city of Carterville, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12963) to provide for the purchase of a site for a post-office building in the city of Neosho, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12964) to provide for the purchase of a site for a post-office building in the city of Monett, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12965) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Lamar, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H. R. 12966) to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PETERSEN (by request): A bill (H. R. 12967) to incorporate the United States Platinum Corporation and to aid in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 391) directing the Public Printer to furnish, upon application, to each Senator elect, each Representative elect, and each Delegate elect a copy of each issue of the Congressional Record and indexes; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BUTLER: Resolution (H. Res. 447) authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Frederic H. Blackford and Elizabeth F. Mullen one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Charles R. Connell; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WISE: Resolution (H. Res. 448) directing the Federal Trade Commission to report to the House the cost of manufacturing and producing calcium arsenate, and whether the production and prices of calcium arsenate are controlled by any unlawful combination; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEN EYCK: Resolution (H. Res. 449) expressing the sincere wish and desire of the United States of America that the obligations of the signatories of the treaty of Sevres be observed by all signatories; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 12968) granting a pension to Mary Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12969) granting a pension to Jennie Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12970) granting a pension to Margaret Blackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12971) granting a pension to Nehemiah D. Minkler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENHAM: A bill (H. R. 12972) granting a pension to Lida O'Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12973) to correct the military record of Jacob Shuey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 12974) for the relief of John Bray, alias John Pickthorn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 12975) granting a pension to David C. Preston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 12976) granting a pension to Matthew Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 12977) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Connelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 12978) granting a pension to Mary E. Grayson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12979) granting a pension to James A. Coppage; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 12980) for the relief of the Home for the Friendless, of Chicago, Ill.; the Silas Bronson Library, of Waterbury, Conn.; the Gettysburg College (formerly Pennsylvania College), of Gettysburg, Pa.; the Presbyterian Church of Bardstown, Ky.; and the Taylor Orphan Asylum, of Racine, Wis.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 12981) granting a pension to Katie Jane Bupp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12982) granting a pension to Martha Hoffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 12983) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. McKinley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12984) granting a pension to Eunice A. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12985) granting a pension to Charles Ray Beeghly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12986) granting a pension to Carrie Tissue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12987) granting a pension to Jonathan Witt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12988) granting a pension to Deborah H. Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 12989) granting an increase of pension to Belle Bair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOGAN: A bill (H. R. 12990) for the relief of George A. Nickles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 12991) for the relief of J. E. Hendrix; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 12992) granting a pension to Martha E. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH: A bill (H. R. 12993) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. A. P. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 12994) granting an increase of pension to Urzula Levisee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 12995) granting a pension to Rachel M. Goin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 12996) granting a pension to Lilah Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6448. By Mr. BURROUGHS: Petition of Mr. M. W. Dunbar, of Hampton, N. H., and 35 other voters of the first congressional district of New Hampshire, protesting against any modification of or removal of any restriction from existing laws governing immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6449. By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, urging the passage of S. 1943, for the protection of aliens under their treaty rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6450. By Mr. HARRISON: Petition of Frank R. Thother and 41 other citizens of Stephen City, Va., urging Government action for the protection of Armenians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6451. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of W. Bernard Duke, Baltimore, Md., relating to the seizure of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Steamship Corporation's fleet by the United States Shipping Board; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6452. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, in convention at Dixon, Ill., urging the continuance of appropriations to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6453. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Harry H. Giese and 3 others, of Underwood; Algot Carlson and 4 others, of Milnor; J. D. Barclay and 35 others, of Mose; Syver Olsen and 63 others, of Ryder; G. A. Johnson and 9 others, of Carson and Almont; Mrs. R. W. Tesch and 7 others, of Werner and Taylor; Andrew Omholt and 13 others, of Williston, all in the State of North Dakota, in favor of a stabilized price on wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6454. Also, petition of H. O. Hoffland and 11 others, of Morristown, S. Dak.; William Wilson and 5 others, of Ryder, N. Dak.; Fred Landels and 9 others, of Mandan, N. Dak.; Mrs. L. D. Rest and 22 others, of Hillsboro, N. Dak.; S. O. Tveden and 28 others, of Watford City and Schafer, N. Dak.; Gustav F. Starck and 8 others, of Sweetbriar, N. Dak.; S. T. Ferguson and 6 others, of Woodworth, N. Dak.; L. A. Trudell and 77 others, of Deering and Surrey, N. Dak., urging that a fair minimum price be set on wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6455. Also, petition of C. F. Johnson and 14 others, of Manfred; Mrs. Ralph Ingerson and 26 others, of Lignite and Flaxton; P. H. Paulson and 38 others, of Niagara; Mrs. F. J. Lyon and 18 others, of Dogden; C. J. Nelson and 34 others, of Beulah; A. Obermeier and 38 others, of Linton; Philip Fisher and 8 others, of Gladstone, all in the State of North Dakota, in favor of a minimum price on wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6456. Also, petition of Henry Jacobson and 9 others, of Lundsvalley; Al. N. Nelson and 41 others, of Charlson; J. A. Dahl and 53 others, of Banks; Mrs. Gust Anderson and 33 others, of Sheyenne, all in the State of North Dakota, in favor of a minimum price on farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6457. Also, petition of Gonvald Nodland and 9 others, of Dunn Center; N. O. Peterson and 33 others, of Turtle Lake; Emma C. Heidlebaugh and 23 others, of Rugby and Pleasant Lake, all in the State of North Dakota, asking Congress to set a price of $2 on wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6458. By Mr. TEMPLE: Evidence in support of H. R. 12888, granting a pension to Lizzie C. Masters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *November 24, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, we are the recipients of Thy mercy. Enable us to appreciate with confidence in Thee the privileges given unto us. May we live assured day by day of Thy presence and help in all the duties that may come to us. Lead us into the light when darkness may be about us. Help us to an understanding of the ways along which we should travel, and be with us, we beseech of Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, a Senator from the State of Michigan, appeared in his seat to-day.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Glass	Nicholson	Stanfield
Bayard	Gooding	Norris	Stanley
Borah	Hale	Overman	Sterling
Brandegee	Harreld	Owen	Sutherland
Broussard	Harrison	Page	Swanson
Cameron	Heflin	Pepper	Townsend
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Pittman	Trammell
Caraway	Kellogg	Pomerene	Underwood
Culberson	Keyes	Ransdell	Wadsworth
Cummins	Ladd	Rawson	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	McCumber	Sheppard	Warren
Edge	McKellar	Shortridge	Watson
Ernst	McKinley	Simmons	Weller
Frelinghuysen	McNary	Smith	Willis
George	Nelson	Smoot	

Mr. GEORGE. I wish to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. HARRIS] on account of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the semiannual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations held recently in Washington, D. C., protesting against the passage of the Jones-Greene bill. I also ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Adopted by the semiannual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations held in Washington, D. C., October 11–13.]

Whereas it is apparent that the question of granting subsidies to our merchant shipping will soon be brought to a vote in Congress; and

Whereas the farmers of the United States have been traditionally opposed to the granting of such subsidies; and

Whereas the plan embodied in the Jones-Greene bill, which is now under consideration, contains many provisions that are extremely objectionable and would, in our opinion, be detrimental to the best interest of the country as a whole if enacted: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this body record an emphatic protest against the passage of this proposed legislation.

Mr. EDGE. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram favoring the passage of the ship subsidy bill. I also ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Western Union Telegram.]

TRENTON, N. J., *November 24, 1922.*

Senator WALTER E. EDGE,
Washington, D. C.:

Trenton Real Estate Board unanimously indorse ship subsidy bill and urge its passage.

ISAIAH BIRKS, *President.*

Mr. CURTIS presented a resolution of the Leavenworth (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of the so-called ship subsidy bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LADD presented a petition of the Antelope Farm Bureau Association, of Fort Pierre, N. Dak., praying acceptance of the proposal of Henry Ford relative to the operation of the Muscle Shoals plant, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of J. P. Parkinson and 22 others, of Willows City; Louis Lehmkuhl and 12 others, of Center; Eva D. Visina and 7 others, of Williston; John Fink and 21 others, of Dodge; M. L. Forbes and 22 others, of White Earth; Mrs. Ira Heidlebaugh and 25 others, of Pleasant Lake; N. O. Peterson and 32 others, of Turtle Lake; J. K. James and 2 others, of Rolla; Anton Tanberg and 8 others, of Mohall; John Haupel and 31 others, of Medina; J. J. Costella and 18 others, of Cavalier; Walter Ott and 19 others, of Elgin; Mrs. Dan McTucklan and 11 others, of Westhope; Earl Warner and 2 others, of Fessenden; Elizabeth Jones and 8 others, of Fort Rice; Henry Gisleberg and 9 others, of Maddock; Christian Unrich and 18 others, of Glen Ullin; Ludwig Kruckenberg and 8 others, of Stanton; Therisa Sasse and 8 others, of Zap; J. L. Laheck and 9 others, of Zahl, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation stabilizing the price of wheat, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 4064) authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 4065) for the promotion of certain officers of the United States Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 4066) to create a commission to recommend to Congress amendments necessary in order to simplify the pleading, practice, and procedure in certain Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 4067) to amend the law regarding assessment of real and personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KELLOGG:

A bill (S. 4068) granting a pension to Linda A. Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 248) to provide for the payment of salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate and proceeded with.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. NORRIS. I ask that the amendment may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Add at the end of the joint resolution the following additional section:

SEC. 3. That to carry out the provisions of the act of February 17, 1911, "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," as amended, as follows:

"For salaries of 35 additional inspectors whose employment is hereby authorized for nine months at the rate of $3,000 per annum each, $78,750; for per diem in lieu of subsistence for said inspectors for nine months, $37,800; for transportation for said inspectors for nine months, $37,800; for allowances to said inspectors for nine months, $15,750; in all, fiscal year 1923, $170,100."

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, for the main joint resolution establishing a credit such as is contemplated, I can find no constitutional authority whatever. I see no legal obligation and no moral obligation. It does seem to me that it is time that we should look after the people at home instead of trying to extend credits to other countries of the world where we will never collect the money. In my section of the country a great many people have not paid their taxes for last year, much less this year. We are tired of laboring under burdensome taxation.

I can not understand how Senators should so far forget their oaths as to vote for a joint resolution which no one would claim is constitutional. There is no place for such legislation now, and I trust that it will be defeated.

Mr. President, in reference to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] I desire to say that I can see no benefit whatever to be derived from increasing the number of locomotive inspectors; in fact, I do not know that there is any necessity for those who are provided for at the present time. Congress should regain its equilibrium and allow business hereafter to function in its accustomed way. The railroads have their own experts; they repair their engines and they know better than some little Government official whether or not those engines are safe; indeed, they know when the engines come out of the shop as to whether or not they are safe. Not only that, but I should much prefer to trust to the knowledge of the engineer who operates the engine than to some Government official who may go around theorizing about it.

We all know that the railroads owe to the public the highest degree of care. They are responsible not only to public sentiment but they are also financially responsible for any injuries that may occur in railroad transportation by reason of any defect in their instrumentalities. After we have gone through a great tie-up of the commerce of the country, to appoint more locomotive inspectors to bedevil, to hamper, and to harass the railroads in the conduct of their business would be absolutely unwise.

I have no brief to speak for the railroad companies but I do sympathize with business, and I desire to say that if we do not let people transact their business in a reasonable way, without so much Government interference, after awhile there will be no one to carry on business—there will be nobody to pay taxes.

The enactment of this proposed legislation would tend to diminish the number of engines which might be put in operation; it would retard progress; it would retard the delivery of freight. Some little fellow might go around urging some slight captious objection to an engine with which there is nothing materially wrong and have it sidetracked. How in the name of common sense can such a man know more about an engine than the man who operates it? We need practical people, and it is morally wrong and it is financially wrong to keep on tying up the railroads and worrying them with all this kind of red tape.

I do not know whether the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends this proposed legislation or not, but even if they do I desire to say that I find emanating from governmental agencies a great many impracticable visionary suggestions. I understand that a great many of the railroads are getting tired of operating their property and would be glad for some excuse to hand it over to the Government.

If we shall keep on hampering them and preventing them transacting their business in a common sense way such will be the inevitable result. Then, indeed, it will be a sad day for the taxpayers of this country. I am opposed to Government ownership or operation of any kind of business. We have witnessed a great failure in the shipping enterprise in which we are now engaged; not that it necessarily should be a failure, but the chief man who is operating it operates it so as to make it a failure instead of making it a success. It will be the same way with the railroads when they pass into Government ownership.

Mr. President, it is well to talk about the safety of individuals and the public. Senators may get up here and with maudlin sentimentality talk about the care of the lives of women and children who ride on railroad trains; but who knows that hampering the railroads in the manner proposed would improve conditions? Let us carry that suggestion a little further to its logical conclusion. I expect to see some well-meaning, tender sentimentalist get up here and introduce a bill before long proposing to provide inspectors of automobiles in this country. Such a Senator could make a most eloquent speech suggesting that as the Government appropriates money for the purpose of building highways, that it is most desirable that the women and children be not injured; that accidents should be prevented in traveling on those beautiful highways which we have built; that we know that automobiles will get out of order, and therefore suggest it would be proper for the Government to have automobile inspectors at every crossroad and garage in the country. Such a suggestion might be made with just as much reason as it is now proposed that we have locomotive inspectors; and I do not know that many Senators would oppose such a proposition. I fear not.

It seems to me that we have lost pretty much all the common sense we ever had. We have gone to extremes. We forget that there are taxpayers in this country. I do not know what there is in the atmosphere of Washington to produce that effect, but when legislators come here they seem to forget the trials and the hardships of life; we seem to think that money is just simply printed by the printing presses of the Government, with nothing behind it, and that all Senators and Representatives have to do is to introduce a bill to appropriate money.

I am here now, and I intend to take a new start, and hereafter to oppose the creation of all unnecessary offices and all unnecessary taxation, notwithstanding there is not much encouragement to do so. If we do not pursue a different course, we will be heading directly in the direction of Russia and some of the other countries of the world which can not pay their obligations.

I do not want to warn my fellow Senators; that is a matter for them; but I do say that the people back at home are more aroused than they have ever been about the extravagance of government. I am sorry to say that one can hardly get in a Pullman car or enter a hotel lobby without hearing the expression, "To hell with Congress; its Members are antiquated; Congress is out of date; it is not in harmony with the people."

In all seriousness, I can see no use of encumbering the railroads with this additional and meddlesome restriction, and certainly the Treasury is in no condition forever to have offices heaped up and expense piled up from time to time. I thought after the war we would begin to go back to normal, but it seems that we are determined not to allow expenses to decrease. I am perfectly willing to help any set of men here to try to be reasonable and sane and practical, and I am prepared to vote against all unnecessary expense. I hope that we will wake up, and there could be no better time than at the beginning of this short session to realize the condition of the country.

If we pass this appropriation to Liberia, we will force some taxpayer to enjoin its payment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. HEFLIN. I ask for a division.

Mr. HARRISON. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIAL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] and vote "nay."

Mr. HARRISON (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] and vote "yea."

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S name was called). I was requested to announce that the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber, and that if he were present, on this question, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MCCUMBER (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] and vote "nay."

Mr. MCKELLAR (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW] to the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and vote "yea."

Mr. TRAMMELL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], but I am informed that if present he would vote as I shall vote. I, therefore, feel at liberty to vote, and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HALE. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BURSUM] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. LODGE (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]; but as he would vote as I have voted, I will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] to the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS].

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—51.

Ball	Glass	Nicholson	Smoot
Bayard	Hale	Norris	Stanfield
Borah	Harrison	Overman	Stanley
Brandegee	Heflin	Owen	Sterling
Cameron	Hitchcock	Page	Sutherland
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Swanson
Caraway	Kellogg	Pittman	Townsend
Culberson	Keyes	Pomerene	Trammell
Cummins	Ladd	Rawson	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Lodge	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	McKellar	Shortridge	Watson
Fletcher	McKinley	Simmons	Willis
George	McNary	Smith	

NAYS—9.

Brousard	Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Wadsworth
Dial	Gooding	Myers	Warren
Ernst			

NOT VOTING—35.

Ashurst	Harreld	McLean	Reed, Mo.
Bursum	Harris	Moses	Reed, Pa.
Calder	Johnson	Nelson	Robinson
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Shields
Dillingham	Kendrick	Norbeck	Spencer
Elkins	King	Oddie	Underwood
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Weller
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	Williams
Gerry	McCormick	Ransdell	

So Mr. HARRISON'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, on line 17, page 2 of the joint resolution, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2, line 17, after the word "resolution" it is proposed to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sum herein authorized to be established as a credit for the Government of Liberia, or any part of the appropriation herein made to carry out the purposes of this act, shall be used for the payment of any commission to any agent, attorney, or commission by the Government of Liberia which may have been or may hereafter be contracted.

Mr. CURTIS. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I have offered this amendment because it is pretty generally understood, I think, that certain persons have a contract with the Government of Liberia that in the event this loan is made they are to receive a fee or commission of $650,000. It is not a secret that the five persons who have this contract with the Government of Liberia are members of the colored race. They have been very conspicuous around the corridors of the Capitol, buttonholing Senators, and using every influence in order to obtain the passage of this legislation. If the rumors that are flying everywhere are correct—and I hope some one can put us right if they are not—the persons who are to receive this commission and share in the profits of $650,000 which the taxpayers of America will have to pay are the following:

William H. Lewis, of the city of Boston, a very prominent Republican member of the colored race. He was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General when Mr. Wickersham held that high office.

Emmett J. Scott, who is the secretary and treasurer of Howard University in the city of Washington, and who is generally seen at Republican conventions. He was, as I understand, one of the lieutenants for the manager of Leonard Wood when he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination some time ago.

James A. Cobb, of the city of Washington, a well-known colored attorney, who was assistant to the district attorney when Mr. Wickersham was Attorney General.

Another one is a preacher, Rev. Ernest Lyon, of the city of Baltimore, who was formerly minister to Liberia under one of the past Republican administrations. He is at present, as I understand, the consul general to this country from Liberia.

Another is William L. Houston, a lawyer and very prominent colored Republican in Washington, who was recently placed upon the Board of Education by President Harding.

These men, it is generally understood, have a contract for $650,000 in the event this body is generous and kind enough to-day to pass the Liberian loan. If this contract has not been written, and these facts that are so frequently stated are not true, then my amendment can do no harm; but certainly it should be adopted, so that these commissions shall not be paid or any commission paid in the event the proposed legislation should pass.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think the rumor that the Senator has spoken about is like a good many others he has heard of; they originate in his own fertile mind.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator if he will agree, pending this matter, to hold it up a few days until we can have a little investigation to see whether or not these charges are true. I have not seen the contract, but we can get these persons here, and we can ascertain the facts. No harm will be done thereby.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I will agree to the amendment. That will settle the question.

Mr. HARRISON. That is perfectly all right.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to say that all the time this joint resolution was before the Committee on Finance, and all the time it has been here, not one colored man, or, for that matter, one white man, has appeared in its behalf except members of the State Department and the Treasury Department. These rumors are without any foundation whatever.

I have no objection to the amendment, and hope there will not be one vote against it.

Mr. HARRISON. I am certainly thankful to the Senator for his pleasing address and indorsement of the amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Mississippi knew that we would accept the amendment before he made his speech.

Mr. HARRISON. No; I did not. I am glad I convinced the Senator, though.

Mr. SMOOT. No; the Senator did not convince me at all.

Mr. HARRISON. The proviso should have been in the original joint resolution, then.

Mr. SMOOT. No one thought of it. I have no objection at all to it.

Mr. HARRISON. That is all right. We are together, then.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator that no colored man has ever approached me at any time about the Liberian joint resolution.

Mr. HARRISON. They knew the Senator would be all right anyhow.

Mr. SMOOT. That may be. Whether the Senator is all right or all wrong is a question of judgment. The Senator believes in recognizing a moral or legal obligation on the part of the Government as well as he does on his own part. I have no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I discussed this question a few weeks ago during the last session of Congress, but I want to say another word before it is finally voted upon, in answer to the statement that this loan should be granted in pursuance of a moral obligation that this Government has to the people of Liberia. I think that suggestion has been exploded by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. The facts show—and this is not a matter of imagination—that certain persons in New York are interested in this loan; that if this money is provided, about $3,500,000 of it will go to concerns in New York interested in the loan to Liberia.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEFLIN. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I am quite sure the Senator does not want to make a statement unless he knows it to be true. I want to say to the Senator that the Secretary of State says that all of the $1,500,000 of bonds that Liberia is now owing is owned in Great Britain and France, with the exception of about $58,000. If the Senator wants to read the statement of the Secretary, or will let me do so, he will find that that evidence was submitted before the committee of the House.

Mr. HEFLIN. I will ask the Senator a question. How much of this money will be paid to Wall Street for indebtedness on the part of Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. On the part of Liberia?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. Fifty-eight thousand dollars is all that Liberia owes America. But it is true that the National City

Bank is acting as agent for creditors in England and France, and that indebtedness amounts to about $1,500,000. That is the fact in the case.

Mr. HEFLIN. So you contend that about three and one-half million dollars will go to Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; to be expended there for the establishment of schools, the building of roads, payment of internal debts, and for improving the rivers and harbors. That is what the money is to be expended for, over and above that which goes to the payment of obligations which Liberia owes to foreign governments to-day. Our Government took the position that they were not going to advance any money to Liberia, and still have foreign governments holding the obligations of Liberia.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, all of those obligations which the Senator from Utah says are due foreign governments, and which he now claims these New York bankers are merely collecting as agents for foreign governments, were contracted in 1912.

Mr. SMOOT. Some of them before that.

Mr. SIMMONS. They are old debts.

Mr. SMOOT. They are old debts, certainly. There is no question about that. But the Government of the United States was not willing to lend a dollar to Liberia and have a foreign government owning a first mortgage and we a second one.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then the Senator's statement of fact is this, that nearly half of this money is to liquidate debts of Liberia antedating the war.

Mr. SMOOT. A third of it is.

Mr. SIMMONS. And the balance of it is to be used for internal improvements hereafter to be made in Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. There is no doubt about i . If necessary, I would be glad to tell the Senate just exactly why this was done, why the arrangement was made, and state the moral obligation we are under to-day.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator from Alabama permit me to ask the Senator from Utah a question?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will.

Mr. NORRIS. I will ask two questions. The first one is this: When that part of this indebtedness which is owned abroad, in England and in France, was originally contracted, did these same banks in New York act as agents, did they sell the bonds to those foreigners, or were the bonds bought directly from Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. They made the loan direct to Liberia. Not only that, Mr. President, but I think some of the bonds are still in Germany.

Mr. NORRIS. I have forgotten all the details, but there were at least two of these amounts—one to cover a floating loan of $350,000, I think, and some other indebtedness of $250,000, as to which the statement did not show who owned the indebtedness.

Mr. SMOOT. The statement shows that all the obligations are outside of America, with the exception of $58,000. I have not a statement as to just the amount of the loans.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that in the agreement entered into by the Liberian Government and the Secretary of State October 28, 1921, it is stated first:

> Two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal funded debt——

Mr. NORRIS. Who owns that?

Mr. SMOOT. That is a local obligation, owned in Liberia.

Mr. SIMMONS. It says "internal funded debt."

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly; it is an internal debt.

Mr. NORRIS. It does not follow because it is an internal debt that it is owned in Liberia.

Mr. SMOOT. If it is an internal debt, it would have to be.

Mr. SIMMONS. Second, it was provided—

> Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as shall be sufficient to enable the Government of Liberia to pay its internal floating debt.

Mr. NORRIS. Who owns that debt?

Mr. SIMMONS. Nothing is stated as to who owns that debt.

Mr. NORRIS. Those are the two items I was inquiring about.

Mr. HEFLIN. What was the amount of that floating debt?

Mr. SIMMONS. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Then $1,650,000 is the debt represented by these bankers in New York. The Senator from Utah says that they have no interest in it but are simply acting as representatives.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I say so.

Mr. SIMMONS. I desire now to read what the agreement states about it.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator doubt that the National City Bank is acting as agent for England and France?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. SMOOT. I say they are, and I know that they are.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me read what the agreement states:

> One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or such less amount as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government of Liberia to purchase or redeem all of its bonds now issued and outstanding.

So that they are to pay, first, their funded debt, their floating debt, and all of their bonds outstanding.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true.

Mr. SIMMONS. This continues:

> Representing the 5 per cent sinking fund gold loan, due July 1, 1952, under the agreement for refunding loan dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank of New York, and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming & Co.—

"For themselves and Robert Fleming & Co."——

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. And M. M. Warburg & Co.—

> and such payments of interest, costs of notices, and other payments or deposits, as well as payments which may be due from the Government of Liberia, under the fiscal agency agreement dated March 7, 1912, between the Republic of Liberia, of the first part, and the National City Bank of New York, of the second part, as shall be necessary to terminate all obligations of the Government of Liberia under all of said bonds or under the agreement for refunding loan or the fiscal agency agreement above mentioned, as shall entitle the Government of Liberia in accordance with the terms of said agreement to the cancellation and destruction of all said bonds held by the fiscal agents in the sinking fund mentioned in said agreements. Advances for this purpose shall be made at such times and in such amounts as shall be determined by the Secretary of State of the United States. It is understood that the Secretary of State of the United States may determine the best method for acquiring part or all of the aforesaid bonds, but in no event shall more than par and accrued interest be paid therefor.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not deny that at all, Mr. President. That is exactly as I stated it was.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to ask the Senator from Alabama whether he has yielded the floor?

Mr. HEFLIN. He has not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognized the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from Alabama yield to me to ask a question?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to ask the Senator from Utah who owns these bonds, and what was paid for them by the owners?

Mr. SMOOT. That I can not tell. I can not say who owns the bonds now. I know that British subjects own some, French subjects some, and some were owned in Germany; but I do not know what became of the German bonds.

Mr. McKELLAR. None of these American bankers own them?

Mr. SMOOT. Not a dollar of these bonds—this $1,500,000 of bonds.

Mr. McKELLAR. If they do not own the bonds, why are they named as the owners in the proposed agreement?

Mr. SMOOT. Because they may have a small amount of the $58,000. I do not know what the amount is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Should not the State Department furnish us the information?

Mr. SMOOT. The State Department has furnished us a statement of the total amount—$58,000. That is the amount that comes to America.

Mr. SIMMONS. Why is it stated, I will ask the Senator from Utah——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to advise the Senator from Alabama that he can not yield for an argument between other Senators.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

Mr. HEFLIN. I gladly yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Utah why, if these New York bankers have no interest in this, the agreement states that it is made for themselves and as agents?

Mr. SMOOT. They may have a small amount of this $58,000. I do not know what amount they hold, but the State Department says $58,000 of the total amount is owing in the United States. The original issue of $1,500,000 of the bonds was taken in Europe entirely, and the bonds are owned there to-day.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the debate which has been going on between Senators discloses a situation very mystifying indeed. The Senate does not know yet who owns these

debts. The State Department says that $58,000 is owed to people in the United States, so far as the State Department knows. The Senator from Utah himself does not know what interest the National City Bank of New York has in these bonds, or how much commission that bank will get as the agent of the British interests and French interests for collecting this debt. So an agency in New York, having in charge this Liberian matter, is coming to the Senate of the United States to collect a debt due by the people of Liberia to various foreign powers. We do not know how much the debt is. We do know, under the facts which have been submitted, that this Government is under no moral obligation whatever to make this loan to Liberia.

Under the administration of President Wilson this Government offered to aid Liberia under certain conditions. Liberia was to do certain things. Liberia did not do any of those things, and when that administration went out of office and the war was over all that was connected with it was out of date and not binding in any way whatever upon the people of the United States, and I think it amounts nearly to a public scandal that the Congress of the United States is now solemnly about to go on record as favoring taking out of the Public Treasury $5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money and paying off obligations to New York and to foreign interests, when the people in America to-day are in distress and can not get money enough to carry on their own business at home.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. DIAL] has called attention to the fact that there are farmers all over the country who have not been able to pay their taxes for last year, much less this year, and Senators are standing here now about to go upon record as voting to appropriate $5,000,000 to make a loan to the people of Liberia for no purpose on earth except to pay obligations to concerns abroad and in New York City.

It seems to me that Senators would have profited by what happened to them on the 7th of November, but it seems that the lame-duck brood still lingering in the Senate is to be called upon now in the little time that remains to them to vote $5,000,000 out of the Public Treasury to pay speculators in bonds and floating debts of various kinds in Liberia.

Mr. President, I do not believe any of those Senators who were up for election would have told their constituents before the 7th of November that they would vote for this Liberian loan. It is simply ridiculous. Why should this Government take $5,000,000 out of the Public Treasury and make this loan? What excuse is there for it?

Yesterday Senators were telling us that we ought to stay out of foreign affairs, and here you are going into the very Treasury of the people, the strong box of the Government, running your arm up to the armpit to take out millions to loan to Liberia, a foreign country, without any excuse or justification whatever. I can not understand why Senators would advocate such a thing.

I want to say just this before I sit down. There is no moral obligation on the part of the Government to make the loan. There is no excuse or justification in right principle for making the loan. There is nothing to be gained by it from the standpoint of public policy. It is unjust and unfair to do this thing. The American people need our attention. If Senators have not learned yet, they will learn in the next two years that the people are going to take hold of the Government for themselves. We are going to have a housecleaning at Washington. Instrumentalities that used to operate in behalf of the whole people have been taken hold of and are now being used in the interest of a few to the hurt and injury of the many, and we are going out after them to restore them to their rightful uses, and Senators who vote to-day to appropriate $5,000,000 to make this wildcat loan to Liberia are simply getting ready to join the list of those who on that side went down on the 7th day of November. They are going to have repudiation coming to them. The people ought to repudiate them. Why should the people not do so? This is their Government. If a representative for a business firm were to come back and report that he had done such a thing as is about to be done here with $5,000,000, that private business would kick him out before the sun went down. Here we are, intrusted with this power on the part of the people, solemnly taking an oath in this Chamber to safeguard the rights and interests of the people, and yet it is proposed here to take out of the Treasury $5,000,000 for the speculative interests of New York, to satisfy interests here and abroad who are trying to make a collecting agency of the Congress of the United States. Senators, you can not justify a vote in favor of this preposterous thing.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the necessity of this bill results from one of the legacies left us by the Democratic Party. If there were not a moral obligation on the part of the Government to advance the money to Liberia, I certainly would not support the measure and I can truthfully say that it would not be before this body for consideration.

I know of no better evidence as to whether there is a legal or moral obligation than that which has been given to Congress by the Secretary of State himself. I wish that every Senator would read the testimony given by the Secretary. I doubt whether there would be one who would question the existence of a moral obligation on the part of this Government.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, does the Senator mean the present Secretary of State or the former Secretary of State?

Mr. SMOOT. I mean the present Secretary of State.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. Prsident——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. There is just one question, so far as I am concerned, and that is the question as to whether or not there is a moral obligation. I am not persuaded either way so far as that particular question is concerned. I tried to get a copy of the hearings, but I am advised that they are not available, being out of print.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that is true. I this morning obtained the file copies of the State Department and have them here on my desk.

Mr. POMERENE. I make this statement as leading up to a suggestion. As that seems to be the point about which the dispute exists, would it not be well to have the bill recommitted, so we could have a reprint of the hearings and give us an opportunity to investigate the subject?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no; I do not think so.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

Mr. POMERENE. Will the Senator allow me to ask a further question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply want to state to the Senator from Ohio that I intend at a later time to make a motion to recommit the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator from Ohio for a question.

Mr. POMERENE. Did the Finance Committee of the Senate have any hearings?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not believe any hearings were had before the Finance Committee. We relied upon the hearings which were held before the committee of the House.

Mr. POMERENE. My information was that there were no hearings.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think there were any hearings before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

I believe that I had better read a letter signed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and directed to the President, dated July 29, 1921, as follows:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
> *Washington, July 29, 1921.*
>
> The PRESIDENT:
>
> I beg to submit the following considerations with respect to the proposed loan to the Republic of Liberia:
>
> An examination of the course of the negotiations produces the conviction that commitments have been made by this Government which imposes a moral obligation to make the loan. The negotiations were had and proceeded to the point of an announced commitment at a time when the broad authority conferred in connection with the prosecution of the war was adequate to the consummation of the plan, and the fact that this authority may not be deemed longer to exist, while making it impossible to proceed without congressional sanction, does not, in my judgment, change the fact that assurances were given which should be made good.

Mr. POMERENE. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him at that point?

Mr. SMOOT. Had I not better read the letter through first?

Mr. POMERENE. Very well.

Mr. SMOOT. That would be the better way.

> The history of the negotiations, as they appear from the information at my command, may be stated as follows:
>
> Liberia being at war with the enemies of the United States, a loan credit of $5,000,000 was extended by the Secretary of the Treasury on September 9, 1918, under the authority of the act of April 24, 1917, "To authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credits to foreign governments, and for other purposes." On September 12, 1918, the Government of Liberia was notified of the opening of this credit and negotiations were initiated covering the terms, service, and general purposes of the loan. The loan plan drawn up was intended to safeguard the money so advanced by American administration of expenditures and collection of revenues, and also to provide for repayments of all moneys due other foreign creditors. * * * The Governments interested were advised of the opening of this credit. The loan plan for various reasons was not submitted to the Liberian Government until June 15, 1920, and the Liberian Legislature requested certain modifications. It was clearly

understood both by the Liberian Government and by the Government of the United States at that time that there was no question of a withdrawal of the offer of the money already promised, the time when the credit should be made available merely depending on a satisfactory agreement as to details of administration.

Remember, Senators, that was taken up on June 15, 1920.

Relying on the assurance that the United States was ready to enter into a definite agreement, the President of Liberia came to Washington some time ago with other plenipotentiaries to conclude the negotiations. In anticipation of this journey and at the request of this Government, the Liberian Government gave to him and his associates full and necessary authority to conclude the loan plan, and since that time it is understood they have been prepared to sign an agreement providing for the necessary administrative measures adequately to secure the loan.

It should also be pointed out, in appreciating the moral obligation of this Government, that the Republic of Liberia, which had her origin largely through the efforts of American citizens and at various times has sought the aid and counsel of this Government, decided, upon the entrance of the United States into the war, to make common cause with this country and the Allies against Germany. It was largely in consequence of this participation that the economic situation of Liberia was imperiled and that her Government was compelled to make appeal for financial aid. It was in these circumstances that Liberia was assured that the United States, her traditional friend, who had been generous in assistance to the other nations fighting against Germany, would come to her relief.

In view of these circumstances and of the obligation to which they give rise, to which we can not fail to be sensitive, I need not dwell upon the fact that the extension of this loan is highly important from the standpoint of the proper protection and promotion of American commercial interests on the West Coast of Africa. The advantages which will accrue to our people are not to be ignored, although in the presence of the considerations already mentioned they need not be detailed or stressed.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that, apart from any question of our obligation or of any benefits accruing to ourselves, our people have always been especially interested in the welfare of Liberia because of the close relation which its prosperity may be deemed to have to all that pertains to the advancement of the Negro race. The Republic of Liberia has been fostered through American interest, and at this critical time in her history we have opportunity to give a practical expression of our continued solicitude and by coming to her aid in this severe exigency to promote permanent relations of the closest friendship.

Respectfully,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

Now, Mr. President, unless the Senate wants me to read it, I shall merely ask to have placed in the RECORD a statement of the Secretary of State of date April 19, 1922, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in which he gives in detail the situation just as it exists. In that statement he not only takes the position that there is a moral obligation, but, after reciting what led up to the loan, he made this statement:

It was exercised, and I make bold to say to this committee that I do not think there is any question of legal authority that would survive the analysis of argument before any judicial tribunal.

He does not hesitate to say in his testimony and in his letter that there was a moral obligation, and he expresses the opinion that the transaction went so far that any judicial tribunal would hold that it was a legal obligation.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. GLASS. May I ask the Senator what the Secretary of State meant, then, if he had the legal authority to do it, by saying that he could not make the loan without congressional action?

Mr. SMOOT. He does not say the legal authority at the present time.

Mr. GLASS. But the Senator is saying for him that he suggests that he had the legal authority to do it.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; up to the time peace was declared with Germany, and after that he did not have the legal authority. I call the Senator's attention to the fact in his statement the Secretary said that for that reason he has to come to Congress and ask authority; but if he had taken action before pence had been declared with Germany and Austria-Hungary the Secretary said there was a legal right to advance the money.

Mr. GLASS. As a matter of fact, it has not been established here and it can not be established anywhere that there was any legal authority to make loans to fund the indebtedness of Liberia. The only legal authority that has ever existed for this Government to make any loan to any foreign nation was to make loans for the prosecution of the war and for the consummation of the security of this Government.

Mr. SMOOT. And that was what they decided to do, not this administration but the preceding administration, and this administration is carrying out that agreement.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. I have listened very closely to the reading of the letter of the eminent Secretary of State. I have very great respect for his opinion, but I think I can fairly conclude that his opinion is based upon some facts or information that he may have which may not be fully detailed in that letter. I call attention to that for the purpose of strengthening the point I made a moment ago; that it seems to me under all of the circumstances the further consideration of this joint resolution should be postponed until we can have an opportunity to read that record. I hesitate about voting these foreign loans, while at the same time I am pretty jealous of our moral obligations and the duty that we may have under them. If I were called upon to vote now, my vote certainly would not be satisfactory to me, whichever way I should vote.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Ohio that here, for instance, is a portion of a statement which I expect to put into the RECORD:

Now, what is the basis of a moral obligation? I take it to be a promise on which another has acted. We told the Liberian Government that, assuming that the proper provisions for the protection of the loan were provided, this credit was open.

We went further than that. And now I must refer to a confidential paper which I hope will not be put upon the minutes, but which I think you should closely study, and which is found on page 58 of the confidential print.

After further discussion, that was decided not to be printed in his testimony.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, like the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], I listened attentively to the reading of the letter, because I was curious to know how it came about that, although this loan was authorized in the month of October, 1918, upon certain conditions to be observed with respect to its repayment and application, and so on and so forth, it never has been consummated, but was held in abeyance until the treaty of peace with Germany was signed.

I suppose that the advances were not made and the loan was not actually consummated because, not unlikely, the conditions respecting the repayment of the loan and the security and that kind of thing were not complied with.

I did not observe from the reading of the letter exactly what those conditions were and exactly what had been done or what had been omitted to be done with respect to the observance of those conditions. Nor are we advised now, so far as I know, that the terms and conditions have even yet been complied with so that the security which was demanded in October, 1918, has been provided.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought that I could turn to the statement which was made by the Secretary of State in which he outlined some of the reasons why action had not been taken even by the former administration. Mr. President, I now ask that the statement of Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, which was made before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on April 19, 1922, be printed in the RECORD. The copy which I hold in my hand is a file copy, and I shall have to ask the official reporters to be sure to return it to me, because I have to return it to the State Department.

Mr. POMERENE. As I understand, the Senator refers to a file copy of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMOOT. It is a file copy of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the statement referred to by the Senator from Utah will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement is as follows:

[From hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, on House Joint Resolution 270, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia, April 19, 1922, part 2.]

CREDIT FOR GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, April 19, 1922.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Joseph W. Fordney (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, the Secretary of State is here this morning and has said that he wishes to get away as soon as convenient.

Mr. Secretary, the committee has before it the resolution providing for a loan to the Liberian Government. Certain gentlemen of the committee would like to hear your statement as to why the loan should be made.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary HUGHES. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity of appearing here and to state the considerations which I think ought to prompt us to make this loan to the Republic of Liberia.

I shall greatly appreciate it if you will permit me to make a consecutive statement, which will only take a few minutes, and then I shall be glad to answer any questions which any members of the committee may desire to put.

There are several considerations which seem to me to support the making of this loan. There is the consideration of the good faith and moral obligation as a consideration of this Government. There is

the further consideration of our historical relation to the people of Liberia, and there is also the consideration of the national interests which are involved.

These various points of view are not wholly independent, and they are not to be considered in a way entirely separate from each other. They are all important.

The consideration of primary importance, as it seems to me, is the one I mentioned first. I think it a point of honor that this loan should be made, and I shall briefly endeavor to explain why I think that the question of primary importance—that is to say, the moral obligation of the United States—is involved.

In September, 1918, the executive department of the Government, acting under the authority of the second Liberty loan act, informed the Republic of Liberia that a credit of $5,000,000 was opened in its favor.

I shall not go into any lengthy discussion of the question whether that action was authorized under the terms of the second Liberty loan act. I am speaking now not of the legal obligation but of a moral obligation, and I take it that the facts which underlie that obligation are not in dispute.

I may say this, however, as to the authority under the act: The act provided that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, for the purpose of more efficiently providing for the national security and defense in the prosecution of the war, was authorized to establish credits with the United States for any foreign government then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States.

Liberia had entered the war, you might say, at the instance of the United States, and came within the description of these governments. Liberia had greatly suffered by reason of her relation to the war.

I notice from a perusal of the hearings that there has been a good deal of discussion in the committee upon that point. I shall not, for that reason, review the matter.

The authority conferred upon the President was a very broad one, and in time of war was not to be rigidly or strictly construed as to what it was intended to be.

I was here in the summer of 1918. I know the tension of that time. I know that through the summer of 1918 there was the greatest fear that the war would be won by the Central Powers. I know this Government was going to the extreme of expedition in providing every possible resource. There is one consideration alone which, from my point of view, justified the President in this action, and puts aside any legal question. Liberia is a great producer of palm oil, and palm oil is essential in the manufacture of munitions. Palm oil is of great importance in connection with the tin-plate industry, and in connection with the soap industry, and a by-product of that industry is important in the making of munitions; and no court in this country would have considered for a moment, in my judgment, any question of lack of authority on the part of the President of the United States to support the Republic of Liberia as an ally in this war, and to make arrangements to secure to the Allies access to that great source of necessary war supplies.

There is not any reason now, in my opinion, why we should consider this was wise or that was wise. This was a matter of discretion vested in the only one to whom, in time of emergency, it is practicable that this broad discretion can be given under our system of government.

It was given. It was exercised, and I make bold to say to this committee that I do not think that there is any question of legal authority that would survive an analysis or argument before any judicial tribunal.

Of course, you will understand, Mr. Chairman, I have no personal interest in this. I am speaking here merely from the conviction that has been produced from my study of the subject.

Now, what was done, however, quite apart from any legal consideration was this: On August 14, 1918, as you will find on page 114 of the hearings, President Wilson stated to the Secretary of State, referring to this loan of $5,000,000, that he was in sympathy with the representation which had been made. On August 27, 1918, the Treasury Department informed the Secretary of State that the President had approved the establishment of credit in favor of the Liberian Government in the amount of $5,000,000.

Further formal communication was made on September 9, 1918, to the Secretary of State by the Treasury Department to the same effect. On September 12, 1918, the Secretary of State directed the legation at Monrovia, Liberia, to inform the Liberian Government of the establishment of that credit.

Now, what is the basis of a moral obligation? I take it to be a promise on which another has acted. We told the Liberian Government that, assuming that the proper provisions for the protection of the loan were provided, this credit was open.

We went further than that. And now I must refer to a confidential paper which I hope will not be put upon the minutes, but which I think you should closely study, and which is found on page 58 of the confidential print. [After further discussion off the record.]

A plan was proposed to the Liberian Government which carried the provision for the supervision and handling of this loan. I may say here, incidentally, that this Government has tried to be very careful in the protection of the interests of the Government in case this loan were made, to see that adequate security was obtained and that the repayment of the loan would be properly assured.

The Liberian Government did not like the terms of that plan, and made certain objections. That was within their competency. Because we had offered to grant the loan did not mean that they had to submit to anything that was proposed, and there was correspondence on the point—insistence on one side and opposition on the other side. They did not think that the plan was a fair one. The result was that President King, of Liberia, with a justice of his supreme court and one or two others, came as a special commission to this country to see if they could work out a suitable plan, and I think they arrived just about the time of President Harding's inauguration. It fell to my lot to look into this matter. I considered it, reviewed what had been done, and I came to the conclusion that as we had notified Liberia that this credit was open, as we had asked the British and French to retire and to make no further plans, and assured them that we had an American program here and did not want or desire anything to stand in the way of carrying out that American program, after Liberia had lost her reasonable opportunities in the meantime to enter into negotiations with others, it was our duty to go ahead and make our word good. I thought that to default on one's word in such case would be regarded among business men in private affairs as very sharp practice, and I felt that it was our duty to go ahead, and I so informed the President. I went over the matter with him.

The result was that this matter was taken up by the present administration. Now, there came about this difficulty: Of course, the war being over, considerable time having elapsed, there was no disposition in Congress to make foreign loans, and there had been many speeches, if my memory serves me correctly, in debates upon the floor, indicating antagonism to any further credit to foreign powers. Further than that, what is more important, was that the second Liberty loan act, as amended, put a certain date of termination upon the credits under the act. I refer to the provisions of the amending act, approved April 4, 1918, that the authority granted by this act to the Secretary of the Treasury to establish credits for foreign governments shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

You remember the resolution of March, 1921, and the proclamation made by the President, if I recall the date correctly, July 2, 1921, and it was my opinion that the foundation for a legal authorization had fallen, and that there should be an authorization by Congress; that that was the only safe way to proceed. I do not think that any executive officer after that situation had been created could safely take the responsibility of either advising or paying any money under the original act, regardless of the fact the credit had been opened in the way I have stated. That, however, did not affect the practical situation at all, and I am not now dealing with the legal question. The legal basis, as to this authority, was gone, but the fact is we had told Liberia she could have the money, and told other governments that we were going to let Liberia have the money, and if that legal basis had not failed, that money would have been put up.

Now, I may come to the second consideration, as I wish to pass very briefly over these matters—our general interest in Liberia. This is one point upon which President Roosevelt, President Taft, President Wilson, and President Harding have agreed. There ought to be some presumption in favor of a view which has such an extraordinary concurrence.

In 1909, at the time of the appointment of the commission to investigate matters in Liberia, Mr. Roosevelt, then President, speaks of our historic relation to, and interest in, the welfare of that country.

Then, Mr. Taft, a little later, said the same thing. It was upon that basis, in connection with the relation of Liberia to Europe, that President Wilson directed the Secretary of the Treasury to open this credit. The same consideration appealed to President Harding when he reviewed the circumstances.

We have a very deep interest in the welfare of that Republic.

Now, as to the loan plans: I notice in the hearings that there was some discussion about—at least, it seemed to breathe through the pores of the record—that there was some idea that bankers were back of this, that somebody wanted to get their bonds paid off. There is absolutely nothing in that. I have not had a communication in the last year, since I have been dealing with this matter, from a banker or from anyone interested in bonds.

The truth of the matter is this: These bonds are held, the outstanding bonds, amounting to probably $1,500,000, which are to be retired under this plan—and I will speak in a moment of the reason for retiring them—they are not held by Americans or by anybody that would be interested in the influencing of this Government. I understand that there are about $58,000 of the total of $1,500,000 held in this country.

Mr. MILLS. I got the figures in New York, and there it is estimated that they are $10,000.

Secretary HUGHES. I know, and I was going to say in a moment that that was my personal information, that it was only about $10,000; but my record information, the only thing that I am entitled to state to this committee, is that it is approximately $58,000. Personally, I believe it to be much less.

There is a considerable amount held in England; a considerable amount held in Holland; a considerable amount held in Germany; widely distributed among private investors.

It is quite obvious that we can not as a Nation enter into the plan with respect to Liberia and be in the position of a second mortgagee. We can not go into that and leave this so-called international receivership outstanding. If we go into it, we should go in and clean up the outstanding loans; that is, go in just as any business man would go into an enterprise of that sort with his rights secured by a first lien and with nobody to question his supervision, because it is important that there should be very close supervision there.

If I may say to the committee, I do not think that the provisions we have put into this agreement to secure us ought to be less effective than they are. Those provisions make sure that everything will be done in the way of supervision which will be necessary to secure the results we want to see obtained, and I do not think that provisions of the agreement go beyond that. I hope you will think it is adequate for that, but we can not afford to go in without cleaning up the loans that are already outstanding and have the others withdraw from the participation in the existing receivership and have a new organization of Americans designated by the United States, appointed, of course, by the President of Liberia, who will have the sole supervision.

Now, of course, I do not think that the margin is very great between what these bonds are held at in the market and what will be paid for them at par under this plan. That sort of thing is inevitable, but it does not mean that there has been any attempt to influence this transaction or that anybody else has had anything to do with this plan for their personal advantage.

Nothing has arisen or come to the attention of the State Department of that sort in any way, shape, or form. This is a business proposition. I feel that we should make this loan.

We should not make this loan unless we go in there with a first lien adequately protected. We can not get that unless we pay the others off.

I also wish to say this, that to which I have already adverted, I will say for the record that the consequences of a failure to give this authority, from my point of view, which, of course, with all deference, I merely submit for your consideration, would be lamentable in the first place with respect to the position of the United States before the world, not only before Liberia, but before the world.

Next, it would be most lamentable for Liberia and, third, it would forfeit to the United States an opportunity which ought not to be held as the chief motive in entering into this enterprise, but which we can very properly consider an opportunity which confers without prejudice to the interests of the people of Liberia certain natural advantages from the association which the making of this loan would create.

I thank you very much for permitting me to come before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any members of the committee that desire to ask the Secretary any questions?

Mr. FRELAN. I should like to ask a couple of questions, which you may answer outside the record if you care to do so. And I think it is proper to say that we will accept your opinion above that of anyone else upon this question.

From September, 1918, to November, 1920, the time that the loan was withdrawn by the Government, a period of over two years, could you tell the committee what occurred in reference to this credit during that time? The record does not seem to indicate fully, and I thought possibly you had the information.

Secretary HUGHES. During the first year of that period you will find what took place stated in Secretary Lansing's letter, which is a confidential communication, which I read.

Mr. FRELAN. That is the one you read to the committee?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes; he states what had been done during that time. Then a plan was developed and submitted to Liberia. That was discussed by them, and they were opposed to it. That took the remaining period to which you refer.

Mr. FRELAN. That is, during two years?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. FRELAN. There is one other question that occurs to me. One and a half million dollars of the amount to be loaned will practically cover the liability of Liberia. They have founded this claim on the agreement of the President during the war to extend a credit of $5,000,000. At this time what is the necessity for extending a credit of $5,000,000 unless Liberia has been put to some disadvantage by reason of the credit, in view of the fact that only $1,500,000 will cover their indebtedness? Of course, some additional amount, I assume, will be necessary; but why place the amount at $5,000,000?

Secretary HUGHES. Well, there is a reason for the loan being in excess of the $1,500,000, and this is the reason: We are not obliged, and the United States should not desire, to make this loan merely to take up the other loans. That is only a condition precedent, and it is a necessary preliminary to undertaking the thing that has to be done. The loan is for the purpose of resuscitating Liberia. They have not got their public works, their roads, and can not develop their resources. They largely lost, during the war, their trade. They were impoverished. We would not make any loan at all to them, as a business proposition, until we could see that there would be resources developed, and that sufficient resources would be developed to give reasonable results.

Now, of course, as I explained a moment ago, the payment of this first loan, the existing loan, is necessary to get into position to help them. The question is, how much money is needed after they get in that position to accomplish results?

We have studied the general proposition——

Mr. FRELAN (interposing). I was going to say that the committee has read the general purposes contained in the report. There is one other question that I want to ask. What would be the effect of this proposition as a precedent for claims upon the Government for loans by other Governments?

Secretary HUGHES. I do not know of any case like this. I do not know of any case for which this would be a precedent. I think that our relations with Liberia are such, and we have offered to loan them under such circumstances, that in view of the present difficulty and of what we have told other Governments there has been created a unique situation. I think that I know the relations of the United States to every other Government, and I do not think that there is one which this would furnish a precedent by which we could be called upon to make another loan.

Mr. TREADWAY. May I ask one question in connection with those of Mr. FRELAN?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. I judge from your statement that you did not consider, Mr. Secretary, the fact that Liberia declined the conditions made by Secretary Lansing in 1918 or 1919, and the fact that she declined those conditions, would in any way renew our moral obligations?

Secretary HUGHES. No; that declination was immediately followed by the resumption of negotiations to secure other terms. We continued in treaty with her.

Mr. TREADWAY. It did not conclude the agreement President Wilson made to make the loan?

Secretary HUGHES. Oh, no. It merely led to their sending a commission, sending their President over here to thrash out these difficulties, and in that way we succeed. And we have gotten their signature to a more comprehensive plan at the present time than before. Of course, we were governed somewhat in that by the conditions that intervened. But the negotiations continued.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Secretary, when did Liberia enter the war?

Secretary HUGHES. In 1917. I have forgotten the time—August, I think.

Mr. GARNER. August, 1917?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. Was it not 1918, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary HUGHES. No; I think it was 1917.

Mr. GARNER. And this credit was created then?

Secretary HUGHES. In 1918.

Mr. GARNER. This loan was authorized in 1918?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Liberia's interest in this war was really to benefit Liberia, was it not?

Secretary HUGHES. Well, I should think that one would have to be a very close judge of benefits and disadvantages in order to pass judgment upon that. I should say that Liberia was in a terrible plight, and we wanted her cut off from the Central Powers; we wanted her cut off from any opportunity of their utilization of its resources in carrying on the war.

Mr. GARNER. Well, when Liberia declared war she was in a very precarious condition with reference to trade matters?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. And she entered the war and thereby got the benefit of having the Allies purchase her palm oil and other necessary articles?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. But she did not contribute either men or money to the Allies for the conduct of the war?

Secretary HUGHES. Her contribution was that the Germans were shipped out of the country. The Allies had a complete opportunity for utilization of her resources. She was absolutely denuded from the standpoint of resources and revenue, and in that plight some help was necessary, and the United States said, "We will give it." Then we said to Great Britain and France, "Now, we are going to handle this," and then long negotiations resulted by which that arrangement was made.

The conditions to which you refer were the conditions which led to the United States pledging its credit.

Mr. GARNER. I merely want to get the idea of our moral obligation. I think you will agree, probably, that the purpose of Congress at the time they authorized the loaning of money to the foreign countries was that they might contribute to the success of the war.

Secretary HUGHES. Well, Liberia did.

Mr. GARNER. And giving money at this time to the development of the Republic of Liberia undoubtedly will not contribute to the success of the war.

Secretary HUGHES. If you will look at the matter from the standpoint of August, 1918, consider the condition that we were in then, the control of the resources of Liberia could be regarded as just as essential to the effective prosecution of the war as that which attended the development of a railway to reach spruce out at Olympia, or anything else that was done.

Indeed, anybody looking at the situation then with regard to the manufacture of munitions and not knowing when the war would terminate would very naturally have reached the conclusion that was reached. It was not a question at all whether Liberia could furnish men, but that was a strategic point. That was a place with resources which should be conserved for the benefit of the allied arms.

Now, may I say that on the question of legal authority on the part of the President, Mr. Wilson, it is necessary merely to find whether that was a possible point of view on his part, and not whether it was the point of view of anyone else.

Mr. GARNER. Well, admitting that he had the legal right—and whether he had or not he assumed that legal obligation, that right, when he authorized the loan—but the Treasury Department was in such doubt about it that the Secretary asked the President to give special authority?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Indicating that there was some doubt. Anyway, the Treasury did not want to take that responsibility.

Secretary HUGHES. Well, the President did take it.

Mr. GARNER. Yes, Mr. Secretary. Do you consider the correspondence in your office in the matter of making loans to foreign governments a moral obligation on the part of Congress?

Secretary HUGHES. I consider the direction of the President of the United States and the act of the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the Secretary of State to inform foreign governments of the opening of the credit, and the action in reliance upon that, created the highest possible moral obligation, certainly when that action was taken under an act of Congress which had given that authority.

Mr. GARNER. In other words, if your office should negotiate with foreign governments with reference to a loan to any particular government, you would consider that a moral obligation on the part of Congress to appropriate the money?

Secretary HUGHES. That is as far from what I said as the east is from the west. I said nothing which would permit of such an inference, with all deference. I was considering a case where the President had acted under the authority of Congress, believing undoubtedly he had authority to act, authority couched in general terms; and I think that he certainly felt that he was basing his judgment upon the fact that the action was needed, and, after the Secretary of the Treasury had also acted under that authority, under the same authority of Congress, and the Secretary of State had communicated this to foreign governments, this action authorized by our own legislation in time of war created a moral obligation to make the promise good.

Now, that is as far from any suggestion that we can create an obligation by negotiating loans—which, by the way, we do not undertake—that I would not discuss it.

Mr. GARNER. You base your statement upon the moral obligation that the loan was already authorized, the lending of this $5,000,000, in 1918?

Secretary HUGHES. Well, I would say that I base it upon that and the fact that it was communicated and relied upon and was an announced program to other governments and was the basis on which they withdrew from negotiations.

There is nothing like it in any other case.

Mr. GARNER. If the Congress should disagree with the President as to the legal authority to make this loan, would the Congress then be morally bound?

Secretary HUGHES. The Congress must be its own judge of its moral obligations.

Mr. GARNER. Well, you stated, and if you were a Member of Congress—I will put it very clearly—if a Member of Congress investigated this matter and came to the conclusion that the President was not authorized under the Liberty loan act to order this credit of $5,000,000 to Liberia, would he be morally bound to support this bill?

Secretary HUGHES. Well, I do not think that his conviction as to the lack of authority of the President could in any way dispose of the question of moral obligation. He would first have to consider whether that was merely arbitrary action on the part of the President or whether he believed that it was taken in good faith, assuming that authority existed. He would have to consider whether there was a reasonable basis for that judgment on the part of the President. He would necessarily have to consider the light in which this country would be placed when this country, through its President and its executive officers, had acted and communicated that action through diplomatic channels to the other Governments, and he would be presumed to know that a question of legal right and a question of moral duty are not the same.

Of course, you can never settle a question of moral duty by a mere question of legal right. If you could, there would be no distinction between a legal and moral obligation.

We are dealing here in a forum of honor. Now, in that forum you have nothing to guide you but your individual conscience, as I think you appreciate.

I submit that these are my convictions, and that this is a point of honor. I can do no more than state it.

Mr. FRELAN. Mr. Secretary, from your study of the record, do you think that when President Wilson acted in creating the $5,000,000 loan it was for war purposes only, or do you think that it was for the payment of these indebtednesses which had been incurred before, and for exploitation as well as the conduct of the war?

Secretary HUGHES. I do not think that it had anything to do with the payment of existing indebtedness, except as that was a necessary preliminary to giving the help which he thought ought to be given.

Mr. FRELAN. You think that it had nothing to do with the proposed method of exploitation?

Secretary HUGHES. The loan—I think I should not use the word "exploitation," because that is a word which is susceptible of different meanings, a good and a bad——

Mr. FRELAN. I mean the better.

Secretary HUGHES. I think that the President had in mind the economic rehabilitation of Liberia, but I do not think that the President is justified in loaning money on that alone, and it must be assumed, consequently, under our system of government, that he believed that that would be a very effective method of prosecuting the war. He tried to put it on a sound basis, and the mere fact that the money was to be used for the economic rehabilitation of a country which could be an effective ally would not detract from the authority to make the loan. But that, as I said a moment ago, is not the whole consideration when you come to look at the situation which has been created by the fact that the loan was authorized, that these negotiations were continued, and that we stand before the world as having promised this $5,000,000, of having said we would do this thing. We go ahead and proclaim to the rest of the world that we would help this country, in which we have said for generations that we had a special interest, and then, in the language of the street, we "duck" it.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Secretary, have you any figures as to the total amount of indebtedness of Liberia, bonded and floating, that this loan was to pay, such indebtedness having arisen even before the European war started?

Secretary HUGHES. I think that you will find those figures in this statement, in the record of the hearings, at page 47. You will find the various items of floating indebtedness, and, running over to page 48, you will find a list of small items. The total is $2,180,000, which I understand was the amount. This is the amount of the present indebtedness.

Then the rest of the purposes of the loan are indicated in the items stated below that.

Mr. CRISP. Now, Mr. Secretary, there is one other question. As I understand, the population of Liberia is partly civilized and partly uncivilized. How many are civilized?

Secretary HUGHES. About 60,000.

Mr. CRISP. Do you know how many others there are?

Secretary HUGHES. About 2,000,000 in all.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Secretary, I would like to get your opinion as to whether the terms upon which this loan is proposed are such as to reasonably assure us that it will be wisely spent for the proper development of Liberia.

Secretary HUGHES. Those things were all very carefully gone over in the State Department and then submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and his letter reporting upon the plan is in the record of the hearings. It was gone over from the point of view of assuring to the utmost extent that we should have the necessary supervision; and, of course, while some of those features were not popular with the Liberians, we felt that when we came to this point we could not afford to be placed where we would not have the security which would protect us.

Mr. TILSON. Then, as to the repayment of the loan, do you regard the conditions upon which the loan is made are such as to justify us in the belief that this loan is a good loan in a business sense?

Secretary HUGHES. I think it will be; yes. I think it will be a good loan, both in the direct sense and in the indirect sense.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Has a contract been drawn up between our State Department and the Government of Liberia, giving the terms of the loan?

Secretary HUGHES. That is in the record.

Mr. OLDFIELD. That is in the record?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes, sir. Now, I will tell you what was done. When Mr. King, the President of Liberia, with his commission, was here, we had a plan prepared which you will find in the record of the hearings, beginning on page 124, a plan for this loan, and we had it signed up by the representatives of Liberia, subject to the approval of Congress; that is, subject to the authorization for making the loan, so that the thing is all done so far as they are concerned. They are committed, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. OLDFIELD. What is the date of that contract, if you have it there?

Secretary HUGHES. It is in the record. It was dated October last.

Mr. MILLS. They have never defaulted on any of their bonds, have they?

Secretary HUGHES. I think not.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Secretary, your judgment is that this is a matter that should be handled under contract with Liberia rather than with a treaty?

Secretary HUGHES. Yes, sir; it is a loan contract.

Mr. HAWLEY. Would we enter into such an arrangement with a larger country, like England——

Secretary HUGHES. We have.

Mr. HAWLEY. Where we would go into and develop the country and also take charge of their Government, so far as the collection of the taxes are concerned, in paying their employees as well as our own?

Secretary HUGHES. Those conditions, of course, do not apply in the case of other countries. We are going to do that in order to insure that they get the benefit of the loan and to meet a necessary situation, which, of course, would not exist elsewhere.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Secretary, there is just one other thing with reference to the practical question that the committee finds in the way of the passage of this bill. You spoke of the opposition in Congress to further loans. I feel somewhat like the State Department may have underrated that opposition. We had so much difficulty, even under the conditions which we presented in a most pitiful situation with reference to Austria, where we were not advancing a single cent or not releasing anything of any value to this country in the passage of that bill, that the committee feels very strongly this opposition.

Secretary HUGHES. I can well understand that; but, on the other hand, my duty and obligation end in presenting to the Congress through the committee what I believe to be the essential facts, and I can not bring myself to believe that under the circumstances of this particular and important situation Congress would not realize how deeply the honor and the good faith of the United States are involved.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentleman, if that is all——

Mr. CRISP (interposing). Mr. Chairman, in view of the confidential nature of this subject, in the preparation of the record, when the proof is prepared I would suggest that it be submitted to the Secretary, and let him strike out such portions as he sees fit.

Secretary HUGHES. I thank you very much. Of course, I do not want to hold anything back from the Members of Congress, but many of these things get across the 3-mile limit.

Mr. CRISP. I understand that thoroughly.

(Whereupon the committee adjourned.)

ADDENDA.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 1, 1922.

Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN FORDNEY: I have just learned that the Ways and Means Committee has informally decided to defer action for a couple of weeks in dealing with the proposed loan to the Republic of Liberia. I most heartily approve of the thought of the committee to fully understand the uses to which the loan is to be applied, and it is quite proper that Congress should be assured that there is abundance of security. Surely this information can be given to the committee in the most satisfactory manner without great delay.

My understanding is that the committee was furnished by the State Department with full information as to what application of the funds the Government of Liberia desires to make. These purposes were approved by the State Department in its conferences with the Liberian Plenary Commission. There seems to be no doubt about the loan being perfectly safe as a financial proposition, and arrangements are agreed upon to make certain of the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal. If there is a lack of satisfactory information, I am sure the State Department would be more than pleased to make a speedy response to any inquiry on the part of the committee.

The simple truth about this loan situation is that our Government is unable to deal with the Republic of Liberia in that good faith which is becoming a great Republic like ours. This loan was pledged to the Republic of Liberia by the previous administration, and the funds would long since have been furnished that Government except for the delay incident to the making of arrangements to guarantee its wise expenditure and certain repayment. Pending these arrangements our Government has stood in the way of the grant of the loan by any other nation, and we find ourselves in the position of denying financial assistance from others and unable to keep faith in the pledges made for ourselves. I do not believe your committee or the Congress wishes to put the Government in this position. I wish you would place the matter before the committee, so that we may have the earliest possible decision.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 5, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. FORDNEY: I have received your letter of April 4, 1922, with reference to the resolution to grant a loan credit of $5,000,000 to Liberia, now before the Committee on Ways and Means, upon which action has been postponed.

It is very gratifying to learn that you are personally in favor of this loan and that at your request further consideration of the resolution was merely postponed for two weeks rather than indefinitely, as proposed in the committee.

The matter of granting this loan to Liberia is regarded as of such importance as to move me earnestly to urge the Committee on Ways and Means to take prompt favorable action on the resolution as soon as possible. I am fully convinced that this Government has made commitments which have placed it under a moral obligation to make this loan. The origin and nature of this obligation is, I feel, completely disclosed in the documents already transmitted to the committee and included with the printed hearings on this question.

It should not be forgotten that Liberia made common cause with this country and the Allies in the war against Germany, and largely as a result of this action so imperiled her economic situation that her Government was compelled to appeal for financial assistance. In response to this appeal a loan credit of $5,000,000 was extended by the Secretary of the Treasury on September 9, 1918, pursuant to an act of April 24, 1917, "to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credits to foreign governments, and for other purposes."

Because of unavoidable delay, a plan to control the application and administration of this credit was not submitted to the Liberian Government until June 15, 1920. Certain modifications were requested in this loan plan by the Liberian Legislature, but there was no question of the withdrawal of the offer of the money already promised, the time when the credit should be made available merely depending on satisfactory agreement as to details of administration.

Such an agreement was concluded on October 28, 1921, with the Liberian Plenary Commission, which came to Washington for that purpose. President King, of Liberia, was the head of this commission. The loan arrangement was laid before the Liberian Legislature at its last session by President King, and that body approved the plan without change on January 23, 1922. The terms of this loan plan are now publicly known in Liberia, and those European countries interested in Liberian affairs, as well as in the United States. While the broad authority conferred in connection with the prosecution of the war may have been considered adequate to the consummation of the plan, the fact that this authority may not be deemed longer to exist, although making it impossible to proceed without congressional sanction, does not alter the fact that assurances were given which should be fulfilled.

Failure to grant this credit would not only display an unfortunate indifference toward our moral obligation in the premises but also it would undoubtedly react disastrously upon the welfare of Liberia and reverse the policy of disinterested helpfulness which has characterized the attitude of this Government toward that Republic throughout its history.

The information furnished the committee as to the uses to which Liberia desires to put the loan is entirely reliable. These uses were determined by the Department of State in conjunction with the Liberian Plenary Commission after extended conferences. Every item was given careful consideration, and the proposed expenditures for public works were based on reliable estimates by competent American engineers.

The department is also satisfied that the loan is a sound financial venture and that the resources and revenues of the Republic under normal conditions and proper administration are adequate to meet the

administrative expenses of the Government of Liberia as well as to carry the interest and repay the principal of this loan.

These observations are made with the hope that they may be serviceable to the committee in reaching a full understanding of this matter and facilitate action on the resolution.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
House of Representatives.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 17, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. FORDNEY: Referring to my letter to you dated April 5, with regard to the urgency of the matter of reestablishing the $5,000,000 credit for the Government of Liberia, I have to advise you that the department has just received additional information by cable from President King of Liberia that, due to the prolonged delay in securing financial aid, a very serious financial crisis confronts the Republic.

I am also informed that the current financial arrangement under which the Government was being advanced sums for administrative expenses comes to an end this month on account of the exhaustion of the credit upon which it operated. The Government is therefore gravely embarrassed.

In view of these circumstances the President of Liberia has urgently requested this Government to make some definite expression as to when the financial assistance requested may be expected.

I am so thoroughly impressed that we should fulfill without further delay the moral obligation of this Government to reestablish the credit that it seems necessary to call these recent developments to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means in keeping with your recent request for information. Unless prompt action is taken on the credit for Liberia, events seem sure shortly to develop into a situation with grave consequences for the Republic.

Any information you may be able to furnish me as to the progress the matter of granting this loan credit is making will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
House of Representatives.

Mr. POMERENE. I desire to ask the Senator from Utah a couple of other questions in regard to this matter. The agreement to which the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] referred a moment ago was made, as I recall, in October, 1918. The statement was made on yesterday that the Liberian Republic had no army or navy and that it had furnished no troops, as I recall. I drew the inference, therefore, that whatever was done with respect to this loan was for the purpose of securing the fund for purposes other than war purposes. The Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, refers to the fact that the Liberian authorities, relying upon this conditional agreement, had made certain commitments. What were those commitments?

Mr. SMOOT. I think one of the commitments was that they should pay the obligations owing to foreign governments.

Mr. POMERENE. But many of those obligations were not yet due.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, yes; some of them were due; in fact, I think most of them were overdue.

Mr. POMERENE. But the statement which was read this morning indicated that some of those bonds will not be due until 1952.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true only as to a small part of them, I will say to the Senator from Ohio. The loans were made in 1912.

Mr. POMERENE. Then, it all resolves itself into this: The Liberian Government had a proposition from the United States Government to the effect that the United States would make a certain loan to the Liberian Government provided that Government complied with certain conditions, and those conditions have not yet been complied with. It would seem, from the statement which the Senator from Utah has made, that with this conditional proposition before them the Liberians went to some of their creditors and suggested that when they got this money they would pay.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Government of the United States took the position—and the Secretary of State so testified—that it would not advance any money to Liberia so long as Liberia owed debts to any foreign countries. We must remember that as soon as Liberia declared war against Germany the German submarines attacked the Liberian ports. Prior to her declaration of war nearly all of the business of Liberia was done with Germany. Nine of the leading institutions in Liberia were operated by Germans. Liberia's whole trade, outside of the little carried on with England, France, and the very little with the United States, was transacted with Germany. Liberia declared war upon Germany. It is true that any navy that Liberia may have had and any army she may have put in the field had no effect upon the result of the war; but her position was such that at least the administration prior to the present one thought that it was the best of policy to have her declare war against Germany, and I myself think that declaration had a good effect upon the colored race in this country during the recent war.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Can the Senator tell us when Liberia declared war on Germany?

Mr. SMOOT. As I recall it was in August of 1917.

Mr. NORRIS. It was in August, 1917.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. So the transaction in regard to the loan occurred a year or more after Liberia had declared war.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; there is no doubt as to that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. So that Liberia was not induced to declare war by this arrangement at all.

Mr. SMOOT. Not by this arrangement, so far as I know; but the effect of her declaring war put her in a disadvantageous position so far as her former trade was concerned.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, may I not ask the Senator if, as a matter of fact, it did not put her in a very advantageous position?

Mr. SMOOT. No; it did not.

Mr. GLASS. The German fleet had been swept from the sea; the British fleet was dominant in all the waters of the earth; and had Liberia not declared war and had she undertaken to pursue any trade with Germany the British Navy would have interrupted that trade and would have destroyed it; so that when Liberia declared war she practically put herself under protection of Great Britain and the United States and opened the channels of trade.

Mr. SMOOT. The German submarines attacked Liberia's trade, and, as the Senator knows, her commerce fell off until it amounted to nothing to speak of; she was living within herself. Not only that, but her ports were bombarded by the submarines.

I wish to say further to the Senate that former President Theodore Roosevelt, former President Taft, and former President Wilson, in letters written by them, spoke of the advisability of this Government having close connection with Liberia; and, furthermore, I should like to say to the Senator from Ohio that it was very necessary for us to secure some of the products of Liberia found necessary during the war.

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. POMERENE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield; and if so, to whom? The Senator from Nebraska first addressed the Chair.

Mr. SMOOT. I will yield to the Senator from Nebraska, and then I will yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield to the Senator from Ohio, because my question does not pertain to this particular branch of the subject.

Mr. POMERENE. Mine does; and so I thank the Senator. The Senator from Utah has referred to letters written by former President Roosevelt, former President Taft, and former President Wilson. Did they in their letters have reference to this particular loan?

Mr. SMOOT. They did not have reference to this particular loan but to the desirability of close relations between the United States and Liberia.

Mr. POMERENE. They spoke generally of relations between the two countries?

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I said.

Mr. POMERENE. I would accept that view. However, I am not on the committee which has had the opportunity to study this question. I have listened to the opinion which has been expressed by the distinguished Secretary of State in declaring that there is a moral obligation, and I have heard expressed with equal positiveness the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], a former Secretary of the Treasury, who usually informs himself before he expresses an opinion, that there is no such moral obligation. I can not, in view of these diametrically opposite opinions, come to a conclusion that is going to satisfy myself. I have come to the conclusion, however, that if a motion is made to recommit this bill I shall vote to recommit it, and I think that Senators ought to permit that to be done. If there is a moral obligation, I am going to vote for this loan; but I have got to be satisfied on that point.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator that, so far as I am concerned, I feel in my very soul and being that there is a moral obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to Liberia to advance this money to her. If I, as an individual, were in the position of the Government and the same transaction had occurred between Liberia and myself, I would feel under a personal obligation to carry it out.

Mr. POMERENE. If the Senator will permit me, if I felt as he does, I should certainly vote for the joint resolution. On the other hand, if I felt as does the Senator from Virginia, I would vote against it; all of which indicates, it seems to me, the wisdom of having the joint resolution recommitted, so that Senators who want to investigate the question shall have an opportunity to read very carefully the entire record.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to ask the Senator a question as to another phase of the subject. I understand that there was advanced out of the Treasury of the United States $26,000 to pay the expenses of a delegation from Liberia to the peace conference. Is that to be repaid to our Government out of the proposed loan to Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. Every indebtedness incurred by Liberia in relation to this loan is to be paid out of the money appropriated by the joint resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Am I correct in my information that we did pay out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses of the Liberian delegation?

Mr. SMOOT. I can not tell the Senator whether that is the exact amount or not.

Mr. NORRIS. There was a delegation here from Liberia?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; but I do not know—I can not say as to the amount our Government paid.

Mr. GLASS. The record shows it very clearly, Mr. President. The record shows that we paid $26,000 for the expenses of that delegation to the peace conference; and I have said, and I repeat, that it is the only commitment made by this Government that I think can not be justified.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator will allow me, in the report sent up by the Treasury Department to the Judiciary Committee, containing all the data they had in the departments in reference to these foreign loans and commitments, there was this item for Liberia—$26,000, I believe. That was actually advanced to pay these expenses, and the Treasury Department so reported.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I said that I had not seen any papers in which it was stated positively that that advance was made; but, be that as it may, whatever advances have been made by the Government will come out of the $5,000,000 loan. There is no question about that.

Mr. President, yesterday the statement was made that this was simply a gift to the bankers in New York. I do not think a statement of that kind ought to be made upon the floor of the Senate. There is nothing to justify it. I feel just as positive as that I live that no such thing is ever going to happen. If this loan is made to Liberia, she will have to give a first mortgage, as it were, upon Liberia to the Government of the United States. No obligations will be left unpaid, and whatever there is over and above the obligations now owed by Liberia between the amount owing and the advance of $5,000,000 will be expended by Liberia, I think, in a way that will ultimately result in an increase in the commerce of the United States. While that need not be taken into consideration in deciding how we shall vote on this joint resolution, I think it is worthy at least of passing notice, and it is only carrying out the desires expressed by the last four Presidents of our country.

Therefore, Mr. President, apologizing to the Senate for occupying this length of time, I will close by simply saying that I hope this joint resolution will become a law.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I am somewhat amazed and astounded that any Senator should oppose the granting of this paltry sum of $5,000,000 to Liberia for the great efforts she put forth and the great results she accomplished in winning the World War.

How soon we forget! Senators have forgotten, when we were in the midst of that terrible struggle and President Wilson was engaged in deliberations with the Liberian Government with a view to having them come in on our side, how we all held our breath and prayed that he would be successful. It was a stroke of genius on the part of our President when he undertook to perform this masterpiece of diplomacy by getting that great Government in on our side. We seem to have forgotten it, Mr. President. When those deliberations were going on, there were going up from all parts of our country hopes and prayers that he would be successful in those negotiations. The widow whose only son had volunteered to fight on foreign soil was praying that Liberia would come in. The banker in the countinghouse, in order that his bonds and obligations might be good, was hoping and wishing that President Wilson would be successful in convincing Liberia that our side of the cause was just. Not only was there great hope on the part of our people and all of our allies that Liberia would lend her wonderful power on our side, but there was great fear in the camp of the enemy that our President would succeed in getting Liberia in.

Liberia came in, Mr. President; and when she did there was great rejoicing everywhere. Everybody knew that the issues of the World War were practically settled. They knew that in no war in history had the Liberian hosts ever been defeated, or the Liberian Navy ever been conquered; and again the enemy shuddered with fear. The aim of the German soldier became less steady. The very foundations of the German Government began to shake in fear and trembling. The Kaiser himself turned from a dark brunette to a pale blond. His hair stood on end, and his mustache straightened out when Liberia entered the war. Rich and poor alike were rejoicing over that great accomplishment of statecraft that our President had brought about. Even the shepherd on the hills, with a heart full of rejoicing and joy, turned his face to the rising sun and cried aloud: "The world is made safe for democracy! Liberia has entered the war!"

She did not come in halfway. She put her entire army into the fray; she put her whole navy out against the German submarines; and it is a historical fact, Mr. President, that during that long and bitter struggle the banner of Liberia never once went down to defeat. Her soldiers were so well trained, her officers were so well equipped in military affairs, that never once was a Liberian soldier captured as a prisoner; and, Mr. President, within six months after she came into the war there was not a single solitary German submarine in the rivers or the harbors of the great continent of Africa.

But Liberia did not stop at fighting the war. Her loyalty continued after it was over. She was at the peace conference at Versailles. It is true that at that time she was hard up; she did not have any money, and the expenses of that delegation were defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States.

Congress had not appropriated any money; Congress had not passed any act that authorized it; but, knowing the wonderful help and assistance that Liberia could be to America at that conference, President Wilson or some of his advisers took the money out of our strong box, sent it to Liberia, and paid their expenses—$26,000, Mr. President. I doubt whether our President would have succeeded in getting his League of Nations over there if it had not been for the assistance of those diplomats from Africa; and think of it, Mr. President—those dark-colored statesmen from Liberia in Paris with 26,000 good American dollars in their pockets! Ah, Mr. President, in this far-away, prohibition-afflicted land, it almost makes your mouth water; it almost gives me the hiccups, Mr. President, to talk about it.

But they were successful; and now, after all of this great assistance from this great country, they have come here and said: "We want our pound of flesh," and the cry is even made: "We can not afford it. It will increase taxation." Why, Mr. President, can we overlook such a little obligation as that when the results of their labors have been so great? Can we forget so soon that they brought certain success out of what might have been absolute failure and defeat? And are we going now to say that we will not pay them this little sum of $5,000,000?

It is true that we have some expenses at home. We have not yet paid our soldiers adjusted compensation, but our soldiers have been waiting a good while. They are used to it. They can wait a little longer. These Wall Street bankers who will get a large portion of this sum if we pay it have been waiting some time, and they can not wait any longer. There is but one course to take, it seems to me; and we ought without delay and without any hesitancy to pass this joint resolution and open up the Treasury of the United States to that great Government over in Africa that came to our relief when our Nation's very life was in danger.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have read a motion which I desire now to lodge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the motion.

The reading clerk read as follows:

I move that the pending joint resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to said committee to report the same back to the Senate with all matter stricken therefrom except the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and agreed to, appropriating $20,000,000 for aid for Government reclamation projects, and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] relative to additional inspectors to carry out the provisions of the railroad safety appliance law of February 17, 1911.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I simply desire to say a few words in reference to some statements made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. CURTIS. I understand the motion of the Senator from North Carolina is not in order until after the third reading of the bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. The bill is in the Senate, I understand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is in the Senate, but the Senate has not yet acted on the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole. The Chair did not understand the Senator from North Carolina to make the motion at this time.

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply wished to lodge it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is what the Chair understood.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, in the remarks of the Senator from Utah he expressed the opinion that it was important to this country that we should have friendly and active trade relations with the little Republic of Liberia. He stressed the importance of that trade. He also said we had never enjoyed very much of it.

It is true, Mr. President, that Liberia seems to have pretty fair trade for a country of its size. It was brought to the attention of the Senate on yesterday that at one time, about the beginning of the war, the customs revenues of that Republic amounted to very nearly half a million dollars a year. Her indebtedness is small, and half a million dollars of revenue, with an indebtedness of probably less than $3,000,000, creates a financial situation as favorable, I think, as the financial situation of the United States at this time, so far as its relative obligations and revenues are concerned. Before the war the bonds of Liberia were selling at a fairly good price and are now selling at a fairly good price, so that, so far as her financial obligations to the balance of the world are concerned, Liberia is in no financial distress, certainly none calling for charitable consideration of a financial character from this country.

But what I desire to say with reference to the remarks of the Senator from Utah upon this subject is this: If this loan is to be treated as in the nature of inducement to Liberia to do business with us, to enter into trade relations with us, to cut aloof from Germany and other nations with which she has been heretofore chiefly dealing, it is the first time in the history of the United States, except when we raped the Treasury to pay Colombia $25,000,000 in order to secure her good will in trade, that the United States has ever gone into the business of purchasing with money good will and trade relationships with the other nations of the world.

I had hoped that the tragedy of Colombia would end the business of the United States buying its way into the markets of the world, but it seems that is to be revived in the case of Liberia.

An examination of the facts discloses one thing about which there can be no dispute. If we lend Liberia this money, thus enabling her to pay off and discharge all her obligations of whatever kind to all the world, to pay all of her floating indebtedness, all of her bonded indebtedness, and leave her something like $3,000,000 to be devoted to the improvement of her rivers and harbors and other transportation facilities, if we shall do that, we will place Liberia, by reason of our munificence, in a finer financial situation than that to-day enjoyed by any other country upon the face of the earth, including ourselves. The question to my mind is whether, with an indebtedness of over $20,000,000,000 pressing down upon the distressed people of this country, with a Treasury in such a state of depletion that we are unable, according to the President of the United States, to pay the soldiers who fought and won the Great War a small pittance in recognition of their services to their country, we have any right to call upon the Treasury, at a time when it is in financial straits, almost verging upon bankruptcy, to relieve Liberia or any other country of all its indebtedness, whenever or however incurred, and finance its requirements for transportation and other internal schemes of development.

Under these circumstances, unless, Mr. President, it can be shown that the United States is under a fast, binding legal obligation to do this, or under a compelling moral obligation to do it, a clear, undisputed, incontrovertible moral obligation to do it, I say, to thus tax the American people for these purposes would be a crime against a people who are to-day taxridden almost to the point of ruin.

Nobody questions that the Secretary of the Treasury said to these gentlemen representing the Liberian Government, "If you will do certain things, comply with certain requirements, the United States will extend you, for the purpose of the prosecution of the war, a credit of $5,000,000."

Upon any just and proper interpretation of what that commitment meant it must be admitted that that obligation did not live a day beyond the time of the final making of peace between this country and Germany. If it was a commitment that we were in honor bound to recognize, we were not in honor bound to recognize it except upon the happening of two conditions: First, the compliance by that country with the conditions and terms imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury; secondly, a compliance within the time limit.

Shall it be said that a commitment of that kind has no limitation of time, especially when the commitment is to accomplish a definite and a specific purpose? I contend that whatever obligation there was, therefore, that obligation expired when the purposes for which that obligation was entered into had expired and terminated, and did not live a day longer.

I want to make only one further observation. Administrative officers are in the habit, as the present Secretary of State has done in this case, of going forward and entering into agreements with foreign governments involving the expenditure of large sums of money on the part of the Government of the United States, and then coming to Congress and asking that Congress shall ratify and approve those commitments. If Congress shall fall into the practice, whenever one of these administrative officers has committed the Government, as it is contended the Government was committed in this case, of saying, because an administrative officer has made a commitment, that we are under a moral obligation to see that the thing which he has agreed to do is done and the Congress must sanction it, we shall establish in this country a practice of the most dangerous character, and for that reason I do not want to see any such practice established. I want it distinctly understood, when an administrative officer makes an agreement or an understanding that he is not authorized by the law to make, that he does not by that act obligate the Congress of the United States to its ratification; that it comes to us to be determined and decided upon its merits, and not upon the theory of some obligation.

Here we have an illustration of the danger of that proposition. The facts in this case are so vague, uncertain, and indefinite that men differ as to whether there was any commitment at all which was justified and warranted under the law, and whether that commitment created a moral obligation or not.

We have this joint resolution here and we have the insistence of its proponents that we shall pass it and appropriate the money without regard to the merits of the commitment and the transaction. That is the position of Senators on the other side. "Do not analyze the facts in this case. Do not bother yourselves about whether the loan ought to be made in the public interest or not. Do not trouble yourselves about any fact connected with the transaction, but blindly, and without the exercise or the approval of your judgment as to whether the thing is in the public interest, vote this enormous sum of money out of the pockets of the people." I do not wish us to be put in that position. I want it to be understood that whatever the obligation to which the administrative officers may seek to commit the Government, when it comes to the question of whether we shall approve of that or not, we shall not act upon any theory that we are compelled to do it, because it has been promised, without reference to the merits of the case or the authority to make the promise or commitment. I undertake to say that if the question were to be tried upon its merits, as it ought to be, I do not believe there are a half dozen Senators in the Chamber who, upon investigation of the facts, would have any doubt that the measure ought not to pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was not passing on that question. The Chair was simply suggesting that the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole have not yet been concurred in in the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS. I understand the motion is not in order until the amendments have been agreed to in the Senate. That is undoubtedly correct.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] called attention on yesterday to the fact that there were a whole lot of offices to be created in connection with the proposed loan. I have figured up the number, with the salaries. They are as follows: A financial commissioner, at $15,000 a year; a deputy financial commissioner, $10,000; an auditor, $6,000; 10 administrative assistants, at $4,000 each; 10 others, at $3,000 each; aggregating $101,000 a year, and the United States Government is to pay the money. That is, we are putting up the $5,000,000, and the $101,000 a year will be paid out of that money. It creates a nice junketing

arrangement for quite a lot of fellows who will be appointed to office.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I call the attention of the Senator to the further fact that, as disclosed by the record, the revenues of the Liberian Government in 1921 amounted to $163,000. I imagine they have to spend some money for their own Government. After spending money for their own Government, I am wondering where they are going to get the money with which to pay these salaries. Of course, if the United States appoints the officers, it must pay them. Even if the Liberian Government is not able to pay them, of course the American Government has to pay them. So we find in addition to the $5,000,000 that we are putting a permanent charge upon the Treasury of the United States of over $100,000 a year, and as we know how these bureaus constantly grow, within a few years it will undoubtedly put a charge upon the Treasury of the United States of probably a quarter of a million dollars a year to pay salaries.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thank my friend from Tennessee for his suggestion.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. OWEN. I observe that the joint resolution has been amended so that the commission of $650,000, which it has been suggested will be due from the Liberian Government, shall not come out of the $5,000,000; but there appears to be no reason why the Liberian Government itself, if left in control of its own resources, should not use those resources to liquidate the indebtedness due under the contract of commission which has been suggested here.

Mr. HEFLIN. Absolutely. What right have we to say to them what they shall do with the $5,000,000 if we let them have it?

Mr. MCKELLAR. It is proposed by the contract which they have that the New York creditors, who are made the preferred creditors, shall be paid direct by our Government, and our Government is directed to pay them.

Mr. OWEN. But after that has been done, I take it under the amendment adopted here to-day, no part of the $5,000,000 could be used to pay the $650,000 which was to be paid by Liberia under the proposed contract. But I do not know of any reason why the revenues of Liberia might not be used to liquidate the contract which has apparently been entered into. I do not see why we should not cause an examination to be made of the contract. I would like to see the contract. I want to know who is behind the measure and I want to know what is going to become of the $650,000. If there is such a contract in existence, if it is true that William H. Lewis, of Boston; Emmett J. Scott, of Washington; James A. Cobb, of Washington; Ernest Lyon, of Baltimore; and William L. Houston, of Washington, have a contract of this kind with the Liberian authorities, I think we have a right to know it.

Mr. HEFLIN. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. SMITH. What is the nature of the contract?

Mr. OWEN. That they shall receive a commission out of the $5,000,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the revenues of Liberia are negligible and they can not pay anything out of the very small revenues which now come from that source. Just think of it a moment. The interest on the $5,000,000 loan is more than the annual revenues of Liberia.

Mr. OWEN. But, as I understand it, our security from the Liberian revenues will be affected by the obligation of $650,000 if the contract is an existing fact, and yet we are willing to pass the joint resolution without ascertaining whether it is an existing fact. I want these men summoned. I want them to state whether there is a contract of this kind or not.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma is eminently correct. We, as the representatives of the people in this body, ought to have this information. I want it just as he wants it, and I can not understand why Senators are driving this measure through and will not permit us to have a proper hearing—a hearing that will give us the facts in the case.

I want to suggest this thought to the Senate. I do not know when the Finance Committee ever acted on the measure and reported it favorably. There are members of that committee on the floor of the Senate to-day who do not recall that a meeting was ever had for the consideration of this measure. That is a rather strange and serious situation. I remember that yesterday the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], ranking Democrat on that committee, had no knowledge of the Finance Committee ever acting.

Mr. SIMMONS. No recollection.

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes; no recollection. How did the measure get in here? When was a meeting held? What hearings were had, and how did the joint resolution ever slip into the Senate with a favorable report when members of the Finance Committee do not know when action was had? The more we discuss the matter the worse it gets.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] is very serious in contending that we ought to pass the measure because it is a moral obligation growing out of the Wilson administration. It is really touching and pathetic to see the Senator from Utah and some others speaking seriously of living up to an obligation created under the Democratic administration. I remember that in the national convention of his party in session in Chicago in June, 1920, the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] delivered the keynote address. He said among other things, "We are going to wipe out the last vestige of the Wilson administration." Here is a vestige that you are charging to us, and we are trying to help you wipe it out, and you will not let us do it. That is a queer situation, Mr. President.

They want us to live up to a so-called moral obligation. I say again there is no moral obligation on our part. This Government under President Wilson said to Liberia during the war, "If you will do certain things, the loan will be made to you." Liberia did not comply with those conditions. The war ended. The Wilson administration passed out, to the hurt and injury of everybody in the country, and a new administration came in. The new administration, through some suggestions and influences at work in the Government, has taken up the matter with Liberia, and now, in order to excuse this monstrous thing, are hooking it back onto the Wilson administration. As a Democrat I repudiate it. It is in no way a moral obligation growing out of the preceding administration.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HEFLIN. I am glad to yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. In connection with what the Senator now says I want to quote from the testimony of Mr. Dearing, as published in the report of the hearings. Congressman FREAR was examining him:

> Mr. FREAR. That was, as I say, just prior to the end of the war. Nothing more was done regarding the loan until June, 1920, by Liberia, and the reason advanced, as I get it from the record, is that the conditions or terms imposed were not satisfactory and Liberia refused to take action until 1920, in June. That was over a year and a half after the conclusion of the war.
>
> Mr. DEARING. Yes, sir.

That shows that Liberia refused to take the loan during the war or to meet the conditions by which she could obtain the loan during the war, and did not bring the matter up, did not even make an application for any loan until June, 1920, or some year and a half after the war was over.

Mr. HEFLIN. If any Senator needed any evidence to convince him that the pending measure is not justified, the testimony just read by the Senator from Tennessee would do it. A year and a half had gone by after the war had ended, and here was a witness who testified before the committee in behalf of Liberia and who stated that Liberia refused to comply with conditions laid down by that administration, which was the Wilson administration.

What justification can there be for Senators solemnly voting to appropriate this money when our people are debt ridden and tax ridden, as the Senator from North Carolina has pointed out? Where will this thing stop? I have seen three groups of special interests come here and take money out of the Public Treasury since the Republican Party has been in power. The pending measure and the ship subsidy are the two remaining ones. It now remains to be seen whether Senators will vote to take these two sums out of the Treasury in order to satisfy these special interests.

Do you not know, Mr. President, and do not other Senators know that but for the Wall Street interests which are connected with the Liberian loan we never would have heard of it in this body; and but for the millions that the Shipping Trust expects to make out of the ship subsidy bill we should not hear of a ship subsidy in this Congress?

However, I am not going to detain the Senate further. I wish merely to submit this statement in conclusion. The pending joint resolution ought to be recommitted. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] has raised some points which ought to be considered. We ought to have hearings right on

the point which the Senator has raised; there ought to be an investigation along that line. The able and distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] has stated that he would have to vote against the proposition, or that he felt inclined to do so, unless he could be satisfied in reference to certain points. Why not satisfy him? Why not let Senators investigate the matter? There is some doubt as to how the joint resolution came into the Senate from the Finance Committee. I submit, mysterious as it is, some suspicious things being connected with it, we ought to have an opportunity very thoroughly to investigate the measure before we pass it through this body. It ought either to be recommitted or defeated outright. It should not become a law by the action of Congress.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I notice that there is no Senator listening to the argument, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Gooding	Nelson	Smoot
Bayard	Hale	Nicholson	Stanfield
Brousard	Harreld	Norris	Stanley
Cameron	Harrison	Overman	Sterling
Capper	Heflin	Owen	Swanson
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Page	Townsend
Culberson	Kellogg	Pepper	Underwood
Cummins	Keyes	Pittman	Wadsworth
Curtis	Ladd	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Lodge	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	McCumber	Rawson	Warren
Ernst	McKellar	Sheppard	Willis
France	McKinley	Shortridge	
George	McNary	Simmons	
Glass	Myers	Smith	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have been interested in watching the peculiar features of the debate on the pending measure. We are afforded the spectacle of a Republican majority insisting that it is their duty to see that a moral obligation, alleged to have been assumed by a Democratic administration, shall be carried out. They do not bring any proof as to the moral obligation having been assumed in a national sense by the Democrats. If the Republican Party in good faith had substantial and incontrovertible proof that while the Democrats were in control of the Government they committed the Government to a solid moral obligation, we could understand why they should stand up and rebuke us if we attempted to repudiate it when the administration had shifted into the hands of the Republicans; but they have brought no such proof. On the other hand, certain members of the former Democratic administration who are alleged to have entered into and become the agents through whom the obligation was incurred, men of undoubted character and integrity, have risen here and declared that no such obligation exists. It is just such proceedings as this which cause the American people, when they analyze the situation, to doubt the serious integrity of this body when it comes to the fulfillment of the solemn obligations which rest upon us as Senators of the United States.

It can not be said that the difference which exists between the other side of the Chamber and this side of the Chamber is based upon a relation that the Government has assumed by virtue of any promise made which has appealed to the intellect of all Senators on the other side of the Chamber in one way and to all on this side in another way. Therefore the reason for the advocacy of this measure must be found in some other than a moral obligation.

I, for one, should feel as though I were bound to give serious consideration to the indebtedness of the Republic of Liberia had the debt which we are asked to furnish the money to liquidate been incurred subsequent to her negotiation with this Government; but these obligations all antedate even the outbreak of the war. They are obligations which were incurred before ever the world had entered into the war or had any suspicion that a war would be engaged in. There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the Liberian Government rendered any assistance whatever in the prosecution of the war. However, that has all been gone into in minute detail. As there is not only serious doubt about the matter, but not a scintilla of evidence to show any moral or legal obligation on our part to pay the Liberian indebtedness, suppose we assume that we are guardians of the Republic of Liberia—and I believe that Senators on the other side claim some such attitude on the part of the American Government—and waiving the moral and legal obligation, let us look at the matter from the standpoint of a business venture.

We propose now to fund the indebtedness of the Republic of Liberia. We are the guardians of the money of the people of America. When we have taken the bonds of that Government in lieu of the money that we give them, and allow them to retire the bonds that are now outstanding against them, and the floating debt, the internal funded debt, what assurance have we that we will ever get a nickel of it back even then?

I have before me here the facts as alleged from the statistical department. The total revenue of the Liberian Government in 1920 was about $260,000. The amount that we propose to lend the Liberian Government is $5,000,000, at 5 per cent, which means $250,000 annually. The board of officers that we propose in the law to make the administrative officers for this Government to see that the terms upon which we lend the money are carried out carries with it $100,000. This makes a total of $350,000 for the bare items of interest and salary of the administrative officers appointed by this Government, leaving a deficit of something like $100,000 from the total revenue of the Liberian Government in meeting the expenses of administration and interest on the bonds. There is no one but that knows that in the ordinary execution or administration of the laws of Liberia perhaps half of that revenue will be required; so that, brought to its last analysis, it means that the other side of the Chamber is proposing without rhyme, reason, legal obligation, moral obligation, or any kind of a business obligation, to make a present to the Government of Liberia of $5,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States without ever intending to get back one penny of it.

It is needless for me to go into any of the details. This side has challenged the other side to point to the document that renders the obligation a moral one. This is an old indebtedness, held by foreigners. We have not even the official statement and the itemized account as to who holds this Liberian indebtedness. The Senator from Utah says that it is principally held by foreign governments, and that only $58,000 of it is held by citizens of America. We have his statement, and doubtless he believes that the statement given him is right; but what official facts have we to show that it is right? Even if we did have, that does not enter into the merits of this question at all. The question for us is, Have we a moral obligation or a legal obligation to carry out this contract? That would answer the question if the proof were forthcoming.

As a business proposition it might appeal to us if it was good business for a foreign account; but it is not a business proposition, it is not a moral obligation, it is not a legal obligation. Then why do we go into the Treasury of the United States and take $5,000,000 and turn it over to this Government?

If the advocates of this measure would be honest and come out and say "It is for the purpose and the sole purpose of marshaling the negro vote in this country, as we will sorely need it in 1924," and do it openly and aboveboard, I think they would perhaps muster more votes in certain quarters than they will get now. That is my opinion—that it is purely a piece of politics, playing to the colored vote by catering to their Republic and giving it $5,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States.

Regardless of color, regardless of what the nationality might be, if we were under moral obligations to carry out a contract, do you not suppose that amongst these on this side there would be found men whose moral sense is as acute as yours? If there were a legal obligation, do you not suppose that you would find men on this side whose sense of legal obligation would be as acute as yours? If it were a business proposition, do you not suppose that there would be men on this side as acutely alive to a business proposition as those on the other side? And yet the line of demarcation along political lines is going to determine this vote.

This matter has been before the Congress now for several weeks, and there should have been presented incontrovertible arguments that would force us to recognize whatever obligation there may be; but I state here this afternoon that it is my opinion that this is pure, unadulterated politics, costing this country $5,000,000.

During all the discussion of the unfortunate affair from Michigan I never referred to it; but the people of the State of Michigan and the American people have set their seal, in a manner that saddens me for the parties interested, against the use of money, even private money, in an attempt to control the votes and politics of this country; and they will rebuke the party that without any reason other than a political reason will go into the Treasury of the United States and take $5,000,000, and, under the guise and camouflage of a moral obligation coming from another party, will seek to entice the votes of the colored people of this country.

Mr. President, I want to say in conclusion that we as Democrats and you as Republicans can play the game without involving moral or official turpitude. We can do that. You have that by which you can appeal to the people of this country, and we have that by which we hope to appeal to them. It is not to the credit of the Republican Party or to the credit of the Senate of the United States that there is seriously discussed in this body a question so flagrant as this question. Do you not suppose that the American people know why this Liberian loan is here and why we are asked to pay $5,000,000 to the Liberian Government? Not one man in ten thousand believes that we are under any obligation to pay them a nickel. Not one man in fifty here believes that we are under any obligation to pay them; but political exigency is here. Nineteen hundred and twenty-four is approaching, and $5,000,000 spent in this way might count at that time. It does not augur well for the United States Senate; it does not augur well for doing away with the spirit of unrest that is abroad in the land; and I hope that if this matter shall come to a vote a rebuke will be given to this proposition by this body that will reflect credit on the sitting Members here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a proposed unanimous-consent agreement, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

The reading clerk read as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at not later than 2.30 o'clock p. m. on the calendar day of Monday, November 27, 1922, the Senate will proceed to vote without further debate upon any amendment that may then be pending or that may be offered in the Senate, and immediately thereafter upon the passage of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, it was understood that there would be a provision in reference to a vote on the motion to recommit.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; I ask that that be added.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator might say "all amendments and all motions."

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. After the words "or that may be offered in the Senate" insert:

And immediately thereafter upon any motion or motions that may be made to recommit the said joint resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SIMMONS. "With or without instructions."

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, what hour is suggested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirty o'clock p. m.

Mr. OVERMAN. The joint resolution will remain the unfinished business until the vote is taken?

Mr. CURTIS. Certainly; and I may state, for the benefit of the Senate, that I understand that it will be almost impossible to have a quorum to-morrow, and if this unanimous-consent agreement is entered into I shall ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns to-day it stand adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. SIMMONS. I suppose it is necessary that we shall have a quorum for the purpose of passing on the proposed unanimous-consent agreement. I therefore make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bayard	Frelinghuysen	McNary	Smith
Borah	George	Myers	Stanfield
Brousard	Glass	Nelson	Stanley
Cameron	Gooding	Nicholson	Sterling
Capper	Hale	Norris	Swanson
Caraway	Harrison	Overman	Townsend
Culberson	Heflin	Owen	Underwood
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Page	Wadsworth
Curtis	Kellogg	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Keyes	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	Ladd	Sheppard	Willis
Fletcher	McKellar	Shortridge	
France	McKinley	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] proposes a unanimous-consent agreement, which the Secretary will read for the information of the Senate.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at not later than 2.30 o'clock p. m. on the calendar day of Monday, November 27, 1922, the Senate will proceed to vote without further debate upon any amendment that may then be pending or that may be offered in the Senate to the resolution (H. J. Res. 270), and immediately thereafter upon any motion or motions that may be made to recommit the said joint resolution, either with or without instructions, to the Committee on Finance; and, in the event that no such motion shall prevail, the Senate will, without further debate, proceed to vote upon the passage of the said joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on entering into the unanimous-consent agreement. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is entered into.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CURTIS. As no Senator rises to present further business, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, November 27, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *November 24, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, infinite in righteousness, boundless in mercy, and perfect in law, to Thee we come. In our breasts is the hymn of praise and the silent chant of adoration. O let Thy blessed Spirit find its way into our hearts, there to nourish those virtues which were taught and exemplified by the Divine Teacher of men. Let us labor this day with wise energy and be glad with a new joy. Lend us in Thy light that we falter not. As the mornings come and the evenings die away give us to feel that they are bringing us nearer the haven of eternal truth and eternal love. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILEAGE, ETC.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12859) making the mileage appropriations available, and ask that the House agree to the Senate amendment providing for the Senate pages.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill referred to, with a Senate amendment. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12859) to provide certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

NO QUORUM—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is clear that there is no quorum present.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Black	Burroughs	Chandler, N. Y.
Anderson	Bowers	Burton	Chandler, Okla.
Andrew, Mass.	Brand	Byrnes, S. C.	Christopherson
Ansorge	Brennan	Byrns, Tenn.	Clague
Anthony	Brooks, Ill.	Cable	Clark, Fla.
Barbour	Brown, Tenn.	Campbell, Kans.	Classon
Barkley	Browne, Wis.	Campbell, Pa.	Clouse
Bell	Burke	Cantrill	Cockran

Codd	Hudspeth	Mills	Sinnott
Colton	Humphreys, Miss.	Montague	Sisson
Connolly, Pa.	Hutchinson	Montoya	Slemp
Copley	Ireland	Moore, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Coughlin	Jacoway	Moore, Ohio	Stafford
Crowther	James	Morin	Steenerson
Cullen	Jeffers, Ala.	Mott	Stiness
Curry	Johnson, Ky.	Mudd	Sullivan
Davis, Minn.	Johnson, Miss.	Nelson, Me.	Summers, Wash.
Dempsey	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newton, Mo.	Swank
Denison	Jones, Pa.	O'Brien	Tague
Dickinson	Kahn	O'Connor	Taylor, Ark.
Dominick	Kelley, Mich.	Ogden	Taylor, Colo.
Drane	Kendall	Olpp	Taylor, N. J.
Dunbar	Kennedy	Osborne	Taylor, Tenn.
Dunn	Kiess	Overstreet	Temple
Dupré	Kindred	Parker, N. Y.	Thompson
Echols	King	Patterson, N. J.	Tinkham
Fairchild	Kirkpatrick	Perkins	Treadway
Faust	Kitchin	Perlman	Underhill
Fess	Kleczka	Petersen	Upshaw
Fish	Kline, N. Y.	Porter	Vare
Focht	Kline, Pa.	Pringey	Vestal
Fordney	Knight	Purnell	Volk
Free	Kopp	Rainey, Ill.	Ward, N. C.
Freeman	Kraus	Ramseyer	Wason
French	Kreider	Reber	Weaver
Frothingham	Lanham	Reece	Webster
Funk	Larson, Minn.	Reed, N. Y.	Wheeler
Gallivan	Lee, N. Y.	Reed, W. Va.	White, Kans.
Gernerd	Linthicum	Riordan	White, Me.
Gifford	Longworth	Roach	Williams, Ill.
Goldsborough	Luce	Robsion	Williams, Tex.
Goodykoontz	Luhring	Rosenbloom	Wilson
Gould	McArthur	Rossdale	Winslow
Graham, Pa.	McCormick	Sabath	Wood, Ind.
Griest	McFadden	Sanders, Ind.	Woods, Va.
Hardy, Colo.	McKenzie	Sanders, N. Y.	Woodyard
Hawes	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Schall	Wurzbach
Henry	Maloney	Scott, Tenn.	Yates
Herrick	Mann	Shaw	Zihlman
Hickey	Mansfield	Shreve	
Hines	Mead	Siegel	
Hogan	Michaelson	Sinclair	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and twenty-three Members have answered to their names.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming moves to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The doors were opened.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] will please resume the chair.

Thereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I was amazed yesterday to hear the merchant marine act of 1920 referred to as a Government ownership bill and the statement made that in advocating the measure under consideration we were departing from the policy for which we stood in 1920. Permit me to read the first section of the act of 1920:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is necessary for the national defense and for the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine, and, in so far as may not be inconsistent with the express provisions of this act, the United States Shipping Board shall, in the disposition of vessels and shipping property as hereinafter provided, in the making of rules and regulations, and in the administration of the shipping laws, keep always in view this purpose and object as the primary end to be attained.

A merchant marine to be privately owned and privately operated.

Now, if the proposition under discussion were the creation of an American merchant marine by means of Government aid, direct and indirect, there might be room for debate as to the practicability, desirability, and feasibility of such a plan. But that is not the situation that is confronting us at all at the present time. We have a merchant marine, and the question is, What shall become of it? We own 1,442 steamships, of a gross tonnage of some 7,000,000 tons.

We have in actual operation to-day 338 of these ships and the remaining 1,104 are tied up. Of these ships that we are operating, 28 are passenger ships, of which 5 are ex-German and the other 23 are Shipping Board vessels. Our total passenger tonnage is 500,000 tons, of which 300,000 tons are ex-German. One hundred and forty thousand tons of these ships are so old that they have no continuing potential value, but in the course of a few years they will go to the scrap heap; so that we have about 160,000 tons in German passenger ships to be reckoned with for the future. We have a fewer number of fast freighters, but the bulk of this tonnage that we have consists of the standard type of smaller and slower cargo ships.

Now, what are we doing with these ships that are being operated? They are in the hands of private companies to whom they are allocated for operation under contracts by the Shipping Board. The standard contract under which these ships are being operated, and which is the best contract that after years of experiment has been found to be obtainable by the Government, is this: The Government places the ship in charge of a steamship company or a private operator to run. The Government pays all the expenses of running the ship exclusive of the overhead office charges of the operating company or ship operator. The Government pays for the maintenance of the ship, it pays for the fuel, it pays the wages of the crew, it pays for the subsistence of the crew, it pays the terminal charges, and the incidental charges for repairs or replacement of equipment, and so forth. It pays the insurance, or insures the ship itself. It pays all these incidental expenses and receives the gross freights that are earned by the ship. Out of that it repays to the operator on outgoing voyages 5 per cent of the gross freight receipts, and on incoming voyages 2½ per cent of the gross freight receipts, and in addition thereto pays a husbanding fee which approximates about $350 per ship for each voyage.

In the operation of these ships under these contracts and under other contracts then in existence, the Shipping Board in 1920 lost, as nearly as can be ascertained from the state of its books, from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year. The present Shipping Board, by rigid economy, by efficient methods, and by eternal vigilance, has reduced the losses to approximately $50,000,000 a year, and the testimony bears out and the fact is that that is the rock bottom to which the expenses of the Government can be reduced—$50,000,000 or thereabout for operating these ships.

Now, what does that mean? What is that in practical effect? We give these ships to private owners to operate. We get all the revenue there is, and it is not sufficient to cover the operation, but we turn around and pay them 5 per cent gross commissions on the freight for outgoing and 2½ per cent for incoming freights, and $350 per voyage per ship. Where do we get that money? The income from the operation of the ships is not sufficient to pay it. We take the remainder out of the Treasury; and if that is not a subsidy, in heaven's name will somebody tell me what this money is that we are paying to the private operators of the ships to-day?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Is it not a fact that the Shipping Board have not attempted to compete with American shipping lines, and that they have not sought to get foreign trade, and that they have not made competition in any way to get business?

Mr. LEHLBACH. The Shipping Board have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in advertisements here and abroad to get business. They do compete throughout the world wherever it is possible to compete.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. In rates?

Mr. LEHLBACH. In rates and in every way. Why, immediately when a reduction of rates to South America was advertised by British lines the Shipping Board met that rate in order to compete.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. But the gentleman knows that Mr. Lasker has repeatedly said that we are not competing with American shipping.

Mr. LEHLBACH. We are trying to build up American shipping.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Yes; of course we are.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And the American shipping not owned by the Shipping Board and not operated, as I have described, is negligible in the foreign trade. We are not going to compete with the few American private lines that there are which are not owned by the Shipping Board, and put them out of business completely. If there were privately owned American lines operating to a substantial degree, the Shipping Board could shut up shop and go out of business, and we would not need this bill, but it is foreign shipping that we are competing with for foreign trade.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] knows and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON] ought to know that we not only advertised through the Shipping Board, but we have commissioners all over the world hunting for business for our ships in practically every trade market in the world.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. But not competing with our own.

Mr. SNYDER. Competing everywhere.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The gross tonnage carried in world commerce to-day is materially less than it was a year ago. Yet notwithstanding that falling off in the gross tonnage of the commerce of the world the Shipping Board has maintained for its vessels an amount of tonnage equal to that which it had a year ago. That shows how persistently and how effectively the Shipping Board is going after business and competing with foreign rivals.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Are other countries in the same condition that we are, in so far as we find ourselves with an insufficient amount of tonnage to carry? Are their ships also laid up without commerce to carry?

Mr. LEHLBACH. To a very large extent the ships all over the world owned by nationals of all countries are tied up.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Our present situation then may be due in part at least if not largely to the shipping conditions of the world?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Our condition with respect to volume of business may be due to the condition throughout the world, but freight rates to-day are about 30 per cent lower than they were a year ago.

The amount of commerce that is carried is much lower than it was a year ago, but notwithstanding the fact that the freight rates are lower and the amount of commerce is less we are now under the Shipping Board operations carrying an equal amount of commerce that we did a year ago with 30 per cent less freight rate than a year ago. That shows that the operations of the Shipping Board are as efficient and effective as they possibly can be under this system. Notwithstanding that fact we must reach into the Government Treasury and take $50,000,000 as a subsidy for running our ships.

All we ask is to reduce this subsidy, to end this improvident, reckless, and extravagant expenditure which merely enables us to operate our ships to-day with no thought of to-morrow. We wish to substitute a reduced subsidy, devised in accordance with a rational plan which will enable the operation of an American merchant marine, not only to-day and to-morrow and the next day, but 10 and 20 years from now. That is what this bill intends to do.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Admitting that conditions are getting better, is it possible for the next two or three years when the business of the world is recovering, that no losses would be sustained, or is it inevitable that with the present method no matter how much the tonnage may be increased the operators of the ships will continue to lose money?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I stated a while ago, and I will repeat, that the losses to-day under the present method of operating the ships has reached rock bottom and will not get less no matter what the conditions of the world may be. We can not under the present system operate the ships without a loss; we have reduced it to the least possible amount.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will not the gentleman admit that this shipping situation is universal throughout the world. Are not we in the same boat with all the other nations of the world?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will admit that the shipping business is at a low ebb and that a good many boats are tied up. Comparatively few are operated, and the freight charges are low. But I know of no case where the shipping of another country is carried on at a loss save in this country, a loss that must be made up out of the government treasury of that country as it is out of the Treasury of this country.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I have been interested in a statement I found—I think in the hearings—that the ships built by the British Government, somewhat on the same plan as our ships were built, have been sold since the war, and a great proportion of them for something like $125 a ton; that the British Government to-day did not have the same problem that we have. Can the gentleman tell us whether that is substantially correct or not?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I am not informed about that. If any such price was obtained it must have been immediately following the armistice. The standard price for tonnage throughout the world to-day is about $30 a ton.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. The information I have is that the ships were turned over to a certain man for the purpose of sale, and soon after the armistice they were sold at that considerable price. I am wondering whether that information is correct. The gentleman does not know?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I no not know, but I know that shortly after the armistice we had an opportunity to sell ships at a high price, but on account of opposition by injunction and great opposition by certain minority members of the then Shipping Board who said that we ought to hold them to get higher prices, we were not permitted to sell them at $125, so we lost the sale.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. Is there enough tonnage in the world to-day to carry the commerce of the world?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I think there is at the present time.

Mr. LONDON. Under normal conditions is there enough tonnage to carry the commerce?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I should say at the present time there was. Of course ships are always depreciating and have to be renewed.

Mr. LONDON. The present conditions are subnormal?

Mr. LEHLBACH. They are.

Mr. LONDON. To what extent has the destruction of ships by the submarines affected the carrying tonnage of the world?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I believe that when peace came the tonnage of the world, notwithstanding the destruction of ships by submarines, exceeded the tonnage of the world when war was first declared. In other words, there were more ships built during the war than were destroyed.

Mr. LONDON. We are now called upon to build up a merchant marine when there is an oversupply of ships.

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; we are called upon to utilize the merchant marine that we already have.

Mr. LONDON. The ships that we have are ships built because of the necessities of war?

Mr. LEHLBACH. That is true.

Mr. LONDON. Just as were the supplies of ammunition and artillery. We are now entering upon a new enterprise, the building up of a private merchant marine. Is not that so?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Possibly the gentleman uses the term "building up"——

Mr. LONDON. I will say developing.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The gentleman predicates his question on the statement that there are enough ships now, and then asks why we should build up a merchant marine. We are attempting to utilize the merchant marine that we have which is counted in with the tonnage of the world. We ought to utilize the tonnage that we have.

Mr. LONDON. We are attempting to develop a merchant marine which we have not to-day.

Mr. LEHLBACH. We are attempting to utilize the boats that we already have.

Mr. LONDON. And the gentleman says that the world has too much tonnage?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; not too much tonnage.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If it is true that we now have leading experts in charge of the shipping business of the Nation, and they are conducting it on a businesslike basis, and if it is true that with ships furnished to these people free, when they do not have to account for any investment, they can not make a profit, but it is costing the Government admittedly, according to the President, $50,000,000 a year, then how does the gentleman expect private enterprise to buy these ships and make a profit out of them?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Because there is not any line of human endeavor or human activity that can not be made to pay by private people whose heart is in the business and whose future is staked in the business when it does not pay when run by Government officials.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, I agree to that, as applied to the Shipping Board.

Mr. LONDON. And if the gentleman will permit an addition to that—whose hands are in the pockets of Uncle Sam.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and I agree to that. I agree to both statements.

Mr. ARENTZ. Is it not a fact that the operators of these ships do not know what the minority Members of the House will do in the future if this bill is not passed? They are not going to build up their capital and their dockage, and so forth.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, it was stated yesterday by one of the speakers in opposition to this bill that he was unequivocally opposed to Government ownership, but that it was better to continue Government ownership for a little while longer than to adopt the remedy suggested in the measure now under consideration. However, neither he nor any other man who has spoken in opposition to this bill—and I predict now that that will prove true in respect to any who may speak in opposition to it—has suggested how much longer Government ownership and operation, wasteful and extravagant as it is, must continue, if this remedy is not adopted. What on earth in the future will keep the boats afloat if some such constructive measure as this is not adopted? No alternative has been suggested by anyone at any time anywhere. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I presume the gentleman was referring to the statement made by me yesterday with reference to a temporary continuation of Government ownership. Does the gentleman think that any prudent business man with the assets now owned by the Shipping Board, under the present depressed financial condition of the country, would sacrifice that property for 10 cents on the dollar?

Mr. LEHLBACH. A prudent business might not and ought not to, but a Government under the circumstances certainly ought to get out of this and out of the loss the operation of it entails as quickly as possible, when by getting out of it it can get some of its investment back by selling the ships and at the same time reduce the cost of the maintenance of a merchant marine by one-half, conservatively speaking.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In other words, a prudent business man should not do this thing, but a prudent Government should.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly; because a business man ought to be in business and the Government ought not to be in business. That is the difference. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Is not the present argument of the gentleman a wholesale indictment of operators who are employed by the Government, when he says that working for the Government they will create a loss, but that if we should give it to them they would make a profit?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Oh, no; it is not an indictment of the operators. It is the experience of human nature in all walks of activity, under all circumstances, that a man will work with his heart in his work if he is working for himself, but that he will get what he can out of it if he is simply working temporarily for some one else, and has opportunity to use some other person's material.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Is not that an indictment of the grossest kind against these operators?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; it is not. It is simply ascribing to them the human nature and the human motives that actuate the average man throughout our civilization.

Mr. LONDON. Is not this a good reason for the disbanding of Congress? [Laughter.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. It may be that some people view the disbandment and dissipation of our merchant marine with equanimity, and say, as long as shipping exists, what difference does it make, that ships are common carriers and are available to everybody who has a cargo to send. But that is not the fact. The merchant marine of a nation engaged in foreign commerce is not like a common carrier. It is not available to all who seek to travel or seek to transport. The merchant marine of a commercial nation is not like a common carrier, but it is like the delivery system of a big mercantile establishment. That delivery system may be induced to carry the goods of a competitor or of a rival establishment which had no delivery system of its own, when it suits the purpose and convenience of the establishment that owns the delivery system; but you can not rely upon the delivery system of a rival if he is seeking to sell goods to the same customer at the same time that you are. You can not get the ships at that time.

There seems to have been an impression created by some of the remarks made yesterday that this bill provides for an extensive building program, and the question was asked, Why should we build new ships when we already have 7,000,000 tons of ships ready at hand? Mr. Chairman, a merchant marine is like a railroad. You can not run it entirely with one style of equipment. You can not run a railroad simply with freight flats or with box cars or with passenger coaches. You must have a balance of equipment. You must have coal carriers, box cars, flat cars, passenger coaches, Pullman cars, and you must have a repair equipment and wrecking apparatus. In your rolling stock you have to balance the equipment. For a merchant marine that is to be equal to the carrying of 50 per cent of our commerce, both outgoing and incoming, and that is all that anybody seeks to accomplish, we need about 1,250,000 tons of passenger ships, 1,250,000 tons of cargo ships; we must have a certain number of tankers and a certain number of refrigerator ships, and we have to have a certain number of ships especially adapted to certain kinds of freight and certain kinds of commerce going to certain parts of the world, such as the Tropics, and so forth. Then the balance of the fleet would be made up of the ordinary standard type of slow freighters. We have plenty of slow freighters. We have some fast freighters. We have a fair supply but not an adequate supply of fast passenger ships. The provision for a revolving fund to lend to those who are willing to build ships is not a new provision. It is merely an amplification of what you all voted for when the act of 1920 was passed, and the only thing new in the provision for a construction fund in this law that has not already been law for the last two years is to say that the interest on the money so loaned shall not be at less than 2 per cent. There was no limitation of the interest to be charged under existing law.

I will not take the time to point out the little details in which the law is amended by the proposed bill.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question for information?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I understood the gentleman in the beginning of his remarks to say we had 160,000 tons of passenger ships now.

Mr. LEHLBACH. German passenger ships.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. How many passenger ships have we got in all?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Five hundred thousand tons.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I understood the gentleman a moment ago to say we ought to have 1,250,000 or 1,500,000 tons of passenger ships to complete the complement. Is that correct?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Eventually. We now have a nucleus for a merchant marine and desire to complement this shipping with vessels of necessary types which we do not at present have. To that end, out of this construction fund, created by the act of 1920, we intend making loans, under proper safeguards and at a comparatively low rate of interest, to stimulate and facilitate the building of such types of ships. No money for building can be loaned except for such types of ships as may be approved by the Shipping Board, and there is no opportunity under the act of 1920, as amplified by the existing measure, to loan Government money merely to duplicate existing shipping.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. And the purpose is to lend private shipbuilders $125,000,000 in the bill in order to build additional ships?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Is not that what the gentleman voted for when he voted for the law of 1920?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The law of 1920 was to build ships necessary for our use and the ships were to be sold at a fair price, if possible, or chartered, or if neither was possible the Government was going to run them itself and establish desired lines under the law of 1920.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And that provision, coupled with the aids provided for in this, will insure that private operators will operate them and we will not need to invoke the reservation that if private owners will not build and operate, the Government will. That is what this bill is for.

Now, there has been some discussion as to certain taxation features in this bill. The proposition that such part of the net profits derived from the operating of ships in the foreign trade as is reinvested in new ships shall not be subject to taxation is in the law of 1920, so unanimously voted for by this House and the Senate, including both sides of this center aisle. The same is true of the provision that such money may be placed in a trust fund and within a reasonable time applied to building new

ships. That is not a change in the law. It is merely a change in details of administration, and we provide in the bill safeguards which in the original law were left to rules and regulations to be established by the administrative body. If anything this is a restriction rather than an enlargement of the act of 1920.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield 10 minutes additional to the gentleman.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Now, in the act of 1920, which, as I say, everybody joyfully and wholeheartedly voted for, including gentlemen who are now opposing this measure, there is a provision in section 34 directing the President of the United States to serve notice that certain treaties were to be abrogated or denounced.

The purpose of denouncing those treaties was this: To allow a 10 per cent customs duty rebate on all goods imported into the United States in ships flying the American flag; and everybody, as I say, voted for it. That was a tax remission of 10 per cent on goods brought into this country to be marketed here in competition with goods manufactured and produced in this country. It not only was a tax rebate to the importer, but it was a tax rebate made in such a way as to enable him more successfully to compete against home producers, and you all voted for it. It was furthermore a tax rebate which was of advantage only to those who imported goods into this country and did not give any advantage to the shipper who exported from this country. It gave no advantage to the farmer who sent his grain abroad, to the cotton planter who sent his cotton abroad, to the cattle raiser who sent his cattle abroad, to the manufacturer who sent his goods abroad. They got no tax rebate under the plan of 1920, but only the importer who brought goods in here in competition with our own producers got the 10 per cent rebate in customs duties. But there was not any opposition raised to that provision of the act of 1920 for which everybody voted. Now it is impracticable to apply that benefit, and in substitution thereof it is now proposed to give a credit on income taxes amounting to 5 per cent of the freight paid on shipments in American ships. That is practically giving a trading stamp with a shipment of goods under the American flag. It is a comparatively trifling amount, does not come to much, but is just sufficient to call attention to the fact that he ought to ship in American ships rather than foreign ships, to ship in our merchant marine instead of that of our competitors. This benefit will accrue to the farmer who ships his grain, to the cattle grower who ships his cattle, to the cotton planter who ships his cotton, to the manufacturer who ships his goods, to every American producer who sends stuff abroad, if he will only avail himself of American ships and send his goods in those ships——

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for one question? I do not want to interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman stated the amount of the drawback in reference to the income tax would be trivial?

Mr. LEHLBACH. As to the individual shippers.

Mr. BANKHEAD. But in the aggregate can the gentleman state approximately how much?

Mr. LEHLBACH. If full advantage is taken of this rebate by the shippers and when our shipping is developed up to our highest expectations, it will amount to in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to a further question?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. I wanted to see if I understood correctly the rebate proposition. As I understand it, with your explanation, the rebate now is in favor of the American producer, while the rebate under the old measure was in favor of the importer. Is that correct?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Exactly; and gentlemen who now have qualms of conscience about allowing this little rebate to a man who is patriotic enough to ship his goods to the world in American ships in place of foreign ships are the very same gentlemen who voted for this 10 per cent customs duty rebate. You are straining at a gnat when you have swallowed a camel. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey yields back three minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for one hour.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are confronted with an anomalous situation. For the first time in the history of the Republic the same Congress is called into extra session for the second time. We would naturally infer that there was some very impelling reason to prompt such extraordinary action. And what is the reason? It is for the sole purpose of forcing through this ship subsidy bill.

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC WILL.

This is not in response to any demand from the American people. It is contrary to the expressed verdict and emphatic protest of the American people. It is to be passed upon, not by the Congress that was recently elected, but it is to be passed upon by a Congress that was elected two years ago, when this bill and this subject was in no wise an issue. It is to be acted upon by the present Congress, of which nearly one hundred Members were defeated in the recent primaries and election, for the bold, specific purpose of preventing action upon this bill by a Congress that comes fresh from the people. This is representative government with a vengeance.

The greatest member of the Republican party who ever lived pronounced the doctrine that this should be a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." He would turn over in his grave if he knew that a proceeding of this kind was taking place; if he knew that the President of the Nation and the head of the administration that is now parading under the name of the Republican Party had appeared before the Congress and asked the Members thereof to vote, not in accordance with the will of their constituents, but to vote against the will of their constituents.

Last spring, after the effort had failed to muster enough Members to put this bill through the House, the President, in a letter to the majority leader, asked that the Members take this proposition back to their people and, as some papers expressed it, to "sell it to their people." He asked them to discuss it with their people and obtain a favorable reaction. Now, having gone before the people, and it having been an issue, and an unfavorable reaction having been recorded, he comes before the American Congress and in effect says that, "Having had a solemn referendum, having ascertained that the American people repudiate this thing, along with other policies, I now ask you to vote contrary to that verdict, to support this measure in spite of such unfavorable reaction."

The situation was well expressed by an editorial appearing in the New York Globe (Republican), June 16, 1922, as follows:

> The Republican Party made its first great fight in behalf of human liberty in order that government of, by, and for the people might not perish from the earth. The high priests of privilege now in Washington are endeavoring to destroy the principles which Lincoln bequeathed.

Now, what prompts this extraordinary action? As stated, it is not prompted by the people. It is not prompted by the demands or pronouncements of any party, because, as has already been stated, neither party has ever at any time in national platform asked for the enactment of this legislation or indorsed ship subsidies. Attention was called to this by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] yesterday—to the fact that the last Republican platform, instead of asking for legislation of this kind, boasted of the merchant marine act of 1920—Jones Act—which had recently been enacted, and stood upon that, proudly declaring that that measure would "insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine."

Now, where does the demand come from? There is no indication that the inspiration comes from any member of the Cabinet, no intimation that it comes from any of the great Republican leaders in the Senate or in the House. According to undenied newspaper reports that have appeared from time to time, the pressure of this measure is contrary to the advice of numerous Republican leaders in the Senate and in the House. In fact, from expressions which we hear on all sides, I believe I am safe in estimating that not 10 per cent of the membership of this House wanted this question brought up. I believe I am also safe in estimating that, if left to the individual judgment and will of the Members of this House alone, not 25 per cent of them would vote for this measure.

PRESIDENT MISLED BY LASKER.

Where does the demand come from? Where does the inspiration come from? And in this connection I want to say that I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the President of the United States. I accord him full honesty of purpose. Although he is advocating this bill with a zeal which he has not manifested with respect to any other measure, and in spite of the fact that soon after he was elected he said he was not going to dictate to Congress, yet I assume that he has been convinced that this is the wisest course to pursue.

However, if the President had displayed as much interest and energy in behalf of measures for the benefit of the people, his administration would not now be confronted with many of the embarrassments with which it is beset.

By whom and upon what information has the President been convinced of the correctness of his course in pressing this ship subsidy bill to the full extent of his ability?

There is where the trouble comes, because there is no question in my mind but that the President has been sadly imposed upon, that he has been misled. In the very nature of things it was impossible for him, considering the multitude of duties he has to perform, to give a close study to the question. He had to rely upon the investigation and advice of others. And who is it who has had his ear? Who is it who has his ear now?

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon that. I simply want to call attention to some typical references that have been frequently appearing in the press for a year, without ever any denial. For instance, in the Washington Star of the 16th instant, among other things, it is said:

Within the last day or so the President conferred with Chairman Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board—

And so forth. Then further:

It is intimated that Chairman Lasker will attend further conferences with the President between now and the time that he finally completes the portion of his message referring to the merchant marine.

Then the Washington Times has this reference:

President Harding devoted yesterday afternoon and part of the evening to drafting his ship-subsidy message. Immediately after luncheon he summoned Chairman A. D. Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board, and with him went over a number of the important points and facts to be incorporated in the address. The President and Mr. Lasker were in conference for more than an hour.

Those are typical of what we have all been reading all the time, and the address made by the President contained no new matter, no new argument, no new alleged facts. It contained substantially, with somewhat changing language, the same alleged facts and the same arguments that were presented by Chairman Lasker in his original address at the hearings and that have appeared from time to time in the propaganda that has been so extensively disseminated. It contained arguments and allegations which have been already completely answered out of the mouth of Chairman Lasker upon cross-examination and out of the mouths of various other proponents of the bill, answered upon the floor of this House, answered in the minority report. But in view of the reiteration of these alleged facts and arguments it becomes necessary, at the expense of repetition, to again present facts in refutation of such arguments.

However, before doing that I want to state that neither I nor any other member of the committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries opposed to this bill, nor the Democratic Party, is opposed to an adequate American merchant marine, or is in favor of permanent Government ownership of an American merchant marine. On the other hand, the Democratic Party is now, as it ever has been, the zealous friend and champion of a strong American merchant marine. The Democratic Party is not now, nor has it ever been, in favor of Government ownership of this or any other public utility.

PENDING BILL PRESENTS NO SOLUTION.

I also want to say that the proponents of this bill have from the very beginning persistently insisted that this bill presents the only solution, when, as a matter of fact, it presents no solution whatever. It presents the antithesis of a solution. The fact of the business is that Chairman Lasker and his highly paid associates, after having pretended to study this question for a year and more, offer no remedy, offer no solution of the ills of which they all complain with regard to our merchant marine. They admit their inability to present any businesslike, constructive solution of the problem. All that they offer is simply to change the method by which the money shall be paid out of the Public Treasury. Instead of paying the money for voyage losses to the managing agents now operating the lines, they propose to shift it and permanently pay at least fifteenfold as much directly to the shipowners after they give them the vessels. That is the only solution they offer. They simply propose to administer a very expensive artificial stimulant which will leave the patient in a worse condition. They have not even correctly diagnosed the disease. They only offer to treat the symptoms with a poisonous nostrum instead of treating the disease with a scientific remedy. Suppose you should call an efficiency expert to study and offer a remedy for a sick business, and he made a report to you in which his only recommendation was that you continue operating the business at a loss and then call upon the stockholders to make up the annual deficit. You would immediately discharge him and call in somebody to discover the inefficiency, the leaks, the extravagances, the errors of management, and to suggest remedies.

A member of the Shipping Board naïvely suggested that, as we are spending $50,000,000 a year through the Shipping Board, we may as well give it to the private shipowners. We say, "Why not save it?" which can be done by the application of economic, scientific, and businesslike methods.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. SNYDER. A short time back in your argument you stated that there was no demand for this bill, and that no member of the Cabinet had called upon the President to bring this measure before the country. I thought at that time you were going to tell us who did prevail upon the President to bring it before the country. You have not done so yet.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I read the press notices which I said were atypical, showing the constant waiting upon the President by Albert D. Lasker.

Mr. SNYDER. Who would the President be likely to consult in his efforts to get up a proper statement to make to the country if not the chairman of the Shipping Board?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I think he would naturally consult the man whom he had seen proper to appoint chairman of the Shipping Board, and he is the man who was appointed, a man who admitted that he knew absolutely nothing about the business when he came to it. He was simply a publicity expert. And right in that connection I want to say that, assuming that the President is acting upon the advice of the chairman of the Shipping Board, it is the merest chance that this bill is presented for the consideration of the American Congress; because the President first offered this chairmanship to James A. Farrell, and held up the appointment for weeks in an effort to induce Mr. Farrell to accept. If Mr. Farrell, who has had a wide experience in the construction and operation of ships, had been appointed, no ship-subsidy proposition would have been presented to this Congress.

Everybody understands that Lasker is controlling the policy of the administration with regard to this proposed legislation. That is what I am talking about—the blight of Laskerism. While it does not yet seem to be appreciated by some, before you get through with this thing those standing for this policy will find that Laskerism is more embarrassing than Newberryism.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. If it is very brief. I have a great many things that I want to say.

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand correctly that the Shipping Board at the present time is made up of four Republicans and three Democrats? Is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Why, yes; three alleged Democrats.

Mr. SNELL. As I understand the Democrats and Republicans both are unanimous in the support of this bill and the general provisions of it. Is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; that is true. And right in that connection I want to say that two newspaper men who were present at a newspaper conference with Chairman Lasker said that Chairman Lasker told them that the President had advised him that, if any member of that Shipping Board did not go along in harmony with Chairman Lasker in his policies, he—Lasker—should notify the President, and he would discharge such member of the Shipping Board; that the only reason he appointed any of them, except Mr. Lasker, was because the law required it. [Applause.]

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I should like to get along, but go ahead.

Mr. LONDON. The gentleman does not mean to say that any Democrat would recommend something against his conscience and against his judgment simply for the sake of holding on to a job, does he? [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I said "alleged Democrats." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

RELATIVE LOSSES AND CAUSES THEREFOR.

Much has been said about the relative losses under the former and present administrations; in both of his merchant marine messages the President mentioned $16,000,000 monthly losses before the present Shipping Board took charge; and extravagant claims have been advanced as to the reduction in losses effected by the present Shipping Board.

The net profits from the operation of Shipping Board vessels from the beginning to March 31, 1920, were $132,783,781.29, as reported by the Shipping Board, and as incorporated in the report on the merchant marine bill of 1920, filed by Chairman JONES for the Senate Committee on Commerce.

According to the report of the Shipping Board, the excess of cash outgo, Division of Operations, for May, 1921, was $6,000,000 and for June was $1,714,000. The present Shipping Board took charge as of July 1, 1921. It is a fact that the largest losses in the operations of the Shipping Board vessels occurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, although I have seen no report showing a loss of $16,000,000 per month except for one month. During the fiscal year mentioned there came the slump in business and commerce, not only applicable to our own country but world-wide in scope; our foreign commerce dwindled tremendously. When the depression arrived there were about 1,300 Shipping Board vessels in operation busily carrying our foreign commerce. The slump in commerce naturally brought a slump in cargoes for our ships. Our large number of ships could not continue operating profitably when there was only cargo sufficient for one-third or one-half of their number. This situation required expert attention. However, commencing about the time the depression arrived in full force, our immense Government shipping interests were left practically leaderless and rudderless, the business being largely directed by subordinate officials, due to the following situation, to wit: The merchant marine act of 1920 increased the Shipping Board to seven members and directed the appointment of an entirely new board. Congress adjourned the day following the passage of that law. Not even was an appropriation made to pay the salaries of the new board. President Wilson made recess appointments of the new board. When Congress reconvened the Senate refused to confirm his appointments. President Harding did not appoint the members of the Shipping Board until June 8, 1921, they being sworn in a few days later, so that the largest business in the world's history was permitted to drift from June 5, 1920, to March 4, 1921, without a Shipping Board which had been confirmed by the Senate, and from March 4, 1921, until after June 8, 1921, a period of more than three months, without any Shipping Board whatever. Under those conditions, what else could be expected except the result which followed? Of course, Mr. Lasker naturally found the business in a sick and demoralized condition. However, the former Democratic administration can certainly not be justly held responsible for that situation.

In laying up all of the ships except slightly over 400, and doubtless in tying up those sustaining the heaviest losses, the present Shipping Board certainly should have effected very great savings. Furthermore, they certainly ought to do better than no Shipping Board at all.

In a recent and apparently inspired article that appeared in the Washington Post, generally regarded as the official organ of the administration, appeared the following:

The views of the supporters of aid to American shipping are pithily set forth in an editorial written by Edward G. Lowry, appearing in yesterday's issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Here is the argument," writes Mr. Lowry, "that won President Harding:

"The United States owns 1,500 ships. Of these, 1,100 are rotting in idleness and 400 are being operated by the Shipping Board at an annual loss of about $50,000,000. That is what the ships are now costing the taxpayers. This sum may be reduced. The estimated first-year cost of the subsidy will be about $15,000,000, and it will run up to about $30,000,000 a year if the proposal is a complete success. If the subsidy is a success, it will increase the value and sale price of the ships which the Government will turn over to private shipping firms."

Now, according to this article, those are the alleged facts that were presented to the President, that have induced him to take the course he has, and are substantially the same arguments made by him in his message as a reason for his persistent advocacy of this measure.

If you will recall, the chief argument that was made by the President in his recent address was that we should enact this legislation in order to stop the annual $50,000,000 loss.

WILL NOT STOP $50,000,000 ANNUAL SHIPPING BOARD LOSS.

Now, what are the facts in regard to that? In the first place, only a small portion of that $50,000,000 goes to the payment of voyage losses. The appropriation for the Shipping Board this year, based on the estimate furnished by the Shipping Board, was $50,000,000, and the Shipping Board themselves itemized it so as to provide $5,497,000 for the payment of the voyage losses for the current year. All of the balance of the $50,000,000 is for administration, repairs and betterment, insurance, lay up, and advertising. They were conservative in their estimate, because the voyage losses are running less than that, and the last monthly report of the voyage losses and profits showed no losses at all, but a small profit. Under the worst depression in the history of shipping, under the wasteful, inefficient, red-tape management of the Shipping Board, the 400 ships that are being operated were operated without any voyage loss for the month that was last reported. A better showing could and should have been made than that, but now it has reached the point where there are no voyage losses. Moreover, the sum total of all the expenses, instead of reaching $50,000,000, according to the estimate, is now running about $35,000,000 annually.

WILL NOT GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

But, as I say, will this legislation stop that? I say emphatically that it will not; I say emphatically that it will not get the Government out of the business. I say emphatically that it will not promote any substantial sale of the fleet. If you will hear me I will prove each and all of these assertions by the testimony of those who appeared at the hearings in behalf of this bill. I did so in my speech in this House June 13, and the same was repeated in the minority report on this bill.

The Shipping Board is operating but 13 ships directly, or at least that was the number operating at the time of the hearings. They are operated in the name of the United States Line, of which Thomas H. Rossbottom is manager on a salary of $10,000 per annum. He is manging it for the Shipping Board, and although he has been operating these vessels in the North Atlantic trade, which is recognized as embracing the sharpest and the most pronounced competition of any section of shipping in the world, and although in part he was operating some "old German tubs," as he termed them, 21 years old, which he said no man could operate at a profit anywhere, yet with a few good vessels he has been operating the fleet at a substantial profit, and that, too, under the worst depression in the history of shipping and in competition with the strongest maritime nations on earth.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania is going to say that that did not include interest on the investment.

Mr. EDMONDS And depreciation and advertising.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It included advertising. Mr. Rossbottom said that it did include advertising, but the profits he reported did not deduct anything for interest and depreciation. But the profit was sufficient to count and overcome interest and depreciation and still leave a profit, and he said if they would give him all the fleet like some of the ships he had he would not take off his hat to any nation on earth under any conditions. [Applause.]

You will find these facts fully stated in the hearings, and in this connection I want to say that if every Member of the House would read the hearings from beginning to end I know that this bill would not have any more chance of passage through this House than the proverbial snowball.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I wish the gentleman would tell the experience that Mr. Rossbottom has had.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am going to state that in connection with what I think ought to be done to meet the situation. Now, remember that although the Shipping Board is operating only about 13 ships directly and all the others are operated by managing agents who are operating them on a commission basis, each and every one having its own organization, yet the Shipping Board, according to information they furnished the Appropriations Committee, had 8,280 employees. Oh, I tell you, my friends, the trouble is there. This political job house in which they persist in paying such high salaries——

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield? On November 15 there were 4,079 employees. I know the gentleman does not want to make a mistake.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not want to make a mistake, but I do not concede those figures. I have seen no statement to that effect and it is contrary to the ones I have seen. No claim of reduction was made at the hearings when Chairman Lasker and others were asked why they had been unable to reduce the number of employees in view of the fact that such a large number of ships had been laid up. I know that they have discharged a great many employees down there, but they have filled their places with deserving Republicans.

A MEMBER. I hope that is so.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am sure many of you gentlemen who are hoping it is so are helping to bring it about. That is all right; that is politics. I am discussing the facts. I am showing the trouble is not in the operation of vessels, but the trouble is that they have an extravagant organization. All the work that is necessary to be done by the Shipping Board can be better performed by less than a thousand men. That is the trouble, and if you want to clean house, there is the place to begin.

Now, what else? What will happen if we pass this bill with regard to the reduction in expenses? Will this $50,000,000 expenditure stop by the operation of this bill? I say nearly all

of it ought to stop whether this bill passes or not. But right in that connection I want to say that I believe any fair-minded man who will carefully read the provisions of this bill will agree with me that there are more functions imposed upon the Shipping Board in the pending bill than are imposed upon them by existing law. It will take a larger force of permanent employees to carry out the provisions of this bill than are actually required to perform the present services. It will not reduce the number of employees.

Chairman Lasker was asked why it was that there had not been a reduction in Shipping Board expenses in view of the fact that there had been a large reduction in the number of ship operations. I read from the hearings:

Mr. DAVIS. Well, you are only operating less than one-third of the vessels now.

Mr. LASKER. Well, as a business man, you know this: That whether we are operating 400 ships or 1,200 ships, there isn't much difference in your overhead.

That is some of the business acumen displayed. Of course we emphatically denied that. Now listen further:

Mr. DAVIS. Even under the operation of this law, and at least until the ships that are sold on time are paid for, will it not be necessary to continue a very substantial Shipping Board force?

Mr. LASKER. Do I understand you to ask "until the ships are paid for will it be necessary"?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. LASKER. The answer to that is no; but if your question means as long as we have to operate the ships, where we have to keep substantially the same organization as now, the answer is yes.

Now, it being conceded that the present expenses of the Shipping Board will continue until our ships are disposed of and the Shipping Board ceases to have any of same operated, the query naturally arises as to when that time will arrive, and when there will be no longer any operations under the supervision of the Shipping Board. During the cross-examination of Mr. Lasker he made the following statement:

It will be a good many years before we do not have any stuff left, with most favorable legislation. I want to make it plain here that I do not think the proposed legislation is going to, by the wave of a magic wand, give us a merchant marine.

In his original statement at the hearings, Chairman Lasker said:

The Shipping Board wishes to emphasize to your committee and to Congress that world shipping is now more depressed than it ever has been in proportion to world tonnage.

We believe that of the 700 good freight ships we have, the Shipping Board would feel very happy if, within 30 months from the time of the passage of this bill, it could dispose of sufficient ships to take care of the routes it is now operating and put the Emergency Fleet Corporation out of business as an operating company.

He makes no prediction as to the disposition of the remainder of the 1,700 vessels owned by the Shipping Board. The following also occurred on the cross-examination of Mr. Lasker:

Mr. DAVIS. Now, you stated yesterday that if this bill should pass you estimated it would take 30 months within which to dispose of the 400 vessels owned by the Shipping Board now in operation. I want to ask you how long it would take you to dispose of the balance of the Government fleet and other shipping property?

Mr. LASKER. That is a very difficult thing to answer. First, we would have to solve what is to be done with the figures 5,000,000 dead weight of questionable ships, because as long as they are in existence it hangs as a pall over the whole market for the good ships, and whether or no the last 300 would sell very fast would be determined by world conditions, on the one hand, and how successful we were in building up an American merchant marine, on the other hand.

It will be noted that Mr. Lasker does not even pretend to say how many years it would take to dispose of those that are not now in operation on trade routes. If Mr. Lasker, the zealous father and champion of the bill, is unwilling to say upon cross-examination that this expense would stop under 30 months, at best, and then only in part, I want to ask you in all fairness if he did not impose upon the President when he led him to believe and to make the statement to this Congress, which I think the President did in all sincerity, that the passage of this bill would stop this $50,000,000 annual loss? [Applause.]

WILL NOT CAUSE SALE OF SHIPS.

However, my conclusion is not only conceded by Lasker, but it is proven by numerous other proponents of this bill, and I want to call your attention to the fact that Winthrop L. Marvin, the general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, who has taken a more active interest toward procuring the passage of this bill than any man except Chairman Lasker, testified at the hearings and gave, perhaps, the most favorable testimony as to what effect the passage of this bill would have upon promoting the sale of our vessels; and I want to read briefly from the hearings on that point:

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, do you feel that the policy of pushing those ships upon the market for sale, to get them in the hands of private operation and the Government out of the business, even after the passage of this bill, will result in any material increase in the price of those ships?

Mr. MARVIN. That can not be answered yes or no, very easily. If general world conditions improve, if the volume of traffic returns to normal, it is possible—and, indeed, probable—that there will be an appreciation in the world price of ships.

Right in that connection I want to say that the Shipping Board is already offering these ships at specified prices, and at prices about a third or a fourth or a fifth, not of what the ships cost, but of what they would have cost under normal conditions before the war, and of what they will cost when conditions again become normal; and no member or representative of the Shipping Board indicated that they even expected to ask for more after the passage of this bill, but, on the other hand, stated the opposite. Therefore, do not delude yourselves into the belief that the Government will ask or get any higher prices after the passage of this bill.

Right along the line of what Mr. Marvin said about world conditions, I want to make this assertion, without the fear of contradiction, that no subsidy, no Government aid, can increase commerce. It can not produce a single ton of freight, and ships can not be operated successfully or profitably without commerce to carry unless you propose to pay sufficient subsidies to justify them to operate in ballast. This fact was recognized by the majority report on this bill, which states:

Fundamentally, the existence of a merchant marine is dependent upon actual carrying of cargo. All privileges, economies, and aids, notwithstanding the ultimate success or failure of a merchant ship, lie in its employment at sea carrying cargo. Then, and then only, does the vessel become a producer.

The difficulty is not a lack of subsidies, but a lack of cargoes, due to diminished commerce.

Let us read further from the hearings:

Mr. BRIGGS. What I am asking you is, even if the bill should pass, as suggested, whether you think there would be really any substantial increase in the price the fleet would bring? Some gentlemen seem to think so. I am asking your opinion about that.

Mr. MARVIN. With no substantial improvement in world trade conditions, I am of the opinion—no man can be absolutely certain——

Mr. BRIGGS. Certainly.

Mr. MARVIN. But I am of the opinion that the passage of this bill will insure in a reasonably short time the sale of a substantial proportion of the good cargo steamers of the Shipping Board at prices comparable with the present-day world market price of such ships, of $25 to $35 a dead-weight ton.

Mr. BRIGGS. When you say a substantial proportion, what do you mean, and of the good ships? Just put that in concrete terms.

Mr. MARVIN. Some hundred thousand tons of cargo ships.

Mr. BRIGGS. A half million?

Mr. MARVIN. Well, I had rather not name any specific number of hundred thousand tons.

So here is one of the chief advocates of this bill, a man on a salary paid by the American Steamship Owners' Association, that is pressing this legislation, who, when put to the test on cross-examination, would not go any further than to say that if this bill passed and if world conditions improved he thought that within a reasonable length of time some hundred thousand tons could be sold at the low prices which he named.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. And out of how many?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Out of over 10,000,000 tons that the Government owns, not counting the wooden ships. I am now quoting their own witnesses. It is not necessary to refer to the illuminative and convincing and irrefutable testimony introduced by the opponents of the bill. No legislation which you pass will get the Government out of business, will promote a sale of ships at any price worth while, until world conditions improve.

The Government ought to do just what any prudent business man would do when, according to the testimony of all who have testified on the subject, there is now no sale for ships because there is no use for them. It is no time to throw them upon the market in order to be gobbled up at sacrifice prices by a syndicate which will later sell them at advanced prices when conditions do improve. Their own witnesses repeatedly said what I am saying. J. B. Smull, one of the $35,000 experts, said before the Committee on Appropriations that "there is no possibility of selling the boats at any price," and he further stated that the time when they could sell the boats would arrive when financial conditions improved. Even Chairman Lasker said at those same hearings that "you can not give a ship away to-day; I mean that literally, if a man must pay the cost of operation." Before the Committee on Appropriations about a year ago Mr. Lasker further said, before this subsidy bug had gotten into his system:

When the world's shipping gets buoyant the avarice of men will make them want to increase their fleets, and we will sell the ships, and that day is sure to come; and the Government has got to keep the ships going and put confidence either in ourselves or some others to keep them going as efficiently as can be under the circumstances, until such time arrives.

In an address last year Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, whom the President first wanted to be chairman of the Shipping Board, said:

It is questionable whether under present conditions any considerable tonnage could be sold except at a sacrifice which is not warranted, pending a revival of business in foreign markets, and considering the nominal cost of maintenance laid up.

Of course, there has been no appreciable improvement in conditions, as recognized by Chairman Lasker at the hearings on this bill when he stated:

At the present time there is, by and large, no market for our vast tonnage. We can not sell ships to-day at all.

Lasker further stated at the hearings on this bill:

While world trade is at the moment at its lowest, the time will come when trade will expand.

Attention is also called to the following quotations from the large study prepared and distributed under the direction of the Shipping Board in behalf of this bill, to wit:

One of the most difficult problems confronting the Shipping Board is the sale and transfer of Government-owned ships to private owners. The task has been made especially difficult by the present world-wide depression in industry and by the large overproduction of ships. These two important factors have delayed the sale of Government-owned tonnage to such a degree that only a few ships have been sold in the 18 months that have elapsed since the passage of the Jones Act. * * *

The present depression in shipping will doubtless continue for several years. Ships can not, therefore, be sold except at very low prices, as is evidenced by the low prices at which privately owned British tonnage and a few Shipping Board ships have been sold in recent months. * * *

W. J. Love, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of traffic, and one of the $35,000 experts, stated at the hearings:

The foreign lines have been hit just as well as we have, and, while they have not abandoned a single essential route or service that they covered prior to 1914, they are reducing their tonnage in keeping with reduced revenue and volume of cargo moving.

There is a large amount of idle tonnage all over the world. France pays the most liberal subsidies of any nation, and yet on March 1 one-third of her tonnage was laid up. Sixty-five per cent of Italian, 50 per cent of Belgian, 40 per cent of Danish, 40 per cent of Swedish, 38 per cent of Spanish, and 25 per cent of Greek merchant tonnage are laid up. A large amount of Japanese tonnage is idle, but the exact figures are not available. Great Britain, which pays no subsidies, and whose seamen receive the largest wages of any country except the United States, has the smallest percentage of idle tonnage—I believe about 10 per cent—except that there is probably a smaller percentage of idle German tonnage, although their entire fleet is very small. Italy, which pays the lowest wages of any country except the oriental countries, has the largest percentage of idle tonnage, although she pays ship subsidies.

However, even if the passage of this bill would result in the immediate sale of our ships at the hoped-for price of $200,000,000, it would be the costliest sale imaginable, as the subsidies and aids provided in the bill would cost more in three years than such $200,000,000, not to speak of the $125,000,000 loan at 2 per cent interest for at least 15 years, and the further fact that the annual cost of at least $75,000,000 would continue indefinitely. The argument that the passage of this bill is necessary in order to enable us to sell the fleet is without merit, either from the standpoint of fact or economy. From the standpoint of economy it would be infinitely cheaper to absolutely give the ships away in the first instance than to sell them for the insignificant sum of $200,000,000 and pass this bill involving the enormous permanent expenditure which it would entail

CHARGES UPON THE PUBLIC TREASURY IMPOSED BY THIS BILL.

It has been repeatedly asserted that if this bill should pass the cost the first year would be only about $15,000,000, and thereafter about $30,000,000 annually. Even the President in his recent message repeated this assertion in substance. While such assertions doubtless have reference alone to the voyage subsidies, and therefore constitute only half truths, in view of the various other burdens upon the Treasury imposed by the bill, yet such an assertion is very inaccurate even as applied to voyage subsidies alone.

As fully appears on pages 239 to 241 and 273 of the hearings, Chairman Lasker admitted that if this bill should pass and its provisions get into full operation, certain specified provisions of the bill would impose a direct charge on the Public Treasury of $52,000,000, and this did not include certain provisions, the cost of which he was unwilling to estimate.

This bill creates a "merchant marine fund" for the payment of the voyage subsidies, "which shall be subject to withdrawal by the United States Shipping Board on requisition approved by the chairman of the board." This fund is to be derived from 10 per cent of our custom receipts, which Chairman Lasker estimated will amount to about $30,000,000 per annum; by tonnage taxes, which he estimated will amount to about $4,000,000 per annum; and by the amounts which would otherwise be paid for carrying the mails, which he estimated at $5,000,000; making a total of $39,000,000; and all of which amounts the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay into said merchant marine fund without any appropriation by Congress.

Since Chairman Lasker thus testified, the bill has been changed so as to not cover the amount which would otherwise be paid for ocean postage into the merchant marine fund, but such is to be paid direct for carrying the mails, which thus increases the pay to the shipowners to the extent of about $5,000,000.

Attention is called to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the provisions of the bill to annually pay into said merchant marine fund 10 per cent of custom receipts and all of the tonnage taxes, and the only way such funds can be paid out is upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Shipping Board for the payment of subsidies. The fund is cumulative. The burden upon the Public Treasury consists of the amount paid into said fund, regardless of the fact as to whether all of same should be paid out the first year or any year. However, in view of the fact that the Shipping Board has the power to double the basic subsidies provided in the bill, and in view of the fact that the shipowners contended at the hearings that the subsidies provided were not sufficient, we may rest assured that the amounts paid into the merchant marine fund will be paid out for subsidies.

Another direct charge on the Public Treasury is involved in the provision authorizing deductions from net Federal income taxes of 5 per cent of the freight paid on goods imported or exported in American-flag vessels, which Chairman Lasker and the Shipping Board report estimate would amount to about $10,000,000 per annum when the program gets into operation; as a matter of fact, it would amount to much more than that.

Mr. Lasker also conceded that in lending the $125,000,000 at 2 per cent interest the Government would be losing at least 2½ per cent, which would amount to $3,125,000 per annum. Furthermore, the 2 per cent interest, amounting to $2,500,000 annually, if collected, will go into this loan fund and not the General Treasury.

It will be noted that these different items involving a direct charge on the Treasury aggregate $52,125,000, according to Mr. Lasker's admissions and figures, and not including the $2,500,000 annual interest, which should also be counted.

Lasker's estimate of $30,000,000 from 10 per cent on import duties was predicated upon the supposition that such import duties would amount to $300,000,000 per annum, whereas it is estimated by Treasury experts that under the operation of the recently enacted tariff act such revenues will amount to $450,000,000 per annum, so that this item should be increased from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000. Accepting Lasker's figures on the other items, all of which are entirely too low, and also adding the 2 per cent interest on the loan fund, which would go into the loan fund instead of the General Treasury, we have a total cost of $69,625,000 per annum under the above-mentioned items.

Furthermore, this bill exempts the operators or vessels from the payment of "war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by Title III of the revenue act of 1918 or any and all taxes on income, corporate or individual, imposed by the revenue act of 1921, or by any subsequent revenue act, an amount equivalent to the net earnings of such vessel during such taxable year," provided the owner "invests or sets aside in a trust fund for investment" for the construction of new vessels.

The bill further provides for the exemption from taxation of the profits made upon the sale of vessels built prior to January 1, 1914, provided such owner "invests or sets aside in a trust fund for investment for the building of new vessels." I do not know why this advantage is accorded to privately owned vessels but not to those built by the Shipping Board.

Of course, it is impossible to state the extent of the charge upon the Public Treasury of these tax exemptions and none of the representatives of the Shipping Board would give any estimate thereon.

The bill further provides for the elimination of the Army and Navy transports so as to require our troops, munitions, and supplies to be carried in privately owned vessels without any distinction in time of war. Chairman Lasker and the Shipping Board report estimated that the income to privately owned ships from this source would amount to $7,500,000 per annum in the Pacific alone, of which amount they state that approximately $5,000,000 would be net profit to the ship operators. It will be noted that this amount does not include the Army and Navy transport service to the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Haiti, and so forth.

One of the provisions of the bill provides that 50 per cent of the immigrants to this country shall be transported in American vessels. Mr. Thomas H. Rossbottom, a representative of the Shipping Board, who testified at the hearings, estimated

that under the present 3 per cent quota law "this traffic would give the transporting companies a gross income of $17,600,000 per year, of which one-half, or $8,800,000 should come to American owners." He further stated that one-half of this sum would be net profit.

There are other indirect aids carried in the bill, which I shall not now discuss.

However, Lasker stated at the hearings that the indirect aids provided in the bill were of much greater value than the direct aids.

Wherefore, as previously stated, it is a conservative estimate to state that this bill would constitute a direct charge upon the Public Treasury of at least $75,000,000 per annum, not to speak of additional costs to the American public.

I have quoted the estimates made by the proponents of the bill with regard to the cost to the American people. Their estimates are entirely too low. The charges upon the Public Treasury which would accrue from the operation of this bill may be fairly and conservatively estimated as follows:

10 per cent of customs duties	$45,000,000
Tonnage taxes	4,400,000
Ocean postage	5,000,000
Rebate on income taxes of 5 per cent of ocean freight	15,000,000
Ship operators' exemption from all Federal taxes on profits, incomes, etc.	15,000,000
Exemption from taxation of the profits upon sale of certain vessels	(1)
Additional expense for Army and Navy transport service	5,000,000
	89,400,000

The difference between the proponents of this bill and those of us opposing it is this: We are in favor of the Government getting out of the business; but when the Government gets out we want it to get out entirely. We do not want it to stay in there to the extent of maintaining a tremendous and expensive force of employees to perform the different functions enumerated in the bill. We do not want the Government to stay in it to the extent of at least $75,000,000 additional burdens of taxes upon the American people.

AGAINST INTERESTS OF FARMERS.

I revert for a moment to the lesson taught in the recent election. The majority floor leader is reputed in the Washington Times of the 16th instant to have given out an interview in which he said in substance that the farmers had defeated the Republican Party in the recent election, and that "the closer a candidate was to the administration the harder he got hit." He goes on to explain, according to this interview, that the farmers did it because they were discontented and dissatisfied with their intolerable condition. They were protesting against the burdens of taxation and the conditions which have obtained in regard to agriculture during the past two years. Yes; that is true. We all know the prostrate condition of agriculture.

The President himself recognized it but not to the extent of calling an extra session to relieve that prostrate condition, although our agricultural element constitutes nearly half of our population, the bone and sinew of our country, and our chief and only absolutely necessary industry. Yes, they cry out for relief, and the answer is that instead of relieving them of some of the tax burdens you will impose upon them additional and very large tax burdens. They asked for bread and they are handed a stone. They asked for fish and they have been handed a serpent. But one of the most ridiculous arguments made in behalf of this bill is that it is in the interest of the farmer. However, it being apparent that it is not deceiving the farmer any more than the claim that this bill was in the interest of labor is deceiving labor, the proponents of this bill, many of them, have lost their temper and are indulging in criticism of the farmers because they say, "You have got your subsidies and now you are complaining at the Shipping Trust getting theirs." Different speakers, even including the President in his address, have referred to the pitiably small appropriations that have been made from year to year in the interest of agriculture. This great industry, constituting such a large proportion of our population, has been given less consideration by the American Congress than any other class or industry in it. Out of the billions and billions of dollars of annual appropriations the appropriations for agriculture are $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year, and they are prating of that, and now in the next breath they say that this bill is in the interest of the farmer. I deny it. I say that it will impose additional burdens upon the farmer not only without helping him but without any intention of the framers to help him. This bill is not in the interest of commerce, this bill is not in the interest of the cargo carriers. This bill is in the interest alone of the palatial ocean greyhounds, which cross the seas for the comfort of those who are able to travel abroad.

[1] Can not estimate.

Mr. HIMES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Why do I say that—I think I will answer the gentleman's question, if he will pardon me for a moment, and then I will yield.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I will.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It has always been my impression that the theory upon which appropriations for agriculture are made is that they are not made for the benefit of the farmer alone, but were made in an effort to increase production.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; and reduce the cost of production.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of those things essential, the food and clothing of the world.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Absolutely.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And thereby try to benefit all the people. I do not think that the appropriations for agricultural purposes can in any proper manner be dubbed a subsidy of any private or special interest.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. My distinguished colleague is absolutely correct. None of the things they cite constitutes a subsidy. They are in the interest of all of the people and not in the interest of individuals, absolutely not. They are in no sense a subsidy or bounty.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. In just a moment. I was referring to the ridiculously small amount of appropriation of these particular classes, and as suggested by my colleague the thing that is in the interest of agricultural production is in the interest of every man, woman, and child of America, because each and all of them are consumers of farm products. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDS. Who receives the financial benefit of the agricultural subsidies?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Well, those who sell their goods to the farmer receive about all he makes, because the farmer receives less upon his investment and in return for his labor than any other class of people in America. [Applause.]

However, there have been no agricultural subsidies.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Before the gentleman proceeds further along that line I want to ask him a question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the gentleman will permit, not a dollar appropriated for agriculture goes directly to any farmer. The money is used for the purpose of employing educators, publishing literature, and matters of that sort. It is not taking money out of the Treasury and giving it to the farmer.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Certainly not. And it is for studying diseases in order to increase production of the crops and to make the production correspondingly cheaper.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

NO REDUCTION OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. In this connection, what will be the effect of eliminating competition in freight for farmers on products that go to Liverpool?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. There is not any assurance, not even a claim, by any of the proponents of the bill that these subsidies and burdens upon the people will result in any reduction of ocean freight rates. On the other hand, it is predicated upon the alleged basis that it is necessary to pay these subsidies in order to equalize them; and, more than that, I want to say that Chairman Lasker at the hearings called attention to the fact, in explaining the benefit of the provision which permits shippers in American bottoms to deduct 5 per cent of their freight money paid from their income taxes—I say, in discussing the benefits of that Chairman Lasker said that the shipper could afford to pay 4 per cent more freight for carrying in an American bottom than he would have to pay for carrying in a foreign bottom and still save 1 per cent. There is no provision in this bill providing for the regulation of ocean freight rates.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, the time of the gentleman from Tennessee will expire in 2 minutes. I desire to extend to him 30 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the time of the gentleman from Tennessee will be extended for 30 minutes. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a brief question? I want to ask it now, because I must leave the Chamber presently.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. HIMES. In the very interesting argument of the gentleman it seems to me the outstanding point that he is trying to make is that the $50,000,000 expense will not cease immediately. Does not the gentleman believe that after a period of years the Government and the taxpayers will be saved a considerable amount? I know, having served with the gentleman on a committee, that he is frank, and I ask him that question, whether money will not eventually be saved in a period of years as the result of this subsidy?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No; because the passage of this bill will not only not eliminate the Shipping Board expenses but will impose very heavy additional burdens that will continue indefinitely, as I have heretofore explained. And in that connection I want to warn those of you who may be deluded in the idea that if this policy is once fastened on the American people it will be only temporary. That is not the history of such things. It is not the purpose of the proponents, and it will not be the result.

However, I want to get back to the proposition I was discussing, and that is this, that this bill is not designed in the interest of commerce nor in the interest of the farmer. Under the provisions of this bill the direct subsidies, the voyage subsidies, are from one-half cent to 2.6 cents per ton for 100 miles traveled. The increase in subsidy is effected by increased speed. Seventy-five per cent or over of the world's commerce is carried in tramp cargo steamers of about 5,000 to 7,000 gross tons and of 8 or 9 or 10 knots speed, and a ship must have 12 knots speed before it can get in excess of the one-half cent.

Homer L. Ferguson, one of the witnesses for the Shipping Board, and R. T. Merrill, their star witness, in fact their "pinch" witness, both testified that an ordinary 5,000 gross ton cargo steamer under 12 knots speed running on regular time would draw $7,500 annual subsidy. A 7,000-ton ship of the same kind, which would be about 10,500 tons dead weight, would draw $10,500 subsidy per annum; a comparatively small sum in the year's operation of a ship. And various witnesses appeared in behalf of the bill who testified that if you are going to pay subsidies, that is not nearly enough for the cargo steamers, the ones that carry the farm products and the commerce of the world, and which meet the sharpest competition.

Now, what is this bill for? It is admitted that the $125,000,000 fund to be loaned at 2 per cent interest is to go for the construction of other classes of ships, and it is conceded that most of the voyage subsidies will go to other than these cargo steamers. You have seen it stated in the press from Chairman Lasker and others that negotiations are under way for the construction of two 1,000-foot passenger liners, each of 70,000 gross tons, the largest in the world, their construction being contingent upon the passage of the pending bill. It is entirely possible that these ships may be constructed, as under the provisions of the Lasker subsidy bill the owners could borrow two-thirds of the cost of construction on 15 years' time and at 2 per cent annual interest. Then under the provisions of this bill those ships would be entitled to more than $4,000,000 annually, according to the basic subsidies, and twice that amount if the Shipping Board doubles the basic subsidies, under the discretion lodged in them by the pending bill; so that the two ships would be entitled to more than $60,000,000 in voyage subsidies during the 15-year period, and $120,000,000 if such subsidies were doubled by the Shipping board. Also they would be exempt from the payment of all Federal taxes, provided they set same aside for reinvestment. And they would be entitled also to various other benefits under this bill.

Take the *Leviathan*, of 54,000 tons, which Mr. Merrill, the Shipping Board witness to whom I referred, conceded at the hearing would be entitled to more than $900,000 voyage subsidy annually, according to the basic rates, and twice that if doubled. I say that he is entirely too conservative, as anybody can see by taking a pencil and a piece of paper and figuring out what it would be entitled to. Of course these are large vessels that I am talking about, but there are numerous passenger vessels already in existence that would be entitled to subsidies of one-half or one-third or one-fourth as much as these. And who would use them? Who would travel upon these palatial steamers? None except the very wealthy. How many farmers would be able to travel upon them?

I have referred to the subsidy that would be received by 5,000 to 7,000 gross-ton cargo vessels, which would be about 50 per cent more dead-weight tonnage. These two giant liners would be entitled under the provisions of the Lasker bill to basic subsidies equal to that received by 522 5,000-gross-ton cargo steamers, or 389 7,000-gross-ton cargo steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,660,000 gross tons. If the subsidies of the said liners were doubled, as could be done, and the cargo vessels received the basic subsidy, the bounties received by the two large passenger vessels would equal the subsidies received by 1,064 of the 5,000-ton or 760 of the 7,000-ton cargo steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 5,320,000 gross tons or about 7,750,000 dead-weight tons.

In other words, under the basic subsidies provided in the bill for the different classes of vessels these two large liners would be entitled to over half as much subsidy as the entire Government fleet of cargo vessels, and if the Shipping Board should exercise their discretion of doubling these subsidies to the two liners they would receive as much as all of the cargo vessels, figured upon the basic rate to which they are entitled.

The pending bill is thus framed in spite of the fact that it was conclusively shown at the hearings that American passenger vessels labor at a less disadvantage than do cargo vessels, according to the admission of the witnesses introduced by the Shipping Board and controverted by no man. Now, this is the way that this bill is drafted in the interest of the farmers!

PACIFIC MAIL SCANDAL.

Right on the question of those two liners I want to call your attention to something. In this connection I want to make this assertion, that if this bill becomes a law—I do not think it will—there will result the worst scandal in the history of the American Republic. Bad as subsidies are in principle, they have proven worse in practice; and with the enormous powers and opportunities which this bill confers upon the Shipping Board and which they are zealously seeking, and which they have steadfastly refused to yield in any particular, I repeat my statement. But you may say, "You are extravagant in your assertions." But, my friends, we have something in our history to which I wish to call your attention at this time. I referred to it on the last day of the last session. I read from two standard authorities, Meeker's History of Shipping Subsidies and Grosvenor M. Jones's Government Aid to Merchant Shipping. Both these gentlemen were then and are now United States officials. On pages 40 and 41 of Jones's Government Aid to Merchant Shipping appears the following:

In 1872 the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. proposed the establishment of another monthly mail steamship line to China and Japan for an additional subvention of $500,000 per year. After much debate Congress adopted the proposal and a contract to that effect was entered into. This contract, however, was abrogated by act of March 3, 1875, after it was discovered that the law had been passed as a result of corruption and the company had failed to carry out its part of the agreement.

During this period, however, the policy of granting mail subventions received a deathblow. The disclosures as to the maintenance of a corrupt lobby to secure congressional approval of the second Pacific Mail contract left such an unfavorable impression upon the popular mind that no serious attempt was made to institute subvention payments for at least 10 years.

And Meeker's History of Shipping Subsidies, on pages 160 and 161, discusses the same subject as follows:

In 1872 the Pacific Mail Co. offered to run another monthly service to China and Japan for an additional $500,000 a year. With considerable difficulty a bill authorizing such a contract was passed by Congress June 1, 1872. In 1874 it was discovered that bribery had been employed to secure the passage of the measure. It was proven that the company had spent about $1,000,000 to push the bill through Congress. The new contract was abrogated by the Government because of the improper methods used in gaining the necessary legislation, and the subsequent failure of the company to fulfill the conditions of the said contract. (House Doc. No. 598, 42d Cong., 2d sess.; miscel. docs. Nos. 74 and 255; House Doc. No 268, 43d Cong., 1st sess.)

The official documents here cited embody the proof taken upon the congressional investigation proving these facts. Here one company spent a million dollars in order to corruptly procure the passage of a bill which gave them a contract for carrying the mails, for actual service, which paid them only $500,000 a year for 10 years. Yet this bill for the benefit of all of them involves absolute bounties to the extent of at least $75,000,000 a year for an indefinite period—at least 10 or 15 years.

SYNDICATE OF SHIPPING BOARD OFFICIALS.

But going back to what I started to discuss, I want to read from the November 22, 1922, issue of the New York Tribune a news item appearing on the shipping news page, as follows:

NEW SHIP SYNDICATE TO BUY UNITED STATES LINES GETS NEW BACKING—PERSONNEL NOW SAID TO INCLUDE HOMER FERGUSON, J. B. SMULL, W. J. LOVE, E. J. McCORMACK, W. F. GIBBS.

The personnel of the syndicate which proposes to buy the United States lines from the Government as a going concern, and to form the largest Atlantic operating company, it was indicated yesterday, includes E. J. McCormack, of McCormack & Moore; W. F. Gibbs, naval architect; William J. Love and J. Barstow Smull, of the Shipping Board, and Homer Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

Reports circulated a month ago, when the syndicate's plan was first broached, had it that either Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Love, or else Mr. McCormack, who is one of the operating directors of the United States lines, and Mr. Gibbs were the promoters. The names of all five have been linked together in the latest reports, making a strong combination. Further strength of the syndicate was hinted by the report that the powerful Huntington estate interests were supporting Mr. Ferguson.

The syndicate's original plan, as submitted to Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, contemplated the taking over of the *Leviathan*, as

well as of the fleet of the United States lines, and the building of two palatial 1,000-foot liners for the Atlantic passenger trade. Approximately 200,000 tons of shipping would be represented in this deal. The new company was said to plan a nominal capitalization of $5,000,000, with the expectation that further substantial assistance would be received from the Government through the Shipping Board.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The United States Line is the one run by Rossbottom.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes. I was going to explain that.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. And that is the line we have made a success of, and now they want to buy it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; and the Shipping Board apparently wants to sell to them. The prospective purchasers are reputed to largely control the policies of the Shipping Board. Four of these five men mentioned are officers of the Shipping Board, and two of them are receiving $35,000 a year each. They are only to put up $5,000,000 for the purchase of this fleet, which is the only one being directly operated by the Government, and which, as Judge HARDY says, is being operated at a profit. In addition to these ships in operation they also procure the *Leviathan*, which is being reconditioned by the Shipping Board at an expense of $8,200,000, and then they are to build by Government aid the two largest passenger steamers in the world, and according to this report all that they put up in order to get this valuable property is $5,000,000 in cash.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman give the date of that article that he just read?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. November 22, 1922, page 22 of the New York Tribune.

Mr. EDMONDS. I simply wanted to know when this horrible conspiracy was being hatched.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. This "horrible conspiracy" is reported in the New York Tribune, which is supporting this administration, and supporting this bill, and has so much interest in the passage of the bill that they are sending every morning to the offices of all Congressmen copies of their paper advocating the bill. [Applause.]

I want to say that it is a matter of common and persistent report in shipping circles and among newspaper men and has been published in the press, without giving names, that there is already on foot a large syndicate to buy the balance of these ships. You know that there was a good deal in the hearings on the subject about a syndicate, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] indicated that was in his mind in questions that he propounded to Winthrop L. Marvin.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows nothing about any of the syndicates and has no interest in them.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I assume that is true, and I did not say that he did.

Mr. EDMONDS. If my questions tended that way I want gentlemen interested to understand that I know nothing about it and that I had no idea of it. The gentleman from Tennessee has said that we could not sell a ship, and now says we are going to sell the whole of them.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, you are going to sell them for a price that would be a mere bagatelle of what the Government could get if the Government would keep them until conditions improve and when there will be use for them on the seas and when there would be competition among buyers. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania questions what I said about his questions I will be glad to turn to the testimony. I would not do the gentleman an injustice for anything. Let the record speak for itself. I read from page 1087 of the hearings, as follows:

Mr. EDMONDS. A great many questions have been asked here with regard to the advertising of these ships. Wouldn't the natural result be that if Congress absolutely required that these ships be advertised and sold that they would be purchased probably by one syndicate? Wouldn't there be a greater danger of creating a monopoly by that system of selling ships than to hold them in order to build up these special lines that these people want continued to those ports?

Mr. MARVIN. I believe anything like a forced and sudden sale would increase the danger of a syndicate, although I don't conceive it within the bounds of reasonable possibility that any syndicate will be organized to take over these ships.

Mr. EDMONDS. Suppose the Shipping Board should assume from the action of this committee that we want them to sell these ships, and they go out and advertise them, one man might bid for the whole shooting match, possibly, the highest price of anybody. Then the danger of monopoly would be increased, of course?

Mr. MARVIN. Greatly.

In this connection I also call attention to the statement of H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, as follows:

Mr. RAYMOND. I had the privilege of serving on a committee two or three years ago—an advisory committee—with five other experienced men, known over the United States as men of ability, one of whom has passed away, and we recommended at that time the sale of those ships and a price for them. We conferred with every shipowner and others that were interested in the purchase of ships, and even with bankers; and at that time a syndicate could have been formed similar to what was done in Great Britain. When Great Britain turned over to this syndicate headed by Lord Inchcape—I do not know what his first name was—a syndicate could have been formed to have taken the Shipping Board fleet that was desirable out of the Government's hands and then disposed of it over the country. There was business then for them. To-day there is no business. But I would have the courage to believe that if it could be determined what ships would be sold and at a low price, that the aid that is here asked for, plus little additions that we may ask for, could be had, you could have something concrete to go before the banking communities of the Nation, and that this syndicate could be formed again, and they would carry those people that wanted to buy them. I believe that; I do not know that it could be done, but I believe it.

I also call attention to another probable result, as explained by Mr. Raymond, as follows:

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you think, if the Government turns over its fleet at once, as you said that it would require more vessels to be tied up than are tied up now, or do you think it will mean any advantage in releasing some that are now tied up?

Mr. RAYMOND. I think it probably might mean tying more of them up.

As to whether the big shipowners or the financial interests would take advantage of the Government, in the event the ships were thrown on the market and sold under present depressed conditions, I call attention to the following general opinion expressed even by Chairman Lasker in his original statement at the hearings:

I think we ought to have the right to sell anywhere. I am not for a private owner holding up the Government, and I think the private owner will do it if he gets a chance.

Mr. BEEDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BEEDY. I have listened with great interest to what the gentleman has had to say, and I would like to know whether it is his belief that if this bill is passed we are not to get out of the shipping business—whether there is to be an immediate sale and we are to get out of it entirely?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Under the provisions of this bill we will not get out of it, whether we do or do not sell the ships. The syndicate, if it buys them, will buy the cream and will leave the balance of the fleet in the Government's hands.

Mr. BEEDY. If we sell all the ships——

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. They will not buy all the ships. They will buy the cream.

Mr. BEEDY. I understood the gentleman to say that a syndicate was being formed to buy all the ships.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I did not mean it literally if I said it; they will buy all that they consider worth buying, because it is claimed by the Shipping Board that of these vessels some are first class and others varying from worthless to good. They would buy the ships at a fraction of their real value and hold them for the rise in price and sell at a large profit.

Now, I had intended to discuss the legislative portion of the seaman's act, the differential in wages, but it is impossible to discuss all of these subjects; and on that question I respectfully suggest to those who are sufficiently interested to go to the bottom of it to read what we detail in our minority report on that subject, and which shows that there is no differential operating against the American shipowners on the wage or subsistence question. I believe that will also be discussed by one of my colleagues to-morrow. I want, however, to say that, according to the report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation for 1921, there was infinitely more variation in the wages in the different ports of the United States for seamen from 1895 to 1921 than there was at any time during that period between the average wages in the United States and any foreign country. You will find that in the hearings on pages 1908 to 1939.

I must leave all other subjects in order to do what I said I wanted to do, give my idea of what the trouble is, in so far as there is any trouble, and say what I think ought to be done in regard to our merchant marine. I shall not be able to discuss it as fully as I would like, but I will discuss it as fully as time will permit.

AMERICA'S FORMER MARITIME PRESTIGE.

In the first place, I call your attention to the historical fact that up to the time of the Civil War the United States was a great maritime nation, and when that war broke out the United States had a merchant marine nearly 600,000 tons larger than that of Great Britain, the next largest. This great American merchant marine had been established and maintained without subsidies. Along in the fifties there were some contracts for carrying the mail involving comparatively small payments to a few passenger lines, but I think it is entirely proper, just as we have been doing all along, to pay for the carriage of our ocean mails. It is just as legitimate to have a good ocean mail service as it is to have a good land mail service. But

that is not a subsidy. It is sometimes called a subvention. Prior to the Civil War America excelled them all in the construction and operation of wooden vessels. They sailed all the seven seas, they carried a large portion of our commerce and of the commerce between other nations. The shipping industry was one of the few important industries of our young Nation, and it offered a profitable field for the employment of American capital and labor. None of the nations could successfully compete with us, although the American wages were one-third more than the foreign wages. But that was a small item then, just like it has always been and just as all unbiased experts declare.

However, there was a subsequent decline in our prestige on the seas, and I wish to discuss the reasons therefor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, on the first extension of time granted to the gentleman from Tennessee the Chair stated that it could be done unless there was objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I understand that under the rule we adopted the control of the time is divided up between the majority and the minority.

The CHAIRMAN. It has always been held, so far as the present occupant of the chair is aware, that in accordance with the rules of the House no extension beyond an hour can be made, except by unanimous consent, which, so far as the present occupant of the chair now recalls, has always been granted.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I am very anxious to extend further time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], because he has given great study to this question. I wish to extend to him the privilege of concluding his remarks, and I am willing to yield him that time. Under the ruling of the Chair could I not do that, or does it require unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. Since the gentleman has raised the question, the Chair will refer to the rule very briefly and to the decisions under the rule. In Rule XIV, second paragraph, it is provided:

and no Member shall occupy more than one hour in debate on any question in the House or in committee, except as further provided in this rule.

The further provision in the rule is to be found in paragraph 3, as follows:

The Member reporting the measure under consideration from a committee may open and close, where general debate has been had thereon; and if it shall extend beyond one day he shall be entitled to one hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used an hour in opening.

This paragraph of the rule has no application here.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, that, of course, is taken from the general rules of the House, but we are now operating under a special rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The rulings in the precedents have been made largely under special rules and unanimous-consent agreements. If the gentleman wishes to have the decisions cited, the Chair will be very glad to do so.

By permission of the committee the Chair submits a number of precedents in line with the ruling just indicated.

(Hinds' Precedents, section 5004.)

On May 13, 1896, the House was considering the contested-election case of Rincher against Downing, and by unanimous consent it had been agreed that the time should be divided between the two sides and controlled by gentlemen representing them. Mr. Edward D. Cooke, of Illinois, who controlled the time on the side of the majority of the committee, having yielded to Mr. James A. Connolly, of Illinois, such time as he might desire, the latter in his remarks exceeded one hour.

Mr. William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that the other side was entitled to the floor.

The Speaker pro tempore [James S. Sherman, of New York] said:

The Chair holds that the gentleman's time has expired. • • • The present occupant of the chair fails to find from the RECORD that there was an absolute agreement as to unlimited time. There was simply an agreement not to fix any time, but to allow the time occupied to be controlled on the one side by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cooke] and on the other side by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Moody]. Under the circumstances the time occupied by any particular Member would be governed by the rules of the House, and the gentleman from Illinois could have been granted but one hour. He has exceeded that time; therefore his time has expired, and he can not proceed now unless by unanimous consent.

Several parliamentary inquiries having been made as to the right of Mr. Cooke to yield unlimited time to Mr. Connolly, the Speaker [Thomas B. Reed], who had resumed the chair, said:

Whenever the time is under the control of two gentlemen on opposite sides of the question it is always understood that it is under such control subject to the rules of the House, and the rule of the House limits any Member to 60 minutes unless by unanimous consent it is changed. (Hinds' Precedents, sec. 5005.)

On January 5, 1897, a bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter was under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the time of debate had, by unanimous consent, been placed under the control of Mr. Eugene F. Loud, of California, on the one side, and Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York, on the other.

Mr. Quigg having taken the floor and having at the end of an hour been informed that one hour had expired, was proceeding when the Chairman informed him that he was proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. Quigg thereupon made the point that he was proceeding in his own time. The Chairman [Mr. James S. Sherman] said:

But the gentleman could not, without the unanimous consent of the committee, which had been given, occupy more than one hour.

On January 7, 1897, the House was in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union considering the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and it had been arranged, by unanimous consent, that the time should be controlled by Mr. H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, on the one side, and by Mr. Joel D. Hubbard, of Missouri, on the other.

Mr. Powers, having taken the floor, was informed at the end of one hour that his time had expired. Mr. Powers made the point that he had entire control of the time on one side.

The Chairman [John A. T. Hull] said:

That is correct; but under the rules of the House, even where unlimited time is within the control of a Member, he is not allowed, except by unanimous consent, to occupy the floor for more than one hour.

Under the rules of the House and the unbroken precedents, so far as the present occupant of the chair has been able to ascertain, the Chair holds that the gentleman can proceed only by the unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, under the ruling of the Chair the gentleman from Tennessee has consumed an hour and a half; and if I desire to extend him further time, do I understand that I must ask unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. If no objection be made, it is tantamount to unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee such further time as he may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the time of the gentleman from Tennessee may be extended for such time as he may desire. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. Of course, the Chair would interpret this extension so as to keep within the provisions of the special rule under which we are proceeding.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I wish to thank my colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] for his extreme courtesy. Of course, Mr. Chairman, we all understand there was a decline from the former proud eminence occupied by the United States as a maritime nation.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Of course, the gentleman knows that while these ships were growing larger and stronger and doing good work at sea, they were, of course, receiving a 10 per cent preferential duty.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No; I do not know any such thing, except this, that up until 1815 there was a 10 per cent preferential duty; but the United States Government became so sick of that policy and its baneful effects that the American Congress, by a unanimous vote both in the Senate and the House, abandoned that position and adopted a policy of reciprocity, under which that preferential duty was done away with, and it was after that was done away with that we reached what has been termed the "golden era in American shipping."

Mr. EDMONDS. And the merchant marine afterwards declined.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I referred to the time up until the Civil War and had started to discuss the decline. The authorities on this subject are in substantial accord upon the causes of the decline, and they are stated with substantial accuracy in one of the reports made on the "History of shipping discriminations and on various forms of Government aid to shipping" compiled by the present Shipping Board.

A. In the first place there was the advent of steam, and while American genius invented the steamboat, yet Americans were so wedded to their fast wooden clippers, in the construction and operation of which they had so long excelled the world, that they clung to them too long with the result that England outstripped us in the construction and operation of steamships and also of iron ships which gradually replaced the wooden sailers.

B. Another cause of the decline was our tonnage destroyed and transferred to foreign registry during the Civil War.

During that time a large amount of the American tonnage was destroyed by one side or the other in that unfortunate fratricidal contest, and, in addition, about 1,000,000 tons that were under the American flag were transferred to foreign registry, chiefly the British. Because of those two things the American merchant marine was greatly depleted and the British merchant marine forged ahead. Then instead of trying to remedy the situation the American Congress, perhaps in a spirit of pique, in 1866 passed a bill preventing the reregistry under the American flag of that enormous tonnage which had transferred to foreign flags in order to prevent capture or destruction. Thus occurred what was one of the severest blows that has ever happened to the American merchant marine, but other things also have happened.

C. Beginning about that period, and this is enumerated in said report of the Shipping Board, we find a third reason. The board report correctly states that another very important cause of the decline of our shipping lay in the fact that both labor and capital had been attracted to other and more lucrative fields of employment; that the opening of the West took the interests of the United States away from navigation to the internal development of the country, and that railways, manufacturing, and industries generally commanded higher rates of return without the risks which were considered incidental to shipping. That situation has since continued to a very large extent.

D. There is another reason assigned in this Shipping Board report. It correctly states that "a most effective cause for the decline was the protective tariff," first mentioning the rates on shipbuilding materials, which militated against American ship construction. They then refer to the further fact that the "tariff has restricted the number and amount of cargoes that American ships could bring from foreign ports," and state, "that condition will always be present in the face of a high tariff." It was stated by the President in one of his messages, and it has been stated by others in the hearings, including Mr. Lasker, that before you can have a successful and a profitable merchant marine you must have both incoming and outgoing cargoes. Nobody disputes this truism. The situation is such that Mr. Lasker himself described it at the hearings by saying that the tonnage of all exports to Europe is three and a half times as much as our imports. The result is that five-sevenths of the ship tonnage that goes over loaded must come back in ballast or empty.

Now, I am not discussing the merits of the high protective tariff. I am discussing what is recognized by all the authorities on the subject as one of the chief causes that has militated against an American merchant marine because it has greatly reduced the importation of foreign products. Mr. Lasker himself very properly recognized the situation at the hearings when he said:

It is not a good thing for the Shipping Board, it is not a good thing for the ship operator, and it is not building up permanently one of the main advantages, for the lack of which we suffer with an American merchant marine, that while we have full outgoing cargoes we have not full incoming cargoes, or anything like it. This is controversial. Is it due to a high protective tariff? I do not propose to get into that, because the Shipping Board has to take the thing as it is.

Then he says it is a settled question, one party believing in a high protective tariff and the other in a tariff for revenue only. Now, this situation has been very greatly augmented by the passage of the recent tariff bill. In other words, we have in Congress the very inconsistent policy of having passed one law to prevent foreign commerce and now passing this bill for the pretended purpose of promoting foreign commerce.

Was there ever anything so incongruous as the administration program of blocking foreign trade by the imposition of prohibitory tariff duties and then attempting to stimulate foreign trade by the payment of enormous ship subsidies? The program is to promote foreign trade with one hand and strangle it with the other, both efforts being in behalf of special interests and very expensive to the masses of the people who pay the taxes. They seem to be laboring under the delusion that we can stimulate our export trade and at the same time repress our import trade. It can not be done. All the authorities agree that we must have incoming as well as outgoing cargoes in order to maintain a successful merchant marine.

E. There is another reason given by this Shipping Board report and by all the authorities for the decline, and for the fact that our American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade did not keep apace with our tremendous growth in foreign commerce after the Civil War. The American registry law down to 1914, prohibiting the registry of foreign-built ships, necessarily operated to bring about a decline in shipping under the American flag. When we excelled the world in the construction of wooden ships it cut no figure. Because of the very fact that we could build wooden ships better and cheaper than anybody else, Great Britain abandoned such a policy in 1849 and went to a "free ship policy," permitting the registration under the British flag of foreign-constructed vessels in order that her shipowners might get the ships as cheaply as possible. England was more interested in putting a British merchant marine on the seas than she was in favoring the British shipbuilders. However, her "free ship policy" resulted in building up the greatest shipbuilding yards in the world, because under the spur of foreign competition they builded soundly by the application of economical, efficient businesslike methods. America can do the same. In fact, we are the only nation on earth that has not long since come to a "free ship policy." There is a natural conflict between the shipbuilder and the shipowner. The shipbuilder strives to get as much as he can for his ship, and the shipowner strives to get his ship as cheaply as he can. And I want to ask you this: When, until recently at least, it cost 25 per cent more, by reason of the tariff and other things, to construct a ship in the United States than it did in Great Britain, could you expect Americans, who wanted to go into the business, to pay 25 per cent more to get a ship here than they could get the same ship for in England? Of course not. If they went to England and bought it, they could not then register it under the American flag. Consequently, Americans either did not buy, or they bought their ships abroad and then operated them under foreign flags, as they were compelled to do. Now, that policy prevented the registry of innumerable ships that would have otherwise been purchased abroad and registered under our flag. The said Shipping Board report, in accord with all unbiased authorities, correctly states that—

The American registry law, prohibiting free ships, necessarily operated to bring about a decline of shipping under the American flag. * * * The free ship policy has added greatly to the British merchant marine.

However, our law against the registry of foreign-built ships did not even accomplish what it was intended to do, and American shipbuilders, because for many years before the recent World War there was no construction in American shipyards of ships for the foreign trade. It did not help the shipbuilders, and it did not provide employment for American labor, but it did help to destroy the American merchant marine. Now, we abandoned that policy in 1914, to the extent that foreign-built ships owned by Americans were admitted to American registry for use exclusively in the foreign trade, and I just want to read from the 1916 annual report of the Department of Commerce one citation showing the immediate effect:

The American merchant marine, which is another great weapon needed for our foreign trade, has never before increased so fast as during the past two years. In that time we have doubled our shipping in the foreign trade—from 1,076,152 gross tons to 2,191,715 gross tons. No other nation in so short a time so increased the shipping in foreign trade.

Now, listen—

Under the ship registry act admitting foreign-built ships to American registry for foreign trade 182 vessels of 616,033 gross tons have been added to our merchant marine.

The pending bill, with a minor exception, provides against the future registry of foreign-built ships by withholding the subsidies and aids from them.

I have briefly discussed the chief reasons why our merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade has not kept apace with our growth in population and with the enormous growth of our foreign commerce.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

However, our merchant marine is not in near as bad shape as they would have you believe. While, for reasons which I have explained and other reasons which I shall later explain, there has been a decrease in the relative amount of our foreign commerce carried in American ships, yet there has been a large increase in our total merchant marine, including our ships engaged in the foreign trade, in the coastwise trade, and in the fisheries, as shown by the figures taken from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation for the year ended June 30, 1921, pages 160 to 163, inclusive, giving the total documented tonnage of the United States merchant marine for the years stated:

	Gross tons.
1789	201,562
1800	972,492
1820	1,280,107
1840	2,180,764
1850	3,535,454
1860	5,353,868

	Gross tons.
1870	4,246,507
1880	4,068,034
1890	4,424,497
1900	5,164,839
1910	7,508,082
1915	8,380,429
1920	16,324,024
1921	18,282,136

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentlemn yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Our merchant marine did not keep pace with our enormous growth in commerce. I yield for a question.

Mr. EDMONDS. I would state, page 41, paragraph 5, we do allow compensation to be paid to foreign-built vessels registered under the laws of the United States, provided, of course, they are agreed to as being strictly needed by five members of the board.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, yes; there is an exception with a purpose, in my opinion, only to permit the registry of certain ships of a certain line, the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, whose obligation to remain under the British flag expires in a year or so.

Mr. EDMONDS. Is it desirable to have those ships under the American flag?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; that is all right. But I was telling the reason for the exception; however, I would not play any favorites or permit the Shipping Board to do so. I would permit all Americans to purchase their ships where they can get them cheapest and then register under the American flag.

Mr. EDMONDS. I want to say to the gentleman that of course we are trying to protect American labor in the shipyards, because 50 per cent of the cost of the ships is labor.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. But you are not protecting American labor, as it has not resulted in any increased production, just as I explained. Under our policy there has been no shipbuilding in American yards for the foreign trade, and consequently no employment of American labor.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. SNELL. I did not quite understand what you mean by the statement that our merchant marine was growing. What time and what period has that reference to?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Well, all along, so far as the tonnage of our entire merchant marine is concerned, but, as I was conceding, there had been a decline in the percentage of our foreign commerce that we carried.

Mr. SNELL. I understood the lowest ebb of our merchant marine that was employed in foreign service was in the period just before the World War, and that we actually had just six ships engaged in foreign trade at that time. If that is so, I can understand your other statement that we were growing. I think I am correctly informed on that.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. In the first place, that is not correct. The gentleman's assumption is absolutely incorrect.

Mr. SNELL. That is not an assumption.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. The gentleman's information is not correct as to the number of ships engaged in the foreign trade. However, we did reach the lowest ebb along in 1909 and 1910 in the percentage of our foreign commerce that we carried. However, a larger tonnage of American-flag vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade of the United States in 1909 than during any previous year in the history of our Republic, and a still larger tonnage in 1910 and for each year following. Such tonnage of American vessels entered and cleared in our foreign trade in 1909 amounted to 17,263,189 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1909, and this was increased to 27,470,703 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1914, the increase being still greater after the World War commenced. (See page 178 of the 1920 report of the Commissioner of Navigation.) There was a corresponding increase in the American tonnage registered for the foreign trade and in the value of our commerce carried. (See pages 177 and 222 of the same report.)

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE SECOND LARGEST IN WORLD.

Prior to the outbreak of the World War the United States had the largest merchant marine of any nation on earth except Great Britain, and the United States at that time had the greatest merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade except Great Britain, and Germany exceeded us in that respect to a very slight amount. And at the present time, when they talk about the deplorable situation we are in, we have nearly as large a merchant marine as Great Britain, and our merchant marine is equal to the combined merchant marines of the next five largest in the world.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. Is it not true that the greatest period of industrial and commercial prosperity in the United States was the period when its merchant fleet disappeared?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. That is true, if you mean when the percentage of our foreign commerce carried in American-flag ships was at its lowest.

Mr. LONDON. In other words, American capital found it more convenient to employ the carriers of other nations?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. That is the fact exactly, just as I explained. That is one of the reasons that both labor and capital found it more profitable to engage in internal development.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, at that point will the gentleman permit me also to ask a question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Was it not also a fact that when American capital sought to enter the overseas trade, as common-sense business men they bought British vessels, because they could be bought at half the price?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; they could buy them cheaper and they had to register under the British flag.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes; and they sailed them under the British flag.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes. Under our law they could not buy a British ship and sail it under our flag.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Was it not a fact that American capital was employed in shipping but engaged under a foreign flag?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; a large amount.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I want to understand the gentleman's statement. Does the gentleman say that in 1914 our foreign tonnage was exceeded only by that of Great Britain and Germany?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; according to the Commissioner of Navigation.

CONDITION OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE BETTER THAN REPRESENTED.

Now, what is the present situation? They talk about the "deplorable situation." I have here a bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping, published by the American Bureau of Shipping, and on the first inside page there appears this:

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The growth of the American merchant marine since the close of the war is one of the most amazing developments of modern international commerce. It is also an achievement in which every American citizen can take pride. Never before in the history of the world has a country succeeded in creating such a great merchant marine in so short a time.

The last decades of the nineteenth century witnessed a discouraging decay of American shipping. The American flag, which once flew at the mastheads of thousands of splendid American vessels, almost disappeared from the ocean. Americans who wished to cross to other lands were forced to sail on foreign vessels; American cargoes were stowed in the holds of alien ships. Then the World War brought the country to a realization of how serious this situation had become.

And to-day this state of affairs has been reversed. To-day American vessels are sailing the seven seas, helping to spread American business all over the world. Five great lines of Government-owned passenger ships are in operation—the United States Lines between New York and Europe, the Munson Steamship Lines between New York and the east coast of South America, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. between San Francisco, Honolulu, and the Orient, the Admiral-Oriental Line between Seattle and the Orient, and the Los Angeles Steamship Co. between Los Angeles and Honolulu. American merchant vessels sail direct to the most remote parts on the globe, from Scandinavia to Cape Town. On every run, competition is keen; ships of all nations are bidding eagerly for the trade. But in spite of every disadvantage, American ships, officered and manned by American seamen, are winning out.—(Statement issued by United States Shipping Board.)

And who is this from? It is from a statement issued by the present United States Shipping Board and published in this official publication. And so it is, and without subsidy.

I want to state furthermore that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, under the worst shipping depression in all history, the American ships carried 51.6 per cent of our foreign commerce, including both imports and exports, and they did just as well for the fiscal year ending last June. In order to let you know what that means, it is conceded by experts on the subject that it is practically impossible for any nation to carry little, if any, more than 50 per cent of the commerce between it and foreign nations, because other foreign nations with their merchant marines have the advantage in shipping from their countries, and no one nation can get it all; no one nation can get little, if any, more than 50 per cent of it.

Is not that natural? It is not only natural but it is a fact. Now, as evidence of that, Great Britain, which carries 53 per cent of all the world's commerce, including that which she

carries between herself and her colonies, including that which she carries between her colonies, and including that which she carries between herself, her colonies, and foreign countries, and including that which she carries between foreign countries, yet, carrying all that enormous amount of commerce, with her great fleet, with her efficiently managed fleet, Great Britain succeeds in carrying only 53 per cent of the commerce between herself and foreign nations.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Are most of the lines that are now established operating at a profit?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I think that the private lines are, and in that connection I want to say that eight private ship operators, most of whom are also operating Shipping Board vessels, appeared as witnesses in behalf of this bill, and every one of them admitted that they were either operating at a profit or without a loss. We asked the Shipping Board to file statements of the profits and losses of the different companies that are operating Shipping Board vessels and they refused to do it. They refused to disclose that information to Congress, just like they refused to disclose a lot of other valuable information that we asked for.

Mr. McDUFFIE. What was the objection to letting you have that information?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. They gave various reasons and sometimes gave none. One of the reasons given was that it was not in the interest of public policy.

When members of the committee were endeavoring to get certain facts from the Shipping Board, Meyer Lissner, a member of the Shipping Board, who represented the Shipping Board at the hearings practically all of the time, said:

If we attempted to put in the absolute detail on all these things, these hearings would go on until the end of time. We have to use good judgment and good common sense about a good many of these things, and this is one of them. (Hearings, p. 1532.)

And yet the Shipping Board introduced the most minute details in an effort to prove whatever they wanted shown.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And just like they refuse to have their accounts audited, by having such provisions placed in this bill as prevent a proper auditing.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; and I suppose for the same reason that, although repeatedly requested to furnish itemized statements of the disbursements of the $1,715,000 advertising fund at their disposal this year, they have never furnished same, although they promised to do that.

Mr. BEEDY. The Government of England owns no fleet, does she?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No.

Mr. BEEDY. The American Government does own a fleet?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BEEDY. In your minority report, on page 6, you state:

We readily concede the desirability and importance of having an adequate merchant marine. We are opposed to permanent Government ownership or operation of our merchant ships. We favor the sale of them to private owners as soon as practicable.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; that is right. The full statement of the minority report in this particular is as follows:

We are opposed to permanent Government ownership or operation of our merchant ships; we favor the sale of them to private owners as soon as practicable, but at such time and in such manner as will protect the public interest and insure the establishment and maintenance of a real American merchant marine for the interest of the whole American people, and so as to prevent our ships from falling into the hands of a large syndicate, or our merchant marine being controlled by a few large companies which would drive out of business the smaller companies and numerous valuable trade routes.

We readily concede the desirability and importance of having an adequate American merchant marine, but we insist that such can be had without imposing upon the American people the tremendous burdens carried in the pending bill. This bill is based upon a false diagnosis of the situation; it treats the symptoms and does not deal with the basic difficulties, which can be and should be remedied in a businesslike and statesmanlike manner. It attempts to overcome artificial difficulties by superficial stimulants instead of removing the causes. Subsidies have never built up or maintained a merchant marine, as is conclusively shown in the Shipping Board report before referred to and by all of the unbiased authorities who have discussed the subject.

Even the committee report on this bill concedes that—

"A permanent and healthy merchant marine can never be established merely by paying subsidies."

If those engaged in the shipping business would devote as much time to efforts to establish and manage their enterprises along efficient and economical lines as they do in proclaiming that they can not succeed, in an effort to obtain Government aid, they would succeed. Those who adopt the method suggested do succeed.

Mr. BEEDY. You further say:

We will offer a constructive solution of the problem with which we now stand confronted.

What does the Democratic Party offer to this do-nothing Congress for a constructive policy to get us out of the situation in which we now find ourselves unless it be to drift on indefinitely at a loss of $50,000,000 a year? There is no opportunity to sell ships to-day at a fair price, is there?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 30 minutes more.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Thank you. I want to consume a little more time. I was coming to that, but I desired to analyze the situation before presenting an alternative program. And right in that connection I was going to compare the situation here and in Great Britain, because the comparisons all the way along by the Shipping Board have been as between the United States and Great Britain. They want to equal or excel Great Britain, but they are attempting to do so by adopting some of the policies which England long ago discarded as failures, and by utterly ignoring the policies and methods by which the British have built up and maintained their great merchant marine. If we adopt her policy we will succeed in maintaining as large a foreign-trade merchant marine as is practicable to be maintained in this country. But it is not practicable for us to own or maintain as large a merchant marine as Great Britain does any more than it is practicable for Great Britain to have as much railroad mileage as the United States has. Why? Simply because most of Great Britain's commerce is on the sea, while 85 per cent of our commerce is within the confines of our own borders.

Edward C. Plummer, one of the commissioners of the United States Shipping Board, who is going over the country making speeches in behalf of this bill instead of attending to his duties, made such a speech in Boston yesterday. He is quoted in the press as having said, in part:

We seek no monopoly in trade. We recognize that from the very nature of her Empire Great Britain may well aspire to have a merchant tonnage three times the size of that which may carry our flag in foreign trade; but every American can and should stand squarely on the proposition enunciated by Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, that we must always have a merchant fleet capable of handling 60 per cent of the cargoes which our people furnish to and take from the other nations of the world.

If one-third as large a merchant marine as Great Britain's would carry 60 per cent of our foreign commerce, is it not absurd for us to undertake to establish and maintain in foreign trade as large a merchant marine as Great Britain?

As a matter of fact, our entire merchant marine is now three-fourths as large as the entire merchant marine of Great Britain.

Admiral Benson, former chairman of the Shipping Board and now a member thereof, said in a speech before the South Atlantic Ports Association, November 15, 1920:

We should always bear in mind that other nations are more dependent upon a successful merchant marine than the United States.

REASONS FOR ENGLAND'S LARGE AND SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT MARINE.

Great Britain is first in shipping because she is first in foreign commerce. The reasons why she is first in foreign commerce may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. She imports practically all of her food and raw materials and exports her surplus manufactured products.
2. Her free-trade policy.
3. The enormous trade between her and her numerous wealthy colonies.
4. The British have large investments in their various colonies and in foreign countries and have well-established, world-wide mercantile, banking, and shipping connections.

Additional reasons for the success of her merchant marine may be summarized as follows:

5. England's resources and industries being fully developed, capital, looking for an outlet, naturally turned to the sea.
6. Because of national pride and because of the fact that investments in maritime enterprises are widely scattered among the English people—as is the case in all European countries—they loyally support their own merchant marine.
7. Great Britain's imports and exports are well balanced, so that her ships carry incoming and outgoing cargoes.
8. Great Britain's merchant marine enterprises are efficiently and economically managed on businesslike principles. By reason of such methods she is able to successfully compete and outdistance other national merchant marines which receive subsidies and pay much smaller wages.
9. English coaling stations are established throughout the world where needed for the British merchant marine and Navy.

In other words, the causes for Great Britain's maritime success are natural and not artificial. Her merchant marine is great, not because it has been aided by legislation but because it has been unhampered by legislation.

While the proponents of this bill continually refer to England as our real maritime rival and set up England's merchant marine as a criterion, the goal which we should attain, yet they steadfastly ignore the reasons for the British merchant marine's success and refuse to emulate the methods by which it has succeeded. They propose to follow policies which England long ago tried and discarded as useless and worthless. They propose to adopt England's old discredited subsidy experiments, which she abandoned forever in 1694—228 years ago. They propose to cling to the discredited policy of refusing to permit the registry of foreign-built ships, which policy England discarded 72 years ago.

If we are wise enough to profit by England's experience, with a view of maintaining a merchant marine as successful as England's, we should not adopt these false theories which England has tried and found wanting and long ago discarded, but should adopt the policies which England has accepted and retained and which have resulted in building up and maintaining her great merchant marine.

Having by unnatural restraints and artificial policies hampered and diminished our commercial eminence on the seas, it is now proposed to maintain an American merchant marine—not by removing the causes of the difficulties but by attempting to counteract them by the adoption of still further artificial means. It is proposed to combat the injurious effects of one unnatural artificial system by the adoption of another. Could anything be more economically unwise, impracticable, and futile?

Mr. BEEDY. Will the gentleman permit me? Great Britain owns no fleet. Does the gentleman advise a further drifting policy with Government ownership at a loss of $50,000,000 a year indefinitely until world conditions enable us to make some attempt to get out of the business?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Let me answer that.

Mr. BEEDY. Yes or no?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I have already shown that the passage of this bill would not stop said expense or result in the sale of our ships at any fair price, or get the Government out of the business. I have already said that we are opposed to permanent Government ownership; but I do say, as I have tried to explain, and proven by the witnesses in favor of this bill, that now is no time to throw this fleet on the market, because it can not be put to sea; it can not be sold at anything like what it can be sold for later; and having incurred the expense that we have in this matter I say that these trade routes, which the Shipping Board say cover every needed, essential route between this country and other nations, should be continued until world conditions improve, and then that we should sell them as going concerns at a time when they can be bought, paid for, and maintained.

WOULD ABOLISH SHIPPING BOARD.

And I want to say in this connection that in the meantime we should immediately abolish the Shipping Board [applause] because they have not properly functioned. They have not functioned and are not functioning in the interest of the people. They are controlled by private shipping interests. They have not got the interests of a healthy merchant marine at heart. They are not going to solve this question.

I would abolish absolutely the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and I would appoint a joint bipartisan congressional committee to investigate and cull out thousands of these Shipping Board employees who are not needed [applause], and I would reduce that force down to what is actually needed, and thereby get rid at once—not in 30 months, as Mr. Lasker indicated, or in several years, but at once—of nearly all of that $50,000,000 expense. [Applause.]

WOULD CANCEL MO 4 CONTRACTS.

In the meantime, I would also do away with the managing-agent contracts, known as the "MO 4 contracts," under which nearly all of our Shipping Board vessels in operation are being operated, and under which the managing agents are paid a commission of 5 per cent of the gross freight receipts on outgoing cargo and 2½ per cent on incoming cargo (hearings, pp. 1076–1078); they are also paid husbanding fees, which I shall later explain.

Chairman Lasker testified at hearings before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, July 7, 1921, and described this MO 4 contract as follows:

The contract is the most shameful piece of chicane, inefficiency, and of looting of the Public Treasury that the human mind can devise.

Later Chairman Lasker gave out a statement which was carried in the Associated Press, August 19, 1921, the article stating in part:

Decision to substitute a "bare-boat" charter for the system under which practically all Shipping Board vessels are now operated was announced last night by Chairman Lasker after a conference with President Harding. Instead of the boats being turned over to operators on a 5 per cent commission basis, it is the board's intention to adopt a uniform charter, under which the vessels will be leased on a tonnage basis, the lessee assuming the same risks of profit or loss as he would under the routine commercial charter.

However, Chairman Lasker has not changed any of the existing MO 4 contracts. While he laid up a large number of ships, yet those which were permitted to continue in operation, were permitted to continue under the MO 4 contracts, which Lasker described as above stated; and he was doubtless correct in his characterization. They have changed no MO 4 contracts to bare-boat charter contracts, although this great advertiser announced to the world more than a year ago that he was going to make such change.

He has not only not made such change but he called the managing agents of Shipping Board vessels together in Washington, June 21, 1922, and voluntarily adopted and announced a policy of paying such managing agents additional compensation in the shape of husbanding fees, under which since that time operators handling 5 vessels or less receive $400 per month per ship in addition to the regular commission previously paid, and operators handling up to 10 vessels receive $400 per month per ship for the first 5 ships and $250 per month for each additional ship. It was announced by the Shipping Board at the time that this allowance of husbanding fees would add $1,200,000 annually to the cost of operations, but it was estimated that more than this amount would be saved by new arrangements for subsistence—the allowance for subsistence being reduced from 80 cents to 65 cents per day per man at that time—stevedoring, and general supplies.

Why should not the taxpayers have been given the benefit of such savings? Why were these additional voluntary bounties given to the managing agents, and by what authority? Was it done for the purpose of preventing a showing of profits, to the end that they might make out a stronger case for this ship subsidy bill?

As previously stated, I recommend an immediate abandonment of all of those MO 4 contracts. I would lease the ships on bare-boat charter contracts wherever possible, giving preference to those now operating the ships. Where the present managing agents should be unwilling to change to bare-boat charter contracts, I would, wherever possible, lease the ships on the respective lines to responsible persons "who have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such lines," as provided in the merchant marine act of 1920, and who would agree to maintain such lines. On account of depressed conditions in shipping, and in order to insure the maintenance of these trade routes, I would lease the ships on very low bare-boat charter rates. I would also give the charterers an option to buy the ships, and in the event they should subsequently purchase the ships, they should be given credit on the purchase price of the amounts which they had paid for charter hire. By paying the very reasonable charter hire of 15 cents per ton per month, they could easily pay for the vessels on a basis of $30 per ton, at which the best are now being offered, within 10 or 12 years, and so pay same out of the net profits on the basis of present freight rates and cost of operation, including all incidental expenses and charges.

I am advised that the customary bare-boat charter hire in foreign countries is from 30 to 60 cents per ton per month. Consequently the charter hire mentioned would give the American operators a large advantage.

I would require those receiving ships under bare-boat charter contracts to execute adequate bonds for the protection of the Government's interest. The adoption of the policy suggested would permit the dismissal of the very large number of Shipping Board employees which are now retained under the pretext of directing and supervising the Shipping Board operations under the managing agents, as no Government employees would be required under the bare-boat charter system, except a nominal number to tabulate and collect the charter fees.

If any of the ships operating in the trade routes now maintained could not be leased under bare-boat charter contracts, I would have the Government employ salaried managers to operate those lines, in the same manner that Thomas H. Rossbottom is successfully operating the United States Lines, until conditions improve to such an extent that such ships could be sold or leased under bare-boat charter contracts.

This system would eliminate the division of operations in the Shipping Board, as the manager of each line would have his own operating and office force, which, however, would certainly be no larger or more expensive than the organization under the present managing agent of such line. The Government would get all the profits made, and it now has to stand all of the losses under the managing agents. It would save the commission on gross receipts, and also save the husbanding fees

now being paid to managing agents. Both plans above suggested are fully authorized in section 7 of the merchant marine act of 1920. In advocating said bill, which bears his name, Senator JONES of Washington, in a speech in the Senate, said in part:

We may differ about Government ownership, but that can be no issue here. The Government owns these ships, whether we will or no. They can not be given away. The people will not stand for that. We must not allow private parties to take the cream of this shipping and let the Government hold the balance to dispose of at a great sacrifice. Grant that Government ownership should end as soon as may be; it must be brought about as nearly as may be without unnecessary sacrifice and just as a private individual would get rid of property he did not desire to keep but that he did not have to dispose of at a sacrifice. Furthermore, the Government is interested in the future success of shipping and the maintenance of a permanent fleet. That object must be kept in view, and in getting rid of Government ownership we must try not to sacrifice our property and must strive also to build up and put our shipping on a permanent basis.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Gentlemen, please refrain. I want to make a connected statement.

Mr. BEGG. I want to ask the gentleman a question on the line of the statement he has just been making.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I must decline.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The gentleman can not afford to be unfair after being allowed all the time he has.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Your side has not yielded to me a minute and I do not ask you to.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Yes, I will yield to the gentleman two minutes if he will answer.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I decline to yield, because I do not want to be diverted from the argument I am attempting to make, and for which many of you have asked, to tell you what our solution would be. You have asked for an alternative, so give me a chance to answer.

Having cut this tremendous and expensive Shipping Board organization down as indicated, I would then place the organization under one responsible man. In view of the fact that I do not want it to be permanent, and in view of the fact that we are in favor of getting the Government absolutely out of the business, I would not recommend a Cabinet officer at the head of it; otherwise I would. I would place at the head of it some well-informed, experienced, patriotic shipping man of demonstrated ability and patriotism, absolutely free from any connection with or obligation to any private shipping interests; and I think that an ideal man for that position would be Thomas H. Rossbottom [applause], a man who for 20 years, in competition with foreign lines, has successfully and profitably operated the Panama Steamship Line for a corporation owned by our Government. Mr. Rossbottom was placed in charge by the Shipping Board of the United States lines, and he is operating it at a profit, as shown in the hearings and as I have already stated. Mr. Rossbottom has several times appeared before our committee and, to my mind, displayed more knowledge, more intelligence, upon this subject than any man I ever heard discuss shipping matters. I believe that he would work out the chaotic conditions. I believe it would be but a short time until there would be no loss whatever, and that as soon as world conditions would permit we could dispose of our ships to private interests and maintain the operations and do it without subsidies and upon businesslike principles.

I would transfer a goodly number of our suitable idle ships to the Army and Navy for use as transports and auxiliary vessels in case of emergency. We already have the ships, can get but comparatively little for them, and it is claimed by the Shipping Board that we have many more ships than can be utilized in a long time. It will cost but little to care for the ships while laid up. The cost of lay up for 5 or 10 years would amount to nothing as compared with what the Government would be compelled to pay for ships purchased from private interests, or what it would have to pay for the use of ships. This would be in the interest of national defense and at the same time a protection to the public purse.

During the recent war American shipowners ran up their rates on the public and their Government more than 1,250 per cent on the average over pre-war rates, as stated at the hearings by W. L. Marvin and W. J. Love (pp. 1083, 1521–22).

I would place all shipbuilding materials on the free list and keep them there. I would remove all restrictions against the use of imported materials in our ship construction. Prior to the act of 1909, which permitted ships constructed in whole or in part of imported materials to engage in coastwise trade six months out of the year, and the passage of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, which permitted such ships to engage in the coasting trade during the entire year, American manufacturers sold steel plates, the chief material entering into ship construction, from $6 to $15 per ton cheaper in England than they sold them for in the United States. Since the passage of those acts they began selling steel plates cheaper in the United States than they or anybody else sold them for in England, until finally in December, 1914, the selling price of steel plates in the United States was $23.74 and in Great Britain $35.59, and the differential in favor of the United States finally went to over $20 per ton; steel plates sold for $8 per ton cheaper in the United States than in Great Britain the month following the passage of the said 1912 act. In a recent statement P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, declared that under the provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act—

Now we can't even paint a ship in a foreign port without paying duty on it when the vessel reaches the United States.

I would permit the registry of foreign ships under the American flag.

However, I prefer to defer a further discussion of the policies which I recommend until I have completed my analysis of the true situation and laid the basis therefor, after which I shall summarize in detail the plan which I offer as a substitute for the pending bill.

Homer L. Fergerson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.—which is reconditioning the *Leviathan*—and a member of the claims commission of the Shipping Board, said:

England's superiority in maritime affairs is due to her shipowners and traders being expert in all branches of the shipping business, while ours are not.

W. J. Love, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and in charge of traffic, and one of the $35,000 experts, was asked at the hearings why it was that Great Britain without the payment of subsidies and paying the highest wages of any nation except America had been all along able to successfully and profitably compete against other European and oriental nations which employed cheaper labor and also paid subsidies, and his reply was:

It is a question of organization. Every man thoroughly knows his business.

At another point Mr. Love said that—

Management is the essence of successful operation.

Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, and one of the most active advocates of this bill, in a letter published in the May 20, 1922, issue of the Nautical Gazette, declared:

This is the world-around combination for the preferment of British ships which has long enabled those ships to meet the competition of the lower wages of some other nations. But no similar combination covering all ports and trades has yet been built up by the United States. When we have it, as our forefathers had in the heyday of our clippers and packet ships, we may get along without subsidy, but not until then can we possibly do so.

SUBSIDIES WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

Are we Americans going to concede that, although we can excel the world with our genius and intelligence, skill and resources in every other line of industry and endeavor, we are absolutely impotent when it comes to the maritime industry. That is what this bill means, and it is all it means. Instead of presenting a remedy it presents a quack nostrum. Instead of presenting something that will build up and maintain a healthy merchant marine it simply applies an artificial stimulant.

Ship subsidies are not only unwise, expensive, uneconomic, and self-defeating, but they are debauching. There is no greater evil than for an administration to build upon the sale of favors. Once begun such a habit grows by what it feeds upon. Once a party has debased government to an agency for collecting taxes from the many to be dispensed as subsidies and gratuities to the few, the abandonment of such a policy is difficult if not impossible.

Like all professional mendicants, the recipients of subsidies lose all independence and self-reliance, all pride and self-respect. They are not even in the infant class. An infant soon reaches an age when it becomes ashamed to longer nurse the bottle and will wean itself, but not so with those who have been permitted to nurse from the Public Treasury. The lustier they get the greedier they grow.

If we adopt this unsound, unclean policy it will become an incurable cancer and eat into the very vitals of our institutions. It will poison the entire system of our body politic.

SUBSIDIES HAVE NEVER BUILT UP A MERCHANT MARINE.

The worst feature of it all is that subsidies never have built up a merchant marine and they never will.

I shall not at this time enter into any extended discussion of the experience of other countries, but I shall quote briefly from the first report prepared at the instance of the present Shipping Board entitled "Report on the history of shipping discriminations and on various forms of Government aid to shipping, compiled by the United States Shipping Board," and which was inserted in the record of the hearings as Appendix A.

(Hearings, 67 to 103.) After discussing the experience of the various countries this report in its final conclusions states in part:

A study of the authorities on subsidies, taking into account the policies adopted by various countries, would seem to indicate that with the exception of Japan the policy has not been important in the building up of a merchant marine.

As a matter of fact, the growth of the Japanese merchant marine was not due to subsidies, but simply coincident with the marvelous growth of all the Japanese industries, as recognized and stated by the standard authorities, and as I fully showed in a speech delivered in the House last June.

GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT PAY SUBSIDIES.

Desperate advocates of ship subsidies repeatedly make the statement that Great Britain pays subsidies, and that in such manner her merchant marine has been established and maintained. This is absolutely untrue. In view of the fact that Great Britain is our chief maritime rival, and nearly all the comparisons have been made with Great Britain, I wish to cite some evidence on the subject.

R. T. Merrill, an official of the Shipping Board, and a star witness in behalf of this bill, said at the hearings—page 634:

No, sir; practically no subsidy was ever given by England.

Meyer Lissner, one of the commissioners of the Shipping Board, and a partisan advocate of this bill, stated at the hearings—page 635:

They (Great Britain) have never given anything, so far as I know, purely as a subsidy to build up their merchant marine.

The above-mentioned report compiled by the present Shipping Board states, in part, as follows:

Great Britain has never granted general navigation bounties nor construction bounties, with the exception of the early Elizabethan subsidies above mentioned in 1662–1694—

Which said report states—

had no noticeable effect on ship construction. Practically the only money aid given by Britain to its marine is in the form of postal subventions. * * *

The net postal subvention, after deductions, paid by England to its various services amounts to about two and a half million dollars. All the writers seem to agree that the growth of the British merchant marine is in no sense due to the small subsidy paid, admitting that the payments are in excess of the postal service rendered. The growth of the British marine was probably due to the early development of British industry, the acquisition of extensive colonial possessions, and the monopolistic or preferred position in colonial trade. The cheapness of construction and the concentration on the business account for most of its success.

In this connection it is interesting to note that our ocean mail act of 1891 authorizes as liberal a policy as Great Britain has ever pursued with regard to mail contracts. In fact, we are now paying about twice as much annually for the carriage of our ocean mails to foreign countries as Great Britain is paying. However, this is not a subsidy either in the case of Great Britain or the United States; it is a payment for service, either on the basis of ocean postage rates or under contracts let by competitive bidding. It is just as legitimate and proper as is the payment for the carriage of our mails on land.

As stated by Grosvenor M. Jones, in his "Government Aid to Merchant Shipping," and by other authorities, at least 95 per cent of the total tonnage under the British flag has long consisted of cargo ships, the commerce carriers, which never received one cent mail pay or Government aid in any other form.

Much has been said by the proponents of this bill about the loan made by the British Government to the Cunard Line, which is offered as an excuse for the $125,000,000 loan fund provided in this bill, and apparently as an excuse for the various other subsidies and aids carried in the bill. This transaction is correctly described in the above-mentioned work on "Government Aid to Merchant Shipping," by Grosvenor M. Jones, as follows:

The only instance of a loan to a steamship company by the British Government was the loan made to the Cunard Steamship Co. under the mail and Admiralty subvention contract of 1903. Under this contract the British Government loaned the steamship company £2,600,000 ($12,652,900) for the building of two steamers (the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania*) that should be faster than any afloat and suitable for the use of the Admiralty. The loan was made at the rate of 2½ per cent, which is about 2 per cent lower than the rate at which the company could have borrowed a similar amount in the open market.

However, it is quite probable that the British Government could borrow the money at that time at as low a rate as that charged the Cunard Co.

The British Government is a stockholder in the Cunard Co. to the extent of one share and has a mortgage on its fleet and other property as a security for the loan. The Government has, moreover, the right to charter or purchase at agreed rates all or any of the company's vessels at any time, and requires that the company shall remain a purely British undertaking; that its management shall be in the hands of, and that its shares and vessels shall be held by, British subjects only; that it shall not give preferential rates to foreigners; and that it shall not unduly raise freights.

Dunmore, in his book on "Ship Subsidies," declares that—

there is nothing in the experience of our own or other nations to justify any faith that permanent benefits would result from a subsidy policy.

The recognized standard work on the subject is "Meeker's History of Shipping Subsidies," and it shows conclusively and declares emphatically that subsidies have proven a failure wherever tried, with the result that the shipping interests have almost invariably begged for more and more subsidies, frequently being influential enough to secure additional bounties from time to time.

SUBSIDY-PAYING NATIONS ABANDONING POLICY AS UNWISE.

However, it has become so evident that government bounties and other aids to shipping are economically unsound, unwise, and futile that such policies are being either curtailed or abandoned by many nations which have been most liberal in granting same. This is notably the case with Japan, France, and Italy, which have been the most liberal subsidy-paying nations. These facts are shown by articles which have been appearing in recent issues of "Commerce Reports," published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For instance, it is stated in the Commerce Reports of September 25, 1922 (page 838):

In brief, within two years submarine warfare developed Japanese shipbuilding and Japanese shipping at sevenfold the rate of its increase in 20 years under a carefully devised bounty project. The purpose of the shipbuilding bounty law of 1896 was being accomplished by other instrumentalities, and in 1918 the Japanese Government suspended its operation; so far as can be ascertained, Japan has no intention of putting it into effect again in the near future.

This same article shows that the entire Japanese budget for 1922–23, covering every form of aid to shipping, including mail pay, is approximately $5,000,000—less than it was even 15 years ago.

In the August 7, 1922, issue of Commerce Reports (page 398–400), appears an article by E. T. Chamberlain, Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce, on "French Maritime Policy," in which it is shown that France is retrenching considerably in her aid to shipping. I quote briefly from said article, as follows:

The French navigation, construction, and equipment bounty act of April 18, 1906, expired in 1918. * * * The budget for 1922, accordingly, contains an appropriation for the current year of 4,000,000 francs, and the budget estimates for 1923 provide for 3,000,000 francs. The appropriations for navigation, construction, and equipment bounties during 1913 were $5,425,000 (about 26,000,000 francs).

The French construction and navigation bounty system, which began with the act of 1881 and was continued, with modifications, up to 1918, was the result of the loss in 1871 of her rich iron-ore mines through German annexation of Alsace and part of Lorraine.

In another recent issue of Commerce Reports appears an article by Mr. Chamberlain on "The Italian Merchant Marine," which concludes as follows:

Indeed, even in July the Government's explanation of the budget estimates for 1922–23 seemed to forecast reductions or abandonment of the construction and navigation bounty system.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation for 1909 detailed the Government aid paid shipping by all nations, and contained the following résumé:

The aggregate amount paid by foreign nations in the form of subsidies, ocean-mail pay, navigation and construction bounties, admiralty subventions, naval reserve appropriations, fisheries bounties, refund of Suez Canal tolls, and other forms of contribution, which directly or indirectly add to the volume of business under their respective national flags, is upward of $46,000,000 a year. (P. 19.)

TOTAL AID TO SHIPPING PAID BY ALL NATIONS.

The aggregate amount of Government aid to shipping granted by all the nations is considerably less now than it was then.

If the pending bill should become a law it would impose upon our National Treasury burdens equal to about twice as much as the subsidies, bounties, ocean-mail pay, and all other aids of every character and description given shipping by all the other nations combined.

ROBERT DOLLAR SAYS SUBSIDIES NOT NEEDED.

In the last June issue of Nation's Business, the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is an article by Robert Dollar, who ever since 1893 has operated a large number of ships in the foreign trade under both American and foreign flags. In this article he says:

A subsidy for American ships has been proposed in Washington. The whole country, as well as the shipowners of America, are very deeply interested in that question. I have been operating ships for a good many years, and I feel that I ought to know something about this subject. I have always felt that a shipowner that must have "pap" from the Government does not deserve to be in the business.

[Laughter.]

In another article that appeared in the August, 1922, issue of the same magazine, Mr. Dollar expresses it as follows:

We do not need "pap" that destroys hardihood and resourcefulness.

In the first article mentioned Mr. Dollar continues:

We do not need any advantage over the other fellow; we can take care of ourselves; but we do ask for an even break. Government interference and foolish laws have prevented that.

Then he explains how it was he had made a success by establishing foreign offices and foreign trade connections.

The entire article is illuminative, but I shall only read from same briefly, in order that you may obtain some idea of the efficient businesslike methods employed by Mr. Dollar and by which he succeeded. I quote from the article further:

We bought the *Newsboy* of about 300 tons, and she paid for herself in less than a year. We then bought several more vessels. That was in 1893.

It is about 20 years since we sent our first steamer to China. It was the *S. S. Dollar*, and the result of that voyage was a loss. This convinced me that if we were to make a success of this trade we would have to have an organization on the ground. So I made a trip and carefully looked over the field, and, as a result, opened an office in one small room on the Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

This was certainly starting on a very small scale, but this is my ideal—start on a small scale and work up from a sure foundation. We were forced to move several times to get larger quarters, and we now have our own office building, one of the handsomest in the wonderful city of Shanghai. At present we have 11 offices in the Far East, and each one of them seems to have plenty to do. The same progress has been made in America. Twenty years ago we only had the San Francisco office; now we have five others. Our fleet has grown until it includes 13 good cargo steamers and 10 sailing vessels.

The necessity for return cargoes made us open our offices in the Far East. We filled the ships with our lumber on this side, but we had to work it so they made a profit both ways.

VIEWS OF P. A. S. FRANKLIN.

In a statement by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Co., in hearings before the United States Shipping Board held in New York October 4, 1921, Mr. Franklin said, in part:

Simply as an example I would like to say that we have for some years past operated one of our most important passenger services (the Red Star Line between New York and Antwerp) with a fleet in which there are steamers of American, Belgian, and British registry. These ships have run side by side year in and year out and without discrimination of any kind. We have done it successfully for years, and can do it even more successfully on a larger scale.

This same company more than two years ago, before there was any prospect of a subsidy, submitted a bid of $28,500,000 for 30 certain vessels owned by the Shipping Board. The offer included an agreement to operate them under the American flag and in the American trade, chiefly in the north Atlantic and the remainder to Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black Sea ports and to South America. The Shipping Board was about to accept that offer when William R. Hearst filed a bill of injunction and the sale was enjoined. He did a very bad thing, because more was offered then by far than can now be procured for these same ships. However, this substantial offer showed conclusively that the International Mercantile Marine Co. knew from experience that they could successfully operate that large number of ships under the American flag and chiefly in trades where competition is the sharpest in the world.

A letter recently appeared in the New York World by a shipowner and operator, William Willard Howard, in which he says:

A Government ship subsidy is not necessary for profitable operation of American ships. An American merchant marine can not be built permanently upon a foundation of Government subsidy. * * * As an American shipowner I say that we can put the American flag upon the Seven Seas and keep it there without a ship subsidy or other Government aid, but we can not do it with lawyers and advertising agents and manufacturers of washing machines on the flying bridge.

[Laughter and applause.]

Now, on the question of the alleged differential on labor, I want to call attention to the fact that Capt. Daniel A. J. Sullivan appeared before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at New York November 12, 1922, and stated:

American steamship lines can equalize their operating costs with their foreign competitors, but a subsidy is necessary to offset the higher first costs, depreciation, and insurance.

He is wrong about that, for the reason that we propose to sell these ships at a small percentage of even their pre-war cost and value, and at a much lower price than most foreign competitors obtained theirs. Those who already had ships before the war made such large profits with them during the war that they earned many times their total investment, as is shown in the hearings and in the minority report.

In this connection, I call attention to a very instructive article that appeared in the September–October, 1921, issue of Bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping, as follows:

AMERICAN YARDS MEET FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Mr. George J. Baldwin, chairman of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation and president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., recently pointed out some of the encouraging points sometimes overlooked by American shipbuilders in these days of depression, which it will be well to bear in mind.

"Our yards," says Mr. Baldwin, "attract the best type of workmen at high wages; gives them the most modern tools to work with, and can now successfully meet the low-wage competition of foreign countries by the greater speed and, therefore, lowered unit cost of production. The result is that the American yards can turn out ships capable of the most economical operation and can deliver them with a promptness which is a valuable asset in the calculations of the owner or operator."

In this connection it is noted that a British oil-transport company that formerly placed all its orders at home found construction so slow in England that it contracted for six tankers from American shipyards. And, better still, the results have been so satisfactory, both as to quality and speed of delivery, that other orders are likely to come to this country.

One of the past handicaps—the lack of a bureau of shipping—has been happily solved by the rejuvenation, expansion, and modernization of the American Bureau of Shipping, which now bids fair to be the best of the classification societies, and, moreover, a thoroughly American institution. (From Bulletin of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association, July 15, 1921.)

On the question of the alleged differential in first cost, I also call attention to the discussion of that subject in the minority report.

NO DISADVANTAGE ON MARINE INSURANCE.

With reference to the alleged disadvantage operating against American Shipowners with respect to marine insurance, I call attention to the following testimony in the hearings, pages 2164–2166, given by Meyer Lissner, a commissioner of the present Shipping Board, as follows:

I don't pretend to be a marine insurance expert, but it just happens that marine insurance matters are delegated to me by the board for such consideration as the board gives to them. We have insurance experts in our employ.

Mr. Lissner explains that the marine insurance experts gave the matter some month's study and—

came to the conclusions embodied in the report that has been filed here and is in the record, prepared by Doctor Huebner, which is practically Professor Leslie's report, and generally they came to the conclusion that as at present organized the American steamship companies suffer no disability in regard to marine insurance as compared with their foreign competitors; that the market is wide open; that there is direct and complete competition; and there is such keen competition that American shipowners can secure in the open market, class for class, terms for marine insurance and rates comparable with what foreign shipowners may secure.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Lissner, hasn't it been thoroughly understood and claimed that in the past the American operators have been at a disadvantage so far as insurance was concerned?

Mr. LISSNER. Yes; up to the time of the organization of these syndicates that was notoriously true.

Mr. DAVIS. When were they organized, Mr. Lissner?

Mr. LISSNER. Just a couple of years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. And you think that they have solved the situation?

Mr. LISSNER. To a very considerable extent; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And do you think that the Edmonds bill, which recently passed Congress, will still further help along that line?

Mr. LISSNER. Yes, sir; I do.

Listen to what Captain Sullivan says further:

The American scale of wages at the moment is actually below the British, the Danish, and the Swedish. The time has arrived to establish the American merchant marine on a clean, efficient business basis, and to regulate the operating cost so that it will be on a par with international competition.

That is what we say. It should be on a clean, businesslike basis.

VIEWS OF J. H. ROSSETER.

I want to now come to a very high authority, Mr. J. H. Rosseter, who has had over 30 years experience in the shipping business. He was vice president and general manager for many years of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and was later vice president of the William R. Grace Co. For 30 years he operated ships under the American flag on both the Pacific and the Atlantic in competition with British, German, Japanese, Norwegian, and other foreign-flag ships—a man who ought to know something about the game and who does know very much about it. He would certainly have no selfish motive to say anything against a policy which would give him and other ship operators "pap," as described by Mr. Dollar. I want to read now from pages 2242 and 2244 of the hearings.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. That statement of Mr. Rosseter was a copied statement; it was not given actually before the committee of investigation in regard to this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, no. It was a statement made by him before another congressional committee and inserted in the hearings on this bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. And it was made two or three years ago, when entirely different conditions prevailed. I shall put in the testimony a letter from Mr. Rosseter which shows an entirely different conception from what the gentleman is going to read.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I assume that Mr. Rosseter is a man who is not going to swallow his words. I am going to quote his words exactly. It is true they were made two or three years ago, but the conditions now would make truer what he said at that time. Mr. Rosseter appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in October, 1919, and, among other things, in referring to the British advantages and disadvantages, he said:

Now, one of the disadvantages they suffer, and one of the great advantages we have is the fact that their merchant marine was constructed to use coal as the agency of propulsion, whereas our fleet is largely composed of so-called oil burners. All British bunker stations in the trades of the world are designed to handle coal. Practically the entire British merchant marine, both as to regular and irregular lines, rests entirely on coal.

The value of oil propulsion we have discovered to be of dominating advantage as compared to coal. In my experience this was made plain as far back as 1900. Generally speaking, the operation of sister ships, one with oil and the other with coal, will show an advantage in the case of the oil burner amounting in dollars and cents to more than the total pay roll for officers and men, not the difference between American and foreign scales, but offsetting the entire pay roll of the ship.

Remember that in connection with the fact that 75 or 80 per cent of the American ships are oil burners and that but 10 per cent of the British and other foreign ships are oil burners. The fact is that we have under the American flag more oil burners than exist in all of the merchant marines of all the balance of the nations of the earth combined. Think of that fact alone in connection with what Mr. Rosseter says and in connection with what Mr. Rossbottom and Mr. Munson say, and in connection with what everybody else says who have testified as to the advantage of oil burners over coal burners. In fact, witnesses in behalf of the bill admitted at the hearings that an oil burner had from 15 to 20 per cent advantage over a coal burner, and the advantage, according to the testimony of others, is even greater than that. That fact alone overcomes every advantage, fancied or real, that foreign merchant marines have over the United States, just as Mr. Rosseter says.

I quote further from said hearings before the Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. TILSON. Would it not be possible for England to build her new ships the same way, so that her new ships could burn oil?

Mr. ROSSETER. Yes, sir; and she is doing that.

Mr. TILSON. But these new ones cost her as much to produce as they cost us?

Mr. ROSSETER. Right. And she has no arrangement for oil-bunkering stations along her trade routes, and she has yet to begin where we began a year ago.

Mr. TILSON. Therefore, so far as her new ships are concerned, we shall be practically on a parity, in your judgment, in the capital cost of a ship and in the cost of operations. Now, what about the difference in wages of the men who man those oil-burning ships run by England and those run by this country?

Mr. ROSSETER. On the oil burner we do away immediately with what is known as the black squad. We have in the engine room what might correctly be designated as junior engineers. They are called water tenders and oilers, etc., but they are a class of men who are in course of apprenticeship for engineers, and the black squad is gone. There is no more shoveling of coal. In the burning of oil it is like the turning of the wick in a lamp, and the black squad is dispensed with, and thus the engine-room force on cargo ships is reduced by from 8 to 14 men, while on passenger liners the crew is reduced from 50 to 250 men, according to the size of the ships.

The advantages of oil burners over coal burners are also clearly set forth in an editorial appearing in the Nautical Gazette of April 15, 1922, in part as follows:

A large reduction in the size of a vessel's personnel; the ability to maintain a full head of steam irrespective of the expenditure of human energy; the elimination of the periodical cleaning of boilers; the avoidance of trimming at sea; the greater rapidity with which ships can be bunkered; the increased radius of action for a given weight of fuel; the ability to make faster turnarounds at the end of a trip and consequently more voyages in the course of the year. Furthermore, oil-burning ships are able to transport more freight than coal-burning vessels, since the oil fuel can be carried in spaces like the double bottoms of ships which can not be used either for coal or cargo. Large economies can also be effected by substituting on ships oil in place of coal burning apparatus. When this change was made on the steamer *Arizonan*, of 8,533 tons gross, of the American-Hawaiian Line, the resultant saving amounted to $105 a day. In the case of an average-sized cargo carrier converted from coal to oil burning, Mr. Robert E. Annin has figured the direct saving at $80 a day. * * *

In the amount of tonnage built to burn oil under boilers, the American merchant marine has a long lead over other maritime competitors. In 1920, when our shipping had not attained its present size, American vessels of 500 tons or over so equipped numbered 1,367, of 6,500,000 tons. Since there were only 2,536 such vessels, of 12,797,000 gross tons, in the whole world, according to the latest available statistics, the United States can justly claim to have a larger oil-burning merchant fleet than all the other nations put together. In estimating the chances of the survival of our merchant marine this is an advantage not to be overlooked. In time other nations may catch up with us in this respect, but for the present we have outdistanced all maritime rivals as regards the more widespread adoption of the burning of liquid fuel on ships.

Reverting to the views of Mr. J. H. Rosseter; he appeared at the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations in June, 1919, he then being director of the Division of Operations of the Shipping Board. I quote from the hearings as follows:

Mr. VARE. Have you any figures showing the cost of manning an English ship as compared with the cost of manning an American ship of the same size?

Mr. ROSSETER. Yes, sir. The prejudice on account of the somewhat higher wages and of the larger manning scale amounts to about 2 per cent of our operating cost. The difference in cost on 100 per cent of operation. About 2 per cent is the prejudice to the total of operation costs. I have always used that figure as an answer to the widespread impression that that is one of the serious items that we have to encounter. I consider that one of the inconsequential items. It is a prejudice, but it is so small that I express it by saying it is only 2 per cent of the operating average.

I want now to quote from a letter written by Mr. Rosseter to Mr. E. N. Hurley, then chairman of the United States Shipping Board, about two years ago, in which he made some observations. This was done in response to a request from Chairman Hurley for his views on what ought to be done with regard to our merchant marine, because Mr. Hurley and the Shipping Board were then studying the problem through various different investigating committees, and they made an elaborate report. In that letter Mr. Rosseter, in part, said:

As often happens in large questions, the controlling factors are overlooked or neglected. The amount of wages paid is to be properly measured by accomplishment. It is true we have a larger number of officers and men on a ship than required under foreign flags and that we pay higher wages and provide better food, all of which costs more than our competitors are paying. That is not to be contradicted, and for my part it is not to be changed, confidently expecting, as my own experience has proven, that we get better and more efficient service from men who are well paid and well fed.

While that was true at that time, yet under the manning scales now in force, according to the admission of the Shipping Board witnesses, we are now required to employ on American vessels a smaller number of men than is used by any other nation on earth for the same class of ships. We pay a little more for our licensed officers, yet that is more than offset by the fact that we employ a smaller crew than is employed on foreign ships.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In regard to this very question of crews, why is it that all of these vessels come in with larger crews in ballast than they take out, if what he says is true? Nearly every one of them comes to the United States officered and manned with a larger crew than is carried out, and they thus succeed in dumping alien sailors in the United States.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not know of that condition.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Maybe the dumping has something to do with it, and not the necessity.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Certainly; but the gentleman is talking about higher efficiency in the crew. They bring in a larger crew on a vessel in ballast than they carry out on a vessel loaded.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I know of no such condition as that.

However, if such things occur it must be either that the white seamen are discharged in Asiatic ports and a larger number of Chinamen are required to perform the same service or else that the ships bring back Chinese for the purpose of smuggling them into this country, as the customary price for smuggling a Chinaman into this country is said to be $1,000 or $1,500. If such a practice is being indulged as indicated by the gentleman's question, it is an additional argument why this bill should be amended so as to provide that no ship shall receive the subsidies and aids in this bill unless their crews shall consist of American citizens or persons eligible to become American citizens. We minority Members have made futile efforts to get the bill amended in that respect.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That would not have anything to do with this question.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No; that has no application to what I am discussing. Mr. Rosseter further says:

Much emphasis has been laid on these items and too little attention given to the really important problems. Within our reach are advantages to be gained far offsetting our disadvantages, and I firmly believe that American ingenuity when properly directed will triumph.

As an example, consider the cost of water-borne commerce on the Great Lakes. There you find, under the spur of necessity and achievement, that American-built and American-manned ships are handling and carrying cargo at the lowest cost per ton known in world's commerce.

It is but a step to the equal establishment in our ocean business, but we must approach the problem with confidence and determination.

The prejudice of higher costs of manning, by which I mean larger crews at higher pay, and extra cost of victualing, can be fairly stated as amounting to less than 2 per cent of the total operating expense.

This can be entirely offset, and more, by a reasonable increase in the speed of our ships and by improving loading and discharging equipment, thus reducing the time in port as well as on voyage.

Again, there is the problem of improving the method of propulsion by utilizing the great natural advantage we hold in our supply of oil fuel. As you know, even with the ordinary reciprocating type of engine, we get one-third greater distance from a ton of coal, besides doing

away with the so-called "black squad," which means a reduction of at least six men in the engine room. So great are the possibilities in the field of propulsion that I will not venture a surmise as to what may be accomplished in that respect.

Other questions which have a most important bearing on our maritime enterprises may be briefly mentioned:

(a) Cost and type of construction, in which we should lead the world.
(b) Utilization of natural highways and channels of trade, including coordination of railways and steamship lines.
(c) Development of efficient maritime organizations abroad as well as at home. Without proper representation and facilities abroad we would be at a fatal disadvantage.
(d) Assurance of shipowners and merchants of the lowest rates of marine insurance.
(e) The most favorable facilities for foreign exchange and discounts.
(f) Such conservation or legislation as may be necessary to assure a supply of fuel oil for our ships.

These are the real problems we are facing, and, confident of a successful solution, I believe we will reach a high place in world's commerce.

AMERICAN SUBSISTENCE COST LESS THAN FOREIGN.

As previously explained, even the small wage differential mentioned by Mr. Rossetter has since been overcome. On the question of the cost of victualing or subsistence, R. T. Merrill, one of the chief witnesses in behalf of this bill, testified at the hearings (p. 441) as follows:

Reports from our London representative give an average of about 60 cents for the European countries, and our representative in Japan cables that 62½ cents was the cost of feeding on Japanese ships at the end of 1921.

On June 20, 1922, the Shipping Board reduced the subsistence allowance of the crews on Shipping Board vessels from 80 cents to 65 cents per man per day. The present subsistence allowance on privately owned American vessels is from 49 cents to 51 cents per day per man.

Consequently it will be seen that according to the present rates the subsistence allowance on privately owned American ships is very considerably less than that on British ships or of any other European maritime country. However, the most startling feature of it is that the Shipping Board allowance is only 2½ cents per day per man more than the Japanese allowance, and that the allowance reputed to now obtain on privately owned American vessels is from 11½ to 13½ cents less than on Japanese ships, and yet they say that American operators must have these enormous subsidies in order to make up the differential in labor and subsistence cost due to the higher American standard of living.

VIEWS OF JAMES A. FARRELL.

I have previously stated that if James A. Farrell had accepted appointment as chairman of the Shipping Board, no ship subsidy bill would have been presented for the consideration of the Congress. As I am reliably informed, Mr. Farrell is opposed to ship subsidies as being a premium on waste and inefficiency and not calculated to aid in establishing and maintaining a merchant marine. Mr. Farrell is the grandson of a sea captain, and his father was an experienced shipping man. Mr. Farrell himself is president of the National Foreign Trade Council, and also president of the United States Steel Corporation, and has had a large experience in the construction and operation of ships. He is generally recognized as one of the highest authorities in this country on shipping matters. In an address on "American Maritime Policy," delivered by Mr. Farrell in May, 1921, Mr. Farrell, among other things, said:

It is unlikely that anything effective can be accomplished for the time being, during the present world-wide depression, for which there is no precedent in the history of shipping. * * * All maritime nations are affected. * * * In normal times, had there been no interruption to the natural growth of trade, this tonnage would be largely employed; but because an economic metamorphosis has taken place as a result of the war and the ordinary processes of trade have been unbalanced, it will require time to build up the economic structure.

The Shipping Board, as owners of the steamers, when assigning steamers to loading brokers to operate for their own account on a designated trade route, should stipulate a trade name under which the line will operate, this to be the property of the Shipping Board; and should they eventually sell these steamers operating in this trade, the trade name should go with the line.

Until trade revives and opportunity exists for obtaining a fair sales price an early retirement of the Shipping Board and liquidation of its shipping business seems impracticable, but a partial solution of one of the difficulties confronting the Shipping Board is to continue to lay up a considerable portion of their tonnage and, in line with the timely slogan, "Less Government in business, more business in Government," withdraw from all but supervision activity by chartering the steamers to reputable and experienced operators, either on a bare-boat basis or on time charter, allowing the charterers the option of purchasing the steamers when conditions improve.

Since Mr. Farrell made this suggestion about 800 of the ships have been laid up. Mr. Farrell further said:

The claim is made, and justly, that the cost of American ships must reasonably approximate the cost of their competitors, and that capital charges must be substantially equalized with those of our competitors. The fact remains that while a considerable number of ships built abroad have been sold under stress of necessity at less than half the cost of reproduction, as in the case of ex-enemy ships sold by Great Britain, the great bulk of the world's tonnage built during the war fairly approximates the average cost of our own fleet. Again, it is said that operating cost must be approximately equal to those of our competitors. Leaving wages paid in American ships out of consideration, does the foreigner, loading from American ports, obtain any lower prices for fuel, ship repairs, wharfage, harbor dues, stevedoring, supplies, and stores in United States ports than do our own ships?

The main factor in determining whether we can compete successfully lies largely in our shipping laws. * * *

While the cost of the ships will be written down eventually to a reasonable figure, the ships can not be sold until a market exists for them, and until that the investors will not furnish the money to buy them. Meanwhile they will at least save the Government large outlay in carrying on their present plan of operation, if chartered to shipping people on a competitive bare-boat basis. This will relieve the Government of expense and enable them to earn a moderate revenue.

The bare-boat-charter basis with an early revision of our navigation laws—the latter an urgent requirement of the situation—might be called a plan to enable shipping people to send our ships to sea upon terms of equality.

The chief criticism of the navigation laws made by Mr. Farrell was of the former requirement of more men on American steamships than of other nations. However, as previously explained, that has been changed since this address by Mr. Farrell. Under the manning scale adopted by the Shipping Board in December, 1921, a smaller number of men is required on American ships than on that of any other nation.

AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD SUPPORT OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

In another address on "An American Foreign Trade Policy," delivered by Mr. Farrell before the National Foreign Trade Convention at Philadelphia last May, Mr. Farrell said:

The United States Shipping Board are supporting a project of legislation in Congress aimed at furnishing both direct and indirect aid to a privately owned and operated merchant marine. A considerable measure of public support has been accorded to the bill, and some degree of opposition to it has been expressed.

Whatever may be the fate of these particular proposals, some things are quite clear. The greatest subsidy our ships can have in overseas trade would be the support of the American people. The greatest hardship under which they are at present laboring is the lack of such support. We shall not have a successful American merchant marine unless its ships are more largely used by American shippers. That does not mean that American exports should be confined entirely to American vessels. Such a proposition is impractical and ridiculous, since shipping is an international problem and we require inward as well as outward cargoes. It does mean that Americans should always have that "favoring spirit" toward the use of their own vessels on equal consideration. They must control, either directly or by selling their goods c. i. f. foreign ports, the choice of routing their shipments and thereby likewise influence the obtaining of competitive freight rates. Other nations have developed this spirit of cooperation in a high degree, and much of their success is attributable thereto.

Anyone with experience in foreign commerce understands that ocean shipping is an international business. Any attempt to confine all American cargo to American vessels would have as its inevitable corollary the confining of all foreign cargo to foreign bottoms, which is all that is needed to show that while we are advocating peace as between nations and have agreed to a limitation of armament that we propose to use our merchant marine as a weapon in trade wars with other countries. But there is in this, as in other matters, a reasonable mean that can and should be accomplished. Our Government should establish friendly relations with foreign shipping in order to enable our shipowners to share in inward cargoes which are necessary if our American merchant marine is to have that share of success which will make it permanent. If those who control inward cargoes for their respective countries and colonies are expected to lift our ballast losses homeward to a paying basis, they must in turn receive consideration at our hands. Many factors in shipping are not susceptible of discrimination by the Government of any nation as against others without corresponding limitations.

Thomas H. Rossbottom (hearings, pp. 356–357), W. J. Love, Phillip Manson, and various others testified to the fact that the citizens of foreign countries are much more loyal to their merchant marine than are American citizens. This is doubtless due to the fact that investments in shipping are more widely distributed in foreign countries, and to the fact that American shipowners do and say everything they can to keep American citizens from being proud of the American merchant marine. Lasker readily fell into the same habit, and much of his propaganda has been to the disparagement of our ships and the American merchant marine.

A few years ago the New York Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to investigate and report on the American merchant marine problem. This committee was composed of men experienced in shipping matters, of which Irving Bush was chairman and George E. Dearman, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Irving Douglas, and others were members, and the report of the committee was unanimous. The said committee reported as follows:

If a substantial tonnage is to be created, it is idle to suggest that it be entirely constructed in this country, for the facilities do not exist for the work. * * * If a large tonnage built abroad is placed under the American flag, the necessary repair work will be an important aid in establishing American yards on a basis where they can compete with foreign shipbuilders.

We desire, first, to point out that there has been a general misunderstanding of the added cost of operating American vessels as compared with the same vessel under a foreign flag. It has been frequently stated and generally accepted that the operation under the American flag will cost from 40 to 50 per cent more. We believe this percentage should be applied to wages alone, for the cost of fuel, supplies, insurance, and upkeep is substantially equal for the same vessel in the same trade, regardless of flag. On the passenger ships, where the wage item may be a larger percentage of the total operating costs, the difference in favor of foreign vessels is somewhat greater; but with strictly freight carriers your committee is informed that the disadvantage under which American tonnage must labor is 5 and 10 per cent of the total operating cost. Even in passenger vessels of a type suitable for South American trade the disadvantage probably does not exceed 10 per cent.

The steamship man must obtain his capital for American ships from American investors. The American investor knows little of the value of securities of steamship companies beyond the repeated statements of the public press that it costs 40 per cent more to operate an American vessel than one owned abroad, and that consequently competition is impossible without a heavy subsidy. These statements are not calculated to attract American capital to vessel securities.

As Senator FLETCHER said in discussing this report:

In other words, according to the New York Chamber of Commerce report, subsidists have for years been deceiving the American people as to the cost of operating American ships in their efforts to wring from Congress a subsidy to make up the fictitious difference of 40 to 50 per cent in cost of operations, but have only succeeded in destroying the confidence of American investors in shipping investments.

EXORBITANT SALARIES PAID BY AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

One of the chief difficulties of the American steamship lines is that they are closed corporations, maintain unnecessarily large forces of high-paid executives, and do not run their businesses on economical, businesslike principles. During the hearings, when efforts were being made to ascertain the high salaries paid, Meyer Lissner, a commissioner of the Shipping Board, who was ever present attempting to protect the interests of private shipowners, spoke up and admitted that the salaries of some of the officials of American steamship lines ran as high as $100,000 a year. In other words, although the capital stock of none of these companies is over about $100,000,000, including watered stock and stock dividends, yet they pay larger salaries than that received by the President of the United States or by the presidents of the various large railway systems with their billions of dollars invested and with systems infinitely larger and more complex than any of these steamship lines.

VIEWS OF JOHN C. SEAGER, JR.

Along this line I call attention to a statement made by John C. Seager, jr., the vice president and treasurer of the Seager Steamship Co., a leading American line, organized in 1907, and having operated American-flag ships to various European ports in the sharpest competition in the world. Mr. Seager is an American citizen, the son of John C. Seager, sr., the president of the company, who is said to be the oldest and one of the most highly esteemed shipping men in New York. In an article appearing in the Nautical Gazette, May 13, 1922, Mr. Seager is quoted as follows:

The success of the mercantile fleets of European nations can be largely attributed to the fact that the people of the various countries support their ships.

This end is achieved by a different method of financing from that which prevails in this country. In the United States our shipping industry is conducted by what we might term a closed corporation. By that I mean that the companies operate their ships on private capital which is usually subscribed in large blocks. The result is that only a comparatively few persons in this country are interested in our merchant marine and that a large majority of our population is not shipminded.

Steamships purchased at the present time can be operated at a profit; foreign owners are not losing money, and there is no reason why an American owner can not make a profit with his ships. The most potent factor militating against the successful operation of American ships is the large overhead which is incurred by the payment of large salaries to unnecessary executives. With few exceptions in Britain there are no large salaries paid to steamship men in Europe, and if this example were followed in this country the balance sheets of the industry would make a better showing.

VIEWS OF PHILIP MANSON.

While I shall not take time to quote, yet I especially call attention to the statement of Philip Manson, president of the Pacific & Eastern Steamship Co., and one of the best-informed men on shipping in the United States (hearings, 1623–1701). Mr. Manson presents a very strong array of facts and makes a very illuminative, intelligent, and logical statement to the effect that subsidies are merely a premium on waste, extravagance, and inefficiency, and that by the employment of efficient methods American steamship lines can succeed, as those are succeeding which employ such methods, even in a moderate degree.

VIEWS OF EDWARD N. HURLEY, FORMER CHAIRMAN UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

When Edward N. Hurley was chairman of the Shipping Board, said board through various committees made an intensive study of our merchant-marine problem. Mr. Hurley published a volume entitled "The New Merchant Marine," which contains much valuable information on the subject and which can be read with profit by those desiring to solve this problem.

The following extracts are taken from his final report to the President, made July 31, 1919, by Edward N. Hurley, chairman United States Shipping Board, to wit:

The wage and subsistence items combined constitute at the maximum 12 per cent of the total operating expenses of a ship. I cite it not particularly in refutation of the argument that high wages furnish any valid reason why a high-wage ship can not compete with a low-wage ship but rather to show how superficial is the chief argument that has been advanced to prove the contention that it is impossible to operate ships under the American flag. The other arguments on their very faces are equally superficial, and in the case of inspection laws, etc., they can be easily corrected the moment it is affirmatively shown that they are unwise. At the same time, it may be worth while to note in passing that none of these alleged handicaps seem to have prevented the Red D Line from doing a successful business under the American flag between New York, the West Indies, and Venezuela during the last thirty-odd years; nor have they interfered with the prosperity of the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies Co., whose vessels also fly the American flag. The successful competition of the American-flag ships of W. R. Grace & Co. with the powerful British P. & O. Line in the South American trade has been a matter of common knowledge for many years; and last, but perhaps most significant of all, is the fact that the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., flying the American flag, have successfully met the competition of ships paying the lowest wages on earth in the trans-Pacific trade for about 70 years.

Of much more importance than the wage-and-subsistence item, which is not over 12 per cent of the total operating cost, is the coal-fuel item, which ranges between 30 and 40 per cent of the total. Here the advantage is heavily in favor of the ship which takes her coal in an American port. The use of oil fuel turns coal-bunker space into revenue-earning cargo space, gives a larger steaming radius, and also reduces the propelling cost per mile. Here, again, the American merchant marine as a whole has a really worth-while competitive advantage, because it contains a greater percentage of oil burners than any other merchant marine in the world. Also the matter of effecting a quick turn around offers an opportunity for turning costly idle days into money-making days at sea which is not yet fully appreciated and which American ships are free to use their initiative in developing by planning their voyages and arranging for return cargoes in advance.

I cite these suggestions and recommendations in detail chiefly to show the prevalent habit of accepting conditions as stated simply because for many years they have been so stated. It is quite difficult to understand why our shipping people, if truly American, continue to argue against our ability to operate in competition. Two of the most striking characteristics of the letters I received were the apparent absorption of the writers in operating details and the obvious disinclination to dig below the surface of the problem. For instance, the expressed fear of competition from ships carried on owners' books at $20 or $30 a ton is wholly without justification. A vessel which had been written down to that figure would be old and worn, costly to operate, often laid up for repairs, and not at all comparable with a new modern ship, economical to operate, and having a long life of usefulness in prospect. Such an argument is the last thing one would expect to hear from a steamship man at this time, when every shipowner in the world is at his wits' ends for time and shop facilities with which to recondition his vessels after the continuous, hard, racking service to which they have been held and driven during the war.

But this is not the whole story. Superimposed upon the classification and insurance restrictions has been the heavy burden of universal overcapitalization. This process began when the steamship companies were hard pressed during the trade slump which followed the panic of 1873. Very few companies seem to have escaped overcapitalization, and most of the new ones seem to have been systematically "watered" almost as soon as they sprang into existence.

I have before me a 200-page analysis of the annual financial statements of representative steamship companies of all nations covering a period of 20 years. The collator remarks that many of the statements seem to have been prepared with the idea of showing the position of the company "as it is not." However, practically all of them whose statements are sufficiently complete to admit of intelligent interpretation show degrees of overcapitalization, indicating that they are obliged to find money to pay dividends on stock issues which are from 10 to 40 per cent in excess of all the property value they can show. A recent statement of one American company frankly admitted that its capitalization of $11,000,000 consisted of $5,000,000 in "tangible assets" and $6,000,000 of "good will."

When we can get both the insurance and overcapitalization handicaps out of the way I expect to see the merchant marines of other countries worrying about their ability to compete with American ships, and the arguments about our inability to compete with foreigners will disappear.

ORGANIZATION OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

From a close study of world shipping and from the experience of the Government since the slow return toward commercial conditions began last autumn, I am convinced that ships can be operated to maximum advantage only when the individual fleets are of such size that the management can give careful personal attention to every detail and all the potentialities of each voyage. I believe, and all my colleagues and associates in the Shipping Board agree with me, that when an operating organization exceeds this size its routine becomes too complicated and its reactions too slow; the comparatively few big, competent brains of the organization do not have the time to bestow the proper attention upon the details and potentialities of each venture; too much of the planning and bargaining is left to relatively inferior subordinates whose names and personalities mean nothing to customers, either at home or abroad; profitable business opportunities are overlooked; personal contact with customers is to a large extent lost; and many forms of lost motion and other kinds of wastefulness are certain to germinate, develop, and multiply.

ADVANTAGES IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS.

Advocates of ship subsidies talk much of alleged disadvantages of American shipowners, but totally ignore the advantages in their favor. Some of the advantages operating in favor of American shipowners may be summarized as follows:

1. The very great advantage of oil burners over coal burners, as previously explained.

2. The Shipping Board vessels are already being offered at very low prices, and will probably be sold as a whole at even lower prices, so that American owners will have the advantage of a very low first cost, very much lower than such ships could have been constructed for anywhere even before the war, and

much lower than reproduction cost at any time in the future, either here or abroad. They would be purchased at much lower prices than the overwhelming bulk of foreign tonnage cost.

Does it not constitute sufficiently generous aid to sell the ships at such low prices and on 15 years' time, as already authorized by law? As American owners even in normal times profitably operated ships costing from three to five times as much, is it not reasonable to assume that either those same operators or other purchasers could successfully operate these ships at the low prices indicated?

3. Our Shipping Board vessels are new and modern, whereas an overwhelming percentage of foreign ships are getting old.

Nearly all of the Shipping Board ships have been completed since the armistice. The deliveries were as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 218 ships; 1919, 854 ships; 1920, 1,002 ships; 1921, 218 ships; 1922, 23 ships, as reported by the Shipping Board. Nearly all of the foreign merchant ships were constructed prior to the World War, so that they are practically all more than 8 years old. In fact, a large percentage of the world's tonnage is now over 15 years of age. The importance of this comparison is seen when it is understood that the average life of a ship is 20 years, and Homer L. Ferguson testified that the average useful life of a ship was 14 years, because of the expensive repair bills accruing after that time.

Edward P. Farley, vice president United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of ship sales, stated at the hearings:

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Britain has enough ships now to handle her trade?
Mr. FARLEY. Yes; but always people want—a good operator wants the most modern and the newest type of ships. The minute a good operator finds business improving he wants to get rid of his old ships and replace them with more modern ships, knowing there is going to be another drop in values, and the modern ship can operate profitably when the older ship can not.

* * * * * * *

Mr. DAVIS. You spoke about our ships being modern. I will ask you, in that same connection, if it is not a fact that a very large percentage of foreign fleets are not only not modern but are either old or getting old, practically all of them having been built before the World War?

Mr. FARLEY. Well, 400 British ships, or more, were built during the war; but you are correct as to the large percentage. (Hearings, pp. 2045, 2058.)

Mr. Farley had just returned from an extensive investigation of maritime conditions in Europe at the instance of the Shipping Board.

With respect to the quality of our Shipping Board vessels, Mr. James A. Farrell declared in the first address previously mentioned, as follows:

The steel ships were well constructed, and with few exceptions compare favorably with the work of the best builders in any country. While we may only surmise what will ultimately become of the wooden ships which were built as a result of the dictates of military necessity and in response to the appeal of our associates for ships, and more ships, the fact remains that our steel ships are fine examples of the skill of American mechanics.

In this same connection we must not lose sight of the fact that 80 per cent of our Shipping Board vessels are oil burners, whereas 90 per cent of foreign ships are coal burners.

4. Our immense coastwise trade is reserved exclusively for American-flag ships, whereas the extensive coastwise trade of Great Britain and between Great Britain and her colonies has been open to the ships of all nations without any restrictions whatever since 1853. On the importance of our coasting trade, I quote from Government Aid to Merchant Shipping, by Grosvenor M. Jones, a publication of the Department of Commerce, issued in 1916, as follows:

The coasting trade of the United States includes not merely the trade along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of continental United States and between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, but also the trade between continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The distances traversed by many of the ships in the coasting trade of the United States are greater than the distances covered by many of the ships in the foreign trade of European nations.

* * * * * * *

It is probably safe to say that the freight tonnage carried in the coasting trade of the United States exceeds the total freight transported in all the ships of any other country, with the possible exception of Great Britain.

No other country has such extensive stretches of coast with so many valuable ports that are of easy access and open at all times of the year and such varied commodities seeking water transportation.

The United States has a greater number of important ports than any other country in the world. The freight available for coasting trade is enormous.

Stress has been laid on the importance of the United States coasting trade, chiefly to emphasize its value to American shipping. Too often the extent of the coastwise commerce is overlooked or minimized and little or no account is taken of the fact that the vessels engaged in this trade are for the most part as efficient as vessels in the overseas trade of foreign countries; that many of the coasting vessels of the United States are, in fact, strong ocean-going craft that travel long distances on the open seas; and that many of them can be used effectively in the trans-Atlantic trade, as has been demonstrated since the outbreak of the present war in Europe.

While the coastwise shipping of the United States has been developing rapidly, the actual tonnage registered for the foreign trade has on the whole declined. Nevertheless—and this is a fact too often ignored in discussions as to the strength of the American merchant marine—the potential tonnage has increased steadily since 1880. And in this connection it should be remembered that the strength of a merchant marine is more accurately stated in terms of potential tonnage than in actual tonnage, since the former takes account of the greater efficiency of steam tonnage, which is commonly estimated as being three times that of said tonnage. (Pp. 30–33.)

A large number of the ships engaged in foreign trade also engage in part in coastwise trade. Furthermore, a large number of ships engaged exclusively in our coastwise trade are entirely suitable for foreign service and so available in case of national emergency. In fact, a large number of such ships were so utilized during the World War.

5. There is a very material advantage in favor of American shipowners as compared with British shipowners by reason of the fact that under the respective maritime liability laws of the two Nations British shipowners are held to much stricter accountability for the loss of life or property. This is a very important difference and fully explained on pages 607 and 614–616 of the hearings.

6. Tonnage taxes in the United States are much lower than those of foreign countries, and will still be much lower if our tonnage taxes are doubled, as provided in the pending bill. Upon this point I quote from page 605 of the hearings as follows:

Mr. LISSNER. Their tonnage taxes are almost universally much higher than our own; are much higher than they would be if doubled, as proposed in the act.
Mr. DAVIS. Do you mean the taxes on their own tonnage are greater than our taxes on our tonnage?
Mr. LISSNER. I understand, so far as I am informed, that the charges for tonnage taxes abroad are the same in most instances for their own vessels as they are for our vessels, but they are uniformly higher than the taxes that we charge to our own and to foreign vessels in our ports.

7. American shipping interests are not required to pay various fees for measurement of tonnage, issuing licenses, and for the performance of various other services by collectors or other officers of customs, inspectors, and shipping commissioners, which all foreign countries charge their shipping interests. All of those fees were repealed by act of July 1, 1886, but the present Commissioner of Navigation recommends the enactment of a bill restoring those fees, and estimates that it would net the Government between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 a year. For a full explanation see hearings, pages 615, 616.

PROFITS OF AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS.

A large amount of evidence was introduced at the hearings showing that American shipowners made good profits before the war and made fabulous profits during the war. (See especially hearings, 1658–1719, 2217–2241, 2470–2475.) Some of those enormous profits are enumerated in the minority report on this bill. None of the evidence mentioned has been questioned or refuted by anybody. There is no evidence whatever that American shipowners did not operate profitably before the war or that they did not profiteer during the war upon their Government and the public to such an extent that they made outrageous profits; and there is no evidence in the record that private shipowners have not made money since the war or that they are not doing so now, even though we are passing through the worst depression in the history of shipping. Of the eight steamship owners who testified at the hearings, none of them claimed that they were even now losing money in the operation of their ships or that they had lost money prior to the war. They were questioned about it on cross-examination, and some of them admitted that they are making some profit now and made a profit last year, although some few stated that they were about breaking even at this time. In view of the fact that there was a large amount of evidence to the effect that American shipowners could and were operating profitably and no evidence to the contrary, some of us felt that as the shipowners were asking such enormous subsidies they should be required to give the committee and the Congress the actual facts. H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, who appeared in behalf of this bill, flatly refused to disclose what his salaries were as president of several shipping companies. Winthrop L. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, the real father of this bill, who has taken a most active interest in its behalf from the beginning, appeared as a witness at the hearings. The following propositions were propounded to him:

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Marvin, the private operators of which you are a representative are asking the people to pass a bill that will result in the payment of very large subsidies, predicated upon the claim that you can not compete with foreign ships, and you want the mass of the people to make up the difference. Now, many high authorities with just as much experience and knowledge of these matters as any who have testified insist that the question of wage and subsistence differential and the other matters pressed by the proponents of this bill are overcome by advantages that obtain in favor of American operators, and that these matters do not constitute the real difficulty; and they state that the real difficulty is that the American companies have been overcapitalized, have paid excessive salaries, have been extravagant and wasteful in their methods, that they have not employed the same efficiency as England and Germany and other nations, etc.

It is furthermore insisted with regard to charges growing out of capital investment that such enormous profits were made by the American private owners during the war that they not only repaid the original investment, including watered stock, and paid large dividends, but also laid up large surpluses, so that they will not now be burdened with interest, amortization, and depreciation charges, etc.

In view of these views that are urged by very respectable authorities, and in view of the fact that you gentlemen are asking for these bounties, do you not concede that the representatives of the people are entitled to know just what the facts are in these respects?

Mr. MARVIN. The representatives of the people, Judge, are absolutely entitled to know what the exact facts are in these and all other respects, but that is a pretty long question, Judge. I don't know that I can remember all of it, but I would like to ask you, in the first place, who these authorities are that have been conveying to the committee these insinuations against the American merchant marine? Who are they? I would like to know. I have never seen any authorities cited of that kind.

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, such men as Mr. J. H. Rosseter, Mr. E. N. Hurley, and various others that I do not now recall, and others who will be produced before the hearings conclude.

After much quibbling on the part of Mr. Marvin, the proposition was put up to him as follows:

Mr. DAVIS. Now, if these charges are untrue, this is the best opportunity you gentlemen have had to prove it, and here in this public hearing, in which you are asking these enormous benefits, I want to know if you are willing to show the facts? In other words, I want to know if a representative of each of the members of your association is willing to appear before this committee and lay their cards on the table and not hide behind any such pretext as that these matters are personal? And I want to know if they will come prepared to give full and definite information as to the organization, capitalization, assets, liabilities, when the ships were bought, and the prices paid, and their age, and at what they were capitalized; the annual profits or losses of the company, the dividends paid, the amount added to surplus, the bonds paid, salaries paid, facts with regard to subsidiary and affiliated connections, and dividends, etc., of these concerns?

After much more quibbling and dodging, in which certain members of the committee came to his relief, the matter was finally concluded, as follows:

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Marvin, what is your answer?
Mr. MARVIN. I am entirely willing to submit to the association any request that comes from the committee. (Hearings, 1063–1065.)

It is needless to state that the said requests were not complied with. We heard no more from it. However, I am curious to know whether or not a majority of the sworn representatives of the people will vote these enormous bounties to these shipowners in the face of these facts. If this bill passes, what will result is fairly represented in the announcement taken from Town Topics Financial Bureau, of New York, in the special curb market bulletin of October 24, 1922, as follows:

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP.

American-Hawaiian steamship sold at 20 yesterday and picked up around this price; we regard it as a splendid buy for the moderate or longer pull. The company is in excellent financial shape and has a good history as a dividend earner and payer. The shares at present are paying 37½ cents quarterly, which means a yield of 7½ per cent. The passage of the ship subsidy bill, which now is considered probable, would mean a violent advance in this stock.

PROPOSED PLAN IN LIEU OF PENDING BILL.

The proponents of this bill, including the President, challenged its opponents to offer a better plan. Of course, it is not incumbent upon the minority to offer a substitute, and no plan which could be devised, even though admittedly perfect, would have any chance of being accepted by those who are bent upon this raid on the Public Treasury. However, as I stated I would, I, for one, present a definite, specific, concrete plan, features of which I have already discussed, and which plan is briefly summarized, as follows:

1. Abolish the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation.

2. Appoint a by-partisan congressional committee to investigate and cull out all useless employees of the Shipping Board organization.

3. Place one responsible man at the head of the remaining organization and of our shipping affairs.

4. Cancel all MO 4 contracts and lease the ships now in operation on trade routes under bare-boat charters, or, wherever that may be impossible, place such trade routes in charge of salaried managers.

5. Transfer a goodly number of our ships to the Army and Navy transport services for use in case of emergency.

6. Employ a liberal policy in the payment of compensation for the carriage of our ocean mail, employing American ships as far as possible, all of which is fully authorized by the act of 1891, now in force.

7. That foreign-built ships owned by American citizens be permitted to register under the American flag.

8. The repeal of tariff duties on all shipbuilding materials, and the repeal of all restrictions against the use of imported materials in our ship construction.

9. A tariff for revenue only. A tariff which is so high as to prevent the importation of foreign goods and which in turn cuts down our exports because of inability of foreigners to pay for our products with their own, will naturally diminish our foreign commerce and militate against our merchant marine, as previously explained. Of course, I do not expect those wedded to a high protective tariff policy to look with favor upon this recommendation.

10. The establishment of oil stations wherever they would be needed by our Navy and our merchant marine.

11. Our shipowners must establish efficient organizations at home and shipping agencies and connections abroad.

12. Our merchant marine should have the full cooperation and aid of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, commercial attachés, radio service, and other Government functions.

13. American shipowners should eliminate overcapitalization, squeeze out watered stock, cut out wasteful overhead, get rid of useless officials, reduce the exorbitant salaries of many executives; in other words, get on a sound, economical, business basis.

14. American shipowners should forever stop begging for public bounties, and should apply themselves to effecting the results just suggested. They should quit disseminating the false doctrine that Americans are not competent to succeed in the maritime industry without subsidies.

15. The American public should loyally support the American merchant marine, as do the nationals of other countries. They should ship and travel on American ships whenever possible.

16. Strict enforcement of the seamen's act, particularly sections 4 and 13, which will insure and maintain an equalization of wages on American ships and on foreign ships operating to and from our ports, as shown in the minority report, and more fully shown in the hearings by William S. Brown (pp. 1218–19), Capt. John H. Pruett (p. 1230), and by Henry Howard (p. 1256), and by other witnesses introduced by the proponents of the bill, and as is conclusively shown by the officers of the Seamen's Union, Andrew Furuseth (pp. 1263 to 1330) and Patrick O'Brien (pp. 1853 to 1942).

The adoption of and compliance with the foregoing suggestions, even to a reasonable extent, will insure the full establishment and the permanent maintenance of a sound, healthy, successful, privately owned American merchant marine, fully adequate for all of our needs in peace or war; and it will do it without the adoption of a single vicious policy or a single additional burden upon the taxpayers of the country.

I have consumed more time than I should. I appreciate the patient hearing accorded me by Members on both sides of the Chamber. I wish to thank my colleagues on the committee for their indulgence and all the Members for their patience. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. If the committee will indulge the Chair a moment, the Chair wishes to say that during the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] the Chair was called upon to rule in regard to a Member occupying more than one hour on the floor. At that time the Chair stated that in his ruling he had followed the precedents. At this time the Chair would like to secure the privilege of inserting the references to those precedents in connection with the ruling just mentioned. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KIRKPATRICK].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in what I have to say I shall try to confine myself to a discussion of the section of the bill dealing with the payment of the direct subsidy.

This provision is contained in Title IV, and it is the corner stone of the policy embodied in this bill. Any nation which proposes to aid its shipping must do so in one of two ways: Either by indirect aid, which includes favorable legislation and preferential duties, or by the payment of a direct subsidy.

Now, we tried the first of those two methods in the Jones Act. The Jones Act contains just about the maximum which can be expected of legislation in the nature of indirect aid. But, unfortunately, we were unable to get the benefit of the principal provision on which we had relied in the Jones Act, and that was section 34, which provided for the denunciation of treaties so that Congress could go ahead and enact preferential duties.

The keystone of the Jones Act having fallen, if we really mean to aid our merchant marine we must turn to the other

alternative and adopt a policy of direct aid, and that is what we are doing in this bill.

The principal operative sentence of the whole bill is found in section 403, providing that—

The board is authorized and directed on behalf of the United States to enter into a contract with any person, a citizen of the United States who is the owner of a vessel, for the payment of compensation in respect to such vessel.

Now, the first question which is of interest is the rate of that compensation, and if we observe the provision as to the rate of compensation contained in the next section we will note that it provides for a rate of compensation based upon three things, namely, a combination of the size of the vessel, the distance traveled, and the speed of the vessel. It provides for a flat rate of one-half of a cent for each 100 nautical miles traveled per gross ton of the vessel. That is the basic rate, and then in addition there is a gradually ascending scale and additional payments to be made to vessels, based on their speed, as they increase their speed over and above 12 knots an hour.

Now, the underlying theory of that scale of payment and of that system is that it is necessary for our merchant marine, in the condition in which we now are, to develop large, fast passenger liners. We have plenty of tramps. We have plenty of the ordinary slow cargo vessels. We have plenty of tankers. But the thing in which we are woefully lacking, the thing that is absolutely necessary to the development of any well-planned merchant marine, is a fleet of passenger liners, and that is what this additional compensation for speed is intended to develop.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question? Will it interrupt him?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As I gather from the gentleman's statement, the main incentive for the application of this subsidy is to develop these fast liners?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. That is the purpose for the additional subsidy for high speed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Can the gentleman tell us how that is going to be of assistance to the farmers and the American interests that will be subserved?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. The basis of our foreign trade must be liner service. The tramp service is valuable, but the basis of the development of the foreign trade is liner service, and the farmers and everyone else in the country will benefit, in my opinion, by the development of our foreign trade.

Now, what is the situation in regard to our ships as compared with those of other nations of the world in regard to their speed and type? The United States merchant marine to-day has 92 per cent of her ships under 12 knots an hour speed and 8 per cent over 12 knots. Japan has 81½ per cent of her ships under 12 knots an hour and 18½ per cent of her ships over 12 knots an hour; and Great Britain, our greatest competitor, has 72 per cent of her ships under 12 knots an hour speed and 28 per cent of her vessels over 12 knots an hour in speed.

Now, I want to show you just how this compensation is going to work out in the case of certain vessels which I had selected for the purpose of showing the various types of ships and what they would earn. Take the first, the case of a large passenger ship, the *George Washington*, one of the finest ships in our fleet to-day. She makes 19 knots an hour, and her tonnage is 24,000. If she makes 12 voyages in the course of a year she will earn in that year under the rate of compensation provided in the bill $306,000.

Take another vessel, the *American Legion*, the picture of which is exhibited in the lobby, a fine type of ship, what is called a 535 ship, plying to South America, 14,000 tons in size, steaming 18 knots an hour; if she makes six voyages in the course of a year she will earn $170,000. The *President Harrison*, a smaller ship of the 522 type, cargo liner with passenger accommodations, making 15 knots an hour, with a tonnage of 10,500; if she makes five voyages in the course of a year she will earn $68,000.

Here is the *West Farralone*, of 8,000 tons in size, making 10 knots an hour. If she covers 15,000 miles in the course of a year, which would be the average mileage for such a ship, she will earn in direct compensation $18,000.

Of the smaller cargo type is the *Lake Gilboa*, a 9-knot ship of the tramp type, 2,100 tons. If she makes 12 trips in the course of a year she will earn $2,800.

The compensation is also payable to sailing vessels, with this distinction, that the power-driven vessels of between 5,000 tons and 1,500 tons all receive a constructive tonnage of 5,000 tons in figuring out the compensation. That is, all those smaller ships under 5,000 tons are rated as of 5,000 tons for the purpose of figuring the compensation. This is because there is very little difference in the pay roll of a power-driven vessel of between 5,000 tons and 1,500 tons. Under the shipping regulations of the United States there is comparatively little difference. That does not apply to sailing vessels, however. Sailing vessels receive their compensation directly, based on their tonnage, and they receive it down to 1,000 tons.

At this point it would be well to clear up some confusion about the amount of this direct subsidy. I am not talking about the net result of the various indirect aids which are provided for by this act; but if this act went into effect to-morrow, and if the next day every ship now operated by the Shipping Board passed into private hands and received a direct subsidy, the direct subsidy alone to those vessels would amount to $8,500,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I dislike to interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. It will not interrupt me at all.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does not your bill provide that 10 per cent of all customs receipts shall be turned into this Shipping Board fund?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is estimated that $450,000,000 will be derived annually as customs receipts under the present tariff bill. That revenue of $45,000,000 is to go into this fund, is it not?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is there any provision by which any of the excess out of that fund over the $15,000,000 you suggest will be turned into the Federal Treasury?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. There is not in the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What becomes of it? Does not the Treasury lose the benefit of that amount of customs receipts?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Not necessarily.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] knows that at his own suggestion in the committee he thought a revolving fund was the only way it could be handled, and in a revolving fund the money will be left in the Treasury, and it is only a bookkeeping account.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It does not go back into the Treasury at all.

Mr. EDMONDS. Where does it go?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is not available for ordinary Government purposes.

Mr. EDMONDS. It is available for ordinary Government purposes. As far as the money is actually concerned, the revolving fund becomes a mere bookkeeping charge and only goes out of the Treasury when it is drawn out. The gentleman knows that as well as I do. He has had the handling of revolving funds before.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. As long as the money is not actually covered by any subsidy contract, it can be reached. It has not gone beyond the control of the Government.

Now, that $8,500,000 would cover all Shipping Board boats at present operating. If in addition to that the day after the bill was passed every privately owned vessel made a subsidy contract with the Government, it would amount to $6,500,000 more, making the maximum possible present direct subsidy about $15,000,000. But that is not going to happen. Considerable time will elapse before the Shipping Board vessels pass into private hands.

Various statements have been made as to exactly what Chairman Lasker said, so I had occasion to look it up, and he said that in 30 months he expected that enough of the 400 ships now being operated by the Shipping Board to keep the present routes going would pass into private hands. Let us assume that he meant the whole 400. Still we can not estimate anything like $15,000,000 of subsidy the first year. If we say half of that we will be somewhere near the truth.

Mr. GAHN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. GAHN. Into what private hands? Were any interests named when he said they would pass into private hands?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. No.

Mr. GAHN. Has the gentleman any idea who is going to purchase those boats?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. No. Now, in that connection, the matter of the voyage losses and the question of getting these ships out of the hands of the Shipping Board into private hands was discussed by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], and I want to pause just a moment in the direct course of what I have to say, to call attention to one or two statements he made about the voyage losses. I am sure the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] has been grossly misinformed as to the operations of the Shipping Board. The

statement was made that only a very small percentage of the $50,000,000 annual loss of the Shipping Board was accounted for by voyage losses. That is only true in this sense: If you take voyage loss to mean simply the difference between the actual cash income and cash outgo of any particular voyage, then it is correct that not a large percentage of the $50,000,000 loss is due to voyage losses. But every business man knows perfectly well that in estimating operating losses, which is the thing we are talking about, you must take into account so much of the overhead as is chargeable to operations. You must take into account repairs. You must take into account betterments, and those things are totally ignored by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] when he makes the statement that only a small percentage of the $50,000,000 is accounted for by voyage losses. As a matter of fact, a very large proportion of that $50,000,000 is accounted for by operating losses, and that is the thing we are trying to cut down.

The statement was also made that the Shipping Board itself was extravagant in its operations, that it had failed to curtail the number of its employees, that it was employing 8,280 employees, most of whom were useless. I have here the facts upon that question.

On June 15, 1921, the Shipping Board had in its employ 8,324 employees. The total of their salaries was $15,861,400.

On July 1, 1922, the Shipping Board had in its employ 5,083 employees at a total pay roll of $10,519,242, or a reduction in the first year of the present Shipping Board control of 3,241 employees at an expense of $5,342,155.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman prepared to state that none of these vacancies have been refilled since July 1, 1922?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I might say that there has been some slight increase since then; but on October 21, 1922, there were 4,948 employees at a salary of $10,019,261, and there has been since that date a further reduction. So that we have now a reduction of about 4,000 employees between June 15, 1921, and the present time

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman state whether that was due to the discontinuance of the operation of vessels?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. These are mainly office employees.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman is not prepared to state, however, that of the 76 lawyers that are employed by the Shipping Board at an average salary of $11,000 a year any of them have lost their positions.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I do not think they have. I listened to the testimony, and I was of the opinion that there were no more than were necessary for the work that was to be done. Now, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] went on to argue from a statement made by Mr. Lasker, the chairman of the Shipping Board, that the expenses of operation would not be stopped by the sale of these vessels. Assuming that we can sell the 400 vessels in 30 months—and it is anybody's guess as to whether we can or not—it is the guess of the chairman of the Shipping Board that we can. I say that when these vessels are disposed of the great bulk of the operating expenses is going to cease. You must keep your operating force as long as you are operating ships, but you do not need to keep the operating force when you stop operating, even though you may have 800 or 900 ships undisposed of. The gentleman from Tennessee is confusing the question of ceasing the operation of the ships and the disposition of them. We have a lot of ships on our hands to-day that probably we will never be able to sell, but that does not mean that we are going to operate those ships. It may be that there are ships in the possession of the Shipping Board that it will be profitable to scrap. Of all the tonnage laid up to-day it is impossible for anybody to say how much is valuable and useful. You can not draw a straight line through your list of ships and say that all above that are good ships and all below are bad ships. I think that is an error that most of us are apt to fall into.

The fact is that whether much of the tonnage will be useful or not depends on world trade conditions. A ship may be a valuable asset under certain conditions of commerce and trade and the same ship may be simply a liability under other conditions. The fact of the matter is, and I do not think it can be disputed, that when you stop operating a ship the bulk of the operating expenses is going to stop. Mr. Lasker did say that there was not much difference in overhead between operating 400 ships and 1,200 ships, but there is a big difference in overhead between operating 400 ships and not operating any ships at all.

I have said that the purpose of a graduated scale of payment was to develop a type of large passenger and cargo liners. I am sure that that type is valuable in the world trade. In addition, it is above all things the only type of ship that is really valuable to the United States for use as a naval auxiliary. The speed of a fleet is necessarily determined by the speed of its slowest ship. A slow cargo ship, a tramp steamer, is practically useless in naval operations to-day. If we are going to keep our Navy up to the 5-5-3 ratio, if we are going to compete with Great Britain at all in the matter of armament, we must develop liners for use as naval auxiliaries, and that is the theory of that portion of the bill.

Mr. GERNERD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. GERNERD. These passenger liners are at the same time large cargo carriers?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes; they are all cargo carriers to a more or less extent.

Now, in order to be entitled to compensation, the vessel must have a certain status. It goes without saying that we want only to compensate ships flying the American flag. We also want to encourage the building of ships in the United States. In order to accomplish these purposes the bill limits the compensation to vessels built in the United States and flying the United States flag, with the single exception that ships already existing, built in foreign countries, may, with the consent of the board, within the next three years, be transferred to the United States flag and receive compensation. The purpose of this exception is to allow American owners to acquire certain particular types of ships which are greatly needed to-day. The net result is that no ship can be built abroad after the act and then transferred to American register and receive compensation.

There are certain other requirements that must exist in order to entitle a vessel to compensation. These are the restrictions appearing in sections 406, 407, 408, and 409. In order to make clear the reason for these restrictions, let me call attention to the broad aims intended to be attained by the act. We want to create a privately owned merchant marine engaged in foreign trade, owned by American capital, and manned by American labor. To this end are directed the various provisions referred to which determine the conditions under which compensation—the status of the vessel being satisfactory—is payable:

The vessel must be a privately owned merchant vessel.

It must be engaged in foreign trade.

The complicated definition of foreign trade contained in section 407 of the bill is due to the rather unusual situation of the United States and her island possessions with regard to the distance of the islands and their present lack of any great volume of trade. The next result of the section is that trade between the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii is not considered foreign trade. Trade between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone is considered as foreign trade. In the case of Hawaii an exception is made where the vessel to be compensated trades between the United States and a foreign port touching at Hawaii. In such case, if the cargo or passengers destined to or from Hawaii is less than one-fourth of the total the vessel will not lose its compensation.

In addition to the above, section 408 provides for the compensation of tramp ships, provided a call is made at a port of the United States once a year, and also what are known as feeders, small boats which ply between foreign ports collecting cargo for American ships engaged in foreign trade. There is no reason why these types should be excluded, as they are both builders of our commerce.

Compensation shall be paid only while the person or corporation which owns the vessel is American. This is provided for in section 409, and the provisions contained in that section for determining the nationality of the control of any corporation have been taken from the United States Treasury Regulations.

In addition, it was deemed unwise to pay compensation to an American owner unless his major interest was in American shipping and American trade. As a result, this section provides that even though the ship and the owner be American, compensation shall not be paid unless at least 75 per cent of the owner's shipping flies the United States flag.

Lastly, the crew must be substantially American. There is no use in building or maintaining a merchant marine if we are compelled to man it with foreigners, and no lasting benefit can be derived from a marine so operated. Section 406 provides that the crew of any ship which applies for compensation must be at least two-thirds American citizens and the remainder can not be Chinese or Japanese. During the first two years after the enactment of this act some slight leeway is given in order to permit necessary adjustment of present labor conditions. In addition, the provisions of the act are suspended as to the steward's department of passenger ships, it being impossible to obtain a sufficient number of American citizens in these departments.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. On the subject of American ownership, will a corporation organized under the laws of any of the States of the Union or of the District of Columbia be considered American for the purposes of this bill?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I so understand.

Mr. LONDON. Irrespective of who may be the stockholders?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. There is a provision—section 401 (a)—that the term "citizen of the United States" shall have the meaning given it by the shipping act of 1916. That act requires the controlling interest in such corporation to be owned by Americans in order that such corporation may be considered a citizen of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM]. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the majority members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries some time ago agreed upon a division of the subject matter of this legislation, and it fell to my lot to give particular attention to the question of the so-called differentials in the cost of construction and of operation. Two of my colleagues, who are opposed to the bill, have given some attention to this subject. I think many of the Members of the House were surprised to learn that anyone seriously contended that there are no differentials in the cost of construction and of operation of American ships and the ships under foreign flags. I dare say it has never been doubted or denied by any real, responsible authority up to this time that these differentials have existed and do exist. My very good friend from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] dismissed the question of the wage differential by a discussion of the seamen's act and of the observations of Chairman Lasker upon that act. The purpose of the seamen's act was to create greater safety for crews and passengers on board ship, and also to increase the number of seamen and unlicensed crews as well as to improve their living and subsistence conditions on American ships. All of these, while salutary in purpose and effect, did create increased charges against American ship owners and operators. It is not argued, nor is it the purpose of this bill, that any of the conditions created by the seamen's act shall be abrogated or in any sense reduced in scope or effect. That fact is proven conclusively by the circumstance that the committee made no suggestion whatever for any amendment of the seamen's act. On the contrary, this bill will strengthen and enlarge the purposes of the seamen's act, particularly through those provisions which require the further Americanization of the crews.

Two-thirds of the crew upon every vessel which receives any benefits under this act must be American citizens. There is no doubt that the employment of American citizens in ship personnel will tend to further increase the cost of operation, because American citizens will always require and should receive higher standards of living than any other nationals. However, the existence of differentials in construction and in operation costs against American ships follows not merely as the necessary logical result of American law and American living conditions, but is abundantly proven by experience and actual facts.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a question right at that point?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STEVENSON. Right on the point the gentleman is speaking of, on page 29 of the bill, subdivision (5), I find the following language:

During the first year after the enactment of this act the required number of citizens of the United States shall be one-half instead of two-thirds; and, during the second year, six-tenths instead of two-thirds.

Is that a modification of the doctrine of which the gentleman is speaking?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It provides for an ultimate two-thirds, of course.

Mr. STEVENSON. After it has been on the books long enough to be repealed, then it may have the two-thirds.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman expect this provision to be repealed?

Mr. STEVENSON. I do not expect it to be passed, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It will be passed, and I do not think it will be repealed. Of course, the gentleman is correct in one sense. If I should stop to discuss every single detail of the legislation, I would have to take a great deal more time than is available. It is a fact that while the ultimate purpose is that two-thirds shall become American citizens, for the first couple of years provision is made for a practical accomplishment of that result, and if the gentleman thinks I made a misstatement because I did not speak of those details, then I yield to his superior judgment in that regard.

Mr. STEVENSON. I was not accusing the gentleman. I thought he had overlooked the fact when he said there was absolutely no modification of the La Follette Act, because you suspend it for two years.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We do not suspend it at all. The La Follette Act does not require Americanization of American crews. I say that we are enlarging that act and providing for more Americans in the crews of these ships than were ever provided for in any previous law. [Applause on the Republican side.] My good friend from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] a moment ago laid a great deal of stress upon the opinions of Mr. J. H. Rosseter. Although Mr. Rosseter did not appear at the hearings and was not heard by the committee, I happen to have a copy of a communication, I think of later date than anything quoted by the gentleman from Tennessee, from Mr. Rosseter, and I am going to take the time to read this communication. It is the communication to which my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], adverted a moment ago.

It is as follows:

JANUARY 27, 1922.

Mr. PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Vice President International Seamen's Union of America,
525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MY DEAR MR. SCHARRENBERG: This is to acknowledge and to thank you for the article entitled "Ship subsidy debate" appearing in the Seamen's Journal of 18th instant.

These questions remain of general interest to me, although I am determined to exclude from my future activities any active interest in shipping.

The whole question of American shipping is complex and difficult from the fact that, as a Nation, the question is not understood. Our form of government, or proceedings therein, make a practical solution very difficult, if not impossible.

I am free to concede that there are many questions on which people of experience may honestly differ in opinion. You know my views and I think you will concede that in all my dealings with the question I endeavored to take into account all interests concerned, to the end that we might actually establish and hold a fair share of foreign commerce under our flag. After a long and earnest effort, I have been forced to the conclusion that there is no hope of accomplishing a solidarity of opinion, and that we will gradually drift back to an inconspicuous and unworthy position in comparison with other nations.

The term "subsidy" is an unfortunate one and leads, as instanced in the debate to which you refer, to a state of almost hopeless misunderstanding in the public mind. Possibly you will recall an article I wrote to the Examiner in January, 1920, and that I therein endeavored to make clear what was required, viz, to substitute a policy of reasonable encouragement on the part of the Government in place of the chilling and discouraging attitude in vogue for several decades, resulting in the practical elimination of the American flag in foreign trade.

Our laws have effectively protected coastwise shipping in conferring exclusive right of operation. While this was well and good enough in a way, the actual result of such protection has been, in my opinion, prejudicial to the extent that it resulted in a frail and artificial condition.

On one point we must be agreed, and that is unless we can actually operate on equal terms with other nationals we can not hope to develop or maintain a merchant marine. Without ships the opportunity of following the sea as a livelihood is restricted and, in large measure, denied to our people. It is not to be disputed from our standards of living and civilization that Americans can not endure a scale of wages and living conditions acceptable to other nationals. Translated into practical terms this means, as you know, that expenses of operating under the American flag amount to $10,000 and upwards of $50,000 for wages and victualing alone in excess of our international competitors on each and every foreign voyage, disregarding all other prejudicial conditions. How, then, is that to be overcome? To me it seems simple enough, but unhappily your organizations of seamen apparently encourage the idea that this or other forms of encouragement are to be classed as subsidy.

Disregarding entirely, if you will, the direct subsidy allowed by some nations, why can not the question be fairly considered from the standpoint of indirect encouragement provided by other nations in contrast with burdens imposed by our Government? Such a course is to be briefly described as encouragement in the form of—

(a) Reasonable and proper mail compensation.

(b) Relief from the burden of Federal taxation or a distribution thereof over a period of years, so that a fair average will permit carrying the benefits that may be derived during any prosperous period that may occur, to offset the losses and grief of lean years.

(c) Rules and regulations to take care of extra cost of manning and victualing, in the form of an appropriation to provide and assure naval reserves.

(d) Schedule of allowances according to size, class, and speed for the privilege and assurance of having ships in reserve for Navy and Army emergencies.

There are other reasonable and proper things that can be done in the way of encouragement to the benefit of national interests. Certainly such reasonable forms of encouragement can not be classed and denounced in the unpopular and onerous term of "subsidy."

I am thus addressing you on the impulse of the moment, but with some hesitancy and misgivings, as on no account do I desire to again be brought into public issue on this question.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

J. H. ROSSETER.

[Applause.]

Now, I submit that Mr. Rosseter can not be cited as an authority against every form of Government aid or encouragement, and with his experience, his wide experience, which has been vouched for by the gentleman from Tennessee himself, he goes to the extent of saying that on every foreign voyage our ships suffer a disadvantage in differential running to from

$10,000 to $50,000 for wages and subsistence. That is his view; that is his opinion after his many years of connection with the shipping business.

I asked the gentleman from Tennessee a question with reference to the amount of tonnage operating in the foreign trade by the various countries in 1914, and his reply was that our tonnage was exceeded only by Great Britain and Germany, and by Germany only to a small extent. I have the figures here, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, showing that in the United States for 1914 the tonnage for the foreign trade was 1,066,288 tons. The total tonnage, including the coastwise trade, was 2,026,098, our foreign tonnage, exclusive of the coastwise tonnage, being, as I said, 1,066,288. For the same year, 1914, the United Kingdom had 18,892,089 tons; France, 1,922,286 tons; Germany, 5,134,720 tons; Japan, 1,708,386 tons; Norway, 1,957,353 tons; Italy, 1,430,475 tons. Of course, in the case of Great Britain, some of its tonnage was in what they call the coastwise trade, but the other countries have practically no such trade as what we call coastwise, so I think it is demonstrated by the figures that we were away below any of the other countries in 1914; that our tonnage was far below any of the other countries that have been enumerated. I do not think that is perhaps very material. It simply disturbs to some extent the roseate, happy, and prosperous picture which was painted by my friend from Tennessee with reference to the condition of American shipping. That was far the most exhilarating exhibition of conditions in American shipping I have ever heard. One would have thought that we were on the high road to prosperity in foreign shipping after listening to the descriptions of my friend from Tennessee.

Much has been said about the Republican position upon this question. I do not care whether it has been in a Republican platform or not. After long study of this subject by men who seriously wanted to solve it they reached the conclusion that now and here something must be done, and it is a very important question. My friend was somewhat disturbed about the sinister influence which Chairman Lasker might have exerted upon the President of the United States; that he had induced the President to take the position which he has taken in regard to this subject. Anyone who heard the really marvelous exposition of this matter by the President must have been convinced of his personal sincerity and of the absolute conviction in his mind as to the position which he has taken. [Applause.] It is a serious thing, Members of the Congress, for the Chief Executive of this Nation to be faced with a problem such as is facing him now; and while I have no right to make any suggestion to the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle, it does seem to me that it is most unfortunate and almost unworthy to make a suggestion of partisanship in the disposition of this matter. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] said with considerable force that no subsidy and no Government aid can create commerce or increase cargoes. Of course, that is true. But Government aid can secure for us our share of the commerce which exists. Government aid will not create commerce, except to this extent and in this way—that the better shipping facilities we have and the better able we are to supply the markets of the world, the more we will create markets for our own products, for which we will need tonnage.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. For a moment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman if it was not practically the last act at the last session of Congress, immediately before adjournment, to destroy foreign commerce in so far as the enactment of Congress was concerned and in so far as it was possible?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Well, the gentleman from Tennessee, of course, makes the suggestion that the gentleman, his colleague from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], made. We on our side will never agree with you on the subject of a protective tariff. I presume the gentleman refers to a protective tariff. I will say this to the gentleman, this kind of legislation is of the same general nature and purpose as the protective tariff, and perhaps that is why it is a little hard for you to be reconciled to it. [Applause.] The purpose of this legislation is to protect and promote American commerce and American trade and American shipping by giving it necessary aid. You have always contended that a protective tariff is a robbery. You have always contended that a protective tariff is for special interests. You are making that same argument against this bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, it is true in both instances.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman thinks it is. The gentleman, the distinguished leader of the minority, must think it is, or I know he would not say so. But let us not confuse the two propositions. I do not think the two belong together except that they run in parallel lines.

We have insisted that those who are opposed to this legislation should suggest some alternative, and my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee, attempted to make some suggestions.

I wonder whether anybody thinks, whether anybody will be of the opinion, that the suggestions which he made really can accomplish anything like the purpose sought by this bill. I did not have an opportunity of writing down his suggestions as fast as he made them, but I did notice that he wanted a repeal of the law preventing the American registry of foreign ships. Of course, that would immediately throw us into open, direct competition, right in our own trade, with foreign ships; and how that could benefit the situation I believe even the gentlemen on that side will find it difficult to explain.

We have before us the alternative of continuing the present system or of making some change. When pressed for an alternative, our friends across the aisle say, "Let us continue this present system for a while, until world conditions improve, or until something else happens, and then let us try to devise some system different from this."

I think the people of the country pretty generally are getting quite tired of this continual postponement of action on important matters. Speaking for myself and with reference to our side of the House, I think we to-day would be better off if we had passed this bill six months ago, and if we had passed the tariff bill one year ago. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The people want action. Neither of these pieces of legislation is erroneous, but I believe the people are more disposed to forgive us if we occasionally make a mistake than they are to forgive us for continual procrastination and delay. You have nothing else on that side to suggest but delay. If you have any constructive proposition, let us have it; let us know what you propose to do with this fleet. Let us know how you propose to handle these ships. Let us know what substitute you have to offer for building up the American merchant marine rather than doing it in the way proposed by this bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. With pleasure.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman from Tennessee proposed to investigate. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEEDY. And the gentleman from Tennessee undertook to say that he would get the Government out of the shipping business, but then concluded with facts to the contrary, and finally decided he would like to continue the Government Shipping Board, only he wanted the right to constitute its personnel.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes. There was a suggestion about the appointment of the Shipping Board, and all that.

But I do not want to inject any partisan spirit into this discussion at all. I was quite impressed the other day when I received a document which showed the attitude of one distinguished member of the Democratic Party. Much has been said about our early experience in shipping. That has been very aptly described by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Mr. RANSDELL, in a document which I believe has been delivered to all the Members of the House. However, I think it should go into the RECORD in this discussion. In a statement addressed to the National Merchant Marine Association recently, Senator RANSDELL said:

I hear it stated from time to time that the Democratic Party can not support a plan of subsidy, because the policies of the party are fundamentally opposed to such a policy. History, however, shows us that the very reverse is true. Under the early shipping policies of the Democracy the American merchant marine was developed to a point of efficiency and power beyond the trade fleets of all other nations. Under the laws framed by the founders of the Republic we had discriminating duties in favor of goods carried in American vessels, and as a result of these we transported nine-tenths of our exports and imports under our own flag for many years. Just before the late war, however, conditions had become exactly reversed, and it was the foreigner who carried the nine-tenths of our ocean commerce.

What had happened? In the period from 1828 to 1850 we gradually gave up discriminations against the vessels of those nations which agreed not to discriminate against us. And then, when our hands were tied, foreign nations began to take up effectively the subsidization of their own vessels, and our sea power began to wane.

It was the Democracy which stepped into the breach at this crisis in American shipping affairs and initiated the American policy of ship subsidies. Two southern statesmen began it—Senator Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, and Senator Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas. Both advocated annual appropriations for the carrying of mails and the encouragement of American steamship building and navigation. President Polk stood strongly for this policy, and in 1845 and 1847 Congress passed legislation to this end. As to the effectiveness of this step inaugurated by the Democratic Party, let me offer some Republican testimony from the majority report of the Merchant Marine Commission of 1904–5. That body was appointed by Congress and headed by the late Senator Gallinger. The report says:

"As a result of this enlightened statesmanship the United States from 1850 onward for several years built more ocean steamships than Great Britain did, and better steamships, superior in size, speed, power, and commercial value. * * * The national policy thus approved would doubtless have continued unbroken to the present day but for the fierce and deplorable sectional quarrel that immediately preceded

the Civil War. * * * In the white heat of this quarrel the mail subventions were withdrawn, and the north Atlantic steamships, struggling hard with subsidized British rivals, were abandoned."

The report continues:

"It is sometimes said that this national effort to create a steam fleet by mail subventions failed of its purpose. But it failed only because the effort was given up in the very crisis of the contest. A few years more would probably have made our steamships as securely masters of the north Atlantic as our packet ships and clipper ships had been before them."

This tribute to subsidization, penned nearly 20 years ago, has an even greater bearing to-day than then, for now we have a mighty nucleus in hand for a mighty fleet. The ships are here, but they must be vested with competitive power before it is too late. Support of subsidy will not be an abandonment of Democratic policies, but a renewal of the very ones on which the American merchant marine was set forth on a voyage to sea supremacy that ended with the goal in sight, and only then because the sailing orders were canceled. Let us not make this mistake again.

I commend Senator RANSDELL'S views and the action of the distinguished Democrats of a former generation, to whom he refers, to the very serious consideration of gentlemen who, for party reasons, now feel constrained to oppose this legislation.

The best proof that we can not establish an American merchant marine under private operation without Government aid is the fact that it has not been done. [Applause on the Republican side.] American genius, American enterprise, American patriotism, have done all else. This alone is a problem in the solution of which we must meet not only the competition but the opposition of other nations. It is therefore a national problem, one which the Nation must solve as a sovereignty engaged in a contest with other national sovereignties, for all other nations treat their shipping problems as national, not to say international, problems.

We are told that there is no need for Government aid; in other words, in effect that this situation will take care of itself. Is not that, after all, the attitude of those who merely oppose the proposed solution and have no alternative to offer? The President has spoken. The Committee of the House has spoken. What will the House do? Avoid the issue by sophistry and skulking or assume some measure of their responsibility as Representatives of a great people?

DIFFERENTIALS IN COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

It has been deemed important in this debate to ascertain something certain with reference to the differentials against American shipping. Our principal competitor in building and equipping ships is England. Before the war—and I speak advisedly, because the records and the hearings bear this out—it cost approximately 25 per cent more to build American ships than it cost to build vessels of the same type and size in British shipyards. The cause of this difference lies almost entirely in the higher price paid for labor to American workmen. Formerly there was also an advantage in favor of Great Britain in the cost of materials, but most of those can now be purchased almost as cheaply on this side, on account of our ability to handle quantity production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. May I have another 30 minutes, or 15?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield the gentleman 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 20 minutes more.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Equipment and furnishings, in which the largest element of cost is labor, are still more expensive in the United States. Since labor constitutes one-half of the cost of a ship, and this cost is twice as great in the United States as in Great Britain, it will readily be seen that the differential of 25 per cent in the initial cost of construction is a conservative estimate.

Among the materials which are slightly cheaper in this country than in England are plates, forgings, and shapes, which in the main constitute the largest and simplest parts, while articles of equipment such as windlasses, winches, boilers, boats, and the like cost more in this country on account of the large element of labor involved in their production. Freight charges for hauling these materials are also greater in the United States on account of the longer distances over which they must be carried. With reference to wages, on January 1 last the average hourly wage in British yards at the rate of exchange then prevailing was 31 cents, while the corresponding wage in American yards was 58 cents. At the present time most of the American shipyards are closed down, and this condition of depression and lack of operation will make for inefficiency and loss of initiative when shipbuilding may again be resumed on anything like a normal scale.

I shall not take the time to quote some of the authorities which appear in the hearings. Even the opposition has quoted Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., than whom there is no better authority on the subject, who makes the following analysis of the relative cost of shipbuilding in England and the United States:

If we assume the completed price of a standard freight ship constructed in American yards to be 100, we may take this as constituted as follows: Labor, 40; overhead, 20; and material, 40. Since about half of overhead is labor we can, if we prefer, express this as labor 50 and material 50. Of the 50 which represents the American cost of labor 55 per cent, or 27.5, will represent the British cost of labor. Of the 50 which is the American figure for material, no increase would give the same figure, 50, for the British material figure. The sum of the two would give 77.5 as the index for the British ship against 100 for the American. This would amount to a difference of slightly over 20 per cent of the American costs, and represents the figure which it is believed will closely approximate the permanent differential after the present exceptional conditions disappear.

Quotations secured last January from representative British and American shipyards, for instance, gave the prices on an 8,800 dead-weight ton cargo vessel, which is the average tramp type, as ranging from $55 to $65 in London and Glasgow, while for American yards the average was $95 per dead-weight ton. This made a differential for new construction of the standardized cargo ship type of about $35 per dead-weight ton, or over 36 per cent.

The initial cost follows the ship throughout its life and is an important element in the subsequent cost of operation. Landlords whose buildings were erected before the war at low prices of wages and materials have reaped enormous harvests in the increased rentals which they have been able to collect from tenants during and since the war. Buildings now being erected on the present schedules of wages and prices of materials will never yield an equal return on their investment to those which were built before the war. So also with ships. The initial cost is the capital investment or account upon which future earnings must be figured.

There are at least three continuous charges which depend upon the initial cost of construction. They are, first, the interest on the amount invested; second, the amortization or depreciation to be allowed on the investment; and, third, the cost of insurance. You will find in the hearings a large number of tables and statements with reference to this initial cost of production as well as the cost of operation. It would be impossible, I must confess, for the other side or for our side to make a presentation here of all those facts, of all those tables and statements upon which our conclusions are reached; but these statements show and these hearings show that these three items which I have just mentioned together involve annual costs or charges of from 15 to 20 per cent above the cost or book value of the vessel. On a typical 8,800-ton ship at $30 per ton, each 1 per cent increase in the cost of capital amounts to a charge of $2,600 per annum, continuing throughout the life or operation of the ship. It is estimated that the life of a ship is approximately 20 years. An average of from 4 to 5 per cent per annum must be set aside for amortization or depreciation. With a higher initial cost the amount of this depreciation charge must necessarily be correspondingly increased.

Another important element is insurance, and the differential between British cost of insurance and the American cost of insurance exists to-day notwithstanding the law to which my friend from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] referred yesterday, which we passed six months ago. A higher rate of only 1 per cent on an 8,800 dead-weight ton ship with a valuation of $30 per ton amounts to an annual increase of $2,600.

These various items, the interest on the amount invested, the amortization or depreciation account, and the cost of insurance show, in the experience of American shipping men, a differential against the American and in favor of the British operator of from 3 to 4 per cent. The total annual excess of capital charges to an American owner over similar charges to a British owner can therefore be fairly stated at not less than 15 per cent on the excess of the initial cost, which in turn is at least 20 per cent of the total initial cost or, as stated, at least 3 per cent of the entire initial cost.

It is to be noted, also, that the higher wages paid to American labor follow the ship through every item of repair and maintenance cost where labor is employed in American ports or shipyards. For many reasons shipowners prefer to have at least substantial repairs made in their home ports or, at least, in the ports of the ship's flag. These repairs must be added to the capital account upon which interest or profit should be allowed and add another element of differential against the American shipowner. It has been estimated that repairs amount to from $5,000 to $15,000 per annum for a medium-sized tramp ship, and a minimum excess cost of 20 per cent would amount to from $1,000 to $3,000 per year on an average cargo ship.

It is a well-known fact, also, that such administrative expenses as salaries of port staff, freight agents, and clerical force show higher figures in the United States than in foreign countries. These items are not included in what is ordinarily called and discussed as the wage scale of a ship, nor are they included in the compensation paid so-called executives in a shipping concern.

While British conditions have been used by way of comparison, it must not be forgotten that the British probably approach more nearly American wage conditions and costs of material than do other maritime nations, such as Japan and Germany.

When was it ever argued before that American workmen in American shipyards do not receive higher or better wages than are received in any other country in the world? And still that must be the basis of the argument here when it is said that there is no differential in the cost of constructing ships. We have boasted that our American scale of wages is higher in all branches of industry than anywhere else in the world, and it is. It is higher in the shipyards; it is higher in the repair yards; it is higher in the shops which manufacture the furnishings and equipments for ships. It is higher in every place, in every factory, and every shop where a single thing is produced which goes into the building or the equipment of a ship. It seems to me that without going into detailed figures, he who runs may read the story of the increased cost of construction of American ships.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS.

I shall turn for a moment, because my time is running rapidly, to the matter of wages on ships. For obvious reasons it is somewhat difficult to calculate the differential in wages to a mathematical certainty, but men engaged in operating ships have had a uniform experience to the effect that the pay roll on an American ship is uniformly about 30 per cent higher than on a corresponding British ship.

This was true before the World War and is true now, although it is true also that before the World War we had a somewhat limited opportunity for comparison. A British wage scale is now in operation which it is expected will be reduced within a very short time, but I have here with me some comparisons of the present wage scales in America and in Great Britain. You will observe the difficulty of this demonstration when I show you these sheets of paper upon which these tabulations occur. You will find these ships discussed in the hearings.

Here are two ships, one the United States Shipping Board vessel *Galesburg* and the other the *Ballygally Head*, a British ship. The American ship is 5,138 gross tons, 9½ knots, and burns coal. The British ship is 5,179 gross tons, 13 knots, and burns coal. The difference in cost of the American pay roll for wages over the British pay roll—and this is taken from actual figures, from the records of these two ships—the difference in cost of the American over the British ship per month for wages is $746.79, or during a year $8,961.48.

Comparison of American and British wage scales.

[Pound sterling=$4.45.]

DECK DEPARTMENT.

United States, "Galesburg," 5,138 gross tons, 9½ knots, coal.				Great Britain, "Ballygally Head," 5,179 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$270	$270	Master	1	48 0	48 0
First officer	1	165	165	First mate	1	23 10	23 10
Second officer	1	145	145	Second mate	1	17 0	17 0
Third officer	1	130	130	Third mate	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter and boatswain	1	65	65	Fourth mate	1	12 0	12 0
				Sailor and carpenter	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	6	55	330	Boatswain	1	11 0	11 0
Ordinary seamen	2	40	80	Able-bodied seaman and lamps man	1	10 10	10 10
				Able-bodied seamen	4	10 0	40 0
				Sailors	3	10 0	30 0
				Ordinary seaman	1	5 10	5 10
				Deck boy	1	4 10	4 10
Total	13	.....	1,185	Total	17	.....	227 10

[1] Master's pay on "Ballygally Head" estimated.

Comparison of American and British wage scales—Continued.

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

United States, "Galesburg," 5,138 gross tons, 9½ knots, coal.				Great Britain, "Ballygally Head," 5,179 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Chief engineer	1	$240	$240	First engineer	1	25 10	25 10
First engineer	1	165	165	Second engineer	1	20 10	20 10
Second engineer	1	145	145	Third engineer	1	17 0	17 0
Third engineer	1	130	130	Fourth engineer	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	65	195	Donkey man	1	11 10	11 10
Firemen	9	57½	517½	Storekeeper	1	11 10	11 10
Coal passers	3	50	150	Greaser	1	11 10	11 10
				Firemen and trimmers	12	10 10	126 0
Total	19	.....	1,542½	Total	19	.....	236 10

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief steward	1	$105	$105	Chief steward	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90	Second steward	1	9 5	9 5
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	Mess room steward	1	9 0	9 0
Mess boys	3	35	105	Assistant steward	1	8 10	8 10
				Ship's cook	1	13 10	13 10
				Cook	1	9 10	9 10
Total	6	.....	307	Total	6	.....	64 5
Radio operator	1	90	90				
Grand total	39	.....	3,097½	Grand total	42	.....	528 5

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	13	.....	1,185	Deck department	17	.....	$1,012.38
Engine department	19	.....	1,542½	Engine department	19	.....	1,052.42
Steward's department	6	.....	307	Steward's department	6	.....	285.91
Radio	1	.....	90				
Grand total	39	.....	3,097½	Total	42	.....	2,350.71

Difference in cost of American over British:

Per month	$746.79
Per year	8,961.48

I have another comparison—between the Shipping Board ship *Hog Island* and the English ship *Cornish Point*. The American ship is 7,800 dead-weight tons, oil burner, 10 knots, and the *Cornish Point* is 8,200 dead-weight tons, coal burner, 12½ to 13 knots. There is one point of difference between coal-burning and oil-burning ships. An oil-burning ship requires about one-third of the firemen that are required in a coal-burning ship. Notwithstanding this reduction in crew, the difference between these two ships in wages per month is $735, or per year $8,820, against the American ship. But it will be noted that the English ship has a higher dead-weight tonnage and that it has an excess of 2 knots per hour, and is therefore a more valuable ship.

Comparison of American and British ship wages.

DECK DEPARTMENT.

[Pound sterling equals $4.50.]

United States, "Hog Island," 7,800 dead-weight tons, oil burner, 10 knots.				England, "Cornish Point," cargo, 8,200 dead-weight tons, coal burner, 12½–13 knots.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$270	$270	Master	1	48 10	48 10
First officer	1	165	165	Chief officer	1	23 10	23 10
Second officer	1	145	145	Second officer	1	17 0	17 0
Third officer	1	130	130	Third officer	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter and boatswain	1	65	65	Carpenter	1	12 10	12 10
				Boatswain	1	11 10	11 10
Able-bodied seamen	6	55	330	Able-bodied seamen	8	10 0	80 0
Ordinary seamen	2	40	80	Apprentices	2	0 0	0 0
Total	13	.....	1,185	Total	16	.....	187 10

Comparison of American and British ship wages—Continued.

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

United States, "Hog Island," 7,900 dead-weight tons, oil burner, 10 knots.				England, "Cornish Point," cargo, 8,300 dead-weight tons, coal burner, 12½–13 knots.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Chief engineer	1	$240	$240	Chief engineer	1	30 10	30 10
Assistant engineer	1	165	165	Second engineer	1	23 10	23 10
Second assistant engineer	1	145	145	Third engineer	1	17 0	17 0
Third assistant engineer	1	130	130	Fourth engineer	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	65	195	Donkeyman	1	11 10	11 10
Firemen	3	57½	172½	Greasers	2	11 0	22 0
Wipers	2	50	100	Firemen	12	10 10	126 0
Total	13	.....	1,147½	Total	19	.....	343 10

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief steward	1	$165	$165	Chief steward	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90	Assistant steward	1	9 5	9 5
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	Mess room steward	1	9 0	9 0
Mess boys	3	35	105	Chief cook	1	13 10	13 10
				Second cook	1	10 0	10 0
Total	6	.....	370	Total	5	.....	56 5
Wireless operator	1	90	90				
Grand total	33	.....	2,782½	Grand total	40	.....	457 5

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	13	.....	$1,185	Deck department	16	187 10	$708½
Engine department	13	.....	1,147½	Engine department	19	243 10	1,065½
Steward's department	6	.....	370	Steward's department	5	66 5	253
Wireless operator	1	.....	90				
Total	33	.....	2,782½	Total	40	.....	2,027½

Difference in cost American wages over English:
Per month $755
Per year 8,820

Here is the United States ship *Orleans* and the Great Britain ship *Mongolian Prince*, both about 9,600 tons dead weight, both 11 knots. The American ship burns oil and the British ship burns coal, and the difference in wages is $593 a month, or $7,116 a year, in favor of the British.

Comparison, American and British wages.

DECK DEPARTMENT.

[Pound sterling equals $4.80.]

United States, "Orleans," 9,638 dead-weight tons, 11 knots, oil.				Great Britain, "Mongolian Prince," 9,670 dead-weight tons, 11 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$270	$270	Master	1	48 10	48 10
First officer	1	165	165	Chief officer	1	23 10	23 10
Second officer	1	145	145	Second officer	1	17 0	17 0
Third officer	1	130	130	Third officer	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	Carpenter	1	12 10	12 10
Boatswain	1	65	65	Boatswain	1	11 10	11 10
Able-bodied seamen	6	55	330	Able-bodied seamen	10	10 0	10 0
Ordinary seamen	2	40	80	Apprentices	4	.....	.....
Total	14	.....	1,355	Total	20	.....	236 0

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineer	1	$240	$240	Chief engineer	1	30 10	30 10
First assistant engineer	1	165	165	Second engineer	1	23 10	23 10
Second assistant engineer	1	145	145	Third engineer	1	17 0	17 0
Third assistant engineer	1	130	130	Fourth engineer	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	65	195	Fifth engineer	1	12 0	12 0
Firemen	3	57½	172½	Donkey man	1	11 10	11 10
Wipers	2	50	100	Greasers	3	11 0	33 0
				Firemen	6	10 10	63 0
Total	12	.....	1,047½	Total	15	.....	203 10

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief steward	1	$165	$165	Chief steward	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90	Second steward	1	9 5	9 5
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	Mess room steward	1	9 0	9 0
Mess boys	3	35	105	Ship's cook	1	13 10	13 10
				Second cook and baker	1	10 0	10 0
				Cabin boy	1	5 0	5 0
				Galley boy	1	5 0	5 0
Total	6	.....	370	Total	7	.....	66 5
Wireless operator	1	90	90				
Grand total	33	.....	2,762½	Grand total	42	.....	495 15

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	14	.....	$1,255	Deck department	17	.....	$382
Engine department	12	.....	1,147½	Engine department	19	.....	1,071
Steward's department	6	.....	370	Steward's department	5	.....	249
Radio operator	1	.....	90	Radio operator	1	.....	97½
Grand total	33	.....	2,762½	Grand total	42	.....	2,299½

Difference in cost of American over British:
Per month $381
Per year 7,116

Here is the United States ship *Dakotan* compared with the English ship *Rexmore*, 10,200 tons dead weight. The English ship makes 13 knots and the American ship makes 12 knots. Both oil burners, a very fair comparison. The difference in cost of the American wage scale or the wage pay roll over the British is $581.50 per month, or $6,978 per year.

Comparison of American and British wages.

[Pound sterling equals $4.80.]

DECK DEPARTMENT.

United States, "Dakotan," 6,426 gross tons, 10,200 dead-weight tons, 12 knots, oil.				England, "Rexmore," 6,512 gross tons, 10,200 dead-weight tons, 13 knots, oil burner.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$315	$315	Master	1	48 10	48 10
Chief officer	1	175	175	Chief officer	1	30 0	30 0
Second officer	1	155	155	Second officer	1	21 0	21 0
Third officer	1	135	135	Third officer	1	18 0	18 0
Fourth officer	1	120	120	Fourth officer	1	13 10	13 10
Carpenter	1	70	70	Carpenter	2	14 10	29 0
Carpenter's mate	1	60	60	Boatswain	1	11 10	11 10
Boatswains	3	60	180	Lamps	1	10 10	10 10
Masters-at-arms	3	60	180	Quartermasters	4	10 10	42 0
Quartermasters	6	60	360	Able-bodied seamen	28	10 0	280 0
Able-bodied seamen	18	55	990	Ordinary seamen	2	5 10	11 0
Ordinary seamen	6	40	240	Seamen	2	10 0	20 0
				Deck boy	1	3 0	3 0
Total	43	.....	2,960	Total	46	.....	469 10

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineer	1	$280	$280	First engineer	1	35 10	35 10
First assistant engineer	1	175	175	Second engineer	1	23 10	23 10
Second assistant engineer	1	155	155	Third engineer	1	18 0	18 0
Third assistant engineer	1	135	135	Fourth and assistant engineers	5	14 0	70 0
Fourth assistant engineer	1	120	120	Donkey men	2	11 10	23 0
Junior engineers	3	100	300	Refrigeration greasers	3	11 10	34 10
Chief electrician	1	85	85	Greasers	6	11 0	66 0
Assistant electrician	1	80	80	Firemen	18	10 10	189 0
Chief refrigeration engineer	1	90	90	Trimmers	16	10 0	160 0
Deck engineer	1	70	70				
Chief storekeeper	1	65	65				
Water tenders	3	65	195				
Oilers	9	65	585				
Firemen	18	57½	1,035				
Coal passers	18	50	900				
Total	61	.....	4,270	Total	43	.....	619 10

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Doctor	1	$175	$175	Chief stewards	1	16 10	16 10
Hospital attendants	3	60	120	Second stewards	2	12 10	25 0
Chief radio operator	1	105	105	Third stewards	3	10 10	31 10
First assistant radio operator	1	95	85	Assistant third stewards	4	9 15	39 0
Second assistant radio operator	1	75	75	Chief cook	1	15 10	15 10
Baggagemaster	1	85	85	Second cook	1	13 10	13 10
Chief purser	1	175	175	Assistant cooks	4	9 15	39 0
				Baker	1	13 10	13 10
				Second baker	1	12 10	12 10
				Assistant baker	1	9 15	9 15

Comparison of American and British wages—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

United States, "Dakotan," 6,426 gross tons, 10,200 dead-weight tons, 12 knots, oil.				England, "Rexmore," 6,512 gross tons, 10,200 dead-weight tons, 13 knots, oil burner.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Deck department	14	.....	$1,255	Deck department	20	236 0	$1,017
Engine department	12	.....	1,047½	Engine department	15	203 10	915
Steward's department	6	.....	370	Steward's department	7	66 5	297
Wireless operator	1	.....	90				
Total	33	.....	2,762½	Total	42	495 15	2,231

Difference in cost of American over British:
Per month $531.30
Per year 6,375.60

Another case: The United States ship *Susquehanna* and the English ship *Berrima*. The American ship is 11,700 gross tons; the English ship 11,200 gross tons. Both are rated at 13 knots, and both burn coal. The difference in the wage cost per month is $3,047.20, or per year $48,707.12, which is the differential against the American ship.

Comparison of wages on American and British ships.

[Pound sterling equals $4.45.]

DECK DEPARTMENT.

United States, "Susquehanna," 11,700 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.				England, "Berrima," 11,202 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$315	$315	Master	1		
Chief officer	1	175	175	Chief mate	1	30 0	30 0
Second officer	1	155	155	Second mate	1	21 0	21 0
Third officer	1	135	135	Third mate	1	18 0	18 0
Fourth officer	1	120	120	Fourth mate	1	13 10	13 10
Carpenter	1	70	70	Carpenters	2	14 10	29 0
Carpenter's mate	1	60	60	Boatswain	1	11 10	11 10
Boatswains	3	60	180	Lamps	1	10 10	10 10
Masters-at-arms	3	60	180	Quartermasters	4	10 10	42 0
Quartermasters	6	60	360	Able-bodied seamen	28	10 0	280 0
Able-bodied seamen	18	55	990	Ordinary seamen	2	5 10	11 0
Ordinary seamen	6	40	240	Seamen	2	10 0	20 0
				Deck boy	1	3 0	3 0
Total	43	.....	2,960	Total	46	.....	469 10

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineer	1	$280	$280	First engineer	1	35 10	35 10
First assistant engineer	1	175	175	Second engineer	1	23 10	23 10
Second assistant engineer	1	155	155	Third engineer	1	18 0	18 0
Third assistant engineer	1	135	135	Fourth and assistant engineers	5	14 0	70 0
Fourth assistant engineer	1	120	120	Donkey men	2	11 10	23 0
Junior engineers	3	100	300	Refrigeration greasers	3	11 10	34 10
Chief electrician	1	85	85	Greasers	6	11 0	66 0
Assistant electrician	1	80	80	Firemen	18	10 10	189 0
Chief refrigeration engineer	1	90	90	Trimmers	16	10 0	160 0
Deck engineer	1	70	70				
Chief storekeeper	1	65	65				
Water tenders	3	65	195				
Oilers	9	65	585				
Firemen	18	57½	1,035				
Coal passers	18	50	900				
Total	61	.....	4,270	Total	43	.....	619 10

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Doctor	1	$175	$175	Chief stewards	1	16 10	16 10
Hospital attendants	3	60	120	Second stewards	2	12 10	25 0
Chief radio operator	1	105	105	Third stewards	3	10 10	31 10
First assistant radio operator	1	95	85	Assistant third stewards	4	9 15	39 0
Second assistant radio operator	1	75	75	Chief cook	1	15 10	15 10
Baggagemaster	1	85	85	Second cook	1	13 10	13 10
Chief purser	1	175	175	Assistant cooks	4	9 15	39 0
				Baker	1	13 10	13 10
				Second baker	1	12 10	12 10
				Assistant baker	1	9 15	9 15

Comparison of wages on American and British ships—Continued.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—continued.

United States, "Susquehanna," 11,700 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.				England, "Berrima," 11,202 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Assistant purser	1	$100	$100	Mess room steward	1	9 5	9 5
Clerk	1	85	85	Stewardesses	2	9 5	18 10
Chief steward	1	165	165	Assistant stewards	44	9 5	425 10
Second steward	1	110	110	Steward's boys	7	5 0	35 0
Chief third-class steward	1	90	90				
Assistant stewards and waiters	19	50	950				
Stewardesses	2	50	100				
Chief, chief cook	1	140	140				
Chief cook, second class	1	115	115				
Chief cook, third class	1	80	80				
Chief crew cook	1	90	90				
Assistant crew cook	1	70	70				
Kosher cook	1	60	60				
Steerage cook	1	70	70				
Chief baker	1	115	115				
Second or night baker	1	90	90				
Assistant baker or third baker	1	75	75				
Chief butcher	1	90	90				
Third butcher or assistant refrigerator butcher	1	80	80				
Chief pantryman, first class	1	75	75				
Chief pantryman, second class	1	65	65				
Chief storekeeper	1	85	85				
Assistant storekeeper	1	80	80				
Canteen man or barman	1	80	80				
Scullions and dishwashers	5	50	250				
Messmen	2	60	120				
Mess boys	5	55	275				
Bell boys	2	50	100				
Inspectors of watchmen	2	55	110				
Musician	1	75	75				
Timekeeper	1	60	60				
Barber and hairdresser	1	1	1				
Total	70	.....	4,780	Total	75	.....	704 0
Grand total	174	.....	11,715	Grand total	174	.....	1,813 0

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	43	.....	$2,065	Deck department	46	£ s. 469 10	$2,178.13
Engine department	61	.....	4,270	Engine department	43	619 10	2,756.77
Steward's department (radio included)	70	.....	4,780	Steward's department	75	704 0	3,132.80
Grand total	174	.....	11,715	Total	174	1,813 0	8,067.73

Difference in cost of American over British:
Per month $3,647.26
Per year 43,767.12

Here is another United States ship *America* and a Great Britain ship *Baltic*. Both of them are familiar to many Members of the House. The American ship has a gross tonnage of 21,114 and the British ship of 23,884. Both make 17 knots and both are coal burners. The differential in the American pay roll over the British pay roll for each month is $19,451.50, or for the entire year, $233,418.

Comparison of American and English ship wages.

DECK DEPARTMENT.

[Pound sterling equals $4.85.]

United States, "America," 21,114 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.				Great Britain, "Baltic," 23,884 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$300	$300	Master	1	75 0	1 75 0
Chief officer	1	200	200	Chief mate	1	48 0	48 0
First officer	1	200	200	First mate	1	42 0	42 0

[1] Estimated.

Comparison of American and English ship wages—Continued.

DECK DEPARTMENT—continued.

United States, "America," 21,114 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.				Great Britain, "Baltic," 23,884 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
First junior officer	1	$200	$200	Second mate	1	38 0	38 0
Senior second officer	1	185	185	Third and fourth mates	2	28 0	56 0
Junior second officer	1	185	185	Fifth mate	1	27 0	27 0
Senior third officer	1	165	165	Carpenter	1	15 10	15 10
Junior third officer	1	165	165	Carpenter's mate	1	12 10	12 10
Carpenter	1	70	70	Boatswain	1	13 10	13 10
Second carpenter	1	60	60	Boatswain's mate	1	12 0	12 0
Third carpenter	1	55	55	Lamps and able bodied seamen	1	10 10	10 10
Boatswain	1	65	65	Stores and able-bodied seamen	1	10 10	10 10
Second boatswain	1	60	60	Able-bodied seamen	31	10 0	310 0
Third boatswain	1	60	60	Ordinary seamen	8	7 0	56 0
Quartermasters	6	60	360				
Lookout quartermasters	6	55	330				
Masters-at-arms	9	60	540				
Able-bodied seamen	42	55	2,310				
Ordinary seamen	11	40	440				
Deck boys	7	30	210				
Senior radio operator	1	120	120				
First assistant rsdio operator	1	100	100				
Junior or second assistant operator	1	90	90				
Total	98		6,720	Total	52		726 10

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineer	1	$350	$350	Chief engineer	1	66 0	66 0
Senior first assistant engineer	1	250	250	Second engineer	1	47 0	47 0
Junior first assistant engineer	1	200	200	Third engineer	1	42 10	42 10
Senior second assistant engineer	1	185	185	Fourth engineers	6	38 0	228 0
Junior second assistant engineer	1	170	170	Storekeepers	2	11 10	23 0
Third assistant engineer	1	150	150	Refrigerator greasers	3	11 10	34 10
Junior third assistant engineer	1	140	140	Greasers	11	11 0	121 0
Fourth assistant engineer	1	130	130	Leading firemen	6	11 0	66 0
Junior engineers	9	100	900	Firemen	37	10 10	388 10
First refrigerating engineer	1	125	125	Trimmers	35	10 0	350 0
Second refrigerating engineer	1	100	100				
Third refrigerating engineer	1	86	86				
Chief electrician	1	125	125				
Second electrician	1	100	100				
Third electrician	1	85	85				
Assistant electricians	3	85	255				
Deck engineer	1	70	70				
Machinist	1	90	90				
Chief plumber	1	90	90				
Assistant plumber	2	80	160				
Chief storekeeper	1	65	65				
Assistant storekeeper	1	60	60				
Oilers	24	65	1,560				
Leading firemen	3	65	195				
Firemen	46	57½	2,700				
Wipers	4	50	200				
Coal passers	57	50	2,850				
Phone operators	3	59½	178½				
Total	172		11,026½	Total	103		1366 10

STAFF AND COMMISSARY.

Purser	1	$225	$225	Chief steward	1	35 0	35 0
Second purser	1	100	100	Second steward	1	15 0	15 0
Clerk	1	85	85	Third steward	1	13 0	13 0
Baggage master	1	90	90	Chief storekeeper	1	10 10	10 10
Yeoman	1	72½	72½	Second storekeeper	1	9 15	9 15
Do	1	72	72	Assistant storekeepers	4	9 5	37 0
Surgeon	1	175	175	Writers	3	10 10	31 10
Second surgeon	1	150	150	Saloon stewards	3	10 10	31 10
Pharmacist	1	90	90	Second and third saloon stewards	2	10 0	20 0
Nurse	1	85	85	Stewards	32	9 5	296 0
Attendant	1	60	60	Night watchmen	4	9 5	37 0
Mistress at arms	1	60	60	Chief printer	1	11 10	11 10
Chief steward	1	200	200	Assistant printer	1	10 0	10 0

Comparison of American and English ship wages—Continued.

STAFF AND COMMISSARY—continued.

United States, "America," 21,114 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.				Great Britain, "Baltic," 23,884 gross tons, 17 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
Second steward	1	$150	$150	Deck steward	1	£ s. 9 5	£ s. 9 5
Assistant second stewards	2	115	230	Assistant desk steward	1	9 5	9 5
Saloon steward	1	65	65	Reading room steward	1	9 5	9 5
Chief storekeeper	1	100	100	Lounge-room steward	1	9 5	9 5
Assistant storekeeper	1	75	75	Smoke-room steward	1	9 5	9 5
Assistant storekeepers	2	65	130	Bath and lavatory stewards	4	9 5	37 0
Bartender	1	80	80	Bathroom stewards	16	9 5	148 0
Messmen	1	60	60	Linen keeper	1	10 0	10 0
Messboys	8	50	400	Chief pantryman	1	12 0	12 0
Steward's yeoman	1	50	50	Second pantryman	1	10 0	10 0
Engineer's messmen	2	60	120	Assistant pantrymen	3	9 5	27 15
Engine mess boys	2	50	100	Boots	6	9 5	46 5
Post-office messmen	1	60	60	Plate stewards	4	9 5	37 0
Post-office mess boys	2	50	100	Bell boys	4	2 10	10 0
Firemen's messmen	1	60	60	Chief second-class steward	1	13 0	13 0
Firemen's mess boys	8	50	400	Chief pantryman	1	10 0	10 0
Linen keeper	1	80	80	Assistant pantryman	1	9 5	9 1
Assistant linen keeper	1	60	60	Saloon steward	1	9 15	9 5
Printer	1	75	75	Stewards	25	9 5	231 55
Do	1	65	65	Smokeroom steward	1	9 5	9 5
Liftman	1	50	50	Library steward	1	9 5	9 5
Bugler	1	60	60	Boots	1	9 5	9 5
Captain's man	1	60	60	Lavatory and bath stewards	2	9 5	18 10
Chief engineer's man	1	60	60	Plate stewards	4	9 5	37 0
Cellar man	1	50	50	Night watchmen	2	9 5	18 10
Bell hops	6	30	180	Stewardesses	10	9 5	92 10
Silvermen	3	50	150	Chief third-class steward	1	13 0	13 0
Gym. steward	1	50	50	Second-class stewards	1	10 10	10 10
Boots	1	50	50	Interpreter	1	10 0	10 0
Library stewards	2	50	100	Pantry	1	9 10	9 10
Smoking-room stewards	4	50	200	Ordinary steward	1	9 5	9 5
Bath stewards	2	50	100	Night watchmen	2	9 5	18 10
Deck stewards	3	50	150	Chef	1	23 0	23 0
Watchmen	4	50	200	Assistant chef	1	19 0	19 0
Stewardess	8	50	400	Larder cook	1	15 0	15 0
Assistant stewards	43	50	2,150	Sauce and entree cook	1	15 0	15 0
Bedroom stewards	24	50	1,200	R. & G. cook	1	12 10	12 10
Stewards' mess boys	2	50	100	Second-class cook	1	14 0	14 10
Chief steward, third class	1	100	100	Vegetable cook	1	13 0	13 0
Second stewards, second class	2	75	150	Assistant cooks	4	10 0	40 0
Assistant stewards	41	50	2,050	Scullions	7	9 5	64 15
Chief cook	1	200	200	Pastry cook	1	14 10	14 10
Assistant cook	1	180	180	Assistant cook	1	10 0	10 0
Roast cook	1	140	140	Chief baker	1	17 10	17 10
Assistant cook	1	100	100	Hebrew cook	1	10 0	10 0
Saucier cook	1	140	140	Ships' cook	1	12 10	12 10
Assistant saucier cook	1	125	125	Assistant cook	1	11 0	11 0
Fry cook	1	140	140	Confectioner	1	15 10	15 10
Assistant fry cook	1	100	100	Second baker	1	13 10	13 10
Grill cooks	2	115	230	Assistant baker	1	12 10	12 10
Gardmanger	1	140	140	Third baker	1	12 0	12 0
Assistant gardmanger	1	100	100	Assistant bakers	3	10 0	30 0
Confectioner	1	150	150	Chief butcher	1	13 10	13 10
Assistant confectioner	1	120	120	Second butcher	1	11 0	11 0
Do	1	100	100	Third butcher	1	10 10	10 10
Chief baker	1	120	120	Fourth butcher	1	10 0	10 0
Vienna baker	1	100	100	Assistant butchers	2	9 10	19 0
Second Vienna baker	1	80	80				
Assistant Vienna bakers	2	70	140				
Chief butcher	1	115	115				
Second butcher	1	85	85				
Third butcher	1	75	75				
Assistant butcher	1	70	70				
Chief cook, second class	1	150	150				
Third-class chief cook	1	70	70				
Second cook	1	80	80				
Assistant cook	1	70	70				
Chief cook	1	110	110				
Chief crew cook	1	110	110				
Second crew cook	1	75	75				
Bedroom stewards	8	9 5	74 0				
Messroom stewards	2	9 10	19 0				
First-class barber	1	1	1				
Second-class barber	1	1	1				
Bandmaster	1	1	1				
Bandsmen	3	1	3				

Comparison of American and British ship wages—Continued.

STAFF AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—continued.

United States, "Susquehanna," 11,700 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.				England, "Berrima," 11,202 gross tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						£ s.	£ s.
Assistant crew cook	1	$70	$70				
Kosher cook	1	90	90				
Night cook	1	90	90				
Chief pantryman	1	100	100				
Second pantryman	1	75	75				
Assistant pantrymen	3	70	210				
Canteenmen	3	65	195				
Second officer, chief pantryman	1	70	70				
Third officer, chief pantryman	1	70	70				
Assistant pantrymen	2	60	120				
Scullions and dishwashers	43	50	2,150				
Musicians	13	50	650				
News agent	(1)						
Manicurist	(1)						
Barber	(1)						
Tailor	(1)						
Telephone operators	3	59½	178½				
Assistant stewards	6	50	300				
Do	122						
G. H. stewards	5	50	250				
Total	342		19,567½	Total	209		2,012 6
Grand total	612			Grand total	364		

[1] No pay.

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	98		$6,720	Deck department	51		$3,269½
Engine department	172		11,026½	Engine department	103		6,139½
Staff and commission	342		19,567½	Staff and commission	209		9,055½
Grand total	612		37,916½	Grand total	364		18,464½

Difference in cost of American over British:

Per month $19,451.50

Per year 233,418.00

Here is the United States ship *President Harrison* compared with the Japanese ship *Rakuyo Maru*. The American ship is 13,000 dead-weight tons and the Japanese is 12,500 tons. The American ship makes 14½ knots and the Japanese ship 13 knots. The American ship burns oil and the Japanese ship coal, and the difference of cost of the American wage over the Japanese wage is $2,965.50 a month, or, per year, $35,586.

Comparison of wages on American and Japanese ships.

DECK DEPARTMENT

United States, "President Harrison," 13,000 dead-weight tons, 14½ knots, oil.				Japan, "Rakuyo Maru," 5 S. E. boilers, 12,500 dead-weight tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						Yen.	Yen.
Master	1	$375	$375	Master	1	310	310
First officer	1	200	200	First officer	1	202	202
Second officer	1	175	175	Second officer	1	165	165
Third officer	1	155	155	Third officer	1	124	124
Fourth officer	1	140	140	Fourth officer	1	110	110
Carpenter	1	70	70	Extra officer	1		
Boatswain	1	75	75	Apprentice officer	1	30	30
Quartermasters	4	60	240	Wireless operator	1		
Able-bodied seamen	14	55	770	Second wireless operator	1		
Ordinary seamen	6	40	240	Boatswain	1	97	97
Deck watchman	1	55	55	Carpenter	1	79	79
First radio operator	1	115	115	Storekeeper	1	74	74
Second radio operator	1	100	100	Quartermasters	6	74	442
				Sailors	12	64	768
Total	34		2,710	Total	30		2,401

Comparison of wages on American and Japanese ships—Continued.

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

United States, "President Harrison," 13,000 dead-weight tons, 14½ knots, oil.				Japan, "Rakuyo Maru," 5 S. E. boilers, 12,500 dead-weight tons, 13 knots, coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						Yen.	Yen.
Chief engineer	1	$310	$310	Chief engineer	1	284	284
First assistant engineer	1	200	200	First engineer	1	184	184
Second assistant engineer	1	175	175	Second engineer	1	150	150
Third assistant engineer	1	155	155	Third engineer	1	120	120
Junior engineers	3	120	360	Fourth engineer	1	120	120
No. 1 refrigerator engineer	1	115	115	Fifth engineer	1	110	110
No. 2 refrigerator engineer	1	90	90	Extra engineer	1	90	90
No. 3 refrigerator engineer	1	75	75	No. 1 oiler	1	75	75
Deck engineer	1	85	85	Storekeeper	1	80	80
Electrician	1	95	95	Oilers	8	75	600
Storekeeper	1	65	65	Firemen	11	64	704
Oilers	5	65	325	Coal passers	18	57	1,026
Water tenders	2	65	130				
Firemen	7	57.50	402½				
Wipers	4	50	200				
Total	31		2,782½	Total	46		3,547

PURSER'S DEPARTMENT.

Purser	1	$175	$175	Purser	1	$220	$220
Freight clerk	1	130	130	Freight clerk	1	115	115
Chief steward	1	165	165	Surgeon	1	185	185
Second steward	1	100	100	Storekeeper	1	110	110
Saloon steward	1	80	80	Clerk	1	80	80
Chief cook	1	140	140	Do	1	70	70
Second cook	1	90	90	Do	1	60	60
Waiters	8	50	400	Tally clerk	1	65	65
Third cook	1	80	80	Chief steward	1	285	285
Fourth cook	1	70	70	Second steward	1	150	150
Scullions	2	50	100	Third steward	1	125	125
Butcher	1	90	90	Barkeeper	1	80	80
Chief baker	1	110	110	Chief cook	1	100	100
Second baker	1	75	75	Second cook	1	80	80
Printer	1	60	60	Third cook	1	75	75
Bath steward	1	50	50	Chief baker	1	75	75
Bell boy	1	30	30	Second baker	1	60	60
Messman	1	45	45	Butcher	1	85	85
Second laundryman	1	65	65	Cooks	5	90	450
Steeragesteward	1	85	85	Pantry waiter	1	40	40
Surgeon	1	150	150	Assistant pantry waiter	1	35	35
				Hospital boy	1	60	60
				Cabin waiters	9	52	468
				Second-class waiters	3	51	153
				Steerage waiters	4	51	204
				Waiter (Chinese crew)	7	50	350
				Chinese interpreter	1	43	43
				European food cooks	2	90	180
				Cabin waiters	5	46	230
Total	29		2,290	Total	57		4,183

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	34		$2,710	Deck department	30	$2,401	$1,163
Engine department	31		2,782½	Engine department	46	3,547	1,718
Purser's department	29		2,290	Purser's department	57	4,183	2,023
Grand total	94		7,782½	Grand total	133	10,131	4,907

Excess of American wages cost over Japanese wages:

Per month $2,985.50

Per year 35,586.00

Here is another Japanese ship, the *Tenyo Maru*, compared with the United States ship *President Taft*: The *President Taft* is 14,123 gross tons, 16 knots, oil type, and the Japanese is 13,398, making 17 knots, and burns coal. The difference in cost of the American wage over the Japanese wage is $1,099 per month, or $13,188 per year.

Comparison of American and Japanese wages—Trans-Pacific.

DECK DEPARTMENT.

United States, "President Taft," 14,123 gross tons; 16 knots; oil.				Japan, "Tenyo Maru," triple screw; 13 S. E. boilers; 52 furnaces; 13,398 gross tons; 17 knots; coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
						Yen.	*Yen.*
Master	1	$416	$416	Master	1	475	475
First officer	1	225	225	Chief officer	1	275	275
Second officer	1	185	185	First officer	1	210	210
Third officer	1	165	165	Second officer	1	185	185
Fourth officer	1	150	150	Third officer	1	175	175
Carpenter	1	70	70	Junior officer	1	150	150
Boatswain	1	65	65	Apprentice officers	2	40	80
Boatswain's mate	1	60	60	Boatswain	1	97	97
Quartermasters	4	60	240	Second boatswain	1	73	73
				Carpenters	2	79	158
				Storekeeper	1	74	74
Able-bodied seamen	16	55	880	Quartermasters	6	74	444
Ordinary seamen	6	40	240	First-class sailors	5	64	320
Chief radio operator	1	115	115	Second-class sailors	5	59	295
				Third-class sailors	6	56	336
Second radio operator	1	100	100	Fourth-class sailors	7	54	378
Third radio operator	1	90	90	Apprentice sailors	2	23	46
Total	37	.....	3,001	Total	44	.....	3,771

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief engineer	1	$330	$330	Chief engineer	1	410	410
First assistant engineer	1	225	225	First assistant engineer	1	325	325
Second assistant engineer, senior	1	185	185	Second assistant engineer	1	275	275
Second assistant engineer, junior	1	155	155	Third assistant engineer	1	185	185
Third assistant engineer	1	165	165	Junior assistant engineer	1	145	145
Junior licensed engineers	3	130	390	Fourth assistant engineer	1	130	130
No. 1 refrigerator engineer	1	125	125	Fifth assistant engineer	1	95	95
No. 2 refrigerator engineer	1	100	100	Apprentice engineer	1	40	40
No. 3 refrigerator engineer	1	85	85	Extra engineers	2	93	186
				Electrician	1	145	145
No. 1 electrician	1	100	100	Fitter	1	80	80
No. 2 electrician	1	90	90	Machinist	1	75	75
No. 3 electrician	1	65	65	Boiler maker	1	75	75
Water tenders	6	65	390	Chief fireman	1	95	95
Oilers	6	65	390	Assistant chief fireman	1	82	82
Storekeeper	1	65	65	Storekeeper	1	80	80
Wipers	6	50	300	Water tenders	5	80	400
Firemen	12	57½	690	Oilers	9	75	675
Machinist	1	90	90	Donkeyman	1	65	65
Plumber	1	90	90	First-class firemen	12	64	768
Boiler maker	1	90	90	Second-class firemen	17	60	1,020
				First-class coal passers	10	57	570
				Second-class coal passers	19	55	1,045
				Apprentice firemen	3	24	72
Total	48	.....	4,120	Total	93	.....	7,048

PURSER'S DEPARTMENT.

Staff and commissary.							
Purser	1	$175	$175	Purser	1	280	280
Freight clerk	1	130	130	Surgeon	1	265	265
Assistant purser	1	100	100	Freight clerk	1	170	170
Storekeeper	1	90	90	Store clerk	1	125	125
Baggage clerk	1	65	65	Clerks	4	80	320
Surgeon	1	150	150	Chief steward	1	340	340
Chief steward	1	165	165	Second steward	1	100	100
Second steward	1	100	100	Steerage steward	1	100	100
Third steward	1	70	70	Baggage master	1	72	72
Steerage steward	1	70	70	Hospital steward	1	60	60
No. 1 stewardess	1	45	45	Second-class steward	1	60	60
No. 2 stewardess	1	40	40	Bartender	1	60	60
Saloon watchman	1	65	65	Assistant bartender	1	46	46
Steerage watchman	1	60	60	Butchers	2	85	170
Manicurist	1	.....	.....	Smoking room waiter	1	53	53
Barber	1	.....	.....	Deck stewards	2	52	104
Total	.....	.....	1,325	Saloon night watchman	1	65	65
				Saloon bathroom waiter	1	52	52
Chinese crew.		*Mex.*	*Mex.*	Postmaster	1	.....	.....
No. 1 saloon cook	1	$6.25	$6.25	Assistant postmaster	1	.....	.....
No. 2 saloon cook	1	51.75	51.75	Saloon waiters	10	52	986
No. 3 saloon cook	1	48.30	48.30				

Comparison of American and Japanese wages—Trans-Pacific—Continued.

PURSER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.

United States, "President Taft," 14,123 gross tons; 16 knots; oil.				Japan, "Tenyo Maru," triple screw; 13 S. E. boilers; 52 furnaces; 13,398 gross tons; 17 knots; coal.			
Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.	Rate.	Number.	Pay per man.	Pay per month.
Chinese crew—Continued.							
Vegetable cook	1	*Mex.* $31.05	*Mex.* $31.05	Second-class waiters	5	*Yen.* 51	*Yen.* 255
Crew cook	1	38.75	38.75	Mess-room waiters	5	38	190
No. 1 baker	1	80.25	80.25	Steerage waiters	6	51	306
No. 2 baker	1	57.50	57.50	Apprentice waiters	3	20	60
				Japanese food cooks	5	86	430
No. 1 pantryman	1	46.00	46.00	Laundrymen	4	83	332
No. 2 pantryman	1	34.50	34.50	Musicians	5	.....	.....
No. 3 pantryman	1	28.75	28.75	Barber	1	.....	.....
No. 4 pantryman	1	25.87	25.87				
Silvermen	2	28.75	57.50	*Chinese crew.*			
Printer	1	46.00	46.00				
Porters	2	23.00	46.00	No. 1 saloon waiter	1	67	67
Officers' mess boy	1	28.75	28.75	Saloon waiter	1	46	46
Petty officers' mess boy	1	25.30	25.30	Saloon waiters	20	32	640
No. 1 butcher	1	74.75	74.75	Saloon bathroom waiters	2	32	64
No. 2 butcher	1	34.50	34.50	Second-class waiter	1	32	32
Engineers' messman	1	28.75	28.75	Chinese interpreter	1	43	43
Junior engineers' messmen	2	25.30	50.60	Steerage waiters	4	27	108
No. 1 saloon boy	1	48.25	48.25	Apprentice waiters	4	15	60
Deck boys	2	23.00	46.00	European food cooks	8	100	800
Bar boy	1	46.00	46.00	Bakers	3	65	195
Smoke-room boys	2	23.00	46.00	Pantrymen	6	35	210
Social hall boy	1	23.00	23.00	Chinese food cooks	3	46	138
No. 2 saloon boy	1	37.37	37.37	Porter	1	32	32
Saloon boys	30	25.30	759.00	Printer	1	50	50
Bathroom boys	4	23.00	115.00				
Interpreter	1	40.25	40.25				
No. 1 steerage cook	1	46.00	46.00				
No. 2 steerage cook	1	31.05	31.05				
No. 3 steerage cook	1	28.75	28.75				
No. 1 steerage waiter	1	31.05	31.05				
Steerage waiters	4	25.30	101.20				
No. 1 checker	1	57.50	57.50				
Assistant checkers	4	28.75	107.00				
Sailors' mess boys	2	20.70	41.40				
Firemen's mess boys	2	20.70	41.40				
Total	.....	.....	[1]2,567.34	Total	134	.....	7,488
Philippine Band leader	1	50.00	50.00				
Filipino bandsmen	5	45.00	225.00				
			[2]275.00				
Total, purser's department	165	.....	2,827.50				
Grand total	190	.....	9,999.60	Grand total	275	.....	[3]18,307

RECAPITULATION.

Deck department	37	.....	$3,001.00	Deck department	47	.....	1,827.00
Engineer's department	48	.....	4,120.00	Engineer's department	94	.....	3,415.00
Purser's department	16	.....	1,325.00	Purser's department	78	.....	3,628.00
Chinese crew	89	.....	1,523.60	Chinese crew	56	.....	
Grand total	190	.....	9,969.60	Grand total	275	.....	8,870.00

[1] Mexican, at $0.54 equals $1.386.60 United States currency.
[2] Mexican, at $0.50=$137.50.
[3] Yen=$0.4845 United States currency.

Excess of American wage cost over Japanese wages:
Per month $1,099
Per year 13,188

The last two Japanese ships are in actual competition with Shipping Board vessels in the trans-Pacific service.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," according to a very old saying that we all heard in our childhood.

When the hearings were in progress the American wages had just been reduced, while the British wages were undergoing curtailment. It was therefore easy for the opponents to the bill to make a comparison of American wages after the reduction with British wages before reduction. However, the correct proceeding has been followed in some of the tables which you will find in the hearings. These tables show what the pay would be on a British ship compared with an American ship if the British ships were as fully manned as the American ships.

It happens that not only in the amount of wages but also in the number of personnel the differential is against the American ship. There are more employees on an American ship, and that is caused partly by the seaman's law. We are not complaining about it, we think it is for the benefit of the men, for the benefit of the industry, but when you provide the condtions you must provide a way to meet the differential.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman assert that on the ordinary ships there are more men in an American crew than in a foreign crew?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The entire personnel on the American ship is more than on the foreign ship.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I mean the unlicensed crew.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The licensed and the unlicensed are both paid by the shipowners.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think the gentleman is entirely inaccurate in his statement in reference to that matter.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. Has the gentleman the time to explain this? The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] made a statement that the American crew was smaller than the crew on the foreign vessel.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I did not hear the gentleman make that statement.

Mr. LONDON. He made that statement and it is an important statement of facts. Can the gentleman state what is the situation?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I say that the American crew is larger and that the hearings bring that out. I say that upon a British ship they do not have as many men employed as they are compelled to have on the American ship.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Under the leave to extend my remarks I want to add that my statement about the number of the crews on American and British ships refers, of course, to the ordinary white crews. It would not be applicable to ships employing orientals, particularly Lascars, who work for a pittance and never perform the labor of which a white man is capable. Some English ships also have so-called cadets or apprentices who are in training for future service. These are not members of regular crews and are not included in the ordinary wage scales.

The following tables, to which I have referred above, appearing on pages 459 to 469 of the hearings, show comparisons of the scale rates of pay upon various types of ships for the American Steamship Owners' Association, American private owners (marked "A. S. S. O. A."), the United States Shipping Board (marked "U. S. S. B."), and the British Shipping Federation (Ltd.), British private owners (marked "British scale"). These figures have been adjusted to the present rate of exchange ($4.50 per pound sterling), while those in the hearings are shown as of April 1, 1922.

8,800 dead-weight tonnage type (Auburn).

[Dead-weight tonnage, 8,868; gross tonnage, 6,047; 3 boilers; coal burner; power tonnage, 8,547.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., class B.			U. S. S. B., class C.			British scale.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Carpenter	1	$70	$70	[1]1	$65	$65	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	6	47½	285	6	55	330	8	10 ..	80 ..
Chief engineer	1	250	250	1	240	240	1	24 10	24 10
First assistant engineer	1	165	165	1	165	165	[2]1	[2]21 10	[2]21 10
Second assistant engineer	1	140	140	1	145	145	[2]1	[2]17 ..	[2]17 ..
Third assistant engineer	1	125	125	1	130	130	1	13 ..	13 ..
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 ..	33 ..
Firemen	9	50	450	9	57½	517½	9	10 10	94 10
Coal passers	3	40	120	3	50	150	3	10 ..	30 ..
Chief steward	1	105	105	1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	2	30	60	3	35	105	2	8 10	17 ..
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Boatswain	1	65	65	.....	.....	.....	1	11 10	11 10
Messman	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	1	9 ..	9 ..
Donkey man	1	70	70	.....	.....	.....	1	11 10	11 10
Total	41	.....	3,135	39	.....	3,187½	41	.....	522 10

American private owners	$3,135.00	United States Shipping Board	$3,187.50
British, at $4.50	2,351.00	British, at $4.50	2,351.00
Difference	884.00	Difference	836.50
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	28	American scale (per cent)	25
British scale (per cent)	37	British scale (per cent)	35

[1] Carpenter and boatswain.
[2] Including allowance for superior certificate.

8,800 dead-weight tonnage type (west shore).

[Dead-weight tonnage 8,830; gross tonnage, 5,714; 3 boilers; oil burner, power tonnage 8,214.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., Class B.			U. S. S. B., Class C.			British scale, 5,001/7,000.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$275	$275	1	$270	$270	1	45 0	45 0
First officer	1	165	165	1	165	165	[1]1	[1]21 10	[1]21 10
Second officer	1	140	140	1	145	145	[1]1	[1]17 0	[1]17 0
Third officer	1	125	125	1	130	130	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	[2]1	65	65	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	6	47½	285	6	55	330	8	10 0	80 0
Ordinary seamen	2	35	70	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....
Chief engineer	1	250	250	1	240	240	1	24 10	24 10
First engineer	1	165	165	1	165	165	[1]1	[1]21 10	[1]21 10
Second engineer	1	140	140	1	145	145	[1]1	[1]17 10	[1]17 10
Third engineer	1	125	125	1	130	130	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 0	33 0
Firemen	3	50	150	3	57½	172½	3	10 10	31 10
Wipers	2	40	80	2	50	100	2	10 0	20 0
Chief steward	1	105	105	1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	2	30	60	3	35	105	2	8 10	17 0
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Boatswain	1	65	65	.....	.....	.....	1	11 10	11 10
Messmen	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	1	9 0	9 0
Donkey men	1	70	70	.....	.....	.....	1	11 10	11 10
Total	34	.....	2,795	32	.....	2,792½	34	.....	450 0

American owners	$2,795.00	U. S. S. B	$2,792.50
British, at $4.50	2,025.00	British, at $4.50	2,025.00
Difference	770.00	Difference	767.50
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	27	American scale (per cent)	27
British scale (per cent)	38	British scale (per cent)	38

[1] Including allowance for superior certificate.
[2] Carpenter and boatswain.

5,600 dead-weight tonnage type.

[Dead-weight tonnage, 5,496; gross tonnage, 3,444; 2 boilers; coal burner; power tonnage, 5,344.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., Class C.			U. S. S. B., Class D.			British scale, 3,001/5,000.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$265	$265	1	$265	$265	1	43 0	43 0
First officer	1	155	155	1	160	160	1	20 10	20 10
Second officer	1	130	130	1	140	140	1	16 10	16 10
Third officer	1	115	115	1	125	125	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	4	47½	190	4	55	220	7	10 0	70 0
Ordinary seamen	2	35	70	2	40	80			
Chief engineer	1	240	240	1	230	230	1	23 10	23 10
First assistant engineer	1	155	155	1	160	160	1	20 10	20 10
Second assistant engineer	1	130	130	1	140	140	1	16 10	16 10
Third assistant engineer	1	115	115	1	125	125	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 0	33 0
Firemen	6	50	300	6	57½	345	9	10 10	94 10
Coal passers	3	40	120	3	50	150			
Chief steward	1	105	105	[1] 1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Chief cook	1	90	90				1	13 10	13 10
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	2	30	60	3	35	105	1	8 10	8 10
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Messman	1	40	40				1	9 0	9 0
Total	34		2,675	33		2,775	34		445 0

American private owners	$2,675.00	U. S. S. B.	$2,775.00
British, at $4.50	2,002.50	British, at $4.50	2,002.50
Difference	672.50	Difference	772.50
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	25	American scale (per cent)	28
British scale (per cent)	34	British scale (per cent)	38

[1] Including allowance for superior certificate.
[2] Steward and cook.

Submarine boat type (Alcona).

[Dead-weight tonnage, 5,070; gross tonnage, 3,658; 2 boilers; oil burner; power tonnage, 5,158.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., Class C.			U. S. S. B., Class D.			British scale, 3,001/5,000.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$265	$265	1	$265	$265	1	43 0	43 0
First officer	1	155	155	1	160	160	1	20 10	20 10
Second officer	1	130	130	1	140	140	1	16 10	16 10
Third officer	1	115	115	1	125	125	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	4	47½	190	4	55	220	7	10 0	70 0
Ordinary seamen	2	35	70	2	40	80			
Chief engineer	1	240	240	1	230	230	1	23 0	23 0
First assistant engineer	1	155	155	1	160	160	1	20 10	20 10
Second assistant engineer	1	130	130	1	140	140	1	16 10	16 10
Third assistant engineer	1	115	115	1	125	125	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 0	33 0
Firemen	3	50	150	3	57½	172½	3	10 10	31 10
Wipers	2	40	80	2	50	100	2	10 0	20 0
Steward	1	105	105	[2] 1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	3	30	90	3	35	105	1	8 10	8 10
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Chief cook	1	90	90				1	11 10	11 10
Boatswain							1	9 0	9 0
Messman							1	9 0	9 0
Total	30		2,475	29		2,552½	30		399 10

American owners	$2,475.00	U. S. S. B.	$2,552.50
British, at $4.50	1,795.50	British, at $4.50	1,795.50
Difference	679.50	Difference	1,757.00
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	27	American scale (per cent)	30
British scale (per cent)	38	British scale (per cent)	42

[1] Including allowance for superior certificate.
[2] Steward and cook.

Lake type.

[2,875 dead-weight tonnage; 2,000 gross; 2 boilers; coal burner; power tonnage, 3,800.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., Class C.			U. S. S. B., Class E.			British scale, 1,001/3,000.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$230	$230	1	$230	$230	1	42 0	42 0
First officer	1	155	155	1	150	150	1	19 10	19 10
Second officer	1	130	130	1	135	135	1	16 0	16 0
Third officer	1	115	115	1	120	120	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	4	47½	190	4	55	220	6	10 0	60 0
Ordinary seamen	2	35	70	2	40	80			
Chief engineer	1	225	225	1	220	220	1	22 10	22 10
First engineer	1	155	155	1	155	155	1	19 10	19 10
Second engineer	1	130	130	1	135	135	1	16 0	16 0
Third engineer	1	115	115	1	120	120	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 0	33 0
Firemen	6	50	300	6	57½	345	9	10 10	94 10
Coal passers	3	40	120	3	50	150			
Steward	1	105	105	1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Second cook and baker	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	2	30	60	3	35	105	1	8 10	8 10
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Messmen	1	40	40				1	9 0	9 0
Cook	1	90	90				1	13 10	13 10
Total	34		2,645	33		2,715	33		431 0

American owners	$2,645	United States Shipping Board	$2,715
British, at $4.50	1,935	British, at $4.50	1,935
Difference	710	Difference	780
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	27	American scale (per cent)	28
British scale (per cent)	37	British scale (per cent)	40

[1] Including allowance for superior certificate.

Lake type.

[3,390 dead-weight tons; 2,256 gross tons; 2 boilers; oil burners; power tonnage, 3,656.]

Rating.	A. S. S. O. A., Class C.			U. S. S. B., Class E.			British scale, 1,001/3,000.		
	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.	Number.	Pay per man per month.	Total.
								£ s.	£ s.
Master	1	$250	$250	1	$250	$250	1	42 0	42 0
First officer	1	155	155	1	155	155	1	19 10	19 10
Second officer	1	130	130	1	135	135	1	16 0	16 0
Third officer	1	115	115	1	120	120	1	13 0	13 0
Carpenter	1	70	70	1	70	70	1	12 10	12 10
Able-bodied seamen	4	47½	190	4	55	220	6	10 0	60 0
Ordinary seamen	2	35	70	2	40	80			
Chief engineer	1	225	225	1	220	220	1	22 10	22 10
First engineer	1	155	155	1	155	155	1	19 10	19 10
Second engineer	1	130	130	1	135	135	1	16 0	16 0
Third engineer	1	115	115	1	120	120	1	13 0	13 0
Oilers	3	55	165	3	65	195	3	11 0	33 0
Firemen	3	50	150	3	57½	172½	3	10 10	31 10
Steward	1	105	105	[1] 1	105	105	1	14 10	14 10
Second cook and baker				1	70	70	1	9 10	9 10
Mess boys	2	30	60	3	35	105	1	8 10	8 10
Radio	1	90	90	1	90	90	1	13 10	13 10
Cook	1	90	90				1	13 10	13 10
Messman	1	40	40				1	9 0	9 0
Total	27		2,305	26		2,397½	27		367 0

American owners	$2,305.00	U. S. Shipping Board	$2,397.50
British, at $4.50	1,651.50	British, at $4.50	1,651.50
Difference	653.50	Difference	746.00
Difference:		Difference:	
American scale (per cent)	28	American scale (per cent)	31
British scale (per cent)	40	British scale (per cent)	45

[1] Including allowance for superior certificate.
[2] Cook and steward.

SUBSISTENCE DIFFERENTIALS.

The seamen's act requires all merchant vessels of the United States, the construction of which had been begun after the passage of that act on March 5, 1915, to provide a space of not less than 120 cubic feet and not less than 16 square feet, measured on the floor or deck, for each seaman or apprentice lodged therein, and also requires a separate berth for each seaman and provides that not more than one berth shall be placed one above another. Various other requirements are also made with reference to light, drainage, heating, and ventilation. These requirements, while beneficial to the crew, make an additional cost to the American operator. Table 15, on page 472 of the hearings, shows the subsistence cost in American and British ships as of April 1, 1922, according to the minimum scales prescribed by statute, and discloses a differential per man per day of 12½ cents. This amounts to $3.07½ a month, or $44.10 per year. For a crew of, say, 35 men this would be an annual excess of $1,543.50. As a matter of fact, the difference in cost of subsistence between American and foreign crews is much larger than measured by these minimum statutory requirements. American seamen will not and should not be required to subsist on the same quality and quantity of food as is given to men of lower standards of living and intelligence.

Table 15 in the hearings agrees with the tables submitted by the president of the International Seamen's Union on pages 1304 and 1305, but the latter tables do not include prices.

It must be clear that these differentials in cost of construction and of operation of American ships make it necessary that Government aid be given to establish and maintain our American merchant marine until the business has been so firmly rooted as to be able to absorb these excess charges.

During my brief service of three years in the House I have voted Government aid to railroads, to agriculture, to roads and highways, to reclamation of arid lands, to public health, to education, to droughts, to floods and other disasters, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions which have been voted and expended both prior to and during my service to individuals and corporations for damages and losses sustained in the war which were not based upon legal contracts and therefore were not cognizable in the Court of Claims Now, finally, when a great constructive proposition is laid before the Congress for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the greatest instrumentality for foreign trade and for domestic prosperity, we are met by the old familiar cry of favoring special interests and so-called trusts. The truth is that the Government through the Shipping Board to-day owns 80 per cent of all vessels documented under the American flag. The Government is the great trust in this business, and we are trying to distribute its property and facilities among the people in order to firmly establish private operation of its great fleet. Continued Government operation means enormous annual appropriations to pay losses in operation, still amounting to fifty millions per year (though reduced from two hundred millions per year within the last 18 months), and means also the continued deterioration of the ships without necessary upkeep and replacement or augmentation of types needed to balance the fleet and make it serviceable for all the different kinds of commerce. The present bill offers the only practicable, workable, and hopeful solution of one of the most difficult problems that has ever confronted our Nation, and at the same time affords an opportunity for the return of our beloved country to its proud position, held of old, as one of the great maritime nations of the earth.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 35 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. JEFFERIS].

Mr. JEFFERIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as a resident of the Central West I prefer to discuss this question in what I have prepared not from a partisan standpoint nor from the standpoint of retaining a seat in the great legislative body of the United States. I would prefer to discuss this question in what I have prepared from the standpoint of a more active, more extended United States.

The "do-nothing" policy of the Government for the aid and encouragement of an American merchant marine found this Nation practically destitute in the matter of water transportation 24 years ago at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The sudden emergency had to be met, regardless of cost, necessitating the expenditure of millions of dollars for the hire and purchase of vessels at exorbitant prices. In some cases the Government paid more for the hire of a small ship to carry a regiment of American volunteer soldiers from San Francisco to Manila Bay than the vessel originally cost.

When Admiral Dewey, at Hongkong, received orders to proceed to Manila and destroy the Spanish fleet he had to secure a steamer from a Hongkong steamship company to pilot the American fleet across the China Sea and into Manila Bay.

During the emergency and feverish excitement of the late World War the United States spent more than $8,000,000,000 for ship construction.

The loss to the Government through the operation of a portion of these ships during the fiscal year of 1920 was about $16,000,000 per month, or some $200,000,000 for the year, an enormous sum.

The Congress of 1920, in an effort to lessen the excessive drain on the Treasury and to assist in the utilization of the Government ships in the establishment of an efficient merchant marine in foreign trade, declared its policy by law to be the establishment of foreign trade routes in order to induce the sale of the Government ships to private owners and operators.

Under the management of a reorganized Shipping Board, as competent as can be obtained, the congressional policy of 1920 has been pursued, with the result that the Government is now operating some 400 of its 1,400 steel ships at a loss to the Federal Treasury of about $4,000,000 per month, some $50,000,000 annually. The remaining 1,000 ships are tied up, not in use, and deteriorating with the passing of time. Government operation of the 400 ships has discouraged private American ship operators, who receive no part of the $50,000,000 loss to the Government, and has destroyed all hope for the sale of the Government ships to private American operators as was intended by the shipping act of 1920. A continuance of this policy will make certain the ultimate destruction of the Government ships through deterioration and lapse of time.

These experiences and conditions prompt the administrative department and a joint committee of the Senate and House to offer a less expensive plan to induce the sale of Government ships to American operators in an effort to extend through their more flexible management a more extended and efficient merchant marine for the transportation of American foreign commerce.

My study of this business problem of the Government leads me to favor the pending bill to subsidize an American merchant marine—to extend Federal financial aid, if you please, to American ships based on their tonnage, speed, and miles traveled. I believe that the experience of the past teaches us that the United States will not have a merchant marine adequate for its needs until it grants financial assistance to private American ship operators, as have and do other nations to enable their ship operators to engage in the carrying of foreign commerce.

I believe that the granting of Government aid, direct and indirect as intended by this measure, to private enterprise to the extent of thirty millions of dollars yearly will create an efficient merchant marine and at the same time establish a new field of industry for the employment of an appreciable portion of American labor and capital; that the extension of such an industry upon salt waters instead of exerting its powers to further add to our ever-increasing surplus of land products will of itself create a better domestic market for them.

I further believe that the greatest needs of the United States for the future are new markets—foreign markets—for the consumption of its products.

To confine the labor and capital of our entire people to land production and transportation of supplies for our one hundred and ten millions of people in the 48 States will not spell progress and prosperity for the future, but that the employment of a considerable part of American labor and capital upon the seas as carriers of our surplus products to the billion six hundred millions of people of other nations will spell progress and prosperity for the future of the people of this Republic.

For 50 years prior to the World War the efforts of the Government and of its people have been largely directed to the production and transportation of products on land. During this period the greater possibilities of industrial expansion have been overland. Americans became a land-thinking people and the sea was well-nigh forgotten. We grew to think of trains and automobiles gliding along railroad tracks and hard-surfaced highways within the confines of our wonderful country. We lost sight of the ocean highways which surround us on three sides and which connect us with the rest of the world.

Much of the discontent among our people is caused by overproduction. To a considerable extent it exceeds the home consumption. This, according to the law of supply and demand, brings stagnation in our home markets which could be the more quickly and effectively relieved if a portion of our people were directly engaged in carrying our surpluses to the ever-increasing foreign markets. The relief and stimulation of the home markets thus obtained would allay the strife often manifested among various groups of producers which in times of depres-

sion contend for advantage, each thinking the others get the fat while they get the lean, and hence they drive each other about, so to speak, like squirrels in a cage—a fast and exciting race at times but one that ends just where it began—no new outlet is found, no permanent relief obtained.

If the different producing bands within the Nation would but consider the general welfare of all, they would willingly unite to support a reasonable compensation made possible by Federal aid, if you please, to induce a portion of America's capital and labor to buy and operate ships for the extension of American trade in the foreign markets of the world.

An American merchant marine of the required size and speed, sufficient to transport the Nation's foreign commerce, is of great economic importance. It would insure the retention to American labor and capital of the compensation we have been paying to the subsidized steamship lines of other nations to an extent of many billions of dollars during the last 50 years.

It is folly to believe that any nation is going to look to our interests before it does to its own.

Ship operators of other nations would like nothing better than to carry every ton of our foreign cargo in their ships at their own rates. They would not only monopolize the carrying of our foreign commerce but would take over the trade itself if possible.

American producers when shipping their products in vessels flying the American flag will have no fear of foreigners stealing trade secrets or losing customers, as is frequently the case where goods are shipped in foreign bottoms.

The American flag must not be torn from the ships' masts upon the high seas through the arts of nonaction, obstruction, or destruction. Our flag's place upon the ocean has not been bought by American dollars only; its value in American blood can never be estimated—God forbid that any attempt should ever be made to place an estimate upon that.

The time has come when America's future industrial development demands the operation of regular American steamship lines to extend the railroad routes of our commerce across the seas. We have the facilities to transport our surplus products to our coast ports. All we now need to complete our system are the St. Lawrence deep waterway and the extended arm of transportation to span the oceans as our railroads and highways do the land.

The proposed measure is not an effort, as some claim or seem to think, to provide exorbitant compensation to private American ship operators for the purpose of making millionaires at the expense of the Federal Treasury. Such arguments may appeal to the prejudices of some of our people but it can not appeal to their reason nor does it make for their progress or their domestic tranquillity.

A FORWARD-LOOKING MEASURE.

The construction loan fund as provided in this bill will result in additional savings to the taxpayers of the Nation. This provision will not place in the loan fund any appropriations made by law or any profits made by the operation of vessels.

It will cover into the fund all moneys received from the sale of vessels and all interest received therefrom at a rate of not less than 2 per cent, though I would prefer 4 per cent, annually, as in the discretion of the board the same is loaned from time to time for the construction of other and different types of merchant vessels. This will relieve the Government from the necessity of borrowing to create the fund and will call for no part of the taxes collected from the people. In fact, it will transform ships now tied up and deteriorating or which are operated at a loss to the Government into a loan fund for the building of new vessels or the remodeling of vessels now in existence. The interest which the Government is required to pay on bonds already issued and from the proceeds of which the ships were constructed goes on from year to year though the ships remain idle or are operated at a loss, whereas a transformation of the vessels into a fund of money, then loaned at some rate of interest, be it great or small, will produce a Government revenue which will ultimately recoup into the National Treasury a portion of the interest which the Government pays on the bonds from which the ships were originally constructed and also the proceeds from the sale of the vessels.

The American farmer and manufacturer between the Alleghenies and the Rockies are intelligent, thinking men. They know that they produce a greater volume of the products which constitute the outgoing cargoes of our foreign commerce than do the coastwise section of the Nation.

I believe that these producers would prefer to have an efficient, privately owned, and operated American merchant marine, aided, if you please, by the Federal Government to the maximum amount of $30,000,000 per year rather than to continue a Government operated one at a minimum expenditure and loss of $50,000,000 annually.

The National Government for years has appropriated millions of dollars to the Department of Agriculture. The scientific teachings of the department has stirred American farmers to greater activity and enabled them to become more efficient and productive producers. Why continue to spur the farmers of America to produce more and more, and only provide highways over which to haul his products to our 110,000,000 people when across the seas there live 1,600,000,000 people?

This bill is a real forward-looking, economic measure. It seeks to reduce Federal expenditures by $20,000,000 per year which is wasted through a competent but centralized government operation of some 400 vessels, while 1,000 vessels deteriorate and rot.

SUBSIDIES COMMON.

This measure invites the American producer to lift his vision to the extended markets across the waters. The ships that carry trade control it. Liverpool will control or seriously influence the grain markets of the world so long as British steamship companies determine the grain-trade routes of the seas and the rates and charges therefor.

The American farmer paid an enormous subsidy to foreign ship operators during the World War. Before the war was over it cost him 48 cents per bushel to transport wheat from New York to Liverpool. At the beginning of the war it cost the American cotton grower less than a cent a pound to transport cotton to Europe. Before the war was over it cost him 3 cents a pound.

Great Britain enjoys the distinction of being mistress of the seas. Americans know that in gaining this position she aided steamship lines.

Britain's contract with the Cunard Steamship Co. for mail service every Saturday from Southampton to New York provides for a payment amounting to $317,793.

The construction of the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* was the result of a special contract between the British Government and the Cunard Steamship Co., which provided a mail subsidy of £68,000 per year for a period of 20 years, and a Government loan of £2,600,000, or nearly $13,000,000, at an interest rate of 2½ per cent.

Similar contracts of the British Government have been the inducing cause in establishing steamship lines and trade routes to all parts of the globe. France has subsidized steamship lines, and no doubt Germany will resume its previous practice in this regard.

The private operation of American ships in foreign commerce intended to be aided by this measure will provide the Nation with the flexible and more versatile management of different steamship companies. These managements will acquaint themselves with the conditions of trade and the wants of different markets more thoroughly than can a centralized government management. A company having its funds invested in ships will rustle business for different markets in an effort to profit by its enterprise, because no company can operate vessels for the mere Government aids provided in this bill.

Man from the beginning of time has advanced only when he was inspired by hope that he might gain some of the fruits of the world by honest labor and faithful endeavor. I am one of those who believe that every wise and just subsidy granted by Nation, State, county, or city has been a stimulus which has urged to more efficient action those who hoped to prosper in the battle and strife of life.

SHYING AT SHADOWS.

Why should Congress shy at the mere shadow of the word "subsidy," as it pertains to this bill, when it means a saving of more than $20,000,000 per year to the taxpayers of the Nation?

Why pay foreign shipowners to transport our ocean commerce and thus furnish profit to foreign labor and capital in the building, repairing, and operating their ships?

Why not grant aid for American enterprise upon the high seas, as the Nation, States, cities, and counties have done to aid land developments during the past 70 years of our Nation's history?

PRECEDENTS NUMEROUS.

Congress since 1850 has been granting subsidies to induce men to initiate, to invest, to risk their all in land pursuits for their immediate gain and compensation, though in a larger sense for the Nation's development and the general welfare of its people.

The Government by the homestead laws aided home building by prompting pioneer men and women to launch their prairie schooners upon the rolling plains, there to exercise their individual initiative, their strength and courage in the reclamation of the empire of the West—the real bread basket of the world.

States, counties, and cities have voted bonds aggregating millions of dollars and Congress has made land grants of more than 150,000,000 acres of land in the various States as stimulating aids to attract and induce investors and builders to construct railroads, wagon roads, and canals for the better transportation of domestic commerce and for the common welfare of the Nation. The railroads when constructed gave rebates as aids to induce business enterprises to locate along their right of way. Cities have granted franchises to persuade investors to construct gas and electric light plants, water systems, and street railway lines. Western States, to improve live-stock production and to conserve impounded irrigation waters in reservoirs and collaterals, have paid bounties to men and boys for the killing of wolves, coyotes, and other destructive animals. County fairs give prizes to stock raisers and grain growers to stimulate their efforts in the production of better and higher grade products for the mutual benefit of the individual producer and consuming public.

Congress in recent session has appropriated millions of dollars for the avowed purpose of aiding and inducing the people of the respective States to build better highways for the quicker transportation of their products to the near-by distributing and consuming centers.

To further facilitate the transportation and exchange of domestic products, Congress a few years ago, while catching the intrepid spirit of the immortal Roosevelt, built the Panama Canal as a water highway, at a cost of some $400,000,000, to induce men to venture upon the waters which dash upon our shores as carriers of commerce in the coastwise trade of the Nation.

May this the Sixty-seventh Congress catch the inspiration of President Harding, visualize America's opportunity, sell the Government ships to private owners and operators for extension of its trade in times of peace—its protection and defense in times of war—place an efficient American merchant marine upon the high seas, manned by American seamen, carrying American commerce beneath the American flag by the enactment of the pending measure. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFERIS of Nebraska. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it not a fact that at the time Great Britain loaned the £2,000,000 to the Cunard Line to build the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania* England could borrow all of the money she wanted at 2½ per cent?

Mr. JEFFERIS of Nebraska. I do not know what the fact is in that respect. I said that I would prefer 4 per cent to 2 per cent.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted to make that clear, because we are proposing to loan the money at half of what the money costs us.

Mr. JEFFERIS of Nebraska. I did not happen to live over in England at the time, and I do not know the facts. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

IMMIGRATION FEATURES OF MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I support this merchant marine bill. We of the Pacific coast know what it is to be without American ships. We have seen British ships, Japanese ships, and tramp ships come in ballast for the wheat from the interior, or not come until the price was right. If other ships can come to us in ballast, our own ships may go one way without cargoes. Shipping Board ships carrying loads to Japan were taken off last year because of no return cargo. Of course not. The cargoes come in Japanese bottoms, and now they are taking out our cargoes—everything from the machinery of Pennsylvania and Ohio to the lumber of the north Pacific. There is a differential, mark that. We can meet it with this bill and probably in no other way. [Applause.]

I had intended to pay some attention to Title III of the bill before us, which relates to the transportation of immigrants by water and which contemplates that as nearly as possible 50 per cent of the immigrants which may be permitted to come to the United States shall come in vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States. As the hour is late, I shall postpone that part of my statement until the section in question is reached. I will say, however, that the principle involved is correct, and that once we have adopted it we can proceed with immigration legislation along much more scientific lines than has heretofore been possible and through control can set a standard—can set the standard desired by our people.

Some have thought that authority to carry approximately 50 per cent of incoming aliens on American ships might be an entering wedge, to be used later for the striking down of the heavy restriction of immigration. But I think not. I believe the immigration laws will be made still more strict, particularly when the people of the United States learn, as they will shortly from official records, that the average amount of cost for insane, feeble-minded, criminal, diseased, deformed, and dependent aliens in the penitentaries and eleemosynary institutions of the various States is on an average 7 per cent of all the taxes collected by the States. That is the burden we are paying for carelessness in the past with regard to the admission of great numbers of immigrants. What we will pay in the future as the result of the undigested immigration now here time alone can tell.

Mr. Chairman, let me state that once more. The care of the foreign born in the prisons and eleemosynary institutions of the various States which comprise this Union costs 7 per cent of all of the gross income of the several State governments. That is about twice what the States pay for interest charges. Of course, States with great alien population, like New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois, pay more for the care of alien defectives than do States which have fewer aliens, but the average cost is 7 per cent of all State taxation. This does not include costs of aliens in county institutions, such as jails, hospitals, and poorhouses.

And yet because the restriction of immigration to 3 per cent of the various nationalities here in 1910 has played a considerable part in the increase of wages to common labor, the cry goes up from those who would benefit most that we must have more immigrants in order to supply us with more and cheaper labor. Joining in the chorus are those who would bring from Greece as many of the 1,000,000 refugees as can be brought and those who would bring all of the other stricken peoples from all parts of the world to our shores if they could. About one person in every five in Greece is a refugee from some place in Asia Minor.

Mr. Chairman, what are those who are demanding an influx of cheap alien labor thinking about? Do they think of profits, or of population, or posterity?

Do not they know that the quotas of immigrants permitted to come from the north countries of Europe are unfilled? Must they always have a hole at Ellis Island opened big enough to admit a million or a million and a half immigrants per year, so that they may give wretched employment to possibly one-fourth of that number? They talk of alien labor as they would talk of that many tenpenny nails. They seem never to think of the wives and children of these aliens, who must either come now or remain behind, to be part of the wretched wreckage of Europe.

Does not the pitiful story from Pennsylvania, printed the other day, of the alien mother of several children who received $1 a month from her wretched husband's miserable pay check for work in the coal mines, after it had been through the abominable "company store" process, make even a dent upon those who preach Americanization and yet want a million idle aliens always standing around waiting for jobs? As far as I am concerned, I shall stand to the last against the cry.

Let Mr. Gary, Mr. Mellon, and others read the editorial in the New York World of yesterday, which newspaper, by the way, opposes heavy restriction of immigration. The editorial is headed "No Americans need apply." It reads as follows:

NO AMERICANS NEED APPLY.

One reason why the coal industry of the country remains an unreliable and hand-to-mouth affair is brought home to New Yorkers by the demand of employment agencies for foreign miners to work in the anthracite field. Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Magyars, and Scandinavians are listed as desirable. Even Englishmen will do. But no Americans need apply.

There is a very simple reason why the operators want foreigners in the mines. A man from Poland or Lithuania has not acquired the American standard of living and therefore can get along contentedly on small wages. He can't speak the language of his adopted country nor is he accustomed to its ways; he is therefore unsure of himself unable to state his case, and easily frightened. He will work hard because he is used to hard work, and will ask for little because he is used to receiving little.

But when he has joined a union or learned his way about he begins to ask for more, and at that point his desirability as a miner begins to wane. The operators look around for other fresh and hopeful immigrants to take his place. If they employ Americans or retain foreigners who have picked up American ways, it is only because the immigrant supply is inadequate.

While this condition exists it will be impossible to standardize wages, output, profits, or prices in the coal business. The industry is built on the exploitation of cheap and ignorant labor, on the proposition that a laborer is worthy not of the wages he earns but of what he knows enough to get. Recurring strikes are inevitable as a protest against such a policy, and strikes again play into the hands of the operators by creating fuel shortage. The crux of the problem before the coal commission is patent in this discrimination against native-born workmen.

Mr. Chairman, for that editorial I forgive the World for all of its assaults on the policy of restriction and for all of its

jibes at the emergency legislation. It has stated the situation, and it makes one of the points that has led myself and others to strive for restriction, even if industry and activity in the United States is slowed down, which will not happen.

Was James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, justified in saying at Syracuse Wednesday that—

Immigration restriction is undoubtedly affecting the prosperity of the country, and particularly of the farmer.

Mr. Howard declared the present law was limiting the amount of manual labor in this country, and one of its natural and inevitable results was a shifting of labor from the country to the city, presenting a tremendous handicap to the farmer in production.

Another phase of the question mentioned by Mr. Howard was that the restrictive law forced prospective immigrants to seek other shores and become natural competitors of American farmers, adding still more to the depression they had been fighting for three years.

"It is a big problem for Congress," Mr. Howard stated, "and revision of the present law undoubtedly is needed. I do not favor admittance of immigrants indiscriminately, nor do I favor the educational test, but I am in favor of letting in all good, honest persons who really want to be citizens. It is the hard-working, honest person who can be absorbed best in the citizenship of the country."

What plan has Mr. Howard for letting in hard-working, honest persons? Are not all persons potentially honest and willing to work, unless permeated with the ideas of socialism, bolshevism, sovietism, or revolution?

Do not the farmers know that the first big immigration following the World War—fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—brought to the United States more than 800,000 aliens, of whom only 2 per cent were farmers and only 3 per cent farm laborers? What do those who talk of selection and distribution mean? Who is to select? What have you to promise? How is distribution to be made, and how is the distributed alien to be made to stay at a given place?

The tailors, too, are joining in the cry of labor shortage, assuming that people generally do not know that the making of clothing is changing from bench to machine so rapidly that a custom-made suit will soon be as scarce as a hand-made shoe.

There is no real shortage of tailors in this country, though a shortage is felt by tailors in the smaller communities. Native Americans have been driven out of the tailoring business by alien workers, who congregate in the large tailoring centers—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Rochester.

The high cost of clothing is not due to a shortage of workers, but to the labor union known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which recently received from the soviet government of Russia a concession to manufacture clothing in Moscow, an enterprise for which they sold $5,000,000 worth of stock among their own members in the United States.

This organization's weekly paper, Advance, is one of the "reddest" permitted to circulate in America. Only a small percentage of its members are skilled mechanics, but in the manufacture of clothing in the big shops the making of a garment is divided into so many operations that a new worker may easily be taught any one of them. Thousands of Russians without any experience in tailoring have come to this country, been inducted into the union without the payment of any dues whatever, and given jobs which enabled them to earn from $40 to $80 for a 44-hour week from the start.

And yet we profess not to be surprised to see in the substantial New York Times of only yesterday these flaming headlines:

Reds seek control of needle trades—Hope to combine unions into one "militant revolutionary organization"—William Foster is leader—Ladies' garment workers and clothing workers have felt force of movement.

This is followed by a story to the effect that radicals and communists under the direction of the Trade Union Educational League, headed by William Z. Foster, have launched a campaign to convert the needle trade unions of the city into "militant revolutionary organizations" and amalgamate them into one big industrial union. The news report continues:

Meeting in the New Star Casino on Monday night, the radicals laid their plans for the movement which will affect more than 200,000 workers in the ladies' and men's clothing trades, as well as the fur and cloth hat and cap makers. L. Reinsch, of Local 5, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and leader of the left wing group in that union, was selected to head the campaign.

The radicals have launched an attack upon the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and are attempting to stir up factional strife. The attack is made principally against Benjamin Schlesinger, president, who, after a recent visit to Russia, denounced communism.

General office officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which has already suffered at the hands of the radicals, were striving yesterday to save the New York organization from being completely wrecked. Efforts were being made to set up a temporary organization to function on behalf of the 50,000 men's clothing workers until the arrival of President Sidney Hillman from Russia next week.

We profess, too, not to be surprised when we learn that the radicals and internationalists ride around the country in groups on freight trains free of charge on their red cards—their red badges of revolution. No, gentlemen, the immigration bars will not be lowered, whatever the appeal. They should be tightened.

The House Committee on Immigration will be ready to hold brief hearings at the beginning of the winter session, with a view to the final preparation of the bill, which will correct the present quota act, further restrict immigration of undesirables, avoid the splitting of immediate families, increase the mental and health tests, and carry a clause denying permanent residence to those aliens not eligible to citizenship. Will the House vote for such a bill? I think so. Does the country want such a bill? Yes; and the country wants it now.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am really very much astonished to find that so many Members of this House and some of the leaders of the minority upon the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries do not see the absolute necessity, as well as the policy, of maintaining an active merchant marine at any cost. That merchant marine is the eye of the Nation in time of peace. It is the scout that builds and keeps our commerce and protects our trade, which we can not always trust to the vessels of rivals, who would look for our custom while they carried our goods. It is an absolute necessity as an aid to our Navy in time of war. It is for that reason that we spent $3,000,000,000 in building ships which were intended to carry food and men. It is for that reason that we have now 14,000,000 tons, or, reduced to active vessels, 10,000,000 tons of vessels now on hand; and it is beyond all belief that patriots would be so blind as to allow that merchant marine to rot at the wharves and be lost and leave us in the same position that we were before it was built, when the World War began. What we are seeking is to make it possible for Americans, not for the Government, to build, own, operate, and serve in ships. Nothing stands in our way except that if we man these ships by Americans we must pay American wages, and if we pay American wages we can not run the ships in competition with the ships of other countries without aid and protection.

There is one other question, and that is the question of taxation. Some of our towns have been foolish enough to tax ships that are owned by their citizens as if they were private property, in spite of the provision in the Constitution that no State shall lay any tonnage duty on ships. It has been held that they have the right to tax ships as property of their citizens, and if the shipowners pay 3 per cent or 4 per cent municipal tax in some towns on the total value of the ships, whether they run or not, they can not be kept, and American shipowners can not live.

Towns that have their own advantage at heart will sooner or later see the need of preventing that course. I think it ought to be prevented by this law, and that there should be a provision in this bill that any vessel wherever documented may be owned by a corporation of the District of Columbia, so as to be under the control of the United States, and that when so owned those ships should not be subject to local taxation. Of course the stock of that company owned anywhere else might be taxable where the stockholder is residing, but the ships ought to be released from that burden.

However, as I said before, the main question is one of wages. If you will turn to page 2087 of the voluminous hearings you will find a statement that shows that at the present time a chief engineer in England receives from $110 to $122 a month and in America from $305 to $350 a month, or nearly three times as much, and that difference runs throughout all of the different ranks of mates, captain, and so forth. When you come to the total wages of the ship you will find a statement at the bottom of the page showing them on a vessel, I think, and showing that America pays its deck crew $1,948, while the British pay the deck crew $1,123, the Japanese $1,202, and the Norwegians only $795. The same difference runs through the engine and steward forces—engine: American, $2,677; British, $1,307; Japanese, $1,580; Norwegian, $900. The American always pays from two to three times as much for officers and engineers, and he pays at least nearly twice as much for all of the rest of the crew. On page 2108 there is a very careful recapitulation for ships of 5,000 tons, 8,000 tons, 11,000 tons, and 23,000 tons. On the 11,000-ton ships the total of all three departments—deck, engine, and steward—on the American is $11,715 a month and on the English $8,067 a month. On the 21,000-ton vessel the deck crew of the English costs $2,774 and of the American $6,162, while the engine crew of the English costs $6,080 and American $11,515.

On the 8,000-ton vessel the deck and engine crew cost $8,045 a month for Americans and only $3,931 a month for the English. But I need not go on with these figures.

The only thing that will enable Americans to run ships is somehow or other to make it profitable to do so in spite of the difference in wages. It is proposed by this bill to do this, and I shall support the bill. I have sometimes thought it could be done by a simple provision that the United States would repay to any American ship operator two-thirds of the wages of any American who was employed on board while engaged in the foreign trade, and one-third of the wages of all others, my idea being to induce vessels to employ Americans, because in time of war we want an American-manned ship as well as a ship American owned and flying the American flag, and so that in trade, in commerce, and in war we will have men ready to man our ships.

Let us also point out that before the World War there were still further difficulties attending American navigation, and that those difficulties are likely to return. It does not seem to be generally known that the great German liners in 1904 and 1906 were largely, if not almost exclusively, manned by men who had been called for military service and were allowed to do their military service by serving aboard the ships. That same policy was followed in France and in Italy, and that same policy will be followed again and we will have to meet it.

Nor is it generally known that in the endeavor to get trade Great Britain always, regardless of the protection of her working people, had gone more and more to the employment of lascars, men from the Indies or east of the Indies, as sailors, and their ships at that time had some 40 per cent of their sailors of those nationalities.

I think the same condition exists now, but I do not know. It may be that the men who went in during the war are now manning her merchant marine. But these conditions will come again. At that time our own Pacific fleet of merchant liners was employing Japanese and Hawaiians and lascars, and at that time our subsidy bill as then introduced dared only say that one-quarter of the crew shall be Americans. Thank God, we now have a provision that two-thirds of the crew shall finally be Americans.

My proposition, as above stated, would be to put a premium upon the employment of Americans by repaying more of their wages and to hope thereby that owners for self-interest would make the crews exclusively Americans, as they were in ancient days. I go back, my friends, to my recollection of the old sea tales and the time when American men and the crews on the fishing vessels, whaling vessels, and vessels that made various long voyages to unknown countries on unknown seas in the hope of profit, had every man on board share in the gain. I look back with pride to the days when those men in time of war, in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, fought our battles, and these same men in 1798 fought and captured French privateers. They stood up for the country as only seamen can do, for there is no other training for peace or war which so develops a man as training on the sea, where he has to meet new dangers from time to time and day to day and be always mobilized.

I am ready to sacrifice anything to get a bill which will make it possible for Americans to sail the seas. I am ready to vote for this bill, with all its imperfections, which I hope will be corrected elsewhere or corrected here as they are reached, but I can not see this crisis pass without remembering that the fleet we have will go to rot and ruin unless some such measure as this is passed, while the opposition proposes no alternative plan for providing an American merchant marine to sail the seas and to make it possible for Americans to do it.

Let us state our object again. It is that we shall have American ships built in American yards, manned by American seamen, flying the American flag, to carry the glory of this country all over the world in time of peace, to do the work of peace upon the great highways of the world, and to support and make effective the defense of this country in time of war. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would like to use a little time. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON].

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this subsidy bill reminds me of a study of inveterate criminal types made some time ago by a famous criminologist. He describes a criminal who was being led to the gallows. A kindly minister was by his side whispering into his ear words of consolation. Appearing to listen intently, the poor wretch by sheer force of habit proceeded to pick the pocket of the minister.

The Republican Party, under a sentence of death, proceeds to steal something from the Treasury of the United States. [Laughter.] They call it "a subsidy."

The war has been employed as a pretext to build up a private merchant marine at the expense of the Treasury of the United States.

Out of 2,300 ships constructed or acquired by the Shipping Board, 1,900 were constructed after the armistice, after the war had ended.

Three billion dollars have been expended for ships which we are told can not be sold for more than $200,000,000 now. How much of the $3,000,000,000 has been stolen will probably never be known. The stealing was largely legal stealing, the kind that is neither petty larceny nor grand larceny but is glorious larceny. The 100 per cent lip patriots have managed to get contracts providing for fabulous prices for anything they did for or sold to the Government.

Plutocracy has no flag and no country. Its thieving proclivities grow with the distress of the Nation.

Not only does the present bill propose to practically give away the ships to private shipping interests, but we are called upon to pay for years to come a contribution out of the National Treasury to the very same interests for their kind acceptance of the fleet. It is claimed that the Shipping Board can not operate the ships except at a minimum loss of $50,000,000 a year, and that the granting of a subsidy will save to the Treasury about $30,000,000 a year. An analysis of the proposed measure shows clearly that the subsidy will cost considerably more than $50,000,000 a year. The bill provides for the establishment of a special fund to which there shall be set aside sums in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, but the bill also provides for various tax exemptions, the aggregate amount of which can hardly be estimated with any degree of certainty.

There is nothing to the claim that the subsidy will really be a saving.

No effort has been made to build up or develop a Government merchant marine. How can the Government succeed when its announced object is to dispose of the ships to private interests? How can the Government succeed when the Shipping Board refuses to compete with privately owned ships? The hearings disclose that whenever private interests complained of the successful competition of Government-owned ships these ships were withdrawn.

This is certainly not a propitious time to create a merchant marine. The world has more than an adequate supply of tonnage. In order to succeed it would be necessary to take away from other countries with long-established merchant marines a part of their carrying trade.

Every discrimination against the ships or goods of other countries will be followed by retaliatory measures on their part, and we will find ourselves in the midst of a bitter commercial war. England is frequently mentioned as the country which we are to emulate in developing a merchant marine. How can England exist if the communication between the British Isles and the vast English dominions spread over every continent should be cut off? England's merchant marine is to England what the railroad system is to the United States. We should no more undertake to rival England's carrying trade than we should undertake to compete with Brazil in the production of coffee or with France in the production of champagne.

It seems that the Republicans are abandoning the old Republican tradition of a home market. The 110,000,000 people of the United States can furnish a mighty good market if the producers of America will but receive a just compensation for the service they render the Nation. This attempt to artificially develop a private merchant marine at the expense of the taxpayers, with the avowed object of supplanting the merchant fleets of other countries, is but a continuation of the imperialistic policy we launched upon in 1898 when we took possession of the Philippine Islands.

Strangely enough, the most successful period of American industrial and economic development was simultaneous with the almost complete disappearance of the American merchant marine.

We are not satisfied any more with a place in the sun, and a mighty big place at that, but we want the flag to sail over the seven seas, over an American-owned merchant marine. And who, pray, will be these American owners? It will be the Standard Oil corporation, the United Fruit Co., and similar benefactors of America and of humanity. It is rather significant that the proposed law excepts agreements between carriers which are to affect water transportation from the provisions of the antitrust laws.

I refuse to vote any money of the taxpayers to support a private monopoly.

If we must have a merchant marine, let it be owned and maintained by the Government of the United States for the people.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS] 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS] is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, in the story of civilization the aspirations of nations and the ambitions of men lead to the salted seas and the lands beyond. In remote times, through the Middle Ages, down to the present moment, commercial advancement and trade development have been well-nigh universally synonymous with political ascendancy and material prosperity.

The desire for religious freedom, trade enlargement, and empire expansion have been the impelling forces to drive men across the pathless oceans, inspiring their hope and steeling their courage to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. America was the reward of those intrepid pioneer discoverers of the fifteenth century, whose goal was trade expansion and commercial profit, while the initial developments in the seventeenth century were founded on the sacrifice made to liberal thought and belief.

Conscious of our history and of our geographic position; conscious of our resources and our wealth; conscious of our advancement and of our destiny, the spirit of America calls us to develop the one great industry which for decades has been neglected, unconsidered, and unprotected by the Federal Government. We have been generous, and properly so, in safeguarding our agriculturists, our manufacturers, and our artisans from the lower standards of foreign pay.

By Federal aid we have rendered assistance to farmers and stockmen in the erection of irrigation dams and the creation of watersheds; we have expended vast sums for the eradication of animal and plant diseases and for the propagation of scientific information; we have aided transportation by land grants to railroads, by appropriations for the building of highways and for the construction of canals and the dredging of harbors. All these are benefits made possible by the funds taken from the Federal purse for the common good. By rendering aid to our merchant marine we are carrying forward the application of the same beneficent principle under a different designation and in a different way.

In discussing this vexed question of ship subsidies we are confronted not by any abstract question of the advisability of constructing a merchant marine but by the practical proposition of how best to handle a service now in existence. This bill injects into our national life no new policy, for we are on the seas now, and at a terrific cost, and we must decide what we are to do with vessels already built. We are facing an actuality, not a theory, for we find ourselves possessed of some 12,500,000 tons of shipping, of which 6,550,000 tons are Government owned.

In the problem there looms the annual cost to the Government in the operation and care of its ships, exclusive of depreciation or interest charges, of $50,000,000, which prudence and judgment command us to reduce. How best can we save the taxpayers' money and lessen the burden created by the frenzied program of war-time ship construction which drained the Public Treasury of $3,000,000,000? Let us forget that these ships are to-day worth probably not over $200,000,000: let us forget the mistakes that were made and the errors that were committed; let us eliminate partisan discussion and petty politics. Our problem is to curtail expenditures; to conserve our ships; to encourage shipbuilding; and to maintain in a high degree of efficiency a merchant marine under the American flag comparable with the dignity, the needs, and the position of America.

This bill, in my judgment, will best bring about the desired results. It has the support and approval of the President, whose inspired leadership, calm judgment, and patriotic impulse points the way to a return of our ships upon the pathways of the deep. The history of the past will be repeated in the future if we follow his lead, and the noble vision of the flag, wide flung upon the seven seas, will become a reality when this bill becomes a law. While there may be a difference of opinion among us as to the proper method of proceeding, I can not believe that there are many who feel that the United States should abandon the seas and consign our ocean shipments to foreign flags. I feel that the vast majority of our people have a real pride and recognize a real necessity in having the Nation become a great merchant-marine power. They recognize the economic advantage of utilizing our own ships to carry our surplus goods in the oversea trade rather than to employ our competitors.

I am convinced that the bill now before us will save money and will place the merchant marine on a firm basis to compete successfully in the carrying trade of the world. We are confronted by the question of whether the merchant marine now upon the seas shall be kept under Government ownership and operated at large Government expense or under private ownership with small Government aid. For one I am utterly opposed to Government operation, and I believe that the sad experience of the past in public operation of our railroads, with inefficiency in service and waste in operation should determine us decidedly against a repetition of this folly in Government ownership and operation of the merchant marine.

Direct aid to private merchant shipping is and long has been the established practice of all the maritime nations of the world. This may take the form of postal pay and naval retainers to certain regular lines, as in the case of Great Britain, by whose Government the subsidy policy as now known was initiated almost a hundred years ago. It may be postal subvention and naval retainer to regular lines and navigation bounties to all shipping, with direct bounties for shipbuilding, as in the case of France, Italy, and other countries, including at one time Japan.

Nations subsidize their maritime industries according to their needs or resources, precisely as nations, with now not one important exception, in some degree or another form their customs tariffs, so that they will not only yield revenue but favor their native manufacturing or their native agriculture. The motive of maritime subvention is exactly the motive of the protective tariff—to give national preference for national prudential purposes to national interests against their competitors of other lands.

Every commercial people with seacoasts and ports and seaborne trade recognizes as by a strong instinct of self-preservation that it must not depend for the delivery of its exports and the bringing of its imports solely upon the ships and seamen of other governments, its rivals in trade and possible enemies in war. Every people with a foothold upon the ocean recognizes that its merchant marine, by which is meant not only the ships themselves but their officers and men, the yards which launched the ships, the mechanics who put them together, and the separate manufacturing plants and men that produced the equipment of the ships, constitutes altogether a peculiarly important "key industry" for either peace or war.

The United States is entitled to possess one of the greatest—perhaps, considering its vast water-borne domestic commerce, the very greatest—of all the merchant navies of the world. Rightfully, also, the United States is entitled to carry in its own ships the same proportion of its sea-borne trade as any of its competitors. As a matter of fact, American ships are now conveying only about one-third in value of the exports and imports of our country. A year and more ago American ships were carrying about one-half of our imports and exports.

According to data furnished by the Department of Commerce and the statistical department of the United States Shipping Board, the value of commodities exported by sea from the United States for 100 years, beginning with 1821, was $86,629,000,000. Of this total, vessels under the American flag carried about 24 per cent, leaving 76 per cent carried by alien flags. Figuring that freight and insurance approximated about 8 per cent of the value of the cargoes, it would mean that in the century, on our exports alone, this country paid to foreigners the stupendous sum of $5,267,000,000—money which went out of circulation in the United States. This represents so much revenue deducted from the resources of this country and retarded to that extent the expansion of our shipping industry and the commercial and agricultural interests of our country.

The great advantages of a merchant marine are fourfold—first, as a medium of transportation; second, as a stimulant in building up international trade; third, as an auxiliary for the Army and Navy in times of war; and, fourth, as an encouragement to shipbuilding.

TRANSPORTATION.

Ships are as necessary to the conduct of overseas trade as are railroads and ships to the domestic trade, but the character of the transportation in the overseas trade is even more important than in the domestic trade, because overseas transportation is open to the ships of all countries and is highly competitive, and the advantages therein accrue only to the efficient carriers, while internal transportation is carried on by individuals and companies of American nationality.

It is not only desirable but practically necessary that the United States should depend largely upon American ships for the carriage of its overseas trade.

The difficulties produced by the war brought home to practically every citizen our dependence upon overseas transportation services, and the remembrance of those trying times should make it unnecessary to enlarge upon the need of an American merchant marine.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

It is generally recognized that the country that has a large merchant marine thereby has an advantage in international trade. Ships are the servitors of commerce, and the very existence of a large tonnage of shipping under the national flag creates a condition favorable to the establishment and development of foreign trade enterprises. Moreover, ships are not only a necessary facility of foreign trade, they are one of several agencies that cooperate in making foreign trade successful. International trade on a large scale requires a world organization including manufacturing, producing, merchandising, international banking, marine insurance, ship brokerage, freight forwarding, and the construction, ownership, management, and operation of vessels.

Such an organization is most effective when it is completely developed and the ownership, management, and operation of vessels commensurate in tonnage and types with the volume and needs of trade give greater efficiency and potency to the commercial organization as a whole. Shipping under the national flag is to be regarded as an essential part of the facilities and organization of trade by which the people of the United States are to maintain and extend their commerce with all sections of the world.

AUXILIARIES.

While I do not care to emphasize the importance of a merchant marine flying the American flag as an important element of national defense in case of war, yet the fact remains, as bitter experience has shown, that it is of first importance.

The United States ought never again to be in the position in which it found itself during the early years of the war, when the great merchant fleet of Germany was entirely withdrawn from the world's carrying trade and those of Great Britain and of other countries largely so, and when, as a result of these conditions, a large part of our grain, cotton, meat products, lumber, copper, and manufactured goods available for export could not be moved.

In time of war—a condition we pray may never arise again—the need of auxiliary vessels is felt by both the Army and the Navy. The duties to be performed by the two services are interdependent. Unless the country is so weak in naval strength that its fleet will be reduced to coast-defense operations only, it will become necessary to carry on a campaign at a greater or less distance from its own bases, and it is the mission of the Navy to gain command of the sea. This once accomplished, the duty falls upon the Navy to safeguard the transportation of the Army overseas, should such an operation be deemed practicable. In order to make it possible for the fighting ships of the Navy to operate any distance from their home bases, it is necessary that they be accompanied by a large number of auxiliary vessels, and these vessels should be American.

In time of war an efficient merchant marine is as necessary as an efficient battle fleet. Without such a merchant marine the safety of our country might easily be imperiled. Should war come, we would need a large number of auxiliary vessels with our fleet, and a still larger number of supply vessels to serve the fleet. There would be no time to build these vessels after diplomatic relations had been broken, nor would there be opportunity to purchase or charter them from abroad. The only course open from the standpoint of national safety is to have these vessels form a part of our permanent merchant marine.

SHIPBUILDING.

The future of the shipbuilding industry in the United States depends upon the maintenance and successful development of the merchant marine. The war gave the activities of private shipyards in the United States a great impetus; but on account of the large tonnage brought into existence during the war—tonnage constructed by the Government as well as by private individuals—and on account of the severe world-wide depression in business American shipyards are now doing little work. Should there be a decline in the American merchant marine, or even a serious postponement of its development, the shipyards in this country would suffer greatly and probably not a few of them would be forced to liquidate. The efficient American shipyards should be kept in vigorous existence despite prospective restrictions in the Government's naval program. Well-equipped, efficiently managed, and profitable shipyards are a necessary basis of a large and progressively efficient merchant marine. It should be the policy of the people and Government of the United States to establish conditions favorable to the shipping business and to the industries associated with that business. The merchant-marine policy should accordingly have in mind shipyards capable of constructing economically and efficiently the ships required by a large merchant marine under the national flag and for making the repairs to those ships.

Government aid to our shipping interests is necessary from two points—first, the equalization of the difference in cost of operation between American and foreign vessels; second, the promotion and encouragement of desirable types of vessels or of necessary services which without aid would not—under present conditions, at least—be forthcoming. The situation is one which imperatively calls for national protection to the one great industry long left almost absolutely unprotected.

In its essence the maintenance and development of the American merchant marine is but another phase of the policy of protection to American industry. The differential against American ships lies in the national standard of living. To other industries threatened by competition on the part of nations having lower standards, protection is extended in our tariff laws. The overseas shipping industry in the early days of our Government was similarly protected. It can not now be protected under our tariff laws without the amendment of our general commercial treaties with other Governments, which amendment two administrations indicated an unwillingness to attempt. The indispensable alternative, therefore, is to protect this vital industry in some other way. The method of direct aid, together with what indirect aids may be applicable, is not only the effective way but is the method by which nearly every maritime nation to some extent or in some manner extends protection to its national shipping.

It has been demonstrated that economic conditions are such that good American ships, as good in every way as their competitors, can not be operated in overseas trade without the equivalent of that protection normally bestowed by the Government on the operation of American factories and farms.

Let it be remembered that American ships in the overseas trade compete directly and keenly with foreign ships of all the nations in the world in our own ports, along every mile of ocean to foreign ports, and in those foreign ports for every import cargo of American commerce, and that American ships do this against all wage handicaps plus generally the added handicap of foreign subsidy or other national assistance rigidly denied thus far to American shipowners.

My belief in the future success of the American merchant marine is based on two fundamental factors of our national life—efficiency and enterprise. Our ship owners, operators, builders, and seamen must be the equals and, if possible, the superiors of any men of their calling in the world. Historically, our men have excelled in energy and skill, but 60 years have sufficiently demonstrated that these two great human attributes can not succeed where the vital factor of national aid is withheld for any considerable time from the very best ship owners, builders, and seamen in existence. Let us pass this bill and restore the American flag to the proud position it once occupied when the American "clippers" carried the bulk of our commerce to the ends of the earth. Keep the flag flying!

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, stripping this subsidy of all camouflage, what are the indisputable facts? Is the immediate problem a merchant marine? The President says not, but merely a salvage proposition. His exact words are:

> In the simplest way I can say it, our immediate problem is not to build and support a merchant shipping, which I hold to be the highest and most worthy aspirations of any great people; our problem is to deal with what we now possess. Our problem is to relieve the Public Treasury of the drain it is already meeting.

Thus our President spoke last Tuesday. Is there anything but a salvage proposition in the above language?

Mr. Chairman, to win the war we built 1,500 vessels that cost $3,000,000,000. Waste and extravagance? Yes; beyond comprehension, but it produced results worth while. Such an unprecedented building feat caused world amazement. Our enemies looked into the unconquerable faces of American soldiers and realized that all of our war equipment was in like proportion. The Kaiser and his generals were astounded. Ultimate ruin confronted them. The armistice was signed. War ceased. World carnage stopped. Lives of probable millions were saved. The relief of incalculable value it brought makes American fathers and mothers cease crying over the spilt milk of war waste and war extravagance. There was war waste because there were unpatriotic, greedy vultures willing to take advantage of their country in its extremity.

But, Mr. Chairman, the Congress is not under war stress and anxiety now. We have celebrated the fourth anniversary of the armistice. The people will tolerate wanton waste and extravagance no longer. The present Shipping Board is a peace-time parasite. Operating only a small percentage of its ships, Mr. Lasker has surrounded himself with a swarm of 5,000 high-salaried employees, among which are 76 lawyers drawing an average salary each of $11,000 annually. The President said Tuesday that he is incurring an annual loss of $50,000,000. And, besides, the Government receives not one single cent of return for this $3,000,000,000 investment.

Now, let us analyze the President's proposed plan of salvage retrenchment. He admits that under this plan the most we may expect to recover from our fleet is $200,000,000. Now, what are we to do in order to obtain this sum? First, we are to pay a subsidy, which Mr. Lasker says will amount to $52,000,000 a year, to greedy shipping interests for 10 years, aggregating $520,000,000 of the people's money. Out of the $200,000,000 receipts we are to give Mr. Lasker $125,000,000 as a special loan fund, which he can loan to shipowners at 2 per cent annually in such a way that in all probability little of it will be repaid. And we make possible the keeping of Mr. Lasker's 5,000 high-salaried parasites on our pay roll for at least 15 years more to squander far more than the remaining $75,000,000 of receipts. If it is a mere question of salvage, it would be saving hundreds of millions of dollars to immediately disband the Shipping Board and distribute the remaining one thousand four hundred-odd vessels to the 48 States in proportion to their representation in Congress and rely upon State pride and friendly rivalry to see to it that all available ships are manned upon the high seas under our flag. To rid ourselves of them without any return whatever would mean a saving of at least $500,000,000.

Oh, it would have been a godsend to this country if our former great chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Good, had won the Congress to his policy, when in his righteous indignation from this floor he exclaimed that he was going to see to it that not another single dollar should be given out of the Treasury to this Shipping Board.

Yet for this Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation since July 11, 1919, this Congress has already appropriated out of the Public Treasury $471,487,545.48, and in addition to this enormous sum Congress gave them all the receipts for 1920 and 1921 and during 1922 has given Mr. Lasker use of receipts up to $55,000,000. Yet the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] intimates that this enterprise is run on a businesslike basis. If it is salvage retrenchment the President wants, he should have disbanded the Shipping Board and distributed these ships to the States immediately after assuming office, and he would have thus saved at least $500,000,000.

I take it that the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] is a responsible spokesman for the President's party. This morning when he was defending the unheard-of provisions in this bill I asked him the question if when they claim that we have the best genius and the most skilled shipping experts of the country at the head of the Shipping Board, with all ships furnished them free, with the prestige of our Government to buy supplies at the least money, if under these conditions the Shipping Board is unable to make some return on the investment, but on the contrary is running the ships at a loss of $50,000,000 a year, how could he expect a private enterprise to run them at a profit. Here was the reply, and I read it from his exact language, given me by the reporter:

MR. LEHLBACH. Because there is not any line of human endeavor or human activity that can not be made to pay by private people whose heart is in the business and whose future is staked in the business, when it does not pay when run by Government officials.

Then the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] asked him if that was not an indictment against the Republican appointees in charge of this business. Here is the reply of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH]. I read from the reporter's transcription:

MR. LEHLBACH. Oh, no; it is not an indictment of the operators. It is the experience of human nature in all walks of activity, under all circumstances, that a man will work with his heart in his work if he is working for himself, but that he will get what he can out of it if he is simply working temporarily for some one else, and has opportunity to use some other person's material.

Does this distinguished spokesman for the President's party intimate on this floor that the heart of these 5,000 highly paid officials and Shipping Board employees are not in the work? Does he mean to intimate that because they are working for the Government and not for a private enterprise that they, to use his language, "will get what they can out of it" simply because it is somebody else's business? I have not that idea of all public officials. It may be true with respect to the present Shipping Board. The thing that gives me most distrust in my mind concerning it is the fact that they have never yet permitted an adequate audit of their accounts. The former distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Good, said that it was impossible to get an audit, that there was no auditor of the Government who could come within a hundred million dollars of where all the money had gone. That condition exists up to the present time, and in this bill they have a provision that there shall be no audit of their accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MACLAFFERTY].

Mr. MACLAFFERTY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you will pardon me after so short a stay in Washington for being bold enough to address you. There have been one or two things said here that have made me anxious to make reply. It has been said time and again that the people of the country in the recent election had given overwhelming evidence that they were against this bill. I want to say that I represent a district containing over 400,000 people, and one of the things that I stressed in this campaign was my advocacy of this bill. My name was on the ballot twice—once to fill out the unexpired term of our late lamented John A. Elston and once for the term beginning next March. I have to say to you that for the unexpired term I received a majority of 28,000, and for the term beginning next March—I have only the semiofficial returns to give you, but the newspapers said that I have a majority of 40,000.

Gentlemen, it seems to me that all phases of this question have been covered, but I want in the few minutes I have to give you a picture. I am not from the Corn Belt of Kansas, but the first breath of air that went into my nostrils—and which probably provoked a squall—was a breath of salt air. I have breathed the salt air all my life. I have lived on the shores of the Pacific Ocean all my life. I have seen the American flag driven off the Pacific Ocean in my lifetime. I have suffered the humiliation of seeing one ship after another—and I knew them well enough to love them, well enough to say I could call them by name—I have seen them sold to the Japanese or sent up the river to be tied up to rust and rot. I saw about 40 boats belonging to the Shipping Board a week ago lying there pitifully in the straits at Benicia, with their sides and decks rusted, going to wrack and ruin for want of use.

My father in about 1868 went to the Orient and he has told me over and again during my boyhood that everywhere he saw the American flag and everywhere we were carrying the commerce of the world.

I went to the Orient in 1916, and after leaving the port of Honolulu in four months' time I saw the American flag afloat only four times. One of those times was on the old U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, lying in the Whang-Po River at Shanghai, serving as the flagship of our Asiatic Fleet. Once was on an old tub, the name of which I have forgotten, in the harbor of Yokohama. Once was on the old Pacific Mail ship *China*, some 45 years old at this time, if I am not mistaken, but now owned by the Chinese, although under the American flag. The fourth time I saw it was on my way home, and I want you to get this picture. It is about all that I have to give to you to-day. We were crossing back to America in a British ship having 52 passengers, 50 of whom were American citizens and 2 of whom were Britishers. About 10 days out, one day, having seen nothing, we observed a little smudge of smoke in the distance. Naturally, everyone was alive in a moment, and we watched that little smudge as it grew through the glasses. The captain of our ship was a typical Britisher, a full-faced, jolly, good-hearted British seaman, and finally that little tub, for such she proved to be, a little American steam schooner coming from Puget Sound over to Japan, bobbing up and down on the face of the ocean like a cork, broke out the American flag, and what did the British captain say? I shall never forget it as long as I live, and it is one reason that I am in favor of this bill. He said, "Oh, by Jove, she is an American! I wonder what she is doing so far away from shore." There you have it!

Mr. Chairman, I saw the three magnificent ships running from San Francisco to Australia—the *Sonoma*, the *Ventura*, and the *Sierra*—finally taken off the route and tied up at Benicia. I saw the *Alameda* and the *Mariposa*, that had been 21 years in that trade, withdrawn and sent to Puget Sound to run from Seattle to Alaska. I saw, one by one, our ships disappear from the Pacific Ocean, and for every ship of ours that disappeared I saw two Japanese ships put into Pacific trade. Gentlemen of the eastern seaboard, get it out of your heads that Great Britain is our competitor of the future.

The competitor of the future for this country is Japan, and some day I hope to say more on this subject from this floor. The Japanese finally became the carriers of our Pacific coast commerce. Count their ships by the score. Take a map and trace out their routes, and then tell me that the difference in upkeep and cost of maintenance has nothing to do with the situation, when the Japanese coolie sailor gets his $12 a month and three messes of rice a day, while our American sailor, thank God, is the best-fed and the best-berthed man that floats on the ocean.

Yes, let us bring back to the position it once held the commerce of the United States of America as carried in American bottoms; and when one of the speakers a short time ago said it never can be done I was reminded of the fact that President McKinley, when he welcomed home the Minnesota boys from the Spanish-American War at St. Paul, said that no less a distinguished man than Daniel Webster had stood upon the floor of the United States Senate and fought the acquisition of all that wonderful country to the west of the Mississippi River, and that his great argument was that it was so far from the beneficent influences of the home Government at Washington that the country would become peopled and form alliances with other people and drift away. He was wrong, was he not? Yes; and so was the speaker wrong who said that we did not possess the ability and the ingenuity to build up a merchant marine to be what it once was, the greatest on the sea.

Gentlemen of the American Congress, I have but recently come among you, but let me tell you that in this country of ours there has grown up a lack of respect and a measure of contempt for this body, and I am going to tell you as one who has hardly yet gotten in that it seems to many people that the day is past when men are willing to get up on this floor and stand for a thing because it is right. We are not a democracy, we are a Republic. Our fathers gave us the first successful form of government this world had ever seen, and it was not to be ruled by the mob mind, but the laws were to be made by men elected for that purpose, who could study and think and argue and fight, and finally, after mature deliberation, say to the people, "This is what we have decided to do," and then go back to them for their verdict. That, it seems to me, is what we are here for. This is not a partisan matter. This is the American Congress, and I appeal to gentlemen on both sides of this House to, in the final analysis, vote as they believe is for the best interests of this country, and if you do, you will not have to worry about your constituents. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the committee [Mr. GAHN].

Mr. GAHN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAHN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as a Republican member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries I am opposing this ship subsidy bill because it is saturated with special privileges to a few shipping interests, because instead of granting possible needed aids as compensation for the performance of service it grants bonuses and exemptions that the majority of people do not enjoy.

I am merely serving my first term in Congress, and because of the inefficiency of some of the leaders in this Congress I am not privileged to come back, but I want to say that I am not going to take the easiest course while yet here, but I am going to follow my conscience just the same. [Applause.]

I think this is one of the worst bills presented to Congress since I have been a Member of it.

And I have seen in this Congress, when things are likely to be defeated, many Members, some of the leaders on the bill, clothe themselves with the Star-Spangled Banner, with the red, white, and blue stripes, and say, "You are unpatriotic if you do not support this measure." Nevertheless, I am against this bill, and I am a Republican Member, just as much a Republican as any member of that committee.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAHN. Does the gentleman doubt that?

Mr. EDMONDS. No; I do not; but the gentleman voted to report it favorably in June. It was a good bill then?

Mr. GAHN. Yes; I relied upon the gentleman's statement, that of Mr. Lasker, and a good many others at that time, but since then I have come to believe that the gentlemen are so imbued on the subject that they did not give me the exact information. [Applause.] The gentleman knows at that time I asked him to have an open discussion after the hearings were over so that the Democratic Members could be present, but it was put through the committee without any discussion when it was reported out to the House. I came back this session and I might have supported it but I found it was amended in many respects, making it a worse bill than before. In fact, the bill has been amended so frequently that one must doubt the proponents really understand it themselves.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I make the point of order the gentleman is discussing matters which occurred in the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman came to me and said he did not like the labor clause and if it was corrected it would be all right, and we did that and after that we reported the bill.

Mr. GAHN. That is about as accurate as some other statements. The amendment I proposed the gentleman said the Shipping Board experts would draw up, and when it came back it was not the amendment I proposed at all. It exempted passenger ships from the operation of this 65 per cent American seamen rule.

Mr. EDMONDS. It exempted the steward's department. The gentleman said it exempted labor on passenger ships. The engineer and deck crew are in the 65 per cent rule; it is only the steward's department.

Mr. GAHN. The gentleman says steward's department, and he knows this will exempt all subsidized ships because this subsidy is only for passenger ships, and the steward's department is exempted by the amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. It is only the steward's department. The gentleman thought that possibly if the steward's department was put in it would be all right, and we did go as far as we could. The gentleman only asked 50 per cent of American labor and we gave 65.

Mr. GAHN. That is not correct at all. Whoever heard of you gentlemen giving more than was asked? The gentleman referred to cargo ships and I found out it was nothing more or less than a subsidy for the large passenger lines, and exempting the steward's department from the operation of the 65 per cent rule practically makes it impossible to have 65 per cent American labor on the ships. Did the gentleman from California desire to ask a question?

Mr. RAKER. I did, but I will defer it.

Mr. GAHN. I would just as leave argue with the members of the committee as to make a speech.

Mr. RAKER. It was said this bill was reported when only the majority members were present and the minority were not brought in until they were ready to report the bill. Is that a fact?

Mr. GAHN. So far as I know, the bill ought not to be considered in any partisan way at all, and I want to say right here I have not regarded it as a party measure. There is another thing. Every time a bill slips a little bit one side will try to appeal to party support and to make it a party measure. There is nothing in the party platform for a ship subsidy, and because the Shipping Board chairman may have gotten the President to be for it, does that make it a party measure? No. Most Republicans have repudiated a great many measures of this administration. I think this is going to indict the Republican Party for 1924. But if you doubt it, see what happens then. I want to say this: I have noticed that gentlemen of the committee have devoted much of their ability and their energy to the solving of the questions involved in this bill. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] might have ruined his health because of his untiring efforts on this bill, and there are other gentlemen who have devoted a great deal of their time to the study of this subject, including the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], and others, and I do not think they have done that for partisan reasons, because really, gentlemen of the Republican side, if it were a partisan question the Democrats would let this bill go through in the most rotten shape you could get it, because then it would be much better from their standpoint.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman tell us what the caucus did about it? What did the country do last June?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAHN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania asked what the country had done last June. The gentleman has taken cognizance of a solemn referendum before the people, has he not? I mean in regard to this bill and party questions.

Mr. GAHN. I thought so at that time.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAHN. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. May a dirt farmer ask a question of my friend, whom I admire greatly?

Mr. GAHN. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. It seems to me that it would be a great deal better for some Members who are so opposed to this bill to offer some amendments to improve it, but I have not heard of any of them.

Mr. GAHN. So many amendments are necessary it would be better to recommit the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman informed me that he had some particular information to submit on a certain phase of this case.

Mr. GAHN. I am going to submit it. It has been said here that the cost of labor was the underlying feature that caused the administration and the Shipping Board to urge the passage of this bill. It has been argued by nearly every Member who

favors this bill that there is a labor differential. As to that I have no less an authority here than the Nautical Gazette. It contains figures obtained from the Shipping Board which show that that is not true. It compares two ships, a Danish ship and a Shipping Board ship, of practically the same tonnage; the dead weight of the Danish ship being 7,200 tons, and the dead weight of the Shipping Board ship being 7,723 tons.

It is shown that the fuel cost is what handicaps the Shipping Board ship. The Danish ship was built in 1921 and the Shipping Board ship in 1920. The value of the Danish ship is stated to have been $258,508 and that of the Shipping Board ship $265,748. The number of the crew on the Danish ship was 38; the number of the crew on the Shipping Board ship was 30. The wages per month on the Danish ship were $2,355 and those on the Shipping Board ship were $2,105—a less amount than the amount paid on the Danish ship. The days occupied on the voyage were the same—44 days each. The fuel cost of the Danish ship was $2,907 and that of the Shipping Board ship $6,300. There is almost $4,000 difference on this one voyage. The monthly overhead expense, excluding wages but including subsistence, was $5,428 on the Danish ship and $5,393 on the Shipping Board ship. The total voyage receipts of the Danish ship were $19,468 and of the Shipping Board ship $20,416, being almost a thousand dollars more. The total voyage expenses of the Danish ship were $17,558 and those of the Shipping Board ship $21,030. The net result was a profit for the Danish ship of $1,910, and a loss for the Shipping Board ship of $614.

These figures show that in this instance the wage cost was higher on the foreign ship than on the American ship, due to the fact that the former, being a coal burner, carried eight more men, whereas the Shipping Board ship was an oil burner. The ships were valued at approximately the same amount, and the fixed charges, such as insurance, depreciation, amortization, and so forth, were almost equal, and the fact that they were of about the same size made them liable to the same tonnage dues and port charges, and they each paid the same amount in managing agents' commissions; and yet the Danish ship showed a profit of $1,910 and the American ship a loss of $614.

Unless the Shipping Board proceeds to make its vessels economical to operate, and run them with highly paid crews, the payment of a subsidy will never contribute to the establishment of its fleet upon the high seas.

Now, gentlemen, I want to touch on the taxation question. It seems to me that this bill, strictly speaking, is not a subsidy bill. It is a tax exemption bill to special interests. This bill is permeated with graft and saturated with exemptions and special privileges to a few. It is no wonder that our boats do not go out on the high seas, because the owners of these vessels have heretofore refused to let them go out unless you exempt them from certain expenses. They refuse to pay the taxes that the farmer has to pay, that the ordinary business man has to pay, or the man back home. You have got to pay them in the way of an exemption before they will invest in these boats and take them out. If not, they take foreign registry.

You are allowing 5 per cent exemption on a person's taxes if he merely ships in subsidized boats, in American bottoms. That will allow the Standard Oil a million dollars a year. In the case of the *Leviathan* alone, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] shows, you will give $900,000, and under the Shipping Board regulations, if they see fit, they may double that amount.

Why do you say that only $15,000,000 is going to be expended each year when your figures show that the passenger boats alone are going to get this $15,000,000 the first year?

Nowhere in the President's message is mention made of the fact that we are going to have a program of shipbuilding. Three or four times in that message mention is made of the fact that this bill is going to save $50,000,000 a year. I disagree with that, and I contend that that $50,000,000 will still be there, if not a higher amount. Unless you cut out the graft and discharge some of these highly paid and inefficient men employed by the Shipping Board you are going to have an annual expense just the same. [Applause.]

I do not wish to appear in opposition to the President's specific wishes, but it seems to me that he has been misguided and misled, quite innocently, by the great pressure which has been made to bear upon him in the representations that this is the only way to fully establish an American merchant marine.

In this connection let me quote from an editorial which appeared in the Cleveland Press, November 22, 1922:

PLUMS IN THE SUBSIDY.

President Harding told Congress in the ship-subsidy message that it was costing the taxpayers of the United States $50,000,000 to operate its fleet of ships, and that there would not be paid out more than $30,000,000 to private ship operators if his subsidy bill were made a law.

The President did not say what else the ship operators would get besides the $30,000,000 subsidy.

The President did not say what shipowners would get the subsidy and what shipowners would not.

The President did not say that a ship would earn just as much subsidy whether it carried a pound of cargo or whether it was loaded full.

The President did not say that only owners of ships running on regular lines would receive subsidy.

The President did not say that the ships that run on regular lines are those devoted not to commerce but to the hauling of passengers and mail—ships devoted to the hauling of goods owned by the owner of the ship, such as the Standard Oil tank-line steamers, the United Fruit Co. fruit ships, etc.

The President did not tell Congress that besides the $30,000,000 going out of the Treasury, a golden flood would be stopped from flowing into the Treasury by reason of the fact that those shipowners who enjoy subsidies—but no other American shipowner—could deduct from their income taxes their profits on the operation of the ships, and in case they were the owners—as in the case of the Standard Oil Co.—of the cargoes of the ships, 5 per cent of the estimated freight that they paid themselves for hauling their oil.

The President did not say that Mr. Lasker has expressed the faith that these income and tax exemptions to a favored few American shipowners would probably not exceed a mere $10,000,000 a year.

The President did not say that if a man bought a ship at junk price from the Shipping Board and sold it at a profit to be sailed under a foreign flag, he would not have to pay income taxes on that profit if only he would buy or build another ship.

The President did not say that the "tramp ship," which is what Great Britain and every other country means by the expression "merchant marine," will not get one penny of subsidy under the proposed bill, and their owners will not get any rebates, drawbacks, or exemptions, or other hand-outs from, through, or by the Treasury.

The President did not say that it was proposed to lend $125,000,000 to the preferred class of American shipowners at 2 per cent a year, while business men, farmers, manufacturers, and ordinary folk in general pay from 6 to 10 per cent.

Had the President told Congress all these things, he would have told them of a part but not all of the plums that are tucked away in the proposed Thanksgiving pudding—if the subsidy bill is passed on November 29.

It seems to me that the entire question should be more thoroughly studied and investigated. There were 34 days of hearings on the bill before the Merchant Marine Committee, but not one day was given for a full and complete discussion in the committee on the bill or on the hearings.

Public sentiment is against this bill, and it is folly for this House to endeavor to create public sentiment in favor of it by jamming it through. On the other hand, this House should reflect public sentiment, and each Member should truly represent the wishes of his constituents.

Let me read here an editorial of the Cleveland Plain Dealer of November 23, 1922, urging Congress to give more time and study to the perplexing questions involved in a proper solution:

THE SUBSIDY PROPOSAL.

When the members of the Shipping Board prepared the subsidy bill that the President so earnestly supported in his subsidy message of February and again of Tuesday the board had in mind the development of a great merchant marine under private ownership and operation. The board in effect admitted its own inability to operate the Government-owned ships successfully and proposed a new deal whereby private shipping interests might be induced to purchase the Government vessels and operate them under a system of direct and indirect subsidies.

When the war was declared in 1914 the gross tonnage of the United States registered in the foreign service was a trifle more than 1,000,000 tons. As a result of the shipping emergency created by the war the Government spent approximately $3,000,000,000 in ship construction. The end of the war found us with a merchant fleet of more than 12,000,000 gross tons. Of this tonnage, about half, more than 1,400 steel cargo vessels, are still in the hands of the Shipping Board. Less than 400 of them, however, are in operation as a result of depression in foreign trade and the inability of the board to compete with private shippers, both American and foreign, in the same trade routes.

The maintenance and operation of the Shipping Board fleet is costing the Government approximately $50,000,000 a year in addition to the heavy loss from depreciation of vessels that are tied up in American ports. The President contends that a subsidy which would transfer this fleet of vessels from the board to American shipping interests would relieve the Government of a portion of the present expense and at the same time assure this Nation of a place on the high seas and protection against any shipping emergency, commercial or military.

Whether the plan embodied in the administration bill would have the desired effect is a question. The testimony taken by the House committee last summer was conflicting in a high degree. But during the last four years private shippers to whom Government vessels were turned over for operation without any expense whatever have come back upon the board for deficits running into the millions. Successful private carriers accordingly contend that the pending plan which involves purchase and operation under a moderate system of subsidies offers no assurance of success.

In detail the plan would set aside a special subsidy fund to be created by withholding from the Treasury 10 per cent of the Federal revenues derived from customs, and this fund would be used by the Shipping Board or other Government agency to pay direct subsidies to ship operators in the foreign trade. The cost of the subsidy then would be determined by two outside considerations, the volume of imports and the scale of tariff duties. On the basis of recent import figures the direct cost of the subsidy would be somewhat but not greatly below the annual outlays and losses of the Shipping Board.

The subsidy advocates themselves are of the opinion that the steel cargo carriers now in the hands of the Shipping Board would not in themselves afford the Nation a well-balanced merchant fleet to compete with the well-established European lines. The majority of these vessels are of low speed and the need of this country is apparently for ships of a better class, particularly of fast combination cargo and passenger vessels and perhaps of a few passenger vessels of the finest type.

It is therefore proposed that the Government assist in the construction of the new units by creating a reserve fund of $125,000,000 to be loaned at low rates of interest to private shipping concerns. The rate of interest must not be less than 2 per cent and the Government must not advance more than two-thirds the value of the new ships to be constructed. This provision was deemed advisable by those responsible for the bill because of the difficulty experienced by shipping concerns in attracting capital. Replies of bankers to a questionaire sent out by the Shipping Board indicate that the demand in this country for shipping shares is almost nonexistent and that construction funds can scarcely be provided from ordinary investment sources.

In addition to the proposed subsidies for operation and credit assistance in construction the administration bill contains provisions designed to increase the traffic of American-operated ships. Most important of these provisions is that which virtually compels one-half of the immigrants coming to America to secure passage on American vessels. This provision, along with that doubling all port and tonnage duties, is aimed directly at competing marines, and in the minds of many, even among the supporters of the bill, is unwise because of the probability of retaliation and international misunderstanding. In the opinion of still others this provision would, like that of the marine act of 1920 imposing discriminating import duties, be nullified by existing treaty agreements.

Before deciding to accept or reject this measure Congress should make a thorough study of all its important provisions. It should know whether the President's representations regarding costs are correct; whether there is good ground for believing that private shipping concerns would, with the subsidy bill passed, be any more interested in the purchase of the Government-owned vessels than without it; and whether even then they could, with a subsidy as proposed, meet competition from foreign sources. * * * The relation between labor costs and disadvantages sometimes ascribed to this country's merchant marine, such as fuel costs and bad ship design, should be more definitely ascertained. Congress should also consider carefully the probable significance of the immigrant-carrying clause and the possible demands that will be heard from other sources if it undertakes to provide capital to one industry at a rate well below the market rate.

When the hearings on this bill were being conducted Congress was absorbed in the tariff and in other legislation regarded at that time of greater importance. Called to give consideration now to the subsidy proposal it should study the measure carefully and thoughtfully in the light of the Nation's best interest.

It is argued and made propaganda for the support of this bill that a merchant marine is necessary as a navy auxiliary. But let me call your attention to the fact that the present fleet of the Shipping Board is unbalanced and that new ships will be necessary; that the present number of first-class ships is much in the minority of a fully equipped merchant marine necessary for a navy auxiliary. There is no evidence that the ships to be constructed will round out such an auxiliary. Might it not be possible that the discretion of the Shipping Board would be used in authorizing and approving the building of such new ships in such a way that it would be as much unbalanced as the former Shipping Board made it?

There is not as much differential in the subsistence cost as has been maintained in this debate. It developed during the hearings on this bill that the operators of the Shipping Board boats are paying entirely too much in subsistence expenses.

The Shipping Board has reduced the subsistence allowance on board of their ships to 65 cents per day per man. In the argument which they used to justify their position they claim that after investigation they discovered that some private shipowners were feeding their men on a subsistence cost ranging from 48 to 51 cents per day per man. In this statement they have refuted their testimony before the joint committee of the ship subsidy bill, where they claimed that the cost of subsistence on American ships was 82.5 cents per man per day. Mr. Merrill, the director of the bureau of research of the Shipping Board, in his testimony stated that, according to advices received from representatives of the Shipping Board in Japan, the Japanese cost of subsistence was 62.5 cents per day per man.

No matter how well our ships are managed from the shore, without an efficient seagoing personnel our shipping will never be successful. This fact is gradually being realized by those who have the handling of marine property. Ships to-day are larger, more valuable, move faster, and consume money at a greater rate than ever before. The need of trained men and officers is therefore greater than ever. Masters and officers have little time to devote to beginners. In old days one trip or voyage gave youngsters knowledge and experience. Therefore there should be every incentive to Americans to take up the profession of seamanship. This bill spells disaster to them, because it will actually destroy the American merchant marine. When you place a premium on inefficiency, there can be no other result.

The Shipping Board's historians appointed to make a study of the effects of subsidies on the merchant marine of other countries state that in no case—with the possible exception of Japan—have subsidies been of assistance in building up or in maintaining a merchant marine.

International trade, whether passenger or freight, was and is still competitive, and a share in its profits and power was only attained by merchants or ship operators with a thorough knowledge of business geography, assisted by officers and seamen who could make the quickest passages at the lowest cost and who were capable of keeping their vessels out of the repair yards.

The care and efforts of statesmen have been to foster and develop the highest possible skill in seamanship in officers and men, together with the highest skill in management. In the first self-interest was used, in the latter adaptability and training.

A nation's proper share in the profits and power derived from the use of the sea was, as far as I am able to discover, never obtained in any other manner, and I am therefore opposed to any subsidy as provided in this bill.

To me this subsidy spells disaster to the American merchant marine, because it substitutes Government aid for skill and efficiency. In other words, we propose to subsidize inefficiency.

Let us abide by the maxims adopted by our forefathers and protect the American people, supporting the greatest Government under the sun by maintaining equal rights to all and by refusing to grant special privileges to the few. Let us ever remember that this is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Let us cling to our ideals of truly representing the people. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has just left the floor [Mr. GAHN] gave as an excuse for not being re-elected bad leadership on the part of some of the Republican leaders on this side, but since I have listened to his statement with regard to the nonpartisan Democrats on the other side who have so far elucidated this measure I have the idea that some of his constituents must have discovered that he possesses an unsophisticated mind.

Some of the potent arguments of our nonpartisan Democratic friends have been at least potent enough to bring about an action in the shipping stocks of England. I notice in the Evening Star of to-night this statement:

Europe hopes for the defeat of the ship subsidy. Administration officials pointed significantly to a brief dispatch which came over the wires to-day of one of the ticker news service as follows:

"LONDON.—Expected defeat of ship subsidy bill in the United States is having a marked effect on shipping shares here. Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Co. rose five points yesterday; Royal Mail three and one-half points, and Cunard ope and one-half points to-day."

So that the arguments which have been made against the measure so far seem to have been potent in some sections of the world. Now, it had not been my intention to make a speech to-night, but——

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; I shall be delighted to do so.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think we should take money out of the Treasury of the United States, paid in by the taxpayers of the United States, in order to keep the price of stocks of English shipping down?

Mr. SNYDER. Oh, no; not by any means; but as suggested by a friend who sits by me here, we do not know who is speculating in the London market, based on the speeches which are being made here. But there can be no question in the minds of those who are interested in using the sea routes, or the routes that may be installed in the future, of the necessity of continuing in operation, at least, the number of American ships which are in operation now, and if this subsidy measure will permit the Government eventually to get out of the shipping business and to put the shipping business into the hands of individual and private ownership, so that ships may be run in competition with the various carrying lines of other countries, we will have accomplished something.

I listened with a great deal of interest to the statement of the gentleman from California [Mr. MACLAFFERTY], because it was not so long ago that I had the pleasure of making a trip around the world, and there were not as many American flags on the ocean then as there were when the gentleman from California [Mr. MACLAFFERTY] traveled a few years ago. It was back in 1909 that I went around the world, and the only place in China where I saw an American flag was in the harbor of Hongkong, on a ship of the Standard Oil Co.

There was not another place on that whole trip where I saw the American flag except, I think, at Port Said, where I saw the old transport *Kirkpatrick* with a load of troops from the Philippines coming back to the United States.

So I favor this measure, because I believe it will be the beginning of an opportunity to carry the products not only of the farm but of the manufacturers of this country to markets in the world which we have never before had the opportunity to develop.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; with pleasure.

Mr. BANKHEAD. At the time the gentleman refers to, when he saw very few ships flying the American flag, what was the condition of business generally in the United States?

Mr. SNYDER. In 1900, I think, the farmers were in just about as good a condition as they are to-day, compared with the difference in the standard of farming to-day and the standard of farming then. We must all admit that conditions on the farm have changed since then, and changed for the better, and that those improved conditions should be retained. The opening up of new routes for the sale of the surplus products of the farm, as well as the surplus products of the factory, will be a great factor in bringing the prosperity of this country up to the point where the farmer can maintain the standard to which he has risen during the period of the war.

We must not forget that, even as late as 1913 or 1914, there were very few farmers who had automobiles or tractors or power-driven machinery. Now all those things have come, and some of the farmers have not made enough money to pay for all of the improvements they have purchased; and it may be, as the President suggested in his speech the other day, that it will be necessary for this country to aid the farmers in some manner until they are able to meet the payments upon those things which were bought on more or less of a prospect. I believe in doing that, and I shall vote for any measure which comes up here later that will help the farmer to maintain the standard to which he has brought himself during this period.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman does not favor a direct subsidy to the farmers out of the Treasury, however, does he?

Mr. SNYDER. The farmer does not need any such thing. What the farmer needs is the same thing that any other business man needs, and that is credit; but here is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Would the gentleman go so far as to lend the farmers money at 2 per cent per annum?

Mr. SNYDER. I do not know whether I would or not. I would want to consider that matter. But if it were thought advisable to do it, I would not hesitate a minute. I believe that in order to have any permanent prosperity in this country the farmer must prosper and must participate in that prosperity equally with any other set of men or with any other industry. There can not be any question about that. There can not be any lasting prosperity in the country unless the farmer prospers.

We might as well consider that, but this bill is going far to make the farmer prosperous and give him an opportunity to ship his surplus products abroad at fair rates of freight and in American bottoms. That is one of the reasons why I favor this measure. I believe when we get down, notwithstanding the eloquence of the nonpartisan friends on the other side, we will have votes enough to put it through.

Now, since we have given Government aid to the construction of roads to the amount of seventy-five millions per annum, and have for many years appropriated millions for inland waterways, which are the simple arteries for the convenience of the producers and manufacturers of this country in the handling of the products of the soil and factories, anyone familiar with the great industries of the country must know that when we are producing at anywhere from 90 to 100 per cent of the maximum products of the soil or from our factories, a great surplus must be disposed of outside of our own country. Is it a great stretch of the imagination to conceive of Government aid for the purpose of opening up other arteries and avenues for trade through the use of the oceans of the world for the purpose of participating in the rivalry of the world's markets so far as may be possible in disposing of our surplus products?

By the present operation under the Shipping Board of the ships that we wish to dispose of under this bill we are creating a deficit of $50,000,000 per annum of such ships as can be operated by the Shipping Board. The money for this deficit is taken from the pockets of the people, and by this operation we are driving from the seas all private shipping under the American flag, for the reason that it can not be operated on a basis of profit in competition with Government-operated ships. Now, in connection with this deficit, which is created wholly by operation, we do not take into consideration at all the depreciation on the ships that are not in operation, that are tied up at various docks and in various places throughout the United States, which undoubtedly is now, at the present moment, creating a deficit of more than $100,000,000 per annum.

Of course, I do not suppose it is contemplated under this bill that all these ships will ever be disposed of, because many of them, due to their construction and size, never will be able under any circumstances to compete in the merchant marine business of the world.

Now, what does this bill propose to do?

First, it proposes to take the Government out of the shipping business.

Second, it proposes to discontinue the deficit from depreciation, which, as I have said, would amount undoubtedly to $100,000,000 per annum.

It proposes to turn over these ships to privately owned companies on such a basis that they can be operated at a profit and yet be able to compete with the other ship-carrying companies of other countries.

It was clearly shown in the able address of the President that the greatest amount in any one year of the cost to the Government would be $30,000,000, and that is based upon the maximum amount of ships which could be taken over and placed in successful operation.

Now, what does this expenditure of $30,000,000 mean? It means that for every available ship that the Government turns over to private operating companies, if we have an opportunity to use the $30,000,000, will be carrying from this market to some other market of the world its full cargo of merchandise; and this means that the business of this country, both as to the produce of the soil and manufactories, will be in full and successful operation, and that we shall enjoy the satisfaction of being able to ship these surpluses to such markets as we desire to ship them, anywhere in the world, in ships flying the Stars and Stripes.

It does not seem possible to me that a Representative from any section of this country could be opposed to a measure of this kind. I can not understand why it will not be just as helpful to the farmer who has wheat or corn or any other product, the surplus quantities of which must be shipped abroad, and why he would not feel that it was essential to ship these surpluses in American bottoms, particularly inasmuch as it would afford the Government an opportunity eventually to recover for much of the loss that has been made on the ships which we are to dispose of. It would eventually take the Government wholly out of the shipping business, thereby stopping all expenses, and finally at the expiration of 10 years the money that has already been paid out in subsidies would be coming back to the Government in profits earned by the ship companies over and above the 10 per cent limit.

And, therefore, Mr. Chairman, as a business proposition, as well as a patriotic proposition, I favor this measure and believe that as soon as the people of the country generally become familiar with the merits of the measure that there will be a reversal of the opinion of many people who are now disposed to oppose the measure, and that eventually it will be looked back to as one of the great achievements of this administration.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I regret exceedingly that I am out of line with the overwhelming sentiment of my colleagues on the Democratic side. There are only a very few of us on the Democratic side that will vote for this bill. I can not help thinking, though, that we are almost as illogical as some of our speakers have claimed the Republicans are in discussing this bill. As I understood some of the speakers on the Democratic side, the Republicans are illogical in having adopted the protective tariff, which naturally would restrict international commerce, and then clamor for a merchant marine bill which would have for its purpose the carrying of our commerce across the seas. Inferentially that leads me to the thought that our position in the matter of tariff is to remove as far as consistent with our purpose of deriving a revenue—to remove the restrictions from commerce that we can remove, and thereby foster and encourage and enlarge the international commerce of our country. If that be true, the inference is inescapable that we ought necessarily to be the prime movers in any purpose looking to the securement of the merchant marine in order to carry over the seven seas and across the great oceans that commerce which we apparently seek to enjoy with all the world.

No man, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment possesses the infallible touchstone of truth. Men equally honest and sincere will differ on a given state of facts and upon any issue that may confront them from day to day. I concede to my colleagues and to all men that which I trust they will freely grant unto me, and that is the sincerity of my professions and the convictions which I have the pleasure of uttering on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day.

I have always believed in a merchant marine. I have always thought it was necessary that we should subsidize our merchant marine in order to put it upon its feet, which would enable it to compete with the merchant marine of all the other nations on this earth. That has been my position as an American patriot and as a friend of labor.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that it is totally unnecessary for me to say to this House that I am friendly to labor, that I am glad at all times to act as the advocate and the champion of the wage earner. Why? Because I want my country, our country, to be and remain free; free industrially and commercially, as well as free religiously and politically; because I want the wage earner to be an upstanding, fearless American man and woman, who can feed, clothe, and educate their children so as to make for strength, courage, and ability to fight and win the Nation's battles. For then and only under such circumstances and conditions can you hope for men and women who will on some tremendous day fight and glory in making the supreme sacrifice for a land they know to be worth while. Poverty stricken, beaten to earth, ignorant people are indeed hewers of wood and drawers of water, and are vassals and hirelings in times of war and danger. The man of the hour, the brave patriot is the physically strong and mentally alert who battles for institutions and a country for a commercial and industrial system that has bestowed blessings and not misery upon them. And I had always thought, notwithstanding clashes between capital and labor, that it was an accepted truism that all American labor was more highly remunerated and better paid than foreign labor.

It was therefore somewhat humiliating and astonishing to me to hear declared on the floor by some of the great speakers on the Democratic side that there was no difference in the cost of construction, no difference in the comparative cost of our vessels and those of England, France, and other countries. The impressions of a lifetime are too strong, however, and I can not but resist the declarations that were made to that effect. I had always thought that the labor of America from every imaginable standpoint received a better pay, more adequate pay, and a higher standard, and enjoyed a better living than the wage earners or laborers of any country on the face of the earth. From every rostrum, on every occasion where labor was involved and discussed, men enjoying high positions, men in the pulpit, men from the floor, men representing gatherings, informed the American people that the American wage earner always occupied a higher and better and nobler position, in view of the splendid living he was enjoying, than the laborers of any other country on the face of the earth.

But here to-day to my astonishment I learned that the American laborer is as much a vassal as he is in the country beyond the seas; that he has had cause for complaint; that he is no better off than those who cry aloud for relief. During the great strikes of the past we were always told insistently day after day that in view of the higher and better position that he enjoyed over his foreign fellows the American workingman had no just cause of complaint. Now we are told by some of the opponents of this bill that the American laborer, the American seaman, the wage earner from every imaginable standpoint is apparently in no better position than those we once were pleased by terms of comparison to call serfs in the industrial and commercial orders abroad.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Did not the gentleman hear the testimony read from the hearings that the chief engineer of one of the American boats gets $300 a month while the chief engineer of a British boat gets $110?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have no call to discuss that with the gentleman. I know that the American is better paid. I have known all my life that the American laborer is better paid.

It may not be inappropriate for me right here to insert an extract from the report of the merchant marine committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"That is, the aid should extend over a series of years, in accordance with many established precedents, as, for example, aid for the construction of rural post roads, vocational education, operation of canals and other works of navigation belonging to the United States, removing obstructions in the Mississippi River, aid for highway construction, for purchase of land to protect watersheds of streams, and refunding tonnage taxes and light dues to citizens of the Philippine Islands.

"Before dismissing the question of Government aid it is of consequence to consider the fact that the questions of sale and subsidy are practically inseparable. Under present conditions no experienced person has the slightest confidence in the Shipping Board's ability to sell any considerable number of its ships unless the sale prices are so low as to constitute practically a gift of the vessels. Therefore to insure a market for the Government-owned ships there must be an assurance that the purchasers can operate them in competition with foreigners without loss, and this assurance can proceed only through aid from the Government. A few figures recently made public will tend to make this clear. An 8,000-ton cargo ship built in England as recently as 1920 can be bought for $240,000, or at the rate of $30 per dead-weight ton. Estimating interest upon this sum at 6 per cent, depreciation at 5 per cent, and insurance at 4 per cent, the yearly fixed charges would be $36,000. The difference in compensation for crews between an American and British ship of this tonnage will amount to substantially $800 per month. Assuming that both ships would be in operation for a period of 11 months in a year, the expense of the American ship for crew's wages for that period would be practically $8,800 more than of the British ship, which deducted from the fixed charges of the British ship would leave $27,200, or 15 per cent on $181,000, or $26.66 per ton, which is about what the American shipowner could afford to pay. This makes a difference in price of over $7 per ton, determined by wages alone, in favor of the British as against the American ship."

I have heard day after day from my earliest childhood that this was and is the land of golden opportunity, and the iterations and reiterations, the constant expression of what everyone regarded as an American economic truth, that it did cost more to construct a vessel in America, and that it did cost more to operate vessels as a result of higher labor costs; I am unable therefore to understand why it is now thrust upon us as an issue, as a question of doubtful fact.

Mr. Chairman, some months ago I read a paper issued by a great association—I believe it is the Chamber of Commerce—in the city of Chicago, the greatest inland city in the world, and on its front page was announced the names of the men whose joint intellectual effort this paper was and is, for it is still extant. In all probability it expressed the thought of that great city and its environs more accurately than any other paper that could come from any other 20 men in that great city. I recall that in that paper were similar expressions that I had read in another great paper, I believe issued by the Cleveland Association of Commerce. A few days ago I received a paper from the United States Chamber of Commerce, which I read with considerable pleasure, because it expressed my own viewpoint so powerfully, so clearly, so convincingly, and because I knew that the idens had already taken root as a result of the splendid papers that I have already referred to and which had produced such an indelible impression upon my mind. I think it is one of the most interesting papers I have ever read.

I know that my Democratic colleagues will approve this sincere compliment that I wish to bestow upon the Chief Executive of our country at this time, although probably it is not so much a compliment as a statement of fact. I believe it is generally regarded that he has expressed the thought of those who favor governmental aid to a merchant marine as convincingly, as eloquently, as felicitously, and as powerfully as any man that ever appeared before the American public.

I believe that this paper, which I am going to read, is, next to that splendid address, to that great speech in Congress, in all probability one of the finest things that has ever come to my notice—clear-cut, cogent, definite, and irresistible in its logic and expression. At any rate, it expresses my viewpoint and, I believe, the viewpoint of many, many Americans among whom I was born and reared. To the south of us lie a thousand gold mines, metaphorically speaking, for under the magic spell and influence of a merchant marine the golden fleece would be brought home from all the ports of Central and South America. At some not far distant day the shores of the Gulf of Mexico will be to the United States of America what the shores of the Mediterranean have been for nigh onto 2,500 years to Europe—yes, to Africa. On the littoral of Europe's great sea the human race has played for centuries the greatest acts in the grand drama of life. It is on the banks and along the shore line of the Mexican sea that commerce will erect her strongholds and enthrone industry. Far to the south of us, but within easy striking distance of the ports of the South Atlantic and those of the Gulf, is a great, splendid country, unexplored commercially as yet by us, untouched by the wand of American genius. Down in Central America, that will yet be the home of millions of people, and farther down on both littorals of the Atlantic and the Pacific, on the seasides of the great South American continent, lie magnificent opportunities for our country and particularly for the southern portion of our country that has suffered as a result of past inability to bring its treasures to all peoples of the world and bring back to us the rich goods, wares, and costly fabrics of the globe. For true, indeed, it is that he that would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him.

Mr. Chairman, that part of the country ought in the very compensation of things ultimately to come into something like

its own, to enjoy a part at least of the great commerce of the United States, and not have that commerce driven, to use a bromide, to use a much-abused expression, through the neck of the bottle, not constantly driven through the one great port of New York. The South Atlantic and Gulf ports should be put in a position, for the national welfare, to avoid the congestion at one great port, of taking care of a part at least of that commerce which shall go out and down into these southern seas to hundreds of millions of people in the near future. From Norfolk and Charleston and Savannah, from Mobile and New Orleans and Galveston, should established lines be maintained until we have won the commerce of the world and our galleons are the great American riders of the sea, making all of our country prosperous, not in spots but all of our country, North, East, South, and West, coast and inland, opulent and happy.

But let me take a Conradian swing from commerce and from her temples, citadels, and ocean carriers. Sometimes I think that the human race never will forget the terrors of a recent past. Dwellers along the banks of the Nile, the Tigris, and the Euphrates in ancient and bygone days would return to their ruined homes as a result of overflow and inundation and take up life anew. Those that lived on Vesuvius, on its slope, prior to the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and escaped its fiery and death-dealing lava, crept back to their homes, or what was once their homes, shortly afterwards. And ever since, whenever there has been an eruption and men and women have been driven frantically away, flying for their very lives, they have come back as soon as they could thereafter in order to redeem their homes and to live there regardless of its trials, its dangers, and its terrors. Such is the force of habit. We Americans, like all others, never will understand or keep in memory the terrors that have passed. Once gone they are soon forgotten. We all lay the flattering unction to our souls that there will never be another war. How on earth a country like ours that underwent the horror, the Golgotha, the agony of fraternal strife, where brother was arrayed against brother, can come to the fallacious conclusion that we will never engage in another war is incomprehensible to me. If we tore at each other's vitals for four and a half years, if we were at one another's throats, if we fought and clawed at each other's heartstrings, if it is a commonplace that under provoking conditions brother will fight brother, why should we believe that we will never meet a foe from across the Atlantic or Pacific and engage in a death grapple with him on the crest of their waves?

Mr. Chairman, I never like to mention Great Britain in any discussion in which I am engaged, for the reason that there is always probably in the minds of listeners what is deemed to be a justifiable belief that acrimony may be the parent of the thought that I might utter, though I disclaim it. I am first of all an American, and, secondly, an English-speaking person, standing and fighting to make their dreams come true and their aspirations a realization, but ever willing to denounce tyranny and aggression whenever practiced by any member of our great family. Let us suppose our quarrel had been with England in the World War and not with Germany. Do you believe for a single moment that the result would have been as glorious or would have been accomplished in as short a time as was our recent wonderful victory, written in fadeless, deathless lines in the pages of history? Could we have waged war against Great Britain and carried it across the Atlantic? Could we have transported a bale of cotton or an ounce of any commodity? Could we have shipped abroad a single dollar's worth of exports which make up our surplus production but which, in view of our economic, commercial, and industrial and agricultural organization, is indispensably necessary to our national existence? Of course, the terrors of the past are easily forgotten, so easily forgotten that there are times when I think that the "Recessional" should have been written for the Americans as well as for the Englishmen.

It is easy to be smug and to feel that there will be no more wars, although we grew great and powerful and strong and have come into the magnificence that we enjoy to-day, into a glory that was of Greece, a grandeur that was of Rome, as the result of wars. Yet the day that we ever cross the path, the day that we ever make it clear that we are likely to become the competitor of some great nation or of two great nations of Europe, war is imminent, and the blow will be struck when the converging lines of competition cross. Flatter yourselves as much as you wish that the millennium is at hand, that peace on earth, good will to men, reigns on this earth, but do not for the future of your country.

Delude your children into the belief that they can get along without a merchant marine, that they can go without a proper establishment that will keep and maintain this as a republic, at least for some centuries to come. Commerce and safety, national security, call to us to remember the lessons of the past. Assyria, Rome, Greece, Carthage, where are they? They are one with Nineveh and Tyre. They have gone into the abyss of time to join the other mighty states, kingdoms, and empires that grew rich, great, powerful, and strong and then tottered to their destruction and fall as a result of no longer being willing to pay the price of glory—of forgetting that kingdoms, commerce, industrial empires, by toil and blood and tears gained, must be by toil and sweat and vigilance maintained.

But, Mr. Chairman, "Why a merchant marine?" receives an oracular answer in the great paper which I will now read—next, I repeat, to the President's great, thrilling, American address, the answer will take its place in the history of the shipping bill. It is a wonderfully illuminating and instructive document and makes for a liberal commercial education in itself.

WHY A MERCHANT MARINE?

"Some months ago an influential trade journal published in the Middle West desired to be informed why one man should be taxed in order to provide ocean transportation for another man's goods; why, indeed, if the ships of other countries can carry our exports and imports more cheaply than can our own ships, should we be taxed to support an American merchant marine? More recently a United States Senator, somewhat distinguished for his zeal in promoting what he believes to be the best interests of an influential body of citizens, expressed the view, according to the newspapers, that the Middle West would not consent to the subsidizing of an American merchant marine. Ocean transportation, he said, is not particularly close to the people in the Middle West. The farmer would more readily vote for aid to the railroads to bring down his freight costs, and he will support the St. Lawrence Ship Canal, because it will mean lower carrying charges on export and domestic commodities.

"Unfamiliarity with marine subjects in this country, especially in positions of great responsibility, has caused and is causing the taxpayers losses amounting to hundreds of millions, while the lack of understanding of the true relation of a merchant marine to the economic welfare of the country, both in and out of Congress, makes the future of our merchant marine at times seem almost hopeless. A comparison that is illuminating and not wholly invidious will serve to illustrate how greatly we are handicapped in respect of our national lawgivers when maritime subjects are under consideration. In the British Parliament there are 21 shipowners, and probably 100 additional members that are indirectly interested in shipping. In the Congress of the United States there is not one in either category. Probably this could not be said of the national legislature of any other maritime country in the world.

"The reasons for this state of things are obvious and imply merely lack of opportunity in the past for the education of a sufficient proportion of our population to the ways of the sea to provide informed representation in Congress.

"*Generally the answer to the question, 'Why a merchant marine?' is twofold.*

"A merchant marine is needed for the national defense and for the economic welfare of the country and, it may be added as an answer of far from negligible importance, because it corresponds to the ambitions of millions of American citizens who, realizing that shipping is not to be considered merely as a convenience or luxury, sincerely desire that the Nation should possess a merchant marine under the American flag, and in connection therewith make use for the benefit of the Nation of the splendid facilities afforded by extensive coasts upon two oceans.

"In harbors admirably situated and equipped for overseas shipping the United States has great natural resources. The desire to develop and utilize these great resources and increase the means of livelihood and of business and industrial activity through use of the opportunity afforded for overseas shipping proceeds from exactly the same reasons as those which give rise to the desire for the development and utilization of any other great national asset. That the resource is at the seaboard in no way differentiates it in its possibilities for creating wealth and adding to national advantage, in which all may share, from a resource of some other kind perhaps situated far inland.

IN RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE THE ARGUMENTS ARE OBVIOUS.

"The President in his recent message to Congress well said:

"'The merchant marine is universally recognized as the second line of naval defense. It is indispensable in the time of great national emergency. It is commendable to upbuild and maintain it, because it is the highest agency of peace and amity and bears no threat and incites no suspicion.'

"And yet the American people have ever been slow to recognize this indispensability.

"Most business men can recall that when Admiral Dewey set out from Hongkong to make history for America at the Philippines he was compelled to purchase foreign vessels to transport his supplies. Again, when the White Squadron made its memorable voyage more than half around the globe the coal and other supplies were carried in foreign vessels. One need not conjecture what would have been the result of a war waged at any time in the past 50 years between the United States and any considerable power across the seas if dependence had been placed upon American vessels to do the necessary transportation. Every informed person knows what our extremities and anxieties respecting shipping were when the United States entered the World War.

"If we had been obliged to convey to France our troops, munitions, and supplies in our own ships the war would have been continued two years longer than it was, unless earlier terminated by the defeat of the Allies through lack of our cooperation. Because we did not possess a merchant marine of respectable proportions the Government projected itself into a hectic policy of shipbuilding, for which our inexperience and lack of facilities were so great that when the program was concluded we had spent over $3,000,000,000, a sum sufficiently large to have enabled us, had we been so minded, to buy all the merchant vessels afloat in 1915, and yet we had constructed but few vessels when the armistice was declared. Meantime over 70 per cent of our troops were taken across in foreign, chiefly British, ships, and of the remaining 30 per cent the greater part were carried across in seized German and Austrian ships. It was in the small but efficient constwise vessels and the vessels engaged in Hawaiian and West Indian trades that the bulk of the carrying under the American flag was performed.

"With the scrapping of warships and declaring a holiday in naval construction, the words of Secretary of State Hughes at the opening of the Disarmament Conference that the importance of the merchant marine is in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments take on added significance. If war comes now the need of auxiliary craft will be very greatly increased, and vessels of 14 to 20 knots, manned by an efficient personnel, immediately will become a necessity of the Navy. Our ability to meet this necessity is far below that of Great Britain, with its large fleet of swift vessels, a considerable number of them of great size, and all of them almost immediately available, as need may arise, for war purposes.

"Our limitations in respect of auxiliaries of the better class are considerable. As it will be constituted when the disarmament program is fully developed, our Navy will require as auxiliaries in time of war 65 passenger ships of 16 knots and above, ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 gross tons each, or a total of 432,500 gross tons; 35 freight and passenger ships, 5,000 to 7,000 gross tons each, total 195,000 gross tons; 10 refrigerating ships of 16,000 dead-weight tons each; 50 colliers of 10,000 dead-weight tons each; 125 tankers of 9,000 dead-weight tons each; 90 freighters of 7,000 dead-weight tons each; 25 yachts of at least 700 gross tons each, or a total of 340 vessels of 3,470,000 gross tons, besides several hundred mine layers and sweepers, aircraft vessels, tenders, tugs, and a great variety of other craft. In November, 1921, the American ocean merchant marine numbered 41 vessels of between 15 and 20 knots and only 6 of 20 knots and above. Of the other classes we have at present sufficient to meet the demand, and will have in the future, if circumstances permit the retention of these classes under the American flag. The significant thing is that of seagoing vessels having a speed of over 12 knots we have only slightly more than 20 per cent as many as Great Britain. Of vessels of a speed less than 12 knots the tonnage is about the same.

"Another impelling motive for the encouragement of our merchant marine as an element of national defense lies in the deduction that as we decrease our naval strength, prudence dictates that we increase our civil strength on the seas, so that we may have, responsive to instant call, a large body of men capable of being quickly trained in naval warfare. And for the same reason we should have shipyards and a force of skilled shipbuilders. The importance of these factors has been strongly expressed by Admiral Sims in a statement made on a recent occasion to the effect that 'the Navy of the United States would be of very little value as a defense of the United States and our possessions if it were not for the merchant marine.'

"Should the present period of business depression be followed by a decline in American shipping, or even by a serious postponement of its development, the shipyards in this country will greatly suffer, and probably many of them will be forced to go out of business. This would be a serious misfortune, since these yards are necessary to national defense as well as to the healthy development of a merchant marine.

THE ECONOMIC REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MERCHANT MARINE ARE VARIOUS.

"In all the history of the world nations have been great and rich as a rule in proportion to their power on the sea as merchants and fighters. Humboldt said that contact with the ocean had been one of the chief influences in forming the character of nations as well as in adding to their wealth and power. As our own Emerson, who saw most things clearly, has put it: 'Chiefly the seashore has been the point of departure to knowledge, as to commerce.'

"'The most advanced nations are always those who navigate the most.' Another has said that 'no nation is free that has not a merchant marine to carry its goods to all markets.' Scores of students of the subject, including Admiral Mahan, the leader among them, concur in their testimony as to the importance of a merchant marine to the economic welfare of nations. And at no time since men began to employ ships as agencies in the great enterprise of barter has a merchant marine been so important an element in the activities that enter into the prosecution of world trade as it is to-day. International commerce on a large scale under the present conditions of competition requires a world organization of industry, trade, and shipping. This organization begins with manufacturing and includes merchandising, international banking, marine insurance, ship brokerage, freight forwarding, and the construction, ownership, and operation of vessels. When this interrelated organization has been completely developed, as it has been by the people of Great Britain, foreign commerce can be carried on under the best of conditions. If shipping under the national flag is absent from the organization, as developed by the people of any country, the organization is less effective. Shipping under the national flag and an adequate tonnage of vessels of different types are in fact essential parts of the trade facilities and organization with which the people of the United States will be able to extend their commerce to all sections of the world. In other words, if we are going to succeed in foreign trade not only our wares must compare favorably with those of our competitors but our service as well, of which shipping is an important factor.

"It was not so very long ago that only 12 per cent of our exports consisted of manufactures. To-day that proportion is 30 per cent or more, and during the war it was considerably higher. The product of our expanded industries, taken as a whole, is so much greater than our national requirements as to create a serious situation that will be reflected on every farm and in every shop, and in every home as well, unless markets for the surplus can be found abroad. A prominent writer on trade subjects assures us that we shall be obliged to export in the future twice the volume of exports that we sent abroad before the war.

"Not many readers of this page realize the variety of our shipments to foreign lands or how widespread is their production. To state all this information in detail would require a catalogue of no mean proportions. Last year our exports totaled $4,485,122,696 and our imports $2,529,025,403. There is not a State in the country that does not make a contribution to our export trade, and single cargoes often contain commodities from many and widely separated parts of the country. It is said that an analysis made of a cargo recently shipped to South America from a southern port disclosed that practically every community in the United States, manufacturing and agricultural, had a part in the production of that cargo.

"But it is asked by the uninformed, why emphasize the importance of our foreign trade? It is only a fraction of our total trade, and the loss of it could easily be offset by a well-directed expansion of our domestic trade. One of our half dozen greatest manufacturers has pointed out that the last fractional part of a given industrial production often represents the profit of the whole output, and that a market for the last part, outside the saturated limits of our domestic market, is essential to the success of the manufacturer's venture. Furthermore, while in some industries the percentage of product exported is not large, it is to be kept in mind that of cotton, wheat, and copper from 20 per cent to 30 per cent and even 50 per cent is exported.

"Many fairly informed people imagine that the United States is practically a self-contained nation. It will surprise them to learn that quebracho (whatever that may be), necessary to the tanning industry, comes from Argentina; rubber from Brazil

and the Far East; nickel from Canada and New Caledonia; tin from the Malay Straits and Bolivia; raw silk from China and Japan; wool from Australia and Argentina; flax from Russia and Belgium; jute from India; sisal from Yucatan; coconut and other vegetable oils from the Dutch East Indies and the Pacific islands; coffee from Brazil; tea from various countries; cocoa from Venezuela; sugar from Cuba; rice from the Far East; spices from the East Indies; platinum from Colombia; and vanadium from Peru. And this by no means fully discloses our dependence upon foreign lands for many of the essentials that enter into the production of our food and clothing, and of others that enter into the prosecution of our farming and manufacturing industries.

"In meeting the transportation requirements of this export and import trade it does not seem logical to employ exclusively the ships of our competitors. Particularly as to exports, there seems to be no good reason why we should not perform this service for ourselves.

"No sane merchant would permit competitors to deliver his daily sales, even if the competitors should offer to do it more cheaply. There is a psychological element in the relation of seller and buyer which every dealer in commodities realizes and which is greatly diminished, if not wholly lost, by the employment of a competitor as an intermediary at any point between purchase and delivery. This business principle applies to deliveries by ship. Ships entering the ports of the world flying the American flag advertise to the nations that these vessels are the delivery wagons, so to say, of our country's commerce. Not only that, but a laden vessel sent to a foreign country becomes a drummer there, or a trade missionary, not only for the sale of the goods carried out but for cargoes to bring back. If there is not at hand a cargo to bring back, the shipowner seeks one; may even buy one if it can be obtained in no other way. The return cargo may be something which can be sold here in the United States at a profit representing reasonable freight rates. In this way the owner gets his freight charge and establishes a new trade. Also, American ships visiting foreign ports lead to the establishment in those ports of American branch houses, fighting for a portion of the carrying trade for American ships and for the participation of American merchants in the world's business. Foreign agents will not work full-heartedly for American interests, especially when in so doing they will be working against the interest of their own nationals. In other words, 'trade follows the flag' to a considerable extent, even in these times, as men of world-wide experience in trade realize. In determining the accuracy of this statement one has merely to reflect upon one's own reaction toward the wares of a country whose trading ships are constantly in evidence, as compared with the wares of another country that has no ships; or toward a city shop whose delivery wagons are always to be seen on the streets, and another that has no delivery wagons. Only exceptional circumstances will maintain equality in trade inducement in such cases.

"In refutation of this seemingly obvious proposition it has been suggested that European debtor nations of the United States should be permitted freely to do our ocean carrying, since ocean transportation is a commodity, and it is mainly through payment by commodities that foreign indebtedness can be liquidated. This theory is thought to be illustrated by the case of the merchant who terminates his contract with an express company for the delivery of his daily sales and undertakes to make his own deliveries, despite the fact that the express company happens to be largely in his debt, and under the new arrangement will be deprived to a considerable degree of the means of paying what it owes.

"It is easy for the uninformed to make brief and specious statements respecting economic questions that can be effectively answered only by extended explanations. In this instance it must suffice to point out that if affording opportunity for foreign nations to pay their debts to us through commodities is to result in the ruin of important American industries it might be the better plan wholly to discharge the debts. In the case of the merchant of the illustration it might or might not be advisable for him to terminate his contract with the express company. That would depend upon a variety of circumstances. The Government aid generally recommended by the advocates of an American merchant marine is based upon a tonnage requirement for the transportation of only 50 per cent of our imports and exports. Our foreign debtors, who are likewise among our competitors in the carrying trade, will be the last to complain of any measures that we may adopt to promote our national well-being if there is still left to them the transportation of substantially half the merchandise that constitutes our foreign commerce. The express company also doubtless would not complain of the merchant if the latter in advancing his interests by making deliveries on his own account still permitted the company to deliver 50 per cent of the total.

"Still another advantage arising from national ships is the opportunity afforded merchants in foreign ports to secure favorable rates for special shipments of merchandise when a reduced rate is necessary to success in competing with foreigners in respect of such shipments. A shipowner, being human, will always favor his own.

"There are still other reasons upon which the maintenance of an American merchant marine may be justified.

"The modern ship which enters into a merchant marine offers no service, and its owner has none to sell, except transportation, and it offers this service essentially as a common carrier. The owner differs from the shipowner of an earlier era who in large measure loaded his vessel with his own goods, or goods he purchased, and sent them abroad to sell on his own account. Such a shipowner was primarily a merchant.

"This does not mean that there are not many vessels to-day which are used by their owners to transport cargoes they themselves own, and there are many instances of industries which, for their own convenience, own their own vessels and use these vessels to fetch raw materials and to carry abroad, often to their own foreign branches, their own products. Usually, such vessels are specialized in one way or another for the peculiar service for which they are intended.

"The typical modern vessel, however, runs on an established route as a cargo or a passenger liner, or is a tramp, seeking and carrying cargo wherever it may be found. These are the vessels which constitute the merchant marine of a country, in which all industries and all classes of population are most directly interested.

"This interest is very real and highly practical. It rests upon the national importance of having vessels on the seas which will afford facilities of transportation to bring in essential raw materials and to carry exports. There is an equal interest in the country being in a position, through having vessels under its flag, to have something to say with respect to the rates for ocean transportation paid upon its essential imports and charges for the carriage of its exports to other markets. With respect to adequate facilities for ocean transportation of imports and exports and with respect to reasonable rates for such transportation, there is exactly the same public interest as in adequate railroad transportation at reasonable rates within the country. Without an American merchant marine which can engage in the overseas trade the American public interest can not be assured and reasonable rates for ocean transportation can not be enforced.

"For the promotion of the public interest in these respects, however, it is not necessary that all American imports and all American exports should be carried in American vessels, but it is essential that the American merchant marine should be of such character and of such capacity that it can be used to assure that American interests will not be neglected, either in the ocean transportation that is available or in the rates that are charged.

"And these observations deserve consideration from the advocates of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal equally with those who advocate a merchant marine and Government aid therefor, independently of whether the canal is or is not built, either with or without Government funds. It is almost unthinkable that the patriotism of the farmers, who, it is assumed, will be the chief beneficiary of the new access to the sea, will permit the practically exclusive use of it by foreign ships. Nor is it to be assumed that the farmers will oppose subsidizing shipping as a special industry if the need for it is clearly shown, recalling, as they will, that they have received consideration for their products in all the tariff laws, a bounty on sugar when the duty was removed in 1890, and sympathetic treatment during the crises in their economic condition during recent months. The truth is that no class of our population is more deeply concerned in this question of a merchant marine that the men who live on the western farms. And there are evidences that they are arriving at a realization of the fact.

"Pursuing the subject of justification further, one of our consuls recently pointed out that it was noticeable that American goods freighted on foreign vessels were never handled, warehoused, or delivered as carefully as those originating in countries from whence the foreign vessels hailed. Shipowners and ships' personnel will always advance the trade interests of their own country to the disadvantage of the trade of other countries, even when they are being paid for transporting competing foreign goods. Instances have been brought to the attention of officials in Washington where American goods being carried abroad in foreign ships have been with intent

delayed in transit, while other goods of the ship's nationality have been sent forward to meet the market and fill specific requirements. Admittedly, these are extreme cases and have not often occurred, but they illustrate what is constantly occurring in less objectionable form. It is perfectly futile to expect that the United States will ever attain the position in foreign trade which it must attain, if it is to be commercially successful, unless it employs methods that have always obtained among the trading nations of the world; that is to say, unless the salesmen, the banks handling the financial matters involved, the ships, the agents to whom they are consigned, and the underwriting are practically all American. The futility of dependence upon foreign agents in these relations is well expressed in the words of a former American minister to a country with which it is of the highest importance the United States should sustain the closest possible trade relations: 'There were but few American commission houses. In most cases goods manufactured in America were handled through houses of other countries, which gave but scant attention to promoting American trade and used American products only when those of their own respective lands could not be obtained.'

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT PLAY A SECONDARY OR UNIMPORTANT RÔLE ON THE HIGH SEAS OR IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

"The control of trade routes, time schedules, and rates are important to the development of commerce. Ocean freight rates are commonly fixed in conferences of steamship owners. The nation that is without a merchant marine can have no voice in these conferences, nor is it in a position to demand the consideration in such matters that equality of possession usually compels, as Germany so frequently proved when she forced for herself a place in the carrying trades of the world.

"It is also to be observed that foreign trade is dependent not only upon participation in established markets, but also upon the creation of new enterprises in foreign lands. Engaging in the operation of ships naturally leads to establishing connections with such enterprises, especially in undeveloped countries, such as lie to the south of us. Where ships go there go also merchants of the same nationality to establish themselves in business and promote their country's commerce. In the early part of the nineteenth century many of the owners of our fleet of sailing ships amassed great fortunes through investments abroad that were the direct result of the contact established through the operation of their ships. Again, merchants and consular officers in foreign ports are quickened in their efforts to increase trade, through cooperation with shipowners and shipmasters.

"In the event of war when tonnage is withdrawn from its ordinary employment, a neutral national possessing its own ships, through the exercise of government control, can be assured of lower freight rates than can the nation without ships. In connection with this statement it should be remembered that during the Boer War when Great Britain employed a considerable part of its merchant fleet for war purposes the scarcity of tonnage available for this country caused rates sharply to advance, while there was a considerable decline in the volume of our exports. During the World War, and for the same reason, our merchants were compelled to pay foreigners for the carriage of goods rates that now seem like an unpleasant dream.

"For many years foreign ships have carried practically all mail destined from this country to those parts of the world reached by sea. Before the war much of the mail dispatched to South America was first carried across the Atlantic to European ports and there transhipped to its destination. And the same circuitous route was followed by mail sent to the United States. Besides the injurious effect upon business relations arising from the delay thus incurred, there was also involved the hurt to national pride because our letter carrier's uniform was red, or some other color, instead of gray.

"If it is to be the policy of the country to develop new trade routes overseas, as seems to be the desire, particularly of the business men of the Middle West, undeniably this end will be attained most readily by the employment of American ships, and especially will this be true if close alliance is sought with the railroads of the country. In view of the newly aroused interest in the disclosed connection between certain of our prominent railroads and foreign steamship interests it is doubtful if the country would approve such extension of this relation with foreigners as would be necessary to accomplish its purpose.

"Brief reference may be made to a phase of this subject that commonly receives but little consideration. England has always had a balance of trade against her; in other words, she imports in value more than she exports. But this balance in the exchange of commodities has been corrected by her 'invisible exports'; that is, the interest on her loans and investments abroad and by her freight money. As the great carrying nation of the world all other nations have made contribution to her, and the largest of these contributors has been the United States. In 1920 the United Kingdom's net national income from shipping, as estimated by a leading English shipping journal, was 340,000,000 pounds. The economics of this situation afford opportunity for argument, but it may suffice for the present purpose to say that, when our merchants sell goods for delivery abroad, if the freight money is paid to a foreign ship, that money, or at least the transportation profit involved, is deducted from the nation's capital and is added to the 'invisible exports' of the carrying nation; if the goods are carried in an American ship the freight money is retained here and the profit in the transaction is added to the nation's wealth. Our contributions of freight money to other nations in the last half century will aggregate a sum in millions quite impossible of estimation.

"It is interesting at the moment to read the thought expressed by President Grant upon the subject in a message to Congress in 1870: 'Building ships and navigating them utilizes vast capital at home; it creates a home market for the farm and the shop; it diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of freight and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives us a supremacy of the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war.'

"In view of the reasons here set forth, it is hardly conceivable that the people of the United States will be willing to withhold from their merchant marine the comparatively moderate amount of money needed to sustain it, permit the flag that has been recently shown in every part of the world to be wholly withdrawn from the seas, and the ships their patriotism and sacrifice brought into being sold to foreigners and employed as carriers for the commerce of the United States under alien flags.

"Given such support by the Government as the exigencies arising from higher costs of construction and operation and present lack of experience demand, there is every reason to believe that in a few years the American shipowner will regain that prestige which his predecessors in the sailing-ship days commanded, and that we shall again see the country's flag flying in every port of the seven seas. When that day arrives it may be reasonably assumed that the American shipowner will have attained the self-reliance and the capacity to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world his earlier prototype acquired by long and hard experience, because 'the ocean knows no favorites. Her bounty is reserved for those who have the wit to learn her secrets, the courage to bear her buffets, and the will to persist, through good fortune and ill, in her rugged service.'"

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlemen of the committee for their patient hearing, and I ask the privilege to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 12817 had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent—

Mr. GALLIVAN was granted leave of absence for 10 days on account of death in family.

Mr. BURTON was granted leave of absence for five days on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an extract from the Valdosta Times of Wednesday, November 15, 1922, containing an address of my colleague [Hon. W. C. LANKFORD], delivered in Valdosta, Ga., at an armistice day celebration, November 11, 1922, and have the same printed in 8-point type.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

[From Valdosta Times, November 15, 1922.]

The following is the full text of the excellent and patriotic armistice day address, delivered in Valdosta, last Saturday, by Congressman WILLIAM C. LANKFORD, of the eleventh district:

Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate very much this opportunity of addressing the American Legion membership and their friends of Valdosta, of Lowndes county, and of the surrounding counties of Georgia and Florida.

It is my purpose to speak at this time of the service which has been rendered our country by our patriots now still in life as well as by those who have passed off this stage of action and of the duty we owe to them, to ourselves, and to those who shall live after us.

That great and matchless leader, Robert E. Lee, said, "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language," and he was right about it. The due and true performance of duty to ourselves, to our fathers, mothers, relatives, and friends, to our country, and to our God constitutes the supremest patriotism. Duty, as Lee saw duty, and as was truly performed by Lee under all circumstances in war and in peace, in all relationships with his fellow man, with his native State and his native Southland, and with his God, constituted the all of human greatness. When duty is fully performed by any man or set of men there arises a reciprocal obligation on the part of those benefited by that performance of duty.

A father and mother discharge fully the duty they owe their children, and there arises the blessed obligation on the part of the children to love, honor, obey, and help with the tenderest care those to whom they owe their all. A good citizen helps under all circumstances his fellow man, and his fellow man owes him a reciprocal obligation. A nation's bravest and best marches away to battle and win their country's cause; and, with some dead, others crippled and blind, but all crowned with everlasting glory, they come marching back to take their places again in civil life, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude which can never be fully paid in money. Oh, the never-ending debt of love we owe to the memory of those who gained our independence and who sacrificed at Lexington, Valley Forge, and Yorktown! How our hearts swell within us as we recall the heroism and patriotism of our noble men and women in every emergency, from Bunker Hill to the armistice, which we are met here to commemorate, and from the first trip of white men under Capt. John Smith up the Potomac to the present site of our Nation's Capital to the day of the airplane. The half has never been told of the sacrifices at home and overseas of our people in the great World War. Our boys faced an enemy such as was never faced before, and our boys fought as men never fought before—and won.

All honor and glory to our boys who went across, and all honor and glory to their fathers and mothers who stayed at home and suffered all the agonies of all battles while they knew their dear ones were risking their all fighting the most terrible war ever staged and fought by wild and frenzied men. Men and women all over our land did nobly their parts, and victory is ours.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would gladly build, and I am sure you all would gladly build with me, a monument to our heroes and heroines of all our wars and of peace times—a monument the apex of which would reach the highest heavens. We can not build such a monument of brass or of marble, but we can build such a monument by preserving the principles for which our people have fought and sacrificed and upon which our Nation was founded by honoring and teaching our children to honor our great men and women and our great citizenship of common people; by preserving our institutions; and by making our Nation steadfast, secure, and imperishable. We can build such a monument to heaven by the prayers of a God-fearing and God-loving people ascending to the throne of the great I Am, seeking divine guidance for us and our posterity, that our great principles and great institutions might be preserved and our Nation not perish from the earth.

Shall this "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people" perish from the earth?

We want to believe that our Nation is steadfast and secure and that it is as imperishable as the sun. But we must remember that the expression, "That this Government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth" was not uttered as a prophesy, but, rather, as a prayer that our Nation might never fall. The greatest monument we can possibly build to our heroes and patriots of the past and present, living and dead, and of the conflicts of war and of the pursuits of peace is to make our Nation imperishable and preserve inviolate in this Nation every true principle and every noble institution for which they sacrificed and for which they died.

It is easy enough for us to say this Nation shall never perish. Let us see what all-sufficient reasons we have for the faith that is within us. Shall our great expanse of territory, with Alaska and our island possessions, be sufficient to save us? Has territory ever saved any nation? We are not superior to England in this respect. What about the territory of Russia and Siberia? What about the territory of China? The territory of Alexander the Great was bounded only by the rising and setting sun, and yet as a nation it failed. Our great territory alone can not save our Nation. Shall our great resources make our Nation permanent? What of the resources of other nations? What about the resources of Argentina? What about the oil fields of Mexico, the diamond fields of Africa, and the mineral and other resources of European countries? Our resources will help us, but we need yet other things to perpetuate our Government.

Can we rely on our great Army and the wonderful fighting qualities of our American men? Cæsar's legions grandly and proudly marched out of Rome with their helmets and bayonets glistening in the rising sun, and yet where is the mighty Roman Empire for which they fought? Napoleon's mighty army at one time it seemed would overrun all of Europe, and yet the tiny snowflakes of the north became the winding sheet of thousands of his bravest and best and forced him to retreat, only later to meet defeat at Waterloo and die in exile on St. Helena's barren coast.

Kaiser William thought he would overrun all of Europe and the world with his mighty fighting machine, only to meet the most crushing and humiliating defeat. Surely a mighty army without more can not save our Nation. Is our Navy sufficient to make our Nation imperishable?

Can we put our faith in the Navy of Perry, of Decatur, of Farragut, of Sampson, of Schley, and of Dewey? Can we rely on the Navy which carried the boys over and brought them back in the last war? If any country could expect its navy to save it from failure, we could, but no nation can build a navy large enough to preserve it without other saving forces. The great armada went down in defeat. Then, again, as fast as a navy is builded it becomes antiquated and is discarded. The airplane makes the battleship as a fighting machine only problematical, and yet no nation can rely on the airplane for its preservation. Neither can we feel assured of our Nation's security because of the inventive genius and learning of the American people. We are proud of American progress and accomplishments; but we must remember other nations and peoples are progressive and our own inventions help to make other nations strong.

If we can not rely on our territory, resources, Army, Navy, or learning, either separately or collectively, then shall our Nation perish, or is there saving power in other factors? Is there no Strong Lion of the tribe of Judah to loose the great seals and open the great book of mystery and let us read of our Nation's future and learn what we shall do to save our country? The seals are loosed, the great book is open; there is no mystery about the plan of our national salvation. Our forefathers have shown us the way. That for which our forefathers and their families braved the perils of the Atlantic and faced the wild beasts and savage Indians of an unknown country and for which they later fought their mother country is all sufficient. The same factors which were sufficient to establish on this continent our form of government and which have preserved it to this good hour are sufficient in the future to save this Government.

The preservation of three factors in our Nation's existence will make our Nation imperishable. These essential factors are our great principles, our great men and women, and our great institutions. Our country is great because of the great principles embraced in the Declaration of Independence, in our Constitution, and in the very beginning and life of our Government. Among the great principles which must be preserved are "the separation of church and State"; "the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience"; "religious freedom"; "equal rights to all and special privileges to none"; the theory that "all men are created equal"; the right of each community, so far as practical, to govern itself; the right of local self-government; "State rights"; "freedom of the press"; and the right of public assembly and free discussion of matters of public concern. I shudder with fear when I see these principles disregarded and laws enacted in violation of them. There is a tendency now to get away from the old moorings. The theory of no class legislation is now a theory or principle in name only. Nearly all national legislation is for special classes and against the great mass of common folks. This is true of the so-called protective tariff system. Then there is the great centralization of power in Washington and the depriving of the people of local self-government and of State rights. The people of the different sections of our country need different legislation, so local self-government is best for all. If we centralize fully all power at the Nation's Capitol, then carry to the full limit the theory that to the victor belongs the spoils, and give the Chief Executive a large Army to enforce the decrees of himself and his spoilsmen, then we have as bad form of government as the sun ever shone on.

Another great principle of our fathers was that our National Government should be divided into three great branches or divisions, to wit, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and that neither of these should overlap or encroach on the prerogatives of the other. Much of present national legislation is contrary to this principle.

Only recently the President was given the right to manipulate tariff rates in defiance of this principle. Lump-sum appropriations, with the right to some appointive officer to distribute the funds, is also contrary to this principle. There is scarcely a single great principle of our forefathers which is not now being overridden. It is time to stop, take our bearings, ascertain where we are drifting, and turn aside before it is too late.

Our great danger of downfall is not from invading armies; it is from decay on the inside. We want to get back to the principles for which our forefathers contended. My noble young men of the American Legion, your victory is in vain unless you and the rest of our citizenship can preserve our great principles, our great men and women, and our great institutions. We honor our great men and women. We honor our first President, and we honor our great men and women who have written their names on history's page. But we must remember that Washington did not cross the Delaware alone. He did not force the surrender of Burgoyne single handed. He was not the only man present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Robert E. Lee, great and good and beloved as he was, did not stage the great defense of the South alone. In this, the greatest defense of home, of true principles, and of sacred rights ever made since the stars first sang together, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson had the aid of the other southern generals, had the aid of the brave, gallant, southern men who fought under them, and the aid of the great, splendid citizenship of the entire South who could not take part in the battles, but who remained at home and sacrificed and suffered there as patriots have never suffered before or since.

Thus it has always been and always will be. The great men and women of our country are not only those whose names appear on history's pages or who accumulate great wealth or who hold office, but the great men and women of our country are those who do their part with never a thought of show but with only the desire to serve nobly and well their family and neighbors and to render acceptable service to their country and to their God.

Of more value to us than all the great expanse of territory, all the resources, all of the standing armies, all of the navies, and all the learning of a scientific nature is the great noble citizenship of our country, which must be preserved and kept pure if our Nation is to endure. Young men of the American Legion, ladies, and gentlemen, you have done well your part in the past; now your duty and my duty is to preserve that for which you have fought and saved our Nation by saving our great folks and giving them a fair deal. We must fight to preserve our great principles, to secure proper legislation for the laboring man, the farmer, and the great citizenship which preserves our Nation in war and in peace, and we must all fight to keep pure and sacred our institutions, our homes, our schools, our ballot box, our form of government, our courts, and our churches. We all love the name of Washington, and the American people have builded to him yonder in Washington, on the banks of the Potomac which he loved so well, a most beautiful monument of granite, rising 555 feet into the sky. I have studied that monument in all parts of Washington and for miles and miles up and down the Potomac and from the surrounding country. I have seen it on a clear day, a beautiful shaft of white piercing the blue sky, and I have said, "How like the character and life of Washington, without a blemish, sublimely grand and towering to the sky."

Again, I have seen it with the dark clouds gathered about it and with the lightning of the storm flashing thick and fast about its magnificent shaft and yet it stood unharmed, and I said, "How like the immortal Washington in war"; and then the storm clouds rolled away and I saw a rainbow, emblematical of peace on earth and good will to men, hanged from the Virginia hills over the monument and over the Nation's Capitol to the waters of the Chesapeake, and I said, "How like Washington and the country for which he fought after the storm clouds of the Revolution had passed away."

Again, I have seen the base of that Monument completely hidden by the low-lying clouds along the Potomac while the top of the Monument was aglow with the sunshine above the clouds, and then I said, "How like the eternal principles for which Washington and his men fought, which tower above the clouds of petty strife and dissension into God's everlasting sunshine of right." But, my friends, beautiful and magnificent as the Washington Monument is, it could not stand for a single second of time unless its base went down through the mud of the banks of the Potomac and was tied into the granite foundations of the earth. So it is with the great and glorious Washington. Unless he had been supported by a great citizenship of patriotic Americans, his greatness would have never been known and he could not have towered to the skies as the great patriot, general, and statesman that he was. We must preserve our great principles, our great men and our women, and our great institutions if our Nation is to long endure. We must preserve the sacredness of the ballot box and the selection of our officials by popular vote. We must let every man, woman, and child feel that they are part of this Government and that the Government is giving all a fair deal and equal protection, and all must not only feel this way, it must be this way. As our people lose the right to legislate for themselves and to control their local affairs they become less satisfied and the Nation becomes weaker.

Not only must the sacredness of the ballot box be preserved but every voter should feel that he is performing a sacred duty when he casts his ballot, and he should be influenced by no motive but that of his country's good, and that vote when cast should have its full effect in shaping the destiny of his or her country. I can not express too often my great fear of the centralization of power in Washington and the abridgment of the rights of the States to control their own affairs. Neither can I warn you, my friends, too much of the danger of appointment of officers by the President to manage our local affairs.

What good is the right to vote if that vote is to count for naught? Let us look well to these things. We must preserve our form of National Government, our form of State and county government, and other local government as our forefathers intended, not as some would have us make them now. Three other institutions which I would specially mention as most essential to our national existence are the American school, the American church, and the American home. Our American schools mean the upbuilding of our Nation or its undoing. Much education along the wrong line is bad. Education along the right line is good. Our boys and girls should be taught not only book knowledge but should be inspired to live better and nobler lives. The purest and best patriotism should be instilled in them, and by patriotism I do not mean the love of military affairs and the love of war. Patriotism oftimes means anything but things of a military nature and means the abhorrence of war. True patriotism only countenances war as the only and last honorable alternative in a crisis of a country. Patriotism is love of country, and there can be no love of country without the love of boys and girls and their fathers and mothers.

Our schools must teach loyalty to our Government first, last, and all the time, and our Government must remain worthy of that loyalty. There must be countenanced no loyalty to any foreign power or potentate. Our Nation must be first in the love of our people. I would that every school in our land had the Declaration of Independence on one wall and the Constitution of our Nation on the other, with the American flag waving overhead, and with teachers training our boys and girls to be great men and women of a great citizenship and to stand for the great principles of our fathers, to love our great men and women, and to preserve our great institutions. In our schools the guardians of our Nation's future are being made. We must preserve our schools in all the purity of thought and patriotism of the days of long ago. We must preserve the principles of religious freedom and of separation of church and state brought to this side of the Atlantic by our forefathers. The Government must not interfere with the right of all to worship God according to the dictates of each one's own conscience, and no religious denomination should be allowed to interfere with the matters of state for the purpose of furthering the interest of that denomination.

I fear very much the great tendency to do away with the American Sabbath. Many people believe that freedom of religious thought means freedom from religious thought. I shudder at the prevalent propaganda staged for the purpose of causing the young manhood and womanhood of the country to forget the churches of our ancestors. Our ancestors came over to the New World full of patriotism and full of the desire to worship God unmolested by the Government, each under his own vine and fig tree, as suited him or her best. Our Government was founded on these principles, and fail we shall as

a Nation when we stray from them. When the fathers and mothers out in the country and in the cities gather their children about them on the Sabbath day and go to the church of their own choosing, we have a splendid exemplification of the times of our fathers and mothers of long ago and know that there is a growth of love of home, love of neighbors, love of native land, and love of God which should be an inspiration to all of us. We need in some sections of this country a new baptism of patriotism. There are too many profiteers and not enough patriots. There is no higher patriotism and love of people, native land, and God than that taught in the old book of our fathers, the Bible of our mothers. Real patriotism is that expressed in service of our fellow man, and there are no higher and grander lessons of service than those taught by Christ.

Christ teaches us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, care for the sick, and visit those in prison, and then says, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it to me." So it is with those who help bring about conditions which enable our great common people to feed, clothe, and care for properly themselves and their children.

When we help the farmers and our great citizenship of people who feed, clothe, and save our Nation, we save not only them but our Nation also.

We must preserve our great principles, our great citizenship, and our great institutions, and of our great institutions none is greater than the American home. By the home I do not simply mean a house where people live, I mean a real home with home influence. Some one has said home is a place where mother lives. "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home." Home may not be a mansion—it oftimes is a simple cottage. Most real homes are humble abodes where father and mother live and where children romp and play, and where the future great men and women of our Nation are growing up. Our Nation can not endure without the American home and with the American home saved our great principles, our great citizenship, our great institutions will be preserved and all will be made steadfast.

No move worth while was ever made which was not to make homes and home life better and happier. No law worth its place on the statute books was ever enacted which did not mean protection and assistance to home life. No army ever fought for a just cause unless that army fought for the homes of its men. If our homes are pure, our Nation is pure, and if our homes fail and are without the power to raise great children to preserve our principles and institutions, then our Nation is rotten at the heart and can not endure. As the Mississippi flows on its way to the great ocean a pure sweet stream flows in to purify it, and then a dark muddy stream flows in to make it muddy and black, and so it is with the home life of our people—the great Mississippi of our Nation. If the influences of whatever nature they may be that come into the home life of our people are pure and sweet, then our home life and our national life is pure and sweet and imperishable, but if the influences coming into the homes of our people are dark and corrupt, then our homes fail and our Nation will perish.

My friends, thank God the war is over, and may we never have another war, but the battle for the right is still on. The great monster of sectional intolerance, of political hatred, and of financial greed still raises his awful head, grinning defiance to all we hold sacred and seeking to destroy our institutions, our schools, our churches, our homes, our children, our people, and our Nation. Let us fight as our fathers fought to save our loved ones and to save our country.

Let us all take part in the conflict to make our Nation imperishable. May we and those following us keep up the fight so nobly carried by our fathers, and at last when all are gathered before the great white throne may it be found that our Nation proved to be imperishable, and may our flag still wave, kept and redeemed by the only blood which has the power to save.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama, just before leaving a few minutes ago, said to me that in view of the requests for time for debate on this matter it would be very agreeable to him, if agreeable to the majority, to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts object?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I told people we would not meet until 12, but I have no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman make that request?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12850. An act to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the privilege of including in the revision of my remarks the address referred to in said remarks and have it printed in 8-point type—that is, the address from the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, November 25, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

708. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of disbursing officers of the Navy who have been relieved of losses to and including November 15, 1922, under the provisions of the naval act approved July 11, 1919; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

709. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a list of claims on account of loss by fire, burglary, etc., acted upon by the Postmaster General from July, 1921, to June 30, 1922; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MOORES of Indiana: Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. Report No. 1259. A report on the disposition of useless papers in the Navy Department. Ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bill and executive communication, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12978) granting a pension to Mary E. Grayson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a statement showing the post offices where it was necessary to employ clerical assistance at a higher rate than $1,200 a year and the amount authorized at each office; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 12997) granting relief to the Metropolitan police and to the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 12998) to create a commission to recommend to Congress amendments necessary in order to simplify the pleading, practice, and procedure in certain Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 12999) to permit public access to national cemeteries on Armistice Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOIES: A bill (H. R. 13000) granting the consent of Congress to the city of Sioux City, Iowa, and to Union County, in the State of South Dakota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Big Sioux River 2½ miles north of the mouth of said river; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 13001) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Haverhill, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 13002) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H. R. 13003) providing for the erection of a public building at Portland, Me., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 13004) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13005) amendatory of and supplemental to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto, approved, respectively, May 2, 1872, March 3, 1873, and June 22, 1874; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ARENTZ: A bill (H. R. 13006) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lovelock, Pershing County, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROUSE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 392) providing for the delivery of mail notwithstanding failure to provide receptacles therefor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY of Illinois: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 393) providing for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to investigate the holding of initiations and ceremonies in the United States Capitol and other public buildings by the Ku-Klux Klan; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 394) limiting the operation of the immigration act of May 19, 1921, as amended by joint resolution of May 11, 1922; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ROUSE: Resolution (H. Res. 451) directing the Postmaster General to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relative to the manufacture of covers of door slots and mail receptacles for use of the United States City Delivery Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 13007) granting a pension to Alonzo G. Hindman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 13008) granting a pension to Allie Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13009) granting a pension to Rebecca M. Pickel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13010) granting an increase of pension to Lula Reeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13011) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Boardman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13012) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13013) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H. R. 13014) granting an increase of pension to Martin G. Lyons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13015) granting a pension to William Schuyler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13016) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Brower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 13017) granting an increase of pension to Alexander LeClaire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13018) granting a pension to George H. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 13019) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Carruth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13020) granting a pension to Susan Brunaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 13021) granting a pension to Angie Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 13022) granting a pension to Elijah Burt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13023) granting a pension to John Bernhardt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 13024) for the relief of August Nelson; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13025) granting a pension to Anna Danison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 13026) granting an increase of pension to William S. Arnold; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 13027) granting an increase of pension to Alice Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13028) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cashmere Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 13029) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Conner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 13030) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Benton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 13031) to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6459. By Mr. COLE of Ohio: Petitions of the various churches of Upper Sandusky, Ohio; the Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches of Forest, Ohio; and the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches of Arlington, Ohio, indorsing H. R. 9753, providing for Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6460. By Mr. KAHN: Petition of 4,716 citizens favoring an amendment to the so-called Volstead prohibition law, allowing the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6461. By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, members of Turtle Creek Valley Council, No. 191, and citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of the Towner-Sterling bill, for the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

6462. Also, petition of the legislative committee of the American Legion, urging passage of the adjusted compensation measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6463. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of Francis M. Savage, Northwest Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., regarding the Riggs National Bank opening a branch bank at Eighteenth Street near Columbia Road, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *November 25, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In this moment of silence, our Heavenly Father, speak to us. Thou alone art able to whisper to the human heart. Do Thou vitalize all good purposes, all noble vows, and all desires after the best things of life. May we never forget Thy benefits and may our memories be quick to retain all Thy gracious mercies. O God, be with our country. In all our material greatness may there be at its roots the fear of God and the love of virtue. Enable us as a people to grow in moral energy, expand in intellectual happiness, and contribute to the spiritual hope and salvation of mankind. In the name of Jesus, our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] will resume the chair.

Thereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act. 1920, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] please use some time?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR].

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of taxation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of taxation. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I desire to present to the House later on the correspondence with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in regard to the enforcement of section 220 of the revenue law, 1921, and suggested legislation to meet the situation. I will place it in the RECORD next week, and I think it may be of sufficient interest to mention it at this time. I trust that the Members will give it some attention when it is placed in the RECORD. It will submit proposed tax measures and other bills disclosed by the correspondence to be necessary in my judgment.

Mr. Chairman, in the few moments given to me I can only touch on one phase of this ship subsidy bill. It has been well covered in other particulars by competent speakers.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of maintaining American shipping and likewise good American standards of living for those who pay the bills. What will this bill do? In a direct and indirect subsidy it may cost the Government $75,000,000 or more every year. That statement is made by those who claim to know the effect of its provisions. The present wasteful yearly cost of Government shipping controlled by Lasker is about one-half that amount. I want to get away from Lasker's control, but, to my mind, several serious objections are presented by this bill.

After finding that the bill takes from the Treasury $125,000,000 for a fund to build more ships, we learn: First, we have 1,400 ships belonging to the Government which cost us $3,000,000,000, according to the President's statement. Now, they are worth only $200,000,000, or 7 per cent of their cost, according to Mr. EDMONDS, of the committee. It make take 20 or 30 years to dispose of these ships under the Lasker administration; no one knows. It is a bad situation from any viewpoint, but from the frying pan into the fire may become infinitely worse. The hearings show that Standard Oil and Steel have the greatest fleet of ships now afloat. They will reap the largest benefits from the bill, I understand. Those two companies are now dividing about $1,500,000,000 in stock-dividend melons between them, made up of extra profits that have been extorted from the American public, and Standard Oil has exacted about 77½ per cent net profits from the people annually during the past 10 years, which includes profits on its great fleet of ships. This bill, I will show, is a thanksgiving turkey for Standard Oil.

I quote from page 42 of the hearings:

Mr. MERRILL. There are 1,600,000 gross tons of cargo ships, about the same amount of privately owned tankers, and about a half million gross tons of passenger ships registered for foreign trade under the American flag, privately owned, but the greater portion of that tonnage is employed with the near-by or contiguous countries, such as the West Indian or Mexican oil trade and the Caribbean countries.

Mr. HARDY. About a million and a half of tankers, did you say?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Who are the principal owners of that tonnage at the present time? What American companies are the chief owners and operators of that tonnage which you have just described?

OUR GUARDIAN ANGELS.

Mr. MERRILL. I think the largest single private American owner would be the Standard Oil Co. The United Fruit Co. is a large owner. The United American Lines combination have a large tonnage; the Luckenback Line; the Gulf, Tidewater & Sinclair Oil Co.; the American flagships of the International Mercantile Marine; the W. E. Grace Co.; the Steel Products Co.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Who are the Steel Products Co.?

Mr. MERRILL. That is the export end of the United States Steel Co.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Those are the principal owners. As a matter of fact, there are only a very few individual owners?

Mr. LASKER. Yes, sir. That is what I meant.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; certainly.

Mr. EDMONDS. Please just make that the United States Fruit Co., so as not to confuse it with the United Co., of New York.

Mr. FREAR. I am glad to do so. The Gulf & Sinclair Oil Co. is now consolidated with the Standard Oil of Indiana, I understand. This is known as the Mellon Oil Co. I propose to show in the Mellon correspondence that Mr. Mellon started the stock dividends melon cuttings with the Gulf Oil Co. for the Standard Oil and other companies, which later followed suit with over a billion and a half dollars in the aggregate.

I sat here the other day feeling great sympathy for our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], whom I admire very much, while his eyes filled with tears as he told about the sad sensation that came over him when the *Magnolia* or *Mongolia* left the shores of the Orient for home. I believe he was standing there at the time on the dock thinking of home. He wept copiously, and I do not blame him. Understanding him as I do, it is fair to say my eyes also filled with tears as I stood on the dock at Shanghai two years ago, but for a different reason. I stood there on the wharf—that is the Standard Oil wharf, the only real wharf of any kind there is at the anchorage below Shanghai. I stood there while they loaded up with 3,000 barrels of crude oil for our vessel, the *Great Northern*. I said to the captain, "What are you paying for your oil?" He answered, "$7 per barrel." Seven dollars a barrel on oil placed in Shanghai at about 50 cents by Standard Oil. Fourteen hundred per cent profit, practically, charged Uncle Sam by Standard Oil. That is the particular concern that is especially favored by this bill, and as I stood on the dock and noted the extortion my eyes filled with tears from indignation. [Applause.] That was in August, 1920, and the record of Government purchases will show whether or not my statement is correct, or rather whether the information the captain gave me was correct. It was $7 a barrel for crude oil in Shanghai, or $21,000 for fuel paid to this great monopoly that now comes to us hat in hand through this subsidy bill.

This great Standard Oil Co. will get enormous benefits under this bill. Let me tell you what it will get. Standard Oil and Steel are to buy more ships under this bill at 4 per cent interest rates—page 2—or less than the Government pays for the money it borrows to loan these great companies. The farmers of the country generally pay from 7 per cent to 10 per cent interest on their loans, and the farmers of my State are selling potatoes at 23 cents and wheat around $1 per bushel, while the average net income of 10,000,000 farmers last year was far below $500.

Standard Oil under this bill can borrow from the Government at 2 per cent for 15 years—page 7—while the Government pays more than double that rate for the same money and the farmer often pays four times that rate.

Under this bill Standard Oil gets many millions annually for its ships that carry its own oil, that is thereafter sold at 77½ per cent net profit. Our farmers are paying higher freight rates than ever before and selling their produce often below cost.

Standard Oil gets a tax rebate for 1921—page 9—and tax deductions for nine years. How much? Nobody knows from the record. Farmers get no tax rebates.

Again, Standard Oil gets a tax rebate for 1921—page 12—and tax deductions for nine years. How much? Nobody knows. Labor gets no tax rebates.

Again, Standard Oil gets a tax rebate for 1921 on page 17. How much? Echo answer, "Much."

Again, Standard Oil gets a tax deduction from 1914 to 1921—page 18—for decreased value of about 200 ships. During this same time of war it made its greatest profits of sometimes over 100 per cent annually, and we are to give back millions of war taxes to such monopolies. How much are we giving to farmers and labor?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; certainly.

Mr. EDMONDS. I just wanted to state that we are merely perfecting the Jones Act, which was passed by the House and by the Senate. All of those things you are talking about have already been passed upon by the House and the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. I say this, that if the gentleman had at heart the interests of the country, and not alone the interests of

these oil and shipping people who are interested here; if he had at heart the interest of the people who vote in the elections, who pay the bills, he would strike these things out of the bill, no matter where they originated. No man in this House can explain what those tax features mean. It took an expert to draw them.

But think about this proposition: The Standard Oil, with its enormous war profits, again comes up and takes this additional tax rebate, and it does that while it is getting 77 per cent net profit on its annual past earnings for 10 years.

Mr. EDMONDS. We only do that in order to carry out the express will of the House and the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. If he has expressed the will of the House and the Senate through that 2 per cent 15-year interest rate to these great monopolies, then the gentleman from Pennsylvania indeed was not wise. Let me say before I go further that I believe that Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, would have failed to return my good friend, of whom I think so much, if this proposal had occurred before election—because we lost New York, we lost Maryland, we lost New Jersey, we lost so many States of the country, just due to bills of this character, and this is worse than anything I have ever seen in all my experience here as a Member. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not believe the question of that tax entered into the campaign at all.

Mr. FREAR. No; but the whole bill did. I concede that; and I say if it had it could be shot so full of holes by any man who undertakes to do so that it would look like a sieve, and I do not pretend to be an expert in the business.

Under the bill war profits and excess profits are rebated, page 19——

Mr. EDMONDS. Let me ask you one question: Did you vote for the merchant marine act of 1919?

Mr. FREAR. I presume I did; I do not know; and that is just the serious joke on Members. You put through things like that. Among the many bills we have to trust you, because we can not have any idea what they are. We accept your judgment until we learn it is not safe to do so, and this thing we know about. You were afraid to bring this bill up before election. Days and days we dallied here in the House and you never brought it up. Now you are trying to jam it through, when you know that three months hereafter it would not stand the ghost of a chance of passage.

Mr. EDMONDS. I was not afraid to bring it up before the election.

Mr. FREAR. I do not know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was. I am speaking of those who were responsible for it, and I do not think the gentleman himself is largely responsible for it. I assume it is Mr. Lasker and the gentlemen whom Mr. Lasker represents.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] would never have stood for this if he had known or understood what they stood for.

Mr. FREAR. I think he would not, because I admire him very much.

Mr. EDMONDS. All this money is to be used for new ship construction; the gentleman realizes that.

Mr. FREAR. I realize that you are putting these hundreds of millions of dollars into the pockets of a few favored monopolies, and that you could not go before the country for a moment with your propostition, and you dare not let it go for three months until the new Congress meets. You know it and so do I, and I do not believe it will stand the ghost of a chance of getting through the Senate; but I do not want my good friends here, on the Republican side, whom I have tried to persuade to stay in the straight and narrow path in the past—I do not want them to fall down at this time, because I want them, all of them, to be here two years from now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FREAR. May I have five minutes more?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will give the gentleman 10 minutes more if he desires.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FREAR. Thank you. I will not use it all.

Under the bill war profits and excess profits are rebated, page 19, so that the bill reeks with favoritism, for Standard Oil and Steel were among the great war profiteers.

Who prepared these tax refunds and how many additional millions will be lost to the Treasury? Nobody knows within $100,000,000 during the next five years. Who will pay the bill? The patient public always does.

What applies to Standard Oil and United States Steel ships will apply to other vessels that receive subsidies under the bill. No one knows the amount that will be involved because deductions are based on individual cases. Lasker is only a publicity man who buys newspaper space with Government money and floods Congress with propaganda for his bill. He does not know how much this bill will cost the Government annually. Nobody knows. Nobody can know.

Every newspaper this morning comes out with editorial notices or with news notices telling us we ought to vote for this bill. I should like to say what are behind these interests. Most men know. Why do these newspapers demand this? Why do these newspapers demand the passage of a sales tax upon the people? They do not represent the people. My friends, they are not in touch at all with the people outside of Washington and possibly New York. I mean New York City. I do not mean New York State. And they have little influence in New York City, because New York City went 400,000 against them, with practically every newspaper favoring their candidate. The press has little influence when it is not fair, and Lasker's propaganda will not deceive many Members.

President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill because it did not have a sales tax, and we now face a $670,000,000 Treasury deficit due to the repeal of the excess-profits tax. This subsidy bill will take many millions more from the Treasury in tax refunds that are already estimated to reach upward of $500,000,000. How much will be lost the Treasury under this bill again nobody knows. President Harding asked indefinite postponement of the soldiers' bonus bill. If we could wait over four years before considering this ship subsidy bill and a vetoed soldiers' bonus bill, why not wait three months longer and take up both propositions intelligently with the new Congress at a special session? Why this haste?

I recommend that question to the committee that has presented this bill. Why was the bill not brought up before election? It is an indictment of the whole proposition to try to jam it through this expiring Congress when a certainty exists it would be overwhelmingly defeated if presented four months hence to the new Congress coming fresh from the people.

I do not believe anyone knows within $25,000,000 annually what this bill will cost the country in tax rebates alone, and I am not criticizing the members of the committee, but why is Mr. Lasker and his publicity board now forcing the bill upon the administration and on Congress? No legislative body should continue an appropriation for 10 years. That objection to the bill alone is vital to any action now and discredits a measure that was only saved by a special rule against the point of order. I leave that to any ordinarily fair-minded man. That objection in itself alone is vital to any action now, and discredits a measure that was only saved by a special rule against the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the President has been imposed upon——

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield again, please?

Mr. FREAR. Briefly; yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman has referred to tax refunds that he says are already estimated to reach upward of $500,000,000. The gentleman means, of course, covering a period of 10 years?

Mr. FREAR. I am not referring now to the shipping bill at all. That refers to the tax refunds that we are making from the Treasury on taxes heretofore paid, refunds under the secret methods in vogue there, and it is estimated that they will reach $500,000,000 in the aggregate.

Mr. EDMONDS. Who estimates that they will reach $500,000,000?

Mr. FREAR. The New York Commercial, the New York Times, and I will put all that in the RECORD in my Mellon correspondence. This $500,000,000 tax-refund loss is in addition to the fact that the Treasury is $670,000,000 in the hole now, according to Secretary Mellon, due to the repeal of the excess-profits tax.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman mean $500,000,000 a year?

Mr. FREAR. No; in all the tax refunds that they are proposing against the money collected. I am not referring to the shipping bill when I speak of $500,000,000 in tax refunds. I can not explain to the gentleman any further. The refunds proposed in this bill are in addition to the $500,000,000 in tax refunds now being made.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman ought to be fair about it.

Mr. FREAR. I am certainly trying to make my statement fair.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the President has been imposed upon. I believe the President has been badly advised regarding this bill and its effect on American shipping. I do not believe this ship subsidy will recommend itself to 1 per cent of the farmers and laborers of the country, who eventually are said to pay the

bills. It fattens profits for Standard Oil, United States Steel, and other monopolies, and little benefit will trickle down to the country.

From my own viewpoint, much as I hesitate to differ from its supporters, gentlemen on this Republican side whom I admire—and you are all friends of mine—I believe the bill is indefensible and ought to be defeated. [Applause.] I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back five minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] 20 minutes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to preface my remarks by saying that I am glad this very serious debate is tinctured with some humor. It is humorous indeed to see the gentlemen on my right applaud the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], who has just addressed us, when you well remember that whenever he appears speaking to this same committee with reference to appropriations for rivers and harbors you hiss him. So it is not entirely without humor. Now, to the matter in hand.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. I want to say that the old-fashioned pork barrel has gone out of existence and we have substituted the Budget bill.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. To the mind of the gentleman from Wisconsin it will be back in the next Congress, and his vituperation will be renewed with all its vehemence.

Mr. FREAR. And I hope to have the gentleman from Indiana with me.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Against any needless waste, but not against necessary public improvements.

Although there can be no questioning the fact that the shipping industry of the world to-day is in a most unfavorable situation, the usual statement that this is due to world-wide depression is not strictly correct. Foreign trade figures expressed in values show a tremendous falling off in that trade; but careful compilations of the movements by volume of quantity show that, for the United States at least, much more cargo is being moved in the foreign trade than before the war and only a relatively small amount less than during the boom years of 1919 and 1920. The cause for the depression does not lie wholly with lack of cargoes, but must be sought elsewhere.

The United States increased its merchant marine, counting both privately and nationally owned, from a total of 1,066,288 gross tons registered for the foreign trade in 1914, to 11,077,398 tons similarly registered for the year 1921. This was an increase of our own foreign-going merchant marine of 1,000 per cent. The average annual increase in gross tonnage of the world's merchant marine immediately prior to 1914 was about 2,800,000 gross tons per year. In the United States, from 1918 to 1921, our total merchant marine increased from 9,924,518 tons to 18,282,136 tons, an increase in three years of 8,357,618 tons, or an average increase of 2,785,873 tons. In other words, the United States merchant marine alone increased for three years at the rate which the world's shipping increased before the war.

Of course, during the war there was a heavy demand for shipping, and at the same time there was much tonnage withdrawn from commercial operation by military requisition or by internment. After the armistice and after the repatriation of the allied troops the requisitioned and the interned tonnage was released and thrown upon the market. This amount of tonnage, taken on a collapsing speculative market, completely glutted all demands for shipping.

While it is true that there is both a shortage of cargo and a surplus of shipping facilities, if factors so interrelated can be considered separately, it is equally safe to state that the real cause for the present shipping depression lies in the surplus of tonnage with relation to the 1914 figure rather than to any decrease of cargo from that figure.

Such a condition is not new, although it is one which has not particularly interested this country before. British owners have more than once, in depressed times, considered mutual lay-up of tonnage by agreement, with a view of stabilizing the market for the balance of their ships. It was the tremendous production of American yards as a war emergency that conspicuously overtonnaged the world from a peace standpoint, and to-day the greater part of surplus shipping of the world is laid up under the American flag. The future can not be forecast without considering the disposition of this surplus.

The American tonnage in foreign trade is largely the Government tonnage. The Government can not dispose of its holdings, now being operated at heavy loss, until private enterprise has established adequate services to an extent equivalent to the Government services. On the other hand, private owners can not establish such services alongside Government lines and in competition with them, for competition is so keen to-day that only the cheapest-run ships can live, and American vessels are almost the most expensive to operate.

In addition to its purpose of bringing into being new ships of special types, one of the greatest advantages of the subsidy bill at present under consideration by Congress lies in the fact that it should remove sufficient of the handicap under which the American owner suffers to permit him to buy out the active Shipping Board tonnage. This would be a step in advance of immeasurable worth.

But overshadowing any purchase of Government tonnage there is one fear which has not so far been removed. This shadow is what Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, has called "the menace of surplus." It is doubtful if, under the happiest conditions, the American flag will need the Shipping Board tonnage in its entirety, and ways and means must be found to dispose of such of the good tonnage as remains so that American interests will not be hurt. Under no circumstances must the surplus that America can not absorb be disposed of so as to bankrupt those who buy from the Government at current prices.

Automatically the poor tonnage must be done away with. For if we permit a potential surplus to remain—with the possibility of its use in only abnormally prosperous times, when any tonnage can be profitably operated—the burden of loss will fall on the good tonnage in times of adversity without full enjoyment of profit in time of prosperity, and thus we depress the price of all of our tonnage, and so it will come to pass that we shall liquidate the whole for less than we could liquidate the good part.

It is the unneeded surplus, in ships as in all else, that determines the market, and the same circumstances that forced some farmers to burn their corn last winter demands that, at least in so far as the uneconomical 3,000,000 tons of freighters go, we recognize that one of our problems is to force its disappearance from the market. If we are to induce private investment in American ships, it must be under an assurance as to what will be done with the surplus tonnage, plus an assurance that the Government will retire from operation, for private owners can not live and can not finance themselves with those two swords of Damocles hanging over their heads.

If the carefully considered measure of Government aid now before Congress be passed substantially unchanged, and if the threat of the unsold ships be guarded against in an effectual manner, I believe that much of the cause of the present overtonnaging will be removed, and that the health of the world's shipping industry, particularly with regard to the renascent American merchant marine, will show immediate and remarkable improvement.

The situation to-day is radically different from that on any previous occasion when aid to our merchant marine has been considered by Congress. Three recent developments create this difference.

First. Our national prosperity depends upon our having a merchant marine. No nation, not even ours, though it is dowered with the greatest natural wealth of all, is to-day self-sufficient. Modern civilization is so complex that every country is dependent upon others for vitally necessary materials. As industry develops this interdependency becomes greater.

Not only is our interdependence naturally increasing, but our national trade balance has been reversed by the war. No longer do we seek abroad to finance American development. No longer do our foreign creditors welcome the products of our farms, mines, and factories in payment of the interest on the debts we owe them.

To-day those same nations owe us billions of dollars. They can only pay their debts by production. They are competing with us for the same markets. If we can not deliver our own goods, we need not expect our competitors to aid us in so doing.

Second. Our national defense demands a merchant marine. By international agreement the war-time powers are limiting their fighting fleets. Our allowed strength will be only a paper ratio without a strong and diversified merchant fleet.

We have never been able to supply enough auxiliaries to coal and supply our Navy or to transport an army. With lessened numbers of warships the large fast merchant vessels become potential fighting ships themselves. Our lack of these is almost complete.

If merchant ships are not built, our shipyards, denied naval work, will decay. Thousands of skilled artificers will seek other employment. The art of shipbuilding will become a well-nigh lost one, and with it will go the power to increase, should war clouds bank, a deficient fleet or quickly to repair a damaged one.

Third. The question of a merchant marine is no longer academic. Hastily built, unbalanced, and partly unsuitable as it is, we have to-day a merchant marine. Our problem is, What shall we do with it?

The Government is maintaining this fleet until the effective tonnage can be sold and the ineffective vessels disposed of. Meanwhile it is operating on essential trade routes about one-third of its ships. The maintenance and operation of this fleet costs $50,000,000 a year in operating loss alone.

Our fleet is deteriorating, our losses are great, and we are providing nothing for the future. The private shipowner can not afford to purchase from us under present conditions, yet continued governmental operation will drive him, our potential customer, off the seas.

We can not sell the ships we have nor induce the construction in our yards of the vital types we sorely need because of the American standard of living. Labor in America is better paid than in any other maritime nation. Our shipowners must bear the higher costs of ships built by American labor and of crews obtained in American ports, and with this burden struggle for the trade of the world against ships built and manned by cheaper labor.

We must insure the continuance of our shipbuilding industry, and we must have a force of Americans trained to the sea for national defense, if for no other reason. But obviously we can not expect the shipowner to bear alone the higher cost of these necessities, especially when it is remembered that America will be a newcomer in the field.

Other nations are intrenched in the trade, established, organized, with years of experience, reputation, and good will to carry them. We must begin at the beginning and, overcoming the inertia of trade, divert it to ourselves. This, under depressed shipping conditions and while carrying the highest labor costs, is beyond the power of any shipowner unaided.

Because an efficient merchant marine is essential, because we can not lose what progress we have made, because shipping is the one key industry unprotected and impossible of protection, we must grant it aid. It is not a question of subsidy or no subsidy; it is a question of achieving the greatest result with the least outlay. The method only is open to discussion, for we are to-day subsidizing our State-owned ships far more than would maintain them against foreign competition were they in private hands.

If it be accepted that America must have a merchant marine, built and manned by workmen under the American standard of living, then America must help bear the cost. Sixty years of history have shown that we can not compete unless the difference between American and foreign standards be compensated for.

Accordingly it is proposed that a system of direct aid in part compensation of this difference be extended. All possible indirect aids are to be provided, and the money compensation becomes applicable only if the indirect aids do not suffice. The result will be to develop and strengthen our foreign commerce, give us effective naval auxiliaries, and permit the sale at reasonable prices of the Government's war-time shipping.

Previous measures in aid of shipping have failed in instances because of changing conditions. Others, for the same reasons, have given too much. Legislation can not be all-foreseeing. We must grant sufficient aid—for inadequate aid is utter loss and is worse than none at all—but we can not allow any semblance of profiteering.

We Americans pride ourselves sometimes on being a good business people. And yet a view of the statistics on the shipment of commodities overseas during 100 years will prove conclusively that we have not been as wise as we might have been. Millions of dollars that should have remained at home have gone abroad. I am not taking a narrow view of international relations. We want nothing that the peoples of other countries are entitled to, but I maintain that it is our duty to see that we get our fair share, the share that in justice belongs to us.

Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the value of commodities exported by sea from the United States for 100 years, beginning with 1821, was $86,629,076,814, while the imports for the same period amounted to $62,174,102,596, making the total commerce in foreign trade by sea $148,803,179,380. Of this total, vessels under the American flag carried only $35,631,382,900, or about 24 per cent, leaving 76 per cent carried by alien bottoms. As the British merchant marine represents about 50 per cent of the foreign tonnage engaged in this trade, it therefore is evident that their participation in our commerce would amount to about 38 per cent of the total amount, or $56,545,208,164.

It is safe to say that of this sum 25 per cent was paid out for freight, insurance, banking, and other charges which went into the hands of foreigners. Thus the American vessels during that 100 years earned $8,907,845,754 for American interests; the sum of $28,292,949,118 went to foreign interests. This is in sharp contrast to what happened between 1821 and 1862, when we had a real merchant marine. During that period an average of 80 per cent of our total commerce was carried in American bottoms. Between the Civil War and the World War we carried but 19 per cent of our commerce, and the outflow of American dollars was steadily increased. As a result of World War conditions, shipping increased from 1914 to 1920. Our tonnage grew. Rates were high. During this period the total commerce by sea was $47,626,671,810; of this amount American-flag vessels carried $12,129,630,431, or about 26 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the foreign-flag vessels carried $35,497,041,379, or about 74 per cent. Of the foreign countries Great Britain carried the lion's share, namely, $19,811,387,720, or abont 42 per cent of the total commerce. Applying the factor of 25 per cent for transportation and other charges, we find we have enriched British shipping interests in only seven years with $4,952,846,930, and other foreign countries to the extent of $3,921,413,415, a total outgo of $8,874,260,345, while on the same basis our American tonnage retained in the country $3,032,407,608, or approximately but 24 per cent of the total revenue accrued from the carriage of our commerce during a period that was memorable for high freight rates and an enormous demand for our products.

Now, let us consider again the hundred-year period from 1821. I have shown that in that time we allowed foreign interests to take from us $28,292,949,118 which should have been spent in America. What does that sum represent?

From the foundation of the Government until now our total expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors and canals, exclusive of the Panama Canal, were only $1,036,079,202.35. The Panama Canal, including its fortifications, cost $479,851,938.98, bringing the total for all waterways up to $1,515,931,141.33, or about one twenty-fifth of the amount we gave foreigners in 100 years.

So much for the past. Let us consider the present. During the past year the Shipping Board has been giving as good an example of Government ownership and operation as can be expected. And yet its operation of ships is costing the Government around $50,000,000 a year. And this fifty millions goes for the operation of one-fourth the ships that should be in service under the American flag if a real merchant marine were afloat. At this rate, supposing further reductions in the cost of operation might be made, to operate an adequate Government-owned merchant marine would cost at least $150,000,000 a year.

Subsidy? Mr. Chairman, we have a subsidy, an uneconomical subsidy, a wasteful subsidy, running full blast. Congress forbade the Shipping Board to build new ships, therefore what tonnage we have is deteriorating daily. Of the 1,500 ships we own, 1,100 are tied up, 400 are being operated, and as they wear out we will have no good ships to replace them. But our competitors will. As well tell a factory owner to confine himself to old machinery while his rivals are using the most modern equipment the market affords.

As long as we continue Government operation we will make it practically impossible for private operators to exist. The calculated cost of operating the Government fleet does not take into consideration the original cost of the ships. It is simply the difference that lies between the man who has a farm given to him and one who has to buy a farm of the same size. The former has no mortgage to pay off, no interest on that mortgage to meet. The latter starts with too big a handicap. Therefore the longer the Government operates its ships the more harm it is doing to the real development of an American merchant marine.

Furthermore, the longer the Government operates ships the deeper it is digging into the Treasury, the heavier the burdens it is laying upon the taxpayers of the country. Even by efficient operation tens of millions of dollars will be lost annually.

President Harding has made it plain that it costs $50,000,000 a year to operate Government ships, as against $30,000,000 for a subsidy to private operation. But, as I pointed out, that $50,000,000 is being paid out for only one-fourth of a real merchant marine, while the $30,000,000 for subsidy to private owners will go for a full-fledged, well rounded out merchant marine in keeping with the needs of the country. It will go to encourage building of ships in American yards. It has been estimated that about 75 per cent of the subsidy will go to American

labor. It will reach down into the mines, where the ore is dug; thence to the smelters, where that ore is turned into steel; thence to the metal trades, where the steel parts that go into ships are made; and, finally, so far as building is concerned, to the shipyard workers, who will assemble that metal into ships; and finally to the American seamen, who will man the ships, for the majority of all crews must be Americans.

Just now the Government is offering for sale the land and buildings that go to make up the famous Hog Island shipyard, outside of Philadelphia. That shipyard, built in war emergency, cost the Government $65,000,000. If the Government had taken care of its merchant marine prior to the war we would have had enough shipyards running, enough skilled shipbuilders employed, to meet the sudden demands of war. But our shipyards and our ships had been neglected—in fact, we had no ships—and so we had to lavish money on shipyard development. The cost of that one yard—$65,000,000—would pay the proposed subsidy, when running at a maximum, for two years. Another case of mistaken economy on the part of a nation that prides itself on being businesslike.

Now, as to the sale of our ships. Who is going to pay anything for a ship now when he knows he will have to go into competition with the Government, which cares nothing for what its ships cost? Remove the Government as a competitor with private citizens and the private citizens will go into the trade. They will make work for shipyard laborers, but the Government will not. Congress has told the Shipping Board to build no more ships.

Opponents of this bill have said it is designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many. What about freight rates? Remove American ships from the seas and the foreigners will raise the rates. The rates are lower to South America to-day than ever. Why? Because before the American war-built merchant marine went into the South American trade the foreigners had complete sway, the British taking the lead. They charged what they pleased and gave what service they chose.

Do the grain producers of the country remember 20 years back? What happened when the Boer War broke out? British ships that had been carrying American grain were suddenly withdrawn to meet the war needs of their country. American grain was banked up along the railroads that led into the Atlantic ports, and heavy losses were sustained. If we have no ships of our own we are at the mercy of the foreign shipping interests.

An adequate, efficient, and well-rounded merchant marine is an essential to the continued prosperity of the agricultural producers of the country.

Our farmers produce more than the country can consume, and the price realized for the annual output depends upon the extent to which the surplus can be marketed in other countries.

The only foreign States that touch our borders are farming countries. Our farm products, therefore, can only be sold to overseas nations. To reach these markets ocean transport is required, and any inadequacy of our shipping facilities means curtailment of exports and oversupply of the local market.

Since the World War conditions have radically changed. The United States is no longer a debtor nation, and her goods no longer help pay the interest on the debt. Instead Europe owes us billions of dollars, and everything she buys from us increases the adverse balance and further affects her depreciated exchanges. Her effort is now to avoid buying from us and to obtain everything possible from other countries, especially those which are her own colonies or dominions.

The growth of Canada, Australia, and the Argentine as exporters of cereals has been rapid, and as a result the United States no longer holds her premier position as the world's granary; she must compete for her markets, and the competition will be keen, indeed.

Now, it is obvious that our farmers are poorly equipped to meet competition if the empire whose dominions are our chief rivals as grain producers controls our sea transport. Our surplus of cereals can only be marketed at such figure and to such extent as that empire elects. Naturally the interests of the American farmer will only be looked out for after those of the Canadian and the Australian grower.

A great Englishman, referring with proper pride to the place of his nation in history, said:

> Time, and the ocean, and some guiding star
> In High Cabal have made us what we are.

No country has a monopoly on time, on ocean, on guiding star. These are all ours to use and enjoy to the fullest degree if we will but take advantage of the present opportunity.

It remains to be seen whether we will embrace this opportunity, and by so doing maintain the place we should maintain as the foremost nation in world affairs, or whether we will permit this opportunity to be frittered away and in humiliation again see our flag disappear from the ocean. Aside from the economic advantage of a merchant marine, if we are to perform the part we should in the rehabilitation and uplift of this weary old world the best way to do it is to keep the Stars and Stripes floating at the masthead in every port on all the seven seas.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] 20 minutes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when the World War was declared the United States found itself without ships. We were about to transport to the field of war a large force of soldiers. Nobody knew how many millions we would be called upon to send to the other side. One of the important elements in the success of our arms was ships. Ships were needed not only to transport men but supplies of all kinds. We were in a very embarrassing situation. We had to call upon European nations to transport our troops to France. We authorized the administration to acquire ships either by construction, requisition, or commandeering, or in any other way they found it advisable to acquire them. They began the work. They worked intensively at the problem, and yet we were called upon to send the most of our troops in French and English ships. It was an impossible thing for the administration to provide the ships in time for the immediate urgent need. Nobody expected the administration to be able to do that. They did the best they could under very difficult circumstances. When the war was over we had ships to bring the troops back, and the administration did a first-class job in returning the soldiers from France. I think it may be safely said that no such achievement was ever accomplished in so short a time. We have been trying to operate the ships that the war left us. That was an inheritance of the war. Everybody agreed that we must have the ships. They were built in response to a great national need. Of course they cost a lot more money than you can sell them for, and much more than you could build them for now. But everything cost more then than it cost before or will cost after.

Mr. LITTLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I will.

Mr. LITTLE. I notice the gentleman speaks of bringing the troops home. Do I understand that we transported no troops until after war was over?

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, no; we did transport some of the troops, but the most of the troops were sent over in foreign ships. We invested $3,300,000,000 in these ships. They were built for war purposes and war purposes only at the beginning. It was thought by the administration then in power that we ought to establish a merchant marine, and they built many more ships than were needed for the war. They did not cease the shipbuilding program until April, 1921. When the war was closed we had 437 ships as the result of our effort to meet the needs of the war. When the shipbuilding program was completed we had about 2,300 ships, and we find ourselves with over 10,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Do I understand the gentleman to say that after the armistice was signed any additional contracts for building ships were made?

Mr. MADDEN. I did not say that. I said continued building ships.

Mr. GARNER. But the inference would be that they continued to build ships after the armistice as public policy. As I understand, no ship was built except what had already been contracted for.

Mr. MADDEN. I would not like to say about that definitely, for I do not know.

Mr. GARNER. I am asking for information. My impression has been that no new contract was made after the armistice was signed.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not desire to make any misstatement in connection with anything I may say here. I have no desire to bolster up anything for the present administration or run anything down that was done by the previous administration. I am trying to state the facts. But I would like to state that if the existing shipbuilding contracts had been canceled when the armistice was signed we would not now be confronted with the present problem and the Treasury would probably be two billions better off.

Mr. GARNER. If any member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine knows about it, I think it would be interesting. I do not know.

Mr. MADDEN. I think there were, but I would not be certain about it.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If the gentleman will allow me, I think there were no new contracts made after the armistice, except it was for some minor ships to round out and carry out the program. It was of a negligible amount.

Mr. MADDEN. So, you see, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] admits there was a program. What could the program be if not to establish a merchant marine? The war was over, and unless a merchant marine was contemplated wisdom would have dictated the cancellation of the contracts. But they were not canceled, and now we have the solution of the problem before us.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It is scarcely worth considering, whatever it was.

Mr. GARNER. But no public policy was adopted toward increasing the merchant marine—that is, a Government-owned or a Government-built merchant marine—other than what was arranged for, for war purposes.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not know about that.

Mr. LITTLE. Am I correct in the understanding that they built about 1,900 more ships after the war closed?

Mr. GARNER. Yes; on contracts made before the armistice.

Mr. MADDEN. However that may be, we find ourselves in the possession of about 10,000,000 dead-weight tons of ships as the result of those contracts.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. How much has the Committee on Appropriations been called upon for to complete the ships since the armistice?

Mr. MADDEN. Between four hundred and fifty and five hundred millions, and no one knows how many hundred millions previously appropriated was unexpended when the armistice was signed. We find that in the attempt to operate these ships since the war very great losses have been incurred, something about $200,000,000 a year, up to a year ago or a little more. We find that if you add the losses which were incurred in the operation of the ships to the cost of ship construction that we have about $3,900,000,000 invested in the enterprise. Under the present Shipping Board management we have been able to reduce the losses to about $48,000,000 a year. Thirty-six million dollars of those $48,000,000 of loss is not due to ship operation; it is due to the cost of maintaining the ships that are tied at the docks or tied together in the streams—the ships that are idle; and about $12,000,000 a year is lost because of the operation of the ships that are in service.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman please explain how there can be that expense to take care of idle ships tied up?

Mr. MADDEN. You can not take care of idle ships without putting men on board of them, and you can not take care of them without hiring docks in many cases against which you can tie the ships, and then there is the expense, whatever is necessary, that must be incurred in order to prevent the ships from deterioration and from sinking at the places where they are tied. That involves the expenditure of a large amount of money.

Mr. Chairman, as I say, we have reduced the losses to about $48,000,000 a year. It is said by those who presume to know that the total cost of a so-called subsidy under this act, if it becomes an act, will never exceed $50,000,000 a year. It must be manifest to everybody that if we are losing $48,000,000 a year to-day, that we are paying it, and how are we paying it? We are paying it out of the Treasury of the United States, of course; so that in effect we are paying a subsidy to-day. It must be manifest also to everyone that if we continue as a Government agency to operate the ships we will continue to operate them at a loss. More than that, at the end of a period, and I do not know how long the period will be, we will find that we have no ships to operate or to compete in the transportation of commodities with the ships of the world.

Why do I say that? Because we are not going to rebuild ships. We are going to operate the ships we have already built, and if we operate them long enough they will wear out, and if we substitute nothing in their place the American merchant marine will go off the seas. Everyone will agree to that. The question now arises whether we would prefer to have the Government, through the Shipping Board, operate the ships with a certainty at the beginning that the ships will be operated for only a certain period of time until they wear out, and that during all that period of time we will be losing at the rate of forty-eight or fifty million dollars a year, or shall we turn these ships over to private enterprise and have the private enterprise accept the ships at a reasonable price upon condition that we pay them something in order that they may successfully meet the competition against the ships of the world; and I understand we propose to sell the ships only upon the condition that the men who take them will renew the ships as the present ships wear out. In that way we will continue to have ships flying the American flag, carrying American commerce to every nation in the world.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman think his committee would look kindly on a request from the Shipping Board for $125,000,000 with which to round out the fleet at the present time?

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think we would; and, as far as I am concerned, I am not in favor of granting to the Shipping Board any such power or placing at their disposal any such sum of money for any such purpose.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman said that these ships would be sold to private enterprise under obligation that the private enterprise continue to keep the ships in operation.

Mr. MADDEN. If they are not sold upon that condition there would not be any use of selling them.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Is there anything in the bill that provides for that?

Mr. MADDEN. If there is not, there should be. I would say that personally I have never voted for a subsidy bill, and I am frank to say that I would not vote for one now if I did not believe that we have an obligation to meet which ought to be met courageously. What is that obligation? We are the trustees for $3,300,000,000 of an investment by the American people. How are we going to manage this trust? Are we going to permit a Government agency to attempt to operate the ships, when everyone knows, on the face of the facts, that they can not do it without loss? Everyone knows that a Government agency can not operate a business as economically as a private agency can. Why is that so? In the first place, it does not matter how patriotic the men may be who are in charge of the Government agencies or how much they may favor system or economy in the conduct of the business with which they are charged, because every time they try to economize anywhere by cutting expenses there will be an avalanche of protests from men in every walk of life, and many times from Members of Congress, against the reduction they propose to make, and if it means that the forces are to be reduced, then everybody everywhere who wants the patronage will demand that the employees be retained. Therefore, after all, no matter how able the Government agency may be, it is always handicapped; no matter how honest those in charge of it may be or how determined they are to economize, they are forced into a system of extravagance by the pressure that is brought to bear upon them.

Are we ready now to say that that is what we want to continue, or are we ready to say that we want to eliminate the possibility of any such practice? There can be no state of doubt in the mind of anyone that we can not conserve this property under a Government agency, but there is every reason to believe that if we turn the property over under proper conditions to private management we will be able to keep our merchant marine flying the American flag, carrying the products of American labor to every port in the world.

I do not say, and I suppose no one can say with definite assurance of the outcome, that any bill we pass will do what is anticipated, but we have an obligation to try. If we can not sell the ships under the provisions of this bill, there will be no subsidy paid. That is as sure as that the sun will shine to-morrow. If we do sell them and they are operated successfully, we have a reasonable assurance that we will have a merchant marine and that the cost of the merchant marine will not exceed the cost which is now being paid out of the Federal Treasury. Are you willing to continue to pay because you can do it without saying "subsidy," or are you willing to say that you will not pay under another system because you will have to say "subsidy"? It is as broad as it is long, so far as the payment goes. You will have to pay in any case, but in the one case you have a reasonable assurance that you are going to get returns, that you are going to get a merchant marine flying the American flag, that you are going to have auxiliary ships to operate in a war-time emergency, whereas if you let the fleet that now exists fade away from the face of the earth and from off the seas you will be again confronted with the problem that confronted us in the early days of the war just closed, and you will have to solve it again.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I will.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman if he looks with favor upon the provision of the bill with respect to permanent appropriations?

Mr. MADDEN. Well, I can say this: I think that ordinarily a permanent appropriation ought not to be made in any event in connection with any activity that engages it, but it must be clear to all—it is clear to me—that unless you make a permanent appropriation you can not enter into a contract under this bill with anybody who may want to buy American ships. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHAELSON].

Mr. MICHAELSON. Mr. Chairman, as an aftermath to the war which cost the world so much of blood and treasure the United States finds itself in the possession of a fleet of 1,700 or more ships, built and acquired during that war to serve an emergency and paid for with approximately $3,000,000,000 of the people's money, which it has been repeatedly admitted was expended feverishly, extravagantly, wastefully, and impractically.

The Government, through its Shipping Board, has been engaged for the past three or four years making use of a good many of these ships in the shipping business, thereby competing with old-established, highly successful shipping corporations, with the result that the profits of these corporations have been considerably reduced and the Government has sustained losses and deficits now reported to be at the rate of $52,000,000 per year.

The wail and the cry of those who complain of and condemn the meddling of Government in business has been heard. Behold! It is now proposed that the Government retire from the shipping business, thereby reducing the people's losses and deficits in this instance by 50 per cent, contract for the sale of the ships to those now engaged in the business or desiring to engage therein at a greatly reduced price, and to pay to these persons or corporations so engaged a bonus to insure them against possible losses or deficits, and further, to exempt from the payment of Federal income tax the money so invested or set aside for such investment and also to provide a loan to shipowners of a revolving fund of $125,000,000 at 2 per cent interest for 15 years at a time and up to two-thirds of the cost of the ships upon which the loans are to be made.

All this, if enacted into law as proposed in the bill now before us, will, its preponents assure us by extending the fervent hope that it will, provide a market for our idle, unused ships, save millions of dollars to our already overtaxed people, and give to the United States a great merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance.

Let us stop a moment and view the situation as it really exists. It may be we are not familiar with the facts.

Is it not a fact that the fundamental law of supply and demand governs in the shipping business as in every other trade activity of the human race? Does it not follow then, as a matter of course, that if there are more ships than cargoes some of the ships must be idle?

Is it not a fact that as a result of the war emergency there is now a great surplus of ships and that even with the passage of a ship bonus bill the surplus would still exist and remain idle?

Does anyone believe that any amount of legislation or any particular bit of legislation having for its purpose the granting of a bonus to the owners of ships or exempting them from the payment of income tax will create cargoes of goods where there are none or provide a market for idle ships which must of necessity remain idle?

And is it not a fact that even if a demand for ships was suddenly created a good many of our idle ships could not be brought into service for transocean trade because of the fact that they were built with bunker capacity insufficient to carry the fuel necessary to take them across the ocean?

What evidence has been presented that the demand for ocean trade will at any time in the near future be great enough to supply even a part of our idle ships? Does anyone contend that by any kind of legislation the sum total of the world's shipping can be increased?

The disturbing element in this entire situation is the fact that in our feverish haste during the war emergency a large proportion of the ships were impractically built. Let us not then in our haste to legislate attempt by passing laws to make from bad ships a proud merchant marine or to turn a white elephant into a modern locomotive. In either case the offer of a substantial bonus would but serve to make the effort more ludicrous.

The great item of expense which bears most heavily upon business and cuts deepest into its profits is the overhead. So it is with government. With added legislation creating new activities comes added expense in the form of overhead. The Government produces nothing. It levies taxes and spends. The people pay, suffer, and complain as the cost of government steadily advances due to added governmental activities. When overhead in business reaches the point where it becomes greater than the earnings, thereby closing the door to credit or the ability to borrow, bankruptcy follows. When the overhead burden of taxation laid upon the people assumes the same proportion, government will break down and revolution will follow. The efforts of Congress now in all its legislation should be directed toward reducing the tremendous overhead cost of government, which now runs into the billions and is steadily on the increase.

The question is, Will this bill reduce overhead? Where are the figures that say so and how much?

Nothing more definite than a hope that it will has been suggested. On the contrary, if this bill is passed the already irresponsible, extravagant Shipping Board will be clothed with greater powers, greater authority, greater permission to spend, waste, and give away than it has had heretofore.

Nowhere in the bill is it even suggested that a single $35,000 a year lawyer be dispensed with.

In fact, the bill, if passed, will not only fail to reduce expenses to the taxpayers but will increase them, because it commits the Government to a permanent, unknown, undefined expense for at least 15 years and bargains away income for the next 10 years which would otherwise be paid by the shipping interests into the Public Treasury as income tax, and in addition gives a bonus to shipping corporations estimated to reach the sum total of $500,000,000 in 10 years.

Is it not a fact that the bill contains no provision for lower freight rates or for anything that would benefit the people at large by reducing the cost of commodities carried on these ships?

If the passage of this bill will bring about the results and produce the conditions so fondly hoped for by its proponents, why has it been found necessary in urging its passage to appeal to sentiment and patriotism?

If, then, after due consideration, it becomes apparent that the passage of this bill will not reduce the expenses of government, and that it will not create a market for our ships, what, then, is the real purpose of the bill?

Does it not appear that the only purpose the bill can serve is to put an end forever to troublesome competition in the shipping business caused by the operation of the Government-owned ships engaged therein and the granting to the ship-owning corporations, representing billions of dollars of invested capital, that which was denied to our soldiers and sailors—a bonus?

There are in the United States to-day at least 76 ship-owning corporations which own and operate 1,952 ocean-going ships of 500 tons and over, no one of which owns less than 6 ships and ranging in number from there to 79 owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, many of which companies are capitalized for hundreds of millions of dollars and paying enormous dividends, which by the passage of this bill would be granted a bonus insuring them even larger profits, said bonus to be paid from taxes paid into the Treasury by the people of the United States.

The 14 following-named ship-owning corporations, representing assets of $5,046,000,000, are among those who will receive help from the Government in the form of a bonus to be paid to them from taxes levied by Congress and collected from the people:

ASSETS.

Standard Oil Co. of New York	$333,000,000
Associated Oil Co. of New York	100,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines	103,000,000
Atlantic Refinery Co	111,000,000
Gulf Refinery Co	272,000,000
Pan American Petroleum & Transportation Co	111,000,000
American International Corporation	69,000,000
Reading Co	333,000,000
Southern Pacific Co	895,000,000
Standard Oil Co. of California	276,000,000
United States Steel Co	2,339,000,000
Texas Co	335,000,000
United Fruit Co	100,000,000
Vacuum Oil Co	109,000,000
Total	5,046,000,000

Should this bill pass it may be rightly said that we have millions for the ship-owning corporations but not one cent for the soldiers. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the ranking member of the minority on the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY]. [Applause.]

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if I understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] right, he is what might be termed a "recent convert" to the idea of subsidy. I thought he said he had never voted for a subsidy heretofore, and the basis of his conversion appears to be that we have a great merchant marine now, owned by the people, in charge of the Shipping Board, which board can not find cargoes enough to fill and operate, and that it was costing $50,000,000 to pay upkeep and repair, and operating expenses and overhead charges of the Shipping Board. If I remember aright, he thought about $32,000,000 of this alleged $50,000,000 of annual expenditure by the Shipping Board arose out of the care and repair of existing ships not now being used from lack of cargo, and his statement was that some $12,000,000 of losses occurred, as I understood him, from the actual operation of the ships we are operating.

I wonder if we sold those ships to private owners would those private owners be able to furnish cargoes for a greater percentage of the ships than the Shipping Board can get now. In other words, would not the private owner have to carry the same $32,000,000 losses growing out of care and repair of idle ships, and would they not operate the ships for which cargoes are found at the same loss at which they are now operating them, since our only prospective buyers are the very companies that now operate them for the board? It is a strange thing when a man who has always fought ship subsidies comes before us and says that because we have a great property we must therefore give it away and add a magnificent bounty or bonus to the gift in order to get rid of what we can not use ourselves. That is substantially the gentleman's position. We have the ships. We can not use them; nobody else can use them except at a loss. Why not sink them or burn them?

Mr. YATES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I am going to ask not to be interrupted at this time, because I can not get through in an hour's time with what I have to say. If I have the time later, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman is quoting the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] as making a certain statement.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I try to quote him correctly, and if not I apologize.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas desires not to be interrupted.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I wish to refer to the argument of the gentleman on that side of the House [Mr. WOOD of Indiana] who preceded the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. It was a lengthy résumé of facts and figures persuasively put together in favor of this bill of graft, particularly to a certain great industry. You know our line-up is generally largely influenced by our sympathies, and it is a remarkable fact that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] has been quoted all over this country and his speech in Congress has been sent all over the country by the Steel Trust, after the Standard Oil the biggest beneficiary, perhaps, under this bill that there is to be found. What is the Steel Trust? Mr. WOOD, whose address was mailed by the corporation all over the United States, calls it "a corporation with a soul." Well, maybe it is, but let me give you some of its soul as I showed it here in a speech on the tariff. The Steel Trust is not only one of the most magnificent beneficiaries under the tariff generally, with its hands out to receive money from the people, but they have always, as proponents urge this bill, urged their high tariff on the ground that they wanted to benefit labor—the American workingman. What do I find in reference to the Steel Trust? From the report which Mr. Schwab himself made I quoted, on the 22d day of September, a statement giving the number of employees of that vast corporation, the number of dollars of the pay roll, and the total net earnings of the company. From 1902 to 1915, inclusive, this great industry has claimed protection for the benefit of its labor employed during those years an average approximately of 200,000 laborers, and they paid to labor the total sum for those 15 years of $2,122,001,774 as a total of wages, while the total net earnings of that company amounted to $1,669,148,034. The net earnings of that great corporation in 15 years nearly equaled the gross amount of wages paid to 200,000 employees.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Do they still maintain the 12-hour shift for labor?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. These laborers were many of them foreigners who can not speak our tongue, and they work 12 hours. So in 15 years this great corporation with a soul has taken out in net profits an amount nearly equal to the entire wages paid all their employees, and those employees, many of them, had to live hard in order to live at all on the wages received. It may be a corporation with a soul, but it is the same corporation that in 1908, as testified by Mr. Carnegie, permitted independents to run if they did not get in their way, but which wrung from the masses of the people just such profits as they were enabled to do by virtue of being allowed to fix the price of their products as they saw proper. Let me tell you who this bill is going to favor; the Standard Oil Co., the Steel Trust, the United Fruit Co., and all that kind and class who ship their products in their own vessels and come and use the United States for a hand-out by way of subsidy, and every man on this floor who votes for this bill ought to know and figure how much is given to the United States Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Co., and the United Fruit Co. It has been stated here that the Standard Oil has 1,600,000 tons of tankers. These, I think, are mostly engaged in foreign trade. If they average 10 knots per hour, allowing for two months lost time per year, they would, at the rate of one-half cent per ton per 100 miles, earn $5,760,000 in subsidy. We may allow for one-fourth of their time in port and the Standard Oil Co. would still earn a $4,320,000 subsidy annually. The United Fruit Co. has many passenger ships which draw higher subsidy than the slow tankers of the Standard. What its subsidy would be, I do not know; but perhaps the greater part of the subsidy under this bill will go to the fast passenger ships.

I repeat, that every man on this floor who votes for this bill ought to know and figure out how much he is giving the United States Steel Trust, how much he is giving to the Standard Oil, how much to the American Fruit Co. Let me tell you: Give me the right to fix the price of raw material when I buy it and then manufacture it into the finished product, and then give me the right to fix the price of the finished product, and what have I got? I will illustrate it, not by the Steel Trust, but by the Standard Oil, because it is clearer and plainer. The Standard Oil goes into every oil field in the United States. All over Texas it establishes its pipe lines, and immediately after it has established its pipe lines it puts over its window this little sign:

We take your oil at 50, 60, or 70 cents a barrel, as long only as you are willing to deliver it and we are willing to take it.

As a result of that little contract with the oil producers, both the landowner as to his royalty and the man who operates the well, they buy the oil from the producer at 50 cents or $1 a barrel, or whatever price they fix, because the producer can not help himself. He has nowhere else to sell it. Then they refine the oil. For 20 years they have refined the oil in the district that I live in and turned it into kerosene oil. From a barrel of crude oil they make 22 gallons of kerosene. And then they state that the things made in addition to the kerosene, by-products, you might say, pay all the cost of refining and the marketing and the pipe-line cost.

What does that mean? It means they bought a barrel of oil at a dollar and turned it into kerosene, 22 gallons, worth 10 cents a gallon. That gave them out of every barrel of oil that came out of the ground in the Corsicana field $1.20 profit. It is clear that the Standard Oil made more money in that field than all the owners of the land that it came from and all the wildcat operators in the field combined. They received more net profits than the gross receipts of everybody else in the business put together.

Gentlemen, all over Texas they have done the same thing. A new field is opened up. At Beaumont, Tex., the prices got so low that it sold for less than 5 cents per barrel. I was interested in a company that in 1901 sold 150,000 barrels at from 3 cents to 5 cents a barrel. Yet the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] says that when they send it to Shanghai they sell it for $7 a barrel. They were paying in 1901 50 cents a barrel at Corsicana, and from 3 cents to 5 cents a barrel at Beaumont. Now they pay $1, or maybe $1.25, per barrel at Corsicana.

Gentlemen, if you will let me buy the crude oil at the price I fix and let me sell the finished kerosene at the price I fix, and let me make from the sale of by-products an amount equal to the total expense of operation, I can levy on the people of the United States such a tribute as no Roman provincial governor ever thought of levying in the days of widest Roman supremacy. Yet this is one of the great beneficiaries of this bill.

Ship owning is one of the economies that this company uses. It uses its own vessels to send its cargoes of oil from Mexico and the United States across the western seas to far-away Shanghai and the other ports of the world over there; and we propose by this bill to give to this autocratic concern, which has the power of making levies on the people at its discretion and

making such a profit as they see proper—we propose to give them out of the Treasury one-half a cent per ton for every hundred miles they sail. They buy the oil in Mexico; they take it to Canton, China, or to Shanghai. We never get a touch or a smell of it—as pleasant as the smell of oil is—when we pay that subsidy. I do not know how many miles it would be to go around from Tampico, Mexico, through the Panama Canal and on over to Shanghai or Canton. Perhaps it is 12,000 miles. You can figure it out yourself. If we do not belong to the Standard Oil and Steel Trust to-day, this bill will help give them and like concerns a clear title to our bodies and souls.

The rate I have figured on is the cheapest rate that we are to pay. If they can increase the speed of the vessel on a trial trip, they get more. They do not have to make 12 knots on a regular voyage to increase the subsidy; but if they make a trial trip and they go over that, they get an increase of the subsidy.

Gentlemen, I am limited in time, and I find I am incapable of getting an argument together that will read coherently and logically; but I want to take up certain things about this bill. I maintain that the bill will not eliminate the $50,000,000 that it is claimed the Shipping Board is now expending beyond its receipts in administering this property. I think it has been shown by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] that if you pass this bill, for the first year or two the overhead charges of the Shipping Board and the care of the ships will remain practically what they are now, because in the first 12 months you might sell only 20 ships. I think they could sell 13 of them pretty soon. Why do I think so? Because Thomas H. Rossbottom, directly operating these ships for the Shipping Board, has demonstrated that his line to Liverpool and Bremen can be operated and is being operated at a profit, and consequently private shipowners will be glad to buy the ships which constitute that line, which is the only illustration existing in the United States of what can be done under Government operation. Mr. Rossbottom running these ships directly for the Government has made a success, and private capital will want to take them from the board.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I would just like to ask the gentleman whether he thinks that is a fair illustration? Those are the greatest ports in the world.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I think it is more than fair, because those ships go to the ports where they have the most vigorous competition that there is in the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If there is anywhere under the shining sun a route where the American ship operator can not compete, it is between here and Liverpool and Bremen. Yet Mr. Rossbottom appeared before our committee and said, "Gentlemen, I came up here because the Shipping Board asked me to take charge of the American Line, a line that was sold to a private corporation at a high price, and they got tired and came and asked the Shipping Board to take it back, and they took it back, and then they sent for me to run it."

The Shipping Board, in this one instance, found already in Government employ Thomas H. Rossbottom, who for 20 years had run a Government line from Panama to New York and other ventures at a profit, and they put him in charge. It is a great pity they did not employ other good ship operators at a salary to operate other ships of the board instead of turning them all over to great corporations owning their own ships and not in any way interested to make the board's ships a success.

Mr. MADDEN. I hope the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him just a moment.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman did not mean to say that this shipping company that preceded the United States Line asked to have the ships taken back. They were forced back. They took them back under a court order.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I understand so; but how much monkey business there was in that I do not know.

Mr. MADDEN. That is the truth.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I know they were sold shortly after the war, and sold for a good price, and the company that bought them by easily surrendering them to the Shipping Board got out from under and vanished into thin air, and the Government had them on its hands. What did they do? They got Mr. Rossbottom, a practical shipping man, a man of ingenuity and American initiative, a man who had made a success of what it was prophesied would be a failure when he took charge of the Panama Steamship Co., a man who reduced the cost of the Panama Canal by hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars. He reduced that cost by taking the freight necessary to construct that canal at 50 per cent less than private shipowners were asking to take it. He reduced the cost by carrying their workmen, their laborers, their employees at $25 a head when other ships would have charged $75. With all those savings to the Government and its employees he still maintained a profit after allowing for insurance, repairs, depreciation, and interest on the capital investment of the ships.

For 20 years he has proved a success, and they sent for him. I would not impute sinister motives, but I doubt if the Shipping Board thought when he got in charge of this United States American line that he would make a success of it. They may have expected that he would only add to the proof that the Government can not operate these ships successfully or do anything except fold its hands and look up to some master capitalist, some captain of industry, and say, "Come and deliver us, ride us, tax us." He did not do that. What did the Shipping Board do? They gave him 13 ships. Among them were 4 first-class ships, 2 moderate-class ships, 2 very poor ships, and 5 ships that rank from worthless to worse than worthless, so that, as a whole, his fleet was one that almost precluded successful operation. Nevertheless, he gave us his receipts and expenses, and during the three months before he came and testified before us, he had a net balance from operating of some $600,000 with these ships all on his hands. Some of them ran him in debt, some of them made good profits, some of them made less profits; but he said, "Gentlemen, if you will give me a fleet like the four best ships I have got, I will not take off my hat to anybody. I will run in competition, without a subsidy, with any shipping nation on the face of the earth," and he demonstrated that he could do it. Well, as I said, gentlemen have contended, with a plea they have made here, based on assertions which they hope will be impressive, that the effect of this bill will be to save $50,000,000 annually that the Shipping Board is paying out now for operating losses, and will only convert that $50,000,000 loss into $50,000,000 or $30,000,000 subsidy. But let me tell you what is the fact. The subsidy, the first year, may not be over $30,000,000, because you will not have to pay subsidy to any but privately owned ships and the Shipping Board ships will not draw a subsidy until they are sold; but there are already quite a number of ships owned by private individuals, and all these will begin to draw subsidies at once, without lessening the Shipping Board expenses in any way.

There are enough ships owned by private individuals to-day to cause the Shipping Board, with its extreme sensitiveness to private interests, to take out of the trade many of the Shipping Board ships, lest they might compete and interfere with the profits of some privately owned ships, and the Shipping Board is not doing what it ought to do in order to reach out and try to get trade for its ships, because it is afraid it will interfere with some privately owned ships. They tried to take the Government owned and operated ships of the Panama Steamship Line away from Rossbottom, at the behest of private shipowners, because he was making it pay and extending its operations by able administration. I do not know how many privately owned American ships there are now, but those privately owned ships will begin to draw their subsidy at once. I understand there are about 2,000,000 tons of such ships, and they will draw under this bill at least $15,000,000 per annum. I presume that somebody would take over the *Leviathan*, upon which we are spending $8,200,000 to put it in good repair. It is generally understood—and that from the intimations of the Shipping Board—that after we get it in good repair the Shipping Board will sell it for about $7,000,000 or $7,500,000. In other words, we are now going to spend as much or more on the *Leviathan* as we expect or anticipate by any possibility to get out of it when we turn it over to private ownership. Do you know what you will do when you do that? You are going to turn over the *Leviathan* to a private owner for less than we are now prepared to spend on it and are spending on it to put it in good repair, although she could not be replaced for twice as much. It must be remembered that the subsidy is based on the speed traveled. When the *Leviathan* is turned over to the private owner it will run over 23 knots an hour, and when it goes on the seas it will earn, on the basic rate of this bill, 2.6 cents, or in round numbers 2½ cents, per ton per hundred miles. Now figure that up.

My colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] said the vessel was 54,000 tons. I have it as 58,000 tons; but we will take it at 54,000 tons. Now, you figure its mileage and let it run 23 knots per hour 10 months in the year, and you figure the subsidy at 2½ cents per ton per hundred miles. It will naturally travel in 10 months over 144,000 knots. It will travel 480 knots, earning 12 cents per ton, or $6,480 for the whole ship per day, and this multiplied by 300 will give $1,944,000 a year, which you will pay on that ship alone to

the party to whom you have given it. Oh, you did not simply give it. They would not take it, they said, and consequently the Shipping Board have decided to spend $8,200,000 and give it to somebody for $7,500,000. And that is to help the farmer, who never will see even the outside of the *Leviathan* and will never be benefited a dollar. Surely the farmer will be benefited, because he will have to dig for the money, and the "Lord loveth whom he chasteneth." You propose to give this money to the purchaser of the *Leviathan* notwithstanding the United States Treasury, according to Mr. Mellon, faces a deficit of between a half billion and a billion dollars for the coming year, and notwithstanding you have no money to pay the soldier bonus.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman will admit that the Government was ready to sell that ship for $4,000,000, in its then condition, and an injunction was issued against the sale.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I am glad to say that I was on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and we tried to help the then chairman of the Shipping Board, John B. Payne. We tried to help him to sell it, but we had one of the big fish in the country, William R. Hearst, the editor of great papers in this country, who came down here and enjoined the sale. He prevented the sale of that ship for $4,000,000, as it then stood net to the Government. He attacked Chairman Payne viciously, and said he was sacrificing our ships for too little. Now, with all his great papers he is backing this bill to give away the *Leviathan* and sell all our ships for a song. Mr. Hearst must have seen a great light. Maybe so the people will see a great light before this bill is passed. Surely, sir, we could have gotten $4,000,000 net for the ship two and a half years ago.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I will.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Was there a law passed to prevent ships being sold to foreign countries?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It was then on the statute book.

Mr. MADDEN. They were authorized to sell ships to Americans, and had some ships offered for sale, but there was a resolution passed by the Senate suggesting that they withdraw it.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes; Congress butted in and, as usual, muddled the waters. We had a chance to get $4,000,000 out of the coffers of some great company, and then it was stopped by William R. Hearst and Congress, and since then Members of Congress have never ceased to criticize the old board for not selling ships.

Gentlemen, I have shown you the subsidy that will be paid on one ship. The Shipping Board will make a 10-year subsidy contract with the purchaser of the *Leviathan*, under which the Government will pay back all the purchase money and more.

Now, these gentlemen say that the Government must further help the farmers by loaning ship companies the money to build two bigger ships than the *Leviathan*, at 2 per cent interest. So you will have thirty million to build those two vessels loaned by the Government at 2 per cent interest added to the subsidy of 2½ cents per ton per 100 knots, and then the two new ships would cost in subsidy about three millions per year. In 10 years' time the Government will pay on the *Leviathan* and these two new ships more than enough to wipe out their cost to the owners, and be ready to make another 10-year contract. Well, who does it go to? It is not necessary to say.

Let me read a little article that, I think, presents a fair question:

Those who oppose the subsidy policy for developing an American merchant marine also oppose Government ownership and operation of ships in peace time, yet say they want our flag on the seas.

That is absolutely true, as to permanent Government ownership and operation. The article continues:

By what plan can our flag be restored to the seas if Uncle Sam is not to do the job himself or encourage private enterprise to do it?

Well, by what plan can we raise cotton if Uncle Sam, when cotton is selling at a loss, refuses to do the job and refuses to pay bounties to those who do it? Every farmer in the United States has sustained a loss, if he is a big farmer, in the last two years. Did we hear the Government proposing to hand out anything to keep him in business? Not at all. The article continues:

We have waited long for private enterprises to accomplish the purpose unaided, and we have waited in vain.

That is absolutely true, and I want to tell you why we have waited in vain. We have not waited in vain for private enterprise to have a merchant marine engaged in the coastwise trade, have we? We have the biggest merchant marine of any country except Great Britain to-day. Up to the war we had a great merchant marine, but it was all engaged in the coastwise trade. To hear some of the advocates of this bill you would think that we had no ships prior to 1914. We had many magnificent ships prior to 1914, ships capable of sailing all the seas, capable of carrying any amount of cargo, but they were engaged in the coastwise trade. We did not have them sailing under our flag in the foreign trade, but we had them under our flag in the coastwise trade. We had under our flag six or eight million tons of shipping engaged in the coastwise trade, and we had under foreign flags owned by American citizens something like a million tons engaged in the overseas trade. Why is it that American private capital prior to 1914 put what ships it owned under some foreign flag and declined to build up our foreign-going merchant marine under our flag? That is the question, is it not? If you know the cause that prevented Americans before 1914 from engaging in overseas trade in ships under the American flag and compelled them if they engaged in such trade at all to do so in ships under foreign flags, ought you not to try to remove the cause? I can surely and clearly show you what that cause was.

Judge DAVIS yesterday went over the history of our merchant marine, and he showed that we had the greatest merchant marine up to 1860 in the world. Why, let me tell you. Up to 1860 in our shipyards on the coast of New England, at Baltimore, and other places in the United States we built the cheapest ships that were built in the world, character and quality considered.

That sounds strange, does it not? But it is true. They built the best ships and you could not get as good ships for the same money built anywhere else. We paid bigger wages in the shipyards than Great Britain did, and we built a better ship for the same money. We paid better wages to the seamen on the ships, but we carried the cheapest freight. The fact was that up to 1860 the United States seagoer carried the cheapest unit of freight in the world. Why? Because he could sail faster—he could make two trips in a clipper-built ship from Baltimore to Liverpool while the English ship was making one and a half trips. In other words, he could make four trips to the English ship three. What else? By superior ships, by better running, having abler seamen, our owners could get better rates of insurance. We could outinsure them, we could outsail them, we took less time to turn around in the ports, and we could get cargoes when they could not. As was said the other day, our ships in a foreign port could get a cargo at a higher price than other ships, because the owner or shipper of the cargo knew that it would go faster and safer, and knew it was a better venture even at a higher rate. What else? Under these conditions the American commerce spread in proportion to our production all over the world.

Under these conditions the American ship sailed the seas everywhere and paid higher wages to the crew. And without any Government aid to our ships or any Government burdens or restrictions or discriminations against foreign ships coming to our ports, we carried from 68 per cent to 90 per cent of all our outgoing and incoming commerce, and carried millions of dollars' worth of commerce between foreign ports; that is, the international commerce of foreign countries. But our shipbuilders hustled; they were building ships for the world. Our seamen hustled; they were beating the seamen of the world. Our ship captains hustled; they were better paid than any other captains; they earned the money; and with the better crews they made better time, had fewer repair bills, and secured better cargoes. Our ship companies were backed by the bankers and merchants at home, and they hustled. They had their agents and business scouts and connections in all countries, and generally the shipowner himself was like Robert Dollar tells you in an article published recently, a wide-awake, hustling business getter. They did not build up their business connections and success overnight, but through patient, persistent effort.

When the honest student of merchant-marine problems grasps the lessons of merchant-marine history he will know that it is not cheap labor or subsidy or discriminations that bring success, but business enterprise and administrative ability, that adopts the best ship equipments and improvements and time and labor saving devices, and secures the best business connections at home and abroad, and the best and fullest cargoes to and from every port the ship enters. But initially you must give to American capital the privilege of putting the cheapest ship he can get in the world under our flag, or he will buy the cheapest ship he can get, and put it under some other flag, which is what was happening all during the years from 1865 to 1914.

But to go back: From 1830 to about 1855 or 1860, when we were building better ships for the money than England, what happened?

What happened then? When we began to build ships cheaper than England could, then England, with the wisdom that has characterized her conduct of shipping operations always, said that if America could build a better or cheaper ship than England could, she would let her merchants go to America and buy the ship and put it under her flag and sail that ship in competition with ours, lest British capital should invest in ships under the American flag. So England repealed her old law that prohibited any but British-built ships from flying the British flag. She made her British builders compete with the American. But what happened later? Along in 1854 England had been progressing in iron and steel manufactures because of the proximity and the immense quantity of coal and iron ore there. She was producing iron and steel cheaper than we, and she began to build ships of iron and to put steam motive power in them and so to build superior ships. Some of our New Englanders, wedded to the past, said that it was not reasonable to suppose you could make iron float and do the service of a wooden ship on the seas as cheaply as you could build and sail wooden ships, and they clung to their old sailing vessels and their old wooden ships, which they would have had to junk if they got up to date and bought the British ships, and from 1854 to 1860 the British shipping was gaining on us because they had a newer and a better type of ship for the money. What did we do? Did we do as Great Britain did? Did we say to our merchants who wanted to engage in the overseas trade: "Our builders have gotten behind; you go and buy your ship in Great Britain and put it under our flag so you can compete with Great Britain."

Oh, no. Of course, those were troubled times; the war was coming on, and we can not greatly blame the statesmen of that day for not resorting to the wiser course. They had too many other troubles. The war came on in 1860, when we were in that condition; and yet, notwithstanding that fact, when the war came on we were carrying, mostly in the antiquated sailing ships of ours, 68 per cent of all of our commerce, incoming and outgoing. After 1860 the Confederate cruisers became a menace to the merchant shipping of the North. Some of them were sunk—I do not know how many—but 800,000 tons of New England shipping were sold abroad, and who bought that shipping? Why, Great Britain, in utter disregard of any protest that may have been made by British shipbuilders, and she put her flag on those ships and sailed them in all her trades. Under the same circumstances, I regret to say, that we would have allowed—in fact, we did allow—ourselves to be throttled by the shipbuilders of the United States. Great Britain merely said to her shipbuilders, "We are going to buy these ships, and you will build ships for us when you can or when we need them if you can build them better or cheaper than we can get them elsewhere."

We have been the victims of our foolish purpose to build up and maintain a shipbuilding monopoly in this country at the expense of every other interest and industry in the United States. We coddled and hothoused our shipbuilders until they became, in their own eyes at least, helpless and hopeless incompetents, and they ceased to try to build a ship except for the protected coastwise trade. Uncle Joe, you remember the days when our ships were the best ships on the ocean. I was born about the time the English began to creep up with their iron ships, and we clung to our old law that forbids buying any ships built anywhere but in the United States.

In the sixties we added to our shipbuilders' difficulties by placing a very high tariff on shipbuilding material. We did this to coddle the steel industry. There should never have been a day when there was one cent of duty on material imported into the United States with which to build ships. Yet, after 1860, we laid a duty of 50 per cent on shipbuilding material, and in 1874 the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries appointed a committee of investigators to go out and find out what was the matter with our overseas merchant marine. They came back and said that because we laid a heavy tariff on shipbuilding material we thereby prevented our shipbuilders from competing in price, and that we ought to take off the tax on shipbuilding material. However, they were so wedded to the iron and steel interests that instead of taking off the duty frankly and freely and fully, they passed a law taking off the tax on shipbuilding material but providing that a ship built with any imported material should never touch our coastwise trade, and if it did ever engage in our coastwise trade it would have to go back and pay the duty. The result of that limitation was that but one ship was built with foreign material, and the owners of it were in such constant fear all of the time that the vessel would touch and carry a cargo in the coastwise trade and they were so hampered by the prohibition against carrying any coastwise cargo that they never repeated the experiment and built another ship with foreign material.

When the Democrats came into power in 1914 we absolutely took off all duty on shipbuilding material so that an American shipbuilder could get his steel and iron—if he saw proper—in Great Britain or in Germany or in any other place and pay no duty upon it. That was the hardest fight in which I ever engaged since I have been in Congress. Why? The Steel Trust said that if we put shipbuilding material on the free list we would destroy the iron and steel industry of the United States in shipbuilding material. But what happened? We put it on the free list and the shipbuilders of the United States did not have to go anywhere except to our own manufacturers to get all the steel and iron they wanted at the same price they could get it in England.

Our iron and steel manufacturers did compete from that time on with the manufacturers of steel and iron in Great Britain. Not only so, but they were competing before that time, only they would not sell to our shipbuilders at foreign prices until they were forced to. They were selling ship plate cheaper in England than they were selling it here, and Mr. Schwab before one of the congressional committees testified that they could produce a ton of steel in the United States for $12 and deliver it over there, while England could not produce it at home for that price, much less send it here at that price—and, mark you, our steel industry is supposed to pay American wages, as much as our shipbuilders.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. What would have happened in 1917 if we had not had the shipyards?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I will tell the gentleman. In my judgment, had we pursued the policy I have been advocating, first, of giving the shipbuilder untaxed shipbuilding material and then of allowing the American ship buyer to buy where he could find the cheapest ship, the American shipyards in 1914 would have been bigger and stronger than they were and would have for many years been building the far greater part of the ships in our overseas and coastwise trade and at the same time been running a neck and neck race with England in building ships for all the world.

John Roach, a great shipbuilder, appeared before the Merchant Marine Committee in the eighties and testified that if you would give him free iron and steel he could build ships in competition with any country. Other shipbuilders then and since that time have given the same testimony, and their ability to compete was demonstrated even under the tariff on steel when under competitive building American shipyards secured the contract to build a battleship or battleships for the Argentine Republic a few years ago. Moreover, the commerce on the Great Lakes has been competitive between Canada and the United States, and in Lake ships the United States shipbuilders have had to compete with foreign shipbuilders, and they—that is, the United States shipbuilders—have put it all over the shipbuilders of other countries in the building of the Lake type of vessel.

Mr. Chairman, not only would our shipyards have been bigger and stronger in 1914 than they were, if my policy had been in force for 50 years but every ship owned by American capital in the foreign trade would have been under the American flag and not subject to British requisition, and, in my judgment, instead of the few hundred thousand tons we had in the foreign trade under our flag and the half million American-owned tons in the foreign trade under foreign flags we would have had at the breaking out of the Great War some four or five million tons of shipping in the foreign trade under the American flag.

When was it that J. P. Morgan started to organize a great shipping combine? Some 10 years ago, was it not? He would have organized it, too, if he had not been prevented by death or Government interference. The syndicate would have been American owned or controlled, but the ships would have been under foreign flags unless our shipbuilders had competed with foreign builders, because Mr. Morgan would not have paid higher prices for his ships in order to place them under the American flag. I am persuaded, however, that if the American shipbuilder had been confronted with the question of whether he would compete or lose all chance of building any of those ships he would have competed.

I was about to touch upon this very subject when the gentleman from Pennsylvania asked his question. I ask a similar question. What would have happened in 1914 if we had not had the steel plants? They said if we put steel on the free list they would go out of business. The shipbuilders now say that if we put ships on the free list they will go out of business. The same thing will happen in the shipping industry as has happened in the steel industry. They never lost the sale of a ton of steel because of the removal of the tariff on ship material, and when you put ships on the free list our American yards will build for our American owners and for shipowners and operators all over the world. Let me get that plain. The Steel Trust said that if we put shipbuilding material on the free list they could not compete with the British producer of iron and steel and that we would destroy the industry here. We put it on the free list and it did not destroy the industry. They continued to manufacture and they undersold the British. They then manufactured not only for our shipbuilders but for the British shipbuilders and for the shipbuilders of Europe, of France, of Italy, of everywhere.

You let the American shipbuilder alone, let him have free shipbuilding material, and then tell him to go out with his infant industry and fight for his success and his prosperity. Mr. Chairman, I repeat it, man after man from the shipyards and from the shipbuilding companies of the United States came before our committee and said that if we would give them as cheap material as other countries had—and I can give you the names of those companies—as cheap material as they have in England, and then give them standardized ships to build—that is, give them ships in quantity—they could build as cheap a ship as they could on the Clyde. You can find that scattered all throughout the hearings, and I know they can do it.

We have got cheaper coal and more abundant in the hills of Virginia and the other mining sections of the country. What else? We have got timber right here in our country, while England must import it. What else? We have got on hand a supply of 1,500 ships, nearly 10,000,000 tons of ships good to be used. If the shipbuilders of the United States now do not go out and build ships in competition with the builders in any other part of the world and sell their ships abroad they will have to go out of business for 10 years. The point I am making is that the shipbuilders of the United States, purblind as all interested parties always are, ought to be able to see that unless they can build in competition with the world they must go out of business.

Let me revert to the reason why our flag left the foreign trade. Mark it. Our foreign shipping flourished when we had the cheapest-built ships and furnished ships for the transportation of the world. After 1860 and after the destruction and sale of our shipping from 1861 to 1865 we were still carrying about 32 to 38 per cent of our ingoing and outgoing commerce. What carried that? We carried it in the old ships that the New England shipowner still had left over that had neither been sold or sunk, and that amount of tonnage was still engaged in the foreign trade. They were mostly sailing ships, mostly small ships, all old ships. What happened then? We had then a duty on steel material. Then we had a law that no ships not built in the United States should fly the American flag. Consequently when one of those old ships sunk—when a storm came and the ship of 2,500 or 5,000 tons went down—and the owner looked around and wanted to replace it, he found that if he bought an American ship it would cost him 50 per cent more than he could buy the same ship for in Great Britain. Why? Because the Government of the United States said, "You can not fly my flag on a ship unless it was built here." And the shipbuilder said, "Because my ship can engage in the coastwise trade and the British ship can not, you have got to pay more for my ship." Well, what do you do? You make up your mind whether you want to go into the coastwise or the foreign trade, and if you want to stay in the foreign trade you perhaps enlarge the size of the ship and buy a 10,000-ton ship, foreign built, and put it under a foreign flag.

In 1910 a 10,000-ton ship built here cost about a million dollars, and you could go over to the Clyde and buy that ship for $800,000 and put it in trade between New York and Liverpool. What would you have done as a business man? You would have bought the British ship and put the British flag on it. Consequently when one of the American ships went down it was not replaced. Gentlemen, from 1865 to 1914 the condition was this: Every time a ship went down on account of weather at sea, every time one of those old American ships which were carrying 32 per cent of our commerce at the close of the war was lost the owner, if he replaced it at all, went over to the Clyde and bought a ship there and it went under the British flag. Now, gentlemen, do you want any better demonstration of why it was that one by one as the autumn leaves fall and the snow begins to gather that one by one American ships sunk beneath the waves and never came back, or if replaced went under the British flag? I know I am giving you the right solution of why our flag disappeared from the sea.

I know it was because of the higher cost of the American ship, and that higher cost was because of the duty on shipbuilding material and the monopoly given to American-built ships in the coastwise trade. Suppose you are in New York and you want to buy a ship to use in trade to Liverpool and you find two ships just alike, sister ships, in the harbor, both for sale. One of them you can sail both in the coastwise trade and the overseas trade; the other you can sail only in the overseas trade. Will not that privilege alone make one bring a premium on the market? And just because it brings that premium it can not be used in the overseas trade where the cheaper ship can be used. The American-built ship brings a premium because the owner in the case of a sorry season or small cargo for Europe can go from New York to Savannah and carry a cargo to Savannah, and from Savannah to Pensacola and carry a cargo there, and from Pensacola to Galveston and carry a cargo, so he can carry a cargo to those various points and then at Galveston load cotton or grain, whereas if his ship was a foreign-built ship he has to make an empty voyage or in ballast to Galveston.

Let me try to make plain the dilemma our laws have left our shipowners in. Any American citizen wishing to go into ship operations has been compelled to choose between two evils. First, buy a cheaper foreign-built ship and put it under a foreign flag. In that case he can not engage in our coastwise trade at all. When he brings a European cargo to New York and has to go to New Orleans for a return cargo, he is not allowed to carry any goods from New York to New Orleans, but must go empty or in ballast, at great cost, or if business should be slack between America and Europe our rich coastwise trade is closed to him; his ship must find business somewhere else or lie idle. Second, buy the far higher-priced American-built ship and put it under our flag. In that case he may participate in our coastwise trade. He may carry goods or passengers from all our American ports to all our other American ports, and in this trade he is protected by absolute prohibition against competition of any foreign ship. But he is practically barred from the European or foreign trade, because his ship cost is so much greater than the cost of the ship of his competitor. The result has been that the American ship operator has retired from the foreign trade almost entirely, or if he has engaged in it at all he has done so by buying the cheaper foreign-built ship and sailing it under some foreign flag. He has in fact confined himself in the main to our coastwise trade. For that reason when the Great War came we had practically no ships in foreign trade under our own flag. While our citizens owned considerable tonnage in the foreign trade under foreign flags, the amount of such tonnage so owned is hard to get at, and it was all subject to requisition by foreign governments.

Why, James J. Hill, when he was asked why the American merchant marine disappeared from the seas in the foreign trade, said it was clearly because it cost the American merchantman 50 per cent more to buy a ship and put it under the American flag than to buy the same kind of ship and put it under a foreign flag. It is that dilemma I wish to solve by giving our ship operators the same right that the nationals of every other country in the world have; the right to buy a ship where he can buy it cheapest, and sail it either in our coastwise or overseas trade.

Gentlemen, that is what I want to urge, because it is the only way we ever can or will have a great overseas merchant marine. I know I am up against the pet doctrine of the Republican Party, the protection absolutely of the shipbuilders of the United States against any foreign competition, not by a tariff but by the absolute exclusion of foreign-built ships from our flag, and the question that was asked me just now, "What would you have done if we had not had any shipyards?" means to assert that we could never build ships in competition with the world. I deny this and I assert that without this law of exclusion we would have had bigger and better shipyards. We would have had the shipyards just as we have got the steel industry to-day. Do you tell me that America, with cheaper coal, with cheaper iron, with cheaper steel, simply because it pays a little higher wages—although the wages are not so much different—can not build a ship? "Oh," they say, "we are talking about a subsidy now." It used to be that the only sound argument for a subsidy was the greater initial cost of our ships, but to-day, even without any change in the law, we have got 700 first-class ships, according to the testimony of the chairman of the Shipping Board, ready to be sold to the American ship operator cheaper than any other ships in the world can be

bought, so that the ship owner to-day does not have to pay a dollar more for an American ship than if he bought it abroad. We are offering those ships, and the bill of 1920 authorized and directed the Shipping Board then to sell the ships at world prices for ships. Why, then, should they have a greater initial cost? Why should they be given a subsidy?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Assuredly.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is assuming that there is no handicap against the American shipowner. If that is so, why does it happen that, with all the capital and all the enterprise of America, we have not gone into the shipping business?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If the gentleman had been here a moment ago he would know. I have said that the gentleman as a sensible man would not buy a ship and pay a million dollars for it for the privilege of putting it under our flag when he could buy the same ship for $600,000 and put it under the British flag. If the gentleman can not see that, he is hopelessly blind. But now American ships are offered by the Shipping Board for less than world market price, and have been offered at world market price ever since 1919.

Mr. MONDELL. If so, why has not American capital embarked in the trade, if there is no handicap against them?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The answer is that American capital did embark in the trade, or tried to. In 1920 the best shipping man in the United States, Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, the head of the International Mercantile Marine Co., wrote to the Shipping Board and said: "I want to buy a good many of your vessels. I want to put them in the lines between New York and Liverpool and between New York and Bremen." He said, "I have got my connections in the interior of Germany, and I have got my connections all over Europe, the port and the inland connections, and I can run those ships in competition with anybody in the world. I want them at the market price." That was in 1920. Later in the same year he wrote to the Shipping Board and said, "As soon as you are able, give us the price." That was at the time we had the trouble with Hearst about the sale of the *Leviathan* and other ships. "If you can not sell them I want to charter them," he said. "Give me a bare-boat charter," he said, "to run them to those ports, and I will guarantee that I will keep up the lines."

There is the answer to the gentleman's question. Franklin knew what he could do, and he was not alone in wishing to buy these ships and run them without any subsidy. But what happened then? The gentleman knows we had a Republican Congress criticising the Shipping Board for everything it did or did not do. Congress spent weeks and months wrangling over a policy for the Shipping Board as to the sale of these ships. The great depression came in shipping, as in everything else. Investors quit buying anything. And then they began to talk subsidy, and the American Shipowners' Association met. They said:

> We can put one over now. We are now able to get Congress, in the presence of the world-wide shipping losses and this vast number of ships they must carry till times get better—this white elephant that they have on their hands—to give us the ships and a subsidy, too.

And so they concoct this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman was undertaking to give facts a while ago. Now he is dealing in fancy. As to the facts, if Mr. Franklin and others can run American ships, why do they not buy them and run them?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have just answered that question.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but the gentleman answered it by getting into the realm of fancy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Let the gentleman keep himself in patience for a moment. I have given the facts on which I am basing my reasoning. Those are the facts. Mr. Franklin did offer to do it, and he did it more than once. He persistently asked the Shipping Board to name him a price, and others also were seeking to buy the ships. John Barton Payne testified that they could sell a great many of these ships, but he was enjoined, and finally the subsidy proposals of the present Shipping Board put an end to any possibility of sale until prospective buyers have exhausted their efforts to drive Congress into giving them a subsidy. The constant desire of the shipowner is to get something for nothing, seeking to acquire additional profit, and he has been right here periodically. The strongest men in Congress—Republicans and Democrats—have turned them down, but every once in a while we find a stalwart opponent falling into their meshes and then coming out on the other side, like my friend from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], who is now for this subsidy, and he is for it now in the presence of a condition that is more favorable to American shipowners than ever before, and of a condition of the Treasury that is less favorable to granting this graft than ever before.

Gentlemen, if you represented a great corporation, a great association of corporations, as Winthrop L. Marvin does, and you thought there was a chance of getting for your great corporations such bounties and bonuses as the world never dreamed of before, would you spoil all that by saying, "We can build a merchant marine without any subsidy; we can run ships without Government bounties?" Not at all. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] And so, when the Ship Owners' Association got together under this administration, with the present Shipping Board chairman formulating and promulgating and doing all kinds of "ating" that you can think of, they said they could frame a bill; and I do not believe there is a paragraph in this bill that was not framed by the Steamship Owners' Association and sponsored by them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MONDELL. I take it that the gentleman's position is that America has not gone into the shipping business in the last 50 years because those who might go into the business are all hoping for a subsidy?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. No; I did not say anything of the kind.

Mr. MONDELL. That is what I understood the gentleman to say.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I said since 1920; since Mr. Lasker was made chairman of the Shipping Board they had bought no ships; first, because of injunctions, and later because with Lasker promising them a subsidy——

Mr. MONDELL. What was the trouble prior to that time?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Prior to 1920 we had sold a goodly number of ships to buyers who were not expecting a subsidy. In 1920 the Republicans passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a new Shipping Board. The term of part, at least, of the old board expired and the remaining members were acting by a kind of sufferance, and President Wilson could not appoint one that had any chance of being confirmed by the Senate, and everyone knows, and the gentleman knows, that all things were in a state of confusion, and it was not known what could be done; and then the President put Mr. Lasker in charge.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If the gentleman will allow me——

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman made the statement that he did not believe there was a paragraph in this bill that was not written or inspired by the American Ship Owners' Association. You do not want to make that statement, do you?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Let me say right here that Winthrop L. Marvin was introduced before our committee, and an article was read, written by him, in which he claimed most of the credit of having written the bill, and he boasted of his handiwork.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Was there not a committee of shipbuilders and ship operators that went before the Shipping Board—I do not know whether it came before your committee or not—and formulated a specific series of demands? And are they not practically all incorporated in the bill?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman is right, and Winthrop L. Marvin's testimony shows that this bill was gotten up for and by the United States Ship Owners' Association, of which he was the paid representative, with the assistance, I do not doubt, of able men like my friend from Pennsylvania. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. EDMONDS. No steamship owners' association assisted me in framing the bill.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. It is recorded in the Journal of Commerce, and you will find it in the Library, that this shipowners' association did meet with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. His name is specifically mentioned, as well as that of the chairman of the other committee, and they discussed these demands with him.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is true.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The real fact is that this is the shipowners' bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. I want to say to the gentleman right now that the 10 per cent limitation was put in by myself. It was never suggested by the shipowners.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. What limitation?

Mr. EDMONDS. The 10 per cent limitation on profits.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That was very kind of you.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Oh, I do not doubt there is some little trimming here and there, some little something that you did not get from them; but ask Winthrop L. Marvin, and he will say that substantially all the demands of the shipowners' association are in this bill, and that 10 per cent limitation you speak of is one I would be ashamed to father. Why, it requires

the Government to subsidize ships up to a 10 per cent net profit, and the Esch railroad bill had been damned by the people because it directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to let the railroads earn a net 6 per cent profit.

Mr. EDMONDS. There are 15 or 20 sections of this bill written by the subcommittee that aided me in drafting the bill—the subcommittee of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. We talk to those favoring a measure and get their views and demands, and become so permeated with their views and desires that they might just as well be handling the pen as you or me. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield me some more time?

Mr. BANKHEAD. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Oh, give me an hour for the present, and I will get through as briefly as I can.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from Texas is the ranking minority member of the committee, and he is entitled to that time. I yield to the gentleman one hour.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman's time will be extended for one hour, or such part of it as he may wish to use. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have shown, gentlemen, how it was that from 1865 to 1914 every ship that bore our flag in the overseas trade, if it sunk was replaced by one bearing another flag, and how under those circumstances our flag gradually disappeared from the ocean until in 1914 all the ships we had were a few old sailing craft, 30, 40, or 50 years old, and two or three big liners that bore a subsidy paid from the Treasury of the United States; that was all.

Mr. MONDELL. Now will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have got only an hour and want to get through, but ask your question as quickly as possible.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman just stated that in 1914 we had practically no merchant marine except such as was subsidized. Now, if that is true, as the gentleman insists, that Americans can run a merchant marine as cheaply as foreigners can, why did we not have a merchant marine at that time, with all the capital and all the seamen in America?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have answered this question more than once, but the gentleman asks it again and I will try to enlighten even him. The reason was because if you are a business man and you go to New York and you find two ships there, and you desire to engage in the overseas trade, and one of those ships is British and one of them is American, and you find you can buy the British ship for $600,000 and that the American ship will cost you $1,000,000, if you have any sense at all you will buy the British ship and fly the British flag because you are not permitted to fly the American flag. Consequently no man who wanted to engage in the overseas trade before 1914 ever bought an American ship.

Mr. MONDELL. Then except under extraordinary conditions there is a handicap, which without Government subsidy can not be overcome by the man who wants to sail ships under the American flag.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. There was a handicap that did exist when American ships cost 50 per cent more than British ships, and an American citizen was not allowed to put the American flag over any but an American-built ship.

Mr. MONDELL. And the gentleman——

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Wait now. Hold on.

Mr. MONDELL. And the gentleman was just as much opposed to a subsidy then as he is now—just as much against it then as he is now.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Just wait a minute. Will the gentleman just hold himself until I can answer. There was that handicap, and no man denies it, but the answer was then to remove the handicap and let your American buy a British ship. The answer to-day is that there is no handicap, because American ships are freely offered to American citizens at the lowest price ever known anywhere in the world.

Mr. MONDELL. In other words, let the foreigner do our work.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That is the gentleman's idea, that no American can compete with a foreigner in building a ship, and that if you give the American the cheapest ship in the world he still can not compete with the foreigner. I deny it.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman himself just said that.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I said no such thing. Do not interrupt. Let me make my own speech. You said I favored letting the foreigner do our work. I deny it. You said we could not compete. I deny it. After we made the hardest fight in the world to get free shipbuilding material, men like the gentleman from Wyoming then said we wanted England to make our ship iron and steel; we denied it. We put it on the free list, and then the American steel and iron industry competed with the foreign steel and iron industry and continued to produce all our ship iron and steel, and if you will put ships on the free list the American shipbuilder can and will compete and will build ships for Americans and for foreigners also. That is all there is to it.

Mr. MONDELL. That is, if you let the foreigner build our ships, then the American will build them.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I did not say that. We said, "When you put iron shipbuilding material on the free list the foreigner will not furnish it, but the American steel and iron industry will furnish it," and we proved to be right. After we put iron and steel on the free list the American manufacturers of iron and steel sold to our shipbuilder the material cheaper than he could get it on the Clyde; and our steel plants furnished not only material for our shipbuilding but they began to sell it to shipbuilders all over the world. I trust the American people are not too dense to understand that.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield for me to say a word?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman wishes to ask a question?

Mr. EDMONDS. No.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then I can not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for me to ask a question in relation to a question propounded by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I understood the gentleman to say that along in 1920 Mr. Franklin, who, as I understand, operates ships under the American flag, wished to buy some of these ships owned by the Government, and he made some definite proposal in that regard. Since this agitation for a ship subsidy has arisen, has Mr. Franklin followed up his desire to acquire the ships, or is he waiting for the enactment of this bill?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have not heard from Mr. Franklin, and I presume he is waiting; I presume he is like all the rest of us—he is for his own interest. If he can get a bonus of a million dollars for running a great passenger ship he will be glad to get it.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I notice that the J. P. Morgan firm is interested in the White Star Line and some others—will these ships come under this proposition?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Every ship that flies the American flag, with the full right to fly it, will come under this bill, if I understand it right, and I think I do. The bill says, "The board is authorized to enter into a contract with any citizen of the United States who is owner of a vessel for the payment," and so forth.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman allow me to correct him there? The ships flying the American flag will have to be owned by a line before they can get a subsidy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That is a qualification that I had not seen, not even in any paper. If that is so, it only adds to the viciousness of the bill. If an independent owner can not get a subsidy, and only the great lines can get it, you are building up worse than ever.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman knows that that is not correct.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not think it is correct, but the gentleman just said it was.

Mr. EDMONDS. What I mean is, and what the gentleman must know is, that a man owning 50 per cent of foreign ships and 50 per cent of American ships can not get the subsidy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Oh, that is an attempt to confine the ownership to our country. Am I right that every ship that flies the American flag can get a subsidy unless the owner is interested in a foreign line?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not find any fault with that restriction, except that I think it can be easily evaded and will be evaded by every big ship-owning interest. They will organize one corporation to operate the foreign-built ships and a different corporation, which will be "a citizen," to operate the American ships and draw the subsidy.

Now, I want to tell you another thing: Mr. Franklin in 1920 was anxious to buy these ships, and not only he but others were

anxious, and the chairman of the Shipping Board thought he might sell several hundred thousand tons of ships, but our policy was in the balance. Congress was debating it, but the chairman of the board, I think, did all he could, hampered as he was. He offered some and did sell quite a few ships, perhaps all he could sell, but he was rightly directed to sell only at the market price; and after the Hearst injunction he sold no more. What else? Not only Mr. Franklin seemed to have strong faith in the ability of American ships to run without Government aid, but another man, who appeared as a witness before the committee, Thomas H. Rossbottom—and I have said something about him before—took 13 ships, more than half of which were not first class, and with those ships he did engage in competition and he did sail them and is sailing them now under the American flag at a profit. One of the ships made $625,000 in three months' time, clear profit. And, further, he said that if you would give him a fleet of ships like that he would enter into competition with the strongest lines in the world and would come out with a profit. His expression was that if we would give him a fleet of first-class ships he would not take off his hat to anybody.

Now, gentlemen, what I wanted to do was to ask this question: What would I do, what would you do, if you had a great property, with unlimited capacity and capital to hold and manage it? What would you do with these ships if they were yours and you were not hard pressed for money so that you had to sell them, but could hold them as well as could anybody else? Would you give them away and then give somebody to whom you gave them a bounty to take them? No. You would say "I am going to keep these ships for the present and either operate them myself or sell them to somebody who will give me what they are worth and operate them; I have operated some of these ships without a loss, and some I must maintain at a loss, anyhow, because at the present there is no cargo to fill them, either for me or anybody else."

Do you believe that by throwing them all on the market and selling them that you are going to increase cargoes? The simple truth is that we might possibly sell the 400 ships now in operation and the balance of the 1,500 will remain unsold and idle, and you have got to expend the money required to take care of them. You will sell those that are in commission, now being operated, and you will keep the others and have to care for them. I say that the bill presents this phase, that private owners might possibly come in and buy the ships already operating on definite lines with a profit, or with such income, as with the subsidy added, would make it a profit. Nobody is going to buy the useless ships now, but as times get better ship companies would begin to come in and buy those which you had been keeping all the time, and as times got even better they would come in and buy some more. The result of this bill will be that in the immediate future you would begin to pay the subsidy to all the ships now privately owned, and you would begin paying subsidy on each of the present Government-owned ships, as the board gave it away or sold it for a song. You would not decrease the actual loss that you are paying for overhead, for repairs, and for care of the idle ships. You would have that to pay still.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. What proportion of the $50,000,000 a year probable loss on these ships now is occasioned by taking care of the 1,500 ships that we are not operating?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Apparently all of it is occasioned by that, and by the overhead charges of the Shipping Board, since, I understand, there is very little, if any, loss now on ships actually running.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Then the gentleman means that the shipping that is being operated is just about paying expenses?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Now; yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. And the gentleman figures that for 10 years to come, or at least during the life of these loans, we would probably have to maintain that same Shipping Board organization?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. We would have to maintain that organization, and at the end of the 10 years it would be costing twice as much as it should legitimately cost us to-day; and in the meantime the creeping up of the subsidy would continue. There never would come a day when the subsidy and the Shipping Board expenses combined would be as little as they are to-day.

You ask me what I would do. I will tell you what I would do if this property were mine, or what I think ought to be done. I would pursue very nearly the policy very clearly defined in the Jones Act of 1920. It was under that act, that does not hint of subsidy, that Mr. Franklin made his offer. He made the offers—to buy ships, to charter ships, or to run them under commission as an agent. In trying to show that the great ship companies can not operate ships for the Government but could do it for themselves Mr. LEHLBACH made a magnificent indictment of all the shipowners of this country. If I believe what he says about it, then I believe they would gouge and steal and do anything else. He says that these same companies who are to-day operating these ships, without any investment at all, without any capital or depreciation or repair or interest charges and losing money for the Shipping Board, if they bought the ships, would turn them into a profitable venture. If a man like Mr. Munson, if companies like the great companies to whom the Shipping Board has farmed out these ships under what is called the M. O. 4 contract—a contract by which they get 5 per cent of the outgoing and incoming freight and 5 per cent of the outgoing passenger fare and 10 per cent of the incoming—if men like that can buy these ships even for a song and work them for themselves, the same managers and operators, and make a profit and can not or will not now make an operating profit for the Shipping Board, then something is rotten in Denmark.

The very statement is an indictment against the honesty and the integrity and the patriotism of those men, which puts them down with the thieves and the thugs of this land or any other land.

I think that Mr. Rossbottom has demonstrated that if the Government has to do it, it can pursue the policy declared in the Jones Act. The Jones Act said, "Here, you have a great number of ships belonging to the Government, obtained at a vast cost to the people, and you have got to do something with them," and that act directed, first, that they sell the ships if possible to American citizens, but that in selling them they must not sell as a debtor forced to sell at a sacrifice, but at a fair world market, and it then directed if they could not sell them to charter them to private operators who will pay a proper price to the Government for them and operate them as charterers. And then directed that if they could neither sell nor charter the ships, then the Shipping Board should put those ships into operation themselves, and with their operation establish such lines of trade as the commerce of our country needs to help build up our commerce and our trade with the world. That act provided that if they could not get private capital to either buy or charter the ships to operate, say, between here and the Argentine, if that is a desirable route, they were then to put them in and operate them themselves.

That is a clear policy, an affirmative policy, but it has not been pursued.

That act provided that if they could not get private capital to buy or charter ships to go between New York and Liverpool they were to put them on that route themselves and operate them. They were to continue to operate them along those lines until they had so well established the trade that private capital would come and buy out the line. It also provided that if they could not make a line profitable they would stop the operation of the line after its failure was demonstrated. It was a clear, strong policy.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, here is the thought in my mind along that line: How can you interest private capital in buying a line of that kind if constantly over them is the threat of the Government possibly competing with them?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. There never was any such threat. I am very glad that the gentleman has asked that question, because the Jones Act answers it by providing that any line established should be sold to citizens as soon as a buyer could be found.

Here is a line, we will say, to Habana, Cuba, from New Orleans. We think that the commerce of the country demands that line. Nobody is willing to buy a ship from the Government and put it on that line. Nobody is willing to take the chance of its being prosperous enough to warrant their chartering the ship. Therefore we say to the Shipping Board you start that line. As long as losses are being incurred no one would expect anyone to come and buy it, but if they finally establish the line as a profitable line then private capital will want to buy it, and the Jones Act directed the board to sell it to them, and the Government then goes out of that line.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I would state in that connection that one of the Shipping Board witnesses—I believe Mr. W. J. Love, one of those $35,000 experts—stated that there were no Shipping Board vessels at all now being operated in competition with any private lines; that they had taken off all that were in competition with any private line.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That is true. The Shipping Board is so sensitive to private ship-owing interest that they always place that above the interest of Government ownership.

But I want to discuss another feature of this bill. Its advocates say that we must have a subsidy in order to compensate for the difference in wages paid to American labor and to the labor of other countries. Here is an article written by Daniel J. Sullivan, and read at the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held in New York November 8, 1922. Mr. Sullivan is an advocate of subsidy, but I want to read some of the things that he says in answer to some of the arguments that are made. He says:

So in the efficient operation of any ship, every person who has had a part in designing, in building, and then in operating that ship is responsible for his part, and if each and every one has produced perfect results, then the result as a whole should be perfect.

In theory this is true, but in practice we find too many exceptional conditions, which expression has been used to cover a multitude of blunders in the past, as well as in the present. So in the study of this subject we must admit to ourselves that each of us is responsible for the results attained and that on the blunders of the past we can erect a perfect organization for successful operation.

Further:

In studying the cause of the gain or loss of the supremacy of the seas, it appears to be true that the nation which can build ships for less than others, and whose vessels can transport cargoes faster and cheaper than others, will rule the seas.

Mr. Chairman, if we do not reach the point where we can build ships in America as cheaply as they can anywhere in the world, we will never rule the seas. If we do not reach the point where we can transport commodities as cheaply per unit of freight as any other nation in the world, we will never be supreme on the seas. I want to call your attention to the fact that those who can build the ships for less than others, and whose vessels can transport cargoes faster and cheaper than others, will rule the seas, and until we make up our minds that with all of the advantages that the immense cargoes this country furnishes, the United States can build and operate ships in competition with the world, we will never get anywhere on the seas.

But now they say, leaving out the question of building, leaving out the cheapness of the ships, we can not operate them because of the greater cost of our labor in running the ships. It is absolutely necessary for the subsidy advocate to make that contention to-day, because we are going to give the American ship buyer the cheapest ship in the world. Is the labor-cost claim honest and candid or is it a mere pretext?

Mr. Chairman, we passed the seaman act in 1915, and one of the great purposes of that act was to equalize the labor cost on foreign and American ships. It is too large a subject to go into here, but I make the positive assertion that since 1916, when the seamen's act went into effect as to foreign ships in our ports, the wages of seamen on American and foreign ships entering and leaving our ports have been practically equal. The Labor Review of October, 1919, of the Department of Labor proves this. Moreover the entire wage cost of a cargo ship is only from 8 per cent to 12 per cent of the whole operating cost, and any difference in that cost therefor is negligible.

Subsidists have even tried to make the public believe that the difference in subsistence cost requires a subsidy.

Now let me give you what Mr. Sullivan says about this. He compiled the actual cost of the different elements of operation. Here are three different ships, and the cost of operation is not the same on any two ships. An efficient manager will cut down the cost where a poor one will increase it. What do we find? I am going to give the whole of this table. Here it is:

EXHIBIT A.

Efficiency in the operation of steamships.

	Example A.	Example B.	Example C.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Fuel	23.6	29.9	27.9
Stevedoring, tally, watching, clerks	20.6	16.0	22.9
Wages on ship	11.2	14.4	18.0
Insurance	10.4	8.1	18.0
Wharfage	7.7	1.9	2.2
Agency and brokerage	4.9	3.4	2.7
Grain fittings	3.1	2.9	
Food for crew	3.0	3.0	1.4
Stores department	2.0	2.9	2.9
Stores engine department	2.5	3.4	3.6
Stores steward department	0.2	0.3	0.25
Advertising	2.4	0.4	0.3
Towboats	1.8	1.5	1.4
Pilotage	1.3	1.3	1.4
Port charges	1.4	1.8	1.6
Repairs	1.6	5.1	3.6
Miscellaneous	2.1	3.5	2.6
Laundry	0.2	0.2	0.25
Total	100	100	100

Take Example A: Wages, 11 per cent, and food for crew, 3 per cent, makes 14 per cent as total cost of food and subsistence for the crew. The other items make up 86 per cent of the total cost of operation. Now let us get his figures comparing American and British wages of officers and crew. I want to show you. This man who favors this bill gives these facts, and I am going to put them all in.

Wage scale effected on July 1, 1922.

	Private-owned American actually paid.		British.	
			£.	$4.40
Master			£45	$198.00
First mate	$150.00	$150.00	21-10	94.60
Second mate	125.00	115.00	16	70.40
Third mate	100.00	95.00	13	57.20
Wireless	90.00	80.00	13-10	59.40
Carpenter	45.00	40.00	12-10	55.00
Boatswain	45.00	40.00	11-10	50.60
A. B. seaman	35.00	35.00	10	44.00
Ordinary seaman	25.00	30.00	5-10	24.20
Chief engineer	240.00	225.00	24-10	107.80
First assistant engineer	150.00	150.00	20-10	90.20
Second assistant engineer	125.00	115.00	16	70.40
Third assistant engineer	100.00	95.00	13	57.20
Deck engineer	45.00		11-10	50.60
Oiler	40.00	42.50	11	48.40
Fireman (oil)	35.00			
Fireman (coal)		40.00	10-10	46.20
Wiper	25.00			
Coal passer		35.00	10	44.00
Steward	100.00	90.00	14-10	63.80
Cook	80.00	75.00	13-10	59.40
Baker	45.00	60.00	9-10	41.80
Messman	35.00	40.00	8-10	37.40
Mess boy	35.00	35.00		

Gentlemen, I hope you will read these tables, that do not come from me and do not come from an opponent of this bill, but come from a man supporting this bill. You will find the difference in labor cost on an American and British vessel is just the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Our ship officers get some more pay, while the crew generally get more on the British ship.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. It is higher than Sweden?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The able seamen and ordinary seamen get more on Danish and Swedish ships than on our ships, but our officers get more. Put the two together—that is, officers and unlicensed members of the crew—and the aggregate labor cost on a British and American ship are practically the same, and the Swedish and Danish ships also are nearly equal.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Did not Mr. Hurley, after viewing conditions in Europe, come back and report to the Shipping Board that the labor cost was about equal?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Every impartial man who has investigated it tells the same story. The difference is small, and here is a man who stands for this bill and yet admits that the wages of seamen are higher in Great Britain and Denmark and Sweden than they are here, and they are our competitors. Mr. Sullivan makes one statement I want to impress on you. He says:

From a study of the data available, the writer is of the opinion that American ships can be made efficient and, excepting the excessive first cost, depreciation, and overhead expense, can hold their own against any competition. To accomplish this result there should be closer relations between the executives of companies and the masters of their vessels. Masters should be selected for their efficiency and given absolute authority over the operation of their vessels. Chief engineers should be selected likewise and given absolute authority over their own department. The master should be furnished with complete cost data so that he can remedy high cost over which he has control and show the owner the excessive cost over which he has no control.

In the statement just quoted Mr. Sullivan strikes at the very root of the alleged inability of American ships to compete. They simply need efficient and economic management, because we now have to give to our shipowners the lowest priced ships in the world.

Mr. Chairman, the Shipping Board will probably sell the ships in time to the American capitalists, perhaps to a syndicate, who will distribute it and dominate it and make a combination of it. I think we are making a mistake in refusing to sell to anybody but Americans. The United States had 10,000,000 tons of shipping that cost the people $3,000,000,000. I would not let these ships rot; I would put them on the market, and say to the Americans, "If you do not buy I will sell them to anybody who wants to buy them," and when I got the money I would put it in the Treasury. I would then operate the ships that I could not or did not want to sell, for the benefit of American commerce, to take the products of the farmers of this country to all the markets of the world as cheaply as any competitor can do it. I would put Rossbottoms in charge to run

these ships until American capital gets tired of waiting for the carcass to stink and ready to pay what this property is worth. You can not expect private ship operators to come and buy ships as long as they can get them for nothing, as they can apparently from the present shipping policy. Let us have a little sense. If an American wants to buy the ships, I would give him the preference, but if he will not buy I would sell to somebody else, and when he gets ready I would let him buy the ship of me or anybody else. If the American ship operator after awhile comes to the conclusion to buy that ship elsewhere, I would say to him, "You go and buy that same ship from that party who bought it from me and bring it here and put it under my flag." By all means let us sell these Government-owned ships if we can do so, and at the same time keep up all our essential trade-facilities and lines, but let us not so limit the sales that we practically prevent any competition among buyers.

When we shall have sold all the Government's ships, I would say to the shipbuilders of the United States, "You are full grown; get out and compete with the world." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Oh, that is the only salvation for our merchant marine. Let your American commerce be free. Knock the shackles from off your merchant marine. Give us the same right and liberty on the ocean that every other nation has, that England has always asserted; give us the same privilege that England gave her people when we sold them 900,000 tons of our shipping during the Confederate war. Give us the right that England gave her marine interests when we were building cheaper and better ships here than she could build. She said, "We will give you the right to buy your ships in America."

With our supply of coal, unequaled anywhere else in the world, our shipbuilders should go ahead. With our oil supply, enabling our ships to operate with oil burners, with all our fuel here cheaper and more plentiful than elsewhere, with our oil selling at $7 a barrel in Shanghai and selling at $1 a barrel here—with cheaper fuel, I say, and cheaper everything except human labor, and that only a difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, if we can not be free men now and compete we shall never be free men and compete. It is time for America to awake. It is time to quit allowing the American Steamship Owners' Association to dictate a policy of graft to the United States. It is time for us to go out into the world and compete in shipping, because we can not do otherwise and survive. Gentlemen, it is not right. You do not want to impose this burden.

They say this is a tariff proposition. No, it is not a tariff proposition. My friend from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] and I differ a little on that proposition. He says one thing that keeps us from operating our ships is the fact that our tariff laws keep us from importing anything, and that our ships that go out laden must come back empty on account of the tariff. That is true, but the same situation is met by foreign ships trading to our ports. They, too, must come here empty. It applies to both of us. The difference is very plain between a subsidy and a tariff. A subsidy is a bounty. We tried it once in sugar. We said our sugar growers needed aid, but we said the people needed cheap sugar. We said if we put sugar on the free list the Louisiana cane growers and the beet-sugar men would be bankrupt. But the people would not stand for high-priced sugar produced under a high tariff, and therefore we tried to satisfy the people by free sugar and the sugar growers by a bounty, but the people would not stand for the sugar bounty.

Gentlemen, give us free ships. Give to the United States, to the American, the opportunity to go in and compete, even while paying higher wages. From 1830 to 1860, though paying higher wages, we built better ships; we sailed them all over the world. We can do it again. But we never will do it as long as the ship owner thinks that there is pap in the Treasury of the United States that he can get.

The elements of success in competition are full cargo, quick voyage, quick turn-round, safe navigation, small repair bills, economic appliances, economy in handling cargo on ship and shore, good business connections, and good business management generally.

In comparison with these, the wages paid, even the higher first cost of the ship, are minor matters.

But any owner can make as quick trips, secure as good cargo, and do all the things that give success just as well when he pays only $60 per ton as he could if he should pay $100 per ton for that same ship or one just as good. Therefore he buys the cheaper ship, and under our law if that ship is foreign built he must put it under some foreign flag. J. P. Morgan, Robert Dollar, or P. A. S. Franklin will not pay more for his ship just to put it under our flag. That is the whole story of our flag disappearing from the foreign trade in the years between 1865 and 1914.

Inability to compete never drove our flag from the sea, but unwillingness of sensible men to pay more for a tool to work with than they had to pay, did. The remedy, the only remedy, is to give our merchantman the right to buy the cheapest ship he can find, and put it under our flag, with all the rights and privileges of an American vessel.

I wanted to dwell at some length on the Shipping Board powers under this bill. I can only mention some of them. What are those powers?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will you review those?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes. They have the right to say first to the big man or to the little man, "We will not give you a dollar of subsidy; or we will give you a double subsidy." Here is a ship line that runs in competition with you, and they will say, "We will give them a half of one cent on each ton per hundred miles, but you can not get a dollar." They will say, furthermore, to this corporation, "If that is not enough we will double it. We will give a cent a ton for each hundred miles." They will say, "Here is a company that has a big passenger ship. Two and a half cents is not enough for them. We will given them five cents." All that is absolutely in the discretion of the Shipping Board. It says to this man, "Live," and he lives, and it says to that man, "Die," and he dies.

Then, further, when you have one of these ships belonging apparently to the American people, but really belonging to the Shipping Board—we thought we owned it, but really it belongs to the Shipping Board—if Mr. NELSON comes along and says "Here is a 2,000-ton ship, and I want to buy it," they may refuse to sell it to him, but here is a corporation they wish to favor, and instead of selling it to Mr. NELSON for $250,000, according to Mr. NELSON'S offer, they may sell it to a corporation for $125,000. It is so outrageous a situation that there is no comparison with anything ever existing before. They can go ahead and act as though they were the Treasury Department and determine what the real profits are, under rules prescribed by themselves.

Not only that but when you have passed this bill they will never come to Congress for an appropriation. They will have a revolving fund of $125,000,000 there that they can do as they please with. They can loan this fund to their favorites at 2 per cent, and all this without coming to Congress, simply by Mr. Lasker drawing his draft on the United States Treasury.

Ten per cent of all the tariff duties that you collect at your customhouses does not go into the Treasury of the United States, except as a special fund which you can not touch for any other Government need. You might want money with which to enforce prohibition, but you can not touch this 10 per cent. That money is paid out on warrants of the Shipping Board, and the Treasury is bound to validate them.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. That is in reference to contracts?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes; the 10-year subsidy contracts to be made by Chairman Lasker. If you pass this bill you turn the birds of prey loose to fly in the free air of heaven and incur any expense that it seems proper to them to incur, limited only by the amount of revenue set aside.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. What about contracts?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Why, if you pass this bill the Shipping Board can make enough contracts in a year or two years or three years' time to tie a millstone around the Treasury's neck for 10 years.

The people may get sick of the law and want it repealed. Can you do it? No; because by the terms of this bill you permit this Shipping Board to enter into a contract with the Standard Oil for 10 years, by which the Standard Oil will be given one-half of 1 cent, or 1 cent, for every ton per 100 miles traveled in transporting its own commodity. It can do the same thing with the Steel Trust. It can do the same thing with railroad-owned lines. This Shipping Board can contract with every passenger ship that runs or can run 23 knots to pay that ship 2½ or 5 cents per ton per 100 knots for 10 years. It can give that great subsidy to one line or one ship and refuse to give any subsidy to another.

Suppose you have got in competition a very extensive shipping line of fast passenger ships. You want 5 cents per ton for every 100 miles. They may say, "We think it is reasonable," and then they give you a contract for 10 years to give you 5 cents per ton per 100 miles. Then suppose they refuse to give your competitor any subsidy whatever. That means you will have no competitor; you can have no competitor.

The *Leviathan* seems to be destined to some great ship company on which perhaps the Shipping Board even now has its favoring eye. And there is talk of building two more ships even bigger than the *Leviathan* out of the 2 per cent, $125,000,000 loan fund. Suppose you try to compute the aggregate subsidy that will be paid to these three ships under a 10-year contract at 5 cents per ton per 100 knots.

A company owning these three ships alone can draw from the Treasury between thirty and sixty million dollars in 10 years, at 2½ cents per ton per 100 knots. After these contracts are signed under this bill the people may squirm, but they are helpless. The Government will be bound for 10 years from the date of any contract the board may hereafter make.

Gentlemen, when you pass this bill you put your hands together and tell the Shipping Board and the big Shipping Trust, "Put the handcuffs on me, and bind me forever and ever." As soon as this bill is passed they will make contracts for the 10 years, but whenever they see an agitation in Congress for the repeal of this law they will make renewal contracts, they will abandon the old contract and make others to operate for 10 years from the date of the new contract. If you ever repeal this law you will find every contract made for 10 years extending from about the time you repeal the law, and you will have it in force for 10 years after the repeal.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Would we not have to pay in the Court of Claims, even if this were broken, where there were damages on account of contracts, in honor as well as legally?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It might be called damages. It would be a straight contract that we pay that subsidy for 10 years from the date of the contract, whatever the date of the contract was, provided it was during the time when this law was on the statute books. If the law expired the next day, and the contract was made for 10 years, the contract would be good, and we would be bound to pay it in conscience and in law. The Government might say it was deceived and defrauded into passing the law and repudiate its contract, but I take it that the United States will never do that.

Mr. GERNERD. What did our Government pay to Great Britain for every soldier she carried across in her transports, and what did that amount to?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not know and I do not care. I know that we paid what we had to pay, and I know that if you will get the figures you will find that Great Britain did not charge us as much as some of our own shipowners charged us in the Spanish-American War for the use of the old hulks that we then had.

Mr. GERNERD. My recollection is that we had to pay $57,000,000, or $183.50 per man.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman will have to verify his own figures.

Mr. GERNERD. I thought you knew.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It is a matter to which I have paid no attention.

Mr. GERNERD. I think it is important.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I will wager you that if we hired ships of any American shipowner, we paid him as much as we did the British shipowner, but that matter does not bear on this bill.

Mr. GERNERD. Here is another question.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does it bear on this bill?

Mr. GERNERD. Exactly. I think it is mighty important.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Go ahead and be quick.

Mr. GERNERD. You said there was no free competition, and that you desired to have free competition. Now, why was there not free competition in shipbuilding prior to 1914?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. My friend, if you have not heard that, you have not heard anything I have said.

Mr. GERNERD. I have listened to you.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I said that the United States passed a law under which no ship could fly the American flag unless it was built in the United States. Perhaps the gentleman does not know it, but that law was on the statute books until 1914.

In 1914 we permitted them to come under our flag to engage in the foreign trade. That law, absolutely prohibiting an American from buying his ship where he could buy it cheapest, killed our merchant marine, and that law, if continued, will kill it again. Not only so. We put shipbuilding material on the free list in 1914 or 1915, and your last tariff act puts it back on the dutiable list, and you are going to travel the same old pathway that you trod for 60 years, which will result as it did before in the destruction of your merchant marine. That will be the fate of the American merchant marine if you let your party adopt the policies that you seem bent on adopting now. You are going to adopt a policy that will kill the American merchant marine naturally, and then you are going to depend on riding on the backs of the people to support an abnormal and unnatural enterprise—that is all. [Applause.] Gentlemen, you can not do it.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. May I ask the gentleman to give his opinion as to the value of tax exemption to the shipowners and the value of the 5 per cent to the shippers?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It was claimed prior to the World War that we were paying foreign shipowners an average of $300,000,000 per year for freight. Our total freight bill now is perhaps twice that much. If this bill should ever be a success, our freight bill at present rates being doubtless twice that, the total freight paid would be $600,000,000. If this bill is a success and half of our freight is carried in American bottoms there will be $300,000,000 of freight money paid by American shippers to American shipowners. Five per cent of that sum would be $15,000,000 a year, and that $15,000,000 a year is what the great big capitalists, the shippers, would deduct from their income taxes otherwise payable into the Treasury of the United States, and I do not doubt that that feature of this bill will keep from going into the Treasury, which is the same as taking it out of the Treasury, $15,000,000 annually on these deductions of taxes. Now, what was the gentleman's other question?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The total value of the tax exemption to the shipowners on all the foreign freight, which Senator RANSDELL says is a billion dollars, and which the committee says is a fabulous amount.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. He says it is a billion dollars earnings?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Earnings.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If I remember aright that is an exemption going to ship operators from any tax on any of their income.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. On European trade.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes. On any of their income from the overseas trade. Now, they are not required to pay any tax on that income. A big overseas shipping line may earn a million dollars per year clear profit. If it earns it in the foreign trade, it is not required to pay any tax on it.

In other words, it operates so that ship corporations engaged in foreign trade will escape all income taxation of the Government of the United States. Mr. Lasker himself said that the indirect benefits of the bill were incomparably greater than the direct benefits. The subsidy is the direct benefit. The tax exemptions and forced Government patronage and other features are the indirect benefits. There are indirect benefits of many kinds, and he says that they are more than the direct. We know or can compute what the direct benefits are. There are annually $450,000,000 of customs, and 10 per cent of that is $45,000,000, and that all goes to subsidy, and there are other sums specifically set aside for subsidy.

Gentlemen, there is no way of estimating what the bill will cost the American people as a whole, but the most careful and conservative estimate I can make is that it will be between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 a year.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman give us an estimate of the transport service?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. You mean for the Army and Navy. I have understood that the transport service would represent a profit of $6,000,000 a year, but I am not definite about that.

Mr. EDMONDS. The transport service will not cost that sum.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The mail services are in the thing, too?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. They are to take the place of the present mail subsidy.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. The foreign secretary says that it will amount to $6,000,000 in this country. Is that correct?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I expect it is.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman is incorrect. This bill does not put any mail service into the subsidy. The amount involved is $1,800,000, but that goes direct to the ships, as it does now.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The whole mischief of the business is that you turn it loose and you have no control over it; the amount to be spent can not be controlled by Congress. And yet the bill does not give even the Shipping Board any control of rates.

Now, there is one other thing. Under the terms of this bill the great transcontinental railways that control all the freight going out of this country may become the owners of great ship lines, and the great ship lines were in combination before the war began and they will be in combination hereafter. The lines running from New York to Seattle, to San Francisco, the Southern Pacific running up to San Francisco will own their conjunctive steamboat lines, and your independent shipowner, if there ever is any such, will have no more chance than the

snowball in that tepid or torrid and far-famed country below. [Laughter.]

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Did not Mr. Munson find that before we went into the war these shipping lines did not compete?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. We got undisputed proof, when the Shipping Board bill was before us, of that fact; that every line was in the combination, and if you pass this bill the great railroad lines of the country will combine. They will buy the shipping lines, and when they buy them the European and the American shipping lines will combine, and there is no power in this bill to regulate the freight rates. They will fix the rates themselves and ride the people to death.

Mr. EDMONDS. There is nothing in the law to-day that prevents the great railroad lines from that.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not think there is, but there ought to be. Instead of making things better you are making them worse. [Applause.] Up to to-day there was no one power that owned such a vast number of ships that could turn them over to one combination of capital. I mean that under this bill the Shipping Board may turn over from seven to ten million tons of shipping to one syndicate or combination.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. There was some bar against railroads owning ships passing through the Panama Canal.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not know whether that is repealed by this bill or not. A rail-owned ship can not now go through the canal unless the present Congress has repealed that law. If it has not it will do so, I think.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. What is the value of the preferential rates to the railroad?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have not time to go far into that, but it will enable the railroads to route all foreign commerce over their ship lines. The railroads in order to favor a particular shipping line can give preferential rail rates to goods going by their ships and refuse such preferential rates to goods carried by other ships. If you have an independent ship it does not get the benefit of the preferential rates fixed by the railroads. The fact is you have got the Government now in one concentrated body owning 10,000,000 tons of shipping that it is ready to sell. You have got the great railroads concentrated in management and operation, and we have heard a capitalistic official who says it is likely that a great syndicate can be formed to buy the ships in part or in whole. You make conditions under which the railroads can easily combine and a great syndicate can go to the Shipping Board and make them an offer to take these ships and that will automatically throw the ships under the management of this vast combination which can fix the rates at their sweet will, and they will do it to the oppression of the people, and you do not reserve one single thread of authority to regulate or mitigate these rates by this bill. There is nothing else but a sure prospect of combination, monopoly, and outrageous oppressive rates governing the freight of the American goods by these lines which will go to the Japanese, the British, the French, and the German lines and combine with them, and nothing will prevent them from fixing the rates at their own sweet pleasure in order to levy on the American people the tribute that commerce must pay.

It is the old story—tax the traffic all it will bear and then go into the Treasury and get what you can out of the Treasury by virtue of your tax exemptions and your subsidy. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, with a subject too vast and varied in its aspects for any brief presentation, and with interruption frequent and welcomed, my discussion has been desultory and disjointed, but I have done the best I could to give to the public such high lights as may expose the most vicious features of the bill. I have for 10 years had a vision of an American merchant marine, self-sustained; in giant strength breasting the seas bravely, meeting and conquering the competition of the world. Pass this bill and my vision vanishes, our merchant marine shrivels to a milk-fed, puling baby and dies. Defeat it and pass a law to give us free ships and the dawn of our commercial and maritime supremacy is here—my vision comes true. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG].

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, after listening for a couple of days to the discussions of the bill, the inaccurate statements that have been made lead me to believe that I am meeting the Democratic campaigners out in the field. It is the same old cry, the same old story, when you listen to any kind of a debate. Either the opponents to this bill willfully misrepresent the figures and the facts or carelessly state them without making a search. There is another peculiar thing to which I would direct your attention. If you make a little study of where the opposition to this bill lies, on either side of the House, you will find that 90 per cent of the opposition lies in the States that will pay only about 10 per cent of the subsidy, whether that subsidy be $50,000,000 or $300,000,000 a year. It is a rather significant thing to me to hear the cry of sectional benefit raised from a section that does not pay but a fraction of the subsidy, from a section of the United States that has been the chief beneficiary of more direct Government subsidy since they have been opening it up than all of the rest of the country together. It would seem to me that if those arguments were true that the East and the Coast States were going to be the chief beneficiaries of this subsidy, that your generosity ought to go to the extent of permitting us to pay our own bills, because I will show you by the figures before I am through that you people who are raising the loudest noise in objecting to the passage of this bill will pay, per capita, the very least of anybody. In Tennessee and in Texas and in some of the States where you are crying aloud against it your people will not pay more than one-third of what it will cost the people in my State and in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEGG. No; I can not yield. The gentleman consumed three hours and would not yield to me yesterday. When you are making a speech and have no thought of being checked up, it is the easiest thing in the world to cry graft and scandal. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] yesterday in his remarks said that if this bill were passed there would be the greatest scandal ever in American history grow out of the Shipping Board. The thing that puzzles me is how he knows that fact. There is no argument in such a statement. It seems to me it is about time that men who come to Congress begin to vote as they believe, and not be influenced by scare headlines or scare speeches about scandal and graft, and the hearings are full of graft and scandal talk. The man who is always hollering scandal and graft is the man that I want to watch. I think the Members of this Congress are honorable and honest men, and with the man who does not agree with this bill I have no quarrel, if he is honest and conscientious; but I do not like to see anyone as prominent as the gentleman from Tennessee try to scare the public mind by crying that there will be a scandal and that it is an open bid for graft. He owes it to the country to prove his case or withdraw such statements. Such thoughtless statements from a distinguished gentleman like the gentleman who made them brings the whole Government into disrepute with the uninformed class.

The statement was made on the floor the other day by the minority leader [Mr. GARRETT], and, I think, by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] yesterday, in arguing the question of the rule, that if the President were correct in admitting that the Government under Republican administration is unable to operate the merchant fleet without a loss, it is a sad commentary on Republican efficiency. On the contrary, it is the highest eulogy, because the figures, which are an open book to any man, show that the Shipping Board is being operated at a cost of about $7,000,000 annually less than it was under the gentleman's own party, and yet even in the face of the economies that are being practiced, even in the face of every kind of cut that has been made, we are running behind at the rate of $50,000,000 a year.

Under the Democratic administration there were 8,324 employees and at the present time there are 4,479, and that means a saving annually of $7,628,677 in salaries alone. If you call that Republican inefficiency, what adjective would describe the management under the Democratic control?

We have had enough of Government ownership to eliminate that. We have the merchant marine, and the question to be decided is not whether we will acquire a merchant marine. The only question that is before this Congress is, What will we do with that which we have? The fact that the war produced the merchant marine is conclusive proof that if we have another war we will have to have a merchant marine, and it seems to me that we should not put it into the discard. The only question is, How will we continue to maintain and build up the merchant marine which we already have? With those who advocate Government ownership of public utilities, I have no quarrel. The United States Government every time that it has touched a public utility in the way of operation and control has been successful in making it expensive and inefficient, and until we can demonstrate that Government control of great utilities is both economic and efficient, I stand on the side of private operation of all public utilities. That being true, there is nothing to do other than get rid of this fleet. The opposition has offered no solution but contented themselves with destructive criticism. That never solved a problem.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], who is opposed to this proposition, why it is, if it is possible to operate this fleet without a subsidy, that never before has any man been found with astuteness for finance—and we have produced some of the greatest financiers in the world—sufficient to induce him to go into the shipping business and make a success of it on a big scale. That answers the whole proposition itself. If American ships can be operated without a subsidy, and pay two or three times the wages of other nations, their competitors and they subsidized, why have not men invested their capital and gone into the shipping business?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does the gentleman wish an answer to that question?

Mr. BEGG. Oh, I heard the gentleman speak for two hours, and I could not get any answer to that.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then the gentleman does not ask the question with the view of having it answered.

Mr. BEGG. It would seem to me that American business would have produced some man with genius enough to operate this fleet during the past 100 years. Remember, the United States flag flew on the seas alongside that of every other nation on the globe at one time. After the invention of the steel ship the United States was driven off the seas because of the competition, and we are now confronted with the proposition of maintaining the flag on the seas or seeing it disappear again. Let me put this proposition to you: Suppose I were to go into business alongside of some other man in New York or Philadelphia—and I am perfectly willing to take any one of the great businesses of either of those cities. Permit me to do his hauling of the different articles he offers for sale from the point of shipment, the dock or the freight house, and at the same time let me compete with him in the running of the store, and I will put him in bankruptcy inside of a year. Is not that exactly the position of the United States to-day? We are in competition with every nation in the world. Are you going to ask Great Britain or France or Italy or Belgium or Japan to come to New York or Philadelphia or Boston and load on the American products and haul them to the markets of the world and sell them in competition with their own? If you do that, then you have absolutely signed your own death warrant economically. If your competitor does your draying and can charge what he will you are at his mercy. The fact is so flagrantly potent that the smallest merchant does not allow his business to become dependent on his competitors' hauling charges. Would Henry Ford let John Willys do his draying and charge what he wanted to? If he would there would be no Ford cars on the market. You men who oppose this bill put yourselves in the attitude of forcing the United States to look to her competitors, Great Britain and Japan, to haul our products to market from our ocean ports. The United States might build up the finest transportation system in the world, but if it stopped at the ocean front she would be a helpless nation pitied by her very rivals for her short-sighted policy.

When war opened the United States found herself in just that condition. No transportation beyond her boundaries. Suppose, men, England and Germany had been allies in the last war, could America have gone to the defense of civilization? Who would have carried her men and munitions? The loyalty of the opponents to this bill must be unquestioned but their ability to visualize the national future can certainly be doubted. Your policy will keep the United States a second-rate world power while the policy established by this bill will make her a world power on the sea as well as on the land, and in commerce as well as in war, and will do more to establish those unselfish American principles and civilization throughout the world than all the other devices of man down to date.

When the Boer War came Great Britain raised the freight rate from New York and Boston to the markets of the world 30 per cent, and if you will take the time to figure the amount of money on the tonnage that passed at that rate you will find that you have enough money to pay a subsidy for the ten years, or for the life of this law.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. BEGG. If it is brief.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does the gentleman think that American-owned ships under the British flag would play us false also? We had a great many of them.

Mr. BEGG. It is not a question of what I think, and the trouble with the gentleman seems to be that most of his argument is as to what he thinks. Go and look at the freight rates before the Boer War; look at the 30 per cent increase during the war. Go to the Department of Commerce and make the calculations yourself and you will find that we almost paid for the English cost of the Boer War out of the American cost for our drayage. Are you willing to continue to be dependent?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does the gentleman mean to say that in the Boer War the entire ships were British?

Mr. BEGG. All.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Did the ships owned by Americans charge as high?

Mr. BEGG. Now, in my speech I want to show the cost of this subsidy which would fall on the men defending it or on their State, and I want to give a few figures to back up that statement. The State of Tennessee seems to offer the most pronounced opposition to this bill. The total amount of money paid into the United States Treasury by Tennessee, according to the Treasury reports in 1921, was, in round figures, $35,000,000, which is one-hundred-and-fortieth of all the revenue. Now, supposing the subsidy is $30,000,000, the State of Tennessee would pay one one-hundred-and-fortieth of the $30,000,000 or $214,286, or 9 cents per capita. I would like to ask the Congressman from Tennessee—you admitted in your speech, every one of you, that the United States must have a merchant marine, and the only argument made here against it, putting it in a nutshell, is this, that now is not the time. I ask you, even though now is not the most propitious time, would you be willing to cripple the whole United States merchant marine in favor of some foreign country for 9 cents per capita tax on your people? Is that the measure of your statesmanship?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does the gentleman want me to answer that?

Mr. BEGG. On the other hand, the National Government this year subsidized the State of Tenuessee for educational purposes alone $131,045, which is more than 50 per cent of the total assessment against Tennessee if the subsidy is really $30,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. They are paying this subsidy now out of the Treasury of the United States just the same.

Mr. BEGG. They are paying more than that. I am trying to show that the subsidy is not a payment against their State, even though they are not paying it right now. For health for the State of Tennessee they are receiving $12,978 out of the Federal Treasury. For roads they receive $6,228,137. What for? To build highways so that the people in Tennessee can have better methods of transportation for their products to the market. We people in Ohio pay taxes to build your roads in Tennessee and subsidize you to get to the market, and yet you are not willing to vote 9 cents levy to enable the Eastern States to get an outlet for their products on the high seas. [Applause.] Even though it would be more benefit to the East than to the West, the whole Nation should be benefited, and the man who argues otherwise is certainly narrow as to his viewpoint in regard to the national welfare. South Carolina pays $29,000,000, which would be one one-hundred-and-sixty-eighth of the total subsidy. On a basis of $30,000,000, it would pay $178,690. She received for educational purposes alone $105,000 as a direct subsidy from the United States Government out of the Federal Treasury. Alabama paid $18,000,000 last year, which is one two-hundred-and-seventy-second part of the total amount paid, and her share of the subsidy of $30,000,000 would be $110,000. She received out of the Federal Treasury $129,000 for education alone, and it would seem to me that opposition to a subsidy bill on a basis which makes 5 mills against every man, woman, and child in that State ought to be quiet when they are getting more for one item than it would cost them for the ships. They received for roads $5,776,000. Where is it to come from? Certainly not out of the taxpayers' pockets of that State alone, but it comes mostly from those States now asking for a merchant marine. Can not you see that by helping get a merchant marine you are making it possible to continue to help educate your children and improve your roads?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BEGG. The State of Texas. There is a good deal of opposition from that State. Texas paid $81,000,000, which is one one-sixtieth of the total revenue. Their part of subsidy would be $500,000 that the State would be compelled to pay if the subsidy was $30,000,000. The State of Texas alone received $200,000 for education, $23,000 for health, and $16,000,000 for good roads. Texas's share of the subsidy would levy a per capita tax of 11 cents per annum against her people, or in 10 years $1.10. Do you men from Texas believe your people would begrudge $1.10 in 10 years to insure the American flag flying over the boats carrying their cotton, beef, and oil to the markets of the world, or do you think your citizens would prefer to keep their 11 cents annually and then see the British

and Jap flags fly over United States products. Tell them what it will cost and then ask them which they prefer. Would you rather pay tribute to Great Britain and Japan to carry your products to the markets of the world than tax your people 11 cents a head annually? [Applause on the Republican side.]

We have had a good deal of opposition from Wisconsin. Seventy-one million dollars is the total amount of revenue paid by that State in 1921, or one sixty-sixth of all the revenue. Four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars would be the assessment against the State of Wisconsin if the subsidy is $30,000,000 and no more. Yet the State of Wisconsin received $150,000 last year for education alone. In 10 years that would be $1,500,000, or nearly the cost of four years of subsidy. For health they received $14,000. For roads they received $7,400,000 that has been appropriated to build highways in Wisconsin; and if this subsidy bill is passed and costs $30,000,000 each man, woman, and child in Wisconsin will pay 17 cents in order that Duluth and the lake ports bordering on that State may have an outlet and incentive and inducement to build a boat line that will go through the canal loaded with the grain of the Northwest and dock in Liverpool or anywhere else abroad.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BEGG. I regret I can not yield.

I want to ask the advocates of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterway. Where are you now? There could not be a piece of legislation going on the statute books that could help us out in the West and Middle West more than this. We realize the importance of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterway, but we want men to invest in boats big enough to dock in the ports of the world. Every time a ship enters a foreign port it is entitled to a subsidy under this bill. But if she comes back and sails through the Soo and unloads at any of the Lake ports, she again becomes entitled to a ship-subsidy award. And you gentlemen who are advocating the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Canal should get awake and realize that this is a distinct contribution to our cause, instead of clamping the bit on the theory that it is going to benefit New York or any other particular State.

Most of you men in Ohio and Illinois and New England and New York and Pennsylvania are favorable to this legislation and believe that it is a national asset to build a merchant marine along the line we have outlined. I want to show you gentlemen what it is going to cost us. Take the State of Illinois. She paid into the Treasury $398,000,000, or one-twelfth of all the revenue collected in the United States. Think of it, one-twelfth of all the revenue came from the State of Illinois. Now, get this: There may be some Congressmen from Illinois opposed to this bill, but I have not heard of them if there are any. But if this subsidy passes and it costs $30,000,000, the State of Illinois will pay $2,500,000 of that alone, or an assessment on her people of 39 cents per capita. Now, if the boys from Illinois are not afraid to put a tax of 39 cents per capita on their people to insure the Stars and Stripes continuing to fly on the high seas, why, in Heaven's name, are the boys in Tennessee scared at a 9-cent tax?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman desire more time?

Mr. BEGG. I would like to have more, if I could have it.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. How much?

Mr. BEGG. Oh, 15 minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 15 additional minutes.

Mr. BEGG. Now, let us take the State of Ohio. It is fair for me to speak of my own State, favorably or otherwise. We paid $208,000,000 into the Treasury last year, or one-seventeenth of the total, and if this subsidy passes and it costs $30,000,000, I, by my vote, will help to impose upon my home people a tax of $1,764,706, or a per capita tax of 31 cents. There has been a good deal said about whether the poor farmer will get anything out of this or not. My farmers are intelligent. My farmers prefer to tax themselves 33 cents per year to having Great Britain and Japan tax them any amount they wish by increasing the freight rates 30 per cent, as they did during the Boer War. Our ancestors fought Great Britain to escape taxation, but the opponents of this bill are fighting their own people to make it possible for Great Britain and Japan to tax us indirectly at will. The people of my district would pay any necessary tax levied by their own Government, but they refuse, as did their fathers, to pay a tribute even if levied as an indirect tax.

I am convinced that this bill if made a law will be a national asset, and I would be false to my oath and untrue to my constituency and the Nation if I did not do that which I believe to be right, even if some of them, through a lack of understanding, should be opposed to it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEGG. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman primarily is not looking for a personal life raft, as some gentlemen seem to be doing?

Mr. BEGG. No; I think I have an opportunity of getting more information than anybody in my district, and although it may sound like conceit, I think that my people believe I have the courage to come and tell them the truth; and if you present the facts to my people, that for 31 cents assessment per man they can have a permanent merchant marine over which flies the Stars and Stripes there would not be a single criticism, but, on the other hand, all would applaud my stand. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Take the State of Michigan. Two hundred and seventy-four million dollars were paid into the Treasury by her last year, or one-eighteenth of the total revenue. If this bill passes they will pay $1,666,667, which is a 45-cent assessment against the people of Michigan for every man, woman, and child in that State; and so far as I have been able to find out, nearly all the Congressmen representing that State believe that this bill ought to be passed. It may be with some amendments; I do not know. But the principle of the subsidy ought to be enacted into law, so that our merchant marine can compete with Great Britain and Japan.

Pennsylvania paid into the Treasury $598,000,000, or one-ninth. I do not know any Pennsylvanians who may be opposing this bill, but Pennsylvania's contribution under this subsidy would be $3,303,000, or a 38-cent tax on each man, woman, and child. Now, if the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois and Michigan and Indiana are going to be taxed and their Representatives are not afraid to put that tax on, why should Representatives from the other States be afraid?

Now, I want to give you the figures relating to New York: They pay $1,330,000,000 taxes; they paid that last year, or one-fourth of all the revenues; and if the ship subsidy becomes a law and the cost of it is $30,000,000, the State of New York alone will pay as her share $7,500,000. I do not know of any New York man who is opposed to the ship subsidy, because they see first hand what it costs the United States not to own their fleet and not to carry the American flag on the high seas. If this bill becomes a law it will cost every man, woman, and child in the State of New York 73 cents. If this bill becomes a law the State of Massachusetts will make an assessment of 43 cents against every one of her citizenship. Why are you from Texas afraid of 11 cents apiece, and from Tennessee 9 cents apiece, and Alabama 5 cents apiece as your tax for this purpose in the face of the above figures? Most taxes are supposed to be equitably levied. It so happens that in this case it will not be an equitable distribution. And if it is true that the East will be the greatest beneficiaries it is also true that the East will pay two-thirds of the cost of the whole bill, let that cost be what it may.

I want to refer to one other criticism of this bill, and then I am through.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion right there?

Mr. BEGG. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman has already called attention to the fact that we are now paying some $50,000,000 for the maintenance of the fleet, the small portion of it that we keep on the high seas; so that after all these sums which the people would be called upon to pay are not new levies or new burdens. They are burdens that they now bear in a larger amount, with practically no permanent benefit, than they would bear under this bill.

Mr. BEGG. That is correct. The President brought that out so forcefully and so well in his speech that it seems to me an utter waste of time to discuss that phase of it. I have tried to accept the argument that has been propounded by the opponents of this bill, namely, that it was going to be a tax on the great mass of the people and no benefit to them, and it has been from their own argument that I have tried to prove my case.

Now, I want to refer to something in the testimony. I want to show you some of the kinds of opposition that there have been to this bill. One Benjamin Marsh testified to the extent

of about 30 or 40 pages in the hearings. On page 1608 Mr. EDMONDS asked him this question:

> I understood you made the statement this morning before I came here that the President was lending his help to an insidious campaign to rob the people of the United States.

The reply of Mr. Marsh was this:

> I denounce the subsidy bill as an insidious steal. If the President indorses the ship subsidy bill, I repeat that the President is indorsing an insidious steal to put over on the American people, and I am going to go all over the country saying that.

In a statement on page 1581, Mr. Marsh says:

> Before I get through, I want to read you the letters I have written to the President asking him to do his constitutional duty and prosecute the men who have robbed the Government of scores of millions under the Shipping Board. He has not done it; I do not know whether he will or not; but why is this invitation to graft put in this bill—this mandate to graft, I might almost say?

Here is something he says about us. In speaking of a financial organization that is interested in the shipping business, on page 1576, he says:

> And if this financial syndicate were able to get a high bounty or bonus or subsidy, so as to make their business very profitable on their very small investment in ships, which they are seeking to get, it would not be so hard for them to control certain Members.

Mr. MONDELL. Is this gentleman a shipping expert?

Mr. BEGG. He claims to be a farmer, so I understand. His title shows him to be at the head of some farm organization.

Mr. MONDELL. Who is he?

Mr. BEGG. Benjamin Marsh.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. He is not a farmer.

Mr. MONDELL. A farm organization that exists only on paper.

Mr. BEGG. I can not give you his biography. He is not in Who's Who, and I was not permitted to search the records of the lower East Side of New York a few years ago, so I can not give it. But I want to say this regarding any man who by insinuation or otherwise accuses any Member of Congress or the President of being a party to graft ought to be confined in the penitentiary unless he proves his charge. Such an assassin of character if called to an accounting would be the first to cry, "Free speech." [Applause.] I do not care who he is, he is a cowardly kind of an assassin who never would say that to your face. It is unfortunate that any man in the discussion of any bill will insinuate that there is scandal connected with it, or crookedness, because if there is, and if he himself is a decent American citizen, he will file his charges and bring the man to an accounting.

So far as I am concerned I am convinced that every man on this side and on the opposite side in his consideration of this bill is motivated only by the highest purposes to serve his country best. If I were a member of the committee I would not permit a man to testify like that unless he filed his charges and proved his case, and I would not waste the paper to record his testimony. When he thus insults the President of the United States and insinuates against the men in Congress, it is the easiest and about the most despicable thing a man could do.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that I know President Harding has only the best interests of all the country at heart in coming before us and advocating the passage of this bill. I know he knows that he will probably lose some votes and support in certain sections of the country for doing it. But history will accord to such a man a place who has the courage to do his duty as God has given it to him to see his duty, and I commend President Harding and I honor him and I honor you for voting your convictions regardless to which side those convictions may lead you. But I want to say for my part that I will do anything I can do to lend support to the acquirement of a merchant marine for to-day's peaceful business and commerce, and for to-morrow's war if we have one, so that when another war comes we will not plead to Germany or England or France, "Please come and take our men and our munitions and our supplies." Why, not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the American men and supplies were carried across in the bottoms of the American merchant marine. The greatest nation in the world ought to have every man and every gun and every cartridge of ammunition transported wherever she wanted her flag to go in American bottoms. If we pass this subsidy bill we will have a merchant marine, not simply as good as that of England but the best merchant marine that flies the flag on the high seas; and the best is none too good for an American citizen in these times. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HUSTED] 10 minutes.

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I can add little if anything to the admirable speech just delivered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG]. But I feel I have something I wish to say on a bill of as great importance as the one now before the House.

The main argument against the bill, and in the last analysis perhaps the only argument, is that it taxes the many for the benefit of the few. Well, it is true that the bill does tax the many for the benefit of the few, and if it did nothing more than that the argument would stand. But it does, I think, vastly more than that. It taxes the many for the direct benefit of the few in order that all may indirectly benefit. We have done that frequently, and we know we were justified in doing it because the growth, development, and prosperity of our country are largely attributable to carrying out exactly that policy.

A few years ago, I think in the year 1916, the gentlemen from the Mississippi Valley came before this House and asked us to authorize the appropriation of a large amount of money to improve the Mississippi River. They said the project was for the general welfare, that it was affected with a public interest. Of course, it proposed to tax the many for the benefit of the few. It directly benefited all the people who owned land in the Mississippi Valley, and yet we passed that bill in this House because we knew that though it directly benefited the people in the Mississippi Valley it was an indirect benefit to all the people in our great land to have the magnificently fertile land of the Mississippi Valley reclaimed and turned over to agriculture.

We now are told, as a result of the war, that the money we then provided is insufficient to build all the levees and do all the revetment work necessary to save this section of our country, and I understand that these same gentlemen from the Mississippi Valley are coming back here to ask for more money in order to complete the work, although we know the expenditure of that money directly benefits the few. It will also directly benefit the few in greatly differing degrees. There are some along that river who are much better off than others and do not need Government aid as much as others do It is exactly so in the shipping world. We passed the beneficial legislation for the people of the Mississippi Valley in order that it might indirectly benefit the whole Nation; but the benefit to the people as a whole is not nearly so clear, is not nearly so sure, as the benefit to all of the people of our land by the upbuilding of an American merchant marine which will give us international commercial contact with all the markets of the world, and which is absolutely vital if we are to market our goods at the best price and the least cost.

I was talking a few days ago with a very prominent admiralty lawyer who happens to represent British shipping interests. He was opposed to this legislation, and he appealed to me to vote against it. He said it was unfair for the United States, with its boundless resources, with its great wealth, to enter the field and drive England from the seas; that England was more dependent on overseas commerce than we were; that she was a little island with little agriculture, and that all her interests were manufacturing; that in order to live she must find markets over the seas; that her overseas commerce was vitally necessary to her. He said in addition to that, "How can you expect Great Britain to pay her debt to the United States if you take away from her the one means of payment, her overseas commerce?"

I said to him, the United States has no idea of entering this field and driving Great Britain from the seas; nothing is further from her thought. We are not animated by the same spirit that moved Germany when she entered on her policy of commercial expansion with the direct purpose of wresting control from Great Britain on the seas if it was possible for her to do so. I said, "Oh, no; we do not expect to monopolize all the commerce of the world; we hope to get a comparatively small share of it; but we do want a merchant marine, in order that we may exchange our products in all the markets of the world on the best possible terms." This is necessary to our continuance as a great commercial nation. The time is past when we can depend on British bottoms to carry our cargoes. In the past Great Britain was the great creditor nation, and we, with all nations of the world, were indebted to Great Britain. It was to her interest to see that our goods were transported to the markets of the world, because when a cargo of American goods went over the seas in British ships it went to pay our British debt. That condition no longer prevails. We to-day are the creditor nation of the world and Great Britain is debtor to us. There is no strong reason now why Great Britain should be so careful, so zealous, so attentive, in looking after our shipping interests. We must now look

after our own; we must protect our rights; we must protect our manufacturers; we must protect our farmers; and we must have our own American merchant marine, built in America, owned in America, manned by Americans, and sailing under the American flag if we are to have a merchant marine which appeals to the virile Americanism of our people. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, we once had a great merchant marine. There was a time in the old days, before steam, when our ships sailed the seven seas and carried a large percentage of the cargoes of the world. They were the glory and the pride of the American people. But we laughed at steam. We thought the time would never come when our great clipper ships could be surpassed by any ship that sailed the seas, and when the Civil War came on Great Britain had her chance, and she attained a supremacy, which she has always held, and which Germany alone has challenged. The Great War gave us our chance, and foolish would we be and deserving of the reprobation of future generations if we fail in our turn to take advantage of it and keep our flag where it should be, proudly flying on all the seas and in all the harbors of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FREE].

Mr. FREE. Mr. Chairman, although perhaps my physical condition will not justify me in standing here to-day, yet in view of the experience that California has just had in the matter of transportation, I feel it my duty for just a few moments to say something in favor of this bill. On the western coast we are a long way from our markets. Our markets are on the eastern coast, our products are largely perishable, and unless we can get them to market at the time they are ripe and ready for market they are a total loss to us. In the season that has just passed California sustained a loss of from fifty to one hundred million dollars by reason of the fact that she could not get the transportation to take her products from her land to the markets in the East. There has always been a shortage of refrigerator cars. There has always been a shortage of ventilated cars, and with the strike the combination was such that it was impossible to get to our markets. We turned to the sea because we are on the sea, and yet there we were afforded no relief from the condition that existed. My farmers are for this bill; they want transportation on land and sea, and they want it on the sea in American ships.

My attention was first called to the extreme to which this country was driven a few years ago when I was in the city of Seattle. I met there a manufacturer from the city of San Francisco. I asked him what he was doing in Seattle, and he told me that he was trying to get some goods transported to the Orient. I asked him why in Seattle, and he told me there was no regular line leaving San Francisco for the Orient that would take his goods, and that in order to get those goods to the Orient in time to fill the orders he had to send them from San Francisco to Seattle and then let them lie on the docks at Seattle until a Japanese ship would come along and take them.

While he was there in Seattle such a ship did come, but, owing to the fact that the company that owned the ship was tied up in some sort of way with a company that was antagonistic to this gentleman's company, he had to wait for another ship, and the goods were six weeks on the docks at Seattle before they got aboard a ship to go to their destination. At that time I made a little study of the conditions of transportation in American bottoms; and, bringing that study down to date, I am going to quote some figures.

In 1830 we carried in American bottoms 94 per cent of our imports and 86 per cent of our exports. In 1840 it was a little less—86 and 80. In 1850 it was 78 and 65, and in 1870 it was 33 and 37, and so it went on down until in the year 1910 we carried in American bottoms only 7.5 per cent of our exports and 10 per cent of imports. In a recent normal month foreign ships carried 76 per cent of our exports, while American ships carried but 24 per cent, and of that 24 per cent 19 per cent was carried in ships of the Shipping Board and only 5 per cent in ships privately owned. This decrease from 86 per cent of exports down to 7 per cent and from 94 per cent of imports down to 10 per cent went on while our exports were increasing tremendously. For instance, in 1855 we exported $193,000,000 worth of goods. Five years later it amounted to $316,000,000. Ten years later it was $377,000,000, and each 10 years the exports went up until in 1920 they had increased to $7,949,000,000. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] yesterday gave us to understand that our merchant marine had kept pace. Perhaps he said that it did not decrease. What does it matter if it does not decrease, if it does not increase proportionately to the increase of exports and imports of the United States? If you have a city of 10,000 people, with homes to house them, and the city grows to 100,000 people and you still have the same number of homes, you are not taking care of the conditions.

That is the condition in which we found ourselves when the war came on. We then hurriedly built our fleet. True, it is not a rounded fleet. We have lots of slow-going cargo vessels, but we are short of good passenger vessels and we have practically no refrigerator ships. Out of the vessels that we have we have only 16 that will go 15 knots an hour, so taking that fleet as it is it is impossible for the Government of the United States, without spending a lot more money, to ever maintain it as a Government owned and controlled fleet.

This experiment of a partially balanced fleet, carrying but 19 per cent of our trade, nevertheless was costing when this administration went into power $16,000,000 a month, and through the care of the present Shipping Board that has been reduced to $4,000,000 per month. Some 4,000 employees have been discharged, useless in most instances. I am a member of this committee, and I admire the frankness of the members of the Shipping Board in exposing the weaknesses of that board, and I think the Shipping Board is to be commended for what they have done in bringing down this tremendous cost and endeavoring to do what they can for an American merchant marine.

I think there is no question but that all of us here want an American merchant marine. We have tried private ownership and it has failed. My good friend from Texas [Mr. HARDY] goes on in a theoretical way to tell us that we will somehow have it, but we have not got it. The merchant marine has declined for 50 years. Then we tried Government control and Government ownership, and that was a failure. In my judgment it is a failure for this reason: I do not believe that any company or Government can handle a merchant marine unless it has the right to buy cargoes to bring back in its ships, and the Government of the United States may send out its ships loaded, but they come back empty because the Government can not buy cargoes and bring them back.

If those cargoes are sold for no greater amount than merely enough to pay the freight, in addition to the actual cost of the cargoes, they come out whole on the cargo; thus the private concern can outmaneuver the Government owned concern. Both private ownership and Government ownership have failed, and so we have left Government assistance to privately owned boats. Who will benefit by this? A great deal has been said about the farmers. I know that my farmers will benefit because they will get transportation which they need. Glancing casually over the exports of this country I was surprised to find that for over 50 years over 50 per cent of the exports of the United States have been farm products. In 1855 they amounted to 77 per cent, in 1860 to 82 per cent, running down to 1900, 61 per cent, and in 1910 they were 50 per cent.

In 1919, 56 per cent of the cotton of the United States was exported and 23½ per cent of the wheat was exported. And, taking the average of 10 years, the cotton export was 55.1 per cent of our crop raised, while the wheat export was 23.1 per cent of our crop. And I say to the gentleman from Ohio who spoke a moment ago that no wonder his farmers will support him if he will stand up and tell those farmers the truth. I have never listened to a debate or argument where there has been so many extravagant statements and so many half truths told as here. The bugaboo is held before us of serving private interests—subsidy. One statement was made that if the *Leviathan* were taken over we would pay in subsidy on that boat very considerably over $1,000,000 a year. That statement is made utterly disregarding the fact that in this bill we have this provision:

(b) Whenever the board determines that the rate of compensation authorized under section 404 is excessive under the special circumstances of any particular case, it shall, in making the contract for compensation, provide therein for the decrease of the rate of compensation to such an extent as it deem advisable.

I have not been here long, but I believe most officials are honest and try to do what is right, and I believe that when any vessel is to get too much money under this bill any administration, whether this administration or any other, will take that section of the bill and make a contract so the terms in reference to that vessel will be fair. The most ridiculous statements, however, were made in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GAHN] yesterday, who inserted in the RECORD a newspaper editorial. He incorporated it as a part of his speech, and I therefore infer he approved the statements made therein. I can not refer to all the misstatements, but let us take a few. One is:

The President did not say that only the owners of ships running on regular lines would receive subsidy.

Well, of course he did not say it because it is not true, and I say to this House that before you vote on this measure for heaven's sake take the bill and read it and see what is in the bill itself. Another statement is made:

Those shipowners who enjoy subsidies—but no other American shipowner—could deduct from their income taxes their profits on the operation of the ships.

There is absolutely nothing in the bill which limits the tax exemption of shipowners receiving a subsidy. Take another statement.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREE. I have not the time.

As in the case of the Standard Oil Co.—of the cargoes of ships, 5 per cent of the estimated freight that they paid themselves for hauling their oil.

Section 200 of the bill does not permit a shipowner to transport his property and get 5 per cent of the tax credit. It is only for money paid. Furthermore, the section contains a careful provision to prevent the claiming of the credit by any shipper who is in any way affiliated with the shipowner.

One more:

The President did not say that the "tramp ship," which is what Great Britain and every other country means by the expression "merchant marine," will not get one penny of subsidy under this proposed bill, and their owners will not get any rebate, drawback, or exemptions, or other handouts from, through, or by the Treasury.

That is absolutely false. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] a moment ago told you that statement was false, and yet that is the sort of thing that is put in as an argument against this bill. Now, in reference to the gentleman's statement as to Rossbottom handling the various lines. He has been very emphatic that Rossbottom has handled his lines at a profit and would handle these lines at a profit. Let me give you the figures:

United States Line's figures, showing results of operation under commercial conditions.

(P. 363, hearings.)

Outcome for four months:	
September-December, inclusive, 1921 (this does not include repairs nor any fixed charges)	$535,000
Repairs	138,500
Surplus to meet fixed charges	396,500
Surplus per month	99,125
Surplus per year	1,189,500

This figure is what under commercial operation would cover interest, insurance, and depreciation, which can be estimated at a minimum of 15 per cent per annum upon the book value of the vessel. As it is difficult to state just what the book value of that fleet was, the 106,500 gross tons of ships whose operating results are given are estimated at two extremes—a book value of $10,000,000 and a book value of $20,000,000.

At book value of $10,000,000:	
Annual fixed charges, at 15 per cent	$1,500,000
Surplus available to meet this fixed charge	1,189,500
Annual deficit	310,500
At book value of $20,000,000:	
Annual fixed charges, at 15 per cent	3,000,000
Surplus available to meet this fixed charge	1,189,500
Annual deficit	1,810,500

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREE. I have not the time.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I just wanted to say there was included in that some old ships which were no good.

Mr. FREE. Three alone cost $7,000,000 each. The gentleman is not claiming that $10,000,000 is an overestimate?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Some are old ships that lost money and would have lost money under any conditions, and they were charged up; still you have them.

Mr. FREE. Now what have we before us? No matter how favorable you may stretch your imagination you have got to agree that we have no merchant marine that is privately owned. You have got to agree that for 50 years our merchant marine has been going to nothing. You have got to admit that we have no marine. How are we going to get one? We are proposing something constructive which we figure will cost less than we are paying at the present time. What does the opposition offer? The gentleman from Tennessee on yesterday offered this: That we keep these ships that we have and maintain the expensive organization which we have and hold those ships until such time as private owners will take them over. You know and I know that is impossible, because if private owners could not handle them for 50 years they are not going to come in and take ships off our hands in that way. The result would be these ships would deteriorate from year to year and we would have no merchant marine. The only other suggestion that comes out of the opposition is the one of the gentleman from Texas, who says that the way to meet this situation is to buy our ships in Europe.

Personally, I believe in home production. I believe in the maintenance of our factories and our mills and our shipyards and our farms in this country, and I have never been able to get through my poor head how we can build up as a people if we buy manufactured things abroad, if we pull our trees out of the ground, and quit growing our products and buy our stuff abroad. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I have followed this debate very closely and very carefully in the hope that some of those who are opposed to the pending measure might propose something in the way of a substitute for it.

I assume that something must be done. There was a time when the question of the establishment of an American merchant marine savored largely of theory. We had no merchant marine worth the name, and the question was, first, was it worth our while to attempt to build up an American merchant marine and, second, could that be accomplished at any cost that the people could afford or were willing to pay?

On the questions thus presented there was a very considerable difference of opinion. First, there was the natural objection—the objection which finds lodgment in the hearts of all men—to Government subsidy if it can be avoided and, second, the question as to whether or no, if a subsidy were paid, the result sought would be secured. From these viewpoints of doubt and questioning there came to be, and there was, I think in the country, a majority—not a large one, but something of a majority—unfavorable to what was known as the ship subsidy bill or ship subsidy proposition.

But we are no longer confronted wholly with a theory. We have before us a condition; a condition requiring action; a condition which we can not dodge and can not blink; a condition which we can not close our eyes upon, and which, as honest men and as legislators charged with responsibility, we must settle or attempt to settle one way or another.

During the war we set out to build a bridge of boats. We did the work, as we did most of the work, as perhaps it is evitable most work must be done in time of war, in a very expensive way. We paid out the money of the American people in a sum aggregating nearly $3,000,000,000 for the building and for the management and maintenance of a fleet.

We have the major portion of that fleet, costing $3,000,000,000, on hand. We are trying to operate it through governmental agencies. We are operating it as far as we can under present conditions and under our present plan, and we are able to keep in commission only about one-third of the steel ships of the fleet. It cost us about $150,000,000 annually to operate the fleet over and above all income until the present administration took charge of affairs. By putting into effect first-class business methods, by bringing to our aid first-class shipping men familiar with the shipping trade, we reduced the cost of the fleet, the actual outlay, to $50,000,000 per annum.

But we are utilizing only a third of the fleet, and the balance lies rotting in our harbors. If we utilize more, it would cost us more; and as we utilize less the depreciation of the ships tied up increases the loss to the people.

What are we going to do about it? One gentleman who discussed the matter seemed to rise no farther than to view the whole proposition from the standpoint of the now very common slogan of "safety first." His mind, instead of dwelling on the problem as one that must be solved and settled in some way, seemed to be entirely taken up with the question of personal political fortunes. He thought not of the problem of the fleet but of a political life raft or lifeboat.

It is a very great honor to represent an American constituency, and naturally our desires to continue to do so. But, after all, I hope the gentleman who made that suggestion does not ordinarily view his duties here wholly from the standpoint of just how this particular problem or that particular vote may affect his political fortunes.

I think it is true that a very large number of people in the Mississippi Valley, in the day when the question was wholly one of whether or no we should endeavor by public aid to build up a merchant marine by aid of a subsidy, were opposed to that policy. I think there was, in the absence of strong persuasive voices raised in behalf of that policy, a time when practically everybody was going with the tide and running with the hounds against it. I think there was a very general sentiment against a ship subsidy as the matter was then presented. But I have a very high regard for the people of those States. I know they are clear-headed, right-thinking folks, and I do not believe they want us to dodge any question fairly presented to us, and I do not believe that even those folks

would, if the question as now presented to us were clearly and definitely and earnestly presented to them, would be found against it. I can not believe these people would say, "We believe in Government aid in rectifying the banks of our great interior rivers. We favor Government aid in the reclamation of arid lands. We approve large appropriations for flood protection. We want the Government to expend large sums on rivers and harbors. We believe the Federal Government may very properly appropriate great sums of money for aid in the building of roads. We think the Federal Government may properly aid the raiser of hogs and the grower of cotton and the producer of a wide variety of agricultural products by helping him to meet his problems and overcoming the difficulties that confront him. We believe in all these things, calling in the aggregate for many millions of dollars annually, but we can not agree that the Nation should ever expend a penny to keep the flag on the high seas to help transport our products, most of which come from the farms, to foreign markets, to establish and maintain great merchant leviathans which are as essential to us in time of war as are the great warships themselves."

I do not believe that the proposal now before us properly presented would meet with an adverse verdict anywhere in the Mississippi Valley, north or south.

Our Democratic friends in debating this problem take a great deal of pride and pleasure in enveloping themselves in the cloak of political sanctity and in declaring that they stand for "equal opportunity for all and special privileges to none." That is a very lovely figure of speech, and we all believe in it as a matter of political ethics. But, speaking practically, where is the man who can say that any man who has sat in this Chamber within the recollection of any of us has not voted for and has not favored special aid, special assistance. We began to afford special benefits the day we abandoned the idea that the only function of government is to maintain order. We do grant special favors to every locality whose bayous and waterways you clear of snags and water hyacinth; to every community whose rivers and harbors we make available for the use of local as well as general commerce. Who can say that there is no special privilege in calling upon the taxpayer of one section of the country to aid in the building of highways for the benefit of the people who live in other parts of the country? We make these expenditures on the theory that they serve the general interest, but the expenditure is, nevertheless, helpful and beneficial to localities and individuals. In the recent campaign in my State I took some pride in reciting the benefits that we received annually from Federal appropriations, and I was surprised myself when I had summed it all up and found how large an amount flowed regularly from the Federal Treasury into my Commonwealth and into all that section.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment. The day is gone when gentlemen who want to be honest and fair discuss these matters on the theory that these benefits convey some special privilege contrary to the spirit of our policy and our institutions. Now I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Can the gentleman name a parallel case, where the special privilege has gone so directly to a group, where the money goes directly to them? The gentleman knows who owns the highways that he speaks of.

Mr. MONDELL. It happens in this particular case that by reason of the nature of the business the payment proposed for services rendered—and it ought not to be made unless there is a service rendered—must be to an individual. That does not change the nature of the case or of the character of the payment.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Can the gentleman name a parallel case in his own recollection as a Congressman?

Mr. MONDELL. Every expenditure I have mentioned parallels what we are proposing. In this case it is proposed not to aid without any direct return whatever, as in some of the cases that have been mentioned, but to make payment for a service to be performed. The flag must be carried on the high seas. American commerce must be transported to the ends of the earth. A real service must be performed. Ships must be maintained that in time of war will be as useful and serviceable to us as are the great battleships of the fleet, and it is for that service that we propose a small payment shall be made.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. In the light of the question of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. J. M. NELSON], to whom was the money paid when we built the transcontinental railroads in the west?

Mr. MONDELL. The lands were granted to the railroads, and the loans were made directly to the railroads. In those cases the payments were as directly to individuals as they are in this case.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Does not the gentleman think that was rather unfortunate? Were there not all kinds of scandals and all kinds of protests against that procedure?

Mr. SNYDER. But we got the railroads, did we not?

Mr. MONDELL. Take it all in all, every man who has lived in that western country, who knows what was done and what has been accomplished, admits that the policy was a sound and a helpful one. If there were excesses in the application of that policy, that is quite another matter. If the gentleman thinks the subsidy too high, let him suggest a reduction. If the gentleman believes there are provisions in this bill that ought not to be in it, let him suggest an alternative. But in my opinion no man can fairly represent an American constituency, in voting against this legislation, unless he shall propose some other concrete proposition which will solve the great problem we have before us. Gentlemen may not dodge this issue. It is here. It is clear. It is definite, and from the standpoint of the party having responsibility here, what shall we say to the American people if, having been called into authority for the purpose of enacting constructive legislation, we halt and hesitate in the face of one of the most urgent problems pressing upon us.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Briefly.

Mr. GARNER. Why is it that American capital does not seek investment in the merchant marine?

Mr. MONDELL. I have asked that question repeatedly, and the answer, sometimes garbed in one phraseology and sometimes in another, has always been, in substance, that it does not pay, that it has not paid, and that it will not pay without some aid from the Federal Government. Let me answer the gentleman's question in another way. The proof of the fact that it has not paid is to be found in the fact that we have not had a merchant marine. Here is a nation, the richest in the world, with more capital seeking investment than anywhere else on earth. We have in America the highest quality of constructive, engineering, and business ability in the world. Yet since the Civil War we have had no considerable merchant marine. The gentleman says that if we allow our people to buy foreign ships we may have a merchant marine. Well, possibly so, though I doubt it, but at a cost that the great majority of the American people are not willing to pay—by closing American shipyards.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Just a brief question.

Mr. GARNER. Does the gentleman agree to the premise that if all restrictions were removed American ingenuity and capital are capable of competing with any other ingenuity or capital in the world?

Mr. SNYDER. It might be, except in the raising of Angora goats. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman from Wyoming just paid a great tribute to American ingenuity and American resources. I want to know if he agrees to the proposition that American ingenuity and American capital are equal to those of any other nation on the earth and on the high seas; and if so, why do we not remove whatever impediment keeps us from investing in that enterprise?

Mr. MONDELL. We can only remove the principal impediment by reducing American wages and the standard of American living, and we are not prepared to do that.

Mr. GARNER. Yet this subsidy does not go to American wages at all. It goes to capital entirely.

Mr. MONDELL. In order to enable American capital to pay American wages on American ships carrying the American flag. [Applause.]

After all is said and done, every man who has ever studied the question knows—and there can be no reasonable difference of opinion on that subject—that the only real reason why we have not had a great merchant marine in modern times, that a merchant marine has not been built up, is because we pay in America higher wages, we provide more men for the same service, we feed American seamen better, we give them more space, we have better laws for their comfort and their protection. Our costs of building are higher, our costs of maintenance are higher—every cost from the time the keel of the ship is laid down until the voyage is ended is greater primarily because American wages are higher and American standards of living are higher. It is to overcome that handicap, a handicap which we do not want to have removed, a handicap that we would not wipe out if we could, that we are proposing to pay for the shipping service that shall be performed a small sum, measuring, as near as we can determine, the difference in cost growing out of American wages and American standards of living.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does the gentleman dispute the fact stated in the report of the marine architects that the wages paid in Norway and Sweden are equally as high as the wages paid in this country?

Mr. MONDELL. I dispute any statement made by anybody that wages anywhere on earth are permanently, ordinarily, or regularly as high as American wages.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then the gentleman refuses to take that testimony?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not know of any such statement made by reliable authority.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman will find it in the hearings, and it is in the article that I read a little while ago.

Mr. MONDELL. Some one may have put such a statement in the hearings. I have not seen it; but the man who attempts to tell me that wages on foreign ships are as high as they are on American ships I would listen to in the same frame and attitude of mind that I would to the man trying to make me believe that the wages in Germany at this time are as high as in the United States.

If there is any one thing that is settled and established beyond peradventure, it is the fact that American wages are higher than the wages anywhere else on earth and that American standards of living are higher than the standards of living existing anywhere in the world. I am proud of the fact and I would not change it.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does the gentleman mean——

Mr. MONDELL. Now, the gentleman from Texas had two or three hours in which to make his speech. I have only a few moments.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask just one question and then I will quit?

Mr. MONDELL. Very briefly.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman explain how it is that labor, so far as this record goes, appears to be opposed to this bill? If it is in the interest of labor, are the laboring men so ignorant that they do not know what is for their own interest?

Mr. MONDELL. I differentiate between labor and labor leaders. Sometimes labor is unwisely led by unwise leaders. That occurred to a considerable extent in the recent election. That is something time will adjust. I have great confidence in American labor and in the American laboring men, but unfortunately I can not have equal confidence in some American labor leaders, and the gentleman from Texas will not disagree with me on that proposition. [Applause.]

In conclusion let me say that the fact we have had no considerable merchant marine for over half a century, notwithstanding American capacity and aptitude for the sea, is conclusive evidence that there is a handicap, a differential which American genius and business ability can not unaided overcome. Perhaps it was not wise to attempt to overcome it by Government aid in the building of a merchant fleet. But we have the fleet. What shall we do with it? That is the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, in the very nature of things those who are members of the committee and before whom hearings have been had upon proposed legislation, are best informed on the subject, and are best equipped, in a serious argument such as this has been, to present the real facts and the proper reasoning based upon those facts to the House of Representatives for its information. I think the members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries have certainly been true to that rule. It has been a long while since I have heard in the House, taking it as a whole, as high-class discussion as there has been on this measure by the members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The gentlemen from that committee who are opposing this bill have presented to those who have heard their speeches and to those who have read their arguments, substantially, it seems to me, all that can be said on the subject; possibly not all that can be said, but at least they have laid before us the facts and every principle that is involved. I shall not attempt to paint the lily which they have developed.

It does seem to me, however, that there are certain superficial arguments that have been made by the proponents of this legislation to which some attention should be given. The President of the United States began that argument and I referred to it in discussing the rule. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] a few moments ago, with perhaps more force than anyone who preceded him, elaborated upon those matters, and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], who followed, reiterated what he had said. I refer to the allegation that certain appropriations for certain public purposes are on all fours with this proposition for a ship subsidy. Gentlemen referred to the appropriations for agriculture. Now, let us see about that a moment.

Appropriations for the extermination of boll weevil have been specifically mentioned; also appropriations for the improvement of growing live stock, and a clear intimation has been given that they are solely for the benefit of the farmer or a subsidy to the farmer. I have never understood that to be the theory upon which those appropriations were made.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. MONDELL. Who made any such suggestion that these were appropriations in the nature of a subsidy, and particularly for the benefit of the farmer?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understood the gentleman from Wyoming to say specifically in answer to a question by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], when the latter asked him to name any parallel cases, that all he [Mr. MONDELL] had named were parallel to this proposed in the bill before us.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, I did not say that those appropriations or these appropriations we are proposing in this bill were either primarily or wholly for the benefit of those who receive them or of those on whose behalf they were directly made. They were all made upon the theory that they worked for the public good and the public welfare.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I propose to undertake to distinguish between those appropriations and the policy that is provided in this bill. The appropriations for agriculture, of course, are made because there is a demand that a full amount of cotton shall be grown in the world in order to clothe the world, and there is a demand that a full amount of meat and a full amount of wheat and other food products shall be grown in order to feed the world.

I refer now to the reference that has been made to irrigation as a subsidy, or as something on all fours with this proposition. I have not so understood that. I have very cheerfully supported irrigation legislation here ever since I have been a Member of Congress, and I never dreamed of the fact that in so doing I was voting a subsidy. I do not think so now. I have understood this to be the situation: That the Government entered upon these irrigation projects for the purpose of improving its own property, that in the end, when this property was disposed of to the citizens of this country, it was required that there should be paid back into the Treasury of the United States for the property an amount sufficient to cover every cent expended by the Government in making it habitable and fit for cultivation, together with interest thereon. If I am in error about that, if it has been a subsidy, then these gentlemen from the West have put one over on me that I was not aware was being put over.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Did not the Government require a certain amount of pay for the waters that were used, and did the money go to private parties in the way of a gift?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have never understood that anything in the way of a gift was ever requested. As I say, when the Government sold its own lands, which it improved, it charged the purchaser sufficient to cover the Government cost, and whenever the private landowner has used the water from the irrigation ditches he has been charged enough to cover the cost of the service.

Mr. CARTER. The cost of production and the water, both.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] referred to the land grants to the railroads. Those grants were made a good while ago. Some gentleman suggested many scandals had grown out of that. I have no criticism of that policy, but what was the situation? Across a thousand miles or more the Government of the United States owned millions, unnumbered millions, of acres of land that were absolutely worthless until they could be opened up to settlement and cultivation.

The best method to open them up to settlement and cultivation was to have highways of transportation through that territory, and every acre that was given to the railroad companies in order to enable them to construct those lines of railway and open them up to settlement enhanced the value by tenfold of the lands which the Government retained, and which could never have been enhanced in any other way. The Government, the Treasury of the United States, the people of the

United States, had nothing taken from their pockets by those land grants, wherever the laws were honestly administered, but on the contrary the wealth of the whole people was increased by unnumbered billions of dollars by those advances to the construction of railways.

Mr. Chairman, it remained for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] to raise a sectional question in this matter, a question that I did not know existed relative to it, and I yet do not see how it can exist. He referred to appropriations that certain Southern States had obtained for certain purposes, and certain Western States. I do not know, but I sometimes wonder how long it is going to be before the Republican politicians in Ohio learn that the Civil War is over. I think the story lately told along that line must have originated somewhere in Ohio; of course, not amongst the old soldiers, because they would know better, but it must come from certain politicians up there. It must have been one of them who suggested that they better shoot the mail carriers, because they wore gray suits. The poor fellow thought they were Confederate soldiers. [Laughter.]

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] dealt with emphasis on the amount that has been paid out for the construction of Federal highways. I remember the gentleman opposed that last session, and made very much the same argument that I made when it was originally instituted. I opposed it, but I never opposed it upon the theory that it was a subsidy. The gentleman wholly misconstrues when he attempts to put the matter proposed in this bill on a parallel with an appropriation for highway purposes.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. The burden of the argument on the Democratic side against the bill has been upon the question of taxation. I merely showed that it would not cost the gentleman's State anything, or if it did cost it anything it would be 9 cents a head. If that is sectional, well and good.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am very glad the gentleman has made that statement, because I probably would have forgotten to refer to it if he had not interrupted me. The gentleman has heretofore spoken of the payment of Federal taxes by States. Of course, from the people of some States there come more Federal taxes than come from the people of other States. Why? Because they have more to pay with. And why do they have more to pay with? Because, following the lines that have been followed throughout all the history of the world, there are great centers of population, great centers of finance, centers of industry, where men build up fortunes, but they are making those fortunes out of the people of the other States as well as out of the sections in which they happen to reside. [Applause.] It is no reflection upon my State that its citizens do not happen to have the income upon which to pay as much tax as do the citizens of the State of Ohio.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield to a further question?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. BEGG. Does not the gentleman think that he is making a mountain out of a molehill in opposing a proposition that is wanted by the States that are going to pay for it, when he concedes that it is not going to cost him anything?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will get my idea. I am opposed to taking out of the Treasury, no matter by whom it is paid in, if it be paid in under any just system of taxation, any sum of money and using it for the benefit of a particular class or of a particular individual. [Applause.] That is a principle of government by which I stand.

Mr. BEGG. Then if certain sections want to tax themselves for something, granting that it is going to benefit them more than some other section, the gentleman believes this system of government gives him the right to say to the people of Ohio, to the people of Pennsylvania, and of New York, that they shall not do it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, no. If the shipowners want to raise the fund and run these ships, I do not object to it.

Mr. BEGG. Let us stay right on the proposition. The gentleman surely does not wish to duck it. Is the gentleman in favor of having his State most vigorously opposed to something that he admits will not cost him anything, but that will cost the other States something? Is it any reason why you should say we shall not have it, just because you do not pay the tax?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, well, the gentleman's argument would lead us to this situation——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I extend the gentleman's time for 10 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee (continuing). That so far as Government activities are concerned, there ought to be some sort of severance or separation. The logic of the gentleman would lead absolutely to that end.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If the gentleman will yield right there, is it not true, Tennessee and Texas having been especially alluded to, that they pay as much in proportion to their wealth as Ohio?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Undoubtedly, if the tax laws are being fairly administered, and I presume they are. The gentleman from Ohio referred particularly to roads, and many gentlemen referred to roads, and the President referred to highways being constructed.

Now these highways are being constructed for the benefit of all the people. They are open to every individual. If the gentleman from Ohio, as I hope he shall some time, chooses to drive over the splendid roads of his State down through Kentucky and Tennessee, over the roads when we get them completed there, as I hope we shall before long, those roads will be free to him, but we are not going to pay his chauffeur for driving the car over them.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Ohio should hire a car and the Government pay part of the charge, that would be on all fours with this bill.

Mr. BEGG. Right there. The gentleman certainly would not have the gall to charge me to go over those roads when every dollar raised from Kentucky and Tennessee was matched by $2 from Ohio to build those roads?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman would be welcome in there.

Mr. BEGG. I hope so.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Without charge. He would not expect to pay a subsidy for the car that he happened to hire to drive over there, or expect the Federal Government and the State of Ohio to put up two for one for hire of his car.

Mr. BEGG. If I had the choice of riding in my car or a British car or a Jap car, I would ride in mine and subsidize it; yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, of course, the gentleman realizes he has laid down a most preposterous proposition. [Laughter.] The gentleman surely does realize that there is a difference between furnishing avenues of transportation and furnishing vehicles of transportation.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield.

Mr. MONDELL. Assuming the avenue of transportation is available by nature and that avenue can not be utilized for the benefit of the American people, what about it then? Would the gentleman say the Federal Government, which was justified in one case in providing the necessary avenue, would not in another case be justified in providing the means of utilizing the avenue that nature provided? What is the difference?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The difference is very great. All the nations have access to the seas of the world.

Mr. MONDELL. That makes our problem the greater.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. We, so far as the "avenue" is concerned, stand on an equal footing with all the rest of the world.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but we wear better clothes, eat better food, receive higher compensation for our efforts, thank God. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, well, of course the fact remains that the last act of this Congress before it adjourned was to undertake—it has always been my understanding. I do not know much about the shipping business, but it has always been my understanding that a ship to be successful must have a cargo both ways—as I say, the last act of this Republican Congress immediately before adjournment was designed to prevent any American ship, or any other ship, from bringing a return cargo from abroad [applause] by the passage of the protective tariff law by which they undertook to prohibit importations as far as they dared.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman who ran against me in the late campaign voted for that proposition.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. So I have understood. [Laughter.] It was a choice in his State, I presume, between two excellent gentlemen, one of whom had offended the political proprieties in one respect, while the other had offended them in a number of respects. [Laughter and applause.]

Of course, Mr. Chairman, we need not deceive ourselves about what this bill means. It is the institution of a new policy in this country. It is the institution of the subsidy system which has been always rejected when squarely presented to the people.

It is objectionable in many respects; not alone because of the principle involved in it, but because of other things which have already been pointed out by gentlemen who have preceded me, and which will probably be further elaborated upon under the five-minute rule. It is undemocratic. It is a violation of other fundamental things of government. If we subsidize this class, where shall we end? If this class can come to us and appeal, what will be the next class to arise and appeal successfully?

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. It think already we have some evidence of the extension of the subsidy system to the Muscle Shoals proposition. For instance, did the gentleman favor a general subsidy to the fertilizer business?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, I understand these shipowners desire us practically to give them the ships and then pay them for taking them. Mr. Ford asks us to sell——

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. And to give $5,000,000 for the $106,000,000 we have put in and then put $50,000,000 more in, that is all.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The percentage he offered is about as high as the percentage offered for these ships, but he does not ask us that he be subsidized.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. One hundred years, and, of course, we shall all live to see the truth or falsity of the comparison by that time.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, that is the difference between those two propositions. Mr. Ford is not asking that the Government Treasury be opened to him.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Only to the extent of $50,000,000 to start with.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No, indeed. The gentleman is very much mistaken. Mr. Ford is only asking that the Government complete the property.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is what is to be done with these ships that are to be sold at 7 per cent of their cost.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. It depends upon what name you call the jimmy that you break into the Treasury with; but the fact remains that you lose that money out of the Treasury.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of course, he is not going to give what it cost, nor do the purchasers of the ships propose to give what the ships cost. But Mr. Ford proposes to pay back every dollar of what the Government puts in.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. He does not propose to pay it back. He proposes to pay back a sum which, if amortized by our Government, might in time equal that sum. Mr. Ford only proposes to pay back about $9,000,000.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, we hope—and I will express the hope now—that soon we may have an opportunity to fight that question out on the floor of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask to have read in my time the resolution adopted by the National Grange, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the resolution referred to will be read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution adopted November 24, 1922, by the National Grange in national session at Wichita, Kans.:

"*Resolved*, That the National Grange in the fifty-sixth annual session, assembled at Wichita, Kans., November 24, 1922, and representing nearly 1,000,000 organized farmers of America, hereby declare its unalterable opposition to all ship subsidy legislation and to every form of direct subsidies to private enterprises; and

"It hereby pledges the full strength of the organization toward the defeat of whatever form of ship subsidy legislation has been or hereafter may be introduced in Congress.

"If upon investigation it is found that the American merchant marine is handicapped in its operation by present conditions and laws, then the grange favors a revision of the navigation laws rather than Government aid through a ship subsidy."

C. M. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

[Applause.]

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, it has not been my purpose even to take any time in the discussion of this matter. But I was requested at noon to-day by the head of the Farmers' Union from my State, which organization, I will state, is also opposed to this subsidy, to present this matter in this way. When I came on the floor to secure permission to present it I was permitted to hear the old stock argument that "We pay the taxes and you do not pay any taxes, and therefore let us do this thing unto you."

I am tired of that argument. And then, to add insult to injury, my friend from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] says Illinois pays so much taxes, while the West pays none. I am trying to get some legislation through the Congress whereby some time in the future maybe the man who produces a bushel of wheat may be able to pay a little income tax, the same as the fellow that profiteers in wheat.

I believe this has been an instructive debate, and I hope seriously that between now and the time this debate closes some of those in control of this bill will answer the charge made here this morning, in which the question was asked, Who will be the beneficiaries of this subsidy? I want to know whether it is true or not that the great corporation that we speak of as the Standard Oil Co., through the subsidiary company, operates these ships and that they simply want a subsidy so that they can keep on paying the big dividends they have heretofore been paying to the company proper; and I want to know whether they will be the first to borrow from the Shipping Board Corporation money at 2 per cent interest. And I want to know whether the United States Steel Corration will be the second beneficiary, and whether the United Fruit Co. will be the third.

I have spoken of this to-day with all the men that I could that are informed about this matter, and if that is not true it should be denied. If it is true, the Standard Oil will not be the first beneficiary of the bill; if that statement is true and can not be successfully denied, then the Democratic Party will be the principal beneficiary by the enactment of any such legislation as this. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND], a member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I do not claim any particular ability to enlighten the committee after the elaborate debates which have been conducted for the last three days. I believe that the Republican members of the committee, the proponents of the bill, have ably presented all of the reasons that could be urged for its adoption, and, on the other hand, the opponents of the bill have presented the case fully and fairly. Further debate could only be repetition of arguments and facts already forcefully presented.

I was struck with one significant statement in the argument of the distinguished leader of this House, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. The gentleman from Wyoming said that he was satisfied that if this question were fairly and fully and clearly presented to the people of the country they would strongly indorse the Republican position. I have considerable confidence in the ability of the Republican Members of this House. I believe that they measure up in intelligence with the average of the country; in fact, I believe that they are a little better. I have considerable confidence in the intelligence of the gentleman from Wyoming, the leader of the Republican majority, and it is indeed surprising to me, if the gentleman from Wyoming and the Republicans felt that the people of the country indorsed this legislation, that they should have postponed consideration of this bill to an extra session called after the election in November, when they had from June until November in which to put the legislation across. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

There was evidently considerable fear on the part of the distinguished leader that they might not be able fairly and honestly and clearly to present this legislation so satisfactorily to the people of the country as to receive their indorsement at the November election.

I was also struck in the course of the debate with another significant fact. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG], for whom I have considerable respect, took to task one of the witnesses who appeared before the committee for certain language used, and I do not blame him for doing so, for I think that the language was untimely and unseemly, and I do not believe in unnecessary criticisms or in criticisms of that character upon the President of the United States, even when he does not belong to my own party. But, oh, gentlemen, I thought at that

time how much better it would have been if the distinguished gentleman from Ohio could have been in this House in the Sixty-sixth Congress and in the closing days of the Sixty-fifth Congress, when the animadversions and attacks that were made upon the then President of the United States came not from irresponsible witnesses before a committee but from responsible Members upon the floor of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I earnestly hope that the sentiment which the distinguished gentleman from Ohio has urged here to-day may be the sentiment that will actuate and impel not only our side of the House while your President has charge of the country's affairs but that it will also actuate those of you who shall be here after 1924, when a Democratic President will very probably have charge of the affairs of the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Gentlemen, it is perfectly useless for me to attempt to go into the minute details of this bill. Like the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] I am opposed to subsidies, and in the extension of my remarks I hope to present, if permitted to do so under the rules, an excerpt from an opinion rendered by no less distinguished a jurist than Judge Cooley, of Michigan, in which he explained as clearly as it was possible to explain why subsidies were dangerous either in State or National Governments.

But in the brief time allotted to me there is just one thing to which I wish to call your attention. You have been shown something about the vast powers that are vested in the Shipping Board; and though I do not possess the ability of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer, to go through this bill and take up all the powers vested in the Shipping Board, yet I want to call your attention to a summary of some of the remarkable powers vested in them.

1. To sell privately ships of the American people without advertisement and without competition and on any terms it pleases.

Of course it is given permission to advertise, but it is given power to sell without advertisement.

2. To destroy any port within certain geographical divisions by selling ships from that port. For, notwithstanding by the provisions of section 2 the board shall not for the period of two years after the passage of the act sell vessels engaged in serving such ports to persons other than those who have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such lines, yet the act defines domestic communities primarily interested in such lines to mean the geographical divisions of coast lines of the United States known as North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts; and as a result, since New York and Hampton Roads are in the North Atlantic group, vessels engaged in service from Hampton Roads may be bought by lines from New York, to the destruction of Hampton Roads, and the same applies as between the ports of Galveston and Mobile and New Orleans.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. I hate not to yield, but I have only 15 minutes.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. I want to know what "financial or otherwise" means? What does that word "otherwise" mean?

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. I can not explain that.

3. The board also have the power to play favorites in lending for construction and equipment, inasmuch as they may select whomsoever they choose to be the beneficiaries of the loan fund.

To give or refuse subsidies as they please, and without any right of review or appeal. You come in, inexperienced, in the opinion of the Shipping Board, and yet running your line for a number of years. I come in, the favorite of the Shipping Board, and we ask for our subsidies, and under the powers of this bill the Shipping Board has the right to say to you, "I will not give you $1 of subsidy, but I will give to the other fellow twice as much as he asks for."

4. The board also has the power to give subsidies to feeders, though they never come to American ports.

5. To pay subsidies for three years to companies on their American-owned ships, though a large part of their tonnage is not under the American flag, and though at the end of that three years such company decides to keep its foreign-owned ships under a foreign flag. This would operate for the benefit of the International Mercantile Marine, only 10 per cent of whose fleet is under the American flag, and 90 per cent sailing under other flags.

6. To double compensation, and after a contract is made, which may be for 10 years, the Shipping Board may, with the consent of the other party, decrease the subsidies that are granted or, without his consent, increase his subsidies.

Do you suppose anybody is going to object to an increase in his subsidy?

The Shipping Board is given the right to say, "We have contracted with this fellow on a basis of so much, but it is not enough; he is not asking for any more, but we want him to get some more profit; we will give him double the basic subsidy." That is the power that is vested in the Shipping Board. Then, another thing—and why this is put in I do not know—that any person receiving a subsidy who has contracted with the Shipping Board may cancel his contract at any time without the consent of the Shipping Board, except that the cancellation shall not affect his obligation to repay subsidies or maintain routes.

Just there, gentlemen, I want to say something about that obligation to repay. We have heard a great deal about this 10 per cent; that just as soon as they earn 10 per cent the balance is coming back into the Treasury—that is, one-half of the excess—until the subsidy is returned. For what period, gentlemen? For the taxable year when the subsidy is received. In other words, the plain effect of this bill is that if the contract is made for double subsidies and payments are made through five lean years, five years when they are making only 9 per cent, five years when they do not pay back anything, and if suddenly there should come a turn in business, if suddenly business conditions throughout the world should be stabilized, if suddenly there should be rich profits to these shipowners, what do they do? Do they pay back the subsidies that they have received during the lean years? Not on your tintype. They do not pay back anything except the subsidy received that year, when they did not need to receive any subsidy.

I should like to know, then, what benefit there is under this provision that we are going to recoup to the Treasury the subsidies that are paid. It creates the impression in the public mind that if there should be an upturn in business the subsidies that have been paid may be recovered into the Treasury, when the plain reading of this bill shows that that is not the case. That is not the report of the gentlemen presenting the bill. The whole truth about the business is that they say if they earn more than 10 per cent one-half of the excess will be repaid, but they do not give the explanation that that is only for the taxable year.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. My time is up.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to continue further my summary of the extraordinary powers vested in the Shipping Board:

7. The board may make any regulations it deems necessary.

8. The determination of the board as to the amount of compensation to which any person is entitled shall not be subject to review by the General Accounting Office. I submit that such extraordinary power can not be found in any other bureau of the Government.

9. The Shipping Board is given the power to disapprove, cancel, or modify agreements made by carriers, although previously approved by the board. Ordinarily the law seeks to hold parties to their agreements, but this law expressly authorizes them to be made mere scraps of paper if the Shipping Board desires.

10. Pursuant to the policy above outlined, it is made unlawful to carry out any agreement or part thereof disapproved by the board.

11. The board is given power to approve agreements which shall be excepted from the operations of the antitrust act.

I respectfully submit that never before in peace time and seldom, if ever, in time of war have such vast, absolute, and extraordinary powers been vested in any board, bureau, or agency of the Government. Imperative need exists that we shall get away from bureaucratic government. Our opponents promised this, and yet this bill presents a case of bureaucracy run mad.

Though vesting such extraordinary and unusual powers in the Shipping Board, though making the board the distributers of vast funds for the merchant marine without right of review or appeal, without review even by the General Accounting Office as to the distributions made for compensation, though empowering the board to select the beneficiaries of the fund and enabling it to make or break whom it pleases, yet these unusual powers are not enough and the bill proceeds also to permanently appropriate the moneys in the merchant marine fund. This is probably intended to safeguard the beneficiaries of this legislation from any question as to its unconstitutionality and to bring the fund within the operation of United States *v.* Realty Co. and United States *v.* Gay (163 U. S. 427),

wherein it was held that the question of the unconstitutionality of the sugar bounty act was immaterial to the decision for the reason that when the parties manufactured sugar under the provisions of the act they did not know it to be unconstitutional, that equitable considerations can attach to a claim which, among other grounds, is based upon an act that was supposed by all the officers of the Government to be valid and that Congress could legally recognize and pay the claim founded on such act though the act was unconstitutional.

In my remarks about subsidies I referred to a statement by Judge Cooley. The same is to be found in People *v.* Township (20 Mich. 452) and is as follows:

> But it is not in the power of the State, in my opinion, under the name of a bounty or under any other cover or subterfuge to furnish the capital to set private parties up in any kind of business or to subsidize their business after they have entered upon it. A bounty law of which this is the real nature is void whatever may be the pretense on which it may be enacted. The right to hold out pecuniary inducements to the faithful performance of public duty in dangerous or responsible positions stands upon a different footing altogether. Nor have I any occasion to question the right to pay rewards for the destruction of wild beasts and other public pests, a provision of this character being a mere police regulation. But the discrimination by the State between different classes of occupations and the favoring of one at the expense of the rest, whether that one be farming or banking, merchandising or milling, printing or railroading, is not legitimate legislation and is an invasion of that equality of right and privilege which is a maxim in State government. When the door is once opened to it, there is no line at which we can stop and say with confidence that thus far we may go with safety and propriety but no farther. Every honest employment is honorable; it is beneficial to the public; it deserves encouragement. The more successful we can make it, the more does it generally subserve the public good. But it is not the business of the State to make discriminations in favor of one class against another or in favor of one employment against another. The State can have no favorites. Its business is to protect the industry of all and to give all the benefit of equal laws. It can not compel an unwilling minority to submit to taxation in order that it may keep upon its feet any business that can not stand alone. Moreover, it is not a weak interest only that can give plausible reasons for public aid. When the State once enters upon the business of subsidies, we shall not fail to discover that the strong and powerful interests are those most likely to control legislation, and that the weaker will be taxed to enhance the profits of the stronger.

The aids contemplated by the bill comprehend so-called indirect and direct aids, the last of which may be more appropriately denominated subsidies.

The so-called indirect aids are—

1. The sale of ships on easy terms with 15 years as maximum time within which to make payment and interest to be at 4 per cent.

2. The creation of a loan fund of $125,000,000 on interest at 2 per cent, and all interest from same to go back into the fund to be used in building or reconditioning ships, one-third of cost to be borne by the owner, the selection of beneficiaries and types of ships to be constructed to be in Shipping Board.

3. Income tax of owner of vessels of 1,500 gross tons and over engaged in coastwise or foreign trade to receive as a deduction from net income an amount which bears the same ratio to his net income during the taxable year attributable to the operations of such vessels as his gross income attributable to the foreign operations of such vessel, provided a like amount be contributed by the owner for building purposes, and within a reasonable time which is not defined such fund may be used in building in private shipyards of United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, to be used in either foreign or coastwise trade.

4. Exemption of gains on vessels launched prior to January 1, 1914, if set aside in a trust fund to build in private American yards new ships of type and kind approved by board for use in either foreign or coastwise trade.

5. A liberal deduction is allowed from income taxes for depreciation on vessels, for vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more, acquired after August 1, 1914, and prior to January 1, 1921, that is during period of high prices, for taxable year 1922, and each of four succeeding years; the deduction is allowed for the exceptional decrease in value of such vessels since the date of acquisition. This permits writing off high cost as depreciation.

6. Persons shipping either exports or imports are allowed 5 per cent of freights on shipments in American bottoms as a credit on income tax. The only limitation is against persons transporting their own goods in their own vessels or in vessels in which they are affiliated to the extent of ownership of 50 per cent of the stock.

This is a credit on income and not merely a reduction.

As illustrating the operation of this provision, it is to be remembered that Morris & Co. ship a trainload of provisions out of Chicago every two weeks, so that to that firm alone this provision would be highly beneficial.

Great importing and exporting houses would likewise receive material credit.

Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager of American Steamship Owners' Association, and Mr. Lasker say this is more beneficial than section 34 of the merchant marine act of 1920 would have been, yet shipowners, shipbuilders, and all interested hailed section 34 as salvation of American merchant marine.

The estimated cost of this provision to the Treasury is $10,000,000.

7. The immigration provisions of the bill, whereby 50 per cent of immigrants are required to be carried in American bottoms, and it is said that this would mean $8,000,000 to merchant marine. Mr. Rossbottom says the immigrant business would give occupation to not less than 25 good-sized passenger ships in the North Atlantic where the competition is the strongest.

8. The Army and Navy transport services are to be discontinued, and contracts made with private parties, at a cost to the Treasury of something like $5,000,000, according to some, although this is denied by others. The minority sought to have witnesses produced by the War Department to establish the facts, but the majority of the committee would not summon them and the War Department would not order them to come.

9. Railroads are permitted to own steamship lines, and preferential rates are permitted.

10. Government officials and supplies required to be transported under American flag where practicable.

11. Tonnage duties are to be doubled and this is increased to about $4,000,000.

12. American ships to carry mail to cost about $5,000,000, but this is said to be no increase over present charge.

Even if it be assumed that some of these indirect aids are desirable, that some aid could be furnished upon the principle of postal subventions, or that some form of admiralty or naval subvention could be worked out, if needed for national defense, yet the proponents of this bill gave no opportunity to secure facts from which such a policy might be formulated. The purpose seemed to be subsidy as proposed or nothing. I believe this bill to be uneconomical, undemocratic, and fundamentally wrong. I believe that if such a thing could be possible it is more vicious than the monopolistic tariff system provided in the existing Fordney-McCumber bill. It is said that it is not contemplated that this subsidy system shall be more than experimental. It is well known that it was claimed originally that the protective-tariff system would not be fastened permanently upon the country, and yet there has been enacted recently into law a bill which is more iniquitous than any of its predecessors. The efforts now to collect enormous sums from the pockets of the people, to be turned over to shipowners, are caused largely by conditions which it is, or ought to be, known will be brought about by an iniquitous tariff which will compel our ships to return from many ports empty. It has been said very truly that a ship subsidy would be worse than futile if the present tariff system is to be pursued. Such a course would be a cumulative imposition of a needless burden upon American enterprises and industry.

It is especially significant that witnesses appearing for the Shipping Board were reluctant to discuss the effect of the high-tariff policy on the merchant marine. Mr. Lasker, chairman of the board, said that one of the main advantages for the lack of which we suffer with an American merchant marine is that while we have full outgoing cargoes we have not full incoming cargoes or anything like it. He asks, "Is it due to a high protective tariff?" He then says expressly that it is not his purpose to get into that.

Mr. Love, who is in charge of operations for the Shipping Board, says that if our ships come home in ballast, then our outward voyage must approximately pay the cost of the voyage, and that means our outward freights are so high as to overhead as to curb the export trade of this country. While many of the advocates of this bill attempt to justify their claims upon the ground that this bill is necessary for naval defense, yet Mr. Love, speaking for the Shipping Board, says that this bill is a subsidy for the development of foreign trade.

In my opinion, the policy of direct subsidies entered upon will not stop either with the payments provided in the pending bill or with the merchant marine. Several witnesses appearing before the committee testified to the inadequacy, in their opinion, of the subsidies provided, notwithstanding that under the bill they may be increased to double the amounts specified. Many of the beneficiary shipowners claimed that the period of 10 years was too short. One witness claimed that the subsidy, once commenced, would continue certainly 50 years, while another was of opinion that it would be in perpetuity. The hearings and history of subsidies in other countries lead irresistibly to the conclusion that subsidies, once commenced, will continue indefinitely and will increase in amount. It is said that Great Britain pays subsidies. This is not true if we

use subsidies in the sense of navigation bounties, as the direct aids in the bill may be more accurately called. Mr. Lissner, one of the commissioners of the Shipping Board, said that Great Britain had never given anything, so far as he knew, purely as a subsidy to build up her merchant marine. Mr. Burns, American merchant marine officer, graduate of the Massachusetts Training School, and during the war an officer in the American Navy, in articles contributed by him to the Baltimore Evening Sun, said that it might be generally stated that the British had not subsidized shipping, except that subsidy given for services rendered in conveying mail, and that it was generally admitted that subsidy had not been important in building up British shipping and trade.

It has not been shown that subsidies have anywhere increased the commerce of the country paying the same, but the world's experience is to the contrary.

France is the best illustration of a country which has undertaken to build up her merchant marine by subsidies, both in the shape of navigation and construction bounties. She has even gone so far as to pay sums so large that her ships sailed the seas in ballast to secure the navigation bounties. Yet, notwithstanding the large sums paid by France in navigation bounties, in mail pay, and in shipbuilding bounties, her merchant marine increased in 24 years vastly less, proportionately, than the increase during the same period of the shipping of Great Britain and Germany. France found when her first subsidy measure expired that she was faced with requests for increase, and she has found that, once started, the policy is unending.

The experience of Italy has been similar to that of France.

In Japan, under a policy of subsidies, its shipping only increased from 301,101 tons in 1895 to 1,705,386 in 1914, an increase of 1,407,285 tons during a period of 19 years. In a report on "Marine and dock industrial relations," prepared for the Shipping Board, it is said:

> For a commercially rapidly progressive country like Japan this is far from extraordinary; it could hardly have been less if it had not paid a cent in subsidies. This increase is about 70,000 tons a year, or less than 10 moderate-sized cargo ships.

In a "Report on the history of shipping discriminations and on various forms of Government aid to shipping," compiled by the United States Shipping Board, the following conclusion is reached:

> A study of the authorities on subsidies, taking into account the policies adopted by various countries, would seem to indicate that, with the exception of Japan, the policy has not been important in the building up of a merchant marine.

In the same report it is said that the best discussion of the subject is to be found in Dr. Royal Meeker's History of Shipping Subsidies, printed in the third series, volume 6, No. 3, of the publications of the American Economic Association. That author, after discussing the growth of the Japanese merchant marine, says that a closer scrutiny of history compels an impartial mind to recognize that the testimony of the facts is not at all in favor of the subsidies.

The majority report concludes:

> A permanent and healthy merchant marine can never be established merely by paying subsidies.

Mr. Hurley, once chairman of the Shipping Board, has said:

> This insistence upon a Government subsidy is one of the characteristics that the modernization of the steamship business along American lines and the infusion of new blood infected by the traditions of other days must chance.

Again:

> No progress can be made by people who continually wail that they can not compete.

SUBSIDIES ONCE COMMENCED, OTHERS WILL FOLLOW.

It is almost certain that if this policy of subsidies is once commenced other interests will quickly seek similar aids. The proponents of ship subsidy may seek to distinguish this industry on the ground of national preparedness. Other interests will find equally plausible grounds on which to base their claims, and if a sufficiently strong organization of financial interests can be secured, they will stand a reasonable chance of securing the legislation they desire. Let the limit under the protective-tariff system be reached, as seems to have been the case, and the next recourse will be to subsidies. The dye manufacturers will quickly fall in line. Not many years past the sugar producers secured a bounty, but the law was soon repealed. The woolgrowers have already sought a subsidy. Potash producers have very recently sought to secure a subsidy, and there has been introduced in this Congress a bill to provide for a bounty to growers of long-staple cotton.

There are many other serious objections to the operation of the direct-subsidy provisions. In my opinion, they operate only affiliated concerns without regard to the taxpayers. Already we have a vast tonnage to be disposed of which can be gotten at world prices or less. The fleet contemplated by experts of the Shipping Board comprises 3,600,000 tons of slow cargo ships, and we have already available 10,000,000 tons, one-half of which is said to be in first-class condition. Then, 1,250,000 tons of fast cargo ships, of which we have available 400,000 tons of fast cargo ships and 925,000 tons of passenger and construction vessels.

It is said that a balanced fleet would only require 1,400,000 gross tons of tankers, and yet there are available now privately owned tankers of 1,600,000 gross tons and Government-owned tanker tonnage of 550,000 tons. These privately owned tankers are owned by Standard Oil, Texas Co., and Texas Steamship Co., Tidewater and Sinclair Oil companies, and like concerns. According to Mr. Merrill, as of November 1, 1921, this privately owned tonnage would receive in direct subsidy $4,644,000. These tankers are owned by companies whose dividends show no need for a subsidy from the people, and the money is to be paid notwithstanding the present ownership under American flag of a larger tonnage than the so-called balanced fleet requires.

According to this bill, small combination vessels such as run to the Caribbean, possessing an average gross tonnage of 5,500 tons, with speed probably under 13 or 14 knot rate, and mileage possibly 45,000 miles per year, would receive subsidy which would be $20,000 to $25,000 per year. These are vessels owned by concerns like Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Co., which made a net profit greater than its capital in 1915–1920, and during 1921, the worst time in the history of shipping, made an income of $1,781,337, after deducting all expenses, taxes, interest, and losses on sale of Liberty bonds:

BURDEN UPON PEOPLE.

According to Mr. Merrill, when the Shipping Board program gets into full effect the direct subsidy alone will cost $32,000,000, or $2,000,000 more than Mr. Lasker's statement, but Mr. Merrill very frankly admits that he does not think that there is any accuracy in either his or Mr. Lasker's statement, and in answer to a question from Mr. BANKHEAD as to how Congress is going to be guided then in its deliberations, says that it is the "best guess" that can be made. He says that this estimate does not include double aids; as to them no one can speak, since under the bill the power to give or refuse them will rest with the Shipping Board, which may make or break any line it pleases.

The above figures leave out of consideration additional burdens upon the people in the shape of tax exemptions, approximately $10,000,000, tax reductions for new tonnage not estimated, mail pay about $5,000,000, loss of interest on loan fund about $3,000,000, and unestimated burden on taxpayers because of increased freight rates on domestic shipments necessary to offset lowered rates on ocean shipments.

It is manifest that it is impossible to estimate the cost of this bill to the public even though the basic subsidies alone are given, and the award of basic subsidies only can not be expected in the face of (1) the insistence of representatives of the Steamship Owners' Association that subsidies are too low and the period too short, (2) statements that subsidies must be continued 20 years, 50 years, and in perpetuity, and (3) the experience of other countries which have tried subsidies where almost uniformly increases have followed.

Already notice has been given that increases will be necessary. Mr. Marvin, speaking for American Steamship Owners' Association, says that cargo ships should get increases to amount to about $4,000,000 more and that the subsidy period should be extended from 10 to 20 years.

Mr. Munson, of the Munson Line, advocates a subsidy twice as large as that provided, but says that even now he is operating at a small profit. Further, he advocates mail payments, as at present, in addition to subsidies. He wishes the subsidies for passenger lines increased. And Mr. Marvin, Mr. Raymond, and others, speaking for the American Steamship Association, say the cargo lines must be increased.

Yet as to the passenger lines, Mr. Rossbottom, who operated the Panama line successfully and who has been loaned to the Shipping Board to operate the United States lines, says that if some old ships are taken off his line and others which are more modern are given to him, with some changes to accommodate trade, he will not take his hat off to anybody. This evidence of Mr. Rossbottom relates to the Atlantic trade, and as to the Pacific, Mr. Lasker says the situation is more favorable there. When hearings were had on the bill which proposed to eliminate the transport service in the Pacific and contract with private shipowners for that service, it was argued that with the adoption of such a measure and with the application of coastwise laws to the Philippines the American flag could be maintained on the Pacific. Yet it is now proposed to give subsidies in addition.

Mr. Pendleton testifying for the bill said the subsidy was not sufficient, though Mr. O'Donnell, chairman of maritime committee of Maritime Association, said that it was his impression that this bill contained all known forms of aids, and it was further said that it might be true that if this bill becomes a law, aside from the indirect aids, it would involve a heavier charge upon the Government Treasury than all the Government aids of every character and description paid by all the other nations on earth combined.

Mr. Raymond, director in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Co., president of Clyde Steamship Co., president of Mallory Steamship Co., vice president of Southern Steamship Co., and appearing before the committee for American Steamship Owners' Association, testified that the present rate of subsidy for cargo vessels below 13 knots in speed must be advanced, stating that for all but the largest ships the subsidy provided was manifestly insufficient and would fall short of achieving its purposes. This claim is made in the face of the power in the board to double the subsidies, and in this connection it must be remembered that the owners of the larger lines are making similar claims for their lines.

Already the process of increasing the subsidies has commenced, for in the bill now under consideration and introduced only a few days ago the suggestion of Mr. Munson has been adopted and mail pay is excluded from the merchant marine fund, so as to be paid to ships carrying the mail in addition to the subsidies provided.

Some conception of the maximum burdens possible under this bill may be had when it is remembered that in the case of the *Leviathan* the basic subsidy would be around $900,000 per year and the board could allow $1,800,000 per year.

At the present time business conditions throughout the world are in a state of paralysis. The worst depression in the world's history exists in shipping. It was shown in the hearings that approximately one-sixth of British tonnage is tied up; that France with her liberal subsidies has one-third tied up; that very large percentages of Italian, Belgian, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, and Greek are tied up, and yet in this time of extreme depression it is proposed to fix subsidies and impose burdens which will continue through many years.

Upon what theory is it proposed to pay sailing vessels of over 1,000 gross tons a subsidy, and wherein is the justice of paying a vessel of 1,500 gross tons upon the basis of 5,000 gross tons?

TEN PER CENT LIMITATION ON PROFITS.

But it is said that the provision for a limitation on profits of 10 per cent will serve as a check and recover the subsidies into the Treasury should they prove excessive. I have already shown that this provision only applies to the year in which this profit is made, so that if the company shall have received subsidies during five lean years and thereafter a period of prosperity should follow, the only subsidy to be repaid would be that received during the years of prosperity. The subsidies paid during the lean years would be gone beyond recovery, however great the profits might be. Here, too, the question of overcapitalization and high salaries paid would become very important.

As to overcapitalization and high salaries, Lissner, commissioner of United States Shipping Board, said:

> For the purpose of the record I will state, Judge DAVIS, that our best information is that the active managers of some of these large shipping companies do receive salaries in a number of instances running up to $75,000 and $100,000 a year. A number of the officials in these companies receive salaries ranging from $20,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Hurley, former chairman of United States Shipping Board, calls attention to this in his new work on "The new merchant marine," where he said:

> Another incongruity is the insistence of shipowners upon lower prices for ships, while in their dealings with the public they have systematically increased the inventory or book value of old ships as fast as they got possession of them. This practice, together with a failure to write off adequate depreciation from year to year, has made possible a degree of overcapitalization that renders the average steamship company more vulnerable in competition than is commonly realized. Like the practice of subsidizing ships, overcapitalization is an entanglement very easy to get into but very difficult to shake off.

Mr. Hurley, in his final report made July 31, 1919, called attention to overcapitalization, and said that a recent statement of one American company frankly admitted that its capitalization of $11,000,000 consisted of $5,000,000 in tangible assets and $6,000,000 in good will.

American steamship companies engaged in 1919 in offshore trade refused to furnish to Statistician J. F. Lane, who was employed by and making investigations for United States Shipping Board, certain specified financial statements which would enable Mr. Lane to ascertain the cost of operating vessels under the American flag, as the board was directed to ascertain under section 12 of the shipping act.

Witnesses called upon at the hearing to give information as to the salaries paid to their officials refused to do so. With one or two exceptions these companies advised that for various reasons they were unable to comply with the request. Manifestly, they did not care to have the public informed, and the same criticism applies to the failure of the steamship companies at these hearings to give that full and frank disclosure which would have enabled the committee to say if, in fact, they were entitled to receive money from the pockets of the public.

This course of conduct and these circumstances may well cause one to regard with suspicion the activities of these companies to secure this bill, and the minority members were justified in desiring the fullest information before imposing upon the American people the burdens imposed by the direct subsidy features of this bill.

Information, deemed important by one member of the committee at least, was called for, and, so far as I can find, the same has never been furnished. On April 14 the following information was called for:

> 1. Present American shipowners, exclusive of Shipping Board, engaged in foreign trade, fleets owned by them, and under what flags they operate at present time.
> 2. Estimate, if bill passes, as to the subsidies these companies would receive, first, with their fleets as at present owned, and, second, with their fleets brought under the American flag.
> 3. What dividends have been paid in the last 10 years by the present American shipowners operating ships in foreign trade under American and foreign flags, or both.
> 4. What shipbuilding companies in the United States, or shipyards, are owned by American shipowners?

Mr. EDMONDS suggested that Mr. Merrill and Mr. Lissner get a record of the shipyards and the connection between those shipyards and the steamship companies, stating that the Sun Oil Co. operates ships and that it, or a heavy ownership, owns the Sun Shipbuilding Co.; the International Mercantile Marine is held in some kind of a bond with the New York Shipbuilding Co., and said that they were all public documents, both he and Judge HARDY suggesting that they be put in the record.

On May 16, 1922, page 2178 of hearings, the information was again called for, and there was no misunderstanding, for Mr. Merrill said:

> Mr. BLAND asked on one of the first days, Mr. Chairman, for a list of all shipowners and their affiliations, the tonnage they had under American and under foreign flags, their connections with shipyards and other industries, their capitalization and the amount of subsidy each would receive under this bill, and where they were running. We can get all of it pretty easily except the affiliations, which require a good deal of digging.

After 33 days of hearing the only answer made to these inquiries was a statement showing vessels owned and vessels controlled through affiliated companies. The first inquiry was partly answered, but it does not appear that any attempt was made to answer the other inquiries, the pertinency of which must be apparent.

I will not undertake to discuss further the opportunity now afforded to shipowners to procure the available Shipping Board tonnage at world prices or less or the fact that the proposed sale of ships would constitute in effect a gift of them to shipowners, since the bounties throughout the contemplated period would far exceed the purchase price; or the considerable evidence to show that the differentials in operating expenses and subsistence charges are being eliminated; or the differential in our favor on oil-burning ships, of which the Shipping Board owns 70 per cent, while other countries own a much smaller percentage; or the large subsidies which would accrue to the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Corporation, United Fruit Co., and other large concerns which own their own ships and operate them in transportation of their own products, without any provision in the bill requiring these companies to operate their ships, in whole or in part, as common carriers; or the enormous rates—sometimes as high as 1,250 per cent on pre-war rates—charged and profits made by the shipping interests who are so strongly urging the passage of the bill; or the opportunity afforded for the creation of shipping monopolies.

WILL PASSAGE OF BILL AFFECT SALE OF SHIPS?

Lack of present market is due to depressed shipping, which is worst in the history of the world. Lasker, Love, and other representatives testified that all feasible routes are being served. All that Mr. Marvin would venture to predict was that passage of bill would insure within a reasonably short time some hundreds of thousands of tons, which is nothing when there is taken into consideration the millions of tons which the Government has to sell.

J. B. Smull, one of the Shipping Board's $35,000 experts, testified before the Appropriations Committee of the House:

There is no possibility of selling boats to-day at any price.

W. J. Love, another $35,000 expert of the Shipping Board, said:

The foreign lines have been hit just as well as we have, and while they have not abandoned a single essential route or service that they covered prior to 1914, they are reducing their tonnage in keeping with reduced revenue and volume of cargo moving.

The study prepared by the Shipping Board and distributed under its direction on behalf of this bill says:

One of the most difficult problems confronting the Shipping Board is the sale and transfer of Government-owned ships to private owners. The task has been made especially difficult by the present world-wide depression in industry and by the large overproduction of ships. These two important factors have delayed the sale of Government-owned tonnage to such a degree that only a few ships have been sold in the 18 months that have elapsed since the passage of the Jones Act. * * *

The present depression in shipping will doubtless continue for several years. Ships can not, therefore, be sold except at very low prices, as is evidenced by the low prices at which privately-owned British tonnage and a few Shipping Board ships have been sold in recent months.

Mr. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, an authority on shipping and business, said in an address last year:

It is questionable whether under present conditions any considerable tonnage could be sold except at a sacrifice which is not warranted, pending a revival of business in foreign markets, and considering the nominal cost of maintenance laid up.

Even if a sale could be effected, it would be at enormous cost, since at present world prices we would get about $200,000,000 and pay out more than that sum in subsidies in three years.

WILL THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL ELIMINATE THE PRESENT CHARGE ON THE TREASURY?

Manifestly, this will not be done if the entire fleet is sold and the balanced fleet contemplated by the board is secured, for, as shown above, the charge annually upon the American people will be greater.

But the ships can not be sold for a long time to come according to the testimony of the proponents of the bill, and if not sold then the overhead and other charges must continue. The present charge of $50,000,000 annually includes a comparatively small part as loss-on-voyage operations. Taking the months of April and May, 1922, the net voyage losses were respectively $867,751.61 and $376,445.84. The Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation only operated directly 13 ships, yet on April 30, 1922, there were 1,582 employees in the operating department of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The remaining vessels operated were a small number under bare-boat charter and the remainder under managing-agent agreements by which these agents operate the vessels on a commission on gross revenue. There are only about 46 companies and individuals operating Shipping Board vessels. When the appropriation of $50,000,000 was last obtained, the estimate therefor showed only $5,497,561 for voyage losses, while the residue went to other expenses, such as repairs, betterments, insurance, lay-up expenses, advertising, and $15,000,000 to administration expenses.

Mr. Lasker said:

It will be a good many years before we do not have any stuff left with most favorable legislation. I want to make it plain here that I do not think the proposed legislation is going to, by the wave of a magic wand, give us a merchant marine.

Again, he said:

We believe that of the 700 good freight ships we have, the Shipping Board would feel very happy if, within 30 months from the time of the passage of this bill, it could dispose of sufficient ships to take care of the routes it is now operating and put the Emergency Fleet Corporation out of business as an operating company.

He says nothing of the rest of the fleet. The expenditure of $50,000,000 should be reduced by economies in the Shipping Board itself, and otherwise little hope is seen for many years to come.

Chairman Lasker, W. J. Love, and other representatives of the board testified that Shipping Board vessels in competition with privately owned American vessels had been taken off, and that Shipping Board vessels were not operating in competition with privately owned American vessels.

The Shipping Board has never tried out fairly the provisions of the Jones Act. The board seems bent on subsidy and nothing else. By section 7 of the Jones Act the board was directed to establish routes, and if no citizen can be found to supply satisfactory service the board should operate vessels on such lines until the business is developed so that such vessels may be sold on satisfactory terms and the service maintained, or unless it shall appear within a reasonable time that such lines can not be made self-sustaining; existing lines were authorized to be maintained until, in the opinion of the board, the maintenance is unbusinesslike and against public interests, and the Postmaster General was authorized, notwithstanding the terms of the ocean mail pay act of March 3, 1891, to contract for carrying the mails over such lines and at such prices as might be agreed upon by the board and the Postmaster General.

Instead of making energetic efforts to carry out the provisions of the section, every effort seems to be to discredit the operation of these lines. One thing that might be done would be to get rid of a board which constantly wails it can do nothing and get one that will at least try to do something else than belittle the fleet, advertise its own incompetency, and bend all its efforts to impose heavy burdens on the American people.

Complaint is made that the minority offer no solution. One material factor in the solution would be the abandonment by the majority party of a tariff policy which will stop the exchange of goods. The merchant marine act of 1920 was hailed as a boon to shipowners, but it is said that the inability to put into effect section 34 of that act destroyed its vitality, and yet Chairman Lasker and Mr. Marvin, vice president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, both claimed that the proposed deduction from net Federal income taxes of 5 per cent of the freight paid on goods imported or exported in American-flag vessels, which was provided as a substitute for said section 34, would prove more valuable and effective. It is unreasonable to ask the minority to offer a substitute for the pending bill when the right to summon witnesses was denied and information called for was not produced. Secretary Denby, after testifying in chief, promised to return for cross-examination, but later advised that he would be unable to do so. With as much force it might be urged that the defendant in court should establish an affirmative defense when the right and opportunity to do so had not been afforded. The minority are as anxious as anyone else to terminate Government ownership and to place an American merchant marine on the seas, but it desires to do so with due regard to the taxpayers of America, and it refuses to play the rôle of a rubber stamp for the United States Shipping Board.

The idea seems to exist that unless this bill is passed nothing can be done. That is untrue unless the party in power is false to its trust and recreant to the rights of the people. The committee may assume its proper responsibility and refuse to serve as a mere conduit between the Shipping Board offices and legislative halls, undertake to investigate conditions, and to find remedies, with due regard to the rights of all, rather than to serve as a forum in which the Shipping Board shall register its will.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS].

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I am not a Philadelphia lawyer, and not having the eloquence of the gentleman from Georgia I am probably not able to explain the bill as well as he is. However, I think the gentleman will agree with me that I did the best I could in the hour and a half that I was explaining the bill.

Mr. BRAND. I want to say that the gentleman certainly did.

Mr. EDMONDS. I did the best I could in the time I had. I made no attempt to deceive and say the subsidy did run over a year, because it does not. The subsidy stands on its own basis each year. Of course, if they made only 9 per cent in three or four years it is not possible that they are going to earn 30 or more per cent in one year so as to even return the whole of that year's compensation. We studied the matter very carefully in subcommittee, the committee of Republicans that framed the bill.

Now, I want to answer the gentleman from Kansas. Yes; we pay the Standard Oil Co. a subsidy for their oil tankers. I told you that the other day, and I tell you so now. The gentleman spoke about the United Fruit Co. Nobody knows better than the members of the committee that the greater proportion of the service for this country in the Caribbean Sea is carried in the boats of the United Fruit Co.; they carry passengers and freight the same as any Atlantic liner.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. What would be the maximum rate paid to the Standard Oil Co. and the United Fruit Co.?

Mr. EDMONDS. A great many oil boats will receive the subsidy. We did not want to pay it; we spent several days on it; but gentlemen should not forget that if this country goes to war the first thing you will be looking for will be oil tankers, and you will need them badly. We decided that when it came to the 5 per cent deduction on the income tax they were not entitled to it where they hauled their own freight. But we decided that in all probability for war purposes we had better pay the subsidy to the Standard Oil ships. However, we put a provision in the bill——

Mr. BOX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BOX. Does the gentleman contend that the Standard Oil Co. is not furnishing all the ships that are necessary to do their business?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have not any idea about it; I presume they do.

Mr. BOX. Does the gentleman think they will build more under this provision?

Mr. EDMONDS. I understand they have built 13 since the war was over. I do not know whether they will build any more or not.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; briefly.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. In the opinion of the gentleman, does he think the Standard Oil Co., in order to carry their products, needs this subsidy?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not think they do.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Then, why do you give it to them?

Mr. EDMONDS. To keep their ships under the American flag so that in case of war we could take them.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Does the United Fruit Co. need it?

Mr. EDMONDS. Only 20 per cent of their invested capital is in ships. Gentlemen get up on the floor and speak about the enormous profits of the United Fruit Co. If there is 20 per cent of capital invested in ships and they earn over 10 per cent, we get the subsidy back.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Do they need it in order to conduct their business?

Mr. EDMONDS. No; they do not, but they make the most of their profits out of side issues. They run sugar plantations; they run coconut plantations; they run banana plantations; they run all kinds of institutions through Central and South America.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. You propose to give them a subsidy, but you do not know how much?

Mr. EDMONDS. We do not want to make fish of one and fowl of another.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Speaking of discrimination, does not the gentlemen think that the agricultural interests are discriminated against?

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman is speaking of the subsidies that go to the agricultural interests?

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. No.

Mr. EDMONDS. Did the gentleman ever find anyone objecting to any money that was given to the farmers?

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I have never found any money given to the farmers. Why do you give it to all these other interests and not give it to the farmer?

Mr. EDMONDS. Why does not the gentleman put in a bill to attain that end?

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. You Republicans probably would not favor it.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman does not know whether we would or not.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Why does not the gentleman put it over? Why does he not give it to the Steel Corporation?

Mr. EDMONDS. I never owned a dollar of stock in the Steel Corporation in my life. I am trying to explain why we did this, and if the gentleman does not like it he can vote to take it out. You say you have got the votes on your side.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. You gentlemen are in charge of the bill, but if you left it to me I would take it out.

Mr. EDMONDS. Well, the gentleman is taking up all my time. I want to say another thing. The United States Steel Co. is operating in a commercial business. They carry other people's products around throughout the world, and just because they happen to be owned by the United States Steel Co., you are going to hit at them, but we have inserted a precautionary paragraph in which we say that only a portion of their capital that is invested in these lines can be considered in connection with the 10 per cent profit margin, so far as the subsidy is concerned.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Do they get anything of the 5 per cent income-tax provision?

Mr. EDMONDS. They do not. A statement was made here by the new recruit of the Democratic Party [Mr. GAHN] that they get 5 per cent income-tax reduction. Of course, after we got through with the bill in June, which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GAHN] helped to prepare and was very conversant with, he came to me and said, "Please give me something that I can get on the floor and argue about." I said, "Very well," and I told him to take a certain section and to study it. He took it away with him, went home, and after being defeated came back and joined the Democratic Party, and then decided that he did not like the shipping bill which he had helped construct. He got up on the floor after being in all of the Republican conferences and made the statement that the 5 per cent income-tax proposition was granted to the corporations. We were very careful about that. We fought for two days over the fact of paying the subsidy to these corporations and we did the best we could, using every precaution, so that they would not get anything more than we thought best to give them to protect ourselves in case of war.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. What section does that appear in?

Mr. EDMONDS. About the 5 per cent clause?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Clause (b), page 20. Some gentlemen referred to the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Line. I think it has 70 or 80 vessels, but only 6 of them are engaged in the foreign trade. Enormous profits are made by that line in the coastwise trade, it is said, and then it is charged that we are going to give them a subsidy. They can only get a subsidy on their vessels engaged in the foreign trade. The word "subsidy" has been killed in this country in connection with the merchant marine by playing favorites, and the first thing we did in this bill was to make up our minds that we would not play favorites; that we would be square with each and every one of the people connected with the shipping industry, and we limited the subsidy given, and when they made 10 per cent profit half of all above that was to be returned to repay the subsidy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Would it not be very easy for the United Fruit Co., if they made a profit on their shipping of more than 10 per cent, to juggle their books in such a way that their profit would inure to the other activities of that company?

Mr. EDMONDS. There is an arrangement made in the bill whereby they had to separate their business, and, further than that, the arrangement made for deductions and capital are to come through the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have seen that division of earnings and losses made in other businesses. The United Fruit Co. have banana fields and sugar fields and every kind of property under the sun. It would be very easy for them to make all of their profits inure to those other lines and never get above 10 per cent profit in shipping.

Mr. EDMONDS. What the gentleman says may be perfectly true. I do not want to say they would or would not. If they are honest, they would not do such a thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Concerning the disclosure made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BRAND], I want to ask the gentleman a question concerning the President's understanding of this bill. I quote from what the President said in his address on Tuesday last:

It provides that shipping lines receiving Government aid must have their actual investment and their operating expenses audited by the Government; that Government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent on actual capital employed, and immediately that when more than 10 per cent earning is reached half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the Government aid which has been previously advanced.

A fair construction of the President's language is that all of the Government aid that has been advanced through any term of years will be returned whenever the excess of 10 per cent amounts to the subsidy grant.

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know what the President's idea was. He may have thought that he was putting it into good language, and he meant it. We have it written in the bill that each year stands on its own bottom.

Mr. BLANTON. The statement of the gentleman from Virginia was a revelation to me.

Mr. EDMONDS. If the gentleman had asked me that question when I was on my feet the other day, I would have told him, because I do not want to misstate anything.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, I know the gentleman would not misstate anything and would have told if he had been asked.

Mr. EDMONDS. We have drawn up the bill as best we could. First, we have done what we think will put an American merchant marine on the seas. You gentlemen object to it, and you have a right to your own views, but I am trying to say to you that this is our opinion.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. In that particular I think the President has misconstrued the bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. He may have. His language is a little equivocal there, and he may have thought that he was expressing what he wanted to express.

Mr. RAKER. Was all of the American tonnage during the last two years in operation?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will answer that question with figures that have come to me to-day, and this will answer the question asked me the other day by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON]. This table which I have received I shall put into the RECORD at this point:

Total American tonnage in the overseas trade, approximately 662 vessels, total dead-weight tonnage 5,076,594.

Percentage Shipping Board vessels	55.7
Percentage Shipping Board tonnage (dead-weight tons)	61.9
Privately owned American tonnage, outside of the Shipping Board, exclusive of tankers, as of July 1, 1922, approximately 294 vessels (dead-weight tons)	1,931,038
Shipping Board vessels in overseas trade, exclusive of tankers, as of Nov. 1, 1922, approximately 368 vessels (dead-weight tons)	3,145,556
Total number Shipping Board vessels, exclusive of tankers, 1,290 vessels (dead-weight tons)	9,059,388
Total number of lake-type vessels, 362 (dead-weight tons)	1,268,965
Lake type, percentage	28.05
Lake type, percentage (dead-weight tons)	14.07

The reason that is made as of the 1st of November in one particular and as of the 1st of July in the other, is because the Shipping Board has theirs up to date, and the last report of the other lines is as of July 1.

Mr. RAKER. Take the amount of American tonnage privately owned during the last two years. What has been the condition financially? Have they made money or lost it?

Mr. EDMONDS. I believe some of the coastwise ships have made money, and in the foreign trade some of the boats made money and some did not. The man who ran a large number of cargo boats did not make much money, probably lost money. I think the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Line report shows that they lost $1,500,000 last year. That takes in all of their operations.

During the debate on the shipping bill a number of questions were asked of me which I am now going to try and answer.

One gentleman asked me the present status of subsidies paid by different countries. I have been furnished by Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, of the Department of Commerce, with the following data, which, while in one or two particulars covers amounts which are explained in the summary, shows that there has been a considerable advance in the amounts paid for subsidies recently. I am printing this as received from the department for the information of the Members:

British Empire.

[Pound sterling, par $4.86, current $4.49.]

	Amount.	At current exchange.
GREAT BRITAIN.		
British foreign and colonial packet service (budget, 1922-23)	£672,200	$3,018,178
Naval reserves (budget, 1922-23)	543,300	2,439,417
Royal reserve of merchant cruisers, 1922-23	130,000	583,700
Merchant ships (budget, 1922-23)	45,000	202,050
Total	1,390,500	6,243,345
CANADA.		
Mail subsidies and subventions (budget estimate for 1922)	$1,033,800.00	1,033,800.00
Loss on Canadian Government Merchant Marine Co. (Ltd.), to Dec. 31, 1921	9,116,144.00	9,116,144.00
Total	10,149,944.00 (£2,260,566.59)	10,149,944.00
AUSTRALIA.		
Contract ocean mail payments (1922)	£176,500.00	792,485.00
Fiji Islands	12,000.00	53,880.00
Commonwealth Government Fleet (first cost of fleet to June 30, 1922, was £14,518,786; net earnings without allowance for interest and depreciation, £7,371,053):		
Difference	7,147,736.00	32,093,334.64
Completion shipbuilding program	2,100,000.00	9,429,000.00
Total	9,436,236.00	42,368,699.64
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Castle mail contract, October, 1922	9,171,000.00	767,790.00
Grand total	13,258,302.59	59,529,778.64

France.

[Franc, par=19.3 cents; current exchange=7.2 cents.]

	1914	1921	1923
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Current exchange.*
Construction bounties	18,000,000	Nothing.	
Navigation bounties	18,500,000	3,000,000	$216,000
Mail subvention to Corsica	550,000	2,500,000	180,000
Mail subvention to Far East, Australia, New Caledonia, Madagascar, East Coast of Africa, Eastern Mediterranean	17,587,830	40,000,000	2,880,000
Mail subvention to New York	6,000,000	2,500,000	180,000
Mail subvention to French West Indies, Mexico, Central America	4,878,000	4,398,000	316,656
Mail subvention to Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Morocco	1,450,000	Nothing.	
Mail subvention to Brazil, Argentina, and River Plata	3,218,280	16,000,000	1,152,000
Total	70,184,140	68,398,000	4,924,656
Fisheries fleet	1,800,000	1,000,000	72,000
Encouragement of fisheries	3,060,000	1,534,000	110,448
Grand total	75,044,140	70,932,000	5,107,104

$14,483,519, franc at par=19.3 cents.

Norway.

[Krone, par 26.8 cents, current 18.4 cents.]

	Kroner.	Converted at current exchange.
Subsidies (budget estimates, 1922-23)	15,000,000	$2,760,000

Denmark.

[Krone, par 26.8 cents, current 20.3 cents.]

	Kroner.	Converted at current exchange.
Mail contracts, 1920-21	1,129,341	$229,256

Sweden.

[Krone, par 26.8 cents, current 26.8 cents.]

	1920	1921	Converted at current exchange.
	Kroner.	*Kroner.*	
Loans to shipowners	3,230,000	4,058,000	$1,087,544
Refunds to shipbuilders of duties on imported materials	873,094	(1)	
Mail subsidies	80,000	80,000	21,440
Total	4,183,094	4,138,000	1,108,984

[1] Not stated.

Italy.

[Budget estimates 1922-23. Lira, par 19.3 cents; current 4.7 cents.]

	Lire.	Converted at current exchange.
Closing combined navigation and construction bounties under war legislation	308,000,000	$14,476,000
Mail and navigation bounties to Italian contract lines	160,000,000	7,520,000
Mail and navigation bounties to Italian lines formerly Austro-Hungarian	140,000,000	6,580,000
Total	608,000,000	28,576,000

Japan.

[Budget 1922-23. Yen, par 49.8 cents; current 48.5 cents.]

	Yen.	Converted at current exchange.
Mail and navigation contract subsidies	9,965,797	$4,833,411

Brazil.

[Budget 1922-23. Milreis, par 32.5 cents; current 12.8 cents.]

	Milreis (paper).	Converted at current exchange.
Mail and navigation subsidies	23,096,000	$2,956,160

Spain.

[Peseta: Par, 19.3 cents; current, 15.3 cents.]

	Pesetas.	Converted at current exchange.
Mail contracts and subsidies, 1921	21,570,025	$3,300,214

The Spanish cabinet in March, 1922, decided to increase subsidies to an amount not to exceed 50,000,000 pesetas ($7,650,000), and as Spanish subsidies are revised every two years, it is assumed that the revision is under consideration and will take effect in 1923.

Belgium.

The Belgian Government, by the act of July 16, 1916, is authorized to guarantee interest and amortization on 100,000,000 francs of bonds issued by the Lloyd Royal Belge Steamship Co. and to take over 75,000,000 of these bonds issued in 1920 and 25,000,000 francs issued in 1921.

Germany.

[Mark: Par value, 23.8 cents; current exchange fluctuation at between one and two hundredths of a cent.]

The German Government appropriated in February, 1921, 12,000,000,000 marks to German shipowners to pay for their ships surrendered, on the basis of the subsidy law of November, 1917. At the time it was believed this amount would rebuild in German yards 2,500,000 gross tons. Since then the Government has printed paper marks so fast that shipowners and shipbuilders, through the bank which distributes the fund, demanded, in September, 1922, an additional 24,000,000,000 marks, and the arbitration court has decided the Government must add 18,000,000,000 marks to the shipowners' subsidy between September, 1922, and March, 1923. This additional amount, however, has not yet been voted by the Reichstag and printed by the presses. The Berliner Tageblatt says German shipowners insist on freight rates and passenger fares being paid in foreign exchange, while they pay wages and general costs of operation, where possible, in paper marks.

Summary.

In the following summary of the above item it should be noted:

1. That the amount for Australia is very large, because a main item is a statement of the difference between the first cost of the Commonwealth fleet and the amount of net earnings from 1916 to July, 1922, used by Premier Hughes to show the fleet could probably be sold for the amount of the difference. The actual loss or subsidy could be determined only by selling the fleet.

2. The largest Canadian amount is for losses on the Government fleet for several years, carried to the account for the past year.

3. British naval reserve appropriations are included in naval estimates.

Great Britain	$6,243,345	
Canada	10,149,944	
Australia	42,368,199	
South Africa	767,790	
British Empire		$59,529,278
France		3,107,104
Norway		2,760,000
Denmark		229,256
Sweden		1,108,984
Italy		28,576,000
Japan		4,833,411
Brazil		2,956,160
Spain		3,300,214
		108,398,409

Another inquiry was as to the present status of employees of the Shipping Board. I am supplying a table showing the present number of employees of the board, and at different times during the occupancy of the present board, and the amounts of money paid them:

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PERSONNEL—FUNCTIONAL GROUP.

Functional group.	Employees.			Salaries.		
	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.	Nov. 15, 1922.	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.	Nov. 15, 1922.
United States Shipping Board	145	113	140	$325,511	$316,673	$367,861
President Emergency Fleet Corporation	1,051	440	406	1,707,497	865,380	801,600
Operating vice president	1,845	1,520	1,334	4,096,106	2,978,830	2,754,773
Vice president and general manager	183	186	190	383,010	466,000	460,680
Director of finance	3,430	1,553	1,255	6,398,841	3,250,119	2,681,659
Director of sales	1,498	951	835	2,488,455	1,542,419	1,296,749
General counsel	172	320	319	491,980	1,099,821	1,079,401
Total	8,324	5,083	4,479	15,891,400	10,519,242	9,432,723
Less separations ordered but effective on future rolls			44			136,440
Total			4,435			9,296,283

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp.—Contd.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PERSONNEL—STATIONS.

Stations.	Employees.			Salaries.		
	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.	Nov. 15, 1922.	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.	Nov. 15, 1922.
Home office (Washington)	2,086	1,891	1,730	$4,129,470	$4,584,352	$4,196,978
Boston	152	161	136	233,576	228,871	193,778
New York	1,901	1,093	967	3,638,577	2,156,414	2,020,415
Philadelphia	1,437	780	706	2,664,615	1,256,746	1,074,890
Baltimore	314	89	70	609,735	177,529	133,375
Norfolk [1]	463	285	202	818,990	442,057	329,324
New Orleans [2]	555	218	175	1,017,933	390,387	344,685
San Francisco [3]	738	338	259	1,493,613	666,223	534,388
European	589	141	132	980,463	426,460	399,580
Foreign other than European	89	87	102	214,423	180,203	205,310
Total	8,324	5,083	4,479	15,861,400	10,519,242	9,432,723
Less separations ordered			44			136,440
Total			4,435			9,296,283

[1] Includes Savannah.
[2] Includes Mobile and Galveston.
[3] Includes Portland and Seattle

Another gentleman made inquiry for a report of the comptroller of the Shipping Board. Herewith follows a report from the comptroller with a letter of explanation of same:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS,
Washington, November 24, 1922.

Hon. GEORGE W. EDMONDS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your telephone request, I herein beg to inclose statement of estimated operating results of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for the four months from July to October, 1922, inclusive.

The word "estimated" is used only because certain portions of certain voyages which have been terminated have not, as to their expenses, yet been confirmed by vouchers which must be received from abroad. That amounts to a very small percentage of the total, and our experience is such that we can very closely gauge what it should be, but for purposes of accuracy we term the statements as "estimated." In fact, they are actual.

You will note that the total loss (without, of course, taking into account anything for capital charges, to wit, interest, insurance, or depreciation) amounts to $13,058,593.37. Out of this, however, there is a general and administrative expense not directly applicable to operation of vessels, of $2,197,513.24 for the period. This general and administrative expense is in connection with the liquidation of the assets that remained over in plant and material from the previous board, as well as expense in connection with settlement of tens of millions of dollars of construction claims.

You will note from the summary that this total loss is divided as follows:

	Loss on operations.	Total loss.
July	$2,242,714.14	$2,783,095.13
August	2,662,728.62	3,268,507.76
September	3,140,900.33	3,652,769.81
October	2,814,776.84	3,354,219.67
Total	10,861,080.13	13,058,593.37

For purposes of round figuring, we will say that the loss for the period of four months has been $11,000,000. As this is one-third of the year, should the loss keep on on this basis it would be $33,000,000 for the year; but anyone who estimates that the loss of the Shipping Board for the year will be $33,000,000 deceives himself. In the first place, the four months covered are the most favorable months in the year as to passenger earnings. I estimate within that period almost half of the passenger earnings of the whole 12 months accrue. It must be remembered that the summer is the great ocean passenger traveling period. The result is that while in so far as cash outlay goes the operations of passenger ships have shown very little loss in the period covered, for most of the ensuing eight months of the fiscal year the loss will be, we estimate, $1,800,000 more than it was for the first four months.

Our total loss of the Shipping Board has been $13,058,593.37 for the first four months. During that period we not only had the peak of passenger earnings but we spent practically no moneys in extraordinary repair of ships. We now find that there are absolutely necessary structural changes which must be made in our twenty-three 535-foot passenger ships within the next four months, which will amount to $3,000,000. These extraordinary structural changes are imperative. There were no sums expended for extraordinary changes in any of our ships in the first four months; thus this constitutes an additional loss.

Because of adverse operating conditions during the next six months our monthly operating loss will increase by $500,000 for that period. The months of May, June, July, August, September, and October are favorable to operation. From November 1 to May 1 are the months of storms on the seas, when the operating expenses increase. So that for the six months' period to come if we operate on the same economical basis as the last four months, the normal increase for the six months in loss for this item will be $3,000,000.

Our fuel-oil contract on the eastern coast expired November 11. We advertised for bids, and had all companies in America bid for renewal

of the contract for a year. Beginning with November 12, we had to make a new contract at the lowest price we got as a result of advertised bids, wherein our cost for oil was increased 50 cents per barrel. We are using 1,000,000 barrels of oil per month, so you see that even with the same economical operations as the last four months the increased cost at the increase of 50 cents per barrel will amount to a total of $4,000,000.

Thus we come to the following totals:

Our loss for the first four months, including $2,197,513.24 for expenses not directly applicable to operation was	$13,058,000
The immediate expenditures for structural changes to be made within the next four months on the twenty-three 535-foot passenger ships will be	3,000,000
Additional losses due to adverse operating conditions for the six months, at $500,000 per month	3,000,000
Increased cost of oil, based upon increase of 50 cents per barrel and the use of 1,000,000 barrels monthly for eight months	4,000,000
Decrease in passenger earnings for winter months, six months, at $300,000 per month	1,800,000
Estimated losses for eight months, November to June, inclusive, on the basis of the loss for the past four months but not including the four added items immediately given above	26,116,000
Total estimated losses for the fiscal year 1923	50,974,000

Of course, in this loss is included the general and administrative expense not directly applicable to operation of vessels. As this was $2,197,513.24 for the first four months, if it kept on at the same rate it would be approximately $6,000,000 for the year. So, taking this off of the total estimate of $50,974,000, the total loss for the year would give us an operating loss of approximately $44,000,000. However, the loss for the current fiscal year will come nearer to $50,000,000, for the reason that freight rates are constantly dropping. Our total estimated loss of $44,000,000 for operating alone is based on the experience now of recorded results to such an extent that as comptroller I do not hesitate to aver that it can not be less, and that the estimate constitutes the only proper and correct forecast obtainable for the Shipping Board's operations for this year. I do not allow myself any appreciable latitude to be wrong.

However, what the decrease in freight rates will be is not within the purview of a comptroller. The figures I am about to give come from our operating officials, who, after we arrived at the forecast of losses given above, brought to my attention the constant drop in freight rates and insisted that we must allow an additional $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 for decrease in this direction.

To give you some actual figures, let me state that in July of this fiscal year the Shipping Board ships carried 794,447 tons of freight, for which they received $5,693,812.58, or $7.18 average revenue per ton.

In August we carried 976,236 tons, for which we received $6,524,620.57, or $6.68 average per ton. In September—the last figures available—we carried 1,029,185 tons, for which we received only $5,614,655.68, or merely $5.45 per ton.

The most interesting part of this is that in the months of August and September of this year we carried the same number of tons, practically, as last year. We received almost $22,000,000 for the tonnage carried for the two months last year, as against a little over $12,000,000 for the same tonnage this year.

You can thus see that with the constant monthly drop in freight rates the loss for the next eight months, even with increased efficiencies in management, must be larger than for the four months actually given here.

The Shipping Board is not cutting rates. Most of the rates are the same on all lines. The decrease in freight rates is due to decrease in general cargoes offered, though the Shipping Board, fortunately, has been able, in face of these hard times, to maintain its volume of business carried.

To sum up, the four months just passed were extremely favorable to the best possible showing, for passenger earnings were at their peak, the season of the year was favorable from weather conditions for ship operations, oil was being purchased at two-thirds of the price on the east coast that will be paid for the balance of the year, and there were no extraordinary expenditures for structural repairs. Further, fortunately, in those four months we had not felt the full effect of declining freight rates. So that, based on the actual losses during the four months just closed, a conservative estimate of the losses for the fiscal year still remains at $50,000,000, in spite of every effort in efficiency that may be made or retained to hold same low.

That the board is making every effort to make the losses as small as possible is evidenced by the fact that the losses from April to September of this year—the last figures available—are something over $30,000,000 less than the losses for the same six months of last year. Of the six months covered last year, three months were under the present board and the major share of the losses occurred under the prior board. Thus the board's record of successful endeavor to curtail losses is attested in the actual audited figures of results. But even with this aggressive curtailment the present fiscal year will show a loss of at least $50,000,000.

It might be of interest for me to call to your attention that the losses in the last fiscal year, November to June, inclusive (during which period the present Shipping Board had gotten operations pretty well in hand), were approximately $30,000,000. The loss for the same period this year must be greater, because of the unbelievably unfavorable freight market now operating, the lowest possibly ever known in modern ship operations. It is obvious to see that no economies, no matter how great, can overcome the more than 40 per cent decline in freight rates this year as against last year. When rates will harden is not to be estimated; the disjointing of world trade, the excess of tonnage existing through the war, Germany's present building program, and the extensive Government operations by the United States are all given by expert shipping men as contributing to the unfortunate situation.

Of course, even if freight rates should improve some time within the next 24 months, the losses of the Shipping Board would not be comparably reduced, for it must be remembered that the fleet is constantly getting older and that the Shipping Board has not spent nearly enough in upkeep and repairs. Upkeep and repairs have been neglected, because the board had to operate within its appropriations, and the entire appropriation it received from the Congress has been used in operations. As soon as freight rates get at all better the board must spend large sums in keeping up its ships if the deterioration is not to be ridiculously fast. Thus, for some period to come, if the assets under the board are to be properly cared for, there is no relief in sight from the losses now being recorded.

If there is any further illumination or explanation needed by you or any Members of the House, it will be my pleasure to promptly furnish same.

Very truly yours,

P. SINCLAIR, *Comptroller.*

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

ESTIMATED OPERATING RESULTS FOR FOUR MONTHS, JULY TO OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE, 1922.

Vessel classification.	Voyages terminated.	Cargo tons.	Revenue.	Expense.	Direct— Loss.	Direct— Gain.
Freighters	467	3,512,179	$20,292,905.13	$21,567,969.08	$1,275,163.95	
Passenger and cargo (48,554 passengers)	70	429,501	10,485,397.22	8,948,526.00		$1,536,871.22
Tankers	98	867,746	4,430,973.78	3,808,723.13		622,250.65
Tugs	86		315,279.57	287,881.30		27,398.27
Total	721	4,829,426	35,514,955.70	34,603,099.51	1,275,163.95	2,187,020.14
Net direct gain						911,856.19
Charter hire earnings						183,764.50
						1,095,620.69
General expenditures:						
Insurance (including P. & I.)				1,757,803.70		
Insurable repairs				773,341.60		
Other repairs				3,749,243.28		
Lay-up expenses				1,631,592.49		
Fuel cost adjustments				761,322.77		
Administrative operating expenses:						
Salaries and wages				2,172,329.37		
General expense				1,110,457.61		
Total general expenditures						11,956,700.82
Net loss on operations						10,861,080.13
General and administrative expenses not directly applicable to operation of vessels						2,197,513.24
Total loss for 4 months						13,058,593.37

SUMMARY.

	Loss on operations.	Total loss.
July	$2,212,714.14	$2,788,096.13
August	2,902,728.62	3,308,507.76
September	3,140,860.53	3,652,709.81
October	2,804,776.84	3,354,219.67
Total	10,961,080.13	13,058,593.37

Numerous statements have been made from time to time as to the tremendous profits made by certain steamship lines. I have reports of the investigation of the principal steamship lines mentioned as made by William Craemer, special assistant to president in charge of finance of the Shipping Board. This report was submitted to Commissioner Lissner and furnished by him to me:

OPERATIONS AND FINANCES OF LEADING AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS.

AUGUST 2, 1922.

To Commissioner MEYER LISSNER:

In reply to your request that I develop the facts with reference to the contention of some opponents of ship subsidy legislation that American shipowners made such large profits during the war years as to enable them to distribute enormous amounts to their stockholders, and in addition build up such substantial surpluses as to put them in unusually strong financial condition and thus make entirely unnecessary any governmental aid at this time, I wish to say that the examination I have made of the financial reports of some of the larger American shipowning companies demonstrates this theory to be clearly misleading and based only on a most superficial and incomplete analysis of the facts.

At the outset I would like to point out that this contention of the opponents of the ship subsidy, even in its widest application, can apply only to those few companies organized prior to the war and whose tonnage was acquired at "pre-war" prices. It entirely ignores that much larger group of shipowners and operators whose investment was made during the period of high prices and who have either been wiped out by the reduction in ship values, or who are entirely dependent on some form of governmental aid to save the remainder of their fast disappearing investment.

The profits earned by the American shipowner during the war were restricted by governmental action, so that the return on his investment was very materially less than that earned by his foreign competitors. In this way any possible advantage along these lines was more than offset by the larger earnings accruing to foreign owners whose profits were not similarly restricted by the action of their governments.

This is clearly illustrated by the fact that during the period of the highest freights all American ocean-going tonnage was under requisition to the Government, and the owners' return limited thereunder to the comparatively moderate charter rates established by the Shipping Board, whereas at the same time this Government was paying for foreign tonnage rates more than double those established for American owners.

Then, too, Government taxation reduced the earnings of the American owner to a point far below that of his foreign competitors. Japanese and neutral owners were not burdened with the excessive taxes levied in this and other allied countries, and Great Britain by pursuing a more liberal policy with reference to deductions for depreciation very greatly reduced the proportion of war earnings returned to the Government. As a result of these conditions, it is evident the foreign competitors of American shipowners were benefited to a much greater extent by war activities and were enabled at the same time to write off their investment in ships to a value approximating much closer the present world market price for ships.

This makes it evident, I believe, that the period of large earnings, which commenced in 1915 or 1916, and terminated so abruptly in 1920, instead of assisting him has made it more difficult for the American shipowner to compete with his foreign rivals because of the much larger advantages accruing to the foreigner during the same period.

An analysis of the financial reports of the larger American steamship companies which are available discloses that their earnings during the war period were not nearly so large as has been suggested by opponents of the ship subsidy, and also that these earnings have been calculated without deducting the depreciation necessary to write down their investment in ships to a normal value. These earnings are also probably much less than the earnings in other industries during the same period.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. may be taken as an excellent example as, together with its subsidiaries, it owned more American registry tonnage than any other owner (excepting the large tanker fleets owned by some of the oil companies). The net earnings of this company for the six years ending December 31, 1921, after surplus adjustments, averaged but 8¼ per cent of its invested capital (total capital and surplus not including bonded indebtedness). These earnings are calculated without writing down the book value of its ships to anything like their present value. The statement of its earnings for the last six years follows:

	Net income after surplus adjustment.	Invested capital.	Per cent of earnings to invested capital.
1916	$9,514,086.46	$44,989,288.76	21.15
1917	10,271,014.86	51,437,954.12	19.97
1918	1,946,315.60	51,196,548.72	3.80
1919	5,597,688.75	54,623,474.46	10.25
1920	944,665.20	53,503,618.75	1.77
1921 [1]	2,101,677.76	51,339,311.29	[1] 4.09
Average for 6 years	4,362,015.52	51,181,699.35	8.52

[1] Loss.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in 1915 reduced the par value of its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $1,000,000. This action was made necessary by the large accumulated deficit from operations which up to that time amounted to more than $11,000,000. The earnings since that date are but a fraction of the loss written off at that time against the capital account. As compared with the reduced capital, the earnings for the five years and eight months ended December 31, 1921, have been at the annual rate of about 18¼ per cent.

The detailed earnings for eight months of 1916 and the five calendar years since then are as follows:

	Net income.	Invested capital.	Percentage of net income to invested capital.
1916 (8 months)	$528,889	$4,290,577	12.33
1917	1,554,632	4,812,429	32.30
1918	886,249	4,627,780	19.15
1919	1,776,761	5,244,760	33.88
1920	1,277,470	6,428,478	19.87
1921 [1]	495,591	5,911,388	[1] 8.39
Annual average for 5 years and 8 months	975,602	5,273,862	18.50

[1] Loss.

The earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co. for the four years ending December 31, 1920, averaged slightly over 8 per cent on its investment. I was not able to secure a copy of its report for 1921, but was assured by its officers that the operation of its American flag ships showed a net loss for last year. The annual earnings for the four years ended December 31, 1920, are as follows:

	Net income.	Invested capital.	Percentage of earnings to invested capital.
1917	$11,758,509	$128,209,079	9.17
1918	9,639,026	132,158,299	7.29
1919	13,106,114	131,875,785	9.98
1920	7,435,802	132,183,316	5.63
Average for 4 years	8,396,890	104,885,296	8.01

The United Fruit Co. is primarily a mercantile company and only secondarily a steamship company. Its earnings from its shipping activities constitute, therefore, a relatively small proportion of its total earnings. Unfortunately, the earnings of its steamships are not segregated in its annual reports. It is interesting to note, however, that its earnings from tropical properties and ships for the seven years and three months ended December 31, 1921, have been at the annual rate of less than 16½ per cent of its invested capital. The detailed earnings by years are as follows:

	Net earnings.	Invested capital.	Percentage of earnings to invested capital.
Year ended Sept. 30, 1915	$5,909,522	$63,107,087	9.36
Year ended Sept. 30, 1916	11,943,151	70,634,770	16.91
Year ended Sept. 30, 1917	13,037,955	73,990,460	17.62
Year ended Sept. 30, 1918	14,094,047	85,356,654	16.51
15 months ended Dec. 31, 1919	20,163,518	99,426,223	20.28
Year ended Dec. 31, 1920	29,008,307	125,980,011	23.03
Year ended Dec. 31, 1921	16,975,763	134,955,774	12.58
Annual average for 7 years and 3 months	15,327,347	93,559,660	16.38

These figures demonstrate very clearly that the American shipowner did not make excessive profits during the war period, and I believe it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the American investor in shipping securities has received a lower return on his investment than the investor in any other industry. This is borne out by the dividend record of the more important American companies.

The common stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine have never received a dividend. The preferred stockholders, although entitled to 6 per cent dividends, have received dividends only since 1917 and there is an accumulation of 42 per cent arrears on account of dividends not paid.

The common stockholders of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. have received dividends in but four years since its inception in 1908 and for these four years the rate was 10 per cent. The average annual return on their stock has been less than 3½ per cent. The preferred stockholders received dividends of 5 per cent for less than five years or an average annual return of less than 2 per cent.

The Luckenbach Steamship Co. has never declared a dividend.

The large dividends declared by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. were, in no small measure, the result of the sale of its ships at war prices and not exclusively of operating earnings.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has declared dividends in but 9 out of the last 49 years, which represent in all a return of less than one-half of 1 per cent on the capital investment.

The American steamship owner would not be in such poor financial straits to-day if the balance of his war earnings not distributed as dividends had been invested in liquid assets. Unfortunately, however, and largely at the solicitation of his Government, these earnings of the good years have been invested in capital assets, such as ships, at prices far in excess of normal or present market. He has been unable to write these assets down to their present value, as to do so would mean, in most cases, changing a surplus account into a deficit on the books.

The vessels of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. are carried on its books at approximately $174 per gross ton. To write them down to $100 a gross ton would involve a loss of over $26,000,000 and would result in a deficit of more than $4,000,000. To write them down to $50 a gross ton (which value is probably much nearer their

forced-sale price) would reflect a loss of over $44,000,000 and leave a deficit on the books in excess of $22,000,000.

The Lackenbach Steamship Co. carries its vessels on its books December 31, 1921, at a value of $108 per dead-weight ton. To write these ships down to a normal value of approximately $50 per dead-weight ton would require a loss of about $9,000,000, while to write them down to the world market price of $30 per dead-weight ton would reflect a loss in excess of $12,000,000.

The passenger and cargo vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. represent a book value of about $140 per gross ton. To write these vessels down to a value of $100 a gross ton would reflect a loss of about $1,800,000, while to write them down to $50 a gross tons would show a loss of $4,100,000, which would turn the surplus of about $3,000,000 into a substantial deficit.

In conclusion I believe it is true to say that, in spite of rather substantial profits during the exceptional years from 1915 to 1920, the American shipowner is worse off to-day than at the beginning of this period, because of his heavy investments in new and old tonnage at such high prices as to make prohibitive the writing off of these investments to meet present world conditions. It is reflected in the great shrinkage in the market value of the stock of shipping companies whose stock is in the hands of the public, and in the financial statements of the smaller privately owned companies who are unable to pay the remaining balance on their purchase from the United States Shipping Board.

WILLIAM CRAEMER,
Special Assistant to Vice President in Charge of Finance.

Considerable debate upon the floor as to the situation of the immigration section of the bill and its value are contained in the two letters, one from Consul Leslie E. Reed, and approved by Robert P. Skinner, American consul general at London, and one from Mr. T. H. Rossbottom:

(Prepared by Consul Leslie E. Reed, approved by Robert P. Skinner, American consul general.)

APRIL 26, 1922.

In connection with the strong disfavor with which the President's proposals for a shipping subsidy have been greeted in Great Britain, it is of interest to note that the chairman of one of the largest British armor-plate manufacturers and shipbuilders has made a strong argument in favor of a Government subsidy for armament manufacturers during the period of the naval holiday instituted by the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

At the annual meeting of Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., Mr. Hichins, the chairman, pointed out that armor-making shops can be used for no other purpose than to make armor, and that they can not be maintained in idleness for 10 years or longer. He stated that this country can not abandon its armor-making plants in the hope of permanent peace. He is reported to have declared that such action would be the height of folly and that it would be a still greater folly to dissipate the fine staff of experts which the armament firms have gathered together and whose services the country may yet require.

Lloyd's List of April 8, 1922, gives prominence in its editorial column to this situation, saying that "in the exceptional circumstances which these firms have to face for 10 years to come the plea is not without cogency." Further, the editorial says "a subsidy to these armament firms to induce them to hold on to their plant and their expert staffs would not be a costly business to the country compared with the saving which the reduction in the naval program will effect, and it may well be argued that it is better to face a certain annual outlay for subsidising our armament firms than at the end of 10 years to find ourselves without the means of providing the necessary defenses. After all, such a subsidy would be in the nature only of national insurance against future possible war."

LESLIE E. REED, *American Consul.*

Copies to Chairman Lasker, all commissioners, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Nicolson.

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UNITED STATES LINES,
New York, May 17, 1922.

Hon. A. D. LASKER,
United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During the past few days we have noticed press reports to the effect that consideration is being given to the elimination of that provision in the shipping bill which requires that not more than 50 per cent of the aliens emigrating to the United States shall be carried in vessels of foreign registry.

We had looked forward to this provision as being the most constructive feature in the shipping bill that tends to accomplish the upbuilding and permanence of an American merchant marine in the North Atlantic, operating between Europe and the United States, and we consequently look upon the elimination of this "alien clause" with grave apprehension. Hence our request to you and the other members of the Shipping Board to meet with us and discuss the prospects for the future in the event this important feature of the bill is eliminated.

We have made a careful estimate of the annual earnings of the United States lines that would result from the carriage of first and second class mails, based on actual voyages performed, and have compared same with the earnings that would accrue by reason of the direct aid provided for in the shipping bill.

You will note from that estimate, the details of which you will find in the attached statement, that the United States lines are receiving for the carriage of such mail matter $1,004,725.80, and that the direct aid provided for in the shipping bill in lieu of earnings for the carriage of first and second class mails which are to be carried without charge is $1,019,400.

In the inclosed statement we have not made any calculations covering the postal earnings on the three old ex-German vessels, namely, the *Princess Matoika*, *Madawa*, and *Susquehanna*, which are obsolete and will be withdrawn from the trans-Atlantic trade as soon as proper vessels can be secured to take their place.

It is not possible for any steamship line of American registry to operate in the North Atlantic passenger trade unless it is able to secure a reasonable share of the third-class or steerage immigrant traffic. This traffic is the one upon which steamship lines engaged in that trade depend for their successful operation, and it is now controlled almost entirely by the foreign steamship lines with the cooperation of their respective Governments. These steamers of American registry can not compete for this alien traffic without the cooperation of this Government, as expressed by the 50 per cent provision or some equivalent.

It must be borne in mind that the results of the present operations of the United States lines would show a loss if items of insurance, depreciation, and interest were charged against operating income. This situation would be aggravated if the anticipated reduction in passenger rates takes place.

We can not impress upon you too forcibly the necessity for the enactment of the "alien" provision in the shipping bill in order to accomplish the purpose of the Shipping Board to have a privately owned, permanent merchant marine established and in successful operation upon the North Atlantic.

Unless that or some equivalent method is adopted, the steamers at present being operated by the United States lines must continue to be run by the Shipping Board, with a probable drain on the Treasury until the vessels become obsolete, when the United States lines will automatically retire from the North Atlantic passenger trade, leaving that service to be maintained by steamships of foreign registry.

Respectfully submitted.

UNITED STATES LINES,
By T. H. ROSSBOTTOM,
General Manager.
MOORE & MCCORMACK (INC.),
By A. V. MOORE, *President.*
By E. J. MCCORMACK, *Treasurer.*
ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP CO. (INC.),
By KERMIT ROOSEVELT.
By A. E. CLEGG,
Operating Managers, United States Lines.

In view of the present newspaper agitation regarding the British propaganda, I have made a digest of some of the comments in their newspapers which I desire to submit in this extension of remarks.

Take, for example, the well-known British maritime newspaper, the Syren and Shipping, of March 8, 1922, which editorially exclaims that—

There is cold comfort for British shipowners in President Harding's message to Congress supporting the proposals of the United States Shipping Board. Whether the desired subsidy will be forthcoming remains to be seen. It has been demanded before and not granted. But the present campaign for State aid is far more potent than its predecessors.

And this alarmed British editor adds that—

The assistance which the State is asked to furnish is all the more dangerous because indirect, as well as direct, methods are resorted to for fostering a mercantile marine.

And this British maritime journal goes on into a long argument against the American shipping bill, which reads for all the world like a paraphrase of the arguments of the opposing members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

There are a great many more of these illuminating quotations. Let us read a few. Syren and Shipping, in its issue of March 22, 1922, resumes its editorial discussion of the painful theme of an American merchant marine, exclaiming that—

An examination of the text of this "Merchant marine bill, 1922," does not lead us to alter our views either as to the earnestness of its sponsors in their efforts to establish an effective mercantile marine or the seriousness of the competition which would follow the inauguration of such a wide-reaching plan as is suggested. But the doleful British editor hunts for comfort in the thought that "to many Americans the sea is not a factor of their everyday life. They lack the long experience—and, we might add, the hereditary temperament."

As if there had not been American shipowners and American sailors ever since Plymouth Rock, who sailed the packet ships and clipper ships of the past century; and who manned and fought *Old Ironsides* in 1812, and the *Kearsarge*, when she sent the British-built *Alabama* reeling to the bottom of the English Channel. Manifestly, this British editor of Syren and Shipping is whistling mightily to keep his courage up as he sees the Stars and Stripes rising again above the western horizon.

He looks for comfort, as so many of his countrymen have before, to the "western farmers," hoping that they will prove "either apathetic or hostile to the scheme," and thus help Britain out, or to "the Democratic Party."

Indeed, these invocations to the farmers and the Democratic Party to kill this shipping bill and the American merchant marine in the interest of British monopoly of the high seas are frequently nowadays in the British newspapers, industrious reading of which might well give our friends on the other side much food for sober thought. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, on the basis of telegrams from British "listening stations" in America, gleefully predicts that—

It is not likely that the farmer party will willingly consent to subsidise the United States merchant marine, and if it continues the opposition stand that it at present threatens the proposed subsidy plan is as good as dead, for the farmer vote in combination with the Democrats, who have always been against subsidies, is sufficient to kill the proposition.

"The farmer vote, in combination with the Democrats," is going to save John Bull—is not this a delightful prophecy! How it must swell with pride the souls of those to whom this expectant champion of British sea mastery is referring. He finds "strong-siding champions" of the British cause in the House of Representatives. Whom does he mean? Whom is he aiming at? What mysterious telepathic communications are passing to

and fro over the Atlantic between those who want to beat this bill in England and those who are mustering their forces to defeat it in the United States?

Another famous British maritime organ, Fairplay, fairly shouts—

What are we to do in order to hold our own against one of the greatest menaces that the whole country ever had to meet?

But Fairplay is forced to acknowledge that the subsidy itself—would not entitle any country to make an attack on the United States, for she in common with every other nation is entitled to do what she likes with her own.

Of course, Fairplay is conscious that it was Great Britain herself that set the example for subsidy in the payments that created the Cunard Line of trans-Atlantic steamers in 1889. Fairplay adds impressively that—

though it seems to be expected that for the first year only $15,000,000 will be drawn from the merchant marine fund for subsidies, it is anticipated that their cost will eventually reach $30,000,000.

Which, after all, is only a small fraction of the subsidies which the British Government in 80 years has bestowed on the Cunard Line alone.

Then Fairplay goes on to quote a lot of British shipowners who to a man declare the American shipping bill to be "most prejudicial" to British interests. One of these Britons despairingly gives up the ship with the acknowledgment that—

I fear there is no logical remedy from our point of view that is likely to have any effect with the Americans, as they, I think, have a perfect right to give subsidies as they are at present placed.

Well, they have—the same right exactly that Great Britain has. This gentleman, it is clear, has no illusions at all that even "the farmer vote" or "the Democratic Party" can save him.

Then there is our old truculent friend Lloyd's List, as British as they make them. It fairly foams at the mouth in contemplation of the Jones Act and its provisions for American control of the American trade between this country and the Philippines. And it proclaims that—

Great Britain could at once retaliate by including in our coasting trade the trade between England, Canada, South Africa, India, and Australia.

A terrible threat, surely—to bar from us a trade in which American ships seldom or ever run. If a Yankee skipper ever gets a cargo from one to another British port, it is only when John Bull is not looking. Speaking of trade to Australia, our British kin adroitly managed some time ago to ban American shipping even in the trade between Australia and the United States. As ex-Senator George E. Chamberlain, commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, pointed out in his address before the convention of the National Merchant Marine Association in Washington March 4 last:

If two shipments of the same material are made, say, from Chicago, both consigned to Australia, but one goes by rail through the United States to San Francisco and thence to destination, and the other goes through Canada to Vancouver and thence to destination, they are treated differently by the Australian customs officials, when assessing value for the customs tax, as follows:

The shipment from San Francisco has the United States rail freight charge added to the ad valorem value before duty is fixed; the shipment from Vancouver does not. In other words, for using our railroad and our port our citizen is taxed by Australia on the cost of the rail haul, but if he uses Canadian railroad and Canadian port he is not. The form of discrimination affects not only our steamships but also our railroads, for they lose the land haul.

An ex-Senator Chamberlain added:

This is a discrimination that under existing conditions can be made only against the United States.

That is to say, John Bull has already shut us out of his trade so far as he dares, and his threat to retaliate against us by closing his whole colonial trade is only so much tin thunder.

It was formally announced in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce soon after the President sent his message to Congress that—

A deputation representing shipowning interests, and including the president and vice president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, has waited on the board of trade for the purpose of discussing the United States shipping legislation. And it is added, "The interview was for the purpose of exchanging views, etc., so that the board of trade should be put in possession of the opinions of the shipping interest on the matter. There was, therefore, no decisive outcome of the conference."

Probably the real outcome was that the honorable gentleman discovered that they had already in anticipation made so many reprisals against us that there was nothing else that could be done.

However, Sir Owen Phillipps, the distinguished head of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., which was created in 1841 by a subsidy of $1,240,000 and has been subsidized ever since, rose up at the annual meeting of his company, as quoted in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce of June 2, 1922, and impassively declared—what a fine actor the honorable gentleman would make—that "while British shipping has to fight unaided for its existence"—unaided, mind you—"foreign ships are in many cases supported and assisted in various ways by their respective governments." Then Sir Owen referred to a mysterious "act of Parliament of 1853, which has been on the statute books for 70 years, giving the British Government at any moment power to take immediate measures to protect her mercantile marine against unfair discrimination." Having made this cryptic remark, the president of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. sat down, having vindicated his reputation as an unconscious humorist.

It is noteworthy that the "Thunderer" is leveling its heaviest guns against the presumptuous American shipping bill. In the London Times of May 18 Sir Norman Hill, the secretary and counsel of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, sounds the alarm to his fellow countrymen that the purpose of this measure is "to confer on American ships a monopoly in the world's carrying trade with the United States." This is truly interesting. Our own American impression is that the purpose of this bill is to secure for the American flag our rightful share of from 50 to 60 per cent of the world's carrying trade with the United States, which for 60 years has been chiefly monopolized by foreign shipowners. Presumably Sir Norman Hill had not seen the American shipping bill when he wrote his protest, for the whole proposition contemplates an American overseas shipping fleet of 7,500,000 gross tons, as compared with Great Britain's present 20,000,000 tons.

Sir Norman Hill solemnly proclaims that when the American ships have secured their monopoly "the national ships will become the masters and cease to be the servants of commerce with the country by which the monopoly has been conferred."

Applying Sir Norman's own logic, have British ships, which for years monopolized 98 per cent of the commerce passing between Great Britain and the United States, been all those years the "masters" of that commerce? Why, then, does he object to the proposal of President Harding to secure for our own ships the carrying of 50 per cent of the immigrants into this country and at least 50 per cent of our imports and exports?

Here is another Briton violently whistling to keep his courage up—Sir William Seager, described as the chairman of the Ropner Shipbuilding & Repair Co. (Ltd.), who, at the annual meeting of his concern in Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., as admiringly quoted by the Liverpool Journal of Commerce of October 21, 1921, proclaimed to his stockholders that though "the amount of tonnage built by the Americans was terrific, they could never manage ships to compete with this country. They did not know how to do it, and they could not do it." [Hear, hear.]

This sapient remark recalls the famous dictum of earlier British business men that the Yankees "did not know how to make iron and steel and never would know—their climate would forbid it." This gem of prophecy has outlived many years and is to be commended to the serious attention of Sir W. Seager, M. P., D. L.

Under the graphic heading "American Ship Subsidy Makes J. B. Apoplectic—'Underhand Plot, B'Jove,'" our American newspapers on January 26 last published a dispatch from London in which another eminent British shipbuilder, Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, director of Workman & Clark, in comment on the Washington report of President Harding's plan for the merchant marine, proclaimed that "It is an affront to the heart of England and an indirect, underhand plot against British shipping. President Harding tries to stab Britain—of all countries—in the back!" This because the American Government proposes to take over as its own some of the 98 per cent of commerce between Britain and the United States which British steamship companies long monopolized—this is an effort to "stab Britain in the back." Sir Edward seems to have no hope of help from either "the farmer vote" or "the Democratic Party" in this crisis of Britain's fate.

We come now to a gentleman of even higher station—no less a personage than the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, who lately departed from our shores for a vacation in England after certain utterances of his on American domestic questions had been brought to the attention of Congress and the country in the other Chamber by the senior Senator from Indiana. The ambassador had been talking about American tariffs and American shipping with a frankness which Senator WATSON described as "going entirely outside the bounds of propriety in attempting to dictate the policy of this mightiest of nations in the recorded history of time."

Sir Auckland had gone to Chicago to deliver a speech in which he was quoted as suggesting that "American business use British service, such as insurance and the use of English ships, as a means of solving the problem of diminishing exports." In other words, the smaller our exports shrank, the more we should depend upon English ships for the carrying of them—a somewhat strange philosophy.

Moreover, the British ambassador had gone to Minneapolis to talk about ships on November 4, 1920, in an address to the Civic and Commerce Association—that is, he had gone to a point about as far distant from the ocean as he could possibly reach to discuss maritime problems with his Minneapolis audience. To them he avowed that the statement that the British Government subsidizes British shipping is incorrect and conveys a false impression.

It may seem inconsiderate to Sir Auckland, but it is a hard fact that in discussing this very question of British subsidies the Royal Tariff Commission of his country years ago said: "In effect the Admiralty contracts constitute a rigid system of protection," particularly "to the British engineering and shipbuilding industry." "Engineering and shipbuilding derive other considerable advantages from Government subsidies and Government mail transport and other contracts given to various British shipping lines. During the past 10 years the Government money which has passed into the hands of British steamship companies in respect of these and similar services has amounted to nearly £2,000,000 per annum." Apparently there is some disagreement between the Royal Tariff Commission and the genial British ambassador to the United States which we Americans must perforce leave to these two eminent British authorities for adjustment.

There was another remark on the shipping question which Sir Auckland Geddes delivered at Annapolis. It was to the effect that any statement that "American ships have been placed at a disadvantage with British ships by British Government action" is not true. And he added, "Our policy is based on the principle of 'fair trade and equal opportunity.'"

A few months before Sir Auckland so eloquently described the British policy as one of "fair trade and equal opportunity" an American shipowner sought at the port of Alexandria, Egypt, a part cargo of Egyptian cotton destined for the United States, the property of American cotton mills. This American shipowner was told that the carrying of Egyptian cotton to America was a well-established prerogative of British ships alone, and not a pound of that cotton could be given to an American vessel.

Thereupon the American ship departed without any freight, but her captain reported the circumstances to his employers, who passed it on to the Government in Washington. When the next bids for the transportation of Egyptian cotton were made 40 shillings a ton to America was the demand of the Liverpool liners' conference. But, to the consternation of the British monopolists, American ships bid 25 shillings a ton.

Nevertheless, so close working was the British monopoly of shipowners, merchants, planters, and others at Alexandria that the high British bid was accepted, the lower American bid refused—and Egyptian cotton continued to go to the mills of New England in British ships exclusively.

Then the United States Government, through the Shipping Board, decided that it was time to take a hand. It sent word across the seas that American ships would carry that cotton at 15 shillings a ton if necessary, and that American ships must have a fair share of American-owned cargoes. After some blustering the British line "came down" and the supplies of Egyptian cotton for American mills are now being conveyed one-half in American ships, one-half in British ships, at a rate of 25 shillings a ton to New York and Boston. This episode, that may be repeated at any time in any distant ports of the world where American ships seek freights that British shipowners want, is a good shining example of the "fair trade and equal opportunity" which Sir Auckland Geddes expounded to his Minneapolis audience.

I have been asked the question as to a comparison of present ocean freight rates with those of pre-war periods. I have been furnished by Mr. Love, of the Shipping Board, with a schedule of the rates on flour, grain, and provisions for 1922 as compared with those of 1913, which I desire to present to the membership of the House.

NOVEMBER 24, 1922.

The following ocean freight rates prevailed in the early part of 1913 from New York to London, Liverpool, and Hamburg:

	1913		
	Flour.	Grain.	Provisions.
London	22 cents per 100 pounds.	16 cents per 100 pounds.	20 per cent plus 5 per cent=25 cents per 100 pounds.
Liverpool	20 cents per 100 pounds.	15 cents per 100 pounds.	Do.
Hamburg	27 cents per 100 pounds.	42½ pfennings per bushel = 16½ cents per 100 pounds.	32 cents per 100 pounds.

Present rates between the same points and on the same commodities in November, 1922, are as follows:

	1922		
	Flour.	Grain.	Provisions.
London	17 cents per 100 pounds.	10 cents per 100 pounds.	35 cents per 100 pounds.
Liverpool	do.	do.	Do.
Hamburg	13 cents per 100 pounds.	do.	20 cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire as to the division of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama has consumed 8 hours and 47 minutes and the gentleman from Massachusetts 8 hours and 28 minutes, a difference of 19 minutes against the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will yield the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHALMERS] 10 minutes.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Chairman, I favor this bill for patriotic reasons, and I also favor the bill for business reasons. I am in favor of saving and building up the American merchant marine. As you gentlemen know, I am particularly interested in water transportation, and I want to say to you that one of the most expert transportation men of this country, Mr. Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has said that the freight load of this country practically doubles every 10 years. Mr. Lee says that in 1890 the freight load handled in this country amounted to 79,000,000,000 ton-miles. In 1900 it had increased to 141,000,000,000 ton-miles, and in 1920 it had increased to the enormous sum of 448,000,000,000 ton-miles, practically doubling every 10 years. Then he makes an inference that in 1930 the freight load in this country will be increased to 800,000,000,000 ton-miles. I make the prediction that in 1932 to 1935 the freight load of the United States will have increased to the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000,000 ton-miles.

I want to say to my friend from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER] and other Members from the Middle West that if we can at this time save the American merchant marine for future use, and this bill and its provisions extend over a period of years—10, 15, or 20 years—if we can save this remnant for future use and build it up into a well-rounded freight-handling instrument, his section of the country and the granger States of the West will be the principal beneficiaries of the provisions of this bill. It will cut the freight rates of this country billions of dollars a year. Take the enormous freight load which, in 1932 to 1935, will have increased to 1,000,000,000,000 ton-miles. What does Mr. Lee say is the cost of handling freight now on the railroads? Fifteen mills per ton-mile. What is the cost of handling freight by water on the ocean? From 1 mill to 3 mills per ton-mile. What is the cost of handling freight on the Great Lakes, that most efficient freight-handling instrument in the world to-day? One mill per ton-mile.

I stood in the Toledo Harbor last month and saw the Hocking Valley derrick load into one of the lake freighters 4 carloads of coal every 3 minutes, or every 24 hours more than 100,000 tons of coal were transferred from the rails and put into lake freighters. The Great Lakes are the most efficient transportation system in the world to-day.

If you take 2 mills per ton-mile as the average cost of water transportation on the inland rivers, the Great Lakes, and the ocean, what will be the saving over the cost of shipping by rail, assuming that we can carry one-half the freight load by water? Thirteen mills per ton-mile, or a total saving when the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway is completed and the freight load is increased to one trillion ton-miles—the saving will be $6,500,000,000 per year. Then it is good business judgment to hold this nucleus of ships and build up the American merchant marine into a well-rounded fleet.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. CHALMERS. I will.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The gentleman speaks of reduced freight rates by this bill. Is there anything in this bill to prevent a combination of our ships with foreign ships or to provide any supervision of the rates charged?

Mr. CHALMERS. The distinguished leader of the minority on this committee can answer his own question better than I can.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not think there is.

Mr. EDMONDS. You might say to the gentleman from Texas that the original shipping bill, of which he was a potent factor in drafting, carried all the protection possible to the shipping interests and to the people interested in everything connected with shipping.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I want to say that the original bill was without a substantive provision, and this bill has a substantive provision. And there was no——

Mr. EDMONDS. I say at that time it was impossible for us to regulate the rates in the foreign trade and competition, but we put every restriction in the original bill that we could to prevent abuses and hardship to the people.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Let me ask the gentleman just one question: There is nothing in this bill that gives the Shipping Board or any other public authority the right to reduce rates?

Mr. EDMONDS. Nothing other than we gave in that act, nothing in this bill.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then there is nothing in this bill.

Mr. CHALMERS. This is very interesting, but it does not get across the proposition I want to discuss.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. How much time does the gentleman wish?

Mr. CHALMERS. I will take 10 minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield the gentleman 10 minutes.

Mr. CHALMERS. I want to say in good faith I believe this country must be relieved from the high freight rates or we will be bled white and smothered commercially under excessive freight rates. I am in favor of lake and river transportation of freight as well as ocean transportation. I think that history will bear me out in saying that that country is the most successful commercially that makes the ocean its first transportation unit. My opinion is that the rivers of this country, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Columbia, the Delaware, the Willamette, the Tennessee, and others, should all be developed and improved to carry their portion of this freight load. But I want to put in the RECORD this prophecy—I may not be here at the time and some of you will—but by the years 1932 and 1933 the great St. Lawrence seaway will have been completed.

Mr. Chairman, I am personally against subsidies; I am opposed to all forms of special privilege; but I am not opposed to extending sufficient Government aid to save the American fleet, so that it may in future years serve that great mid-western continent lying between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains. It is the most productive region of the world, a modern Garden of Eden. When the St. Lawrence River project is completed and the 34 miles of rapids in this river are canalized and a 30-foot channel is opened from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, the American merchant marine will help this great continent to take its place as a world leader.

That is why I favor the bill. I favor it because I want to save it for future generations. I want to see the waters of this country developed so that in 1932 one-half of the freight load of the United States, 500,000,000,000 ton-miles, will be handled by the rivers and harbors and inland and coastal waters of the country. If you can save 13 mills per ton-mile on the freight load in 1932, you will save approximately six and one-half billions of dollars annually to the shippers and consumers of this country. [Applause.]

I desire at this time to place in the RECORD some arguments in favor of the construction of the American seaway, or the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway.

It has been said that the region of the valley of the Great Lakes is the cream jug and bread basket of the world. I want to say to you that if we are compelled to wait to send that cream and bread by rail and then by ship the cream will turn sour and the bread will get stale before they reach the consumer. It has been said that this seaway will be closed to traffic three months of the year. Well, what of it? If I were a merchant in any Great Lakes port and had a shipment to make on the day the season closed in the fall and it was at the time of the peak load of prosperity, if this seaway were completed I would wait for the spring opening in March and would then ship direct to the foreign port, and would beat any possible shipment by rail to New York City to be transferred there to an ocean liner.

The Undersecretary of State for Sweden informed me last February that during January, 1920, he was requested, while filling a post as consul in Chicago, to arrange for a shipment of several automobiles to Sweden. The credit was arranged, the purchase was made, and the automobiles shipped in January, 1920. They were shipped by rail to New York and from New York to Stockholm by ship. They reached Stockholm after winter had set in, in the late fall of 1920. If these automobiles had been shipped from Detroit or Toledo direct by boat to Stockholm, leaving the last of March, they would have been ready for delivery to customers before the last of April.

The railroads are inadequate to handle 40 per cent of the traffic during normal times and are hopelessly behind. It would take an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 a year for the next 20 years to eliminate this delinquency and bring the railroads abreast the natural growth of business. Vice President Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania Railroad says that the demands upon the railroads double every 10 years. You know what that means.

The railroads have not had a building program for the past eight years. There is less railroad mileage now than there was in 1914. What will be the demands in 1930? Relief from that source is hopeless. The very return of the country to normalcy will tend to choke the business life out of the Nation by a lack of proper circulation. We must have relief, and the only relief in sight that we can avail ourselves of is the development of our waterways. That country is most prosperous that makes the sea the first unit of its transportation scheme. Don't blame us for a longing for an ocean port. It has been the desire of men and nations since the dawn of civilization to have an outlet to the sea.

Let me discuss with you frankly some of the benefits to the Middle West of this American seaway. In 1890 our railroad tonnage was 79,000,000,000 ton-miles; in 1900, 141,000,000,000 ton-miles; in 1921, 448,000,000,000 ton-miles; maintained at this rate of gain, in 1930 the total would be 800,000,000,000 ton-miles, and in 1932, when the canal will be opened to the shipping of the world, about 1,000,000,000,000 ton-miles. We are carrying freight now on the Great Lakes for a little less than 1 mill per ton-mile. On the ocean it varies from 1 to 3 mills per ton-mile. The average for the railroads is about 15 mills per ton-mile. Taking the water rate as averaging 2 mills per ton-mile, there is a difference in favor of the water haul of 13 mills per ton-mile. The waterways should be developed to carry one-half of the tonnage of the country. That would show water-carrying capacity of 500,000,000,000 ton-miles, which at 13 mills would show a saving of $6,500,000,000 per year.

The most extravagant thing this country can do at this time is to neglect its waterways. The successful peoples of the earth have been masters of the deep. During all time the prosperous nations of the world have been those who have made the ocean their first transportation unit. Just now the United States is coming into its own. We have ships to make our merchant marine the greatest and most efficient on the seas. We have ships, the organization, the will, but we have not the business. If we could only clear away the barriers made by the rapids of the St. Lawrence and let those ships into the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley territory they would pick up more business than they could handle. The Shipping Board has property valued at three and one-half billions of dollars. Five per cent of this amount would more than pay the American part of the St. Lawrence improvement. The Shipping Board is losing millions every year. Turn the Great Lakes into the Mediterranean Sea and you will change the merchant marine of the United States from a losing proposition into a profitable business. What private business management would hesitate to spend 5 per cent of its investment to turn a fatal loss into a magnificent profit? The time is here, the necessity is crowding us to the wall. The landlocked continent lying between the Rockies and the Alleghenies, the bread basket and cream jug of the world, the land of golden opportunities, rich in raw materials, lumber, coal, minerals, agriculture, and manufacturing products, must find a water highway to the ocean or we must surrender our enviable position as a world leader.

Mr. Lee further says that to handle the traffic of 1930 the railroad expenditures must be appalling; that is, it will be impossible. Every possible avenue of transportation is going to be needed. Therefore the development of water transportation from the center of the continent to the seaboard will be of immense advantage to the railroads.

The next time our country has a real revival of business we shall in all probability be confronted with the most severe congestion of railway traffic and the greatest inadequacy of railway facilities ever experienced in this country. Nothing could more quickly check a wave of prosperity than the inability of our railroad facilities to handle the traffic.

There are some things that must be taken for granted. We will not have time in 30 minutes to prove everything in a world project of the magnitude of the American seaway. You know there are some axioms or self-evident truths that must be taken for granted, even in such an exact science as mathematics. I give you my word that every statement of fact I use to-day has been checked up by Government experts and may be relied upon, even if I do not stop to prove them all.

In a word, let us see what the trouble is. I have seen seven reasons given by the opponents why this seaway is impossible.

FIRST, CLOSED SEASON.

They say that it will be closed in the winter. The record shows that, on the average over many years, the port of Detroit closes on December 18 and opens March 18, three months. What of it? The other seven or eight or nine months of the year the Detroit River carries more freight in tonnage than any other similar stretch of water in the world, not excluding the port of New York, for 12 months in the year. There is a certain freight load to carry each year. If the waterway can do its work in eight months, let it rest for the three or four winter months.

They talk of icebergs and fog. A report just issued by the New York Institute of American Business on the fallacies of the St. Lawrence waterway scheme says that Montreal is now one of the greatest grain-exporting ports in America. They are right. In 1921 Montreal received 138,453,980 bushels of grain. They handled more grain than all the Atlantic ports combined from Maine to Florida. They handled it with a little, old, antiquated, one-horse shay, man-operated, 14-foot, dilapidated canal, with no lock large enough to take in either a lake or ocean carrier. Give us a modern, up-to-date American seaway with only seven mammoth 860-foot cement locks, 30 feet over the sills, automatic control, with electric power taking the place of man power, and the West will come into its own. Such an unrestricted seaway will accommodate all the lake and 99 per cent of the ocean carriers. The grain and commerce from the Middle West and South and West will pass Buffalo without paying toll, will pass down the middle of the great St. Lawrence, past Montreal and Quebec, without paying tribute, and land their cargoes in Boston, New York, or any other market in the wide world. A statement just issued by the Port Commission of Montreal says that not a vessel nor a pound of cargo was lost by the St. Lawrence route during the year 1921.

They say we will meet exorbitant insurance rates. The lowest insurance rates prevail on those routes most frequented by traffic. That is on the main-traveled course. Wait until we open the American seaway from the loading station of the world to the markets of all nations and we will show you low insurance rates.

They say it runs through foreign territory and that it will injure Boston and New York to the advantage of Montreal and Quebec. Is that the reason why Montreal and Quebec are fighting the project even more successfully than New York and other Atlantic ports? The Quebec members of Parliament, the whole 65 of them, are all against us. One New York Congressman and several New England Members are with us. We have discussed four objections. Now let us take up the last three more in detail.

1. They say it can not be built; it is an engineering impossibility. It is the easiest great engineering project that America has ever been asked to solve. Sometimes I ask myself why the big-visioned men of the past failed to utilize this wonderful natural resource. It means greater prosperity for the country—not for any select section, but for all our people. The completion of this waterway is a program that interests us all. No matter what section of the country we come from we must work together in this one great cause. It is too big and too important a thing to permit sectional rivalries to overshadow our sense of justice and fairness. In the final analysis prosperity can come to America only when all the people are prosperous, and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence improvement will do much to bring about that desired end. There is no excuse for prejudice and no reason for jealousy.

The International Joint Commission and the American and Canadian engineers have definitely answered the questions of feasibility. How simple are their plans! How easy of construction!

The 182 miles of river from Montreal to Lake Ontario are divided by the commission into five divisions. The first division is from Montreal to Lake St. Louis, 25 miles, 13 miles of canal and 12 miles of river, with an elevation of 45 feet. In the canal section they make use of two locks and a guard lock. The second division is from Lake St. Louis to Lake St. Francis, 16 miles, with an elevation of 83 feet, 13½ miles of canal and 2½ miles of river. In this section they place two locks and one guard lock. The third section is from Lake St. Francis to St. Regis Island, a distance of 28 miles, all open sailing, with a change in elevation of 3 feet. The fourth division is from St. Regis Island to Chimney Point, a distance of 48 miles, 7½ miles of canal and 40½ miles of river. The elevation is 92 feet, and they use three locks in the canal. The fifth section is from Chimney Point to Lake Ontario, with wide river sailing the whole distance of 65 miles, with a change of elevation of only 1 foot. The power works are recommended to be placed in the fourth section, on the international boundary line, and provide for the development of a million and a half horsepower of hydroelectric current.

2. Even if completed, they say, it will not be used. Why, friends, it is used now, with all its handicaps. The Great Lakes, practically land bound, handle more commerce than any other waters of the world. The south shore of Lake Erie from Toledo to Buffalo, inclusive, handled more tonnage in its harbors in 1918 than both Germany and France did combined in 1914.

3. It will not pay. This objection is answered in the second. If it is used, it will pay. The St. Lawrence Canal will cost $275,000,000 for a 30-foot channel, with the permanent works built so that it can be later deepened to 35 or 40 feet. These costs were figured between July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921, when materials and labor were 20 per cent higher than now. The added value to the grain crop will more than equal the entire cost of construction each year after its completion. The price of a commodity is fixed where the surplus of that article comes in competition with similar commodities from other parts of the world. Hence the price of grain is made in Liverpool. Whenever you can cut the cost of sending a bushel of wheat from Kansas to Liverpool or a bushel of corn from Illinois you add that saving to the wealth of the farmers of those States. This does not apply to the surplus only, but the price of the whole crop is fixed by the price of the part of it that is thrown upon the market.

Canada is rebuilding the Welland Canal. It is now about 40 per cent completed. When the Welland Canal is finished and the St. Lawrence is completed, as recommended by the International Joint Commission, the Great Lakes will be turned into a Baltic or Mediterranean Sea. With a 30-foot channel from tidewater to the Great Lakes, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, and Chicago will have the same freight rates from Liverpool and other foreign ports as those in force from the same ports to New York City. Do you business men realize what that would do to business? Do the farmers and manufacturers realize what it would do to them to have the cost of the railroad haul eliminated from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo to New York City? It costs 22½ cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by rail. Save it and give it to the farmers. It costs $40.65 to ship an automobile weighing 3,000 pounds from Toledo or Detroit to New York. Save it and divide it among those who make the automobiles. It affects equally all the territory between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. When this seaway is completed the freight rates will be revised radically downward.

You ask me what proof I can submit to substantiate the above surprising statement? It is 160 miles farther from Liverpool to Cleveland by the St. Lawrence River than it is from Liverpool to New York. It is 275 miles farther to Toledo, 325 miles farther to Detroit, 860 miles farther to Chicago, and 950 miles farther to Superior and Duluth. What difference does even 1,000 miles make on a seaway? All the Atlantic seaports now, although some of them are 1,000 miles apart, have the same Liverpool rate. Let me quote from the report of the International Joint Commission:

"The commission is inclined to agree with the statement that there is a productive interior, ships will proceed as far inland as physically practicable, and that the farther inland they can penetrate the greater will be the resulting economy and the more extensive the area benefited." Notable examples of rivers on which considerable traffic has been developed by ocean-going ships are the Amazon, the Yangtzekiang, the Rhine, the Danube, the Columbia, the Willamette, the Delaware, the lower Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence itself. It appears in evidence that the same rate of freight was paid from New York to Bombay as from New York to Calcutta, although the latter port was 2,000 miles farther and involved 90 miles of a tortuous river channel much more difficult than the St. Lawrence. It may be noted that ocean shipping has to an increasing extent made Montreal its destination, although railroads extend down both banks from Montreal to Quebec.

Two thousand miles farther and a tortuous channel of 90 miles make no difference in the rates. The total restricted channel of our seaway, including both the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal, is only 59 miles. The equal rates from the lake ports are not visionary but are a corollary of the present practice.

Forty-seven per cent of all the tonnage shipped over sea originates in the territory west of Pittsburgh, east of Denver, and north of the Arkansas and Tennessee Rivers. Ninety per cent of all produce shipped abroad is grown in this territory. The value added to the grain of this region each year would more than pay for the cost of this project.

Now, I come to a part of this project that the East is vitally interested in. I refer to the hydroelectric possibilities. The value of the hydroelectric energy derived from the power works will add to the business of Boston more than ten times the possible loss from navigation. You are interested in this project by the possibilities from its hydroelectric development. The St. Lawrence drains one-fourth of the American Continent north of the Mexican border and in its course falls 224 feet and is capable of delivering more than 5,500,000 continuous horsepower. This is equal to the energy created by the burning of 60,000,000 tons of coal in the most modern steam plant. I call your attention to Professional Paper No. 123, issued recently by the Interior Department, W. S. Murray, chief engineer, recommending a superpower circuit, including Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and adjacent territory.

On the 7th of April last President Harding, Vice President Coolidge, and the entire Cabinet gave the whole session to the discussion of this great project, with Secretary Hoover explaining its advantages.

WHAT IS THIS POWER WORTH?

Senator Leonard W. H. Gibbs, chairman of the New York State Commission, opposed to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal, says 5,400,000 potential horsepower of electric energy available on the St. Lawrence at $25 a horsepower, and you may be sure it will never be sold so low, amounts to an annual income of $135,000,000.

Massachusetts last year raised 33,000 bushels of wheat. The Department of Agriculture reports that the annual consumption of wheat in Massachusetts is 5 bushels per capita. The Commonwealth's 4,000,000 population multiplied by five equals 20,000,000 bushels of wheat consumed each year by the people of the Bay State. Their wheat fields produced only 33,000 bushels of wheat last year—less than enough to last the people two-thirds of a day. So the wheat they produce is negligible. Ten million hundredweight of flour must be shipped into their State each year to supply the needs of the people. If that flour is shipped by rail from Fargo, N. Dak., it will cost 62 cents per 100, or $6,200,000. When this deep waterway is built it can be shipped from the wheat fields of the West to Boston for $4,050,000, or a saving to the bread consumers of $2,150,000 per year—enough to pay you to buy all the wheat shipped from your port and dump it into the harbor where your forefathers dumped the tea at the Boston Tea Party.

The St. Lawrence waterway will make millions each year from coastwise navigation. It will make tens of millions from its hydroelectric works. It will light homes, stores, streets, factories, and cities. It will do the work, run the street cars and railroads at less than half the cost of to-day. We are just in the morning of the electric day. The greatest progress of science and inventions in this age will be made in the electric field.

I leave that part of the discussion with you. You are fair-minded men. You will readily see that the United States is not as it was 140 years ago, a narrow strip of coast lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. Beyond those mountains to-day is a vast domain whose people are interested in this seaway. Its success goes much beyond merely passing interest. It means their life or death commercially.

This project is more than a mere business proposition. Its potential possibilities are limitless. It contains romance, comedy, tragedy, life, and death, not only to this generation but to countless generations yet unborn. Let us be pioneers and promoters of this the greatest and most beneficent enterprise of the age.

Over beyond the Berkshire Hills and the Adirondacks, between Buffalo and the Rockies, there are forty-two and one-half millions of people who are being commercially smothered by a lack of transportation facilities. They are gasping for breath under the weight of high freight rates. The grain is rotting in the fields. Their automobiles are reaching the world markets a year out of date. They will be bled white by high freight rates unless relief comes, and the only relief is in the development of the national seaway provided by God at the creation; obstructed by only 34 miles of rapids. Those rapids are watched over and guarded by New York as Leonidas guarded the Pass of Thermopylæ. You would imagine by this opposition that if this seaway goes through, grass would grow in Broadway and cows would be herded in Fifth Avenue, and the sheep and the lambs would go unmolested, even in Wall Street.

I am appealing to the Members of this House, where right and justice has always been given first consideration. No; the West will find its way to the sea. The 34 miles shall not stop them, even though guarded by selfishness and avarice and those who would exact a toll as our commerce passes through.

It is right, and, if so, you can not kill it off by fighting it. You will remember that a certain doctor of the law gave the Sadducees some pretty sound advice many years ago in the following words:

"And now I say unto you, refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye can not overthrow it, lest haply ye be found to fight against God."

They thought they could kill the Great Emancipator by shooting him. They did not kill Lincoln. They killed themselves. They thought they could bury Lincoln and that he would be forgotten.

And so they buried Lincoln! Strange and vain!
Has any person thought of Lincoln hid
In any vault 'neath any coffin lid
In all the years since that wild spring of pain?
'Tis false, he never in the grave has lain.
You could not bury Lincoln tho you slid
Upon his clay the Cheops pyramid
And heaped it with the Rocky Mountain chain!
They slew themselves, they but set Lincoln free.
In all the world his great heart beats as strong—
Shall beat while pulses throb to chivalry
And burn with hate of tyranny and wrong.
Whoever will may find him—anywhere
Save in the grave—not there, he is not there.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the committee how much longer it is the intention to run?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I have two more speakers who want time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS], a member of the committee, 20 minutes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I have two men who wish to occupy 10 minutes each.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to discuss this bill dispassionately and in the light of the facts developed at the hearings. I want also to dissipate some of the myths associated with this subsidy legislation, regarding the effect it would have if the bill is passed. There are also some other matters to which I want to devote some attention. One of them is this: The disparagement of the great Government-owned fleet, a fleet of over 12,000,000 dead-weight tons, the newest and best in the world to-day.

The president of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. James A. Farrell, stated in an address last May that with few exceptions the fleet and vessels in it were as fine as those of any other nation. The president, Mr. H. H. Raymond, and the vice president and general manager, Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, of the American Steamship Owners' Association, confirm this statement, though these two last gentlemen claim one-half of the tonnage is not suitable for general use.

And yet the people of the United States are constantly led to believe that this great ocean fleet which belongs to them is nothing but a colossal wreck. They are also led to believe that if this subsidy bill should pass it would promptly put upon the high seas all the vessels owned by the United States which are now tied up, a thousand or more; that all the vessels which the Government owns will be promptly disposed of, and disposed of at substantially increased prices.

What are the facts, however, as disclosed at the hearings with respect to these assertions or arguments? The facts are that the chairman of the Shipping Board himself testified that only 5,000,000 tons out of the 10,000,000 could possibly be utilized under the subsidy bill; that the other 5,000,000 tons might be classified as only from fair to useless. And not a member or official of the Shipping Board could tell how much of that 5,000,000 tons is fair and how much useless.

What could be the effect of that upon the buyer? Do you think that any man with that sort of condemnation would pay anything for the vessels, however good they might be? Does any man feel that it would be an inspiration to any man to try to operate them after they have been subjected to such condemnation, except some shrewd buyer who knew their worth and could buy them for little or nothing?

But this was not all. Chairman Lasker testified that he doubted "if under the happiest conditions the American flag will need the 3,000,000 gross tons, or 5,000,000 dead-weight tons, in its entirety." So that even if the subsidy bill should be passed it is not expected that even one-half of the present Government-owned fleet will ever be used.

Chairman Lasker has suggested that it will have to be done away with somehow; part possibly sold for conversion purposes, part disposed of abroad, and probably a large part will be junked.

Therefore, you might as well take from your minds the idea that these 1,000 ships that the Government owns are going to be put back upon the sea even under this subsidy measure, unless, as Mr. Farrell, of the Steel Corporation, says, trade re-

vives. He believes it will do so within the next two years, and predicts that many of the ships which in his own language he says the public believes are obsolete may be found wending their way to the ports of the world with paying cargoes.

When I asked one of the leading advocates of this bill, the vice president and general manager of the Steamship Owners' Association, how many more ships could be sold, in his opinion, after the subsidy bill was passed, if it should pass, than could be sold without it, he could not tell, and he would not venture a guess except to say that possibly within a year they might sell several hundred thousand tons out of the over 10,000,000 tons which the Government owns.

Not only that, but everyone who advocated the passage of this bill before the joint committees of Congress always qualified his remarks as to the success of this subidy bill, if passed, upon the vital thing that the American people should know, and that is that unless trade revives, and until ocean trade revives, you could not put the ships back upon the high seas. When that condition obtains you will, of course, need no subsidy, as it is admitted by Chairman Lasker that only a slight upturn in trade is needed to wipe out the operating losses which the Government now sustains.

Why, when I asked the president of the American Steamship Owners' Association how many more ships they would operate upon the seas if the subsidy bill passed than are being operated now he made the startling admission and statement that he thought they would have to tie up more vessels—some of those that are now being operated.

Does that sound like bringing to the people of the United States relief from stagnant conditions and putting their ships back upon the seas? Does that sound like justification for imposing upon them from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in 10 years, at the least, and the Lord only knows how much longer if the bill passes and it shall be kept upon the statute books of the Nation?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. I just wanted to state to the gentleman that the percentage of tonnage tied up in this country is very much greater than that tied up in other countries.

Mr. BRIGGS. I know that is true, and that a tremendous amount of tonnage is tied up all over the world. I know that witnesses have testified that the decline in the ocean trade has been the greatest the world has ever known. Let me answer the question further. I know that they testified that, the world over, they were losing money. I know that Mr. Lasker testified to that fact before the Committee on Appropriations. It was testified to also by Mr. Love, the vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

I know it was testified to by Mr. Marvin, the vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association. But, my colleagues, it was further testified to that the reason 75 per cent of the Shipping Board fleet, the United States owned fleet, was tied up was to enable private owners to operate, and that that had resulted in the operation of 75 per cent to-day of the privately owned fleet and only 25 per cent of the Government-owned fleet. The hearings reflect the fact that the Shipping Board, every time a private line wants to become established, has withdrawn the Government line. I am not criticizing that policy. I commend that policy, because I believe in it. I want a great American merchant marine, as I believe every true American does. I believe that the ships ought to be privately owned and privately operated; and as soon as world conditions improve in trade they will be privately owned and they will be taken by private operators if you will withdraw from those who want to acquire these ships at an unconscionable sacrifice the bait of a subsidy amounting to from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year to pay them for taking over for an insignificant amount the world's greatest and finest fleet, which, however, they will not promise to operate until ocean trade revives:

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. I am sorry, but I have only 20 minutes. In my opinion, you would have had even greater strides toward improvement in the development of the American merchant marine if the subsidy legislation had never been proposed. In my opinion, it has been a demoralizing agency. It does not give even a promise of restoring the American fleet to the ocean.

In this connection perhaps it is just as timely as anywhere else to say that one of the favorite arguments being made here and preached to the American people is in the form of a query: What are you going to do if you do not adopt subsidy?—always assuming that subsidy is going to do what nothing else can do. The whole fallacy lies in the fact that subsidy promises no relief, but involves tremendous harm, not only to American shipping but to the people of the whole Nation. The experience of the United States in the past as depicted by Spears in his "Story of merchant marine," 1915 edition, page 274, is that in the days of the old Collins Line the subsidy destroyed private initiative upon the Atlantic and took the spirit and initiative of American genius out of American shipping.

Spears says:

In the United States the paying of subsidies to a few lines simply killed private enterprise on the North Atlantic.

The present Shipping Board in the first study (marked "Exhibit A" in the hearings) which it sent to Congress frankly admitted that, with the possible exception of Japan, subsidies have proved a failure in building up the merchant marine of any country. Even in the case of Japan, Chairman Lasker also stated in the hearings that extraneous causes were very potent in the development of the Japanese merchant marine. (P. 222, hearings.)

As disclosed recently by the Department of Commerce, war conditions, not subsidies, were most largely responsible for the rapid increase in the Japanese merchant marine.

The department stated:

Two years of submarine warfare developed Japanese shipbuilding and Japanese shipping at seven fold the rate of its increase in 20 years under a carefully devised bounty project.

In 1918 the Japanese Government terminated its shipbuilding bounties.

It was, moreover, the World War which gave the tremendous impetus to ship construction in the United States and brought forth the great fleet which it now owns.

The past experience of the United States with subsidies and subventions has been far from an encouraging one, and chiefly resulted only in bringing about increased demands for more subsidies instead of building up a merchant marine. The testimony adduced at the hearings fully establish this fact. It shows that such experiments proved so expensive and fruitless in results the payments of subsidy were abandoned and postal subventions, such as have been employed by other nations, were relied upon.

The testimony at the hearings reflected that since the passage of the ocean mail act by Congress in 1891, which is sometimes known as the postal subsidy law, the Government has expended over $29,000,000, as shown in the following table (p. 182, hearings):

Payments on contracts which continued into the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 (ocean mail act, 1891).

Fiscal year ending June 30—	American Line, New York to Antwerp, Southampton.	Oceanic Co., San Francisco to Sydney.	New York & Cuba Mail Co., New York to Vera Cruz.	Red D Line to Venezuela, New York to—		Total for the year.
				Puerto Cabello.	Maracaibo.	
1892		$55,000		$27,075		$82,075
1893		56,000	585,084	81,287		271,810
1894	$188,720	56,000	130,104	79,090		527,530
1895	220,258	55,000	130,101	79,090		537,868
1896	512,028	56,000	130,104	79,090		850,638
1897	757,680	135,000	130,104	81,288		1,177,548
1898	580,800	136,000	102,582	63,224		940,539
1899	485,674	136,000	87,570	42,902		868,309
1900	647,278	136,000	130,104	54,192		1,182,305
1901	528,538	133,272	127,602	56,450		1,036,828
1902	662,184	283,203	130,104	53,528	$15,280	1,377,792
1903	660,672	283,203	130,104	63,315	30,049	1,402,354
1904	660,483	283,203	132,606	60,880	42,445	1,417,981
1905	662,688	286,872	130,629	63,315	44,143	1,431,621
1906	762,638	249,885	130,884	63,315	45,841	1,481,916
1907	691,224	133,272	130,884	63,315	44,143	1,265,515
1908	737,016		130,884	58,445	44,143	1,185,149
1909	737,536	(1)	130,884	42,993	44,143	1,150,757
1910	676,480	(1)	133,401	63,173	39,049	1,114,603
1911	646,472	(1)	130,884	63,149	44,143	1,074,945
1912	570,672		150,884	63,210	44,451	1,003,161
1913	626,650	201,916	124,288	62,972	43,300	1,144,631
1914	673,996	201,916	97,566	62,972	34,640	1,069,261
1915	714,179	201,916	99,990	66,384	45,032	1,096,040
1916	865,952	245,512	74,336	60,550	41,558	1,080,913
1917	639,342	279,576	60,158	55,706	34,472	1,009,254
1918	500,692	248,512	55,752	60,550	32,908	907,414
1919		170,852	72,013	38,752	36,372	317,989
1920	198,288	186,384	60,398	53,134	35,724	533,928
1921	180,624	170,852	60,298	50,862	36,372	499,008
Total	15,597,765	4,397,336	3,189,969	1,813,033	787,218	29,099,627

[1] Discontinued and resumed.

NOTE.—Payments on contracts which had lapsed prior to 1921: The annual payments made under the contracts mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 are included in the last column above, marked "Total for the year."

1. From San Francisco to Tahiti by the Oceanic Steamship Co. from 1903 to 1912, the payments aggregating $421,526 for the whole period.

2. From New York to Habana by the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. from 1903 to 1913, the payments aggregating $1,423,074 for the whole period.

3. From Boston and Philadelphia to Jamaica by the American Mail Steamship Co. from 1909 to 1914, the payments aggregating $1,469,841 for the whole period.

In addition to these payments the Government has also paid out over a period of 10 years, from 1912 to 1921, more than $18,000,000 for carriage of mails in American vessels, based upon a rate authorized by the act of 1872, which allows 80 cents a pound for first-class mail, and 8 cents a pound for mail of other classes, regardless of distance, as against the international postal rate of 35 cents a pound for first-class mail, and 4½ cents a pound for mail of other classes.

Under its contract with the Collins Line, the United States Government paid out from 1848 to 1858, in subsidies, $14,400,000.

The United States Government, as further shown by the hearings, has also extended in recent years additional aid.

The only difference, apparently, between the pending proposal for subsidies and those which were tried out and failed in the past, developing not only waste and extravagance and insufficiency but no fleet, is in the colossal amount of subsidy carried in the pending bill from which the American people could not hope to escape, if the bill is passed, within a period of at least 10 years. The President in his message to Congress, the early part of this week, referred to a period of 25 years, and witnesses, advocating the subsidy at the hearings, indicated its continuance as a permanent policy.

Strength is added to this probability because the pending bill expressly declares that all moneys paid into the merchant marine fund for distribution and subsidies are permanently appropriated.

The bill, moreover, makes no provision whatever for the expiration of the subsidy legislation.

It is true contracts for subsidy are limited to 10-year periods, but new contracts may be made each year as long as there is any money left in the merchant marine fund for the payment of subsidies.

PROSPECTS OF RETURN OF SUBSIDY.

Return of subsidy only applies to such years as show excess earnings over 10 per cent net, and not to years in which subsidy is paid, where return is less than 10 per cent net, even though in subsequent years unusually large profits are made. (Pages 427–428, hearings. Testimony of Mr. Beecher.) It was apparent at the hearings that it was not seriously contemplated there would ever be much, if any, subsidy returned.

On question of return of excess earnings over 10 per cent net, Mr. Beecher, counsel for the Shipping Board, testified:

(Pages 422–423, part 7, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, it is intended, under this bill, as I understand at least, that they shall be entitled to earn a 10 per cent net operating income, isn't it?

Mr. BEECHER. That they shall be entitled to earn that?

Mr. BRIGGS. If they can, and the subsidy would apply if they do not. I mean, the subsidy applies whether they do or not, but doesn't allow them to make more than that, because 50 per cent above that sum, until they have refunded what they have gotten back during that period, has to be returned.

Mr. BEECHER. That is right.

Mr. BRIGGS. Based upon that provision in this bill, I am asking you whether an estimate has been made as to what return section 203 would mean to the shipowner in the way of tax exemption.

Mr. BEECHER. No; I hardly see how even a guess could be made at it. Of course, it is entirely dependent upon how much shipping there is engaged in the business, and to assume that any shipowner will, in fact, make 10 per cent this year, next year, or in any given time is an assumption for which, of course, there is no foundation. We only have hopes; that is all.

Mr. BRIGGS. But isn't that the practical foundation of the bill, that it is expected he ought to be able to earn that much as operating income?

Mr. BEECHER. I don't think there is any suggestion of that in the bill.

Mr. BRIGGS. Don't you think the suggestion is very plainly made on page 24, section 703, which says, "Whenever the owner of any vessel or vessels in respect to which he has received compensation under the provisions of this act shall have derived a net operating income from the operations of such a vessel or vessels in excess of 10 per cent per annum in any fiscal years during which he has received compensation hereunder upon his actual investment in such vessel or vessels and facilities employed in connection therewith, 50 per cent of such excess shall be paid to the United States Shipping Board to be placed in the merchant-marine fund, but in no event shall such owner be required to pay to the Shipping Board a greater amount than the total amount of compensation which he has received from the Shipping Board under the provisions of this act for the same period?"

Don't you think that distinctly contemplates he shall have earnings of 10 per cent net?

Mr. BEECHER. I think it is neither the contemplation, the suggestion, promise, or guaranty. It is merely the limitation upon his earnings under the subsidy if he is so fortunate as to make them.

Mr. BRIGGS. You don't think it is at all even contemplated—I don't mean guaranteed—but you don't think it is even in contemplation?

Mr. BEECHER. If you mean that either the Shipping Board or Congress, by this expression, is holding out to shipowners that they expect that they are going to make these sums, I should say emphatically no.

Mr. BRIGGS. How did they happen to use this expression in here at all—this 10 per cent—if it was not in somebody's contemplation that they might, under this measure, if passed and put into operation, earn that much and still be able to give it back? Isn't a whole lot of the very argument in favor of this measure that a good deal of this subsidy is coming back?

Mr. BEECHER. Of course, it is coming back.

Mr. BRIGGS. It doesn't come back until after the 10 per cent is earned.

Mr. BEECHER. It is coming back, after they earn the 10 per cent.

Mr. BRIGGS. Isn't it the theory upon which it is based? Hasn't it been argued very strongly all through the hearings thus far that this money is going to be paid back eventually?

Mr. BEECHER. I didn't hear it suggested——

Mr. BRIGGS. You don't agree with that at all? You don't think they will ever get the subsidy back at all, then?

Mr. BEECHER. They will if the earnings are sufficient.

Mr. BRIGGS. But you haven't any confidence in the earnings being sufficient?

Mr. BEECHER. I am not prepared to make any prediction on the subject.

Even Chairman Lasker stated at the hearings that he did not think that the proposed legislation would give an American merchant marine by the magic wave of a wand. (Page 27):

Mr. LASKER. It will be a good many years before we do not have any stuff left, with most favorable legislation. I want to make it plain here that I do not think the proposed legislation is going to, by the wave of a magic wand, give us a merchant marine.

At the hearings on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill of 1922, Chairman Lasker, on July 27, 1921, stated:

Those boats are laid up for two reasons: First, there is no world trade at all to warrant keeping them in operation, and, second, in building up the American merchant marine we undertook a great many things, and in many cases we took our Government-owned boats off and gave preference to privately owned boats, because our only hope of getting out of this awful mess of Government ownership was to have some company to operate boats, so that when the world conditions were better we could dispose of the boats, but that will take time. (Page 8.)

The steamship owners who testified, and the Shipping Board officials as well, did not seriously contend that, even if the subsidy bill were passed, any more ships could be operated until there was a conspicuous improvement in ocean trade.

(Page 972, part 18, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. But you do not think you could get anything, practically, for the fleet under existing conditions?

Mr. RAYMOND. Not to sell it all out, unless you go to work and give some benefits, some aids, and stop this stagnation.

If the subsidies, of course, were great enough, empty ships could be operated back and forth at an enormous cost to the people, but with benefit to no one. Even the Shipping Board and the steamship owners did not advocate this.

Chairman Lasker testified:

If your question means merely taking into consideration cash outlay for operation, any upturn in the world trade would end the cash loss. * * * If we do not get Government aid and we get an upturn in world trade, so far as cash outgo is concerned, that would be ended, but if we take into consideration the capital value of the ships, it will not. (Page 211, hearings, "Merchant marine bill." Page 951, hearings, "Independent offices appropriation bill, 1923.")

Mr. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau, in his testimony stated that he would regard such a policy as unwise.

(Page 1782, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, now, Mr. Howard, of course you appreciate the conditions that obtain to-day in world trade, do you not?

Mr. HOWARD. Certainly.

Mr. BRIGGS. In fact, there has been a tremendous depression obtaining. The Shipping Board, out of the fleet which the Government owns, is only able to operate about 421 vessels, I think, at the outside. The rest are laid up. There is lots of shipping laid up in the world; lots of our fleet, the Shipping Board fleet, is tied up. Of course, when people do not buy the products, exchange products, and you haven't something to carry in the ships, it can not be a profitable operation in which to engage to move these ships back and forth empty?

Mr. HOWARD. There wouldn't be much money in that.

Mr. BRIGGS. No matter how much you might get to carry the lines on. If you carried empty freight trains back and forth across the country and taxed the people rates on that, it would be a serious obligation on the commodities when they did begin to move?

Mr. HOWARD. I wouldn't even ride to town and back in my wagon just for fun.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We don't have to prove all these self-evident facts, do we?

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, I am just asking some of these things as dealing with existing conditions.

Mr. LAZARO. We do have to prove some of these self-evident things sometimes in order to look after the sale of stuff that belongs to the Government.

Mr. DAVIS. When they are being denied.

Mr. BRIGGS. Of course, you appreciate that if you have a commodity in vast quantity with but very little demand, no demand practically, and you say, "Well, I want you to get rid of this," it means you have to sell at such price as you can get, doesn't it, if you sell it?

Mr. HOWARD. If I recall, the statement which I made states that you have an excess of 20,000,000 tons of ships.

Mr. BRIGGS. You mean world shipping?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes; world shipping, and of course that surplus is going to depress the price and make the market very bad.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, I say the conditions could not be any worse. I think everybody admits that very freely.

Mr. HOWARD. And there is going to be a continuing surplus for some time to come, evidently.

Mr. BRIGGS. Particularly until there is a trade revival?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. A revival of trade to call for the utilization of more ships. Isn't that correct?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. Munson in his testimony at the hearings frankly admitted that in order to utilize and keep ships in service you have got to have a trade revival. He testified as follows:

(Page 1173, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. You have heard of the bids that were advertised here the other day, that they were regarded by the chairman of the Shipping Board as a joke, have you not? Mr. Lasker so characterized them.

Mr. MUNSON. I saw that in the newspapers.

Mr. BRIGGS. There really is—even in spite of the fact of the sales prices of vessels as shown to-day—no market for ships, is there?

Mr. MUNSON. No; there is no market, and without some aid of this kind, Mr. Briggs, we are not going to have a good market for ships.

Mr. BRIGGS. And you have got to have a trade revival, a commercial revival, in order to utilize ships and put ships in the service anyway, have you not?

Mr. MUNSON. That is right.

Mr. BRIGGS. The trade of the world has declined to such an extent that that has been in a very large measure responsible for the tremendous disaster which has overtaken the shipping everywhere, is it not?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

MORE SHIPS TO BE TIED UP, NOT OPERATED, EVEN WITH SUBSIDY LEGISLATION.

Likewise Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified:

(Page 975, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you think if the Government turns over its fleet at once, as you said, that it would require more vessels to be tied up than are tied up now, or do you think it will mean any advantage in releasing some that are now tied up?

Mr. RAYMOND. I think it probably might mean tying more of them up.

Mr. BRIGGS. More of them being tied up?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes; although I must say they are operating them with a great deal of experience and judgment. They have taken off, to my own knowledge, many, many ships that were unprofitable, and I think that they have done exceptionally well. I think those losses of $900,000 were for four hundred and odd ships, were they not?

Mr. BRIGGS. Something over 400 ships.

Mr. RAYMOND. The operating losses there for 400 ships under existing conditions for March is as good as anyone could expect.

Mr. BRIGGS. Are the private operators doing any better than that?

Mr. RAYMOND. I know some of us are not losing that much, because we haven't got the Public Treasury behind us, but we are losing money all right.

Mr. BRIGGS. Practically everybody is losing money in the shipping game right now, are they not?

Mr. RAYMOND. I could not say that. I don't know. I know some are.

So I say subsidy promises nothing. It does not promise to sell another ship, because men who are expected to buy those ships tell you they can not use any more ships than they now have; that even if you pass this bill they have got to wait until trade revives, in order to put the American fleet back upon the seas in full number.

Mr. Lasker testified before the Committee on Appropriations that with a slight upturn in ocean trade he could wipe out the operating losses sustained by the Government; not inclusive of depreciation, or of interest, but wipe out the operating deficit which the Government is paying to-day. All the advocates of subsidy, the ship owners and operators themselves, who appeal for the passage of this bill, tell you that even if the bill is passed they, too, must wait for ocean trade to revive before they can make a success of shipping and put the fleet back upon the sea.

The decline in ocean trade being the cause of the tremendous depression in shipping, and responsible for existing conditions, ocean trade must first be revived before the ships in larger numbers can be operated. The return of ocean trade will restore the fleet to the sea without a subsidy, and why therefore should the American people be taxed from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 for a subsidy?

I say it is favorite procedure to ask "What plan have you, if you do not take subsidy?"

In the first place there is nothing in subsidy except an old man of the sea upon the necks of the American people in the form of the taxation which attaches to it; a taxation which has been figured out by one of the witnesses at the hearings to constitute an indirect tax of 10 cents upon every bale of cotton and a quarter of a cent upon every bushel of wheat in the United States.

Well, this question, "What are you going to do?" was asked of a very prominent official of this Government not long ago by the Committee on Appropriations, when the urgent deficiency bill of 1922 was under consideration, and when the subsidy advocates had not come before Congress urging the passage of a bill which they stated was one they had never dreamed of before.

When the chairman of the Shipping Board (for it was Mr. Lasker to whom the question was addressed by the Appropriations Committee) was asked for the plan that he then had to offer, what did he say? This, my colleagues, was his solution, and it is probably the only plan which can now be submitted. He said:

When the world shipping gets buoyant the avarice of men will make them want to increase their fleet and will sell the ships, and that day is sure to come.

They talk about the Democratic side here and others who oppose this bill on the Republican side leaning backward and favoring continued temporary Government operation. Why, the chairman of the Shipping Board himself suggested that as the only remedy, the temporary continued operation of the ships by the Government. He said, further:

"And the Government has got to keep the ships going, and put confidence either in ourselves or some others, to keep them going as efficiently as can be under the circumstances until such time arrives," until shipping gets buoyant again.

All through the hearings, time and again, the prominent exponents and advocates of a subsidy stated that they had to wait until ocean trade revives. Asked when, in their opinion, that would be, most of them said they thought within the next two years, that there had never been such a depression before.

My colleagues, it is urged upon this Congress that this subsidy means only $30,000,000 a year. Do not deceive yourselves with any such thought as that. Do not think for an instant that that is the limitation of cost. Why, the bill itself appropriates 10 per cent of the customs receipts, and 10 per cent of the estimated returns according to the latest figures would indicate over $40,000,000 a year. It further puts into the subsidy fund the tonnage taxes doubled under this bill, which are now $2,000,000, and which are increased to $4,000,000, making $44,000,000 in cash subsidies alone. Also provides for swelling the subsidy fund further by paying into it any excess earnings paid by shipowners, if there should ever be any such excess earnings. Provision is also made for doubling subsidies:

STATEMENT OF MR. R. T. MERRILL, DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF RESEARCH, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

(Page 485, hearings.)

Mr. GREENE. We will proceed.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Merrill, in your estimate of $32,000,000 direct aid, to which you testified yesterday, have you taken into consideration the double aids allowed by the bill?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. That is estimated on the scheduled payments alone.

Mr. BLAND. Have you any estimate showing the amount of increase which would be occasioned by these double aids?

Mr. MERRILL. I could give you the amount of direct aid by schedule that any size, speed, and service will derive; and, of course, assuming the full figure of 100 per cent, it would be twice that, sir.

But this bill does more than that. It permanently appropriates every dollar which gets into that subsidy fund. If you spend only $30,000,000 one year, the accumulation is to stay in that fund for other years, to be used in the future. It is a growing fund, though out of it may only be spent $15,000,000 the first year and $30,000,000 the next year.

But that is not all. Your committee members, or some of them on our side, tried at the hearings to ascertain the value of the so-called indirect aid, how much that would amount to. Only in one respect could we get an estimate, and that estimate was with reference to the 5 per cent tax rebate—that it would amount to from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year.

But they testified in that hearing that the indirect aids are more valuable than the direct aids or cash subsidy. If the direct aids under this bill will include between forty and fifty million dollars, the indirect aids must be more than equivalent; so, all told, they will amount to approximately $100,000,000 a year. Chairman Lasker testified, "Because of the great value it places on the indirect aids, the Shipping Board figured a very modest sum for direct aids."

If anybody reads this bill they will see that it bristles with tax exemptions of various kinds. I notice one of the advocates of the bill talked about the Shipping Board having power to decrease subsidies. I want to say that the subsidies can not be decreased without the consent of the gentlemen who secure that subsidy during the life of the 10-year contract. The subsidy is not going to be decreased by consent, my colleagues. It may be increased, but it will not be decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas 10 minutes more.

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to discuss another argument frequently urged in support of this legislation, and that is that it means a reduction in freight rates. Why, on the contrary, it probably will mean an increase in freight rates. There is not a scintilla of regulation of ocean freight rates in this bill. It does put the railroads into the business of operating steamships in the foreign trade; it does, for the first time, perhaps, in the history of this country, allow the railroads to draw a subsidy for oversea operations in foreign trade. Yes; it does that, but it provides no regulation by anyone of the rates which may be charged in that ocean trade.

Mr. BOX. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes; for a moment.

Mr. BOX. Do I understand that the railroad companies connected with a steamship line will draw a subsidy?

Mr. BRIGGS. Certainly; draw it in the sense that under the bill they are entitled to it if the Shipping Board will award it to them.

Under the provisions of this bill the Shipping Board has unlimited power of determining who shall and who shall not get a subsidy. But under the power given, as specified in the bill, there is nothing upon which a man could rely so as to establish or protect a right to a subsidy in the courts of the land. The opinion of the board absolutely and finally determines who has and who does not have the ability, experience, character, and resources which would be reasonably calculated to carry out the policies of the law.

The President in his message last Tuesday said that, under the law of 1920, the failure to name a fixed interest rate for use of the construction loan fund "leaves the grant of building loans subject to any whim of favoritism." If this criticism can justly be lodged against merely the fixing of an interest rate on a loan, how much more strongly would it apply to the unrestrained power of granting or denying subsidies which is vested in the board by this bill, a power not subject to review in any court, and yet one which can make or destroy not only the steamship operator but ports throughout the United States.

Mr. Merrill, of the Shipping Board, also testified (p. 492, hearings):

Mr. MERRILL. The paper which I prepared yesterday showed, or was intended to show, the need for aid to American ships. It was not intended to claim, and I think does not, that all of those ships would get the full amount of aid. It was conceded that some might get none. How long and to what extent that aid would be needed we can not say. It is obviously needed in much the greater part of the ships to-day; but it might be—and this is the reason I can't give you a direct yes or no answer, much as I would like to, Mr. Briggs—it might be that these indirect aids may in time give enough aid—possibly within one or two years after direct aid—to place the ships on a self-supporting basis.

Mr. BRIGGS. I understand that. I understand there is a possibility that some of the lines—a great many of them, all of them—might succeed without any subsidy at all. I understand that. I do not understand, however, that we are just dealing here in the realm of possibility. I thought the whole thing was presented here on the basis of probabilities; and that in your argument here, that without these cash subsidies and other indirect aids the merchant marine can not live. I thought that was the whole gist of your argument yesterday.

Mr. MERRILL. Yes; largely.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, that is what I thought. I am not asking for anything but frank statements. Now, if you leave out some of them American operators and give aid to others, the chances are that those who do not get it will not succeed, and those who do will. Is that the argument? Is that correct?

Mr. MERRILL. If the board——

Mr. BRIGGS. Just answer yes or no.

Mr. MERRILL. I can't answer that yes or no. If the board should give aid arbitrarily—refuse to give aid to a company otherwise entitled to it—it would have that effect, possibly.

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes; while the other line would go ahead and succeed?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHLESINGER. Hasn't the Shipping Board to-day got more power to put a company out of business by putting in competition or a fleet of its own boats?

Mr. BRIGGS. I am not saying that the Shipping Board to-day is not given a great deal of power. It is; but I think the witness here on the stand yesterday stated that this bill vests the Shipping Board with very much more power.

Mr. SCHLESINGER. I think it does.

Would it be said that with the great capital which the railroads possess they did not have the resources? Would it be said that the experience in inland transportation that they have acquired would not favor them when they applied for a subsidy? Would it be said that they would not have the ability?

My friends, this bill, in my opinion, means precisely this: It means the drifting of the finest fleet in the world to-day into the hands of a special few, a great syndicate or a group organized to take over that American fleet and be paid $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 to continue the operation, without any promise of continuance until trade conditions improve. But control of the Government fleet will carry with it the power to increase ocean rates. And does anyone imagine that power will not be utilized? The experience during and for a year and a half after the war closed was an era of fabulously high ocean freight rates, when ships in some instances were practically made to pay for themselves in a single voyage. Rates in some instances advanced over 1,250 per cent over pre-war rates. Of course, the demand for tonnage was almost unprecedented; but the people were made to pay all that the traffic would bear.

And yet without any regulation of ocean freight rates whatever, subsidy advocates would have the public innocently believe that those who acquire control of the Government's fleet will be interested chiefly in reducing ocean rates, and, apparently—from comparisons made with Government aid for highways and other great public works, which are free to all—not charging anything whatever for carriage of commodities on the high seas. The absurdity of such argument will be apparent to all.

The control by the Government of its great fleet has had at least some restraining influence in fixing of rates, and the instance cited by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] of how promptly an advance in ocean rates on coal was checked by the Shipping Board calling into service additional vessels of its own was not only illustrative of the value of an American merchant marine, but especially suggested the thought whether if a private monopoly had then controlled our shipping such reductions would have been made.

The hearings disclosed that ocean freight rates are fixed by agreement between American and foreign lines and are arrived at in so-called conferences.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. I will.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Would not the railroad owning a steamship line give that proportion of rates so that no railroad owning a steamship line would ever earn over 10 per cent?

Mr. BRIGGS. That may be. The railroads now are given favored legislation so they may make certain net earnings. The limit under the transportation act purports to be 6 per cent. There is no limit, however, fixed in this bill. No limit fixed at even 10 per cent; but if more than 10 per cent is earned in any one year, one-half of the overplus in such year must be returned in restoration of the subsidy paid during that year. Otherwise the railroads or other steamship organizations may earn all they can, whether 50 or 100 per cent, and after deduction of the subsidy for such year the rest would go into the coffers of the company, for which they would make no accounting whatever.

This bill is certainly not a beneficent measure for the American people. I say it is fraught with the greatest danger to the American people and imposes great tax burdens upon them.

It has not been shown that this subsidy legislation will restore America's idle tonnage to the seas nor enable the Government to sell its fleet at even present world market prices and retire from shipping operations.

You will still have to depend on a revival of foreign trade. I am sustained in that by the chairman of the Shipping Board himself when he appeared before the Committee on Appropriations in 1921 and never breathed a word of subsidy. He said we would have to wait until shipping gets buoyant and the avarice of men will make them want these ships and restore them to the seas; that such time is sure to come; and until that time the Government necessarily must continue the operation of the fleet.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I have listened with great interest to what the gentleman is saying, and I want to ask him to discuss what effect the bill will have upon the smaller ports.

Mr. BRIGGS. It will result, in my opinion, in the acquisition of this great Government-owned fleet by a great subsidized syndicate, a steamship combination, which the president of the American Steamship Owners' Association testified can be organized to take it over, or its acquisition by the railroads, or perhaps by both, and it will result in confining the operations of that fleet to a few selected ports of the United States of greatest influence, while lines of American steamers which other ports seek to establish will not have strength or resources sufficient to compete with such combination of capital and probably be denied the subsidy given the stronger organization. The result would be the smaller American lines would languish and die, and the effect upon the less-favored ports would be disastrous. You will find testimony in the hearings that such would be the result.

Section 5 of the Jones Act is amended by this bill. It is amended chiefly by taking out of it the provision inserted there by Congress that this fleet should not be practically given away; that it is too valuable an asset; that it should be advertised for sale and that competitive bids should be invited; but that it should be sold as soon as possible to private owners. It was provided that the Government should not stand in the attitude of a person who was forced to sell; that it should not go under the hammer at whatever price it might bring and be sacrificed for a song. Everybody who testified at the hearings, those who advocated the passage of this bill and those who were against it, unanimously stated, as did the officials of the Shipping Board, that you could scarcely give away a ship to-day; that you could not sell the fleet. Yet at the hearings everybody who favored the bill wanted the ships sold as soon as possible, after having admitted that nobody wanted to buy them; also advocating, in the same breath, the removal of the restrictions against absolutely sacrificing

the ships that exist now in the shipping law, and urging that they should be sold at all hazards and, I assume, to any buyer who would pay anything at all for them.

Mr. Lasker testified that Mr. Teagle, the president of the Standard Oil Co., said that he would not pay $40 apiece—not $40 a ton—for Government tankers, for that he had all that he needed now; and one of the gentlemen representing the tanker service at the hearings, introduced as speaking for them all, said that if they could buy them cheap enough they might tie them up for awhile in the hope of being able to use them a little later.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas five minutes more.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lasker himself offered a solution for the present situation, and it was the only solution that anyone offered at the hearings except to press down for the passage of the subsidy bill. His solution was that the ships be retained until shipping becomes buoyant, and that that time is sure to come. It is estimated by those best able to know, men like Mr. Munson and Mr. Marvin and Mr. Raymond, that this would occur in two years to a substantial degree, and Mr. Lasker testified that it would require only a slight upturn in rates to eliminate the losses which are being sustained.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. I have only five minutes, and I am sorry I can not yield.

Substantially the same view is expressed by Mr. Farrell, the gentleman selected for chairman of the Shipping Board by the President before Mr. Lasker was tendered and accepted the appointment. Mr. Farrell, it should be borne in mind, has not been advocating these subsidies, although the ships of his corporation would enjoy the benefit of the subsidy. There are 88 ships of over 200,000 tons of that corporation which it was admitted by Chairman Lasker are included in the subsidies under this bill; also that 182 ships of the Standard Oil fleet, representing a tonnage of 1,200,000 tons, would receive subsidies. One hundred thousand tons of the Fruit Trust fleet would also obtain subsidies under this bill; all of these great fleets being now more than self-sustaining, if the reported accumulation of surplus and issuance of huge stock and cash dividends are to be credited.

The condition of shipping on the seas is a problem that confronts not only the United States but the other nations of the world to-day. Until ocean trade revives, you can not operate ships profitably.

We hear much talk about delivery wagons. One of the witnesses testified that he would not drive his wagons from his farm to town just for fun. If you pay large enough subsidies under the bill you may operate empty ships, if you want to, as France was accustomed once to do under her subsidy laws. Who would ever find justification, however, for any such action as that? Who would find support from the American people for running empty freight trains over this continent, which could be done, if you subsidized the railroads heavily enough, simply to see the trains run by?

The American people to-day are feeling the pressure of the transportation act. They are feeling the pressure of the tremendously high railroad rates, but even those are assumed to be limited to a 6 per cent return upon the money invested, as recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon a valuation fixed by that body. This bill, however, fixes a minimum, not a maximum, of 10 per cent upon the whole investment. It allows owners to make that much money and then one-half of the surplus over and above that after paying back one year's subsidy, which they may earn during that year.

Under this legislation a depreciation allowance will be made to fleets like the Standard Oil, the United States Steel, and the United Fruit Company fleets, as well as to all other privately owned fleets, and it will enable them to write down the war costs of their fleets without regard to profits they have made during such period—profits the greatest in the history of the world, when the dividends declared were enormous, as shown in the minority report on this bill. The Standard Oil has lately declared stock dividends as high as 400 per cent and its subsidiary companies similar dividends of 200 and 300 per cent. Such vast profits enable them to write down depreciation. It enables them to bring the ships down to the present market value; and the testimony reflected that if custom had been followed and the revenue law had permitted, accepted practice would have been for them to have completely written off the capital cost of the ships by reason of the huge profits they had made through operation of them.

It must therefore be apparent to all who study this question that the proposed subsidy legislation constitutes no remedy at all for relief from existing conditions in the American merchant marine to-day; that it does not give any promise of restoring to the seas the American ships which are now laid up; that it does not give any assurance of selling the Government fleet at any better price than can now be obtained; it does not relieve the Government of any losses, but proposes to exchange the probability of elimination of all operating deficit within the next two years for a committal of the Government to the payment of huge subsidies aggregating, over a period of 10 years, $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000; but the subsidy program does not end in 10 years, for, under the bill, it will continue after that time until it should be repealed—if ever that could be effected over the opposition of those who are the direct recipients of its bounty.

It is contemplated that the Shipping Board will continue to operate for a period of from three to five years, anyway, and will also continue as a bureau, with a large administrative staff of employees with resultant expense during the life of the legislation.

The probabilities are that, under the bill, immense shipping monopolies will be created and be the real beneficiaries of its lavish gifts.

If it should be passed, it will involve far more danger and harm to American commerce and the American people than it will good, and it will constitute a tax burden of the greatest magnitude.

I repeat that it is not subsidies which are needed but revival in ocean trade and increase in foreign commerce to put our idle ships back upon the seas.

Subsidies, whether granted to great shipping combinations or railway mergers, will avail nothing unless and until trade revives. And when trade revives, the operating deficits which are now being sustained will be wiped out, and subsidies would constitute only extra and unnecessary burdens upon the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to refer to and present some of the testimony developed at the hearings which bears upon various phases and supplies much illuminating information regarding the pending legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT FLEET AND WHAT IT HAS MEANT.

In referring to the accomplishment of the United States in building the great fleet within such a remarkably short space of time Chairman Lasker asks:

How did we accomplish this miracle of production? (Washington Post, June 6, 1922.)

He also stated:

HIGH TIDE OF OPERATION.

At the height of its operations, October, 1920, the Shipping Board had 1,317 steel ships plying between our shores and those of foreign markets. With the decline which has come in world trade we are now (May 15) operating 447 steel ships, of a total of 3,675,614 dead-weight tons, and have 983 steel ships, of a total of 6,478,316 tons, tied up.

Immediately after the close of the war, had we not possessed the Government fleet, there is no doubt that freights would have soared even higher than they did; and to-day, were America's Government-owned tonnage withdrawn from the seas, our traders would pay increased tolls to foreign owners. So we must remember that while the operation of the fleet is costing us millions, it is saving us millions in freights and insuring us continuous relations with our customers.

But I aver that under the Harding administration the Shipping Board's operation has become comparable to the best operations of privately owned ships. (Washington Post, June 7, 1922.)

Chairman Lasker also testified (p. 9, hearings):

When the World War was over there was a great scramble on the part of all the maritime nations to use their own tonnage for their own peace-time needs. Had America not possessed the tonnage she built during the war, in the two years of prosperity that followed the war we would have lost largely of markets that were ours, much as their need would have been for our wares, because there would not have been tonnage available to carry our goods. Those who needed them would have sent us their ships to the extent that they needed goods, but even then many would not have had enough ships to carry that which they alone needed, and others would not have furnished us their surplus ships for our trade aggrandizement at their own expense.

The vast sums we saved to ourselves in freights alone, which through faulty governmental bookkeeping was converted to construction charges, would have shown during that period that handsome freight returns inured to the Public Treasury. Private operation at that time would have been impossible; there had been but little overseas carriage under the American flag by private owners before the war, and private capital therefore would not have been available at the war's conclusion quickly enough to operate successfully the Government-owned ships, even had the Government sold those ships at fair prices to private owners. So that in order that the war-built fleet might immediately come into America's peace-time needs the Government was forced into operation, an operation that from that time to this, through the lack of private facilities, has been the greatest insurance we have to our future overseas prosperity, which involves our entire national prosperity.

FOREIGN TRADE CARRIED IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Chairman Lasker testified at the hearings that—

For the year 1921 America carried under her own flag 51 per cent of her total foreign trade. (Page 8, hearings.)

Mr. Merrill, Director of the Shipping Board Bureau of Research, testified:

Measured in quantity, we are at present carrying the major part of our foreign commerce in American ships, but this figure is attained only by including our huge traffic in mineral oil, most of which moves in American tank ships, and our Great Lakes traffic. Eliminating these movements, the United States is carrying only about 36 per cent of its foreign commerce in American bottoms. Since tank steamers can not be used to carry any other cargo, it follows that in order to protect our trade in all commodities except bulk oil we ought to have a merchant marine sufficient to carry at least 50 per cent of our dry cargo as well as 50 per cent or more of our tanker shipments.

Export statistics compiled by the United States Shipping Board, showing the extent of the movement of the commerce of the United States in American bottoms, is herewith given (page 1747, part 27, hearings):

Water-borne foreign commerce of the United States, 1921, by customs districts.

[In cargo tons of 2,240 pounds.]

	Imports.					Exports.					Total commerce.				
	American.		Foreign.		Total.	American.		Foreign.		Total.	American.		Foreign.		Total.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.		Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.		Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	
All cargoes:															
North Atlantic district	10,713,017	62	6,559,607	38	17,272,624	7,117,262	32	14,912,272	68	22,029,534	17,830,279	45	21,471,879	55	39,302,158
South Atlantic district	612,922	74	216,954	26	829,876	608,414	43	796,611	57	1,405,025	1,221,336	56	1,013,565	46	2,234,901
Gulf district	8,468,845	83	1,756,831	17	10,228,676	4,125,278	32	8,743,368	68	12,870,646	12,595,123	55	10,504,199	45	23,099,323
Pacific district	695,044	49	702,064	51	1,398,128	1,959,756	44	2,543,116	56	4,529,872	2,666,800	45	3,251,203	55	5,918,000
Great Lakes district	2,916,094	87	420,823	13	3,336,917	4,667,610	62	2,906,810	38	7,604,420	7,613,704	70	3,327,633	30	10,941,337
Total, excluding Great Lakes	20,481,828	69	9,237,476	31	29,719,304	13,831,710	34	27,003,367	66	40,835,077	34,313,538	49	35,249,943	51	70,564,381
Total	23,397,922	71	9,658,299	29	33,056,221	18,529,320	38	29,910,177	62	48,439,497	41,927,242	51	38,886,476	49	81,495,718
Excluding tanker cargoes:															
North Atlantic district	3,537,027	42	5,322,435	58	9,159,462	6,464,072	31	14,195,461	69	20,659,533	10,001,099	35	19,517,896	65	29,518,995
South Atlantic district	201,273	58	146,759	42	348,023	565,622	43	740,513	57	1,306,135	766,895	46	887,253	54	1,654,158
Gulf district	845,954	49	873,146	51	1,722,110	3,031,118	33	6,175,922	67	9,207,040	3,880,062	35	7,049,068	65	10,929,150
Pacific district	495,201	44	672,155	56	1,128,935	1,374,174	37	2,309,531	63	3,683,705	1,869,975	29	4,941,683	61	6,811,661
Great Lakes district	2,916,094	87	420,823	13	3,336,917	4,667,610	62	2,902,802	38	7,570,412	7,613,704	70	3,323,625	30	10,937,329
Total, excluding Great Lakes	5,384,065	44	6,974,496	56	12,358,561	11,133,986	33	23,421,427	67	34,855,413	16,518,031	30	30,395,913	64	47,212,984
Total	8,300,159	53	7,395,319	47	15,695,478	16,131,596	38	26,284,229	62	42,415,825	24,431,755	42	33,579,538	58	58,111,293
Tanker cargoes:															
North Atlantic district	6,675,990	85	1,237,172	15	8,113,162	653,190	48	716,811	52	1,370,001	7,329,180	80	1,953,983	20	9,483,163
South Atlantic district	411,649	85	70,204	15	481,853	42,792	43	56,098	57	98,890	454,441	78	126,302	22	580,743
Gulf district	7,620,881	90	885,685	10	8,506,566	1,094,160	30	2,569,446	70	3,663,606	8,715,041	72	3,455,131	28	12,170,172
Pacific district	189,243	73	69,929	27	259,172	607,382	72	239,585	28	847,167	796,625	72	309,514	28	1,106,339
Great Lakes district								44,008	100	44,008			44,008	100	44,008
Total, excluding Great Lakes	15,097,763	87	2,262,990	13	17,360,753	2,397,724	40	3,581,940	60	5,979,664	17,495,487	75	5,844,930	25	23,340,417
Total	15,097,763	87	2,262,990	13	17,360,753	2,397,724	40	3,625,948	60	6,023,672	17,495,487	75	5,888,938	25	23,384,425

(Page 1748, part 27, hearings.)

Cotton exports from Gulf ports.

[In tons of 2,240 pounds.]

RECAPITULATION.

Port.	Total tons.	Shipping Board.		Foreign.		Private American.	
		Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.
October, 1921:							
Mobile	16,000	9,051		6,949			
New Orleans	125,049	17,174		107,875			
Galveston	320,543	70,905		249,638			
Houston	56,490	27,787		28,703			
Total	518,082	125,517	24.18	393,165	75.82		
November, 1921:							
Mobile	6,912	6,912					
New Orleans	92,333	29,159		63,194			
Galveston	290,134	74,909		215,435			
Houston	54,457	30,262		24,225			
Total	443,836	141,032	31.79	302,854	68.21		
December, 1921:							
Mobile	4,479	4,083		396			
New Orleans	123,256	93,125		30,131			
Galveston	201,400	51,325		149,985			
Houston	30,571	11,326		18,945			
Total	358,706	100,059	27.89	258,737	72.11		
January, 1922:							
Mobile	5,171	3,647		1,524			
New Orleans	90,531	30,936		54,798		6,225	
Galveston	174,734	66,742		108,014			
Houston	34,462	17,262		17,200			
Total	304,900	117,150	38.42	181,536	59.58	6,225	2.04
February, 1922:							
Mobile	14,481	10,425		4,056			
New Orleans	70,632	26,536		31,560		10,536	
Galveston	131,542	63,440		68,102			
Houston	17,694	17,694					
Total	234,349	120,095	51.24	103,748	44.27	10,536	4.48

Cotton exports from Gulf ports—Continued.

[In tons of 2,240 pounds.]

RECAPITULATION—continued.

Port.	Total tons.	Shipping Board.		Foreign.		Private American.	
		Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.
March, 1922:							
Mobile	14,572	14,272		300			
New Orleans	95,057	21,502		73,555			
Galveston	156,528	82,656		73,872			
Houston	29,296	22,277		7,019			
Total	295,453	140,707	47.63	154,746	52.37		

The variance between these statistics and those supplied by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (pp. 1031 and 1041, hearings) is apparently due to the fact that the latter are based upon values and the former upon tonnage.

This is indicated by the testimony of Mr. Marvin, page 1022, hearings.

VOYAGE AND OTHER OPERATING LOSSES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In January last Mr. Lasker also testified before the Appropriations Committee as follows:

The prepared statement I submitted yesterday showed that we are now losing about $4,000,000 per month. We feel that we have gotten that loss down to about the minimum to maintain the trade routes necessary, to pay the expenses of tie-ups which have to be paid if the ships are not running, to pay the expenses of the necessary repairs which must be made on the ships, and to pay the administrative expenses necessary to liquidating the properties of the corporation and the expenses of litigation. You will notice that of the $4,000,000 we are losing per month less than $1,000,000 is on account of voyage loss. The rest of it is made up of the expenses that I have just enumerated, and that loss would remain whether we were operating the ships or not. If we could get the claims out of the way we might bring our overhead expense down; I do not know how much, but by possibly one-half. (Page 909, hearings "Independent offices appropriation bill, 1923.")

The following record of operating expenses, chiefly furnished by the Shipping Board at the hearings, shows that while the

number of ships operated was substantially reduced—in fact, about one-half within a period of 12 months—yet the voyage losses with reference to the present reduced number which have been operated for several months show a gratifying improvement. Mr. Lasker testified:

We only completed 155 voyages in February and we completed 108 voyages in January, although we had approximately the same number of ships out, and you only enter up in shipping your figures as the voyages are completed. (Hearings, p. 50.)

This same witness gave a very full statement of the operating losses, which testimony is as follows:

(Hearings, page 228.)

Mr. LASKER. I will cover some ground covered yesterday.

The actual excess of expenses of voyages, just on the ships, and for managing agents, over income was in July $1,896,644.10.

In August—I am taking our fiscal year; the board's fiscal year—$1,853,297.80; September, $1,238,102.53; October, $765,323.43; November, $654,555.31; December, $1,249,081.61; January, $934,937.42; February, $527,879.30.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I was referring to. You call that the voyage loss?

Mr. LASKER. I call that the voyage loss, yes, sir; not the operating. Now, that voyage loss will now be—in February we came to the low peak; then it goes up, because we haven't the cargo until fall, when the grain and the crops start moving.

Now, then, we have our repairs, which are constant, so long as we operate. In July the repairs were $1,467,376.82; August, $1,776,439.82; September, $1,114,621.02; October, $779,644.03; November, $1,306,321.93; December, $784,907.57; January, $950,000; February, $1,050,000.

Insurance expenses, which is constant, as constant as the voyage expense—understand, as long as you have voyages you will have voyage repairs; as long as you have voyages you will have insurance.

The insurance expense for July was $578,994.82; August, $604,191.30; September, $546,663.70; October, $688,244.51; November, $617,754.63; December, $641,998.65; January, $416,359.04; February, $320,355.53.

Expenses during lay-off. That expense, of course, would increase if we did not operate and did not sell, but as long as we only operate but this amount of ships we will have this.

The lay-off expense for July was $898,563.62; August, $877,621.71; September, $617,794.63; October, $685,690.81; November, $505,081.62; December, $605,532.09; January, $466,170.83; February, $413,076.60.

All of those expenses remain whether we liquidate the past or not as long as we operate up to this point. Those expenses are the actual expenses in connection with the tie-up and the physical operation of the fleet. Insurance and repairs are physical operation as much as the payment of the seamen who constitute the crews.

We then come to the next and last item and the only item that would be affected by the liquidation of the past—of the war—and that is the item of administrative expense.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I was inquiring about.

Mr. LASKER. Sir?

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I was inquiring about.

Mr. LASKER. Yes; now we come to the item you were inquiring about, as to how far it would affect the general expenses.

Mr. HARDY. What did you say was the item affected by the sale of the ships, the operation?

Mr. LASKER. I didn't say "affected by the sale of the ships." I said "affected by the operation of the ships."

Mr. HARDY. I started to put down "The only item affected by the sale."

Mr. LASKER. These were the only items that would be affected if the ships were tied up. Let me put it positively—that is negatively. Those are the only items affected by operation. As long as we operate those items would be constant—that is, they would fluctuate according to business—according to how business was—but we would have to make provision for them.

Now we come to the only item that is affected by the liquidation of the past; but only in this are the items in connection with the liquidation of disputes and operation. I did not yesterday give you our overhead expense in connection with material sales and ship sales and the Shipping Board itself, because that properly we did not put into our operating administrative expense; so when you take the figures I am going to give you you can not deduct those of ship sales, for instance, from material sales. It would not affect that overhead, because we keep it in another account. In this account we keep only ships' operations and some claims. Many of the claims are in the construction department and would not be affected here, because nothing of construction overhead is in here; so very little of this administrative expense would be affected. You see, we have already taken the administrative expense, broken it down and separated it, and this is what remains.

Net operating "loss for the month of January of $3,445,449.14" (p. 50, hearings).

In July the administrative expenses were $1,182,423.56.

As I only came into office in June, that is the administrative expense that we inherited from the prior board.

In August the administrative expenses were $1,270,349.18; September, $1,159,006.33; October, $999,066.51; November, $989,629.07; December, $906,315.89; January, $677,981.85; February, $778,147.98.

These are the figures that constitute the $50,000,000. As long as we keep operating, these figures would be largely the same, less the loss that would be saved from selling routes that would be operated by others. We wouldn't have the repairs on those ships any more, we wouldn't have the insurance, but the administrative expenses would be largely the same.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the total cost in February?

Mr. LASKER. The cost in February, I am proud to state—if you will permit another boast; you know, it is about the only dividend we get—to call attention to the very good work we are doing, the cost was $3,689,489.41.

However, I would say that you should not think later we are getting incompetent when the loss goes up in April, May, and June. It has to go up, because we can not get the cargoes. This is the low point.

Operating expenses, including losses for March, 1922.

Total operating losses	$3,704,155
Including—	
Voyage loss	913,720
Repairs	1,313,298
Insurance	391,565
Expenses during lay-up (of vessels)	381,038
Administrative expenses	687,531

Voyage losses in March exceeded those in February, which amounted to $527,000, but the expenses during lay-up of ships were less, and the administrative expenses for March were $90,000 less than for February. (Hearings, testimony of Mr. Lissner, pp. 983 to 985.)

The New York Tribune of June 23, 1922, publishes a statement of the net loss the Shipping Board incurred in operation of the 400 vessels in service:

April.

Net operating loss	$2,977,246.72
Net voyage loss	$667,751.61
Total number of voyages	185

May.

Net operating loss	$2,660,486.81
Net voyage loss	$376,445.84
Total number of voyages	205

This improvement is due partly to the increase in passenger revenues, which for the month of May showed an excess of income over outlay (excluding overhead, repairs, and insurance) of $217,369.13. This is one improvement of $152,515.83 over the preceding month.

Excess of income over outlay for tanker voyages in May was $267,545.41, or an improvement of $124,813.14 over the preceding month.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, July 24, 1922, p. 20.]

This paper reports that for the first time—evidently referring to the period since the new Shipping Board was appointed, and not with reference to the period immediately subsequent to the armistice, when enormous net profits were made by the Shipping Board and even greater ones by American private owners—the Shipping Board shows that during the month of June, 1922, there was an excess from voyage operations of $204,531.75, as against a deficit for the month of May, 1922, of $376,445.84.

The Shipping Board, however, sustained a loss on operations during June, 1922, of $2,660,486; that is, the expense of operation exceeded receipts by the sum named.

Lay-up expenses amounted to	$365,572.61
Insurance premiums	418,873.40
Salaries and wages	471,396.80
General expenses	292,523.51
Repairs	1,461,016.71

This item of repairs, however, includes, apparently, repairs upon vessels laid up, which were put into commission to meet the demand for tonnage for transportation of coal. The repairs on such vessels amounted to approximately $500,000.

IMPORTANCE OF VOLUME OF TRAFFIC.

Mr. LASKER. We hoped to get the contract for the Army transport, which should give a great volume of business, and its volume that our ships need as much as anything else to bring down these costs. Personally, I think the greatest difference between ourselves and Great Britain is volume. (Page 59, Hearings.)

MERCHANT MARINE OF ALL COUNTRIES NOW LOSE MONEY.

Chairman Lasker also testified before the Appropriations Committee last January as follows:

(Page 865, hearings, "Independent offices appropriation bill, 1923.")

Mr. WOOD. There is another thing that is striking. You are operating now at a loss. You have reduced it from some $6,000,000 a month down to $4,000,000 a month.

Mr. LASKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. In a word, what is causing a loss now of $4,000,000 a month to the Shipping Board in its operating end?

Mr. LASKER. First, let us take the last two months, October and November; we are paying out actually more money on voyage account than we are taking in; that is, freights received are less than cash expended in physical operation of ships alone.

Mr. WOOD. I understand that. Are the corporations that are operating private lines operating at a loss now?

Mr. LASKER. I would say, by and large, yes; the world throughout. Very few are making money.

Losses being sustained by American and foreign lines in last year or 15 months:

(Page 856, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. You mentioned the operation of vessels a few minutes ago by foreign lines as well as American lines, and I think you stated they had all been losing money?

Mr. LOVE. Roughly, I think they have all been losing money.

Mr. BRIGGS. And that has been going on for the last year or so?

Mr. LOVE. The last year or 15 months.

(Page 1023, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. In fact, there is hardly anybody making any money in the shipping business at the present time. Is not that true?

Mr. MARVIN. That is true generally of the whole world.

On the question of improvement in the operation of vessels, Mr. Lasker testified as follows:

(Page 52, part 1, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Your idea, then, Mr. Lasker, is that there has been but little or no improvement in the situation so far as the operating end is concerned?

Mr. LASKER. Yes; there has been great improvement—tremendous, overwhelming improvement. Yes; there has been tremendous improvement. I think we have surprised the whole shipping world in every quarter of the globe.

Mr. BRIGGS. I mean in the actual operation—everybody, with the crews and personnel and condition of the fleet.

Mr. LASKER. Well, in some cases we are still giving a poor operation, and there I think it is done on purpose. I can not believe that it is an accident. It is some of those who are under contract and can not get out of it, you see. But, by and large, they are really getting a vastly improved operation, and the proof of that reflects itself in our insurance claims, reflects itself in the greater percentage of trade we are carrying, reflects itself in the greater percentage of our ships that are to-day sailing more promptly on the advertised sailing dates than any ships in the world, and that is what makes for confidence.

Mr. BRIGGS. I recollect some testimony you recently gave, I think before the Appropriations Committee, in which you stated it would require very little upturn in rates, I think, to put the Shipping Board on a basis where it would pay for the operation of the fleet. I understand you drew some distinctions at that time that it would not be an investment proposition; it would not be a paying proposition in that sense, but it would pay for the cost of operation.

Mr. LASKER. Yes, sir.

II.

OCEAN TRADE REVIVAL EXPECTED WITHIN TWO YEARS.

If, therefore, ocean trade improves—and several advocates of the American Steamship Owners' Association, such as Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager, and Mr. Munson, of the Munson Lines, and others, testified that there were signs of slight improvement and that they thought that some time within two years an ocean trade revival might be expected—the operating losses of the Shipping Board, as well as the operating losses of private owners, can be terminated. It must be remembered that practically all the witnesses who testified at the hearings agreed with Chairman Lasker that the worst depression in ocean trade which the world has ever known is now being experienced, and it is not known how conditions could become any worse. (See testimony Chairman Lasker, p. 11.)

On the question of improvement in trade conditions, Mr. Munson testified as follows:

(Page 1145, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, don't you think the whole economic situation justifies the belief that shipping conditions are going to steadily improve—possibly slowly but steadily from now on?

Mr. MUNSON. I believe they will.

Mr. Marvin also testified:

(Page 1028, part 19, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. What I am asking you now is how soon can you expect a trade revival to normal conditions?

Mr. MARVIN. My own opinion is it will require two years under the most favorable conditions; but we should approximate—I mean get close to more normal conditions in world trade.

EFFECT OF BILL ON PRICES FOR FLEET.

It is urged that the passage of the subsidy bill will enable the Government to sell its fleet, sell it soon, and sell it at an increase in price of several hundred million dollars.

The evidence does not justify any such assertion or conclusion. In fact the testimony did not indicate anything more than a hope that an increased price might be obtained, but it unquestionably discloses that there was no one in the market practically to buy tonnage, even if the subsidy bill be passed, unless a shipping financial syndicate should be organized (which Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association thought possible) and take over the fleet.

In fact, Mr. Raymond did not seem to feel that the passage of the bill would mean the operation of any additional number of American-owned vessels, for he stated that he thought even more would have to be tied up than are tied up now. (P. 975, hearings.)

Mr. Thompson, president of the Texas Steamship Co., indicated that if the subsidy bill were passed and tankers could be bought at the extremely low price at which they can now be obtained that his company might buy some and hold them until trade conditions improved; but he did not indicate whether he meant to buy them at the price of $40 apiece, which Mr. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co., is reported to have told Chairman Lasker that he would not offer for a Government tanker at the present time, or whether he expected to get the tankers for even less.

Mr. LASKER. Well, I will answer that this way: There were peculiar reasons, for instance, with the Standard Oil Co. The president of the Standard Oil Co. told me that if we offered them tankers for $40 apiece he wouldn't buy them to-day. He couldn't use any more. You have to take one relationship with another. (Hearings, p. 230.)

The probabilities are that, so far as the passage of this bill bringing about an increased price for the Government fleet, it is calculated to have the opposite result, for it removes practically all restrictions regarding the sale of the vessels which were provided by section 5 of the Jones Act, and practically constitutes, by the removal of such restrictions, a legislative direction by Congress to the Shipping Board to sell the Government fleet as soon as possible for the best price that can be obtained, no matter what is bid.

The effect of this proposed change in the present law, which practically means a forced sale of the fleet, can only have the result of causing prospective purchasers, whether shipping syndicates or other large combinations commanding sufficient capital to buy, to hold off sufficiently until they can take over the fleet at their own price and get it for a song, practically for nothing.

The Shipping Board, as reflected by the testimony of its own officials and by their acts disclosed at the hearings, show that they are not being prevented now under the present law from selling the fleet to-day at even world market prices or lower. The report of the majority of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, accompanying the bill, contains the following statement:

At the present time there is, by and large, no market for our vast tonnage. Compared to the total tonnage built by the Government, practically no tonnage has been disposed of. After thorough consideration, in January last the Shipping Board decided to sell its tonnage at world market prices; and on its steel freighters, after careful investigation, it found this to be a minimum of $30 per ton for the best tonnage. So difficult is the situation for an owner of American tonnage to-day that even at these prices it has been able to dispose of but 100,000 dead-weight or 65,000 gross tons. (Page 6, committee report American Merchant Marine.)

Which reflects that the Shipping Board concluded to offer the fleet last January at world-market prices, but could not sell it under these conditions. This shows that the Shipping Board was not handicapped by the present law, but was affected by the tremendous decline in ocean trade and lack of demand for ships, even at such an extremely low price as $30 a dead-weight ton for its best cargo vessels. But in spite of the fact that the privately owned American steamship companies are declining to buy the Government-owned fleet, even at present world-market prices and less—which are at least one-third of what new construction would cost at the present time in the United States—yet these same steamship owners are particularly insistent that the Government should sell its fleet at once and as soon as possible, and that in order to do so the restrictions which it is claimed are imposed by the present Jones Act of 1920 should be removed.

If the present Jones law does not prohibit the Shipping Board from selling the Government fleet at present world-market prices, or even substantially less, what is meant by the insistence for immediate sale, without any safeguards whatever, unless it is that the magnificent American-owned fleet is to be forced on the market and sacrificed at a most tremendous loss, below even present world-market prices?

In fact some of the witnesses at the hearings thought the removal of certain safeguards now provided by law regulating the sale of the Government fleet might result in forcing the fleet upon the market and being sold at the greatest sacrifice, unless the Shipping Board should exercise proper judgment.

But would not the Shipping Board answer, if the new bill is passed, that Congress had exercised such judgment already in the removal of practically all restraints governing the sale of the vessels, and thereby indicating that all such vessels be sold immediately, no matter at what price.

The conclusion is irresistible that the Shipping Board would not only be justified in so deciding, but would probably feel impelled to do so.

Of course, if the fleet is to be sold off at world-market prices, it will probably not be disposed of for several years to come, even if this subsidy bill be passed.

With reference to the time that it would probably take the Emergency Fleet Corporation to sell enough of the Government fleet to go out of business, Chairman Lasker testified at the hearings as follows:

(Page 46, part 1, hearings.)

Mr. LASKER. I say in my statement that within 30 months from the time of the passage of this bill, I felt that I was on conservative ground in promising that we would dispose of sufficient ships to keep going the routes that the Government is now operating, and thus in that period put the Emergency Fleet Corporation out of business. Does that answer you, sir?

(Page 60, part 1, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. I understand that if this bill should be passed it would be the purpose of the board to dispose of the assets as soon as possible.

Mr. LASKER. Yes; it is going to take a long time.

Mr. BRIGGS. I understood you to estimate it would take 30 months, anyway.

Mr. LASKER. Not 30 months to dispose of those ships we are now operating.

Mr. BRIGGS. Of course, those others which you have not given a particularly good name, it may take a whole lot longer.

Chairman Lasker testified (pp. 236, 237, hearings):

Mr. DAVIS. It was stated in the press some time ago, purporting to come from members of the Shipping Board, that $200,000,000 was expected to be realized. Is that substantially correct?

Mr. LASKER. I would not stand back of that figure. I do not know. It is in the womb of the future. If you don't give us this legislation you will never get this $200,000,000; if you give us this legislation, you may get more. How much I don't know.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Lasker, I assume that you and your associates have made some sort of estimate as to what you would hope to realize out of our fleet in the event this bill goes through?

Mr. LASKER. I have answered that at such length to the judge and to Mr. BRIGGS that I can not think of a new way to answer it.

As demonstrating the accuracy of the statement that it is not seriously contemplated that even the passage of the subsidy bill is expected to bring a better price for the ships than can be obtained now, even though bids for the fleet last March were regarded as "facetious" and "jokes" by Chairman Lasker, attention is called to the testimony of Vice President Love, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, witness on behalf of the Shipping Board, who testified as follows (pp. S62, S63, pt. 17, hearings):

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to ask this question. I don't know that it was made quite clear to my mind. Suppose this fleet was put on the market to be sold. As I understand, you think that is what ought to be done with it, at the earliest possible moment—that it ought to be put on the market and sold?

Mr. LOVE. Get it into private hands.

Mr. BRIGGS. Suppose it could not be sold except to a very few large companies. Do you think it ought to be sold under those conditions just the same?

Mr. LOVE. It might just as well.

Mr. BRIGGS. Irrespective of whether it could only be sold to a few large companies, one or more, you think it ought to be sold just the same?

Mr. LOVE. I do.

Mr. BRIGGS. At the best price they could get, putting it on the market.

Mr. LOVE. I do.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Love, I think you said you didn't know what the bids were that came in?

Mr. LOVE. No; I do not.

Mr. BRIGGS. There is nothing in this bill, so far as you know, except the advantages offered in the way of subsidy and general advantages which the bill offers, that would produce a larger return from the ships than if they were sold now, is there?

Mr. LOVE. Well, I don't quite get your question.

Mr. BRIGGS. I mean by that, there is nothing to insure the Government a better price for these ships, if this bill should pass, than they could get right now, other than the fact that the subsidy would be paid. Is that true?

Mr. LOVE. Oh, yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, now, if the fleet is to be sold and sold as promptly as possible, and that fact is known, don't you think bidders would hold back and bid just about as low as they could buy that fleet for?

Mr. LOVE. Oh, they might. The question of this subsidy is going to have a very vital effect on the values of that tonnage.

Mr. BRIGGS. Of course, it will. I am not speaking about that. I am speaking about the price the Government can get for its fleet. Suppose the bids came in—if this bill should pass—and the bids made were of about the same character as those recently made for the fleet, and it was thought then that Congress intended that the fleet should be sold and put into the hands of private operators at the best price the board could get. They would have to sell it?

Mr. LOVE. Then you are going to end all the good that is done, because if you are going to hold it and sell it at the value established after the subsidy is made a law, you are going to put into the hands of the private operators ships at a higher cost and put another burden on them.

Mr. BRIGGS. You don't think that ought to be done?

Mr. LOVE. Let them sell the ships at the best price they can get for them now and start over, like everybody else starts.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, it is generally conceded that nobody now wants ships. That is true, isn't it?

Mr. LOVE. That is true.

Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, apparently does not think that any more than present world-market prices ought to be asked for the Government fleet, even if the subsidy bill is passed. (Pp. 972–973, part 18, hearings.) A syndicate also may be organized to take over the fleet:

Mr. BRIGGS. How much do you think they would bring if a subsidy bill were passed?

Mr. RAYMOND. I do not think that should be a question to the citizen; I think the Government should try to put the American shipowner, or any American citizen who wants to become a shipowner, on a parity with the foreign owner; but, as I have stated here, and have given evidence, the sales of foreign ships have been around $20 a ton, and some a little more—$28 a ton for a very fine ship in New York the other day. And you can not assess or undertake to place upon the American purchaser a higher value than he can purchase abroad and have him compete with the foreign-flag vessel. He has his capital charge on the vessel 24 hours out of the day.

Mr. BRIGGS. What I am referring to particularly is this: Suppose you could not get $20 or $25 a ton, do you think they ought to be sold for $5 a ton or $10 a ton or any price they would bring?

Mr. RAYMOND. You would not have to go to that, Mr. Briggs. I think that is too far-fetched.

Mr. BRIGGS. Who do you think would take those vessels over, because it involves a good deal of money? Even if you only had the 8,000,000 gross tons to dispose of, at $20 a ton, it would take a considerable amount of money, would it not, to swing that?

Mr. RAYMOND. I had the privilege of serving on a committee two or three years ago—an advisory committee—with five other experienced men, known over the United States as men of ability, one of whom has passed away, and we recommended at that time the sale of those ships and a price for them. We conferred with every shipowner and others that were interested in the purchase of ships, and even with bankers; and at that time a syndicate could have been formed similar to what was done in Great Britain. When Great Britain turned over to this syndicate, headed by Lord Inchcape—I do not know what his first name was—a syndicate could have been formed to have taken the Shipping Board fleet that was desirable out of the Government's hands and then disposed of it over the country. There was business then for them. To-day there is no business. But I would have the courage to believe that if it could be determined what ships would be sold and at a low price, that the aid that is here asked for, plus little additions that we may ask for, that you could have something concrete to go before the banking communities of the Nation, and that this syndicate could be formed again, and they would carry those people that wanted to buy them. I believe that; I do not know that it could be done, but I believe it. I do not think it would be necessary to go down to any $5 or $10 a ton, or even to $15; but if you will put the ships, as I say, at the value of other flag tonnage and give the aids necessary to offset the differences in cost, then you will come nearer to disposing of the fleet than you will in any other way.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is it your belief that this financing would have to be done by a very large syndicate?

Mr. RAYMOND. It might be; but the Government ought to help finance that if it got clear of them under the provisions of this bill.

As also showing that little or no expectation of much or any increase in the price of ships, even if the subsidy bill be passed, Mr. Munson, of the Munson Lines and American Steamship Owners' Committee, testified as follows:

(Page 1150, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, do you think within that period of two years the American investing public will be sufficiently interested in the purchase of our whole fleet to form companies to furnish the capital to buy these vessels the Shipping Board is going to sell?

Mr. MUNSON. My opinion is that a very large majority of the really efficient boats owned by the Shipping Board would be absorbed within two years after the passage of this bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. At the suggested rate of $30 a ton?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes; at a fair market rate—let me qualify that—which may be determined by the Shipping Board from time to time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, that may be increased——

Mr. MUNSON. It may be increased or decreased.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As you suggest, it may be increased or decreased. Now, how long do you think that this subsidy is going to have to be paid, Mr. Munson?

Mr. MUNSON. My feeling is that American capital, particularly in these southern, southeastern, and western ports, will be far more interested if the subsidy was passed for 20 years than they would be if it were passed for 10 years.

Mr. Eugene O'Donnell, secretary of the Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, and private American operator, testified that even if the subsidy bill passed he did not think that the Government fleet, if forced on the market, would bring up the price. His testimony is as follows:

(Page 912, part 17, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. There is a tremendous amount of trade depression at present, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known, isn't there?

Mr. O'DONNELL. That is correct, as I understand it.

Mr. BRIGGS. If these ships had to be forced on the market at the present time and sold at the earliest possible time, do you think that even if the bill should pass, as provided here, that that would insure better prices?

Mr. O'DONNELL. For the board?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. O'DONNELL. No. I don't think that it would. Naturally, any forced sale must mean reduced prices.

As to how soon the Government fleet ought to be sold, Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified, on cross-examination, as follows:

(Page 971, part 18, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to get your statement with reference to the disposition of this fleet. How soon do you think it ought to be disposed of, Mr. Raymond?

Mr. RAYMOND. At once.

Mr. BRIGGS. Irrespective of what price they could get for it?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes, sir.

The pending bill also contemplates credit rather than cash sales of the ships, and on 15 years time, with no provision for payment of any part of the principal during such period beyond a depreciation estimate, for which security may be given.

HOW THE FLEET WILL BE DISPOSED OF.

Chairman Lasker at the hearings testified:

(Pages 7 to 8, hearings.)

On the 6,000,000 tons of freighters the Government possesses, it is the hope of the Shipping Board that ultimately a great measure of the 3,000,000 good tons will find itself in the hands of American owners, should the legislation here proposed be adopted. It is doubtful if under the happiest conditions, the American flag will need the 3,000,000 good tons in its entirety, and ways and means must be found to dispose of such of the good tonnage as remains, so that American interests will not be hurt. Under no circumstances must the surplus good tonnage that America can not absorb be disposed of so as to bankrupt those who buy from the Government at current prices.

Automatically the 3,000,000 poor tons must be done away with. Part of it can be used by selling to Americans the hulls at low figures for conversion to types of freighters of which we are not possessed. The balance may either be sold in small quantities in local trades abroad, if any, where because of shorter runs and cheaper labor local operation may be possible, or it must largely be dismantled. For if we permit a potential surplus to remain, with the possibility of its use in only abnormally prosperous times when any tonnage can be profitably operated, the burden of less will fall on the good tonnage in times of adversity without full enjoyment of profit in time of prosperity, and thus we depress the price of all of our tonnage, and so it will come to pass that we shall liquidate the whole for less than we could liquidate the good part.

It is the unneeded surplus, in ships as in all else, that determines the market, and the same circumstances that forced some farmers to burn their corn last winter demands that, at least in so far as the uneconomical 3,000,000 tons of freighters go, we recognize that one of our problems is to force its disappearance from the market. If we are to induce private investment in American ships it must be under an assurance as to what will be done with the surplus tonnage, plus an assurance that the Government will retire from operation, for private owners can not live and can not finance themselves with those two swords of Damocles hanging over their heads.

PREPARATION FOR SHIP-PURCHASING SYNDICATE.

Apparently in line with the plan suggested by the president of the American Shipowners' Association at the hearings on the ship subsidy bill, wherein he stated that he thought it might be possible to organize a syndicate for the purchase of the Shipping Board vessels, it is reported that steps to that end are being completed to have such a plan perfected, for a recent issue of the New York Journal of Commerce reports the organization of the Maritime Trust Co. of America for the purpose of financing shipping operations under the American flag. The organizers are H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Association, and a number of other ship operators and builders.

It would therefore seem no fantastic or visionary idea that the large interests have in view the organization of a great shipping syndicate to take over the Government-owned fleet at practically their own price, and then to enjoy the benefit of the vast subsidies and bounties to be provided under the subsidy bill upon a basis of new construction costs.

GOVERNMENT FLEET NOT IN COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE OWNERS.

The impression also seems to have been created, after the most vigorous and skillful efforts through propaganda, that the operation of the Government fleet is resulting in competition with privately owned and operated vessels, which is driving the latter from the seas. This is only another instance of the misleading and unreliable propaganda disseminated apparently with a view to bolstering up support for the colossal subsidy program proposed.

Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, who is heart and soul for the subsidy program in the pending bill, and who wants even more subsidy than the vast sums provided there, states that from 66⅔ per cent to 75 per cent of the Government-owned fleet is tied up now and only the remainder being operated, while it is estimated by him that only 25 per cent of the privately owned fleet is tied up and that 75 per cent of the same is being operated. His testimony is as follows:

(Page 1022, part 19, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Marvin, what proportion of the American privately owned fleets is being operated? I think the Shipping Board testified that it is operating out of its fleet something over 400 ships, about 421, if my recollection serves me correctly, with something over a thousand tied up.

Mr. MARVIN. As an estimate, and only as an estimate, and that the result of a good deal of conference with owners, I should say that at the present time 25 per cent of our privately owned tonnage is idle.

Mr. BRIGGS. Twenty-five per cent?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. The proportion of the Shipping Board vessels, of course, is much greater than that?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Said to be nearly 75 per cent?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. If not quite that, between 66⅔, anyway, and 75 per cent?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, lots of those vessels of the Shipping Board that are tied up are good vessels, are they not?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes; they are good vessels.

The testimony at the hearings moreover discloses beyond question that so far from driving the American privately owned ships from the ocean, every effort is being made to promote such lines and trade routes and withdraw Shipping Board vessels whenever privately owned lines are willing to take such routes over. In fact, that is chiefly the reason why only about one-fourth of the privately owned fleet is laid up, but nearly three-fourths of the Shipping Board fleet is idle.

That this condition obtains can not be seriously disputed. The following excerpts from the testimony of American private steamship owners and operators are herewith given, which fully sustain the accuracy of the statement that American privately owned steamship companies are being given preference by the Shipping Board and not driven from the seas by Government vessels.

Chairman Lasker also stated, at the hearings on the subsidy bill, that the Shipping Board was giving the privately owned American tonnage preference in operation on any route upon which such privately owned line operated.

The effect of this preference was also manifested in the statement of Chairman Lasker that only about 20 per cent of the privately owned tonnage was laid up as compared with the Shipping Board tonnage. He testified:

(Page 58, part 1, hearings. Also page 8, urgent deficiency hearings, 1922, bill.)

Mr. BRIGGS. What proportion of the American-owned tonnage is not laid up as compared with the Shipping Board tonnage?

Mr. LASKER. A very small percentage. About 20 per cent as much of the privately owned tonnage is laid up as compared with the Shipping Board tonnage, and a goodly share of that is coastwise tonnage.

Mr. BRIGGS. About how much of that is coastwise?

Mr. LASKER. I don't think we know. We haven't made that survey.

Mr. BRIGGS. Has the Shipping Board in its operation given preference to the privately owned tonnage as far as they could do so in the operation of any line or anything of that kind?

Mr. LASKER. Well, I don't know that I get your question.

Mr. BRIGGS. I mean, for instance, wherever it appeared that private lines could exist and carry on, has the Shipping Board given them any opportunity to do so?

Mr. LASKER. Oh, yes. The law makes that mandatory.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is what I thought.

Mr. LASKER. Absolutely. For instance, here, say that there were three lines going to a certain port and it looked as if two lines could serve it, we have withdrawn one of our lines.

Mr. Lasker further testified:

(Page 871, hearings, "Independent offices appropriation bill, 1923.")

Mr. WOOD. What trouble do you have, if any, in your competition with the owners of private ships?

Mr. LASKER. Under the merchant marine act of 1920, through which we operate, it is the purpose of the Government not to use its great wealth and great power to the detriment of privately owned ships. In fact, the whole spirit of the act is for the Shipping Board to aid in building up privately owned ships in order that the Government may ultimately dispose of its fleet to private owners.

(Page 232, part 2, hearings.)

Mr. DAVIS. You stated yesterday, Mr. Lasker, that some of our prospective customers had been driven off the sea by Shipping Board vessels, I believe. Will you please tell us any private American lines that have been driven out of business by these Shipping Board vessels?

Mr. LASKER. They were driven off of routes, I said. I don't mean off of the seas, but out of a given route. We have constantly cases—I would not say constantly, but we have people who come and say constantly that they are losing money. I don't know that I said they were driven off of the seas, but I will say they are losing money.

Mr. DAVIS. You used the words "driven off the seas," on page 5 of your testimony.

Mr. LASKER. I will give you the names of the routes. I haven't got it in mind, but I will put that into the record.

Mr. DAVIS. As I understand it, you do not wish to be understood as saying that they were absolutely driven off the sea?

Mr. LASKER. I said driven off in the past, not now, because we have cut down the number of ships. We don't do it any more.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, since the Shipping Board has been in operation I want to know any American line that you have driven off of the seas, if any.

Mr. LASKER. I will furnish that information to you to-morrow. I will get the details on that.

Mr. DAVIS. I understand your two experts to say that there are none.

Mr. LOVE. I do not know of a single one. Possibly you have in mind the Luckenbach Steamship Co.

Mr. DAVIS. No; I was simply asking Mr. Lasker about a statement of his yesterday.

Mr. LOVE. I do not know of a single one.

On July 27, 1921, before the Appropriations Committee, Chairman Lasker also testified:

In many cases we took our Government-owned boats off and gave preference to privately owned boats. (Page 8, urgent deficiency bill.)

As illustrative of the fact that even the American Steamship Owners' Association does not claim that the Government has been unfair in the operation of its ships or driven them out of business through its competition I quote further from the testimony at the hearings, as follows (p. 969, pt. 18, hearings):

Mr. RAYMOND. I think one of the greatest opportunities for trade revival in the United States is to get rid of this menace of Government-owned ships in competition with privately owned property. There is no reason for us to keep going on here indefinitely, speaking for our own companies and not for the association, with a losing proposition. On the contrary, we are ship people. I have been engaged in it my entire business life, and my family before me, and so are the people I am associated with; and it is reasonable to suppose, as that is our business, we would go anywhere we could, with a reasonable opportunity of making some profit or a reasonable chance of making a profit.

Mr. BRIGGS. You are referring to Government competition. Have you any special line or lines in view? I think under the Jones Act of 1920 it was provided the Government should not engage in competition with private lines, but, rather, should stimulate them and encourage them as far as it was possible to do so, with a view and purpose of getting them to take over the Government-owned lines and operate them.

Mr. RAYMOND. The steamship owners are rather fortunate in having a sane board and sane people to handle the property that is in their hands. If they did not, why, they would have us all out of business. They have been perfectly fair in their competition; I am not complaining about that; but there is that menace. You can encourage and can not persuade a banker, any new man going into the business, to loan his money on ship property, nor could you get a shipbuilder to entertain a proposition to build you property if you did not have the cash to pay for it, so long as these ships are floating around here in the air.

CONDITION OF GOVERNMENT TONNAGE.

Even with the 10,000,000 dead-weight steel tonnage which is owned by the Government, the Shipping Board was not able to state the condition of at least a half of it, except in the most general and injurious way—that is, from "fair to useless."

The 5,000,000 tons from fair to useless it is contemplated apparently by the board to either sink or junk or sell to foreign countries for anything that can be obtained, even though Mr. Raymond, Mr. Marvin, and Mr. Farrell testified that all the steel tonnage was good tonnage, but some of it more efficient than another part.

(Page 236, part 2, hearings.)

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Lasker, in reaching your estimate of the percentage of our ships that are first class you do it largely along the lines of tonnage, do you not?

Mr. LASKER. No; we took a survey of each ship. We do it by ships. Each ship was surveyed.

But neither Mr. Lasker nor anyone else who testified was able to tell what part of the 5,000,000 dead-weight tons of the fleet classed as from "fair to useless" tonnage was to be called as "fair" and what as "useless."

Both Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, and Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified that they thought that practically all the steel tonnage owned by the Government is good tonnage, but only about 50 per cent of it suitable for American trade.

(Page 970, part 18, hearings.)

Mr. Barnes. What do you think about the other steel ships? Are you familiar with the types of the steel ships and their characters?

Mr. RAYMOND. Most of them.

Mr. BARNES. What would you say as to how many of the 6,000,000 gross tons of steel vessels you would regard as good tonnage and how much is worthless?

Mr. RAYMOND. I should not say any of the steel vessels are worthless, because they are all good. They must have some market somewhere, but we are very much overtonnaged here with certain sizes of ships. I would say, without any absolute knowledge, as an estimate only, that only 50 per cent of the steel vessels are fit to be retained under the American flag.

Mr. BARNES. The rest ought to be disposed of somewhere else?

Mr. RAYMOND. Somewhere or other.

Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified:

(Page 1021, part 19, hearings.)

Mr. BARNES. The Government owns in steel tonnage approximately 6,000,000 gross tons, doesn't it?

Mr. MARVIN. It does.

Mr. BARNES. Are you familiar with the character of that tonnage? By that I mean, in the classification you alluded to a moment ago as good tonnage, what proportion of that fleet would you say was "good tonnage"?

Mr. MARVIN. All of that steel tonnage is good tonnage—some of it better than the rest, but good tonnage.

Mr. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Lines, however, testified that in his opinion one-half of the steel tonnage, or about 3,000,000 gross tons, was inefficient and ought to be sold at about $5 a ton. (Page 1166, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, for instance, I think you testified that some of these ships you regarded as in the inefficient class. That is rather an indefinite term, of course, but we will get back to that in a little while; but you testified they should be sold at about $5 a ton.

Mr. MUNSON. That is right.

Mr. BARNES. I understand that there are about 3,000,000 gross tons of ships which are classed, I assume by the board, Mr. Lasker, their spokesman, as from fair to useless for some purposes. Do you regard those as inefficient types?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNES. You do not think they ought to be expected to bring over $5?

Mr. MUNSON. I said that in connection with conversion purposes.

Mr. BRIGGS. For whatever purpose. Suppose they want to utilize them in their trade and they are not efficient, those vessels would fall within that class of inefficient?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

NO REDUCTION IN OCEAN RATES CONTEMPLATED AND NO REGULATION OF THEM.

Commissioner Plummer is recently reported to have made the assertion that the pending ship subsidy bill was designed to or would have the effect of reducing ocean rates.

There is nothing in the bill providing for such reduction of rates, unless it is claimed that the tax rebate on freight moneys paid is equivalent to such reduction.

The bill, however, does not provide for control of ocean rates in foreign commerce, and Chairman Lasker expressly states that it was not the purpose of the bill to control them in any way, and intimated that he did not approve any such control by governmental agencies.

The following testimony was adduced at the hearings (page 209, part 2, hearings):

Mr. BRIGGS. How would you prevent—or how do you propose to prevent—the pooling such as obtains now by agreement, in these conference agreements, after the disposition of the fleet; that is, the international pooling agreements whereby the rates are fixed?

Mr. LASKER. The present law that we propose does not go into that feature any more than we go into such changes, if any, as should be made in the navigation act. That is not the purpose of this law—of this present proposed law.

Mr. Lasker frankly admitted that the present system of conference agreements as to rates—that is, agreements between American and foreign lines, as to what passenger and cargo rates should be—was heartily indorsed by him and indicated that no departure was contemplated from the practice of fixing foreign or American rates through such conferences.

The following testimony was adduced at the hearings:

(Page 209, part 2, hearings.)

Mr. LASKER. The Shipping Board believes in conferences. You can not have a merchant marine without it because the fighting would be so great they would all lose money.

(Page 210, part 2, hearings.)

Mr. LASKER. I do not think any private operator will try to get better rates than the Shipping Board tries to get. We try to get everything the traffic will bear and permit American manufacturers to compete with the world.

Mr. BRIGGS. It is the purpose of the Shipping Board, as I understand it, to make reasonable transportation rates and insist upon those in these conference agreements with foreign companies, is it not?

Mr. LASKER. It is not the purpose of the Shipping Board to subsidize American manufacturers by getting the rates so low as to equalize them.

Mr. BRIGGS. I do not imagine the Shipping Board would, on the contrary, want to get them so high that it would put an unnecessary burden or tax on the production of industrial organizations.

Mr. LASKER. You understand if the rates are too high, the shipping companies won't carry the cargoes. It is an automatic thing. I do not think, by and large, the conference rates would be higher, with the Shipping Board out of operation, than with the Shipping Board in; at least my instructions to our men are that the main purpose of the Shipping Board should be to keep routes going, as per the mandate of the Jones Act; but it is not the purpose of the law anywhere that the Shipping Board be used as an instrument for cutting rates to American shippers.

Mr. Love, vice president and general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, also testified as follows:

(Page 859, Part 16, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, I want to ask you about conference rates with reference to other parts of the country. Don't the Shipping Board have a conference rate established with reference both to passenger and freight service from the Atlantic to the Gulf?

Mr. LOVE. We are members of many conferences.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, don't they establish conference rates?

Mr. LOVE. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Don't they have passenger as well as cargo?

Mr. LOVE. In a number of the trades we do.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is that in most of the trades?

Mr. LOVE. The bulk of them.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you adhere to those conference rates?

Mr. LOVE. Our people do.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, so far as you are able to ascertain, are the others doing it or not?

Mr. LOVE. We believe they are.

Mr. BRIGGS. You would be pretty quick to determine it if they weren't?

Mr. LOVE. We would.

Mr. BRIGGS. You would be able to tell by the cargo whether there was a leak in the cask or not?

Mr. LOVE. We could.

Mr. BRIGGS. I thought so. And those rates are fixed at levels according to the grade or character of the service and the grade or character of the ship, are they not?

Mr. LOVE. Not so much with reference to the trade of the service, but the trade and the commodity itself.

Mr. BRIGGS. I mean, that is true with reference to the passenger ships?

Mr. LOVE. Oh, yes; all passenger ships are graded.

Mr. BRIGGS. It isn't so much with reference to the cargo service?

Mr. LOVE. Oh, no.

Mr. BRIGGS. It is the trade and the cargo you spoke of?

Mr. LOVE. Oh, yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Have you ever given any consideration to—after the disposition of this fleet into private ownership—the question of conference agreements, to the effect that they would have on the rates that might have been put in, as you stated recently?

Mr. LOVE. Mr. BRIGGS, I represented the Atlantic Transport Co., and after that the International Mercantile Marine Co. for possibly 20 years in the United Kingdom conferences. They were private owners, and conferences, as a rule, tend to the prevention of extremely low rates and likewise to the prevention of extremely high rates. They stabilize the market. They enable a man who is selling a typewriter, a bicycle, an automobile, corsets, and a hundred other articles to send out a price list in England at the beginning of the year and sell at that price throughout the 12 months. He can carry on his selling campaign almost a year ahead and know exactly what it is going to cost him 12 months in advance to lay down any given commodity in his warehouse in the United Kingdom.

Mr. BRIGGS. It is true, isn't it, that the influence of the Shipping Board has been, even with respect to the conference, to aid in keeping rates down to a more nearly reasonable basis, even during the period when much higher rates might have been exacted?

Mr. LOVE. It has had a leveling influence.

Mr. BRIGGS. It has had a helpful influence, I understand?

Mr. LOVE. In many cases.

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to ask you, therefore, if this fleet should go into the hands of a few individuals or a large organization of capital, whether or not it would not vest in them the power to dictate what the rates should absolutely be in connection with conferences with foreign interests? Couldn't that be done?

Mr. LOVE. It might come within their power; but they wouldn't make use of it.

Mr. BRIGGS. You don't think there would be any misuse of it?

Mr. Raymond, President of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified as follows (p. 961, pt. 18, hearings):

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, the conference rates are made by agreement between foreign lines and American lines, are they not?

Mr. RAYMOND. That is right.

Mr. BRIGGS. So there really is not very much competition in the conference rate; it is rather an agreed rate or price.

Mr. RAYMOND. It is my understanding at some of those conference meetings you would think there was competition if you were in them. I do not want to go.

Mr. BRIGGS. But when they get through with the interesting time you are talking about, the debate and discussion you are talking about, they work out some conference rates?

Mr. RAYMOND. Oh, there is not any reason—none of them give up their right to name any rate that they want. There are some of them that do, and withdraw.

Mr. BRIGGS. As long as they are members of the conference, though, they are expected to observe the conference rates, are they not?

Mr. RAYMOND. That is right.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is the usual practice, I think Mr. Love stated.

Mr. RAYMOND. It has been for many years, and it can not be otherwise, in my judgment.

Mr. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified as follows:

(Page 1054, part 19, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to ask you this on the question of operation: The conference rates obtain generally, do they not, now throughout the world—the shipping world?

Mr. MARVIN. Generally speaking, in the important trades they do prevail most of the time.

Mr. BRIGGS. Fixing passenger and freight rates?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you think there is any danger, without any regulation of control being vested in a Government agency over those rates, of huge combinations increasing those rates up to as much as the traffic would bear and enhancing the cost of operation to the people?

Mr. MARVIN. I believe that under the publicity commanded by American law there is no danger of unfairness in the long run in the operation of the conference system.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you think that confidence has been justified in many other channels and avenues of trade these days?

Mr. MARVIN. Where publicity obtains; yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Aren't the disclosures these days that are being given to the public of tremendous abuses that have been practiced such that indicate that if the profits were high enough they might risk a whole lot of publicity, if it was long enough in coming?

Mr. MARVIN. I am a great believer myself in the virtue of publicity.

Mr. BRIGGS. You think that would be an effective check, without any provision for regulation?

Mr. MARVIN. I do believe it would, and, in the nature of the business itself, a shipping company like any other concern that raises its prices too high loses its trade.

SHIPPING BOARD CAN NOT CONTROL RATES.

The Shipping Board, through its general counsel, admitted at the hearings that the Shipping Board has no power to either fix or pass upon the reasonableness of ocean rates in foreign commerce. Mr. Beecher, general admiralty counsel for the Shipping Board, testified as follows:

(Page 922, part 17, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. And there is no power given to the Shipping Board to fix rates?

Mr. MANGHUM. There is as to coastwise.

Mr. BRIGGS. I am speaking about foreign commerce.

Mr. MANGHUM. No; it is only to remove discrimination.

Mr. BRIGGS. I am asking Mr. Beecher as to that. He has made a special study of that, as counsel for the Shipping Board.

Mr. BEECHER. There is no power given to fix reasonable rates.

Mr. BRIGGS. Or to pass upon the reasonableness of the rates that are fixed?

Mr. BEECHER. No.

Mr. BRIGGS. I understood so.

Mr. Beecher, counsel for the Shipping Board, testified that under existing law there is no provision for the regulation of ocean rates in the foreign trade by a Government agency:

(Page 306, part 4, hearings.)

Mr. EDMONDS. Now, let me ask you this: If the shipper gets the benefit on his income tax or return if he ships in American ships, he is going to pay a little more for that to ship in American ships, but the result will be your ships will be more profitable.

Mr. LASKER. Certainly. And if he gets a 5 per cent reduction, he can afford to pay 4 per cent more; but, of course, he won't have to.

(Page 1238, part 21, hearings.)

Mr. BEECHER. The Shipping Board is not given any power to fix rates with respect to vessels of any type or character engaged in foreign commerce; the power with respect to rates relates to maximum rates only in connection with coastwise commerce of the United States, therefore the inquiry that you were directing with reference to tramps and the subsidy of tramps in the foreign trade, I think perhaps is based upon that misapprehension of the existing state of the law.

Senator FLETCHER. Well, here is section 17, perhaps we had better set it out in the hearings:

"That no common carrier by water in foreign commerce shall demand, charge, or collect any rate, fare, or charge which is unjustly prejudicial to exporters of the United States as compared with their foreign competitors."

Mr. BEECHER. That is only control.

Senator FLETCHER. Then it goes on:

"Whenever the board finds that any such rate, fare, or charge is demanded, charged, or collected it may alter the same to the extent necessary to correct such unjust discrimination or prejudice and make an order that the carrier shall discontinue demanding, charging, or collecting any such unjustly discriminatory or prejudicial rate, fare, or charge."

That seems to me to give pretty broad powers, and it refers to carrier by water in foreign commerce.

Mr. BEECHER. Yes, Senator; but they can not pass upon the reasonableness of rates or fix what the rate shall be, whether it be high or low; the only control is with relation to discriminations in the respects which you have read from the law.

SUBSIDY BENEFITS.

Although two-thirds of the commerce of the world is carried in cargo carriers, and the Government owns these vessels in greatest number, this type of ships receives less subsidy under the bill than vessels of any other type. Ocean greyhounds will obtain the greatest bounties and oil tankers will draw down nearly $5,000,000 annually, and almost $10,000,000 if they obtain the benefit of the double subsidy provision of the law.

The subsidies provided in the pending bill aggregate annually from ten to twenty times more than ever before proposed, so far as is known, in any subsidy bill ever considered by Congress.

It provides greater subsidies than the total amount last reported by the Department of Commerce as including all mail subventions, admiralty payments, and subsidies paid by all other nations combined.

SLOW CARGO SHIPS CARRY TWO-THIRDS OF WORLD TRADE.

Most of the world trade now is carried in slow-speed cargo ships, about 8 to 11 knots; and although there is a tendency toward liner service, with some increase in speed, such tendency in cargo carriers is not marked.

(Page 1048, part 19, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. The greatest amount of trade is really carried in cargo ships?

Mr. MARVIN. It is in this class of ships all over the world.

Mr. BRIGGS. The slow-speed ships?

Mr. MARVIN. Relatively slow-speed ships, of 8 or 11 knots.

Mr. BRIGGS. About two-thirds of the world's commerce, I think, according to the study submitted here, is carried in those ships?

Mr. MARVIN. The bulk of the world's commerce is carried in ships of this description, and it is ships of this description that make up most of the Government's tonnage, the purchase of which by private capital we are considering.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you expect that to continue, that in the trade the bulk of the commerce will continue to be carried by the cargo ships, such as this?

Mr. MARVIN. For many years to come. There is a tendency in the world's trade at large for liners of somewhat higher speed, generally speaking, as the years go on to take a greater and greater volume of the commerce of the world. That is, more and more of the commerce of the world is moved, generally speaking, year after year, by ships maintained on regular schedules and of a speed that tends slightly to increase.

Mr. BRIGGS. Has that been very material and appreciable in the last few years?

Mr. MARVIN. The progress, I think, was interrupted by the war greatly, and the change from year to year is hardly perceptible.

Mr. BRIGGS. Hardly perceptible?

Mr. MARVIN. I have noticed it over 30 or 40 years' observation of the commerce of the world, but from year to year there is slight change.

Mr. BRIGGS. So that it is making slight progress?

Mr. MARVIN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. And it is your opinion that for a long time to come the great majority of the cargo will be carried in ships of this description?

Mr. MARVIN. In ships of this description.

Mr. BRIGGS. They can utilize ships of this description in liner service as well as tramp service?

Mr. MARVIN. Many ships of this speed are employed in berth service, regular line service, regular cargo service in almost all ports in almost all nations.

Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, you can not carry certain cargoes on certain voyages or certain routes and earn anything unless you do employ that type of steamer?

Mr. MARVIN. It is absolutely necessary, with the economy made possible by these steamers.

Mr. BRIGGS. When you begin to increase the speed of the vessels, you begin to increase materially the operating costs?

Mr. MARVIN. Every increase of a knot increases cost heavily, particularly when you raise to 15 knots and upward. As I say, while there is a tendency toward the use of liners of 12 or 13 knots speed, or 14 knots in some instances, the change is very slow from year to year.

Mr. BRIGGS. And these ships are to be for a long time to come the great carriers of the ocean trade?

Mr. MARVIN. For a long time.

The cargo ships of the Government fleet are all vessels with a speed of from 8½ to 10 knots an hour, with the exception of 15 which have a speed of 12 knots or over. This does not include passenger or combination vessels. (See testimony of Mr. Merrill, p. 500, hearings.)

It is therefore apparent that the 10,000,000 dead-weight tons, or 6,000,000 gross tons, of Shipping Board cargo carriers are precisely the type and speed of cargo carriers employed in transporting about two-thirds of the world's tonnage. (See testimony of Mr. Merrill, pp. 434 and 496 of hearings.)

In testifying to the "economical" speed of cargo steamers, Mr. Rossbottom testified that it was from 8½ to 10 knots an hour, his testimony being as follows:

(Pages 369 and 370, part 6, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. And have you had any experience—well, I will pass that just for the moment. In your operation of cargo steamers, what is the general speed at which they are operated?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. Well, the cargo steamers that I operated ran from 8½ to 10 knots.

Mr. BRIGGS. Why were they operated at such a speed as that? Was that the daily speed of the cargo steamers?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. That was the economical speed for the steamers we were operating.

Mr. BRIGGS. Why do you call it the "economical" speed? What is the reason for that? Why do you fix it at as low a rate as that?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. The maximum speed that cargo steamers are capable of is about 12 knots, but to do that you have to drive her.

Mr. BRIGGS. What do you mean by "driving"?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. You have to work your firemen very much harder than you do when you are operating about 9½ or 10 knots an hour. Your coal consumption is greater; and you don't need to operate her at 12 knots' speed if you can reach the ports at which you are to call operating at a 10-knot speed. Your operating expense is very much less when you can operate a steamer at her economical speed than it is if you try to force her.

NO REAL DIFFERENTIAL AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPS.

It was further demonstrated at the hearings that the extremely low price at which Government-owned tonnage can be secured will effectually prevent an American buyer and owner of such tonnage from any handicap through capital cost of his ships.

SEAMEN'S ACT.

Relative to the La Follette or so-called seamen's act, Chairman Lasker testified (p. 43):

Mr. BANKHEAD. I understand from the President's address to Congress, and also from the statement that you have made, that you do not undertake to recommend or urge any material change in the seamen's act that now exists?

Mr. LASKER. You are right. I want to take occasion to say here that I think the seamen's act has been one of the most misrepresented acts of which I have ever heard. I came down to Washington believing, as most people in my part of the country do, if you repeal the seamen's act you would have a merchant marine. That is pure bunk.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is the reason I asked the question, because for a long time those who were undertaking to give reasons why we could not operate successfully with our foreign competitors based their assertions exclusively on the discrimination caused by the seamen's act.

Mr. LASKER. I think they have gotten worn out on those representations.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad to hear that.

SUBSISTENCE AND WAGES.

The evidence at the hearings established that there was no real differential or handicap against American ships in the matter of wages and subsistence except as relates to licensed officers. This differential would probably not be as much as 1 per cent of the total operating cost and was more than compensated for by the advantages which the American ship enjoys over those of foreign nations through the use of oil rather than coal as a fuel.

Mr. FURUSETH. Manned as they are at present, the amount of money paid to the seamen, exclusive of officers, will be less on board of the American vessel of the same tonnage than on the British vessel of the same tonnage. The British vessel will, so far as the crew is concerned, exclusive of the licensed officers, have to pay more than the American vessel, manned as she is now. (Hearings, page 1362.)

Mr. BANKHEAD. So that, Mr. Furuseth, it is your conclusion that, properly administered, there is no substantial difference, but, in fact, a substantial equality between the subsistence upon British and American vessels—the cost of subsistence?

Mr. FURUSETH. There is no difference there except in the quantities. Sometimes one item is a little more in the American, and sometimes one item is a little more in the English, and so on; but there is no substantial difference; and as to a difference in cost I characterised it in my statement as being microscopic. (Hearings, page 1363.)

AMERICAN ADVANTAGE WITH OIL OVER COAL BURNERS.

According to the testimony, about 75 per cent of the American fleet is oil burning, as against about 15 per cent of the British fleet, as indicated by the following examination:

Mr. BRIGGS. For instance, I recollect very well that previously one of the previous directors of operations of your board, I think Mr. Rosseter, seemed to attach a great deal of importance to the fact that we had fuel oil in this country in such large quantities—that is, it was possible to be obtained at least on this side of the water, more than all other nations—that it would be a great advantage to us to practically convert all of our ships or most of our ships into oil-burning ships; and, in that connection, I wanted to know to what extent, if at all, the oil burners we were operating exceeded those or were less than other ships that had been converted into oil burners. In other words, whether we have more oil-burning ships in operation to-day than other nations or have less.

Mr. LASKER. We have many more.

Mr. BRIGGS. About how many more?

Mr. MERRILL. About 75 per cent of our American fleet is oil burning.

Mr. BRIGGS. What percentage of the British fleet?

Mr. MERRILL. It is quite perceptibly under that.

Mr. BRIGGS. Isn't the British fleet as much as 50 per cent?

Mr. MERRILL. I should doubt it.

Mr. BRIGGS. They use mostly coal in that fleet, do they not?

Mr. LASKER. Surely; because they produce coal.

Mr. BRIGGS. Possibly it will not exceed 25 per cent?

Mr. MERRILL. I do not know; we have no figures on that.

Mr. FURUSETH. I think it is about 15 per cent.

Mr. BRIGGS. Not more than 12 to 15 per cent?

Mr. FURUSETH. Not more than 15 per cent, at any rate.

The higher efficiency of oil burners over coal burners was testified to by Mr. Thomas H. Rossbottom:

(Page 370, part 6, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. What has been your experience in the operation of oil and coal on the ships you have operated? You have operated both types, have you not, in cargo steamers?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. Has there been any resultant saving by operating with oil over coal?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. The principal saving that I have noticed is the less number of crew, the best type of crew that you can secure in the fireroom, and the less deterioration that takes place in the boilers.

Mr. BRIGGS. Well, what do you estimate that advantage is?

Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. That depends a great deal on the cost of coal and the cost of oil. If the cost of oil per ton is approximately the cost of coal per ton, I should estimate that there would be a saving by using oil as against coal of easily 15 per cent.

Mr. J. H. Rosseter testified as follows:

(Pages 640–642, part 12, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, the other day when I asked you something about the testimony of Mr. Rosseter on the oil question, you stated that it was not clear to you just what Mr. Rosseter meant by some of his expressions in there.

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. He gave other testimony which I have copied here, an extract from hearings on foreign trade zones on H. R. 9778, before the Ways and Means Committee in October, 1919. He makes this statement, in part—it is not necessary to read it all. Referring to the British advantages and disadvantages, he says:

"Now, one of the disadvantages they suffer, and one of the great advantages we have, is the fact that their merchant marine was constructed to use coal as the agency of propulsion, whereas our fleet is largely composed of so-called oil burners. All British bunker stations in the trades of the world are designed to handle coal. Practically the entire British merchant marine, both as to regular and irregular lines, rests entirely on coal.

"The value of oil propulsion we have discovered to be of dominating advantage as compared to coal. In my experience this was made plain as far back as 1900. Generally speaking, the operation of sister ships, one with oil and the other with coal, will show an advantage in the case of the oil burner amounting in dollars and cents to more than the total pay roll for officers and men, not the difference between American and foreign scale, but offsetting the entire pay roll of the ship.

"Mr. YOUNG. When did you say you reached that conclusion?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Beginning with experiments as far back as 1900, in my own operation. Our first experiments were not so successful. We were the pioneers; but beginning from that time and going up to the beginning of the war our yearly operating returns showed the benefits or advantages I have stated, and more.

"Mr. TREADWAY. About what would that represent in percentage of expense?

"Mr. ROSSETER. It is very difficult to give you an intelligent answer on a point like that, and I will have to explain why.

"Mr. TREADWAY. You said it represented the pay roll of your vessel?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Yes, sir.

"Mr. TREADWAY. That is not very clear to me, at least, what that might be actually.

"Mr. ROSSETER. In those days the pay rolls of large steamships ran about $2,750 to $3,200 a month.

"Mr. TREADWAY. $3,200 a month?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Yes.

"Mr. TREADWAY. So that would be in the neighborhood of $37,000 or $38,000 a year?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Yes, sir; and that was the saving between oil and coal. The contract was based on comparatively cheap oil, as also cheap coal. Coal prices, as you may know, in Great Britain and in all places except the United States Atlantic ports, have quadrupled during the past three years. Coal at ports in Great Britain now cost 80s., and it is expected to go to 100s., or in our currency from, say, $20 to $25, whereas pre-war cost was about $7 and $7.50. High cost of coal at home ports means proportionately higher costs at foreign stations along British trade routes. The colliers must charge higher freight to offset this increased cost of bunkers, as also for the delay in loading and heavier expense of handling the coal. These conditions go to make bunker costs a very serious charge for the pre-war type of British ship to face. As newcomers, we have the disadvantage of paying more for our ships, but we have the advantage, which has not been overlooked, of making them adaptable for oil propulsion, and having established throughout the world oil-bunkering stations, which makes us independent of a situation such as we have faced under the British licensing preferential system.

"Mr TILSON. Would it not be possible for England to build her new ships the same way, so that her new ships could burn oil?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Yes, sir; and she is doing that.

"Mr. TILSON. But these new ones cost her as much to produce as they cost us?

"Mr. ROSSETER. Right. And she has no arrangement for oil-bunkering stations along her trade routes, and she has yet to begin where we began a year ago.

"Mr. TILSON. Therefore, so far as her new ships are concerned, we shall be practically on a parity, in your judgment, in the capital cost of a ship and in the cost of operating. Now, what about the difference in wages of the men who man these oil-burning ships run by England and those run by this country?

"Mr. ROSSETER. On the oil burner we do away immediately with what is known as the foldsack squad. We have in the engine room what might correctly be designated as junior engineers. They are called water tenders and oilers, etc., but they are a class of men who are in course of apprenticeship for engineers, and the black squad is gone. There is no more shoveling of coal. In the burning of oil, it is like the turning of the wick in a lamp, and the black squad is dispensed with, and thus the engine-room force on cargo ships is reduced by from 8 to 14 men, while on passenger liners the crew is reduced from 50 to 250 men, according to size of the ships."

The testimony at the hearings conclusively demonstrated that a great advantage is enjoyed by oil-burning ships over ships which burn coal.

Mr. Munson, of the Munson Lines, and representing the committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified as follows:

(Pages 1159–1161, part 2, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, in the operation of these bareboat vessels I want to ask you which are the ones you make a profit on?

Mr. MUNSON. The larger type.

Mr. BRIGGS. Ranging from where?

Mr. MUNSON. Well, as I have said, bareboat charters run from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. Those are the only ones.

Mr. BRIGGS. In what service?

Mr. MUNSON. Running between the United States, Cuba, and Mexico ports.

Mr. BRIGGS. In fact, that trade in the Caribbean is rather a valuable trade generally, is it not?

Mr. MUNSON. It has been for years.

Mr. BRIGGS. And in normal times one of the very best fields for trade, is it not?

Mr. MUNSON. I would not say so, no; I think that in normal times there are a number of other trades very much better.

Mr. BRIGGS. But it is a good trade?

Mr. MUNSON. It has been for a long time a very fair trade. There is a great deal of competition in it to-day of foreign-flag ships, foreign owners, trying to get into it very actively.

Mr. BRIGGS. In the ships that you are operating, what percentage of them are oil burners and what percentage are coal burners?

Mr. MUNSON. Of our own fleet 15 out of 20 ships are oil burners.

Mr. BRIGGS. Why do you have so many oil burners?

Mr. MUNSON. Because when we started in constructing the more modern ships in 1915, seven years ago, my judgment was that that was a great economy, and that it was a great thing for the consideration of American labor. The first ship that we turned out as an oil burner I went into the engine room on her trials myself and saw the difference in working conditions and made up my mind that it was going to be one of the greatest factors to get and keep good men in the crew.

Mr. BRIGGS. What difference was that that you observed?

Mr. MUNSON. Well, the engine room, the fireroom, was painted white and the men were in white suits in that ship, and they continued to be in white suits and not dirty suits throughout the voyage, and the working conditions were that the men were strolling around changing these oil burners every 20 minutes or half an hour, and they did not have that great physical strain of being before an open fire and drawing the fire and putting in new fuel, which is the case with the coal burner.

So that change was adopted as the standard for all the ships we built from that time on

Mr. BRIGGS. You operate considerably fewer men in the fireroom, too, do you not?

Mr. MUNSON. About one-third less.

Mr. BRIGGS. What number is that? What is that in numbers?

Mr. MUNSON. Well, you take a freighter, it means six men.

Mr. BRIGGS. What does it mean—it means a very much higher number on passenger ships?

Mr. MUNSON. Very much greater.

Mr. BRIGGS. I think Mr. Rosseter testified that on some of them it went up as high as 250.

Mr. MUNSON. The large trans-Atlantic types, 200 to 250 men.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you get very much more power out of a ton of oil than you do out of a ton of coal?

Mr. MUNSON. The efficiency is very much greater.

Mr. BRIGGS. What percentage do you estimate that at?

Mr. MUNSON. We figure that the speed on an oil-driven vessel is about 5 to 8 per cent better than it is on a coal-fired vessel. We converted two ships that we built under the American flag, coal burners, to oil burners, so we have an actual comparison.

Mr. BRIGGS. You have an actual comparison of the efficiency?

Mr. MUNSON. It was 5 to 8 per cent increase.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you have as much repairs on your boilers with the oil burner as you do with the coal?

Mr. MUNSON. No; we don't have as much repairs with oil.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is a valuable saving, is it not, on the repair item?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. It amounts to a substantial sum?

Mr. MUNSON. The reason for that is, and one of the reasons for our adopting oil burning as a standard for our fleet, was that when you get a steady pressure under the boilers instead of a varying pressure dropping 20 or 30 pounds, as you do when you draw fires, you save the life of the boilers—increase the life of the boilers.

Mr. BRIGGS. How much?

Mr. MUNSON. Well, we haven't had them long enough to say yet, but we figure it will mean probably 10 or 15 per cent longer life.

Mr. BRIGGS. How do you find the fuel costs, relative costs of the two, coal and oil?

* * *

Mr. MUNSON. It varies very much. There are times when it would have paid to have gone back to coal, with the high price of oil. To-day it is about an even proposition. If the price of oil goes higher, the use of coal will be cheaper. It is running about level now. Whether you buy from the Atlantic ports or whether you buy from the Gulf, the variation is about the same. Of course, it is less in the Gulf than it is in the Atlantic.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is figured on the basis of oil delivered on board ship as well as coal delivered on board ship?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. That includes all those costs?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, with reference to the uses of your cargo space, you save considerable cargo space by the use of oil rather than coal?

Mr. MUNSON. On long voyages, yes. Boats that are going on a long voyage have to take cargo space for bunkers when they use coal, and on the oil basis it is not so. We can, however, in the matter of dead weight—very largely—and there you can figure on the dead-weight basis—that you actually get an increase of one-third of the bunker capacity of the boat more on the oil burner than you do on the coal burner, just because two-thirds as many tons of oil are consumed as coal.

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, what percentage of the dead-weight capacity of your ship is utilised usually in the carriage of trade, the cargoes they carry?

Mr. MUNSON. It depends altogether on the trade.

Mr. BRIGGS. What do they range from? Just give some ranges.

Mr. MUNSON. In the Caribbean Sea trade when a boat is loaded with cargo we——

Mr. BRIGGS (interposing). I am not speaking about dead-weight cargoes; I am speaking about the average cargoes.

Mr. MUNSON. The same thing. The answer will be the same. We run about 90 per cent cargo and 10 per cent for fuel storage.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is that the oil?

Mr. MUNSON. That is with oil.

Mr. BRIGGS. How would they run with reference to coal?

Mr. MUNSON. About one-third more; about 13 per cent for fuel, storage, etc.

Mr. BRIGGS. About 13 per cent more?

Mr. MUNSON. About 13 per cent total. About 87 per cent cargo.

Mr. BRIGGS. What are the other services that you run? What is the relation trans-Atlantic?

Mr. MUNSON. Well, take the South American trade, the percentage is on the cargo on the boat, about 75 per cent cargo and 25 per cent for fuel and storage.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is oil?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. How about coal.

Mr. MUNSON. With coal it will run about 32 or 33 per cent of the fuel in storage.

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, in your trans-Atlantic service, do you use any oil and coal on those boats?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes; the trans-Atlantic trade on oil runs about 20 per cent and on coal about 26 per cent.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do you carry in these services enough oil for a round trip?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. You do that right along, do you?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. You get your supply on this side and carry enough to supply you for the round trip?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is that true of the South American trade as well as trans-Atlantic?

Mr. MUNSON. That is true on South America and trans-Atlantic. The only trade that that is not true on is between New York and Mexico ports, because they can pick up oil at the Mexico end, and from the Mexico end they take fuel for the round voyage.

Mr. HARDY. Do they take coal for the round voyage, too? Do you take coal for the round voyage, too, or do you coal at each end?

Mr. MUNSON. We coal for the round voyage, because fuel is cheaper here, unless the boat is going to England, and if she is going to England we usually take on fuel there to bring us home.

Mr. BRIGGS. To what extent do you figure the total superiority of oil over coal in the efficiency of the ship? To what extent?

Mr. MUNSON. Just that percentage that I have mentioned. If the price is the same on the oil as on the coal, taking into consideration the saving of the crew, then there is that difference in dead-weight carrying capacity gained by having oil as compared with coal.

Mr. BRIGGS. In the carrying of your cargoes, of course, space is frequently more valuable than dead weight?

Mr. MUNSON. It is on regular line service.

Mr. BRIGGS. That is what I referred to a minute ago by dead-weight cargo. It is frequently so on line service, that a cargo of certain commodities may be lighter and more valuable than others. That is true, is it not?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, the prices for freight, too, are determined to some extent, and a very large extent, by the value of the cargo?

Mr. MUNSON. Not the value alone, but the space they occupy also.

Mr. BRIGGS. And the space they occupy?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. And very frequently, therefore, if you have got cargo that does not weigh so much as coal, for instance—you take a cargo of cotton, it doesn't consume so much of the dead weight, but it takes up a whole lot more space.

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir; and on an oil-burning boat with cotton you have a great percentage of efficiency, or any commodity which is lighter than the dead weight the vessel can carry.

Mr. BRIGGS. And you would find it far more valuable to you than a coal burner under those circumstances?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. All those advantages, therefore, are rather substantial ones?

Mr. MUNSON. Yes.

Mr. H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified as follows:

(Pages 662, 964, and 966, part 18, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Are you familiar with the Shipping Board fleet?

Mr. RAYMOND. In a general way.

Mr. BRIGGS. Some of your lines have operated some of their vessels, have they not?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRIGGS. Were those vessels oil burners or coal burners?

Mr. RAYMOND. We have operated both.

Mr. BRIGGS. Which have you found the most economical in actual use?

Mr. RAYMOND. The oil-burning vessels.

Mr. BRIGGS. To what extent?

Mr. RAYMOND. Well, it is hard for me to tell, in the per cents. They ought to have those figures, because they buy the fuel and they have their capital charges if they have any. All we have done is to operate them and give credit for freights.

Mr. BRIGGS. I thought you might have known whether it was about 10 per cent, 20 per cent, or 30 per cent.

Mr. RAYMOND. No; I do not.

Mr. BRIGGS. In what service have you operated those vessels?

Mr. RAYMOND. The West Indies service particularly, and some of them off-shore—overseas.

Mr. BRIGGS. What price did you pay for oil and what price for coal per ton?

Mr. RAYMOND. We took the oil under Shipping Board contract; they had their own contracts.

Mr. BRIGGS. You took it under those contracts?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. How about the coal; the same way?

Mr. RAYMOND. The same way.

Mr. BRIGGS. You operated those ships with fewer men in the crew, did you not?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes; decidedly.

Mr. BRIGGS. About how many; six or seven?

Mr. BRIGGS. What I am asking you, is not that because you are engaged in the coastwise service? If the line was only engaged in the foreign service that would not be true?

Mr. RAYMOND. No; that would not be true.

Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, that exaction is not made with reference to other American lines which are operated in the foreign trade?

Mr. RAYMOND. No; that is right.

Mr. HARDY. Did I understand Mr. Raymond to say that some of their ships are operated both in the foreign and coastwise?

Mr. BRIGGS. That is in the Clyde Line.

Mr. RAYMOND. We may have a Santo Domingo ship arrive to-day and she may go out next week to Galveston.

Mr. BRIGGS. On the so-called Mallory Line?

Mr. RAYMOND. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. You say she is in the coastwise service, then, and, the other way, she is in the foreign service?

Mr. HARDY. I want to get that clear, because so many witnesses have left the impression on my mind that a ship either goes coastwise or foreign and never makes the two.

Mr. RAYMOND. I think, Judge, to understand that you should differentiate between the foreign and what we might term semiforeign. Of course, we are going foreign in going to Santo Domingo and the West Indies; but the ship that is suitable for that trade is not suitable for what is regarded as the trans-Atlantic and Pacific Ocean trade and the Far East. They are too small.

Mr. BRIGGS. I think most people have been concerned about that. I do not think there is any question about that. There is a substantial advantage in the use of oil over coal as a fuel, in your opinion, is there not?

Mr. RAYMOND. There is as long as you can get it at a price that is equivalent to the coal price.

As illustrative of how much the value of space in ships counts, attention is called to the difference in ocean freight

rates on cotton shipped in high-density bales and in standard bales.

The rates from the Gulf to United Kingdom ports recently announced are:

First-class rate high-density cotton, 45 cents.
First-class rate standard bale cotton, 60 cents.

The weight of the standard and the high-density bales does not vary materially, but the latter are compressed into a very much smaller compass than the standard bale and therefore occupy much less space in the ship, thereby permitting more high-density bales to be stored in the vessel than would be possible if the cotton was contained in standard bales.

The testimony at the hearings reflected beyond dispute that the saving in cargo space through the use of oil as fuel, rather than coal, was very material. To the United Kingdom and most continental ports sufficient oil for the round-trip voyage can be carried in the double bottoms of the ships without resort to cargo space. Of course, this is not true with respect to coal, which requires about one-seventh of the space of the vessel, which could otherwise be utilized for cargo (p. 547, hearings).

On June 30, 1921, the report of the United States Shipping Board—fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, pages 113 to 115—reflected the following number of ships of types indicated:

Active program by types.

	Steel.	Wood.	Composite.	Concrete.	Number.	Total dead weight tons.
Cargo	1,429	304	18	4	1,755	10,777,434
Tanker	138	1	.....	8	147	1,427,730
Refrigerator	19	.....	.....	.....	19	161,490
Transport	22	.....	.....	.....	22	179,775
Passenger and cargo	25	.....	.....	.....	25	308,972
Barges	6	28	.....	.....	34	93,200
Tugs (ocean)	46	13	.....	.....	59	(1)
Tugs (harbor)	8	56	.....	.....	64	(1)
Finished hulls	.....	115	.....	.....	115	447,700
Hulls converted to barges	.....	56	.....	.....	56	206,000
Hulls converted to sailers	.....	8	.....	.....	8	30,500
Barges converted to schooners	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4,000
Harbor tugs	.....	6	.....	.....	6	(1)
Total	1,693	589	18	12	2,312	13,636,711

[1] No tonnage given on tugs.

FUEL OIL AND TANK STEAMERS.

"Fuel oil has become a vital factor in the economical operation of ships, and in view of the shortage in coal, with attendant high prices, the steel tank steamer program assumed a position of primary importance, as the majority of the vessels constructed for the corporation are either 'oil' or 'oil or coal' burners. This program was rapidly nearing completion, as only six vessels remained to be delivered, and the last of these was estimated for delivery during the month of August, 1921.

"The following figures show the active steel tank steamer program by class of construction:

Active steel tank steamer program.

	Active program.		Delivered.		To be delivered.	
	Number.	Dead-weight tons.	Number.	Dead-weight tons.	Number.	Dead-weight tons.
Requisitioned steel	53	519,030	53	519,030	.....	.....
Contract steel	85	844,600	79	783,600	6	60,400
	138	1,363,630	132	1,302,630	6	60,400

"Of the vessels delivered, 40 per cent of 5,079,720 dead-weight tons were oil burning, 29 per cent of 3,510,338 dead-weight tons coal burning, and the remaining 31 per cent of 3,888,453 dead-weight tons oil or coal burning. Of the vessels to be delivered, 81 per cent of 223,400 were to be equipped as oil or coal burners. No vessels burning coal only were under construction."

FUEL OIL.

In the fifth annual report of the United States Shipping Board, fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the following statement occurs:

The establishment abroad of fuel stations operated to reduce the price of oil in Europe, and since these stations were established purchases of oil abroad by the board from private concerns since the middle of April have been negligible.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the obtaining of fuel oil by the Shipping Board in Europe at a reasonable price is no longer a matter of any difficulty.

CONSPICUOUS FEATURES OF H. R. 12817 (OLD NUMBER, H. R. 10644).

TITLE I.

Section 1 amends section 5 of the present merchant marine act of 1920, which relates to terms and conditions of sale of Shipping Board vessels.

The proposed amendment seeks to strike out of the present law the following safeguards contained therein and adopted so that the fleet will not be absolutely sacrificed at forced sale:

The board in fixing or accepting the sale price of such vessels shall take into consideration the prevailing domestic and foreign market price of, the available supply of, and the demand for vessels, existing freight rates and prospects of their maintenance, the cost of constructing vessels of similar types under prevailing conditions, as well as the cost of the construction or purchase price of the vessels to be sold, and any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent, solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell.

The nature of the proposed amendment is to give five members of the Shipping Board authority to sell the ships without advertisement and without competitive bids.

It further fixes the rate of interest on deferred payments at 4 per cent.

It makes no provision for payment annually of any portion of the principal of the purchase price, though it would seem wise to do so, even if the present law has no such provision, but does state that "payments of principal shall be so arranged that the amounts due or paid under the contract of sale as principal up to any moment of time shall be sufficient to cover depreciation of the vessel up to such moment."

What the amount of such depreciation is to be, however, is not stated. The board, moreover, is given authority to waive this requirement upon the giving of adequate security.

One of the most important features which the present amendment, however, discards is that portion of the present law which in the sale of the Government ships requires the board to take into consideration—

any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent, solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell.

The value of such a provision is clearly evident when it is remembered that the only bids for the fleet which the Shipping Board was able to obtain as late as last March were of such character as compelled Chairman Lasker to designate them as "facetious" and a "joke."

Of course, the restraining influence of the quoted provision, which is sought to be eliminated from the law, would be to cause the Shipping Board to reject bids which meant simply giving the fleet away. But if the safeguard referred to is removed from the law it may be reasonably and fairly concluded that Congress and the people intend that the fleet shall be sold, no matter at what sacrifice, and even if it is to be practically given away.

Section 2 of the bill adds a provision for a two years' continuance of trade routes by the Shipping Board, unless sooner sold to persons of the domestic communities primarily interested in such lines. This provision, as written and under the definition of the term "domestic communities primarily interested in such lines," shall be understood to mean "geographical divisions of the coast lines," will permit any steamship company or organization along any part of a coast line, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the South Atlantic or North Atlantic or the Pacific coast, to take over the fleets and trade routes now operating from the various ports, and would permit such steamship company or companies to abandon all except one port on each of those coasts, if it desired to do so.

Subdivision (b) of the same section does not prevent this, although it indicates and expresses a policy of hope that trade routes established will be preserved.

The Gulf coast organizations, as well as the Mississippi Valley Association and Merchant Marine Committee of the Central West, advocated a five-year continuance of such trade routes, with preference right of the ports from which operated to purchase such vessels, and intended the term "domestic communities" to be so understood. This definition, however, has been so expanded as to practically destroy any preference right during even the two-year period to the ports to acquire the trade routes now operating from them.

Section 3 proposes to amend section 11 of the merchant marine act of 1920 by broadening the sources from which the $125,000,000 revolving construction loan fund is to be obtained. The old law indicated receipts from sales and operations, the new law, "all receipts of the board, except appropriations made by law and profits of the board from operation of vessels."

The old law is further amended by making the fund not only available for construction of vessels but for equipment both with respect to vessels to be constructed as well as those already built, such equipment relating to the most efficient and most economical machinery and commercial appliances. The old law allowed no portion of the fund to be used for equipment.

Another proposed amendment is a limitation of 15 years upon such loans, but the interest rate is made 2 per cent. The old law fixed no limitation of the loan period, nor any interest rate; but this, of course, left the interest rate to be exacted at the usual current rates. No provision is made for repayment of any part of the principal before the end of the 15-year period.

The reduction which is thereby obtained in interest alone is of the greatest advantage, especially so when Mr. Munson, representing the committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified that the rate for such purpose now was from 7 to 7½ per cent and under normal conditions from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The amount of loans for equipment purposes is allowed to be two-thirds of the cost of the equipment or two-thirds of the value of the vessel when thus reequipped. It is to be noted that the utmost difficulty in determining such value will not only be encountered, but this provision gives the Shipping Board the widest authority for advancing far more money even than the sale price of a vessel.

In other words, it was testified at the hearings by Chairman Lasker that some of the Shipping Board vessels were recently sold at $8 a dead-weight ton for conversion purposes into Diesel-engine types.

Congressman EDMONDS stated at the hearing that the cost of such conversion would be about $65 a dead-weight ton. Mr. Merrill, director of research of the Shipping Board and a naval architect and engineer, also testified that the conversion costs would be extremely high and approximated the amount named by Mr. EDMONDS.

There is nothing to indicate what the world market prices of such vessel or vessels after conversion or equipment would be, but if trade conditions do not materially improve soon it is easily appreciated that the Shipping Board can under this proposed law advance more money for the conversion or equipment of vessels already built than could be obtained for such vessels after the equipment was completed.

The provision for loans being two-thirds of the cost of the vessel for construction purposes is substantially the provision of the present law.

TITLE II—TAXATION.

SECTION 201.

This section is one involving amendment of section 23 of the present merchant marine act of 1920; but it also includes very much more, and amends the provisions of the revenue act of 1921 by adding new sections, beginning with section 265. Under the present law, as contained in section 23 of the merchant marine act of 1920, the only tax deduction allowed for the purpose of ascertaining net income is that income subject to the war-profits and excess-profits taxes.

As the war-profits and excess-profits taxes, however, were repealed by this Congress, all advantages which could have been gained under section 23 of the act of 1920 have already been enjoyed to the fullest degree.

It is now proposed by this new section to allow deductions in computing net income to an amount equivalent to the gross income in the foreign trade derived from the operation of vessels so engaged under the American flag, provided—

1. That the amount of income tax thereby allowed to be deducted shall—

(a) Be invested in building, in private shipyards in the United States, new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board; or

(b) Such amount be set aside by the taxpayer in a trust fund for investment in such building within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Shipping Board.

(c) The owner is required to furnish 50 per cent of the cost of the vessel in order to obtain the benefit of such tax deduction.

This last provision reduces the amount of the taxpayer's contribution for shipbuilding from two-thirds of cost of the vessel, as now provided by law.

Subdivision (e) of this section also provides allowance to a taxpayer, other than a corporation, shall not exceed the allowance to a taxpayer which is a corporation. It is also to be observed that this tax deduction is for a period which is retroactive to January 1, 1921, and continues for each of the eight taxable years following.

The purpose of making this provision retroactive is clearly no other than to enable shipowners who have already paid excess-profits taxes and war-profits taxes since January 1, 1921, to also obtain a refund of such excess-profits and war-profits taxes, if such return is invested in new ship construction.

SECTION 266.

This is the provision which amplifies the present law as contained in the second paragraph of section 23 of the act of 1920 and relates to exemption or deduction of the taxable gain derived from the sale, in taxable year 1921 and eight years thereafter launched—present law uses word "built"—of any vessel prior to January 1, 1914, which at the time of the enactment of the proposed measure was registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States.

This section requires the entire proceeds of the sale to be invested by the taxpayer in the building in private shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind to be approved by the board to be registered under the laws of the United States (as now required by section 23), or to be put in a trust fund for investment for such owner within a reasonable time, to be determined by the board.

This section further amends the present law by granting tax exemption for any portion of such proceeds, less than the entire amount, which may be invested in new ship construction.

The section further amends the existing law by providing that "where a vessel is exchanged for property, or for money and property, the transactions shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a sale," and so forth. The full extent and meaning of this section is by no means clear. No testimony was given at the hearings with respect to it, because it was not incorporated in the original bill introduced. It is probable that this new addition to the law would enable many deductions to be obtained which ought not to be obtained and which would not represent any real investment in new ship construction or any improved types of converted ships.

SECTION 267.

This section deals with the investment trust fund and provides that the interest obtained upon such fund shall belong to such fund.

SECTION 268.

This is a section which has heretofore been referred to, and provides that a taxpayer who establishes a trust fund for investment may be allowed to furnish a bond with security "for an amount not less than the estimated income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes that would have been payable but for the deduction claimed under those sections (referring to secs. 265 and 266)." Clearly, it means nothing else, of course, than a refund of the excess and war profits as well as income taxes from January 1, 1921, provided they are used for ship-construction purposes or put in a trust fund for a similar purpose.

SECTION 269.

This section also deals with the investment of the trust fund and provides that any loan made by the board under the provisions of section 11 of the act of 1920 shall not be regarded as part of such fund created by the taxpayer.

SECTION 270.

This provides that sections 265 and 266 are retroactive to January 1, 1921.

SECTION 271.

Grants the benefits of sections 265 and 266 to the members of a partnership and the beneficiaries of an estate or trust.

SECTION 202.

This section amends the revenue act of 1921 by making appropriate changes in numbers of sections indicated in the proposed subsidy measure.

DEPRECIATION OF VESSELS.

SECTION 203.

This is a new section and a proposed new provision of law granting to American shipowners of vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States (does not indicate when, and therefore is available up to the time of the passage of this act), which vessels were acquired after August 1, 1914, and prior to January 1, 1921, a reasonable deduction for the taxable year 1922 and each of the four succeeding taxable years, for the exceptional decrease in value thereof since the date of acquisition. Such deduction to be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Shipping Board. No investment requirement is made and taxes returned may be used for any purpose.

This section, it is also stated, shall take effect as of January 1, 1922.

This is one of the most important provisions in the bill, and is unquestionably designed to enable the American shipowners to write down the capital cost or book values of all vessels acquired after August 1, 1914, up to January 1, 1921, for a period of five years, so that such owners may enjoy the benefit

of a tax deduction or exemption of a most unusual and valuable character, and which will enable such owners to write down the book values of vessels built at war costs or high costs after the war to prevailing world-market rates during the five-year period, with a range from $225 a ton to $25 a ton or less, without charging against such owners any portion of the enormous returns earned by them during such period from the fabulous freight rates paid.

At the hearings it was frankly admitted by the representatives of the steamship owners' association, such as Mr. Munson, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Thompson, that the profits during and for a year and a half, at least, after the war closed were enormous, and that it was the custom and practice of the shipowners to write down capital costs or book values of their ships in accordance with the extraordinary and unusual profits received, but that this had not been done because under the bookkeeping system and requirements of the income-tax bureau only the small amount of depreciation provided for could be written off. The result was, as testified, that the enormous net earnings were either declared in dividends or reinvested or carried to surplus.

It is now proposed, therefore, to grant a bounty to such shipowners of a most startling sum in order to write down the so-called capital cost of ships acquired by them since January 1, 1914, when the testimony reflects that many of such steamship companies earned during such period far more than the total cost of their investment. In fact, one concern earned more than 600 per cent upon its capital in one year, while another earned over 250 per cent in a similar period.

If capital costs are to be allowed to be written down by tax deductions which must be paid out of the Treasury, or by withholding money from the Treasury which would otherwise be received there, then surely those who have already enjoyed, through their enormous earnings, the benefit of already having entirely or in part written off the capital costs of their ships should not be granted any further gratuity or benefit for such purpose.

REDUCTION ON CAPITAL COSTS.

(Pages 1136–1137, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. And you know the bill provides, of course—has provisions providing for the reduction in investment costs, do you not?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir. That is the book costs.
Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. Bringing them down to what might be called the world market prices, as testified to by one of the witnesses here.
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. That would be a very substantial provision to your company, or any other company that fell under the provisions of this bill, would it not?
Mr. THOMPSON. If we earned money enough. I take it that is a relief in taxes; is not that the way it is going to work out?
Mr. BRIGGS. That is what I am talking about. Is not that a substantial relief?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes. It is going to be of material benefit if we earn a lot of money; it means we will have to pay less taxes; but if we do not earn a lot of money it will not mean much.
Mr. BRIGGS. Money that does not go into the Treasury of the United States means real money to a company that has that privilege, does it not?
Mr. THOMPSON. If you have taxes to pay, yes; that is true. But some of them won't have any taxes to pay.
Mr. BRIGGS. That may be, too.
Mr. THOMPSON. Over a period of time, assuming reasonable prosperity, that will be of some advantage.
Mr. BRIGGS. And it is intended to be, by reducing those investment costs and bringing them down?
Mr. THOMPSON. Certainly; otherwise it would not be in the bill.
Mr. BRIGGS. Certainly. It is intended to bring down the capital costs.
Mr. THOMPSON. That is as I understand it.
Mr. BRIGGS. It will bring down your capital costs, which you have averaged so high here?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. And it is a fact, of course, that the exemption from taxes in any form is like a return of the same taxes from the Treasury if you had already paid them in.
Mr. THOMPSON. That is true.

Upon the failure of American-owned steamship companies to write down book values in spite of large earnings, Mr. Thompson, of the Texas Steamship Co., representing all tanker and industrial company tonnage, testified as follows:

(Pages 1135–1136, part 20, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. But you do not know what effect even the passage of the bill would have on the market for tonnage?
Mr. THOMPSON. On tanker tonnage?
Mr. BRIGGS. Yes; in view of your statement that the tanker tonnage market is already oversupplied.
Mr. THOMPSON. It is oversupplied.
Mr. BRIGGS. There is a great excess, of several million tons?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. In your capital costs—you were referring to those a little while ago—you do not carry those capital costs for your ships at the high prices you named a moment ago, at $175 to $185 a dead-weight ton, do you?
Mr. THOMPSON. I said they would average up to $185 a dead-weight ton of new tonnage.
Mr. BRIGGS. You are not carrying those high prices on your books?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. You have not marked them down to the world market price, to what tanker tonnage can be obtained for now?
Mr. THOMPSON. No.
Mr. BRIGGS. You are carrying them at the old costs?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; allowing usual depreciation which is allowed by the Internal Revenue Department.
* * * * * * *
Mr. BRIGGS. Did they issue stock dividends—your company—in the last two or three or four years?
Mr. THOMPSON. We issued a stock dividend of 10 per cent. Just what year it was I do not recall.
Mr. BRIGGS. About when was it?
Mr. THOMPSON. In March, 1921.
Mr. BRIGGS. Is that the only one?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. On what capitalization was that, Mr. Thompson?
Mr. THOMPSON. Well, at that time I rather think it was on a capitalization of $130,000,000, but I would rather submit that to you if you want it.
Mr. BRIGGS. Oh, I have no objection. If you want to correct the figures and make them accurate, I have no objection at all.
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; because I am not quite sure what the capitalization was.
Mr. BRIGGS. Did you have any dividends declared at that time other than stock dividends—during that period?
Mr. THOMPSON. Well, we have paid—within the last few years we have paid 12 per cent dividends.
Mr. BRIGGS. Annually?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; within the last few years.
Mr. BRIGGS. What do you mean; from what date on; take it from 1914, say?
Mr. THOMPSON. My recollection is that in 1914 we were probably on a 10 per cent basis but earning more than that, and we finally put ourselves on a 12 per cent basis. However, in 1921 we did not earn 12 per cent.
Mr. BRIGGS. Had you been carrying some to surplus during this period?
Mr. THOMPSON. We had.
Mr. BRIGGS. About what would that average with reference to your capitalization?
Mr. THOMPSON. Well, our surplus is now—I guess it is about 50 per cent of our capital.
Mr. BRIGGS. So that in order to make up some of this full 12 per cent you are resorting to some of your surplus for that purpose?
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. At the present time?
Mr. THOMPSON. Well, that is not quite accurate, because a part of our loss in 1921 was due to the depreciation in values in petroleum products from 1920. Petroleum products were high in 1920, and they gradually went down. In 1921 they had depreciated materially.
Mr. BRIGGS. How much, approximately?
Mr. THOMPSON. Oh, I think with us it was about ten million.
Mr. BRIGGS. About 10 per cent—8 or 10 per cent? Well, that is close enough; I do not care to have it any closer.
Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; something like that.
Mr. BRIGGS. Has it gone up since 1921?
Mr. THOMPSON. No.
Mr. BRIGGS. It has just kept about the same?
Mr. THOMPSON. About the same.
Mr. BRIGGS. None of this 12 per cent, then, of dividend paid was paid out of any of the surplus?
Mr. THOMPSON. No; our surplus remained about the same.

Mr. Frank C. Munson, of the Munson Steamship Co., who also represented the committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association, testified that his company, in spite of the enormously high operating profits made during the war and for some time thereafter—that high construction costs of vessels built during such period were not written down, although the custom is to do so whenever large profits are made. It appears the bookkeeping proposition in following income-tax regulations, however, resulted only in a comparatively small depreciation charge being made and the large profits which were not declared in dividends being carried to surplus. (Hearings, p. 1153.)

(Extract from testimony on page 1153, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Certainly; he can put in both. This calls to mind another proposition I want to ask about. In the capital cost, which refers to investment cost largely, practically, how are your vessels carried—the one you own? Has the book value been written down to world-market prices or not?
Mr. MUNSON. No.
Mr. BRIGGS. Are you still carrying them at the book values?
Mr. MUNSON. You see, the Treasury Department provides we can only depreciate them 5 per cent per annum, and in calculating our income tax we have only been able to depreciate them that amount.
Mr. BRIGGS. That is under the allowance by the income-tax bureau—the Government?
Mr. MUNSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. I mean, so far as the years are concerned. Suppose you had an unusually good year—say the years of the war, 1918, 1919, the early part of 1920, when rates were, as has been testified by everybody here, enormously high—
Mr. MUNSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. That is perfectly true?
Mr. MUNSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. The amounts that were earned at that time would usually and ordinarily come out of the net earnings and go toward the writing off of a large part of the capital costs, or, perhaps, all of them, if they were sufficient?
Mr. MUNSON. If we had no restriction from the Treasury Department we would have written off a larger amount, but we did not write off a larger amount because of that restriction. We couldn't carry a different value on our books.
Mr. BRIGGS. I understand. That involves a great deal of bookkeeping. If you couldn't write it off you had to do something with the money, and it either went into surplus or something else.
Mr. MUNSON. It went into surplus.

Mr. BRIGGS. So the representation is here, though the books may have it in a certain form. The process that would have been employed, except for the accounting system, would have been to have applied those surplus earnings in the reduction of the capital cost?
Mr. MUNSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. One gentleman testified here that one ship practically paid for itself in a year—I think it was $75,000—and they just wrote off the whole capital cost in one year.
Mr. MUNSON. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. That is the practice, isn't it?
Mr. MUNSON. That is the practice in normal times, when we do not have the income tax we have now.

On custom of writing down capital cost out of large earnings, Mr. Love, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, testified that it was customary, such testimony being as follows:

(Pages 850 and 851, part 16, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. How does the foreign line compare with that? Is that the same thing with reference to a foreign line and an American line privately owned?
Mr. LOVE. Some of them write off more than 5 per cent depreciation.
Mr. BRIGGS. The amount of depreciation varies?
Mr. LOVE. It does, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. To what extent; just give the levels?
Mr. LOVE. Possibly from 15 per cent down to nothing, according to the year.
Mr. BRIGGS. Just what do you mean by that?
Mr. LOVE. If they have had a good year, they will write off a larger amount of depreciation; if they have had a poor year, they won't write off so much.
Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, if the profits are big they write off depreciation not only for the one year but sufficient to cover the extent of the surplus profits they have made?
Mr. LOVE. It might be.
Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, if they have made 100 per cent net they might be able to write off the whole capital cost in the one year?
Mr. LOVE. It might be; it is possible.
Mr. BRIGGS. Is that customary?
Mr. LOVE. Not to that extent.
Mr. BRIGGS. Is it customary when you make big earnings to write off the capital costs—to write them down in a very large measure?
Mr. LOVE. Yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. That is customary in all well-established shipping lines?
Mr. LOVE. Yes; I have seen companies that had a ship that cost $75,000 write off the ship, write it right off to the dollar.
Mr. BRIGGS. Out of the profits they had made?
Mr. LOVE. Yes; the first year, to write it right straight off.
Mr. BRIGGS. I say that is customary whether it is an American privately owned line or a foreign-owned line, is it?
Mr. LOVE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Rossbottom, of the Panama Railroad Co. steamship line, now temporarily with the Shipping Board, also testified to the same effect:

(Page 380, part 6, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to ask you a question as to depreciation, too, as an element of cost. Do you carry on the books the actual value of the ships, or the cost value of the ships, in figuring depreciation? In other words, take the Shipping Board fleet to-day, ships costing $200 a ton to construct, and which it is stated now would probably have a market value of $30 a ton dead weight; on which basis would they be carried?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. I do not know.
Mr. BRIGGS. On which basis would they be carried on the books?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. I do not know just how the Shipping Board does carry depreciation.
Mr. BRIGGS. But, as a ship operator, how would you carry it?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. As a ship operator, if I had bought a ship for $150 a ton and had a capital expenditure of a certain amount, and I found out I had bought the ship at too high a price, I would reduce the capital expenditure; I would charge off to profit and loss a certain amount of the capital cost and then base the depreciation on the actual value of the ship.
Mr. BRIGGS. In other words, you would carry the ship along at actual value, constantly, whether it rises or falls?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. Is that it?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. Yes.
Mr. BRIGGS. In figuring off depreciation on capital investment?
Mr. ROSSBOTTOM. That is right.

Mr. Merrill, for the Shipping Board, also testified on the subject of custom of writing down capital costs of ships out of excess profits, as follows:

(Pages 514 and 515, part 9, hearings.)

Mr. BRIGGS. Now, Mr. Merrill, did not the ships during the period of these high rates to which you referred a while ago earn enormous returns in freights directly after the armistice and on up till January, we will say, 1920?
Mr. MERRILL. I think they did; yes, sir.
Mr. BRIGGS. Is not your familiarity with the subject such that you are able to state they did? If you don't know, of course, just say so.
Mr. MERRILL. I don't know, absolutely, sir, because—the reason I qualify the statement is that I can testify clearly and fully that the freight rates were very, very high.
Mr. BRIGGS. Extremely high.
Mr. MERRILL. Extremely high, but at the same time costs were very high, too.
Mr. BRIGGS. Were not the net returns extremely high, too?
Mr. MERRILL. I am not in a position to testify that.
Mr. BRIGGS. Didn't some ships earn as much as a quarter of a million dollars on a single voyage?
Mr. MERRILL. I should not be surprised if they did.
Mr. BRIGGS. And some even in excess of that sum, up to nearly $500,000?
Mr. MERRILL. I know, of course, there were very large earnings made during the war, or even before we got into it.
Mr. BRIGGS. I am talking about after the war, when the war ended, or the armistice was signed.
Mr. MERRILL. I don't know so much about that.
Mr. BRIGGS. Wherever these large earnings were made at any time, do they tend to reduce the capital costs in any way—are they regarded as doing so—over and above the estimated return that the investment should reasonably pay? In other words, if a ship earns enough in one year to about halfway or fully pay for itself, is that estimated in the reduction of the capital costs on the books?
Mr. MERRILL. I assume that is a matter for the particular owners to decide.
Mr. BRIGGS. It could not be regarded necessarily as such a reduction?
Mr. MERRILL. They may and should write it off.

Mr. Marvin, after stating that Mr. Thompson would testify for "that entire group of shipowners" affected by old section 701 (*f*), relating to cash subsidy—private operators for their own benefit, like Standard Oil and Steel Trust—was asked, "Do you feel that with the resources of these great organizations that they will really need a subsidy to succeed and carry on the operations of their lines," and answered, "I know so far as their ships are concerned they do." (Page 1051, part 19, hearings.) Yet Mr. Thompson testified (page 1135, part 20, hearings):

Mr. BRIGGS. I mean the cost of operating the vessels, generally, just like the cost of operating the plants on shore, they are all carried as part of the cost of operating the company?
Mr. THOMPSON. That is true.
Mr. BRIGGS. And they are figured in as part of the ultimate costs in the disposition of your product, are they not?
Mr. THOMPSON. Well, yes.

SECTION 204.

This section adds a new section to the revenue act of 1921, and replaces section 301 of the original subsidy bill.

It grants a tax rebate of 5 per cent of the amount of freight money paid by the taxpayer for the transportation of cargo in the foreign trade which moves in a vessel under the United States flag.

It also provides that where a vessel is chartered by the owner of any part of the cargo from a person not affiliated with such owner the amount of freight money paid by the charterer shall be such amount as is determined by the Shipping Board.

It is also provided, subdivision (b), that "the credit provided in this section shall not be allowed with reference to transactions between persons who are affiliated." This is ostensibly to deny the benefit of this provision to large concerns having enormous subsidiaries or interlocking companies, such as the Standard Oil Co.; but the value of the provision just quoted is destroyed by the further provision that for the purposes of this section two or more corporations or associations shall be held to be affiliated if one corporation or association owns or controls more than 50 per cent of the outstanding stock or interest in the other.

Of course, it is generally known that many of the great combines and trusts are so welded together that frequently less than 50 per cent of the stock of a subsidiary company is held by the parent company, but the control over the subsidiary is just as complete and effective, through understandings of a mutually satisfactory character, as if the parent company owned all of the stock of the subsidiary. It is therefore believed that this provision will not in any way interfere with the Standard Oil Co. or any of its subsidiaries, the Steel Corporation, or others operating large fleets for their own benefit, enjoying the advantage of this tax rebate.

This provision is the one which is intended to replace section 301 of the original bill, and also section 34 of the present act of 1920.

The mere fact that an affiliated company may not own 50 per cent or more of the stock of another company does not in the least determine the question of actual domination or control or identity of interest.

Even the ownership of 30 or 40 per cent, or less, of the stock of another company may give the owning company control of the other corporation. That this is not a fanciful or extravagant assertion is borne out by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission in the recent investigation of the Wyoming petroleum industry, wherein the commission expressly states:

During the past year, 1920, the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), which has had close business relations with the Midwest Refining Co. since its formation, purchased 205,058 shares, or about 33 per cent of the Midwest Refining Co.'s stock. This percentage is admitted by representatives of both of these companies to be sufficient to give the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) practical control of the operation and policies of the Midwest Refining Co.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana is also shown by the Federal Trade Commission to be interested with the Sinclair interests, upon a 50–50 stock ownership basis, in the organization of the Sinclair Pipe Line Co. and the Sinclair Crude Oil Producing Co. in Wyoming, and through other subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. dominates the petroleum industry now in that State.

I am also advised that the largest stockholding which the Gould interests held in any one railroad at the time the late

Jay Gould was operating was in the Missouri Pacific, and that he actually controlled no more than 23 per cent. In other roads which he controlled as fully as though he owned 100 per cent the actual ownership was much less.

The chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Hon. Nelson B. Gaskill, informs me that—

In effect it seems to be the fact that control seems to be dependent not so much upon the amount of stock the active minority holder may own as upon the diversification of holding and inert qualities of holders of the majority interest.

One thing is certain, and that is that no mathematical proportion can be assigned as necessary to constitute control.

The fact, therefore, that ownership of 33⅓ per cent of the stock of the Midwest Refining Co. admittedly gives to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana practical control of the operation and policies of the Midwest Refining Co., and that even a smaller minority stock ownership has enabled other interests to control the policies and operation of other companies, demonstrates that under the definition in the bill of affiliated companies no serious difficulty will be encountered by such affiliated concerns in also reaping the benefits of the 5 per cent tax rebates allowed under section 204 of the bill.

SECTION 205.

This provision, innocent enough in appearance, amends the revenue act of 1921 and exempts all subsidy payments received by steamship companies under this bill from any income tax whatever and without any requirement as to how such fund shall be invested.

SECTION 206.

Is the one which provides for doubling tonnage duties and taxes.

SECTION 301.

Is the immigration section of the law.

Title 4 and sections 401 to 419, pages 20 to 46, inclusive, are the provisions relating to payment of cash subsidies, nature of contract for subsidy, provisions relating to crew, definitions, and so forth.

TITLE V.

SECTION 501.

This provides for the abolition of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps transport service.

TITLE VI.

Contains provisions relating to rail and water transportation and for coordination of such relations.

SECTION 604.

This provides for the railroads engaging in overseas steamship business.

SECTION 607.

This is the proposed amendment to section 28 of the act of 1920.

TITLE VII.

Relates to transportation of Government officials on Shipping Board vessels when practicable.

CURRENT SHIPBUILDING.

The tremendous decline in ocean freight within the last two years has occasioned a corresponding decline in the amount of shipbuilding during such period.

During the war and immediately for some time after the armistice, shipbuilding increased by leaps and bounds, particularly in the United States, in order to overcome the submarine campaign against merchant ships which was being waged with disastrous effect.

The United States, with its vast resources, ingenuity, and energy, increased its steel tonnage from 1,837,000 gross tons, on June 30, 1914, to 12,314,000 gross tons, on June 30, 1921, or an increase in steel tonnage during such period of nearly 700 per cent, while the increase of the British fleet during such period was practically negligible. On June 30, 1914, its steel tonnage consisted of 18,887,700 gross tons; while on June 30, 1921, it was 19,288,000 gross tons, or an increase during such period of only 411,000 gross tons.

On June 30, 1914, the gross steel tonnage of the British Dominions amounted to 1,407,000 gross tons; while on June 30, 1921, it was 1,850,000 gross tons, or an increase of 443,000 tons.

On June 30, 1914, Germany had 5,096,000 gross tons of steel ships, which, through losses and surrender during and after the war, was reduced, on June 30, 1921, to 654,000 tons.

Japan, on June 30, 1914, had 1,642,000 tons, which was increased to 3,063,000 tons of steel tonnage on June 30, 1921, or less than 100 per cent increase.

The following table, taken from Commerce Reports for August 28, 1922, page 614, published by the Department of Commerce, gives the relative standing of the countries of the world with respect to their merchant marines up to as late as June 30, 1922:

Tonnage of steel steam and motor vessels, over 100 gross tons each.

Countries.	June 30, 1914.	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*
United Kingdom	18,877,000	19,288,000	19,053,000
British Dominions	1,407,000	1,850,000	2,201,000
United States	1,837,000	12,314,000	12,506,000
France	1,918,000	3,046,000	3,303,000
Germany	5,096,000	654,000	1,783,000
Holland	1,471,000	2,207,000	2,613,000
Italy	1,428,000	2,378,000	2,600,000
Japan	1,642,000	3,063,000	3,325,000
Norway	1,923,000	2,285,000	2,237,000
Other countries	6,913,000	6,973,000	7,181,000
Total	42,514,000	54,158,000	56,802,000

From the foregoing table it appears that the United States is not only possessed of the greatest ocean tonnage of all the nations, except Great Britain, but has now more than three and a half times as much tonnage as Japan, over seven times as much as Germany, and nearly four times as much as France.

In addition, the American fleet is the newest of all the other nations, as the great bulk of its vessels have been built during and since the World War. This in itself is of the very greatest advantage because the United States has thereby had the advantage of the most modern methods and improvements in shipbuilding.

The proposal of Chairman Lasker for solving the existing difficulties of the American merchant marine which has heretofore been referred to may again be repeated as the substitute for the subsidy legislation which is now being so strongly urged:

When the world shipping gets buoyant, the avarice of men will make them want to increase their fleet and will sell the ships, and that day is sure to come. And the Government has got to keep the ships going, and put confidence either in ourselves or some others, to keep them going as efficiently as can be under the circumstances until such time arrives.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to these requests? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask that Mr. EDMONDS, who has been obliged to go home on account of sickness in his family, may extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania extending his remarks in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GERNERD]. [Applause.]

Mr. GERNERD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, a number of years ago, in 1911, I had the pleasure of visiting the city of Genoa, Italy, on a summer's tour. One morning I walked down to take a view of their beautiful harbor and there I saw hundreds of ships anchored—German, English, Portuguese, Danish, and in fact ships from all parts of the world, all busily engaged in unloading their cargoes; but in that busy harbor with its great maritime business there was not a ship that floated the American flag. Little did I realize then that I should ever be called upon as a Member of Congress to help in preserving our merchant marine, for at that time we possessed none. I frankly tell you that I was sad and my pride was wounded when I stood there and realized that the leading Nation in the world even then was without representation in one of the greatest seaports of the world. That same thing happened when I got to Liverpool, Antwerp, and Trieste. I traveled thousands of miles on the seas that summer, and I had to travel all of that distance under a foreign flag. Now, my friends, the World War has brought about a changed condition—we needed ships; we had none. When we realize that more than a million of our boys had to be transported to the scenes of action in foreign vessels, it should occasion our pride to droop just a little and cause us to realize that we had failed to develop one of the greatest commercial opportunities in our history. We never even thought of the danger that confronted us. We paid Great Britain more than $57,000,000 to take our boys to the front to fight for the common cause. Here we are confronted with a merchant fleet of 7,500,000 tons, admittedly a good fleet. It may require some strengthening; yet there are many who are hesitating to sustain that fleet from decaying for fear that certain large commercial corporations might get a little subsidy out of this great undertaking. To my mind, these fancied allegations are of small circumstance and should be brushed aside in the honest consideration of a matter as important as this. I recall that just a few years ago we had no Rural Free Delivery Service, nor did we have a parcel-post system, yet the Postal Department, through acts of Congress, made both of these services possible. It was known at the time that it would cost tremendous sums of money to inaugurate this service; and yet who to-day, realizing the great benefits it has produced, would hesitate to appropriate enough money out of the funds of the United States Treasury to make up the deficit or even criticize the expenditure of so large a sum of money to maintain it? By reason of this service large commercial houses sprang up, whose businesses are exclusively founded on mail orders, and they have been tremendously successful, earning large profits, which have been made possible only through the Parcel Post and Rural Free Delivery Service, which service is being maintained by the Government. Yet no one would criticize anyone engaged in a business of this character, and yet these business enterprises were fostered and made prosperous by indirect governmental aid. Who is criticizing the nominal cost of carrying the magazines and newspapers of the country through the mails?

I wish to say that the newspapers and magazines have been making large profits, and yet they are getting postal rates that are most favorable to them. Upon what theory? Upon the theory that they are disseminating public information to the American people. These papers and magazines are owned privately or by corporations, and yet we know that the American people through their Government are paying for this special service, for none of them are paying the actual cost of distribution, and their success is also based upon governmental aid. Realizing these facts, are we going to hesitate now when we all agree that we need a merchant marine and when only a matter of twenty or thirty million dollars a year is involved? There was a time when we could do without a merchant marine in this country. There was a time when this country was able to consume all of her manufactured products. That day has passed. There was a time when the South, with her great production of cotton, a noncompetitive article in the world's market, brought the ships of the nations of the world to her ports because they had to have her cotton to feed their manufactories. They are still coming for that cotton, and will continue to do so just as long as cotton remains a noncompetitive article. But we must not overlook the fact that Egypt and other countries are developing the cultivation of cotton, and there may come a time when those freight ships will turn their prows in other directions, and then the prosperity of the cotton growers of the South will be dependent upon the American manufacturer and his ability to sell the finished merchandise in the markets of the world. I fear that most of the hostility of my southern friends to this bill is predicated upon the theory of free trade.

There was a time when Europe needed the wheat of the United States, when our only competitor was southern Russia, and that is less than 25 years ago. In those days it was a question whether Odessa or Chicago, through Liverpool, sold Europe's supply of wheat. To-day Russia is not a competitor, but we have in her place Australia, the South American Republics, and Canada. They have become most active competitors, and it is reasonable to suppose that southern Russia will in a few years again become a real factor. During this last year 34 per cent of our production of wheat, and wheat converted into flour, was exported and came in direct competition with Canada, Australia, and the Argentine. That represented 279,400,776 bushels of wheat. Of that amount American vessels carried 27 per cent of the wheat shipments and foreign vessels carried 73 per cent. We must not lose sight of the fact that transportation rates and favored preference shipments are very important factors in the sale of a competitive article such as wheat. A very large proportion of our export tonnage passes through Canada to Montreal and Vancouver, which have become the two great embarkation centers for Europe and the Orient in the north of America, and since the great agricultural areas of the United States are adjacent to Canada we can not help but recognize what an advantage the Canadian possesses over that of the American shipper. Permit me to call to your attention what actually happened last year at the port of Montreal by quoting to you from an article that appeared in the Montreal Gazette of October, 1921:

PORT OF MONTREAL ACUTELY CONGESTED BY UNPRECEDENTED GRAIN SHIPMENTS—UNITED STATES SWELLS TOTAL.

The extraordinary activity has been largely due to the shipment of grain from the United States through Canadian ports. American grain has constituted about 40 per cent of the total shipments from Montreal this season. At the beginning of the season it was all Canadian, and at the present time it is about 60 per cent American and 40 per cent Canadian; but the proportion of Canadian grain will be larger as soon as the western crop movement begins properly. In order to prevent Montreal being blocked with American grain to the detriment of Canadian shippers the railways will apply the permit system to American grain coming to Georgian Bay ports for transit to Montreal. In future no boat can come from American lake ports without a permit to unload. The congestion appears to be increasing rather than otherwise. About 2,100 cars were reported at Montreal waiting a chance to receive elevator handling to the ships, and about 2,000,000 bushels were being sent to Quebec, to which about a dozen tramp ships are bound for cargo.

Mr. RAKER. This is from Montreal to the Orient?

Mr. GERNERD. No; that is going to Europe, but I say shipments to the Orient go by way of Vancouver, and the same obstacles that are confronting American shippers at Montreal are confronting American shippers by way of Vancouver. My friends, when we realize that that is the situation, I can not understand why——

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GERNERD. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Taking the gentleman's statement in regard to the large amount of tonnage that has gone to those ports, and I suppose some has gone to the American ports, is there a sufficient amount of ship tonnage to handle it to foreign ports, or has there been in the last year?

Mr. GERNERD. Yes. If they had gone by way of American seaports, and if the American ships could have been utilized.

Mr. RAKER. Was there any congestion at New York or Philadelphia or Baltimore in regard to the freight to be sent from there?

Mr. GERNERD. I am not prepared to give you an answer on that point. There was a time, not far distant, when we had American ships plying between the Orient and the Pacific Coast, but to-day we have none. Are we going to permit $1,877,000,000 worth of wheat and other export articles to be shipped in foreign bottoms? That is what we exported last year. Are we going to close our eyes to this great commercial opportunity? Shall we continue to hazard our prosperity for lack of an effective merchant marine just because we fear that some one will get a little governmental aid, called a subsidy? We must rise above all prejudices and resolve that our merchant fleet must sail the great waterways of the world. Gentlemen, I wish to say that I am for a well-rounded development of our country, and while I come from one of the largest industrial centers of the country, at the same time I represent a large farming element. I recognize that 45,000,000 farmers and stock growers in this country have got to be prosperous and their business put on a safe and substantial basis. I am eager that it should be done, for two-thirds of the country can not be prosperous and the other third be weighted down by adversity. The one is going to draw the other down eventually. What we must do is to inaugurate such a policy as will bring prosperity to all of our people. I firmly believe that the passage of this great, constructive measure will prove fundamental in establishing such a policy. Just as we have developed our transcontinental lines in years gone by and brought California within less than a week's travel of New York City, and opened up that great and vast territory, so I want the ships of my country to bring the ports of the world nearer to my own country. If we are to be among the leaders of civilization and to insure our industrial supremacy, we must have ships that will ply the seas and appear in every foreign port of the world. We must give them a little touch of the American spirit, and in order to win the world's confidence and good will we must trade with them, for I contend that we can no longer remain inactive and do our part for the world's progress. Up to 1890 we were primarily an agricultural nation. Then by inventions and through the discovery of the Lake Superior ores and the great iron deposits in Alabama, there came about a great transition. An evolution in the steel industry, and, almost as if by magic, we became the world's real competitor in the manufacture of steel with Birmingham, England. This was due to the genius and the God-given natural products that we had in our own hills and valleys that we knew not of, and that were brought under the spell of American ingenuity and the spirit of aggression that caused us to outdistance Europe in that industry. From 1890 to 1912 we experienced a marvelous development. We came to be one of the leading industrial nations of the world.

I can recall that when I was a boy, in my district we had only a few small manufacturing industries. We knew nothing about silk mills. We had no hosiery or cotton mills. But to-

day we have more than 72,000 industrial workers employed in our mills. Those plants, during the war, more than doubled their capacity and production. It is contended that between 8 and 12 per cent, and some say 15 per cent, is the surplus production in our country. We must find an outlet in order to protect ourselves, or even to maintain normal production. My friends, I firmly believe that if the industries of our country are going to be run at normal capacity as they now stand, we can not consume more than 75 per cent of our production, either industrially or agriculturally. If that be true then it is absolutely imperative that we find world markets to dispose of that surplus production. I realize that we ought to consume as much of our agricultural products in our own country as we can, and I want to see Texas, Nevada, California, Idaho, and those other western States that are adapted to grazing and stock raising, continue to raise their cattle and their sheep and their wool, rather than have it imported from Australia or New Zealand or any other part of the world. I recognize that those very people need every extension of help that the American Nation can give them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GERNERD. May I have just a few minutes more?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. RAKER. Right in that connection, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GERNERD. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Our farmers and our stockmen are practically being bankrupted.

Mr. GERNERD. I realize that.

Mr. RAKER. They have their cattle and they can not get a price to live on.

Mr. GERNERD. I agree with you.

Mr. RAKER. And the sheepmen the same.

Mr. GERNERD. That is true.

Mr. RAKER. And tons of potatoes and carloads of apples and all the produce that the American people ought to have are rotting in the fields.

Mr. GERNERD. That is true.

Mr. RAKER. And the eastern people can not get this produce. What is the matter?

Mr. GERNERD. Do you recognize that that agriculture depression is world-wide; that it is not only true of the United States, but of the whole world? The potato growers in my district are but 62 miles from Philadelphia, a natural market for the sale of potatoes, and my farmers are obliged to sell those potatoes at 50 cents a bushel, and they can not begin to grow those potatoes for less than 70 cents a bushel. That is the situation. That condition is not alone true in the West. It is true in the East. They are getting 85 cents a bushel for wheat and 55 cents a bushel for corn. No farmer can grow wheat or corn or potatoes at any price like that. But when you read about conditions in Denmark, Holland, Ireland, and get the story of the Republics of South America and of Australia they will tell you the same thing.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. GERNERD. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That being true, would it not be good business judgment and sense for the American people to just hold on to this merchant marine for another year or so, rather than to give it away and destroy it?

Mr. GERNERD. Who wants to destroy it? I want to preserve it, and I want to help strengthen it, so that when the shipping revival comes the United States will be right there to meet the competition of the world. [Applause.] I am not afraid of this bugaboo about this corporation or that private individual getting a subsidy. I want to say to you that I have faith in the integrity of the business men of America. [Applause.]

Mr. RAKER. That being so, ought we not to have business men enough who could handle the shipping activities, or the various functions now performed by the Shipping Board, that could make this merchant marine a success if conditions revive in the next six months or a year?

Mr. GERNERD. I believe we have the best business minds in the world; but as the President of the United States said in his address, there are laws on the statute books that make it impossible for that business ingenuity to utilize the business opportunities that we have from the standpoint of shipping. I am not criticising the wisdom of those laws. It is a condition and a fact, and I have listened here for three days to arguments, and no one has said that he is willing to revoke those laws. They are willing to extend them——

Mr. RAKER. No one has yet pointed out wherein the law is deficient or wherein the law prohibits the Shipping Board from making this American fleet a success.

Mr. GERNERD. I grant you that.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that being the case, why should America practically give away this fleet until it has honestly tried to make a success of the ships that we have which have cost us $3,000,000,000 or more?

Mr. GERNERD. Of course, there seems to be a cleavage in the minds of some men as to whether they want Government ownership and operation of this fleet or whether it is to be operated by private enterprise. Japan, England, France, and Germany all have merchant fleets which are operated by individual enterprise. Why does England find it necessary to pay subsidies even to her own great merchant fleet when she has been the leading maritime nation of the world for years? If she is obliged to do it, when she has really carried the commerce of the world, then why shall we, who are just novices in the game—for we are really starting out as pioneers—how can we expect to do better than England when she has reached the acme of the shipping business? To my mind Japan furnishes a splendid example of what a little nation can do. What is she doing? She is building up a merchant marine, and her Government is giving every aid and assistance that she can to the private operators of her merchant marine, and she guarantees to them a profit of 6 per cent—a profit, mind you, not an operating cost of 6 per cent. But all her ships have to be designed according to the plans of the naval board of the Japanese Navy, so that they can be converted, almost at an instant's notice, into transports for her troops.

I regard this as a wise policy. It is foresight. I think the United States, with her many interests and important possessions in the Pacific, with the Hawaiian Islands, as beautiful as they are and productive as they are going to be, and the Philippine Islands, our outposts of civilization, where for the first time in centuries modern ideas are being taught by American school-teachers, should carry her own commerce in her own ships and not have Japan do it for her. If we desire to be a Christianizing nation, if we wish to take our place alongside of England and the other Christian nations, I say to our people that the establishing and maintenance of our American merchant marine is a proposition that will bring more cheer and more real assurances to our many missionaries, who are engaged in the world's great work of spreading the gospel of peace, than any other thing that I know of. The establishment of a merchant marine is not all mercenary; it is not all dollars and cents. I believe the moral effect and influence on oriental civilization to have American boats go into Shanghai and other ports of China will be an inspiration to the young Chinaman of the future just as the Americans have been to the Japanese. It is less than a century ago that Japan was taken out of her long sleep, and in this short period of time has taken a foremost position among the leading nations of the world. Are we who in the early part of the eighteenth century had a merchant marine which was the equal of Great Britain and which took our cotton to Europe and helped to build up the great textile mills in Scotland now to lose the prestige on the seas which had been lost for years but now regained? Are we, on the threshold of this century, with the opportunity before us and the costly price we paid for our merchant marine, going to surrender our pride and our patriotism for fear that somebody is going to get a little benefit, a little governmental help called a subsidy? I am not afraid of the word "subsidy." It is not an evil word. If the word "subsidy" and the idea that it conveys to me is going to put our boats on the ocean highways, so that when I go to Italy and I shall be permitted to stand where I stood in 1911, in the harbor of Genoa, and can see our merchant ships flying the American flag in competition with the rest of the maritime world, I shall feel proud of the fact that by my vote I helped to keep our flag upon the seas and thereby assured our Nation's place in the onward march of civilization.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act of 1920, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that November 24 they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:

H. R. 367. An act for the relief of J. Irving Brooks; and

H. R. 10144. An act conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owner, for public park purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, the correspondence herewith presented discloses a clear failure to enforce existing income tax laws by the Secretary of the Treasury. It further presents an arrogant disregard of law by powerful business interests that should be squarely met in the interest of the general public. My letters to Mr. Mellon have laid stress on his failure or refusal to enforce section 220 of the 1921 revenue law, set forth in letter of October 23 and in the following correspondence, but the main purpose has been to present a specific illustration of the ruthless disregard of law by big business, the unconscionable profits extorted from the American people by great monopolies, now disclosed by unprecedented stock-dividend distributions in addition to previous cash dividends, and the preposterous farce that permits Treasury records and income-tax administration to remain secret, thereby encouraging fraud. When big business interests were crying most loudly against an excess-profits tax and unwilling to divide profits over the 8 per cent legal exemption, the record of enormous "melon cutting" shows that profits exacted from the public, then in times of peace, were without parallel.

Destructive criticism is valueless, and after presenting the picture of riotous profiteering and tax evasions painted by the interests themselves, I have offered tentative constructive proposals, which if enacted into law will prevent us from slipping into a destructive economic whirlpool, to be avoided in time by sane legislation and its official enforcement.

The letters are self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1922.*

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have noted that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has declared a 400 per cent stock dividend on its capital and that other subsidiary members of the Standard Oil Co. are declaring various stock dividends. In this morning's Post it is claimed that United States Steel will take the same course, with a surplus estimated at several hundred million dollars.

My attention has been called to section 220 of the revenue act of 1921, which provides methods for reaching holders of surplus stock when held for the purpose of escaping taxation. Can you please advise me whether or not this statute has been invoked by your department in the case of any corporations, and whether it has been considered in reaching the surplus earnings held by the Standard Oil Co.?

Thanking you for an early reply, I am,

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

A GREAT LOSS IN TAXES.

On receipt of Secretary Mellon's letter, hereafter inserted, excusing his failure to impose the penalty, I wrote immediately, urging him not to be misguided because the stock-dividend decision had no relation to section 220, and that if he failed to impose penalties the Treasury would lose possibly hundreds of millions of dollars in unenforced penalties and unreleased surtaxes.

Also, a reference was made to the stock-dividend 5-to-4 decision and a plea in the name of tens of millions of gasoline users that he impose a penalty on the extortioners as disclosed by the secret records of the Treasury under his control:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1922.*

Hon. ANDREW MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Your letter of October 20 received, in which you announce your ruling against the enforcement of section 220, which was passed by Congress to reach large surpluses accumulated by corporations in order to prevent the payment of individual surtaxes. Your letter ignores and misapprehends the plain reading and purport of the statute, and your ruling assumes the prerogatives of the Supreme Court when it sets aside this law. Section 220 is intended to reach a different situation than that involved in the Macomber decision, as I shall endeavor to show herein.

In your ruling you go far beyond any holding of the Supreme Court, and by your ruling overthrow the action of both Houses of Congress approved by the President and passed for the purpose of compelling large profits accumulated in the form of a surplus by big business to be taxed either through penalties enforced by you or by a cash distribution which would then be subject to the provision of the law affecting surtaxes.

I trust you are not under a misapprehension, Mr. Secretary, as to the question squarely presented to you because the press has been filled with announcements that the stock dividends to be issued by the Standard Oil Co. and the proposed stock dividend of $500,000,000 in United States Steel, in which you are supposed to be interested, is for the purpose of avoiding the surtaxes that would apply if these enormous amounts, aggregating over $1,000,000,000, were distributed as cash dividends.

As a great financier and public officer of large responsibilities you certainly understand that the Standard Oil surplus, reaching in the aggregate upward of a billion dollars according to reports, if permitted to be distributed as stock dividends without enforcement of law, will rob the Government Treasury, of which you are guardian, of many millions of dollars, depending upon the rate of surtax or of penalties which you are directed by law to impose.

SECRETARY MELLON ALONE EMPOWERED TO ACT.

You are the only man authorized by law to prevent such result, because the commissioner of whom you speak is an officer who acts under your direction and according to your will; otherwise you would kick him out of his position, as you no doubt ought to do. I assume you know, Mr. Secretary, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is under your department and under your orders, and that you have further had many discussions with him on matters of policy and of law.

The statute of 1917 to the same effect as section 220, section 3, provides: "The fact that any such corporation * * * permits gains and profits to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business shall be prima facie evidence of a fraudulent purpose of escaping such tax." This provision requires the Secretary of the Treasury to interpret the law as to the reasonableness of the surplus accumulated by the corporation, and a Commissioner of Internal Revenue acts under the Secretary of the Treasury, as he is required to do in all other matters, and his act is your act under the law.

I propose to set forth the enormous profits placed in surplus by the Standard Oil Co. for the purpose of escaping taxation. The facts and reports in your department were secret, so that the country could not understand the character or amount of profits until announcement was made that they were to be distributed as stock dividends.

Naturally, as a man of great wealth, interested in 60 or more corporations which may be affected by the ruling on stock dividends and taxation, you may find your personal interest involved in any decision, but I assume in your position as a public officer you will be governed by the law and by the interests of the public rather than by any personal consideration in the enforcement of the provisions of section 220 which I ask you to enforce and which reads as follows:

"That if any corporation, however created or organized, is formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its stockholders or members through the medium of preventing its gains or profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, there shall be levied and collected for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporation a tax equal to 25 per cent. The amount thereof shall be in addition to the tax imposed by section 230."

In your letter to me you say the corporation has paid its full tax. This refers, I take it, to section 230, but the penalty of 25 per cent is imposed by Congress under section 220 in order to reach unwarranted surpluses that are held by the corporation and not distributed as cash dividends in order to evade payment under the individual surtax law. That is the distinction so clearly made by Congress that it can not fairly be misunderstood. It is another way of providing a tax on undistributed profits which is undoubtedly permitted under the law and the decision of the Supreme Court in the stock-dividend case.

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S DRASTIC RECOMMENDATION.

Your predecessor, Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, recently proposed to tax such undistributed profits and reach the same annual accumulation of surplus by corporations. He then estimated that for the year 1920 that tax would bring in $400,000,000 additional revenue as a corporation tax, and that the effect on individual surtaxes, which is the point in question, would bring in additional revenues of $500,000,000 for that one year, or a total tax of $900,000,000, and this was his estimate for 1921. You will note that the revenue received from individual surtaxes which would be forced out by cash dividend distributions was estimated at more than double the amount received from this tax on the corporations, and that is the point involved in the enforcement of section 220, not to reach the tax on corporation but to reach the individual surtaxes which should be released by cash dividends not held as surplus, thereafter escaping taxation.

You have been opposed to the Houston tax proposal as a matter of principle on the theory, as I understand it, that the corporation ought not to be further taxed or its surplus distribution enforced. It was also on this theory, as I understand, that you lent your powerful influence last year to the repeal of the excess-profits tax on corporate profits of over 8 per cent, which at that time was bringing into the Treasury Department $420,000,000 or more per year.

In other words, your efforts to protect the Government Treasury in the past have not been directed toward collecting a tax upon large and powerful corporations, and in the present emergency your action in overruling the express act of Congress will result in a loss to the Treasury of an amount reaching several hundred million dollars annually, depending upon the rates of surtax as estimated by Secretary Houston.

Your suggestion that it is a corporation "formed" for the purpose of evading the law is not in any way involved. Whenever a corporation has been "availed of" for this same purpose it becomes a case where Congress directs the penalty to be invoked.

WHAT PROFITS ARE SUBJECT TO PENALTY?

In the case of the Standard Oil, United States Steel, and other companies, whose records are subject to your inspection—and yours alone, because they are secret—will you please give your views to the country, stating just what amount of extortionate profits and surplus you believe should properly be assessed before section 220 of the statute enacted by Congress applies, or do you hold that such statute is nugatory under the plea that the corporations have already been taxed?

I fear you are unwittingly aiding in a gigantic fraud upon the Government Treasury, which I do not believe you would countenance if familiar with the purpose of the statute.

Many thousands of farmers to-day in this country have relinquished their farms during the past year because they can not make ends meet, and their heavy debts compel such course. Hundreds of thousands of farms will be sold this year for taxes, for the same reason. Millions of farmers in the aggregate with a small average income and with only 60 per cent purchase power compared with pre-war prices are unable to make a net profit of 6 per cent on their farms. Yet they are confronted with the fact that oil used in running their tractors, their separators, and various other farm machinery, together with the steel purchased in various farm implements, has all returned an annual net profit, running from 25 per cent to 100 per cent, according to the press, and that due to your proposed action this enormous surplus to be distributed in the form of stock dividends, will escape a portion which properly ought to be paid to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, thus enhancing the enormous profits of a few to the injury of the many, who have equal interests in our Government and are expected to have equal protection under its laws.

Let us here briefly set forth the surplus earnings of the Standard Oil, which is gathered from the press reports of which you have inside information through the secret documents in your possession and can easily verify such statements.

On October 11 of this year the press states that stocks of the Standard Oil subsidiaries have increased in value this year $1,066,944,532. This increase is reported from 21 of the 33 companies of the Standard Oil. During the last three weeks it was also stated that oil stocks have soared through expectation of huge stock dividends in some of the leading companies.

"This expectation has been gratified in the companies of Standard Oil of New York, which declared a $150,000,000 stock dividend, and 100 per cent dividend in the California company, with like dividends with other branches. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey showed an appreciation of $253,000,000 over the year's low price for its stock, and apart from 20 per cent cash dividend this company has accumulated $592,000,000, or nearly six times the amount of its common stock, which is to be distributed in a stock dividend." I have the published list of the 31 Standard Oil companies mentioned and if correct it bears out the truth of both statements.

OVERRULING AN ACT OF CONGRESS.

Can you, Mr. Secretary, overrule an express act of Congress when the following statement is offered you, quoted from the press of October 5?

"One of the biggest dividends in history was declared by the Standard Oil of California, which is reported to have the largest earnings of any oil company last year. One hundred per cent stock dividend will be paid the last day of the year at a par value of $25. This stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange Monday at $120, and the dividend amounts to $115,000,000 value based on the New York sales."

The article further states that the oil disbursements this year are estimated to reach $580,000,000. It is significant that the Standard Oil of California is the one on which the Supreme Court decision on stock dividends was originally based, and to which I will refer.

I will not discuss the question of extortionate and unconscionable profits, which amount will be apparent even to you, but I quote from the rulings of your department on section 220, appearing in the revenue act of 1918, wherein it is stated, article 352, that the application of 220 of the statute depends upon two elements.

(a) Purpose to escape surtaxes, (b) unreasonable accumulation of gains and profits. Prima facia evidence of (a) exists * * * where a company permits its gains and profits to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business.

Article 353 of the act of 1918 holds the accumulation of gains and profits as unreasonable if it is not required for the needs and purposes of the business, considering all circumstances of the case. * * * The need of the investment of gains and profits is immaterial if they are not in fact needed in the business.

With this specific interpretation of the law by your own department for enforcement by your own regulations and rules, can you, in view of the facts regarding the enormous profits made by the Standard Oil which have been set aside as surplus for the purpose of escaping individual surtax, say that you will refuse to enforce the penalty provided by Congress?

NO COMPANIES WERE INTERROGATED.

Again I quote from the press, all of which articles are for your inspection and verification if desired, that "no corporation has yet submitted its case to the commissioner, so far as known (to ascertain its liability under section 220)." In the same article it states that other concerns reputed to have made large profits this year "are corporations in the nonunion coal, iron, steel, oil, lumber, and building-construction materials industry."

Again quoting, "Most conspicuous in this practice is the United States Steel Corporation, which is known to have enjoyed an extremely prosperous year thus far. The last annual financial statement of that corporation discloses an accumulated profit surplus of nearly $500,000,000." It is the general impression, whether well founded or not, Mr. Secretary, that in many of these vast interests about to declare dividends you have financial interests that desire protection, and I urge upon you in your public capacity as an official to set at rest any criticisms that might arise, and that you declare, as you were expected by Congress to declare, that the penalties provided by law be imposed before these stock dividends are allowed to be distributed.

I now come to the Macomber decision of the Supreme Court to which you refer and with which I am familiar. It is found in the case of Eisner v. Macomber (252 U. S. Reports) and arose from a distribution of stock dividends in 1916 by the Standard Oil Co. of California, which then sought, as it now seeks, to escape taxation through a stock-dividend distribution.

In that case it was held by a majority of one member of the court, with Justices Brandeis, Clark, Holmes, and Day dissenting, that such dividends were not taxable. In that opinion Justice Pitney says, among other things, "reexamination of the question with the additional light thrown upon it of elaborate arguments," etc., influenced the decision. The first counsel named in the case, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, now Secretary of State, of national eminence and ability, made an argument which, however elaborate and enlightening, did not convince the four dissenting judges from whom I briefly quote because of its direct application to the situation before us.

Justice Holmes, dissenting, said: "The word 'incomes' in the sixteenth amendment (to the Constitution) should be read in the sense most obvious to the common understanding at the time of its adoption. * * * The known purpose of this amendment was to get rid of nice questions as to what might be direct taxes, and I can not doubt that most people, not lawyers, would suppose when they voted for it that they put the question like the present at rest. I am of opinion that the amendment justifies the tax." Justice Day concurs."

Justice Holmes states that "most people" when they voted for the amendment believed it applied to stock dividends, and also no doubt the four dissenting judges of the Supreme Court believed the same.

FOUR JUSTICES FILED VIGOROUS PROTESTS IN MACOMBER CASE.

The dissenting opinions of Justice Brandeis and Justice Clark in equally positive language state "If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation under the sixteenth amendment, the owners of the most successful businesses in America will be able to escape taxation on a large part of what is actually their income. So far as their profits are represented by stock received as dividends they will pay these taxes not upon their income but only upon the income of their income. That such a result was intended by the people of the United States when adopting the sixteenth amendment is inconceivable. Our sole duty is to ascertain their intent as therein expressed."

Mr. Secretary, the effect of your action in refusing to invoke section 220 is not only to prevent the clear imposition of the law enacted to reach the present situation in cutting enormous financial melons but for all time it confines a tax paid by such stockholders to their "income on their income," as quoted by Justice Brandeis. Again quoting from the dissenting opinion, "It is but a decent respect due the wisdom, the integrity, and the patriotism of the legislative body by which any law is passed to presume in favor of its validity until its violation of the Constitution is proved beyond all reasonable doubt."

I call your attention to this last provision, approved by four justices of the Supreme Court, and point out that by your proposed action you will do what four justices of the Supreme Court hesitated to do in that case, ignore a decent respect due to the wisdom, the integrity, and patriotism of Congress. I can not believe from the decision to which attention has been called that the Supreme Court will hold as unconstitutional section 220, because it is based on an entirely different state of affairs from that set forth by the stock dividend decision.

Among the facts stated in the decision it was recited that the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana had increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000 in a comparatively short period and paid a stock dividend of 2,900 per cent.

Again, the Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska had also increased its holdings and issued stock dividends, and the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky within a period of four years had increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000. I call your attention to the fact that the enormous surplus recently reported by the Standard Oil Co. of over $1,000,000,000 has been based upon enormous capitalization caused by stock dividends heretofore issued by the same companies, and that unless some action is taken by the Government pursuant to the laws of the country that these great interests and others that to-day are controlling prices, profits, and press, and to a large extent legislation will indeed be supreme.

When that time arrives, and it would seem to be almost here, if such decisions as yours are to become substituted as the law of the land for those covered by Congress, we may well believe that the people of the country, in whose hands lies the decision, will lose confidence in their officers, their courts, and their form of government under which we live. I am only seeking in a modest way to point out to you the dangers of such decisions as you write me you propose to invoke setting aside section 220, a law passed by Congress for the purpose of meeting an exigency such as confronts the country to-day.

A COUNTRY HALF TAXED AND HALF FREE.

The language of ex-President Harrison was significant when he said, "Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half slave and half free may be paraphrased to-day by saying that this country can not continue to exist half taxed and half tax free." When enormous aggregations of wealth escape taxation through the extortion of unconscionable profits, thereby creating enormous surpluses, which are to be issued as stock dividends for the purpose of escaping taxation, I submit that the situation presented by ex-President Harrison is one of deep concern to the country.

Publicity that will disclose such investments and such enormous profits and the efforts to evade taxation by those best able to pay will help curb the evil and will enable Congress by constitutional amendments affecting tax-free securities as such through legislation as may be destroyed, and also, if need be, to enact a law affecting undistributed profits in addition to the reenactment of excess profits law.

In addition to all this, of course, the country has a right to place in position high officials who will enforce the laws already on the statute books, and I trust, Mr. Secretary, that you will remain among this number, and that you will reconsider your ruling which may cause a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars taxation to the Treasury without any possibility of recovering the same.

In conclusion, I repeat what I recently stated when writing my first letter of inquiry, that the "administration of the law lies with Secretary Mellon, whose absolute honesty is not questioned in following the strict letter of the law; but Mr. Mellon is quoted by Klein to be worth $300,000,000, which, if reasonably accurate, should yield an annual income of about $15,000,000 or more annually, while his daily income of $50,000 is several times his annual salary as Secretary of the Treasury. Whether Mr. Mellon avails himself of the same avenues of income tax escape as Mr. Rockefeller is only known to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the records, and what is true of Mr. Rockefeller and Secretary Mellon is equally true of many of the 20,000 individual income-tax payers whose annual incomes are supposed to run from $50,000 to $200,000,000 each, if correct reports are to be had.

These records, I submit, in all fairness should be made public by law, and I trust you will cooperate in securing that result.

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

WHY EVADE THE ISSUE?

When Secretary Mellon was pressed to impose the tax penalty that for some unknown reason he refused to enforce, the Treasury press bureau that keeps up a constant chatter over what the Secretary intends to do sent word broadcast that the Treasury was about to urge the passage of a law preventing the issuance of tax-free securities. This looked singularly like a smoke screen, because a bird in the hand was found in section 220, reaching eventually possibly hundreds of millions of dollars' income to the Treasury, whereas over $10,000,000,000 are invested in tax-free securities that can not be reached, and it will take many years to pass a constitutional amendment, with accompanying approval or required number of States, even if ever secured. This proposal was smothered last session. Where was the Treasury then? I urged its passage.

These matters were presented to Secretary Mellon in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1922.*

HON. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On October 23 I wrote you expressing a hope that you would reconsider your announced ruling which sets aside section 220 of the revenue law passed in 1921, to reach a fraudulent diversion of corporation profits to an amount estimated at several hundred million dollars in increased income-tax payments to the Federal Treasury. You, of course, are charged with the administration of this law and any failure on your part to enforce its provisions will, according to estimates afforded by the press, rob the Treasury of tax

receipts due on surplus corporate profits which are estimated to reach the enormous amount of over $2,000,000,000 in 1921—the surplus, not the tax imposed.

This surplus of corporation profits, reaching from 25 to 100 per cent annually, will in the case of Standard Oil alone aggregate over $1,000,000,000, according to the press, a large part of which has been set aside instead of being distributed in order to escape surtaxes otherwise due the Government from individual stockholders. There can be no reasonable question about the meaning of the law which I have quoted to you, and with which you are familiar, nor of the fraudulent purpose to evade individual income-tax payments through the issuance of stock dividends. You are directed by law to exact penalties when evidence of undue surplus for business purposes exists to an amount of penalties alone that is assumed to reach over $200,000,000, a conservative estimate under the retroactive provision of the statute.

Believing it my duty to urge your attention as strongly as I can to this evasion of taxes, that you may not later on mistake the full official responsibility for the enormous loss to the Treasury, I again write to point out the apparently defenseless position in my judgment, you have taken and to suggest that your action may involve a serious economic and political mistake, apart from its failure to perform a plain official duty required of you by law.

On October 23 you gave to the press a statement regarding your purposes regarding tax-exempt securities, which according to Treasury Department practices I predicted would be done in order to distract attention from the requested execution of section 220 of the revenue law. Your statement was significant, however, because it cuts the ground from under any attempted subterfuge regarding enforcement of section 220. It intimates you will not impose penalties under any circumstances however fraudulent or howsoever flagrant the effort to evade taxes may be, although absolutely directed so to do by that section. Let me quote from your statement given to the press October 23:

"Enactment of the excess-profits tax has its advocates in both branches of Congress, but this is opposed by the administration, as is also the proposition to tax undivided surplus of corporations."

President Harding signed the revenue law of 1921 containing section 220, directing that penalties be imposed, and surely he is not the "administration" you refer to in refusing to enforce that section which has been interpreted by your Treasury regulations, article 353, to mean:

"ART. 353. The accumulation (by corporations) of gains and profits is unreasonable if it is not required for the needs and purposes of the business." * * * "The need of the investment of gains and profits is immaterial if they are not in fact needed in the business."

An announced purpose in financial journals to distribute a large part of over $1,000,000,000 surplus in stock dividends by Standard Oil in order to avoid payment of individual surtaxes through a cash distribution is certainly known to you, and you alone of all men have control of the secret official records that evidence that fact. Will you refuse to enforce section 220, passed by Congress in 1921, under a plea that the administration is opposed to tax the undivided surplus of corporations?

I leave that statement to your own sense of justice in view of a law passed during your own incumbency in office, approved by the President, and which you are required by such law to enforce.

WHAT HAS MR. MELLON DONE OR WILL HE DO?

Your statement that you will urge upon Congress the passage of an amendment to prevent issuance of tax-free securities is noted. During last session I urged passage of such an amendment through the committee and through the House. It failed. What did you do apart from giving it your official approval, and what will you do next session toward its passage that you failed to do in the last? The publication of your statement, I fear, was to sidetrack the issue of penalties now due under the law.

You know, and so do the people generally, that it is impossible constitutionally to get any tax-free amendment through Congress in any form to reach the many billions of State and municipal securities on the market, and that it will take several years under the most favorable conditions to get any kind of an amendment enacted into law. You are only announcing with some gusto that you will ask Congress to lock the door after about all the horses have escaped. Why didn't you do before what you say you will do now?

It is a convenient explanation for failure to reach the tax-exempt security amendment, but I am asking why you do not enforce tax penalties now due on corporations by enforcing a release of "fraudulently" held surpluses which may bring to the Treasury in the aggregate several hundred million dollars in tax receipts? A surplus of over a billion dollars now held by Standard Oil alone and over $500,000,000 by United States Steel, according to the press, is awaiting early distribution as stock dividends largely for the purpose of escaping individual surtax payments. Will you permit it to escape the legal penalty?

Paying tribute to the exactions of the oil king to-day are over 10,000,000 users of business and pleasure cars throughout the country, and whether the price of oil be 10 cents or 20 cents per gallon more than is a fair price to the corporation, the consumer pays the price exacted. Profits of over 400 per cent on the stock, apart from cash dividends paid, indicates the character of the extortion. Millions of farmers who run tractors, separators, and other farm machinery in like manner pay full tribute exacted by the king. The user of oil not only pays the plunder price but also any increased tax burden caused by every enforced tax-dodging stockholder reaching an amount among nine figures.

FAILURE TO PENALIZE THROWS BURDEN ON HONEST TAXPAYERS.

Some one must pay the tax to run our Government, and apart from assessments according to ability to pay, if the burden is shifted or evaded by the oil stockholder through the "fraudulent" handling of surplus by the corporation under the department's definition of the statute, the remaining taxpayers of the country must make good any Treasury deficit reported by you, Mr. Secretary, either in the form of increased tax rates or from other sources. That is to say, the consumers pay the extortionate price of the oil, and their own tax, together with any deficit caused by the oil stockholders' escape.

In the name of 10,000,000 car owners and of many millions of farmers and countless others who use oil now controlled by Standard Oil, I urge you to impose penalties on the subsidiary companies mentioned in my letter of October 23 and thereby release a large part of the surplus profits estimated to have been accumulated by this company to the amount of over $1,000,000,000.

May I extend the list, Mr. Secretary, and ask in the names of the many millions of people of all vocations and parties, whom you equally represent as Secretary of the Treasury, and in the name of right dealing and common fairness will you not compel these great public evaders of taxes to comply with the tax laws of the land through the power vested in you under section 220?

In view of your understood statement in your letter to me, that you have never assessed a penalty under section 220 or sought to reach by taxation the fraudulent accumulation of surplus by corporations mentioned by statute, and also the failure on your part to indicate what surplus or what accumulations you personally would consider "fraudulent," notwithstanding an interpretation by statute and by your department, which I have quoted in a previous letter, I desire to ask you a question which under the circumstances I trust is not inquisitive or impertinent, because you alone have access to the income-tax reports of persons and corporations required by law to be kept secret.

SECRETARY MELLON'S COMPANIES.

Stated briefly, have any of the 60 or more corporations of which you were an officer prior to assuming the duties of Secretary of the Treasury announced or indicated a purpose this year of issuing stock dividends from the accumulations of surplus by such corporations? Have any of such corporations during the past five years averaged a net surplus apart from cash dividends of over 10 per cent annually. Have any of such corporations during the same period averaged 50 per cent annually or more, apart from cash dividends, or approaching an amount understood to have been averaged by some of the Standard Oil subsidiaries to which I called your attention in my last letter?

I do not ask the specific amounts nor rates, nor your individual interest, beyond a further query that if such surpluses have been set aside have you declared a penalty due on the surplus so accumulated by any such corporation, or do you expect to do so under the provisions of section 220? If not, what profits would you hold subject to a penalty, if any?

I do not believe you will refuse to enforce the law, Mr. Secretary, when its purpose is fully understood by you, but the effect of your decision ought to be well considered. The amount involved as estimated reaches a tremendous loss to the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars unless you impartially enforce the law, and will have a greater and more far-reaching influence on the country than you seem to appreciate, so I again ask you to reconsider your ruling on section 220 and again urge that the provisions of the 1921 law be enforced by you.

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

DOES "OIL" RULE THE GOVERNMENT?

It will be noted that Secretary Mellon was asked what profits his own companies had accumulated as surplus. The directness of this inquiry will later appear in these letters. A restatement of the law imposing penalties was deemed necessary in the following letter, and after referring to the unconscionable profits extorted by the Standard Oil Co. I called Secretary Mellon's attention to the tremendous power now wielded by this great oil monopoly that embraces Mexico, Central America, Teapot Dome, and far away Mesopotamia. Where goes the Standard Oil driller, there goes the flag and the Army and Navy, according to Cabinet members.

What is true of oil control in this country is equally true across the sea in England, where it is also under scrutiny.

The next letter is as follows:

OCTOBER 29, 1922.

HON. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On October 16 and again on October 23 and October 26 I wrote you asking if you, as Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in your department, had enforced section 220, revenue act 1921, enacted by Congress to reach "fraudulent" accumulations of surpluses by corporations in order to escape individual surtaxes. In those letters I urged that you, as the "watch dog of the Treasury," were expected by Congress when enacting the law to enforce the penalty and save an impending loss to the Treasury of several hundred million dollars, according to estimates. That was the law's purpose.

Your only answer, received on October 26, states nothing has been done by you under section 220, that the "commissioner" is the official authorized by the law to act, and in effect that the stock-dividend decision of the Supreme Court several years ago renders nugatory section 220, relating to penalties.

I have consistently tried to prevent you from falling into such a serious error whether due to any unconscious influence of your own individual interests or advice of others that may later be discussed, and I still maintain that while you are understood to be interested as a former official in over 60 corporations, including United States Steel, that announces a proposed stock dividend distribution of $500,000,000, it will not influence your decision as a public officer. Further that your reputed wealth, according to Klein, of $300,000,000 with a possible daily income of $50,000, places you in a position where you can unquestionably prove that your official act is independent of any personal interest.

Let me briefly again quote from section 220, law of 1921: "If any corporation, however created, * * * is availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax on its stockholders or members through the medium of permitting its gains or profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, there shall be levied and collected for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporation a tax equal to 25 per cent in addition to the (regular corporation) tax imposed by section 230."

You will readily perceive that the stock-dividend decision has no more relation to the law of 1921 than an edict of Mohammed. I have pointed out this fact heretofore by liberal quotations, including one from your own Treasury regulations, which reads, article 353:

"The accumulation of gains and profits is unreasonable, 'if it is not required for the needs and purposes of the business, considering all the circumstances of the case. * * * The need of the investment of gains and profits is immaterial if they are not in fact needed in the business.'"

This is a plain statement by your department showing section 220 bears no relation to the stock-dividend decision affecting dividends when distributed. The rule of law that full credit is to be given by every administrative official to the law, in this case passed by the present Congress and signed by your present chief, certainly applies to you, however great or powerful you may deem your present position to be.

The only question, then, is what facts are before you that call for the imposition of a penalty under section 220. As hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes are involved, I feel it my duty to present the matter as fully as my imperfect powers will permit.

EXTORTIONATE OIL PROFITS DISCLOSED.

On October 11 the press stated the stock of the Standard Oil subsidiaries had increased in value this year $1,000,044,522. This increase was reported from 31 of the 33 subsidiaries. That the Standard Oil of New York had declared a stock dividend of $150,000,000, and the Standard Oil of New Jersey, apart from 20 per cent paid in cash dividends, had accumulated $592,000,000, or nearly six times the amount of its common stock, and had declared a 400 per cent stock dividend; that Standard Oil of California, on a par value stock of $25, now worth $138, had reported a stock dividend of $115,000,000.

I am only discussing oil stocks, although others require equal attention through the secret official reports in your department known only to you. One week ago, October 28, Standard Oil stocks, for illustration, sold on the New York stock market at: Indiana, 127; Kentucky, 110; Ohio, 331; So. Ohio, 540; So. Kansas, 593; New York, 670; Prairie Oil & Gas, 670; Vacuum Oil, 655. The latter company reports, for illustration, on a $15,000,000 stock, apart from $11,400,000 cash dividends paid in the past, a surplus of $67,000,000. Of like character are profits reported by Mexican Petroleum, Pan American, and Doheny oil interests generally.

The law of 1917 certainly declares to be "fraudulent" evidence of setting aside of surplus, if any sane reading applies to that law and to the profits I have shown.

You say in your letter to me of October 20 that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, "in the case of the New Jersey Standard Oil Co., 'has found no evidence of the accumulation of surplus beyond the reasonable needs of the business.'" As the commissioner's findings are yours, I remind you that according to the press quoted in my former letter of October 28, "No corporation has yet submitted its case to the commissioner, so far as known." Is that correct? Your secret records will show.

If the commissioner has not asked any company for any statement, and if this New Jersey company, apart from cash dividends, has accumulated $592,000,000, or nearly six times the amount of its capital stock, in the name of conscience, which is supposed to have some place in your department, notwithstanding ugly reports in my possession concerning the commissioner's office, I ask, What do you understand was the purpose of Congress in passing section 220? Mr. Secretary, if you should suddenly resign your present portfolio, can you conceive it possible for any successor of yours or of your commissioner to view this remarkable situation without concern?

SEVEN MILLION INCOME-TAX PAYERS CONCERNED.

The purpose of issuing stock dividends to avoid payment of individual surtaxes will never be more flagrantly evidenced in the history of the country than now, and your failure to impose any penalty on the Standard Oil Co. will arouse more widespread concern than you seem to realize. What explanation can you make, Mr. Secretary, satisfactory to the 7,000,000 of income-tax payers of the country who pay their taxes according to law and are faced with this attempt to escape over a hundred million dollars in income taxes by one company, whether through a financial and political power exerted by that company or because of the shrewdness of its officers is immaterial.

In this connection I submit that Standard Oil is the best argument that can be offered for the reenactment of the excess-profits law, which was right in principle, according to many tax experts, but which you and other large business men asked to have repealed last session. Now add to pressing that repeal secretly these gigantic companies large payments of taxes, that from all sources brought $450,000,000 tax to the Treasury in 1921. Doleful tales last year of corporate profits do not measure up with the average yearly profits now reported to have been maintained by oil and steel, all of which were known to you from the secret records in your department. What can be said regarding the sudden announcement of these oil and steel companies after several years of enormous profits that they have disclosed by their books? Does it not seem a strange and striking coincidence that the announcements were held up until the excess-profits tax was repealed?

GASOLINE DROPS 1½ CENTS.

A strange coincidence representing over a million dollars saved daily to consumers and other dealers occurred on October 26, the date of my third and last preceding letter to you, published quite generally in New York papers the same morning. In the afternoon Washington Star, same date, page 28, column 5, three leading notices arrangely follow each other: First, "No change in crude-oil prices"; next, "Standard Oil tocsin reduces price of gasoline 1½ cents per gallon"; next, "Quantum [Co. of America Pa. 1925, 105¾ bid."

No common stock quoted on market. All of which is interesting, if not significant.

Several chapters of interesting reading would be disclosed if the true inwardness of these stock-dividend announcements at this time was made public, and again I urge you, as some slight means of avoiding the enormous Treasury loss effected by the excess-profits tax repeal that you impose the 50 per cent penalty on surpluses found to be "not in fact needed in the business."

Government by Standard Oil and United States Steel will not be a matter of boiling if these great combinations of wealth are able to put aside between them a billion and a half dollars in surplus for the purpose of escaping the payment of individual surtaxes without any imposition of the law provided by Congress in 1921 to reach such "fraudulent" efforts, and at a time when the humblest citizen is obliged to pay every penny of his tax.

Lavish and words of commendation for calling these facts to your attention have come from actuaries, attorneys, and leading Members of Congress who declared that this matter will not be settled until settled right. Frankly, no better argument can be offered for the necessity of passing a law directly to reach all undistributed profits of corporations (not the reenactment of an excess-profits tax law), for an increased inheritance tax law, and for absolute publicity of the secret income-tax records of your department.

STANDARD OIL'S SUPREME POWER.

How far Standard Oil and its oil associates control this Government and threaten our relations with others may not be part of a discussion of its refusal to pay legitimate taxes due the Government, but I believe it not amiss briefly to call your attention to its recognized power to-day.

Standard Oil fixes absolutely the price for 10,000,000 of car users of oil in this country, for millions of farmers who use tractors and other farm machinery and for every large industry and every municipality that uses oil. No law can reach the price or the rate of profits or apparently the tax that should be paid by this octopus company.

The most eloquent pleader before the Supreme Court in the Stock Dividend case, who won to his views the fifth and deciding justice, now in his present position as a Cabinet officer of great ability and distinction, has just secured for Standard Oil and other American oil interests a right to 10 per cent of Mesopotamia's oil fields. If Turkey protests and refuses the demands of Standard Oil it remains for the Government to use force to carry out the demands of any Secretary of State, and force means an army and navy with which to fight the battles of private oil corporations.

Notwithstanding Washington's past and prospective world peace conferences, your close associates, Secretaries Weeks and Denby, are constantly quoted in the press in favor of a larger Army and Navy with which to meet foreign complications, the greatest of which appears to lie in protecting Standard Oil's various foreign developments and exploiting activities. Would it not, Mr. Secretary, be a matter of partial justice to compel Standard Oil to pay its full share of taxes with which to build any extra $40,000,000 battleships thus needed and to pay the extra men assumed to be required for the protection of private oil exploitations? In other words, why not let "John" and not "George" do it?

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DEPENDS ON OIL.

It is regarded as an open secret in many quarters that Philippine independence or the date of our release of the Islands depends in part upon the result of Standard Oil exploitations in the Islands. This statement made in the press may fairly be assumed to have some basis of fact.

I do not pretend to say just what part Standard Oil has played with relating and past strained relations between this Government and Mexico, but that oil and oil alone has been one great source of friction leading to violence and governmental interference by us with Mexico is a matter of history. Oil is the inspiration for such differences, whether Sinclair, that is reputed to be controlled by Standard Oil, or Pierce Oil or Doheny Oil, all of which stand together for mutual interests and level prices that are always maintained. In like manner, Central American countries can tell the same tale of our private oil exploitations and other activities there which affect our relations with the weaker countries in the south who have little voice in the control of their own countries.

Secretary Fall and the Teapot Dome "deal," to use no stronger term, is of recent date, and I am informed that 300 newspapers are advertising 9,320 acres known as naval petroleum reserve No. 2 in Wyoming; that oil wells there are flowing between 10,000 and 20,000 barrels per day and the Salt Creek field, of which this is a part, is producing 150,000 barrels per day. Shares are being sold by the Mammoth Oil Co. (Standard Oil controlled) that have no par value but have brought to the manipulators of the deal somewhere around $60,000,000 and that the Government has lost between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, due to the low rate of royalties.

I can not vouch for the correctness of all these reports, but the one outstanding figure on the public mind is that another leading Cabinet official should have permitted this lease, sale, or gift to a powerful company that lays its hands on American and European fields with equal certainty; that places Mexico and all Central American Governments in a virtual state of subjection by our Government, and as a last evidence of its power after receiving a stock-dividend decision several years ago, in the California Standard Oil case, by a bare majority of one justice in the highest court in the land, again comes into public notice through its resistance of law and of any effort by Congress to compel a disgorging of a small part of its unconscionable profits which rests for its protection with your department, Mr. Secretary.

It has been common practice to denounce oil and steel magnates and to place them in a class with Jesse James and Captain Kidd and other buccaneers, with a limousine polish brought down to date. All these men may have hold-up records of their own, each in his particular specialty, but I am not concerned with their acts or attitude, past or present. I am only presenting to you facts in my possession and the law and ask if any failure to impose the penalty on these interests or others that may be culpable occurs, will the responsible officer be held blameless for permitting plunderers to escape scot free?

Let me say frankly, Mr. Secretary, I do not believe the question is one for which any political party alone can be held responsible, but the principal actor on the stage now is yourself and I trust you will not place your party and the country in a defenseless position by any failure to enforce the law. Again I repeat, I do not believe upon reexamination of the law and the facts you will refuse to impose the penalty.

Sincerely yours, JAMES A. FREAR.

OUR OIL DIPLOMACY.

Great statesmen at both ends of the Capitol who rage over the League of Nations, and those who criticize the four-power treaty, I ask of them what is more serious as a matter of Government policy than the following extract from the Washington Post of November 28. Found in an inconspicuous place, it notifies us that we are kept from knowing the true facts regarding Standard Oil and our relations with foreign governments due to smothering of facts.

Not content with fleecing the American public out of a 775 per cent net profit on its capitalization in 10 years, or $775,000,000, the Standard Oil Company reaches out with its demands all over the world in the name of the Nation. Then, after provoking international entanglements that invite armed intervention, this same company boosts its profits by increasing the price of oil to Government vessels within 30 days over 30 per cent, as I have shown in these letters.

October 26, as stated in my last letter to Mr. Mellon, the Exchange stated: "No change in crude-oil prices," yet Uncle Sam has just been stuck for a 30 per cent increase by Standard Oil on a large naval fuel purchase made on November 14 with a 50 cents per barrel increase. We have given away our oil fields to these companies, and may well say "And you, too, Brutus."

Read the latest news of this infant industry:

AMERICANS' OIL RIGHTS GUARDED AT LAUSANNE—AMBASSADOR CHILD WILL DEMAND OPEN DOOR IN MOSUL FIELDS FOR NATIONALS.

[By Henry Wales.]

(Special cable dispatch.)

LAUSANNE, November 23.—Determined efforts to bottle up all the news of what is going on at the Near East peace conference are being made by the French and British. The latest suggestion is that the delegates and all persons attached to the conference shall be forbidden to converse with newspaper men. The communique, which is given out daily by a committee composed of French, British, and Italians, is becoming smaller and smaller.

Ambassador R. W. Child, the American observer, stated to-day that when the Mosul oil fields come up for discussion by the conference he will repudiate the American Government's policy and will demand an open door there the same as in other mandated territory where there are oil fields.

It is understood that the American observers have been instructed by the State Department to safeguard the interests of the Standard Oil Co. in Mesopotamia and not to accept without a protest any disposition by the British of the country's fabulously valuable oil deposits.—(Copyright, 1922, by the Chicago Tribune.)

November 26 the press carried another threat by this country if Standard Oil rights to develop the Turks' country are not respected. We threaten the Turk to protect a questionable right of an oil company and stuff cotton in our ears when Armenians ask equal protection. Doubtful oil-property rights superior to humanity is the European and American policy.

On November 24, two days later, McDonald, leader of the Labor Party of 141 members, declared in the House of Commons that his country (England) is entitled to a much fuller statement of the Government's policy in the Near East, and further he asked: "Is our foreign policy to be guided by the oil interests as in the past?" What is the answer here and in England to that same question?

MR. MELLON, THE TREASURY CUSTODIAN, LEADS THE RACE.

In the next letter follow two significant articles. The first by the official organ of Standard Oil—the "Lamp"—gives the net profits of the New Jersey company for 10 years at $775,163,260, and is an eye opener to the millions who have bought "gas" and paid tribute to the monopoly for a decade.

Another quotation is more startling because it charges Secretary Mellon, the "capable Secretary of the Treasury," with instituting the mad riot that has given the country a shock not easily forgotten, because nearly every citizen has contributed to the oil extortion profits, and now we find that the man who is chosen to enforce the law is the chief offender with his Gulf Oil properties. No more grotesque maladministration of office can be imagined if these charges by reputable New York brokers are true. The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1922.

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your letter of November 2 stating that you have received my several letters and that you pointed out in your previous letter: "The declaration of a stock dividend has no significance under section 220, and in any case where the section applies the department can proceed with its enforcement quite as well after as before the declaration of a stock dividend. The Treasury is diligently enforcing section 220, according to its terms, in every case where applicable but can not, of course, extend the law to cover matters beyond its scope."

I thank you for your letter, and will say in no way have I sought to urge that a stock dividend was taxable, but I am presenting to you, based on information not heretofore given to the public, the following statement by the official publication of Standard Oil Co., the Lamp:

"In the years from 1913 to 1921, inclusive, the company (New Jersey Standard Oil subsidiary) has shown net before taxes of $775,163,260. Of this sum $115,617,077 has been paid for taxes, $222,000,226 represents aggregate dividends, and $437,580,857 has been absorbed by the needs of the business."

This shows, if interpreted correctly, that Standard Oil of New Jersey, the subsidiary company under discussion, made in profits for 10 years 775 per cent, or 77½ per cent annually; that after paying taxes it distributed 220 per cent in cash dividends, or 22 per cent annually, to its stockholders, and in addition to this enormous profit it laid by in surpluses $437,580,857, or 44 per cent, additional profits every year.

WHAT MORE EVIDENCE COULD BE ASKED?

On this showing I ask you is it possible that you can find question in your mind regarding the imposition of penalty provided by section 220? And is it not a fact that your commissioner has failed to demand of Standard Oil a statement of its "needs in business" and has refused to enforce the penalty provided in section 220, acting under your advice in the matter? Is it not prima facie evidence that the purpose of setting aside 437 per cent surplus in 10 years by Standard Oil was to prevent the imposition of the individual surtax on its stockholders? If you claim it is not, then, indeed, Congress has a duty to perform in reaching by law the undistributed surplus that thus avoids individual surtaxes.

This evidence of extortion that I am calling your attention to, and when enormous surpluses are placed beyond the reach of individual surtaxes it seems a stretch of imagination to say that all such surpluses are exempted from the provisions of section 220.

You say that after the stock dividends are declared the statute still applies. I ask you frankly why it should not apply before the dividends are declared when the evidence has been submitted? And I further ask you in all sincerity what cases, if any, have been required by you to pay a penalty under section 220? I ask this because the press states that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has never asked the Standard Oil Co. for a statement of its "needs in business" that would reach 400 per cent surplus accumulated in 10 years. Again, I ask you what companies have been penalized, and I do not make this inquiry out of curiosity, but call your attention to "Investment Opportunities," volume 4, No. 11, November, 1922, published, I believe, in New York, which contains many blank applications for investment in Standard Oil stock, and which states in its introductory paragraph, page 1, as follows:

Since we were last privileged to address you two dominant factors in world finances have made decisive moves. Andrew Mellon, banker, oil magnate, and capable Secretary of the Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation, inaugurated the stock dividend and melon-cutting era of 1922–23. Gulf Oil led the movement with a 200 per cent stock dividend. The stock jumped from $400 to $800.

The Rockefellers followed immediately by deciding to distribute the Standard Oil surpluses. The Standard Oils—Kentucky, California, New Jersey, New York, and Vacuum—followed with a distribution of from 100 to 400 per cent. Nearly 30 more Standard Oils are possibles. The American Radiator and National Biscuit Cos. were doubtless influenced, and also declared large stock dividends. Many others will follow.

"Our last issue indicated these possibilities (p. 8, September, 1922). The probable effect on future American markets is not exaggerated. Nothing like it has ever happened before, and is unlikely to happen again in a generation."

SECRETARY MELLON LED THE MELON CUTTING.

This startling statement, made by an investment journal and a reputable house, I take it, in New York terms you as the very capable Secretary of the Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation that inaugurated the stock-dividend and melon-cutting era of 1922–23, when the stock of your company jumped from $400 to $800 and that Rockefeller companies simply followed your lead.

I recall your letter of October 20 in response to mine of October 16, therein announcing that you did not intend to impose any penalty under section 220 on the New Jersey Standard Oil 400 per cent stock dividend surplus. I now ask your attention to that company's published statement, herein quoted, that in 10 years, on a capitalization of $160,000,000 (Manual Statistics, 1918, p. 456), a net profit was had of $775,000,000, of which $222,000,000 was distributed in cash dividends and $487,580,000 held as surplus, or 487 per cent surplus.

Also that section 220, enacted during your term, provides: "If any corporation is * * * availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its members by permitting its profits to accumulate instead of being divided, there shall be levied and collected for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporations a tax equal to 25 per cent in addition to the tax imposed by section 230." That prior to your own incumbency Treasury Department instructions, article 353, 1918, defined this to mean: "Unreasonable accumulations, if not required for the needs of the business, * * * the needs of the investment of profits is immaterial if they are not in fact needed in the business."

Your attention is next asked to the public statement quoted from "Investment opportunities" that "Andrew Mellon, oil magnate and capable Secretary of the Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation, inaugurated the stock-dividend and melon-cutting era of 1922–23. Gulf Oil led the movement with a 200 per cent stock dividend. The stock jumped from $400 to $800. Rockefellers followed immediately by deciding to distribute the ($1,000,000,000) Standard Oil surpluses," etc.

Also the significant statement, "Nothing has ever happened before—and is unlikely to happen again—in this generation." Standard Oil stock applications were attached and offered for sale with this announcement. If I have incorrectly quoted any fact or the law, I shall be glad to be so informed and will make full corrections.

Your statement to the press that this year's Treasury deficit will reach $670,000,000 (due in large part to the $450,000,000 excess-profits tax repealed, urged by you) is also noted, and while hundreds of millions of dollars in penalties and surtaxes doubtless may be collected under section 220, as intended by Congress, to my mind other factors in the case, heretofore referred to, are of prime importance. Only secret records and secret administration of the law makes this startling situation possible.

In the next letter I may carry coals to Newcastle when indicating the purpose and effect of section 220 as distinguished from the stock dividend decision. Extended editorial comment by the New York Journal of Commerce, Times, Commercial, and a two-column editorial in the Wall Street Journal all speak from the viewpoint of a distinguished New York banker who said he spent 1 month in making up his tax return and 11 months trying to learn how to avoid his taxes. Apparently your solution will be a happy one for him, but I feel sure it is not that contemplated by the average legislator when the law was enacted.

Renewing my observation that it is an incongruous situation that asks you to enforce section 220, but again urging a strict imposition of the penalty therein provided to reach abnormal surpluses, I am,

Very sincerely yours, JAMES A. FREAR.

WHEN A MELON BECOMES A LEMON.

In addition to this apparently authentic statement that Secretary Mellon and Gulf Oil, his company, started the riot of melon cutting, I have been advised that Secretary Mellon has just closed out a great deal whereby Standard Oil of Indiana has taken over the Mellon Gulf Oil Co. And Standard Oil is the chief culprit with over $1,000,000,000 surplus that followed the Mellon company's "melon cutting" lead. What conclusions must be drawn?

A review of the law and facts disclosed is submitted in the following letter to prove that the celebrated Captain Kidd was "a piker." Jesse James in like manner belonged in the verdant youth class compared with hardened gamblers who squeezed the men and women of the land until the eagles and half eagles shrieked with pain. Now, these interests are getting away with their ill-gotten gains and all the public can do is to shout, "Officer, do your duty." Then we hear the New Yorkers answer, "Why, the officer is the fellow that led us astray." As I have said, somewhere in these letters, it is a sad case when the "melon" to the tax-dodging stockholders by a transposition of letters becomes a "lemon" to the Government Treasury. The following letter to the Treasury custodian explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1922.*

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In continuation of my discussion of section 220, relating to tax penalties, I call your attention to a remarkable spectacle in our governmental taxing system which occurs when you, the only official empowered, by law to impose tax penalties under section 220 on large accumulated surpluses, are charged by reputable New York brokers with being one of the chief beneficiaries of the system. It is stated that Standard Oil, United States Steel, and other great corporations now about to distribute over a billion dollars in stock dividends, thus escaping individual surtaxes, have only followed your lead. In your letters to me you fail to say if any company has been penalized under section 220 of the law. I repeat the inquiry and again ask what accumulations of surplus, if any, in your judgment, should pay a penalty tax under section 220? I renew both inquiries.

One of your own companies, Gulf Oil, is declared by Investment Opportunities to have led the nation-wide mad melon-cutting race. Standard Oil of New Jersey, with 775 per cent net profit during 10 years, followed Gulf Oil's precedent with a $637,000,000 stock dividend that will escape any penalty tax or any surtax. Why? How can you penalize Standard Oil or any other company when your own company, Gulf Oil, led the way with a 200-per cent stock dividend of accumulated surplus and why should the Government lose possibly hundreds of millions of dollars in penalties and surtaxes because of this anomalous situation? What should Congress do and what is your duty, Mr. Secretary?

SECRET REBATES TO SECRET COMPANIES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau already asks Congress for $42,000,000, only a fraction of the total amount needed, with which to refund taxes rebated in secret to secret companies or individuals. With your own attitude against surtaxes, excess profits, and tax penalties in general and the record of that office, what protection has the Government Treasury when the conflicting claims of big business and strict enforcement of the law meet? Is not the answer found in the way section 220 is now administered?

I repeat two short paragraphs, one from the official Standard Oil publication, The Lamp, as follows:

"In 10 years, from 1913 to 1921, inclusive, the company (New Jersey Standard Oil subsidiary) has shown net earnings before taxes of $776,163,260. Of this sum, $115,517,677 has been paid for tax, $222,065,226 represents aggregate dividends, and $437,580,357 has been absorbed by the needs of the business."

The other from Investment Opportunities carries its own story, as follows:

"Since we were last privileged to address you two dominant factors in world finances have made decisive moves. Andrew Mellon, banker, oil magnate, and capable Secretary of our Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation, inaugurated the stock-dividend and melon-cutting era of 1922–23. Gulf Oil led the movement with a 200 per cent stock dividend. The stock jumped from $400 to $800.

"The Rockefellers followed immediately by deciding to distribute the Standard Oil surpluses. The Standard Oils—Kentucky, California, New Jersey, New York, and Vacuum—followed with the distribution from 100 to 400 per cent. Nearly 30 more Standard Oils are 'possibles.' The American Tobacco and National Biscuit Cos. were doubtless influenced, and also declared large stock dividends. Many others will follow."

An extract from section 220 is also repeated to make the case:

"If any corporation is * * * availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its members by permitting its profits to accumulate instead of being divided, there shall be levied and collected for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporation a tax equal to 25 per cent in addition to the tax imposed by section 230." Prior to your own incumbency article 353 (1918) defined this to mean an "unreasonable accumulation, if not required for the needs of the business; * * * the needs of the investment of profits is immaterial if they are not in fact needed in the business."

The Lamp statement, take it, means that for a period of 10 years last past in good times and poor the average net profits of this one Standard Oil subsidiary company out of a total of 33 reached the enormous amount of $776,163,260 on a capitalization of $160,000,000, or 77½ per cent net profits annually. After payment of taxes it reports a net profit to the stockholders of $659,845,583, or 66 per cent annually, and of this amount 22 per cent annually was paid in cash on every dollar invested, and it now proposes to place in stock dividends the remaining 44 per cent of its annual profits in round numbers.

WE WALKED THE PLANK.

The "holdup" of 10,000,000 owners of cars and many millions of farmers who use oil and were squeezed for a profit during the last 10 years of 77½ per cent annually by Standard Oil shows clearly, as contended by our users, that Captain Kidd was a piker. While the average farmer with $1,180 average annual income, according to the agricultural investigating committee, gets 50 cents a day and the Government bonds bring only 4½ (three times oversubscribed), and industrials average around 6 per cent, Standard Oil extorted 77½ per cent net profits annually, or 66 per cent after payment of its taxes, self-assessed.

On this statement editorial writers in New York papers say Congressmen do not understand the tax problems. Unless purposely wrong, it is evident that supposedly learned high-priced men do not know the rudiments of a question of which you, Mr. Secretary, know all the ramifications, and I am only giving an illustration of the effect of Standard Oil stock dividends in order to indicate the necessity for the imposition of section 220 and to reach such unconscionable profits hereafter by adequate legislation.

HOW THE SURTAX WAS DODGED.

The press says your commissioner has not asked for the facts from any Standard Oil company. The "Lamp" confesses, after paying 22 per cent annually in cash dividends, it must go into the market for funds to exploit the world unless it uses the amount belonging to stockholders to exploit Mesopotamia and other foreign fields. How does it work? Mr. Rockefeller, for illustration let us say, holds one-half of the New Jersey Co. subsidiary stock, or $50,000,000. He has then received during the past 10 years $110,000,000, or 22 per cent annually, in cash dividends. If after deduction of all corporation taxes he had been paid all of the 66 per cent net profits in cash remaining, his half of the 44 per cent about to be issued in stock dividends would, in addition to past dividends, be $218,000,000 more in cash, or one-half of $437,580,357, now about to be issued in stock.

The income tax law for 1921 reached 68 per cent for normal and surtax on amounts over $200,000, which Mr. Rockefeller would have paid the Government unless avoided, or $148,000,000 more in taxes in round numbers on $218,000,000 income from the New Jersey Co.'s undistributed dividends alone, which is now going into tax-free stock dividends. Under existing law (1922) the income tax rate on all over $200,000 annual income is 58 per cent, and the amount of tax properly payable can readily be ascertained in like manner. Of course, this amount if spread over 10 years in profits would have received lower tax rates when resting on the New Jersey Co. alone, but if from all his investments Mr. Rockefeller has been receiving $100,000,000 annually, or several times that amount, that he is popularly supposed to receive on his estimated wealth of $2,500,000,000, then the illustration holds good.

STOCK DIVIDENDS V. CASH DIVIDENDS.

By the stock dividend alley all these vast taxes from Mr. Rockefeller, or Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Mellon, apart from corporation taxes payable by all others, are lost to the Government. The stock dividend case by a decision of five justices to four exempts the dividend when once actually declared, but section 220 seeks to reach surplus profits every year not needed for the business. If it is not imposed, then that particular evil must be reached by a law taxing undistributed profits and not left subject to the dissenting action of any official or the decision of any court, however close.

Of course, the New Jersey corporation pays a tax on its stock of possibly one-quarter what Rockefeller would pay on his individual income, but after that tax was paid by the company Rockefeller received his 66 per cent dividend, one-third in cash, and unless you now impose the penalty he will not pay any tax on the 44 per cent, or two-thirds of his income, from this company that will go to him in stock dividends. And what is true in Rockefeller's case is equally true of every other stockholder in the New Jersey Co., and also of every one of the 32 subsidiaries of Standard Oil, and also of every other oil company, because oil prices and profits are largely in harmony, and what is true of oil is true of many other industries, as you well know, Mr. Secretary, through your own connection with 60 or more corporations.

If Standard Oil and Steel were distributing their profits in cash dividends instead of covering up by stock dividends, how long do you suppose it would be before the American public would set up a persistent howl over disclosures of 77½ per cent annual net profits during the past 10 years, and how long before public sentiment would force Congress to grapple with two corporations that now fix the price of gas and steel and extort unconscionable profits from every user in the country?

Under present conditions we know how wealth escapes through stock dividends, but how does the small taxpayer fare who does not receive stock dividends from the Standard Oil or Steel? Possibly you do not remember there are a hundred of these to every large taxpayer or tax evader?

JOHN JONES AND SAM SMITH.

Let us suppose John Jones, an individual, received $10,000 or $20,000 annual income—the smaller amount is many times the general average. If received from professional or personal business work, not corporate, ordinarily he pays over and above his exemption every dollar of tax under the law and does not escape through stock dividends nor through tax-free investments. If he wants more money for his business, he goes into the market for it or uses from his savings after having deducted his personal tax. If Sam Smith, who runs a farm and earns the average 1921 net income received by the farmer of $186, he will not have much left after paying living expenses for himself and family. If he does not pay taxes, however, on his horses, cattle, and farm, along comes the collector and sells Smith's property, including in his execution sale on the tax judgment Smith's horses and cattle and other live stock. Smith must go into the money market like Standard Oil may do to borrow money, not for exploiting his business in foreign countries but for taxes to prevent the loss of his home and stock.

As you well appreciate, Mr. Secretary, out of the wealth of your experience, more financial crimes are committed in the name of "stock dividends" than by all the tax-exempt security transactions which you denounce, past, present, or future. In the case of Standard Oil and United States Steel, I am informed the number of stockholders is rapidly decreasing, with a prospect of having these great monopolies eventually owned and controlled by a handful of men, if, in fact, the latter stage has not already been reached. The small stockholder with a small surtax needs and wants his cash dividend. The large surtax payer like Rockefeller or Gary, with a certainty of avoiding individual taxes under the Supreme Court decision, elects to declare a stock dividend and the big fish swallow the little fish who can not hold on because they only receive one-third of the profits in cash dividends.

The Government certainly needs the money, with its $23,000,000,000 debt burden unpaid, so when an enormous corporation surplus of $437,580,357 is placed in stock dividends by one company it invites a humble protest when you say that it is not reached by section 220. The stock-dividend fever encourages tax dodging; it spreads out and furnishes surpluses for gobbling up small competitors, and it freezes out the little stockholders of the same company. Other evils need not be enumerated, but four justices of the Supreme Court had a premonition of its wrongful use by a handful of men who would thereby control all our industries. The fifth justice, on a rehearing of the Macomber case, fell on the other side and opened the door to subsequent frauds, made possible with the passage of the income tax law. Section 220 is not as comprehensive as a tax on undistributed profits nor does it go as far as a tax on excess profits, but it seeks to prevent piling up of surpluses accumulated to avoid individual taxes, and to that extent on behalf of the people whose confidence you have as keeper of their strong box it is your plain duty, as I view it, to impose the penalty provided by section 220. Prima facie Standard Oil and United States Steel are under suspicion when they pile up large surpluses, and it is for them, not you, to prove their case under the statute. If they do so, then curative legislation will certainly follow.

WHO CAN MEASURE THE SHYLOCK TRIBUTE?

It is claimed that the clashing of Germany and Britain in war was due to a "megalomaniac nationalism," or a nationalism made aggressive by prosperity. This country seems to be reaching a megalomaniac money imperialism, in the judgment of many sober, conservative, thinking men—an aggressive financial domination that stops at nothing in its world-wide campaign. Those who believe in the rights of property under the Constitution and the rights of men guaranteed by that same instrument are fearful that the growth of widespread distrust and misgiving is primarily chargeable to men who exact a Shylock's tribute from the public and then seek to shift their tax burdens upon those already fleeced. I am not discussing at length a problem that must squarely be met in the near future beyond expressing the effect of Standard Oil's revelation of profits and tax evasion on the average mind.

Secret diplomacy in international relations is a breeder of war and distrust, and secret administration of the Government's taxing power creates a well-grounded suspicion against the administration of the law. The shifting of the burdens under existing law can only be ascertained by full publicity, and if you should now fail to enforce the law where the Shylock's tribute has been so clearly exacted by a public confession, how can your department's secret administration of other laws invite confidence?

I am frank to say, Mr. Secretary, if your commissioner failed to do his duty in demanding from Standard Oil a statement under section 220 he is not the man to act in the matter. In a written statement from an ex-official of the Revenue Bureau, supported by personal corroboration from other ex-employees, I am informed refunds to big business and individual taxpayers approaching nine figures have been made since your incumbency; that favoritism exists; that a former chief solicitor of the bureau, now a successful practitioner before it, under the Wilson administration, was usher at the White House without previous legal practice or experience, and that his brother-in-law, appointed to the same high position, had an equally limited tax experience. As the records are all secret, individual favoritism is certain to occur, for secrecy begets such practices.

$42,000,000 MORE TO PAY TAX REFUNDS.

A noisy profession of desire to collect five-year-old back war taxes has been given publicity recently by the Treasury press bureau, accompanied by a demand on November 10 that Congress give the Internal Revenue Bureau $42,000,000 to pay recent secret refunds of taxes. To whom were the refunds given, and why and what attorneys recovered the refunds for their clients, and were former bureau contesting employees given especial consideration? Why should Congress blindly appropriate $42,000,000 to cover secret adjudications based on secret records made by men whose judgment is of uncertain value to men whose past records in the bureau may also properly be subjected to inquiry? The bureau might easily have collected in taxes and penalties several times the amount demanded if section 220 was imposed. The query arises, Why have you not directed that it be done?

In my next letter, Mr. Secretary, I shall endeavor, however imperfectly, to show by incontrovertible evidence that you have not been in harmony with Congress or the country on some of the most vital and important matters of legislation that have come before that body since your appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, which may account for the attitude of your department on section 220, and that your failure to impress your undoubted great ability on Congress has occurred through a lack of understanding of the sentiment of the country which Congress is chosen to represent.

Trusting in the meantime you will not ignore my efforts to bring to your attention the importance of section 220, and assuring you that a thorough, impartial administration of the law instead of more law frequently solves the problem, I am

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

CONGRESS DIFFERS FROM MR. MELLON OFTEN.

In my letter of November 22 I pointed out specifically why Secretary Mellon, with his enormous wealth and varied business interests, could not understand the viewpoint of Congress or of the people we represent. Time after time he has been checked in his efforts to force his ideas on Congress and the country, and the official record is submitted in order to show the utter hopelessness of expecting any penalty to be imposed in any case by an official who not only led the melon-cutting race but does not believe it right to impose any penalty irrespective of profits, surplus, or needs of business, or of the plain reading of the law.

No Cabinet officer has met with more rebuffs from Congress than Mr. Mellon, and Mellon's Cabinet associates have had many experiences to their credit. But I leave the letter to carry its own story:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 22, 1922.*

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In my last letter of November 19 I promised to point out what I deemed to be your failure to grasp the viewpoint of Congress, not mine personally but the collective view, as I shall endeavor to show. I have discussed the 77½ per cent annual profits of Standard Oil, its billion dollar surplus earnings now waiting stock distribution and avoidance of taxes, and the workings of stock dividends generally, as well as the secrecy clause that cloaks the tax administration of your office. Also your own responsibility, according to New York brokers, for leading the orgie of melon cutting and resulting tax evasions under section 220.

I will not knowingly misstate your position at any time, but feel it has been so repeatedly indicated to Congress that the blind may read. Further, that in tax legislation and tax administration your views are at violent variance with a majority of those on the hill and consistently are ever found in defense of big business whatever the issue.

It may be unnecessary to say I have no motive nor interest, nor have I had in the past, than to perform what I believe to be a plain duty, and whatever the final result the responsibility, of course, rests with you as to the enforcement of section 220. I have ever granted you equal sincerity when we differed on legislative propositions in the past. Because it has a direct bearing on your present action now, may I venture to recall some of these important differences for your attention?

THE DANGEROUS FOREIGN DEBT REFUNDING RESOLUTION.

You presented to the House committee during this Sixty-seventh Congress a resolution for refunding the $11,000,000,000 of foreign war debts, in which resolution you alone would have been granted absolute, unlimited power to make such settlements as you chose; to cancel debts or substitute securities, if you so decided; and all of this unprecedented power to be exercised by you in secret and without time limit were contained by construction in a resolution we were urged to put through committee by the chairman on the same day it was received from you. Several members of the committee supported my successful protest against any such action until your proposal could be considered.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 21, 1921, is set forth my statement of protest lodged against this transcendant assumption of power asked for by you and of five amendments then prepared by me and urged upon the committee, which were all adopted with modifications after securing their reluctant acceptance from you before the committee, with alternative of contest in the House. No other amendments were considered by the committee or the House. These five amendments were: First, for a commission instead of for you alone to settle the method and duties of refunding of the $11,000,000,000; second, removing all power by you or the commission to cancel any foreign debts, now seriously and persistently urged by New York banking interests; third, the same restriction on power to substitute any other country's obligation for the debts; and the fourth and fifth amendments relating to publicity and limitation of time in which to act. These, with minor changes in form, were adopted and were embodied in the resolution by the committee, by the House and Senate, and are now law. You and I then differed, as both had a right to do, but I submit, especially in view of your proposed ruling on section 220, that the limitations pressed by me and accepted and eventually adopted by both Houses with the approval of the Executive, were not only desirable limitations on your power proposed in your resolution but from the standpoint of protection of public interests were necessary.

REDUCING THE HIGH SURTAX RATES.

Again, your strenuous efforts to reduce the maximum income surtax rates from 60 per cent to 32 per cent, or practically one-half, which you publicly announce you propose to repeat, are familiar to Congress and to the country, due, presumably, to the same influences that now surround you when the enforcement of penalties, section 220, is considered. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 17, 1921, is set forth my protest in the House made against the wholesale reduction of surtaxes to 32 per cent, which you supported, as you do now, and you may remember that after a vigorous contest your contention was defeated by a vote of 202 to 173, while the Senate provision, which also defeated your efforts after a lively contest, was approved finally by Senate, House, and your chief and is now the law of the land over your repeated public protests.

A HALF BILLION DOLLAR PROPOSED TAX REBATE.

Again, prior to passage of the 1921 revenue act your contention that the excess profits tax repeal should be made retroactive from January 1, 1921, was forced by you and your supporters to a decision in a Republican House conference with over 180 Republicans present. It was briefly shown there by the undersigned that such action would permit corporations that claimed the tax "had already been collected by them through increased prices" thereafter to pocket $450,000,000 in 1921 so collected and lose to the Treasury that amount in taxes. While the conference was not public—a cause for regret—your proposal was squarely defeated and prevented by a majority of the members of your own political party in party conference. The conference in defeating your proposal saved to the Treasury, in round numbers, a half billion dollars from corporation excess-profits taxes and from reduced surtaxes in 1921, because the House and Senate by law ratified the conference decision. May I suggest such action over your protest again indicates the difference between the collective legislative wisdom of Congress and your own individual judgment, which you say exempts a 400 per cent surplus accumulation from section 220?

THE DYE MONOPOLY FIGHT.

Again, the dye embargo fight, in which you were reputed to have large coal-tar interests involved, was another measure repeatedly defeated by an overwhelmingly Republican House of 169 majority, notwithstanding its support by other Cabinet members and its constant reappearance in the House. It was rejected because of the selfish, unjust proposal to give a dye monopoly unlimited license to fleece the public under the cloak of "national defense." Your own desires were understood and quoted contrary to the action of both Houses in the matter.

Again, after the President had refused to accept the special taxes recommended by both House and Senate committees in joint session to finance the soldiers' bonus bill, you insisted upon a consumption or sales tax as a condition for its passage. The exact reason for the Executive's rejection prior to the bill's passage was not explained, but his written recommendation and yours for a sales tax as the only alternative that would be accepted was an administration ultimatum served on Congress.

We had just repealed the excess-profits tax relieving you and other men with large corporate connections of nearly a half billion dollars aggregate corporate tax annually. A reduction of high individual surtaxes to an estimated amount of $50,000,000—not $50,000,000 as you urged—had also been placed in the 1921 revenue act, or a combined reduction reaching double any reasonable average demand during the 20 years covered by the bonus bill, according to expert testimony offered the committee.

DEFEATING THE VICIOUS SALES TAX.

Both Houses presumably felt that the sales tax urged by you was a vicious tax placed on what both rich and poor ate, wore, and used, not exempted, and that it was an unjust, heavy burden to place on the backs of those who grub to make ends meet, and who were thus asked to bear the rich man's burden of excess profits you had success-

fully urged for repeal. I refer to the vast army you sought to tax, and who have no income tax to pay, but are glad to eke out a bare existence. All of these would help disproportionately to pay your proposed sales tax, whereas if you contribute the income tax you are popularly supposed to pay, as one of the richest men of the world, you would pay into the Treasury, according to Klein's estimates on $300,000,000 of wealth, an annual tax running well into seven or eight figures. If any evidence of a sales tax failure, due to enforced underconsumption, is desired, then the present French national deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs for 1923 is a warning.

I do not believe in "soaking the rich" because they are rich, but in common with the overwhelming majority who make up the country a belief exists that taxes should be laid according to ability to pay, and this is the teaching of every recognized authority and the history of every prosperous people. Your sales-tax proposal would pinch the poor by taxing their necessities, and was believed to be unjust and vicious in principle and was defeated in committee by a vote of 19 to 5.

Notwithstanding a Republican majority of 167 in the House, I feel sure any vote there would register the same proportion as in the committee against a sales tax, and the same is true of the Senate, notwithstanding your official recommendations to the contrary. Particularly is this true since a would-be sales tax Gallihad from Hoosierdom and a genial Canadian sales tax free-excursion conductor from Manhattan will both be absent from our midst next session, due to the vagaries or verdict of voters.

Even letters from the Executive urging several of these measures on Congress failed to sway a membership that, with all due respect to party leaders, still has constitutional duties to perform that can not be abrogated nor responsibility shifted.

Again, another attempted direction of congressional action came on the passage of the so-called soldiers' bonus bill, against which you frequently expressed your violent protest. Five years ago Congress was told by financial interests that the ex-service men now proposed by Congress as beneficiaries were then saving your own hundreds of millions of dollars from German indemnity exactions and that they would never be forgotten.

MISREPRESENTING THE BONUS.

You published a letter at the outset last year as Secretary of the Treasury over your own signature that the bonus bill would involve a Government liability of $185,625,000,000, or eight times the total national debt, and then later explained it was a typographical error of one hundred and eighty-odd billion dollars, which, unfortunately, however, helped prejudice the popular mind against the bill you were so strenuously opposing. Later you gave out statements from your office that the amount involved would be between four and five billion dollars, stated in practically the language later found in the President's veto, and you left an impression with the public mind that it was a present disbursement of that large sum, whereas the amount to be distributed over 20 years was estimated to be a little above $200,000,000 annually, according to testimony of experts before the committee. A strict imposition of section 220 penalties now by you with surtaxes collected would probably more than meet any average annual charge on the Treasury from the bonus bill. Every other allied government has extended similar aid to its ex-soldiers, but ours failed largely through your own activities against the bill.

Your advice to the Executive, consistent with your frequently expressed opposition, resulted in the soldiers' bonus veto, but the sentiment of the House was shown by its vote of 258 to 54 in overriding the Presidential veto and in the Senate by a vote in favor of the bill of 44 to 28, lacking only a few of the necessary two-thirds. In other words, you crucified the hopes of 4,000,000 ex-soldiers, but you will now save enormous plundering profits of Standard Oil, reaching 77½ per cent annually, from tax penalties unless section 220 is invoked, an express provision of statute which I again urge upon you.

OPPOSES EXISTING ESTATE TAXES.

Your last statement opposing existing estate taxes was given to the press recently, and your position before our committee frankly opposing the principle of inheritance and gift taxes is well known, notwithstanding Congress long ago enacted an inheritance tax reaching a maximum of 25 per cent, which many Members now believe should be doubled on great fortunes. Again I submit you are opposed to the existing inheritance tax law as a matter of principle, and because of that opposition and prejudice you fail to understand the congressional viewpoint when called on to administer estate tax laws or section 220. And in your opposition for congressional mandates appears, Mr. Secretary, from my letter of November 13 calling your attention to a published statement in "Investment Opportunities," wherein your official position and private business manipulations were concisely discussed with engaging frankness.

During your own incumbency in office, as stated in other letters, Congress passed the 1921 revenue law, containing section 220, a provision directing your department to impose a penalty of 25 per cent on profits set aside by corporations as surpluses to avoid taxation and not absolutely needed in business. You, and you alone, of all men in the country knew of the enormous surpluses that have been accumulated by great corporations, in some of which you are reputed to have interests, for all these companies were required by law to file secret reports in your office.

OPPOSED TO PENALTY LAW BY EXAMPLE.

Investment Opportunities, in a strong plea to investors for Standard Oil stock subscriptions, states on page 1 of November, 1922, issue (vol. 14, No. 11) as follows:

"Andrew Mellon, banker, oil magnate, and capable Secretary of the Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation, led the movement with a 200 per cent stock dividend. The stock jumped from $400 to $800. The Rockefellers followed immediately by deciding to distribute the Standard Oil surpluses * * *. Nothing like it has ever happened before—and is unlikely to happen again in a generation." (The orgy of melon cutting.)

Instead of enforcing section 220 of the law passed by Congress in 1921, you are credited by this publication with leading a mad race in melon cutting of secret surpluses. It declares you set the pace that was followed by Rockefeller and all the others. The public had been secretly plundered of upward of a billion dollars in surplus, apart from generous cash dividends, and a great oil monopoly apparently squeezed 77½ per cent in net profits annually from its consumers and laid by over $475,000,000 in undistributed profits. Investment Opportunities points out when Gulf Oil said the coast was clear no one could interfere to enforce the penalty in section 220 and a swarm of corporation surpluses began to cut their millions from melons.

If this is true regarding your own position, can any more certain disregard for Congress and opposition to its will as expressed by law be cited? An avalanche of votes a few days ago took from the House 150 of the Republican majority. Prior thereto party campaign subscriptions of $50,000, equally divided between the Mellon family and the Rockefeller family, were announced by the press. If surpluses that in the aggregate might bring to the Treasury in penalties and surtaxes hundreds of millions of dollars are now held immune, the situation presented will be hard for your party associates to explain or defend. Providing you do not care to impose penalties under section 220, you have an easy solution of an embarrassing predicament.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

I need not again refer to the administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein a hundred or more millions of dollars in tax refunds under your direction are progressing. The New York Times has an item that will be of interest to Congress and the country. It reads:

"The Journal of Commerce learns from Washington that the pending deficiency appropriation of $42,000,000 for repaying taxes unlawfully collected is only a beginning * * *. Many times forty millions are undisclosed in tax collections in arrears, which may reach $500,000,000, according to the Journal's information."

Mr. Secretary, I am informed a rebate of $16,000,000 to Standard Oil of New Jersey and large refunds to companies with which you are connected have been made. Can any more serious situation be imagined in our public affairs, if so?

The appeal is renewed that notwithstanding your recognized extreme opposition to Congress that you act in accordance with what I believe is the plainly expressed purpose of the law, and that you exact from the enormous accumulations of corporation surplus recently disclosed all penalties provided by section 220.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES A. FREAR.

PRESENT CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

I have tried to impress Secretary Mellon with the seriousness of his position when he refuses to impose penalties under section 220. Congress can pass laws, but can not administer; and if Secretary Mellon refuses to enforce a plain mandate it is for those who represent the people to pass laws that he can not ignore. Standard Oil and Steel have been principally discussed because they illustrate the far-reaching power of great monopolies that set prices and extort enormous dividends from the helpless public. If further evidence of their power and profiteering of the people is desired I recommend a reading of evidence offered in my remarks against the ship subsidy in RECORD of November 25 and of statistics found in speech of Representative MICHAELSON of that same day. Both show the consciousless tax refunds proposed primarily for these two monopolies under the ship subsidy bill reaching many millions of dollars to be taken from the Treasury for more refunds annually. In the following letter proposals are set forth, which if passed retroactively will turn into the Treasury more money from those best able to pay, including the vast army of stock-dividend tax dodgers, than would be collected under the penalty clause. Complete publicity of every tax return and administrative activity has been shown to be absolutely necessary, for publicity would have prevented such an enormous accumulation of surpluses.

The following letter suggests remedies that may profitably be adopted, either entire or in modified form:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1922.*

HON. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In these letters I have tried to present to your attention a few plain facts that will not down. Necessarily they have been hurriedly written in an effort to save you from error and to suggest laws that will curtail extortion and tax evasion.

It has been shown, first, that for 10 years last past one subsidiary Standard Oil company has squeezed out of the American public without its knowledge $775,000,000 net profits, of which 22 per cent annually was paid in annual cash dividends and 44 per cent annually was covered up in surplus to prevent disclosures, and later by the stock-dividend route escapes the imposition of any Federal tax on individual incomes. The records of your department were not open to the public, but you had full opportunity to know the facts long in advance.

Further, the Standard Oil with its 33 subsidiaries has plundered the American public and laid by approximately a billion dollars in surplus apart from generous 22 per cent annual cash dividends distributed by one company, and that these conditions were known only to the Treasury Department where the records and administration are by law kept secret. Gulf Oil—said to be your own child—aluminum, coal, United States Steel, and doubtless many other melons are also being cut, according to rumor or report, and the public from its own necessities and sacrifices has created every melon for the few who now divide.

You, Mr. Secretary, one of the wealthiest men in the world, identified with many great corporate interests now engaged in the pastime of cutting these melons, are the only man empowered by law to secure any small portion of the Federal tax due from these great surpluses.

A RECORD OF OPPOSITION.

You helped repeal the excess profits law with a loss to the Treasury annually, when added to surtax reductions, of approximately a half billion dollars. You opposed any tax on undistributed profits intended to reach such enormous surpluses; you pressed for passage a reduction of one-half of surtax on great incomes; you opposed any inheritance tax or gift tax that would reach gigantic mushroom estates, never before known in history; and you express no opinion against legalized secrecy or concealment of public records by your department. In fact, during your own administration the corporation excess profits tax law has been repealed and a large reduction secured in individual high surtax rates. Large melons that for some reason have been gathering for a decade are now being cut during your administration, and you are publicly proclaimed by investment journals to be a great stock-dividend beneficiary, and yet you are the only one acquainted with the enormous profits and authorized by law to exact tax penalties under law.

The press gives many columns to a weak New Jersey minister's liaison and only a brief line to a New Jersey monopoly's plundering of millions of people. Those who own and control the press feed a morbid public appetite on things that were but do not reach out against the things that are. A reason may not be hard to find when examining records of press ownership. Your own Treasury press bureau sings your praise nearly every day. Mr. Secretary, generally over a proposed hopeless constitutional amendment you ask Congress and the country to pass, but you ignore present evils that you are alleged to countenance in the melon-cutting field. In other words, a smoke screen, however unintentional, distracts public attention from a live issue in which you have become the central figure.

Recent election returns wiped out nearly all of the 169 Republican majority in the House. The country apparently could see little hope from a party whose officials during and since the war permitted extortionists to plunder or a party whose officials have continued the plundering license and recovered nothing. Knowing a division of power would be hopeless, a Republican majority was returned, but it was manifestly another "vote of protest," like that of two years ago.

I have always been a Republican and, like yourself, have been brought up to believe in certain fundamental principles that my party advocates. My only opponent this year was a Socialist candidate, whose theories do not take into calculation the inherent weakness of human nature. Experience teaches us that the only hope for reformation in official or public evils must come from within the party rather than from without, because greed, selfishness, and money autocracy has ever been bipartisan, and party or partisan lines can not be preserved when coping with such evils.

Parties are political instrumentalities formed to serve the public, but if either branch of Congress or the administration of the law is controlled by a selfish bipartisan, big business combine and no constructive national program is offered to meet the evil, then what party, I ask you, can invite confidence and support in 1922 or 1924?

THE PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE EVERY DOLLAR OF PROFIT.

The people are now confronted with the fact that one great corporation by secret plundering has built up an unlimited financial and individual power second to none in the world, and the people from out their necessities have contributed every dollar to that building. Men in a lifetime connected with Standard Oil have gathered in fortunes beyond comprehension. Other companies, separate or interlocking, have run in that same race for money and power. A small group now controls the industrials, the money, and the fortunes of our Government and of many smaller countries on the Western Continent. Feverishly these interests play the game like gamblers at Monte Carlo, without thought of the future or of those they fleece. A training on the stock exchange is a post-graduate course compared with Europe's gambling resort.

In this game the rest of us are insignificant pawns and contributors, however small, and 10,000,000 farmers, who averaged $186 income in 1921, according to Government reports, have been helpless spectators. They ask why they averaged only $186 income instead of $1,860 or more last year, and it is small consolation to them now to learn their meager income through unconscionable extortions has contributed to the vast accumulated surpluses disclosed by Gulf and Standard Oil, steel, aluminum, coal, and other overgrown monopolies.

Five million laborers or more, ranging from experts to nonexperts, who blindly strike for better conditions and yet are impotent, find their own contributions were exacted by the ever-increasing demands of these great monopolies, now engaged in unprecedented melon cutting, that in war and peace have squeezed persistently and relentlessly. The financial press chortles over a $2,000,000,000 increase in bank deposits, but does not say to whom they belong, nor does it mention how many of the farmers whose average national income reached $186 were among the depositors standing in line.

Millions of people who have no independent vocation status but who also contributed to selfish big business demands are asking why 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth, according to economists, and what will occur when 1 per cent of the same people own 75 per cent of the wealth with a more complete control of the Government in a vicelike grip.

I make no reference to history or the logical end of undistributed growth of wealth and power. Common sense and reason are no different now than when Rome and Russia were among the great nations of the world. "Americanism," taught by a "National Security League," is meaningless pastime when those who contribute to a business propaganda and who represent unlimited wealth and power become a greater liability to general contentment or to peaceful, orderly government than a whole fleet of vessels loaded with wild-eyed Bolsheviks.

UNEVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

I may be old-fashioned concerning notions of even-handed justice, but I wrote you before in letter of October 29 that Justice Stafford, of Washington, had sentenced a boy the day before to 10 years' hard labor for attempting to pick a pocket. In a New York dispatch of November 9, Judge Tulley is reported to have sentenced Louis Wiley to 15 years' imprisonment for attempting to steal a purse containing 82 cents. Those now trying to escape tax penalties on a $437,000,000 surplus would require many centuries, reaching back to the Stone Age, if Tulley was keeper of the Treasury and a proportionate term penalty was imposed. Such efforts are not criminal, of course, but I submit Judge Tulley might well be transferred from his 82-cent job to the larger field on Fifteenth Street if we are to have a strict imposition of section 220 with which to reduce $670,000,000 1922 Treasury deficit.

A Newburgh (N. Y.) dispatch of November 13 says that of 438 tons of coal delivered to Highland Falls in the last three months, 353 tons went to J. P. Morgan's estate and 85 tons to the villagers living in Highland Falls. The Fuel Administrator seized the Morgan coal under his war-time powers for general distribution. This brief dispatch is a text for our existing economic system; but if Perkins, the fuel administrator, was Secretary of the Treasury, I feel sure hundreds of millions of dollars in penalties and released surtaxes would be recovered by the Government under section 220, whereas if you were fuel administrator for Highland Falls, Mr. Morgan's 353 tons of coal would remain in his bins.

It would be presumptuous for me to offer any solution of a problem that has grown up in a half century and is a present menace of unprecedented proportions. Neither would I presume to be more than a private, content to serve in the ranks, without ambition to gratify. Modestly I offer suggestions that may not—I fear will not—meet with your approval; but you could perform no greater service for yourself and your country than to join your great wealth, power, and experience in a movement having for its ultimate aim the equal protection of property and of human rights, and a better, fairer adjustment of conditions that now make for unrest.

I would hold myself blamable if I did not point out what may be a partial remedy for our fiscal troubles, even though you, a great financier, may radically disagree. Ideal government will not be reached until human nature ceases to be selfish, and we will not find any millennium on this earth, but conditions may be improved by a little sacrifice on the part of those who have so enormously profited by the sacrifices of the many, and sooner or later we must all recognize that as parts of the same Government we are all in the same boat.

SECRETARY MELLON INDICTS TAX DODGERS.

You, Mr. Secretary, struck a keynote of the evil when you indicted your financial associates and charged them with tax dodging. Your harmless, homeopathic treatment on tax-free securities, of course, is puerile and hopeless of results for years to come, as I have shown heretofore, but it was inspired by your knowledge of enormous tax dodging to-day by wealth.

You have declared it necessary to pass a constitutional amendment to stop the issue of tax-exempt securities. Why? Because men of wealth, your associates and great financiers of the country, have been dodging taxes and have placed their funds in upward of $10,000,000,000 or more of tax-exempt securities. Billions more are available for investment before any law can check them. They have cleared their decks of all loose cash, and now that they have scuttled the ship you say let us try and stop the holes with a constitutional amendment, which if ever passed and ratified by the States will take many years at the earliest to shape into a plug to stop tax dodging.

Mr. Jules Bache, a New York banker and stockbroker, whose advice through financial journals to Congress and the President is both unsought and unremittant, sums up the tax activities of big business men generally when he stated to the national industrial tax conference: "The taxpayer spends 11 months a year devising schemes by which during the 1 month that he tries to make up his tax statement he can avoid as many of the taxes as is legally possible, and he generally succeeds in avoiding many of them." This confession of universal scheming and tax dodging by such an eminent practitioner and financier as Mr. Bache, supported as it is by your own sweeping indictment of tax-dodging men and methods, presents to Congress its own responsibility for such scandalous tax evasions.

The immediate necessity for adequate legislation is emphasized in order to meet a critical nation-wide general evasion of the income tax law; also to reduce materially an existing Treasury deficit, and finally, in a helpful way, directly to aid big financiers by giving them 11 extra months annually in which to transact legitimate business.

I will say nothing more severe of those who hide behind the Supreme Court stock-dividend decision of 5 to 4 and have consistently dodged taxes in like degree, and possibly to like extent. You defend one under the pretext it is to help business, but why not have a 77½ annual net profit of Standard Oil pay some share of the 44 per cent individual taxes to a Government that has enabled it to make that profit? Why make the American consumer furnish unlimited wealth, that dodges surtaxes, with which to exploit the world?

THESE MEASURES WILL STOP TREASURY LEAKS.

The tax administration of the Treasury should not be left discretionary, even if records are made public. The disease needs more heroic treatment if we would save to posterity a country in which every citizen has a vital interest, notwithstanding all the natural resources have been gobbled up by a few monopolies and money kings. Let us in this rebuilding plan—

First. Reenact the corporation excess-profits tax for 1922, fixing a reasonable graduated tax rate to discourage extortion.

Second. Let us place a retroactive graduated tax on undistributed corporation profits to reach large surpluses heretofore accumulated to avoid taxation.

Third. Increase the inheritance tax after reasonable exemptions, and add a gift tax to prevent a menacing money obligarchy.

Fourth. Enact a stock dividend tax law, making such law retroactive, subject to action on the second proposal.

Fifth. Make all tax returns and all tax proceedings public.

Every proposed tax will afford needed legislation to meet existing tax-dodging evils or dangerous economic conditions. Graduated tax rates will prevent injustice to legitimate business, and the country has been so satiated with big-business tax propaganda that it will not be frightened when motives and methods are disclosed.

First. The excess-profits tax is sound and right in principle according to eminent tax authorities. It taxes according to ability to pay. It grants reasonable exemptions (8 per cent), and then reaches the man who would squeeze humanity because he has the tools. The only pretext for its repeal was a claim it hurt business and removed incentive. This is not a vital objection to the farmers of the country, whose incentive is only a livelihood and who made less than $200 last year on the average. This tax is just and should be reenacted to help reach present profiteering and to compel large profits to pay just taxes because best able to do so.

When Standard Oil on a fictitious capitalization of previous stock dividends exacts 77½ per cent from the 10,000,000 of $200 a year agriculturists and from 10,000,000 of car users, I believe they would all look with equanimity while the Government exacted three-fourths of that hard-fisted extortion, if need be, for Government use.

Second. The tax on undistributed profits urged by Secretary Houston at 20 per cent was estimated to produce in 1921 $690,000,000 in addition to the excess-profits tax returns, as explained in my letter of October 28. Apart from its value as a Government agency with which gradually to shave away $23,000,000,000 of national indebtedness and a $670,000,000 revenue deficit in 1922, a tax of that kind would do away with tax-dodging stock dividends by forcing a distribution of any unnecessary surplus. No greater need for this tax can be shown than in announcements this year of $437,500,000 stock-dividend melons to be cut by big stockholders of a single company, thereby freezing out the little fellows and avoiding surtaxes on profits that are generally paid by abiding citizens from necessity if not from desire.

A graduated tax of from 5 to 20 per cent, depending on the profits, would permit legitimate laying by of surplus for banking and other business needs, and a maximum 20 per cent rate would release large surpluses accumulated to avoid taxes and would protect small stockholders.

INHERITANCE TAXES.

Third. A graduated inheritance tax reaching 50 per cent on all amounts over $20,000,000, and a gift tax graduated to 25 per cent. This is less than extremists advocate. For many years during their lifetime men have built up private fortunes from a few dollars a week to a surplus

reaching hundreds of millions and even billions in a single family. Sometimes it avoids estate taxes by gift distributions before death. A gift tax would reach such evasion. Through consolidations, destruction of competition, railway rebates, profits on fictitious stock, monopoly, and tax evasions they have laid aside more wealth than was conceived to exist in the wildest dreams of a century ago. What is it all for? Only to play the money game, the gamesters declare. They have done this while the vast majority have been struggling for a bare existence. What does it profit that 2 per cent of the men in the country now control 60 per cent of the national wealth? To what purpose is the game played? Every day the world is informed of escapades, divorces, and extravagances of heirs to this wealth; of fortune hunters of foreign titles; American huntresses, whose pot of gold, contributed by the American public, is the price of a title; of inherited wealth that tends to leave arrogance, un-Americanism, and discontent with the heritage, while the concentration of power grows. The country has unwillingly and restlessly accepted a situation that certainly demands correction.

Is it not time, Mr. Secretary, then to do the common-sense thing and say generous exemptions will be allowed to save from want, not work, a chance progeny, but that men who accumulate must after death leave to their Government for its needs an equal share of vast accumulations of wealth over liberal exemptions, of accumulations wrung from their fellow men because of protection by the laws of our Government? Men have avoided tax laws through stock dividends and have invested in tax-free securities, which you denounce. This money or property has been laid away like the miser's gold, sometimes accumulated in a lifetime, often by unscrupulous methods. We can not differentiate with these estates beyond saying a generous exemption free from taxes may first be deducted before the tax applies and then a graduated tax to reach the enormous fortunes that have become all powerful and a menace to the people. Many millions of people have no estate to leave; they fight for existence, and to them this proposal seems liberality personified.

A gift tax to reach gifts made to avoid the inheritance tax, such as were introduced last session in Senate and House, should also be enacted. To the complaint that estates can not be unscrambled in a day it may be answered that is true on the existing maximum 25 per cent tax on estates, and sufficient time to collect the tax should be provided by law.

HOW TO REACH STOCK DIVIDENDS.

Fourth. Enact specifically a stock dividend tax law, making it retroactive. The Macumber decision by the Supreme Court (252 U. S. Repts.) arose under a general statute without any direct expression from Congress relative to stock dividends. Five justices there held that stock dividends were nontaxable, and four justices, the balance of the full court, dissented and held them taxable.

Justices Brandeis and Clarke in their dissenting opinion held that the majority decision would result in limiting taxation to "the income of the income." All dissenting judges subscribed to the proposition that "most people, not lawyers, would suppose when they voted for it (the amendment) that they put the question (stock dividends) at rest * * * the amendment justifies the tax." Again, the dissenting justices said: "If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation under the sixteenth amendment, the owner of the most successful businesses in America will be able to escape taxation on a large part of what is actually their income. * * * That such a result was intended by the people of the United States when adopting the sixteenth amendment is inconceivable." This opinion of four justices was based on a Standard Oil stock-dividend melon and the reasoning appears to be eminently sound.

One justice on reargument swung his decision against the above principle and held that the will of the people as expressed in the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution was of no effect, but four able justices dissented from the majority decision. Is it probable that the court which has rendered several unpopular decisions by a bare majority of one vote will declare unconstitutional a direct law by Congress expressing specifically the will of the people to tax stock dividends, as declared by the people in the sixteenth amendment and heretofore found to be the law by four justices of the Supreme Court? If so, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, for then it will be the right of Congress to say that no act of the House and Senate approved by the President shall be held unconstitutional by a bare majority of one or two justices, and little doubt will be had of the approval of the people to that proposal.

Fifth. I offer no further argument against the income-tax secrecy clause that was retained by the Senate last session only by a vote of 35 to 33. Your own administration, the record of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the secret accumulation of $1,000,000,000 surplus by one company known only to your office, the widespread evasion of taxes now disclosed, enormous secret tax refunds reaching hundreds of millions of dollars, also known alone to your office, all are offered without further comment. With these few observations, Mr. Secretary, I leave a subject in which we may differ, but you have no more vital interest than I, because public interest is not measured by dollars. Citizenship and interest in the country's prosperity and perpetuity comes not with wealth. It finds place equally with the humblest citizen, who often is most contented with life if blessed with a mere competence.

It need not be expected that all the proposals, however meritorious, will be enacted into law, nor have I sought to offer any cure-all, but these suggestions if adopted will ultimately reduce the Government's fiscal obligations and will meet a present need for more equitable sharing of tax burdens. Let those who have profited enormously and unduly under our laws give generously (without dodging) from their profits to their Government's support. By so doing they will quiet a growing unrest that can not safely be ignored. There must be proposed a constructive program not found in vague party platform platitudes, and my suggestions are to that end. Other legislation is needed, of course, but after some hesitation I have proposed a means of reducing the evil of high-finance tax dodging that ought also to strengthen and improve our whole fiscal policy.

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

Letters received from Secretary Mellon are offered herewith. In view of an express statute and evidence of stock dividend tax dodging submitted, and of the melon cutting of a 200 per cent Gulf Oil dividend by Mr. Mellon I invite a careful scrutiny of his letters to ascertain what companies he has penalized, what profits he would penalize, or what prospect of law enforcement is suggested by any of his letters which follow. His one plea of "secrecy" does not apply to his own case, which can with his consent be made public, but it is a cry that ought to be prevented hereafter by the enactment of widest publicity measures. His letters are offered herewith:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, October 20, 1922.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have your letter of October 16 calling attention to the fact that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has declared a 400 per cent stock dividend on its common stock, and that other companies are declaring various stock dividends. You refer to section 220 of the revenue act of 1921, which you say "provides methods for reaching holders of surplus stock when for the purpose of escaping taxation," and you ask whether this statute (section 220) has been invoked by this department or considered "in the case of any corporations, and whether it has been considered in reaching the surplus earnings held by the Standard Oil Co."

It would seem that you are under a misapprehension concerning the situation as to this so-called stock dividend. Taking, for illustration, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, to which you refer, the holder of its stock, after he has received the new certificates or shares, has altogether no more than he had before, and therefore, so far as the holder is concerned, there is no income to tax. This was aptly expressed by the Supreme Court in Eisner *v.* Macumber (252 U. S. 189) as follows:

"This, however (declaration of a stock dividend), is merely bookkeeping that does not affect the aggregate assets of the corporation or its outstanding liabilities; * * * it does not alter the preexisting proportionate interest of any stockholder or increase the intrinsic value of his holding or of the aggregate holdings of the other stockholders as they stood before. The new certificates simply increase the number of the shares with consequent dilution of the value of each share."

Section 220 to which you refer does not apply to the situation relating to these stock increases. It provides that if any corporation is formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its stockholders through the means of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate, there shall be levied a tax of 25 per cent of the amount thereof in addition to the other taxes imposed upon corporations, but it further provides that the fact that the gains and profits are permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be considered evidence of the intent to escape the surtax, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certifies that, in his opinion, such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. In every case, therefore, it is necessary under the statute that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue determine that the accumulation of the surplus is unreasonable for the purposes of the business before it can be held that the corporation was formed or availed of for the purpose of evading the imposition of surtaxes.

The declaration of a stock dividend is not significant in connection with this section of the statute, nor has it any relation to a determination by the commissioner under section 220. The primary purpose of section 220 is to reach those corporations, the stock of which is usually closely held and the earnings and profits of which are accumulated for the purpose of enabling the shareholders to avoid the payment of surtaxes upon their dividends.

As to the question of the accumulation of surplus by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey out of past profits, this company, I believe, had over $200,000,000 of surplus which was accumulated before the passage of the income tax law in 1913, and the accumulations since that time have been accretions from earnings in addition to dividends declared from year to year; but in all of these years the company was subject to full taxes upon its earnings—some of it under the excess-profits tax and war taxes at the then high prevailing rates. It is not practical in any active business to distribute all the net earnings in dividends to the stockholders, and if part of the earnings were not put back into the business there would be no progress or industrial growth. In the case of this company the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has found no evidence of the accumulation of surplus beyond the reasonable needs of the business.

I have gone into this detail as to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey as you make that company the example, but the same principles apply generally, and, so far as this department is concerned, there will be no laxity in invoking the application of section 220 wherever there is any basis for so doing.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. MELLON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
House of Representatives.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, November 2, 1922.

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have received your several letters of October 23, 26, and 29, 1922, further expressing your views as to the application of section 220 of the revenue act of 1921. I have noted your comments, but find that everything relevant to the issue has already been covered by my letter of October 20, 1922, which stated the attitude of the Treasury toward section 220, particularly as related to the stock dividends declared by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and other companies. As I pointed out there, the declaration of a stock dividend has no significance under section 220, and in any case where the section applies the department can proceed with its enforcement quite as well after as before the declaration of a stock dividend. The Treasury is diligently enforcing section 220, according to its terms, in every case where applicable, but can not, of course, extend the law to cover matters beyond its scope.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, November 17, 1922.

Hon. JAMES FREAR,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I received your letter of November 12, further commenting on section 220 of the revenue act of 1921 and urging its enforcement to reach surpluses accumulated by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and other corporations.

As I have said before, section 220 applies only to corporations formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon the stockholders through the medium of permitting

gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, and it expressly provides that the fact that the gains and profits are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the tax unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certifies that in his opinion such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. The section does not impose a tax on undistributed profits or on accumulated surplus, as you seem to suggest, but rather puts penalties on the accumulation of gains and profits beyond the reasonable needs of the business when made for the purpose of escaping the surtax. As heretofore stated, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has found no evidence in the case of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey of the accumulation of gains and profits for this purpose beyond the reasonable needs of the business, and there are on the other hand many evidences—as, for example, in the dividend reports of the company—that it had for many years, before there was any income tax, been consistently putting a substantial part of the profits back into the business, and that its dividends since the surtax have been maintained at no less rate. I understand that it has also, within a few years, sold about $200,000,000 of preferred stock in order to get additional capital to meet the needs of the business. This does not indicate accumulation of gains and profits beyond the reasonable needs of the business, and the same holds true of other companies actively engaged in business whose capital and accumulated surplus take the form of plant, equipment, and inventory with necessary working capital.

You request information as to cases that may have been penalized, but in view of the restrictions imposed by law on the publication of income tax returns and information derived therefrom, I do not feel at liberty to disclose the status of any cases which have arisen under the section.

You will appreciate, of course, that this section, which for the first time imposed a penalty upon the corporation, did not become effective until the taxable year 1921, and that the Bureau of Internal Revenue did not receive the returns for that year until March, 1922, and is only now in the course of examining them. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has standing instructions to enforce the provisions of section 220 wherever applicable.

As to the statements put out in Wall Street speculative circles, which you quote in your letter, they were evidently intended for stock market purposes and have no bearing on the question of tax administration. To endeavor to answer questions arising from these statements, based as they are so largely on statements from irresponsible sources, would be impossible.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON.

A PROPOSAL TO PREVENT TAX DODGING AND REGULATE MONOPOLY.

Mr. Chairman, I have sought in the foregoing correspondence with Secretary Mellon to set forth the dismal failure to enforce the income tax law, due largely to inefficiency or deliberate refusal of officials, and have pointed out tax dodging and tax evasion that must be stopped if we are to keep faith with the people. Methods of evading tax provisions through investments in tax-free securities, stock dividends, and other devices are so numerous and dangerous that Congress must act and act fearlessly if we would carry out the purpose of the sixteenth amendment.

To meet some of these evasions and to curb the unlimited power of wealth I have suggested in my letter to Secretary Mellon of November 26, with brief arguments in their support, several proposals as follows:

First. A reenactment of the corporation excess-profits tax for 1922, fixing a reasonable graduated tax rate to discourage extortion.

Second. A retroactive graduated tax on undistributed corporation profits to reach large surpluses heretofore accumulated to avoid taxation.

Third. Increase of the inheritance tax after reasonable exemptions, and a gift tax to prevent a menacing money oligarchy.

Fourth. Enactment of a stock dividend law, making such law retroactive subject to action that may be had on the second proposal.

Fifth. Publicity of tax returns and all tax proceedings.

To these tax proposals a regulatory act will be submitted herewith, designed to curb monopoly. If part of these proposals can be enacted into law, I submit it will be an improvement over existing tax evasions and lax administration.

Frankly, I am seeking so far as I can to persuade legislators in both House and Senate to make independent investigations, because no cure-all can be recommended, particularly when law will ever be administered by men possessed of ordinary human weaknesses. The income tax law can not be made self-administrative, and the men chosen to administer to-day are generally of big business affiliations and large personal interests. This situation did not exist when John Sherman, author of the Sherman antitrust law, translated from the Senate to the Treasury, was in charge of finances and impressing his antitrust policies upon that department.

WHAT POLICY CONTROLS THE TREASURY TO-DAY?

Since the passage of the income tax law it becomes a vital thing for big business or great wealth to control the administration of the tax laws. The extent of this control and its ramifications are far-reaching in and out of the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau, if statements in my hands are one-half true.

Secretary Mellon, as Secretary of the Treasury, receives $12,000 yearly from the Government in salary. Mr. Mellon, the private individual, with $300,000,000 estimated wealth in the Mellon family, is a different person from the official who acts as Secretary. His annual private income is derived from scores of corporations and presumably reaches in the aggregate many millions of dollars annually and possibly $50,000 daily.

In other words, Mr. Mellon's personal, private income every day presumably is four times the entire annual income he receives from the Government. What naturally will be his decision where any exercise of judgment is required under the statute? Hardly a section of the statute is not protested by some of the ablest attorneys that can be found, and an organized system of securing refunds reaching hundreds of millions from the Treasury is alleged to exist by ex-employees, sustained by startling evidence. The establishment of precedents, the employment of attorneys, the claimed organized combination between outside and inside interests should be investigated by Congress to ascertain how far secrecy has undermined the public service and robbed the Treasury by alleged improper decisions.

Personally, I believe Secretary Mellon is sincere in his judgment when he is called upon to act, but what man, with his own financial interests constantly before him for decision, can act impartially? Would he act differently providing other large businesses were involved? In the final analysis would his policy in such cases be one of extreme laxity or of strict enforcement? If any doubt occurs, it may be removed by the letters I have offered. Why was he put there and by whom?

Should a judge act in any matter where he is personally or financially concerned?

HOW CAN CONGRESS REACH THIS WEAKNESS?

Those who have no political prejudices involved can see little difference in policies of administration between Mr. Mellon or Mr. McAdoo, for illustration. Any President can destroy the effectiveness of the income tax by his Treasury appointee, and, judging results from recent history, there is no possibility of its being strengthened by any gentleman who has been closely connected with big business ventures and has the viewpoint comprehended in Jules Bache's frank statement that the average man of large affairs spends 11 months trying to avoid his income tax and 1 month in preparing his returns to that end.

Not all Secretaries of the Treasury are lax administrators, nor am I assuming to act as a critic excepting to state a tax problem that is serious to-day. Secretary Houston, for illustration, had the public viewpoint. Houston saw large tax evasions through stock dividends and surpluses that section 220 now tries to reach. He took the animal by the horns and asked Congress to pass a tax on undistributed net profits which he estimated would bring $690,000,000 additional Government revenue for 1921, as I stated in my letter to Mr. Mellon of October 23.

Congress was immediately besieged with lobbyists and propaganda against any such law. The secret records of the Treasury Department then disclosed to Secretary Houston the reasons for that propaganda, due in part to the unconscionable profits of Standard Oil and other companies that were being secretly laid away as surpluses, not to be reached by individual surtaxes. Houston could not disclose the situation to Congress but he did tell us how to protect the Treasury to the extent of $690,000,000 at that time and we refused to heed the warning or to indorse the taxing principle he urged.

TAXES RECOMMENDED IN LETTER OF NOVEMBER 26.

I have suggested in my letter of November 26 to Mr. Mellon that such a tax be adopted but it ought to be graduated from a small rate on small surpluses to the maximum rate of 20 per cent, where large percentages are laid aside. In my letter to Mr. Mellon I have presented a departmental failure and refusal to penalize in any case under section 220, and the only alternative is a specific tax.

If the income tax law proves ineffective through refusal by Congress to cure notorious weaknesses or refusal by political parties to place in the Treasury men who will strictly enforce the law, then the continued efforts by men of large means to escape their just proportion of tax may make a direct issue with the people of a capital tax now seriously pressed for passage in England.

Before discussing that tax or any other proposals beyond what have been suggested in my letter of November 26 to Mr. Mellon, I believe in all fairness it is right to set forth the argument of "wealth" that opposes any income tax or an inheritance tax and urges a substitute sales tax. In these tax policies Secretary Mellon quite generally agrees, as I have shown in my letter to him of November 22.

"WEALTH'S" CHAMPION.

Men of large business interests, of wealth, and of "brains," as they sometimes style themselves, find a notable champion in "The Things that are Caesar's," or "A Defense of Wealth," sent to every Congressman by G. M. Walker, whose other books on "Railroad Rates and Rebates"; "Measure of Civilization"; "Can We Escape War with Japan?" and similar contributions give an estimate of the scope of his observations and of his judgment.

Of this "Defense of Wealth," Albert J. Beveridge, a one-time senatorial candidate from Indiana, is quoted as saying:

The ablest, clearest, and most entertaining presentation I have read of the nature and function of wealth. It is sound and convincing, as it is brilliant and engaging.

Beveridge addressed many Hoosier audiences in favor of a sales tax with equal enthusiasm, so his judgment may be measured by his viewpoint and results rather than by superlatives.

C. W. Barron, the economist, rises to heights of eulogy when he says of Walker's "Defense of Wealth," "beside it Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations is mud." A Barron-Beveridge one-half per cent dry test, so to speak, can be determined by a few samples submitted. With these encomiums for wealth's champion I quote several extracts from the "Defense," and I suggest that every farmer whose average yearly wage in 1921 was $186 and every workman whose munificent pay only helps keep the wolf from the door should read this "Defense." Heretofore I had supposed wealth needed no defense, for handsome is as handsome does, and there is wealth and wealth, but this new Galahad defends all wealth with equal vigor.

WALKER'S BOOK "THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S."

In his defense of wealth under the above title imperfectly cribbed from the scriptures which Walker also misapplies when quoting the familiar advice of the Master, I find my recollection extends to a portion he forgot to give. In like manner the facts surrounding the quotation are recalled. When the coin of the realm representing Caesar's government was offered to trick the Master into an expression against Caesar, the wisest of them all replied: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Caesar's and unto the Lord the things that are the Lord's." The two governments—temporal and spiritual—were comprehended in that reply.

It requires a perverted vision like a perverted title to see in Rockefeller, our Republic, in Carnegie, our Constitution, and in Guggenheimer, our Government. This novel defense of wealth is a reminder of another incident, however, also found in Biblical lore, where the same Master chased the money changers out of the temple. He would need several regiments to accomplish that job during the present period. Caesar's coin of to-day has the imprint of the Goddess of Liberty with the familiar words "In God we trust." This sentiment seems strangely distorted into a notice of "heads I win and tails you lose" when that coin reaches the hands of Walker's clients, from whom once gripped it rarely departs. The modern world has progressed since the day when Rome and the Cæsars went out of business because of conditions that are well to recall in this day and age and any efforts of the new champion of wealth to confuse our Government with his clients will find little sympathy from those who play a part, however small.

Walker sums up his conclusions on page 33 of his book when he says:

It has not been "labor" that has produced the wealth of the past 150 years but brains. It is not labor in the physical sense that is producing the wealth to-day but brains, etc.

The capitalization of brains in print and in business is given a conspicuous place in the succeeding pages. "Brains" did the business, he professes to show.

Incidentally he does not waste any time on the hundreds of university presidents and hundreds of thousands of teachers, many of whom are popularly supposed to have brains. Neither does he pause to mention a hundred thousand or more ministers of the Gospel, scientists, and men who have given their lives to humanity, many of whom do not annually draw one-fiftieth part of Secretary Mellon's $50,000 estimated daily income. Yet popularly they are assumed to possess brains.

Remembering Walker is discussing wealth, to the exclusion of labor and of brains that have not accumulated wealth, it is proper to give brief study to some pungent paragraphs that Beveridge says are sound and convincing, and Barron says make Adam's treatise look like "mud"—a substance from which Adam originally was made, according to high authority.

"A WAKING MAMMONISM" A PRESENT MENACE.

Walker proceeds to demolish the president of Cornell University, on page 34 of the defense, and quotes this eminent educator as saying:

To get and to have is not only the motto of the market but of the altar and of the hearth. We are coming to measure man—man with his heart and mind and soul—in terms of mere acquisition and possessions. A waning Christianity and a waxing mammonism are the twin specters of our age.

Concisely but inelegantly answering the remarks quoted, Walker says, in effect, "tain't so." And Beveridge says Walker is brilliant, and Barron says all others are "mud."

Again quoting on page 33, Walker's defense says:

A prominent divine recently declared that "One-half of the wealth of the United States is controlled by about 1 per cent of the American people, and that is unjust. * * * There is a just discontent among the people with the present order of things, and the country's great wealth should be distributed more among the many that contributed to make it. * * * This is the question that must be settled by the intelligent men of the country."

Walker's defense says the "crux" of the problem is contained in the last sentence. And from that he deduces that "100,000" who have brains and wealth combined are to settle the matter for the remaining "90,900,000." Several of the latter, it is fair to assume, have "brains," have "education," have practiced "thrift" and "long hours," all of which requisites are noted by Walker to be possessed by wealth.

There are rich honest men, and there are gamblers who make a bare existence playing poker, and there are gamblers of no better education, thrift, or brains who play the stock market and take gamblers' chances who count themselves among Walker's select 100,000 that finally reach the blue-blooded inner circle financial 400. There is a Standard Oil that extorts 774 per cent annual dividends from helpless men and women—aided by "brains," according to wealth's defense. Captain Kidd or Jesse James also had brains and were temporarily prosperous, but why offer further evidence to aid Walker's ingenuous defense?

HOW UNITED STATES STEEL STOCK WAS WATERED 200 PER CENT.

Mr. Walker defends about every monopoly proposition that has squeezed the American public in the past, but his view of business ethics and his test of brains is illustrated in a defense of the J. P. Morgan steel consolidation. I quote at some length. He says:

It is said that Mr. Carnegie was willing to sell his entire steel business for $100,000,000. This happens to be true. But it is then stated that the option failing through that Mr. Morgan offered to pay Mr. Carnegie $300,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, and that because of this watering of the Carnegie holding in steel the people of this country must continue to pay $15,000,000 a year to Carnegie and his heirs forever.

Now, this second statement deliberately implies that the people of this country were not paying Mr. Carnegie anything at the time he was willing to sell for $100,000,000, but the truth was that Mr. Carnegie was and had been for some time getting a profit of more than $15,000,000 a year out of his steel business, but because of competition and the danger of overproduction the business was more or less hazardous, so Mr. Carnegie was entirely willing to sell his holdings in the steel business on a 15 per cent basis.

But those who knew Mr. Carnegie very naturally believed that if he had $100,000,000 in cash he would probably go back in the steel business, as it was the only business he knew, and it was then that Mr. Morgan conceived the idea of getting Mr. Carnegie to retire by giving him securities, the income on which would assure him $15,000,000 a year, the same as he had been getting out of the business before, with the distinct understanding that Mr. Carnegie would retire and would not reengage in the steel business. The facts are that Mr. Carnegie has been getting $15,000,000 a year out of the business for years, but the $15,000,000 has not been capitalized. Instead of the United States Steel Corporation imposing one dollar of additional tribute upon the users of steel in the United States, it merely assured to Mr. Carnegie upon his retiring the same income that he had been getting for years. * * *

It has been charged that Andrew Carnegie gave the world nothing in return for $250,000,000 of bonds given him for his development of the steel business, but the truth is that when Carnegie began the development of the steel business iron rails were selling in this country for $130 a ton, and most of them were imported from England at that price. When Carnegie retired from the steel business he had reduced the cost of rails from $130 per ton for iron rails to $22 a ton for steel rails.

Walker's defense of the Carnegie deal that put a $200,000,000 extra steel burden on the American public may be read in connection with a recent report of profits on this kind of a watered capitalization. A $500,000,000 stock dividend is about to be declared, according to the press, by the same steel company, all of which half billion dollars the American public has paid in addition to extortionate profits on watered stock.

The concluding sentence of Walker's defense is worthy of thought when he deduces that the country owes Carnegie its thanks for reducing steel rails from $130 to $22 a ton. Walker does not show how much steel rails were reduced before or after Carnegie had pocketed the extra $200,000,000 to stay out of the business, nor what Carnegie did voluntarily to reduce prices. Nor is it clear that Carnegie was not forced to reduce steel prices to $22 because of home competition then still existing on steel production or because of foreign steel prices that sought American markets after paying a high protective tariff duty.

SHERLOCK WALKER, THE DEFECTIVE DETECTIVE.

Walker, who reflects the views of many others, finds one great cause for poverty lies in the lack of judgment and poor skill in buying. He states this so learnedly that I can but quote from page 48:

The poor do not buy by the ton or even by the half ton, but by the bag, the bushel, the pail, and, thinking to be economical, they buy the very poorest quality of coal and pay the small dealer, who delivers it to them by the bag or pail, at a rate that is often as much as 300 per cent above the ton price.

This is a distressing picture, but it is worthy of notice that the whole penalty of poverty is due to the woeful ignorance of the individuals, who suffer so as the result of their ignorance, and that in nothing that they do in wasting their money do the rich or near-rich profit.

Out of the length and breadth of Walker's experience he thus explains the lack of brains found in the $186 annual income farmer or the 5,000,000 unemployed of last year or the vast army of workmen who find any wage increase remains below its purchasing power before the war. In the face of such a defense of wealth what need be said?

WALKER ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Walker's brain, that challenges the admiration of Barron-Beveridge, causes him to say on page 52:

President Roosevelt delivered an address before the students at Harvard, in which he railed at the men who did not do real work. Astonishing, for there was probably no man ever lived who knew less than Roosevelt the meaning of real work. It is doubtful if he ever earned a dollar in his life by physical toil or by the construction of anything. He never earned a dollar in his life in commerce or business of any kind and, dying, there is not a spot on earth that shows a dollar's worth of improvement or betterment that he produced.

If Roosevelt could arise and confront his old Indiana lieutenant Beveridge to-day, what would he say in his frank, terse way?

An advertisement for this unique book in defense of wealth, with recommendations of the Barron-Beveridge combination, will be found in the Evening Star of November 14 in the next column and in immediate juxtaposition to a large advertisement of Gulf Oil, that was charged with leading the melon-cutting contest inaugurated by Secretary Mellon.

WALKER AND WEALTH ON WAGE REDUCTION.

Another gem evolved by this defender of wealth reflects the effervescence of a brain test that gets past. Denouncing a raise of $400 per year to railway employees, which did not meet the average increase in nation-wide living costs, according to reputable authority, Walker says, page 105:

Now, if the $400 a year increased wages to each railroad employee had been made possible by some extra efficiency on the part of these employees or by some increased service to the rest of us, there would be some excuse for the raise of wages, but when it has been clearly shown that the increase in wages was granted to the railroad employees in response to a blackmailing threat on their part that they would deprive us of railroad service and when, as has been demonstrated, the increase in wages has resulted only in additional demands and threats and in decreased efficiency and less train service, then the rest of us have a right not only to demand that the wages be reduced to where they were before, but that they be reduced still lower to the point where they are no more than equivalent for the service that these railroad employees are grudgingly rendering to the rest of us.

Walker makes his demands for a wage reduction in the name of "the rest of us." Again, on page 129, Walker mourns because wealth can not find much to develop longer in this country not already well covered, but he sees hope from the fact that "far from discouraging the creation and accumulation of wealth, we must increase it and turn our surplus, our capital, to the developing of China as our own country has developed; to the development of Australia; to the development of Africa and South America."

From my letters to Secretary Mellon, Walker might also add, send our Army and Navy to protect Standard Oil's exploitations in Mesopotamia and Mexico and Central America and the Fiji Islands, and among the wild tribes of untamed Timbuctoos.

Reading, pipe dreaming, and believing that such stuff will be accepted by the American people, organized wealth continues unconscionable extortion, evidenced by the New Jersey Standard Oil's report of 775 per cent in 10 years. Such brain storms will not be accepted at 100 per cent value by the people who make laws under which wealth finds its protection.

PRESENT-DAY PROFITEERING ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The brains of big business had a hard strain when the Government, on top of a 400 per cent stock dividend and 220 per cent cash dividend to the New Jersey company, on November 14, this year, made an oil contract quoted by the Star of that date as follows:

Contracts for 10,000,000 barrels of fuel oil to be delivered by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and 1,000,000 barrels to be delivered by the Texas company were awarded to-day by the Shipping Board. The prices fixed represent about 50 cents a barrel more than that paid in the last previous purchase. It is understood that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in fulfilling its contract will secure the oil from California fields instead of from Mexico, as in the past.

Does it not seem criminally wrong that after giving away practically all our oil fields to Standard Oil and other oil companies, and on top of their extortionate profits in the past we now note an increase of 30 per cent on the average price to be paid by the Government to that company, or 50 cents more per barrel, with a nest egg of $5,500,000 increased profit paid by a Government Shipping Board, that is the last word in wasted public moneys?

Let me not appear in the rôle of a critic of men whom Roosevelt many years ago termed "malefactors of wealth." I am asking that such men do what Congress decrees by law the rest of the country must do, viz, pay their income taxes. Facts have been presented showing a flagrant violation of law, and the administrative officer, Secretary Mellon, refuses to impose the law.

More serious, Mr. Mellon is charged with starting the whole unprecedented melon-cutting race of surpluses that were secretly piled up for years, which facts were shown by the Treasury files and were known to Secretary Mellon alone.

Walker's "Defense of Wealth," from which I have briefly quoted, answers itself, but others have spoken on the same subject in such a comprehensive way that I rest the case with recognized authorities, headed by Roosevelt, while Walker's specious pleading in his quoted criticism of Roosevelt is a sufficient answer to his whole "Defense." Only one thing was needed to make a well-rounded indictment of the viewpoint of wealth, and that comes with its indorsement by such conspicuous worshipers of wealth as the Barron-Beveridge combination.

INDIVIDUAL WEALTH ONE THOUSAND TIMES THAT OF CROESUS.

Herewith is Klein's published estimate of a hundred or more of the richest families in the country. Its accuracy is not vouched for, but to a large extent it finds some verification in listed investments of these people. Neither is it suggested that possession of money, however large, under existing law or proposed law is improper:

Rockefeller (John D.), $2,500,000,000.
Astor, Du Pont, Guggenheim, Vanderbilt, $500,000,000 each.
Harkness, $400,000,000.
Mellon, Pratt, Weyerhaeuser, $300,000,000 each.
Armour, Ford, Goelet, Morgan, Payne-Whitney, Rockefeller (William), $200,000,000 each.
Baker, Brady, Carnegie, Clark, Field, Frick, Gould, Harriman, Hill, Swift, Taylor-Pyne, $150,000,000 each.
Berwind, Blair, Converse, Dodge, Flagler, Green, Heckscher, Kahn, McCormick, Penfield, Phipps, Ryan, Stotesbury, Widener, $100,000,000 each.
Dodge, Doheny, Drexel-Biddle, Duke, Ehret, Grace, Hearst, Huntington, James, Kennedy-Tod, Mills-Reid, Rogers, Rhinelander, Roebling, Schiff, Stephenson, Stillman, Warburg, Warden-Bodine, Wendel, $75,000,000 each.
Agassiz, Altman, Appleby, Arbuckle, Archbold, Bedford, Belmont, Billings, Bingham, Bostwick, Bourne, Brewster, Brokaw, Brown, Busch, Chapin, Childs, Cochran, Colt, Coffin, Corey, Coxe, Crocker, Cudahy, Davis-Elkins, Deering, De Lamar, Doherty, Dolan, Dollar, Durant, Eastman, Edenborn, Elkins, Fair, Gerry, Goggin, Hanna, Havemeyer, Hayden, Higgins, Houston, Iselin, Jennings, Keith, Leeds, Lewisohn, Mackay, Macy, Maderia, McLean-Walsh, Miller, Ledyard, Moore, Morris, Oliver, Pabst, Peabody, Phelps, Pierce, Plant, Pullman, Pulitzer, Ream, Rosenwald, Sage, Schwab, Scranton, Sayles, Sears, Severance, Sewell, Shaw, Sinclair, Smith, Spreckels, Tilford, Untermyer, Walker, Watson, Watt, Whitney, Yawkey, $50,000,000 each.

If half true in fact, does it not seem a proper case for a higher estate tax?

The average small business man would be grateful for a thousandth part of the $50,000,000 average wealth of the last group, and to a majority of the people one ten-thousandth part would be wealth itself. If 100 families can hold this enormous wealth to-day, what will be the record a half century hence unless the Government exercises some control?

I do not express any personal opinion on the subject beyond what appears in my letters to Mr. Mellon, but I quote briefly from several men what they think of unlimited wealth and its menace.

EMINENT AUTHORITY ON NEED TO LIMIT WEALTH.

President Theodore Roosevelt, October, 1906, said:

As a matter of personal conviction, without pretending to discuss the details or formulate a system, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on the fortunes beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised or bequeathed beyond death to the individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of those enormous fortunes to hand over more than a certain amount to an individual.

Who would the average American follow, the Roosevelt of 1906 or Mellon of 1922?

John Wanamaker, June, 1921, said:

No man ought to pile up money when there is no such need for it in the world. He can not take it with him beyond the grave. We have got to get nearer to God—with less Christianity and more of the real thing.

Take your choice between Wanamaker, the man of wealth, and Walker, the sycophant.

Dr. Frank Crane, a philosopher and man of "brains," says:

Mr. Rockefeller proves that it is possible under modern economic conditions for wealth to concentrate into the hands of a few. Are we going to allow that tendency to go unrestrained? Is Government ever justified in limiting the wealth of its citizens? If one suggests the limiting of private fortunes, is he necessarily an anarchist, an upsetter, or a dangerous radical?

Walker thinks so. Doctor; and Walker says he speaks for "wealth."

Mr. Hearst, in condemning contributions by Rockefeller and Carnegie to the so-called National Security League, said in 1919: "Congress should end this dollar despotism." I am informed Hearst has urged a 50 per cent tax on all inheritances over $20,000,000. Let me modestly recall that the exposition of the $600,000 "league" fund was brought about by my own resolution and its advocacy in the House.

Even Andrew Carnegie is reputed to have said in The Gospel of Wealth:

The almighty dollar bequeathed to children is an almighty curse. No man has a right to handicap his son with such a burden as great wealth.

When conscience gets to work possibly no man has a moral right to exact $200,000,000 from watered steel stock, as defended by Walker, but that is another story.

I could quote reputable authorities to the effect that "A private fortune of $50,000,000 is a menace to the Republic"; that is, if Joseph Pulitzer, whose fortune approached that figure, was a good judge. Why, $50,000,000—and what would Pulitzer say to Rockefeller's fifty times fifty million?

We know how to curb great wealth. Will we do it sanely, justly, intelligently, or will we blindly be afraid of being called what Crane terms "dangerous radicals," only to realize that some day will occur an inevitable smash, in which all, both rich and poor, may be involved?

ENGLAND AND A CAPITAL TAX.

A few days ago in England occurred an election, in which the Labor Party made gains before the British electorate of 85 per cent, or from 76 members to 141 members in the House of Commons. The principal issue there involved the imposition of a capital tax in addition to other heavy taxes now laid on England's wealth, reaching 40 per cent on inheritance alone. They have no sales tax in England, which was urged by our President to finance a soldiers' bonus bill, although England gave a bonus to its soldiers long ago. Labor asks for a capital tax in England, and if space permitted I could quote from F. W. Pethick Lawrency and A. C. Pigon, M. A., professor of political economy, University of Cambridge, not an anarchist, and others, all tending to show that a capital tax, in their judgment, is both just and workable. It is based on the same principle as the estate tax, and although somewhat drastic in its immediate effect and not easily avoided, it is a final resort where great needs or great emergency demands.

Shaw, the writer and dramatist, says a capital tax is inevitable.

Even the staid New Statesmen (London), volume 19, No. 473, says in a leading editorial:

We have never been very enthusiastic supporters of a capital tax, but the trend of events suggests that it will have to come. The initiative, however, must come not from labor but from capital. * * * A capital levy should promote productivity, and, after all, that is the only true measure of any nation's wealth and prosperity.

Many other reputable authorities could be quoted.

I do not and never have advocated a capital tax, but as between that kind of a tax and a consumption or sales tax there can be no doubt where the people of this country will stand. The capital tax is a taxing measure advocated in England by a considerable number of people, some of whom presumably possess what Walker terms "brains." In this country, with its reputed 20,000 millionaires, many of whom were war profiteering multimillionaires, is it a far cry from an extortionate net profit of 775 per cent by New Jersey Standard Oil in 10 years, or 77½ per cent annual net profit, and a 400 per cent tax-dodging stock dividend, to a stiff capital tax?

Adoption of tax proposals contained in my letter to Secretary Mellon of November 26 will tend to avoid any agitation by "rationals" or "radicals" for a capital tax, but notorious efforts to dodge and evade the present law after throwing every obstacle in the way of its passage will not quiet the present feeling of resentment against tax evasions.

HOW TO CONTROL MONOPOLY.

It is not a far step from the field of taxation of men and corporations to the control of wealth and monopoly urged by some of the authorities I have quoted. Due to a variety of causes, including our corporation laws, patent laws, seizure of natural resources, throttling of competition, railway rebates, and the natural cupidity of men supplemented with what Walker terms "brains," society recognizes monopoly has acquired a strangle hold on many activities of industry, and the only limitation in power and profits depends on a moderate fear of public resentment. Standard Oil of New Jersey, with 10 years' average net profits of 77½ per cent annually, is one example of how "moderate" the fear has become while accumulating $775,000,000 profits for this one company.

The Sherman antitrust law was passed to dissolve the units of that same oil monopoly and restore competition. How far that law was successful is shown by the Supreme Court's decision which supported the law but never "unscrambled the eggs" of the Standard Oil monopoly. Competition, of course, did not result and the 33 Standard Oil units are as much a part of the parent concern to-day as ever, while the monopoly found by the court to exist many years ago still flourishes like a mushroom, unchallenged and unlimited. What are you going to do about it?

The Armour Packing Co. asks the Attorney General if it can combine with other companies that maintain substantially the same production prices. A few days ago the Steel Corporation asked the same question and obtained the Attorney General's sanction, but was refused indorsement by the Federal Trade Commission because it aided monopoly. In other words, big business claims to be battered around from pillar to post in order to maintain a fictitious competition which was destroyed when price agreements became general.

It may be presumptuous to suggest any solution where monopoly notoriously exists and competition has ceased, while we cling to the husks of the Sherman antitrust law. What can be done to stop the squeezing of unconscionable profits by monopolies like the Standard Oil, with its 77½ per cent annual net profits; Atlantic Standard Oil, with 900 per cent surplus profits; United States Steel, with its half billion surplus on watered stock and Pittsburgh plus; packers' combine, and so forth. How protect the little fellow used as a foil, and yet put business on a right basis?

Where the patient's life and health depend on arresting a fatal cancerous growth that destroys all other life within its path, then the surgeon acts, leaving recuperation to sane, intelligent nursing and careful treatment. The patient here is the patient public.

CONTROL MONOPOLIES LIKE RAILWAYS.

Control of railway rates by States and by the Government was vigorously fought and opposed for many years until the doctrine of reasonable freight rates and regulation was enunciated by the courts on every question presented, and thereafter State commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission took over the duties of rate making and service control. During that period men favoring Government railway control were termed "agitators," "radicals," "socialists," and dangerous to society. The railways then varied largely in earnings, valuation, and other factors considered in rate making, but all these difficulties were met and surmounted by legislation and administration under strict Government regulation of service and profits.

The roads were no more a monopoly then than are many industries to-day, and it is as useless to seek separation or dissolution of a monopoly of one class of business now, as of railroads then, because no competition exists with monopoly. Every situation where competition has disappeared and prices and profits lie in the hands of a central agency should be met by Government price control and regulation, and if any constitutional or statutory authority is required to place monopolies under close control as to profits, service, and needed limitations, it is reasonably certain that the American people who pay the bills that make the profits will afford all needed legislation.

I need not justify by innumerable precedents, but the Ball Rent Act was passed by Congress to control sporadic District profiteering; the fuel, packer, and other similar acts, including control of gas, water, insurance, transportation, and utilities generally, have been comparatively of recent date. We are now faced on every hand by unrestricted profiteering when big business prophesies increasing prices will follow, governed only by the limits of human cupidity. Public interests are involved when Standard Oil, on top of a 77½ per cent annual profit, increases its extortionate profits by charging the Government 30 per cent more in November, 1922, for fuel oil, in the case I have previously cited. To this may be added enormous profits and tax rebates reaching many additional millions if the pending Standard Oil ship subsidy bill becomes a law.

Control of monopoly is founded on a well-grounded principle that can not be nibbled at spasmodically. It is a right that must be firmly fixed for all time by adequate law, and a bill to that end is submitted for consideration.

A MONOPOLY CONTROL COMMISSION.

Commissions of the type of the Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade, and Tariff Commission have paved the way for a comprehensive governmental body that can gradually work out restrictions, limitations, and an assurance of reasonable profits far below 77½ per cent, or, say, nearer one-tenth of that rate, on the capital invested or whatever plan is decided upon. I believe this, briefly stated, is a solution to the monopoly problem that must be solved.

The plan does not contemplate having the Government muddle the business by attempted management nor does it prevent consolidations which might then be permitted where now a prohibitory antitrust law weakly seeks to prevent what we know exists, and will continue to exist, for competition vanishes with monopoly. The fundamental right to control and regulate by the Government exists and it is well to act intelligently—not by smashing industries but by sane, effective regulation.

Briefly and with some diffidence I have sought to point out recognized weaknesses in our economic system and to suggest tax legislation and other means of remedying conditions. Any plan or proposal is certain to provoke opposition and criticism, as ever in the past, but the sooner the problem is squarely faced and justly solved the earlier will we enjoy solid economic prosperity that will be a real and not a reflected benefit to the general public.

WHAT WILL WE DO ABOUT IT?

Wall Street reports say 54 corporations within the last 30 days have declared a distribution of surplus earnings in the form of stock dividends that will escape surtaxes to the amount of $1,200,000,000. More stock dividends are promised, including United States Steel, that is said to have $500,000,000 surplus waiting distribution by the stock-dividend route and based on a watered capitalization. This stupendous amount of profits is in addition to past cash dividends paid on stock.

The evidence of enormous profiteering disclosed within 90 days calls for specific legislation that will control prices and service where a monopoly or price agreement to prevent competition is found to exist and will make all public records public in fact. These exactions by monopoly have occurred under the Sherman antitrust law that is notoriously ineffective.

We can not longer blind ourselves to conditions, and I have offered a proposed control bill that speaks for itself. No corporation and no interest not engaged in open or secret price fixing or monopoly need fear such proposal if enacted into law, and it is offered for the protection of over a hundred million people who to-day are common prey for profiteering interests like those disclosed in the Mellon correspondence.

The proposed bill (H. R. 13091) is as follows:

A BILL TO CONTROL MONOPOLIES.

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created, to be known as the monopoly control commission, and hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall be composed of nine commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; said commission shall annually elect one of its members as chairman and one as vice chairman.

The first commissioners shall continue in office for terms of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of 10 years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he succeeds.

The commissioners shall be appointed with due regard to their fitness for the efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by this act and to a fair representation of the geographical division of the country. Not more than six of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Any commissioner may be removed at any time by joint resolution of Congress after notice and hearing when, in the judgment of Congress, such commissioner has become permanently incapacitated or has been inefficient or guilty of neglect of duty or of malfeasance in office or of any felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, and for no other cause and in no other manner except by impeachment: *Provided, however*, That not more than two removals shall be made by joint resolution during any regular or special session of Congress. A vacancy in the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members of the commission to exercise all its powers. The commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

[NOTE.—The above section has been adapted from the Shipping Board act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729, sec. 3), and the Budget act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 24, sec. 303).]

SEC. 2. That each commissioner shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year, payable in the same manner as the salaries of the judges of the courts of the United States. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of $6,000 a year, payable in like manner; and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such attorneys, special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, the attorneys, and such special experts and examiners as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be a part of the classified civil service, and shall enter the service under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the commission and by the Civil Service Commission.

All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders, in making any investigation, or upon official business in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission.

[NOTE.—The above section has been adapted from the Federal Trade Commission act of September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 718, sec. 2).]

SEC. 3. (a) That the words "interstate commerce" as used in this act shall be construed to mean commerce between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia but through any place outside thereof; or wholly within any Territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

(b) That combinations or conspiracies to monopolize the sale or fix the price of any commodity or commodities in interstate commerce are declared to be affected with a national public interest and subject to regulation as hereinafter provided.

(c) That it shall be the duty of the commission, either on petition by any person, firm, corporation, or other association or organization, or on its own motion, to investigate and determine whether or not any person, firm, or corporation, or any combination or association of persons, firms, or corporations, is engaging or attempting to engage in any of the practices mentioned in subdivision (b) above.

(d) That the commission shall, before making any determination under subdivision (c) above, give notice to each person, firm, corporation, or association whose practices are to be investigated, and shall give a full hearing to all interested parties.

THE MEAT IN THE COCONUT.

(e) That if the commission shall, after a full hearing as provided in subdivision (d) above, determine that any practices investigated constitute a monopoly, or an attempt to create a monopoly, or a fixing of prices, or an attempt to fix prices, with respect to any commodity or commodities in interstate commerce, it shall make public declaration to that effect.

(f) That after a declaration has been made by the commission, as provided in subdivision (e) above, that there is a monopoly or price fixing agreement, or attempt to create a monopoly, or to fix prices by open or secret agreement, with respect to any commodity or commodities in interstate commerce, the commission shall thereupon and thereafter be authorized to issue an order prescribing the maximum price which may be charged for such commodity or commodities in interstate commerce, and may further order any improvement and change in service for the public benefit that may be found to be necessary. Such order may apply to the United States and its possessions as a whole, or within any specified part or parts thereof, according as the commission may determine.

(g) That the commission may at any time, after a hearing similar to that prescribed in subdivision (d) above, determine that conditions of monopoly or attempted price fixing no longer exist with respect to any commodity, and in case of such determination shall rescind its order fixing a maximum price for such commodity or the commission may, after a like hearing, modify its order by increasing or reducing the maximum price previously fixed by it, or increasing or diminishing the area with respect to which such order shall apply.

(h) That no declaration or order shall be made by the commission, under any provision of this section, unless the same is concurred in by at least five commissioners and at least two-thirds of the commissioners voting. No such order shall take effect until it has been published once a week for three weeks in a newspaper in each of two cities within the area affected, and the commission is hereby authorized and directed to provide for such publication of all its declarations and orders. A majority less than two-thirds may determine what investigations shall be taken up by the commission at any time and may adopt rules and regulations in regard to procedure and the conduct of business not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

APPEALS.

(i) That every order made by the commission under the provisions of this section shall be final and conclusive, unless within 60 days after the first publication of such order any person, firm, or corporation affected by such order files with the circuit court of appeals for the circuit in which he has his principal place of business a written petition praying that the order be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond conditioned that if the finding of the commission is sustained by the final court to which appeal is made that then there shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury an amount fixed in the bond of at least double the difference between the price of the commodity or commodities covered by the decision as charged by the corporation or corporations immediately prior to the commission's decision and the price thereafter fixed by the commission, to be based on the total sales of such commodities by such corporation or firm as named in subdivision (c) for one year immediately prior to such decision. And the judgment of the court of the amount to be named in such bond shall not be subject to appeal.

That if final decision by the court is not reached within one year from notice of appeal, then a further and additional bond shall be filed immediately by the appellant of like character and amount, to be determined in like manner by the court, and failure to file any bond at the time provided by law shall automatically place in effect the price schedule theretofore determined by the commission. That if any needless delay in bringing such cause to trial on final hearing is alleged by the commission or any member thereof and on public hearing on 10 days' notice found by the court to be true, then the bond or bonds immediately shall become due and payable and judgment of forfeiture shall be rendered thereon by the court without right of review or appeal, and the price schedule fixed by the commission shall thereupon automatically be in force without further notice. Such bond shall further provide that the petitioner will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs. The clerk of the court shall, upon filing of the bond and petition, immediately cause a copy of the petition to be delivered to the commission, and the commission shall forthwith prepare, certify, and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record of the proceedings before the commission. The evidence so certified and filed shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the circuit court of appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way. The court may affirm, modify, or set aside the order of the commission. The decree of the court shall be final, except that it shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the

Judicial Code, if such writ is duly applied for within 60 days after entry of the decree. For the purposes of this subsection the term "circuit court of appeals," in case the principal place of business of the petitioner is in the District of Columbia, means the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

PENALTY.

(k) Any person, firm, or corporation who sells or offers for sale in interstate commerce, within the area covered by any subsisting and valid order of the commission, any commodity at a price in excess of the maximum price fixed by such order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or (if a natural person) by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In the case of such unlawful sale or offer for sale by a firm or corporation, any partner, officer, agent, or other person representing such firm or corporation, who has participated in any way in the attempt to make such unlawful sale or offer for sale, shall be subject to the penalty herein provided, except in the case of an agent or employee acting upon the written direction of a superior within the jurisdiction of the United States, in which case such superior only shall be liable to the penalty. Each sale or offer for sale, and each delivery in the case of one contract of sale requiring delivery at different times, shall constitute a separate offense.

[NOTE.—The above section has been in part adapted from various provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, the interstate commerce act, the packers and stockyards act of 1921, and the grain futures act of 1922.]

SEC. 4. That for the purposes of this act the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy, any documentary evidence of any person, firm, or corporation being investigated or proceeded against; and the commission shall have power to require by subpœna the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all such documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpœnas, and members and examiners of the commission may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpœna the commission may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.

Any of the district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any person, firm, or corporation, issue an order requiring such person, firm, or corporation to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding any person, firm, or corporation to comply with the provisions of this act or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

TESTIMONY AND WITNESSES.

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this act at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission as hereinbefore provided.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence before the commission or in obedience to the subpœna of the commission on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the commission in obedience to a subpœna issued by it: *Provided*, That no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

[NOTE.—The above section has been adapted from the Federal Trade Commission act of September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 722–723, sec. 9).]

SEC. 5. That any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce documentary evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpœna or lawful requirement of the commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any officer or employee of the commission who shall make public any information obtained by the commission without its authority unless directed by a court, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. That the Federal Trade Commission or any other department or agency of the Government having in its possession any records, papers, or information relating to any person or corporation being investigated or proceeded against under the provisions of this act shall, when directed by the President, furnish the commission any such records, papers, or information as it may request. The President may also direct the detail to the commission from time to time of officials and employees from any executive department or independent establishment of the Government.

[NOTE.—The above section has been adopted from the Federal Trade Commission act, September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 722, sec. 8).]

That $500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act.

REPEAL OF DEAD-LETTER LAWS.

SEC. 7. That the following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed:

"The act of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies' (vol. 26, Stat. L. pp. 209–210, ch. 647).

"Sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of the act of August 27, 1894, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes' (vol. 28, Stat. L. p. 570), and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof.

"Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the act of October 15, 1914, entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes'" (vol. 38, Stat. L. pp. 730–731).

All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act to the extent of such inconsistency: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the act of August 15, 1921, entitled "An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in live stock, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes" (vol. 42, Stat. L. pp. 159–169), or any act conferring powers on the Federal Trade Commission or the United States Tariff Commission; nor to alter, modify, or repeal any of said acts or any part or parts thereof.

[NOTE.—The above section has been in part adopted from the Federal Trade Commission act of September 26, 1914 (38 Stat. 724, sec. 11).]

SEC. 8. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

[NOTE.—The above section has been copied without change from packers and stockyards act of August 15, 1921 (42 Stat. 169, sec. 408).]

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after July 1, 1923.

The following bill was offered last session and is resubmitted as a tentative estate tax bill:

INHERITANCE TAX.

A bill (H. R. 10054) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 401 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 401. That in lieu of the tax imposed by Title IV of the revenue act of 1918 a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate (determined as provided in section 403) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

"One per cent of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000;

"Two per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

"Three per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

"Four per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

"Five per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

"Six per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $300,000;

"Seven per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $350,000;

"Eight per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $350,000 and does not exceed $400,000;

"Nine per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $400,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

"Ten per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $500,000;

"Eleven per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $550,000;

"Twelve per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $550,000 and does not exceed $600,000;

"Thirteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $600,000 and does not exceed $650,000;

"Fourteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $650,000 and does not exceed $700,000;

"Fifteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $700,000 and does not exceed $750,000;

"Sixteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $800,000;

"Seventeen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $800,000 and does not exceed $850,000;

"Eighteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $850,000 and does not exceed $900,000;

"Nineteen per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $900,000 and does not exceed $950,000;

"Twenty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $950,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

"Twenty-one per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

"Twenty-two per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

"Twenty-three per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

"Twenty-four per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

"Twenty-five per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $6,000,000;

"Twenty-six per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $6,000,000 and does not exceed $7,000,000;

"Twenty-seven per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $7,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

"Twenty-eight per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $9,000,000;

"Twenty-nine per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $9,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000;

"Thirty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000 and does not exceed $11,000,000;

"Thirty-one per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $11,000,000 and does not exceed $12,000,000;

"Thirty-two per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $12,000,000 and does not exceed $13,000,000;

"Thirty-three per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $13,000,000 and does not exceed $14,000,000;

"Thirty-four per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $14,000,000 and does not exceed $15,000,000;

"Thirty-five per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $15,000,000 and does not exceed $16,000,000;

"Thirty-six per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $16,000,000 and does not exceed $17,000,000;

"Thirty-seven per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $17,000,000 and does not exceed $18,000,000;

"Thirty-eight per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $18,000,000 and does not exceed $19,000,000;

"Thirty-nine per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $19,000,000 and does not exceed $20,000,000;

"Forty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $20,000,000 and does not exceed $21,000,000;

"Forty-one per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $21,000,000 and does not exceed $22,000,000;

"Forty-two per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $22,000,000 and does not exceed $23,000,000;

"Forty-three per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $23,000,000 and does not exceed $24,000,000;

"Forty-four per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $24,000,000 and does not exceed $25,000,000;

"Forty-five per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $25,000,000 and does not exceed $26,000,000;

"Forty-six per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $26,000,000 and does not exceed $27,000,000;

"Forty-seven per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $27,000,000 and does not exceed $28,000,000;

"Forty-eight per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $28,000,000 and does not exceed $29,000,000;

"Forty-nine per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $29,000,000 and does not exceed $30,000,000; and

"Fifty per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $30,000,000."

A similar bill to reach gifts, introduced heretofore, is again submitted for consideration:

GIFT TAX.

A bill (H. R. 10055) to amend Title II of the revenue act of 1921.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 229 of Title II of the revenue act is hereby amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

"SEC. 229 (a) That a tax equal to the following percentages of the net value of every gift to any individual is hereby imposed upon the property so conveyed, to be paid by the grantee within 90 days after the making of such gift:

"One per cent of the amount in excess of $1,000 and not in excess of $3,000.

"Two per cent of the amount in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $5,000.

"Three per cent of the amount in excess of $5,000 and not in excess of $10,000.

"Four per cent of the amount in excess of $10,000 and not in excess of $20,000.

"Five per cent of the amount in excess of $20,000 and not in excess of $30,000.

"Six per cent of the amount in excess of $30,000 and not in excess of $40,000.

"Seven per cent of the amount in excess of $40,000 and not in excess of $50,000.

"Eight per cent of the amount in excess of $50,000 and not in excess of $100,000.

"Nine per cent of the amount in excess of $100,000 and not in excess of $200,000.

"Ten per cent of the amount in excess of $200,000 and not in excess of $300,000.

"Eleven per cent of the amount in excess of $300,000 and not in excess of $500,000.

"Twelve per cent of the amount in excess of $500,000 and not in excess of $1,000,000.

"Thirteen per cent of the amount in excess of $1,000,000 and not in excess of $2,000,000.

"Fourteen per cent of the amount in excess of $2,000,000 and not in excess of $3,000,000.

"Sixteen per cent of the amount in excess of $3,000,000 and not in excess of $4,000,000.

"Eighteen per cent of the amount in excess of $4,000,000 and not in excess of $5,000,000.

"Twenty per cent of the amount in excess of $5,000,000 and not in excess of $8,000,000.

"Twenty-two per cent of the amount in excess of $8,000,000 and not in excess of $10,000,000.

"Twenty-five per cent of the amount in excess of $10,000,000.

"(b) Any trusteeship or other agency created for the holding of or administration of any gift to any individual shall pay the same tax as if the gift was made direct.

"(c) In any case where the collector finds the payment of the tax within 90 days would impose undue hardship upon the grantee, he may grant an extension of time not to exceed three years from the due date, with interest added at the rate of 6 per cent per annum after the expiration of said 90 days.

"(d) If more than one gift is made to the same grantee by the same grantor within the period of three years, the total amount shall be considered cumulative and subject to the highest rate of tax for such cumulative amount, subject to deductions for tax payments theretofore paid on any part of such amount."

[NOTE.—Bills covering reenactment of retroactive excess-profits tax and other tax measures are familiar, but will be offered hereafter.]

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, November 27, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FULLER: Committee on Invalid Pensions. S. 3275. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows; with amendments (Rept. No. 1260). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 13032) to authorize the sale of the Montreal River Lighthouse Reservation, Mich., to the Gogebic County board of the American Legion, Bessemer, Mich.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 13033) to provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States, to amend the Federal reserve act, to amend the Federal farm loan act, to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities, to provide fiscal agents for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 13034) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to designate depositories without the boundaries of the State of Oklahoma for the deposit of surplus funds of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 13035) granting a pension to Laura I. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES: A bill (H. R. 13036) granting a pension to Emilia Rueppel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYS: A bill (H. R. 13037) granting a pension to Zeppora B. Sowards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 13038) granting a pension to Jemima Rush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 13039) granting a pension to Bella O'Donnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13040) granting an increase of pension to Amelia S. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH: A bill (H. R. 13041) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blanchard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13042) granting an increase of pension to Lottie Frailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13043) granting an increase of pension to David C. McDonald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13044) granting a pension to John T. Brannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution (H. Res. 452) providing for six months' salary to be paid to the widow of Granville C. Freeman; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6464. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield, urging the passage of H. J. Res. 131 and S. J. Res. 31; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6465. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of the Armenian-American Civic Club, of Reedley, Calif., relative to the situation in the Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6466. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., relative to the freight-car shortage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6467. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of the Eastern Permanent Building and Loan Society, Calverton Perpetual Building Saving and Loan Association, Purity Building Association, Boulevard Permanent Building and Loan Association, Real Estate Board of Baltimore, Frederick W. Lauterbach, Mareco Building and Loan Association, James Charles Byrne, Traders Savings and Loan Association, University Building and Loan Association, and others, all of Baltimore, opposing H. R. 9050; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6468. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Resolutions adopted by the Evangelical Churches of Marshall, Mich., and petitions of other residents and Young Women's Christian Associations of Michigan, urging further action on the part of our Government in order that the freedom of Armenia and the liberation of the Greeks from the rule of the Turks may be secured at an early date; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6469. By Mr. WOODS of Virginia: Petition of the Virginia Ashur Business Women's Council, of Lynchburg, Va., on conditions in Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *November 27, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Father, we thank Thee for yesterday and its sanctity. As we turn our thoughts toward this day and week we ask Thine own guidance, and that through the week we may realize how good it was to rest and worship on Thy day. So enable us to enter into all the duties which sanctify the heart and high purposes to do Thy will. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

HENRY F. ASHURST, a Senator from the State of Arizona, BERT M. FERNALD, a Senator from the State of Maine, ANDRIEUS A. JONES, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, GEORGE P. MCLEAN, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, HARRY S. NEW, a Senator from the State of Indiana, LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS, a Senator from the State of Colorado, MILES POINDEXTER, a Senator from the State of Washington, and JAMES A. REED, a Senator from the State of Missouri, appeared in their seats to-day.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I desire to have a unanimous-consent order entered making some committee assignments on this side of the Chamber. Since the close of the second session, on account of the death of former Senator Watson, of Georgia, and the election of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BAYARD] to fill a vacancy, there are two Senators on this side without committee assignments. The only committee assignments that we had were those left by the death of Senator Watson, vacancies on the Committee on Civil Service, the Committee on Claims, the Committee on Immigration, and the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. To help us in the matter, and in order that we might give both new Senators assignments, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] has very kindly offered to resign from the Committee on the District of Columbia. I therefore ask that the resignation of the Senator from Ohio from the Committee on the District of Columbia may be accepted, and that a unanimous-consent order may be made assigning to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] the vacancies on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the Committee on Immigration, and the Committee on Civil Service, and to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BAYARD] the vacancy on the Committee on the District of Columbia caused by the resignation of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and the vacancy on the Committee on Claims caused by the death of former Senator Watson, of Georgia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the order will be entered by unanimous consent.

Mr. POMERENE, on his own request, was excused from further service as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. UNDERWOOD's order was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That Mr. GEORGE be assigned to service on the following committees of the Senate, viz, Civil Service, Immigration, and Post Offices and Post Roads, and that Mr. BAYARD be assigned to service on the Committee on Claims and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a resolution of the Army and Navy Club, of Detroit, Mich., protesting against any further reduction of the armed forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a resolution of the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Albion, Mich., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a resolution of the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Albion, Mich., favoring an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution of the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Albion, Mich., favoring an amendment of the Constitution providing uniform marriage and divorce laws, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LADD presented petitions of Carl Lindholm and 3 others, of Lisbon; John Heupel and 27 others, of Medina; Frank Dvorak and 4 others, of Center; John Weber and 31 others, of Temvick; A. L. Smoody and 9 others, of Courtenay; R. I. Emerson and 7 others, of Drady; Jerrie Mezet and 25 others, of Beach; Mrs. J. C. Jensen and 21 others, of Overly; John Ueberg and 8 others, of Portal; George E. Howden and 6 others, of Sutton; August Widmer, sr., and 20 others, of Crete; Sam Larson and 27 others, of Lankin; Iver Jacobsen and 5 others, of Nome; John Dox and 9 others, of Bindord; George Greatsinger and 23 others, of McHenry; Emil Richter, sr., and 9 others, of New Salem; Peter Kitzinger and 7 others, of Oakes; J. H. N. Schmit and 27 others, of Kenmare; H. A. Kariger and 19 others, of Fessenden; and Millie Volbrecht and 55 others, of Kramer, all in the State of North Dakota, favoring the enactment of legislation stabilizing the price of wheat, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RETIREMENT OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE PITNEY.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report back favorably, without amendment the bill (S. 4025) to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire, and I ask for its present consideration. I also ask leave to make a brief statement.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the Judicial Code, section 260, as amended by the act of February 25, 1919, chapter 29, section 6, be, and they are hereby, extended and made applicable to Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in consequence of his physical disability, notwithstanding he has not attained the age of 70 years as required by the aforesaid provisions: *Provided, however*, That the said Mahlon Pitney shall resign the said office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States within two months after the passage of this act.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Minnesota will permit me, personally I understand the case and am favorable to the bill, but it is an important measure and, while I have no objection to it, I think there should be some explanation placed on the record of the Senate before we pass it.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I will make a brief explanation.

The evidence before the committee was submitted in the form of the certificates of four prominent physicians. Those certificates indicate that Justice Pitney is suffering, first, from a hardening of the arteries; second, from Bright's disease; and, third, that he has had a stroke of apoplexy. Everything indicates that he is incapacitated and will be incapacitated for performing any such labor as is required of a Justice of the Supreme Court. I have the original certificates before me, but unless Senators care about it, I shall not take the time to read them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think the explanation is entirely satisfactory and I would suggest that the Senator have the certificates printed in the RECORD.

Mr. NELSON. I submitt the certificates for printing in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the certificates will be printed in the RECORD.

The certificates are as follows:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., *October 27, 1922.*

DEAR MR. CHIEF JUSTICE: I have been attending Justice Pitney since August 1. He is suffering from cerebral arterial sclerosis and chronic nephritis, and on August 10 he had a mild attack of cerebral thrombosis from which he has partially rallied

I believe that any mental effort would aggravate his condition and result seriously.

The consulting physicians agree with this conclusion.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM A. MCMURTRIE, M. D.

NEWARK, N. J., *October 31, 1922.*

MY DEAR MR. CHIEF JUSTICE: Yesterday I saw Mr. Pitney for the third time since August in conjunction with his physician, Doctor McMurtrie.

Mr. Pitney has had at least one light "stroke" due either to thrombus or an embolus. At present his condition is poor. He has, as the fundamental cause of illness, a general arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), affecting in particular those blood vessels which supply the brain.

With this there are (1) a moderate degree of chronic nephritis (Bright's disease, so called) and (2) considerable enlargement of the heart.

The outlook for prolongation of life is uncertain, but fair—for resumption of any physical or mental activity in the immediate or remote future, very poor. There is almost no chance that he can return to any active mental work, nor do I believe that it will ever be advisable for him to attempt it. Even in the highly improbable event of a great improvement over his present condition, the strain of mental activity involving matters of weight and responsibility could only be harmful and dangerous for him.

Very truly your.

GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D.

TO CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, *November 1, 1922.*

MRS. MAHLON PITNEY,
75 Miller Road, Morristown, N. J.

DEAR MRS. PITNEY: In accordance with your request for a statement as to Mr. Justice Pitney's condition, permit me to report as follows:

The justice is afflicted by and is suffering from an advanced and a widespread arteriosclerosis. His blood pressure is very high and is likely to remain so permanently. The heart is considerably hypertrophied and is laboring under an augmented stress by reason of the high blood pressure.

The arterial degeneration has visibly affected the arteries of the retina of each eye; and most unfortunately, certain of the cerebral arteries have also been seriously involved.

These degenerative lesions of the arteries are permanent and largely irreparable.

They can not be revoked or repaired by any known human agency; and yet their progress and subsequent risk may be greatly retarded, reduced, or possibly arrested by long continued and complete rest.

I am heartily sorry to write you that I believe Mr. Justice Pitney to be permanently incapacitated for work of any great responsibility; that it would seem to be utterly impossible for him to resume the serious duties of his judicial office; and that an attempt at the resumption of his judicial tasks might result disastrously.

Very respectfully yours.

EVAN M. EVAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE.
United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.:

I hereby certify that I have this day again made a thorough examination of Mr. Justice Pitney, and that I find his mental and physical condition such that I have no hesitation in positively asserting that he will never be competent to resume his former duties on the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Justice Pitney has been under my professional care since April, 1913. At that early date, and when I first saw him, he presented signs of chronic Bright's disease, as evidenced by an elevated blood pressure, slight hardening of his arteries, enlarged heart, urine with low specific gravity, a trace of albumin, and numerous hyaline casts. The disease has been slowly progressive through all these years, during which time I have watched him carefully and frequently. For the past two years his condition has been rather precarious in that his arteries have been very much hardened, his blood pressure very high, his heart very much enlarged, and his kidneys showing deterioration. In March last he had a clot in one of the blood vessels of his brain, which resulted in a marked breakdown together with difficulty in speech. In August last, while he was away from the city, he had another stroke from which he is still invalided. There is a marked residue of mental deterioration as well as physical. The mental deterioration having now lasted for a period of eight months, it is incumbent upon me to assert with positiveness that he can not become mentally competent in the future to undertake responsible duties either on or off the bench.

B. L. HARDIN.

NOVEMBER 23, 1922.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNAUTHORIZED MEDALS AND BADGES.

Mr. WADSWORTH. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 4036) to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department, and I submit a report (No. 930) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the wearing, manufacture, or sale of the congressional medal of honor, distinguished service cross, distinguished service medal, or any of the service medals or badges awarded by the War Department, or the ribbon, button, or rosette thereof of the form as is or may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or of any colorable imitation thereof, is prohibited, except when authorized under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask that the report of the Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the bill just passed may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report (No. 930), this day submitted by Mr. WADSWORTH, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROHIBITING UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF DECORATIONS.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4036) to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department, having considered the same, report thereon favorably and recommend that the bill do pass.

This measure is recommended by the War Department, and its necessity is fully set forth in a letter from the Secretary which is appended hereto and made a part of this report as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1922.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the attached draft of a bill to protect the decorations and service medals issued by the War Department, and request, if the provisions of the bill meet the approval of your committee, that it be introduced in the Senate.

The necessity for the proposed legislation is well stated by the Acting Judge Advocate General as follows:

"1. The design of the congressional medal of honor was patented November 22, 1904, under No. 37236, and the patent transferred to the United States December 28, 1904. This patent expired by limitation November 21, 1918, and the design is now subject to public use.

"2. The designs of the distinguished service cross, distinguished service medal, and the service medals awarded for service in various wars are not protected by patent.

"3. In a recent case on this subject, which was referred to this office for opinion, it was necessary to hold that the only legal means of protection against the unauthorized use of the design of the congressional medal of honor as the basis of a design for the badge of a society of ex-soldiers was by recourse to the provisions of section 125 of the act of June 3, 1916, and the regulation promulgated in Army Regulations 600–45, as amended by changes No. 1, July 17, 1922. Such indirect means of protecting the unauthorized use of the decorations mentioned herein is of doubtful efficacy, because it involves extending the law to lengths not contemplated when the law in question was passed. Such means are further objectionable because, even if successful in a particular case, they would block only one of several avenues that lead inevitably to cheapening the decorations in question.

"4. If the decorations of honor and the service medals awarded by the War Department are to continue to serve the high purpose for which they are intended, they are worthy of being protected. Since there is no provision of law applicable for the further patent protection of the design of the congressional medal of honor, and since such patent protection of the design of the distinguished service cross, distinguished service medal, and service medals would afford only temporary relief, it is suggested that suitable legislative action be initiated for the protection of the design of the decorations in question."

A copy of the inclosed bill has been forwarded to the chairman Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, requesting that it be introduced in the House.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 4069) to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Colorado River near Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 4070) for the relief of Henry T. Shafer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 4071) for the relief of David C. Van Voorhis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 4072) to establish a board of indeterminate sentence and parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCCUMBER:

A bill (S. 4073) to amend section 2238 of the Revised Statutes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 4074) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mary Ella Webster; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A bill (S. 4075) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920; and

A bill (S. 4076) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for military and nonmilitary activities of the

War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DELAWARE RIVER MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, the National Washington Crossing Commission, an organization created for the purpose of memorializing the historical event of Washington crossing the Delaware, have devised a plan for a memorial bridge at that point. I introduce a joint resolution providing that the United States Government shall make an appropriation to share in the project and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 240) providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Delaware River at the point where Washington and his troops crossed said stream on the night of December 25 and the day of December 26, 1776, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MARY M. BREWER.

Mr. LODGE. I submit a resolution to be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 309) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mary M. Brewer, widow of Hiram H. Brewer, late foreman in the Senate folding room, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death; said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

Mr. LODGE. I wish to say before the resolution goes to the committee that it proposes to pay one year's salary as compensation to the widow. Mr. Brewer was 39 years in the service of the Senate. He was a soldier of the Civil War, and I think that his very long service, as in one or two other cases, entitles the widow to a year's salary instead of six months, as is usually given to the family of a deceased employee of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

ADDRESS BY EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY M'ADOO.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, on Armistice Day last a most interesting address was delivered by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. William G. McAdoo, upon the subject of legislation affecting the ex-service men. Mr. McAdoo was intimately connected with the work of the World War in many of its most important phases. I ask that this address may be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator from Montana whether the address refers to any subject matter other than soldiers of the late World War?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It does not. The meeting at which the address was delivered was under the auspices of the American Legion.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. WM. G. M'ADOO ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1922, AT FULLERTON, CALIF., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION POSTS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

This is the fourth anniversary of a memorable day in human history. November 11, 1918, signalized not alone the ending of the greatest war in the annals of mankind, but it marked the beginning of a new era in civilization.

The European war had its origin in causes which were distinctly alien to American ideals and traditions. Conflicting national interests and ambitions, secret alliances and counter-alliances which sought to gain political, economic, and military advantages to those concerned, racial and national hatreds engendered by centuries of strife, resulted in a final death grapple between two opposing principles of government—autocracy on the one hand and democracy on the other. For generations all Europe had been an armed camp. England, the greatest military power on the high seas; Germany, the greatest military power on land; and France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and the Balkan States, all armed to the teeth, awaited only the explosive to set in motion the mightiest machine for human slaughter ever operated in the history of mankind. The explosion came in August, 1914, and the world was thrown into a colossal convulsion from which it has now only partially emerged.

ISOLATION COULD NOT KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WORLD WAR.

America had nothing to do with the controversies or causes which lead up to this great disaster. By tradition and by consistent policy we had never been a military power. We had never maintained a large standing army, but with the growth of powerful foreign navies and because of our extended coast line, we had gradually built up a formidable modern navy of our own. But its primary purpose was self-defense and not aggression. We believed that our remoteness from the fields of foreign wars rendered us immune from embroilment or attack. But we had not taken into consideration the fact that our growth as a nation had necessarily made us a powerful factor in world commerce, and that our security and prosperity were dependent upon the maintenance of our rights upon the high seas and upon uninterrupted intercourse with all parts of the world. When the European clash came, we declared our neutrality and sought, by every peaceful means, to maintain it. But the most powerful of the European belligerents began to encroach upon our neutral rights whenever they found that it was to their advantage to do so. We quickly discovered that it was impossible to isolate America. She was an integral part of world economy, her products were in demand by all the nations; she had a right as a neutral to trade with them; and she refused to yield any of her vital rights to escape collision with any challenger or upon the behest of any despot. She was one of the most important members of the family of nations, and she could neither shirk her responsibilities nor avoid the consequences. Disregard of America's rights by all of the belligerents produced a continuing tension which finally culminated in the destruction by one of the great powers of the lives and property of American citizens on the high seas in violation of the accepted rules of international warfare, and no alternative was left except to draw the sword.

AMERICA'S ACTION AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

April 6, 1917, Congress passed the fateful resolution that threw America into the World War and made her a party belligerent in the greatest conflict of all time on a field of action more than 3,000 miles from the Atlantic seaboard. With characteristic patriotism and energy the Nation sprang to arms. One of the most inspiring spectacles of all history was presented when the most powerful and peaceful democracy of all the ages transformed itself, with incredible celerity and efficiency, into an irresistible military machine. The young David of democracy was matched in mortal combat with the mailed Goliath of autocracy. Democracy won the battle, and we to-day celebrate the victory.

ARE WE UNEQUAL TO OUR IDEALS?

But have we realized the thing for which we fought primarily; the thing which lit the crusaders' fire in the hearts of our people; the thing which has been the Christian dream of centuries; the thing without which civilization is still imperiled; the thing which, above all things, would bring the greatest blessings to the human race—the destruction of war itself and the enthronement of enduring peace? We have not. America failed to follow up the victory. The greatest tragedy of human hopes was written when she refused to march onward to the goal which, for the first time since Christ, seemed almost within the Christian grasp. The 4,000,000 who sprang to the defense of their country with the determination to end war for all time found themselves cheated of their prey in the very hour of their victory. Mars, the repulsive god of war, escaped, and again sits omnipotent upon his throne ready to hurl new disasters upon the world. The peace of the world was destroyed by partisan politics. Selfishness and intolerance regained the day. We seek an isolation we can not find, and we suffer the consequences, moral, spiritual, and economic, of our failure to live up to our responsibilities and maintain the noble ideals which made us unconquerable on the field of battle.

In this reversion from the sublime heights of Christian purpose and glorious achievement to the debased level of partisan politics and ignoble shirking our sense of justice and gratitude to the 4,000,000 men who fought the war and won the victory seems to have been destroyed. We have failed them. We have, thus far, proven ourselves unequal to the ideals for which they fought and incapable of appreciating the heroic services they rendered in the hour of national peril.

ALLIES WERE FACING DEFEAT.

What was the situation in the spring of 1917 when America entered the war? A gloomier outlook for the allied cause could not be painted. The submarine was doing its deadly work at sea, rapidly destroying the means of communication between Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, upon the maintenance of which depended their supplies of food, munitions, and war materials. The ghastly prospect of starvation stared the Allies in the face. Quick relief could be obtained only from America. But the credit of the Allies was exhausted. This was a graver danger than the immediate effects of the submarine, because without money or credit they could not buy essential supplies in America. At that time Great Britain had demand obligations in American banks amounting to $400,000,000 which she could not meet. France and Italy were in financial extremity. What the Allies needed immediately to save them from irretrievable disaster was, first, American money, and, second, American men.

By act of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was armed with authority to meet the credit situation. The Treasury of the United States immediately extended first aid to Great Britain, France, and Italy by lending them money to buy the food and munitions necessary to keep them on the fighting line until American men could arrive upon the field of battle.

THE DOUGHBOY WON THE VICTORY.

American men quickly followed American money, and what a colossal task it was to prepare untrained Young America to fight the veteran legions of the most powerful military nations of the earth! But this was not all; to transport them across 3,000 miles of sea infested with treacherous submarines and to put them in the battle line on foreign soil in strange surroundings amid a jargon of foreign tongues, equipped to fight the experienced veterans of the enemy, seemed an impossible task. But in an incredibly short space of time our raw recruits were transformed into a militant and irresistible fighting force. Three thousand miles of ocean were annihilated. The submarine was overcome. The mighty legions of the trained enemy were met and conquered, and in 18 months after America entered the war victory had been torn from the hands of defeat and the American doughboy was acclaimed as the protector of the Nation and the savior of liberty and democracy in the world. For these heroic achievements and in the flush of victory the lips of a grateful people in a grand chorus of praise and gratitude said that nothing was too good for him.

How was this mighty deed accomplished? By the organized might of America! The crisis was so grave that we could not rely upon our traditional policy of waiting for the volunteer to come forward and undertake this perilous and prodigious task. Swift measures were imperative. The Congress had provided the necessary money and credit to sustain the allied cause until American troops could take the field, and now Congress took the next great step and passed a law establishing a fundamental principle of war-making in a democracy—a universal draft law—that required every eligible young man, the sons of the rich and the sons of the poor alike, to go into training and fight without discrimination or favoritism for the cause of their country.

Under this law the strong arm of Uncle Sam stretched out into every home in the land where there was an eligible boy of military age and took him, without the sanction and regardless of the feelings of parents and loved ones, before selective service boards which chose those who were physically fit and sent them into training camps throughout the country. Four millions of America's finest young effectives were taken in this manner and molded into an unconquerable fighting force.

OUR SOLDIERS DRAFTED, NOT CONSULTED.

We did not ask these young men if they wanted to go into the trenches and give their lives for their country. We did not, nor could we in time of national peril, consult their wishes in the matter. We took them and sent them out to perform the supreme duty of patriotism. The life of the Nation was at stake and it was they who had to save it. We did not ask these men what compensation would be acceptable for the hazardous work we thrust upon them. There was neither individual nor collective bargaining as, of course, there could not be. The Congress arbitrarily fixed their pay and said that a soldier should receive while fighting on the bloody fields of France the sum of $1.10 per day, and while in reserve on American soil, awaiting the call to Europe, $1 per day. In the judgment of Congress it was worth 10 cents more per day to face the enemy's shot and shell and poison gas on the battle fields of Europe than to be in reserve in America. Of this meager compensation the soldier paid almost one-fourth for the life insurance which a grateful Nation permitted him to buy at minimum rates. If he was a married man, he was required by law to pay in addition another half of his compensation for the support of his dependent family. The little that was left—about $10 per month—the soldier was permitted to dispose of as he saw fit. There was, of course, no chance for the men and women in the Army and Navy to effect savings. After payments for life insurance and allowance for the support of families and loved ones barely enough was left for their ordinary needs.

The war was ended and, by their valor, a year sooner than expected.

The victorious heroes returned. With justified pride and deep emotion they trod again the soil of their native land amid the plaudits of the multitude. Then they were mustered out. Their swords were sheathed, their guns stacked, their uniforms laid aside, and the undramatic and crowded fields of civil life stretched before them. These young heroes had come from the farms, the villages, the towns, and the cities of every part of the land. They had given up their jobs and occupations. They had exchanged their environments for something new, something different, something uplifting. Their horizons had been widened. They had fought for great ideals and for noble objects. They had been reforged in a crucible of fire and remade in the grim school of discipline and danger. They were bigger men; they were broader men than the unsophisticated youths who entered the Army as raw recruits from the farms, the plains, the mountains, and the cities of a great Nation. They had to start life anew with enlarged vision, with new and finer conceptions of duty, with higher aims and ambitions. Thousands of them could not look with patience upon the narrow and provincial life from which they had been drawn. They wanted larger opportunity to make themselves useful citizens of the greatest Republic of all time. They wanted a chance at a larger and more fruitful life.

RETURNING VETERANS DISILLUSIONED.

But what was there to begin with except character, enlarged experience, and bright hope? They had emerged from the warm atmosphere of national welcome to find themselves in the cold atmosphere of practical, unsympathetic, indifferent civil life. Where were the jobs they had been led to believe were awaiting with warm welcome their return? Where were the opportunities which they had been told that a grateful Nation would shower upon them for their heroic services, for their priceless contribution to the cause of liberty and democracy? They were gone. Jobs and opportunity had been conquered by those who stayed at home and faced no peril while the conquerors of the Nation's foe were engaged on the field of battle. Life stretched before them, but what was there to start with? Not even a paltry fund which, if promptly available, would have opened up to the returned soldier the opportunity for a new and prosperous career.

It was the very need of this assistance, resulting from the inadequate pay granted the soldiers, that prompted the suggestion that a grateful Nation recognize their inestimable services by increasing the compensation paid to them during the war. This is familiarly known as "adjusted compensation" or "soldiers' bonus," and since it has been under consideration for the past four years and is an important public question it does not seem inappropriate to discuss it on this occasion.

BONUS IS JUSTICE.

What is "adjusted compensation" or "soldiers' bonus"?

It is a proposal that the men who fought in France and received but $1.10 per day therefor be paid an additional $1.25 per day for the period of actual service, and that the men who were held in reserve in camps in the United States and received but $1 per day therefor be paid an additional $1 per day for the period of actual service; but that in no case should the soldier in foreign service receive a total additional payment of more than $600 nor the soldier in home service a total of more than $500.

Is this an unreasonable request? Is $2.85 per day, or $70.50 per month, too much to pay to the men who endured all the dangers and horrors and sufferings of the trenches and of bloody battles? Is $2 per day too much to pay to the men who were kept in reserve awaiting orders to go to the front and fill the gaps caused by those who died in battle?

As adequate compensation for service performed, it is, of course, too little; but as evidence of gratitude and appreciation of a great duty nobly performed, it is something. As a genuine help to the 4,000,000 men and women who saved the Nation from grave peril, it is much. As a matter of justice, it is everything.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL EMPLOYEES RECOGNIZED.

While these men were fighting and sacrificing for country, every class in America, protected by their valor and sacrifice, was living in safety and earning more money and making larger profits than ever before in our history. Even the civil employees of the Government, more than 500,000 in number, who were receiving salaries of $2,500 or less per annum, were granted a bonus of $240 per year. For the past five years these civil employees have already received a total bonus of $1,200 each—twice the maximum proposed for the soldiers, and the bonus is still continuing.

The great manufacturing interests, which produced war munitions and supplies, and the great trusts and combinations in control of vital necessities for the Army and the Navy and the people made fabulous profits during the war because the valor of our heroes in the field made them secure in life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of profit. By contrast, how can this great Nation fail to grant the claim of the men who saved the Nation from disaster to the comparatively small recognition involved in the allowance of their request for a readjustment of compensation for the actual time they were in the service of their country?

A committee of the Senate, after exhaustive investigation, reported that it would require only about $1,600,000,000 to pay in cash the entire amount of the adjusted compensation or bonus to the enlisted men and women of the United States.

But immediately a cry arose from the very interests which had profited most by the valor of the soldiers, that to pay adjusted compensation would impose a greater burden upon the American people than they could bear, and that the credit of the Government would be destroyed if such payment should be undertaken.

Never was there a more fallacious and unsupportable claim, and never was there an exhibition of baser ingratitude.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION NOT A BURDEN.

The Nation could have paid the claims for adjusted compensation without hurt to the national credit and without imposing serious burdens upon the people. The additional compensation should be treated as a part of the cost of the war and should, like other burdens of the war, be funded into long-time obligations and the payment spread over several generations, so that the present generation should not be required to pay an undue share of it, and succeeding generations should be required to pay a just share of it. We could issue 50-year Government bonds in sufficient amount to pay the bonus in cash and thus not only discharge creditably and promptly an obligation the country justly owes but remove the question from the hands of partisan and tricky politicians who have made use of the issue for base and ignoble ends. By this method another desirable result is accomplished: Additional onerous burdens would not be imposed on the present generation, which is already staggering under a heavy load of taxation. Only the annual interest and sinking fund would have to be paid. This would not exceed a total of 5 per cent, or about $80,000,000 per annum, to take care of the interest on the bonds and the payment of the principal at maturity.

A HUGE TARIFF SUBSIDY GRANTED GREED.

It is sheer hypocrisy to say that the Nation can not bear this relatively insignificant burden when great subsidies are granted to private interests at the expense of the people and for purposes which can not be successfully defended. The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was recently passed by Congress and approved by the President. It is estimated that the trusts, monopolies, combinations in restraint of trade, and other beneficiaries of this measure will be able to take from the pockets of the American people $2,000,000,000 per annum while the law is on the statute books.

In the three years that remain before this colossal subsidy can be repealed its beneficiaries will receive an estimated total of $10,800,000,000. How can such conscienceless misuse of the powers of government, such indefensible exploitation of the masses of the people, be justified when the soldiers and sailors who saved our institutions are denied a just recognition of $1,600,000,000 on the ground that to grant it would impose excessive burdens on the American people? Ten billion eight hundred million dollars for trusts and monopolies, and not one cent for the heroic defenders of their country.

WHY NOT TARIFF BENEFICIARIES PAY THE BONUS?

But if the frank and direct method of issuing Government bonds for the payment of adjusted compensation in cash should not be adopted, why should not the beneficiaries of the tariff bill be required to divide their subsidy with the Nation's defenders? In this way adjusted compensation could be paid without imposing new burdens upon the American people; in this way those who received the greatest material benefit from the valor of our soldiers will be required to share with them the undue profits and advantages which a complacent Congress has so generously conferred upon them. How can it be done? Let an average of the net earnings of every trust, monopoly, corporation, or beneficiary of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill be ascertained for five years, or for some reasonable period preceding the enactment of that law. Then take each year 50 per cent of all net earnings of these tariff beneficiaries in excess of this average, while the Fordney-McCumber bill is in effect, and apply it to the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

It would be peculiarly appropriate to make these tariff beneficiaries divide with the men and women who went to France when the black clouds of disaster overhung civilization and American liberty and dispelled them with the sunshine of their heroism and sacrifice.

This is not an impractical idea. It can be formulated into a law that can be administered. The plan is analogous to that adopted by the British Government for raising revenue to carry on the war. An average of the net earnings of all forms of business in Great Britain was ascertained for a period preceding the outbreak of the war, and all profits in excess of that average were treated as war profits and taxed 80 per cent. By this practical and simple plan the British Government repressed the war profiteer and forced those who profited by the war to contribute 80 per cent of those profits to the national defense fund instead of permitting excessive profits arising from abnormal conditions created by the war to be retained for private ends.

NO EXCUSE FOR INJUSTICE OR INGRATITUDE.

There are those who say that our enlisted men and women should not be paid additional compensation because they will waste the money—that no benefits will, therefore, be conferred upon them. This is, of course, mere assertion based neither upon fact nor reason. Arguing from human experience and the natural tendency of most men and women to save money and not to waste it, to use it wisely and not to lose it, it is more reasonable to assume that the great majority will use the money beneficially. But assuming, for the sake of argument, that justice demands that the claims of the soldiers be paid, or that the gratitude of a saved Nation prompts the payment, it is no answer to say that justice should be denied or gratitude stifled upon the mere assumption that those entitled to justice or those who should be the recipients of the Nation's gratitude may not use the rewards wisely or beneficially. We can not satisfy the demands of justice by being unjust nor manifest gratitude by refusing to be grateful. If the soldiers are entitled to the bonus either because justice demands it or gratitude prompts it, it should be paid to them no matter what they may do with it. In its final analysis it is an affront to enlisted men and women to assume that they are so worthless and incompetent that they will not make proper use of a payment to which they are in justice entitled.

NOT COMMERCIALIZING PATRIOTISM.

There are others who say that the bonus should not be paid because it will "commercialize patriotism." This is merely trying to satisfy conscience with a phrase. If it be commercializing patriotism to increase the pay of the soldier for the dangerous work he did in the war, then why was it not equally commercializing patriotism to pay him anything whatever for serving in the war? The argument must be carried to its logical conclusion. Either he should be paid within reasonable limits to the full extent of the Nation's ability to pay, or he should not be paid at all. If patriotism is to be exacted of the soldier without cost, then in time of war all civilian effort should be drafted without cost, and no profit should be allowed to private enterprise or service as a contribution to the war effort. The most unfair and unjust thing that the opponents of the soldiers' bonus have done to the 4,000,000 gallant men and women who fought the war is this attempt to impeach their patriotism. A greater wrong could not be done. If it would commercialize patriotism to increase the pay of the soldier for the service he rendered in the war, then what can be said of the gross commercializing of patriotism indulged in by every firm, corporation, and individual who turned to the utmost profit the opportunities the war gave them?

It is not unnatural that the people should hesitate to assume new tax burdens at a time when they already are overloaded with State, local, and national taxation. Certainly these burdens ought not to be increased without convincing reasons. The opposition to the soldiers' bonus is grounded largely upon the fear that it will inevitably impose new tax burdens. But this objection is met if the bonus can be paid without increasing existing burdens through a division of the tariff subsidies already imposed upon the people or through the issuance of long-time Government bonds which will distribute the burden lightly over several generations. But in no circumstances can any nation take the position that justice to any great class of its citizens shall be denied because it will cost something to do justice.

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY NOT TO BE MEASURED IN DOLLARS.

There are some things which can not be measured in dollars. Justice is one of them. Liberty is another. Democracy is still another. Liberty and democracy are founded upon justice, and the Nation must stand for justice and do justice no matter

what the cost may be in blood or treasure. If we refuse to do justice to the great army of men and women who saved the Nation in its hour of extremity; if we leave in the hearts of the 4,000,000 defenders of the Nation and in the hearts of their families and friends the feeling that the Nation is not only unjust but ungrateful, may we not do a graver injury to the spirit and morale and patriotism of our people than any savings in taxation could ever compensate?

In the wave of materialism which has swept over the land since the war was fought our higher ideals seem to have been obscured. What armistice day ought to celebrate instead of merely signify has not yet been secured. Perhaps these things are only in eclipse. The triumph over war, injustice, and oppression has not yet come. It may never come in full perfection, but it is our duty to fight unfalteringly for this noble end.

Let us pray God that that day of triumph may come, and while we pray God and press on with unconquerable determination let us make sure that we preserve the soul of the Nation from the corroding influences of injustice, materialism, and selfishness. Let us on this day made glorious by the valorous deeds of our sons and daughters resolve that this great Nation, fashioned by our forefathers in the spirit of the Christian God and dedicated by them to the service of humanity, shall be preserved for all time.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President, by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that on November 22, 1922, the President approved and signed the act (S. 3300) granting a pension to Marie Doughty Gorgas.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 3855) to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indian within pueblo Indian land, land grants, and reservations in the State of New Mexico.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 12859) to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, this is Calendar Day, but we had a call of the calendar just before the close of the last session. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] has informed me that he desires to address the Senate this morning.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I think we ought to have a quorum before that is done. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gooding	Myers	Smoot
Ball	Hale	Nelson	Spencer
Bayard	Harreld	New	Stanfield
Borah	Harris	Nicholson	Stanley
Brandegee	Harrison	Norris	Sterling
Broussard	Heflin	Overman	Sutherland
Calder	Hitchcock	Owen	Swanson
Capper	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Townsend
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Underwood
Culberson	Keyes	Pomerene	Wadsworth
Cummins	Ladd	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	La Follette	Rawson	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Lodge	Reed, Mo.	Warren
Edge	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Fernald	McKellar	Sheppard	Weller
Fletcher	McKinley	Shortridge	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Simmons	
George	McNary	Smith	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

The question is on the request by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] for unanimous consent that the unfinished business be immediately laid before the Senate.

Mr. HARRISON. I understood that the unanimous-consent request was to take up the calendar.

Mr. CURTIS. No; the unanimous-consent request was that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] desires to speak; and under the unanimous-consent agreement already entered into the unfinished business should now be laid before the Senate anyway.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that should be done; but the regular order is the calendar, and I think we ought to be able to agree that the unfinished business be now laid before the Senate, as it is to be voted on at 2 o'clock, and when it shall have been concluded, that the calendar shall then be taken up.

Mr. CURTIS. I could not consent to enter into that agreement, Mr. President.

Mr. HEFLIN. What is the request, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] is for unanimous consent that the unfinished business may now be laid before the Senate. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is House Joint Resolution 270.

REPLY TO M. CLEMENCEAU—FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, a few days ago I sought to accept the invitation given by former prime minister Clemenceau, of France, when he suggested in his first address delivered in New York City that we exchange criticisms. M. Clemenceau has come to this country for the purpose, apparently, of persuading the American people to cooperate at the present time with the policy of France; and in my comments upon his attitude I sought to show that it would be impossible for the people of the United States to cooperate with France so long as the French Republic pursues the policy toward Germany which it has been pursuing for some time. I endeavored to show, Mr. President, that that policy would inevitably lead to war, and, in support of that, I sought to introduce some features of that policy indicating that fact. I ask to have inserted in the RECORD, without reading, the comments made by M. Clemenceau on my first speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

TIGER DENIES HITCHCOCK'S CHARGES OF MILITARISM—REFERS TO SENATOR'S DEFEAT AT POLLS—DARES HIM TO SEEK "TRUTH" IN FRANCE.

BOSTON, November 24 (Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau lashed back at his Senate critics to-day in his first American interview granted to the Associated Press, replying particularly to the criticisms of Senators HITCHCOCK and BORAH.

"Senator HITCHCOCK calls me a militarist," Clemenceau said. "Well, I am glad to tell Mr. HITCHCOCK he is in the Senate, owing to the vote, for only a few more days. When he is free, I dare him to go to France and learn the facts."

He declared Senator HITCHCOCK had been misled by German propaganda and that to-day there was not a single black soldier in German territory.

To Senator BORAH'S recent assertion that Clemenceau was primarily responsible for conditions in Europe because of his great influence in the drafting of the Versailles treaty the aged statesman declared his situation was "particularly distressing," since in France he had been most bitterly criticized "for having asked from the Germans less than I ought to."

TO MAKE HIMSELF CLEAR.

When he was told that some of the Senators at Washington had said they were not able to understand clearly from his speeches just what he wanted of America, the Tiger said, with a gleam in his eyes, that he thought they would know after his address this afternoon in Tremont Temple, the second formal speech of his American tour.

Clemenceau received his interviewers in his big bedroom at the home of F. L. Higginson, jr., where he is staying while in this city.

He wore his usual gray cutaway suit, and his gray skull cap was perched on his bald head. Seating himself in a huge easy chair, he said:

"Now, put any questions you like and I will answer them."

The interviewers went at once to the subject of the Washington criticisms. Clemenceau smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"I had made it a point not to discuss with official people in America," he said. "But I have said I will answer all, so I must answer.

"I am glad to tell Mr. HITCHCOCK he is in the Senate only for a few days, owing to the vote," he began, referring to the Senator's recent defeat for reelection. "Therefore, I think I'll be excused if I dare him to go to Europe, and if he finds anyone in my country or elsewhere who says I have been a militarist, then I'll own it."

TURNED MILITARIST WITH WAR.

"I have suffered much from 1871 to 1917 for not being a militarist. I turned militarist when the war broke out—before. I had been militarist to the extent of extending the length of military service in France.

"But that wasn't too bad, if it allowed us to oppose the German front until England and America appeared."

Asked to answer HITCHCOCK'S question about black troops, the Tiger said "bon" and waded in.

"In the first place, there are no black troops of occupation in the area of occupation of the enemy. In the second place, I have seen black American troops at the front, and they stood the fire with bravery, too.

"Of course, this has nothing to do with the question of whether we are militarists or not. It is an attempt of German propaganda to oppose France and America and obscure what is really the great question.

"The Germans and all of our foes had been killing enough of our white men, and 100,000 black men fell gallantly fighting on 'the frontiers of liberty,' as Woodrow Wilson called them. We are not going to deny them a place in history.

"Now those black soldiers were always more or less occupying towns in France and always got along perfectly with the white French people. Even, I should say, their discipline is stricter than any white troops.

"So—I have seen papers of German propaganda which I suppose inspired Mr. HITCHCOCK'S sayings, and I can plainly say they are so many lies.

"The day before I left Paris I heard these stories would be employed to prove we were a militaristic people. So I asked the official people to give me plain information.

"The answer was that there had been only one established case of a Senegalese having mistreated a German woman. He was cashiered and sentenced by a military tribunal."

SENT TO RELIEVE WHITE TROOPS.

The reason black troops were sent into the occupation zone at first, Clemenceau said, was to provide a few months of home leave for the white troops "that had stood the fire for years until America could come, and were rather exhausted."

"We couldn't foresee," he said, "that it would be more objectionable to the Germans than to the French in whose towns they had been garrisoned. When we learned it was, they were withdrawn.

"The German objection was more of a surprise because they employed black troops, and if they did not bring them to the front it was because no means of bringing them could be found. They did find means to invade Belgian Kongo with blacks."

Then Clemenceau came to Senator BORAH'S statement that he, Clemenceau, was responsible for most of Europe's woes, because of the treaty of Versailles. Declaring that the criticism was exactly the opposite in his own country, where he was assailed for not demanding enough, he continued:

"Let those who say I asked too much go to Europe; let them bring their German friends, and let us settle it there where it can be seen.

"Moreover, if too much was asked at Versailles—which I do not believe—yet 57 per cent of it has been taken out without my assent and out of my power."

Ending the interview, Clemenceau declared his reception in America had been "greater than I was entitled to expect."

"I was received as a friend, as a son," he said. "Whatever happens in the end, I shall never forget it. But while expressing my deep gratitude to all, I dare say I'd like to have a little more plain assent to some of my arguments."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, first of all, in those remarks M. Clemenceau quotes me as charging that he is a militarist. As a matter of fact, I sought in what I said to avoid any personal criticism of this French statesman, and endeavored to direct my criticism against the policy now being pursued by France. I did suggest that at the conference in the negotiation of the Versailles treaty M. Clemenceau showed himself disposed to drive a very harsh stipulation with regard to Germany, and that he, as the representative of France, was largely responsible for the exaction of indemnities or reparations which had turned out to be entirely impossible. At the same time I said that, compared to the present French Government, M. Clemenceau is mild; and the facts, as I view them, sustain that statement.

M. Clemenceau also says that, as the result of the recent election, I shall only be in the Senate for a few days, and he "dares" me to come to Paris at the expiration of my term and learn the real facts of the case. Well, Mr. President, there are several defects in this invitation. In the first place, M. Clemenceau is himself out of office, as the result of a decision of the French people, and is in no position to tender an official invitation to anyone to visit France; and, in the second place, his suggestion conveys to my mind too much of the idea represented in the story of the bucolic young man who had dramatic ambitions. He left his country town and joined a barnstorming dramatic company, being under the impression that he was to become a dramatic star. After he had been absent some time he returned in a somewhat crestfallen manner to his native town. His friends began to ask him how successful his dramatic trip had been. He said it had been pretty good; but his friends insisted on knowing what sort of a reception he had had from the audiences. "Well," he said, "pretty fair." He was asked, "Did the audiences encore you?" "Encore!" he exclaimed, "what is encore?" "Why," his friends explained, "did the audiences call you before the curtain?" "Well," he said, "they did not exactly call me before the curtain, but they dared me to come before the curtain." [Laughter.] So this invitation from M. Clemenceau partakes a little too much of that character to appeal to me with great strength.

Now, Mr. President, as to what M. Clemenceau says in his comment upon my address, in the first place, he states that there are no black troops in the army of occupation of the enemy—he still refers to the German people as "the enemy." There we have an issue of fact. M. Clemenceau, who is rather noted for reckless statements, makes the bald declaration that there are no black troops in the army of occupation. I hold in my hand, Mr. President, an authentic list of the French colored troops in Germany in October of the present year. At this time it appeared that the Senegalese troops have been withdrawn, but there are still quartered upon the German people, according to this statement, some 23,000 colored men. The statement says:

The average number comprising the regiments amounts to from 1,900 to 2,000, the total amount of the regiments mentioned above thus being approximately 23,000 men. Apart from the regiments enumerated above, there are, particularly with the white artillery regiments and the automobile corps, small units of Indo-Chinese (Anamites) and Senegalese, the total amount of which, however, hardly supersedes 1,000 men. The amount of Senegalese, the only real negro troops in the occupied territory, amounts to some 200 men.

Without reading, I shall insert this in the RECORD. It shows that there are Algerian commands located in the town of Ems, Diez, Boppard, Wiesbaden, the environs of Idstein, Kreuznach, Bingen, Langenschwelbach, Biebrich, Kostheim, Griesheim, Sweibrücken, Landau, Mainz (Mayence), Juelich, Dueren, and Eschweiler; that there are Moroccan troops quartered in Speyer, Germersheim, Kastell, Weiseman, Hoechst, and Ludwigshafen, and Tunesian soldiers stationed in Euskirchen, Siegburg, Wahn, and Bonn.

I ask unanimous consent to insert this compilation in the RECORD, and I can vouch for its reliability as a statement of the colored troops in the army of occupation on German territory in the month of October, this year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 16, staff and one batallion in Ems, one batallion in Diez, and one batallion in Boppard.

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 23, staff and two batallions in Wiesbaden, one batallion in the environs of Idstein.

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 125, staff and one batallion in Kreuznach, one batallion in Bingen, one batallion in Langenschwalbach.

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 33, staff and one batallion in Biebrich, one batallion in Kostheim, one batallion in Griesheim.

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 35, staff and two batallions in Zweibrücken, one batallion in Landau.

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 39, the whole regiment in Mainz (Mayence).

Algerian Riflemen Regiment No. 43, staff and one batallion in Juelich, one batallion in Dueren, one batallion in Eschweiler.

Moroccan Riflemen Regiment No. 64, staff and one batallion in Speyer, two batallions in Germersheim.

Moroccan Riflemen Regiment No. 66, staff and one batallion in Kastell, one batallion in Weissenau, one batallion in Hoechst.

Moroccan Colonial Infantry Regiment, staff and two batallions in Ludwigshafen, one batallion in Speyer.

Tunesian Riflemen Regiment No. 20, the whole regiment in Euskirchen.

Tunesian Riflemen Regiment No. 28, staff and one batallion in Siegburg, one batallion in Wahn, one batallion in Bonn.

The average number comprising the regiments amounts to 1,900 to 2,000 men. The total amount of the regiments mentioned above thus being approximately 23,000 men. Apart from the regiments enumerated above there are particulary with the white artillery regiments and the automobile corps small units of Indo Chinese (Anamites) and Senegalese, the total amount of which, however, hardly supersedes 1,000 men. The amount of Senegalese, the only real negro troops, in occupied territory amounts to some 200 men.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I may say that in addition to that I am in receipt of a large number of telegrams and letters from various parts of the United States, some of them denouncing M. Clemenceau in language so vigorous that I shall not reproduce it, but all testifying to the fact that the individuals writing the letters saw black troops in German territory upon the occasion of very recent visits to Germany.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question for information?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. McCUMBER. Does the Senator designate the Sudanese as blacks in the general acceptation of that term?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I am not color blind entirely, but have here——

Mr. McCUMBER. What I should like to get at is really whether they are of the Aryan race practically or whether they are of the Negro race.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have not mentioned any Sudanese. This list contains none; it contains a statement that there are 200 negroes, and that there are Moroccans, the Algerians, and the Tunesian.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will apply the question to the Moroccans. They are not negroes, are they?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have not said they were, although I have some pictures here which make them look very much like it. But that is not the question.

Mr. McCUMBER. I was simply trying to get information as to whether there are negro troops quartered at present in German territory.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There are 200 negroes there, according to this official statement which I put in the RECORD, and in addition to that there are over 23,000 of an inferior race. Now, I am not making an attack on the negroes. The American negro is far above these half-barbaric, half-civilized representatives of African tribes who have been conquered by the French arms, and are now incorporated in the French Army. The American negro is a far different character as he associates in our country with his own kind, and in close contact also with the white race. The gist of my charge is that France has quartered over 20,000 men of inferior, half-savage races upon white people; that those men are quartered not only in barracks but in the very houses of German citizens along the Rhine. That is the essence of my charge, and I do not want to have it diverted to a discussion of the race question in the United States.

These Moroccan riflemen and these Algerian riflemen are called Moroccans and Algerians because of the neighborhood they come from; but, as every one knows, there are large proportions of the peoples in those territories who are inferior to the high Arab or to the high Moroccan.

Here in this French book which I have, "La Panorama de la Guerre of 1914," Senators, if they wish, can see illustrated the type of men in colors there. I am glad the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] comes to my desk as an expert and views the pictures representative of the Senegalese, Algerians, and Moroccans; so that any one by viewing them can decide whether or not they are men of an inferior race, and whether they are proper individuals to be quartered upon white people, and in the houses of white people.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I should like to ask the Senator if he does not think we need a few savages from Africa to save civilization and make the world perfectly safe for democracy?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There are 23,000 there at the present time, as I have shown by that statement, which is official.

Now I want to read a letter which is written by a recent captain in the United States Army. It comes from Boston, Mass., under date of November 25:

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the Boston papers where M. Clemenceau denies your statement about there being negro troops on German soil.

I left Germany on October 3, 1922. I was an officer in the American Army of Occupation for three years and up to the time I left there. When M. Clemenceau says there are no negro troops on German soil he makes a statement that is absolutely untrue. There are between 15,000 and 25,000 negro troops stationed in the German towns of Kreuznach, on the Lahn River, and Bad Ems and Nassau, on the Lahn, and at other places. I have seen negro troops on German soil every day for the past three years.

Mr. President, this captain in the Army, when he says "negro," does not distinguish between the Senegalese and the Algerian and the Moroccan, and there is no need to make a distinction. They are men of an inferior, half-civilized race. They are brutes when stationed among white people, as the evidence shows beyond any controversion; and there is not any use to make a quibble, as M. Clemenceau made when he said they are not black men. It would require a fine degree of color astuteness for an individual to express a preference for one or the other.

Mr. President, running over a few of these telegrams and letters which I have received—and I shall not undertake to cumber the RECORD with many of them—here is a letter from Gonzales, La., dated November 23. This is from a former soldier in our Army. He says:

I was over there and served in our Army, and I saw those black troops myself, and it was a common report to hear of the outrages that those black troops committed on German women and girls.

I send you a paper which my brother and myself started, together with W. Gautreau, and all of us saw service—my brother and myself in the Army and our partner Gautreau in the Navy—and you will notice in our issue of November 18 we denounce this cowardly act on the part of France. All three of us are of French descent and proud of it, but we are not at all proud of any act of brutal cowardice by the French nation, and we wish you would take action about this. All three of us are also members of the American Legion.

I read that because that comes not from a German, nor from a German-American, but from a man of French descent who served in the Army and saw the things of which he speaks.

I am not going to—I can not, from the very nature of the case—undertake to give a list of the horrors over there, but later on I am going to put into the RECORD some statistics on that subject.

I have here a telegram from Boston, from Dr. Philip S. Sumner, who says:

While in Germany during the month of August, saw French colored troops at Mains and Ludwigshafen on duty.

I have here a letter from Chicago, part of which reads as follows. This is written by a woman:

I beg to say that I was in Euskirchen, Rhineland, Germany, all last summer, and it was crowded with blacks in the French Army. It was not safe for a woman to be alone on the streets even in the daytime when there were not many people on the streets. When indignities were reported to the officers they would grant no relief and inflict no punishment; in fact, in certain instances they ordered complaining Germans to leave the land of occupation.

Then she makes certain charges against French officers, to which I will not give publicity.

I have here a letter from a man in St. Louis, written on the 24th, who says:

In looking through this evening's newspaper, I note that M. Clemenceau made the statement that there were no black troops in Germany. This is absolutely false. I was in Germany myself this summer and saw the Rhine district literally black with them. A brown population is rapidly springing up as the result of their being there.

Then I have here a letter written from Atlantic City, in which the writer says:

Regarding not having any African colored troops in Germany, the court records of the city of Landau, under date of September of this year, all of whom are under French jurisdiction, are before me, where rape had been committed repeatedly, where names are mentioned which I will be glad to send to you. I came in possession of same through my sister, who lives in a city called Neustadt, Bavaria, in the heart of the occupied territory, and who herself does not dare to speak of these outrages.

I have here a letter from Asher Mayer, of New York City, in which he says:

I am not prepared to say that the so-called colored troops have not been withdrawn from the occupied area in the last 30 days, but I can tell you without equivocation that in the months of July, August, and September there were hundreds and hundreds of colored troops in that area. I saw them myself. It will interest you to know that at Wiesbaden in the depot there is a colored soldier standing at each end, fully armed. There is hardly a railroad station along the Rhine where a number of colored troopers are not stationed.

Mr. President, I can read a good many of these letters. They mention dates.

Here is one which mentions seeing colored troops at Bonn, on the Rhine, October 3 and 4 of the present year.

Here is a very recent letter from a business man in Philadelphia, who states:

I returned from a visit to Germany on November 11 via steamship *Resolute* and am therefore in position to say that Clemenceau deliberately lied when he stated there were no colored troops along the Rhine, for I personally saw them at Oberlahnstein, Mainz, Schierstein, Weisbaden, Biebrich, and Worms, while fellow passengers testified to their presence in the Pfalz—Palatinate.

I do not believe that M. Clemenceau deliberately lied. I think M. Clemenceau has habitually in his public life made reckless statements, as he did in this case when he declared that there were no black troops there, and as he did when he further stated that hundreds of cannon were being made in Germany at the present time in preparation for war, although we all know that Germany is combed constantly by commissions of French and other allied officers who have seen to it that there shall be no cannon made in Germany for use there or elsewhere.

Mr. President, I believe that all this shows pretty clearly that the colored troops are there. Let me make some reference to what those colored troops are doing and what they have been doing there.

I have in my hand a quotation from a noted English authoress, Lady Frances Evelyn Warwick, who recently addressed a most emphatic appeal to the women of England, requesting them to rise in protest against the black horror on the Rhine. Lady Frances writes:

When the Frenchmen moved to the Rhine they took with them a considerable force of colored troops from the Senegal and other parts of northern Africa. These uncivilized people were quartered upon one of the highest civilized parts of Europe. That in itself is terrible enough. It was a disgrace for all Europe. But soon came that which was much more terrible. The German authorities were urged, aye, they were simply ordered to establish brothels for the black troops. And for these brothels white women had to be furnished. This happened in the year 1922 after Christ! But, judging from reliable information I received, that was not all. A great number of German women have been outraged by colored soldiers. The newspapers in the occupied territory are not allowed to report these cases; in some instances the press has been ordered to report that such things never happened. It would be an easy matter for me to report shocking details, but I have too much self-respect, and these lines may suffice to indicate what monstrosities our German sisters have been subjected to.

I do not dispute for a moment the right of the French to use colored troops when their country was in danger. That was deplorable, but it was necessary. But as soon as the war was over these troops should have been sent back. By quartering them upon a defenseless country in the midst of highly civilized people the French have committed a crime against Europe. When we were informed recently that the Bolshevists used Chinese soldiers who committed the most terrible atrocities a cry of horror swept all through western Europe, but when the French sent thousands of colored troops into the Rhineland one keeps silent.

In discussing this matter I set aside all other considerations. I want to forget how tragical the war was and how hard peace is. I look upon this matter as every civilized woman would look upon it, even as a French mother who has suffered so unspeakably would look upon it, when it is submitted to her in all its monstrousness, without any comment. I have discussed it with men who refuse to forgive under any considerations. I told them, "I can understand your attitude toward Germany, but how can you justify it that the French have colored troops on the Rhine." I have not met a single one who justified it. The mildest criticism was, "It is a mistake."

With the phrase, "For the sake of peace and quiet"—to quote a person of high rank—little or nothing is said. I also know that when America entered an emphatic protest the French authorities did everything to make the crimes appear as trifles. The following report, which I received just now, is proof to the contrary. It comes from a person who is thoroughly familiar with conditions: "Despite the protests of foreign governments, the International Women's League, and such excellent men as Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, and others

the horror continues. The British representative to the supreme war council in Versailles, General Thompson, has stated himself that it is the truth, that it is impossible to keep under control the primitive passion of African troops. It is still worse that the brothels are not sufficient, and that therefore cruelties and atrocities are frequent. Almost 20,000 colored soldiers are still on the Rhine. Formerly there were 25,000. Then their number was reduced because of the difficulty to furnish quarters for them in the winter. And the horror continues."

That is one side of the matter which ought to be taken into consideration by our French friends. They ought to ask themselves how they would feel if their mothers, sisters, and daughters were subjected to the same abuse. Would they not feel that the memory of such outrages would survive two or three generations and that it ought to be washed off with blood.

France's population is decreasing while Germany's is increasing. Both countries are indispensable for the welfare of Europe. Their disputes may become the source of serious trouble for the whole world. In theory we had approximately four years of peace, but in fact a condition still exists that makes peace impossible. Therefore English women must rise in protest, not only for their German sisters but for the cause of world peace. The protest is to be submitted to Parliament. Every woman in England must get busy to support this action. If France fails to put an end to the black horror, we women must instigate a boycott of French goods, clothes, and wine; to be short, we must not buy anything exported by France. I believe this threat would be sufficient, and if the women of England would demand that these crimes be stopped they would be a thing of the past in a very short time.

Mr. REED of Missouri. What is the date of that?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not know the date of it. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] gave it to me, and I am not advised of the date. What Lady Francis says there is true, Mr. President. This issue is not limited to the abuse of women and girls in Germany. This action is going to lead to war, and it is intended to lead to war. It is provocative. It is done for the purpose of arousing Germany to resent it. It can not be for any military purpose. France with her 700,000 men has no need to keep 25,000 men of an inferior race there, whether they are Moroccans or Senegalese or Tunesians, or whatever they may be. There is no military excuse for it, and it is not done for a military purpose. These men are housed there sometimes in German families, sometimes in barracks, and sometimes in public institutions, evidently for the purpose of provoking and exasperating the Germans to resistance in order that France may have an excuse to enter with military force and possess herself of German territory, because this is not the only thing France has been doing which can be interpreted in only one way, and that is toward exciting resistance and giving an excuse for the entry of French soldiers into territory not yet occupied.

Mr. President, I have shown that the colored troops are there, and when I say "colored troops" I ought to say half-civilized troops, because I am not reflecting on the colored men of this country. Those men over there are half-civilized troops. They are far away from home, and they are installed in German families, as I said, as well as in barracks of their own, and they are given police power. They are in the attitude of conquerors. As Clemenceau says, they are in the enemy's country.

I hold in my hand what I feel justified in vouching for as reliable information concerning the establishment of houses of prostitution for the use of these men, not for the use of white men but for the use of these half-civilized black men. Evidently the need is appreciated for something of that sort, and, as stated, white women are taken and put into these houses of prostitution for the use of these half-civilized blacks. I read from the first part of this document:

The establishment of brothels upon official demand of the army of occupation is confined to the territory occupied by the French troops. Nineteen brothels were originally kept in 16 places, of which 12 are still being maintained in 12 places. Moreover, the establishment of a brothel was demanded at Treves a short time ago. Information about brothels for the occupation troops established upon demand in the occupied territory on the Rhine follows.

The names of those brothels no longer maintained since November 1, 1921, are underlined.

I would like to have them so indicated in the RECORD, and I ask to have the balance of this document printed.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Place.	Location of the brothels, street and number.	Demanded by—	Established on—	Building, etc., expenses incurred.
				Marks.
1. Siegburg (18,250 inhabitants)	Allee Street 119	French troops	December, 1919, and January, 1920	131,750.80
2. Kaiserslautern (55,700 inhabitants)	Allee Street 6	Delegate of the district, Major Derville.	Mar. 20, 1919	
3. Ludwigshafen (95,000 inhabitants)	Damm Street 34	Commandant	Beginning of January, 1919	50,000.00
4. Landau (14,700 inhabitants)	Kaufhausgasse 7	French commandant	Jan. 6, 1919	8,355.17
5. Speyer (23,580 inhabitants)	Diakonissen Street 68–70	Occupation authorities	Beginning 1920	5,566.50
6. *Knefel*	Luenette-Erbenheim	French troops	1919	70,000.00
7. *Koetheim*	Barracks	do	do	130,000.00
8. *Weisenau, near Mains*	Fort Weisenau	do	do	1,500.00
9. Bingen (10,000 inhabitants)	Nahkai	Delegates	Apr. 1, 1919	67,482.19
10. *Grieshiem* (camp)	Barracks	Occupation authorities	1919	14,885.26
11. Trier (35,105 inhabitants)				
12. *Wiesbaden*	Schiersteiner Street 68	Thirtieth Army Corps	Apr. 1, 1919	101,530.51
12a. Wiesbaden (100,000 inhabitants)	Delaspee Street	Adm. mil		123,990.19
13. Langen-Schwalbach (2,800 inhabitants)	Brunnen Street 3	do	Oct. 24, 1919	
14. Idstein (3,000 inhabitants)	Obergasse 15	do	Dec. 1, 1918	25,251.00
15. Hoechst (28,400 inhabitants)	Hamburger Street (official building).	Commandant	do	8,000.00
16. *Hoechst*	Mainzerland Street	do	Kept one month, October, 1919	20,000.00
17. Bad Ems (7,400 inhabitants)	Schul Street 10	Delegate of the district, Diez	Nov. 15, 1921	31,384.42
18. Diez (3,100 inhabitants)	Oranien Street 11	Adm. mil	Nov. 14, 1919	839.02
19. *Diez*	Near No. 29 (Café Maure)	Commandant	June 6, 1920	2,427.70
Total				801,942.85

The total costs incurred to the German Government by the enforced establishment of brothels till the end of October, 1921, amounts to 802,000 marks; e. g., at the rate of exchange in 1919–20 about $50,000.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, these 19 brothels, of which some have been discontinued, are listed here in towns ranging in size from small places, like Bad Ems, to the larger places, like Wiesbaden, with 100,000 population. The street number of the brothel is given, and it is specified in another column who demanded their establishment, and when they were established. The cost of each is given. This cost has had to be paid by the German Government, or by the localities when the German Government so required. The people of Germany have been taxed, in other words, to maintain those institutions in those towns and to keep white women in them.

Such demands come from the French, from French officers in the various districts, and it is most conclusive admission that those French officers realize the character of the men with whom they have to deal. There has not been anything required in any other territory except the territory occupied by these half savage men. I have no doubt that the German authorities were glad to have them established, in a feeble effort to protect their women.

M. Clemenceau said in his statement that there was only one case of criminal assault. He said that before leaving Paris, anticipating something of this sort, he asked officials in Paris for information, and was told that there had been only one established case of a Senegalese having mistreated a German woman, and he was punished. If anything, that statement by M. Clemenceau is even more preposterous and more inaccurate than his other statement that there were no black troops in Germany at this time. I hold in my hand here a book entitled "Outrages Committed by Colored Troops on the Rhine. Authentic Report." It is translated into English. Originally it was published in Germany. It specifies, in its seventy-odd pages, something like a hundred cases. In some instances the case is represented by the statement of the victim, giving only her initials, but the dates, and the name of the town. In other cases the statement is the statement of the police officer in the town who investigated the case. In other cases it is the father or other relative of the victim. But they are given in a detail so disgusting that it is impossible to put them into the RECORD. They are given evidently for the purpose of establishing the facts. It is not possible that all of that can be fraud. Anyone is at liberty to examine this pamphlet which I have here, and there is no possibility of a fair man reading those statements, in different languages, by different victims, without coming to the conclusion that in the main, at least, they tell the truth.

That is not all, Mr. President. Not only is M. Clemenceau contradicted by such detailed statements as that, but he is contradicted by the apologists for France. Mr. J. Ellis Barker, in an article published in the New York Times Current History recently, was apologizing for France and defending the practice and doing what he could to justify France for keeping colored troops on the Rhine. But he was compelled to admit that the number of the accusations brought for the violation of women and crimes of violence were 227. But he said that the number found justified on an examination amounted to only 72.

That may possibly be accurate. It happens time and time again, when crimes of that sort are committed against women, even in this country the women are not able to identify the men who commit the crimes; and so undoubtedly over there, with thousands of these half-civilized troops quartered in a town, the girl victim or the woman victim in many cases no doubt is unable to identify the cause of her distress. It is not possible, with men of that type, for white people to tell them apart, and no doubt there are many complaints and many failures to identify. But the fact, as this apologist for France admits, that there were 227 cases is very good evidence that there was a very large number of offenses, even in the best phase that can be put upon it.

This writer also gives, fortunately, the figures of colored troop occupation. From December, 1918, to May, 1919, there were 10,000 colored troops in Germany, he says. From May, 1919, to March, 1920, there were 35,000. From March, 1920, to June, 1920, there were 25,000. From June, 1920, to January, 1921, there were 20,000, and, as I have shown by the exhibit which I presented a few moments ago, there are at the present time 23,000. So that there has been a steady policy of keeping these troops unnecessarily in German territory, without any military reason whatever.

The sentences imposed upon men who were convicted, according to the statement of Mr. Barker in apologizing for the policy, were penal servitude for life for 1, five years' imprisonment for 5, less than five years for 23, disciplinary punishment for 23, trial pending or adjourned for 20.

One of the complaints the German women have made is that they can not get justice in the French tribunals; and very obviously they can not get justice, because the whole attitude of the military establishment there is one of justification. The poor woman who comes in to make the complaint is at every possible disadvantage. She is not in a position to prove her case—she lacks witnesses; she has only her own testimony; she has difficulty in identifying—but the fact that only comparatively few have been convicted is no excuse whatever for a continuation of the policy.

Mr. President, very recently, in fact just a few moments ago, there was placed in my hands an additional list of offenses committed against women by these half-civilized soldiers—not last year, not the year before, but this year, almost up to date. Here is one, with the names mentioned, on June 21, 1922; another on July 2, 1922; another on July 6, 1922; another one on July 10, 1922; another on the 25th day of July this year; another on the 30th day of July; another one on August 14, 1922.

I am not going to put the details in the RECORD, because they are unfit for publication, but I cite them to show that these crimes are going on now and that M. Clemenceau, when he said there are no black troops in France, was evidently misinformed, to say the very least. It does not make any difference whether we call them black troops or brown troops or Moroccans. Whatever color designation should be given, they are committing these crimes and it does not matter whether we call them black or brown or how we designate them.

I am going to give one instance here, because it has already been published in a New York paper and vouched for by a man who has been on the ground. With the consent of the Senate I shall read it, as follows:

One more incident in relation to the injury inflicted upon a defeated people. Imagine the vine-covered banks of the Rhine. Let us take the old city of Boppard. It nestles there, in a curve of the Rhine. There are the quaint streets, the Old World dwellings, places of business, public houses, squares, markets, inns, and the little station, with its beers and wines and sandwiches, always the little creature comforts, all typical of the Rhineland.

Away on a hillside, far above the quiet village, stands an old convent. It is one of the secluded seminaries where young women are educated. In the summer of 1921 all of Germany was aflame over the Boppard case—

That is only a year ago, Mr. President—

Two ladies had gone to Boppard to visit their respective daughters, young and pure, pupils in this convent. In the afternoon the two ladies and the two young girls went for a walk out into the shady forest of the Taunus Mountains, through which here the old Rhine flows on its way to the northern flatlands.

On that sunny afternoon, in their homeland, near a cloister and in the presence of distracted mothers these two young girls were set upon by black men, assaulted and outraged. This is a matter of record. It happened while I was within a few miles of Boppard. I have seen the convent and I know the story is true. I have set forth a few reasons why we white people here should demand an answer now of M. Clemenceau the reason why France still maintains a guard of black men over white people on the Rhine.

Respectfully,

P. PAULI,
2211 Broadway, New York City.

That is only one case of hundreds and, as the former prime minister of Italy, Nitti, said, it is a moral crime against Europe, it is lowering the moral standard of Europe, it is reverting to the conditions of the Middle Ages in this century of ours.

Now, Mr. President, I want to leave that subject. I believe I have established the fact that Clemenceau was mistaken when he said there are no black troops of that kind in Germany. I believe I have demonstrated he was mistaken and was making a preposterous statement in saying that there is only one case of abuse of German women by Senegalese soldiers, and I think I have established the fact that France herself has recognized the character of these men when she has required Germany at large expense to establish brothels by taxing the people to put white women in there for the use of these men.

I want to go to another provoking attitude of France toward Germany, the attitude of demanding impossible reparations. It is a story which was rather interesting when it occurred that at the peace conference in Paris the American delegation strove in vain and the British delegation in a lesser degree strove in vain to prevent the incorporation in the treaty of impossible reparations against Germany. At that time they were left vague and undefined. Later on the amount has been fixed at $33,000,000,000 which Germany is required to pay within practically 30 years. My position is, and it is the position of many other people in all parts of the world, that the attempt to demand such enormous reparations, which are impossible, indicates that the purpose of France is not to get the reparations, but to keep Germany in subjection and, if possible, cause a dismemberment of Germany in order that the German people may go to smash. France needs the reparations, I admit that. France ought to have all the reparations that Germany can be forced to pay. But when impossible reparations are demanded, no good is accomplished for France, no good is accomplished for any part of the world, and the only thing that is accomplished is to keep things in a condition which inevitably is going to result in war and possibly in the crash of Germany.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Will the Senator state about how much Germany has already paid in the way of reparations?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I doubt whether I can give that very satisfactorily. It is not a large amount in cash.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I think she has paid a good deal in kind, in cattle and various kinds of merchandise.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; that is true. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] has just indicated to me that $33,000,000,000 would be an amount of damage which France could not possibly have suffered, but I do not know anything about that and therefore I do not discuss it.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the suggestion which I made to the Senator from Nebraska was that 5 per cent of the area of France was devastated by the war. If $33,000,000,000 represents the value of that 5 per cent, then the value of France would be $660,000,000,000, which, I think, is very much larger than anyone has ever estimated it to be.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am willing for the sake of the argument to say that France needs all of the $33,000,000,000, willing even to say that she has suffered to that extent, but we all know, and it is pretty generally conceded everywhere and has been conceded at every international conference, that there is no possibility of Germany ever paying anything like that amount. At the present time France is utterly unable to begin paying to the United States the $3,000,000,000 that she owes us. That is less than 10 per cent of what is being demanded from Germany. The allied countries are claiming from Germany $33,000,000,000, and France has the lion's share, and yet France confesses to us that she is utterly unable to pay us $3,000,000,000, and we believe it. We know that French finances are in such

shape that she is not even able to pay the operating expenses of her Government. She has a deficit every year. She is sinking deeper and deeper into the morass of debt. What is true of France is true of Germany. The idea of demanding $33,000,000,000 of Germany even in 30 years constitutes an impossible demand.

Now, Mr. President, I want to read a few words from an independent source. It is the Outlook of England, published in London. Under the heading "The dance of death," a writer has this to say:

[From the Outlook, August 12, 1922.]

EUROPE'S DANCE TO DEATH.

M. Poincaré's proposals to grant Germany a moratorium, and at the same time by "productive guaranties" to exact from Germany during the duration of the moratorium more reparations than if the moratorium were not in effect, are more than impossible. They are incredible. They are insane. Every non-Frenchman at the conference thought so, even the Belgians, who alone found themselves compelled at times by political considerations to lend France qualified support. The expert committee, asked to decide whether the French program would produce cash, fairly thundered a negative. English, Italians, and Japanese agreed that the proposed allied control of German mines and forests would yield no reparations, while even Belgium could not stick the French plan for a customs barrier around the Ruhr and between the occupied areas and the rest of the Reich, or the suggestion that the Allies take over a 60 per cent share in factories on the left bank of the Rhine.

Another writer in the same British publication has this to say concerning the purpose of France in demanding these impossible reparations. Speaking of Poincaré, the present French prime minister, this writer in the London Outlook says:

He knows, like every other sensible man in Europe, that Germany can not pay the astronomical indemnities. He nevertheless stated categorically that France intends to exact them, and, if necessary, by force. All the protestations of good will and fairness that he made ring as hollow as the fair words about the "will to peace" of the German people with which the Kaiser from time to time used to cosen the world.

Later in the article, in referring to a French paper, this same writer says:

Le Temps has suggested that the German indemnity be reduced from £6,600,000,000 to £3,500,000,000. (The latter is the figure we ourselves put forward early in 1921, with the result that we were accused, not only in France but in England, of fattening on German gold.)

A little later in the same article this British author says:

There are politicians and soldiers in France, and we fear M. Poincaré is in their camp, who believe that the true safety of France lies in the destruction of Germany and the glory and the destiny of France in the elevation of their country to the position to which her preeminence in war, in art, and science, and civilization manifestly entitles her. France, according to this doctrine, must destroy Germany or in time Germany, with her greater population and industrial power, will annihilate France; moreover, if France does irrevocably ruin her ancient enemy she thereby attains the hegemony of Europe and for generations to come can rule the Continent. Her armies of blacks will supply her lack of young men and her missions of control prevent other nations from preparing materiel for modern war by threats against any country that appears restive to launch la guerre préventive.

All this is very horrible, but observe how it corresponds with the facts of French policy. If these conceptions are in M. Poincaré's mind, he is no madman seeking a will-o'-the-wisp of reparations in the German swamp, but a cold-blooded, infinitely dangerous political anachronism attempting, for the sake of la gloire, to plunge Europe back into the Middle Ages. Every time M. Poincaré opens his mouth in public he increases panic and ruin in Germany, and he has the satisfaction of accurately registering the damage he has caused by watching the mark plunge down a thousand, two thousand points in response to his threats. All the drumfire of 2,000 allied cannon on the battle front in France never did half the damage to Germany that M. Poincaré has learned can be inflicted out of his own mouth by 2,000 words. Why does he pursue his present course? Any other rational explanation of his policy than those we have indicated is, indeed, difficult to discover.

Mr. President, the world is coming to that conclusion, and it would be wise for M. Clemenceau, if he wants to get the state of public opinion in the United States, to take it back to his people that the public opinion of the United States, as well as of the rest of the world, condemns the present policy of France which looks to using the existing treaty as a means of continuing the war which ended in November, 1918. That is the indictment brought against France at this time; that she is using the present treaty and her existing power to continue her war on Germany, and that the result of that policy will inevitably be to plunge Europe into another war, and, perhaps, to plunge the whole world into another war. I have not any doubt that it is the overwhelming public opinion of the United States to-day that France should be condemned for this policy.

I hope that when M. Clemenceau goes back to his country he will convey to the people of France the very distinct impression that America resents the present policy of France and will not enter into any form of cooperation with France with regard to Germany until that policy is discontinued. When the United States signed the treaty of peace with Germany it was to be a real peace; it was to end the war. The American people can not tolerate the idea that the war to destroy Germany is to go on.

The American people have a material interest as well as a sentimental interest in this matter. We in the United States can not get out of the depression in which we are now involved until a start is made toward the rehabilitation of Europe. We have our great surpluses to sell; we can not sell them except to Europe; and Europe can not buy them so long as this policy of destruction continues between two of the great nations of Europe. We have a right, and I hope the American people will make that right evident, to complain when a policy is pursued in Europe of continuing war along the lines that France is now continuing it.

Mr. President, France stands in her own light by a policy of this sort. When France requires Germany to pay $400,000,000 a year toward maintaining an army of occupation on her own soil, France is making it impossible for Germany to pay reparations. When France indulges in a constant pressure on the German Government to make a republic impossible, France is bringing about directly the inevitable cause of Germany going either into militarism or into Bolshevism, in either of which events further destruction in Europe is inevitable.

Mr. President, there is a great sympathy in the United States for France. I realize it, and I share it. I should like to see France procure what reparations are possible to restore the devastated region of France, so far as they may be restored, but it can not be done by this method. This is a method which will prevent it; this is a method which makes reparations impossible. The only sane way is for France to counsel with the other countries of the world and ascertain what reparations Germany can pay, and when that sum is determined to accept that amount.

Mr. President, why is it that Germany to-day has no credit and can borrow no money? It is because of the French policy. So long as France pursues her present policy toward Germany the bankers of the world will loan Germany no money, and there can be no relief until German credit is reestablished. When France names a reasonable figure for reparations, one which it is possible to pay, the financiers of the world will finance Germany and give her credit. Then Germany will be able to pay France; then, perhaps, France will be able to pay the United States; and then, perhaps, the work of rehabilitating the world may begin; but so long as France, the very center of the world situation, insists on demanding reparations which are impossible and continues her policy of seeking to dismember Germany there can be absolutely no rehabilitation of Europe. Germany can not get credit; loans can not be made; Germany can not pay France; France can not pay the United States; France can not pay Great Britain; every nation in Europe is going to sink into debt deeper year by year, and we are going on with the mad dance of death to a destination that none of us can as yet foresee.

So I say that it is time that some one, some friend—and the United States is a friend of France—should notify the French Government and the French people that they can look for no form of cooperation from the United States so long as this destructive policy is followed, and that such a policy meets with nothing but condemnation from the people of the United States.

If M. Clemenceau came to this country with a desire to find what the real opinion was here, I have done my part toward giving it, and I doubt whether there will be any responsible man in public life who, knowing the facts which I have brought into the RECORD here, will justify France in the attitude which she has taken. I hope that M. Clemenceau when he returns to France will use his great influence to convince the French people that the way of salvation is moderation, and that peace on earth and good will toward men will do more to rehabilitate France than another great European war, which will result in ruin and destruction not only to Germany but to France as well.

INTERRUPTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC GALLERY.

During Mr. HITCHCOCK's address a colored occupant of the public gallery rose and said, "Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator a moment?"

At the conclusion of Mr. HITCHCOCK's remarks,

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. A moment ago, when the Senator from Nebraska was speaking, he was interrupted by a negro in the gallery on my left. This is the first time that I have ever seen such a thing occur when the person interrupting was not removed from the gallery. I once saw a white woman ejected from the gallery in the House of Representatives for interrupting a speaker on the floor of the House; I have seen white persons ejected from the gallery of this body for interrupting the proceedings of the Senate. This is the first time that I have ever seen such an indignity and insult offered the Senate when the person offering it was not ejected from the gallery or even reprimanded by the Chair. I now demand that the person who interrupted be removed from the gallery for this insult and indignity offered to a United States Senator while discussing a question on this floor. He sits up in the gallery now; he has not been removed; he has been permitted to remain sitting there; and I am unwilling, as a Member of the Senate, to permit such an incident to pass unnoticed. I challenge his right to sit in the gallery and demand that he be removed as a punishment for the insult and indignity offered to a United States Senator upon this floor and to the Senate itself.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, as I understand, the man in the gallery rose and asked if it would be in order for him to ask a question of the Senator speaking. That is all he did. He at once was called upon by the doorkeeper—at least I saw the doorkeeper speak to him—and I judge that he was told he could not interrupt a Senator or speak from the gallery. Since that time he has not said anything. I do not think the man intended any harm. As I understand, he asked a question such as a man might ask if he knew nothing about the rules and practice of the Senate. He has been informed that he can not interrupt. I am sorry the Chair did not tell him so, but I think the better way to do is to let the matter alone. No doubt the man will not again interrupt a Senator or the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Republican Party is in the majority here and therefore has control of the situation. I protest against the failure to act in this instance, and I bring it to the attention of the Senate. I am powerless, of course, to go beyond that. If this negro does not know any better, he needs to be taught better sense than to stand up in the gallery and to interrupt a United States Senator while he is discussing a question on the floor of the Senate. He has no business to sit in the gallery. We have seen white women removed from the gallery of the House and white men and women removed from the gallery of the Senate, and yet a negro is permitted under Republican rule to retain a seat in the gallery when he has interrupted the deliberations of the Senate and violated the rules of this body.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned I take the same view of the matter that is taken by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS]. I think it was through ignorance that the young man made the mistake.

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not think it was through ignorance at all; I think it was through impudence.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, whatever it was, he at once subsided, and, while it would have been proper for the Presiding Officer to have had him put out of the gallery, so far as I am personally concerned I hope he will not be interfered with or reflected on. I know there are many people who come here not realizing the fact that they are not allowed to speak from the gallery.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, there are very few such people. If we are going to eject the white women from the gallery when they seek to interrupt a Senator on the floor and white men are to be ejected, why shall a negro be permitted to do the same thing and then remain unmolested in the gallery? We had just as well settle this question now. Shall people be permitted to interrupt a Senator, I do not care what he is talking about, by "hollering" at him from the gallery? Evidently something was being said that this negro objected to and he boldly blurted out an interruption to the Senator. He was not even reprimanded for his act, and still occupies his seat in the gallery. I protest against it, and I demand that he be put out.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The man against whom the Senator is protesting is a wounded colored soldier. If it gratifies the Senator, he may know that the man has been removed, and the Senator may have the satisfaction of having driven from the gallery of the Senate a man who was wounded in the service of his country.

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not care how many uniforms he has on; he has no business to stand in the gallery and interrupt a United States Senator on this floor. He was not removed until I demanded that he be removed. We are not going to make the Senate Chamber a place where anybody can stand in the gallery and interrupt a Senator and seek to heckle or intimidate him. We will have that some day if we permit such a thing as this.

This sort of interruption is not going to be carried on while I am here; and I protest against this kind of discrimination against the white people in favor of the negro who was sitting in the gallery.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 270) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I wish to detain the Senate but for a few moments to invite their attention to the joint resolution which is before us for consideration and which is to be disposed of within a very short time.

I very earnestly ask Senators to pay heed to the facts which are involved in this proposition. I venture to say that the preamble of this joint resolution sets forth historic facts which do honor to America and reflect credit upon Liberia. I must assume that Senators are familiar with these historic facts. It ought not to be forgotten that this little Republic had the earnest, heartfelt sympathy and encouragement of one of the early great men of this Republic. It ought not to be forgotten that Thomas Jefferson was largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of this little Republic in the then dark continent. It ought not to be forgotten that this little Republic has had the earnest and sympathetic assistance of this great Republic from the day Liberia was founded, and that our Government in various and sundry ways has manifested its interest in that little, struggling country.

I repeat that the preamble sets forth briefly historic facts, which do honor to our country and reflect credit upon little Liberia.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten by us, if by others, that this little country became an associate or an ally of ours in the Great War; nor should it be forgotten by any Senator on this floor that that little country imperiled its very existence when it joined with us.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. REED of Missouri. What did Liberia contribute to the war?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will answer the Senator in this way: She declared war on August 4, 1917. I repeat, she imperiled her very existence. She was weak; she is weak; she was exposed. She was in a position where her independence could have been absolutely destroyed and would have been destroyed if Germany had triumphed in the war. She sent no army into the field. She had none. She sent no navy into hostile waters. She had none. But her position was such, her resources were such, as to be of service to the Allies or associates, and she was willing to give all in her power to aid the common cause.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Will the Senator tell us what resources she contributed?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In a moment.

Mr. REED of Missouri. The Senator says she did not give us any army; she did not give us any navy. What resources did she have that she contributed?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will answer the Senator and will approach the matter in a moment more in detail. I have answered. Her assistance was sought. She was induced to join with us, and she stood ready and willing to furnish men if called upon. She was not called upon; they did not enter the battle line; but she became an ally and an associate.

Mr. REED of Missouri rose.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Pardon me a moment, for I do not purpose speaking long. I also assume that Senators have some definite knowledge in respect to the extent of this little country. It is about the size of Ohio or New York. It has a population of, say, 1,050,000. Ten thousand of those people are called Americo-Africans. They are emigrants from this country, or descendants of emigrants; and it should not be forgotten by the learned Senator from Missouri that every statesman from Jefferson to this hour has encouraged that country and, along with that view of public policy, has urged emigration to that country from America. That is a collateral thought, and yet it enters into my mind.

Of those occupying the towns along the coast some 10,000 are so-called Americo-Africans. There are probably 40,000 people occupying the coast towns; and right there let it be not forgotten, either, that out of reverence for this Republic they named their town Monrovia, after the great man that we all revere, President Monroe; also, that they have modeled their constitution after ours, that they have always looked to this country as

their friend, and that this country up to this hour has always been the friend of that little Republic.

It is true that there are 1,050,000 of these people, and they are colored men; they are negroes. I do not choose to call them "niggers." They are colored men, and they were willing to do what other colored men did—shed their blood in the forefront of battle in order that this Republic might triumph. In addition to the 40,000 living in the coast towns there are a million more of them, divided into many tribes, living in the interior, making in all practically 1,050,000 people.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will pardon me for a moment, I wish to finish. When I have concluded, and covered brief notes that I have, I shall be very glad to join in any colloquy.

Liberia became our ally on August 4, 1917. I necessarily repeat when I say that by so doing she showed her friendship for us and for others, for it is manifest that had the battle gone otherwise her little territory, her independence, all would have been swept away. There may be those who attach no importance to that. I am not one of that class. I appreciate it, I praise it, and it enters into my views as to what we should do in respect to this joint resolution.

Liberia does not come here asking a gift. She does not ask us to give her anything. She does come, however, asking for a loan of $5,000,000. Have not other nations of Europe come in the same guise? Have we not loaned money to great empires and great republics? Have we not loaned in the aggregate over $10,000,000,000 to the different nations of Europe? And do not those nations of Europe to-day owe us over $11,000,000,000, principal and interest?

When did we loan that money? I invite the attention of my friend from Missouri to that question. When did we loan these $11,000,000,000 to European countries or peoples or nations?

Let me answer my own question. I read from an address by Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, delivered on November 24. Four years ago, Mr. President, the armistice was signed. From the signing of the armistice we have loaned to European nations over 30 per cent of the total amount now due us from those countries—a fact with which, I frankly confess, I was not familiar until so advised by the Assistant Secretary.

He said:

> After the armistice the United States continued its financial support to Europe on a liberal scale, not alone to clean up war liabilities but to help meet the needs of old and new nations precipitately changing from a war to a peace basis. Loans of two and a half billion under the Liberty loan acts, eighty-four million under the relief acts, were made, while much-needed supplies were sold on credit by the Army and Navy to an amount of $575,000,000, a total of $3,154,000,000, or over 30 per cent of the total loans which we are now discussing.

The Secretary was discussing the proposition advanced by many European diplomats and propagandists and by some strangely constituted Americans that we should cancel these debts, that we should wipe them off, forgetting the while that we are burdened with a national debt of some twenty-three or twenty-four billion dollars, much of which was incurred in order that we might loan to these European nations the full $10,000,000,000. But since the armistice, entered into full four years ago, this Nation has loaned to these nations of Europe the large, the colossal, sum of $3,154,000,000, or over 30 per cent of the total loans which we are now discussing. I invite attention to this fact—to these loans made after the armistice—in order to add that if it was wise, if it was proper, if it was just, if it was right for us after the armistice to loan these vast sums of money to the different nations of Europe who had suffered by the Great War, is it not at least defensible now to assist the little nation of Liberia, which also suffered as the result of the war? Is it not worthy of America, commendable, for us to listen respectfully to the appeal of that little struggling nation, which was willing to risk its very existence along with our allies or associates?

I invite the attention of thoughtful Senators to the facts that we loaned to Armenia some $11,000,000; to Austria, $24,000,000; to Belgium, $377,000,000; to Cuba, $7,000,000; to Czechoslovakia, $91,000,000; to Esthonia, the new little country of Europe, $13,000,000; to Finland, $8,000,000; to France, almost $3,500,000,000; to Great Britain, $4,000,000,000; to Greece, $15,000,000; to Hungary, nearly $2,000,000; to Italy, one and three-quarter billions in round numbers. To Latvia—do all Senators know just where Latvia is?—we have loaned that little newborn country $5,000,000. To Lithuania, another new country born out of the Great World War, we have loaned $5,000,000; to Poland, $135,000,000; to Rumania, $36,000,000; to Russia, $192,000,000; to Serbia, $51,000,000; and we are told here authoritatively that of these large loans full 30 per cent have been made after the armistice four years ago.

I do not criticize the making of those loans. I am assuming, for the purposes of my remarks, that they were wisely made, and that they reflected credit upon us; that they enabled those several nations to rehabilitate themselves; and if all this be true, then, in perfect candor and without any passion, I ask, Senators, will it not be proper, is it not right, that we should now endeavor to help the little country of Liberia by a loan of $5,000,000?

My friend from Missouri asked me directly, and in such form as would call for a direct answer, What did Liberia do? I answer, as I did before, that so far as I am at present advised none of her people were called to the battle front. She had no navy, but she was willing to give any and all assistance within her power, and in that connection I am indebted to this article, written by Bishop W. H. Overs, appearing in the Current History magazine, published by the New York Times Co., for some very interesting information concerning this little Republic of Liberia. I take the time of Senators to read one brief paragraph:

> During the submarine activity of Germany a German submarine visited Liberia.

Liberia has a coast line of some 350 or 360 miles. There are no harbors, but she is so situated as to expose her to the enemy at sea. I continue reading:

> The commander sent a message to the Government at Monrovia, stating that the French wireless station must be destroyed, or Monrovia suffer the consequences of an attack by the submarine, which lay in the sea close to the Liberian coast. The people were absolutely at the mercy of the German submarine. They were called together by the President of the Republic.

Who, by the way, happened to be Mr. C. B. D. King, at the present time the President.

> The whole facts of the case were placed before them. There were a few who, in a cowardly way, advised the Government to destroy the French wireless station, but the majority of the people declared, "We must be true to our allies, regardless of the consequences to us," and they sent a message to the commander of the submarine refusing his request. Many buildings were destroyed by the submarine shells, and one does not know what the consequences would have been had not an English merchant vessel appeared on the horizon and driven the German submarine from the Liberian waters.

I must assume that the wireless station there was of value, doubtless of military value. A demand was made that it be destroyed. They refused. The town was shelled, and probably would have been destroyed with great loss but for the merchant vessel which appeared and drove off the submarine.

Many things run through my mind, but I can not detain the Senate to express them. There is one thing, however, to which I wish to call the attention of Senators. We have not only loaned vast sums of money to the nations of Europe since the armistice and since the peace; we have, either through governmental agencies or private channels, fed the hungry and sent medicine to the sick, clothing to the naked, and words of cheer and comfort. According to figures which I have here, we have expended in that way probably over seventy-odd million dollars. Up to December 31, 1921, the Near East Relief Association, made up of American men and women from all the States of our Union, advanced over $51,000,000 in cash, and during this year over $7,000,000 in cash, to help the weak and the feeble and the sick and the dying peoples of Europe.

In addition to that, Senators will remember the discussion which occurred here on December 6 of last year, when our Government, through a resolution passed, decided to furnish medicines and various other articles either on long-time credit or, if necessary, by way of gift to those in sore need in Europe and Asia. Indeed, we particularly relieved the Russian people, the starving people in China, and many of the hungry and naked and dying people of the Balkan States. What have we not done, what has not this Nation, to its honor eternal, to its glory undimmed, done for Armenia, and what are we now asked to do for that struggling people, which has kept the light on God's altar shining since the fourth century, surrounded by enemies, oppressed by barbaric people?

It is not the hour to pay tribute to my country, though I glory in what we have done, and I shall join with others here or elsewhere in doing more along the same line for the struggling peoples of the world. We are rich, we are great, we are powerful, and in all our relations with foreign nations we have been righteous. What I want is that in this hour Senators here, regardless of partisanship, shall rise and do something for a little country made up of colored men and colored women, which is in form of government a Republic; to aid them in their hard struggle; to loan them some money to build roads, to erect schoolhouses, to assist the churches of Liberia, to assist in their public activities in developing agriculture in that country, help them to develop their many natural resources. I want my country to help the feeble even as we have helped the strong.

Why, when the poor cried, Caesar wept, but here on this floor when this little country, made up, if you please, of colored men and women, when this little country, rich in resources and able to give us ample security, comes asking for a loan, she is met with scoff and sneer and ridicule. One, and I was not pleased to hear it, thought it timely and seemly and worthy of the American Senate to heap ridicule and irony upon the little republic. It did not cause me to smile, but rather to grieve that any American Senator could forget our own humble beginning and early struggles.

What I am saying now is that we are asked to loan $5,000,000. The negotiations toward the loan were commenced by a former President of the United States. There is no man born of woman who has ever heard me say one word personally disrespectful to the former President of the United States. In private station and far away I have opposed the policies advocated by him, but never have I questioned his patriotism, never have I had any doubt of the purity of the motives which animated him. He, the former President, his Cabinet, and his administration set on foot the movement for the loan, and the present administration, speaking through the Secretary of State, has informed us that the administration thinks we are morally bound to go forward and consummate the loan. No one argues that we are legally bound to do so, but it is stated here that we are morally bound to do so. Be that as it may, my position is this, and let it be recorded, that whether we are morally bound or legally bound in this present moment, I think we should assist the little Liberian Republic, and I do earnestly believe that that is the wish of the American people. I think that if Jefferson, if Lincoln and all the great Presidents who have favored this republic and assisted it in times gone by could rise in this chamber and speak to us, they would say to you and say to me, "Let us now further help this little country to live and to develop. We watched over it in our day; assist it now."

Nor need we fear to lose by so doing. The plan outlined will safeguard the loan. The resources of that country are ample to pay. We loaned to other countries and they come here, some of them, whining and asking to be relieved from their obligations. I venture to predict that little Liberia will never seek to have canceled nor will she ever attempt to repudiate this loan. Her resources are ample, her administration will be guarded, and we can safely advance the amount.

Mr. President, I have poorly and in an illogical manner presented my views, but I earnestly hope that the Senate will consummate the loan for the honor of our country and the benefit of the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, my throat is in no condition to reply to the remarks just made, but there are two or three things to which I wish to call attention as best I may be able.

The Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] in advocating the loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia said that we have loaned money to other countries, hence we should loan money to Liberia. That argument amounts to this, taken by itself, that because we loaned money to great countries engaged with us in a war we should hereafter loan money to every nation that asks for money. Such reasoning arrives nowhere except at an absurd conclusion.

The Senator tells us that the money will be safely loaned. Upon what kind of security? There are 2,000,000 people in Liberia. It is claimed that only 1 out of 500 is civilized. I read from the Encyclopædia Britannica:

> Many of the indigenous races of Liberia in the forest beyond 40 miles from the coast still practice cannibalism.

If we go 40 miles from the coast we are among the cannibals. I wonder if the security they give us will be the heads of the missionaries or if it will be the heads of their fellows whom they take in battle and upon whom they feast? Poor little Liberia, over which the tall sycamore of the western coast weeps tears!

But "we should clothe the naked," said my distinguished friend. I read further from the Encyclopædia:

> In some of the forest tribes the women still go quite naked.

I presume the Senator is going over there first to lasso them, capture them, and then "clothe the naked." I wonder how long they would be in eating the Senator from California if he went over on that mission, and what a beautiful roast he would make. [Laughter.] With what delight the naked women would dance around the philanthropist from California who proposes to capture them and force them to wear clothes! [Laughter.]

Security? Good security? By a people 1 out of 500 of whom can lay any claim to being civilized? The other 499 are savages. How many of them are cannibals we are not informed, but they still practice cannibalism, and the Liberian Government, to which it is proposed to loan the money, has not had enough influence or power to stop the roasting and eating of human beings among their own population.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. REED of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Assuming all that to be so, which I do not believe to be a fact, but assuming it all to be so, why not let us proceed to civilize them?

Mr. REED of Missouri. Yes; let us take some money and go over and build some roads, but let us do something else. Let us make mighty sure that about $600,000 of that money will not ultimately get into the hands of five or six American grafters. Let us make mighty sure that we are taking care of the loan.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is made sure by the Harrison amendment to the resolution.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Nothing is made sure. When the money goes into the hands of the Liberian Government, it simply means that they can divert such other funds as they have for the purpose of paying the grafters who put this graft through with the assistance of the Senator from California.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. They could not be as big grafters as have been and are now in this country, and which this administration proposes to throw into jail.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Again the Senator makes the argument, "There were other loans, hence this one must be made. There are other grafters, hence I join with the grafters." It is a great argument to be made from the floor of the Senate, that there were other grafts, hence we should encourage this graft; there were other horse thieves, hence everybody can steal horses; there were other murderers unhung, hence let these men go free; there were other grafters, therefore let this graft be sanctified. What an argument! I would not have made that argument when I was ten years old.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will pardon me, I have not made any such argument. I do not claim that. The Senator ought to know that I cited the case of other loans to show what the Nation had done since the armistice.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Well, the RECORD will show what the Senator said and what I said, and we will let it go at that. There are only a few minutes left in which to discuss the matter.

Build roads in Liberia when we can not build roads in our own country! There are good roads in California. The people of California had to pay for them. Any nation that is worth anything can build roads over which to travel, but we have not enough money to build good roads everywhere. We have not enough money to build good roads in many places. Let us build some good roads in our own country. We have not enough money to build roads all over Africa for cannibals to lead the missionaries and other victims over as they take them out to roast them alive.

We could take this $5,000,000 and complete the dams that are in process of construction on the Ohio River and which would turn the commerce of that great section of country into the Mississippi. We have held down our appropriations and have been some 10 or 15 years completing that series of dams. We were told when we were appropriating money for our own internal improvements that the Government could not afford it; that it could not afford it because the taxpayers were too much burdened; and yet if we devoted this money to that purpose in two years' time we could turn into the Mississippi more commerce than will be created by Liberia in 500 years. We could take this money and improve the channel of the Mississippi River from Cairo to St. Louis so that great fleets of boats could ply those waters.

We tried to get the money last year, but the provision for that purpose was stricken out of the bill, because the country, it was said, was too poor and the burden upon our taxpayers would be too great. It is proposed, however, that we shall take an equal sum now to a distant country and build roads where only 40,000 people, it is even pretended, are civilized.

There are more than 40,000 negroes in the city of St. Louis alone. There are only 10,000 negroes in Liberia who, it is claimed, came from the United States. They were sent over there and given land and ought to take care of themselves. It is now proposed, however, that we take this money, which we ought to be expending at home on our own internal improvements, and go over and build roads for a people not 1 of 500 of whom is not a savage.

Oh, it is said, "they helped us in the World War." What a pitiable plea! What did they do in that war? Four or five

colored gentlemen, or it may be fifteen or twenty of them, got together and passed a resolution that war is hereby declared. What a silly performance! They never sent a man to Europe; they never contributed a gun; they never contributed a pound of material; they never contributed an ounce of energy. They merely passed a resolution. The only time they ever sent a man to Europe was when a delegate was sent to the Versailles conference; and we had to pay his fare for the round trip. The whole Government of Liberia could not raise enough money to send two or three delegates to the peace conference unless we paid their fare. They have one gunboat. I read a description of it a few years ago. It was stated that this gunboat would run out, intercept a steamer coming in, and would commandeer enough coal to get back to port.

This proposition would never have been heard of in the world but for the graft that is in it; but for the fact that some speculative gentlemen have bought the bonds of Liberia. That country was being financed chiefly by an English and a French bank before the World War. They practically had it in receivership, with the United States acting as amicus curiæ in the receivership proceedings. Now they are going to unload this debt on Uncle Sam. It is now proposed to take this money, which belongs to the people of the United States and does not belong to Congress, and give it to a foreign country.

I challenge the right of Congress to appropriate a penny of the money of the people of the United States for the benefit of any foreign nation. I boldly make that challenge. In war the reason we had a right to loan money to the nations who were fighting by our side was that they and we were engaged in a common enterprise. When we loaned that money we were assisting ourselves and we were loaning it for the benefit of this country by helping other countries to help us as we were helping them. It was a war measure and was constitutional. But I challenge the right of this Government to appropriate a single dollar of the taxpayers' money for any other enterprise than one for the benefit of the American Republic. If Congress has a right to loan Liberia this money, which is collected from the taxpayers of this land, then it has the right in time of peace to loot the Treasury and to continue to loan money to France, to England, to Russia, and to all the other countries of the world; to take the taxpayers' money, which was wrung from them for the purpose of supporting this Government, and establish a national pawnbroker's institution, hang up three balls over it, and go into the business of loaning money.

That, however, is a bad illustration which I have used, for no pawnbroker on this earth and no other man with any sense would ever make this loan with the expectation of ever getting it back. Nobody expects to get it back. It is a graft, pure and simple.

There are two motives back of it. I boldly make the charge. One of them is the force of capitalists who want the bonds which they hold to be redeemed. There has never yet been one of them in modern days, of whom I have any knowledge, who has not been perfectly willing to loot the Treasury of the United States for his own personal benefit. When you encounter an international financier you find a man who is trying to get money from both sides at the same time. All of them would compel the United States, if they could, to redeem at a hundred cents every obligation they bought at a tremendous discount. That is one motive. The other motive is the political ambition of gentlemen to secure the colored vote and to pay for it out of the United States Treasury. I have no doubt that many copies of the Senator's speech will be printed and circulated among the colored brethren of his State when the next election comes around, and they will say, "See what a champion he was of our people; he not only loved the American negro but his heart expanded so that he embraced within it all of the colored folk, even of Africa."

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. REED of Missouri. I will yield in a moment. "His tender soul was tortured by the thought of the naked women over there in the forests, and he wanted to see them clothed; and so, my colored brethren, we ought to vote for this great friend of ours who so nobly defended us in the Senate of the United States." That is the motive back of this joint resolution.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. REED of Missouri. I have only four minutes left, but I will yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Such is not my motive; but I wish to say to the Senator from Missouri that I am the friend and, if necessary, here or elsewhere will become the champion of the negro, whether he be in America or in Africa, as I will be the champion of any poor, lowly, struggling man.

Mr. REED of Missouri. That is just what I said.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am not saying this for the people of California, because every colored man, woman, and child in California knows my life and knows the sentiments of my life, which I adhere to and here proclaim.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I gave the Senator an excellent opportunity to reiterate and reaffirm his affectionate regard for the colored race. I believe that the colored man is entitled to decent treatment in this country, but I do not believe that in order to get his vote we ought to take $5,000,000, wrung from the taxpayers of this country, and send it 7,000 miles from here to be expended building roads in a country which is inhabited by barbarians, savages, and cannibals. That is too expensive a way to get votes. It would be better to get them by direct action here. The only difference is that to obtain such votes by direct action here the political committee would have to pay for them, whereas if the funds can be had out of the Treasury of the United States it is a mighty cheap way of campaigning.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me just one further observation?

Mr. REED of Missouri. I have only three minutes left now, but I will give the Senator a part of my time. I wish to be fair.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I merely wish to say that I do not think the eloquent Senator from Missouri would have uttered such sentiments when the same colored men were fighting for us and shedding their blood on the battle fields of Europe.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I said that I wanted the American negro to be treated decently——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But he is not being so treated.

Mr. REED of Missouri. And he will be treated decently by me. He fought and he shed his blood, but it is not proposed to give him this money; it is proposed to give money to some cannibals in Africa. Who has reflected on the American negro? I have not. The only reflection that is made on the American negro is by the man who thinks he can fool the American negro into voting for him by voting away $5,000,000 of other people's money, to be sent six or seven thousand miles from the place where the American negro can not even get a sight of it. That is the reflection, and it is the only reflection that is cast on the negro here to-day, and it is cast by those who think that he can be purchased in that way. There are many American negroes who have risen to a point of intelligence and patriotism where they will resent just such action as this. There are many of them who are beginning to take broad and big views of life. My hand has never struck a blow and my voice has never uttered a syllable against the negro in America who tried to make a good citizen of himself, who improved his opportunity as best he may.

The Senator from California says America is rich. How long will America remain rich with statesmen who propose to vote money away in this reckless fashion? Where shall we place the limit upon the waste of the money of our people? I would rather take this $5,000,000 and establish great hospitals for the negroes in this country, if it is desired to get the negro vote by giving him special attention; I would rather take it to feed some people who are hungry; I would rather take it to build some great public works that would be of benefit; I would rather keep it in the Treasury where it belongs and where we can devote it to proper purposes.

It is said that there is a moral obligation involved. I affirm to the Senate there is no such thing as a moral obligation that can be connected with any appropriation of this kind. If the Government of the United States, acting within its due authority, committed itself to the proposition, it is a legal obligation, and if it went outside of its authority, then it was guilty of an attempted usurpation, and usurpation is about the worst crime that can be committed. I do not believe there has been an act of usurpation. We, the Congress, do not own this money; we act merely as agents. When we act within the purview of our authority we create a binding legal obligation; but when we go outside of our authority we are usurpers; we violate our oaths of office and our duty to our constituencies. Hence, when you talk to me about a moral obligation in connection with a thing of this kind I reject it and repudiate it, because it is the most immoral thing in the world to claim that any man can commit the American people to any obligation.

It is time we ceased this miserable wasting of the people's money. It is time we took such bills as this and put them forever in the wastebasket and let them remain there.

The VICE PRESIDENT (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.). The time for debate under the unanimous-consent agreement has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	George	McNary	Simmons
Ball	Gooding	Myers	Smith
Bayard	Hale	Nelson	Smoot
Borah	Harreld	New	Spencer
Brandegee	Harris	Nicholson	Stanfield
Broussard	Harrison	Norris	Stanley
Calder	Heflin	Overman	Sterling
Cameron	Hitchcock	Owen	Sutherland
Capper	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Swanson
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Townsend
Culberson	Kellogg	Pittman	Underwood
Cummins	Keyes	Poindexter	Wadsworth
Curtis	Ladd	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	La Follette	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	Lodge	Rawson	Warren
Fernald	McCumber	Reed, Mo.	Watson
Fletcher	McKellar	Reed, Pa.	Weller
France	McKinley	Sheppard	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Shortridge	

Mr. FLETCHER. My colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, on Friday last I lodged a motion, but did not offer it. I will not at present offer the motion which I then lodged. I move that the joint resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I move to amend the motion made by the Senator from North Carolina by inserting that the joint resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report the same back to the Senate with all matter stricken therefrom except the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] appropriating $20,000,000 for reclamation purposes and the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] providing for additional inspectors to carry out the railway inspection service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SIMMONS. Upon the amendment to my motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. FLETCHER. I take it that if the motion to recommit with instructions should not prevail, the question would then arise on the motion to recommit generally, without instructions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES], who is absent. Not being able to secure a transfer, I withhold my vote.

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. As he is absent, and I do not know how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). My general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] I transfer to the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS], and will vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that if the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] were present, he would vote in the negative on this question.

I have been requested to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

Mr. FLETCHER. My colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. SWANSON. My colleague [Mr. GLASS] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Ashurst	Harrison	Nicholson	Sheppard
Bayard	Heflin	Norris	Simmons
Borah	Hitchcock	Overman	Smith
Cameron	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Swanson
Caraway	Ladd	Pittman	Underwood
Culberson	La Follette	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	McKellar	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
George	McNary	Ransdell	
Harris	Myers	Reed, Mo.	

NAYS—38.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McLean	Stanfield
Brandegee	Gooding	Nelson	Sterling
Calder	Hale	New	Townsend
Capper	Harreld	Page	Wadsworth
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Warren
Curtis	Kellogg	Rawson	Watson
Dial	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Edge	Lodge	Shortridge	Willis
Fernald	McCumber	Smoot	
France	McKinley	Spencer	

NOT VOTING—23.

Broussard	Gerry	McCormick	Shields
Barsum	Glass	Moses	Stanley
Colt	Johnson	Norbeck	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kendrick	Oddie	Trammell
Elkins	King	Pepper	Williams
Ernst	Lenroot	Robinson	

So Mr. MCNARY's amendment to Mr. SIMMONS's motion was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the motion made by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SIMMONS. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. On this question I am informed he would vote as I expect to vote, and therefore I shall vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). Transferring my pair as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I understand that if he were present he would vote "yea" on the pending motion. I therefore feel at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], but he would vote as I expect to vote, I am informed, and therefore I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. SWANSON. My colleague [Mr. GLASS] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

Mr. McNARY. I desire to announce that on this question the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS]. If the Senator from California were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. STANLEY. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] to the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Harreld	Myers	Simmons
Bayard	Harris	Nicholson	Smith
Broussard	Harrison	Norris	Stanley
Cameron	Heflin	Overman	Sutherland
Capper	Hitchcock	Owen	Swanson
Caraway	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Underwood
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Ladd	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	La Follette	Ransdell	Watson
Fletcher	McKellar	Reed, Mo.	
George	McNary	Sheppard	

NAYS—33.

Ball	Gooding	New	Sterling
Borah	Hale	Page	Townsend
Brandegee	Kellogg	Phipps	Wadsworth
Calder	Keyes	Rawson	Warren
Cummins	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Curtis	McCumber	Shortridge	Willis
Edge	McKinley	Smoot	
France	McLean	Spencer	
Frelinghuysen	Nelson	Stanfield	

NOT VOTING—20.

Bursum	Gerry	Lenroot	Pepper
Colt	Glass	McCormick	Robinson
Dillingham	Johnson	Moses	Shields
Elkins	Kendrick	Norbeck	Trammell
Ernst	King	Oddie	Williams

So the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent to have printed, in connection with the Liberian joint resolution loan, letters from two of the gentlemen referred to by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] the other day, denying they had anything to do with the commission.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
Senator, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CURTIS: When the Liberian loan bill was up for consideration in the United States Senate on November 24 Senator PAT HARRISON, of Mississippi, made the charge that I was one of five persons who had a contract to obtain $650,000 if the Liberian loan bill should pass the Senate.

I was amazed that such a statement should be made by the honorable Senator for the reason that it is absolutely without foundation in fact.

I had no connection with the matter, directly or indirectly. I was never approached by any person or persons seeking to enlist my services in the matter of furthering the interest of the bill. During the whole of the time that the Liberian commission was present in the United States no member thereof, in conversation with me, ever referred to the loan and no other person representing Liberia has ever approached me concerning the matter. I have never been promised one cent nor contracted to receive any fee or part of any commission in the event that the bill should be passed by the United States Senate.

I emphatically deny the charge made by the Senator and am sending this letter in order that you and other Senators may know that no promise has ever been made to me nor have I contracted nor sought to contract for the payment to me of any money in connection with the passage of the bill.

I have never spoken nor written to any Senator or Representative one word concerning or in behalf of the proposed bill.

In justice to truth, I would be glad if this denial could be made in the same forum where Senator HARRISON, relying upon misinformation received by him, made the charge on last Friday.

Yours with great respect,

WM. L. HOUSTON.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1922.

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CURTIS: On the floor of the United States Senate Friday, November 24, the junior Senator from Mississippi, Mr. PAT HARRISON, in the course of his remarks opposing the passage of the Liberian loan bill, said:

"It is pretty generally understood, I think, that certain persons have a contract with the Government of Liberia that in the event this loan is made they are to receive a fee or commission of $650,000. It is not a secret that the five persons who have this contract with the Government of Liberia are members of the colored race. They have been very conspicuous around the corridors of the Capitol buttonholing Senators and using every influence in order to obtain the passage of this legislation."

In the further course of the Senator's statement naming the five persons he mentioned my name as one of the "five persons" who are to receive a fee or commission from the Liberian Government in case the Liberian loan bill is passed.

No matter by whom inspired, no matter through whom the information reached the Senator, I wish most emphatically to deny the truthfulness of these charges.

I have no claim against the Liberian Government.

I have no contract of any kind or character whatsoever with the Liberian Government, or with any agent or official of the Liberian Government.

I am to receive no fee of any character from the Liberian Government.

I have "buttonholed" no Senator nor have I sought to influence any Senator to secure the passage of this legislation.

I do, of course, favor the passage of the Liberian loan bill; I think most thoughtful colored Americans favor it. I hope a majority of the Senate Members will. Only a small coterie of colored politicians, upon whom the Senator doubtless depended for information in this matter, do not favor it. I shall not undertake to characterise their motives.

My interest in Liberia dates back to 1909, when I went to Liberia by appointment of President William H. Taft as a member of the American Commission to Liberia. It was through the efforts of this commission that Liberia's difficulties at that time were adjusted and its debts refunded.

My interest was also shown in 1918, when I was one of a group of persons who met President Wilson at the White House for a discussion of this Liberian credit, the meeting having been arranged by Maj. Robert R. Moton, the principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who enjoyed the confidence and good will of the former President. In this group at the time also were Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the John F. Slater and Anna T. Jeanes Funds, both white men of high character and devotion to the best interests of white and colored people alike.

Also, in 1919, when President-elect King, of Liberia, came to America, and again in 1921, when he came as President of the Republic of Liberia, I was personally requested by officials of the State Department to cooperate with them in working out plans for the entertainment of these guests of the United States. I did so.

For years I have been deeply interested in the welfare of Liberia. I have been actuated, however, solely by a genuine interest in the struggles of the little Republic on the West Coast of Africa. I have never at any time sustained to the Liberian Government or Liberian officials any relationship based upon contracts or understandings to the effect that I am to receive money from the Liberian Government.

It is therefore exceedingly unfair for the junior Senator from Mississippi to publicly make a statement manifestly intended to unfavorably reflect upon me when he could most easily have been directly and correctly informed as to the facts in the matter.

It is also most unfair to the junior Senator from Mississippi for him to have been made the dupe of certain negro politicians from his own State, who are seeking to feed personal grudges rather than to furnish the truth, and whose false representations have caused the Senator to make statements on the floor of the Senate which he, himself, confesses he is unable to prove.

Sincerely yours,

EMMETT J. SCOTT.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, there were extensive hearings on the Liberian loan joint resolution before the House committee, and the print of those hearings has been exhausted. There is one very serious question which has come up in connection with the joint resolution, as to whether or not there is a moral obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to make the loan. I feel, at least, that it is necessary that I have an opportunity to read those hearings in order that I may be able to determine that question for myself, and I believe there are other Senators who feel similarly about it. So I suggest that those hearings be reprinted so that we can have the benefit of them before the joint resolution comes up again for further consideration.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the committee has full authority to have those hearings printed, and the request will be presented to the committee at the first meeting.

Mr. POMERENE. Very well.

SUPPRESSION OF MOB VIOLENCE.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. The motion, of course, is debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the motion is debatable. The question is on the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, understanding that the motion is debatable, I desire to make some remarks upon the criticism that has been directed in this Chamber toward the distinguished visitor to this country, Monsieur Clemenceau.

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator yield while I make a request for unanimous consent? I think it will take only a moment.

Mr. MYERS. I yield with pleasure for that purpose.

LAND TITLES IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. BORAH. A few days since I moved to have returned to the Senate from the House the bill (S. 3855) to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indians within Pueblo Indian land, land grants, and reservations in the State of New Mexico. That bill has now been returned, and I ask unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed be reconsidered.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I made a motion, after having been recognized by the Chair, that the Senate take up and proceed immediately with the consideration of House bill 13.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That motion is before the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. This will not interfere with the Senator's motion. This is a request for unanimous consent. I do not desire to interfere with that bill.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I ask for a ruling from the Presiding Officer as to whether the matter now suggested by the Senator from Idaho will in any wise disturb my motion, which is before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will not, if the unanimous consent asked shall be given. The question is on the request for unanimous consent to reconsider the votes by which Senate bill 3855 was read the third time and passed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the votes are reconsidered.

Mr. BORAH. I ask that the bill be referred back to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, which is the committee whence it came, I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so referred.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana has the floor.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MYERS. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. Is it not in order now to move to take up another bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not. There is a motion pending to take up House bill No. 13.

VISIT OF M. CLEMENCEAU—FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I desire at this time to make a few remarks upon the criticisms which have been directed in this Chamber toward our distinguished visitor in this country from France, M. Clemenceau. I do not intend to enter into any personal controversy between the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and our distinguished visitor, M. Clemenceau. I can not be satisfied, though, to let this occasion pass without uttering my dissent from the manner in which M. Clemenceau has been criticized and assailed from this Chamber. I can not let the opportunity pass by without some note of dissent being expressed on that criticism, and I emphatically dissent from it in a number of particulars. I would not be satisfied to let this day pass without some utterance in this Chamber in behalf of our distinguished visitor, M. Clemenceau, and the country from which he comes, France, even though it has to come from me and be expressed in my feeble way.

As I read the utterances of M. Clemenceau in this country up to the time that he was taunted by the Senator from Nebraska upon the fact that black troops are quartered by France upon German territory; until that time, as I read M. Clemenceau's utterances, the sum and substance of what he said was simply this: That we withdrew from Europe too soon; that we should have gone into the League of Nations and should be there now, taking part in the settlement of European affairs and the administration of justice in that section of the world. That is what it amounted to. He said we withdrew too soon. If we withdrew too soon, to which I assent, the only way we could have done it was by refusing to go into the League of Nations. We had no right to stay there after having failed to ratify the Versailles treaty and thereby enter into the League of Nations; and he said that we should be there now taking part in the settlement of European controversial affairs and seeing that justice is done there. The only way we could be there at this time engaged in that undertaking would be as a party to the Versailles treaty.

When M. Clemenceau says we withdrew from Europe too soon, that we should have gone into the League of Nations, and should now be in Europe taking part in affairs over there, I emphatically agree with him. I think he is right. I believe this country made the greatest mistake in its history when it refused to go into the League of Nations, and I believe it is every day becoming more and more apparent that it was a monumental mistake.

I voted to have the United States enter the League of Nations, both with and without reservations. I voted both ways—any way to get in. I think now that we should have gone in, either with or without reservations, one way or the other. I am still of the same opinion that I held when I registered my vote in favor of going into the League of Nations, either with or without reservations. I am amazed that a Senator who made so noble, gallant, and valiant a fight to have us go into the League of Nations as did the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] should now assail M. Clemenceau for uttering the opinion to which I have referred. I can not understand it. It seems to me inconsistent, and I, for one, as one of the supporters of the League of Nations at that time and yet a supporter of it, wish to dissent from the criticism which was leveled at the utterances of M. Clemenceau.

M. Clemenceau said further that having withdrawn from Europe too soon we should now return there and take part in the settlement of European affairs, and in that statement I agree most emphatically. The only way we could return would be to apply to enter the League of Nations, and I am in favor of doing that. I am in hearty accord with M. Clemenceau when he expresses that sentiment. I see no hope at present of that being done. I can see no encouragement to hope that it will be done in the near future. Nevertheless, that is my opinion, and I shall continue to hold it.

M. Clemenceau said that Germany was preparing for another war, and in that utterance I believe he is eminently right and correct. I do not think there is any doubt about it. I think there are many indications which prove it, and I think that France is justified in looking forward to that day and being prepared for it.

There is a good deal of criticism in this country, and some of it has been voiced on the floor of this Chamber, against France for maintaining a standing army of the size she now maintains. I contend that if we had gone into the League of Nations with all of our great power and prestige and were now a party to it, then if we had gone a step further, as President Wilson recommended and urged, and had become a party to a tripartite agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and France to resist any unjustified aggression upon France by Germany, then there would be no excuse for France maintaining an army of the size she now maintains. I believe undoubtedly that she would not in that event be maintaining it. There would then be no cause for it, no necessity for it, no justification for it. With the United States, with her great force and power and resources and prestige and commanding position, a party to the League of Nations, and with the tripartite agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and France, as urged by President Wilson, that all three should unitedly resist any unjustified aggression by Germany toward France, I do not suppose France would think of going to the expense of keeping up a standing army of the size that she now maintains. It is unreasonable to suppose she would.

Those things were intended to be a protection to France against aggression from Germany, but they were not done and, as M. Clemenceau said, I think we did not do our duty toward France and toward the nations of the world; we did not do our duty toward maintaining the peace of the world; and, having not done that, having not entered into the League of Nations, and having not entered into the tripartite agreement recommended by President Wilson, which I think, from the standpoint of France, was even more important than the League of Nations, and which I was quite as anxious to see entered into as I was to see us enter into the League of Nations, what is France to do besides prepare to protect herself from the day which inevitably must come and which I believe everybody thinks is coming when a rehabilitated and revivified Germany will renew her age-long war against France and have France at her mercy? That is the reason, I have no doubt, why France maintains a standing army of the size of her present army. I believe she is justified in her fears, in her expectations, and in her preparation. If France does not help herself, she can not expect anybody else to help her.

I think that up to the time M. Clemenceau was taunted about the quartering of colored troops in Germany he was substantially right in what he said, and I am glad to have him come here and glad to have him say it. I welcome him to this country. I am not content to see him and his country, the historic friend of our country, assailed and to hear expressions of sympathy with Germany on the floor of the Senate without uttering my humble dissent therefrom. Nobody can wring out of me one particle of sympathy for Germany. I have no sympathy for Germany. It grieves me beyond expression to hear sympathy for Germany expressed on the floor of this Chamber and to hear France condemned. France has been our historic friend. If it had not been for France we might now be a subject province of Great Britain. It is not unlikely. At least it is safe to say that if France had not come to our rescue during the Revolutionary War that war would not have been successful; George Washington, John Adams, and John Hancock would doubtless have been hung as traitors and the day of deliverance of the Colonies of America from British subjugation must at least have been delayed for many years. If that revolution had been crushed—and I believe it would have been crushed had it not been for the friendly intervention of France—it would have been many years, and doubtless generations, before we, with our added growth and increase of population and power, could have worked up another revolution against Great Britain. It would have been many years before the spirit of the colonists would have been sufficiently revived to stage another revolution against the dominion of Great Britain. It is safe to say that had it not been for the friendship of France it would have been many years before the Colonies would have been free from British rule, and possibly would not now be free. We might to-day be British subjects, subject to taxation without representation, and that debt of gratitude to France can never be wiped out by the lapse of any length of time.

On the other hand, what did Germany do during the Revolutionary War? She sent her hired Hessian troops here to fight the struggling colonists in their uneven conflict with Great Britain. She sent her hired Hessian troops here to fight us, and they fought for blood money, for pay, to try to keep us

under the continued domination of Great Britain. France was our friend. France was the first nation in all the world to recognize the struggling Colonies in their revolution against Great Britain. France came to our succor at a time when the little handful of bleeding, starving, desperate colonial troops under George Washington were struggling against the heavy weight of the superior numbers of British soldiers. France made possible by that act our independence from Great Britain, and at the same time Germany was furnishing her hired Hessians for blood money to try to keep us under the British yoke. Those Hessians who came over here were not volunteers. They came at the behest and by the order of their Government. It was an official act of their Government which sent them here, and their Government was to get, and did get, the blood money which was paid for their coming over here to try to thwart the struggles of the colonists to free themselves from the dominion of Great Britain. There you have the records of the two countries, France and Germany.

So it has ever been. France has been the friend of this country. We have always maintained friendly relations with France. During the World War France threw herself across the bloody pathway of Germany and took a heroic part in the determined effort to keep Germany from conquering the world and destroying civilization, while Germany was engaged in sinking the *Lusitania* and various American vessels, contrary to the rules of international law, thus virtually waging war upon noncombatants of this country.

It saddens me to hear on the floor of this Chamber sympathy expressed with Germany and the German people and condemnation for France and the French people, whom M. Clemenceau comes here to represent. In any controversy between Germany and France my sympathies are wholly with France.

I am not, either, going to let the opportunity pass of expressing that sympathy when I hear France condemned on the floor of this Chamber, and hear her distinguished citizen, who is within our borders, assailed.

As to the charge which has been made that France is quartering negro troops on German soil, I do not see that that is any of our concern. We refused to go into the League of Nations, where we might have had a voice in all of those details. If we were now a member of that league, and thought that was wrong, which I do not, we would have had an opportunity of bringing attention to it, and uttering a dissent, if this country wished to do so. So far as I am concerned, I would not; but we refused to go into the League of Nations, and I can not see that it is any of our business now what troops France keeps quartered on German soil. That is an affair between Germany and France and with nations which are in the League of Nations, if they wish to take cognizance of it. I can not see that we have any right to take part in any quarrel now between Germany and France. I am certainly not going to countenance our taking part in it on the side of Germany. I can not see that we have any justification for dragging into this Chamber quarrels between France and Germany and virtually taking the part of Germany in those quarrels. I do not think we have any right to be heard in reference to any such matter.

So far as that is concerned, I do not see any great indignity in the action of France in keeping Algerian, Moroccan, or negro troops on German soil; at least I do not see anything in it to cause any indignation within my breast; it does not start any flame of indignation or resentment in my bosom. I do not feel called upon to rebuke it; and I do not believe anybody in this country has any cause to rebuke it.

It appears that there are about 400 negro troops quartered in Germany. Well, we have had negro companies and negro regiments quartered on the people of this country. We have quartered them on the Mexican border; we have had them stationed in Montana; we have had them stationed at various other places in this country. Are we to be more tender of the sensitive feelings of Germany than we are of those of our own people? Are we by our assent to say that it is all right to quarter colored troops in this country and yet that it is an unspeakable outrage to quarter them on Germany? Are we to hold the people of Germany in higher esteem and to give them greater consideration than we do the people of our own country?

I say that Germany is in no position to make a protest about colored troops being quartered on her soil, whether they be Moroccans, Algerians, or negro troops. In view of the shockingly fiendish, the unspeakable and almost unimaginable horrors and atrocities wantonly and continually perpetrated by German troops upon noncombatant men, women, and children in Belgium and France during the World War, atrocities which sicken the human heart when one reads about them, I say that Germany is in no position to whine and to whimper and play the baby act about 400 negro troops and some Moroccan and Algerian troops being quartered on German territory. So far as I am concerned, I would have no objection if all the troops quartered on German soil by the Entente Allies were the blackest negroes from the jungles of Africa. Germany would not then be getting what she deserves. There is such a thing as just retribution and punishment. Germany willfully, deliberately, and premeditatedly brought on this world the greatest calamity that has occurred since the days of the flood; a calamity which resulted in the destruction of more life and caused more misery and more suffering than any other calamity since the days of the flood; and Germany deserves adequate punishment for that offense.

As to the question of whether or not the reparations which have been imposed upon Germany by the League of Nations are too great, I do not know that they are; I do not say that they are too great. They may be greater than it is practicable or workable to impose right now or to collect in the next few years, but Germany should be required to pay them if it may take the next hundred years to make her do so. If she has to work for the next hundred years and devote all of the profits of her labor to pay those reparations, she would not then pay what ought to be collected from her. Probably they can not be collected within the next few years, but every dollar of those reparations should be ultimately collected; and whether they are more than can be collected or not they are not nearly what Germany deserves to have to pay. I have no sympathy with her in her whining plea that her burden is greater than she can bear. She had time to think about that when she was plunging the world into a catastrophic maelstrom of death and destruction and was engaged in her fiendish work of ravaging, ravishing, burning, destroying, demolishing, in a mad frenzy of hate, in France and Belgium; when she was sinking the *Lusitania* and waging war on noncombatants of this country; when she was waging her devilish ruthless submarine warfare.

There are terms that should have been imposed upon Germany which have not been imposed upon her. Every dollar of the German Kaiser's fortune should be taken away from him by the Entente Allies; he should be stripped of every dollar that he has and rendered penniless and required to go out and work at hard manual labor the remainder of his life for the necessities of life. Every dollar of the fortune of Hugo Stinness should be taken away from him and applied to the reparations that are due France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, and other countries of the entente. The German Kaiser is marrying, making merry, eating, drinking, feasting, and dancing, while his victims writhe in torture or suffer the pangs of hunger and untold want. He is reputed to be one of the richest men in the world. I repeat that every dollar of his money should be taken away from him; he should be stripped of every penny of his fortune, and it should be applied to the reparations due France and other countries wronged by Germany and to the payment of damages to this country for the sinking of the *Lusitania* and various other indignities and losses inflicted unlawfully upon our people by Germany. Every dollar of the fortunes of the sons-in-law and relatives of the entire royal family of Germany should be taken away from them and they should all be applied to indemnities. Until that is done there will not be justice meted out. Every dollar owned by the war lords of Germany should be taken away from them and applied to reparations. While the terms imposed upon Germany may not be workable for the present, I think, if she can not pay now those terms should be held over her and she should be required to pay them in time, if it takes her a hundred years in which to do so.

No, Mr. President, I have no manner of sympathy with Germany, and I have no sympathy with the criticism which has been leveled against M. Clemenceau's remarks in this country to the effect that the United States should be in Europe to-day in the League of Nations, taking part in the settlement of affairs over there, and to the effect that Germany is preparing to wage another war on France.

I do not think there is any manner of doubt that Germany is preparing to wage another war on France. I think that her children are being taught now that when they grow up their highest and first duty will be to renew the war of extermination upon their ancient and hated enemy, the people of France. They are being "fed up" on it and educated on it. Everything goes to indicate that to be the intention, and, if this country remains out of the League of Nations and remains out of the tripartite agreement which President Wilson urged us to enter into for the protection of France, I do not believe it will be 20 years until Germany renews her war with France. I think Germany is hoping that we will stay out of the League of Nations and out of the proposed tripartite agreement and

out of European affairs, in order that she may be all the more free to renew the war against France. If we were in the League of Nations and in the tripartite agreement which President Wilson recommended, I do not believe there would be any danger of Germany renewing the war against France for an untold length of time, for the next hundred years, or so long as those arrangements might last. But we are not in the League of Nations; we are not in any tripartite agreement with France and Great Britain, and I think that gives Germany hope in her preparations to wage the next war against France.

When she shall again declare war against France—and I am satisfied she will—I think she will be very careful to try not to draw us into it and to avoid treading upon our rights or giving any offense to this country, in order that she may exterminate France. I believe Germany realizes that she made a mistake in her ruthless submarine warfare on the merchant vessels of peaceful nations. I believe she realizes if she had not done that and had not drawn us into the World War the Central Powers would have won the war. I do not think there is any doubt that they would, and I think that Germany believes that, had it not been for the United States, she would at this time have the people of Europe under her feet, and, probably, having conquered and subjugated them, would next turn her guns upon the United States and hope to subjugate this Nation, and then realize her dreams for the subjugation of the world. I think she is preparing to avoid that mistake this time, preparing slyly, craftily, and in an underhand way.

As to the plea about France's quartering 400 negro troops and some Moroccan and Algerian troops on German soil, and as to the alleged facts, the reported facts, which the Senator from Nebraska read about keeping brothels there for the benefit of those troops, that is not so bad as was the action of the German soldiers in forcibly raping young women and married women in France and Belgium by wholesale during the war; capturing and carrying around with them as captives companies of Belgian and French young women for the purpose of being forced to submit further to their carnal desires and fiendishness. I say it is not so bad as the atrocities which the German troops perpetrated upon their helpless victims during the war.

Yes; I suppose it is too bad that black troops should be quartered upon such refined, cultured, esthetic people as are the German people; people who were so refined during the war with France and Belgium; whose troops grabbed infants a few weeks or a few months old out of the arms of their mothers in France and Belgium, and dashed out their brains on stone pavements before the eyes of their agonized mothers; who had no scruples in picking up little French and Belgian babies on their bayonets, and walking away singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" to the rythmic motion of French and Belgian babies twirling around on their bayonets; who had no scruples about ravishing French and Belgian matrons and young women, and cutting out their breasts and throwing them on the ground, and imparting to them venereal diseases; all of which things have been incontrovertibly established.

I think the Senator from Nebraska should read Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's book about German atrocities practiced in France and Belgium during the war. Doctor Hillis—one of the most noted divines of this country, a man of the highest standing and unquestioned honor—went over to Europe immediately after the armistice and personally investigated the charges of fiendish atrocities, unsurpassed by the atrocities practiced by the aboriginal American Indians upon their victims, reported to have been practiced by German soldiers upon helpless noncombatant old men, women, and children of France and Belgium during the war. Doctor Hillis spent months over there in investigating those charges, and returned to this country and wrote a book in which the commission of those atrocities in all of their horrible details was established by affidavits, records, indisputable evidence, beyond all controversy. And yet it is too bad that the esthetic and refined feelings of the people of Germany are to be offended by having 400 negro troops and some Moroccan and Algerian troops quartered upon their soil until they comply in some measure with the penalties and payment of reparations adjudged against them by the Entente Allies.

I do not want to see Germany destroyed. I want to see Germany have the privilege of working and manufacturing and producing and exporting and importing and engaging in commerce with all the world. I want to see her people make money, and then I want to see it taken away from them and applied upon the reparations due France and Belgium. I want the people of Germany to be earning; I want them to have the privilege of earning, and then I want to see the money they earn taken and applied where by all right and justice it should go for many, many years to come. I do not want to see Germany destroyed. I want to see Germany become normal, and produce to its full capacity, and resume business with the world, and I believe in giving her a chance to do it; but, at the same time, I believe that Germany should be made to the uttermost measure possible to comply with the terms adjudged against her by the Entente Allies, and made pay at least a small part of what is due from her to France, Belgium, Great Britain, and other countries of the Entente.

I want to see that done, and I do not want to see any obstacles thrown in the pathway of it; but I do not want to hear, without one word of protest from this body, the great statesman from France, M. Clemenceau, assailed and criticised for coming over here and saying that we should now be in the League of Nations, and should now be taking part in the settlement of European affairs, and helping bring about peace and a settled condition of affairs over there. I believe M. Clemenceau has a right to come over here; and except as to his controversy with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] about quartering colored troops in Germany, in which he became somewhat personal, I in the main subscribe to what M. Clemenceau has said over here. I think we should welcome him and do him honor as a representative of a great nation, instead of criticising and assailing him.

I believe that M. Clemenceau is within his rights, and I am sorry to hear condemnation of him and sorry to see in reply anything like sympathy with Germany expressed in this country, and especially on the floor of this Chamber.

I have very high regard for the esteemed Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. I regret very much that this body is not much longer to have the benefit of his great ability and talents. I was disappointed beyond my powers to express my feelings when I learned that he was not much longer to remain in this body. He has been of great service here. I have high regard for his ability as well as for him. He made a noble, splendid, valiant fight on the floor of this Chamber to have the Versailles treaty ratified and to have the United States enter the League of Nations. He rendered invaluable service to the people of this country in his labors to have enacted the existing Federal banking and currency law, one of the best laws that has been enacted in this country in all of its history, in my opinion, and I believe the best banking and currency law that exists in the world. In my opinion, much of the credit for that law is due to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, along with other able and eminent Members, both Democratic and Republican, of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. In many ways the Senator from Nebraska has been of great service to the people of this country and I am loath to see him leave this body; but it does seem to me that it is inconsistent in him now to assail M. Clemenceau for saying that we should be in the League of Nations and should be taking our due part in settling the affairs of Europe, and for his expression of hope, in effect, that we will yet enter the League of Nations and take part in seeing justice done in Europe. It seems to me that it is unfair and unjust; and I have taken this occasion to express in my feeble way my dissent from it and to utter in my humble way a few words in behalf of our distinguished visitor, M. Clemenceau, and the people of the country from which he comes.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED of Pennsylvania in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Gooding	New	Stanley
Bayard	Hale	Nicholson	Sterling
Brandegee	Harris	Norris	Sutherland
Broussard	Harrison	Overman	Swanson
Calder	Heflin	Owen	Townsend
Cameron	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Underwood
Capper	Kellogg	Pittman	Wadsworth
Caraway	Keyes	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Ladd	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	La Follette	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Edge	Lodge	Sheppard	Watson
Fernald	McCumber	Shortridge	Weller
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Willis
France	McKinley	Smith	
Frelinghuysen	McNary	Smoot	
George	Myers	Spencer	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. DIAL. I ask unanimous consent to call up an uncontested bill. It will not provoke any debate.

Mr. SMOOT. I will object at this time.

CLEMENCEAU AND FRENCH POLICY.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, M. Clemenceau is a greatly honored former Premier of France. He comes evidently with the approval of the French Government and with world-wide pub-

licity announcing his coming. He has arrived in New York and been received with great cordiality by citizens of the United States on a mission of importance.

He comes making an appeal to America. He thinks we left Europe without sufficient cause and that we left too soon. He desires the American Government, with the backing of the American people, to take part in restoring distracted Europe, and says that he does not know what he wants us to do, but he wants our help, and he wants it at once, and he thinks we may have an armchair at Lausanne if we ask for a seat at that conference.

It seems worth while to submit an observation upon this visit of M. Clemenceau and to call his attention and the attention of the French people and of the people of Europe to what I believe to be the principal causes of the present disturbed condition of Europe and the only practical remedies by which their prosperity can be promptly restored.

The visit of M. Clemenceau may be of great value if it shall lead to the discussion of these matters frankly, honestly, and fearlessly.

We keenly and deeply sympathize with the French people, with their great sufferings. We have deplored the wanton invasion of France by the German military dynasty in 1871 and the more cruel invasion by the same forces in 1914.

We know how cruelly they have suffered from the German invasion. We have walked over many places in the devastated areas. We have seen the ruined cities and villages and are very sympathetic with them in promoting their future security, peace, and prosperity, and if mistakes in judgment are made by leaders of French opinion it should be remembered that similar mistakes are made by other leaders of all the nations of the earth and that such mistakes should be considered with patience and moderation. The French people, like the people of other nations, should not be made responsible for the error of their leadership if there be error, as we think there has been, and Clemenceau's visit will help to clear the atmosphere because now we can discuss these questions more serenely than when the differences occurred.

We make a wide distinction between the German people and the military dynasty which governed the German people regardless of the consent of the governed. We do not mean by this that there was any open revolt of the German people against this overwhelming, dominating governing power, because there was little or none, but we can not help but think of the utterly helpless attitude of the young men of Germany when they were called to the colors by the order of mobilization of Wilhelm II.

A young German had his option of responding to this call promptly, efficiently, faithfully, or facing a German court-martial and a firing squad. A German boy had no option except to come, and when he came he had his choice of coming singing or weeping. He chose to sing and to come and do his utmost to win a victory under the German flag which he had been taught to love and to revere as the badge of a happy, honorable fatherland. He answered the voice of patriotism; he followed the only leadership he knew, and with infinite pathos went to his young death. Seven millions of the German youth fell in battle, and the Imperial Government finally met with a crushing defeat at the hands of those who loved justice and liberty throughout the world.

With the young soldiers of other lands—of France, of Britain, of Italy—it was the same. The Fatherland called; they came, they fought, they died for what they believed to be their duty to Fatherland.

Clemenceau senses correctly that American opinion has been slowly growing to be unsympathetic with the leadership of France. There is a profound cause for it which ought to be explained to the French people. For this reason these observations are submitted to the public records in order that French leaders may realize why the United States has withdrawn from Europe and does not wish to return until the European leaders exhibit a heartfelt respect for the opinions of America.

The American opinion was expressed in the address of the President of the United States of April 2, 1917, when he advised the Congress of the United States that the time had arrived to enter the World War. This address to the Congress of the United States was the culmination of German aggression and of conferences which had taken place between the representatives of the Entente Allies and the authorities of the United States and the principles for which we entered this war were then acquiesced in and applauded by the leaders of the Entente Allies and they are bound morally and ethically and under the principle of right to support these doctrines upon which we entered the war in cooperation with them, they declaring at the same time that they were moved by the same principles.

What were these principles, Mr. President? Woodrow Wilson stated them in his message of April 2, 1917, when he said (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 55, p. 103):

> Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfishness and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governing people of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth assure the observance of these principles. * * *
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> We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of several states.
>
> We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere considered by their rulers, and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Woodrow Wilson pointed out the impossibility of friendship with the Prussian autocracy, its secret methods, its spies, its intrigues, its ambitions and greedy purposes, and he said:

> We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organised power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

We spent $40,000,000,000 and we asked no indemnities whatever. We asked no territory. We lost tens of thousands of our best beloved youth to establish these principles, and we only asked justice for all peoples, Germans as well as French, Turks as well as British. We have been disappointed.

We are not content to see them disregarded by the Entente Allies in any respect. We had a right and we have a right now to expect and to demand recognition of these broad principles of justice as a condition of the further cooperation which Clemenceau now desires.

There should never be forgotten the conditions upon which the armistice of November 11, 1918, was sought and obtained. These conditions represented the views of the Government of the United States, voiced by the President of the United States, not only with the approval of the American people and of Congress but approved by the British Government and the French Government and the Entente Allies. These conditions were transmitted to the German Government and the German people through the Swiss minister by Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 5th of November, 1918, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD in 8-point type.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

"SIR: I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government:

"In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"'The allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"'Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, and the allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air.'"

Mr. OWEN. The allied Governments gave careful consideration to this correspondence between the President and the German Government, and they declared to the President of the United States that they were willing to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of the peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. Some of the 14 points and principles they did carry out, but in many instances and in details they failed to carry them out and pursued a contrary policy, a policy calculated to injure the German people commercially and financially, and violated the agreement to permit Germany to have "a place of equality among the peoples of the world."

It was this address of the President of the United States of January 8, 1918, and the 14 points which appealed to the German people as people, and we took infinite pains to have this address of the President of the United States scattered by airplanes behind the German lines and to give for it publicity among the German people, and these German people had a right to rely, not only upon the good faith of the United States Government and the good faith of the people of the United States, but they had a right to rely upon the good faith of the Governments of the Entente Allies and of the people of the Entente Allies to carry out the principles upon which the armistice was based.

The German Government and the German people accepted these conditions and laid down their arms. It became a binding contract of honor made upon the battle field, binding France and the Entente Allies and Germany alike. A failure to carry out the terms of the contract has been followed by evil consequence.

The President's address to Congress of January 8 is of such importance in construing this agreement on the part of the United States and the Entente Allies with the German Government that I think it is proper to present it again, and I ask to have it printed in the RECORD in 8-point type.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, JANUARY 8, 1918.

"Gentlemen of the Congress, once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers, to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every Province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They can not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan States which have felt obliged to become their associates in the war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd-George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society, and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes

it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"IV. Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic needs.

"V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

"XIII. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We can not be separate in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

Mr. OWEN. By every principle of common honesty the United States and the Entente Allies were bound by the 14 points, which were not carried out in good faith. Clemenceau himself was quoted as deriding the 14 points after the fruits of this gigantic declaration of principle had been obtained through the armistice and the German Government had surrendered and was disarmed.

After the Germans were disarmed, Clemenceau was quoted in the public press as saying that "Moses only laid down Ten Commandments and Woodrow Wilson laid down 14 commandments." How witty and merry. How thoughtless and destructive. Moses led the Children of Israel out of the wilderness with the Ten Commandments, and the American people would have led the children of Europe out of the wilderness with the 14 points if leaders like Clemenceau, Lloyd-George, and others had, in perfect good faith, carried out these principles and covenants on which the surrender of the Germans was obtained.

But the Entente leaders have not carried them out. They wrote a treaty of victory and imposed conditions some of which are now believed to be impossible of fulfillment, and others which contain the seeds of future war and which were and are in flat violation of various of these pledges of the 14 points.

It is not necessary to regard Clemenceau and Lloyd-George as being willfully unfaithful because of this breach of faith in carrying out the 14 points. They are merely human beings, with human frailty, controlled by their environment, representing the leaders behind them and voicing the language of the old diplomacy of Europe, the diplomacy of strategic boundaries, of brute force, and of commercial advantages on land and sea. Blind leaders of the blind, piling up disaster and war from their failure to recognize the fundamental principles of justice between nations, every one of whom is equally entitled to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, the right to manage its own affairs in its own way, and the right to international understanding and good will and the means to make these rights effective.

We have no sympathy with the abuse of the German people, the Russian people, the Turkish people by Clemenceau any more than of the British or French people by the Germans.

The 14 points represented the new order of reliance on justice and international good will rather than the old order, a reliance alone upon brute force.

The group behind Clemenceau put their faith in brute force, and therefore at Paris and Versailles they carried on a vigorous, strenuous campaign for the purpose of building up material forces which would strengthen France and weaken Germany, regardless of the principles of justice, in carrying out the 14 points to which they were so solemnly pledged.

Against these gigantic forces of self-interest moving the leadership of the Entente Allies in so large a measure Woodrow Wilson stood isolated and alone at Paris, the most pathetic, the most tragic figure the world has ever seen in the most gigantic crisis of all time. Woodrow Wilson went as the advocate of principles of international good will and understanding and justice and righteousness and self-government among men. He not only had to meet these great forces of the old order at Paris and Versailles, but even in this gigantic struggle in which he was engaged—and which has been so graphically portrayed by Ray Stannard Baker in his recent volumes of Woodrow Wilson and the World Settlement—Woodrow Wilson failed to receive the support from his own country which might have made it possible for him to have fully established the new order in writing this treaty. His failure was not due to his lack of effort, for his efforts brought him even at Paris to the point of physical collapse. At Paris his hands were weakened by attacks from America.

In order to hold up the hands of the President in his great struggle for justice on earth I offered the following Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17, which, without reading, I ask to have printed in the RECORD in 8-point type as an appendix.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. The Senate and the House of Representatives acquiesced in the address of the President of January 8, 1918, with "prolonged applause."

Clemenceau and Lloyd-George and the Entente leadership wrote the treaty of Versailles, ignoring some of the important principles of the 14 points. They broke faith with the world and occupy in America the attitude now of asking America to come to Europe again to relieve them of the results of their own unwise conduct.

What do they want of America? We have a right to know.

Clemenceau and Lloyd-George wrote the treaty of Versailles in such form and of such substance that it did not secure ratification by the Senate of the United States. The concessions which they wrongfully extorted from Woodrow Wilson brought on a violent attack on the treaty itself in America, and American leaders asked themselves, Are we to pledge the powers of America to carry out this treaty of greed and fear and force framed in contravention of the 14 points, in contravention of the principles in which America believes? Are we to be made the instruments by which the wrongs done the conquered peoples shall be made permanent and effective?

No, Mr. President; Clemenceau, or rather the powers behind Clemenceau, have made a bed of thorns for themselves, and the end is not yet.

Mr. President, we are more than anxious that America and the American people, both for their own sakes and for the sake of the people of Europe, should do everything in their power to restore the European people to a condition of perfect peace and happiness, but America can not make wrong right. America can not be of great service to Europe until the statesmen of Europe are willing to recognize the fundamental principles upon which the peace and welfare of the people of the world must be founded. The evil consequences which have been brought upon Europe are largely due to the obsession of fear of the French people which was used by the French leaders to build up a program of French security by force and intrigue as against the program of Woodrow Wilson—of international justice and good will and the mutual guaranties of the covenant of the League of Nations.

The French policy as opposed to the 14 points may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) French military control of the Rhine.

(2) A permanent alliance of the great powers to help France to hold it.

(3) A group of smaller allies to menace Germany from the east.

(4) Territorial revision of the German Empire.

(5) Crippling of the German political organization.

(6) Disarmament of Germany but not of the Allies.

(7) A crushing indemnity.

(8) Deprivation of economic resources.

(9) A set of commercial agreements preferential to France, prejudicial to Germany.

(10) Germany not allowed to enter the League of Nations.

(11) Cutting off German markets, and so forth.

The French people undoubtedly have been profoundly affected by a fear of future German aggression, and they are proposing to make sure their future defense by breaking Germany down by the above program, by going heavily armed, and by promoting the same spirit and policy in Poland, Rumania, Greece, Belgium, and so forth. The British and the French have been regarded as the real force behind the Greek-Turk war.

They have failed to carry out the treaty entered into at Washington between the nations to reduce competitive naval armaments. The French leadership is slowly isolating from the French Government the sympathy of the world in spite of the fact that the American people have felt a great and sentimental friendship for the people of France. A wide distinction must always be made between the people of a country and the governing forces of a country. France is pursuing a policy which threatens Europe with war or Bolshevism, or both, and the sooner the French statesmen realize the error of this short-sighted policy, the better it will be for the world, and the better it will be for the happiness and prosperity of the French people.

If Europe receives American help it will be upon the basis of absolute international justice, of international understanding, of international good will. Perhaps Clemenceau's visit may open the door. I wish this venerable statesman a welcome to America, and hope his visit will be pleasant and agreeable and that it may be useful in leading to a better understanding between the people of America and the people of France. America is not going to support a policy of greed and brute force and injustice between nations. America is going to stand for the new order upon the face of God's footstool. Clemenceau is believed in America to have extorted much from Woodrow Wilson in the treaty of Versailles in exchange for the League of Nations, but he has not made the American people agree to the extortions, although because of the covenant of the League of Nations a large body of American opinion was willing to give support to the treaty of peace, believing, as Woodrow Wilson seemed to believe, that the principles of the covenant would in time correct the unjust features which had been written into the treaty, as they did do in regard to Shantung and naval armaments.

Mr. President, every human being, I suppose, is a product of his training and environment, and it is easier for an American—living in the United States, where 48 sovereign States live side by side in peace and happiness under a just and generous Government, a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people—to see the value of such forces as are at work in America than it is for Clemenceau or the French leaders to believe that peace on earth can be maintained by moral force and that moral force is greater than physical force and that moral force can produce physical force which will be triumphant even in war, and yet if they should reflect upon it they would at last be driven to concede that it was the moral forces behind the Entente Allies that brought bayonets from the ends of the earth in defense of liberty and justice and actually won the late war. The old order of European diplomacy believed alone in military force, in strategic boundaries, in secret covenants, in intrigue, in balances of power, and so forth, and this doctrine has been so ground into the mind of Clemenceau it is difficult indeed, if not impossible, for him to understand the conquering power of the new forces which are going to govern and make safe the world and which have been written in the covenant of the league under the inspiration, leadership, and sacrifice of Woodrow Wilson, whose name, as time goes on, will rise in greater and greater dignity and honor.

Clemenceau believes in balances of power, in alliances versus alliances. He tells us the hope of the world is France, Great Britain, and the United States versus Germany, Russia, and Turkey.

Not so, my dear Clemenceau. The peace of the world is justice to all nations alike, great and small, and a recognition of the doctrine "Turkey for the Turks, Russia for the Russians, as well as France for the French." Political independence and territorial integrity for every nation. Let Great Britain and France and Greece get out of Turkey and stay out.

Over 50 nations are now members of the League of Nations. The injustices of Versailles should be corrected at once. Germany and Russia should be brought into the league. The

United States should enter the league or declare an approval of its principles.

The principles of the 14 points should be written into the Versailles treaty as agreed—and especially disarmament, down to the limit of domestic needs, should be speedily accomplished. The budgets should be balanced. A federal reserve system of Europe adopted. Gold enough to supply the system should be advanced by the European countries with the aid of $500,000,000 of American gold. An international conference of business men should be annually assembled with a view to increasing production and distribution of commodities and teaching men of all nations to know and trust each other. The economic barriers should be removed between nations.

You can not hate a man you really know and who really knows you.

The need of the world is mutual understanding, mutual faith and good will. It will lead to peace and to prosperity of all men. The doctrine of Christ is the true doctrine. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." If dear Clemenceau could teach his people to turn their backs on fear and hate, even the Germans would respond to these sentiments and America could then do much to help Europe.

Mr. President, one of the most remarkable appeals for peace has come with the signatures of the representatives of the organization of European War Veterans after their participation in the last annual convention of the American Legion. Among these resolutions are the following:

That all international agreements among Governments affecting the entire people shall be open and above board, with full publicity.
To oppose territorial aggrandizement.
That an international court be established to outlaw war.
To proceed as rapidly as conditions permit, and when the decrees of such courts become operative entirely disarm and disband armies and their forces and destroy the implements of warfare.

The organizations of the soldiers of the late World War can do more to teach sanity to public leaders than, perhaps, any other force, and I rejoice in these resolutions. They reflect the principles of the 14 points, and go further to outlaw war.

There should be international treaties by which the invasion of the territory of another country should be denounced as an international high crime, punishable with death for the leaders guilty of it, and the world ought to inflict this penalty and teach by personal penalties stupid officials who bring about war that they are responsible for the death of the men whom they lead into aggressive, wrongful war, and they should suffer the penalty of death as a righteous judgment.

The time has come for the new order, and if Clemenceau really represents the better sentiment in France in saying, "Let us be good and let us be free," the American opinion might support America participating in the councils of Europe for the reconstruction of Europe—but when Clemenceau talks about "Turkish barbarism, German revenge, and Russian anarchy" as the problems he wishes America to help him to solve by an alliance with Great Britain and France to stop the menace of a Moslem war, the reply of America will be unsympathetic. We are not astonished nor shocked at the Turks driving the aggressive Greeks out of their country. We are in favor of Turkey for the Turks, of Russia for the Russians, of Germany for the Germans, and of France for the French, and opposed to any one of them invading the territory or the rights of any other. We are in favor of the principles of the league and the 14 points, which are binding on Clemenceau and on the French leadership, and until they recognize these principles they will have great difficulty in conciliating American opinion.

Mr. President, we believe that the people of Europe are deeply desirous of peace. It is the leadership of Europe that does not seem to understand the conditions upon which peace may be obtained. They are pursuing policies which are stirring up hate. If Clemenceau's visit to this country can make that perfectly clear to the leadership of Europe, if they will be advised from what Clemenceau is able to learn in the United States with regard to the true principles of government which should obtain between nations, his visit will not have been in vain. We hope his visit will accomplish that result.

APPENDIX.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, submitted by Senator OWEN January 28, 1918.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), The United States declared a state of war existing between the Imperial Government of Germany and the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria and the United States because of their repeated willful violations of the rights of the people of the United States under the acknowledged principles of international law; the sinking of unarmed merchant vessels and of hospital and Red Cross ships; the destruction of the lives of unoffending American citizens on their lawful business on the high seas on many occasions; filling the United States with spies and secret agents; conspiring the wholesale destruction of American industries by arson, by explosions, and murder; systematically promoting sedition and treason among our citizens, and the criminal violation of our laws by the German and Austrian aliens residing in the United States; endeavoring to incite the hostility and aversion of other nations against the United States, and to persuade Mexico and Japan to make war upon the United States, and many other wrongful acts contrary to the laws of nations and in violation of justice and of humanity; and for the further reason that it had finally become known to the United States from indisputable evidence that the military masters of Germany and Austria had deliberately and secretly conspired to bring about an elaborately prepared offensive war by which and through which they intended, first, to dominate Europe, nation by nation, and then to dominate the other unprepared nations of the earth and establish a military world dominion.

For many years past the governing powers of Germany and Austria have by world-wide intrigue carried on a systematic attempt to disorganize public opinion in the United States and in the other nations of the world for the purpose of breaking down the powers of resistance of other nations against this conspiracy for world dominion by exciting nation against nation and internal disorders among the nations that might oppose this sinister design.

The United States has not forgotten that the military rulers of Germany and Austria deliberately prevented international agreements at the various Hague conventions for arbitration of international differences, abatement of armaments, and world peace.

The United States recognizes this war as an offensive war of the completely prepared German and Austrian military autocracies against the unsuspecting and inadequately prepared democracies of the world in pursuance of the policy laid down in the first and second articles of the secret treaty of Verona of November 22, 1922, in which the autocratic rulers of Prussia and Austria solemnly pledged their powers to each other to overthrow all "representative" governments on earth, the consummation of which design the Prussian and Austrian autocratic group has steadily and secretly kept in view, and that this war had for its objects the premeditated slaughter and robbery of the innocent peoples of other nations for the sordid and base purposes of annexation, indemnity, robbery, and commercial profit by military force and terrorism and ultimate world dominion.

The United States finally recognized the unavoidable necessity of meeting the forces of this military conspiracy on the battle fields of Europe in order to prevent the military rulers of Germany and Austria succeeding in the first step of mastering Europe as a means to mastering and robbing America.

The United States can not be deceived by those military leaders of Germany and Austria who now, before their own people, pretend to be waging a war of defense and to desire an honorable peace, but whose every act has clearly demonstrated to the whole world that they deliberately planned and are still persisting in this unspeakably brutal war, with their sinister purposes unchanged, and which they are still attempting to carry out by terrorism, intrigue, and systematic falsehood and deceit at home and abroad.

The United States can not confide in any statement or promise emanating from such a perfidious source until the German and Austrian people in fact and in sober truth can control the conduct of their agents and compel them to observe the rules of morality and good faith.

The United States did not enter this war for material advantage or for any selfish purpose or to gratify either malice or ambition.

The United States will not approve of forcible annexations or mere punitive indemnities, even on the misguided people of Austria or of Germany, but demands the complete evacuation of all territory invaded during the present war by the German and Austrian troops and the restoration and indemnity of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro.

The United States believes that righting the wrong done to the French people by the Prussian Government in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine will remove long-pending grievances due to previous military aggression and will promote future world peace.

The United States believes that a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognized lines of nationality; that an independent Polish State should be established over territory indisputably occupied by Polish people; that the peoples of Austria-Hungary, of the Balkans, and of the Ottoman Empire should have the right of autonomous development.

The United States will favor recognizing and protecting by an international alliance the territorial integrity of all nations, great and small; the maintenance of the right of unembarrassed self-determination of all nations, and the right of such nations to manage their own affairs by internal self-government; and safeguarding the rights of backward peoples by international agreement.

The United States will favor extending international credits for the restoration of all places made waste by war.

The United States will insist that the oceans and high seas and international waterways and canals shall be open on equal terms to the citizens of all nations; that all nations shall have the untaxed right of access to the sea of their goods in bond, through any intervening territory to the seaports of other nations, with equal access to shipping facilities.

The United States will favor the removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of equal trade conditions among all the nations of the world consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance, without interfering with the right of any nation to govern its own imports and exports.

The United States will insist that adequate guaranties shall be given and taken to the end that national armaments on land and sea should be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.

The unbounded ambition and deceit of the Prussian military autocrats are again exposed in shameless nakedness before the German and Austrian people, their allies, and the world at large in their present demands of annexation of adjacent Russian territory and other demands contemplating the domination of the Russian and Polish people in flat violation of their own Reichstag's recent pledges against annexation and indemnity.

The United States feels for the Russian people the liveliest sympathy in their great losses in life and property at the hands of the German and Austrian autocrats, as well as their magnificent and glorious struggles in behalf of freedom and democratic world peace.

Having passed through many severe tests and trials in establishing popular government in America, the people of the United States, through their own directly elected representatives, desire to extend to the Russian people the cordial hand of fellowship in their new-found freedom and to assure their democratic brothers in Russia that we earnestly desire to render them, so far as possible, every assistance they may need and which they themselves desire.

The United States will favor an open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the claims of the Governments whose titles are to be determined.

The United States recognizes that a general association of civilized nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to nations, great and small alike, and of maintaining world peace, and believes that under such a system dissatisfied peoples now held under subjection to dominating nations for strategical purposes could be safely given their liberty and autonomy, as the rights of the dominant nation would be made safe by the general association of nations and the subject nation would cease to be a coveted asset against future war.

The United States believes that under such general association of nations it should be a violation of international law and the highest international crime for any nation, on any alleged ground, to invade by military power the territorial limits of another nation, and that the penalty for such invasions should be the immediate international blockade of the invading and offending nation, an embargo on all mail, express, and freight to and from such nation, and the suppression of such invasion by the combined forces of the general association of nations organized for the protection of world pence.

The United States believes that all future international treaties should be made in the open, where all the world may know of the proceedings in the framing of such treaties, and that secret diplomacy and international intrigue should end.

The United States desires to be on friendly terms, political, commercial, and social, with the people of every nation, including those now under the control of the German and Austrian military autocracies, and to restore as speedily as possible these friendly relations with the German and Austrian people as soon as they organize a Government responsible to the will of the people of Germany and Austria and whenever they shall themselves demonstrate a willingness to deal with the other nations of the world on a basis of equality, justice, and humanity and are willing to abandon the atrocious and detestable doctrine of making war for annexation, indemnity, and profit.

The United States entered this war to protect the rights of its own citizens to life and liberty, to protect its own future, to make the world safe from the future menace of military despotism, dynastic ambitions, or competing armaments, to establish permanent world peace on a basis of international justice, righteousness, and humanity, and, in cooperation with the self-governing belligerent nations, will maintain these principles, whatever the cost, with firmness and resolution until these ends are fully accomplished.

SUPPRESSION OF MOB VIOLENCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 13.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 3791) for the relief of William R. Bradley, former acting collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.

Mr. WATSON. I want it understood that it does not in any wise displace the pending motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I object.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	George	McNary	Stanfield
Brandegee	Hale	New	Sterling
Broussard	Harreld	Nicholson	Sutherland
Calder	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Cameron	Harrison	Overman	Townsend
Capper	Hitchcock	Phipps	Underwood
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Pa.	Wadsworth
Curtis	Ladd	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	La Follette	Shortridge	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	Lodge	Simmons	Warren
Fletcher	McKellar	Smith	Watson
France	McKinley	Smoot	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MERGER OF MEAT PACKERS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 364, which is lying upon the table subject to my call.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not object, but I understood the Chair had announced that no quorum was present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Chair announced that a quorum was present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I made the request which I made without prejudice to the pending motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, which the Secretary will read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me in order that I may make an inquiry of the Chair?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquire of the Chair how the Chair arrived at the conclusion that 48 Senators constitute a quorum of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are only 95 Members of the Senate at the present time.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The question as to the propriety of that ruling is now before the Committee on Rules. Of course, the Chair is entirely justified under the existing rules in arriving at that conclusion. I trust, however, that the matter may at some time soon receive the attention of the committee and be finally determined by them.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Wisconsin has unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That request has been made.

Mr. DIAL. I shall object to its consideration, but I will not offer an objection to the resolution being read.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then I ask to have it read, Mr. President, as I have modified it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 364), as modified, submitted by Mr. LA FOLLETTE on the 22d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, directed to report immediately to the Senate all information now in his possession relating to any proposed merger or mergers of large meat-packing companies, accompanying said report with a statement of the number of animals annually slaughtered under Federal inspection, tabulated by fiscal years beginning July 1, 1910, and the proportion slaughtered by each of the five principal packers, with their subsidiary and affiliated companies; also to report what action, if any, he has taken or contemplates taking in reference to such proposed merger.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the request of the Senator from Wisconsin for unanimous consent.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, as I understand, to-day is Calendar Monday. I do not desire to consume any time whatever; but I have a little bill which is uncontested, which has been considered and unanimously reported by the Committee on Claims and recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is designed to expedite the settlement of the account of a former acting internal-revenue collector in my State. There is no appropriation whatever involved. I should like to have that bill passed. I have been trying all day to secure its consideration. My friends on the other side objected to unanimous consent for that purpose. I expect to leave the city in a day or two, to be gone two or three days. I should like to have my little bill passed before that time. If I could get unanimous consent to do so I should be very glad to have it considered, but, if I can not, I am going to object to any measure coming up by unanimous consent so long as I am in town and until I have to go home in the next three or four days. I object to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from South Carolina that I think the resolution offered by the Senator from Wisconsin is a very important one and is rather urgent. Would the Senator be willing to withdraw his objection if the Senator from Wisconsin would consent to taking up the bill to which the Senator from South Carolina refers?

Mr. DIAL. I did not pay any attention to the reading of the resolution and I do not know anything about it and do not care anything about it for the present, but I want to be assured that I can secure the passage of my uncontested bill reported unanimously by the Claims Committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator will certainly encounter no objection from me to the consideration of his bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the Senator from Wisconsin withdraw his resolution temporarily in order that the Senator from South Carolina may ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill referred to by him?

Mr. SMOOT. There will be objection to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin for unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate Resolution 364?

Mr. DIAL. I object.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Let us have an executive session.

Mr. OVERMAN. Very well, I will move then that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In the nature of an amendment I move that when the Senate conclude its business this afternoon it take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Harreld	Nicholson	Stanfield
Brandegee	Harris	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Harrison	Overman	Sutherland
Cameron	Hitchcock	Owen	Swanson
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Townsend
Caraway	Keyes	Rawson	Underwood
Curtis	Ladd	Reed, Pa.	Wadsworth
Dial	La Follette	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Lodge	Shortridge	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Watson
France	McKinley	Smith	Weller
George	McNary	Smoot	Willis
Hale	New	Spencer	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. OVERMAN. I withdraw my motion to adjourn in order that the Senator from Kansas may make his motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 28, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 27, 1922.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Augustus T. Seymour, of Ohio, to be assistant to the Attorney General, vice Guy D. Goff, resigned. (Mr. Seymour is now serving under recess appointment.)

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Alexander Lindsay, jr., of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii, vice William S. Edings, term expired. (Mr. Lindsay is now serving under recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

John C. Rose, of Maryland, now serving as United States district judge, district of Maryland, to be United States circuit judge, fourth circuit. (Additional position created by the act approved September 14, 1922.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

F. G. Boatright, of Georgia, to be United States attorney, southern district of Georgia, vice John W. Bennett, resigned. (Mr. Boatright is now serving under recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Joseph W. Tolbert, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal, western district of South Carolina, vice C. J. Lyon, removed. (Mr. Tolbert is now serving under recess appointment.)

A. R. Eldridge, of Texas, to be United States marshal, northern district of Texas, vice James A. Baggett, term expired. (Mr. Eldridge is now serving under recess appointment.)

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS.

Clinton O. Richardson, of Baltimore, Md., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 13, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., in place of W. Mitchell Digges, resigned.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George Paul Sandrock, Medical Corps, from September 7, 1922.

First Lieut. Edward Athelstane Casserly, Medical Corps, from September 25, 1922.

First Lieut. Walter Clifton Royals, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1922.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas Grimsley Hester, Medical Administrative Corps, from November 10, 1922.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplain with the rank of major.

Chaplain Stanley Clayton Ramsden, from September 22, 1922.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain.

Chaplain John Truman Kendall, from July 15, 1922.
Chaplain James Aloysius Manley, from October 5, 1922.
Chaplain Frank Meredith Thompson, from October 10, 1922.
Chaplain Walter B. Zimmerman, from October 10, 1922.
Chaplain Jacob Donald Hockman, from October 11, 1922.
Chaplain Joseph Burt Webster, from October 11, 1922.
Chaplain Washington Cannon Pinson, from November 22, 1922.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

To be assistants to the Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance.

Col. John Bellinger Bellinger, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. John M. Carson, who is to be retired from active service November 30, 1922.

Col. Albert Clayton Dalton, Quartermaster Corps, from December 8, 1922, vice Brig. Gen. Charles R. Krauthoff, who is to be retired from active service December 7, 1922.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. Walter S. Gaspar to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. William K. MacNulty to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Alfred Dickerson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 28th day of August, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Thomas R. Shearer to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of September, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Jacob M. Pearce to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of October, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Charles C. Gill to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of November, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. John F. McVey to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 28th day of March, 1922.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

George W. Fraser to be postmaster at Pinole, Calif., in place of J. W. Townes. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George M. Heath to be postmaster at Ione, Calif., in place of S. H. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

James A. Lewis to be postmaster at Carpinteria, Calif., in place of J. A. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

COLORADO.

Theodore Stremme to be postmaster at Gypsum, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

HAWAII.

Elizabeth Perkins to be postmaster at Wahiawa, Hawaii, in place of L. W. Jongeneel, failed to qualify.

ILLINOIS.

William H. Lower to be postmaster at Minier, Ill., in place of J. F. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1920.

Alvin P. Bickenbach to be postmaster at Illiopolis, Ill., in place of L. T. L. Neff. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

William Ryder to be postmaster at Auburn, Ill., in place of D. T. Queen. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

John L. Shanks to be postmaster at Ashley, Ill., in place of Henry Gilbert, resigned.

INDIANA.

Charles R. Jones to be postmaster at Summitville, Ind., in place of W. E. Cartwright. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Harry H. Cope to be postmaster at Madison, Ind., in place of J. B. Lawler, removed.

Joseph W. McMahon to be postmaster at Covington, Ind., in place of G. P. Schwin, resigned.

IOWA.

August Rickert to be postmaster at Schleswig, Iowa, in place of A. H. Stoltenberg, removed.

Grace M. Storey to be postmaster at Dysart, Iowa, in place of E. F. Douglass. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Otto W. Bierkamp to be postmaster at Durant, Iowa, in place of E. F. Jockheck, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

KANSAS.

Ezra E. Shields to be postmaster at Wathena, Kans., in place of W. R. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Charles F. Ackerman to be postmaster at Kanopolis, Kans., in place of W. D. Sturgis. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1922.

KENTUCKY.

Harvey B. Turner to be postmaster at Evarts, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Sidney A. Lovelace to be postmaster at London, Ky., in place of E. W. Hackney, resigned.

John H. Collings to be postmaster at Lebanon Junction, Ky., in place of J. T. Wickersham, resigned.

Eli H. Blewett to be postmaster at Franklin, Ky., in place of R. F. Neely. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1921.

Alice F. Lewis to be postmaster at Burnside, Ky., in place of F. C. Sloan, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

John B. Sewell to be postmaster at Baldwin, La., in place of J. B. Sewell. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

MAINE.

Joe P. Davis to be postmaster at South Berwick, Me., in place of D. N. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Harry N. Ferguson to be postmaster at Sanford, Me., in place of H. E. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

MARYLAND.

Mary B. Workman to be postmaster at Fort Howard, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Ernest W. Pickett to be postmaster at Woodbine, Md., in place of F. T. Buckingham, deceased.

Harry L. Feeser to be postmaster at Taneytown, Md., in place of W. E. Burke. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

William Melville to be postmaster at Sykesville, Md., in place of M. H. Weer. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

David S. Hickman to be postmaster at Snow Hill, Md., in place of J. S. Price, resigned.

Milton D. Reid to be postmaster at New Windsor, Md., in place of W. D. Lovell. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Anna B. Bowie to be postmaster at Kensington, Md., in place of A. B. Bowie. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Elwood L. Murray to be postmaster at Hampstead, Md., in place of J. O. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

MICHIGAN.

George A. Mason to be postmaster at Cedar, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

George Q. Brace to be postmaster at Sparta, Mich., in place of A. H. Meeker. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Mary E. Swanson to be postmaster at Spring Lake, Mich., in place of M. E. Swanson. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Angus G. Grayson to be postmaster at Pellston, Mich., in place of E. F. Mathews. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

MINNESOTA.

Charles H. Wise to be postmaster at Waysata, Minn., in place of C. H. Dickey, resigned.

Freeman S. Holmes to be postmaster at South Haven, Minn., in place of F. S. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

William G. Early to be postmaster at Eyota, Minn., in place of E. M. Grandy, resigned.

Robert K. Brough to be postmaster at Alexandria, Minn., in place of R. K. Brough. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1921.

Stanley E. Nelson to be postmaster at Adrian, Minn., in place of J. A. Roerig. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

MISSISSIPPI.

Michael J. Mulvihill, jr., to be postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., in place of H. H. Mackey. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

MISSOURI.

William H. Roster to be postmaster at St. James, Mo., in place of Patrick Birmingham. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Theron H. Watters to be postmaster at Marshfield, Mo., in place of C. C. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

William L. Moorhead to be postmaster at Hopkins, Mo., in place of A. C. Monroe. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

MONTANA.

John B. Randall to be postmaster at Wolf Point, Mont., in place of C. H. Hanson, removed.

NEVADA.

Daniel E. Morton to be postmaster at Carson City, Nev., in place of A. B. Karns. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1922.

NEW JERSEY.

August Graf to be postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., in place of Adolph Lankering, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Monroe W. LeFevre to be postmaster at Water Mill, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

George W. Harris to be postmaster at Richmondville, N. Y., in place of E. N. Taber, declined.

William F. Winterbotham to be postmaster at Old Forge, N. Y., in place of W. F. Winterbotham. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1922.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George A. Woods to be postmaster at Nazareth, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Don H. Gosorn to be postmaster at Old Fort, N. C., in place of T. L. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Thomas E. Sparrow to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. C., in place of G. C. Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Vernon W. Faris to be postmaster at Henderson, N. C., in place of I. J. Young. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1921.

Willis A. Willcox to be postmaster at Halifax, N. C., in place of L. N. Fenner. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Allen R. Edwards to be postmaster at Bladenboro, N. C., in place of A. A. Hilburn. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Meeda McMullen to be postmaster at Forest River, N. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Paul Keller to be postmaster at Hebron, N. Dak., in place of Paul Keller. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

OHIO.

Joseph M. Collins to be postmaster at Springfield, Ohio, in place of C. P. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

OREGON.

Flora A. Fowler to be postmaster at Goble, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carey W. Huff to be postmaster at James City, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Isaac W. Edgar to be postmaster at Glenshaw, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Daniel J. Turner to be postmaster at Clarksville, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

John W. Munnell to be postmaster at Waynesburg, Pa., in place of C. K. Spragg, removed.

Jesse E. McCracken to be postmaster at Mahaffey, Pa., in place of B. W. McCracken. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Daniel A. Strayer to be postmaster at Coalport, Pa., in place of J. K. Gorman. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

TENNESSEE.

Conley Collins to be postmaster at Morristown, Tenn., in place of J. E. Helms. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

TEXAS.

J. Edwin Moore to be postmaster at Lometa, Tex., in place of W. H. Reaves. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

VERMONT.

Lawrence L. Tinkham to be postmaster at Quechee, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Charles A. Bourn to be postmaster at Manchester Depot, Vt., in place of H. S. King. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

VIRGINIA.

Edward S. Barnitz to be postmaster at Salem, Va., in place of J. P. Saul, resigned.

Holdway E. Lane to be postmaster at Gate City, Va., in place of J. M. Minnich. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 27, 1922.

POSTMASTERS.

MARYLAND.

Everett M. Layton, Berlin.
John W. Payne, Preston.
Robert H. Phillips, Salisbury.
Victor F. Cullen, State Sanatorium.
Nettie Fowler, Bowie.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *November 27, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We trust that we approach Thee, O Lord, with open hearts and sacred desire. The light of day is a proof of Thy mercy and the night is written all over with the stars of Thy presence. Help us to a clear understanding of these days. Give patience to those who wait and hope to those who labor. In all manly strength and courage may we persevere in the things that are right. As solemn responsibilities have been intrusted to this assembly, bless all Members with broad knowledge that they may be able to respond wisely to their demands.

Give comfort to all homes of sickness. Make a way for us where there is no path, and when the darkness thickens let the pressure of Thy hand be tenderest. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, November 25, 1922, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, Mr. R. H. THORPE, Member elect from the first district of Nebraska, to succeed Hon. C. F. Reavis for the unexpired term ending March 4, 1923, is present, ready to take the oath of office. His credentials are on file with the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will come forward.

Mr. THORPE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.

The question was taken.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that we ought to have a roll call on this matter, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and there were—yeas 229, nays 88, answered "present" 1, not voting 114, as follows:

YEAS—229.

Ackerman	Burtness	Darrow	Gernerd
Anderson	Butler	Dempsey	Gifford
Andrew, Mass.	Cable	Dickinson	Goodykoontz
Andrews, Nebr.	Campbell, Kans.	Dowell	Gorman
Appleby	Campbell, Pa.	Dyer	Graham, Ill.
Arentz	Cannon	Edmonds	Greene, Mass.
Atkeson	Chalmers	Elliott	Greene, Vt.
Bacharach	Chandler, N. Y.	Ellis	Griest
Barbour	Chindblom	Evans	Hadley
Beck	Christopherson	Fairchild	Hardy, Colo.
Beedy	Clague	Fairfield	Haugen
Begg	Clarke, N. Y.	Faust	Hawley
Benham	Clouse	Fenn	Hays
Bird	Codd	Fess	Henry
Bixler	Cole, Iowa	Fish	Hersey
Blakeney	Cole, Ohio	Fisher	Hickey
Bland, Ind.	Colton	Fitzgerald	Hill
Boies	Cooper, Wis.	Foster	Himes
Bond	Coughlin	Frear	Hoch
Bowers	Crago	Free	Hogan
Britten	Cramton	French	Hukriede
Brooks, Ill.	Crowther	Frothingham	Hull
Brown, Tenn.	Curry	Fuller	Humphrey, Nebr.
Browne, Wis.	Dale	Gahn	Husted
Burdick	Dallinger	Gensman	James
Jefferis, Nebr.	McPherson	Perkins	Sweet
Johnson, S. Dak.	MacGregor	Perlman	Swing
Johnson, Wash.	MacLafferty	Porter	Taylor, Tenn.
Kahn	Madden	Pringey	Thorpe
Kearns	Magee	Radcliffe	Tilson
Keller	Maloney	Ransley	Tincher
Kelly, Pa.	Mapes	Reece	Tinkham
Ketcham	Martin	Reed, N. Y.	Towner
Kindred	Merritt	Reed, W. Va.	Treadway
Kirkpatrick	Michener	Rhodes	Underhill
Kissel	Miller	Ricketts	Valle
Kline, N. Y.	Millspaugh	Roach	Vare
Kline, Pa.	Mondell	Robertson	Vestal
Knutson	Montoya	Robsion	Volk
Kopp	Moore, Ill.	Rogers	Volstead
Kraus	Moore, Ohio	Rose	Walters
Kunz	Moores, Ind.	Rossdale	Watson
Lampert	Morgan	Sanders, N. Y.	Webster
Larson, Minn.	Mott	Scott, Mich.	White, Kans.
Lawrence	Murphy	Scott, Tenn.	White, Me.
Layton	Nelson, Me.	Shelton	Williams, Ill.
Lazaro	Nelson, A. P.	Sinclair	Williamson
Lea, Calif.	Nelson, J. M.	Sinnott	Wilson
Leatherwood	Newton, Minn.	Slemp	Wood, Ind.
Lehlbach	Norton	Smith, Idaho	Woodruff
Lineberger	O'Connor	Snell	Wurzbach
Little	Ogden	Snyder	Wyant
Longworth	Olpp	Speaks	Yates
Lubring	Paige	Sproul	Young
McDuffie	Park, Ga.	Stafford	
McFadden	Parker, N. J.	Stephens	
McLaughlin, Mich.	Patterson, Mo.	Strong, Kans.	
McLaughlin, Nebr.	Patterson, N. J.	Strong, Pa.	

NAYS—88.

Abernethy	Doughton	Larsen, Ga.	Rouse
Almon	Drewry	Lee, Ga.	Rucker
Aswell	Driver	Linthicum	Sanders, Tex.
Bankhead	Favrot	Logan	Sandlin
Barkley	Fields	London	Sears
Bland, Va.	Fulmer	Lowrey	Smithwick
Blanton	Garner	Lyon	Steagall
Bowling	Garrett, Tenn.	McClintic	Stedman
Box	Garrett, Tex.	McSwain	Stevenson
Briggs	Gilbert	Mansfield	Stoll
Buchanan	Hammer	Montague	Sumners, Tex.
Bulwinkle	Hardy, Tex.	Moore, Va.	Swank
Byrnes, S. C.	Harrison	Oldfield	Tague
Byrns, Tenn.	Hayden	Oliver	Taylor, Colo.
Carew	Hooker	Parks, Ark.	Thomas
Carter	Huddleston	Pou	Tillman
Collier	Jeffers, Ala.	Quin	Turner
Collins	Johnson, Miss.	Rainey, Ala.	Tyson
Connally, Tex.	Jones, Tex.	Rainey, Ill.	Vinson
Crisp	Kincheloe	Raker	Wingo
Davis, Tenn.	Lanham	Rankin	Wise
Dominick	Lankford	Rayburn	Wright

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Sabath

NOT VOTING—114.

Ansorge	Freeman	Langley	Shaw
Anthony	Funk	Lee, N. Y.	Shreve
Bell	Gallivan	Luce	Siegel
Black	Glynn	McArthur	Sisson
Brand	Goldsborough	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Brennan	Gould	McKenzie	Steenerson
Brooks, Pa.	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Stiness
Burke	Green, Iowa	Mann	Sullivan
Burroughs	Griffin	Mead	Summers, Wash.
Burton	Hawes	Michaelson	Taylor, Ark.
Cantrill	Herrick	Mills	Taylor, N. J.
Chandler, Okla.	Hicks	Morin	Temple
Clark, Fla.	Huck	Mudd	Ten Eyck
Classon	Hudspeth	Newton, Mo.	Thompson
Cockran	Humphreys, Miss.	O'Brien	Timberlake
Connolly, Pa.	Hutchinson	Osborne	Tucker
Cooper, Ohio	Ireland	Overstreet	Upshaw
Copley	Jacoway	Parker, N. Y.	Ward, N. Y.
Cullen	Johnson, Ky.	Petersen	Ward, N. C.
Davis, Minn.	Jones, Pa.	Purnell	Watson
Deal	Kelley, Mich.	Ramseyer	Weaver
Denison	Kendall	Reber	Wheeler
Drane	Kennedy	Riddick	Williams, Tex.
Dunbar	Kiess	Riordan	Winslow
Dunn	King	Rodenberg	Woods, Va.
Dupré	Kitchin	Rosenbloom	Woodyard
Echols	Kleczka	Ryan	Zihlman
Focht	Knight	Sanders, Ind.	
Fordney	Kreider	Schall	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Mann (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Dunbar with Mr. Brand.
Mr. Fordney with Mr. Cockran.
Mr. Purnell with Mr. Tucker.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Shreeve with Mr. Gallivan.
Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Mudd with Mr. Williams of Texas.
Mr. Anthony with Mr. Dupré.
Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cantrill.
Mr. Newton of Missouri with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Upshaw.
Mr. King with Mr. Weaver.

LIBRARY OF URSINUS COLLEGE COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Deal.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Riordan.
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Sisson.
Mr. Green of Iowa with Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Focht with Mr. Goldsborough.
Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi.
Mr. Morin with Mr. Kitchin.
Mr. McArthur with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Ward of New York with Mr. Hudspeth.
Mr. Burton with Mr. Black.
Mr. Denison with Mr. Cullen.
Mr. Luce with Mr. Woods of Virginia.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana with Mr. Ward of North Carolina.
Mr. Winslow with Mr. Jacoway.
Mr. Osborne with Mr. Drane.
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.
Mr. Burroughs with Mr. Overstreet.
Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A quorum being present, the doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the merchant marine bill, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817, which the Clerk will report for amendment.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Under the rule or practice is it intended to read the whole section before the offering of amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. The bill will be read by sections under the rule. The Clerk will proceed to read the first section of the bill.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask—I did not hear the ruling of the Chair—is it that the paragraph must first be read before the offering of amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. The bill is being read by sections. The Clerk will proceed to read the first section of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I. AMENDMENTS TO THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1920.

SECTION 1. Section 5 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. (a) That in order to accomplish the declared purposes of this act, and to carry out the policy declared in section 1 hereof, the board is authorized and directed to sell, as soon as practicable, consistent with good business methods and the objects and purposes to be attained by this act, at public or private competitive sale after appraisement and due advertisement, to persons who are citizens of the United States, except as provided in section 6 of this act, all the vessels referred to in section 4 of this act or otherwise acquired by the board.

"(b) Any vessel may be sold without such advertisement or such competitive sale, if such action is specifically authorized by the board upon an affirmative vote of not less than five of its members, and if such vote and a full statement of the reasons for authorizing such sale are spread upon the minutes of the board.

"(c) Any sale under this section shall be made at such prices and on such terms and conditions, including the use or disposition of the vessel by the purchaser, as the board may prescribe; except that (1) the completion of the payment of the purchase price shall be payable at not be deferred more than 15 years after the making of the contract of sale, (2) interest on the unpaid purchase price shall be payable at least annually at a rate of not less than 4 per cent per annum, and (3) the payments of principal shall be so arranged that the amounts due or paid under the contract of sale as principal up to any moment of time shall be sufficient to cover depreciation of the vessel up to such moment, unless the board waives this requirement upon the giving of adequate security.

"(d) All sales made under the authority of this act shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions of section 9 of the shipping act, 1916, as amended."

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Page 2, lines 6 to 11, inclusive, strike out all subsection.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this subsection provides, in brief, that any vessel may be sold without advertisement or competitive sale if the action is specifically authorized by the Shipping Board and if that board writes down on their minutes why they wanted it done. I suppose the idea of those who framed this par-

ticular subsection was that if the reasons were given on some record somewhere that was all that is considered necessary for safety. Let me say to the membership of the committee that I consider this one of the most vulnerable sections. Gentlemen of the committee, and especially those on the Republican side, I want to say a word to you about this. The Republican Party is chargeable for this bill, and properly so. There are several of us here who would like to vote for this bill if it can be amended so that it can be defended among our constituencies, but I want to say to you earnestly now on the Republican side that those who are in charge of this bill had better listen rather carefully to suggestions that are made by those who are friendly to the cause of the Republican Party and friendly to the general principle involved in this bill and be liberal in permitting amendments to this bill. [Applause.] If you do that, so far as I am concerned I want to go along. I do not think I need vouch for my abstract of title to Republicanism. I want to vote for this bill. I want the bill fixed so that I can vote for it, and the place to fix it is here. The Republicans should have fixed it in conference, so as to come in with a united front, but we did not, so we must perfect it here, if at all. Now, we have this one section that ought not to be in this bill. Some of the worst scandals that arose out of our late war came from negotiated sales of surplus materials that came after the war was over. Millions of dollars worth of surplus material were sold without advertisement, not sold as the result of competitive bidding, and sold by negotiated sales. Those sales stink to the high heaven. Here are $3,000,000,000 worth of ships. It may be that they are only worth $150,000,000. Here are 2,200 ships, and the members of the majority side, because it is our bill, propose to give to the Shipping Board, composed of men who may or may not know what the ships are worth, and who may or may not be honest, the power to sell these ships for anything they see proper. What sort of proposition is that? Let me tell you something, gentlemen on the Republican side. For every mistake or error of judgment that this Shipping Board may make in their sales of these vessels we will be held responsible, and the people of this country will not question whether they were errors of judgment or mistakes, but they will hold us responsible for the worst possible construction to be placed upon their acts. This section ought to be stricken out.

These ships ought to be sold by competitive bidding so that you can go to the country and defend the sales. I sincerely trust that this section will go out of this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak to the same amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. In favor of the amendment. I take the same position so far as the pending amendment is concerned as the gentleman [Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois] who preceded me. I also take the same position regarding my Republicanism, which has been uniform for many years since the first time I ever voted. As I received a majority of over 37,000 in the last primary, I have no apology to make. I want to read something in regard to this very question which comes to me from the New York Herald upon this very point, an article which has been printed and circulated throughout the country in regard to views expressed several days ago by the Wisconsin delegation. A reporter of the New York Herald called on me and endeavored to put words in my mouth which I refused to agree to. This is the first time this has happened to my knowledge from any reputable reporter. As a class they are of as high a character as men on this floor, I believe. This is what he said in addition to the authorized statement given out, which authorized statement was as follows:

I have been instructed to say that the Wisconsin delegation individually and collectively expects to work with the Republican organization as heretofore. It has no candidate to offer nor support to ask as a delegation. Primarily, it is interested in the enactment of progressive legislation, which is interpreted to be a recent mandate from the people.

Here is the misstatement that has no basis of fact whatever, as follows:

Mr. FREAR said the Wisconsin delegation would not oppose the selection of Mr. GILLETT and Representative LONGWORTH as Speaker and Republican floor leader.

That statement was never made, never could be made, because never discussed by the delegation, and existed only in the imagination of the Herald reporter. No other paper, to my knowledge, has printed any such inference as that published by this paper.

Mr. MONDELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wyoming rise?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, we want to conclude the consideration of this bill. We want to have every provision of the bill read and an opportunity allowed for amendment before the time comes for voting. In order to do that the House must confine itself to the matters before it. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] will not bring in extraneous matters and that we may get down to the discussion of the bill and the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. I am in sympathy with the gentleman. I want to make just a brief statement.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope the statement the gentleman will make will be very brief.

Mr. FREAR. My brief statement is, in effect, that I never made such a statement. There is no truth in it, because I could not speak in any way for the delegation. As to another part, that the Republican leader believes it is a confession of weakness, I do not believe any Republican leader ever made such a statement to the Republicans.

Mr. EDMONDS. I am going to accept the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. Well, of course, if the gentleman is going to accept the amendment, I will not pursue the matter further.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, let the amendment be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

Mr. MONDELL. The amendment was read clearly. It is an amendment simply to strike out.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I could not hear in the confusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is to strike out paragraph (b) of the section.

Mr. EDMONDS. The amendment is to strike out paragraph (b), on page 2. So far as the committee are concerned, we are perfectly willing to accept the amendment.

The committee put it in for this reason—that the Shipping Board found itself in the position where it would be forced to advertise every time a man made a request for a ship. That took time—a large amount of time. Sometimes a prospective purchaser found another ship, and the Shipping Board did not sell to him. This is not vital to the bill, and it makes no difference to the committee. We are perfectly willing to accept the amendment.

I want to say further that we are having prepared an amendment that will take the industrial ships, like those of the Standard Oil and the United States Steel, away from being the recipients of any subsidy.

This matter was taken up with five or six of the Republicans in the committee who drew the bill, and, although we deemed that it is absolutely vital for war purposes that we should have these ships, however it seems to be the sentiment of the House that we are not going to have any more wars and that we do not need the ships. I will offer an amendment to take that compensation out of the bill.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. Does not the expression, "public or private competitive sale," on the first line of page 2, comprise the very language that paragraph (b) was intended to provide for?

Mr. EDMONDS. As I understand it, they invite 10 or 15 people who are likely to purchase a ship. When a man comes in and asks for a ship they will invite 10 or 15 people who are likely to purchase the ship and make a private competitive sale for it. In other words, they will auction it off.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not want the House to be laboring under a mistake. Outside of the tankers we have got 1,290 ships, of 9,059,000 tons—dead-weight tons. Twenty-eight and five-hundredths per cent of those vessels are of the lake type; 14.07 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of those vessels are of the lake type. I am trying to give you information. So far as the committee is concerned we will accept the amendment and be prepared to go on.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word in behalf of myself and others who are somewhat responsible for this provision going into the bill. One of the considerations favoring its insertion is the one expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There has been a fear expressed over and over again that a few localities and a few interests would acquire these ships if they were put up to competitive bids to the exclusion and prejudice of other localities. There is a provision of the bill under which certain areas are sought to be taken care of, a provision looking to maintenance of existing lines.

A further reason for this provision was that these localities that have existing lines under this provision might acquire these ships notwithstanding, for instance, New York, Philadelphia, or Boston interests might be willing to come in and outbid them at a competitive sale. We were seeking by this provision to make an equal distribution of these ships throughout all the territory of the United States.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has come to the latter part of the game. I would like to be heard a moment on this same amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. The debate is exhausted on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas can make a proper motion.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, just in order to keep the record straight I wish to say that in this committee the minority members tried their very best to have this section of the bill stricken out, and we went back to the act of 1920, the Jones Act, which required advertisement and competitive bids, and we insisted that these ships should not be sold except after due advertisement under competitive bids, and the majority of the committee then refused to accept our proposition. But I note that they now have come to terms.

We shall move later to strike out and go back to the act of 1920. Not only is this paragraph subject to objection but I am glad to see that on this day the wakening interest of the people is causing the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] to accept one amendment in the interest of the honest administration of this law, if it is to be passed. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, it may be proper that this amendment should go out. And yet, speaking from the technical standpoint, it may be proper that it should stay in. If it is necessary for the corporation to do business there ought to be a provision of this sort. Unfortunately you can not—and you can not largely because of partisanship and partisan criticism—conduct these transactions as they would be conducted by private parties. If the ships were sold under a provision of this sort and the sale were ever so proper and legitimate, even if it were just what should be done, it would afford the opposition the opportunity to criticize.

I think we should not leave anything in this bill which by any possibility can give anyone an opportunity to say that we are not in an honest, straightforward, aboveboard way trying to make possible the carrying of the American flag on the high seas. Of course this board ought to have some discretion; and yet, being a Government board, as matters go in this country, we can not give them that discretion without involving criticism. Therefore the provision ought to go out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: On page 2, line 13, after the word "conditions," strike out the following words: "including the use or disposition of the vessel by the purchaser."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the provision which I propose to strike out is one of the innumerable provisions in this bill conferring upon the Shipping Board extraordinary power and discretion. The bill as it reads authorizes them to sell at such prices and on such terms and conditions as they may prescribe, "including the use or disposition of the vessel by the purchaser."

Now, if an American citizen desires to buy one of these ships and is able to buy it and pay for it, why should the Shipping Board be given the right to say what he shall do with it, or whether he shall operate it or where he shall operate it, or whether he shall sell it to some other American citizen? There are provisions in the bill against the transfer to foreign registry and such things as that, but this provision which my proposed amendment would strike out simply gives the Shipping Board a power which they should not possess and a power by which they could work injustice to American citizens and favor other American citizens. My amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I interrupt the gentleman for a moment?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It is a fact, is it not, that this language which the gentleman is criticizing does not appear in the Jones Act?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It does not appear in the Jones Act. I want to say in this connection to the Members on the other side that the merchant marine act of 1920, known as the Jones Act, which this bill proposes to mutilate and in many particulars to destroy, was enacted by a Republican Congress, and the last Republican platform boasted of the wisdom of that act and of the fact that it would "insure the establishment and maintenance of an American merchant marine." And as was suggested by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE], this provision which I propose to strike out changes the act of 1920 in that respect.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I do not suppose anyone will question the legal right to sell conditionally anything that you may possess. The prime purpose of including this language here was much the same as that which prompted the provision which has just gone out of the bill. It was an effort to make certain that these ships owned by the Government should be equitably distributed throughout the ports and localities of the United States. We were moved by the desire to make certain, if it could be done by law, that if there were a fleet of vessels or a single vessel moving, we will say from Baltimore to Chile or from Galveston to Habana, or from any other port to a foreign port, if those vessels were sold the United States might say to the purchaser, "You have got to maintain the service which the people of that particular locality are now enjoying." It is a provision put in the bill in the interest of the whole United States—in the interest of the ports of the Pacific, the ports of the Gulf, the ports of the Atlantic—to make sure that the people dwelling in those localities shall have an adequate shipping service. That is the only reason for putting it in, and that is the reason why it ought to be left in the bill.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. If this provision should be stricken out of the bill what would hinder a man who is now operating a Government ship buying it at a very low figure, with the intention on our part that he should continue it in that service, and then turning around and selling it to some foreign purchaser?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. There would be the general provision of law against the sale to foreign interests without consent, but there would be no provision of law which would compel a man to keep that ship in a desirable service. This provision is entirely for that reason.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes.

Mr. BRITTEN. Is it not also intended to prevent destructive competition?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I do not know what some other persons may have had in mind with respect to that, but that was not what was in my mind. I can only repeat what I said, that my thought was that we ought to maintain so far as possible by law existing services, and we ought to create services elsewhere if it was desirable to do so, and we thought this provision made it possible in some degree, so far as law can do those things, the bringing about that result.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman from Maine if it is not a fact that the purpose and effect of the provision would be that the Shipping Board could prevent competition by withholding the sale of ships wherever and in whatever cases they desired to do so?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I think they can always refuse to sell ships, and that this provision does not affect that situation at all.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, no provision in this bill is more essential or more important than the one which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] desires to strike out. If it were stricken out it might happen that every line running from southern ports would be discontinued. It might happen that no line would be permanently continued except a few great steamship lines. It might happen that the service absolutely essential to make the American merchant marine valuable—that is, a regular service from given ports in the United States to given ports abroad—might be abandoned and that we should have nothing except a tramp merchant marine, depriving us of that service which is above all the most essential service, service at stated times from all of the great ports of the country to the peoples with whom we have commerce.

I can not understand how anyone at all favorable to this bill, desirous of building up an American merchant marine, could approve or even suggest the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. Under it the entire purpose of the bill might be defented, and if we had a fleet at all it might be that the entire fleet would be largely engaged only in the more remunerative lines of commerce. The smaller ports, the American small harbors having a small amount of commerce, might, if this were stricken out, be entirely deprived of all service under the American flag.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to answer what has been stated. The trouble with this provision in the bill, and the purpose declared by the two gentlemen who have just spoken, is that it is the purest camouflage. Nobody is more interested than I, and the gentleman who has offered this amendment, in the preservation of the shipping lines in the service of the smaller ports which we hope will be bought and continued in the service of the smaller ports by the people of such ports who will not desire to sell them. But when you attach this provision and limitation to the sale of a ship you will let every little man who wants to invest know that his head is in the lion's mouth, that his paw is in the trap, and that the power of life and death is given to the Shipping Board over his property which he buys and would like to pay for.

It is known further that the big corporations in this country do not have the same fear, because they have influence with the public and with the board to secure permission to sell the ships they might buy. The little investor will go to the Shipping Board as a prospective buyer of ships, but he knows "if he buys this ship they will hold him for all time, not for one year, not for five years, but during all time; they will not permit him to sell that ship." Do you not know that if that is done you will prevent any little man from buying? If the gentleman thought the omission of that would crush southern ports, does he think that in the Jones Act we would have omitted it and sought to crush the southern ports? We did not put it in because we wanted an honest sale, and we provided for a fair valuation and a fair price for the ships, which can only be had by giving a clear title to a ship when you sell it. With this restriction on the title and use of the ships you can not sell them except to the big corporations, knowing they will not be prevented from disposing of the ships.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman permit a suggestion?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Is not that specially true in view of the fact that Mr. Lasker stated at the hearings that it would be the policy of the board to require a cash payment to the amount of 80 per cent?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That is the policy of the Shipping Board, and the ships will be sold to the big interests; they do not favor the little purchasers, and this clause will prevent the little purchaser from buying.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, perhaps a word should be said in the opening of the debate on amendments with reference to the attitude of the committee. Of course, we do not claim that this is a perfect bill or a perfect proposal for legislation. We do say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee has spent many months of hard labor on the bill and thinks it will accomplish the purposes intended.

There are two purposes intended; one is to sell the ships now controlled and operated by the Shipping Board and get them into private hands. The second and larger purpose is to establish an American merchant marine in all the trades and lines where we have a commerce. I am surprised that the gentlemen representing the Gulf States should object to this proposition. The people from the Gulf of Mexico were among those who appealed for protection in the sale of these ships. The people on the Pacific coast were among those who appealed for protection in the sale of these ships. They wanted an opportunity to buy the ships and they wanted the assurance that the ships would be retained on the Gulf and on the Pacific Ocean and in the South Atlantic ports.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman has expressed a good deal of solicitude about the trade in the Gulf and South Atlantic ports. Why was not he willing to accept the request of the representative from those interests that section 7 of the Jones Act should be allowed to remain as it is?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does not the gentleman from Alabama know that the representative agreed to the provisions in this bill?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not know it, and we will show that when we reach the section.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, speaking for myself, we are anxious to have constructive criticism and constructive amendments, but we do not think we should yield to those gentlemen who propose to kill the bill and kill the legislation and who will not vote for it no matter what you do. [Applause.] You may adopt every amendment suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, and when you are all through I doubt if he will vote for the bill. If the friends of the bill come forward and make the proper suggestions and offer proper amendments, this committee will listen attentively and receptively to any such suggestions. This provision is an essential portion of this legislation if we are to maintain an American merchant marine and preserve our trade in the sections of the country where that is necessary, and the provision should be retained in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Debate has been exhausted on the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to say in answer to the gentleman who has last spoken that I understand him to say that only amendments will be permitted to this bill coming from those who are recognized friends of the bill.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I did not say that.

Mr. FREAR. I take it that there are many gentlemen on the floor who have not yet determined in their own minds what their course will be. I think there are such Members on both sides of the House. I understand by statements made by members of the committee that there are 1,400 ships now held by the Government and 13 are in commission under the Shipping Board.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. There are 400 ships out of the 1,298, outside of the tankers.

Mr. EDMONDS. I can give the gentleman the figures.

Mr. FREAR. I will assume the statement made by the gentleman from Illinois is correct. Is there danger that the 1,000 ships are going to be taken over by certain interests, so as to prevent the whole country or every port in the United States from being taken care of? That is the question in my mind on this particular amendment. In whose power will you put it to determine where these boats are going? Mr. Lasker's? Mr. Lasker is the publicity agent and concedes that he is not acquainted with the merchant marine service, I understand.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. In a moment. Here are a thousand ships unsold, and you want to sell them. We want to sell them to anyone who will buy them. You say that some of them are to be given away. Let us try to sell them if we can, and do not let us give all of the power to this commission, so that they can say that the ships shall go to a Gulf port or to a seaport in the Orient, or elsewhere. Let us say that these ships are for sale, and before the thousand now unsold are exhausted it may be we will come back here and control the rest, if we find there is no provision for Gulf ports about which the gentleman seems to be so anxious.

Mr. EDMONDS. Right in that connection with this amendment, let us presume that there is a line running out of Galveston or some southern port, and that somebody comes in from New York having more money than this line has, who wants to buy a number of ships to put into competition with that line. We used the term:

including the use or disposition of the vessel by the purchaser——

Mr. FREAR. Then that would remove the competition to which the man who ships is entitled. You are by this provision attempting to give a subsidy, and you are trying to destroy competition or putting it in the hands of Mr. Lasker to do it. I do not think that is good Republican doctrine; it is not good American doctrine.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. As I understand the situation, it is this. I want to talk on the point that the gentleman is discussing.

Mr. FREAR. Just ask the question. That is all I care to say on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) there were—ayes 52, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SEARS: Page 2, line 1, after the word "public," strike out the words "or private."

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, on the 20th of this month this bill was introduced and on the 21st was reported, and Members of Congress could not get the bill, consisting of 63 pages and involving about $6,000,000,000 worth of property, until the following day. The President of the United States on the 22d came before Congress and addressed us, and at that time urged us to pass this bill. Therefore, I presume the President knew what the bill contained. All last week the chairman of this committee and those who he states are friends of the bill fought for the bill as it stands. I want to congratulate those on the Republican side for getting a softening of the heart and at least accepting some amendments, such as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana, and also indicating that later on they would offer amendments elliminating the Steel Co. and the Standard Oil Co. Why this change of front and of heart perhaps some day the people will know.

I was struck by the remarkable statement of the chairman of this committee. He said that Mr. Lasker and this board will call in 1 or 2 or 12 or 15 men, who want to buy ships, and will let them bid on the ships, sitting around the table. Who are those 12 or 15 men that are going to be called in by Mr. Lasker? I read before I left home to attend this session for the purpose of considering this bill that a corporation was being formed for the purpose of buying these ships. The President has said that we wantonly, wastefully, and madly expended money during the war. Mr. Chairman, we are now about to wantonly and wastefully waste the people's money and fasten on them, and I fear their children's children, a tax to meet this subsidy, by this hasty legislation. These sales should only be at public sale, where each American citizen will have the right to bid on the ships, and no man should have the right to call in 10 or 12 or 15 of his friends and let them sit around the table and go through the farce of bidding on these ships. Those of us who have been in public life and have seen these private sales know what they mean. We know that the little man who wants to buy a vessel will never get a chance to bid upon it. We know who are going to finally get these ships, although we have been unable to find out during the debate, and I want to again congratulate my Republican friends upon their repudiation of the President of the United States by admitting that the bill he urged us to pass was not properly drawn; that it is subject to amendment, and that we should amend it. I hope the chairman will also accept the amendment which I have offered in order that no one man—and I mean no reflection on Mr. Lasker, we do not know who will be the guiding spirit when these sales are made—shall have the right to invite a few friends to sit around a table and go through the farce of bidding on these vessels. Let each and every American citizen have the right to bid on these vessels at public sale, and then the people can not complain.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, all I want to say in answer to the gentleman is that this is existing law and it has worked satisfactorily. There has been none of the scandal that occurred during the Democratic administration of the Shipping Board. All parties in interest have been notified. This has been done right along. There is no real reason for taking it out of the bill. It is in the Jones Act and has worked satisfactorily for two years.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. When the amendment was offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] to strike out subdivision (b), it was, I take it, unanimously stricken from the bill.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Oh, I voted against it.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Maine is the only vote that I know of who was against it. It was repugnant to the sensibilities of the House that that provision should stay in the bill.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. There was another thing that was against it.

Mr. BLANTON. Yet at the time that amendment was offered it remained for the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] to call attention to the fact that the very power that we were seeking to take away from the Shipping Board was yet in the bill, in the language of the preceding paragraph. There is no question but that the vice of subdivision (b) is still in this bill, and the amendment by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS] will strike it out, and it ought to be stricken out. You say that there ought to be private sales without real advertisement and without public competition.

There was read into this RECORD the other day by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] an article that appeared in last week's New York Tribune, showing that two officers of the Shipping Board who are now out of the people's Treasury drawing each an annual salary of $35,000 are forming a syndicate to buy the 13 boats that are now in operation and which are making some profit.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. They are to buy these boats. How? Buy them in open competition with the shipping interests of the world? No. I take it if they are to buy them the Shipping Board would give them the same privilege of buying them at this private sale they would give anyone else. We have a spectacle of these $35,000 a year members of the Shipping Board sitting around the table and buying these 15 ships without real competition.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I will.

Mr. SNELL. I do not understand the provisions of this section as the gentleman does, and I wondered if the gentleman or myself was wrong. It means private competitive sale—get the real meaning of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has probably in the course of his experience heard of competitive sales where there was no real competition, where competition is arranged beforehand, where there are but two bidders and both friendly so far as their interests are concerned, unknown to the seller. That could be the competition.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield.

Mr. SNELL. Why not take the whole line in the consideration of the amendment? It does not mean the same to me as to the gentleman, and I am perfectly honest, and I believe the gentleman is. It says, "private competitive sale after appraisement and due advertisement."

Mr. BLANTON. The Shipping Board——

Mr. SNELL. Come down to what is in the bill and be honest.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to be honest with the gentleman. The Shipping Board appraises those 15 boats——

Mr. SNELL. And due advertisement.

Mr. BLANTON. Just a moment. It does not provide real advertisement.

Mr. SNELL. Then I can not read. Take the bill and read it.

Mr. BLANTON. Except to specify——

Mr. SNELL. After appraisement and due advertisement.

Mr. BLANTON. What is due advertisement? [Laughter.] Does it mean it is in open shipping journals in the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. I have been interrupted and I ask for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Just a moment.

Mr. SNELL. Come to a consideration of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. One question at a time and I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. SNELL. That is all I ask.

Mr. BLANTON. They advertise in some little insignificant paper down at Norfolk——

Mr. SNELL. Is that due advertisement?

Mr. BLANTON. Or at Richmond, that they are going to sell certain boats at private sale. No one knows about the inside agreements.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In a moment. These $35,000 a year shipping experts with some friends come in and sit around a table, and one offers an insignificant sum, such as was offered when the first boats were put on sale, of $1, and these experts then make their offer. Now I yield.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. In the hearings before this committee the chairman of the Shipping Board appeared, and he said he had taken a total roster of all the ships they had; that they had appraised them and advertised; and they considered that that appraisement and advertisement was a compliance with the existing law when hereafter they sought to sell a ship.

Mr. BLANTON. That answers the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM], who is sincere, if he wants to see the people's interests are safeguarded, I want to say to him that if he expects to protect the people's interests in this bill he should stand here and insist on these words authorizing private sales going out of this bill, because under the bill

with those words left in you are going to find just such sales made under simulated competition. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois is an expert lawyer; he has been around courthouses for years; and he knows that in many instances there has been an apparent competition, there has been an apparent advertisement, there has been an apparent due notice, and yet there is no competition whatever concerning the sale of property in large amounts. I want to say he ought to stand up and insist upon those words going out if he is still sincere in wanting to protect the interests of the people.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, of course the gentleman who has occupied 10 minutes time would not vote for the bill if this amendment or any other amendment——

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has me right.

Mr. MONDELL. Were agreed to. He is against the bill, against the principle of the bill, against the method of making the bill, and he would be against the bill under any and all circumstances. I am not surprised at gentlemen on the Democratic side being disturbed for fear something will not protect the public interest. We have had enough examples of that sort of thing during their administration to put anyone in a frame of mind to be suspicious. But, Mr. Chairman, we expect the gentlemen who are in charge of these important affairs for the Government to be honest, conscientious men, trying to do their duty. Objection is made to the use of the word "private" or "private competitive sale." I do not think that it is the happiest phrase that could be employed, but what it intends to cover is the sale under sealed bids. This is the provision of the existing law. The gentleman was here when the Jones Act was adopted, and he seemed to have no difficulty about it then. If this word was stricken from the bill, the only way the sale could be made would be by public auction. Every one familiar with sales of this sort knows that there must be other ways of selling than by public auction. There must be sales under sealed bids and that sort of thing which is described here.

Cries of "Vote!"

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARDY of Texas rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I rise to strike out section 1 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out section 1 of the bill.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to perfect the section.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be in order before action is taken. The gentleman from Texas has the floor on his amendment if he desires it.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I shall discuss my amendment, then, and later on——

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a perfecting amendment.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. As I understand the ruling of the Chair, I may offer my amendment now, and it will wait until the perfecting amendment has been acted upon?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I would like to ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes on this motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that there has been an objection, because I want to present at some length my reason for offering the motion to strike out this section. It is an amendment to section 5 of the Jones Act. Section 5 of the Jones Act and section 7 of the Jones Act laid down the policy upon which the Republican Party went before the people in 1920 with reference to the merchant marine. I want to read to you section 5 of the Jones Act, which is being amended, emasculated, and destroyed by this bill. Section 5 of the Jones Act provides:

That in order to accomplish the declared purposes of this act, and to carry out the policy declared in section 1 hereof, the board is authorized and directed to sell, as soon as practicable, consistent with good business methods and the objects and purposes to be attained by this act, at public or private competitive sale after appraisement and due advertisement, to persons who are citizens of the United States except as provided in section 6 of this act, all of the vessels referred to in section 4 of this act or otherwise acquired by the board. Such sale shall be made at such prices and on such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, but the completion of the payment of the purchase price and interest shall not be deferred more than 18 years after the making of the contract of sale.

Then section 5 continues:

The board in fixing or accepting the sale price of such vessels shall take into consideration the prevailing domestic and foreign market price of, the available supply of, and the demand for vessels, existing freight rates and prospects of their maintenance, the cost of constructing vessels of similar types under prevailing conditions, as well as the cost of the construction or purchase price of the vessels to be sold, and any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent, solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell.

Very carefully this bill now under consideration eliminates every restriction placed upon the Shipping Board which requires them to get some fair price for these ships. The bill places them in an attitude where they might sell these ships as junk, for a song or a trifle, even though the United States is not forced to sell. The whole policy of the Government is changed by this bill from section 5 of the Jones Act. And you should bear in mind, gentlemen, you on that side, that section 5 of the Jones Act was by your convention at Chicago, when you nominated Mr. Harding, declared to express the policy of the Republican Party with reference to maintaining a merchant marine.

And when you get to section 7 of the Jones Act you will find that the words sought to be stricken out of this bill by my friend from Tennessee is intended to repeal that section. Section 7 of the Jones Act declares that if the Shipping Board could neither sell those ships for what they were worth or charter them for what they were entitled to bring, then the Government could operate the commercial lines necessary to the welfare of this country until they had demonstrated the feasibility of such lines and then they could sell at a fair price.

Gentlemen, if you adopt section 1 of this bill, you are blotting out section 5 and section 7 of the act which you once approved by your votes in this House in 1920 and which you approved by the declaration of your party platform, and you abandon what you went to the people on, and you adopt another policy by which you place an unlimited power in the Shipping Board to sacrifice every ship the Government owns and to sell at a song that which cost our people $3,000,000,000 and which you could not replace to-morrow for less than $75 a ton. They propose to sell them at an average of $20 per ton. You could not replace these ships for $75 a ton. There are a great many passenger ships among them. You know you could not replace them for $75 a ton.

This law upon which you went to the country required that you should sell those ships for something like what they were worth. That law provided also that you should consider what they could be rebuilt for when you went to price them. You should consider the world prices, and then if the shipping interests undertook to hold up the Shipping Board by refusing to bid, that law requires that the Shipping Board shall operate these ships along desirable lines until they do establish the feasibility of maintaining those ships in operation.

Yes; there is an offer now, I understand, to buy the United States Line, which is being operated by Mr. Rossbottom. Just as fast as the Shipping Board puts a successful line in operation you are going to find a private interest coming in to buy, and then the Shipping Board may sell them for a song, may sell them for whatever they please. Are you in favor of that?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, the other amendment, offered by Judge HARDY, is still pending for debate, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. It is open to debate. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Page 2, line 19, after the word "than," strike out the figure "4" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "4½."

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, on line 19 I move to strike out the words "a rate of not less than 4½ per cent," according to the present amendment, and insert simply the figure "6."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FREAR: Page 2, line 19, strike out "a rate of not less than 4½" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "6."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is not in order, because the committee has just passed an amendment fixing the number. You can not offer to strike out a number and insert another number.

Mr. FREAR. I will abide the ruling of the Chair. If the Chair holds this amendment out of order, then I will offer another.

The CHAIRMAN. If the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin simply struck out the language that was inserted it would not be in order; but it proposes to strike out other material language, and therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FREAR. My reason for offering this amendment is this, Mr. Chairman: It seems to me we are to act intelligently here, I hope so. Even though the members of the committee believe this is a proper bill to put through, in present form, I ask you in all fairness, what law there is to-day that puts in the hands of any man or any set of men the right to determine in their own judgment the rate of interest that may be charged?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. The existing law authorizes the Shipping Board to take any rate of interest they see fit.

Mr. FREAR. Then that is the only board which does that, to my knowledge. That being so, it seems to me we should state positively in the statute in this case, as we do in every other case, as the law does when dealing with foreign loans, what the rate shall be, so fixed that the board can not change it. We ought to fix the rate. Whether it is 4½ or 6 per cent is a secondary consideration; but why should we place in the hands of a set of men the right to say to the gentleman from Wyoming, "You can have this at 4½ per cent," and to the gentleman over here on my right, "You may have it at 10 per cent"? Why place that discretion in the hands of anyone. And where have you ever done it before?

Mr. MONDELL. On the foreign debt the limitation is not less than 4½ per cent.

Mr. FREAR. We fixed it there because of the rate at which we sold the Liberty bonds. I tried to put through on the floor the very amendment mentioned fixing the interest rate and you voted against it. Now, I ask you to vote the restriction so that it will not be in the hands of two or three men or five men to say that the rate of interest to one man shall be 10 per cent and to another 4½ per cent. Let me say in addition that 6 per cent is the rate. That is the rate the average man out in my country pays on his loans. Why are you putting it at 4½? I ask that you treat all alike.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It is because of the existing law.

Mr. FREAR. I do not care about the existing law. Let me say that I do not believe one man on this floor, outside of your committee, knows what the existing law is. When the bill was put through some of these matters of taxation were not known to the Members, and I question whether the members of the committee themselves could explain to the satisfaction of the House the meaning of these taxation propositions claimed to be in existing law. We are dealing with the bill before us. We are fixing a law that is going to control the loaning of $125,000,000, and I say we ought to fix the rate of interest positively, and fix it at the ordinary rate paid in the West, and not grant special favors as is done in this bill.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is it not true that the President in his message to Congress last week expressly condemned the existing law for not fixing a definite rate with reference to the interest upon construction loans, stating that it left it open to the whims of favoritism?

Mr. FREAR. That is the position that I assume ought to be taken in regard to this bill.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. BRIGGS. To debate the amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Is the gentleman in favor of the amendment?

Mr. BRIGGS. I am in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRIGGS. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MONDELL. I think we ought to have a vote on the amendment.

Mr. BRIGGS. The amendment I am referring to is not the one that has been passed on. It is the amendment pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] to strike out the entire paragraph. To that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] offers a motion to strike out the last word. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the FREAR amendment has been voted on.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment pending is the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, under section 5 of the existing Jones law there is nothing to prevent the Shipping Board from selling the fleet to-day at any price it chooses consistent with good business judgment. When the question came before your committee of striking out of it the safeguards now contained in section 5 the question was asked repeatedly why the Shipping Board should be relieved of all responsibility when they can already sell the fleet for any price they desired. But, my friends, the testimony developed that when bids were invited for this great fleet last February the bids which were received were so hopelessly inadequate that the chairman of the Shipping Board called them facetious. The witnesses before the joint committee testified that there was no sale for the ships; and yet advocates of this subsidy insisted that the Government should sell the ships as soon as possible, although in the same breath they admitted that there was no market for the ships.

What is the meaning of this amendment to this act which is now contained in the bill? It can mean only one thing. It is to give to the Shipping Board the impression that Congress did not want them to observe prudence and good business judgment any longer, but wanted them to sell the ships at all hazards, no matter if they were sold for $5 apiece or 5 cents apiece. That can be the only reason. It can be the only effect of this amendment. My friends, I am persuaded that when you take this safeguard out of the bill you will never get $200,000,000, even for a fleet of 10,000,000 tons of ships, but will sacrifice it for a mere pittance and then pay the syndicate that acquires it a tremendous subsidy based not upon the sacrifice purchase price but upon the cost of new construction. The motion of Judge HARDY should prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. HARDY) there were—ayes 37, noes 69.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as section 3 has been stricken from the bill, I offer the following amendment:

Page 2, line 12, strike out the letter "c" and insert "b"; page 3, line 1, strike out the letter "d" and insert "c."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. LEHLBACH: Page 2, line 12, strike out the letter "c" and insert "b"; page 3, line 1, strike out the letter "d" and insert "c."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "sale" insert the words "under sealed bids."

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, as the bill has been left the provision enables them to assemble around the table when many of the people who want to buy will not be there, and shade their bids in order that certain people can acquire ships, while the people who are not there have no opportunity to shade their bids. If they are going to sell at private sale under competitive bids they should be sold by the bids that have been made, and not on the bids that may be jockeyed after they have gathered there.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] a while ago said that they had decided that they were going to undertake to remove from the bill the provision giving a subsidy to the Standard Oil Co. and other great interests of that character. If you allow them to buy these ships at just such a figure as they see fit to make, they do not care very much whether they get a subsidy or not, because, after they have acquired the ships at such a price as they want, you have left in the tariff bill a provision that when the shipbuilder imports the materials of which he builds the ship—and the gentleman

from New York [Mr. CHANDLER] made the statement that they could buy them cheaper abroad—if he sells the ship to a foreigner the Treasury will give him a rebate on all the tariff he paid on the material. If he sells it to go under the American flag he sells it loaded, so you have made it impossible for the cheapest method of getting ships to be followed, except to get them by these bids, and I am in favor of hedging it about so that nobody can acquire them by method of favor, or by jockeying of bids after they get around the table, when other competitors can not get there.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEVENSON) there were 26 ayes and 60 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment that I want to offer to the section.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, does the adoption of this motion cut off amendments to the section?

The CHAIRMAN. It does not. It cuts off debate. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were 66 ayes and 28 noes.

So the motion of Mr. MONDELL was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 23, after the word "moment," insert the words "together with an equal annual payment of the consideration price."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, and I would like to ask the attention of the chairman to the reading of it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 2, following the words "due advertisement," insert the words "hereafter published."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

At the end of section 1 insert the following: "The board in fixing or accepting the sale price of such vessels shall take into consideration the prevailing domestic and foreign market price of, the available supply of, and the demand for vessels, existing freight rates and prospects of their maintenance, the cost of constructing vessels of similar type under prevailing conditions, as well as the cost of the construction or purchase price of the vessels to be sold, and any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent, solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell."

Mr. Chairman, I take that language from the Jones Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 1 insert the following: "The board in fixing or accepting the sale price of such vessels shall take into consideration the prevailing domestic and foreign market price of, the available supply of, and the demand for vessels, existing freight rates and prospects of their maintenance, the cost of constructing vessels of similar types under prevailing conditions, as well as the cost of the construction or purchase price of the vessels to be sold, and any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent, solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARDY of Texas) there were 35 ayes and 64 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OLIVER: Amend section 1 by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided, however*, That the ship known as the *Leviathan*, now being reconditioned, shall be not sold for a price less than the cost for reconditioning said vessel."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. OLIVER) there were—ayes 54, noes 57.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. OLIVER and Mr. EDMONDS to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 81, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: Page 2, line 25, insert the following after the word "security":

"*Provided, however*, That no employee of the Government shall in any way be interested as a vendee in any purchase made from the Shipping Board."

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to that amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. That is the law already.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) Section 7 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended by inserting after the first proviso thereof the following: "*Provided further*, That domestic communities primarily interested in such lines shall be understood to mean the geographical divisions of the coast lines of the United States known as the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, together with the particular ports from which such lines may run or be intended to run, and the territorial regions and zones naturally tributary to such ports and coastal divisions: *Provided further*, That the board shall not for the period of two years after the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, sell such vessels to persons other than those who have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such lines:".

(b) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to discourage monopoly in the American merchant marine, and, in pursuance of this policy, the board is directed, in the development of its sales policy, to continue as far as possible and practicable, subject to the provisions of this section, all existing steamship routes and regular services and to endeavor in every way to bring about the permanent establishment of such routes and services, and their retention, as far as possible, in the hands of persons having the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such routes and services. In carrying out the provisions of this section the board is directed to investigate fully all matters in connection therewith and to conduct hearings at which the persons interested in such communities may have the opportunity to express their views as to the course to be pursued by the board and the methods to be adopted in carrying out the policy herein prescribed."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 3, line 7, after the word "mean," strike out the following: "the geographical divisions of the coast lines of the United States known as the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, together with."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, by striking out the words proposed to be stricken out by this amendment it will leave the definition to read as follows:

That domestic communities primarily interested in such lines shall be understood to mean the particular ports from which such lines may run or be intended to run, and the territorial regions and zones naturally tributary to such ports.

That would constitute a natural and a correct definition. The language which I propose to strike out is a "joker," and absolutely destroys the pretended purpose of the amendment in the bill. Why do I say that? Simply because the "geographical divisions of the coast lines of the United States" known, for instance, as the North Atlantic and the others specified, goes so far as to permit an absolute nullification of the definition which should be given for the protection of these trade routes. There are several steamship lines that operate boats out of the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf, or out of two of those, and under the provisions here if they operated one boat out of the Gulf they would be authorized to purchase any boat operating out of any Gulf port, even though their office be in New York and they operated out of the North Atlantic also. Therefore, this joker is for the purpose of permitting certain big lines, with offices in New York, to gobble up some of those little lines operating out of the Gulf and the South Atlantic. The other side will be put to the test on whether or not they are in favor of that, whether they want to strike the joker out and leave the natural meaning. This is very important and has been agitated by the Middle West and the Northwest as well as the South by witnesses who have appeared before the committee and who say if it is not safeguarded they are against this bill. The Middlewest Merchant Marine Association, the Mississippi Valley Association, and numerous other organizations have declared against the bill unless that section is reported as it should be by striking this out and adopting other amendments which will be offered.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I understood in a general way that the Mississippi Valley Association had suggested this language.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. No. I will say to my friend that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] will later offer the identical amendment that the Mississippi Valley Association and others have offered and asked the committee to adopt, and it is widely different in many respects from the language which was adopted by the majority of the committee. The majority of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries recognized the importance of this, and in their report on this bill they used this language:

During the hearings, representatives of the Middle West and the South Atlantic expressed themselves as apprehensive that the sales policy of the board might be such as to vest control of the board's tonnage in the hands of monopolistic interests so as to work eventually to the detriment of the shippers of the Middle West, and possibly undo the work done by the United States Shipping Board in building up adequate services from all American ports. The committee recognized clearly the need of insuring that all sections of the country be afforded adequate water transportation facilities, and while believing that the danger of monopoly in cargo lines is not as great as is feared, nevertheless agreed that adequate guaranties should be incorporated in the bill to remove all doubt upon the point.

They have made a pretense of meeting the situation, but as any man can see by reading the language, the language which I propose to strike out absolutely destroys the very purpose which they claim to be wanting to serve. It could not be inserted for any other purpose than that which I have stated, and those who are in favor of protecting all of the ports, those who are in favor of protecting all of the trade routes, and especially those who are interested in protecting the South and also the great Middle West should vote for the amendment and protect and safeguard those sections from monopolistic interests.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], if adopted, would greatly embarrass, hamper, and restrict the effort to establish a merchant marine serving uniformly all sections of the country. As to the attitude of those persons who are interested in section 7 of the merchant marine act, and supplementary legislation provided for in this bill, I hold in my hand a letter dated June 13, 1922, signed by Mr. Malcolm Stewart, chairman of the Middle West Merchant Marine Association, which speaks for the interests of the shipowners of the Middle West very largely, and in a proposed amendment of section 7, which, in substance, is the amendment carried in this bill, they use exactly the same language in determining the meaning of "domestic communities primarily interested." The effect of the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee would be not to allow service to a community, a geographical division, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, together with the ports from which said lines may run or be intended to run, but would restrict the effect of this limitation to every particular port from which at the present time a boat may run.

Manifestly situations may arise in the service from a particular port at which there is a boat at the present time which make it impracticable to continue the service. Section 7 as we have it prohibits, unless the line or boat is put in charge of persons or citizens of the community affected, any sale for two years, giving the people in the community and in that subdivision an opportunity to organize and to take over the operation of their foreign transportation. But to restrict the limitation to particular ports would seriously hamper and render difficult and embarrassing and at times impractical the effort to furnish adequate merchant marine service for all sections to all parts of the world. That is the idea of this bill.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The building up of all lines of service and trade routes from various ports of the United States is one of the prime features of the Jones law of 1920. It is specifically provided there that these lines shall be built up and established, so that in time they may be acquired by the community or ports from which they operate. This provision in section 2 of this bill pretends to be in harmony with such purpose, but it is not because it is limited to geographical divisions of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, and the Gulf, so that if any line operating from any one of the ports along the Atlantic, or any one of the ports along the Pacific, or any one of the ports along the Gulf, they would comply with this provision and deny the people of the other ports and the contiguous territory the right to utilize and acquire the American vessels operating in Shipping Board trade routes established from other ports. My friends, this is one of the most important provisions of this bill. It can not embarrass anybody to have it made clear that domestic communities means the particular ports and territory naturally tributary to them and it can not embarrass the Shipping Board, because the thing itself pretends to leave the impression that lines running from particular ports shall be preserved. Let us see what it says. Amend section 7 of the merchant marine act as follows by providing:

Provided further, That domestic communities primarily interested in such lines shall be understood to mean the geographical divisions of the coast lines of the United States known as the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, together with the particular ports from which such lines may run or be intended to run, and the territorial regions and zones naturally tributary to such ports and coastal divisions.

There can be no harm in striking out the language referred to in the pending amendment so as to clearly define that the term "domestic communities" is not limited to coastal geographical zones, and the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, we could not expect gentlemen who are opposed to this bill, and opposed to it in any other form, to be consistent, but I am a little surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], who continues to endeavor to convey the impression that he wants to be fair about the matter, should become as widely and as wildly inconsistent as he has in a very few moments in his attitude toward the bill. When we considered section 1 the gentleman moved to strike out the words in lines 13 and 14, "including the use or disposition of the vessel by the purchaser." He said it was not wise to give the Shipping Board authority to insist that a certain service should be maintained; that they should have no authority at all. They should not be in a position where they could compel that service from the port or from the section, and he became quite eloquent in trying to explain what an unhappy thing it would be to give the Shipping Board that authority.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. When we came to section 2 he took exactly the opposite position in regard to the authority of the Shipping Board. I will yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want to state that the gentleman is incorrect. I——

Mr. MONDELL. I did not yield to the gentleman to make a speech.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. We proposed to fix it so as to protect the routes.

Mr. MONDELL. Of course, the gentleman would not mutilate the bill by taking from it the authority it is proposed to give the Shipping Board to insist upon the continuation of the service from the ports. Now, we have reached another provision of the bill where that authority, or direction under that authority, is to the effect that they shall consider services or sections.

They are not to be compelled, this is a general direction to the board, they are not to be compelled to insist that the service from one port to another shall be continued, but it is their duty at least to see that the service from certain sections shall be continued; that is, that they shall continue to have this service on the North Atlantic and shall continue it on the South Atlantic. The gentleman a few minutes ago did not want the Shipping Board to have any discretion in the matter at all, and now he insists that they shall be given authority to require that service, no matter where it may be or what the conditions may be under which the route shall be continued, even though the service from a neighboring port might be more satisfactory and might be a better service to establish. Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize the shifting attitude; anything to defeat the bill, anything to embarrass the committee, anything to make the bill less effective, less workable, anything to leave it in a condition where it may be attacked and criticized. That is the attitude the gentleman from Tennessee has revealed by his opposition first to section 1 and his opposition now to section 2.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the gentlemen who are now so solicitous about the Mississippi Valley and the interests associated with the Mississippi Valley Association if they have any information later than June 13, 1922, with reference to their attitude on this matter?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes. This is something later than that.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Let us have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. We will produce that in due season.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have it in writing.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What is your writing that you refer to?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. This is a letter from the chairman of the Middle West Merchant Marine Committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What does he say?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will tell you what he says. He asks for an amendment, and he proposes exactly the thing that is in the bill. I will read to you what he proposes, and I will ask you to follow the language in the bill and see if there is any difference. This is from a letter of the president of the Middle West Merchant Marine. He requested the following amendment:

Provided further, That "domestic communities primarily interested in such lines" shall be understood to mean the geographical divisions of the coast lines of the United States known as the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, separately, together with the particular ports from which such lines may run or be intended to run, along with the territorial regions and zones naturally tributary to such ports and coastal divisions.

That is the amendment that was requested by the Middle West Merchant Marine Committee, and I will state that Mr. Malcolm Stewart, its president, says this amendment has been drawn up by the Middle West Merchant Marine Committee, representatives of the Mississippi Valley Association, and others interested in the Gulf and South Atlantic, as being a document calculated to give them the protection desired in their Middle West amendment. Then in this letter of June 13, 1922, he says:

We hope that no member of your committee will get the impression that the Middle West Merchant Marine Committee is only interested in the Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

The contrary is the case—

We are just as much interested in the smaller ports of the North Atlantic, and we are intensely interested in the Pacific ports.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this organization came before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and presented their case and requested certain amendments to the original draft of the bill, and most, if not all, of those amendments are incorporated in the bill. Of course, our friends on the other side wish to improve on what our friends in that section of the country themselves desire.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In that case will the gentleman accept in his amendment the actual proposition offered at the hearings by these gentlemen who desire to protect their interests?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Is not this of a later date?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, I do not know what the date is.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. This is of date June 13. What is yours?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am talking about the official amendment of the proponents of this proposition.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. This letter is of date June 13, 1922.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If the gentleman will remember the date of the appearance of Mr. Stewart before our committee, he will have the exact date.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Have you the exact date?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have not, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. That is of date May 27. This is June 13.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 38, noes 80.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 3, line 14, strike out the word "two" and insert the word "five."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this amendment extends the time from two years, as fixed in the bill, to five years, in which domestic communities may acquire the lines on trade routes now operated by the Shipping Board. When this matter was up for consideration by the joint committee, delegations from the Middle West, delegations from the South Atlantic, and delegations from the Gulf appeared and insisted that under existing conditions and prospects they could not hope within less than five years to obtain the financial support which would enable the domestic communities to invest in and take over the Shipping Board service. They came before that committee and——

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. This postpones the sale of the ships for five years—your amendment would do that?

Mr. BRIGGS. This simply gives the local community an opportunity within five years in which to purchase the lines.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not contentious at all.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That refers to the ships that are now running?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes; the services that are now being operated.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Does the gentleman think it expedient for the country to extend the limit of the present operations until five years, when we are trying to cut down the expenses and get rid of the expense of this Government ownership and operation?

Mr. BRIGGS. In answer to that I will say that your committee thought it well to extend it at least for two years. The discussion in the committee indicated that if you would turn this fleet over to-day to buyers, although they might buy it for nothing, they would have to tie up the ships until ocean trade revived. The contention made by these sections of the country, by the South Atlantic, by the Gulf, and by the Middle West, was that it would take them five years to obtain the financial support necessary to maintain these services, which they felt are valuable to the communities they are serving—the contiguous territory, embracing largely the Gulf States, the South Atlantic States, and the Middle West—and building up an American merchant marine.

Mr. SNELL. Would not two years be a reasonable time in which to take the ships over? It seems that the intention of the bill is to cut off the expense now borne by the Government as speedily as possible.

Mr. BRIGGS. The section of the Jones Act which is involved here, section 7, declared that it was the purpose to preserve these lines and continue to serve the domestic communities contiguous to them. It was said that two years would not be a reasonable time; that the depression of shipping was so great that you could not hope to interest the people in buying within that time. Therefore, they came before the committee and asked five years.

Mr. SNELL. Could they get the money in five years?

Mr. BRIGGS. The question was not so much buying the boats as running them. Even if you gave the idle boats away, the owners would still have to tie them up until trade revives. You can not keep the idle ships in operation until world trade revives. The greatest depression the world has ever known prevails at the present time.

Mr. SNELL. I am talking about ships that are in existence, ships that are being operated at the present time. Are we not talking about ships that are owned and operated by the Government at the present time?

Mr. BRIGGS. Most assuredly.

Mr. SNELL. Then they are being operated.

Mr. BRIGGS. The lines are being operated, but, my friend, as you have emphasized, along with others I think, the lines are not yet a paying proposition. Money is being lost all over the world, in private operation as well as by the Shipping Board. Mr. Lasker stated in the hearing that the Government to-day is giving as fine operation and fine service as is being given in private operation, and the private operators who testified before that committee said that they were losing money on a part of their service and making only a little on the other. This amendment of five years, instead of two years, carries out strictly the purposes of the Jones law enacted in 1920.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, answering the gentleman, I should like to say that I have always believed in consistency. The principal losses of the Shipping Board to-day come in those lines that the gentleman wants to perpetuate under MO4 contracts, and that some gentleman in his home town wants to perpetuate under MO4 contracts. We are trying to economize. The opposition have been talking about economizing and about wanting the interests of the Government safeguarded. We want the interests of the Government safeguarded. We went into this matter thoroughly. Only last night Mr. Lasker told me the principal losses of the Shipping Board were made in their effort to establish these lines on the Gulf.

Mr. BRIGGS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. The gentleman has said I am in favor of the MO4 contracts. I never expressed myself in favor of them; but I want to say that the chairman of the Shipping Board, after denouncing MO4 contracts, held that they are the only things under which those lines can be kept in service.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman knows as well as I do that if those lines are continued they must be continued under something like the MO4 contracts.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. You gentlemen of the committee are very familiar with these things. What is a MO4 contract?

Mr. EDMONDS. A contract where the agent takes the boat and gets a commission for handling the boat and also gets a commission for getting freight to the boat, and if the boats goes out half full, the Government pays the bill, because the agent has no interest as to whether the boat has a full cargo or not. If two years from now the Government wishes to extend this privilege, it can do so. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and the amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the gentleman will not insist on that. I have a substitute that I want to offer for the whole section.

Mr. EDMONDS. My motion does not prevent the gentleman from offering amendments. It simply closes debate on the amendments.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the gentleman will allow a little debate.

Mr. EDMONDS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes on one side and 5 minutes on the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Page 3, line 6, after the word "further," strike out all to and including the word "services" on line 6, page 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to discourage monopoly in the American merchant marine. In pursuance of this policy the provisions of section 7 of the merchant marine act 1920 are specifically reaffirmed, and the board is directed in the development of its sales policy to continue as far as possible all existing steamship routes and regular services and to retain them in the hands of persons that have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such routes, and every effort shall be made to organize or enlarge local companies to purchase or operate vessels in these routes. If in the judgment of the board at the expiration of five years from the coming into force of this act vessels of the board can not be sold to persons that have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such routes to maintain such routes and services, the board may transfer such routes and services to such other persons, citizens of the United States of America, who can and will purchase vessels and continue the operation of such routes and services."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, this substitute presents fairly and squarely the deliberate attitude of the great commercial organizations of the Mississippi Valley and of the Gulf and South Atlantic ports as presented to our committee in the hearings in the month of May. So anxious were these gentlemen to undertake to avoid the existence of a monopoly in shipping on the Atlantic seaboard, to the detriment of their business interests in failing to provide adequate export shipping facilities, that Mr. Malcolm Stewart and Mr. Matthew Hale, as representatives of these two great sections of the country, came before our committee and presented this formal amendment, and both of them stated upon cross-examination by me that if the provisions of this amendment were not incorporated in the pending bill they could not give support to the measure.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] has referred to a letter written in June by Mr. Malcolm Stewart. I do not know what particular pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Malcolm Stewart with reference to this matter, if any; but I can not understand why in the short lapse of time from May until some time in June the fundamental arguments upon which Mr. Stewart based his claim before our committee and the facts upon which they were based could have been changed. I hold in my hand here a letter addressed to Judge DAVIS, dated November 20, 1922, from Mr. Malcolm Stewart, in which this expression occurs:

The Middle West is discriminated against very greatly in ocean freight rates when shipping out of any other seaport except the North Atlantic for business destined to United Kingdom, continental Europe, and Mediterranean ports. We can render great assistance to the American merchant marine and at the same time secure for ourselves fair and equitable freight rates out of all our seaports if we act together and join our forces in demanding what is essential for our best interest.

These gentlemen asserted to us and their argument was when they appeared before the committee—and it is as sound now as it was then—that it would be impossible within the limited period of two years as provided by the bill for the interest of the great Mississippi Valley, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf ports to build up a sufficient interest of maritime affairs to get citizens to invest in private ownership in the necessary trade routes. He asserts that it is a discrimination against the Middle West in requiring her freight to be exported from the Atlantic seaboard.

That issue is fairly presented by this amendment. We propose a period of five years if necessary in order to maintain and establish the routes now in existence by action of the Shipping Board, and in order to give a reasonable time in which domestic communities interested may build up an interest in shipping affairs so as to extend and invest their means in this enterprise.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Is not the effect of the gentleman's amendment the same as that offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS], extending for a longer period the inefficient Government ownership and the operation of these ships?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The effect of it as far as the time is the same, but there are other benefits proposed in my amendment which were not incorporated in the amendment of the gentleman from Texas. The gentleman has asked the question, and I want to say, as I undertook to argue in the speech that I made in general debate, that a great deal of this expense can be saved by abolishing the MO4 contracts for the operation of vessels under the Shipping Board and substituting therefor direct operation by the Government under competent shipping men.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, in the language of the act sought to be stricken out by the gentleman will be found the following in line 21. This is what they propose to strike out and then insert substantially the same language in another place to authorize the continuance of the Government operation of these vessels:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to discourage monopoly in the American merchant marine, and in pursuance of this policy the board is directed, in the development of its sales policy, to continue as far as possible and practicable, subject to the provisions of this section, all existing steamship routes and regular services, and to endeavor in every way to bring about the permanent establishment of such routes and services, and their retention, as far as possible, in the hands of persons having the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such routes and services.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; I have not said anything yet.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I agree with the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. I merely read what is in the bill and what the gentleman wishes to strike out. It is the unanimous desire of those who are proponents of the legislation to have the existing service in all sections of the country continued; to protect the sections by selling boats in all parts and sections of the country to be operated by private persons by private capital. In order to insure what the law directs, that preference in the sale of these ships must be given to citizens of a community that are to be served by them, no sales to anybody but those citizens can be made for two years after the enactment of the law. But what we want to do is to sell the ships to private owners. The gentleman wants the Government to hold the ships and continue to operate them for five years. It is only another way to seek to continue the Government ownership and prevent their being put into private hands.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. FESS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BANKHEAD) there were 52 ayes and 82 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk continued with the reading of the bill, as follows:

INSURANCE.

SEC. 3. Section 9 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. That if the terms and conditions of any sale of a vessel made under the provisions of this act include deferred payments of the purchase price, the board shall require, as a part of such terms and conditions, in order to protect and secure the equity of the United States for such unpaid purchase money, that the purchaser of the vessel and his successor in title shall keep the same insured (a) against loss or damage by fire, and against marine risks and disasters, and war and other risks if the board so specifies, with such insurance companies, associations or underwriters, or with the separate insurance fund to the extent authorized by section 10 of this act, and under such forms of policies, and to such an amount, as the board may prescribe or approve; and (b) by protection and indemnity insurance if the board so specifies, with such insurance companies, associations or underwriters, or with the separate insurance fund to the extent authorized by section 10 of this act, and under such forms of policies, and to such an amount as the board may prescribe or approve. The insurance required to be carried under this section shall be made payable to the board and/or to the parties as interest may appear. The board is authorized to enter into any agreement that it deems wise in respect to the payment and/or the guarantee of premiums of insurance."

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order to ask the chairman a question. Why is it that they use here two conjunctives "and, or" at the end of line 10?

Mr. EDMONDS. Because it is the usual language in insurance matters. All charters and marine policies contain it. I have no objection to the gentleman taking out either one or the other. It is admiralty language and insurance language, and I can see no objection to leaving it in. It is perfectly well understood in legal circles.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. It is funny language.

Mr. EDMONDS. It may look funny to the gentleman, but it is the usual language in admiralty and insurance matters.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. Section 11 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. (a) That there is hereby established in the Treasury a revolving fund to be known as the 'United States Shipping Board construction loan fund' (hereinafter in this section called the 'loan fund'). There shall be covered into the loan fund all moneys which at the time of the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, are in the fund created by this section as in force before its amendment by such act; and the board may set aside and cover into the loan fund all receipts of the board, except appropriations made by law and profits of the board from the operation of vessels; but the total amount of moneys covered into the loan fund (other than payments upon the principal and interest upon loans made therefrom) shall not exceed $125,000,000.

"(b) The board may use the loan fund, to such extent as it deems necessary, for making loans to aid persons, citizens of the United States, (1) in the construction by them in private shipyards of the United States of vessels of the best and most efficient type equipped with the most efficient and the most economical machinery and commercial appliances, or (2) in the equipping by them of vessels already built with such machinery and commercial appliances.

"(c) No loan shall be made for a longer time than 15 years. All loans shall bear interest, payable at least annually, upon the unpaid principal at a rate not less than 2 per cent per annum. No loan shall be made, (1) in the case of a loan for construction purposes, for a greater sum than two-thirds of the cost of the vessel to be constructed; nor, (2) in the case of a loan for equipment purposes, for a greater sum than two-thirds of the cost of the equipment or two-thirds of the value of the vessel when thus reequipped, whichever is the lesser. The board shall require such security for the loan, including a first lien upon the entire interest in the vessel with reference to which the loan is made, as it deems necessary in order to insure the repayment of the loan with interest. In case of a loan under this section made after the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, all payments upon the principal and interest of the loan shall be covered into the loan fund."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 12, after the word "than," strike out the figure "2" and insert in lieu thereof "4."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the further amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 7, line 10, after the word "than," strike out "15 years" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "a period within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this measure. This entire loan fund, including the interest collected thereon, shall be covered into the General Treasury of the United States within 16 years after the enactment of this measure."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, it is contended by the opponents of this bill that it is permanent legislation, that it is intended to be, and that that will so result. While some of the proponents of the bill have argued that it is only a temporary proposition, yet that is an issue which this amendment will put to the test. The bill as now written authorizes a revolving fund of $125,000,000, which may be loaned to any individual or corporation for a period of 15 years at a time. It may be loaned and reloaned. There is no time limitation whatever upon the fund under the provisions of the bill as they now exist. My amendment, if adopted, would limit the authorization for these loans for a period of 15 years from the date of the passage of the bill and provide that within 16 years after the passage of the bill the entire fund shall be covered into the General Treasury. That gives a year after the expiration of any loan which may have been made within which the Shipping Board or other authorities may collect the loans and pay them into the General Treasury. If this is a temporary proposition, if it is not intended to make these loans for a longer period than 15 years, this amendment should be adopted. If it is the purpose to continue loaning and reloaning for an indefinite period of time, we should know it, and we will determine what the purpose of the majority is by the vote on this amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I want to know, and that is the reason for my question, how much of the $125,000,000 is to be taken out at once? Therefore I ask the question whether the gentleman can give me some idea as to what moneys at this time are available, as provided in this section?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. The Jones bill, enacted in 1920, provided that $25,000,000 should be set aside for loans out of the sales of ships, and so forth, the receipts of the Shipping Board. This bill provides that the accrued amounts, and also up to an amount of $125,000,000, shall be paid into this fund, and they can obtain additional funds from the sale of ships or any securities or other properties belonging to the Shipping Board.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The language of the bill is:

There shall be covered into the loan fund all moneys which at the time of the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, are in the fund created by this section as in force before its amendment by such act.

What amount of that character is now in hand?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not know, and you can not get anything out of the Shipping Board. That is within their keeping. I can not answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Can the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] give us some idea as to about what amount is now in hand that would go toward the creation of the total fund of $125,000,000?

Mr. EDMONDS. As near as I can find out there is very little money in the Treasury now.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Then it means that $125,000,000 is to be segregated from the Treasury at once?

Mr. EDMONDS. If they can not sell $125,000,000 worth of ships they can not get it out of the Treasury in any other way.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It is the fact that they have other securities and property which they can sell and use for this purpose.

Mr. EDMONDS. They can use any property they have to create the fund. As I understand the matter, the Shipping Board has been selling some property, and there was a certain amount of that money set aside by the Committee on Appropriations for the payment of claims. These claims have been rapidly cleaned up, and it is just possible there may be a little money in the Treasury to-day; but I doubt very much whether it will be held subject to this particular fund, although in the Jones Act we had arranged for a fund of that character—up to $125,000,000 a year for five years.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Davis of Tennessee) there were—ayes 29, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will not the gentleman allow us a few minutes debate? I shall move to strike out the section in order to make one or two observations.

Mr. MONDELL. On this section?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Of course, I shall claim only five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I modify my motion that debate close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Strike out all of section 5.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the section is to create a fund to be used in the construction of vessels at private yards, to assist in their construction. The amount mentioned, as just indicated, is $125,000,000, which is to constitute a revolving fund. The Jones Act contains a provision somewhat similar to this, but limits the amount to a

total of $125,000,000 to be used at the rate of $25,000,000 a year, and makes certain provisions that were very carefully considered at the time that statute was enacted. It seems to me that the Jones Act goes quite far enough in appropriating money, however to be derived, which is the money of the public, for the purpose of assisting in the construction of new vessels. If the bill as it stands is passed, it will require not the using of $25,000,000 a year, which is somewhat leisurely, but the use of $125,000,000 as soon as it can be gotten in by the Shipping Board from the sale of vessels, from the collection of claims, and otherwise.

It strikes me that is going pretty far and pretty fast, particularly in view of the fact, as is well known, that the Treasury is not in a very fortunate condition at this time. The Government is facing a deficit; it faces an accrued deficit and it faces a constantly accruing deficit. Only this morning the statement was published that for the last fiscal year the revenue is $1,400,000,000 less than the preceding fiscal year. Now, if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is here—I do not know whether he is here or not—I would like to know if he gives his indorsement to the pending proposition. The other day one of the prime reasons given for the enactment of this measure is that it would enable the Government to get ready for possible war; that is to say, a large amount of money is to be spent in building ships which will be of assistance in case of an emergency—$125,000,000. Now, it is a very curious thing that almost at the time when we propose to do this we have provided for scrapping war vessels. We are to scrap war vessels, assuming that the treaty is going to be ratified by Italy and France, to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars—no one states even approximately how much—and in addition from $70,000,000 to $150,000,000 is to be spent to make good damages to contractors sustained because of the cessation of work upon Government vessels. That is a strange situation. On the one hand, declaring that we think there is little fear of war, we are prepared to scrap property that is worth hundreds of millions of dollars and besides pay large damages, and on the other hand in order to get ready for war, which is one of the main purposes of this bill, we are going to put the Government in business to the extent of assisting in the construction of new vessels.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, again I must call the attention of the committee to the consistency of gentlemen on the other side. The gentleman gets up and proposes to strike out this section. It leaves the section in the Jones bill in existence. There is no limit of interest to be charged by the Shipping Board. There is no arrangement of a 15-year loan. The Shipping Board can loan out that money, $125,000,000, $25,000,000 a year for five years. The committee thought the proper thing to do was to put some limitation on the power of the Shipping Board. Gentlemen on the other side have been complaining all morning that we give the Shipping Board too much power, and now they want to give more. There is only one difference, and that is in regard to encouraging the placing of Diesel engines on ships that they will build and equip them with new and improved machinery.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will.

Mr. FREAR. How much money is placed in the revolving fund under the Jones bill?

Mr. EDMONDS. $25,000,000 a year for five years.

Mr. FREAR. How much is there at the present time?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know; I do not imagine very much.

Mr. FREAR. This bill provides $125,000,000.

Mr. EDMONDS. Just exactly the same sum of money as was placed in the Jones bill.

Mr. FREAR. Does not the gentleman think he should place certain restrictions upon the expenditure of such an enormous sum of money?

Mr. EDMONDS. That is what we do; we have put restrictions, but the gentleman wants the Shipping Board left open to do as they please.

Mr. FREAR. I do not want it.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Nobody objects to putting the restrictions on the way in which the fund is to be handled. My objection was on the use of the $125,000,000; that is the central objection I respectfully urge upon the chairman.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman wants restrictions and does not want restrictions; I do not know how to please him.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. That is a limitation rather than an enlargement of the Jones Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Texas: Page 7, line 22, after the word "interest," insert the following: "and the board shall require annual payments on the principal of any loan in amounts sufficient to cover not less than the depreciation of the vessel up to the time of any such payment."

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk began reading.

During the reading—

Mr. BLANTON. Will the Chair permit a parliamentary inquiry?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can not interrupt the reading.

Mr. BLANTON. The reading will go along until the entire bill is read under the ruling of the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. Only the section which the Clerk is now reading.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. (a) Section 24 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. That all mails of the United States shipped or carried on vessels shall, if practicable, be shipped or carried on American-built vessels documented under the laws of the United States. No contract hereafter made with the Postmaster General for carrying mails on vessels so built and documented shall be assigned or sublet, and no mails covered by such contract shall be carried on any vessel not so built and documented. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States on or in relation to any such contract for carrying mails on vessels so built and documented when such contract has been assigned or sublet or when mails covered by such contract are in violation of the terms thereof carried on any vessel not so built and documented."

(b) Section 7 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended by striking out so much thereof as reads as follows: "The Postmaster General is authorized, notwithstanding the act entitled 'An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce,' approved March 3, 1891, to contract for the carrying of the mails over such lines at such price as may be agreed upon by the board and the Postmaster General."

(c) The act entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," approved March 3, 1891, is repealed.

TITLE II.—TAXATION.

INCOME TAX OF VESSEL OWNERS.

SEC. 201. Title II of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by adding at the end thereof seven new sections to read as follows:

"EXEMPTIONS TO VESSEL OWNERS.

"SEC. 265. (a) That the owner of a vessel of 1,500 gross tons or more (as shown on her certificate of admeasurement), registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States, shall, for the taxable year 1921 and for each of the eight taxable years following, be allowed as a deduction in computing net income, in addition to other deductions allowed by law, an amount which bears the same ratio to his net income during the taxable year attributable to the operations of such vessel (computed without the benefit of this section) as his gross income attributable to the foreign operations of such vessel bears to his entire gross income attributable to the operations of such vessel: *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount by which the taxes imposed by this act are diminished by reason of such deduction, exceed 50 per cent of the amount certified under clause (1) of subdivision (b) of this section, plus 100 per cent of the amount certified under clause (2) of subdivision (b) of this section.

"(b) Such deduction shall not be allowed unless the United States Shipping Board (hereinafter in this title referred to as the 'board') has certified to the commissioner (1) the amount invested by the taxpayer, after the beginning of the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed and prior to the time fixed by law for filing the return, in the building in private shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, to be registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States, and (2) the amount set aside by the taxpayer after the beginning of the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed and prior to the time fixed by law for filing the return, in a trust fund for investment in the building in private shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, to be registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States.

"(c) As soon as practicable after the filing of the return for the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed, the amount by which the taxes imposed by this act are diminished by reason of the deduction allowed under subdivision (a) of this section shall be determined by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary and certified by the latter to the board. The commissioner shall notify the taxpayer, who may immediately withdraw from such trust fund the amount, if any, by which the amount set aside in such trust funds exceeds the amount which should have been so set aside, together with the ratable part of the interest on or earnings from such trust fund since the date of its establishment.

"(d) For the purposes of this section there shall be deemed attributable to the foreign operations of a vessel so much of the gross income attributable to the operations of such vessel as is attributable to the carriage of passengers, cargo, and mails taken on board at a port not in the coastwise trade and discharged at a port whether or not in the coastwise trade, or taken on board at a port whether or not in the coastwise trade and discharged at a port not in the coastwise trade. If the owner of the vessel uses it in whole or in part for the transportation of his own property, his gross income attributable to the opera-

tions of the vessel in transporting such property shall be considered to be such amount as is determined by the board, and certified by it to the commissioner, as representing the fair value of the services performed by the vessel in transporting such property.

"(e) In no case shall the amount by which the tax due from a taxpayer, other than a corporation, is diminished by reason of the deduction allowed by this section, exceed the amount by which the tax would have been diminished if such taxpayer were a corporation.

"(f) That portion of the amount of invested capital attributable to the vessel which bears the same ratio to such invested capital as the amount allowed as a deduction under the provisions of this section bears to the amount of the entire net income for the taxable year attributable to the operations of such vessel (computed without the benefit of this section) shall be regarded as an inadmissible asset in computing the tax imposed by Title III of this act.

"SEC. 266. (a) That in the case of the sale, during the taxable year 1921 or any of the eight taxable years following, of a vessel launched prior to January 1, 1914, which was at the time of the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1923, registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, and which at no time thereafter, up to the time of sale, was under a foreign registry or flag (or, in case of sale made prior to the enactment of such act, was at the time of the sale registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States), the taxable gain derived from the sale shall be allowed as a deduction (in addition to other deductions allowed by law) in computing the net income of the owner, if he is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the shipping act, 1916, as amended by the merchant marine act, 1920. Except as provided in subdivision (b) this deduction shall not be allowed unless (after the beginning of the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed and prior to the time fixed by law for filing the return) the entire proceeds of the sale have been invested by the taxpayer, or set aside by him in a trust fund for investment, in the building in private shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, to be registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States.

"(b) If a part only of the proceeds of the sale has been so invested or set aside in a trust fund, the amount of the deduction allowed under subdivision (a) shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the taxable gain derived from the sale as the part of the proceeds so invested or set aside in a trust fund bears to the entire proceeds of the sale.

"(c) Upon the completion of the new vessel or vessels they shall, for the purposes of sections 250, 214, and 234, be treated as taking the place of a like proportion of the vessel sold.

"(d) Where a vessel is exchanged for property, or for money and property, the transaction shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a sale with reference to (1) the money received in the exchange, and (2) that part of the property received in the exchange which, under the provisions of subdivisions (c) and (e) of section 202, is considered in determining the taxable gain from the exchange.

"SEC. 267. (a) That if a taxpayer establishes a trust fund for investment under the provisions of section 265 or 266, the amount so set aside under section 265, or an amount equal to 200 per cent of the amount set aside under section 266, as the case may be, shall be actually invested by the taxpayer, within a reasonable time, to be determined by the board, in the building in private shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, to be registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States. Upon failure to invest all or any part of such amount within the reasonable time fixed by the board, or upon failure to register or enroll and license, the new vessel or vessels under the laws of the United States within a reasonable time fixed by the board, the board shall immediately notify the commissioner, and (1) the amount which should have been invested under the provisions of section 266 and this section which is not so invested, or the amount invested in a vessel or vessels not registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 266, to have never been set aside in a trust fund for investment, and (2) 50 per cent of the amount which should have been invested under the provisions of section 265 and this section which is not so invested, or 50 per cent of the amount invested in a vessel or vessels not registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 265, to have never been set aside in a trust fund for investment. Any additional tax due by reason of this adjustment of the amount set aside in the trust fund for investment under sections 265 and 266, together with interest thereon at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per month from the time the tax was due, shall be payable upon demand at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of section 250. The amount in the trust fund shall be first applied in payment of such additional tax due, and the instrument creating the trust fund shall provide for such application.

"(b) Whenever the taxpayer establishes a trust fund for investment under the provisions of section 265 or 266, the interest on or earnings from the amount set aside in such fund shall belong to the fund, and, for the purposes of subdivision (a) of this section, shall be considered as being a part of the amount set aside in the fund.

"SEC. 268. That the commissioner may require a taxpayer, who claims the benefit of the deduction allowed by section 265 or 266 and establishes a trust fund for investment, to furnish a bond with such security or surety as the commissioner shall require, for an amount not less than the difference between (1) the estimated income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes that would have been payable but for the deduction claimed under those sections, and (2) the estimated income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes that would be payable if such deduction were allowed. Such bond shall be conditioned upon (a) the investment of the fund in accordance with the provisions of section 267, or the payment of the tax, together with interest, due by reason of failure to so invest, and (b) the registering or enrolling and licensing, of the new vessels under the laws of the United States within the time fixed by the board.

"SEC. 269. (a) That the amount invested under the provisions of sections 265, 266, or 267, or set aside in a trust fund for investment under the provisions of sections 265 or 266, must be from funds other than any loan which the taxpayer may have received from the board under the provisions of section 11 of the merchant marine act, 1920, as amended by the merchant marine act, 1922.

"(b) So much of sections 265 and 266 as requires that the investment, or the setting aside of an amount in a trust fund for investment, shall be made prior to the time fixed by law for filing the return for the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed, shall be deemed complied with by a taxpayer with respect to the deduction for a taxable year ending prior to the time of the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, if he makes such investment, or sets aside such amount in a trust fund, within 75 days after the enactment of such act.

"SEC. 270. That section 265 and section 266 shall be deemed to have been in force on January 1, 1921.

"SEC. 271. That the benefits of section 265 and section 266 shall be allowed to the members of a partnership and the beneficiaries of an estate or trust under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. That concludes the reading of the section?

The CHAIRMAN. It does.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 11, lines 10 to 22, after the word "trade" strike out "If the owner of the vessel uses it in whole or in part for the transportation of his own property his gross income attributable to the operations of the vessel in transporting such property shall be considered to be such amount as is determined by the board, and certified by it to the commissioner, as representing the fair value of the services performed by the vessel in transporting such property."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply points out the fact that these tax exemptions are extended to those lines, like those of the Standard Oil and the United States Steel and various other lines, that are operating ships in conveying their own products, and not as common carriers; and this motion proposes to strike out that portion recognizing that they are entitled to those tax exemptions.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, as to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], I do not think it accomplishes, in the first place, the thing he desires; and in the second place, I do not think the thing he desires to accomplish ought to be accomplished.

This simply lays down for the guidance of the Secretary of the Treasury a rule for putting into effect what appears in other portions of the bill. If you strike it out, it does not destroy the substantial proposition at all, but it leaves the Secretary of the Treasury suspended in the air without any rule for his guidance except as may be otherwise provided in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HARDY of Texas rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. To submit a few observations on the amendment. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I wish to call attention to the additional fact, not mentioned by my colleague from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], that this paragraph evidences the fact that those who own their own transportation facilities, like the Standard Oil and the Steel Trust and the United Fruit Co., are exempted from paying any income tax on the reasonable earnings of their shipping when engaged in carrying their own products, and it also exemplifies the fact that while exempted from taxation they are given a subsidy by the Government of the United States under this bill. It seems to me it all ought to go out.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. EDMONDS. This proposal to strike out has nothing to do with the payment of a subsidy to industrial ships. It simply establishes a method by which the Treasury Department can make the deductions in taxes authorized by this House and the Senate under the Jones bill.

Now, what happens here? Under the Jones bill if a man owns a ship he could take from his income tax a certain sum of money, and by doubling the amount of money and putting it into new ship property get an exemption of taxes. There is no exemption of taxes here except for the purposes of building new ships. If he does not build new ships, he does not get the exemption. We all know that. In another case a man may have a ship worth, say, $600,000, and he sells it for $1,000,000. He would be entitled for taxation purposes to count up a profit of $400,000. What are you doing here? You simply say to him, "If you take that whole $1,000,000, the $600,000 of the original cost and the $400,000 profit, and put it in another ship for $1,000,000 we will not charge you any taxes on the $400,000 profit."

As I said this morning, when the proper time comes I am going to offer an amendment in the proper place that will take industrial ships out from the subsidy.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. But the gentleman will concede that this does exempt the Standard Oil and the United States Steel and the United Fruit Co. from the payment of income taxes, provided they would certify that they had invested their income in the purchase of other ships. If this provision is not knocked out they will be entitled to that.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. But I do not understand the gentleman's position at all. The Standard Oil Co. is not charged with being discreditable or disgraceful in this country.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Under the amendment which the gentleman proposes to offer later the Standard Oil tankers would not secure the benefit of the subsidy?

Mr. EDMONDS. No.

Mr. MONDELL. On the other hand, the provision which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] now proposes to strike out has no relation whatever to that affair or to that condition of affairs?

Mr. EDMONDS. Absolutely none whatever.

Mr. MONDELL. It simply provides that where there is a ship receiving a certain amount of compensation, as some ship will that may carry some of the products of its owners, the Treasury shall have a method of computation, and this is simply a method of computation?

Mr. EDMONDS. That is all. It is simply to carry out what has been the express decision of the House on the subject.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. It is said that the tankers of the Standard Oil Co. will not get the subsidy. The gentleman knows that there is a greater demand for tankers than for any other class of vessels just now. What is there to prevent the Standard Oil from selling its tankers where there is a demand and building new tankers that would come under the provisions of this bill? They would in that case get the subsidy for carrying the oil in their own tankers?

Mr. EDMONDS. Simple business sense would prevent their doing that.

Mr. BLANTON. If they sold the tankers, as they could, they could borrow from the Government at less per cent than it costs us and build new tankers.

Mr. EDMONDS. No; we changed that to 4½ per cent.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. And they can not do that without the consent of the Shipping Board, anyhow.

Mr. FREAR. Since this question of subsidy has been presented, what does the gentleman mean by "subsidy"? Does that run to tax funds?

Mr. EDMONDS. No.

Mr. FREAR. Are the Standard Oil and the United States Steel exempt from the deductions?

Mr. EDMONDS. They will not get yours or mine.

Mr. FREAR. But as they own two-thirds of the vessels, they will get two-thirds of all the profits?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; providing they use them for building new ships and put an equal amount of money with the exemption.

Mr. FREAR. Sales and all these other questions are involved?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. That is in the Jones Act that the gentleman voted for.

Mr. FREAR. Yes; I voted for the Jones Act, but I did not know what was in it, and two-thirds of the Members were in the same position.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposes to offer an amendment to do away with the subsidy provided for in another section for industrial ships. Am I correct in the assumption that this section to which the amendment has been offered is a form of subsidy offered to industrial ships as well as others?

Mr. EDMONDS. To all ships. Will the gentleman allow me to say a word?

Mr. TINCHER. I will yield.

Mr. EDMONDS. It is my opinion that they may not want to set the money aside to build the ships. It may be possible that they may say that they do not want any more ships at this time.

Mr. TINCHER. The point I am making is: Does the gentleman think it is fair to strike out the subsidy for a class in one section and still let that class have the benefit of a distinct subsidy in another section?

Mr. EDMONDS. This is not a subsidy.

Mr. TINCHER. Does not the gentleman think that if you exempt people from the payment of an income tax that that is a subsidy?

Mr. FREAR. Let me ask the gentleman how many millions of dollars will this take—how much is it estimated it will cost?

Mr. EDMONDS. It would depend upon how many wanted to build new ships. That would be very indefinite. I do not think the Treasury Department or anybody else can give any estimate that would be worth anything.

Mr. TINCHER. The gentleman has made some calculation, I suppose; which does the gentleman think would amount to the most, the subsidy provided in this section or the direct subsidy?

Mr. EDMONDS. If they used all the compensation they are allowed for ships and used all the ships I should say the subsidy would be the greater amount. I assume that the compensation would amount to the greater sum.

Mr. TINCHER. Is there any way of arriving at it?

Mr. EDMONDS. I think there is no question but that the compensation would amount to the greater sum.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. How does the gentleman know it when not a single representative of the Shipping Board would say how much this tax exemption, or any tax exemption, would impose as a burden upon the Public Treasury?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, nobody knows; there is nothing to show in any way how to compute it. Suppose the Standard Oil Co. says, "We do not want any more ships; we have more than we want." Then they pay their taxes and do not take any tax exemption.

Mr. TINCHER. Is there any difference in principle between authorizing a subsidy to be paid in cash to an industrial ship or a subsidy in the way of a rebate in taxes to the ships engaged in their own interests; is there any difference in principle?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. There is this difference, that in the case of the subsidy the money is a direct payment by the United States Treasury. In this case it may be that the Standard Oil Co. will not want to construct any new vessels.

Mr. TINCHER. Is it not true that a subsidy paid directly out of the Treasury is more American than a rebate graft?

Mr. FREAR. Both of them come out of the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the gentleman from Kansas has thrown a good deal of light on this proposition. As I gather from the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if any concern is in the shipping business and it is profitable and they want to build more ships, then it will set aside a fund and avoid its income tax and thereby build for a more profitable business. If it is not profitable, it will pay the tax and quit.

Let us look at it from the standpoint of the farmer. The President said he was in favor of helping out the farmers right away. Now, take a farmer who makes a good deal of money—I know that is a rash proposition, but he sometimes does—give him the same privilege and he will say, All right; I will set aside $10,000 and buy another farm and produce more farming products; but you must exempt me from taxation on the money invested if I am going to get another farm and run it." That is the same proposition you are putting up here. If a man wants to take the money, if he is doing a profitable business, we will exempt him from taxation provided he will invest it in another concern and will continue to make more money. It is a premium offered to the man who wants to avoid taxation by making more money for himself. The President stated that he wanted to take care of the farmers. I would like to see you take care of the farmer who would like a little more himself. We passed a bill last May putting a farmer on the reserve board which is to fix the financial policy of this year. Now, it has been eight or nine months since that was agitated and we have not got that relief for the farmers. It was stated by Secretary Mellon that on the assembling of the extraordinary session that matter would be acted upon by President Harding by appointing Mr. J. R. Howard, the only farmer who has come out in favor of this bill and who has been repudiated by every farm organization in this country.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman is trying to propose an indirect method of helping the farmer. Would not the people of the United States be better off if they subsidized directly the woolgrower instead of the manufacturers, with the tremendous indirect subsidy in the tariff law?

Mr. STEVENSON. Perhaps they would, so far as that is concerned. But I want to call attention specifically in this matter to the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that if the shipowner is making money and wants more ships the Government will give him his income tax if his business is profitable with which to build it. If the farmer is making money and wants another farm they will not give him money, but they take his income tax, and he will have to go and borrow money at 7 or 8 per cent where you propose to loan to the shipowner at 4½ per cent.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. These concerns can utilize their wealth or a portion of it in rebuilding such ships as necessary to reinforce their fleets, and every dollar they put into a fleet is an increase of wealth without taxation.

Mr. STEVENSON. I call attention to the fact that since this bill has been pending the Standard Oil companies have declared and announced their intention of declaring stock dividends amounting to $1,338,000,000, which they have built up in the last 11 years since the old Standard Oil Co. was divided up into 33 different companies.

Mr. FREAR. That is in addition to the cash dividends.

Mr. STEVENSON. In addition to cash dividends which have been at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. In giving out a statement of their policy to the New York papers on the 6th day of October, 1922, they made this statement:

> The killing of the bonus bill caused several plans of recapitalization to come before the directors of the Standard Oil companies. It had been feared that the bonus legislation might have included provisions unfavorable to Standard Oil plans. The chief fear was that the Government might take steps to tax stock dividends.

Therefore they did not declare them, because they were afraid the soldiers would get something out of them. Now they propose to hand out these stock dividends to their stockholders.

It is not surprising that the Standard Oil and kindred enterprises have found a warm friendship in the financial legislation of this Congress, when we remember that of the 17 Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee 11 were millionaires, most of them multimillionaires, as was stated by Hon. Frank R. Reid, Member elect of the eleventh Illinois district, and a Republican, in an interview given out last summer and placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by myself.

The performances of that committee have justified their appointment. They reduced the taxes of the millionaires $150,000 on each million of income, thereby reducing the tax of their millionaire Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon, $2,250,000 a year, if the statement of Mr. FREAR, of Wisconsin, is correct, that Mr. Mellon's income is around $15,000,000 a year. The bill as originally introduced was prepared in Mr. Mellon's office and provided for the reduction of $330,000 on each million, which would have reduced Mr. Mellon's taxes $4,950,000 if it had been passed in that shape, and it was jammed through this House in that shape, and Mr. Mellon and President Harding both advocated its being passed that way when the bill went to conference. The same committee, in the same bill, took $450,000,000 excess-profits tax from the corporations that make an excess-profits tax, making in these two items a reduction of $549,000,000 in the taxes of the very rich. The excess-profits tax has been greatly misunderstood by many people. No corporation is subject to it unless it made net profits of $3,000 and in addition to that 8 per cent on its capital stock. To give an example, a corporation of a hundred thousand dollars capital which made only $11,000 net would not be subject to the excess-profits tax. But if it made $50,000 net the excess over $11,000 would be taxable as excess profits and the tax on that $39,000 would be $18,350, which would leave a net profit of $31,650 on the capital of one hundred thousand. In other words, it would double its capital every three years and pay the excess-profits tax. This committee also reported a tariff bill which directly tends to destroy our American shipping. Section 313 of that bill provides that if a shipbuilder imports the materials with which to build a ship and pays tariff on them he can sell the ship to an American, but if he does he sells it with the tariff added. If he sells it to a foreigner, to wit, an Englishman, he can get back from the United States Treasury 99 per cent of the tariff paid on the material. It has been stated in the debate here—by Mr. CHANDLER of New York—that shipping material can be bought cheaper abroad than in this country, and it has generally been conceded that the average tariff will run about 40 per cent. Take a shipbuilder building a million-dollar ship, and the proportion of the ship cost which is material, if imported, would make the tariff item at least 10 per cent of the cost of the ship, or a hundred thousand dollars. Now, an Englishman comes up to buy the ship, and says, "I want it to put under the British flag." An American also comes up, and says, "I want this ship to fly the Stars and Stripes."

The shipbuilder will necessarily reply to the American, "It has cost me $1,000,000, and I will sell it to you on that basis." To the Englishman he will say, "It has cost me a million dollars, less $99,000 rebate which I can get from the United States Treasury if I sell it to you, and I will sell it to you on the basis of $901,000 cost." And this bill proposes to tax the American people to assist the American shipowner to compete with the Englishman, whom it has given an advantage by its own legislation. And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] has stated more than once that the people who oppose this bill are favoring the British. The gentleman's own party has so favored the foreigner at the expense of the home shipowner that the American shipowner has been driven off the seas. Their same tariff bill, section 466, also provides that if an American ship is repaired in a foreign port, that when the ship returns to an American port it shall pay 50 per cent tariff on the expense of such repairs, no matter how much more cheaply the repairs could be made in a foreign port. An English and an American ship are both repaired, say, in a port in Australia, have the same repair work done, at an expense of $50,000 each. The English ship goes its way and that is the end of it. The first time the American ship reaches a home port it is assessed $25,000 taxes, and if it fails to pay it the ship is seized and sold to pay the charges, thereby making its cost of maintenance 50 per cent more than what the Englishman's ship costs, and, under section 413 of this bill, forfeits all compensation under the provisions of this act.

There is one other provision of the tariff act which favors the very wealthy people, with whom Secretary Mellon is largely associated. Section 312 of the tariff act provides for the corporation that is engaged in reducing ores and shipping metals in any form to have their smelters declared "bonded smelting warehouses" by merely giving a bond to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay any tax due on the ores imported, and when the company exports as much metal as the ores imported should produce the tariff charge against such ores is canceled. It is charged, and I have never heard it denied, that the United States Steel Corporation has very large holdings of iron-ore lands in foreign countries, notably China. This provision will enable them to mine that ore in China with coolie labor, the cheapest in the world, to transport it to this country in their own ships, take it into their factories here without paying any tariff on it, reduce it, manufacture it, and ship it out to supply its foreign market and have all tariff charges canceled against it. What is the result of this? First, in supplying its foreign market it puts Chinese coolie labor in direct competition with the miner in the iron mines of this country. Second, it arranges for the United States Steel Corporation to be able to sell to the foreigner for probably 50 per cent less than he sells to the American; and third, it enables it to get a ship subsidy, under this bill, on the cargo both ways, which it carries for itself alone. This is certainly not taking care of America but taking care of a great financial and manufacturing trust and its foreign customers at the expense of the American miner and the American consumer.

But Mr. EDMONDS of Pennsylvania says that they propose to strike out of this bill the provision for paying a subsidy to the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Corporation, and the American Fruit Co., in so far as those corporations earn it by carrying their own stuff. That is a mere subterfuge to get the bill through. There are 33 Standard Oil companies. The big capitalists who own the large blocks of stock in those corporations will simply see that there is an independent ship-operating concern organized which will buy the tankers and other ships necessary to carrying the Standard Oil products, and that corporation will get the Standard Oil cargoes exclusively and charge the usual ocean rate and get the subsidy, and the money will go into the pockets of the big capitalists in the Standard Oil group just the same, but will come from another conduit, and they will be pulling down dividends from 34 concerns instead of 33, while the small stockholders' dividend will come from 33 and be reduced slightly in order to make the shipping concern dividend larger. A like scheme will be operated by the United States Steel Corporation and the American Fruit Co.

I want to notice one other result of the great corporate control of this administration. The railroads were returned to the owners thereof with a six months' guaranty put through by a Republican Congress. In that six months they claimed to have lost over $700,000,000, which this administration has paid without question and without suggestion that an extra tax was necessary in order to finance them. The corporations engaged in supplying the Government with war materials, who are generally designated as profiteers, complained to Congress that they lost money as the result of the cancellation of

their contracts when the armistice was signed. The contracts provided for cancellation on a certain notice, which notice was duly given, and they had made multiplied millions in filling the contracts. But Congress provided for a commission to settle with these profiteers on an equitable basis, and up until last June they had settled $1,500,000,000 of the $3,000,000,000 claimed for $600,000,000. And it was estimated that it would take $600,000,000 more to settle the balance—which will make $1,900,000,000 paid out in settling with the railroads and the profiteers for their alleged losses incident to the war without a single suggestion that it was necessary to make any special taxation to finance these things. The adjusted compensation bill of the former soldiers, which would not cost any more if every soldier took the cash and got it at once, was vetoed by President Harding with the backing of Mr. Mellon, the financial adviser of the administration, because a special tax was not levied to pay that. But some one says that it will take four billions to pay the bonus. I want to set down the figures, so that claim will not be made unchallenged again. Two million men went overseas. Under the bill they were to get a dollar and a quarter a day for each day in the service, not exceeding $600, less the $60 bonus paid on discharge. That is, $540 each, if each one was in from the day war was declared until the end. This would make $1,080,000,000. The men who did not go overseas were to have $1 a day, not exceeding $500, less the $60 bonus, which would be $450 each if everyone was in from the day war was declared until the end. This would make for the 2,000,000 men in $880,000,000. The total therefore would be $1,960,000,000 if every man had been in all the time, or about the same that they are paying the railroads and the profiteers without ever a suggestion of a special tax. The general understanding is that the average length of service was a little over six months, or around 200 days. But suppose it was higher than that and was half of a full service—half of that would be $980,000,000, and that is about what it would cost, certainly not over a billion, to pay these boys the cash. And it is typical of this administration that it is taking care of the great financial corporations and turning its back upon the boys who stood between this great wealth and the concentrated power of Germany. And in this bill now before us it proposes to continue this policy of subsidizing great wealth with money taken from the pockets of the producers and the burden bearers of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) there were—ayes 61, noes 63.

Mr. TINCHER. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and Mr. LEHLBACH.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 59, noes 70.

Accordingly, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 9, line 13, after the word "State," insert "and operated as a common carrier."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this is along the same line as the last amendment. This section as it now reads extends and enumerates the tax exemptions in favor of shipowners, which amount to an exemption of Federal taxes of every character, including excess profits, war profits, income tax, surtax, corporation tax, and everything else. It exempts them from payment upon the sole condition that they set the money aside for reinvestment. That is done without regard to whether they are common carriers or not. This amendment simply confines these exemptions and favors to the ships that are operated as common carriers; in other words, to the ships that are operating in the interest of the public and for the service of the public, and not solely for the enrichment of the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Trust, the Packers' Trust, the United Fruit Co., and the other classes of lines that get the benefit of these enormous exemptions, unless this amendment is adopted—exemptions that will be greater in their cases than in the case of any other steamship line.

Now, it is up to you.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. In line 13 why is the year 1921 exempted?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It says:

> For the taxable year 1921 and for each of the eight taxable years following.

That is retroactive.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Why is that? That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Simply in order to favor them for the past year as well as present and future years, that is all.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] will allow me, I wish to state that the simple reason for putting this in is that it is existing law and that they are simply carrying out the existing law, the Jones Act.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. There has been a good deal of talk about this being an extremely innocent bill and having only one or two modifications of the existing law. The Jones law did not give any income-tax exemption. It made excess profits and war profits exempt under certain conditions. This bill expands very greatly the exemptions. How can any man say that the return of taxes paid into the Treasury does not constitute subsidies of the very highest value? How can any man say that taxes which otherwise would find their way into the Treasury of the United States, but which are allowed to remain in the pockets of a taxpayer are not contributions from the Treasury of the United States? Of course, these great organizations like the Standard Oil and the Fruit Trust and the Steel Trust will share in these benefits. Not only are they to derive these benefits in the future, but with a reported deficit of over $700,000,000 the Treasury will have to pay back excess-profits and war-profit taxes beginning with the 1st of January, 1921. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me there is no use in intimating that these tax-exempt provisions are not of the very highest value. In fact, it was directly testified by those advocating this bill that the indirect aids were more valuable even than the direct aid or cash subsidy; and that is the only reason why the chairman of the Shipping Board says only "a modest sum" was provided for cash subsidies, because these indirect subsidies were regarded as the ones that would bear the burden.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. SEARS. How much do the laboring people, the merchants, business men, and farmers of the West, North, East, and South get under this bill?

Mr. BRIGGS. The gentleman knows they get nothing under the bill.

Mr. SEARS. Why should they be overlooked?

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. It was stated in this morning's paper by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the Treasury had $1,400,000,000 less revenue this year than it had last.

Mr. BRIGGS. By the passage of this bill the Treasury will lose and have to restore some hundreds of millions of dollars to these rich corporations. That is the purpose of these retroactive provisions all through this bill—to restore excess profits and war taxes that have already been paid in. That purpose is manifest, and gentlemen will find that when these provisions are adopted that will be the result.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, the Jones Act of 1920 provides for the exemption of the excess profits and war taxes of the 1918 act.

That act has gone out, and all we have done in this draft is to make those same general provisions of law available under existing tax statutes; that is all that has been done here.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. In other words, if a man has not taken advantage of the Jones Act, and has gone on and paid his income tax, he can come in now and take advantage of this act and get it back.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. He can not take advantage of that, because it has been repealed by the act of 1921. Does the gentleman mean the tax act?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman says that this is reenacting existing law. If it is existing law, you do not need to reenact it.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. No; but we are trying to do something for American ships.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. By giving these parties retroactively something that they did not get under the Jones Act?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. The 1919 act continued in force and effect until November, 1921, and they had the benefit of that act up until that time. This bill simply gives them the benefit of the 1918 act, and it gives them the benefit of the 1921 act.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. What objection would the gentleman have to making it 1923?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. We do not want to cut them out, and we want to keep faith. We want them to have the benefits that the law contemplated they should have. Mr. Chairman, I move

that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend, in line 13, page 9, by striking out the figures "1921" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1923."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 13, strike out the figures "1921" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "1923."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Pages 12 to 14, beginning at line 11, on page 12, strike out section 266.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I understand that debate is closed on this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is closed on this section and all amendments thereto. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Pages 9 to 17, strike out section 201.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The amendment was rejected; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) there were—ayes 46, noes 59.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer to amend, on page 17, line 7, by striking out section 270.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON: Page 17, line 7, strike out section 270.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DICKINSON) there were—ayes 54, noes 66.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. WHITE of Maine and Mr. DICKINSON to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 52, nays 82. So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 202. (a) Subdivision (a) of section 212 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by striking out the word and figures "section 214" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "sections 214, 265, and 266."

(b) Section 232 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by striking out the word and figures "section 234" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "sections 234, 265, and 266."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 17, line 14, strike out section 202.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this section simply extends the exemptions that were originally granted in the Jones Act. It widens them and covers other sections not covered in that act.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, the amendment ought not to be agreed to, because this section simply fits what the committee has already adopted into the general scheme of the revenue act.

Mr. MONDELL. It renumbers the sections.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPRECIATION OF VESSELS.

SEC. 203. Title II of the revenue act of 1921 is further amended by adding at the end thereof, after the sections added thereto by section 201 of this act, a new section to read as follows:

"DEPRECIATION OF VESSELS.

"SEC. 272. (a) That in the case of vessels registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, the reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence, provided in paragraph (8) of subdivision (a) of section 214, and in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of section 234, shall be determined, and allocated to the years in which sustained, under rules and regulations prescribed by the United States Shipping Board.

"(b) In the case of a vessel of 1,000 gross tons or more (as shown by her certificate of admeasurement), registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, acquired after August 1, 1914, and prior to January 1, 1921, there shall be allowed for the taxable year 1922 and each of the four succeeding taxable years, a reasonable deduction for the exceptional decrease in value thereof since the date of acquisition, but not again including any amount otherwise allowed under this act or any previous act of Congress as a deduction in computing net income. This deduction shall be determined and allocated to the taxable year 1922 and the four succeeding taxable years under rules and regulations prescribed by the United States Shipping Board. At any time before March 15, 1927, the commissioner may, and at the request of the taxpayer shall, reexamine the return, and if he then finds as a result of an appraisal or from other evidence that the value on which the tentative deduction for exceptional decrease in value was based, was incorrect or has changed, the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for the year or years affected shall be redetermined; and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid upon notice and demand by the collector, and the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

"(c) This section shall take effect as of January 1, 1922."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 17, beginning line 22, strike out all of section 203, section 273, down to and including line 13, page 19.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a perfecting amendment, but I suppose I shall be permitted to do so before the vote is taken on this.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, this provision in the bill, which I seek to strike from it, is one which is designed to allow vessels acquired between August 1, 1914, and January 1, 1921, extraordinary reductions in capital costs. At the hearings it was contended that many of the ships constructed had been built at very great cost.

It was also stated, however, that during the period of the war and subsequent thereto, within a year and a half, most, if not all, of those ships earned fabulous sums; that under the common and accepted practice it was required that the capital cost should be reduced out of the net earnings, and it was testified by the owners that they would have followed that practice had they been permitted to do so by the Internal Revenue Bureau and the revenue law and regulations, but that they were only allowed to write off 5 per cent depreciation. The result was that these great earnings—in some cases nearly equal to the value of the ship in a single voyage—actually wiped out the initial cost of the ships and the great profits made are revealed in the hearings and exhibited in the minority report. Instead, therefore, of writing off capital costs, these great earnings were distributed either in the form of dividends or carried to surplus, until some of these companies accumulated a surplus so large that they declared immense stock dividends and some are even now carrying an enormous surplus. It is proposed now, under the bill, to allow these companies to write down the cost of those vessels and secure tax exemptions of the most valuable character, and at the same time preserve the fruits and returns that they received from the enormously high freight rates—in some cases 1,250 per cent over pre-war rates—which they earned during the war and subsequent to the war. At the hearings no one could or would tell how valuable this tax exemption is or how much it will amount to. All that was disclosed was that this so-called indirect aid was very valuable and that the indirect aids are really more valuable than the direct ones. No provision is made in this section for crediting against these tax allowances the great earnings made during this period; and I say this amendment ought to be adopted and this provision stricken from the bill.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I never heard in the discussion of a revenue bill that there should be a charge against depreciation from the man who owned a vessel or any other instrumentality. The fact is this provision is put in here to bring the policy of the United States with respect of depreciation in conformity with the practice adopted by all the maritime nations of the world, and that is all. It aims to put us in this respect on a parity with the other maritime nations of the world. The amendment ought to be voted down, and the provision should stay in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 18, line 2, strike out subsection B.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this subsection is a deduction upon a ship purchased between August, 1914, and January 1, 1921, and, as stated by my colleague [Mr. BRIGGS], this is for the purpose of relieving from taxation these shipping companies which profiteered upon our Government and upon the people during the war to an enormous extent. Wintrop Marvin, vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, admitted at the hearings that during the war American steamship lines ran up the freight rates over 1,250 per cent upon our Government and upon the public. As a result of the enormous profiteering in which they indulged when their country was in the midst of war they made enormous profits. They made hundreds of per cent annual profits. Some of them made several times the value of their total investment. And I wish to cite for your information some of the specific profits which they made as they are presented in the hearings and which have never been denied by any living soul. In the first place they made profits which were characterized as "almost fabulous" by W. J. Love, one of the $35,000 experts, and described as "enormous" by J. B. Smull, another of the $35,000 experts of the Shipping Board. For instance, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. paid dividends of 200 per cent in 1916, and 405 per cent for 1917; the Luckenbach Steamship Co. made a net profit on its capital of 236 per cent in 1916 and 606 per cent profit in 1917. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. made 365 per cent net profit on its capital stock in 1915–1920; the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Co. made net profits greater than its capital in 1915–1920, and during 1921, the very worst time in the history of shipping, according to its own annual report made a net income of $1,781,337 after deducting all expenses, taxes, interest, and losses on sale of Liberty bonds; the United Fruit Co., with a capital stock of $50,000,000, made net profits of $94,147,500 in 1915–1920, paid dividends of $77,080,277, and increased their surplus to $66,176,490; the Dollar Steamship Lines made net profits on its capital stock of 322 per cent in 1916 and 104 per cent in 1917. And, remember, that the Standard Oil Co. and the United States Steel and some of the packer companies and the other industrial companies, who carry their own products and are making enormous and even outrageous profits, get the benefit of this provision to which I am directing my remarks.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; I yield.

Mr. EDMONDS. What steamship lines do the packer companies own that the gentleman talks about so frequently?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not recall the names of the lines any further than that I understand that some of them do own their own ships.

Mr. EDMONDS. I never heard of them.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Well, there are a lot of things that the gentleman never heard of. Assuming that he is correct, which I do not think he is, out of all the enormous and fabulous profits that I have enumerated, that is the only one about which the gentleman can take issue with me, because they are the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman be given an additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 41, noes 75.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. WHITE of Maine and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 48, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a division.

The CHAIRMAN. A devision is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 25, noes 64.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INCOME-TAX CREDIT FOR TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

SEC. 204. Title II of the revenue act of 1921 is further amended by adding, after the section added thereto by section 203 of this act, a new section, to read as follows:

CREDIT FOR AMOUNTS PAID FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION.

"SEC. 273. (a) That the tax computed under this title (less the credits provided by sections 222 and 238) shall be credited with an amount equal to 5 per cent of the amount of freight money paid (not accrued) by the taxpayer and for his own account during the taxable year and after the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, for the transportation after the enactment of such act in a vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States of cargo not taken on board at a port in the coastwise trade and discharged at another port in such trade. If such transportation is in a vessel chartered by the owner of any part of the cargo from a person not affiliated with such owner within the meaning of subdivision (b), the amount of freight money paid by the charterer for the transportation of such part of the cargo shall, for the purposes of this section, be such amount as is determined by the United States Shipping Board and certified by it to the commissioner. In such cases the credit shall not be originally claimed by the taxpayer in his return, unless the return is accompanied by a copy of the certificate of the Shipping Board.

"(b) The credit provided in this section shall not be allowed with reference to transactions between persons who are affiliated. For the purposes of this section two or more corporations or associations shall be held to be affiliated if one corporation or association owns directly, or controls through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, more than 50 per cent of the outstanding stock of or interest in the other; or if more than 50 per cent of the outstanding stock of or interest in such corporations or associations is owned directly, or controlled through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the same interests. For the purposes of this section an individual or partnership shall be held to be affiliated with a corporation or association if more than 50 per cent of the outstanding stock of or interest in the corporation or association is owned directly, or controlled through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the individual or partnership."

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Pages 19 to 21, strike out section 204.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this section is the one that provides for a 5 per cent rebate to anyone who ships goods in a vessel documented under the laws of the United States. I think it is vicious. I think it is extremely dangerous.

By this section you give to the man who ships across the ocean a rebate of 5 per cent, or a deduction of 5 per cent on his income tax. That is, 5 per cent of the freight is to be considered as an exemption or a deduction, which, of course, is not 5 per cent of the income tax, but it might in some cases amount to all of the income tax. In other words, it may have the effect of exempting entirely certain classes of shippers from payment of income tax under the revenue law.

I do not believe that the American Congress wants to write that sort of a principle into any law. So far as I am concerned, I think it is so inherently vicious and bad that if it were to go into this bill I could not support the bill. I say that simply to state my own position; I do not claim to speak for anybody but myself. But I think this is a bad principle, and it should be taken out of the bill; and I appeal especially to the Members of the Republican side of the House to yield now to the demand that I think is insisted upon by the country, that this be not written into the bill if the bill is to be passed.

I ask those representing agricultural districts, why would not the same argument apply exactly to the cooperative associations out in Illinois and Iowa that have grain for export and which want to ship that grain across the sea? Do you say to those associations, "You may have 5 per cent off on your freight to the seaboard"? Not at all. The farmer is not exempted. No such exemption is given to him, but it is given to the commission man or to the shipper on the seaboard for his shipment across the sea. I can not defend that sort of a proposition. I do not know how we can explain that to the farmers of the country who are now complaining because of the high freight rates charged for the shipment of their products. I do not see how we can exempt those who ship commodities across the sea and at the same time say to the farmer, "You must continue to pay high freight rates and get no deduction on what you spend." [Applause.]

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I wish to offer. It is a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON: Page 20, line 1, after the word "vessel," insert "or when transported by any common carrier for shipment in such vessel."

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, in support of this amendment I wish to say that the purpose——

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point of order against that amendment. As I understand, it affects railroad rates. There is nothing in this bill that affects railroad rates.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the point of order comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is inclined to believe that the gentleman from Iowa had actually begun his argument.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was on his feet and made the point of order as soon as he understood the purport of the amendment. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] was recognized but had not started.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was observing very closely the gentleman from Iowa and thought he had actually begun speaking, and the Chair should think that he had spoken at least half a dozen or ten words before the gentleman from Pennsylvania rose. Under those circumstances, and in face of the point of order, the Chair would be compelled to rule that it is too late.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, can the amendment be again read?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Iowa is willing to suspend for that purpose, the amendment may again be read.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I object, unless I understand that no point of order can be made against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had already begun his argument, and the Chair asked if the gentleman will yield for that purpose. Without objection the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] having the floor, the amendment may be read for information of the House. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON: Page 20, line 1, after the word "vessel," insert "or when transported by any common carrier for shipment in such vessel."

Mr. DICKINSON. The purpose of this amendment is to give the producer the same right to the deduction of 5 per cent from his income tax that the shipper has under this provision to have 5 per cent deducted from his income tax. It would apply to the farmer, it would apply to the manufacturer, it would apply to anyone who produced tonnage that is going to be shipped on these vessels across the sea. What could be more fair? Why should these men insist that the shipper have this privilege without giving it to the man who produces the cargo? I am here simply trying to get this provision into the law so that it will help the man who produces the cargo and give him permission to get 5 per cent of the freight he is compelled to pay deducted from his income tax the same as you give the shipowner the right to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. DICKINSON) there were—ayes 39, noes 61.

Accordingly, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers a preferential amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 20, line 18, strike out all of subdivision (b) after the word "affiliated," down to and including line 7, page 21.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out the definition of the word "affiliated." It is my understanding that it is the contention that industrial companies like the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, the Fruit Trust, and others would be denied the benefit of this 5 per cent rebate under the provision contained in the bill that "the credit provided in this section shall not be allowed with reference to transactions between persons who are affiliated." If just that language is allowed to stand, it is probable that it may have that effect, but if the definition of the word "affiliated" is continued in the bill it is probable that all those companies will also enjoy this 5 per cent rebate.

Why, the Federal Trade Commission not a great while since had occasion to investigate the acquisition of holdings by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in the Wyoming field, and they found that even the ownership of 30 or 40 per cent of the stock of another company would give the control to the corporation owning that amount of stock. The chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to whom I addressed a letter upon this very question, wrote me as follows:

In effect it seems to be the fact that control seems to be dependent not so much upon the amount of stock that the active minority holder may own as upon the diversification of holdings and inert qualities of holders of the majority interests. One thing is certain, and that is that no mathematical proportion can be assigned as necessary to constitute control.

He also stated in that letter that it was notorious that Mr. Gould controlled the policies of the Missouri Pacific, although he owned no more than 23 per cent of the stock of that corporation, and that there were others where even less stock ownership was held that dominated the control of organizations. So this provision here that I seek to strike out, which defines affiliated companies as those having more than 50 per cent interest in another, would open the doors wide to any company to escape the limitation if it owned only 50 per cent of the stock. They could unquestionably enjoy the benefit of this 5 per cent rebate. If they owned 49 per cent, they could enjoy the benefit of this rebate. This definition is a most dangerous provision, if you are aiming to really prevent the benefits of the 5 per cent rebate from going to those great industrial corporations, like the Standard Oil and similar combinations, which do not really strongly lay claim, I understand, to any need for sharing in the subsidy.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. If the committee understands the provisions of this section at all as it is drawn, the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Corporation, and the United Fruit Co., and other companies which own vessels are not the beneficiaries under this section on account of their own commodities which they carry. That is the general proposition. Then this provision with respect to affiliated companies was put in so as to prevent companies like the Standard Oil, the United States Steel, and the United Fruit from using a subsidiary corporation for the carriage of their products and thereby getting the benefit of the 5 per cent deduction. It seems to me if that provision is stricken out it will accomplish the very thing you do not want to have permitted. You do not want these corporations, either directly or through a subsidiary or affiliated corporation, to get the benefit of this deduction. This was put in for that purpose, and we believe it accomplishes it.

I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine has moved that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I should like to know if an amendment is pending for the striking out of all of section 204?

The CHAIRMAN. It is.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the gentleman from Maine withhold his motion? I would like to have five minutes. I have not spoken on the bill.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. If I may do so I will modify my motion so that all debate on the section and all amendments thereto shall close in 10 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] to strike out section 204. Under the revenue law in reckoning the income tax payable by any individual or corporation, a taxpayer first makes an accounting of his gross income. Then there are subtracted from the gross income reductions of two kinds. One is described under the law as deductions and the other described under the law as credits. After these are taken from the gross income you have the net income of the individual or corporation upon which the tax to be paid is computed. Now, the paragraph in this bill proposes something entirely new. It proposes that after the tax is calculated and ascertained there shall be a further deduction made. It uses the word "credit" in a new sense. Apparently it confuses the meaning. It provides that after the deductions and credits authorized by the revenue law are made a further "credit" shall be made; this further credit is not taken from the gross income, but is taken from the tax after it is assessed. There is no other case like that in the law, so far as I now recall.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I think the gentleman is mistaken. Section 222 of the income tax law provides that the tax computed under the act shall be credited and then goes on to enumerate the number of items which are to be credited, just as we propose to do here. I think we have followed the phraseology of the income tax law.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the gentleman is in error. The subtractions for deductions and credits made under the revenue law are from the gross income in order to ascertain the taxable net income, and not made from the tax upon the net income.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I think the gentleman is in error.

Mr. HAWLEY. Now, take the case of two business men engaged in the transaction or prosecution of any business or enterprise of the same character in any locality. If one deals in American-made goods and the other in goods brought in from abroad, then the man who brings his goods from abroad in American vessels and pays the ocean freight gets a deduction of 5 per cent on the amount paid for freight from his income tax while his competitor must pay the full amount.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. On this proposition?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; under the paragraph now under discussion. Suppose there were two business men in town doing an amount of business that would require each to pay $30,000 as income tax every year. One man deals in foreign goods very largely and pays $300,000 as freight on commodities carried in American bottoms. He is to get 5 per cent as a deduction from his income tax, or $15,000, and so will pay only $15,000. The other man, his competitor who deals solely in American goods, will pay an income tax of $30,000 under the proposal in this paragraph.

Now, the policy of taxation, so far as the Government is concerned, is to hold an even balance between individuals and corporations, so that no one will be benefited at the expense of another as a result of any tax.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. A merchant who used American ships would have the benefit of 5 per cent of the amount paid for freight over his competitors who did not use American ships, since they dealt in goods of American production.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes. It seems to me a vicious provision to deduct the amount from the income tax after once ascertained. And more than that, the taxing power should not be used to give one man or corporation an advantage in business over another man or corporation. I think the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] should prevail. [Applause.]

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. MONDELL. But, Mr. Chairman, the time so far occupied in debate on this amendment has been in the affirmative. Debate was limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I suggest that the gentleman ask an extension of time of five minutes, and let the gentleman from Tennessee who has received recognition have that five minutes.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I will let the gentleman from Tennessee proceed for three minutes and I will take two.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. That will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee for three minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, we all recollect that the Jones bill contains section 34, which President Wilson and President Harding saw proper to decline to put into execution or attempt to do so. The failure to execute that provision was given as the chief reason for the passage of this bill. A little over two years ago the Jones bill was presented by the Republican Party as a complete solution of this question. The section under consideration is one that is designed to take the place of section 34. According to the statements of the proponents of the bill, they think this provision is more valuable to the shipping interests than section 34 would have been if put into execution. During the hearings Chairman Lasker said:

It is the belief of the Shipping Board that the proposed deduction from net Federal income tax of 5 per cent of the freight paid on goods imported or exported in American-flag vessels may do more to aid in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine than any proposal which is herein submitted to the Congress.

Section 34 provided preferential tariffs for American-flag ships, but this could only be applicable to dutiable imports. The operation of section 34 gave no preference to American ships on exports and no preference to American ships on nondutiable imports. The proposed 5 per cent deduction from taxes of the freights paid on goods imported or exported in American-flag vessels now made should insure a preference to American shippers on every ton of goods sold abroad or bought for consumption at home. This 5 per cent deduction is made in substitution of section 34, but we of the Shipping Board believe it is possible that this section will accomplish at less cost to the Treasury much more than might have been accomplished by section 34. * * *

Nothing that can be devised, the Shipping Board feels, will so greatly insure volume to American ships as the 5 per cent tax deduction here proposed.

And on cross-examination the following occurred:

Mr. LAGARO. Mr. Lasker, you stated if the Jones law could have been carried out as a whole it would have given us an American merchant marine without asking for further legislation?

Mr. LASKER. In my belief.

Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association, and the real father of this bill, in an article in Marine Engineering gave the same opinion as to the value of this substitute for section 34, saying, among other things, that—

As a matter of fact, it is far more valuable and effective, for it would apply to all merchandise, dutiable or free, inward or outward.

Now, while all these things are admitted to be true, yet this bill not only proposes an enactment of this provision but an enactment of innumerable other provisions carrying heavy subsidies and various other indirect aids, imposing burdens upon the taxpayers of more than $65,000,000 per annum in addition to cost of the provision in question.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, the situation to which this section relates is simply this: Under previous legislation, far back in the shipping history of this country, we used discriminating duties. Either we levied an additional duty on goods brought here in foreign ships, or, on the other hand, we levied a less rate of duty on goods brought in in American ships. Either was an incentive to transport goods in an American ship. The possibility of doing that thing has been denied. We are up against a situation where through long years foreign lines have intrenched themselves in the control of the movement of American goods to and from foreign ports. They are intrenched to-day, and one of our great problems is to get the American shipper to utilize American ships for the movement of his goods. Boiled right straight down to its final analysis this is an inducement to the American shipper to use the American ships for the carriage of his goods both across the water to foreign ports and from foreign ports back here. The 5 per cent deduction does not go to the ship operator. It goes to the man who owns the goods and who ships those goods in foreign commerce in our vessels. We believe that it will be a powerful inducement to American shippers to overcome their long habit of utilizing foreign ships and be a great inducement to American shippers to utilize henceforth American ships. We believe that in full cargoes is profit for American ships and the assurance of an American merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois to strike out the section.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington) there were—ayes 56, noes 47.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 205. Subdivision (b) of section 213 of the revenue act of 1921 is amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (13) thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by adding after paragraph (13) a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(14) Amounts received by the owner of a vessel under section 403 of the merchant marine act, 1922, out of the merchant marine fund created by such act."

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of Maine: Page 21, line 9, strike out the figures "205" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "204."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TONNAGE DUTIES.

SEC. 206. After 30 days from the enactment of this act all amounts required to be levied, collected, and paid as tonnage duties, tonnage taxes, or light money, except such amounts as are required to be paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, shall be double the amounts which would be required to be levied, collected, and paid if this act had not been enacted. This section shall not apply in the case of a sailing vessel (as defined in sec. 405) of less than 1,000 gross tons, or in the case of any other kind of vessel of less than 1,500 gross tons.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, on page 21, line 18, I move to strike out the numerals "206" and insert in lieu thereof the numerals "205."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will change the numbering of the section.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III.—TRANSPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS BY WATER.

SEC. 301. As nearly as practicable one-half of the total number of immigrants admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be transported in vessels registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAKER: Page 22, line 3, strike out all of section 301, being lines 3 to 8, both inclusive, on page 22.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, it is generally conceded that, if possible, any immigrants who are permitted to come into the United States should come in American ships, if we have the ships. But as a matter of equity it is not considered advisable to suggest that more than one-half come in that way. Several countries have laws regulating emigration and have laws in regard to immigration. Other countries say by law or by order how their emigrants shall travel, and now the United States proposes in this section of the merchant marine bill to say that if any immigrants come, one-half shall come in ships of the United States. We might write all the details into this law, but we can do it better in another bill which is to come later. A section following the one now under discussion deals with treaties and gives the President the right to act in opposition to treaties, if necessary. The assumption is, and I think it will turn out to be just that way, that the State Department will open negotiations with those countries which seem to be desirous of sending emigrants to us which will lead to an arrangement by which 50 per cent will come on American ships. Of course, this does not mean that more shall come than our immigration laws permit.

I can not see that this proposal will open the way for an increase in immigration; if Congress decides we shall not have that increase, but it will give a chance to the American ships to permit the relatives in this country to lay down the money here in the United States for the passage of relatives now in Europe——

Mr. STEVENSON. If the gentleman will permit, I notice an interview by Mr. Mellon by which he advocated the open door for labor immigrants and the exclusion of others. Will this affect that in any way?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman will read the remarks made by me in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday he will find a complete answer. The immigration laws are not to be weakened, loosened, or opened. I think his proposal is fair to the United States, in encouraging United States shipping, and ultimately help us to properly regulate immigration to the benefit of all concerned.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman, I have sent to the Clerk's desk a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. BOX. I move to amend that by making it in five minutes. I have a perfecting amendment which I wish to present at this time, and the Chair, expecting he would be able to do it, assured me I would be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will be able to present it in any case.

Mr. BOX. I move to amend the gentleman's motion by making debate close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment to the motion that debate close in five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. I will agree to modify it and make the debate close in six minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BOX. I desire to offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BOX: Page 22, line 7, after the word "year," insert the words "in compliance with the immigration laws of the United States."

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I present this amendment for the purpose of getting a brief expression of my objection to this provision and my suggestion of a needed amendment to a subsequent section before the committee.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I will accept the amendment.

Mr. BOX. I want to continue, if I may. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognized the gentleman for five minutes.

Mr. BOX. The point is that I expect to follow this amendment up by a subsequent one, which was my purpose in presenting this one.

I offer this amendment at this time in the hope that in the time allowed me I may get into the minds of the membership the necessity for an amendment which I expect to offer to a subsequent paragraph. An amendment embodying the idea suggested by this one should be carried into section 303 of this title. It is suggested that this or any like amendment undertakes to direct the President in the exercise of his treaty-making power, but that is exactly what section 303 of this title already undertakes to do. If we are going to make any suggestions as to his manner of exercising that power, which the bill as presented by the committee does, I want us not to couple that suggestion with any hint that we think he should modify the law to meet the treaties. In his action in dealing with the immigration laws, with the advice and consent of the Senate, he will be making "the supreme law of the land," before which prior immigration statutes will have to give way. If we are to suggest anything, let us suggest that he make the treaties fit our immigration statutes. When he carries the regulation of immigration into the treaty-making functions of his office he enters into a forum where the voice of foreign powers must be heard and their will consulted. I hope that there may be an affirmative declaration by Congress that when the treaty-making power is exercised by the President, as suggested by this title, it should be done in compliance with the immigration laws. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, all I have got to say is that the English papers are discussing this bill in England and their friends here, and they say that if we leave off the 5 per cent tax deduction and take out this immigration section they do not care what kind of a bill we pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. What amendment was the Chair ruling on?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's from Texas [Mr. Box].

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. A point of order. The Chair announced that the amendment was accepted, and no one objected. Does not the Chair think that that——

Mr. EDMONDS. That is the first amendment that he offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from California is still pending.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 302. The Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall make regulations necessary for the enforcement of section 301. All such regulations, in so far as they relate to the administration of such section by diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the gentleman means by talking about Mr. Rossbottom, or why he quotes from him; but I do know that Mr. Rossbottom is trying to arrange to have three or four of his ships changed so that he can carry immigrants. Several times "Nauticus" has stated that all the foreigners care about is for us to take out the income-tax exemption of shippers and take out the immigration provisions, and then we can pass any legislation that we please. The people of Italy require that all their immigrants shall travel on Italian ships.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman allow me to state what Mr. Lasker said on that subject?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not yield now.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not yield now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. EDMONDS. Before the war the immigration into this country was divided up between the English and the German and the Holland lines. We got no show at it. If you propose to run your ships, you have got to have immigration. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] is opposed to any change of law except by his committee. Any law that we have on the books has to be changed by his committee.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 303. Section 301 shall not take effect as to immigrants transported in a vessel documented under the laws of any foreign country until a time fixed by proclamation of the President. The President is authorized and directed, whenever in his opinion the provisions of this title or of regulations made thereunder, are or may be in conflict with treaties or conventions with a foreign country, to take such steps as may, in his opinion, be necessary to remove such conflict. Whenever, in his opinion, no such conflict exists in the case of any country he shall so proclaim, and the provisions of this title and regulations made thereunder shall take effect in the case of immigrants transported in vessels documented under the laws of such country at the time specified in his proclamation therefor.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOX: Page 20, line 23, after the word "conflict," strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof the following: "by making such treaties or conventions conform to the provisions of this title and all other immigration laws of the United States."

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We can not by legislation establish the terms of the treaty to be made by the President. It belongs to the Executive department. A treaty once negotiated by the President is subject only to approval by the Senate. We can not in this legislation provide for the terms of a treaty.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman raises a constitutional question. It is not within the province of the Chair to determine that. The Chair will examine the amendment. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I invite your attention to this in connection with the point of order which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] makes. He makes a point that is probably valid from the constitutional standpoint, that we have no power to direct the President as to the making of treaties, but that is what we are doing in this section with or without any amendment.

Now, that being so, we can not instruct him to change these treaties; but it is the law, as I understand, that a treaty made and ratified will invalidate or repeal a prior statute, and having no authority to direct the President in his power to deal with one of two things, one of which is treaties and the other of which is statutes, we are telling him to bring these two conflicting things together. Our effort to give any direction is only an effort to authorize him to bend the statutes to fit treaties which we have no power to direct him in making.

Title 3, sections 301, 302, 303, and 304, provide that as nearly as practicable one-half of the total number of immigrants admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be transported in vessels registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States. Subsequent paragraphs of title 3 plainly recognize the fact that this is violative of our treaties with many foreign powers. This fact is admitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], as shown by the following, taken from column 1, page 92, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 23:

Mr. RAKER. The idea was in the committee that this provision violated about 32 treaties.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think that is right.

My understanding is that the essence of the conflict between this provision and other treaties is much the same as that of the conflict between section 34 of the Jones Act and the treaties. Section 34 did not designate the points of conflict between it and all of the treaties. A general review of a great many of our treaties, and a thorough understanding of each, would be necessary to locate all these points of conflict. That was left to the President. I think the same would be found true of the conflict between this clause and the 30 or more treaties with which it would conflict. I think one of these conflicts is illustrated by a comparison between this clause and a clause in our treaty with Serbia, concluded October 14, 1881, which is as follows:

There shall be reciprocally full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties. (Vol. 14 Senate Documents, 66th Cong., 1st sess., 1919, p. 36.)

The fact that stipulations such as this ramify our whole system of treaties of commerce and navigation, and the further fact that the denunciation of one clause of a treaty might, in effect, destroy the whole treaty and release the other party from all the obligations thereof, were evidently elements which deterred Presidents Wilson and Harding from denouncing these treaties. The same appalling difficulty attends the execution of the plan outlined in Title III.

That difficulty has been so great that neither President Wilson nor President Harding would undertake to overcome it, and I doubt if any wise President would. But great as that difficulty is, and forceful as is the objection which it presents to the enactment of Title III, I do not regard it as the most serious objection to it. The most serious objection is in the fact that this particular title, in effect, authorizes the President to abrogate provisions of our immigration laws. It seems to be conceded that a treaty negotiated and ratified after the passage of an act of Congress may modify or repeal a prior legislative enactment by Congress. In the American Journal of International Law, No. 15, 1921, page 34, Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science of the University of Michigan, says:

On the other hand, a treaty may not only create a new international obligation but may modify, by way of amendment or repeal, a prior expression of the legislative will as expressed by Congress.

It is believed that many authorities could be found in support of this proposition if time permitted a collection and statement of them, and that the proposition is necessarily involved in the larger proposition that the treaties made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are the supreme law of the land.

Now, what have we in Title III? Section 301 violates the provisions of 32 treaties of the United States with foreign powers. Section 303 provides:

The President is authorized and directed, whenever in his opinion the provisions of this title or regulations thereunder are, or may be, in conflict with treaties or conventions with a foreign country, to take such steps as may in his opinion be necessary to remove such conflict.

Here the President is authorized and directed to deal with two things: First, with treaties; second, with statutory law and regulations made in obedience to it. Any authority or direction to the President concerning his treaty-making power is void. It has no legal effect, and more than one President has so treated it. But the power which this invites him to exercise over statutory law is substantial. We may not tell the President how he shall exercise his treaty-making power, but we can in advance suggest and invite his abrogation of statutory provisions of the immigration laws by directing him to deal with two things which may be in conflict so as to remove the conflict. If we had power to direct in both, that would give him authority over both, but he already has authority over at least one, and we are suggesting that he exercise that authority for the modification of our immigration laws.

One of the greatest dangers to which the immigration laws have been exposed during recent years has, in my judgment, been the danger of passing them over to the control of the treaty-making power. Foreign countries have a say in the making of treaties. When Congress invites the President to control immigration laws by the treaty-making power it invites the President to consult with foreign countries and meet their views on our immigration policies. There can be no treaty with a foreign power except upon terms acceptable to such foreign power. If our immigration laws ever come in actual practice to be controlled by the President in his treaty making, they will pass into that forum where the voice of foreign powers must be heard and their wishes consulted. We all know that they want to unload their surplus and undesirable population upon us. They will not agree to treaties made exclusively in our interests, as we have a right to make our immigration laws; therefore we shall insist that our immigration policies shall be controlled by Congress and not by the President through the treaty-making power.

I call special attention to the fact that nearly all of our leading immigration laws restricting immigration have had to be passed over the Presidents' vetoes. Our Presidents have not usually been in sympathy with the views of the people on this subject, and have repeatedly used the veto power to prevent them from giving expression to what they have repeatedly tried to say for themselves and their posterity. In 1879 President Hayes vetoed the first Chinese exclusion act. (2 I. C. R. 580.) In 1882 President Arthur vetoed an act suspending Chinese immigration for a period of 20 years. (2 I. C. R. 581.) On March 3, 1897, President Cleveland vetoed an immigration act excluding illiterates (2 I. C. R. 573.) President Taft vetoed an immigration bill in 1913 containing a restriction against the admission of illiterates. (Page 101, RECORD, special session, 59th Cong.) In 1917 President Wilson vetoed an act excluding illiterates, but Congress passed it over his veto.

The present 3 per cent law and extensions of it have been approved by President Harding, which is an exception to the rule which usually applies, but we have no assurance that the exception will hereafter control the present or future Presidents. I am convinced that the purpose of the principal provisions of Title III are to enable Mr. Lasker, the chairman of the Shipping Board, and the private shipping companies, in whose interests this bill is proposed, to get control of the immigration laws so as to prevent their restricting the profits of the lawless steamship companies who bring immigrants here. Their record in dealing with it is marked throughout by disregard of law and the public interest, in return for which we are subsidizing them and placing them in a position in which, through their advocate, Mr. Lasker, they can mislead the President and, for the purpose of making money out of immigration

traffic, weaken or disregard vital parts of the immigration laws, every wholesome and restrictive feature of which they so much hate.

But if we say to the President that whatever he does with the subject should be in harmony with the law as now existing we are maintaining that which it is our duty to maintain. It would be extreme folly, I am afraid—serious and calamitous folly—for us to abandon the control of this part of our national policy to the Executive. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I do not think it is either wise or necessary to direct or advise the President in the matter of treaty making.

I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BOX.]

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California moves to strike out the section.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 304. The term "United States" as used in this title in a geographical sense means the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I move that the committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California moves to strike out the section. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the committee do now rise. The motion of the gentleman from California will be pending in the morning.

The motion of Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act of 1920, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. TUCKER, for to-day, on account of sickness.

To Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota, indefinitely, on account of illness.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks made in the debate on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on this bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some confusion in the House as to whether permission to extend remarks has been granted to Members generally who speak upon this bill. I understood that that leave had been granted.

The SPEAKER. No such permission has been granted as yet.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. I make this request in order that we may, if possible, dispose of at least the major portion of the bill to-morrow, in order that we may have the final vote promptly at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, or possibly a little earlier, if that is agreeable to gentlemen on both sides.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Tuesday, November 28, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

710. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting a statement of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9847) granting an increase of pension to Agnes Allen; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12845) granting a pension to William Karch; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12875) granting a pension to Tracey M. Halley; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 13045) amending the Army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, providing for appointment and retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps or contract surgeons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LYON: A bill (H. R. 13046) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of Wilmington, N. C., marine hospital reservation; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 13047) to amend sections 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 395) authorizing the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to continue the operation of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 36; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOCHT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 396) providing funds for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property during the convention of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine in the District of Columbia June 5, 6, and 7, 1923, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENHAM: A bill (H. R. 13048) to correct the military record of Jacob Shuey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 13049) for the relief of Philip T. Post; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 13050) granting a pension to Sarah Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 13051) granting a pension to Henrietta F. McAuliffe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 13052) granting a pension to John Bergman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 13053) for the relief of Vanrensleur Vander Cook, alias William Snyder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13054) granting a pension to John Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 13055) granting a pension to Barsha Story; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROSE: A bill (H. R. 13056) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Jane Shoenfelt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13057) granting a pension to Laura Birkhiemer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13058) granting a pension to Carrie M. Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13059) granting a pension to William A. Shirley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13060) granting a pension to Millie Rex; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13061) granting a pension to Mary J. Robinette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOIGT: A bill (H. R. 13062) granting a pension to Maud Monrean; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13063) granting a pension to Anna Maria Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6470. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of J. J. Castellini, of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the passage of the American merchant marine bill (H. R. 12817); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6471. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Cleveland A. Dunn, of New York, N. Y., relative to district offices in the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6472. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of E. F. Warner, publisher Field and Stream, New York City, N. Y., relative to the national parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

6473. By Mr. LYON: Resolution of Department of Christian Social Service of the Episcopal Church, submitted by Rev. Thomas C. Darst, bishop of East Carolina, asking for emergency immigration legislation for relief of Near East refugees; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6474. By Mr. ROSE: Petition of the Democratic Women's Organization of Cambria County, Pa., requesting Enforcement Agent Davis to separate law enforcement from politics and enforce the law impartially; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *November 28, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we bless Thee that though the heaven of heavens can not contain Thee, Thou art pleased to dwell with those who are of an humble and contrite heart. Grant unto us such a disposition of mind, of will, of soul, that we may come into that happy relationship to have Thy abiding presence when undertaking responsibility, meeting the demands of duty, and asking from Thee guidance in all the pathways along which we are called to travel. Hear us, we beseech of Thee, for all who need Thy help in the great demands of the present life and engagements, and glorify Thyself in and through us. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	George	McKinley	Sheppard
Bayard	Glass	McLean	Shortridge
Borah	Gooding	McNary	Simmons
Brandegee	Hale	Myers	Smoot
Broussard	Harreld	Nelson	Sterling
Calder	Harris	New	Sutherland
Cameron	Harrison	Nicholson	Townsend
Capper	Heflin	Norris	Underwood
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Wadsworth
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Kellogg	Pepper	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Warren
Edge	Ladd	Pittman	Watson
Elkins	La Follette	Ransdell	Weller
Fletcher	Lodge	Rawson	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McKellar	Reed, Pa.	

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to announce the unavoidable delay of my colleague, the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

THE JOURNAL.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the Journal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRISON. Reserving the right to object for the present, I think every one will agree that we have one of the most efficient Journal clerks in the history of this body——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to observe that the question is not debatable.

Mr. HARRISON. I object, then.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the Journal.

The reading clerk resumed the reading of the Journal, and after having read for some time,

Mr. HARRISON. There is so much confusion in the Chamber that we can not hear what the reading clerk is reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HARRISON. I suggest the absence of a quorum, so that Senators may hear the reading. It is very important.

Mr. CURTIS. I make the point of order that there has been no business transacted since the last call of the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN. Oh, yes, several things have happened.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the Journal, and the Senate will be in order.

Mr. CURTIS. I make the point of order that the reading of the Journal can not be interrupted by a call for a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained, and the Secretary will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HARRISON. I suggest that business has been transacted. Several pages of the Journal have been read, and I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. HARRISON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the ruling of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? On which the Senator from Mississippi demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called.) I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], and vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called.) I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE], and vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called.) I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BURSUM], and vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called.) I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER], and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. EDGE. I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and vote "yea."

Mr. STERLING (after having voted in the affirmative.) I have a general pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH]. I find that Senator has not voted. I transfer my pair with him to my colleague [Mr. NORBECK], and permit my vote to stand.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], and vote "yea."

Mr. GLASS. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL];

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] with the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—60.

Ball	Edge	Harrison	McKellar
Borah	Elkins	Heflin	McKinley
Brandegee	Fletcher	Jones, N. Mex.	McLean
Broussard	Frelinghuysen	Jones, Wash.	McNary
Calder	George	Kellogg	Myers
Cameron	Gooding	Keyes	Nelson
Capper	Hale	Ladd	New
Caraway	Harreld	La Follette	Nicholson
Curtis	Harris	Lodge	Norris

Page	Rawson	Sterling	Walsh, Mass.
Pepper	Reed, Pa.	Sutherland	Walsh, Mont.
Phipps	Sheppard	Swanson	Warren
Pittman	Shortridge	Townsend	Watson
Poindexter	Simmons	Underwood	Weller
Ransdell	Smoot	Wadsworth	Willis

NAYS—1.

Dial

NOT VOTING—34.

Ashurst	France	McCumber	Shields
Bayard	Gerry	Moses	Smith
Barsum	Glass	Norbeck	Spencer
Colt	Hitchcock	Oddie	Stanfield
Culberson	Johnson	Overman	Stanley
Cummins	Kendrick	Owen	Trammell
Dillingham	King	Pomerene	Williams
Ernst	Lenroot	Reed, Mo.	
Fernald	McCormick	Robinson	

So the ruling of the Chair was sustained as the judgment of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative session.

The reading clerk resumed the reading of the Journel of the proceedings of yesterday, and was interrupted by

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. The clerk read that the vote was recorded, but did not read the names of the Senators. Are they in the Journal?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They are. The Secretary will read the names of the Senators recorded for and against the proposition.

The reading clerk read the names of the Senators recorded in the affirmative and in the negative.

The reading of the Journal was resumed and concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day's session be approved?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I move to amend the Journal by inserting the names of the Senators who answered "present" on the roll calls on yesterday where they fail to appear in the Journal, but appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi moves to amend the Journal by inserting the names of the Senators who answered to the roll call three separate times. Upon that the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, let us understand the motion. I did not get it.

Mr. HARRISON. I will say to the Senator from Indiana that the motion I made was this: The Journal says that so many Senators answered to their names but does not name the Senators. I am merely moving that in those instances where a certain number of Members are stated to have answered "present" but their names do not appear, the names of the Senators be inserted as they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. WATSON. I imagine that the motion is entirely in order but I hope it will not be adopted. It would be establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am very much surprised to hear the distinguished Senator from Indiana say that it is establishing a bad precedent for the Senate to give publicity in the Journal of this body to what is done here. I am not going to debate the question with the Senator; but the Journal is supposed to be the written record of this body, the monument for future ages to find out what has been done, and surely Senators do not desire to camouflage the Journal by not allowing the names of those who participated in making laws to appear on the face of the Journal. So I think the motion of the Senator is entirely in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. SWANSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable. The yeas and nays have been ordered upon it, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SWANSON. I suggested the absence of a quorum, Mr. President, and no Senator has answered yet.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi moves that the names of the Senators answering on these several roll calls shall be inserted in the Journal.

Mr. SWANSON. And pending that I suggested the absence of a quorum.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the reading of the Journal can not be interrupted by a call for a quorum.

Mr. SWANSON. It has already been read and approved.

Mr. CURTIS. It can not have been approved if there is a motion to amend it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, if the Chair will hear me a moment. Of course we know perfectly well what the issue is before the Senate—that there is a bill that it is threatened to take up, the consideration of which some of us are resisting; but in doing that I do not think we should violate the rules on this side or on the side of those who are in favor of taking up the bill. I think the Chair was eminently right a while ago when he held that the reading of the Journal could not be interrupted; but the Journal is the record of the legislative action of this body, and it must speak the truth. I think almost universally it does speak the truth, but it may not at times; and when it does not speak the truth it is perfectly proper for any Senator to move to correct it so that it shall speak the truth, and that is a matter which is open to the consideration of this body in the usual way.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Just one moment. A motion is made to amend the Journal. That motion the Chair has held in order. Before the motion was put the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] suggested the absence of a quorum for the purpose of letting absent Senators appear to vote on this motion. That is entirely consistent with the ordinary procedure of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is entirely agreed with the Senator from Alabama. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Virginia make the point of no quorum. The Secretary will call the roll upon the point of no quorum.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia withhold that point of no quorum until I modify my amendment?

Mr. JONES of Washington and Mr. SMOOT. Regular order!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll to determine the presence of a quorum.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	George	McNary	Shortridge
Bayard	Glass	Myers	Simmons
Borah	Hale	Nelson	Smoot
Brandegee	Harreld	New	Sterling
Broussard	Harris	Nicholson	Sutherland
Calder	Harrison	Norris	Swanson
Cameron	Heflin	Overman	Townsend
Capper	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Underwood
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Wadsworth
Culberson	Kellogg	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Keyes	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Ladd	Poindexter	Warren
Edge	La Follette	Pomerene	Watson
Elkins	Lodge	Ransdell	Weller
Fletcher	McCumber	Rawson	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McKellar	Reed, Pa.	
	McLean	Sheppard	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The question is upon agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I desire to modify my motion to the extent of moving that the first roll call of yesterday showing Senators present be inserted in the Journal at the proper place. It is on page 180 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I call attention to Rule IV, in which it is stated that every vote shall be recorded in the minutes, and I ask for the correction of the Journal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The votes are always recorded and have been read.

Mr. OVERMAN. The votes have not been read, as I understand it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The votes have been read. Responses upon the call for a quorum are now under consideration and have not been read and are not in the Journal.

Mr. OVERMAN. I make the point of order that they should be set out in the Journal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi has moved to amend the Journal, and the question is upon the motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, before the motion is voted on I would like to say a word. I do not care to go into a general debate of the question, but the Chair intimated a while ago that a vote to amend the Journal is not debatable, and I wish to insist that it is debatable. I think the rule of the Senate clearly states that a motion to amend the Journal is privileged, and there is no rule or precedent to indicate that it is not debatable.

Such motions have been debated in the past, and it must be manifest to the Chair that such a motion is debatable, when the Chair considers that courts rely, in determining the action of the Senate, on the Journal, and you can not go behind the Journal in the courts in determining the action of the Senate. If a legislative mistake has been made in the Journal of necessity it can be amended by the Senate before it has gone too far, and I can not see how it is possible to intelligently correct a mistake that is made unless the proponent of the motion has an opportunity to state wherein a mistake has taken place, and wherein he desires to have the Journal amended; and that is debate.

I have no desire to debate the motion of the Senator from Mississippi, but I insist that it is subject to debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has not ruled that it is not debatable.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that rule 3, relating to the Journal, be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read rule 3.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Rule 3, on pages 6 and 7 of the Senate Manual, reads as follows:

> The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question and proceeded with until disposed of.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, while the Secretary was reading the rule my attention was called to the Precedents, starting on page 443, away back in the early history of the Senate, where it is shown, on page after page, that motions to expunge, and to insert a message of the President in the Journal, and to correct the Journal were all questions that were debated, so far as an amendment to the Journal is concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Alabama permit the Chair to observe that he has not ruled that the question is not debatable?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I take it from what the Chair has intimated that he probably will rule that it is debatable, when the time comes, and I shall not occupy the time of the Senate any further.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the question is debatable.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I did not want it in doubt.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to have the last motion I made stated by the Secretary. I do not want the Senate to become confused about the important question before it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the motion.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Senator from Mississippi moves that the journal clerk be instructed to insert in the Journal the names of the Senators who responded on the first roll call of the Senate on yesterday.

Mr. HARRISON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] to the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and vote "yea."

Mr. JONES of New Mexico (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and vote "yea."

Mr. MCCUMBER (when his name was called). Transferring my general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE], I vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as on the last vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. EDGE. I desire to make the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as on the previous vote and vote "yea."

Mr. HALE. Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL];

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY]; and

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—52.

Bayard	Gooding	McLean	Rawson
Brandegee	Hale	McNary	Reed, Mo.
Calder	Harreld	Myers	Reed, Pa.
Capper	Harris	New	Sheppard
Caraway	Harrison	Nicholson	Simmons
Culberson	Heflin	Overman	Smoot
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Swanson
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Phipps	Underwood
Elkins	Ladd	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	La Follette	Poindexter	Walsh, Mont.
George	Lodge	Pomerene	Warren
Glass	McKellar	Ransdell	Weller

NAYS—9.

Frelinghuysen	Norris	Sterling	Watson
Kellogg	Shortridge	Sutherland	Willis
McCumber			

NOT VOTING—34.

Ashurst	Ernst	McCormick	Smith
Ball	Fernald	McKinley	Spencer
Borah	France	Moses	Stanfield
Broussard	Gerry	Nelson	Stanley
Bursum	Hitchcock	Norbeck	Trammell
Cameron	Johnson	Oddie	Wadsworth
Colt	Kendrick	Owen	Williams
Cummins	King	Robinson	
Dillingham	Lenroot	Shields	

So Mr. HARRISON'S motion to amend the Journal was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I move that the Senate do now adjourn, and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EDGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to the transfer of my pair, I vote "nay."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] to the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], and vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. MCCUMBER (when his name was called). Transferring my pair as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. KELLOGG. Has the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. KELLOGG. I have a general pair with that Senator. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. STERLING. Making the same transfer as on the last vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL]; and

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY].

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—19.

Bayard	George	McKellar	Reed, Mo.
Caraway	Glass	Overman	Sheppard
Culberson	Harris	Pittman	Swanson
Dial	Harrison	Pomerene	Underwood
Fletcher	Heflin	Ransdell	

NAYS—41.

Ball	Harreld	Nicholson	Townsend
Brandegee	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Wadsworth
Calder	Keyes	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	Ladd	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	La Follette	Poindexter	Warren
Curtis	Lodge	Rawson	Watson
Edge	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Elkins	McLean	Shortridge	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McNary	Smoot	
Gooding	Nelson	Sterling	
Hale	New	Sutherland	

NOT VOTING—35.

Ashurst	France	McCormick	Shields
Borah	Gerry	McKinley	Simmons
Broussard	Hitchcock	Moses	Smith
Bursum	Johnson	Myers	Spencer
Cameron	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck	Stanfield
Colt	Kellogg	Oddie	Stanley
Dillingham	Kendrick	Owen	Trammell
Ernst	King	Page	Williams
Fernald	Lenroot	Robinson	

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

Mr. President, on page 291 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD there appears the names of the Senators who responded on the second roll call on yesterday when the suggestion of no quorum was made. I move to amend the Journal by inserting at the proper place the names of the Senators who answered present at that time, as they appear on page 291 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, so many touching incidents have been referred to in the Senate to-day by my good friend from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], involving the able and eloquent Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], that I feel it my duty at this time to read excerpts from the Washington Herald of to-day, November 28, regarding the new proposed movement in the Senate of the Old Guard to capture the Progressives. It suggests the old story of "Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly."

Old Guard fights to win farm vote. Decides to outdo all blocs in showing friendliness for rural interests. To call G. O. P. Senators.

Well, we called several of them home on the 7th of November.

LODGE and several colleagues meet and plan legislation against profiteers.

How startling and amusing! The Old Guard of the Republican Party planning legislation against profiteers! Mr. President, would anybody ever have thought that the recent drubbing that we administered to the Republican Party would have made converts so early—that they would be calling conferences this soon after the election to plan legislation to put the profiteer out of business?

Why, I recall when a group of profiteers came here and knocked at the door of the Senate and demanded, according to preelection promises that had been made to them, that the excess-profits tax be taken off of them to the extent of $450,000,000.

I recall that, Mr. President, and these profiteers went their way rejoicing, smiling, and looking back over their shoulders, and waving affectionate farewells to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], and others of the Old Guard group. Four hundred and fifty million dollars, nearly half a billion dollars, that they permitted these profiteers to keep out of the Public Treasury for two years. Twice $450,000,000—$900,000,000—lacking only $100,000,000 of being a billion! The profiteers have got that money and gone; and now, after the storm is over and we have weeded out a good many on the other side, the leader of the Old Guard sounds his bugle horn and calls a conference, and the Senator from Indiana claps his hands for joy and says: "We are going to out-Herod Herod, and we are going to dismiss the farm bloc or take it over and put it out of business."

Well, I have rendered service in the farm bloc. A few Democrats over here and a few Republicans from the West got their forces together and put over legislation that the Old Guard tried to defeat, and would have defeated but for this combination of votes in the Senate between the Democrats over here and Republicans from the West. Now the Old Guard lion and the progressive lamb, we are told, are going to lie down together. If they do, when they get up the lamb will be inside the lion. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, when I read this it touches me very deeply. Lend me your ears, Senators, while I read:

Leaders of the Senate Old Guard yesterday resolved upon a bold stroke to head off the farm bloc and get on friendly terms with the farmer vote.

Meeting in Senator LODGE's office, they decided that no bloc in the Senate will be permitted to exhibit greater friendliness for farming interests than will be shown by the old guard itself.

Senators, that is really sufficiently touching to cause tears. It would cause tears amongst the farmers if they thought they were really going to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Old Guard. When I see the Old Guard coming up and offering their services now to take over the progressive Republicans and to have intrusted to them legislation that we propose to put through for the benefit of the American farmer, the American merchant, and the country banker, I think of Æsop's fable of the kite and the pigeon.

You know, the kite is a bird of prey and looks very much like a pigeon; and the kite offered his good offices to the pigeons. He said to them, "There are depredations committed on you from time to time, and I want you to make me your king, and I will protect you from all these other fowls, these cruel birds of prey." So the unsuspecting pigeons elected the kite as their king, and they had a magnificent barn loft in which they spent their evenings and roosted, and the kite was their king, and they would fly out each morning, sometimes, some of them in a considerable hurry. They felt fears they dare not express. They would come back in the evening and they discovered feathers, bones, pigeons' heads, and feet on the floor of the barn loft and the pigeons had a conference of their own when the kite was not present and they resolved:

Whereas the kite has been elected our king; and
Whereas we have caught him devouring pigeons, his own subjects, feeding and fattening upon those that he promised to safeguard and protect: Therefore be it
Resolved, That we depose our king and be done with him for good.

And they did so, and the pigeons went their way and prospered.

There is just as much harmony to be had between a real progressive and a stand-pat Republican as there is between a kite and a pigeon or a hawk and a chicken.

Mr. President, I wish I could have gotten this apparently friendly spirit in the Old Guard crowd when for 18 months I stood here pleading for relief from high rediscount rates, when, under the fight that I made, and some others, we forced the rediscount rate down from 7 per cent to 4½ per cent. I wish that we could have had a little aid from the stand-pat Republicans then. I recall that I had a resolution pending, to force a reduction in the rediscount rate; and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN], chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, one of the chief of standpatters, got up here one day and criticized and made fun of my resolution to force down the rediscount rates so that men who needed money could get money to carry on their business. When I see these Senators coming over and wanting to take the Progressives into their bosoms and have the farming interests intrusted to them, finding out since the election is past that something is happening in the country, I am reminded of what the son of the author of Greer's Almanac said on one occasion. They said to him: "Boy, are you such a prophet as your father was? Can you predict what the weather is going to be as he could?" He said, "I do not know that I have any of my father's qualities as a prophet." He said, "There is this difference between me and my father: He could always tell when it was going to rain, and I can always tell when it has rained." [Laughter.] So you can tell by what these standpatters are undertaking to do that we had a rain or, rather, a perfect deluge of ballots on the 7th day of November, and they are seeking now not to aid the Progressives but to swallow them up. They are seeking now to take them over and to operate on them.

You Progressives submit yourselves to the tender mercies of these smooth artists of the Old Guard, and when you come out of there you will not feel half so frisky as you do now.

Mr. President, here is another very touching thing:

At the meeting in LODGE's office the Old Guard Senators agreed among themselves that high freight rates and the new tariff law are in no way to blame for the existing high cost of food products. Responsibility for the same was charged to profiteering by Senator WATSON and others who addressed the gathering. Hence it was decided to make a general assault upon profiteering under the Old Guard auspices.

Mr. President, when I was at home just after the election I saw an auto truck hauling cotton out of my town to La Grange, Ga., a distance of about 35 or 40 miles. There were 20 bales of cotton on this truck, which was speeding along through the country. I hailed the young man driving the truck, and he stopped. I said, "Where are you taking that cotton?" He said, "Over to the La Grange cotton mill." I said, "Cotton must be very scarce over there. They must be hard pressed for cotton when you are carrying to them only 20 bales." He said, "No, sir; I have been hauling cotton all the fall from Lafayette—my home town—to La Grange in auto trucks." Senators, that presents a serious problem. I said to him, "Do you mean to tell me that you can haul cotton in an auto truck, making these trips constantly, day after day, from Lafayette to La Grange, and haul it cheaper than it can be hauled on the railroad, 500 to 1,000 bales at a time?" He said, "Yes, sir; much cheaper." And yet here the Old Guard says that high freight rates have nothing to do with the high cost of living.

I want to tell the Senate to-day that freight rates are practically prohibitive in many instances.

Freight rates are so high that the farmers can not afford to ship their stuff, and when the freight price is charged in it increases the price to the consumer, and the whole business is hurt; the railroads are hurt, the producer is hurt, and the auto trucks are cutting into the business of the railroads. It would really benefit the railroads to lower the freight rate on many things, because the traffic would greatly increase and they would make more money. I want a freight rate that will be fair to the shipper, fair to the railroad, and fair to the consumer.

I pointed out before, Mr. President, that it is contended the Republican tariff has nothing to do with the increased cost of living; and that is said here. I can cite one instance—the case of sugar. They have increased the price of sugar 2 cents a pound by law. Of course, that increases the cost of living, so far as sugar is concerned. We have all been told that every one of us has a sweet tooth, and if that is true, everybody might just as well get ready to consult his dentist under Republican rule, because that tooth has to come out. [Laughter.] Sugar is increased by law 2 cents a pound.

That is not all. They say the cost of living is not increased. Cement is a thing in common use. We use it for nearly everything about the home, the farm, the town. We use it for sidewalks, for streets, for roads from the farm to market, and for building bridges over little streams and creeks and rivers.

We use it for making water troughs for stock. It is used to make posts for use in constructing wire fences. They use it to make stables for horses and warehouses for cotton, oats, and wheat, and things of that kind. They use it for making dwelling houses, church houses, schoolhouses; but the Republicans put a tax of about 11 cents a hundred on cement for the benefit of the Cement Trust of Michigan. Yet they say in this little statement that their tariff tax had nothing to do with increasing the burden of the man who has to buy these things, the common necessities of life.

That is not all they have done. They have put a tax on salt of about 15 cents a hundred pounds. That is an increase of 30 cents on a 200-pound sack of salt, and we use salt in our bread; we use it to season our food; we use it to cure and save our meat; and the Republican Party, under the leadership of the Old Guard, has put a tax on salt, one of the commonest necessities of life. They took salt off the free list, where the Democrats had it, and they have increased the price about 30 cents on a sack of salt by the action of a stand-pat Republican Congress. If I had voted the Republican ticket and had stood for putting a tax on salt I could never look a salt cellar in the face again. [Laughter.] Yet these Old Guard fellows say these things have nothing to do with increasing the cost of living.

This gives us a sample of how the lion is going to swallow the lamb. They are not going to touch any big, questionable, and oppressive interest. You need not look for that from the Old Guard. They bow and smile to them; but let one of these little interests come creeping along and they pounce upon it. Did you ever see one of these big dogs amongst a lot of other dogs a little smaller than he; how he would growl and throw up the hair on his neck, then in dog language talk to them and intimidate them, and then, when some great big dog would come along, how this dog would lower his bristles and bow and smile at this other bigger dog? That is the way these stand-pat Republicans do when certain big oppressive interests come around. That is the bunch that is now undertaking to swallow the Progressives.

Mr. President, what they will do to these special interests would be accepted by them with smiles and thanksgiving, and with all the good graces with which a bride and groom accept the shower of rice thrown upon them when leaving on their bridal tour. Have you seen a bride and groom come down to the station and their friends come and shower them with rice? That is the sort of battle the Old Guard are going to carry on against these crooked special interests in the country, and they are inviting the Progressives to join them. The Progressives really have some spikes in their clubs. They can do some damage to the crooked interests if they will use them properly. But these fellows want to get them over, so that they can take the spikes out of their clubs, and let them have a pillow battle with these oppressive interests. The standpatters want you to substitute feather pillows for spiked clubs. The situation reminds me of another thing. One of our negro soldiers, when he was going into the service, was brought up, and they said to him, "What is your name?"

He said, "My name is Sam."

"Where do you live, Sam?"

He said, "I lives out here about 5 miles."

They said, "Designate some spot, because we want to get your post-office address. Have you any family out there?"

He said, "Yes, sah; my mammy lives out there."

"What is her post-office address?"

He said, "What do you want to know that for? She ain't gwine to war, is she?"

"No," they said; "but we want to know where to ship your remains in case——"

He said, "How is that?"

"We want to know where we are to ship your remains if"——

"Ship whose remains?"

"Your remains."

He reached for his hat and fled through the open door, and as he passed out at the door he hollered back to the officer, "They ain't gwine to be no remains." [Laughter.]

I am serving notice on my Progressive friends now that if they walk into that stand-pat, Old Guard trap "there ain't going to be no remains." [Laughter.] The Old Guard will just simply swallow you whole.

There are some more really touching lines in this article, Mr. President. Let me read this on rural credits:

A rural credit bill, to extend a larger measure of credit to the farmer, thereby enabling him to weather the period between harvesting and marketing of his crops, is another measure which will be pressed by the new farm group. That is the group to be formed by the Old Guard.

Mr. President, we passed a resolution which had two sections in it, one reviving the War Finance Corporation, the other requesting the banks to loan money at the lowest rate of interest in keeping with sound banking, and the Old Guard of the Republican House struck it out and the Old Guard in this body made no complaint about it being stricken out. They wanted it stricken out. We were trying then to devise some means to give the farmer aid in the way of credit, and they had an opportunity to do it, and when the opportunity was presented, they struck the farmer over the head with a club, and they denied him the little relief we offered in section 2 of that resolution.

Now, after the election rain has come and the political storm has passed, these old stand-pat fellows, like Greer's Almanac boy, can tell when it has rained, and they are now offering to do something for the farmer of the South and West, all this after he has been literally robbed of $15,000,000,000 in two years' time. Those who permitted the robbery, those who sanctioned the pillage and plunder, are now saying, "Let us now go to his rescue." Mr. President, such legislation as these gentlemen might effect would not help the farmers of the United States.

There was a Senator in this body who finally fell halfheartedly in line with us, and halfway supported some of these measures. But the farmers of his State could not be fooled. He was defeated. You can not fool the farmers about these things. The Senator who, when forced to meet an issue, when there is no escape, has to vote, will sometimes vote for one of these meritorious measures because he is afraid to vote against it; but that is not the sort of friend the farmer wants in this body. It is the man who is thinking of something that will help the farmer, who is always working for something that will bring him relief, who is his friend in season and out, and who is trying to protect him from those who pillage and plunder him. That is the sort of man who ought to be here, and not the man who, when he is forced to do it, will vote and then walk back into the cloak room and say, "I hated to vote for that, but there was no other alternative under the circumstances." The sooner such Senators get out of here the better it will be, and I do not want these Progressives to be deceived by any honeyed word the Old Guard will now hand out to him in order to hamstring or forestall him. They have more devious aisles and crooked walks and curious labyrinthian ways in that thing they are inviting you into than you ever saw, and you had better stay out of it. You have seen a fly perform on Tangle-Foot, have you not? [Laughter.] Whenever they get you in there and you commence trying to fly, the more you try to fly the harder you stick, and anyway, if ever the farmers see you come out of one of these stand-pat caucuses, they will whisper out of the sides of their mouths and say, "By golly, they've got him."

I am giving you warning. You had better steer clear of that thing. It is loaded. You know they say the first fellow who ever tasted strychnine did not know what it was, but he was a clever man and he wanted to help humanity. He felt the deadening effect of the drug before he died and he wrote a note and fastened it to it.

It read, "This stuff is poison." That thing I am talking to you about has poison in it. You had better stay out of it. If I catch any of you in there I am going to talk some about it myself here, because I want you to be foot-loose so that you

can work with me and with others on this side on measures that will benefit the masses. We are going to try to do something for the country banker, in the next Congress, and for the country merchant and the farmer and the laboring man, the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, the teacher—the whole mass of the American people. We are going to wring out of the hands of a coterie of plutocrats in Wall Street the control of the money supply and credit of a hundred million people, and they see it. They are trying now to disarm you and fix you so that you will be harmless.

You know what Æsop's fable said the farmer did with the lion, do you not? He said the lion courted the farmer's daughter, and he asked the farmer to give him his daughter in marriage, and the farmer said, "I am afraid you will scratch her and bite her."

He said, "No; I would not."

The farmer said, "I am afraid you would."

The lion said, "What suggestion have you to make?"

The farmer said, "Go and have your teeth knocked out and your claws cut off."

He did, and when he came back he was a pitiful looking object, and then the farmer knocked him in the head with a stick.

When you Progressives go into this arrangement with the standpatters of the Old Guard they are going to knock your progressive teeth out and cut your progressive claws, and you will not be in any condition for fighting them.

Mr. President, I must comment a moment more on the grim determination of the standpatters of the Old Guard to provide—

A rural credit law to extend a larger measure of credit to farmers.

Oh, how touching, how pathetic it is, to see the Old Guard sitting up at night planning ways and means for extending larger measures of credit to the farmers of the United States. It is both pleasing and refreshing. It gives us in a way a gleam of hope, because they know what we are going to do unto them in the next Congress. That is it, and they are trying to forestall action. They are undertaking to break up any plan that we may effect by which legislation can be passed in this body.

I want to see the Progressives remain out of the dilemma into which they are being invited.

There is one other story that illustrates the situation. I believe I have two minutes more until 2 o'clock. That is the story of the boy who went out from one of our States—a pretty wild, reckless fellow. He went away, and in his expeditions came in contact with a tiger and the tiger disposed of him. They wired the old man at home that this thing had happened, that his son had been killed by a tiger, and asked the old man what disposition he wanted them to make of the remains. He wired them to send the body home. When the crated arrangement arrived the old man went down, opened it, and found there the body of a dead tiger. The old man said: "I shall not pay any express on that package. That is a tiger. I wired them to send my son's body." They wired back to the old man, "Son in tiger." I can see your finish now if you go into any meetings with the Old Guard crowd. When you come out the Progressives will be inside the standpatters, and that will be the end. I beg of you to beware of such a finish.

Now, Mr. President, the hour of 2 has arrived, and I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). The yeas and nays have already been ordered.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hale	McNary	Simmons
Bayard	Harreld	Myers	Smith
Borah	Harris	New	Smoot
Brandegee	Harrison	Nicholson	Sutherland
Capper	Heflin	Norris	Townsend
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Page	Underwood
Curtis	Kellogg	Pepper	Wadsworth
Dial	Keyes	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Ladd	Poindexter	Warren
Fletcher	La Follette	Pomerene	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Weller
George	McCumber	Sheppard	Willis
Glass	McKellar	Shortridge	
Gooding	McKinley	Smith	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] to amend the Journal, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). Transferring my pair as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS. Making the same announcement as on the previous vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. STERLING. Making the same announcement as to my pair and transfer as on the last vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the following general pairs:

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL]; and

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Ball	Edge	Lodge	Poindexter
Bayard	Fletcher	McKellar	Reed, Mo.
Borah	George	McKinley	Reed, Pa.
Brandegee	Glass	McNary	Sheppard
Calder	Hale	New	Simmons
Cameron	Harris	Nicholson	Smoot
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Swanson
Caraway	Heflin	Page	Underwood
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Keyes	Phipps	Warren
Dial	La Follette	Pittman	Weller

NAYS—12.

Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Rawson	Wadsworth
Gooding	Nelson	Sterling	Watson
Kellogg	Norris	Sutherland	Willis

NOT VOTING—39.

Ashurst	Gerry	McLean	Shortridge
Broussard	Harreld	Moses	Smith
Bursum	Hitchcock	Myers	Spencer
Colt	Johnson	Norbeck	Stanfield
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Stanley
Dillingham	Kendrick	Owen	Townsend
Elkins	King	Pomerene	Trammell
Ernst	Ladd	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	Lenroot	Robinson	Williams
France	McCormick	Shields	

So Mr. HARRISON's motion to amend the Journal was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I move that the Senate adjourn, and upon that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Alabama that the Senate adjourn, on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] and vote "yea."

Mr. EDGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to the transfer of my pair as on the previous ballot, I vote "nay."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement heretofore made as to the transfer of my pair, I vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before as to the transfer of my pair, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington, after having voted in the negative). The Chair desires to state that he is paired for the afternoon with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], but transfers that pair to the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. STANFIELD] and will allow his vote to stand.

Mr. McCUMBER (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my pair as on the previous roll call and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. BALL (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. I understand he has not voted. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida, the Chair is informed, has not voted.

Mr. BALL. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Florida to the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] and will allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—14.

Bayard	George	Heflin	Simmons
Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Underwood
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	
Dial	Harrison	Sheppard	

NAYS—32.

Ball	Gooding	McCumber	Rawson
Borah	Hale	McKinley	Shortridge
Cameron	Jones, Wash.	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Kellogg	New	Townsend
Cummins	Keyes	Nicholson	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Ladd	Norris	Watson
Edge	La Follette	Page	Weller
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Phipps	Willis

NOT VOTING—49.

Ashurst	Harreld	Oddie	Stanfield
Brandegee	Hitchcock	Overman	Stanley
Bursum	Johnson	Owen	Sterling
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Pepper	Sutherland
Colt	Kendrick	Poindexter	Swanson
Culberson	King	Pomerene	Trammell
Dillingham	Lenroot	Ransdell	Wadsworth
Elkins	McCormick	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Ernst	McLean	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Fernald	Moses	Robinson	Williams
Fletcher	Myers	Shields	
France	Nelson	Smith	
Gerry	Norbeck	Spencer	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum has not voted. The Secretary will call the roll in order to develop a quorum.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Bayard	Harreld	New	Stanfield
Borah	Harris	Nicholson	Stanley
Broussard	Harrison	Norris	Sutherland
Cameron	Heflin	Overman	Townsend
Capper	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Underwood
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Wadsworth
Cummins	Kellogg	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Keyes	Pittman	Warren
Dial	Ladd	Rawson	Watson
Edge	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Weller
George	McCumber	Sheppard	Willis
Glass	McKellar	Shortridge	
Gooding	McKinley	Simmons	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] that the Senate adjourn. On that motion the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. EDGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement made on the previous vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when the name of Mr. JONES of Washington was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] for the afternoon, but finds that he can transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. He does so, and votes "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE], and I will allow this announcement to stand for this calendar day. I vote "nay."

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and vote "yea." I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the former vote with regard to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Making the same announcement as on the previous votes, I vote "nay."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRELD], and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Bayard	George	McKellar	Stanley
Broussard	Glass	Overman	Underwood
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	
Dial	Harrison	Sheppard	
Fletcher	Heflin	Simmons	

NAYS—39.

Ball	Jones, Wash.	New	Stanfield
Borah	Kellogg	Nicholson	Sterling
Cameron	Keyes	Norris	Sutherland
Capper	Ladd	Page	Townsend
Curtis	La Follette	Pepper	Wadsworth
Edge	Lodge	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	McCumber	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McKinley	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Gooding	McNary	Shortridge	Willis
Hale	Nelson	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—39.

Ashurst	France	McLean	Robinson
Brandegee	Gerry	Moses	Shields
Bursum	Harreld	Myers	Smith
Calder	Hitchcock	Norbeck	Spencer
Colt	Johnson	Oddie	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Trammell
Cummins	Kendrick	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Dillingham	King	Ransdell	Warren
Ernst	Lenroot	Rawson	Williams
Fernald	McCormick	Reed, Mo.	

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment.

On yesterday, as shown by the Journal, page 3, the Journal says that Mr. LADD presented numerous petitions of citizens of North Dakota praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the stabilization of wheat prices. This is such an important question that certainly the Journal should state the localities in which the citizens reside who pray for this legislation. So I move that the Journal be amended so as to state from what places in North Dakota those petitions come, and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi moves to amend the Journal in the respect mentioned, and on that motion he asks for the yeas and nays. Is the request seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. EDGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

Mr. JONES of Washington (when his name was called). The senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is necessarily absent for the afternoon, and I have promised to take care of him by a pair. I find that I can transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. I do so, and vote "nay."

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as heretofore, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Transferring my general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK], I vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]; and

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bayard	Glass	Overman	Simmons
Broussard	Harris	Pomerene	Stanley
Caraway	Harrison	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	Heflin	Reed, Mo.	
George	McKellar	Sheppard	

NAYS—39.

Ball	Harreld	New	Smoot
Cameron	Jones, Wash.	Nicholson	Stanfield
Capper	Kellogg	Norris	Sutherland
Curtis	Keyes	Page	Townsend
Dial	Ladd	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
Elkins	Lodge	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Rawson	Weller
Gooding	McKinley	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Hale	McNary	Shortridge	

NOT VOTING—38.

Ashurst	Fernald	McLean	Smith
Borah	France	Moses	Spencer
Brandegee	Gerry	Myers	Sterling
Bursum	Hitchcock	Nelson	Swanson
Calder	Johnson	Norbeck	Trammell
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Wadsworth
Culberson	Kendrick	Owen	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	King	Pittman	Williams
Dillingham	Lenroot	Robinson	
Ernst	McCormick	Shields	

So Mr. HARRISON'S motion was rejected.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, on the approval of the Journal I want to say a few words, not entirely along the line of the approval of the Journal, before I make another motion to adjourn.

We are not disguising what is being done on this side of the Chamber. It must be apparent, not only to the Senate but to the country, that an effort is being made to prevent the consideration of a certain bill, and I want to be perfectly candid about it. The bill is known in the RECORD as the Dyer bill, I believe; I have forgotten its number. It is known throughout the country generally as a "force" bill.

Now, I want to say that I stand for law and order. I believe in enforcing laws, even if I did not approve of the laws on their passage. I think that in a government of law, law must be enforced, and enforced by the judicial tribunals of the country and not by mobs or collections of citizens who think that they can administer the law better than the law can administer itself.

So when I say that I am opposed to the passage of this so-called "force" bill it is not that I favor mob law under any circumstances. But under the Constitution of our country the power of government was divided between the Government at Washington, known as the Federal Government, and the governments in the several States, and I think that should this so-called Dyer bill, or "force" bill, become a law it would be the beginning of tearing down the last fabric left in the Constitution to support the integrity of the State governments. There never has been a time in my own State when it was necessary for me to lift up my voice for the enforcement of the law through orderly procedure that I have failed to do so. There never has been a time when it was a question of the enforcement of the law or the rule of the mob that I have not condemned mob rule. But I think that if the bill became a law it would threaten the very fabric of our Government, and it is not going to become a law at this session of Congress.

I do not say that captiously. I think all men here know that under the rules of the Senate when 15 or 20 or 25 men say that you can not pass a certain bill, it can not be passed. You could not pass your tariff bill last summer until we agreed to vote on it, and you are not going to get an agreement to vote on this bill. It is perfectly apparent that you are not going to get an agreement to vote on it. If you should change the rules, and adopt a cloture rule under which the majority would have a right to cut off debate, the majority could pass any bill they wanted to.

Mr. McKELLAR. They could not do it at this session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. They could not do it at this session, of coprse, and under the rules of procedure in the Senate this is an impossible proposition.

In what I say to the leadership on the other side of the Senate I am not reflecting on their effort. They have made their effort. But there is great business of the country to be transacted. With the growth of business in this country it is a difficult problem to pass the supply bills at a short session of Congress. There is other legislation approaching that is of moment, legislation for which many of us may not vote, but which is entitled to consideration.

At the last session of Congress we had this "force" bill up, and I think I very candidly stated to the Senate when it was up that we did not propose to allow it to be passed, and I want to say right now to the Senate that if the majority party insist on this procedure they are not going to pass the bill, and they are not going to do any other business. There are a large number of men whose names have been sent to the Senate, who have been appointed to important offices, and who are entitled to confirmation, and who ought to be confirmed; but they are not going to be confirmed; we are going to transact no more business until we have an understanding about this bill.

I am saying this because I am not trying to put the responsibility upon the other side. They can say I said it.

Mr. WATSON. Will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. WATSON. Has the Senator conferred with a sufficient number of his colleagues on the other side to be able to speak for them and know that they will second his efforts along the line he suggests?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have not conferred with them as in a conference; that was not necessary. The Senator knows perfectly well that the representatives in the Senate from a very large portion of the United States, representing a number of States, will never allow a force bill to pass. A conference is not necessary to enlighten us on that point. The record votes here all morning are a demonstration of what I say, that I am not saying this for myself, that I am not making this statement alone. Let the Senator consider the record of the roll calls in the Senate this morning.

If you gentlemen want to continue, after this candid statement of the case, and keep this bill before the Senate, when you know it is going to be blocked and can not be passed, thereby stopping the transaction of all other business, go ahead, and we will have roll calls and move adjournments day and night. We can alternate between roll calls and motions to adjourn. If you do not intend to do that, we might as well come to an understanding and lay the bill aside, because you can not pass it. You know you can not pass it. Then let us go along and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I wanted to say to the Senator from Indiana, who asked a question of the Senator from Alabama a little while ago, that in my judgment, after talking with a great many Senators on this side of the Chamber, I think the position of the Senator from Alabama is absolutely the attitude of the Senators on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am sure of that; but I did not want to speak for anyone except myself. The RECORD speaks for other Senators. That is the situation here, and I think we had better clear the deck and confirm the men whose nominations are coming in. The members of the majority party do not have to take the responsibility. We are willing to take the responsibility, and we are going to do it. Unless we can come to some understanding about this matter I propose, before yielding the floor, to make another motion to adjourn, and ask for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withhold the motion a moment, if the Senator desires to say something.

Mr. EDGE. I desire to get the floor to make a parliamentary inquiry. Has there been any business transacted since the last motion to adjourn?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We have just voted on a motion to amend the journal.

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator insists on a motion to adjourn——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator desires to say something I will withhold it.

Mr. EDGE. I am simply going to make a short reply to the Senator after the motion to adjourn is voted on, if he insists on making it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withdraw the motion temporarily, until the Senator from New Jersey has had a chance to make a speech.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I am sure all Senators admire at least the frankness of the Senator from Alabama in his very positive statement. I might say challenge, that if dilatory tactics can prevent we will not be permitted to vote upon this bill, or, more than that, the bill will not even be permitted to become the unfinished business, which is the pending question, as I understand it.

I listened with a great deal of entertainment, as I always do, to the speech of the Senator from Mississippi this morning, when he seemed to be so distressed that business was not conducted in the open, indicating that he was so anxious that business should be transacted absolutely in the open, so that the American people could be cognizant of what was going on.

I wonder, then, why the present situation will not appeal to the Senator from Mississippi. Here is a measure which has passed the other branch of Congress. No man can deny that it is for the purpose of trying to curb to some extent, or alleviate, a condition existing to-day in our country which no Senator on either side of the Chamber will attempt to defend. Why not permit it properly to come to a vote in the open, and not attempt to defeat by technicalities what probably could not be beaten by argument or debate?

I can not discuss and have no intention of discussing the constitutional side of the question, and to be perfectly frank about it, with all due regard to my oath to uphold the Constitution, I will not say that the constitutional side of the question does not concern me, because, of course, it concerns all of us, but it is difficult, especially for a layman, to decide such questions, when able lawyers on that side of the Chamber in any issue which may be brought up, not only this one, will contend with great emphasis and positiveness that the measure is or is not constitutional, and just as able lawyers on this side will take the opposite side of the case, so far as the constitutionality of the measure is concerned, or vice versa.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. EDGE. I hope the Senator will permit me to continue. I attempted to interrupt the Senator from Mississippi this morning, but he refused to be interrupted. I want to be courteous, and in the few moments that I shall take the time of the Senate I would like to be permitted to speak without interruption.

Therefore the question of constitutionality, it seems to me, becomes to a great extent so uncertain and involved that again, I repeat, it is difficult, at least for laymen, and I am quite sure almost equally for lawyers, to decide for themselves positively whether a suggested measure is or is not constitutional.

In any event, laws of the character of this measure are naturally carried to the Supreme Court for review, and questions of constitutionality are properly decided there. So, waiving that, as I can not decide, and I am sure able lawyers on the other side can not decide it, and I am sure able lawyers on this side can not decide it, let us, therefore, face the unescapable fact that it is our duty to try in some way to help alleviate or solve this disgraceful condition.

It is well known that there is a spirit of unrest all over the country to-day, a spirit of unrest which has been developed by recent happenings, the Great War and other things; that we are having outbreaks in our own country among people in no way associated with lynching; outbreaks of all kinds, apparently against the Government, and hundreds of thousands of people in this country are subscribing to the Constitution only sufficiently to keep themselves out of jail. We know that a spirit of unrest exists all over the nation, and yet we, the Senate of the United States, facing and knowing the situation which exists, not only in the Southern States, but to some extent in other States of the Union, where men take the law in their own hands and decide cases without trial and even commit murder, we refuse, on some technical ground of constitutionality, to even attempt to relieve that situation.

It is the duty of the Senate to enact legislation of this character, or some measure that would serve to give the power of the Federal Government, of the central government, to any State of the Union which, either because it wants to or otherwise, fails to punish such blots on the life of the nation, as these recurrences of unpunished lynchings can only be classified.

I do not see, Mr. President, how we can expect to furnish an example to the nation, generally speaking the other 110,000,000 or 112,000,000 of people, and encourage them to uphold the laws, when we sit supinely by and make absolutely no effort to place the power of the Federal Government in such position that it can assist in enforcing the laws of the land. If the Constitution means anything, and it does, it means that we guarantee life and liberty to all citizens of the country. It means that we promise a trial by jury for any offense of whatever character, and we are certainly making absolutely no effort to carry out the mandates or provisions of the Constitution. We can not, in my judgment, afford to sit here and not make some effort, whether it be successful or otherwise. The continued recurrence of these massacres in different sections of the country is a condition and not a theory. It is our duty to make some effort in the hope that it may strengthen the Government, the police powers, the prosecuting powers, and the courts in those sections of the country where none or little attention seems to be paid to these crimes or their punishment. No one can for a moment——

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President——

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator will wait a moment I shall conclude. No one can say for a moment that crimes of the character that usually bring about or inspire these lynchings will not be properly punished by the courts. I am sure no one on either side of the Chamber would defend a situation that would permit lynchings rather than proper court trials, for they have said that they would not, and I know they would not. I do not raise the question at all. Then why can it be any reflection upon a State if the Government, as provided in the pending measure, offers its cooperation and its assistance to try to help curb a situation and make it more positive that a fair trial will be given any man accused of crime—murder or whatever the offense may be?

We legislate here to try to relieve the economic situation. We legislate here to try to bring back prosperity in industrial and agricultural sections, and very properly so. Yet we refuse to legislate to try to assist in a situation where, of course, the most sacred thing of all is involved, that of human life. We can not, I repeat, in justice to ourselves and our responsibilities, sit here and continue to depend upon the States to mete out justice as the Constitution promises when we know perfectly well that in many instances it is not being done. We evade the responsibility when, by dilatory tactics or in any other way, a frank, open opportunity to vote yea or nay on the bill is denied. If the majority of the Senate favors it, enact it into law, and let it become the law and see if it will not at least contribute something toward a situation which everyone must admit is intolerable. Face it in the open and do not strangle it.

Now, Mr. President, I realize the feeling in some sections, which is very unfortunate, I think, that seems to exist and makes the opposition to the bill so determined, I might even say bitter. I realize that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], if I understood him correctly, very properly said that he would in no way defend mob violence or these uprisings against the law. Of course, he would not. Neither would any other Senator or any other red-blooded American citizen. But the fact remains that they are occurring and, I believe, increasing. The fact remains that we have done nothing in any way, so far as I know, to try to curb them.

The fact remains that our country is badly disturbed to-day because of internal borings from within and opposition to law and order and even the Constitution. If we do not set the example in this Chamber, then we in effect, by our silence and our unwillingness to help the situation, practically condone or indorse the conditions as they now exist.

Mr. President, I simply wanted to go on record. I fear what the Senator from Alabama said may be true—that the opposition will not permit us to have an opportunity to vote on the bill. I want to go on record, at least, while the bill was before the Senate as absolutely in favor of some method which would give the strength and power of the Federal Government to at least try to stop these dastardly crimes which are such an unpardonable blot upon our civilization.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I do not wonder that the Senator from New Jersey has some suggestions to make about the bill, in particular, and nonenforcement of law generally. We have had in New Jersey, his own State, one of the most remarkable examples of unpunished crime up to this date that the country has known for many years. Some one killed a minister and a choir singer in the Senator's home State, and, so far as the country knows, there has been no real effort to punish the criminals who perpetrated the crime. It is perfectly remarkable how a Senator can condemn crime in such severe terms when it occurs outside of his State, and how little attention he pays to horrible crimes that occur within his State. A very wise man, the Savior of the world, said some few thousand years ago, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye." If there is a lynching in Illinois, and they very frequently occur there, or in Texas, or in Georgia, as they sometimes occur there, the Senator from New Jersey feels the enormity of the crime to such an extent that he would come here and openly say, as he has to-day said, that he is even willing to violate the Constitution of the United States, which he has sworn to uphold, in order to punish those crimes.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I can not permit that statement to go unchallenged. I said nothing of the kind, as I am quite sure an examination of the record of my remarks will demonstrate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator said that he was even willing to wink at the Constitution or trespass upon it or to take it with a grain of allowance when it comes to these lynching crimes in other people's States. As the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] well reminds me, he said that be-

cause he is not a lawyer, he would be willing to take refuge in his ignorance of the law in order to see if he could not punish such crimes in other States; but we never have heard him say a word, we have never heard a protest, at any time since the remarkable New Brunswick crime that has gone unpunished in his own State. I believe nine-tenths of the people of the United States could put their finger on the murderer this moment and yet the murderer has gone unblushingly unpunished in his own State.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. I decline to yield. The Senator was not courteous enough to yield to me a few moments ago and I decline to yield to him now.

The Senator talks about great lawyers on the other side of the Chamber having different opinions on this bill from lawyers on this side of the Chamber. Aside from the Senator in charge of the bill in this body, I want to know what lawyer on the other side of the Chamber says the measure is constitutional? If there is anyone on the other side of the Chamber who will say it is constitutional, I am going to stop long enough to give him an opportunity to rise in his place and say that he believes it is constitutional. I will wait a little while to give him the opportunity. I am waiting.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes, of course we understand the Senator from California takes that view. We all know that he believes it constitutional. We know that the Senator from California has a very positive view about its constitutionality, and I excepted him from the lawyers on that side of the aisle when I made the proposition. Are there any other lawyers who believe it constitutional?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I presume there are.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator say there are any lawyers on his side of the Chamber besides himself who believe it constitutional?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. There are greater lawyers than the Senator from Tennessee——

Mr. McKELLAR. I would like to have them rise and say it is constitutional.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Who think it is entirely constitutional, and who believe it wise and wholesome legislation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator name a lawyer on his side of the Chamber who believes it is constitutional legislation?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. They will answer for themselves.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wait for the Senator to answer my inquiry.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Senators on my side of the Chamber will answer for themselves.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from California was undertaking to answer for them.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I know there are lawyers on this side of the Chamber, lawyers learned in the law, who sincerely believe that the proposed legislation is and will be held to be entirely constitutional. I know there are other able lawyers, for whose learning I have unqualified respect, upon the other side of the Chamber who think otherwise. I know that on propositions of this kind, in matters of this nature, honorable men, intellectual men, thoughtful men, may differ; and as for me, no difference of opinion that might exist as between myself, humble as I am, and the Senator, distinguished as he is, would cause me to question the motives of Senators, certainly not affect my regard for them socially or in any other way.

But I beg the Senator's pardon——

Mr. McKELLAR. I am delighted to yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I did not intend to interrupt the Senator in this way or to this extent.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; I hope the Senator will proceed. I am delighted to yield to him.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think that a dispassionate, careful study of the bill and its different sections, in view of the decisions of our Supreme Court, will convince many Members of this body that it is competent for Congress to enact it; but even so, admitting its constitutionality, there might be reasons advanced which would make the legislation unwise. I can well understand that honorable men who love their States, who love their Government, and who are devoted to both, as I claim to be to both, might, while admitting the constitutionality of the proposed measure, oppose it with earnestness and vigor, and resort to all permissible parliamentary action to defeat the bill. I did not rise to say that much. I do not answer for others, but I have in mind Senators who are members of the Committee on the Judiciary, and from an expression of their views I can not but believe they agree with me that the proposed measure is constitutional.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator in his statement has in no place answered my challenge, which is to name lawyers on the Committee on the Judiciary on his side of the Chamber, and representing that side of the Chamber, who believe that the proposed measure is constitutional. I renew the challenge now. If there is any lawyer on that side other than the Senator from California, whose views we all know, who believe that the measure would be constitutional if enacted into law, let him rise in his place and say so now.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Will the Senator yield just a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think if the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] were in his place he would rise and say that he thought it constitutional.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the Senator from South Dakota the only one?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think there are others, but I am not here to answer for them, nor would it be proper for me to undertake to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it possible that the Senate is asked to pass a law that is so evidently unconstitutional that there are only two lawyers on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate who are willing to say that it is constitutional or who believe that it is constitutional?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I answer that a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill favorably; and I undertake to say that there are quite a number of Senators who will answer the question of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me at that point?

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Let me finish the statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. I challenge any Senator on the other side of the Chamber who is a lawyer and who believes this bill is constitutional to rise up and say so. I should like to hear him do so.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If that is a permissible way of carrying on debate, later on I think the Senator will have answers to his question.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from California stated that a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported the pending bill favorably. I should like to ask the Senator if a majority of the Republican members of the committee, including the leading lawyers on the committee, in voting to report the bill did not state that they had grave doubt about the constitutionality of the measure?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That may be so.

Mr. OVERMAN. Is it not so?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is as to one or two Senators on the committee, certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. If I recollect aright, the Senator from California and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING], of all the members of that great committee, many of them being present, were the only ones who said that the bill was constitutional, and the Senator from California cited, in support of his opinion that it was constitutional, a dissenting opinion by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Let me first answer the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from California to answer me. I should like to have all the light possible on this question. I do not serve on the Judiciary Committee myself, and I am wondering what is sought to be "put over" on those of us who do not believe in the constitutionality of this bill.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Is the Senator willing——

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from California will allow me just a moment, I should like to ask him how he can claim that the United States Government can take jurisdiction constitutionally over the crime of murder by lynching when it does not have jurisdiction over the crime of murder, such as was committed recently at New Brunswick, N. J.?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not think it is timely to enter upon a law lecture in order to teach the Senator from Tennessee some of the fundamental principles of our Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I desired such teaching, I certainly would not go to the Senator from California for it; he would be the last Senator in the Chamber to whom I would go.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator from Tennessee started off in a method of debate that I do not regard as courteous.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from California should not have made that statement.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will withdraw it if the Senator will amend his reply.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator ought to withdraw it. He does himself no credit when he makes such a statement as that.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I answer the Senator from Tennessee for the moment by saying—and I have put my thoughts into writing and they are in print—that I think this proposed legislation is constitutional.

Mr. McKELLAR. I started out with that assumption, in so far as the view of the Senator from California is concerned, and so stated specifically.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. One moment, please. In other words, I think that it is perfectly competent for Congress to enact legislation of this kind. I think that under the provisions of our Constitution where a State, either by affirmative action or by nonaction, and continuous nonaction, denies to any citizen—indeed, any person—within its jurisdiction "the equal protection of the laws," or where by affirmative action, speaking through the legislative department or the executive department or the judicial department, deprives any person, any citizen of the United States, within its jurisdiction of "life, liberty, or property without due process of law," or where, to be brief, by action or by nonaction a State denies to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, then under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of our country it is competent for Congress by "appropriate legislation" to give that protection and to prevent that denial. I wish to say further, as to the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, that it is competent for Congress to adopt the ways and means, to hit upon such legislation as it considers "appropriate legislation," in order to safeguard the rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution itself. I beg to add that there are other provisions of the Constitution upon which I rely for support of my contention that this proposed legislation is constitutional, such, for example, as the fifth amendment and puragraph 10 of section 5 of Article I.

With great respect for the Senator from Tennessee—and I will not, I hope, be forgetful of where I am—speaking as a lawyer, and with due reverence for the Constitution, and having in mind all the decisions upon the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the many decisions which have a bearing upon this problem, I say finally and with respect for the Supreme Court of the United States, I think they have emasculated the fourteenth amendment by one, and perhaps by two, of their decisions. I think, however, that the decisions which I have in mind are not controlling and that the features of this bill will be found to be in harmony with the Supreme Court's decisions; and if not in harmony with past decisions, yet this proposed legislation is within the four corners of the letter and the spirit of the fourteenth amendment.

I did not intend to argue the question now, and I have not; I merely answer the Senator in this brief way.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that we all understood the views of the Senator from California; but it is quite remarkable that if he has those views he has been utterly unable to influence the opinions of any other member of his committee, Democrat or Republican. We understand here from the statement which has just been made by the Senator from North Carilina [Mr. OVERMAN] there are only two members of the committee to whom the idea even suggested itself that the bill is constitutional.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I feel warranted in saying that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] believes the proposed law constitutional.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa expressed great doubt about the measure and said he voted for it with the understanding that he might vote against it when it came up in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course; and we all know that there is no more authority for passing this proposed law as to murder by lynching than there is for passing a law punishing any other kind of murder.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just one moment, and I will yield to the Senator——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I merely wish to ask a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I decline to yield to the Senator now.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. We all know that there is no more justification under the Constitution for the passage of this measure, which would punish the crime of murder by lynching, than there would be to pass a law to punish the crime of murder committed in any other way. Is it possible that we are going to do as the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] suggests, namely, treat the Constitution as a scrap of paper? I do not believe Senators generally will do that; certainly the lawyers in this body on either side are not going to do that. The great lawyers on the Judiciary Committee have none of them asserted the constitutionality of this measure or said that, in their belief, if passed it would be constitutional. Most of them hold that it is unconstitutional, and we all know it is unconstitutional. We are treating our Constitution as a scrap of paper when we undertake to push forward this measure.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator for just a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. With pleasure.

Mr. CARAWAY. I was going to ask the Senator if he thought there was really any design in the language of the first section, commencing on line 3, which reads:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this act, shall mean an assemblage composed of three or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law—

Now listen—

as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

Senators will observe that a riot like the one which took place in Illinois could not be reached, nor could one like that which took place in the hop fields of California; they are absolutely exempted; and the only mob which may be touched is one which undertakes to punish a man for the violation of some public law or to prevent such a violation of the law. If it were desired to form a mob to put a man to death for any other purpose, under this bill, of course, it would be entirely lawful.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator understands that it is not the intention of the Senator from California to include California in the measure. His idea is to include occurrences which take place a long distance off in other States.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, Senator; I have expressed my views upon that subject and disavowed any such thought.

Mr. McKELLAR. I decline to yield to the Senator. I will yield to the Senator in a few moments.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator must not put such words in my mouth.

Mr. CARAWAY. I say the very language of the bill would make it absolutely impossible for the Federal Government to interfere where a riot had occurred and life had been taken unless the riot or mob sought to accomplish one of two purposes, either to punish a man for a crime or to prevent the commission of a crime.

Mr. McKELLAR. Apparently the Senator from Arkansas is entirely right in that contention. I have not examined the language carefully, but I think that is the purpose in view.

Mr. CARAWAY. If I may be permitted just a word further, the Senator from California—and I have a great liking for him; he is one of the most delightful men I know—gave a reason just a moment ago for thinking that this proposed law might be constitutional, saying in effect that he thought the Supreme Court would reverse itself and agree with him.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator from California, then, that he ought to start out by first converting the Republican members of his own committee. I should like for him to do that. If he could get the Republican members of his own committee to agree with him as to the constitutionality of the measure we would have more respect for his views about the Constitution.

Of course, we all know the kindly disposition of the Senator from California. He is a very great friend of the colored man. His purpose is to endeavor to do something for the benefit of this so-called downtrodden race. I wish to say to the Senator that I know a great deal more about the colored race than does he. I was born and reared amongst them; I have a great liking for them; I believe that equal and exact justice ought to be done to them; I would not have an injustice done them; I do not believe in lynching any more than does the Senator from California; I do not believe in illegal executions any more than does the Senator from California; I do not believe in the disregard for any law any more than does the Senator from California; I believe that the laws ought to be upheld; but we can only uphold the laws by standing for the Constitution and for law all along the line. We should stand for the Constitution in this body. We are recreant to our duty when we are willing here to set aside our Constitution for the benefit of some particular or pet measure in which any Senator or Senators may be interested. I believe that if the Senator from California would confer with his colleagues on the committee, listen to what they have to say with an open mind, disregard his love for the colored race, and for a few moments think only

of his duty as a United States Senator to uphold the Constitution of this Republic, he would come nearer withdrawing this bill than he would undertaking to forward its consideration.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, merely to respond to a thought, and it was a good thought, of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], it is quite conceivable that the language to which he refers in the bill might well be amended, might well be extended. Months ago my attention was called to that very point, I think by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS].

I merely wished to remark that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should like to ask the Senator from California if he would like also to prevent their having an open season for shooting preachers up in New Jersey?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not like to answer that question, because my father and my grandfather each was a preacher.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator does not think they ought to have been shot just because they preached, does he?

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask whether the Senator agrees that it was proper some time ago to have murdered a man by the name of William Desmond Taylor in Los Angeles, Calif., the Senator's own State? I take it the Senator does not. The crime has gone unwhipped of justice.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, Mr. President, I think this colloquy has fallen below the level which should characterize a debate on such an important subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator may think that, but I should be glad if he would answer the question. He does not approve of that crime?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Why, certainly not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course the Senator does not. He owes it to himself to answer that question in that way.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Right here, and for the last time, let me say——

Mr. McKELLAR. One other question. The executive authorities of California have not prosecuted the murderer of Mr. Taylor, have they?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes; they are all in active prosecution. The criminals may not yet have been apprehended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has not that crime gone unwhipped of justice up to this day?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Up to date; yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the Senator willing to include in his bill such crimes as that committed in the case of Mr. Taylor?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am willing to make this law applicable in situations such as this——

Mr. McKELLAR. Just one moment, now. I am asking a question about the Taylor case.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is a question that can not be answered categorically, "Yes" or "No." I answer the Senator that where a man is deprived of his life or his liberty or his property without due process of law, or where he is denied the equal protection of the laws by a State of the Union—be it my own, California, or yours, Tennessee, for which I have an affection—in such a case, where the State is impotent, or where it neglects, fails, or refuses to protect the citizen of the United States and insure to him the equal protection of the laws, there I claim—I may be wrong, Senator——

Mr. McKELLAR. I am quite sure the Senator is.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Now, that is not an interruption which I make to gentlemen. I say out of a certain spirit of humility that I may be wrong, but I think the Constitution empowers the Congress, representing the Government, to legislate along the lines of this bill. I think so, and when the time comes I propose to enter into the discussion and make good my views.

Mr. McKELLAR. What time limit would the Senator put on failure to execute the laws?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The bill there recites it—where the State refuses, neglects, or fails——

Mr. McKELLAR. For how long?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not have in mind the language of the bill. I will not undertake——

Mr. McKELLAR. Outside of the bill, then, how long would the Senator think was a reasonable time for the failure of the State authorities to continue before the National Government should step in?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That depends always upon each case, the facts and the circumstances surrounding a case. The bill requires an allegation that the State has failed to proceed with due diligence to apprehend and prosecute, and the bill requires proof of that allegation by a preponderance of evidence.

Mr. McKELLAR. What would the Senator call a reasonable time? It is his bill.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. My answer is that that depends upon each particular circumstance, each particular case.

Mr. McKELLAR. You would have to enumerate them in a law in order to make it effective.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; you would have to enumerate them in the way provided in this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would a year be ample time in the case of the crime of murder?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It might be in some cases.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has been more than a year, I believe, since Mr. Taylor was murdered; and the authorities of California have not yet done anything, so far as the public knows, toward punishment for that crime. No one has been arrested for it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. One moment.

Mr. McKELLAR. How long will it be before we will go to California, the Senator's own State, for failure to execute the criminal laws of that State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will turn to the bill, he will see there must be a failure of the State to make any effort along the line of apprehending and prosecuting. There may have been crimes committed in the Senator's own State 10, 20 years ago, or less. Crimes are committed, unfortunately, in all our States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But if the Senator will note the language of the bill, and give heed to the plan or framework of the bill, he will find answer to his question. Section 4, as amended, answers your question.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can answer it better than the bill could. We would like to know the purpose of the bill. The cold language of a bill does not always answer a question of that kind. It seems to me that it is a perfectly proper question. Would the failure of a State for one year to execute the law by apprehending the criminal and bringing him to justice justify the United States Government in taking action about it?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Again I answer, a definite time can not be fixed as applicable to a suppositive case; it depends upon so many facts and circumstances.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, I will leave that subject. I want to ask the Senator another question.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just one moment, and then I will yield. How does this affect the Japanese in the Senator's State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not hesitate to answer. This proposed law has no regard for persons. It would affect all races and all men, whether they be Japanese, whether they be Chinese, Negroes, or any other of the races of men.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would it affect white people at all?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Unquestionably it would.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would apply to them?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It applies to all men, because, as I understand, all men are equal in America——

Mr. McKELLAR. I disagree with the Senator there, absolutely.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. All men are free.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think that the Japanese and Chinese of California are the equals of the white people of California?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In their——

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to have a categorical answer to that question.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will answer the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator has affirmed here on the floor of the Senate that all men in America are equal. I ask him if the Chinese and the Japanese in his own State are the equals of the white people of his own State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I answer the Senator, if he understands my language—he seems to have a knowledge of language—that all men in America are equal in their rights. They are unequal in their abilities, in their endowments. Some are geniuses, some are fools, but in the way of legal rights——

Mr. McKELLAR. Sometimes I am afraid so.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. One moment; the Senator forces a categorical answer. I can answer him anywhere, I trust. I will endeavor to do so. I remember the Declaration of Independence. The Senator seems to have forgotten it.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I have not forgotten it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I remember who wrote it—the great and immortal Jefferson—and I believe in his principles. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I say that in America all men are born free, and under our Constitution all born under the jurisdiction of the United States are citizens of the United States. I emphasize that this bill is not intended as an encroachment upon the rights of States. It is not intended as an invasion of States. It is not intended to subvert the institutions of any State.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just one moment.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is in cooperation with and in assistance of the States.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am afraid the Senator does not understand the purport of his own bill if he says that this is not an invasion of the rights of the States.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do understand it.

Mr. McKELLAR. After all this, and after the Senator's promise several times to give me a categorical answer as to whether he believes that the Chinese and the Japanese of California are the equals of the white people of California, we note that he has not answered that question.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Does the Senator mean racially? Equal racially?

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean just exactly what the Senator said. The Senator understands language.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Why, certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure he does. I want to know if the Senator believes that the Japanese and the Chinese of his State are the equals of the white people of his State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Under the law of this Republic a child born in California or in Tennessee is a citizen of the United States. Whether that is wise or not, that is the law. Whether intellectually and morally he is equal or not is another question. I am not dealing with that matter now.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator certainly has some opinion about it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. What does the Senator mean when he asks whether the Chinese or the Japanese is equal to the Caucasian? What does he mean—in legal rights here in America or intellectually?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator stated, with a great deal of gusto just now, that in his judgment all men of the United States were equals; that all races and all peoples in the United States were equal. I am asking him a categorical question, and I ask him to answer "yes" or "no," and then make any explanation he may see fit, under the well-known rules of taking evidence, with which he and I have long been familiar. Are the Japanese and the Chinese of the Senator's own State the equals of the white people of that State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can ask me as many questions as he desires. I am not afraid to answer questions.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. All right. Just let the Senator answer this, and then I will answer his question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, well, if the Senator is going to put a price upon his answer, if his answer is so important that he has to put a price on it, let him put a price on it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. When the Senator asks me that question, does he refer to equality of legal rights or to racial equality?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am referring to all of those things that we know in men—in human beings.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Ah!

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it a fact—and I challenge the Senator to say so—that the Chinese and Japanese of his State are the equals of the white people of his State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I can answer the Senator if the young gentlemen in the gallery will restrain their laughter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I excuse them for laughing, because they laughed at me a while ago when I unwittingly made an error, and I do not object to their laughter at all.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Racially, I do not think the Chinese race or the Japanese race is equal to our branch of the Aryan race of men, though I have in mind some great Chinese. There are three great names that have been mentioned by reverent men; perhaps the Senator will admit that Confucius was a rather great Chinaman.

Mr. McKELLAR. He is dead.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. One moment, please. The Senator has asked me a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not wish to exalt your race or mine. We belong to the same branch of the human family. I think we are superior in many things. I think I may say that with deference to the Chinese race and the Japanese race and other races.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator go so far as to include the colored race in that?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think that is so, though I add that there have been some great and splendid men who were pure negroes. Has the Senator never heard of Toussant L'Ouverture? I have here a book of poems which do honor to any race, poems written within a few years by colored men of this Nation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, as I understand the Senator, he has some doubts about colored men being inferior, like he has some doubts about the constitutionality of this bill.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; what God has made I am not now appraising, if the Senator gets the force of my meaning.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know whether the Senator is in partnership or not; but I hope I get his meaning.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am not appraising races of men at this moment, but, as the Senator knows, a Chinese or Japanese born in California or in the Hawaiian Islands is a citizen of the United States. Those who have come here under treaty rights have only those rights which are affirmatively set down in the treaties. There are many Japanese in California who are not equal in rights to native-born Japanese, not equal in legal rights to native white children or native-born negro children, because their rights are limited by the treaties between us and Japan. So that racially I do not think the races are equal, speaking generally. Legally they may be, under certain circumstances, as I have said.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator take away the legal protection of the laws simply because the Japanese were not citizens of this country?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Certainly not. All here under treaty must be protected by our laws, and all born here are citizens under the Constitution.

Mr. McKELLAR. But the Senator is not willing to bring William Desmond Taylor's murderer to justice, under the terms of the statute, because the Commonwealth of California has, for perhaps more than a year now, failed to have that murderer prosecuted.

Mr. CARAWAY. Before the Senator gets away from his statement, California, by its laws, took away the right of Japanese who were not born in America to own lands in California, and it is a serious question whether it was within the treaty power or not. The Japanese denied it. But California denied to the Japanese in California any right under the law to own property.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, Senator——

Mr. CARAWAY. Real estate.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Agricultural land. The treaty is specific on that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Japan never agreed with you as to what the treaty was.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Japan does not permit Americans to occupy such lands, and our treaty specifically limits the character of real property which the Japanese may own in California.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Legislature of California went a long way to deny the Japanese any rights in California they could take away.

Mr. McKELLAR. Inasmuch as the Senator from California is so very greatly interested in the rights of certain people in other States, I want to ask him this question: Does he approve of taking away the rights of Japanese in his own State to own agricultural lands?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I certainly stand upon the treaty, and I think it was wise.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not asking that.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I answer the Senator, then, if I get his question, no. But the treaty does not give the right to a Japanese to own land for agricultural purposes, and that is the law.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, as I understand, the Senator would take away from the Japanese of his State the right to own agricultural land?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I would not take away a right which they did not possess.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator would prevent them from acquiring the right?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I would.

Mr. McKELLAR. And he is in favor of depriving the Japanese of his own State of the rights accorded to all other citizens of that State?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, no; I stand upon the treaty. The treaty gives no such rights, and I would not confer them.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that the Senator is standing upon the treaty. He is standing upon the treaty, just as some of us, possibly misguided men, are standing upon the Constitution of the United States, because we love it and revere it. We say under it you have no right to legislate on this subject.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I respect your views.

Mr. McKELLAR. You say you are willing to deprive a very large portion of the Japanese men and women of your State of the right even to hold land.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, Senator; I would not deprive them of the right. They have no such right.

Mr. McKELLAR. They have been deprived of it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, no, Senator; they have not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Statutes have been passed in California prohibiting them from buying lands in your State.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. With respect, the statutes follow the treaty. The treaty gives no such rights, and we have not conferred any such rights, and I would not confer any such rights.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from California knows anything about the laws of his own State, he must know that the Legislature of California passed a law prohibiting Japanese from thereafter owning any agricultural lands. Up until that time, under your law and under your constitution and under treaties, the Japanese did own agricultural lands, and by this law of your State and your legislature, which you are now upholding, these colored Japanese living in your State, entitled, as you say, to the equal protection of the law, are being deprived of one of the rights of a human being—that is, to own land when he is there—and the Senator understands it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If it becomes necessary a little later, I will explain exactly what the law in California is and what the decision of our courts is. Let us understand one another.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure I understand, and if the Senator does not recall it, I will take long enough time to recall the matter to the Senator.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will excuse me——

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator, of course, but I will call to his attention the fact that I am not going to let him escape it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not want to escape anything. When we go at it earnestly and sincerely we will arrive at the truth.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are very sincere, because the Senator has not a ghost of a show of passing his bill; we are not going to let it pass.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The record is made; let it be as it is. There is a fundamental proposition of law upon which California has stood, and which I think is sound. An alien here in America, whether he comes from England, or France, or Italy, or Japan, or China, from any land, has just such rights as are guaranteed to him by way of treaty between this country and his. It is a very easy process of reasoning to discover what his rights are. We naturally turn to the treaties. Turning to the treaties and conventions between this country and Japan—and we know why it was so—we find that there is no right given to the Japanese to hold real property or land in California for agricultural purposes. That being so, we are within the treaty when we legislate along that line, as we have.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to say, for the benefit of the Senator from California, who seems to have forgotten recent history, that instead of the Japanese not being deprived of the right to own agricultural lands in his State, we all recall, I thought everybody recalled, that during the administration of the late President Roosevelt, President Roosevelt undertook, by the use of his friendly offices, to prevent the Legislature of California from depriving the Japanese of the right to hold agricultural lands in this country, and as I recall in the first instance he did prevent it, but later on, during President Wilson's administration, the Legislature of California did pass an act in which they deprived the Japanese of that right, and, by the way, I want to say to the Senator from California that I know something about the Japanese, and I know a great deal about the colored people, and the Japanese are just as worthy of having the rights of human beings as the colored people.

They ought all to be treated alike, and how easy it is for the Senator from California to come here and talk about the rights of colored people in other men's States, when in his own State his own legislature has already deprived a very large population in that State of the fundamental right to own lands in the State, or agricultural lands, to which I believe it is confined now. Why can not the Senator see the injustice that is being done the colored citizens there; and when I speak of colored citizens in California I am speaking of Japanese citizens? Why can he not see the injustice that is being done the colored Japanese citizens of his own State before he undertakes to come out as the champion of the colored people all over the country? Should not his charity begin at home, where he could have an excellent play for that charity? I want to tell the Senate why the Senator does not do it. The Japanese do not have the right to vote.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is unworthy of the Senator to impute that motive to me, and I resent it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that, but we all know that the Japanese have no right to vote in California. They are not citizens, and they have no right to vote, and the other colored people of California have a right to vote.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. We have a great many colored men and women in California, and they vote; but that is collateral. But the Senator should not impute to me motives of that kind.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to suggest to the Senator that he look up the injustice that is done to these colored people in his own State before going out and seeking to have so-called injustices righted in other States.

Mr. President, no man believes more in the enforcement of the law than I do. No man is more opposed to lynching than I am. It ought not to take place. But there are crimes committed in every State, and this crime of lynching is not confined to the people of my section or to the people of any State. Some of the worst lynching crimes that have ever occurred in this country have occurred in States of the North. They are getting to be more prevalent in the North, in comparison to the total population, than in the South. Yet, when we rise here to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and when the Senator can find only 2 on a committee of 17, I believe, who are willing to uphold him, he comes here and wants us to pass a bill that is patently unconstitutional, which ought not to be passed. We should not deprive the States of their rights. We should not take away further rights of the States. We have perhaps gone too far in that direction already.

Mr. President, I am informed that it is now proposed to go into executive session, and with that understanding I will discontinue my remarks.

Mr. CURTIS. I would like to have the Journal approved first. If we can have a vote on the approval of the Journal I will move an executive session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, I do not make any agreement about what will be done if we get into executive session, but will the Senator move an adjournment to-night if we should not reach any agreement?

Mr. CURTIS. It is my intention to ask for an adjournment. Of course I do not know what others will do.

Mr. CALDER rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not yield the floor except for the purpose of moving an executive session or an adjournment. If the Senator from New York desires to have me yield to him long enough to present a matter, and it will not interfere with my occupancy of the floor, I am perfectly willing to yield to him.

Mr. CALDER. If I may I wish to report a resolution, and get consideration of it, to defray the funeral expenses of the late Senator WATSON.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I made the statement that we were not going to transact any business, but of course I am not going to interfere with a matter of that kind. If the Senator wants to have the resolution considered by unanimous consent, let him go ahead with it.

Mr. CALDER. I ask unanimous consent that I may report from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate the resolution which I send to the desk.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for that purpose with the understanding that it is not to take me off the floor.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I suppose that can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio will state his inquiry.

Mr. WILLIS. I wonder whether it is possible to have an arrangement whereby we can adopt a resolution, and yet the Senator from Tennessee retain the floor. There are other Senators who would like to make some observations. The Senator can not retain the floor and the Senate proceed with legislative business. The Senator can yield the floor, but he can not hold the floor and exclude everybody else.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was asked by the Senator from Kansas to yield for an executive session.

Mr. CURTIS. I asked the Senator to yield for an executive session, and if he will do that, and we can approve the Journal, I will move to go into executive session.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the Journal be approved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the approval of the Journal.

The Journal was approved.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 17 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, November 29, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November 28, 1922.*

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In token of our need and love, our heavenly Father, we wait in Thy presence. We see Thy mercy more brightly because of our unworthiness. Beholding Thy marvelous condescension, every heart brings its tribute of praise. O bless everyone and let morning arise upon every life. Give us the reach of soul that our standards of service, conduct, and character may receive the benediction of Thy favor. For the wonder of life we bless Thee. For the joys and blessings of our own dear land, we give Thee thanks. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—SARAH F. BUTLER.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the papers pertaining to the pension of Sarah F. Butler, H. R. 8279, Sixty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon, be withdrawn from the files of the House for the use of the Pension Department. The bill passed the House but did not pass the Senate. Under a recent ruling I understand that the pension may be granted without special legislation, and we want the use of the files for the Pension Department.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is an individual case.

Mr. CHALMERS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the merchant marine bill, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose an amendment, offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], to strike out the section was pending. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAKER: Page 23, line 6, strike out section 304.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, section 304, of course, goes back to sections 301, 302, and 303. As I said last evening, the statement of the proposition in the bill is seductive to those who hear merely the statement without having gone into the facts. The committee has had no hearing upon the matter. The matter was put in—and I accuse no one of any ulterior purpose. I feel, however, that I can advisedly say that when the American people comprehend, and they will shortly do so, the purport of this attempted legislation, in addition to the other bad features of the ship subsidy bill, they will resent it very much. I feel safe in saying that the rest of the bad features of the bill combined can not equal the evils that are involved in this particular legislation under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman says that no hearings were held. The gentleman knows that the House Committee on Immigration gave considerable attention to these features and to substitute features.

Mr. RAKER. I have here just what was said. There were but three hearings. They were executive and the proceedings were not recorded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Was not Mr. Lasker present?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Lasker's statement was not taken down. Mr. Lasker came before the committee before this bill was ever dreamed of, and in executive session he told the Committee on Immigration what could be accomplished. I have investigated the facts, and I remember them distinctly. We have the statement of Mr. Henning, we have the statement of the attorney for the department, but not Mr. Lasker's statement before the Committee on Immigration. That was before the shipping bill started. It was intended to get the Committee on Immigration to report out and act upon this piece of vicious, iniquitous legislation, which everyone must admit is contrary to all of the treaties on commerce that we have to-day; and if you want to be fair and bring about an obliteration of the various treaties, why do you not make the same applicable to the importation of goods and abrogate all of the treaties between the United States and all foreign countries in respect to navigation? Why pick out the question of immigration, hoping, intending, thereby to give more labor, cheaper labor, to break down the immigration laws that have taken almost a half century to place on the statute books of this country for the purpose of protecting America. Then you wrap the American flag around you, as did the chairman of the committee when he closed his argument on this question when he said that the immigrants entering and leaving the ports will land on an American boat and will see the Stars and Stripes floating over them, and therefore feel better for having come across to America in an American boat.

Nevertheless, even so, it will help to destroy the country in which we live. There can not be any doubt about that. If you will look into it you will see already the hand intended to break down the immigration laws, because all of the forces and all of the powers behind the ship subsidy will be behind the maintenance of this plan, if by any possibility it can become operative after these various treaties are broken down.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. As one of the men back of the bill I will say that I will not assist in breaking down the immigration laws.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, of course, it is easy to say that; but why have you not presented to the American people just what the facts are; why do you not come out openly and say that this is for the purpose of giving money to the shipping interests by virtue of bringing starving people from Europe to the United States, and having them become a part of this country? We already have over 10,000,000 now that we can not assimilate. Why do you not tell them that you want cheaper labor, and that all of the great organizations of this country are figuring and hoping that this bill will pass, to the end that we may undermine and do away with the strict immigration laws that we have to-day?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be recognized in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, as I stated last evening, there are two particular sections which are opposed by foreign interests. One was this provision that forced the carrying on American vessels of 50 per cent of whatever immigration might be allowed by Congress. That is all this does. It says we abrogate so much of the treaties that may be in the road and allow American ships to carry their full share of immigration. That is all that it does.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will yield; the gentleman yielded to me.

Mr. RAKER. With the provision of the bill in force, it is an inhibition against immigration, namely, 50 per cent can not come in unless in American bottoms. Therefore, it violates all commercial treaties.

Mr. EDMONDS. I said that it did. This section calls for an abrogation of those treaties. That is true. I acknowledged it yesterday; I acknowledge it now.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Has the gentleman any assurance that any of these treaties will be abrogated if this is passed?

Mr. EDMONDS. I hope so.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Has this matter been submitted in any way to the State Department and any information received from that department?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is assumed that various countries which make a business of promoting the emigration of their peoples will resist these provisions. They will stand on the rights contained in the treaties that their nationals may travel without let or hindrance.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. We all recognize, of course, that the Jones bill had provisions about the abrogation of certain treaties and two Presidents have announced that they would not undertake to enforce those provisions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. But this is a division; it calls for one-half. This opens the way for negotiations on a 50 per cent basis; not a complete abrogation. Many countries which now send quotas under the 3 per cent limitation will likely accept the modification of 50 per cent. We have hopes that we will build up a way so that under American control the advantages will be on American ships.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield, in reference to this question of my colleague from Tennessee I will say that no representative of the State Department testified at the hearings in this case, and nobody undertook to deal with the diplomatic features of this, although several Members expressed several times a desire that representatives of the State Department appear.

Mr. EDMONDS. I acknowledge that no representative of the State Department came before us. The matter was referred to the Immigration Committee. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I wish to submit some observations at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. EDMONDS. I will amend it by saying close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the motion is modified to close in five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion the provisions of this immigration title are not objectionable from the standpoint of what is hoped to be accomplished. Upon the contrary, I have stated from the time this bill was first considered that in substance I could see no possible objection to this indirect aid being given to the ship operators of the United States, but what I do wish to assert is that from the statements which have been already made upon the floor of this committee the provisions of this title will never become operative. It has been conceded here by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I believe by the gentleman from Washington, that all of these foreign countries whose nationals are interested in coming into this country are opposed to the provisions of this title. It is in effect conceded that treaties we have with foreign Governments will inhibit the enforcement of a statute of this character.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. In a moment. What you have proceeded to do here is to hold out some assurance of a substantial aid to ship operators of the country, and we can well gather from the experience of section 34 of the Jones Act, about which you boasted so many benefits would come, that in all human probability it will never become effective.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Let us assume, in the first place, immigration will be held at reduced figures, but if we have an American merchant marine and provisions are made for the proper carrying of immigrants, and then a provision made that those entitled to come into the United States may have their passage paid here——

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, the gentleman is assuming a good many contingencies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am assuming what is in sight.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What I desire to call the attention of the committee to is to make a prophecy for the benefit of the record—and I think the future will substantiate the prophecy—that no ship operator will ever receive any benefit from the provisions of this section.

In other words, you are padding this bill deliberately with a provision holding out a promise which you know will never be fulfilled.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Have we fallen so low that we can not say that if immigrants are to come to the United States a portion of them shall come on American ships?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I agree that that ought to be done, but you know it will not be done under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. RAKER. We have solemnly declared in every commercial treaty with foreign countries that we will not discriminate against them.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely. You are flying in the teeth of the solemn agreement made by our Government with our foreign neighbors, with a provision which you admit here from the floor they will all combat when they come later to modify these treaties.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman admits that it is a good thing if it can be accomplished.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In principle, I have no opposition to it.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yet you are not willing to try it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I know you are doing an absolutely vain thing, and I think you recognize it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Probably the gentleman from Alabama is trying to forestall any possible future impeachment proceedings. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Texas: Page 23, line 9, after the word "islands," insert the following:

"Nothing in this title or in this bill shall be construed to permit or authorize a larger percentage or any greater number of immigrants from any foreign country than are permitted under the existing immigration laws of the United States."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I make a point of order against the amendment that it is not germane.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It is germane to the whole title. It is directly on the point that the title deals with, and it is offered at the end of the title.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair reads this section, it is simply a definition and nothing else.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It deals with commerce and with immigration. It starts off by stating—

As nearly as practicable, one-half of the total number of immigrants admitted into the United States in any fiscal year shall be transported in vessels——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not reading the section under consideration.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I offer this amendment, covering the entire title as well as the section. The amendment says—

Nothing in this title.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers the amendment while section 304 is under consideration, and for parliamentary purposes it must be considered as an amendment to this section which is under consideration.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I will offer it as a new section, then, as section 304a, if there is any question on that. It seems to me that as I offer it as the end of the title, if it is germane to the title it is admissible anyway; but if there is any question about it I will offer it as section 304a.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order as made against the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Then I offer it as a new section, 304a.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Section 304 is now pending, and a new section is not in order to be offered at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, there is a motion pending to strike out the entire section. This can be offered as a new section before the vote on that is finally taken, can it not?

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment already pending. A new section can not be offered while that motion is pending.

Mr. JONES of Texas. All right. I will offer it when that is finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

The question being taken, the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. RAKER and Mr. LEHLBACH.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 31, noes 66.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Now I offer my amendment as a new section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. JONES of Texas: Page 23, line 9, after the word "islands" insert the following as a new section:

"Nothing in this title or in this bill shall be construed to permit or authorize a larger percentage or any greater number of immigrants from any foreign country than are permitted under the existing immigration laws of the United States."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. Does the gentleman want to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes; I should like to be heard, unless the Chair is going to rule that the amendment is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Texas. This is offered as a new section. This title deals with the transportation of commerce by water, and starts out with a declaration——

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. There is nothing in the legislation that affects the present law, and there is no objection to the gentleman's amendment if it pleases him. It does not hurt anybody and it does not change the situation at all.

Mr. EDMONDS. I will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. Does the gentleman withdraw his point of order?

Mr. EDMONDS. I will withdraw the point of order and accept the amendment.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order on the following ground——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, before the Chair rules I should like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. MONDELL. This is all post-mortem.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in this title amending the immigration law.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The Chair was going to hear me for a moment, and I desisted on the theory that there was no point of order made. I think I am entitled to be heard. It seems to me this is a definition. According to the Chair's own statement, here is a definition as to the purposes of this title, and a definition of the purpose of this bill in so far as it affects immigration. Now, I offer an additional feature of that definition. The amendment I offer is simply an additional limitation on the operation and scope of the bill.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. JONES of Texas. If the Chair please, the Chair's own statement is that this part of the act is a definition of the purposes or some of the purposes of the measure. If that be true, surely it is in order to still further limit those purposes.

My amendment is in the nature of a definition which purports to construe the meaning of this part of the bill. This is to limit the scope of the measure. It is an amendment which declares that it is not intended by this bill to destroy our immigration laws. If the position they take is true, that it does not affect immigration, there can be no harm done by putting in the definition the statement that it does not affect the immigration laws. Some very respectable authorities who have made a careful study of the proposed measure are fearful that this part of the bill will authorize the President through treaty to, in effect, abrogate the present percentage limit on foreign immigration. Surely it is in order to declare that this is not meant. My amendment will effectually prevent any such construction.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. RAKER rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from California rise?

Mr. GREENE of Vermont rose.

Mr. RAKER. There is just one statement by the Chair on the point of order that I would like to refer to.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Chairman, I thought I was recognized on that proposition. I wanted to ask the Chair if he would permit a suggestion by way of a parliamentary inquiry in regard to this matter?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Would it be held to be germane to offer any paragraph in any bill with a few lines limiting the effect of those paragraphs, saying that they did not repeal other laws?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is perfectly clear in his own mind as to that.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Would the Chair pass on that? Would that be germane, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is it not always in order to offer an amendment limiting the scope of a definition in a bill? Here is a definition, and this is a limitation.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the Chair permit me to make just one suggestion to the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the parliamentary point of order. [Cries of "Regular order!" and "Rule!"] The subject of Title III is "Transportation of immigrants by water." No section of the title deals with the subject of quota or any other provision of the immigration laws. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] moves an amendment which, if it accomplishes anything at all—as to which the Chair has some doubt—it amends, modifies, or limits the immigration laws. If the gentleman's amendment be in order here, it would seem that by the same reasoning it would be in order to amend the immigration act in any other particular or to repeal it altogether. The Chair believes that the amendment is not germane, and therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SEARS. In reply to the cries of "Regular order" and "Rule" on the other side I would like to inquire whether this is a railroad bill or a ship subsidy bill? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV.—COMPENSATION TO VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 401. When used hereinafter in this act—

(a) The term "person" means individual, partnership, corporation, or association;

(b) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, means the several States and the District of Columbia;

(c) The term "citizen of the United States" has the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the shipping act, 1916, as amended by the merchant marine act, 1920; and

(d) The term "board" means the United States Shipping Board.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: On page 23, line 20, strike out the words "meaning assigned to it."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, the meaning intended by Congress with respect to this bill ought to be clearly conveyed in language that means just exactly what Congress intends and nothing more. Until it was disclosed on Saturday evening by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] that the meaning which the President gave to one of the most vital sections of this bill was not the meaning that the bill conveyed, I take it that practically every Member in this House was not aware of that fact. I want to call attention to the meaning that the President gave to the compensation feature of this bill in his address on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will confine his discussion to the paragraph now pending before the House.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the Chair will note that I am within the parliamentary rules in discussing my amendment, which determines the meaning of the language in the bill. I am sure I will not needlessly take up time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. BLANTON. Concerning compensation, the President in his message used this language:

That Government aid will only be paid until the shipping enterprise earns 10 per cent on actual capital employed, and immediately that when more than 10 per cent earnings is reached half of the excess earnings must be applied to the repayment of the Government aid which has been previously advanced. * * * If success attends, as we hope it will, the Government outlay is returned. * * *

I take it that every Member of this House understood that during the 10-year period all of the Government aid advanced to the shipping interests, if during the 10 years the earnings of any ship amounted to more than the compensation granted by the Government, half of the profits over 10 per cent should be returned to the Government until the advancement has been paid back to the Treasury. Well, under the terms of the bill, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] called our attention on Saturday to the fact that a ship could earn 9½ per cent for 9 years, and in addition to the 9½ per cent profit on his investment the shipowner would receive the subsidy granted by the Government, and then in the tenth year, if he earned 500 per cent profit, only the part for that year should be returned to the Government.

Now, that ought to be changed, and the reason why I raise the point now is because we are trotting along pretty fast on this bill and the debate is closing, and I do not know whether we will have time to consider that provision or not when it is reached, and we ought to make clear that whenever a subsidy is enjoyed by any ship and when the earnings of any particular year amount to such a sum in excess of 10 per cent profit as to permit the return of the subsidy, it ought to be returned in full, and not only in part, as here provided.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, it is a pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 4025. An act to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; and

S. 4036. An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BORAH and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Department of Labor.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

MERCHANT MARINE FUND.

SEC. 402. There is hereby established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the "merchant marine fund" (hereinafter in this title called the "fund"). The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to set aside in or for credit to such fund upon receipt, the following sums paid into the Treasury after the enactment of this act:

(a) All tonnage duties, tonnage taxes, or light money, paid under law in force at the time of the enactment of this act and under section 206 of this act;

(b) Ten per cent of the amount of all customs duties paid under law in force at the time of the enactment of this act or subsequently enacted; and

(c) All excess earnings paid by the owner of any vessel under the provisions of section 416.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 24, line 1, strike out section 402.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this section provides for a merchant marine fund and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to set aside to the credit of such fund 10 per cent of all the customs duties and all of the tonnage taxes and light money and then any refunds that may be made. This is for the purpose of avoiding appropriations. It is for the purpose of camouflaging the situation. Every other department of this Government, every other bureau of this Government, is required, in order to procure annual appropriations, to first go to the Budget Committee and present its estimates, give reasons for it, and then if they get by the Budget Committee, it goes to the Appropriations Committee of the House, and the Appropriations Committee summons witnesses and examines and cross-examines and investigates, and generally culls the estimates, and when they report an appropriation for expenditures in the department for the ensuing fiscal year the appropriation bill must be passed by the House, passed by the Senate, and signed by the President.

That is true with reference to every other department of the Government, but not so with these favored shipping interests; an exception must be made in their case; the Shipping Board must be excused from appearing before the committee and answering questions and being subjected to cross-examination. That is the purpose of it. I want to know if Congress is going to fall for anything of that kind. I want to know if this Congress is going to abdicate in favor of Albert D. Lasker. I want to know if it is going to surrender its right conferred upon it by the Constitution. That is what it means. It means to surrender not only for a year, but permanently, because I shall call to your attention and move to strike out a provision on the next page which permanently appropriates these funds for the purpose stated.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Does not this provision in effect not only discredit the Appropriations Committee but the Budget system that we have recently adopted?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Absolutely; the Budget system which has the indorsement of both parties, which has the indorsement of the President, and which applies to every other department of the Government. I can not understand why the members of the Appropriation Committee are willing to surrender this power to the Shipping Board? Has Mr. Lasker got you all hypnotized? What is the matter with this Congress that it is willing to make such an extraordinary exception in the interest of this one board?

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SEARS. It not only does that, but the paper of last night states that there is a loss in tax receipts of $1,400,000,000 less than the amount collected last year.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes. Then, if you are going to pay these subsidies, why not pay them by annual appropriation? Let the Shipping Board, or whatever bureau performs that function, appear before the Budget Committee and then before the Appropriations Committee, put in their estimates as to the amount of subsidies they intend to pay for the ensuing year according to the contracts they have entered into. It was argued, even by the President, that during the first year they would not need over $15,000,000 for that purpose. And yet this bill in the section I move to strike out provides that there shall be put into the merchant marine fund immediately 10 per cent of the customs duties, which alone will amount to $45,000,000 per annum, and the tonnage dues which will amount to over $4,000,000 additional. Why do they want $49,000,000 paid into the fund annually if they are only going to pay out $15,000,000 the first year and $30,000,000 each subsequent year as claimed by the President?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee aims to strike out an essential provision of the bill. This fund necessarily is bound up with the appropriation contained in section 403. It is absolutely necessary to the success of this bill that we be able to assure the men whom we hope to induce to go into the shipping business that the payments provided for by the shipping contracts are going to be continued. The gentleman from Tennessee as a lawyer and any gentleman here as a business man would not advise or permit anyone in whom he was interested to go into the shipping business and invest his money in the construction or purchase of a vessel with nothing more than the assurance of an annual appropriation by Congress.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I will.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Is it not a fact that such funds are in existence where they involve contracts with reference to good roads, the disability fund, and so forth?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I was just coming to that. This provision establishing a fund is a mere matter of bookkeeping, but the vital provision is the appropriation. No money can be paid out of the Treasury except such as is under contract by the board under these 10-year contracts that have been provided for. That is the only way in which money can go out of the Treasury. The only inquiry when they come to investigate would be, "Has the contract been made? Is the United States bound to pay the money?" If it is, then the good faith of the Government is pledged to the payment of that money.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does it not authorize the Shipping Board to enter into contracts, and would not they be authorized to say to the Appropriations Committee each year that they had made the contracts necessary to pay the subsidy and that would be used under the contract?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. The situation would be the same. The Appropriations Committee would make the appropriation to meet the contracts. If this fund is not covered by a contract it does not pass out of the Treasury of the United States. If the fund appears to be more than is necessary to meet the obligation of the contract it is still in the control of the Government.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Do not we make an annual appropriation every year under the general authorization to take care of sick and wounded soldiers? Do not we make an appropriation every year? What more sacred is there in this than in that?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. This is a proposition where we are going to try to induce people to invest their money in large amounts, and we must, in my opinion, assure them that they are going to get what they bargained for. That is the proposition in this appropriation feature of the bill. I feel it is absolutely necessary and vital to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, an examination of the features of this section discloses the very remarkable fact that the Government of the United States is doing with reference to the Shipping Board what bankrupt Governments sometimes do. When a country has gotten itself into such a position that its pledged word is no longer received by its creditors it makes an assignment of its revenues. What do we propose to do here? We propose to make an assignment, the Government of the United States does, to the Shipping Board of 10 per cent of its receipts from its customs dues, certain tonnage duties, taxes, and so forth, and excess earnings paid in by shipowners. That is what is proposed in this bill.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Does not the gentleman think that is too broad a statement, in view of the fact that nothing goes out of the Treasury except such measures as are contracted for under the contracts to be made?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. It is proposing that the sovereign Government of the United States, speaking through its Congress, shall in effect make to the Shipping Board an assignment of the items enumerated. You assign, you take from the control of the people, you take from the control of future Congresses the moneys received from the duties, tonnage taxes, light money, and so forth, enumerated. Let me read section (b):

(b) Ten per cent of the amount of all customs duties paid under law in force at the time of the enactment of this act or subsequently enacted; and

(c) All excess earnings paid by the owner of any vessel under the provisions of section 416.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by this section to segregate and set apart these funds for a minimum period of 10 years from which to pay these ship subsidies.

I realize that in a matter of this sort, where party lines are sharply drawn, the strategy of the situation from the Democratic standpoint, to be entirely candid, is to have this bill in as bad condition as we can have it when we come to the final vote on the measure, which we want to kill.

Mr. EDMONDS. For that reason the gentleman thinks we should vote down all of these amendments?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No; let me complete the statement. That is a candid statement of the strategy of the situation, but there comes times in the consideration of important legislation when the duty of a legislator rises above the question of party strategy and legislative strategy. I do not believe that we can afford, as the spokesmen of this great Republic, solemnly to assign 10 per cent of the revenues of the United States received as customs duties to the Shipping Board. I do not believe it is good legislative policy, I do not believe it is wise governmental policy, to create special funds as is here proposed from which certain obligations of the Government shall be met. The revenues of the United States as a general proposition ought to be covered into the Treasury and the money expended by the United States ought to be appropriated from the Treasury by its regular appropriating agencies, namely, the Congress, and I hope that irrespective of party affiliations, or of your own attitude toward this general legislation this provision will be stricken from the bill. [Applause.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, it may as well be understood that the creation of this fund is the keystone of the arch of this bill. The adoption of this amendment will destroy the entire bill. The proposition of creating a fund is not a new one in the conduct of our business. Wherever the United States as a Government enters into contractual obligations with any of its citizens in order to guarantee the good faith and credit of the Government to carry out its contractual obligations, the money necessary for that purpose is set aside, and that is the usual and ordinary procedure. That is the procedure that was adopted by the Congress when the retirement fund was created for the civil service employees. These employees contributed 2½ per cent of their salaries, and the Government contributes whatever is necessary to pay the retirement annuities. That money thus contributed by the Government to the employees and the money paid out to the annunitants does not come from the Treasury by appropriation, but it is in a fund created by the Congress for that purpose in order to guarantee to the employees that no subsequent legislation will destroy the contract under which they have changed their financial positions.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Not at this point. The same is true with the contracts entered into with the various States with regard to good roads. The same is true with regard to the War Finance Corporation fund. It is the ordinary procedure. An attack on this fund is an attack on the essence of this bill. If you kill the fund, you can not have any subsidy; if you kill the fund, you can not have this bill, because this bill is useless without it, and we may as well understand it now. A vote for the amendment is a vote to kill the bill before we have finally considered it, and a vote to sustain it is a vote to further consider this bill and vote at the conclusion of its consideration on the bill as it then stands. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The gentleman does not contend that with regard to the fund he has just referred to, that the Federal Government makes an assignment of part of its revenues, does he?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I do not understand the gentleman.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The money is appropriated regularly from year to year. The contribution of the Federal Government to pay the insurance of the Federal employees to which the gentleman has just referred is made from year to year by ordinary appropriation, is it not?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I do not know whether it will be or not. No contribution by the Government has yet been made; but I assume that when it comes about that the Government contributes to the retirement fund, some system of automatic appropriation for the fund will be devised, and that the employees who retire will not be left to the whim of any Congress or to the failure of any particular appropriation bill, as sometimes happens.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No such segregation of any particular part of the Government revenues is even contemplated in the legislation to take care of the pension, is it?

Mr. LEHLBACH. A segregation of the moneys that are paid into the Treasury by the employees is provided for; and "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. EDMONDS. I would like to move that all debate close on this section.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the gentleman will not object to a fair debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland has been recognized.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult indeed to discuss in a short speech this subsidy bill, or, as others choose to call it, this merchant marine bill. It is fraught with so many angles of discussion, so problematical, and of such vast importance to the American people it would require not alone several long speeches but months of study to properly place the matter before the people of our country. The sad part of it is, however, that after all discussion and all study has been completed the result arrived at could not be more than problem-

atical. That the enactment into law of this bill would establish a great departure in American legislation and in appropriations of Congress is very certain.

We are confronted by suggestions upon this bill presented by the President of the United States, Mr. Harding, and the chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Albert Lasker. Mr. Lasker is very fond of discussing matters, as we often hear it expressed in business parlance, of selling an article or a subject. Mr. Lasker is endeavoring to sell to the American people this proposal of his for a ship subsidy to be provided by this legislation. It is very certain that Mr. Lasker has sold himself to the proposition, and likewise has our President. That he or the President could ever see but one side of this great proposition is positive.

The war was concluded in 18 months after the entrance of America into the fray. Vast millions were expended in order to bring it to a conclusion, and while very expensive indeed, the expense can not be considered when we realize the thousands of human lives saved, the thousands of young men who were saved from being cripples or sightless for the balance of their human lives, the vast Treasury which was saved by quick action by reason of these consequent large expenditures.

America has nothing to regret in her large expenditures when it is considered what she accomplished. The point I am making, however, is whether we should not charge to that vast expenditure for war purposes the cost of the ships of some $3,000,000,000, or a large part thereof, which we are endeavoring to dispose of. We must carry ourselves back to the time when England cried to America, saying "Our backs are against the wall." We must likewise carry ourselves back to the time when the submarines of the German Empire were sinking the allied ships so rapidly that it appeared enough ships could not be constructed to keep up the commerce of the nations and carry the supplies for the armies. Then it was that America launched upon the greatest shipbuilding era in the history of the world. The cry was "Ships," and "More ships," and so this mighty merchant marine was rapidly constructed and served its purpose. To-day it is estimated we have about 1,400 steel ships with an aggregate gross tonnage of 7,000,000—that is, about 500,000 in passenger ships, about 550,000 in tankers, and about 6,000,000 in freighters, making the total of 7,000,000 tonnage. Of this vast tonnage there are about 421 ships in operation, the other two-thirds being tied up. For this great fleet it is estimated that if they could be sold at all they would not bring over $200,000,000.

The question further is, Can they be sold, which is doubtful, and if they can not be sold, then what are we to do with them? Thus we reach the proposal of Mr. Lasker that we establish a departure by creating a ship subsidy for the purchasers of these ships and for the owners and builders of ships generally.

The proposal presented by this bill is that we sell these ships for $200,000,000, lend $125,000,000 to recondition those ships or build others, and in 10 years provided in this bill to pay to the shipowners in subsidies $750,000,000 or about $75,000,000 per year. That is practically giving the ships away and presenting in 10 years to the people who purchase them some $500,000,000 for doing so and for operating them. That is not all; it is proposed to create a revolving fund of $125,000,000 and to loan this to these shipowners at 2 per cent interest to the extent of two-thirds of the valuation of the ships and for 15 years.

What will the farmer say when he considers that under his farm-loan legislation he is compelled to pay 6 per cent interest and then only to receive a loan of 50 per cent on the market valuation of his farm? The farmer is to pay taxes on his farm and on the income derived therefrom, but this bill provides that the shipowners shall be relieved from taxation, provided the amount which would otherwise be payable as taxes is invested in ship construction. Then, too, the man who ships on these vessels is to receive a reduction on his income taxes equal to 3 per cent of the freight paid. The result is that while the President in his address to Congress led the people to believe that this was only an expenditure from the Treasury of some $30,000,000 per year, Mr. Lasker himself said in his testimony that the indirect benefits were more valuable than this direct subsidy benefit, and it has been estimated that the expense direct and indirect to the people of this country will exceed $75,000,000 each year, as I have stated above; others, however, believe it will exceed that.

There is another great danger in this bill, and sad to remark, it is one which is dependent upon largely for the success of the measure; that is the so-called "elasticity of the bill." It is so elastic that it may be used to the injury of certain ports, and to the favoritism of others. This elasticity, while hard to discard, is certainly dangerous in the extreme. We people of Baltimore are quite familiar with the fact that the smiles of the Shipping Board have not always rested upon our harbor, and we have at times been suspicious that other ports have been favored when we should have been selected. It comes, therefore, with great force upon our people, and fraught with many dangers—this elasticity question.

The pending bill provides that any sailing ship of 1,000 gross tons or more or any power-propelled ship of 1,500 tons or more may be given a subsidy under a 10-year contract at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent for each gross ton or each 100 nautical miles covered. Power-propelled ships, beginning with 12-knot ships or more, may be allowed subsidies ranging from one-tenth of a cent for a 12-knot ship to 2.1 for ships making 23 knots or over. These subsidy contracts are made by the Shipping Board—not by Congress or any committee of Congress representing directly the people, but by the Shipping Board for 10 years, absolutely obliterating the power of Congress for the next 10 years to change, modify, or alter the least detail in these contracts, no matter how much time may show the unwisdom of the project.

Moreover, the board is permitted to increase the subsidy up to double or to decrease it, or the Shipping Board may absolutely refuse any subsidy within its discretion. Under this elastic feature the board might give to a ship a greater subsidy out of one port to enable it to serve a portion of the country by a longer route that should be served by a closer port. It might consider it proper to give ships sailing from one port large subsidies to enable them to serve the country, to the detriment of the near-by port; in other words, it gives to the Shipping Board sufficient power under this elasticity clause to make or mar any port in the United States.

The President of the United States told us in his address to Congress that such aid was not new, and as an example quoted Government aid toward the construction of good roads. This illustration is, indeed, far-fetched, to say the least. As to the ships, the Government provides deep channels and harbors, lighthouses along the shore, and every facility necessary for the safe navigation of ships, and now it is proposed under this bill, in addition to the provisions made for sea routes and their safety, to give the owners of ships a large subsidy to operate ships on these routes.

The money appropriated for construction of good roads is appropriated in the interest of all the people, and not in the interest of any special class of owners or operators. The highways are open to everybody who wishes to use them, but they are not given a subsidy for using them; on the contrary, each State provides a license fee, which must be paid for using them and to defray maintenance. Quite a different proposition and in no way related.

This ship subsidy bill is nothing more nor less than a twin brother of the outrageous protective tariff bill. They carry special protection to vast favorite interests, which enable them through the tariff bill to reach down into the pockets of the American people and take therefrom to the extent of $4,000,000,000, and this ship subsidy will enable them to reach down into the same pockets and take therefrom perhaps $1,000,000,000 in the course of the 10 years for which the contracts are made and bestow it upon the Shipping Trust and its allied interests.

It is the policy of the Republican Party to protect special interests whether they be manufacturers or whether they be shipowners, and this iniquitous ship subsidy bill is nothing more nor less than an extenuation and enlargement of that policy. As has been well said by my friend John W. Owens, the present administration has these ships on hand; it has devolved this proposition, not knowing what to do with the ships, and it is merely jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Why should we not practice more economy in the overhead charges of the Shipping Board? There are now some 8,000 employees. There are but 400 ships in operation, and all of these ships are practically under contract; not more than about 15 ships are operated directly by the Shipping Board. This board is losing approximately $4,000,000 per month. If they would cut down upon this vast list of employees and bring salaries within a fair radius, it might be possible to operate without a loss until the ships can be disposed of to private owners under better and more prosperous conditions.

As I have said, the trouble with this bill is that the whole matter is problematical. If we would deal with history, we would be convinced that ship subsidies will avail us nothing. If we would listen to the chairman, Mr. Albert Lasker, who has had only a few months' experience in the shipping business, and who is a notable advertising gentleman, and is to be congratulated upon the great success of his firm in that line, then we are at a loss as to placing any certain reliability to his statements, because shipping has not been his calling, and no matter how great a man he is, without experience he can not speak with authority; for instance, when he testified he stated that certain gentlemen would give more definite statements as to the bill, but when it came to the time they should have made such statements many of them did not appear and others presented their opinions in writing, thereby obviating cross-examination, which is certainly vital in such matters. Chairman Lasker himself, it is stated, became so involved that he gave utterance to expressions as follows:

I had no idea you gentlemen would ask me to give the testimony. All of it has been given me, but my mind can not hold it all. You will save a lot of time if you will let us start putting on experts.

I have really only been a regular advertising expert until I came down here to handle this shipping.

I was the only man who would take this job. The President couldn't get anyone else, and as Eva Tanguay says in her song, "Gee, it is great to be crazy."

It may be "great to be crazy," but when that involves the Treasury of the United States and places additional burdens upon people already heavily taxed, it is, to say the least, not encouraging.

It is the intention of this bill to build up a great merchant marine at the expense, of course, of the British merchant marine. I can not believe that Great Britain, which now pays not more than two and a half millions in subsidies and subventions, will be driven from the sea by measures of this nature. I believe we can build up a great merchant marine, but it will require energy, perseverance, and efficiency. Moreover, it will require the patriotism of our American people strong enough to lend them to use our ships—ships flying the American flag, both in our freight and passenger service. Great Britain depends not merely upon its efficiency, but it depends upon the patriotism of not alone England but of its many colonies in various parts of the globe. It is said that the sun never sets on the British Empire, and I may add that every member of that empire is patriotic to the British merchant marine. Let the citizens of the United States and her colonies do likewise, and, with efficiency and energy, the American flag will fly on an American merchant marine sailing the seven seas of the world.

It was said that the cost of ships was what prevented the building of an American merchant marine. That obstacle has long since been removed, as the American Government is ready to supply ships at far less than Great Britain or any other country can construct them. It was said that the marine act made it too expensive to operate an American merchant marine, but Mr. Lasker in his testimony has exploded that theory.

If you remember, it has not been long since we created a Budget system, and we led the people of this country to believe that after the creation of that system they would know definitely what this Government would cost them. But here we are, almost at the threshold, assigning under section 402 of this bill a very large part of the income of the National Government. By paragraph A we assign to the Shipping Board fund all tonnage duties, tonnage taxes or light money, some $5,000,000. Under paragraph B we assign to it 10 per cent of all customs duties derived from the tariff act, some $45,000,000. As to section C, which provides for payment to the Shipping Board fund of all excess earnings, I do not believe that Uncle Sam will ever receive any part of the money thus earned. If you will remember, under the Federal reserve bank act we created a system by which the United States was to receive a part, after the payment of a certain percentage, and just the moment we reached that point, after collecting excessive interest rates, after they had amassed a very large fund, and it looked as though something was going into the United States Treasury, what happened? Why, in New York they said we want a bank and grounds which will cost $27,000,000; in St. Louis they wanted the same thing, which would cost $7,000,000; in Richmond they wanted the same thing, which would cost $5,000,000. I do not know what they want in New Orleans, but I will wager before they get through with the expenditures on these vast buildings they are proposing there will not be one cent of excess earnings from the Federal reserve system coming into the United States Treasury, and thus will it be with the earnings from the Shipping Board.

Mr. STEVENSON. If the gentleman will yield, did not this very Congress in order to stop the expenditures say that they could not spend more than $250,000 without authority of Congress?

Mr. LINTHICUM. The gentleman is absolutely correct. Here in this Congress, after creating a Budget system to show the people of the country what the Government was costing them, they propose to make these assignments of the revenues of the United States to this Shipping Board fund and to leave to the board the expenditures therefrom. Now, gentlemen, if all that is to be done, then the President was not fair to this Congress and this country when he said that it was costing $52,000,000 to run the merchant marine at the present time, and if we give $30,000,000 we would save to the people $20,000,000 in the running of the merchant marine under this bill. I think we ought to have had more time and not limited debate in reference to amendments. We should not have tied ourselves to the time of the vote on the measure, which is of such vast importance to the American people. We should not have had a certain time to vote without knowing what amendments are to be offered.

There is another thought I have in mind which should be brought out. If you remember, this ship subsidy bill was considered by the committee during the early part of this year, and the President at that time stated that it must be passed before the adjournment of Congress. Certain leaders surrounded him and persuaded him not to press the measure. The measure was not presented to Congress but was deferred until this special session and after the general election. It was discussed, however, throughout the country and it was generally understood would be brought up at the next session. The people repudiated the Republican Members, indicating as clearly as anything could that no such legislation was desired, and yet here we have the sad spectacle of a party repudiated at the general election placing upon the statute books legislation which binds the hands of a nation for the next 10 years.

If the measure is a good one, why should not the President have left it until the new Congress comes in fresh from the people who will voice the sentiments and desires of their constituents? It is an outrage upon the American taxpayer to bind the Nation and its Treasury in a matter such as this when the people have spoken so explicitly at the general election.

I have said previously that history demonstrates a subsidy will not create a merchant marine, and in substantiation of that fact I introduce as a part of my remarks extracts from the report which Professor Borchard made to the Shipping Board. Here are the extracts:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Meeker (Dr. Royal Meeker) adds that the payments were in large part concealed bounties. He says that postal subventions did not first establish steamship communication between England and North America, and that the subsidies hindered rather than helped the natural development of steam navigation. The Cunard Co. was helped to make large profits, but the subsidy did succeed in establishing a regular line of steamers earlier than might otherwise have been the case. But while Cunard was aided others were correspondingly discouraged. Mr. Meeker adds that the benefits to the war navy were equally fictitious.

In 1902 the British Board of Admiralty declared that the payments to steamship companies by that board were worse than wasted.

The net postal subvention, after deductions, paid by England to its various services amounts to about $2,500,000.

HOW BRITISH MARINE GREW.

All the writers seem to agree that the growth of the British merchant marine is in no sense due to the small subsidy paid, admitting that the payments are in excess of the postal service rendered. The growth of the British marine was probably due to the early development of British industry, the acquisition of extensive colonial possessions, and the monopolistic or preferred position in colonial trade. The cheapness of construction and the concentration on the business account for most of its success.

FRANCE.

France appears to be the country of subvention par excellence, although in 1910 its merchant marine was outranked by Great Britain, United States, Germany, Norway, and Japan. In 1881 its enlarged program of direct subvention began.

There seems to be a general agreement that the French subsidy system, which has been more or less the model for Italy, Spain, and Japan, has been a failure. It has not given the benefits to the French merchant marine that were expected, although it is safe to say that without the subsidies the French merchant marine might by this time have been almost depleted.

ITALY.

The results of the subsidy in Italy have not been any more successful than in France, although Italy has a long seacoast, a dense population, efficient marine workers, and low wages. She is handicapped, however, by a lack of coal and a highly developed iron and steel industry.

In 1870 Italy had a tonnage, mostly sail, of about 1,000,000. In 1911 they had 1,100,000, an increase of 100,000 tons, although the proportions between sail and steam were over 700,000 for steam and 400,000 for sail.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The bounty on Spanish-built ships has been in force since the tariff law of 1889. It is partly to compensate domestic builders for the tariff paid on imported materials. These bounties run from 40 pesetas (7.72 cents) per gross ton per 1,000 miles on wooden ships to 75 pesetas (14.48 cents) on iron or steel ships per total registered ton.

Apparently the subsidy had little effect in increasing Spanish shipbuilding.

Portugal's shipping had not increased greatly since 1900, namely, from about 100,000 tons to 114,000 tons net. The Portuguese subventions have not been large, remaining at about $150,000 since 1889, and being confined principally to the maintenance of regular steamship communication between Portugal and her colonies. They are primarily postal subventions.

JAPAN.

Japan aids shipping somewhat on the system of France, but being more industrially favored than France the system has been far more successful in Japan.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government aid is largely confined to postal and colonial subventions for the maintenance of regular communications between the home country and the Dutch colonies in the Far East and the West Indies. The grants are in excess of the cost of postal service and to that extent are subsidies, but the Government has secured the free carriage of mails and the important colonial object of regular communication with the colonies.

DENMARK.

Denmark has not given much State aid, but no particular conclusions can be drawn from the Danish experience.

NORWAY.

The small shipping subsidies which Norway has granted to its merchant marine can not have had a material effect on this growth, which is due to other circumstances, namely, geography, seafaring ability, liberal navigation laws, and a low cost of production.

SWEDEN.

Sweden's merchant marine is about half that of Norway and ranks ninth among the merchant navies of the world. It rose from about 350,000 tons in 1870, almost all sail, to about 900,000 tons in 1914, of which one-sixth only was sail. This growth is not due probably to Government aid, but to the growth of the industries of the country.

GERMANY.

Prior to the war, however, Germany had reached perhaps the greatest growth in her merchant marine. This was not due to subsidies or to any form of Government aid that can be established. The greatest line in the world, the Hamburg-American, is said never to have received a cent of Government subsidy.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the last speaker.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have been seeking recognition even before the gentleman from Maryland, and I thought the Chair said he would recognize me next. If I am assured of five minutes I do not care where I come in after the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Let us have some arrangement about time.

Mr. EDMONDS. I move that debate on this section and all amendments thereto——

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not think the gentleman has the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not recognized the gentleman from Texas. What proposition does the gentleman from Pennsylvania make?

Mr. EDMONDS. I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the gentleman will withhold that a moment and let me make a suggestion. I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that this side is not disposed to try to delay this bill in any way whatever, nor to indulge in any captious debate. This, as stated by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH], is a very important section, and there are several gentlemen who want to be heard upon it, and I would be very glad if the gentleman will be more liberal than closing debate at the end of 10 minutes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Can the gentleman give me any idea as to how much time there is desired?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Fifteen minutes is desired on this side.

Mr. FREAR. I wish two minutes in which to offer an amendment, and I understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say I must take care of myself.

Mr. EDMONDS. I will ask that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, 15 minutes to each side, to be controlled by the majority members of the committee. Well, I will make it 20 minutes on each side.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Name the parties.

Mr. EDMONDS. To be divided equally between those in favor of the bill and those against the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Controlled by whom?

Mr. EDMONDS. By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there be 20 minutes debate on a side, the time to be controlled on the several sides by himself and the gentleman from Texas. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on this amendment to this paragraph which the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] says is the key to the bill, I would like to be heard by the patient, thinking Members on that side. The gentleman from New Jersey calls this paragraph the key to the bill.

Have we reached the point where there is any branch of this Government that must be independent of Congress as to the appropriations for carrying out its functions? Never before in the history of this country have we had an independent arm of the Government with an independent treasury to draw from; never have we had an independent arm of the Government that did not have to come to Congress to request appropriations.

Now, let me tell you what this section does. It could authorize the appropriation of $125,000,000 a year for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this act, and that would leave it to the Congress always to appropriate that much or a portion thereof; but the money would not be set aside and could not be paid without an appropriation. Under this paragraph, however, there come not into the Treasury of the United States proper but into the Treasury to be set aside by the Secretary in a special fund certain revenues. What are they? First, 10 per cent of all the import taxes, and our import taxes for the coming year are estimated at $450,000,000. That is $45,000,000 which will go into this special fund. Certain dues from tonnage, dues estimated at $6,000,000. That is $51,000,000 that goes into that fund in the very fiscal year in which this law is passed. What else? The President says it will require about $15,000,000 or less during the first year of the administration of this act. What becomes, then, of the balance of the $51,000,000? Why, it lies there, a sacred fund, which Congress can not touch, segregated from the general funds of the Treasury, and for all purposes of legislation it is practically spent, because you have not got it to draw against for any other purpose.

Why, gentlemen, this law is so tremendous in its far-reaching effect that if we did not spend in subsidies more than $15,000,000 per annum on the average for the next five years we will accumulate in this fund, made sacred by this law against the uses of the Government for any other purpose, some $200,000,000 set aside from the tariff revenues and the tonnage dues and the other sources mentioned that we can not touch. Do you want that?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Suppose we entered into these contracts providing for a yearly appropriation, and the gentleman from Texas was in Congress when the next appropriation bill came up. Would the gentleman be willing to vote to appropriate the money to carry out the law?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Oh, I will say to the gentleman that we leave our sick and wounded soldiers to be appropriated for by the committees of this Congress and by the action of this Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But here is an interest so strong that it comes before Congress and demands that it be not required to approach Congress as every other organization and every other interest of the country does, but that this permanent fund be set aside for it, not to be touched for any other purpose, and paid out to shipowners on warrants drawn by the chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Would the gentleman be willing to vote to appropriate the money to carry out the terms of the contract next year?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I may not be here next year, but if I were, I would be willing to vote. I would never vote to repudiate a contract or obligation.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. What is the difference between doing it now and doing it next year?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. The next year you will probably have more than enough, and this does according to the President's statement appropriate three times as much as will be needed. He says $15,000,000 will run the ships, and this bill appropriates $45,000,000 from the tariff revenues.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. This does not appropriate anything, does it?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. It certainly does; it sanctifies it and segregates it and prevents it from ever coming into the Treasury. It makes it a special fund to be placed to the credit of the Shipping Board and paid out on its draft.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. And at the bottom of page 25, beginning with line 23 of the bill, it says, "All moneys in the fund are hereby permanently appropriated."

Mr. HARDY of Texas. That next section is not needed. It is appropriated by this section. It never will go into the general funds. It is permanent; it is segregated and sacred. Here comes an interest which is to receive great rights and privileges from Congress, and it says, "We will not trust a future Congress; we demand that you fix it so no future Congress can deny us." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, one would think this was a most extraordinary and unusual proposition, while the fact is that no less an authority than the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has said that there are probably more permanent appropriations than there are temporary or annual appropriations; that is, that there are more appropriations made by permanent law than are contained in the annual appropriation bills.

Let us see what some of these permanent appropriations are. All expenses incident to the floating of Government loans, the preparation and issuance of reserve notes, the preparation and issue and custody of farm loan bonds, the cost of recoinage of silver, the repayment to importers of excessive deposits under the tariff laws, the debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances under the customs or tariff laws; the sinking fund, by which the national debt is paid; the interest on the public debt, the redemption of Government bonds, obligations retired from Federal reserve banks for franchise receipts, all expenses for cooperative vocational training and education in agriculture, trades, teachers, and industries, all expenses for the cooperative rehabilitation and vocational education of persons injured in industry, and a number of other matters that I have not time to take note of at this moment. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the permanent appropriations exceed those which are made annually in the appropriations by Congress.

This is a proposition under which the United States Government will make contracts for 10 years with operators of vessels and will assure to them and will promise to them and undertake to pay them the Government aid which is provided for in this bill. If there is no permanent unassailable authority for the payment of this compensation, of course no business man will enter into a contract with the Shipping Board representing the Government for the investment of his money.

I want to emphasize what was said by the gentleman from New Jersey. If you want to kill this bill you can do it by the elimination of this provision. This is the one provision which is absolutely necessary for the practical operation of this legislation. Some concessions have been made and other concessions doubtless will be made from what the committee firmly believe to be actually essential for the accomplishment of all the purposes of this bill, but on this proposition there can be no concessions; because, unless we are able to say to men who want to invest their funds in the shipping business that their return is assured, that the payment of their compensation is assured and not dependent upon the action of Congress annually in the passage of appropriation bills, we might as well make up our minds that we are going to be successful in performing the things designed by this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I said yesterday that this committee has no pride of authorship in this bill; but this is an essential. This is absolutely necessary. Unless we have the fund created by this legislation, the question will be raised every time an appropriation bill is passed whether this compensation should be paid. The Government proposes to keep its contract. We propose that the Government shall keep faith. When we authorize the making of these contracts for 10 years we intend that the subsidy, or the aid, or the compensation shall be paid to shipowners and to ship operators, and if we so intend, why not make that declaration now? If a subsequent Congress should feel disposed to repudiate the solemn obligation of the Government, let that be their business. But so far as this Congress is concerned, if this Congress intends to pass a bill of this character, to promote and establish and maintain the merchant marine by the granting of Government aid, it must do the full job, it must perform its full duty, without equivocation and without leaving it to subsequent action to make effective the acts which are taken by this Congress.

Further on there will be discussions as to details for the expenditure and the use of this fund. This section merely creates the fund and provides for setting aside the money in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HARDY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, we need, and ought to have, an American merchant marine. It should be highly efficient and responsive to the commercial and financial interests of the people of the United States. I believe that there is quite common agreement upon these points. Issue is joined, however, when we begin to discuss the methods by means of which this policy is to be carried into execution. Personally I am not in sympathy with the idea of subsidies in any particular whatever as a fundamental principle of government. However, we know that Government aid under different forms is extended in various directions. We have in point just here a very forceful comparison. This bill means transportation by water. A few years ago discussion was centered upon transportation on land, and the railroad problem was the dominant question. Then Congress voted subsidies to railroads amounting to over $2,000,000,000 for 26 months for the operation of the railroads. When you put the subsidy of $30,000,000 a year as proposed in this bill in comparison with that proposition the figures fade into insignificance. Nevertheless, the principle remains. Here we have the proposition that we are to take funds that come into the National Treasury and pay them as subsidies to private or corporate ownership in the operation of ships.

Whether the amount be large or small, the principle remains the same. Having helped to abolish subsidies for railroads, I am opposed to subsidies for ships also.

Our farmers and manufacturers should not be dependent upon the merchant vessels of foreign countries to carry their surplus products to the markets of the world.

We should avoid in every reasonable way the reduction of our circulating medium by the payment of tonnage fees to the shipowners of foreign countries.

A merchant marine owned and operated by Americans and American capital under American charters and the American flag would give to our people the best possible advantages for access to foreign markets at the most favorable times for good prices for the products of American labor.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with these fundamental principles and deeply regret that the subsidy and loan provisions of this bill seriously interfere with their application. My mind inclines toward the continuance of existing conditions temporarily, in the hope that these objectionable features may be ultimately removed.

Some of the arguments advanced by the minority members of the committee reporting this bill prompt me to ask the following question:

How would the maximum amount of subsidies proposed in this bill compare with the total amount of subsidies exceeding $2,000,000,000 voted by a Democratic Congress (Sixty-fifth) to the railroads of the country through the Federal control act of March 21, 1918?

It should be remembered that a Democratic Congress voted those railroad subsidies upon the National Treasury and that a Republican Congress (Sixty-sixth) abolished them. In this connection note a few facts, as follows:

In 1912 the railroads of this country were furnishing the best and cheapest transportation that has ever been enjoyed by the American people. That condition had been developed under Republican legislation and administration, extending through a period of nearly 50 years.

In 1913 the Republicans were retired from both legislative and executive branches of our Federal Government.

Between 1915 and 1921 the Democratic Party under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson enacted legislation and adopted executive policies that resulted in the advancement of railroad rates to the highest point ever known in American history. The peak was reached in 1920. Under those conditions the people not only paid the highest transportation charges, but they have also been required to pay billions of dollars into the National Treasury through taxes and loans to discharge the financial obligations which the Wilson administration imposed upon the country by guaranteeing net returns to the railroads.

The Wilson-McAdoo guaranteed subsidies to railroads were enacted into law by the Federal control act of March 21, 1918. That act was repealed by a Republican Congress, so that Government control ceased on March 1, 1920, and all guaranteed rates were abolished, to take effect September 1, 1920.

According to the terms of that act, the guaranty was to extend 21 months beyond the date of the issuance of a proclamation of peace with the Central Powers. That proclamation was issued July 2, 1921. Thus the Wilson-McAdoo subsidy carried in the Federal control act would have extended to April 2, 1923. The transportation act of 1920, however, repealed that subsidy, to take effect September 1, 1920, 31 months earlier than the termination of the Wilson-McAdoo guaranty, thus releasing our National Treasury from an additional liability of $1,937,000,000.

The Railroad Labor Board appointed by President Wilson advanced wages to their highest point in 1920, and in the same year the Interstate Commerce Commission, also appointed by

President Wilson, advanced railroad rates to their highest point. Crown Prince McAdoo did not, however, increase railroad rates sufficiently to balance the increase of wages made by him during his control of the roads as director general. Consequently the Interstate Commerce Commission made a larger increase in rates in 1920 than would have been required if the crown prince had discharged the duties of director general properly.

The Republican administration at Washington has been gradually developing plans during recent months for the restoration of the transportation business of the country to a normal peace basis. The most serious difficulties encountered in that effort are the influences of the Democratic policies established under Mr. McAdoo.

Every dollar that has been taken from the National Treasury to pay those subsidies to the railroads was levied by the Wilson administration under the Federal control act of March 21, 1918. While our Democratic opponents voted for those subsidies, we abolished them.

All guaranties mentioned in the transportation act of 1920, sometimes called the Esch-Cummins Act, are reproductions of like provisions of the Federal control act, and were thus allowed to continue for a period of six months to avoid a financial collapse and general strikes throughout the country.

The Wilson-McAdoo subsidies have cost the National Treasury over $2,000,000,000 already; and if the law had run its course to April 2, 1923, they would have created additional liabilities approximating $1,937,000,000.

The figures expressed by the wildest flights of imagination in connection with this shipping bill fade into insignificance in comparison with the railroad subsidies voted by a Democratic Congress out of the National Treasury through the Federal control act.

As our Democratic opponents voted railroad subsidies exceeding $2,000,000,000 for 26 months, why should they hesitate at the ship subsidies specified in this bill?

As I have heretofore opposed railroad subsidies and helped to abolish them. I now oppose ship subsidies, and for that reason will record my vote against this bill unless the subsidy provisions should be eliminated.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Certainly.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. How do you expect to get a merchant marine? What is your idea?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I am in favor of going forward for the time being, laying pressure upon more efficient management under Government operation, and with the revival of business hoping to get a better market for the sale of the ships and a better opportunity for the National Treasury to increase its revenues to pay the bill.

We are advised by the House Committee on Appropriations that the operating expenses of our merchant vessels now exceed their receipts by $50,000,000 a year. This deficiency, of course, is covered by direct appropriations from the Treasury. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which reported this shipping bill informs us that the annual payments to cover subsidies will amount to $30,000,000 a year. In this judgment the President's message seems to concur. Thus it appears that the passage of this bill in its present form would not reduce annual expenditures beyond $20,000,000 a year.

This fact suggests numerous inquiries. How many times $30,000,000 would the Government lose in the sale of these ships upon the depressed market? On the other hand, how many times $20,000,000 could be realised from the sale of the ships at a later date when the general business conditions of the Nation and the world are revived? Will not expanding business bring a better market for ships as well as other things? Would it not be wise to try out the problem of Government operation here and now while we have the ships?

The results of that test would go a long distance toward settling in the minds of the people of the country the advisability of Government ownership and operation of public utilities.

According to the evidence from both committees, the maximum loss would not exceed $20,000,000 a year, and that might be the minimum expense for testing out the theory of Government ownership and operation of an American merchant marine.

In making these tests it will not be necessary for the Government to commit itself on either side of the question of Government ownership and operation. Let the tests themselves demonstrate the results and upon the ground of those results let us form our conclusions.

For one I am ready to make that test and abide by its results rather than vote for the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR].

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] two minutes additional, making four in all.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman, I think I have a solution for this dilemma into which we have been so unfortunately forced. I hope the House will agree with me on it. We recognize that there is a shortage in the Treasury to-day of $670,000,000, as stated by Secretary Mellon; that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue day before yesterday gave out a statement that the Treasury income returns this year are $1,400,000,000 less than they were last year. The Executive of this Government, in his wisdom and in a belief that it is proper to keep in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for unusual expenditures, proposed in the case of the soldiers' bonus bill that the bill itself should provide the means to finance it. That may be a right proposition. If so then, it is now. I am going to submit my amendment without discussion. I propose an amendment at the end of line 13, on page 24, striking out after the word "and" and inserting—

that no part of the $125,000,000 loan fund shall be paid under the provisions of this bill until and after the reenactment of the excess-profits tax law by Congress.

[Laughter and applause.]

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin offer that as an amendment?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; I offer it.

Mr. EDMONDS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I reserve all points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Page 24, line 13, after the word "and" insert "that no part of the $125,000,000 loan fund shall be paid under the provisions of this bill until and after the reenactment of the excess-profits tax law by Congress."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The time taken for a discussion of the point of order will not be taken out of the time allotted for discussion of the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. No; if there is a discussion on the point of order, it will not.

Mr. EDMONDS. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. EDMONDS. That it is not germane to the question at all. This paragraph is for the purpose of setting aside a certain sum of money by the Treasury Department, and the gentleman's amendment is to raise taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FREAR. Will the Chair hear me a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. FREAR. It is impossible to take from the Treasury something that is not there; so I desire to provide money for the Treasury that they can take out.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard a moment on the point of order.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, has not the Chair ruled on the point of order? I make the point of order that it is not in order to discuss a point of order after it has been sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled before there had been any discussion on the point of order, and the Chair will hear the gentleman from New York briefly.

Mr. LONDON. I claim, Mr. Chairman, that it is in order, because the payment is made contingent on the occurring of a certain event. In Title III, relating to the transportation of immigrants by water, the going into effect of section 301 is made dependent upon future action by the President in regard to certain treaties. By this amendment section 402 is to go into effect only when Congress shall have taken certain legislative action, namely, when it shall have enacted an excess-profit tax law. I think it is entirely in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The decisions seem to be uniform that propositions of this sort can not be brought in; that extraneous matter not germane to the matter under consideration can not be brought in in this way, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to yield any time on that side?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. How much time has the gentleman used?

Mr. EDMONDS. I think I have used seven minutes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I believe we have used 12 minutes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS].

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the motion is to strike out the section providing for the creation of a fund. It is not proposed that it shall be stricken out and something substituted, but it is proposed to strike out the section which lays the basis for the general appropriation. There seems to be some contention by gentlemen on the other side that this is abdicating the power of Congress. As a matter of fact, it is not; it is simply the exercise of the power of Congress. We are dealing with a proposition that covers a long period of years.

The Constitution provides not for annual appropriations. It makes this provision: That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law. There is only one limitation that I know of, and that is in the provision of the Constitution with reference to raising money for the support of the Army, and that is limited to two years.

The Constitution does not contemplate that appropriations shall be made annually. That is done because ordinarily we carry on the business of the Government, pay salaries by the year, and so forth, and in the course of events the great number of expenses are incurred annually. As shown by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM], a great many funds are created and carried over for a period of years. I suppose those who vote for the measure are expected to carry out the terms of the law. I asked the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], when he was on the floor, if he was in Congress and we had contracts and there was a liability by the Government, whether he, as a Member of Congress, would vote the money to pay it? He refused to answer at first, but finally said that he might. If he would, if Congress is in earnest, if we are in good faith, I do not know why we should not create a fund to provide for the payment and take it out of that fund. There is nothing indefinite about it. The contracts are definite. The amounts to be paid are definite, and it is purely an administrative matter to determine the amount due. I think we have created a fund, and properly so, to cover the entire matter.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. No; I yield the floor.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the Chair state how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 10 minutes and the gentleman from Texas has 9 minutes.

Mr. EDMONDS. We have but one more speech on this side.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am in favor of the pending amendment. It is in accord with the declared policy of the Republican majority of this House. When this Congress first convened, if there was one thing promised by the leaders of the Appropriations Committee it was that they were going to make an honest effort to so appropriate the moneys of the Government that hereafter a citizen of this country could easily learn each year what the Government was costing them. Following that policy the chairman of the Appropriations Committee called upon every department to submit a report to Congress setting forth every permanent appropriation and every revolving fund. He has declared time and time again on this floor that he would before the adjournment of this Congress introduce a bill repealing every one of these permanent appropriations, revolving funds, and indirect appropriations, not only because Congress and the people were entitled to know what the Government is costing them but because experience on the Committee on Appropriations has shown that the existence of a permanent fund has often been an inducement for extravagance upon the part of the men who handle that fund. Gentlemen will notice that your floor leader, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], said of this particular provision in the bill—

I have some doubts as to the wisdom of that appropriation. I am not certain how I shall vote on the question, but I do know that in taking up an important matter of this sort the House should not bind itself in advance.

Your leader made that statement because from an experience of 20 years he knows there could be no more vicious legislation than that which is attempted by this provision. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] has sought to defend it, and how weak is the defense! He tells you that in the past some Congress created a revolving fund. That is true. During the war it was often done. But is that any reason why now, in time of peace, the same errors, the same wrongs, about which others have inveighed on this floor, should be again committed? If there is anything that men acquainted with appropriations of the Congress have hoped, it is that with the end of the war there would be an end to this; and yet now you come in here, in the closing days of the Congress, and seek to violate every policy you have made on this subject. The gentleman from Illinois said that permanent appropriations have been made for other purposes, including roads. He is wrong in that.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I did not mention roads.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I thought you did, and I am very glad to learn the gentleman did not, because here is what happened in respect to roads. This Republican majority passed a bill upon the subject of public roads only a few months ago. They would not appropriate for roads, but merely authorized an appropriation. The bill went to the Senate. The Senate struck out that provision and inserted a provision making an appropriation covering three years. What happened? Knowing it was unwise to make such an appropriation, when the bill came back here you properly and rightfully insisted upon the position I now urge upon you. Your conferees stood out against the Senate demand, insisting that it be made solely an authorization. You demanded when it came to the appropriation for the roads of the country that officials be made each year to present their budget to the Congress in order that the Congress and the people might know what was going on, and you won out in that respect, because you were right. Now, you say that you can not make these contracts because of the lack of appropriations, and yet in the Post Office appropriation bill for this year you specifically provide how it can be done with the road fund. You authorise the Secretary of Agriculture to make contracts for a period of years specified in the appropriation bill without making an appropriation, and in like manner you can do it in this bill for as many years as Congress thinks wise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman the four additional minutes which I have.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I was referring to the fact that the Post Office bill specifically provides for authorizations which would enable you to contract for from three to five years. My own opinion is, however, that it is unwise to do that. I think the present Congress should not in this matter bind the Congress for 10 years, as provided in this bill. If you want to specify a term of years, for which a contract may be made, we ought to limit it to two years, the life of a Congress. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] said that if a contract was not made for 10 years shipowners would not make the contract. Do you mean to tell me that if I were a shipowner to-day, operating without a subsidy, and you came to me and said that you would give me a subsidy for two years but no longer, that when I was getting nothing I would refuse to take a subsidy for those two years? Why, a contract of that kind would be accepted so quickly it would make your head swim.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. What is the consideration for the contract?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I am not going into the merits of it. I simply want to stick to the appropriation end of it. Ten per cent of all customs duties shall be set aside to pay the subsidy. What will this amount to? In October the duties amounted to $40,185,835.

Up to November 24 it amounts to $37,716,000, which is at the rate of $45,000,000 per month. So that by this provision in the bill you are going to put into the fund available for this purpose of paying subsidies between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year. The President of the United States, speaking from the platform here, told us and told the country that certainly for years to come they would need but $15,000,000. The gentlemen in charge of the bill on this floor, man after man, have asserted the same thing. Why, if it will cost but $15,000,000, should we set aside $50,000,000 a year out of the Treasury, in which there is a deficit, according to the President? Then look at the next page of the bill and you will see that it is made a permanent appropriation, so that it will accumulate from year to year. Instead of being $50,000,000 next year, they will carry over $85,000,000, according to the President, making the fund next year $85,000,000. Why do it? What is behind it? Why not make them come to Congress, just as every other department of the Government ought to be made to do, and give to Congress the situation as it is, telling us what they have paid out during the past year and what will probably be paid out, so that the Members of Congress and the country will know what is going on.

At the present time the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on Naval Affairs is making up the naval appropriation bill. That committee intends making an effort to take out of that bill all these permanent and revolving funds. That bill will come to the House in the next few weeks, and we will boast of our achievement, and yet to-day it is proposed to enact in this bill an entirely different policy. This Congress will expire March 4 next, and it is proposed to authorize contracts for 10 years, make a permanent appropriation, and prevent action by the new Congress. Why, even four years from now some Republican Congress may determine that the shipping business is on such a basis that this bill should be repealed. But under these provisions your officials could, before a bill was signed, make a contract for 10 years and practically prevent a repeal. Surely that is not the object. I do not think you want to do that. The necessity for a permanent appropriation does not exist, no man has shown it, and good legislation and economy demand that this amendment be agreed to. Then you gentlemen of the committee can come forward and offer an authorization such as is carried in the Post Office appropriation bill on the subject of roads. My friend from Illinois says that we have not offered such an amendment. I think the committee in charge of the bill ought to do that. I think they ought to bring in an authorization that will permit contracts for not more than two years and require appropriations from the fund to be made annually by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 24, after line 15 insert, "no expenditure shall be made from the merchant marine fund except out of the appropriations made annually therefrom by Congress for carrying out the purposes of this act."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to say this, that it is all right enough to create a fund; it is very proper to create it. We created such a fund for the development of reclamation and then we put a provision at the end of that act similar to this. If that provision is good in the reclamation act it ought to be good in this act. Congress has never refused to appropriate out of a fund created by law, and I have no doubt but that the Congress will continue to obey the law and appropriate from time to time as the need develops. There is no need for us to fix an upset sum which may be two or three times the amount needed when we have Congress present which can every year fix the exact amount needed. The Appropriations Committee is the servant of the House. They will always be ready to consider the problems which confront the House. Every law enacted which places an obligation upon the Congress that requires an appropriation has been strictly adhered to by the Committee on Appropriations in the past, and that will be true as to the future. Contracts entered into under this act will be a sacred obligation and will not be ignored by the Appropriations Committee or the Congress.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question for information?

Mr. MADDEN. I will.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Would the amendment of the gentleman leave this revenue in the general fund except what was appropriated, or would it be set aside by the other terms and have to remain whether appropriated or not?

Mr. MADDEN. The expenditures from year to year are subject to the action of Congress out of the fund. Now, if some disposition is to be made of the balance of the fund it would be easy for the Congress to do that whenever the need arises.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] should be adopted. With the amendment adopted we will have a fund, which the bill very wisely provides, such as we have now under the reclamation law. Out of that fund Congress will make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the bill. I have no doubt, I have no question, but what Congress will make all appropriations called for to carry out the contracts and operations. I believe it is better practice than to have a permanent appropriation over which Congress has no authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for seven minutes.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, the discussion on this amendment left me under the impression that many persons speaking thought this was a new plan. Whether it be wise or otherwise, we have practiced what is proposed by this amendment for years. I went to the Committee on Appropriations and got the record of our appropriations for next year, under the title of "Indefinite and permanent appropriations." For this next year they sum up $1,434,370,682. That means that we are in this practice, and the question was not raised when we provided these permanent appropriations in the general legislation when the policy of the legislation was being discussed.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FESS. I regret I can not yield. I was on the Vocational Educational Commission that reported to the House that legislation. It was fathered in the Senate by Senator Smith, of Georgia, and in the House by Representative Hughes, of the same State, chairman of the committee. The law bears their names. That law provides for a permanent appropriation which when we reach the maximum will be $7,000,000 annually. That was not new. Just preceding that legislation there was also legislation to increase the agricultural interests of the country by what we call agricultural-extension education.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FESS. I regret I can not yield.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That passed before the Budget was adopted.

Mr. FESS. That law passed before the Budget was adopted. The agricultural-extension legislation was fathered by Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, one of our most capable Members and one of the most respected on both sides of the House. That law provided a premanent appropriation, because it was a continuing contract, and under it we had appropriated a very large sum of money. There was no objection to it then when the policy was being discussed.

I have here 17 large pages of these appropriations that go into a great number of permanent and indefinite appropriations, and while there might be some question as to the wisdom as a general policy of making these permanent laws requiring permanent appropriations, I want to call attention to the fact that this is not new; it is a well-established practice, and it has always been put upon the basis that where you have a permanent or continuing contract that can not be completed next year or the next year or the next year, that there ought to be a permanent law providing the supply of the money for the payment of the contract. I would like to illustrate. In the Treasury Department, under the head of "Drawbacks," everyone knows it would be impractical not to make available the money to pay the drawback this year of the tariff legislation, and therefore necessitates the waiting for a definite appropriation. So authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a contract in order to make the law effective.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FESS. I regret I can not yield. Under the Treasury Department I find $1,844,338,800 permanently appropriated and definitely to take care of such situations as these. I find in the vocational and educational bill the same practice. Then I find in reference to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry the same thing. I find also under the United States Veterans' Bureau the same thing.

I find also under the District of Columbia, for special funds and trust funds, the same thing; also under the War Department. The permanent indefinite appropriation, for example, under the District of Columbia is $1,624,600, and under the War Department it amounts to $7,786,300. Also under the Navy Department there is a very large sum.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, under the Lever agricultural extension law it amounts to a very large sum. Under what we call the land-grant college contribution it amounts to $2,500,000.

I heard my friend from South Carolina speak just now concerning these laws. I do not know whether he said they ought to be repealed or not. I am sure he does not mean that these laws should be repealed. They are a permanent policy of our Government, under which we have developed our standing as a Nation, educationally, industrially, and otherwise, and certainly nobody desires to repeal those laws.

Then, under the Agricultural Department, construction of roads and trails in the national forests, and so forth, a million dollars; under the cooperative agricultural extension work, $4,580,000. We have here a total indefinite amount under the Department of Labor, $1,434,180.

Whatever objection may be made against this practice, which has continued for more than a half century, the objection now presented by the opponents of this bill is without any force.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the preferential amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, may I have the amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois read?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I offer that to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas to the amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: At the end of the Madden amendment add the following: "*Provided*, That any part of the fund not appropriated by Congress for the purposes of this act during any fiscal year shall be covered back into the Treasury and constitute a part of the general funds in the Treasury."

Mr. MADDEN. I hope that will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, a division. That will make the Madden amendment effective.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 76, noes 98.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, how was the vote?

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy-six ayes and ninety-eight noes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. CHINDBLOM and Mr. HARDY of Texas to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 101, noes 139.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 81, noes 139.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. CHINDBLOM and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 93, noes 132.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRACT FOR COMPENSATION.

SEC. 408. (a) In order to aid the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to promote the growth of the foreign commerce of the United States, to contribute to the national defense and to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 of the merchant marine act, 1920, the board is authorized and directed on behalf of the United States to enter into a contract with any person, a citizen of the United States who is the owner of a vessel, for the payment of compensation in respect to such vessel, subject to the limitations of this title. The board shall not be required to enter into such contract unless in the judgment of the board such person possesses such ability, experience, resources, and character as, in the opinion of the board, to justify a belief that the payment of the compensation will be reasonably calculated to carry out such policies and otherwise promote the general welfare of the United States. The board shall not refuse to enter into any such contract on the ground that such person is not so qualified unless such refusal is specifically authorized by an affirmative vote of not less than five members of the board, and unless the vote and a full statement of the reasons for the refusal are spread upon the minutes of the board.

(b) Such contract shall provide that it shall be made for a period not exceeding 10 years from the date thereof, and shall provide that the payments of the compensation shall be made at reasonable intervals not exceeding 6 months.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the fund, compensation to the owner of any vessel with whom there has been made a contract under this section; but such payment shall be made only upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the board under authorization of the board. All moneys in the fund are hereby permanently appropriated for the purpose of making such payments and the refunds authorized by subdivision (j) of section 416.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Page 25, line 24, strike out "permanently" and insert in lieu thereof the words "authorized to be."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, we have already had before the committee a rather elaborate discussion of the principle involved in the proposed amendment. I do not know that there is very much that I can add by way of objection to the system here invoked of making appropriations so far as this merchant-marine fund is concerned. I know that a considerable number of gentlemen in high authority on the Republican side have been very diligent heretofore in preserving the control by Congress annually over the large appropriations that are made for public purposes.

Here is proposed a proposition to take a very tremendous sum of money, which in effect is being converted into the Treasury out of the pockets of the taxpayers of America, and instead of leaving the control and disposition of it in the hands of the Congress of the United States, it is proposed here, unless my amendment is agreed to, that this enormous sum, amounting annually to at least $50,000,000 a year, and probably more—I say $50,000,000, because it is estimated that the revenue receipts at the customhouse under the present bill will amount at least to $450,000,000 a year, and 10 per cent of that will be converted into this merchant-marine fund—I say it is proposed here under the provisions of the bill that a contract shall be entered into by the Shipping Board for the minimum period of 10 years with these private ship operators, and it certainly will not be within the power of Congress after those contracts are entered into for a period of 10 years at least to change them, so far as the compensation feature is concerned.

It seems to me that in making our appropriations under the Budget system we should avoid such appropriations. I want to say that I was on the special committee on the Budget and favored that measure in principle, and I hope to see it carried out in practice. We were proposing to embark on a new system by which the Congress of the United States should in the last analysis have absolute control over the disposition of the revenues of the Government. It seems to me that we are here invoking a dangerous principle. It seems to me that this amendment which I have offered, in view of the amendment adopted as proposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] is not inconsistent with the attitude expressed by a majority of the committee on that proposition.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Here is a question in my mind which is entirely a legal one. This appropriation clause seems to be inconsistent with and contradictory to the Madden amendment. Now, if it is not changed, what is the gentleman's idea about the legal construction that will be given to this? Will the last provision control?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Undoubtedly. That is the ordinary and usual rule of construction by the courts, and I think that any lawyer who is familiar with judicial interpretation will agree with that proposition. So that as the matter is now presented on the record, and as it will be written into the law unless my amendment is adopted, you have here before you two absolutely inconsistent and repugnant provisions with reference to these appropriations.

I think that is about all I desire to say on this proposition, Mr. Chairman. I think the amendment is reasonable and in line with the expressed attitude of a majority of this committee on both sides of the House. I trust it will be adopted.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I suggest to the gentleman, in answer to the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM], that the view which the gentleman from Alabama expresses will, I think, be taken by the courts not only for the reason given by the gentleman from Alabama, but any court would also have its attention drawn to the fact that the proviso offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] had been voted down.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me ridiculous to hear the Members on the other side of the House talking about

this "enormous amount of money" that they say is going to be taken out of the Treasury and hidden away in some little place, to be used only when called upon by the Shipping Board. They know as well as any Member of the House knows that this is simply a revolving fund, a bookkeeping fund that is not taken out. The money is not laid aside in the Treasury. It is used for other purposes, and other money is used whenever it is called for.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me ask the gentleman——

Mr. EDMONDS. I have no time to yield now. I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama. There is no reason why we should not agree to it after we have passed the Madden amendment. As far as I am concerned I think it was a mistake to pass that amendment. I do not know how you can expect men to come in and buy a piece of property costing $600,000 or $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 with no guaranty back of it at all from year to year as to what they are to get, excepting the word of some Congress to be elected in the future. However, the House has decided that question and we might as well accept the amendment of the gentleman and let it go through, but I do decry the practice of gentlemen who come on this floor and talk about this enormous fund that is going to be hidden away somewhere in the Treasury Department that nobody can find because it is set aside. It is merely a bookkeeping account and the gentleman knows it. All gentlemen know that.

I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HICKS). The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto do now close. Those in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no." [The question was taken.] The ayes appear to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Division, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke for the amendment. There has been no chance to speak against it. Therefore debate is not closed, and the motion is not in order.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. The motion to close debate is in order at any time after five minutes.

Mr. SEARS. There must be one speech for and one speech against.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules that. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want to say that this is a very important section, and several amendments will be offered to it. It was announced on the other side that the——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman after debate has been closed.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I asked for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is closed. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. BANKHEAD was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that I desire to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Florida wait until we dispose of this amendment?

Mr. SEARS. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] asked for a division on the motion to close debate, and the Chair did not put his demand but put the question on the Bankhead amendment instead.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair was in error, because after the Chair had declared the motion carried the gentleman from Tennessee started to debate the amendment.

Mr. SEARS. I know that in railroading this bill through the Chair is liable to be in error, but it is, I am sure, an error of the head instead of an error of the heart; but I make that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] started to debate the question after debate had been closed. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 25, line 23, after the word "Board," insert a colon and the words "*Provided*, That appropriations for such purpose shall have been made by the Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) there were—ayes 38, noes 92.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee demands tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and Mr. EDMONDS.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 34, noes 105.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on this amendment, which I ask to have read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] asks unanimous consent to be allowed to address the House on this amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. I object.

Mr. SEARS. I make the point of no quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the vote by tellers a moment ago disclosed a number present considerably over a quorum.

Mr. SEARS. I will state to the Chairman that a good many of the Members have gone into the cloakroom.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-nine Members present, a quorum. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas: Page 25, lines 1 to 13, after the word "title," strike out: "The board shall not be required to enter into such contract unless in the judgment of the board such person possesses such ability, experience, resources, and character as, in the opinion of the board, to justify a belief that the payment of the compensation will be reasonably calculated to carry out such policies and otherwise promote the general welfare of the United States. The board shall not refuse to enter into any such contract on the ground that such person is not so qualified unless such refusal is specifically authorized by an affirmative vote of not less than five members of the board, and unless the vote and a full statement of the reasons for the refusal are spread upon the minutes of the board."

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on this amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARDY of Texas) there were 21 ayes and 91 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 25, after the word "Board" in line 13, strike out the period, supply a colon, and insert the following:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be held to deny the right of review in any court of competent jurisdiction of the action of the board in granting or refusing compensation; but any such review must be sought within 90 days from the time when the board shall have finally entered an order granting or refusing compensation or entered into a contract and given public notice through the press or otherwise of such action."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 15, strike out the word "ten" and insert the word "two."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 15 after the word "not" strike out the words "exceeding 10 years from the date thereof" and insert "extending beyond 10 years from the date of the enactment of this measure."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

SEC. 404. Compensation shall be computed as follows: For each gross ton of the vessel for each 100 nautical miles covered by the vessel, there shall be paid—

(a) Regardless of the speed of which the vessel is capable, one-half of 1 cent; and

(b) In the case of a power-driven vessel capable of making (when self-propelled solely by machinery) a speed of 12 knots or over when on such draft as the owner may select, and in addition to any amount payable to such vessel under subdivision (a)—

(1) One-tenth of 1 cent if such speed is 12 knots or over but less than 13 knots;

(2) Two-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 13 knots or over but less than 14 knots;

(3) Three-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 14 knots or over but less than 15 knots;

(4) Four-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 15 knots or over but less than 16 knots;

(5) Five-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 16 knots or over but less than 17 knots;

(6) Seven-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 17 knots or over but less than 18 knots;

(7) Nine-tenths of 1 cent if such speed is 18 knots or over but less than 19 knots;

(8) One and one-tenth cents if such speed is 19 knots or over but less than 20 knots;

(9) One and three-tenths cents if such speed is 20 knots or over but less than 21 knots;

(10) One and five-tenths cents if such speed is 21 knots or over but less than 22 knots;

(11) One and eight-tenths cents if such speed is 22 knots or over but less than 23 knots; and

(12) Two and one-tenth cents if such speed is 23 knots or over.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 27, following line 12, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"SEC. 4044. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the merchant-marine fund, to the consignor of any export tonnage shipped to any port for transportation on any vessel receiving compensation under this act, whether such shipment is made by rail or otherwise to such port for export, a compensation equal to 25 per cent of the freight or transportation charges from the point of origin to such port of export; and for such purposes the board is hereby authorized to gather and collect the necessary data covering said shipments from said point of origin to such port of export, determine the expense of such transportation, and properly certify the same to the said Secretary of the Treasury for payment as herein provided."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. EDMONDS. On the ground that as near as I could make out from the reading it proposes to establish freight rates or rebates in freight rates, which is outside of the province of this bill and belongs to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I call the Chair's attention to the fact that this is an act to amend and supplement the merchant marine act of 1920. The merchant marine act provides for the promotion and maintenance of an American merchant marine. One of the essentials in order to provide for an American merchant marine is that cargoes shall be provided in some way. That is as much the province of the committee to extend the merchant marine act to a principle of this kind as it is to the principle of ocean traffic. The only difference is that one goes to the shipowner and the other to the man furnishing the cargo. We are here proposing that a differential shall not be paid unless it is to a vessel which has compensation under this act. We are providing a specific method by which this shipment shall be made. We are providing a means by which the cargo shall be furnished to these vessels in order that the merchant marine shall be successfully promoted as provided in this act. For that reason it is clearly within the purpose of this act and clearly within the purpose of this committee to extend the differential not only to the owners of vessels but also to the shippers that furnish the cargo.

I call the Chair's attention to the fact that 53 per cent of the exports of this country are agricultural, that 96 per cent of that 53 per cent is produced in the Middle West. I call attention to the fact that 47 per cent of the exports are industrial, and that 40 per cent of that 47 per cent is produced west of Pittsburgh, and this is to supplement the merchant marine act by which the funds that go to enhance the shipping facilities are extended not only to the owners of the ships but to the producers that furnish the cargo; not to the aid simply of a few men in Boston, New York, and New Orleans, but to embrace the country generally. This provision would take the merchant marine act to the producer and manufacturer of products and the agricultural products of Ohio and Iowa and the Middle West.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKINSON. Certainly.

Mr. BEGG. Supposing the gentleman's amendment is adopted, would not that serve to just increase the freight rates to take care of this?

Mr. DICKINSON. It would not.

Mr. BEGG. Or if it is not adopted, will not the freight rates be just that much cheaper, so what will be accomplished?

Mr. DICKINSON. That would not be the effect at all, for the reason that this provides that out of the merchant-marine fund the shipper or the consignor shall be paid this compensation, and that will put the cargo on these ships, which is just what we want to accomplish.

Mr. BEGG. That merchant-marine fund has to come out of the earnings of the merchant marine.

Mr. DICKINSON. Oh, no; it comes out of the 10 per cent of the customs duty.

Mr. BEGG. It comes out of the transfer of commerce over the ocean.

Mr. DICKINSON. It does not come out of anything except the general customs duty.

Mr. BEGG. It seems to me that all you will do will be to increase your freight rates, and that is a matter to be taken care of by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. DICKINSON. I think the gentleman's conclusion is erroneous. Suppose this committee should propose that any shipowner who would build a ship which was called "Lasker" or "Edmonds" might be given a present of $100,000 every Christmas; that would be promoting the merchant marine, which is one of the provisions that would help to put the ships under the American flag.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Would not the gentleman just as soon call the ship "Chindblom" or "Dickinson"?

Mr. DICKINSON. I would be willing to have it called "Chindblom," but not "Dickinson" with a ship subsidy.

Mr. EDMONDS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he was going to make me a Christmas present of $100,000, or is he talking about some ship.

Mr. DICKINSON. I say that that is within the jurisdiction of this committee, because it promotes the merchant marine. For that reason I say that we should have the privilege of not only supplementing our shipping by having the ships on the seas but also by having the cargoes furnished, and this amendment will do it. Mr. Chairman, I want now to call the attention of the Chair to some precedents. I refer first to Hinds' Precedents, volume 5, page 5803:

5803. Whether or not an amendment be germane should be judged from the provisions of its text rather than from the purposes which circumstances may suggest. On January 15, 1901, the river and harbor bill (H. R. 13189) was under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FRANK W. MONDELL, of Wyoming, proposed an amendment appropriating a sum of money for the construction of three reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri River for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of said stream with a view of minimizing the formation of bars and shoals and other flood-formed obstructions to navigation, and to aid in the maintenance of an increased depth and uniform flow of water for navigation during the dry season.

Mr. THEODORE E. BURTON, of Ohio, made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill, since the means proposed could not affect navigation, but rather related to the improvement of arid lands.

After debate, the Chairman said:

"The Chair holds that as the amendment is framed it is germane to the subject matter of the bill and the subject matter over which the River and Harbor Committee has jurisdiction. Now, whether that correctly presents the facts of the case is to be determined on the merits. But as the amendment is presented and read by the Clerk it appears to the Chair that it is entirely proper and germane to the bill, and therefore the Chair will overrule the point of order."

I next call the attention of the Chair in the same volume to section 5909, which is as follows:

To a bill providing for an interoceanic canal, specifying a certain route, an amendment providing for another route was held to be germane. On January 9, 1902, the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union was considering the bill (H. R. 8110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans when Mr. RICHARD W. PARKER, of New Jersey, proposed an amendment providing for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, because, while the bill provided for a canal at Nicaragua only, the amendment provided also for a canal at another place. After debate the Chairman said:

"The subject matter of this bill—the enterprise upon which the House has entered—is, in the language of the bill—

"'To construct a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.'

"The Chair is of the opinion that is the purpose of the legislation sought; that the question of location is wholly a subordinate one; and that it is perfectly competent for Congress to reject one location and to adopt another. For instance, suppose it was a question of the building of a house for the purpose of storing the records of the Government, and a bill was introduced to locate it on a certain square in this city. Can anybody doubt that the proposition might be amended so as locate it upon another square?"

Mr. Chairman, it ought to be permissible under these precedents for Congress to expand the provisions by which the merchant marine can be established and extend them where cargoes may be furnished for shipment on these ships. That is all we are attempting to do. I contend that this is only furthering the purpose of the merchant marine act, and for that reason this amendment will go further and assure cargoes to be shipped on these ships than any other provision that has been heretofore made. You have gone into the question of financing here, and you have gone into the matter of interest rates and tax exemptions. You have gone into every phase of this question with the exception of cargoes for these vessels. I contend that for the promotion of the merchant marine it is entirely within the jurisdiction of this committee, and for that reason my amendment is germane.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa makes a very good argument in favor of his amendment, but if you will look at the title of this section of the bill it will be seen that it has no reference at all to railroad rebates or freight rates. It has nothing to do with anything that the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction of. It strikes me it is not germane to the section, that it provides for rebates in freight rates, which is a practice that has been prohibited by the laws of Congress. Therefore, it is not even a subject for legislation by this Congress unless we wish to upset those laws.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HICKS). The Chair will rule on this point. While the argument presented by the gentleman from Iowa has a good deal of substance, the Chair feels that the gentleman is in error in his conclusion. The Chair invites his attention to section 5842, volume 5, of Hinds' Precedents, where it is held that to a bill relating to corporations engaged in interstate commerce an amendment relating to all corporations is not germane.

The Chair thinks this is not an amendment germane to this bill. It is an amendment relative to rebates to shippers, whereas the bill relates to aid to shipowners, and therefore the Chair holds that the point of order is well made. The Clerk will read.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, this section relates to speed of vessels and what can be done. I have asked several members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries whether or not any investigation was made as to the loss of time that was occasioned in the examination of hulls, boilers, and machinery of our American vessels. I am advised that none was had. I am advised that England and most of the other nations examine their vessels and there is no loss of time, but that in the American merchant marine which we have there is a loss of a month or 30 days or more every year. In other words, ships were tied up for one-twelfth of the time that they should be occupied in doing their work. One-twelfth of their earning power is lost by want of proper inspection. Second, I also inquired whether or not in these hearings, two large voluminous volumes, there was an investigation of the admeasurement of American ships as compared to the English ships. I am advised that no investigation was made.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman mean——

Mr. RAKER. I am advised that in the admeasurement here as compared with the English ships there is from 15 to 30 per cent more on the American ships than on the English.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. In just a moment. So that every port where a vessel enters they have to pay that additional amount over that which the English ships have to pay.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman want me to correct him?

Mr. RAKER. Therefore if that was provided for under the law to-day there would be no necessity whatever for this subsidy to be given to a few favored interests.

Mr. EDMONDS. What the gentleman states is not correct, for the simple reason we made an investigation of this a short time ago in connection with vessels, and we found this: That each vessel was furnished with two admeasurements; one, the foreign, and when in foreign ports she was allowed——

Mr. RAKER. But I am advised by Members on this side of the House that there has been no investigation, and why not?

Mr. EDMONDS. We had Mr. Chamberlain, the head of the department of navigation, before the committee, and the matter was investigated.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does the gentleman say on this bill?

Mr. RAKER. That is what I say, on this bill, and my point was that if two matters, namely, if the examination of the boilers of our merchant marine was had, as they should be, and there were not 30 to 40 days lost every year, at least one-twelfth of their earning power, and we had the same kind of admeasurement as foreign vessels, that would supply a sufficient amount to the merchant marine so that this subsidy would be unnecessary. Now, I ask unanimous consent that I may, in addition to my remarks, extend in the RECORD an editorial of the Washington Daily News of yesterday on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting printed matter, as indicated.

Mr. MONDELL. How much printed matter?

Mr. RAKER. About 12 inches long.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The editorial is as follows:

TWO REAL HANDICAPS.

The plea for ship subsidy is almost wholly based on the claim that wages and conditions imposed by the seamen's law handicap the American shipowners as against foreign owners.

This newspaper will discuss that phase at a later time; but in the meantime two real handicaps may be pointed out. Here goes:

Every nation requires that a ship's hull and its boilers and engines be inspected once a year. It is the practice of foreign nations to provide for this inspection in a way that will not hold ships idle and so cause loss of earning time.

A British ship coming into a British port can notify the inspector of boilers and the inspector of hulls by wireless. They will have men ready as soon as the ship comes in and they will inspect just as much as they can while the ship is discharging cargo and taking on new cargo. But the moment the ship is ready to sail it is given a certificate for such part of the inspection as has been completed and is allowed to proceed. This is repeated in various ports and is acceptable if the entire inspection is completed in the course of the year.

The American system of inspection requires the inspection take place all at once, which means the drawing of the fires under all the boilers. The boiler inspector does his work when and as he pleases, and the hull inspector may or may not be working at the same time. The effect in practice is that the foreign ships do not lose an hour of possible working time for the purpose of inspection, while American ships lose about a month a year out of their earning time. It is this loss of time imposed by arbitrary, bureaucratic rules under executive sanction that handicaps American shipowners to the extent of nearly 10 per cent of their earning possibility.

Again, all the other ships in the world have a formula for measurement of tonnage which is different from the American measurement. Every time a ship goes into port it must pay fees and dues of many sorts based on tonnage; every time a ship goes through the Panama or Suez Canal it must pay tolls based on tonnage.

The American method of measurement rates an American ship which may be exactly like a foreign ship at from 20 per cent to 30 per cent greater dead-weight tonnage than a foreign ship is rated. That means that it must pay in all sorts of dockage, towage, clearance, and other fees, as well as all canal tolls, from 20 to 30 per cent more than the foreign competing ship has to pay.

The excess tolls and charges are paid to foreign governments and foreign officials and are in the nature of a penalty imposed by this Government unnecessarily and without reason upon ships owned by Americans.

Here are two handicaps which, if the friends of subsidy are correct in their statement of its amount, would alone if removed make subsidy unnecessary.

And the beauty of it is that the benefits would go at no expense to all American shipowners, instead of the favored few who would get subsidy.

Even coming from the President, advice to Congressmen to ignore their constituents and vote for the subsidy won't get very far. POINDEXTER, KELLOGG, TOWNSEND, and company took that advice from the same source on Newberryism, and look what happened to them!

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in one minute.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit some observations on this particular section, but I do not care to take the time of the committee to do it, and therefore I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. The section now under consideration is the section fixing a cash subsidy to be paid to shipowners operating their ships under the American flag. The committee have computed what they think is a fair and reasonable amount according to tonnage and speed. Whether it is or not, I do not know. If this subsidy is sufficient to pay the difference in cost of operation of ships under the American flag and under a foreign flag, and no more, then it is in the right amount, for that ought to constitute the true basis upon which the allowance of such a subsidy is justified. To build up a merchant marine is a matter of great national moment. But to do so it is not desirable, nor is it necessary, to give to the operators of such ships special privileges which permit them to operate at a profit, without initiative and enterprise on their part, and without any compulsion of competitive trade.

And here I desire to make a few observations about this whole subject matter. The Republican Party, now in control

of the affairs of the Nation, is trying to formulate some policy and some plan upon which we may at once conserve the value of our great fleet of merchant ships and at the same time build up and establish a merchant marine.

What produced this necessity? During the war the Wilson administration started to build 18,300,448 dead-weight tons of ships. When the armistice came only about 450 of these ships were completed; 2,288 ships altogether have been built, and hence 1,838 have been delivered since the armistice. The Democratic Party was the majority party in both House and Senate at that time, and it was their problem whether we should go on building ships after the war was over or should cancel our contracts and stop building.

Notice what happened. On February 24, 1919, the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. SWAGAR SHERLEY, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, brought upon the floor of the House for discussion an emergency appropriation bill. It carried, among other items, appropriations of approximately $660,000,000 for the continuation of the work of building merchant ships and completing this enormous program of shipbuilding. A Democratic committee prepared that bill; a Democratic Congress passed it; a Democratic President signed it. When Members upon the floor interrogated Mr. SHERLEY and asked him why the contracts were not canceled and work stopped, he stated on numerous occasions that those in charge of the Shipping Board—appointees of President Wilson—had insisted upon a completion of the ships and that his committee recommended this course. As to the future, he said:

That is what I am going to try to come to. I did not want, gentlemen, to go into the question of a shipping policy for this Government except to say this: That I think it is of the very highest importance that a policy should be determined, and determined at a very early date, and that almost any policy would be better than a complete absence of one that exists now and the drifting that has taken place in connection with the whole question of our merchant marine and what we propose to do with it. I know nothing that is more important than that there should be presented to the Congress a real program, one that the Congress in its wisdom may modify or accept as the facts may warrant, but to drift along, having what will amount in a last analysis to nearly $4,000,000,000 investment in ships and in plants, without any knowledge of what we are going to do with it, seems to me the height of national folly.

* * * * * * *

As to the matter of policy, I simply presented this situation to the House and to the country, that we have invested practically in moneys spent, and moneys contracted to be spent, something like $4,000,000,000. Now, that was made necessary because of the war, and we went ahead. There was no division and there was no question. There was not 3 per cent of the people in America that questioned the wisdom of building ships at the time these commitments were made in the spring and early summer of last year. But, having done that, I think it is up to the Shipping Board. I think it is up to this administration. I think it is up to the Congress to work out a plan. I do not care whether it is a Republican or Democratic plan if it is the right plan.

Not only did he express these ideas, but the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SAUNDERS, then one of the leaders upon the Democratic side, a very able man, since elevated to the bench of his State, said:

Here is the situation that confronts us to-day. We have been building ships at a great rate as a part of our war operations. If we take those ships that the Government has contracted for on Government account and turn them over to the American capitalist at a cost which will match the cost of the ships of his foreign competitor, then the American can enter, so far as the race is concerned, up to that point on equal terms, but that means, of course, that the Government will bear all loss connected with the transaction of sale. The moment that the Government of the United States is willing to take that action, that very moment we can put American capital into business on the high seas under favorable conditions, so far as his foreign competitor is concerned. But even after you have gone that far, if the cost of operating the ships on the high seas is greater than the cost to the foreigner, you must go one step further. It will be necessary to guarantee out of the Federal Treasury to any capitalist who proposes to go into the shipping enterprise the difference between the cost of maintenance of his operations and the cost of the foreigner's maintenance. * * *

The whole problem is one not of legislation, but of appropriations. The moment that the Government is willing to launch merchant-marine operations on the high seas on the basis that I have suggested, then at that very moment, so far as private capital is concerned, it can enter into competition with the foreigner on a fair and equitable basis, but not sooner.

Thus it will be seen it was Democratic policy to build this fleet and then work out a policy. But over two years went by, from February, 1919, to March 4, 1921, during all of which time President Wilson was in office and the Shipping Board presumably subject to his control, and no constructive policy was offered to the country.

It is interesting also to note what the Democratic administration did in their shipbuilding program after the armistice. The shipbuilding continued throughout 1919 and most of 1920. In 1919, 1,180 ships were delivered to the Government, 408 of which were wooden and known to be absolutely worthless; while in 1920, 473 were delivered, 61 of which were wooden.

The child is not ours; it was laid on our doorstep by the last administration. When we take it up and try to instill the breath of life into it, those who are responsible for its existence criticize us for not letting it die.

We must have some constructive policy. I do not know that we have in this bill the best one. But this I do know, no one on the other side of the Chamber has any right to raise his voice in criticism.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 405. For the purpose of computing compensation under this title—

(a) A vessel shall be held to be power-driven if it is equipped so as to be self-propelled through the use of machinery, and if the rated horsepower of the propulsive machinery exceeds one-third the gross tonnage of the vessel;

(b) A vessel shall be held to be a sailing vessel if it is equipped so as to be self-propelled through the use of sails, and is not equipped so as to be self-propelled through the use of machinery;

(c) The gross tonnage of a vessel shall be as determined under the laws of the United States and stated upon the vessel's certificate of admeasurement;

(d) The speed which a vessel is capable of making on such draft as the owner may select, shall be ascertained by the board at such reasonable intervals and by such methods as the board may by regulation prescribe;

(e) The mileage covered by the vessel shall be determined solely by the distances of the direct, customary route, for vessels of the same type and kind upon similar voyages, between the ports touched by the vessel, based upon tables of such distances approved by the board; except that if such distances do not, in the opinion of the board, fairly represent the distances which, under efficient operation, are required actually to be traversed by the vessel upon its voyage, the board may increase the mileage to such an extent as it deems fair and reasonable; but in no case shall the mileage as so increased be in excess of the mileage actually traversed by the vessel;

(e) In computing mileage a fractional part of 100 miles shall be disregarded unless in excess of 50 miles, in which case it shall be counted as 100 miles;

(f) Any power-driven vessel of 5,000 gross tons or less but of 1,500 gross tons or over, shall be considered as if it were a vessel of 5,000 gross tons.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAKER. The motion to strike out section 404 has not yet been put, has it?

The CHAIRMAN. Was not that a pro forma amendment?

Mr. RAKER. No; that is a real amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from California, to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out subsection (f) on page 28, beginning with line 20 and ending with line 22. It is a proposition by which a 1,500-ton vessel shall be paid a subsidy on the basis of a 5,000-ton vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman wait until the amendment is properly before the committee? The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas: Page 28, beginning on line 20 and concluding with line 22, strike out subsection (f).

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the Clerk read subsection (f)?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the subsection.

The Clerk read as follows:

(f) Any power-driven vessel of 5,000 gross tons or less but of 1,500 gross tons or over shall be considered as if it were a vessel of 5,000 gross tons.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think there is any great amount of importance attached to this amendment, but this is a provision by which every little vessel on the Atlantic or Gulf coast or Pacific coast of 1,500 tons shall be rated as of 5,000 tons, by which the actual subsidy of 1½ cents per ton per hundred miles shall be paid instead of one-half cent per hundred miles. It seems to me that if we mean 1½ cents, we ought to say so. I move to strike out the subsection.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this subsection (f) is to give a subsidy to all such boats running from 1,500 to 5,000 tons. The cost of operating those small steamboats or steamships does not vary to any appreciable extent with the size of the ship, and it is a very important matter, because we have a lot of these small boats plying particularly in the West Indian trade, and when we come to compensate them we will find that the pay rolls of those boats is about the same, regardless of their size. The largest single item in the cost of operation is the compensation of the officers.

That is the purpose of this section. I think it ought to remain in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the Clerk proceeds the Chair wants to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to what

is evidently an error in the lettering on page 28. Line 5 in that section is lettered "(e)," and then on line 17 of the same page there is another "(e)" in that subdivision.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Clerk be authorized to make the change.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair also wants to call the attention of the gentleman to the misspelling of the word "or" at the end of line 20 on the same page. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] asks unanimous consent that the Clerk be permitted to correct the misprint in the text and also the lettering. Is there objection? Without objection, that will be done.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WHEN VESSELS NOT ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION.

SEC. 406. (a) Compensation shall not be paid in respect to any sailing vessel whose tonnage is less than 1,000 gross tons, and shall not be paid in respect to any other kind of vessel whose tonnage is less than 1,500 gross tons.

(b) Compensation shall be paid in respect to any vessel only for mileage covered while the vessel—

(1) Is a privately owned merchant vessel; and

(2) Is registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States; and

(3) Is self-propelled by sails or machinery, except when in distress or being aided by means of tugs or other assistance on entering or leaving port or in navigating any inland or restricted waterway; and

(4) Is classed by the American Bureau of Shipping in the highest classification open to vessels in its type and kind according to the rules of the bureau; and

(5) Carries a crew (exclusive of licensed officers required by law) at least two-thirds of which are citizens of the United States, and the remainder of which are individuals eligible to United States citizenship. During the first year after the enactment of this act the required number of citizens of the United States shall be one-half instead of two-thirds, and during the second year six-tenths instead of two-thirds. In the case of passenger vessels the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to the deck and engine departments. If the vessel is deprived of the services of any member of the crew by desertion, casualty, or other cause beyond the control of the master in any port outside the United States or on the high seas, the right of the vessel's owner to compensation during the period prior to the next arrival of the vessel at a port in the United States shall not be impaired by failure to comply with the provisions of this paragraph, provided the owner and the master of the vessel exercise reasonable diligence to procure the necessary individuals to comply with such provisions. If the vessel is outside the United States at the time of the enactment of this act, or on the first day of the second or third year after the enactment of this act, the owner shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this paragraph applicable to such year until her first arrival at a port in the United States if he complies with the provisions of this paragraph applicable to the previous year.

(c) Compensation shall not be paid in respect to any vessel unless the vessel—

(1) Is registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States on the sixtieth day after the enactment of this act; or

(2) Is built in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone after the enactment of this act; or

(3) Is at the time of the enactment of this act undocumented and owned by a person, a citizen of the United States, and is not thereafter documented under the laws of any foreign country; or

(4) Is owned by the United States at the time of the enactment of this act and is not thereafter documented under the laws of any foreign country; or

(5) Was built in a foreign country before the enactment of this act and is within three years after the enactment of this act registered under the laws of the United States, except that compensation shall be paid in respect to any such foreign-built vessel only if such vessel is, upon the affirmative vote of at least five of the members of the board, specifically authorized to receive compensation and specifically certified to be essential to the proper development of the merchant marine of the United States by reason of the particular type or kind of vessel, and if such vote and a full statement of the reasons for such authorization and certification are spread upon the minutes of the board.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that I want to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. (Mr. TILSON). The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDS: Page 31, line 18, insert a new paragraph (d) as follows:

"(d) From the total amount of compensation earned in respect to any voyage there shall be deducted an amount which bears the same ratio thereto as the revenue attributable to the carriage of cargo owned by the owner of the vessel or any person affiliated with him within the meaning of subdivision (c) of section 409 bears to the total revenue attributable to the carriage of passengers, cargo, and mails. For the purpose of this subdivision the amount of revenue attributable to the carriage of cargo owned by the owner of the vessel or any person so affiliated with him shall be considered to be such amount as is determined by the board as representing the fair value of the services performed by the vessel in transporting such cargo."

Mr. EDMONDS. Gentlemen, this is the Standard Oil amendment that I promised you the other day that I would offer. I am not going to vote for it. I notify you now.

But I want to say this: Unfortunately, while endeavoring to hit at the Standard Oil, which seems to be a kind of a bugaboo to some of the gentlemen of the House, we also hurt some very good small concerns in this country. The amount of tonnage involved will probably be 2,000,000 tons. The amount of subsidy will probably be three or four million dollars.

These oil ships belong to a number of concerns. Out of the 2,000,000 tons the Standard Oil owns about 600,000 tons. We find here that in trying to get hold of the United Fruit Co. we hit the Atlantic Fruit Co., a young, growing concern with four boats of 4,000 tons. In trying to get hold of the Union Oil we hit the Bermudez Transport Co., another concern that runs to Venezuela. We find that in trying to get hold of the Standard Oil, the Sun Oil, and some other large concerns we hit the Texas Oil, the Sinclair Oil, and the Gulf Refining Co. In trying to get at the United Fruit Co. we also hit the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies ships, the Union Oil, the Freeport Sulphur, the Union Sulphur Co., the Bermudez Transport Co., the Atlantic Fruit Co., the General Petroleum Co., and others.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The lines which the gentleman mentions are operating now, are they not?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; those are lines that are now operating.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And, of course, without any subsidy.

Mr. EDMONDS. Their vessels are documented under the laws of the United States and operating now.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can not yield now.

Mr. BLANTON. On the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. We know that the United Fruit Co. does a commercial business along with its own business. We know that the Bermudas Asphalt Co. does some commercial business along with its own business. We also know that the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies boats do some commercial business along with their own business. We also know that pretty nearly all of these companies probably do a little commercial business.

We know that the United States Steel Products Co. and the isthmian lines are out asking for commercial business, advertising for it, as are also the ships of the United States Steel Co. Now, what does my amendment do? It says that such portions of the cargo as may belong to the owner or affiliated corporations—and we are very careful in our definition of affiliated corporations—can not get the subsidy. The proportion of the ship that is used for the owners' cargo can receive no subsidy. In other words, we will say one-half the ship is owners' cargo, or 25 per cent is owners' cargo, or 75 per cent is owner's cargo. We deduct that much from the subsidy which they would otherwise get. I think that is fair. I think it is honest. I do not believe any gentleman in the House would want to oppose it, and I believe we ought to pass it.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman's amendment do what it says we ought to do?

Mr. EDMONDS. Beyond any question.

Mr. BLANTON. Could not the gentleman have put it in a little plainer language?

Mr. EDMONDS. I have written this amendment three times, and I can not get it any plainer than it is there.

Mr. BLANTON. It is a conglomeration of words, and I do not think it means what the gentleman thinks it means.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think it does, and the legislative drafting bureau thinks it does, and of course I can not help the gentleman's thoughts in the matter. I would be glad if I could impress his mind with the value of this amendment, and also with the real truth that the amendment covers what he desires to do.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, during the hearings certain members of the committee made very strenuous efforts to do what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] is now proposing to do, but all of our efforts were repelled. Now they have seen the light. I do not know whether it is due to a change of heart on their part, or due to the fact that they need votes, or whether it is also due to the fact that we see from the press that on yesterday the Atlantic Refining Co., a Standard Oil subsidiary, declared a stock dividend of 900 per cent. The Atlantic Refining Co. has been paying an annual dividend of 20 per cent on stock of $1,700 par value. These $100 shares now sell at $1,300 per share. Then there is another dispatch from Chicago to the effect that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has been called to meet December 27 to decide whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $140,000,000 to $250,000,000. If the increase is approved, it is proposed to issue a stock dividend of 100 per cent.

Now, the amendment proposed by the gentleman is, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] suggests, very muddy in its language. I am not sure that I know just what it means, although I have studied it closely. But assuming that it means all that the gentleman from Pennsylvania claims, I am sure he will admit that these industrial carriers will still receive subsidies upon all other products which they carry, and that the amount to which they are thus entitled is to be decided by the Shipping Board, that being one of the numerous powers lodged in the Shipping Board. And how and upon what will the Shipping Board determine it? Upon the reports made to them by the Standard Oil Co. and these other industrial concerns, because there is no method provided in this bill by which auditors could be sent to audit their books or anything of that kind. They would simply have to depend upon the reports made to them by these companies.

I want in this same connection to call the attention of Members to the fact that even if this direct subsidy is taken from these industrial companies for carrying their own products instead of serving the public, under the provisions of the bill they will still receive all the other privileges and benefits carried in this bill. They will still get their tax exemptions, they will still get the various other indirect benefits that are provided in this bill. Now the amendment, in my opinion, is not sufficiently clear. In the second place I do not think it goes far enough to protect the interests of the public, even in that respect, and it is simply in line with the policy that has been pursued all along with regard to this proposition: because the bill as originally introduced provided that before any of these industrial concerns were entitled to a subsidy they should hold themselves out as common carriers to the extent of one-third of their cargo space. But that was exposed to such an extent by the committee that they abandoned that and struck out of that requirement.

Right on that point I want to call your attention to an article that was written by Winthrop L. Marvin, and it states in the headlines of the article as follows:

The merchant marine bill of 1922 analyzed. One of the experts who assisted the Shipping Board in framing the bill outlines its merits.

In that article he says:

Under one of the provisions of section 701 oil tank carriers and light craft owned by great producing companies are required to hold open until 10 days before sailing substantially one-third of their cargo capacity for use as the common carrier in order to be eligible to the compensation provided. Here again is a provision manifestly inserted to smooth the passage of the bill to meet objections certain to be raised by a certain class of lawmakers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. It is apparent that no modification which we can suggest will be satisfactory to my good friend, the gentleman from Tennessee, and gentlemen on the other side of the aisle. When the gentleman from Pennsylvania made the announcement that he would offer an amendment in good faith that would cover the objections made in regard to this proposition and when he has kept faith in pursuance of such promise, we find our good friends who are opposed to the legislation altogether shaking their heads and expressing doubt as to whether the actual purpose is going to be accomplished. Now, personally, I regret that this amendment is offered to this bill. I think the time will come when we will regret that we have permitted the oil tankers and these other ships so admirably fitted for our purposes in time of war—I say the time will come when we will regret that we permitted these ships to go under other flags. That will be the result. We are driving them under other flags where they can operate at a less expense and where they will not be handicapped by the provisions that we have put upon the statute books. I think we have discussed this question in all of its phases, and I therefore move that all debate on this amendment be now closed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the gentleman will not make that motion. This is a very important amendment, and I think we ought to have an opportunity to discuss it. I would like to have five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves that all debate on this amendment be now closed.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the motion that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I trust that gentlemen will not shut out the opportunity to offer amendments and discuss them. I want to offer an amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman can offer his amendment.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, there has been no discussion of this amendment except upon one side.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the gentleman will not include all amendments. I have some amendments I want to offer and discuss.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming that all debate on this section and amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONDELL) there were 66 ayes and 32 noes.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I want recognition for about a minute to discuss the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MONDELL. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin had an amendment that he was about to offer.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield the floor.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 29, strike out lines 22 and 23.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the subject of American seamanship.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin to the fact that there is already an amendment to an amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentleman's amendment can be read for information.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will have to be disposed of first.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I will withhold my amendment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say this in regard to what was said by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM]. He stated his apprehension that these tankers, as I understand, and the United Fruit Co.'s vessels might be driven under the flag of some other country. It does not seem to me that there is any just ground for that apprehension. These vessels have been operating for many years without any subsidy, and there certainly can be no legitimate excuse for their being transferred to another flag. If they do so, it will not be because of this legislation.

Mr. MONDELL. Many oil tankers are not under our flag.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Wisconsin. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 29, strike out lines 22 and 23.

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, if that carries, I am going to offer this proviso:

Provided, That the foregoing paragraph determining the number of citizens of the United States and the eligibility of individual members of the crew shall apply to all American vessels of 100 registered tons and upward leaving any port of the United States on any voyage.

I do this to test the sincerity of gentlemen like my good friend from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM], who tells you about the emergency features and the necessity of Standard Oil ships for war purposes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman doubt the sincerity of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. J. M. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, neither the present subsidy bill nor any other that treats sea power as a flower to be raised in a hothouse can succeed in accomplishing its ostensible purpose. This is the position of well-informed and experienced seamen. Power on the sea, they insist, has through the historical periods been so absolutely and exclusively in the possession of the nations or races that develop the seamen that it is surprising, to say the least, to men who know, that anybody after any study of this question should propose to grow such a flower in a subsidy hothouse.

Seamen no doubt began as fishermen in the rivers, then on the seacoast, then on the banks near the coast, at first in carrying their own produce and later the produce of others in vessels built for that purpose. They captured the whale on the coast, then after a while followed him, and finally sought him

wherever he could be found. It was always the men. And the men gradually developed their tools from the log in the river to the modern ship, which is the product of men and the need that men felt for the tools necessary to their calling. From this it seems an indisputable fact that sea power is in the seamen, that vessels are the tools of seamen, and that they ultimately belong to the races and nations that know how to use them. Seamen do not grow on shore; they are not trained on shore. The knowledge of seamen is the product of the ages; and probably about 75 per cent of that knowledge is carried forward from one generation to another by word of mouth and example.

Seeking some definition of the different ratings of seamen and trying to make descriptions, the Labor Department some time ago furnished substantially the following:

THE BOY

Must be of good physique, have good eyes, good ears, and a stout heart. When he comes on the vessel, everything is new and strange. He is gradually being accustomed to his new surroundings; he is learning to stand on the platform that is never still; he is learning to walk; his body is gradually acquiring the sea habit—he is getting sea legs. He is doing such work as he can, assisting the able seaman or the ordinary seaman in the work on the vessel. When he has learned sufficiently, and it usually takes about one year, he becomes an

ORDINARY SEAMAN.

As such he is learning more about the vessel under the continually shifting conditions. His sea legs are being perfected. He is continuing to learn more and more about the vessel's gear, the names, what it is used for, and where it is found. In daylight or darkness he must be able to find it. He is learning to use the gear, to repair it, and, where possible, to replace it. As he becomes more skillful he becomes more useful, and after about two years as ordinary seaman he becomes, by virtue of his skill, an

ABLE SEAMAN.

The work required from him is such that he needs the physical development which is not usually reached before the age of 19, and practically all countries make this age the minimum. He must now be so accustomed to the sea that he can stand on his feet in all kinds of weather without supporting himself by his hands, because he has other use for them. His body must have acquired the faculty of automatically so corresponding to the vessel's movements that he can stand on his feet, see with his eyes, hear with his ears, use his judgment, exercise his will, and make his body obey. If he has not learned this and is yet alive, he has in probability but a short time to live. He must know the vessel, her appliances, her gear, and the boats. He must be able to use, to repair, and, as far as possible, to replace the gear and appliances and to lower and manage the boats. He must by this time have acquired so much of the traditions and lore of the sea that he has a full appreciation of his duty to his shipmates, the passengers, the ship, and her cargo.

Boatswain, boatswain's mate, and quartermasters are able seamen picked to perform more special work, and this choice is usually made because of special fitness or because he possesses qualities of command. These ratings are usually considered "petty officers," but they are, in fact, just able seamen—given a special rating.

The able seaman ought to sail as such for at least one year before he be permitted to present himself for examination as an officer. Having learned the ship, her gear and appliances, and something about what the ship will do under her power, mechanical or sail, and feeling an ambition to become an officer, he will go to a navigation school to acquire the knowledge necessary to find his position by dead reckoning and astronomical observations. When he has obtained a certificate to this effect and obtains a position as fourth, third, or second mate, he is in fact an

OFFICER.

As he was learning to use, repair, and replace the vessel's gear, he is now learning what a vessel can be made to do under sail, steam, or other mechanical power under different conditions as to weather and sea. The master is there to teach him and he is given opportunity to develop his own judgment by the experience through which he is now passing.

From among the fourth mates the third mates are selected after either a customary or a statutory period served in the lower capacity. The wise, if not always the customary, method is to select for advancement—from a lower to a higher rating or grade—those who give evidence of the greatest capacity. As experience increases, the certificates are raised until the grade of first mate or chief officer is reached. From these (after proper examination for a master's certificate) the employer—the shipowner—selects the man to whom he will intrust his vessel. He is now expected to know all that a vessel can be expected to do under the skillful use of such motive power as the vessel has. But aside from these accomplishments he must know the master's duty in port and at sea under the laws of his own country and the laws of nations. He must know something of medicine, to give at least first aid to the injured or sick. He must, in order to be a successful master, know how to pick out efficient officers and men, how to make the best use of men and materials in keeping the vessel in order and away from the repair yards and repair shops. Upon this will depend the quickness of the turn around and the ability of the vessel to pay dividends.

The development from boy to master must be open to all as nearly as possible upon equality. Only thus can the calling acquire, develop, and keep the best service, which means the best men.

THE ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

In this department as in the deck department the advance from wiper or coal passer to chief engineer must be step over step, based upon fitness, experience, practical and theoretical knowledge ascertained through examinations and periods of service in each rating. This work is different from the work on deck, but it is not different in the necessity for acquisition of the sea habit, the sea mind, and sea legs. In all but important and serious repairs the personnel must be able to keep the vessel from the repair shop. The lack of skill in the men and officers increases coal and oil consumption, decreases the speed, and causes the vessel to go to the repair shop when in port. The general manager's attention will be peremptorily called to this at such times as he compares the expenses of the last report and the previous ones.

The personnel in the steward's department must be developed in the same gradual manner as the other two departments. Here the lack of skill will make itself seen and heard after every trip through the progressive loss of passengers, the waste of food, quarrels on the vessel, and a constant and expensive turnover in the crew.

There can be no doubt that, everything else being equal, the victory in competition will go to the highest skilled crew if employed when and where possible. In this, as in all other competitive business, the highest skilled man is the most dangerous competitor; but aside from the comparatively few ports where men can be obtained from shore to do the repair needed there are the much greater numbers of seaports where no such conveniences are at hand. This will include about 75 per cent of the world's seaports. To be able to earn the most money a vessel must be able to go to any and all places where she can enter with the depth of water to float her. With any accident in or near such places the vessel that has an inefficient or too small a crew is at a great disadvantage and the extra cost will easily eat up her other earnings.

The vessel with the highest skilled crew has at all times the advantage. To develop such personnel is therefore of the highest importance. But such a personnel can only be developed where the men are employed to do all work possible in port. This develops skill and the steadiness of employment keeps it with and in the business.

The foregoing somewhat amplifies the definition of the ratings. The practical application of them constitutes the school through which the seamen must go. Seamen were never developed in any other way, and the very nature of the calling makes it impossible to develop seamanship in any other way. Nothing in this subsidy bill will aid in the development of the personnel.

COMPARISON.

The United States has more ships than there are any prospects of using until there is not only a reestablishment of normalcy but a positive boom in industry and transportation. Germany at the close of the war retained her seamen but lost practically all her vessels. Having ship managers who know trade geography and management of vessels from shore, licensed officers and unlicensed seamen who know how to handle ships at sea and in harbor, how to make the quickest passages and how to keep the vessels out of the repair yards and repair shops, Germany is coming back with the speed of a race horse. America, lacking skilled managers, skilled officers and seamen, and doing nothing to develop either, but, on the contrary, in the last two years doing everything reasonably possible to destroy the gradually developing personnel, is "progressively" going behind in the race.

THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

The La Follette Seamen's Act was intended to serve the development of an American personnel. When it had any chance to function it did so. Not only did it bring Americans to sea and get back to the sea a good many men who had left it—trained seamen needed for the teaching of the others—but it abolished unfair competition by equalizing wages between foreign and American vessels. The utterly unjustifiable mutilations of section 14, the utter failure to enforce section 13 and section 2, have succeeded in bringing those sections of the law into contempt and in taking from the seamen the hope that those sections of the act had raised. In fact, the policy of the last two years has driven from the sea the budding American citizen seamen, as well as the skilled seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility for this must be placed directly at the doors of the shipowners' association and the United States Shipping Board. The shipowners of America have, with three exceptions (the McGuire Act, the White Act, and the La Follette Act), had the willing ear of Congress to adopt such legislation as they advised. Their advice must have been bad, because it found us, when the hour of trial came, with practically no vessels in the foreign trade and practically no real American seamen. Aside from this, the shipowners did their utmost to nullify the McGuire Act, the White Act, and the La Follette Act. The Shipping Board has in the last two years, in the main, followed the shipowners' advice with disastrous results.

The shipowners now are asking Congress to give to them, through the Shipping Board, powers and privileges such as patriotic men would never ask and bad men should never receive. There is no justification for this bill, except upon the policy of taking care of the bankers and letting them take care of the people, take care of the employers, and take care of the workers, evidently with the idea that the benefits conferred upon the banker and shipowner will eventually filter down to the worker. That this is a vain hope so far as the shipowner is concerned is conclusively proven in the coastwise trade, where the American shipowner has an exclusive privilege and where he goes to all lengths in disregarding law for the purpose of employing anybody from anywhere, regardless of skill, nationality, knowledge of English, and even physical aptitude. The only question considered by the shipowner is wages. From his point of view he can safely do this, because he is covered by limitation of liability, by insurance, so-called legitimate, but in fact a pure gamble, and by protection and indemnity insurance. Through both of these systems of insurance he transfers all his risks, small as well as great, from himself to the general community by adding this cost, which he makes permanent, to the freight rates.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

It is claimed for this bill that one of its main purposes is national defense, yet it excludes from the citizen clause about two-thirds of the unlicensed crew of passenger vessels, and thus permits the employment of Chinese, other orientals, or the nationals of other countries with whom we may find ourselves at war. Then it excludes the 50,000 men, practically all in the military age, employed in the coastwise or domestic trade. It is difficult indeed to understand why the men employed in the coastwise trade are not included in the citizen clause, all of which could be done with a proviso, if the purpose of the bill is national defense.

For the foregoing reasons the insincerity of the argument that this subsidy bill has regard to the general defense or welfare is perfectly self-evident. Every detail of the bill sheds light on the fact that property rights and not human rights, profit and not patriotism, special privilege and not the general welfare, constitute the objectives of this measure. The 50,000 seamen, more or less, who are opposed to this legislation, regarding it as a pretense and a fraud, count for nothing. But the 500 shipowners, more or less, whose pockets will be at one end of the law and the Treasury Department at the other, count for everything.

American seamen are not deceived. They understand fully how this measure will work out. They know that this bill is as false in theory as it is delusive in purpose, and that the only assured result of its enactment is more fruit of the kind the Shipping Board has hitherto served to the American people in superabundance.

In short, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to point out to this committee that an American merchant marine depends primarily on an American personnel. Sea power will never be successfully produced in a subsidy hothouse; it must develop in actual service on the sea; and therefore legislation that fails to stress the first consideratio.. of success, American seamanship, can not hope to produce a merchant marine with power to survive any length of time after the subsidy ceases.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of Maine: Page 28, line 25, after the word "than" strike out the figures "1,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "500."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, we will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Page 31, after the amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDS just adopted, insert: "*Provided*, That no compensation shall be paid or allowed in respect to any vessels upon which any liquors or beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, by volume, are stored, transported, sold, or offered for sale either within or without the territorial waters of the United States."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a substitute for that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama claim the floor?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for four and one-half minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to submit a unanimous-consent request by agreement with the majority leader. Am I recognized for the four minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that 10 minutes be allowed for debate upon this amendment.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for four additional minutes remaining.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is an amendment which needs no explanation and that the reading of the amendment itself is as good an argument as could be made in favor of its adoption. The Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress are the supreme law of the land. The purpose of this amendment is to provide that under the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, which was adopted to put that amendment into effect, the provisions of the eighteenth amendment shall apply on the high seas as well as in the domestic territory and our territorial waters. The purpose of offering this amendment is to leave absolutely no doubt as to the will of Congress upon this proposition as to whether or not, despite the fact that we have the eighteenth amendment prohibiting the sale and the possession of certain liquors on land and within the territorial waters, we shall be consistent and proclaim that as a law of the land, as it ought to be, on any ship flying the flag of the United States. It is not necessary for me to undertake within these four minutes to make any argument on this proposition. I think everyone here correctly understands the spirit and purpose of this amendment. If this Congress is in favor of the enforcement of the prohibition laws which it has passed and put on the statute books and in favor of carrying out the Constitution of the United States wherever the flag flies—and the Constitution certainly always follows the flag—then I do not see how any man who professes to be a prohibitionist on this floor can vote against this amendment.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Is the gentleman's amendment intended to prevent the carrying of liquors for medicinal and sacramental purposes?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is for beverage purposes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Is it so limited?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It follows the language of the Volstead law on the proposition of prohibited liquor.

Mr. FESS. Is it not true that the Department of Justice and the district court of New York have already decided that liquors can not be transported under the American flag?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman know whether they have or not?

Mr. FESS. My understanding is that they have.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then why does the gentleman ask me?

Mr. FESS. I want to know whether the gentleman was informed of that matter.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, I read the papers occasionally, I will say to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. Then, what is the necessity for the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. BANKHEAD. If this is the law as interpreted by the court, what objection can the gentleman have to writing it in this law?

Mr. FESS. What is the use of the amendment?

Mr. EDMONDS. I offer this amendment by way of a substitute, and ask five minutes' time to speak on my substitute.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDS as a substitute: "Compensation shall not be paid in respect to any vessel for mileage covered upon a voyage if at any time during such voyage liquor for beverage purposes (the sale or transportation of which on land is prohibited by the national prohibition act, or any act in amendment thereof, supplemental thereto, or in substitution therefor) has been transported on the vessel with the knowledge or consent of the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the vessel, or sold on the vessel by or for the account of, or with the knowledge or consent of, the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the vessel."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

Mr. CRAMTON. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, under the leave granted me I desire to insert the following telegram from legislative committees of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union emphasizing the desirability of omitting any antiliquor legislation from the pending bill. Being in agreement with the views expressed therein, I believe that

neither the Bankhead nor the Edmonds amendment, now pending, should be adopted. The telegram is as follows:

TORONTO, ONTARIO, *November 28, 1922.*

Hon. L. C. CRAMTON,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Law now prohibits effectively liquor on all American ships. Why endanger existing legislation by a probably less effective amendment? Court would be influenced by last act of Congress in construing law. Believe no good reason for injecting prohibition in subsidy bill.

JAMES CANNON, Jr.
A. J. BARTON,
ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON,
WM. H. ANDERSON,
W. B. WHEELER,
Legislative Committee Anti-Saloon League.
ANNA A. GORDON,
LENNA LOWE YOST,
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 75, noes 27.

So the substitute to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I demand a division, sir.

The committee again divided; and there were—ayes 56, noes 31.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 29, line 5, after the word "vessel," insert "and regularly operated as a common carrier."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 30, line 20, strike out "(2) Is built in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone, after the enactment of this act; or".

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE.

SEC. 407. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), (d), or (e), a vessel shall, for the purposes of this title, be held to be engaged in foreign trade while operated on any voyage as a merchant vessel.

(b) A vessel shall not, for the purposes of this title, be held to be engaged in foreign trade while carrying any passengers or cargo—

(1) Which are taken on board at a port in the United States and discharged at a port in the United States;

(2) Which are taken on board at a port in the United States and discharged at a port in Alaska or Porto Rico;

(3) Which are taken on board at a port in Alaska or Porto Rico and discharged at a port in the United States;

(4) Which are taken on board at a port in the United States and discharged at a port in Hawaii, if the revenue accruing to the vessel by reason of the carriage of such passengers and cargo amounts to more than one-fourth the total revenue accruing to the vessel by reason of the carriage from point of origin to point of destination of passengers and cargo on board at the time of departure from the last port of call in the United States;

(5) Which are taken on board at a port in Hawaii and discharged at a port in the United States, if the revenue accruing to the vessel by reason of the carriage of such passengers and cargo amounts to more than one-fourth the total revenue accruing to the vessels by reason of the carriage from point of origin to point of destination of the passengers and cargo on board at the time of departure from the last port of call in Hawaii; or

(6) Which are taken on board at a port in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, or the Canal Zone, and discharged at a port in the same Territory, possession, or zone.

(c) Subdivision (b) shall not apply (1) to a voyage for the carriage of passengers on a special or sight-seeing tour, or for scientific purposes, if the vessel does not, in the judgment of the board, carry passengers or cargo in competition with vessels in the coastwise trade; nor (2) to merchant vessels while operating as auxiliaries to the military or naval forces of the United States.

(d) A vessel shall not, for the purposes of this title, be held to be engaged in foreign trade while moving without passengers or cargo—

(1) Between ports in the United States, unless the next carriage of passengers or cargo is to or from a port outside the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico;

(2) Between the United States and Alaska, Hawaii, or Porto Rico, unless the next carriage of passengers or cargo is to or from a port outside the United States and outside such Territory or possession;

(3) Between a port in Alaska, Hawaii, or Porto Rico and a port in the same Territory or possession, unless the next carriage of passengers or cargo is to or from a port outside such Territory or possession and outside the United States; or

(4) Between a port in the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, or the Canal Zone, and a port in the same possession or zone, unless the next carriage of passengers or cargo is to or from a port outside such possession or zone.

(e) A vessel shall not, for the purposes of this title, be held to be engaged in foreign trade while operating on the Great Lakes or adjacent or connecting waterways, unless the voyage begins or ends east of Quebec, Canada.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on Tuesday, November 21, there appeared in the Washington Herald an article with the headline—

JULIUS KAHN BITTER AGAINST THE BLOC SYSTEM IN CONGRESS.

I have read the interview with curious interest. The statement starts off as follows:

If Congress would pay less attention to blocs and groups, it would serve the country better.

He censured the Middle West farmer for his opposition to President Harding's ship-subsidy proposal. He said:

They do not want the ship subsidy, because they do not see that it will be of greater benefit to them than to any other class of American citizens. The farmer is certainly justified in presenting his own particular wants before the country, but he has no right to demand, as he is demanding, that his wants be attended to and that everything else be voted down.

Of all the strange paradoxes, this statement, to use the vernacular of the street, "takes the cake." In one sentence the distinguished gentleman from California decries blocs and groups, and in the next breath, with dramatic flourish, he joins the ship-subsidy group and declares in effect that anyone who opposes it is opposed to our national welfare. This is in line with the statements of everyone else who has opposed the activities of the farm bloc. It is strange that they had no thought of this position before. For 25 years Mr. KAHN has been a Member of Congress. During that time there have been various blocs in the House, and some of them even used a "block and tackle."

For many years there has been a financial bloc which has swept down on the Congress in the interest of the financiers and endeavored to secure anything and everything they desired. There has been a Wall Street bloc. There has been a railroad bloc. There has been a tariff bloc. But on all these blocs these gentlemen have been strangely silent. However, since a group of men in the House and Senate have undertaken to do something substantial and real for the producers of this Nation the anvil chorus has been in continuous operation.

So long as they could get by with a verbal tribute to the farmer they were happy in the presence of all kinds of blocs and groups. But they want it to stop there.

I thoroughly agree that group legislation in most instances is unsatisfactory, but when all kinds of groups and bloc systems are being used whose interests conflict with those of agriculture and stock raising, then in sheer self-defense those who represent farming interests must also stand together, not only to secure even their own rights but also to protect the Treasury against organized raids.

If the subsidy business is started, where will it end? I thoroughly agree that it would be a desirable thing to have ships all over the oceans flying American flags. But can you subsidize one interest without subsidizing all? Is the transportation on land not just as essential as transportation on the sea, and is not production just as essential as transportation? In fact, all of them are essential, and if you start to subsidizing one essential interest then in logic and good sense you must subsidize all; and if you subsidize all interests in the Nation, you wind up just where you started. Is it any more essential that the flag should fly on the seas than on the land? Is it any more desirable that the flag should fly on the ships that plow the ocean than that it should fly on the continental farms of the United States?

If we were a new Nation, without credit, without facilities, and with vast potential resources all of which needed development, then conditions would be in some respects different, but the United States has more credit than any other nation. It has more money than any other nation. Its resources are as highly developed as those of any other country, and if any industry is unable to survive in open competition, then it seems futile to take money from all to distribute among the few.

Mr. KAHN says we can get nowhere as a Nation, we can get nowhere as a Congress unless we come to the realization that there are other people whose endeavors are directed along lines other than farming who must have consideration from the Nation's lawmaking bodies. Of course this is true, but I would like to call his attention to the fact that there are other people whose endeavors are directed along lines other than operating ships who must have consideration from the Nation's lawmaking bodies. No man and no set of men should be given a subsidy in the leading Nation of the world. Everything legitimate should be done to foster the interests of the whole Nation. Every opportunity should be given to every man to engage in any line of productive work, but it should be simply an opportunity and not a subsidy. Legislation should be national and should be in the interest of the whole people and not for the benefit of a favored few.

It is said that there is a system among a certain class of people who, when they have filched something that belongs to another, join the pursuing crowd and begin to yell "Stop thief." It seems that the gentleman from California has been invoking a similar philosophy. Desiring to secure something from the Treasury of the United States in behalf of the few shipowners, he attempts to distract attention from the matter in hand by railing at the farm bloc.

Now, the farm bloc has not attempted to get the United States Government to give the farmers anything. It has simply endeavored to get the farmers placed in the same position as other activities of this country in the way of markets and of credits, and in all the legislation that has been passed they have been expected to give ample security for any credits that were even indirectly advanced to them. But no such thing is expected of the shipping interests. They not only do not expect to give security for the moneys advanced, they do not even expect to give a promise to pay. They simply want the Congress of the United States to assume the rôle of a "walking Santa Claus" and hand them the money which they desire. This is an un-American policy which is contrary to the genius of a representative form of government.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Virginia rise?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. To move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it is very apparent if the compensation provisions are passed as they stand that this will be the situation, notwithstanding the amendment that was adopted a while ago, offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]: The Shipping Board will have authority at any time—let us say perhaps within the next 6 months—to cover the whole field of compensation by 10-year contracts, a subsequent Congress may see fit to repeal or modify the act, and although that may be done it is manifestly clear that any party with whom a contract may have been made, while his contract may be terminated, will have the right to press a claim for damages against the United States.

That being true, that being incontestably true, even though the Sixty-eighth Congress or some subsequent Congress should feel that the act ought to be repealed or materially modified with respect to the matter of compensation, the Government would have no protection at all against claims, and they might be very large and extensive claims for damages.

Now, nobody can dispute that. The prohibition against the impairment of the obligation of a contract applies to States alone. It does not apply to the United States. A subsequent Congress may enact legislation designed to put an end to compensation contracts, but even though that is done, parties who are affected will retain their right to press their claims for damages.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Will not the claim for damages be limited by the amount of loss? Will not the shipowner show what the loss of profit is, instead of simply showing what the amount of the subsidy is?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Under statutes now in force a party would be entitled to go to the Court of Claims and ask for the amount of the unpaid compensation for the period of the contract. That might cover his loss, but he might be allowed to superadd to that any other direct damages that he may have sustained.

My friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEMPSEY], who is a most excellent lawyer, knows very well that whatever the measure of damages, the party would have a claim that he could assert, and assert successfully.

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is true.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And if my friend were counsel he would press not only for the amounts specified in the contract but he would press for something more.

Now, that being the fact, as it is admitted to be true, we ought to guard against the possibility of that happening by such an amendment as I have drawn and will offer in a little while, reserving to Congress—to the Sixty-eighth Congress or any subsequent Congress—the right to repeal and modify the contract in such manner as will not only terminate the contract but exclude damage claims. Unless that is done you will chloroform the next Congress and chloroform at least four subsequent Congresses, because the contract period is 10 years. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, the debate on this bill is nearly over. The discussion has been illuminating and interesting, but devoid on the part of the opposition of any suggestion which will remedy the present unsatisfactory condition of our shipping. That something must be done is admitted by all who are cognizant of the facts. In former days, when we possessed no foreign shipping of any moment, the establishment of a merchant marine was open to discussion, and it could be fairly questioned whether it was worth while to attempt its construction at an expense to the public purse. Then there was room for a difference of opinion, but now, with a merchant marine in existence, we are past any theoretical discussion and are confronted by a condition which requires action, a condition which can not be evaded or dismissed, a condition which carries with it responsibilities which must be met.

I desire to call attention to an item appearing in the Washington Star of last Friday in reference to a cable dispatch which had been received from England, where the opposition here to this bill had evidently been interpreted as spelling its rejection. This dispatch read:

LONDON.—Expected defeat of ship subsidy bill in United States is having marked effect on shipping shares here. Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Co. rose 5 points yesterday, Royal Mail 3¼ points, and Cunard 1¼ points.

The Star further comments as follows:

This is not a new viewpoint with foreign interests. For many years before the war the Germans maintained a lobby in Washington to prevent ship subsidy legislation. The importance of the British attitude at present is that it demonstrates how fearful their shipping interests are of an American merchant marine, privately managed, as contrasted with Government operation, which they do not fear at all, because they regard it as inefficient and ineffective.

That shipowners abroad desire the defeat of this bill and view with serious alarm the adoption of the President's recommendations can not be doubted. They speak from their standpoint for they realize their shipping supremacy is in jeopardy. But I want to stress the American side and I ask, Is American pride and American enterprise to be made subservient to commercial rivals who seek to control the shipping of the world?

I impugn no man's motives; I challenge no man's right to vote as he deems proper. Without personal animosity or racial prejudice but in justice to an American industry, it is fair to inquire why it is that men prefer to stand with the English and Japanese shipowners in preference to the American shipowners. If it gives them any solace to strike at an American institution they are welcome to that solace. If it gives them pleasure to see American shipping wither and decay while the shipping of England and Japan thrives and prospers at our expense, the pleasure is theirs. If they favor foreigners who would be the beneficiaries of the course they desire Congress to pursue, instead of favoring Americans in their efforts to maintain our flag upon the seas, the choice is theirs. If they would rather obstruct this great national purpose by placing obstacles in its path, instead of promoting its development by encouraging the investment of capital and the employment of labor in the building and operation of our own ships, the decision is theirs, and upon their heads must come the censure and the condemnation should this measure fail of adoption.

But I have no fear that it will fail. Since the beginning of the discussion of this bill its position has steadily gained ground, for its proponents have presented sound, logical, practical, unanswerable arguments in its favor. It is a forward-looking, constructive piece of legislation founded on business principles. It deals with existing conditions in an honest effort to economize Government funds and seeks to eliminate the waste attendant on Government operation. It will supplant the inefficient and careless methods too often the result of public management, by the incentive and economic organization promoted by private control.

The ships are in existence; they are being operated; the money for their construction has been spent, and we are confronted by the expenditure of additional vast sums unless some change is made in the present system. We are faced with the practical fact of how best to conserve that which we already have. What have the opponents of this bill brought forward in an effort to solve the problem? Nothing but hackneyed political phrases and abstract theories on the principles of Government. Their objections have revealed no constructive measure; they have not suggested a single method for checking the present waste of public funds. If they favor economy why do they not offer some plan to protect the Treasury? If they are unable to do this, then in all fairness they should support this

bill which will undoubtedly bring about a reduction of expenditures. If they favor the transfer of ships to private hands—and I doubt if many feel otherwise—they should advance a plan of action. Outside of a comparative few, I think it is conceded that the Government should not be burdened by the permanent ownership and operation of ships for peace purposes. I believe that private ownership and operation is desirable for two reasons—first, because it is impossible for private citizens owning ships to survive the rivalry of Government-operated ships; and second, because it would afford financial relief to the Government and promote efficiency of service and enlargement of operation.

We must not forget that there is a vast number of privately owned ships now endeavoring to compete against Government-owned ships, and that the losses of these shipping companies will doom them to bankruptcy unless the present conditions are altered. Should this result take place the Government would find it even more difficult than at present to dispose of its vessels, and in the meantime American commerce would disappear and foreign shipowners would control the ocean rates and be masters of the sea-borne commerce. No suggestion has been offered by the opponents of this bill to meet such a situation, neither have they suggested any plan by which the United States would be provided with auxiliary ships for the Navy in case of the emergency of war. Other nations have their merchant marine fleets easily transformable into transports and supply vessels when necessary, a safeguard for their national defense.

For us to contemplate the possibility of repeating at some future date the experiment of constructing a war emergency fleet costing billions of dollars is unthinkable. Have the opponents of this bill any plan which would safeguard this possible contingency? Have the opponents of this bill any plan for encouraging the expansion of American commerce? If they have they should bring it forward, for I doubt if they honestly feel that American ships should abandon the seas. Let us look this question squarely in the face; let us not be frightened by the bugaboo of the word "subsidy." It is but another form of a protective policy which will result in this case in stopping the needless flow of money from the Treasury for the upkeep and operation of ships; it will accomplish the transfer of ships to private enterprise and make certain that ships shall be available for the Government whenever needed; it will encourage the commercial expansion of the United States and keep in America its proper proportion of the huge sums paid out for ocean freights and insurance on American products.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I wish to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee offers the following amendment: Page 33, line 10, strike out subsection (d), paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I wish to supplement what has been stated by my colleague from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] by stating that the very purpose of this bill is to chloroform future Congresses, is to prevent future Congresses from exercising their prerogatives upon this question.

There appears in the hearings a letter from a shipping concern to the Shipping Board in which they recommended that the bill be so framed as to avoid appropriations and provide for permanence, and they have done both. I offered an amendment limiting these contracts to a period of 10 years from the date of the passage of the bill; in the bill it is 10 years from the date of the contract, and they can just keep making contracts and renewing them indefinitely. That amendment was voted down. Then I also offered another amendment to a previous section in which there was reserved the right to terminate these contracts upon 12 months' notice by an act of Congress. That was a section upon which a motion was made and jammed through to stop debate on the entire section after there had been only one five-minute speech, and that on the other side. It was one of the most important sections in this entire bill, and there were several important matters that some of us on this side desired to discuss. We were assured that we would be given a full and fair opportunity to discuss amendments. There have been no efforts whatever made on this side to kill time, and we have not offered a single amendment for that purpose, but every one of the amendments offered were offered in absolute good faith, and practically all of them were amendments that had been offered in committee by committee members.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Gentlemen on that side were demanding a vote by tellers when the vote was 3 or 4 to 1.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I want to say to the gentleman from Wyoming that there was no instance in which that was literally true. There was one case in which there was a large majority, but there were several cases in which there were close margins, and some amendments were adopted.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, then, if that is so, why did the gentleman do it? What is the gentleman complaining about?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am saying there are many features of the bill which we desire to discuss. I am not speaking of this particular amendment, but of things which have transpired heretofore. I hope they will not transpire in the future. We are making pretty good progress on this bill, I think.

Now, as I said, getting back to the argument that was made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] and supplemented by myself, the very purpose of that contract provision and of the resistance against anything which would reserve to future Congresses the right to act upon the proposition and express their will and the will of the people is the desire and the intention on the part of the proponents of this bill to make it permanent legislation, to tie the hands, to usurp the authority of future Congresses. I do not think we have the legal right to do it; I am sure we have not the moral right to do it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee be again read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will again be read.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It was a pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, without objection, the amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDS. Has the gentleman any other amendment to offer?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 408. (a) Compensation shall be paid in respect to any vessel only for mileage covered while the vessel is engaged in foreign trade upon a voyage of which one of the ports is a port of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone; except that any vessel engaged in foreign trade shall be paid compensation for mileage covered in such trade during any period of time (1) if the vessel has entered or cleared from a port of the United States at any time during the 12 months prior to such period of time and after the making of the contract; or (2) if the vessel during the six months ending with such period of time has derived at least one-half of the total revenue, accruing to it by reason of the carriage of passengers and cargo, from passengers and cargo received from or delivered to vessels which are registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States and whose voyage began or terminated at a port in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone.

(b) Compensation shall not be paid in respect to any vessel for mileage covered upon a voyage in foreign trade during which the vessel enters or clears from a port in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone, if the distance between the terminal ports of the voyage is less than 150 nautical miles.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas: Page 34, line 13, after the word "Zone," strike out the remainder of line 13 and the balance of subsection (a) through line 2 on page 35.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the purpose of this amendment is to exclude from the receipt of subsidy vessels engaged in trade between foreign nations. If we had in view the purpose to help our commerce, we might somewhat justify the payment of a mileage subsidy to vessels carrying our commerce to foreign ports, or bringing foreign commerce to our ports; but this provision authorizes the payment of a mileage subsidy to vessels owned by Americans when they engage in transportation, we will say, from Petrograd, Russia, to Christiania, Norway, or from one foreign port in one country to another foreign port in another country, provided that during 12 months' time the vessel comes home once. I think we are doing pretty well if we pay a bonus gathered from the taxpayers of the United States for carrying the commodities of the United States abroad and bringing back commodities from abroad to the United States. But, if we propose now to put great fleets upon the ocean to enter into competition between foreign ports with ships of those foreign ports or nations, it seems to me we are very anxious to build up a special interest and put money in shipowners' pockets without regard to the interests of our own people. Therefore, I ask the earnest consideration of every Member of Congress who wants to vote solely for the interest of our people and ask favorable consideration of this amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, again the gentleman are consistent. First they talk about the enormous monopolies that are going to get benefits under this bill. Now, they wish to exclude the poor little cargo carrier that might be owned by one man, traveling around the world looking for cargo, picking it up and carrying the American flag into foreign ports. They do not want him to have compensation. Why, gentlemen, the business of a cargo carrier is that of a common carrier. He may go to South Africa and pick up a cargo for India and then go to India and get a cargo for China, and then get a Chinese cargo and bring it to the United States. You are going to put him out of business. You are not going to pay him a subsidy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does not this provision call for the payment of this subsidy to small ships or large ships, whether owned by little men or big men?

Mr. EDMONDS. Oh, yes; but you have objected to paying the big liners, and the big liners will run in regular lines from port to port.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. And then use these little boats as feeders, and we will give a subsidy on the little boats.

Mr. EDMONDS. Another thing, gentlemen. What does this do? We have in China and in the eastern seas a lot of vessels that pick up cargo and bring it and deliver it to American ships. We say that if 50 per cent of their tonnage is delivered to American ships we will pay them. Why? Because they are cargo bringers. They are the little wagons bringing the loads to your ships and giving you prosperous and good business. I think it is a mistake to cut them off. I think it is a mistake to change this paragraph at all. It was very carefully thought out by the committee. We do not want in any way to injure these vessels. There are a number of them in China, vessels that do not see a port of the United States for years. Yet they bring in cargo for our larger vessels to carry to the States.

Now, on the question of the other vessels, those that we require to make an American port every 12 months, they go around the world. They may go anywhere for 12 months, but we require them to come in once every 12 months.

Mr. BUTLER. What is the reason given for striking this language from this bill?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know. The gentleman who offered the amendment just made a speech; but I can not find any reason for it at all.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. FESS. Is it not the practice of some vessels running from South America to North America to go to Liverpool first and then come on home?

Mr. EDMONDS. One of the most profitable pieces of ocean business that has been known in modern times is what is known as the triangle trip from England, carrying coal to South America, then carrying South American products to North America, and carrying wheat from North America to England. That is a most prosperous business. If this amendment goes through, if one of our ships does any business like that, it will be prohibited from getting the benefits of this compensation.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I understand the gentleman's bill requires them to come back at least once a year to get the subsidy. Is that right?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not want to answer any foolish questions. There is no doubt that they will get the subsidy, whether they come back once a year or not, if they comply with the law.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. They have got to come back here to get it.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. My good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] seems to take a great deal of delight in congratulating us on the Democratic side upon our consistency. Let me call his attention to the fact that the President last Tuesday week appeared before this body and in his statement I find the following:

The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope that its favorable report speedily will be given the force of law.

Therefore the President indorsed the bill as a whole and hoped that Congress would enact it into law speedily. Yet we find my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], the chairman of the committee, offering amendments to the bill, and many, many amendments have been made to the bill, in fact, so many that I doubt if the President would recognize the bill if he should again have the pleasure of reading it. This afternoon you have undertaken, as usual, to rush this legislation. We have found during the past two years the result of the mistakes made in rushing any legislation. We only rush legislation when we want to fool or deceive the people. Let me briefly call your attention to the fact that the President also said substantially:

Last February I called your attention to the shipping bill and expressed the hope that you would pass some bill giving some relief.

Last August the President permitted us to go home and make a campaign in order that we might try to retain our meal tickets. Last September, although according to the President's message we were losing $4,000,000 per month on our ships, the President saw fit and deemed it proper to permit those Members of Congress who had survived the primaries to go home and again try to retain their meal tickets. You know the result!

On the 7th of November the people of America spoke, and many who had disregarded the sentiments of the people fell by the wayside, and it was not until after they had spoken that the President was fully awake to the situation which confronted him. He then called Congress in special session, and we now find the leaders on the Republican side moving to shut off all debate on nearly all of these important amendments, and by your votes you have made it possible for them to do so.

What is the result? You are forced to vote for or against an important amendment without any information at all. Certainly the people will not approve this method of legislation, and I fear many will find it out but too late.

Mr. BRIGGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEARS. Certainly.

Mr. BRIGGS. What is the object of shutting off debate?

Mr. SEARS. The debate is being shut off because those in charge of the bill fear the light and do not want those in the cloakroom to become too well acquainted with what the bill contains. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman from Florida is not shut off from his debate, is he?

Mr. SEARS. No. I have listened to my good friend from Washington so much that when I take a few minutes of time I feel that I am trespassing on the wisdom of the gentleman from that wonderful State, which has shown so recently some inclination to go Democratic. [Laughter.] I do not care to take up more time of the House, but I say again, as I said nearly a year ago, if you continue this method of gag-rule legislation, if you continue to ignore the interests of the people, you will find when it is too late that the people are more alive now to important questions than ever before.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Chairman, in the separate report filed by the minority members, signed by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS], I find on page 28 thereof the following illuminating but startling statement:

In conclusion we call attention to the following facts:
"1. Our Government-owned merchant tonnage cost the people about $3,000,000,000. It is estimated that we will probably sell the ships for $200,000,000. Consequently, the people will stand a loss by deflation of $2,800,000,000.

The quotation I have just read is the mature finding of the Democratic members of the Committee on Merchant Marine that have had the bill under consideration. These gentlemen tell us that the ships can be sold—"probably sell" is the term they use—at only one-fifteenth of their cost price. In other words, that of every $15 paid in by the people $14 thereof has been wasted, squandered, and lost.

The inculpatory admission of the gentleman convicts the administration of Woodrow Wilson of one of the greatest political crimes of the ages. The finding of the minority constitutes an indictment against the officials of the Wilson administration that can not be avoided nor defended, for it is an admission by gentlemen of the very highest character and of the most influential standing in the Democratic Party.

War may be wasteful, but not even war can excuse or condone this wanton dissipation of the people's funds. Contemplate the situation! Three billions paid in and probably one-fifteenth of a billion to show for it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. With the greatest of pleasure.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman read section 5 of the merchant marine act of 1922, which gives plenary power to the Shipping Board to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of these worthless vessels that the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Yes; but this Shipping Board has been cautious. Only on yesterday you were seeking to strike out the clause in the bill which undertook to give to the board power to sell the ships at private sale. I presume there is no market for the ships. Therefore, under existing law no opportunity to sell the ships at either public or private sale.

For a good while we have been trying to comfort ourselves with the thought that at least one good had come out of the war, namely, we would have a "great merchant marine." This delusion I fondly cherished until recently. I had, at times, certain misgivings and fears, but finally, when after long and patient hearing the minority members in a report to Congress conceded that our ships could not be sold for more than two hundred millions—one-fifteenth of the cost of the fleet—then the scales fell from my eyes. I now doubt if the vessels can be sold for even two hundred millions.

No wonder that we have radicals in the country; no wonder that socialism is gaining a foothold; no wonder that anarchy is gleaming and the red flag fluttering. But the blame should be put where it belongs.

The wooden ships have been sold at a price less than one-half of 1 cent on the dollar of cost. The concrete ships are no better, and ultimately will have to be towed out to sea and sunk at a place where their ungainly and bulky hulks will not obstruct navigation. Many of the ships built at Hog Island and at other yards will have to be dismantled.

When at Newport News on the occasion of the launching of the *West Virginia*, a great ironclad man-of-war being built under the supervision and direction of West Point and Annapolis architects and engineers, I was in conversation with the executive head of the organization having that vessel under construction. Attention was directed to the fact that in Hampton Roads there were perhaps a hundred vessels tied up and idle, but guarded at a very large governmental expense. The greater number of these vessels cost very large sums of money—from $500,000 upward. The gentleman with whom I was conversing said, "Yes; they cost a great deal of money, but I would not accept them as a gift and be under obligations to operate them." I wanted to know his reason, and he replied that the vessels were badly planned; that there were not sufficient spaces for cargo or passengers; that they were burdened with heavy machinery; and that the cost of fuel would be prohibitory.

It has been charged, and I believe the allegation to be true, that a certain foreign nation never intended that America should have a merchant marine. Her influence is still abroad in the land.

The President in his message said that the Shipping Board had reduced the annual deficit in operating the fleet to fifty millions. Should we continue at that rate, at the end of four years the estimated value of the fleet will have vanished. The plan of the President to turn the vessels over to private owners and compel them to fly our flag and operate between certain ports, as, for example, between San Francisco and Australia, will only cost twenty millions a year, and is a good one.

The greatest cost in operating American ships is due to the La Follette Seaman's Act. This act increases the number of seamen—almost doubles the number—required on Japanese vessels, limits the hours of labor, and in large effect increases the pay. Yet we find Mr. Gompers and the Democratic leaders opposing this bill. Why? Have the Democratic leaders offered any constructive suggestion or plan? None at all. Opponents of the bill seem to be willing for the American merchant marine to break down and fail—willing to let the whole proposition go aglimmering.

Is it possible that America is incompetent to engage in commerce and seafaring. Shall the proposed merchant marine be as a mere firefly or will-o'-the-wisp? Is it a mere ignis fatuus that we have been following?

Opposition to the bill by the men whose party spent the money for the ships and three times as much per annum for their operation was born in a fierce desire to make political capital for their selfish partisan advantage at the next election.

It has been openly charged, and I confidently believe the charge to be true, that the Democratic Members of the House entered into a secret caucus and decided to oppose this bill as a party action. Their object, if attained, would have the effect of finishing the work set upon foot by their illustrious leader and patron saint, Woodrow Wilson, the man who kept us out of war. Zealous in this faith countless mothers had on bended knees thanked God for Wilson.

Wilson's influence is still alive in the land. There are those who still believe in the League of Nations and that we should have stood guardian for Turkey and for Armenia, the latter being the poorhouse of the world. Then there are the fellows who want to cancel the debts Europe owes us. Judge Clark, friend of Newton D. Baker and appointee of Wilson, has resigned his position in order that he may carry on with his propaganda for debt cancellation.

Had we joined the league and been subjected to its decisions the debts would have been canceled by a flourish of the pen.

Have the people forgotten what happened when Wilson was President? Hog Island Shipyard and nitro powder works were only two examples of a thousand wild orgies of waste and rottenness. Of course, Mr. Wilson did not have time to look after business. He was a dreamer and saw visions. The dreams he dreamed and the visions he saw were of the nature of the delusions of the opium eater. Like unto Dead Sea fruit—pleasant to the eye but ashes to the taste.

Barring the circumstance of suffering and death of the boys who went to war, no greater tragedy has befallen the Nation than the wreck of the merchant marine. While President Harding is trying to salvage a part of the wreck, he finds every political enemy in the land resisting his efforts. What matters it to them that the starry flag is driven from the seas, that even the advantages of the seaman's act shall be lost to American sailors, that goods made by American labor can not have a market for lack of friendly ships to transport them to foreign markets, that the products of the farm, if produced, shall be left to rot or sold at a sacrifice, or else not produced at all? In the eyes of the political enemies of President Harding such calamitous results are as nothing compared to the spoils they enjoyed during Mr. Wilson's past administration, and what they would hope to enjoy should Wilson be returned again to power.

The Soviets of Russia have made grafting a capital crime. Recently they executed 11 men for stealing from the Government. If such a law as this had been on our statute books and enforced during the last administration, the graves of American soldiers would have been exceeded in number only by the graves of the criminals who pilfered the people's money in the building of ships, airplanes, and the like.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

OWNERSHIP OF VESSELS BY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 4(10. (a) Compensation shall be paid in respect to any vessel only for mileage covered while the vessel is owned by a person a citizen of the United States.

(b) Compensation earned after three years from the enactment of this act shall not be paid to any vessel owner unless, at all times during the period over which such compensation was earned, at least 75 per cent of (1) the total gross tonnage of all vessels (other than those documented for the coastwise trade only and other than those operating on the Great Lakes or adjacent or connecting waterways upon voyages neither beginning nor terminating east of Quebec, Canada), which are owned or chartered by such vessel owner, or for which such owner acts as agent, plus (2) the total gross tonnage of all such vessels owned or chartered by any person affiliated with such vessel owner, or for which such affiliated person acts as agent, is comprised of vessels registered under the laws of the United States.

(c) For the purpose of subdivision (b)—

(1) Two or more corporations or associations shall be held to be affiliated if one corporation or association owns directly, or controls through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, 50 per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or voting power of the other, and owns directly, or through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, 50 per cent or more of all the outstanding stock of or interest in the other; or if 50 per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or voting power of two or more corporations or associations is owned directly, or controlled through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the same interests, and 50 per cent or more of all the outstanding stock of or interest in such corporations or associations is owned directly, or through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the same interests.

(2) An individual or partnership shall be held to be affiliated with a corporation or association if 50 per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or voting power of such corporation or association is owned directly, or controlled through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the individual or partnership, and 50 per cent or more of all the outstanding stock of or interest in the corporation or association is owned directly, or through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees, by the individual or partnership.

(d) The board may suspend from time to time the provisions of subdivision (b) in respect to a power-driven vessel of a particular type or kind, which any person desires to own or charter, if, in the opinion of the board, vessels of such type or kind registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States are not reasonably available for the purposes desired. Any vessel in respect to which such suspension is made shall not be counted in computing gross tonnage for the purposes of subdivision (b).

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 36, strike out all of lines 4 to 25, inclusive, and also lines 1 to 4, inclusive, on page 37.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the definition of affiliated interests which confines it to 50 per cent or more of the stock.

Yesterday I offered an amendment with reference to the term "affiliated" in another part of the bill, contending, as I contend now, that the question of whether or not one organization is affiliated with another ought to be left to the determination as a question of fact and not be so defined that these corporations can easily get from under the limitation proposed by the bill through a definition which comes to the rescue. The Federal Trade Commission has utterly condemned any such practice as defining the term "affiliation" as only including ownership of 50 per cent or more or any other fixed percentage. They have pointed out that the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana controls the organization in Wyoming with only 30 or 40 per cent ownership, while Mr. Gould controlled the Missouri Pacific with only 23 per cent of that stock.

This bill proposes to give the greatest subsidy, both in cash and in tax exemptions, that the world has ever known. The proponents of it talk about taking the Government out of the business of operating ships and relieving the Government of the losses which are being sustained now through their operation. Why, my colleagues, you are just putting the Government into business. Instead of giving the board a chance, with the revival of trade, to cut down its losses, as Mr. Lasker said he could do with a slight upturn in trade, and that that was expected within the next two years, you exchange for that chance the certainty of fixing on the backs of the people for 10 years—the President put it 25 years in his message—and I think perpetually, from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 taxes, and you call that relieving the people of Government expense. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the adoption of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF COMPENSATION.

SEC. 410. (a) Whenever the board determines that in order to promote the welfare of the United States, the operation of vessels in any particular service, or of any particular type and kind, is desirable and necessary, and that the rate of compensation authorized under section 404 is insufficient to induce the operation of vessels in such service, or of such type and kind, the board in making the contract for compensation may provide therein for the increase of the rate of compensation authorized in respect to such vessel under said section, to such an extent as it deems necessary to procure the establishment and maintenance of such service and the operation of vessels in such service, or the operation of vessels of such type and kind; but the rate of compensation as so increased shall not exceed twice the rate authorized by said section. As used in this subdivision and in section 411 the term "service" includes the route on which the vessel operates, the frequency of sailings, and the speed which she maintains.

(b) Whenever the board determines that the rate of compensation authorized under section 404 is excessive under the special circumstances of any particular case, it shall, in making the contract for compensation, provide therein for the decrease of the rate of compensation to such an extent as it deems advisable.

(c) After the making of the contract of compensation the board may, with the consent of the other party thereto, decrease or, within the limit provided by subdivision (a), increase, the rate of compensation to be paid.

(d) No increase or decrease shall be made under the provisions of this section unless such increase or decrease is specifically authorized by the board upon the affirmative vote of not less than five members, and unless such vote and a full statement of the reasons for the increase or decrease are spread upon the minutes of the board.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BANKHEAD: Strike out paragraph (a) of section 410.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me if there is any provision in this bill which should legitimately challenge the attention, even of the proponents of the proposition, it is included in the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. There are a great many gentlemen on this floor who have grave doubts as to the propriety of giving a direct subsidy to any private enterprise, and there are gentlemen here who have doubts as to the wisdom of setting the precedent of paying, in effect, out of the Treasury of the United States private shipowners the amount fixed in the schedules of the bill as now presented, but it seems to me that when the Shipping Board, who are the proponents of this proposition, bring in a bill not only authorizing the payment of these tremendous subsidies to the operators of these ships, but going further than that and deliberately giving to the unrestrained discretion of these members of the Shipping Board the right to absolutely double the amount of this compensation, they have certainly gone beyond the reasonable limits of the exercise of discretion. Not only that, but they are extremely anxious to see that there shall be no restraint upon the exercise of this power if they can get it, and if you will turn to page 47 of the bill you will find in section 418 that the determination of the board as to the amount of compensation to which any person is entitled under the provisions of that title shall not be subject to review by the general accounting office, and so forth. What will be the practical effect of this discretion, the possibilities of its exercise, if this power is left in the hands of the Shipping Board? I do not know who is going to constitute the Shipping Board in the years to come under the operation of this bill. It is not necessary to make any criticism of the present personnel of the board, and it is not our purpose to do that, but under the plain language of this bill it actually gives them the opportunity and the privilege and the power without review by anybody, Congress or any other reviewing authority, to restore this additional 100 per cent gratuity upon these private operators.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If this law goes into effect with this provision, giving the absolute authority to increase this pay to double the amount prescribed by the bill, will there not be great inducement for great interests to seek to select the members of the Shipping Board?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely; there can be no question about that proposition. There are certainly enough bestowals of power upon the Shipping Board outside of this provision in this bill that might be legitimately criticised, but for the life of me I can not see how any gentleman, even on that side or on this side of the aisle, is willing to go to the extent of deliberately declaring by permitting the provision to remain in the bill a willingness to bestow such power upon a small number of men. Their judgment may be fallible.

Improper influences might be brought to bear upon them in the presentation of the fact, even though they were as honest as could be. If this power is not restrained, if it be not limited, it gives to this handful of men the opportunity to take out of the Treasury of the United States from thirty to fifty million dollars a year additional bonus or subsidy to be conferred upon these shipowners.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Do I understand from this provision that the board could allow additional compensation to one line and deny it to another?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. With no provision for review in any way whatsoever?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely none. I do not think that that will be denied.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Would not this provision put the board at the mercy of the shipping interests acting in concert, who would contend their inability to get along without doubling the compensation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not see how that criticism can be successfully denied.

Mr. BRIGGS. Did not the director of research of the Shipping Board testify that the cash subsidy, which he estimated annually at $32,000,000, would amount to $64,000,000 a year under this provision, if they exercised the power to the extent of 100 per cent?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is disclosed by the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has insisted upon the unlimited power of the Shipping Board in this case. I call the attention of the committee to subsection (d) of this same section of the bill, which provides that no increase or decrease under the provisions of this section shall be made unless such increase or decrease is specifically authorized by the board upon the affirmative vote of not less than five members, and unless such vote and a full statement of the reasons are spread upon the minutes of the board.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Just let me make my statement first. The reasons for this provision permitting the increase of subsidies under certain circumstances are these: In the first place, there may be certain routes that are important and valuable which must be built up, which can not make money at the present time without additional subsidies. Such a line is the line now running from San Francisco to Australia, stopping at

our naval base at Samoa and at Honolulu. That route under present conditions can not make money. It may in the future, but it is not now profitable under the basic subsidy, and this fact is perfectly evident from the records of the company. If we are going to keep that route going we have to give some additional inducement.

In the second place, it may be necessary, important, and valuable to our Navy to develop certain types of ships. For instance, a liner making 28 to 30 knots an hour may be a most valuable ship in time of war as a scout cruiser. It is a ship that can not be operated under any conditions at a profit in time of peace. You can not make money on that kind of a boat. The Shipping Board, to encourage the building of a few of that particular type of ship, might allow the owners an additional subsidy under this provision.

And again, on certain specified particular routes or services we might meet subsidized foreign competition, which subsidy might be increased in order to drive our shipping out of that particular route or particular service. Under this section the Shipping Board may meet this increase, under the limitations which are provided for in the last section, by a corresponding increase.

Now, let me call the attention of the committee to one more thing. The subsidy provided in this bill, the basic subsidy, does not nearly meet the differential in the operating cost between our ships and those of our nearest competitor, Great Britain. I do not believe it will more than meet that if it were doubled, and, as a matter of fact, it does not meet it to-day. Now, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Under the statement which the gentleman just made, of course, in all human probability the board is going to have to exercise its discretion, and it will certainly increase or double the amount of subsidy authorized by this bill, because the gentleman says this subsidy in his opinion will not be sufficient.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. I said that the basic subsidy would not make up the differential. In addition to the direct subsidy we have the indirect aids, the growth of our trade, and all the other elements that enter into the successful development of a merchant marine.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Under this bill, under the restrictions referred to, five members of the Shipping Board can absolutely double the amount of subsidy to be given to each operator under this bill.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. They have that power, but I do not think there is the slightest possibility of exercising it except in a case of some specific condition such as I referred to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. But they have the power?

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Yes; but they must put their reasons before the public, and there must be a concurrence of five members of that board.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to get a little time on the amendment, and I move to strike out the last word. It is rather amazing to me to hear gentlemen in opposition to the bill criticize the Shipping Board. During my time in the House the Shipping Board has received not millions of dollars but billions of dollars, and no restrictions were placed upon the expenditure of it. But gentlemen now find great fault that within the limitation of the appropriations of this Congress the Shipping Board should have a little leeway to raise the rates of subsidy, subvention, or compensation, or whatever you may want to call it, where it is found necessary to provide services. I can not understand their position. We are trying to build up the merchant marine. We have been doing our best to produce a bill which will do it. There ought to be some elasticity. The reason your Government is not successful in the operation of ships is because it has no elasticity. If you could have elasticity the board could operate these ships as the ordinary private operator. But they do not. You restrict, hamper, and hamstring them so they can not operate the ships except in a most expensive manner. What are you trying to do? You take the line to Australia, which only six months ago was going to go out of business, and would have but for a section of the Jones bill in connection with the Post Office contract. They could not make money. Now, in this section we give a chance for the board, if in its discretion it concludes it is the proper thing to do, to give a little more aid to these boats, and without their coming to Congress. But remember, gentlemen, they have only so much money to use, anyhow, and they can not in any way exceed the appropriation. Further than that, they have to make an accounting every year of their expenditures.

I would be perfectly willing, as far as I am concerned, to go a little further. In the bill the board have to file their statement and five members have to vote for this increase or decrease. As I say, I will go a little further. I will agree with the gentlemen of the minority to a provision that such increase or decrease be approved by the President of the United States. If you feel that the Shipping Board should not have that authority, I will agree to that.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania think that the President in any instance is going into the merits of the proposition? Does not the gentleman think that he would simply accept the statement of the Shipping Board and approve it?

Mr. EDMONDS. He would be probably as honest as any Democratic President ever was.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think the President of either party could attend to all these details? It would be physically impossible.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think the gentleman realizes the fact that there are not going to be so many details of increases and decreases that the President can not attend to it.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Does not the gentleman think it is going to be absolutely necessary to increase the compensation for the tramp service, that carries the bulk of the commerce of the Nation?

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman, being opposed to the bill, would rather see them swallowed up by the sea altogether, would he not? I think the tramp service will be able to get along with what we give them in the bill.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I do not think so.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak in opposition to the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, most of the law books define "larceny" as depriving another of his property without his consent or his knowledge. This whole bill is a piece of legislative larceny. [Laughter.]

In the first place, the Republican House is going to deprive the people of the United States of quite a sum of money, and the fact that you are ramming this bill through now before the 4th of March is evidence of the fact that you know it is against the consent of the people of the United States, because you know they do not want it, and you know that if you should wait until after the 4th of next March it would be impossible to pass this bill.

I want to call the attention of the committee, however, to page 38, section (c), which reads as follows:

(c) After the making of the contract of compensation the board may, with the consent of the other party thereto, decrease or, within the limit provided by subdivision (a), increase, the rate of compensation to be paid.

Note the language. Gentlemen of the committee, what do you want a contract for? Why go through all the mummery and the mockery of writing provisions in this bill to the effect that the Shipping Board is to execute contracts with the shipowners and ship companies as to the terms under which ships shall be operated, and then in the next clause provide that the board may raise the rate of compensation if it desires to do so, but that, of course, it must have the consent of the operators to decrease it. Which it will never get.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. You will notice also that it requires the consent of the operator to increase it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Oh, no; and I will tell the gentleman why it does not require the consent of the operator to increase the compensation. It is because under the terms of this bill gentlemen on the Republican side are so determined to give the shipowners all the money they can prize out of the Treasury that they will give it to them whether they consent or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. How much of that money comes from Texas? Regardless of what the amount is, how much of it comes from Texas? Not enough to buy a cheap cigar! [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. All right. We have to smoke cheap cigars down in Texas, because we are taxed so heavily under the Republican tariff and revenue laws. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEGG. Tell us where it is coming from. It is not coming from Texas or Alabama or Tennessee.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I do not know the exact or direct amount. But I will answer the gentleman's question. The gentleman from Ohio is one type of partisan, one type of legislator, who has got the dollars that he thinks his constituents are going to get out of this bill so close up to his eyes that he can not see all the great millions of people in the United States who, although they may not pay it directly out of their pockets into the Treasury, yet pay every time they buy a suit of clothes, or eat a mouthful of food, or ship a pound of their produce to Europe, or buy a tariff-taxed article, a part of the burdens which the Republican Party imposes on the people of the United States by its tariffs and subsidies the fruits of which it is taking and handing out in concrete form to the beneficiaries of that policy of greed. The gentleman from Ohio is of that type of statesmen who believe that unto the man who hath there shall be added that which belongs to some one else, and that as to the man who hath not, even that which he hath not shall be taken away. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Ohio believes that a very great shipping concern like the Standard Oil Co., that transports in its tankers from the fields of Mexico millions and millions of dollars' worth of oil every year, ought to be entitled to a subsidy for carrying its own oil, and that the poor farmer down in Texas or Ohio or Kansas, who has been taxed by this robber tariff and by Federal taxation until he can not pay the expenses of producing what the gentleman's friends in Ohio would buy from him at starvation prices, should be taxed to pay that bonus to the Standard Oil Co. That is the kind of statesman the gentleman from Ohio is. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. All debate is closed. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Strike out paragraph (a) of section 410.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 43, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Page 38, line 24, after the period, add the following: "*Provided*, That any compensation contract made under this act shall be subject to the repeal or amendment of the act by the Sixty-eighth Congress or any subsequent Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask that I may be allowed half a minute to make a statement on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER], who is absent on account of illness. He wishes me to state that if he were present he would move to strike out section 410; and he asks permission to extend his remarks on that portion of the bill or any other portion of the bill which he may wish to discuss.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, in the absence of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER], I move to strike out section 410, which would permit the increase or decrease of compensation by the Shipping Board.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 37, line 15, strike out section 410.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 38, strike out in line 16, after the word "may," the words "with the consent of the other party thereto."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

REQUISITION OF COMPENSATED VESSELS.

SEC. 412. Any vessel in respect to which a contract for compensation is made may, at any time during the period for which the contract is made, be taken and purchased or used by the United States for national defense or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President. In such event the owner shall be paid the fair actual value of the vessel at the time of taking, or paid fair compensation for her use based upon such fair actual value; but in neither case shall such fair actual value be enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking. In the case of a vessel taken and used, but not purchased, the vessel shall be restored to the owner in a condition at least as good as when taken, less reasonable wear and tear, or the owner shall be paid an amount for reconditioning sufficient to place the vessel in such condition. The owner shall not be paid for any consequential damages arising from such taking and purchase or use. If there is a disagreement between the United States and the owner of the vessel as to the fair actual value, fair compensation, or amount for reconditioning, such value, compensation, or amount shall be determined by arbitration, one of the arbitrators to be selected by the President, one by the owner of the vessel, and the third by the two thus selected, or, if they can not agree, by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 40, line 1, after the word "taking," insert "which shall be construed to be the original cost to the owner of the vessel plus betterments and minus 5 per cent annual depreciation."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, one of the claims made in behalf of this bill is the national-defense feature, in order that we may have the ships for use in the event of future wars. Now, this amendment which I propose simply fixes the method by which the price may be determined, which is that if the Government takes over a ship it shall pay the cost price to the purchaser plus betterments, less 5 per cent annual depreciation, which is generally agreed to be a fair figure for depreciation.

Now, why is this important? Simply because unless something of this kind is fixed, if we get into another war the Government will have to do what was done during the last war. It will have to pay war prices, because during the last war this Government and others had to pay several times as much as the ship was worth before the war. They had to pay enormous prices for the use of ships; and as a matter of fact the Government paid considerably more than $200,000,000 for the charter hire alone of the vessels which they took for use, and that did not take into consideration the cost of operation. In other words, the amount paid for the ships that were simply taken for use amounted to more than it is expected to get for the entire Government fleet.

As I said yesterday, during the war shipowners ran up freight rates on the Government over 1,200 per cent. They ran up the price of tonnage in proportion. Now, if we are to sell these ships to the shipowners at a small percentage of their pre-war price or of what they can ever be built for again, if we are to exempt them from taxes, if we are to pay them these subsidies, if we are to give them the other benefits of the bill, then is it unreasonable to ask that there be embodied in the compensation contract a provision that if we ever get into war and if the Government must buy these ships it shall pay the cost price to the favored purchaser plus betterments and less depreciation?

It is simply a provision to prevent profiteering upon the Government because of war conditions and because of the high prices which result from war. And the same thing with regard to the use of the ships. It is later provided that if the Government uses the ships instead of purchasing them the charter price shall be based upon such fair value, and that would follow my amendment and apply to it also. I want to know what objection any representative of the people can have to this simple, fair provision for the protection of the public interest in time of war.

Mr. SEARS. The principal argument was that we had to do this in order that we could get vessels in case of war?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SEARS. The gentleman's contention, which I think is correct, is that unless this provision is adopted we will not have vessels in case of war unless we pay enormous prices again, like we did during the last war.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. We will not, because the bill, as it now reads, says that they shall be paid "the fair actual value of the vessel at the time of taking," which would be in the midst of war, because the Government will not want to take the vessels unless we are at war and need the vessels for war purposes. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] wants us to take the ships in time of war at the original cost to the vessel owner plus betterments and minus 5 per cent annual depreciation. I should like to suggest that the Atlantic Fruit Co., which paid $200 a ton and a little over to the Shipping Board would be very glad to see that provision in the bill, because if the Government should take their ships they could get $200 a ton. That is what the gentleman's amendment says, if you wish to vote for it. As a matter of fact, here is what the situation was: We were confronted with a situation where men had bought high-priced ships. If we said just exactly what the gentleman wants to say in the bill, and what his amendment says, if we had said that we would have placed upon the Government, if we should have a war within two or three or four years, the taking back of these ships at the enormous prices paid for those ships by these men.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, said at the hearing that there were no ships bought at that price now in operation, that they had gone out of commission.

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not care what Mr. Raymond said. The Atlantic Fruit Co. is in operation and has some ships that it bought from the Government at high prices, and there are other ships, too. If I were over in my office I could give you the names of a dozen lines that have paid high prices—some Philadelphia lines.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Does not the gentleman know that 80 per cent of the ships will be ships bought at post-war prices?

Mr. EDMONDS. That may be true, but what we did was this: We said that the people would be paid the fair actual value of the vessel at the time of the taking, and in neither case should the fair actual value be increased by the cause necessitating the taking. The gentleman made the statement that if there was war there would be a greatly enhanced price. We have taken care of it in the bill so that a man will only be paid its fair value. It would be foolish for us to pass the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee, because if we had a war within the next five years we might have to take ships that were bought for $200 or $250 a ton during the war. Nothing would please these owners any more than a provision of that kind. They probably are not worth now $100 a ton. We studied this at all angles and decided that the best we could do was to put in a provision in order to protect the Government from just such a condition as the gentleman's amendment would bring about.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman allow me a suggestion?

Mr. EDMONDS. Certainly.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And, as a matter of fact, we have safeguarded it by providing that the fair value shall not be enhanced by the cause that necessitates the taking.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes; I have just alluded to that. When the war started we paid $57,000,000 to the British Government for the transportation of troops. We paid $70,000,000 to the Cunard Line for requisitioned vessels that we took over because we did not have the wisdom to order them ourselves.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman would not make that motion. I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Very well, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the argument of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, let me make this plain, clear, and true statement to Members on both sides. It is admitted that there may be one or two companies who have bought a few ships during the war at high prices which they have not subsequently sold. Some have turned them back to the Government. Over 90 per cent of the existing tonnage of the United States to-day is still in the hands of the Shipping Board, and it is expected that they will be sold at $20 or $30 a ton. Under this bill the purchaser from the Shipping Board of these ships may buy them and run them under a subsidy for 10 years, and at the end of that 10 years, if we get into another war and go to requisition the ships, you will find that the market value of those ships has been increased 200 or 300 per cent. They will be requisitioned and paid for by the Government, not at $20 or $30 a ton, but under this bill at $100 or more a ton. We did it in the Spanish War, we did it in the last war. This bill proposes that the Government shall have the right to take the ships and pay the market price at the time of taking. That is the provision of the bill, and the rest of the section is camouflage and useless. It is a recognition of the right of the subsidized vessels to charge the Government war prices for these ships, if we ever have to take them. Certainly they will do it. If you want to give these ships away and then 10 or 20 years later pay the top price after they have been subsidized for that length of time, pay the war prices, then reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. If you want to pay what they cost, after allowing for a depreciation of 5 per cent per annum, and pay for any betterments that they put on, if you want to give them what they are entitled to, accept this amendment. I believe in calmer moments when you will not seek to reject this amendment just because it comes from this side, you will say that this amendment is just. We tried to get it in in committee, and you ought to adopt it in the Committee of the Whole. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee) there were 37 ayes and 60 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

SEC. 416. (a) When used in this section the terms "taxable year," "gross income," "net income," and "invested capital" shall have the same meaning as when used in the revenue act of 1921.

(b) The owner of a vessel or vessels who has made a contract with the board for compensation in respect thereto shall pay to the United States 50 per cent of the amount by which his net income for the taxable year, attributable to the operations of such vessels, exceeds 10 per cent of his invested capital for such year attributable to such vessels; but in no case shall the amount so to be paid exceed the amount of compensation earned in respect to such vessels during the taxable year under a contract made under this title by the owner.

(c) In computing the gross income attributable to the operations of the vessels there shall be included the amount of compensation earned under this title in respect to the vessels during the taxable year. In computing the net income attributable to the operations of the vessels there shall be deducted from gross income a reasonable amount, determined by the board and certified by it to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as representing the fair value of the products, services, or facilities furnished by the owner of the vessels in connection with the operations of the vessels. There shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the net income attributable to the operations of the vessels the deduction provided in section 265 of the revenue act of 1921 as amended by this act.

(d) If the owner of the vessels uses them in whole or in part for the transportation of his own property, his gross income attributable to the operations of the vessels in transporting such property shall be considered to be such amount as is determined by the board and certified by it to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as representing the fair value of the services performed by the vessels in transporting such property.

(e) If the owner of the vessels is an individual, a partnership, or an estate or trust, the invested capital shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal, as nearly as may be practicable, the invested capital that would be allowable to such owner if a corporation.

(f) For the purpose of making an accurate distribution or apportionment of profits, income, deductions, or invested capital, in computing net income and invested capital for the taxable year, among two or more trades or businesses (whether incorporated or unincorporated, or whether or not organized or created in the United States) controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may consolidate the accounts of such trades or businesses in any of the following cases:

(1) If the person conducting one of such trades or businesses in dealing with the person conducting another, bought from or sold to the other person during the taxable year products, services or facilities at prices above or below the current market price, thus effecting an artificial distribution of profits;

(2) If one such person in any way so arranged his financial relations with another such person during the taxable year as to assign to either a disproportionate share of net income or invested capital; or

(3) Where for any reason it appears to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the net income or invested capital attributable to the vessels as shown by the return of the owner does not fairly reflect the actual or true net income or invested capital of the owner.

(g) Every person liable for the payment provided for in subdivision (b) shall make, at the time and in the manner provided by law for making his income-tax return, a return, in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating his net income attributable to the operations of the vessels, his invested capital attributable to the vessels, and any other information relating to the determination of the amount payable under this section, which may be required by the commissioner. A copy of such return, together with all schedules and data submitted therewith, shall be transmitted to the board at the same time that the return is filed.

(h) The entire amount for which the owner of the vessels is liable under this section shall be due and payable at the same time and in the same manner, and shall be collected in the same manner, as the first installment of income tax imposed by law.

(i) For the purposes of this section the amount of compensation earned in respect to the vessels during the taxable year shall be determined by the board and certified by it to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(j) Amounts paid under this section shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the merchant marine fund created by section 402. Any refunds due on account of overpayment shall be paid out of such fund on vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and countersigned by the chairman of the board.

(k) The provisions of Titles I, II, III, and XIII of the revenue act of 1921, including penal and other provisions relating to the assessment, collection, remission, or refunding of income and excess-profits taxes imposed by act of Congress, and the provisions of any other internal revenue law of the United States relating to the assessment, collection, remission, or refunding of such taxes, shall, so far as practicable, extend and be applicable to the determination, collection, remission, or refunding of the payments provided for in this section.

(l) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, and shall have charge of the administration of this section.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 42 strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive, and insert the following:

"*Provided*, That any compensation received by such owner from the Government for prior years under a contract made under this title shall also be repaid out of the remainder of the net income exceeding 10 per cent of the invested capital for any year during the life of such contract."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, it has been contended all along apparently by the proponents of the subsidy that where shipping organizations earn more than 10 per cent on the investment they would return to the Government the subsidy they had received. But this bill does not so provide. This bill expressly limits that return to the subsidy received in one year where the earnings exceed 10 per cent. In other words, some shipping concern, some syndicate, taking over these ships might not earn more than 10 per cent for seven years of its existence, but in the eighth year might earn 50 or 100 per cent. And it would not pay back to the Government one dollar of the subsidy received except during the eighth year. My amendment provides that when they have received the subsidy from the Government for several years and they earn more than 10 per cent, that not only the subsidy of that year but the subsidy prior to that time shall be returned to the Government because it shows plainly that there is no longer any reason for their having that extra advantage.

All through this bill provision is made in every form for granting every possible aid. In fact, the chairman of the Shipping Board himself stated that if anybody knew of any indirect aid which had not been included in the bill he would like to have it mentioned, so that it might be included.

The Standard Oil Co. is still a beneficiary under the terms of the bill; the United States Steel Corporation is a beneficiary. They receive all of the indirect benefits of this law, all of the tax exemptions, all the extra depreciation allowances, and other rewards. They receive benefits on every commodity which they carry that is not their own, even though one or more, like the Standard Oil Trust, may be declaring stock dividends, the greatest ever known, up to 900 per cent, and additional 300 per cent dividends through its subsidiaries.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's amendment shows how little study he has given to the subject. We will take the case of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. From 1916 to 1921 they made an average of 8.52 per cent earnings on capital investment. In 1916 they made a percentage of 21.15, and we would have had a little over 50 per cent of subsidy returned in that year. In 1917 they made 19.97 per cent, and we would have had about 50 per cent of the subsidy returned in that year. In 1918 they made 3.80 per cent, which would have given us nothing. In 1919, 10.25 per cent, when we would have gotten a little bit of subsidy return. In 1920 they made 1.77 per cent, nothing, and in 1921 they lost 4.00 per cent. If you take the average of those five years they made 8.52 per cent, and we could have gotten nothing back in the way of subsidy return, where under the provisions of the bill we would have had something returned.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Not now. I have not the time.

Let us take the case of the Pacific Mail Co. In 1916 for eight months, they made 12.33 per cent, when we would have had a subsidy return; in 1917, 32.30 per cent, when we would have had a considerable return; in 1918, 19.15 per cent, still some return; and in 1919, 33.88 per cent; 1920, 19.87 per cent; and in 1921, 8.38 per cent.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Not now. Let us take the case of the International Mercantile Marine Co. In five years they made an average of 8.01 per cent, with no subsidy return in any one year. Now, take the United Fruit Co. and we find an average there of 16.38 per cent. During a couple of those years we would have gotten no return from our subsidy.

The figures to which I have referred will be published in to-morrow morning's RECORD, and gentlemen can study them and, if they desire, criticize them. They have been made by Mr. Cruemer, assistant to the vice president in charge of finance, of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BRIGGS) there were—ayes 39, noes 66.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FINAL DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

SEC. 418. The determination of the board as to the amount of compensation to which any person is entitled under the provisions of this title shall not be subject to review by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Page 47, lines 7 to 11, strike out section 418.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this short section provides that the account or compensation paid to any shipowner under this law shall not be subject to review by the General Accounting Office. Why that was put in there I do not know. A little while ago I called up the General Accounting Office of the Treasury Department to ascertain if they knew of the existence of this particular section. The assistant solicitor of that department informed me that they knew nothing of it and asked to have it read. I read it to him, and he expressed great surprise that this was in the bill. I asked him if there were any other governmental accounts that he knew of that were not subject to review by the General Accounting Office, and he told me he knew of none. If this, then, is adopted and written into this law, it will be the first example of the kind, the first provision in any law of that kind. Why is it here. Anyone knows, I assume, that the General Accounting Office does not attempt to review an account as to anything except whether it comes within the letter of the law, whether it strictly complies with the legal requirements. The General Accounting Office ought to have that power. It is unwise and very dangerous for us to say to this board or any other board or to any official of the Government that any vouchers which it or he may issue will go through irrespective of whether they comply with the law or not. This provision says that any compensation paid, which means any sums to be paid, to any shipowner or line can not be subject to any jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office. They will not be able to look over it and decide whether it complies with the law. For some reason unknown to me this committee wants to write this into the law. I see no reason for its being in there. It is unsafe to leave it there.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Since July, 1919, we have given the Shipping Board $471,000,000 out of the Treasury in addition to their revolving fund, and upon investigation the gentleman will find that not a single auditor of this Government has ever yet audited the full accounts of the Shipping Board.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. That may be; but I want to say one thing to the Republican side of the House. We lay ourselves open to suspicion when we write this into this bill. There must be some hidden reason for having it there, otherwise why do we depart from the policy that has been followed since the beginning of the Government?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Yes.
Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from Illinois has been very successful in arguing or bluffing his side of the House into accepting his amendments. I trust he will have the same success in respect to this.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Well, I hope those on the Republican side will listen to me, too. I want this to prevail. We ought to make this bill as good as we can, and there is no reason for this that I can see that has been offered yet.
Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, the reason this section was incorporated in the bill was not sinister or secret or based upon reasons which ought to invite suspicion, but it is a simple matter of common sense and practical administration. If the General Accounting Office were to review payments under the contracts which will be entered into under this bill it would necessitate the building up of an entirely new bureau in the General Accounting Office, duplicating the auditing system of the Shipping Board. Highly technical questions must have consideration in determining payments under these contracts, as to what constitute foreign trade, what is the relation between foreign companies and domestic shipping companies, a thousand and one questions which require experts to determine. But you can adopt this amendment if you want to duplicate the work of the auditing department of the Shipping Board and set up such an auditing system, employ experts, train your force to do this work over again in the General Accounting Office. It was not because anybody was trying to get away with something that this provision was put in here, but it was put in simply to avoid at a great expense the duplication of auditing work which will be done in the first instance under the Shipping Board. It is not a new proposition. This section was taken bodily from the soldiers' bonus bill which twice had the approval of this Chamber, because in the bonus law it would require a duplication of an elaborate and intricate auditing system. If this provision was carried in that bill, it is carried in this law for the same reason and no other.
Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. LEHLBACH. I will yield.
Mr. FESS. As a friend of the bill I am asking this question: Why is it we have an auditing department in the Shipping Board; why has it not been transferred?
Mr. LEHLBACH. Simply because of the intricate nature and the widespread and innumerable technical questions which are involved in making these audits and because the general auditing office has not the facilities, without creating new bureaus, to do this work. That is the simple reason. This would simply be a duplication of the work of the Shipping Board, the very thing we are trying to get away from in the executive departments.
Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman answer this question? Would not the transfer of the auditing department to the general auditing office simplify it?
Mr. LEHLBACH. We would have to do the auditing in the Shipping Board, anyhow, in order to determine the compensation that is due various vessels. We could not transfer that auditing department, because it is necessary in order to estimate what is due on the compensation contracts in the first place, so we will have to retain that auditing force in the Shipping Board anyhow, and build up a similar organization in the General Accounting Office to duplicate that work.
Mr. FESS. I am——
Mr. LEHLBACH. It means the employment of hundreds of clerks, guided by and under the supervision of trained experts.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. LEHLBACH. I will.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Is there any other department of the Government of which the gentleman knows that does not have its own accounting department as well as sending it through the General Accounting Office?
Mr. LEHLBACH. Except in the bonus bill.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Every department of the Government, so far as the gentleman knows, has its own accounting department and is subject to review by the General Accounting Office?
Mr. LEHLBACH. But it is not a departmental activity. It is quasi governmental activity. It is an arm of the Government in contractual relation with citizens of the Government and is not carrying on departmental work such as the various Departments of State, Agriculture, War and Navy, Interior, Post Office, and so forth.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. But if this be done it will be the only branch of the Government that is not subject to this review?
Mr. LEHLBACH. In the bonus bill——
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. But the bonus bill has been passed.
Mr. LEHLBACH. Passed in this House.
Mr. MONDELL. And the gentleman voted for it.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. And I will vote for it again.
Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has just spoken is very much afraid there will be an increase of employees in the General Accounting Office, but he is not much afraid of this organization being established and maintained in the Shipping Board in order to perform its functions. It simply shows, as I have asserted before, that this bill provides for the performance of so many different functions in so many different ways by the Shipping Board that it will require a larger organization in the future under this bill than the present law requires. Now, I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] that the reason this provision is in here is because it is one of the numerous provisions contained in this bill to confer upon the Shipping Board and to preserve to them extraordinary and autocratic powers. It is one of the provisions inserted to prevent them from being watched, one which prevents a check. I want to know if these matters are more complicated, more complex, and important than the numerous decisions upon similar matters by the Interstate Commerce Commission which are subject to review by the General Accounting Office. It is the second instance in which this bill violates the provisions of the general Budget law; first, in regard to appropriations and the matter of determining that, and here in preventing a review of their decisions by the General Accounting Office.
Now, here is a provision in the general Budget law which it violates. Section 205 reads as follows:

Section 236 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:
SEC. 236. All claims and demands whatever by the Government of the United States, or against it, and all accounts whatever, in which the Government of the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall be settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office.

"All claims and demands whatever."
And yet an exception is to be made in favor of the Shipping Board.
Why? Because they are entitled to more confidence than anybody else? If so, this House has not shown that confidence heretofore. We have repeatedly refused to authorize the Shipping Board to employ a few officials at the prices that they wanted to pay them. We deprived them of that authority. They repeatedly asked for authority to spend certain sums without appropriations, and we refused to grant them that. And yet it is now proposed to pass a bill that confers infinitely greater powers and greater discretion, all through the bill, upon the Shipping Board than those which this House has already gone on record several times in refusing to grant to the Shipping Board.
This bill usurps power now exercised by the President and six Cabinet officers, and now this is inserted to usurp the power of the General Accounting Office and of the Budget Bureau. It invades the functions of all these different officials. And yet those powers and authorities and those opportunities which have been zealously sought by the Shipping Board, it seems, that many Members of the House are bent upon granting to them.
Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.
The motion was agreed to.
The CHAIRMAN. All debate is closed. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM].
The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.
Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.
The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.
The committee divided; and there were—ayes 52, noes 46.
So the amendment was agreed to.
The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE V.—ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS.

SEC. 501. Whenever in the judgment of the President adequate transportation facilities to meet any or all of the needs of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps are afforded by vessels registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, he may direct the discontinuance in whole or in part of the transport service of either the Army or the Navy and transfer to the board or place out of commission any of the vessels now or hereafter engaged in either of such services. Whenever such disposition is made, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, are authorized and directed to enter into contracts with owners of vessels registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States for such transportation as may be required by the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, respectively. Such contracts may be for a term of 10 years. The board shall furnish whatever assistance may be necessary in the making of such contracts. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to meet the payments required under such contracts.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 47, line 12, strike out the Title V.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, although it is pretended that one purpose of this bill is national defense, yet this title under consideration proposes to do away with the Army and Navy transport services.
The origin of this system grew out of our experience in the Spanish-American War, and by reason of that experience President Taft recommended to a Republican Congress the provision establishing this service, and it was done, and it has been a part of the Army and Navy Establishments ever since.
Now, it served as a splendid nucleus during the war, and it would do so in the future, but because of the greediness of these private shipping interests who want to perform this service and charge the Government commercial rates this provision is inserted.
It was stated in the original study of the Shipping Board that there should be contained a provision that they would be permitted to charge the Government only a certain percentage of the commercial rates, and Chairman Lasker stated at the hearings that the bill ought to be amended in that respect, but it has not been amended in any such respect.
The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] last year introduced a separate bill to the same effect as this title, and we had hearings upon it before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The War Department and the Navy Department sent representatives there, testifying against the bill. And not only that, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania addressed a letter to Secretary Weeks in regard to the matter, and Secretary Weeks made a reply in which he entered into a detailed discussion of the proposition, which will be found upon pages 2467–2469 of the hearings on this bill. That letter was written in October a year ago.
In that letter Secretary Weeks gives the figures to show that after deducting all expenses, interest, and depreciation it was not only cheaper to the Government to carry its troops and supplies and munitions by its own ships than to pay the regular commercial rates for transportation, but he concluded his letter in this wise:

Aside from the mere question of cost, the retention of the transport service as an integral part of the country's Military Establishment is as apparent to those conversant with our military requirements under normal peace conditions as any other arm or service of the War Department.

Now, that was his position. It is true, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania is possibly preparing to say, that they did not appear against this bill at the hearings upon this bill. Why? We undertook to get the witnesses, and for some reason Secretary Weeks declined to permit Colonel Dalton, the Chief of the Transportation Service, to appear and testify upon it.
The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.
Mr. EDMONDS. Of course, gentlemen, if you will read the bill you will recognize the fact that the President is authorized to do away with the Army and Navy transport service if he finds it of advantage to do so.
The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], of course, did not care to take the figures that we got from the War Department in the hearings and figure out for himself how much the transport service cost, but he takes the letter from Secretary Weeks, which forgets to mention the $24,000,000 worth of ships that they have tied up which belong to their transport service and which they were not using. Of course, there was no deception in that, but, using the cheapest ships, that they have now disposed of, and not using the expensive ships, they made $107,000 over commercial rates. But had they taken into account the deterioration and the interest account on the investment in the $24,000,000 worth of ships that are tied up they would have found out that the $3,000,000 of transport service was conducted at a loss of something like $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. That is the reason why Secretary Weeks, after looking into the matter, consented to the proposition that the transport service should be disposed of.
Furthermore, what do we want with a transport service? England uses her commercial ships for her transport service,

so as to build up their lines and have them operating at a profit.
Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.
Mr. MONDELL. Is it not true that no nation on earth has a transport service, such as ours, except a nation that has no merchant marine?
Mr. EDMONDS. I think that is true.
Mr. MONDELL. And the only reason why we inaugurated the transport service was because we did not have a merchant marine to carry our troops and munitions of war?
Mr. EDMONDS. I think that is absolutely true. And, of course, the gentleman must not forget the free rides that people get on transports, either.
Mr. MONDELL. I never took a joy ride on a transport; but I suppose it is a very lovely thing to have an opportunity to do so.
Mr. EDMONDS. Here is a Congress which has an opportunity to dispose of that question. The newspapers say that Members of Congress enjoy their rides on transports. And I notice by the report made that civilians rode on transports to the extent of some $400,000 worth.
Mr. BLANTON. I presume this is an opportunity to prevent high-titled naval officers attending birthday festivities over in Japan. If it does that I am with the gentleman. I think we ought to prevent the use of the transports to naval officers to go to Japan to attend birthday celebrations.
Mr. EDMONDS. If there is any pretension to economy by the gentleman——
Mr. BLANTON. I am with the gentleman on this.
Mr. EDMONDS. This is the place in the bill for all the economy that is possible in any department of the Government.
Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.
The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SANDERS of Indiana). The gentleman from New Jersey moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.
The motion was agreed to.
The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.
The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.
Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the clerk will report.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment proposed by Mr. BRIGGS: Line 7, page 48, strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "*Provided*, That any such Army and Navy transportation service shall not be discontinued, nor shall contracts for transportation, as designated herein, be made unless the rates charged for such transportation are reasonable, and especially when taken in connection with the cost of such Army and Navy transportation service as now operated."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.
The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.
Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.
The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.
The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment proposed by Mr. BRIGGS: Strike out the word "ten," line 3, page 48, and insert "not more than five."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.
The amendment was rejected.
The Clerk read as follows:

INTERRELATIONS OF RAIL AND WATER TRAFFIC.

SEC. 602. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation, service, and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation, and the board and the commission are hereby severally authorized, empowered, and directed to cooperate to that end.
(b) The board and the commission are authorized and directed to create a joint board, selected from among their members, officers, and employees, to study the conditions and interrelations of rail and water traffic, and the principles and methods essential to accomplishing the policy declared in subdivision (a).
(c) The joint board shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep minutes of its meetings, which minutes shall be furnished to the members of the board and of the commission. The joint board shall hold regular semimonthly and such additional meetings as may be necessary to transact properly its business.
(d) The joint board shall formulate and make such recommendations to the board and the commission, not inconsistent with law, pertaining to the interrelations of rail and water traffic, as it deems necessary to accomplish the policy declared in subdivision (a). The board shall make effective, by such means as are granted it by law, any such recommendation upon any matter within its jurisdiction, if such recommendation is approved by the board. The commission shall have a like duty as to any such recommendation upon any matter within its jurisdiction.
(e) None of the provisions of this section shall be construed to affect the power or jurisdiction of the commission, or to confer upon the board concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of the commission.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEMPSEY: Page 48, line 24, after the word "traffic," insert as a part of the sentence the following: "Questions relative to the control, improvement, and extension of ocean freight terminals."

Mr. STAFFORD. I reserve a point of order on the proposed amendment.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I understand the amendment is accepted by the committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. If that is the fact, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

Mr. EDMONDS. The committee has no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TILSON). The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: On page 48, beginning with line 14 and ending with line 23 on page 49, strike out all of section 602.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill how many new employees at high salaries is it contemplated that this new board will require?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It does not authorize any.

Mr. BLANTON. It provides for a new board, does it not?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It provides for a board to be selected from among their own members.

Mr. BLANTON. Selected from among Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board employees and members?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It means that certain members of the Shipping Board and certain members of the Interstate Commerce Commission may meet together, constituting a new board.

Mr. BLANTON. But it does not say that.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes, it does; for the consideration of the interrelation between rail and water transportation.

Mr. BLANTON. And connected with that meeting of these board members how many extra employees will it require?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It does not authorize any at all.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a moment. I think the time has come when we ought to stop creating these new boards and new employees. We ought first to get rid of the surplus ones that we have in Washington and elsewhere on the pay roll of the Government.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. If the gentleman will permit, the language is this: They are authorized and directed to create a joint board elected from among their members, officers, and employees.

Mr. BLANTON. That is just exactly the point.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. The employees of the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. BLANTON. I refuse to yield further, because the gentleman will have his own time to explain. The gentleman answers my questions.

If the board may be selected from among the officers and employees, and it is already admitted that there have been about 4,000 of these employees segregated from the pay roll at this time from what there were a few months ago, there should be several thousand more sent home and taken from the pay roll of the Government. If we create a new board it will be composed of men who will be placed in high-salaried positions who ought not to be on the pay roll of the Government. As long as I am a Member of Congress I am going to vote against the establishment of every new board, commission, or bureau of the Government. We have too many now. If we ever expect to bring about retrenchment in the expenditure of the people's money the time has now come to stop creating new offices. What became of the new office created by the present administration—the political office of the gentleman that was given a high salary to meet with the committee upon which is the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] and others? Has there ever been a meeting of that committee?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is discussing the reorganization board and not this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I am saying that what happened to that reorganization board can happen to this board.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas knows the rules and he will proceed in order.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, we now have such a very distinguished parliamentarian in the chair that I am sure he will not rule me out of order, because I am in order. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Maine ought to be with me on this proposition. The people of Maine ought to be just as anxious for retrenchment and economy as the people anywhere else. I am sure if there is a chance in this bill for a new board and new officers with high salaries from the Government that the gentleman from Maine and the gentleman from New Jersey ought to be as anxious to take it out of the bill as I am.

Mr. ROACH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. ROACH. If I understand this section, it calls for the coordination of the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board, and what objection can there be to that?

Mr. BLANTON. This board could be appointed out of the employees in the two offices. They will become members of the board with high salaries. In other words, they will be leaving a position which pays $1,500 or $2,000 and go upon this board and get $5,000 or $10,000, as the Shipping Board may allow.

Mr. ROACH. What objection is there to having coordination in the work of these two departments?

Mr. BLANTON. I am objecting to the creation of a new board in this Government.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, this is simply a proposition to permit members of the board and of the Interstate Commerce Commission and certain other employees of each to meet together, constituting a board, a sort of clearing house for the consideration of problems of mutual interest to the two boards. It does not authorize a new salary; it does not authorize a new employee or anything of the sort.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I want to say to the gentleman that I understand that at this time there is such a board. They call it the liaison board. It is a board made up of employees of the two bodies, the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I think there is one provision here that is objectionable, and that is the requirement of a semimonthly meeting. That may lead to unnecessary expense. What happens now is that the board gets together whenever there is any necessity. I suggest that you strike out any designation of time for a meeting.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I think the gentleman is right in the statement that they do meet informally now. But we want to make that meeting which is now informal more formal. The reason we put in a time for the stated meeting is that if either board has a matter they wish to discuss with the other board they could bring them to the table and make them listen.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes.

Mr. SEARS. Paragraph (c) provides that the secretary shall keep the minutes. Will that secretary work for nothing?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. He must be appointed from among the existing employees, from one or the other, and he would work without any additional salary whatever because there is no authorization for a salary.

Mr. SEARS. Then the gentleman assures us that the secretary will not receive any extra salary?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I do.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I understand that several sections in this bill have been framed without any consultation with the Interstate Commerce Commission. I think I am correct on that point. If I had the time I could point out several amendments that everybody should be glad to make in order to prevent any conflict between the two bodies. I know amendments offered by me would not be entertained, but my suggestion is that at some stage the Interstate Commerce Commission should be called upon for its opinion on these provisions.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I think, although I have never personally talked with them, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has had an opportunity to express its opinion.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Maine.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPORT BILLS OF LADING.

SEC. 603. Paragraph (4) of section 25 of the interstate commerce act as amended is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "In making rules and regulations prescribing the form of such through bills of lading the commission shall adopt as the portion thereof governing the carriage of goods by water in foreign commerce such form as may be certified to the commission by the United States Shipping Board for such purpose."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes in order to correct what I think is a rather grave injustice done to one of the witnesses who testified before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. SNYDER. I object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret, but I have objected all day to discussion out of order, and I feel that I must do so now.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to be recognized on my motion, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I shall not undertake to do by indirection what I can not obtain leave to do directly. I hope the gentleman will withdraw the objection. I am not going to raise any controversial issue, but I would like an opportunity to correct a statement with reference to the attitude of Mr. Edgar Wallace, who appeared before the committee as a representative of the American Federation of Labor. I do not say that his position has been wilfully misrepresented, but it has been incorrectly represented in this debate, and in justice to him and his organization I ask this privilege.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I was the only person who made reference to him.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is with reference to the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the debate that I ask this privilege.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I declined to allow it, because I simply spoke from memory. I am willing to have read into the RECORD what he said.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is all I want to do.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. There is no objection to that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by reading into the RECORD the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the reply of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The gentleman asked what he said. I stated what he said, intending to state what was true. If I made any misstatement of it— I do not think I did—it was made inadvertently. I have no objection to any correction of that statement, but I do not want the RECORD to be cluttered up with a lot of immaterial matter.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating therein the question asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts of the witness, Edgar Wallace, in the committee as to his attitude on this question and his reply thereto, only about 10 lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

RAIL-OWNED WATER LINES.

SEC. 604. Paragraph (9) of section 5 of the interstate commerce act, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in any case where such common carrier by water or such vessel is engaged exclusively (a) in trade (other than with foreign contiguous territory) not included in the coastwise trade, or (b) in trade between ports in the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands."

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Page 50, line 21, after the word "Islands," strike out the period, insert a comma in lieu thereof and the following language: "but this proviso shall not apply in any case where such common carrier by water or such vessel is engaged exclusively in trade upon any of the rivers or canals of the United States."

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there will be no objection to this?

Mr. EDMONDS. None at all. It was not intended that it should apply.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Strike out all of lines 11 to 21, inclusive, on page 50.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the authorization for railroads to engage in overseas foreign trade. It is undoubtedly a distinct departure from the function of the railroads in this country. It brings the railroads into an entirely new field of operation. This law does not subject them any more, for that matter, than anyone else to any regulation of ocean rates. It permits them to enjoy the huge subsidies which are accorded other organizations of steamship companies, although to-day the railroads have favored legislation in the transportation act. It is my opinion, and I think it was very clearly the opinion of many of the witnesses who advocated the adoption of the subsidy, that the railroads ought not to be accorded the privilege of entering the ocean foreign trade.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. What privilege does this give the railroads that they do not enjoy at the present time?

Mr. BRIGGS. I do not think the railroads enjoy any such privilege; and if they do, I do not think this provision would be in this bill. If they have it without this provision, what objection can the gentleman have to the elimination of the provision?

Mr. EDMONDS. Simply for the reason that the second provision in the bill is the only thing of importance in it, and that is if the coastwise laws are applied to the Philippine Islands it will open up the lines crossing the Pacific to the Philippine Islands. There is nothing in the law to-day that prevents any railroad from having steamships in foreign trade.

Mr. BRIGGS. The gentleman and I disagreed in that all through the hearings. I think the very fact that provision is in the bill exempting them from passing through the Panama Canal indicates that they are now prevented from engaging in ocean trade business on the high seas. I do not believe it is good policy to sanction it now.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Awhile ago I stated my belief that no member of the Interstate Commerce Commission or no representative of the commission was called before the committee that framed this bill to express any opinion about it. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIGGS. Not on this question.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I will ask the gentleman whether any member or representative of the commission appeared before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries?

Mr. BRIGGS. Not a member.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. I will.

Mr. JONES of Texas. In connection with what the gentleman said, I would like to suggest that paragraph 9 of section 5, which this purports to amend, forbids any railroad owning stock in a shipping company engaged in water transportation through the Panama Canal or elsewhere.

Mr. BRIGGS. The railroads have no authority to engage in ocean foreign trade.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Under that act.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close. I will modify my motion so as to have debate close in six minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the motion will be amended.

There was no objection.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out section 604, and may I say to the chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine [Mr. EDMONDS] that he is very greatly mistaken if he has conceived the idea that I wish to drive the tramp service from the seas or cripple it. I want, and the Democratic Party which has spoken in caucus upon this bill wants, to build up this service and all service. A great many of the people whom I have the honor to represent here are interested particularly in the tramp service, as well as several splendid liner services, but it is a question with me whether or not it will be properly done under the terms of this bill.

I have studied this bill and listened very carefully to the arguments on this floor with the hope that it would be so amended that I could support it, because I do want to see this

country establish a merchant marine in keeping with our position as one of the great world powers. I want our ships to pass into the hands of private ownership, and, above all, it is my desire to get this Government out of the shipping business as soon as possible.

It is a fundamental proposition that no business can be done as successfully operating under a statute as operating under the natural economic business laws and principles. I believe that American genius and industry can compete with that of any nation under conditions of equal opportunity. Therefore it occurs to me if this Congress would wipe from the statute books those shackles which it is claimed now handicap the American operator we can put the American flag upon every sea without a direct subsidy from the Federal Treasury.

Now, as to section 604, I would like to direct your attention to what some of the steamship owners have said, speaking through the Chamber of Commerce of Mobile, to the effect that not only this section but sections 602, 603, 604, and 607 should be eliminated from this bill. As to section 604, they say that it should either be stricken from the bill or so amended that the railroads can not own ships in competition with private steamship owners. They say in a resolution that they indorse the principles set forth in the bill, but appear to be somewhat troubled as to the effect of the sections just named. In accordance with their request to call attention to these sections I am going to ask unanimous consent to insert in my remarks a resolution they forwarded to me several months ago, as well as a letter from the chamber of commerce dealing more in detail with the only sections which appear objectionable to them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDUFFIE. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Texas. If this section 604 goes out of the bill, under the law as it now exists railroads owning stock in ships engaged in foreign trade their ships would be forbidden passing through the Panama Canal and elsewhere?

Mr. McDUFFIE. That is the proposition they are interested in. The resolution and letter are as follows:

MOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Resolution adopted July 5, 1922, by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce and ordered forwarded to the Alabama delegation in Congress:

"Whereas there is before the Congress of the United States H. R. 12021, known as the ship subsidy bill: Be it

"*Resolved*, That the Mobile Chamber of Commerce indorses the principles set forth in this bill with the exception of sections 602, 603, 604, and 607; be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Mobile Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that sections 602, 603, 604, and 607 are inimical to the American steamship owners and have no place in this bill and should be stricken from same; be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to Alabama Representatives in Congress, with a request that they use their influence in carrying out the expressed desire of this organization."

I certify the above to be a correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce on July 5, 1922.

P. A. FENIMORE,
General Secretary.

MOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS LEAGUE,
Mobile, Ala., July 11, 1922.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Hon. JOHN McDUFFIE,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. McDUFFIE: I am transmitting to you a resolution on the ship subsidy bill, in which this organization expresses its opinion on certain sections which we regard as being detrimental to the American merchant marine. There are four sections—602, 603, 604, and 607—which appear to us as being an attempt by transcontinental rail lines to strangle water service via the Panama Canal.

Section 602 is regarded by our people as being particularly dangerous to the successful operation of established water routes, because of the authority given the joint committee, which it is proposed to set up, to establish the rates to be charged by coastwise lines operating under the American flag. It is our opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission should not have jurisdiction over coastwise water rates via the Panama Canal, for the reason that they are charged with the responsibility of establishing rail rates that will guarantee the railroads a certain percentage of earnings on the valuation of railroad properties; therefore, the Interstate Commerce Commission can not be regarded as a neutral body as between the rail carriers and water carriers engaged in coastwise business. If the Congress deems it necessary to establish an authority in control of coastwise water rates, a commission should be created that is independent of any responsibility with reference to the rail lines.

Section 603, headed "Export bills of lading"; Except for limitations in jurisdiction added by conferees to the transportation act, approved February 28, 1920, section 25 of the interstate commerce act would have authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe the terms and provisions of the water portion of a through bill of lading in foreign trade, but only for American flag vessels. Recognising that the Interstate Commerce Commission could not control a foreign ship operating exterritorially, Congress limited the jurisdiction of the commission to the transportation which took place within the United States, thereby preventing the commission from exercising a control over United States vessels which they could not exercise over foreign-flag vessels, and the commission in issuing bills of lading instructions to railroad carriers has recognised the lack of jurisdiction to control the provisions of a water bill of lading. In spite of this, the Shipping Board by the section in the bill amending section 25 seeks to acquire for itself the authority to prescribe the bill of lading terms for vessels of the United States, though it can not acquire and exercise such authority over foreign-flag ships. The authority contained in section 603, if exercised by the board improperly or without due consideration of the foreign competition, would be so prejudicial to American vessels as to more than offset any benefits obtainable by such vessels under the bill. * * * The board now has control over the character of bill of lading on Shipping Board ships. As no good can come of section 603, and a great deal of harm might come of it, this section should be eliminated entirely.

Section 604 should be either stricken from the bill entirely or amended so that railroads can not own ships in competition with owners. The Panama Canal act of 1912 made it unlawful for railroads to operate ships via Panama Canal or otherwise. In the transportation act of 1920 an effort was made to amend the existing law so as to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant authority to railroad companies to operate vessels, notwithstanding the fact of competition or possibility of competition, if it deemed such operation to be in the public interest and not of a character to exclude, prevent, or reduce competition on the route by water under consideration.

This application for additional authority was rejected by Congress, then it was later introduced as a separate measure in the House and Senate, was referred to the committees of the House and Senate having control of interstate and foreign commerce, so that it evidently was the intent of Congress and of committees having charge of interstate commerce matters not to amend the Panama act so as to permit the railroads to operate ships in competition with themselves in any trade. The Shipping Board is now trying to originate this, subject only to the consideration of the Merchant Marine Committees, and without proper hearings by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House or the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. The railroads are not at present restricted in their ownership of vessels in any trade with which their rail lines, or water lines owned by them, are not or may not be in competition. If railroads were permitted to own ships through the Panama Canal operating either from the Atlantic or Pacific they would then be in direct competition with themselves for business which now moves by rail lines and connecting water lines to foreign ports, and also with privately owned American ships operating direct from either coast through the canal to such foreign ports. Privately owned vessels of the United States now engaged in such trade would therefore be subjected by this section as it now reads not only to the competition by the joint rail-water route but the extended competition by ships—even foreign ships—which this provision of the law would authorise the railroads to own and operate in competition with them through the Panama Canal or elsewhere except in the few trades. We therefore feel that this section should either be killed entirely or so restricted that railroads could not own vessels in trades competitive with the railroads.

This organization has obtained an opinion from all of the steamship operators at this port on the sections to which objection is made in the resolution. The maritime interests here are unanimous in declaring that in their opinion these sections should be eliminated from the ship subsidy bill and that any attempt to make additional amendments along the same lines should be opposed by those who favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine with Government aid.

We ask you to give the resolution and the reasons that inspired its adoption your most careful consideration, and trust your study of the sections to which your attention is called will convince you they are dangerous to the main object of the bill and should be stricken from it.

Yours very truly,

MOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
P. A. FENIMORE, *Secretary.*

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, when this paragraph came to us for consideration I wrote to Attorney General Daugherty and received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Goff in which he stated that any railroad company that wanted to own ships in the foreign trade could do so; there was nothing in the law to prevent them. A ship that goes through the Panama Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific will not come under this section. It was really placed in with the idea that trade between the ports of the United States and ports of the Philippine Islands, should the Philippine Islands come under the coastwise law, would be left open to the ships which were receiving compensation. The reason for that is, of course, the Philippine Islands are several thousand miles away from the coast of this country, and we are under the necessity of giving sufficient compensation. I can not see any particular objection to its passing, and I am sure it does not do any damage to traffic through the Panama Canal, though gentlemen seem to fear that we are coming into competition with the coastwise trade.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn, and the vote recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BRIGGS. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee again divided; and there were—ayes 20, noes 60.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CARRIERS AFFECTING WATER TRANSPORTATION.

SEC. 605. Section 15 of the shipping act, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. (a) That every common carrier by water, or other person subject to this act, shall file immediately with the board a true copy, or, if oral, a true and complete memorandum, of every agreement with another such carrier or other person subject to this act, or modification or cancellation thereof, to which it may be a party or conform in whole or in part, fixing or regulating transportation rates or fares; giving or receiving special rates, accommodations, or other special privileges or advantages; controlling, regulating, preventing, or destroying competition; pooling or apportioning earnings, losses, or traffic; allotting ports or restricting or otherwise regulating the number and character of sailings between ports; limiting or regulating in any way the volume or character of freight or passenger traffic to be carried; providing warehousing, docking, or other terminal facilities; providing that the one carrier shall act in any manner as agent or representative of the other carrier; or in any manner providing for an exclusive, preferential, or cooperative working arrangement.

"(b) Every common carrier by water shall file immediately with the board a true copy, or, if oral, a true and complete memorandum, of every agreement with a common carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, as amended, or modification or cancellation thereof, to which it may be a party or conform in whole or in part, relating to the interchange of freight or passengers, or the making of joint or through rates, or providing warehousing, docking, or other terminal facilities, or providing that the one carrier shall act in any manner as agent or representative of the other carrier, or in any manner providing for a cooperative working arrangement between the two carriers. In all such cases the common carrier by railroad shall also have a like duty. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to agreements relating to passengers or property transported or to be transported to or from a foreign country or the Philippine Islands from or to a port or other place in the United States.

"(c) The term 'agreement' as used in this section includes understandings, conferences, and other arrangements.

"(d) The board may by order disapprove, cancel, or modify any agreement, or any modification or cancellation thereof, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be unjustly discriminatory or unfair as between carriers, shippers, exporters, importers, or ports, or between exporters from the United States and their foreign competitors, or to operate to the detriment of the commerce of the United States, or to be in violation of law, or to be otherwise detrimental to the interest and welfare of the United States, and shall approve all other agreements, modifications, or cancellations.

"(e) Agreements existing at the time of the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, shall be lawful until disapproved by the board. It shall be unlawful to carry out any agreement or any portion thereof, disapproved by the board.

"(f) All agreements, modifications, or cancellations, made after the enactment of the merchant marine act, 1922, shall be lawful only when and as long as approved by the board, and before approval or after disapproval it shall be unlawful to carry out in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, any such agreement, modification, or cancellation.

"(g) Every agreement, modification, or cancellation, lawful under this section, shall be excepted from the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2, 1890, and amendments thereof and acts supplementary thereto, and the provisions of section 73 to 77, both inclusive, of the act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' approved August 27, 1894, and amendments thereof and acts supplementary thereto.

"(h) Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000 for each day such violation continues, to be recovered by the United States in a civil action."

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I think the minority have only about a half dozen additional amendments to offer, and I understand the purpose of the committee is to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and I think we might adjourn now and get through certainly in an hour or in a short while in the morning.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will allow me, it was thought that we would read down to the bottom of page 56, miscellaneous provisions.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I think we can get through in an hour's time to-morrow.

Mr. MONDELL. Has the gentleman anything to offer to this section?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. More than one?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. We have gotten down to Title VI.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I have one amendment to the section just read.

Mr. MONDELL. We will give the gentleman time to discuss that, but I would like to get down to Title VII.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then we will meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow?

Mr. MONDELL. I think we might meet at 11.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 53, line 15, strike out subsection (g).

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Now, gentlemen, the subsection which I propose to strike out is another instance where the general law is changed, and this is a remarkable instance of it, because this section exempts ship lines and railroads from the operations of the antitrust law. Now, listen to a reading of the provision I propose to strike out:

(g) Every agreement, modification, or cancellation, lawful under this section, shall be excepted from the provisions of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, and amendments thereof and acts supplementary thereto, and the provisions of sections 73 to 77, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved August 27, 1894, and amendments thereof and acts supplementary thereto.

Now, why should these railroads and why should these ship lines be excepted from the provisions of the antitrust laws?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The original shipping act of 1916 was drawn up by gentlemen on that side of the House, and this section was in there.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Well, why are you wanting to enact it here, then?

Mr. EDMONDS. Why do you not ask the gentleman who then prepared it?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I was not here then, and you can not charge me with the responsibility. Whether it was the law or not, it ought not to be reenacted.

Mr. EDMONDS. I was here, and I am perfectly willing to accept the responsibility, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I am not discussing the question of who are responsible for it. I am discussing the merits of the proposition, and I am against it, no matter whether everybody on both sides favor it, because I do not think there is any occasion for such a provision at this time exempting ship lines and connecting railroads from the operation of the antitrust laws. [Applause.]

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I do that simply for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question. I would like to ask the gentleman to look at subsection (d) on page 52. It refers to quite an important matter. It gives authority to the Shipping Board to do certain things that may involve very important questions without providing at all for any hearings in advance. Is that not very unusual and extraordinary, in analogy, for instance, to proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not understand what the gentleman is getting at.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Subsection (d), on page 52, specifies certain powers may be exercised. It appears that those powers may be exercised summarily and without any advance hearing. It seems to me there ought to be some provision enabling parties to be heard.

Mr. EDMONDS. I think that there is a section that arranges for a hearing, or else the act of 1916 does. I think it applies to this.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I doubt if the gentleman will find it so.

Mr. EDMONDS. We were very careful in drawing the act of 1916. It was the original act constituting the Shipping Board, and the matters of hearings and appeals were all attended to in that act in another section.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JOINT OR PROPORTIONAL RATES.

SEC. 607. Section 28 of the merchant marine act 1920 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. (a) That no common carrier shall charge, collect, or receive for transportation subject to the interstate commerce act as amended of passengers or property under any joint rate, fare, or charge, or under any export, import, or other proportional rate, fare, or charge which is based in whole or in part on the fact that the passengers or property affected thereby are to be transported to or have been transported from any port in a possession or dependency of the United States or in a foreign country by a carrier by water in foreign commerce any lower rate, fare, or charge than that charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of passengers or of a like kind of property for the same distance, in the same direction, and over the same route in connection with commerce wholly within the United States unless the vessel so transporting such passengers or property is, or unless it was at the time of such transportation by water, documented under the laws of the United States.

"(b) Whenever the board is of the opinion, however, that adequate shipping facilities to or from any port in a possession or dependency of the United States or a foreign country are not afforded by vessels so

documented it shall certify this fact to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission shall by order suspend temporarily the operation of the provisions of this section with respect to the rates, fares, and charges for the transportation by rail of passengers and property transported from or to be transported to such ports.

"(c) Such suspension of operation of the provisions of this section shall be terminated upon 30 days' notice given in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of the interstate commerce act as amended by order of the commission whenever the board is of the opinion that adequate shipping facilities by such vessels to or from such ports are afforded and so certifices to the commission.

"(d) Whenever the board and the commission are both of opinion and certify that putting into effect or keeping in effect the provisions of this section will result in unjust discrimination between ports of the United States on commerce accustomed to move through such ports or in materially changing the channels of transportation within the United States or in unduly congesting one or more of the ports of the United States, the commission shall by order suspend the operation of said provisions until such time as if and the board reach a contrary conclusion in the premises, whereupon such suspension shall by order be terminated by the commission upon 30 days' notice as hereinbefore provided for the termination of other suspensions."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer an amendment correcting an error there.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 56, line 11, strike out the word "on" and insert the word "or."

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I accept that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I will ask the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to subsection (d), on page 56. Suppose that the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission disagree as to the situation their inquiry relates to in any given case. Who is to reconcile the disagreement?

Mr. EDMONDS. They will have to agree before they can operate.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Then that puts us in this position: The Interstate Commerce or the Shipping Board may be of opinion that there is a discrimination affecting some locality or affecting some business interest; the other body may take the negative view. The two bodies being in disagreement, there is no provision made at all for getting them together.

Mr. EDMONDS. We presume that they will agree.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. But you assume that they may not agree by drawing the provision as it stands. You say that no action shall be taken unless they agree. If they do not agree, then no action can be taken.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is true.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I suggest to the gentleman that he try to find some way of relieving that provision of the obvious difficulty that it creates.

Mr. EDMONDS. It does not become effective. What you desire to accomplish is not accomplished because they do not agree.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. But still there may be a discrimination in fact. If one of those bodies finds that there is some very gross discrimination, the other body may say no; and there is no possibility at all of the matter being further dealt with.

Mr. EDMONDS. Until they agree, that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, we have now reached the place of decision on whether our Nation will take the necessary steps to become an American merchant marine power or whether we will lapse back to what I regard as an indefensible position which we held prior to the World War to depend upon foreign nations to carry our overseas commerce.

The first decision is whether we shall scrap our war-built ships, sell them to foreign countries, or, on the other hand, remain on the sea. If we decide to abandon the sea, that ends the discussion. If we decide, as I think we should, to remain on the sea, then the choice, and the only choice, left us is to continue Government ownership and operation as we now are suffering or adopt the policy of Government aid as proposed by this bill. If there is any other method, let the opponents of this measure present it.

For over a half century we have witnessed the most wonderful industrial, financial, and commercial development of all history under the direction of American managerial ability. If the way were open to the unaided operation of an American merchant marine under our flag without surrendering our standards of labor, is it conceivable that our business acumen would not have discovered and utilized it? The failure of our country to enter and hold this field of actlyity in the light of our history and under our navigation laws is the one outstanding error which should have long ago been corrected and which we now propose to correct by this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the development of the American Government and its institutions is the greatest event in the history of modern civilization, easily the greatest contribution to the history of political science. The progress of the Nation during its national existence has no parallel. Its normal growth and its present rank is the most outstanding event of modern times.

This rank does not consist of extent of territory, numbers of people, or merely natural resources. There are other countries vastly greater in territory, more populous, and richer in fertility of soil.

Its rank is due to the character of her people, her system of government, and her institutions developed under that government. Her greatness, like that of any other great country, is not a commodity value and can not be estimated by material standards alone. Even if measured by that standard, she would stand first in all the world. She is first in agriculture, transportation, manufacturing, mining, fiscal ability, managerial ability, and skilled labor. She produces 20 per cent of the world's gold, 25 per cent of the world's wheat, 40 per cent of the world's iron and steel, 40 per cent of the world's lead, 40 per cent of the world's silver, 50 per cent of the world's zinc, 52 per cent of the world's coal, 60 per cent of the world's copper, 60 per cent of the world's cotton, 70 per cent of the world's oil, 75 per cent of the world's corn. We operate 40 per cent of the world's railroads, refine 80 per cent of the world's copper, and manufacture 85 per cent of the world's automobiles.

The business agencies of the country have invaded every field open to her save the merchant marine. Up to the Civil War she occupied that field, but since that period she has gradually neglected it, and has left it to other countries, especially to Great Britain, the greatest marine power of all history.

No evolution is of greater interest than that which brought Britain to her present position on the sea. When America was discovered Portugal was the mistress of the sea and carried the world's commerce. In due time she gave way to Spain, which in turn became not only the world's greatest maritime power but likewise the world's greatest colonizer.

After the passing of the Spanish armada the sun of Spain's supremacy began to set. For a time the control of the sea went to the Netherlands and later to France. In 1688 England's contest for the sea began. It continued 127 years, during which period 12 wars were waged between France and England, and 64 years of actual fighing were endured, when in 1815 at Waterloo, Napoleon's star set, and France surrendered the sea to her great rival.

During the past 100 years Britain has given heed to the development of the world's greatest merchant marine in the creation of the most wonderful maritime organization of history. This followed as a natural consequence of a colonization power whose possessions are in every quarter of the globe, and whose commercial interests are coterminous with the continents. Her ports are found wherever commerce is carried on, and her language is spoken wherever her white sails of commerce appear.

The essential elements of a complete merchant marine are merchant ships, shipyards, open ports, coaling stations, cables, and naval equipment, both matériel and personnel. To these were added a naval equipment double the next largest. Besides these integral elements of a merchant marine there must also be an organization of industry, trade, and ocean shipping which in turn requires an organization of merchandising, international banking, marine insurance, and ship brokerage. The immediate necessity requires construction, maintenance, and operation, all of which demands a distinctive policy of ownership as well as operation.

Year by year this sea power continued to perfect her position until she could easily command the overseas trade of the world, which marked her chief activity, not less than 80 per cent of it. On the other hand the United States devoted her energies to domestic development, to her power of production and consumption. Her home market was paramount, and the overseas trade was secondary, and consequently our merchant marine not so important. In due time our productiveness outran our consumption and our overseas trade, both imports and exports, became important. To-day that trade amounts to over $7,000,000,000, which has shown a very large and steady growth. If it continues to increase in the future as it has in the past, and it doubtless will, our overseas trade is bound to become an increasingly important feature of our country's prosperity, and such as to emphasize the necessity and importance of our carrying trade.

The country will not be satisfied to pursue the policy to leave the delivery of our overseas trade to other countries; not now, especially since we have our war-time built ships of nearly 10,000,000 tonnage. Even before we had built the ships under the stress of war, it had become a well-defined American conviction that both our national defense and commercial necessities demanded an American merchant marine operated under the America flag and by American citizens.

That conviction produced in the Spanish-American War and increased by later incidents was many times deepened by the experience in the World War, too recent and too apparent to call for comment. Our national defense leaves no doubt about our national duty toward a merchant marine.

Then, in addition to this broad general view, the results of the arms conference, which fix the ratio of naval armament, compel notice to the necessity of merchantmen which in war time could and would be converted into auxiliaries. If fighting power in equipment is equal between nations, and one of the powers is vastly superior to the other in merchantmen, equal ratio of naval power is a nullity. The defense necessity leaves us little choice of whether we should be on the sea.

Then a growing country like this with its commerce increasing by leaps and bounds should not languish by its refusal or neglect to embrace its duty to utilize its energies in the direction of the sea. The policy of employing its competitors to carry or deliver its goods is unwise, unnecessary, and short-sighted, especially since we have the ships, the capital, and labor, and all necessary factors to operate a sound business enterprise.

An American merchant marine sufficient to carry our overseas trade will invest millions of American capital in the employment of hundreds of thousands of American laborers in American shipyards for constructive and repair work and on the American-built ships that will float the seven seas. These in turn will make necessary the employment of additional American capital and labor in our mining and manufacturing activities, and in turn will increase the demand for the product of the American farm in the degree that such increase will add to the consumptive power at home and multiply the facilities for getting surplus product to the market abroad. Every step that will increase the employment of our labor will increase the buying power to the country, and to that degree will add to the demand of the product of the American farm. Herein lie the direct benefits of an American merchant marine to the American farmer, no matter in what portion of the country he lives. What he needs after he has raised his crop is to find a market for what he has to sell. This market will consist of the buying power of those not engaged in farming.

An American merchant marine is not alone of value to the people engaged in it. It serves a good purpose to every industry that supplies the necessities for its operation, the farmer no less than the manufacturer.

Whatever might have been our policy in the past of going on the sea, that is not now the question. We are already on the sea. As has been stated here again and again, we have 1,442 steel ships, of which only 338 are actually in operation, leaving 1,104 tied up at the wharves at considerable cost and actually deteriorating.

The construction of these ships by the Government at war prices to meet an emergency left them on our hands when the war ended. Their cost was so enormous that great loss is inevitable, no matter what is done with them. The best possible thing to do with them, it seemed, rather than to junk them or to sacrifice them, was to operate them by the Government in an effort to build up the needed American merchant marine. This policy was an experiment, an experiment that showed a loss of $200,000,000 per year, an experiment that approaches a scandal of management. The Shipping Board under the present management undertook to reduce this loss. After a year's most tireless efforts the loss has been reduced to about $50,000,000 per year, with less than a third of the fleet in use, a loss which does not include repairs or depreciation, and which means that the fleet on such basis of operation will in time be a total loss. This experience shows that there is no better settled fact than that Government operation is not only wickedly wasteful but inefficient in service and woefully deficient in all the elements of business success. Unlike irresponsible political operation, the private owner who bears the loss of inefficient service feels the responsibility of meeting the competition of his rivals in avoiding the losses incident to empty return bottoms by seeking return cargoes. While the responsible private owner is spurred to economize, the Government bears the loss out of the Treasury, as no individual will be made to feel it, since it is paid through general taxation. The fallacy that if the Government pays it no one is hurt is unfortunately widely accepted.

To continue Government operation involves a policy of waste, of unnecessary losses, which would involve the worst sort of subsidy, in that it would be placing burdens upon the Treasury without the return of compensatory results due to effective and efficient service, which can be assured under private responsibility.

Commercially Government operation is a failure. American business abroad as at home depends upon the talent of organization of industry and trade rather than political activity. As business enterprise actuated by the sense of profit and success is primarily individual and private, not governmental, so developing trade abroad is private rather than political. The function of government is to open the way for enterprise and then permit business ability to develop the trade and industry, both at home and abroad, including the merchant marine. Political or governmental ownership and operation of a merchant marine is not to be thought of if it can be avoided.

No further comment against Government operation is needed than the sheer difficulty of discontinuing any Government agency when once created, even for war purposes. Our struggle to dismantle the war machine is comment sufficient upon this fact. It is admitted on all hands that there is a strong paternalistic, socialistic, Government-ownership propaganda now at work among us. The sentiment is here in Congress. The tremendous effort to prevent the return of the railroads to their owners is a mere incident. The argument heard in this debate against subsidy is Government-ownership sentiment clothed in the prejudice against successful business operation. That is a peculiar cycle of thinking which causes certain types of mind to see in every outstanding business success a crime against the people. The achievement of men and women, once the shining examples to whom we called the attention of our youth, under this new cult have now become an object of derision, a level to be shunned rather than to be reached. It is this prejudice that feeds Government-ownership sentiment. I am stressing this phase of this contest because of what it involves.

We are facing a condition which admits of but two alternatives—conceding the unwisdom of abandoning the sea either by scrapping our ships or selling them to foreign countries. The alternatives are either continued Government ownership and operation or some plan as herein proposed in this bill.

To me the first alternative is not to be looked upon with any favor whatever. The second alternative is not only the wiser course but the only one open to us; it is the one successful solution as I see it of a very important problem. It is Government aid to maintain an American merchant marine. Call it a subsidy if you will. That is nothing new. We have given Government aid to the building of the great trunk lines connecting the East with the West. While it was attacked in the same terms we now hear employed in this debate, few, if any, of our citizens will to-day question the wisdom of that policy for developing that undeveloped country. This was a direct subsidy as much as this bill proposes.

We have given Government aid in the hundreds of millions to improvements in rivers and harbors and in the construction of highways. We are in the midst of such policy of internal improvements. It may be of importance to remember that the Democratic Party consistently opposed the platform of internal improvements prior to the Civil War, making its opposition a cardinal principle of action. Since the war Government aid has become a cardinal virtue of the same party and is now sought for all sorts of local interests.

The Republican Party has ever stood for a Government policy of building up and maintaining American industry through a protective tariff. We have protected our labor against the open competition of a cheaper scale of wage to maintain American standards of living. The monuments of this policy are all about us in the awakened industry of the country, where we rank first in all that can be produced by labor. But not so on the

high seas. Our law so effective within our national boundaries is totally impotent on the high seas, open to our competitors as to ourselves. We can say to all countries upon what conditions they may buy and sell within our borders, but not so on the open seas. There their authority is equal to our own. American labor can be secure in its wage scale within the domain of American law, but not beyond that domain. American labor can not be driven from employment by open foreign competition where our law forbids such open competition. But it can and is driven from employment on the open sea where our law does not or can not extend its protection. This is why we maintain our standards within the country and keep our industry going. It is also the reason why we can maintain our coastwise shipping, because we forbid the foreign vessel entering that service.

Did we open that service to the foreign competitor as we are compelled to do on the high seas, we would be driven from the coastwise trade just as we are now driven from the overseas trade or left to the alternative of reducing our labor to the scale of that of our competitor, which is against a sound American policy. The present situation of our merchant marine is a comment upon that fact.

As the purchaser will buy in the cheapest market, so will the shipper ship in the cheapest bottom. As our higher standards and higher costs can not compete with the lower standards and costs of our foreign competitors in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, neither can American standards of labor compete on the open sea with foreign standards.

Capital announces that it can compete on the sea if our Nation will repeal its navigation restrictive laws designed to maintain American standards on the sea. But our country will decline to abandon our standards. No sensible person will hold that American genius, business acumen, if allowed the freedom to do so unhindered by legal regulations in the employment of labor, could not go on the sea and succeed. If success under the present situation were possible, there is no doubt that we would have had a great American merchant marine. But the higher level of costs prevailing in America made it necessary for us to either reduce our levels to that of our foreign competitors or leave the sea as a merchant-marine power of those competitors. The latter course was inevitable so far as overseas trade went.

Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the tariff we had presented the relative scale of wages between our country and foreign countries. It is not necessary for me now to append a general comparison supplied at that time. The facts are well known to the public, but I will now present comparisons to show the wages paid in the shipping business, both in construction and operation. There have been so many misstatements by the opposition to this bill, tending to show that our scale of wages is not higher than our competitors, that I present these figures comparing our scale with that of England, the highest wage country on the sea outside of our own. I will also add some tables showing the wages of other countries. A glance will show why American shipping is driven from the sea in open competition with the world of cheaper operation:

JULY 26, 1922.

AMERICAN SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Independence Hall," cargo ship, of Philadelphia (Shipping Board), 6,420 gross tons, 3,976 net tons, oil burner.

EUROPEAN TRADE.

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$165.00
1	second mate	145.00
1	chief mate	120.00
1	radio operator	90.00
1	boatswain	65.00
6	able seamen, at $55	330.00
2	ordinary seamen, at $40	80.00
1	chief engineer	240.00
1	first assistant engineer	165.00
1	second assistant engineer	145.00
1	third assistant engineer	130.00
3	oilers, at $65	195.00
2	water tenders, at $65	130.00
3	firemen, at $57.50	172.50
2	wipers, at $50	100.00
1	steward	105.00
1	cook	90.00
1	baker	70.00
3	mess boys, at $35	105.00
34	Total pay per month	2,707.50

JULY 28, 1922.

AMERICAN SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Lacpella," cargo ship, of Philadelphia (Shipping Board), 5,569 gross tons, 3,861 net tons, oil burner.

EUROPEAN TRADE.

		Pay per month.
1	First mate	$165.00
1	Second mate	145.00
1	Third mate	130.00
1	Radio operator	90.00
1	Boatswain	65.00
6	able seamen, at $55	330.00
2	ordinary seamen, at $40	80.00
1	Chief engineer	240.00
1	First assistant engineer	165.00
1	Second assistant engineer	145.00
1	Third assistant engineer	130.00
3	Oilers, at $65	195.00
2	Water tenders, at $65	130.00
3	Firemen, at $57.50	172.50
2	Wipers, at $50	100.00
1	Steward	105.00
1	Cook	90.00
1	Second cook and baker	70.00
3	Mess boys, at $35	105.00
32	Total pay per month	2,602.50

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, September 11, 1922.

BRITISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship Matoppo, cargo ship, of London (Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. (Ltd.)), 5,280 gross tons, 3,420 net tons, coal burner.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
		£ s.	
1	First mate	24 10	$160.37
1	Second mate	21 0	93.66
1	Third mate	17 10	78.05
11	Radio operator	0 1	.22
11	Second radio operator	0 1	.22
1	Carpenter	14 10	64.67
1	Boatswain	13 10	60.24
7	Able seamen, at £12 6s	85 2	[1]$354.94–382.68
1	Able seaman	12 0	53.32
1	..do	10 4	45.68
2	Able seamen, at £10	20 0	[1]44.60–89.20
1	Ordinary seaman	5 10	24.53
1	Chief engineer	35 10	158.23
1	First assistant engineer	25 10	116.10
1	Second assistant engineer	21 10	95.59
1	Third assistant engineer	17 10	78.05
1	Fourth assistant engineer	16 10	73.50
1	Chief steward	16 10	73.50
25	Total	338 18	1,502.96
	LASCARS—DECK DEPARTMENT	*Rupees per month.*	
4	Quartermasters (seacunny), at 55 rupees	220	[1]75.95–83.49
1	Serang (boatswain)	60	17.49
1	Tindal (second boatswain)	37	10.73
1	Cassab	30	8.70
4	Sailors, at 26 rupees	102	[1]7.25–28.09
4	Sailors, at 22 rupees	88	[1]6.30–24.33
4	Sailors, at 21 rupees	84	[1]6.09–24.26
1	Sailor	20	5.79
1	Bhandary	25	7.25
1	Tapass	22	6.26
22	Total	688	198.94
47	Carried forward (American money)	.....	1,799.40

[1] Balance paid by Marconi Co.

Steamship "Swazi," cargo ship, of London (Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. (Ltd.)), 4,240 gross tons, 3,174 net tons, coal burner.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
		£ s.	
1	First mate	20 10	101.23
1	Second mate	16 10	73.43
1	Third mate	13 0	57.85
12	Radio operators, at £1	2 0	[1]34.45–9.90
1	Chief engineer	28 10	126.98
1	Second engineer	22 10	100.13
1	Third engineer	16 10	73.43
1	Fourth engineer	13 0	57.85
1	Fifth engineer	12 0	53.40
1	Steward	14 10	64.53
11	Total	159 0	707.58
	LASCARS—DECK DEPARTMENT.	*Rupees.*	
1	Fourth mate (serang)	75	22.50
1	Boatswain (tindal)	44	13.20
1	Second boatswain	37	11.10
1	Winchman	36	10.80
4	Carpenter	120	36.00
4	Quartermasters (seacanny), at 60 rupees	276	[1]20.70–82.80
4	Seamen, at rupees	124	[1]9.30–37.20
4	Seamen, at 24 rupees	112	[1]8.40–33.60
2	Seamen, at 25 rupees	50	[1]7.50–15.00

[1] Balance paid by Marconi Company.

Steamship "Swazi," cargo ship, of London, etc.—Continued.

EAST INDIA TRADE—continued.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
	LASCARS—DECK DEPARTMENT—continued.	*Rupees.*	
3	Seamen, at 22 rupees	66	[1]$6.60–$19.80
1	Storekeeper	36	10.80
23	Total	978	293.40
	LASCARS—ENGINE DEPARTMENT.		
1	Serang	75	22.50
1	Tindal	44	13.20
1	Second tindal	37	11.10
2	Donkeymen, at 35 rupees	70	[1]10.50–21.00
3	Oilers, at 32 rupees	96	[1]9.60–28.80
13	Firemen, at 30 rupees	390	[1]9.00–117.00
15	Trimmers, at 24 rupees	360	[1]7.20–108.00
1	Cassab	35	10.50
37	Total	1,107	332.10
71	Carried forward (American money)	.....	1,333.08
	LASCARS—ENGINE DEPARTMENT.		
1	Serang	60	17.40
1	Tindal	35	10.15
1	Second tindal	30	8.70
2	Donkeymen, at 28 rupees	56	[1]8.12–16.24
3	Greasers, at 26 rupees	78	[1]7.54–22.62
12	Firemen, at 23 rupees	276	[1]6.67–80.04
9	Coal passers, at 18 rupees	162	[1]5.22–46.98
1	Bhandary	25	7.25
30	Total	722	209.38
	LASCARS—STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Cook	75	21.75
1	Second cook	40	11.60
4	Waiters, at 35 rupees	140	[1]10.15–40.60
1	Pantryman	35	10.15
1	Mess boy	34	9.86
1	Cassab	28	8.12
9		352	102.08
86	Total pay per month	.....	2,110.95

Pound sterling—$4.46.
Rupee—29 cents.

LASCARS—STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

1	Steward	90	27.00
1	Chief cook	85	25.50
1	Second cook	45	13.50
1	Pantryman	45	13.50
1	Messroom boy	35	10.50
3	Galleymen, at 30 rupees	90	[1]9–27.00
1	Messman	35	10.50
1	Tapass	29	8.70
10		454	136.20
81	Total pay for month	.....	1,469.28

Pound sterling—$4.45.
Rupee=30 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 5, 1922.

AMERICAN SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Bantu," cargo ship, of New York, 4,299 gross tons, 2,825 net tons, coal burner.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$165
1	second mate	140
1	third mate	125
1	junior third mate	75
1	radio operator	90
1	carpenter	70
1	boatswain	65
6	able seamen, at $50	300
2	ordinary seamen, at $47.50	95
1	chief engineer	285
1	first assistant engineer	165
1	second assistant engineer	140
1	third assistant engineer	125
1	junior engineer	70
1	storekeeper	55
3	deck engineers and oilers, at $55	165
12	firemen and coal passers, at $50	600
1	steward	105
1	cook	90
1	second cook	70
3	messmen, at $40	120
4	mess boys, at $30	120
46	Total pay per month	3,285

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 10, 1922.

BRITISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Bonny," cargo liner, of Liverpool, 4,229 gross tons, 2,685 net tons, coal burner.

[In trade between New York and West Coast of Africa.]

		British pay per month.	American pay per month.
		£ s.	
1	First mate	23 10	$104.58
1	Second mate	20 00	89.00
1	Third mate	17 10	77.88
1	Radio operator	.....	.....
2	Radio watchers	.....	.....
1	Boatswain	.....	.....
1	Carpenter	13 0	57.85
8	Able seamen, at £12	14 10	64.53
2	Ordinary seamen, at £10	96 0	[1]53.40–427.20
1	Chief engineer	20 0	[1]44.50–89.00
1	First assistant engineer	26 10	117.93
1	Second assistant engineer	23 10	104.58
1	Third assistant engineer	22 10	100.13
1	Fireman	20 10	91.23
6	Firemen, at £12 10s	13 0	57.85
3	Oilers, at £13	75 0	[1]55.63–333.78
5	Trimmers, at £12	39 0	[1]57.85–173.55
1	Steward	60 0	[1]53.40–267.00
1	Second steward	16 10	73.43
1	Cook	11 5	50.06
1	Second cook	15 10	68.98
2	Messmen, at £7 10s	11 10	51.18
		15 0	[1]33.38–66.76
43	Total wages per month	554 5	2,466.50

These are base wages and do not include advances for length of service—deck and engineer officers credited with superior rating. Members of ship's company injured or ill through causes connected with the service are carried at full pay until restored to duty. Insurance about 3 per cent above ordinary, on account of tropical service, paid by company. Present crew signed on for two years at rate current prior to recent reduction and receiving that pay. Articles have 8 months yet to run.
Pound sterling—$4.45.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 12, 1922.

Comparison of pay rolls, American and Belgian cargo steamers, North Atlantic trade.

AMERICAN STEAMER "BIRD CITY."

(Shipping Board, 5,562 gross tons, 3,434 net tons, oil burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	captain	$270.00
1	first mate	165.00
1	second mate	145.00
1	third mate	130.00
1	radio operator	90.00
1	boatswain	65.00
6	able seamen, at $55	330.00
2	ordinary seamen, at $40	80.00
1	chief engineer	240.00
1	first assistant engineer	165.00
1	second assistant engineer	145.00
1	third assistant engineer	130.00
3	oilers, at $65	195.00
2	water tenders, at $65	130.00
3	firemen, at $57.50	172.50
1	steward	105.00
1	cook	90.00
1	second cook	70.00
3	mess boys, at $35	105.00
33	Total pay per month	2,887.50

BELGIAN STEAMER.

(5,228 gross tons, 3,227 net tons, coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	captain	$109.56
1	first mate	63.70
1	second mate	58.24
1	third mate	50.96
1	radio operator (paid by Marconi Co.)	38.70
1	boatswain	31.85
6	able seamen, at $27	162.00
1	deck boy	11.00
1	chief engineer	87.36
1	first assistant engineer	58.24
1	second assistant engineer	50.96
1	third assistant engineer	50.96
1	deck engineer	31.81
2	oilers, at $30.58	61.16
12	firemen (includes firemen, coal passers, and wipers, all at the same rate), at $29.12	349.44
1	steward	43.68
2	second stewards, at $29.12	58.24
1	cook	43.68
1	second cook	30.58
2	cadets	.....
39	Total pay per month	1,392.12

On basis of 12 Belgian francs equals $1.
The American steamer and the Belgian steamer both arrived at New York in foreign commerce August 12, 1922.
It is to be observed that the American steamer, though an oil burner, and consequently carrying fewer men, has a wage scale more than twice the amount of the wage scale of the Belgian steamer.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, *August 17, 1922.*

Comparison of pay rolls, American and Belgian cargo ships, European trade.

AMERICAN STEAMER "EASTPORT."

(Shipping Board, 4,995 gross tons, 2,705 net tons, coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	captain	$265.00
1	first mate	165.00
1	second mate	140.00
1	third mate	125.00
1	radio operator	90.00
1	boatswain	65.00
4	able seamen, at $55	220.00
2	ordinary seamen, at $40	80.00
1	chief engineer	230.00
1	first assistant engineer	160.00
1	second assistant engineer	140.00
1	third assistant engineer	125.00
3	oilers, at $65	195.00
6	firemen, at $57.50	345.00
4	coal passers, at $50	200.00
1	steward and cook	105.00
1	second steward and cook	70.00
3	messboys, at $35	105.00
38	Total pay per month	2,500.00

BELGIAN STEAMER.

(5,216 gross tons, 3,171 net tons, coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	captain	$109.56
1	first mate	63.70
1	second mate	58.24
1	third mate	50.96
1	radio operator	38.70
1	boatswain	31.85
6	able seamen, at $37	169.90
1	deck boy	11.00
1	chief engineer	87.36
1	first assistant engineer	58.24
1	second assistant engineer	50.96
1	third assistant engineer	50.96
1	deck engineer	31.91
2	oilers, at $30.56	61.16
12	firemen (firemen include coal passers, etc., all receiving the same pay), at $29.12	349.44
1	steward	43.68
2	second stewards, at $29.12	58.24
1	cook	43.68
1	second cook	30.58
4	cadets	
41	Total pay for month	1,392.12

On basis of 12 Belgian francs equals $1.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 15, 1922.

Comparison of pay rolls, American and Danish cargo steamers, North Atlantic trade.

AMERICAN STEAMER "CANANOVA."

(1,820 gross tons, 1,065 net tons, oil burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$140.00
1	second mate	125.00
1	third mate	105.00
1	radio operator	90.00
1	boatswain	55.00
5	able seamen, at $47.50	237.50
1	chief engineer	260.00
1	first assistant engineer	140.00
1	second assistant engineer	125.00
1	third assistant engineer	105.00
3	oilers, at $50	150.00
3	firemen, at $50	150.00
1	steward-cook	100.00
1	second steward	65.00
2	messmen, at $32.50	65.00
1	messboy	26.50
25	Total pay per month	1,939.00

DANISH STEAMER "BORGLUM."

(1,900 gross tons, 1,169 net tons, coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$155
1	second mate	115
1	third mate	80
1	radio operator	77
1	boatswain	50
1	carpenter	41
6	able seamen, at $36	216
1	chief engineer	190
1	first assistant engineer	155
1	second assistant engineer	120
1	third assistant engineer	80
3	firemen, at $37	111
2	coal passers, at $37	74
1	steward	99
1	cook	50
2	messboys, at $20	40
25	Total pay per month	1,653

On basis of 1 krone equals 20 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 18, 1922.

DANISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Katonia," cargo ship, of Copenhagen, 2,624 gross tons, 1,668 net tons, coal burner.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADE.

		Danish kroner per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	725	$145
1	Second mate	575	115
1	Radio operator	385	77
1	Boatswain	250	50
1	Carpenter	205	41
6	Able seamen, at 180 kroner	1,080	@36=216
1	Chief engineer	950	190
1	Second engineer	725	145
1	Third engineer	600	120
3	Firemen, at 185 kroner	555	@37=111
2	Coal passers, at 185 kroner	370	@37= 74
1	Steward	495	99
1	Cook	250	50
2	Messboys, at 100 kroner	200	@20= 40
28	Total pay per month	7,365	1,473

NOTE.—In addition to this pay every member of the crew is insured, in a sum proportionate to his wages, the owners paying the premiums.
1 krone equals 20 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 14, 1922.

Comparison of pay rolls, American and Danish cargo steamers, North Atlantic and West Indian trade.

AMERICAN STEAMER "CATHERINE."

(2,130 gross tons, 1,280 net tons; coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$150
1	second mate	130
1	third mate	110
1	radio operator	90
1	carpenter	65
6	able seamen, at $42	252
1	chief engineer	255
1	first assistant engineer	150
1	second assistant engineer	130
3	oilers, at $55	165
6	firemen, at $45	270
3	coal passers, at $30	90
1	steward	105
1	cook	90
1	second cook	65
1	utility man	50
1	messman	35
1	mess boy	30
32	Total pay per month	2,232

DANISH STEAMER "BORGLUM."

(1,900 gross tons, 1,169 net tons; coal burner.)

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$155
1	second mate	115
1	third mate	80
1	radio operator	77
1	boatswain	50
1	carpenter	41
6	able seamen, at $36	216
1	chief engineer	190
1	first assistant engineer	155
1	second assistant engineer	120
1	third assistant engineer	80
3	firemen, at $37	111
2	coal passers, at $37	74
1	steward	99
1	cook	50
2	mess boys, at $20	40
25	Total pay per month	1,653

On basis of 1 krone equals 20 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 25, 1922.

SWEDISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Karlswick," cargo ship, of Norrkoping, 2,373 gross tons, 1,399 net tons, coal burner.

MEDITERRANEAN TRADE.

		Swedish kroner per month.	American money per month.
1	Captain	720	$180.80
1	First mate	400	100.00
1	Second mate	330	87.45
1	Third mate	205	54.33
1	Radio operator[1]		
1	Boatswain	195	51.68
1	Carpenter	195	51.68

[1] Radio operator paid by State.

SWEDISH SHIP WAGES—Continued.

Steamship "Karlswick," cargo ship, of Norrkoping, etc.—Continued.

MEDITERRANEAN TRADE—continued.

		Swedish kroner per month.	American money per month.
2	Able seamen, at 160 kroner	320	@$42.40=$84.80
1	Ordinary seaman	130	34.45
1	Boy	110	29.15
1	do	70	18.55
1	do	60	15.90
1	Chief engineer	480	127.20
1	First assistant engineer	295	78.18
1	Second assistant engineer	220	58.30
1	Donkeyman	185	49.03
1	Oiler	170	45.05
3	Firemen, at 160 kroner	480	@42.40=127.20
2	Coal passers, at 110 kroner	220	@29.15=58.30
1	Steward	280	74.20
1	Cook	195	51.68
1	Mess boy	30	7.95
26	Total pay per month	5,290	1,401.88

1 krone=26.5 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 25, 1922.

SWEDISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Tasmanic," cargo ship, of Gothenberg, 4,979 gross tons, 2,830 net tons, coal burner.

NORTH AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

		Swedish kroner per month.	American money per month.
1	Captain	870	$230.55
1	First mate	430	113.95
1	Second mate	330	87.45
1	Third mate	250	66.25
1	Radio operator[1]		
1	Boatswain	185	49.03
1	Carpenter	185	49.03
4	Able seamen, at 160 kroner	640	@$42.40=169.60
1	Ordinary seaman	120	31.80
1	do	110	29.15
3	Boys, at 70 kroner	195	@18.55=57.10
1	Chief engineer	540	143.10
1	First assistant engineer	345	91.43
1	Second assistant engineer	270	71.55
1	Junior engineer	210	55.65
3	Oilers, at 170 kroner	540	@34.02=90.10
3	Firemen, at 160 kroner	960	@42.40=254.40
3	Coal passers, at 110 kroner	330	@29.15=87.45
1	Steward	310	82.15
1	Cook	210	55.65
1	Second cook	155	41.08
1	Messboy	70	18.55
1	do	44	11.66
35	Total pay per month	7,060	1,868.28

[1] Radio operator paid by State.
1 krone=26.5 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
11 Broadway, New York, August 29, 1922.

AMERICAN SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Norlina," cargo ship, of New York, 4,886 gross tons, 2,840 net tons, oil burner.

EUROPEAN TRADE.

		Pay per month.
1	first mate	$135.00
1	second mate	115.00
1	third mate	95.00
1	radio operator	90.00
1	carpenter	90.00
1	boatswain	65.00
6	able seamen, at $45	50.00
2	ordinary seamen, at $40	270.00
1	chief engineer	80.00
1	first assistant engineer	185.00
1	second assistant engineer	135.00
1	third assistant engineer	115.00
3	oilers, at $50	95.00
3	firemen, at $47.50	150.00
2	wipers, at $40	142.50
1	steward	80.00
1	cook	95.00
1	galley boy	90.00
3	messmen, at $40	45.00
32	Total pay per month	120.00
		2,132.50

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, September 2, 1922.

BRITISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Kascmbe," cargo ship, of North Shields (Ellerman & Buchnall Steamship Co. (Ltd.)), 4,676 gross tons, 2,936 net tons, coal burner.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
		£ s.	
1	First mate	21 10	$85.89
1	Second mate	18 0	80.28
1	Third mate	14 10	64.67
1	Radio operator	1 0	4.46
1	Chief engineer	30 10	136.03
1	First assistant engineer	23 10	104.81
1	Second assistant engineer	18 0	80.28
1	Third assistant engineer	14 10	64.67
1	Fourth assistant engineer	13 10	60.21
1	Carpenter	13 0	57.96
1	Chief steward	15 0	66.90
14	Apprentices		
15	Total	183 0	816.18
	LASCARS—DECK DEPARTMENT.	Rupees.	
4	Quartermasters (seacunny), at 35 rupees	220	@$15.05=$63.80
1	Boatswain (serang)	60	17.40
1	First mate (tindal)	37	10.73
1	Second mate (tindal)	30	8.70
1	Cassab	30	8.70
1	Winchman	30	8.70
4	Seamen, at 25 rupees	38	8.12
2	Seamen, at 21 rupees	100	@7.25=20.00
1	Seaman	46	@6.67=13.34
3	Seamen, at 20 rupees	22	6.38
2	Seamen, at 18 rupees	60	@5.80=17.40
1	Tapass (cleaner)	36	@5.23=10.44
		22	6.38
22	Total	691	200.39
37	Carried forward (American money)		1,016.57
	LASCARS—ENGINE DEPARTMENT.		
1	Serang	60	17.40
1	First tindal	35	10.15
1	Second tindal	30	8.70
1	Third tindal	30	8.70
1	Cassab	30	8.13
3	Donkeymen and oilers, at 28 rupees	84	@8.12=24.36
12	Firemen, at 23 rupees	276	@8.67=80.04
6	Trimmers, at 18 rupees	108	@8.28=51.32
24	Total	643	186.31
		Honolulu dollars per month.	
1	Fireman	25	13.80
1	Storekeeper	25	13.80
2	Total	50	27.00
	LASCARS—STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.	Rupees per month.	
1	Cook	70	21.76
1	Second cook	40	11.62
1	Pantryman	34	9.86
5	Boys, at 34 rupees	170	@9.86=49.30
8	Total	319	92.51
73	Total pay per month		1,334.39

[1] Balance paid by Marconi Co. [2] Stand wireless watches.

Pound sterling=$4.46.
Rupee=20 cents.
Hongkong dollar=54 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 27, 1922.

BRITISH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Russia," cargo ship, of Liverpool, 4,576 gross tons, 2,870 net tons, coal burner.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
		£ s.	
1	First mate	22 10	$100.13
1	Second mate	16 10	73.43
1	Third mate	13 0	57.85
1	Radio operator	1 0	4.45
1	Boatswain	11 10	51.15
1	Carpenter	12 10	55.63
6	Able seamen, at £10	60 0	@$44.50=267.00

[1] Paid by Marconi Co.

BRITISH SHIP WAGES—Continued.

Steamship "Russia," cargo ship, of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

		British money per month.	American money per month.
		£ s.	
1	Boy	5 10	$24.48
1	....do	7 0	31.15
1	Chief engineer	23 10	104.58
1	Second engineer	20 10	91.23
1	Third engineer	16 0	71.20
1	Fourth engineer	13 0	57.85
1	Donkeyman	11 10	51.18
3	Oilers, at £11	33 0	@$48.95=146.85
9	Firemen and trimmers, at £10 10s.	94 10	@46.73=420.57
1	Steward	14 10	64.54
1	Cook	13 10	60.08
1	Second steward	8 10	37.83
1	Second cook	8 10	37.83
1	Third steward and cook	7 0	31.15
36	Total pay per month	413 10	1,840.19

Pound sterling=$4.45.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 20, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Aloor," cargo ship, of Rotterdam, 3,551 gross tons, 2,171 net tons, coal burner.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADE.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	270	$108.00
1	Second mate	195	78.00
1	Third mate	130	52.00
1[1]	Radio operator	0.1	.04
1	Boatswain	130	52.00
3	Able seamen, at 115 florins	345	@$46.00=138.00
2	Ordinary seamen, at 65 florins	130	@26.00= 52.00
1	Chief engineer	335	134.00
1	First assistant engineer	230	92.00
1	Second assistant engineer	165	66.00
1	Third assistant engineer	80	32.00
1	Deck engineer	130	52.00
1	Oiler	130	52.00
6	Firemen, at 120 florins	720	@$48.00=288.00
3	Coal passers, at 100 florins	300	@40.00=120.00
1	Steward	170	68.00
1	Cook	160	64.00
1	Second cook	50	20.00
2	Mess boys, at 60 florins	120	@24.00= 48.00
1	Utility man	40	16.00
31	Total pay per month	3,830.1	1,532.04

[1] Balance paid by Radio Co. of Holland.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings, but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.
1 florin = 40 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 12, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Bawean," cargo liner, of Amsterdam, 6,478 gross tons, 4,177 net tons, coal burner.

DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADE.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	320	$128.00
1	Second mate	240	96.00
1	Third mate	170	68.00
1[1]	Radio operator	170	68.00
1	Boatswain	175	70.00
1	Second boatswain	155	62.00
1	Carpenter	175	70.00
7	Able seamen, at 130 florins	910	@$52.00=364.00
1	Ordinary seaman	75	30.00
1	Apprentice	45	18.00
1	....do	30	12.00
1	Chief engineer	475	190.00
1	First assistant engineer	320	128.00
1	Second assistant engineer	240	96.00
1	Third assistant engineer	170	68.00
1	Deck engineer	100	40.00
1[1]	Fireman (leader)	120	48.00
1[1]	....do	110	44.00

[1] Radio operator also receives 20 florins ($8) monthly when ship is in port and he eats ashore.
[1] Chinese.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES—Continued.

Steamship "Bawean," cargo liner, of Amsterdam, etc.—Continued.

DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADE—continued.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1[1]	Fireman (leader)	105	$42.00
1[1]	....do	100	40.00
15[1]	Firemen, at 100 florins	1,500	@$40.00=600.00
2[1]	Oilers, at 105 florins	210	@42.00= 84.00
1	Steward	190	76.00
1	Cook	150	60.00
1	Second cook	90	36.00
1[1]	Third cook	75	30.00
1[1]	Mess boy	37	14.80
1[1]	....do	32	12.80
2[1]	Mess boys, at 27 florins	54	@10.80= 21.60
51	Total pay per month	6,543	2,617.20

[1] Chinese.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.
1 florin = 40 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 17, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Britsum," cargo ship, of Amsterdam, 2,088 gross tons, 1,305 net tons, coal burner.

EUROPEAN TRADE.

		Dutch florins, monthly.	American money, monthly.
1	First mate	288	$115.20
1	Second mate	198	79.20
1	Third mate	153	61.20
1[1]	Radio operator		
1	Boatswain	135	54.00
3	Able seamen, at 130 florins	390	@$52.00=156.00
1	Apprentice	75	30.00
1	....do	50	20.00
1	Ordinary seaman	115	46.00
1	Chief engineer	410	164.00
1	First assistant engineer	243	97.20
1	Second assistant engineer	166⅔	66.60
1	Third assistant engineer	90	36.00
1	Junior third engineer	70	28.00
2	Firemen, at 135 florins	270	@54.00=108.00
2	Firemen, at 120 florins	240	@48.00= 96.00
1	Deck engineer	145	58.00
1	Coal passer	115	46.07
1	....do	110	44.00
2	Coal passers, at 90 florins	180	@36.00= 72.00
1	Steward and cook	150	60.00
1	Second steward and cook	50	20.00
1	Utility man	35	14.00
1	Messman	40	16.00
1	Messboy	35	14.00
30	Total pay per month	3,753½	1,501.40

[1] Paid by Radio Co. of Holland, on basis of 1 florin = 40 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
11 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Madioen," cargo ship, of Rotterdam (Rotterdam Lloyd), 6,801 gross tons, 4,360 net tons, coal burner.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	320	$124.80
1	Second mate	210	81.90
1	Third mate	170	66.30
1	Fourth mate	100	39.00
1[1]	Radio operator	1	.39
1	Boatswain	160	62.40
1	Carpenter	145	56.55
1	Lamptman	120	46.80
7	Able seamen, at 115 florins	805	@$44.85=313.95
1	Ordinary seaman	68	26.52
1	Chief engineer	475	185.25
1	First assistant engineer	270	105.30
1	Second assistant engineer	185	72.15
1	Third assistant engineer	160	62.40
1	Junior assistant	120	46.80

[1] Balance paid by Government—not a charge to ship.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES—Continued.

Steamship "Madioen," cargo ship, of Rotterdam, etc.—Continued.

EAST INDIA TRADE—continued.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
2	Junior assistants, at 100 florins	200	@$39.00=$78.00
3[1]	Oilers, at 95 florins	285	@37.05=111.15
1[1]	No. 1 fireman	110	42.90
1[1]	No. 2 fireman	100	39.00
1[1]	No. 3 fireman	95	37.05
1[1]	No. 4 fireman	95	37.05
18[1]	Firemen and trimmers, at 90 florins	1,620	@35.10=631.80
1	Steward	150	58.50
1	Cook	160	62.40
1	Second cook	80	31.20
3	Messboys, at 30 florins	90	@11.70= 35.10
2	Messboys, at 26 florins	52	@10.14= 20.28
1	Messboy	27	10.53
57	Total pay per month	6,373	2,485.47

[1] Chinese.

1 florin=39 cents.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Ootmarsum," cargo ship, of Amsterdam, 3,684 gross tons, 2,208 net tons, oil burner.

(Arrived at New York, Sept. 5, 1922, with coal from Swansea.)

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	217	$84.63
1	Second mate	195	76.05
1	Third mate	130	50.70
1	Boatswain	130	50.70
6	Able seamen, at 115 florins	575	@$44.85=224.25
1	Ordinary seaman	65	25.35
1	Deck boy	25	9.75
1	Chief engineer	375	146.25
1	First assistant	255	99.45
1	Second assistant	165	64.35
1	Apprentice	110	42.90
1	....do	90	35.10
3	Firemen, at 120 florins	360	@46.80=140.40
1	Wiper	90	35.10
1	Steward	90	35.10
1	Cook	160	62.40
1	Second cook	40	15.60
1	Mess boy	40	15.60
1	Donkeyman	130	50.70
26	Total pay per month	3,242	1,264.38

1 florin=39 cents.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, August 8, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Palembang," cargo liner, of Rotterdam, 7,061 gross tons, 4,499 net tons, oil burner.

DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADE.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	335	$134.00
1	Second mate	240	96.00
1	Third mate	170	68.00
1	Fourth mate	120	48.00
1	Radio operator	170	68.00
1	Boatswain	185	74.00
1	Carpenter	160	64.00
1	Able seaman (leader)	135	54.00
7	Able seamen, at 130 florins	910	@$52.00=364.00
1	Ordinary seaman	75	30.00
1	Chief engineer	475	190.00
1	First assistant engineer	300	120.00
1	Second assistant engineer	200	80.00
1	Third assistant engineer	160	64.00

DUTCH SHIP WAGES—Continued.

Steamship "Palembang," cargo liner, of Rotterdam, etc.—Continued.

DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADE—continued.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
3[1]	Oilers, at 105 florins	315	@$42.00=$126.00
1[1]	Fireman (leader)	125	50.00
1[1]	....do	115	46.00
1[1]	....do	110	44.00
1[1]	....do	105	42.00
18[1]	Ordinary firemen, at 102 florins	1,836	@40.80=734.40
1	Steward	175	70.00
1	Cook	175	70.00
1	First assistant cook	90	36.00
1[1]	Second assistant cook	60	24.00
1	Messboy	37	14.80
1	....do	32	12.80
2[1]	Messboys, at 27 florins	54	@10.80=21.60
53	Total pay per month	6,864	2,745.60

[1] Chinese.

NOTE.—The 18 firemen include water tenders, wipers, etc.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.
1 florin=40 cents.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, September 4, 1922.

DUTCH SHIP WAGES.

Steamship "Veendyk," cargo ship, of Rotterdam (Holland-American Line), 6,557 gross tons, 4,283 net tons, coal burner.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADE.

		Dutch florins per month.	American money per month.
1	First mate	288	$112.32
1	Second mate	216	84.24
1	Third mate	153	59.67
1	Fourth mate	108	42.12
2	Apprentices, at 54 florins	108	@$21.06=42.12
2[1]	Radio operators, at 1 florin	2	@.39=.78
1	Boatswain	145	56.55
1	Carpenter	145	56.55
4	Quartermasters, at 135 florins	540	@52.65=210.60
8	Able seamen, at 130 florins	1,040	@50.70=405.60
1	Chief engineer	405	157.95
1	First assistant	270	105.30
1	Second assistant	198	77.20
1	Third assistant	153	59.67
2	Junior assistants, at 72 florins	144	@28.08=56.16
1	Fireman	145	56.55
3	Oilers, at 142½ florins	427½	@55.58=166.74
22	Firemen and trimmers, at 135 florins	2,970	@52.65=1,155.30
1	Steward	145	56.55
2	Cooks, at 135 florins	270	@52.65=105.30
1	Baker	110	42.90
1	Cook	70	27.30
1	....do	40	15.60
6	Messboys, at 20 florins	180	@11.70=70.20
86	Total pay per month	8,272½	3,226.27

[1] Balance paid by State—not a charge to ship.

NOTE.—A semiofficial wage board, in which the Dutch Government, the shipowners, and the officers and men are represented, fixes a minimum wage for all ratings but has no power to enforce its decisions. Companies pay more or less than the minimum rate as they see fit. Some Dutch companies pay a bonus, but the amount is stated to be merely nominal. Age and length of service count for much in fixing the wages of both officers and men.
1 florin = 39 cents.

Mr. Speaker, the foregoing facts leave no doubt as to the cause of the disappearance from the sea of the American flag. They show the real purpose of the present bill, which is a subsidy to labor to equalize the difference in cost, as I stated in my opening remarks. These facts answer the persistent inquiry why this country, whose material progress has been the standing wonder of all history, with its overseas trade outranked only by its domestic commerce, has not adopted the policy of at least carrying its own goods in its own vessels, operated under its flag. This field is destined to be an increasing one and would inevitably attract capital and American genius if the way were open.

The vast difference in cost of (1) construction, (2) maintenance, and (3) operation between our standards and those of our competitors leaves nothing further to be said upon our disappearance from the sea. Shall we repeal all our navigation

and protective laws, enacted to preserve the higher standards of labor, in order to compete for the trade at lower cost? Shall we permit the American flag to fly over a merchant marine operated by Asiatics or coolie labor? To ask the question is to answer it. Of course, we will not do this. Shall we continue to operate the industry by the Government running them on the higher cost level and appropriate from the Treasury the losses sustained, which can never be definite, but which must be both inefficient and wasteful, as demonstrated by our recent experiences? So far as I am concerned, I shall oppose this alternative which is pressed by the opponents of the only other plan now open.

The plan here proposed, as I see it, is the only solution. There is no other alternative if we decide to remain on the sea. It is either abandon all hopes of an American merchant marine altogether or continue the Government operation with all of its possibilities of business disintegration, or else adopt some plan as proposed by this bill of Government aid.

The opponents of this bill satisfy themselves by mere opposition. They offer not a single constructive proposal. They even deny the most patent fact that they are for a merchant marine on the one hand, and on the other are not for Government operation of it. This statement is in the face of a gradual disappearance of our flag from the sea, and in the light of the most obvious reasons for that disappearance I am supporting the measure as a wise economic policy to conserve American enterprise of labor and capital in the interest of our people. Time will prove this contention if the bill becomes a law.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I had at one time some doubt as to whether I ought to vote for this so-called ship subsidy bill, but that doubt has been removed. It was almost entirely removed by the President's address. A rereading and study of that address reduced the doubt. And the amendments which have been made during the debate, and for which I was glad to vote, have reduced the doubt still further—reduced it to a minimum. The striking out of the exemptions from income tax, the striking out of the word "permanent" before the appropriation provisions, the striking out of the provision exempting the shipping authority from supervision by the accounting authority of the Government, so improved the bill that I do not believe that the Government or Nation can possibly lose more money by the proposed subsidy, or Government-aid arrangement, than it is now losing per annum, namely, $50,000,000 per annum, which, by the way, is an actual and substantial subsidy in effect if ever there was a subsidy in the history of any nation.

Only one objection remains, and that is: Will somebody make too much money; will it amount to a raid on the Treasury by some big corporation? It seems to me the answer to that is this: We should not, can not vote down a good and substantial public benefit because occasionally somebody may make more money under it than his just share. Inevitably somebody makes more money than his just share when we legislate.

This happens when we legislate for protection (by tariffs) of American industry and labor, or for railroads, or good roads, or aerial roads, or express, or for bridges, or rivers, or harbors, or public buildings, or post offices, or for science, or lighthouses, or health, and hospitals and hygiene, or for education.

That objection is, I think, far outweighed by the fact that this act will aid the national defense—aid us not to make war, but to avert war.

In his address to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives Mr. Harding set forth in clear and precise language a forceful argument for the bill, based almost wholly on economic grounds. He made no attempt to sway his auditors with fine phrases; he made no appeal to the emotions; it was a simply worded, carefully thought out presentation of a situation which the President regards as perhaps the most critical, so far as the commercial destinies of the Nation are concerned, that the American people have ever faced.

Early in his address the President frankly admitted that he understood fully the opposition that confronted the administration's desires, and then he proceeded to try to convince the Congress that enactment of the merchant marine legislation was essential to the promotion of the national welfare. As a simple problem in finance, the President declared that passage of the bill would mean a saving of millions of dollars and prevent the sacrifice of many millions more in national capital already invested.

We are now dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is one of grim actuality—

The President asserted—

We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering Government losses and national impotence on the seas or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance to serve as carrier of our cargoes in peace and to meet the necessities of our defense in war.

The high points of the message are as follows:

I have come to ask you to relieve the responsible administrative branch of the Government from a program upon which failure and hopelessness and staggering losses are written for every page, and let us turn to a program of assured shipping to serve us in war and to give guaranty to our commercial independence in peace.

I am not asking authorization of a new and added draft on the Public Treasury; I am appealing for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

Three courses are open—constructive, obstructive, and destructive. I ask the constructive course.

It would seem to be doubly humiliating when we own ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prows toward the marts of the world.

It is unbelievable that the American people, or the Congress which expresses their power, will consent to surrender and destruction.

I challenge every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the Public Treasury. I am appealing to save the Treasury.

I think it loftier statesmanship to support and commend a policy designed to effect the large good of the Nation than merely to record the too hasty impressions of a constituency.

"Government aid" would be a fairer term than "subsidy" in defining what we are seeking to do for our merchant marine.

The President declared it was not a question of adding new Treasury burdens or of contracting an outlay to support merchant shipping, because the Nation already is paying dearly; but he insisted that he appealed for a program to diminish the burden already weighing heavily. He epitomized his argument in this language:

When the question is asked, Why the insistence for the merchant marine act now? the answer is apparent. Waiving every inspiration which lies in a constructive plan for maintaining our flag on the commercial highways of the seas, waiving the prudence in safeguarding against another $3,000,000,000 madness if war ever again impels, we have the unavoidable task of wiping out a $50,000,000 annual loss in operation and losses aggregating many hundreds of millions in worn-out, sacrificed, or scrapped shipping.

Then the supreme humiliation, the admission that the United States—our America, once eminent among the maritime nations of the world—is incapable of asserting itself in peace triumphs on the seas of the world. It would seem to me doubly humiliating when we own the ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prows toward the marts of the world.

I call your attention to the fact that in the above statements the President talks economic things. He does not dwell on war; he mentions war only twice; but I imagine he had possible war in his mind all the time. Not that he wants war—not that. He does not want war; nor do you; nor do I. But I believe war will come. Everyone whom I know who has visited Europe or Asia believes there will be more wars. Wars have not ceased upon the face of the earth. The era of universal peace has not dawned. The millennium is not here. God will have to change the natures of men before wars cease. Nations will fight—intelligent peoples will fight to be free. Wars can be postponed and averted. The gloriously clean and noble Army of America did not go to France in vain. Its valor will keep the kings and emperors, the sultans and czars and mikados off of us for many years, perhaps a generation, perhaps until 1950. Doubtful; but we must not again be caught unprepared. Next time we will not have the British fleet to protect us and transport us. We must buy unless we have built. Let us build. I will wager all I possess that the President had all this in mind. I have voted for an adequate Army, for an adequate Navy, for adequate railroad and dirt-roads transportation, for adequate service and health and education; but it is all in vain unless we can in sudden war be prepared on the sea.

Certain communications from certain of my constituents whose opinions and observations I invoked by writing to them are so illuminating and interesting that I add them here. I particularly and specifically agree with the present mayor of Chicago, the Hon. William Hale Thompson, who believes that every man and woman and child in the State of Illinois will be benefited by Government aid to American shipping; that it would help every farmer and every business man and every manufacturing concern; that the delivery of our products in foreign markets under the American flag will increase our export business and thereby increase the demand for labor.

[From the Mayor of Chicago.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram with reference to ship subsidy bill received. I believe a vote for the ship subsidy bill is a vote for every man, woman, and child in the State of Illinois. I believe it would help every farmer, every business man, and every manufacturing concern. The delivery of our products in foreign markets under the American flag will increase our export business and thereby increase the demand for labor. To permit our ships, which the people have paid for, to rot would be a calamity, and, as pointed out by the President, they can ultimately be turned into a profitable institution rather than a terrific loss. My forefathers were clipper-ship owners and masters for three generations. My father went to sea before the mast on an American clipper at 16 years of age and finished his seafaring life as a lieutenant commander in Farragut's squadron at the close of the Civil War, and I have heard many, many times from his lips of the great loss to our people and our country on account of our Government's lack of support of our merchant marine. I am glad the opportunity presents itself and I hope you may see your way clear to support the President in this important matter.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, *Mayor.*

—

[From two employers of labor.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

As I come in contact with the opinion here, it seems to largely favor the subsidy for an adequate merchant marine. A powerful and efficient United States merchant marine prior to the war would have saved this country billions of dollars during the war. The preservation of peace, the ability to victoriously defend ourselves in war, and at the same time make possible the development of our great opportunity in the export business compels me to believe that the ship subsidy bill should become a law.

JOHN G. SHEDD,
President of Marshall Field & Co.

—

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Have read President's message. Think we should all stand with him on subsidy bill. We have been wrong on ship legislation for more than 70 years. Many experiments have been tried and failed. We have not tried subsidy plan, which gave British mastery of the seas. We should do so.

B. E. SUNNY,
President Chicago Telephone Co.

—

[From John H. Walker, president Illinois Federation of Labor.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Congressman at Large from Illinois,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. I am advised that the evils contained in the bill more than outweigh any benefits that might be derived through it. However, the ship subsidy bill is national legislation. The American Federation of Labor represents the labor movement on national legislative matters. I am so engrossed with State matters that I have not been able to give sufficient time to get all the details. With reference to the ship subsidy bill, I am wiring President Gompers to give you all information on that matter from labor's point of view.

J. H. WALKER.

—

[From a great churchman and well-known labor advocate.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon RICHARD YATES,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I strongly favor ship subsidy bill. America now has unparalleled opportunity to create merchant marine which will make and keep her one of foremost commercial nations of the world. In my judgment, to neglect the opportunity would be lack of highest statesmanship. I urge you to vote for the bill.

BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON.

—

[From a veteran editor.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I am able to give you the most positive assurance that the sentiment of the West is strongly against the ship subsidy. Your constituents, particularly the farming element, are aggressively opposed to the contemplated raid on the Federal Treasury, and the President's special message in defense of it fell flat. The campaign of extensive propaganda, which has been pouring like a torrent into every newspaper office in the country, has utterly failed to convince the people that this iniquitous measure will in any manner benefit the West, which already is tottering under the burden of enormous Federal, State, and municipal taxation.

JOHN C. EASTMAN,
Editor Chicago Daily Journal.

—

[From a surgeon interested in public affairs.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 27, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I believe in the constructive policy of our President. In my opinion, without a subsidy our merchant marine will become practically nil. Capital can not compete with the cheap labor on foreign ships. I believe the Nation will be benefited far in excess of the amount granted. Whether the ship subsidy will be popular I can not say, as I have heard opinions pro and con.

B. M. ROSS, *M. D.*

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House. In connection with what I said in the House during the discussion of this bill, which was limited by lack of time, I extend my remarks concerning the same in the RECORD for the purpose of further recording my objection to the measure and giving an abridged statement of some of the many reasons for my opposition to it.

The sponsors of this measure claim that by its passage we would exchange the heavier burden of expense the Shipping Board and its activities impose for the lighter load which the passage of this bill would place upon taxpayers. If that were the situation and result, the argument would have weight. But instead of exchanging one of these burdens for the other we are retaining the one and taking on the other.

The heavy appropriations we make for the Shipping Board may be roughly divided into two classes. Those for the Shipping Board's own force and those on account of the ships and shipping business it manages.

Are we to be rid of the Shipping Board after the passage of this act? On the contrary, the bill itself provides for the indefinite continuance of that expensive organization and provides for it varied and vastly important additional activities. If we could by a stretch of the imagination for a moment fancy that this bill would relieve us of the Shipping Board, a glance at any page of the bill would remind us that under its terms years and administrations may come and go but that the Shipping Board, with its important and vast powers and work and the great expense they involve, is to go on indefinitely. We can not read this bill and hope that we are by it exchanging the Shipping Board for anything. We are keeping the Shipping Board, with its desire to perpetuate itself, its thirst for power, its big salaries, its army of employees, and its almost boundless capacity to consume the contents of the Treasury.

Are we assured that this bill will relieve us of the ships which occasion the other portion of this sickening expense account? Are we assured that the passage of this bill will cause the sale of these ships? It is hoped by the high-salaried young hopefuls of our national shipping business that we will sell ships representing about 6⅔ per cent of the total cost of all our ships. Two hundred millions of dollars is the amount of sales hoped for, and that is 6⅔ per cent of $3,000,000,000—the cost of the ships. That may be the best sale that can be made, but it is not much sale. A loss of more than 93 per cent is a loss of substantially all. What are we to do with the big remainder? Sink it? We have been slow to sink anything on which a watchman's job or a $35,000 expert's salary could be made to ride. What assurance have we that this big lot of ships, little reduced by the best subtraction hoped for, will be promptly sunk or scrapped. There will be no new inducement to scrap it, much less to destroy the jobs which they have thus far sustained.

Is the aid proposed by the bill to be limited to the purchasers of our ships? No; it will be given as freely to ships now owned by the Government's competitors in the shipping business as it will be to those who purchase our ships. The world has more ships than is needed by world traffic. They are, therefore, rotting in the harbors and being offered for one-third to one-half their cost. This bill will not create any new cargoes. The world's ships will continue to wait for cargoes. Under these conditions will steamship owners abandon their own ships and buy ours, even at a reduced price, when they can get all the benefits offered by this measure by operating ships they now own? Of course they will, in the main, use their own ships and draw the subsidy. If there were traffic enough for all the shipping, all available ships would be in use. It is foolish in the extreme to expect that when there is not enough traffic even for all their own ships they will buy ours, even at a reduced price, and throw away theirs. When their own ships get old and others are needed, we are offering special inducements in long-term, low-interest credit to induce them to build other new ships instead of buying ours.

The bill specifically provides for the continuance of the Shipping Board, so it will continue with its burdens. This bill does not promise, much less assure, that we will get rid of the major part of our ships. The greater part of them will probably remain with us, with the burdens which they impose. So we will have at least the major part of our old burden, plus the new one we are taking on. Therefore we are not exchanging a heavy load for a lighter load. We are keeping a heavy one, imposed by the necessities of war, and loading the public with another in peace times at the instance of privilege-seeking greed.

In addition to the utter futility of the measure as a pretended alternative for the present Shipping Board and the expense resulting from its conduct of the shipping business, I object to it because it presents no plan for a self-supporting American merchant marine. A merchant marine which is to burden the other industries and activities of the people by causing them to be taxed in order to maintain it is, of course, a drain upon the resources of the Nation instead of a support to them. These two fundamental objections would compel me to oppose the measure; but they are by no means all.

It is full of sinister, wicked provisions, in keeping with the bad purposes which the whole of it is designed to promote. As proposed by the committee, it would give these bounties

to big, private, profit-making combinations, like the Standard Oil Co. and its subsidiaries, the Steel Trust, and other big private interests, like that of the packers, many of whom do, and others who may, operate their own vessels in carrying to and from foreign ports their own goods to their own warehouses and factories. Even as amended, the same vicious principle is in the bill and in great measure the same result will be caused.

It connects the Nation with a most dangerous policy of helping steamship companies make money out of bringing immigrants to America. The history of their handling of this traffic is one of inhumanity, lawlessness, and unpatriotic disregard of the public welfare. One who reviews it as it has been conducted by them can hardly fail to notice its resemblance of the shipping engaged in the slave trade.

The history of the dealings of Congress with immigration is the record of difficulties caused by shipowners, contract-labor importers, and other obstructions embarrassing all efforts to protect the country against incoming criminals, prostitutes, paupers, and anarchists and an unwelcome throng of undesirable aliens.

Before 1820 no record was kept of immigration and no regulation of any kind was attempted. During the first 30 years after 1819 the National Government did nothing toward restriction but did attempt to prohibit shipowners from crowding poor wretches together like hogs or cattle in the insanitary, inhuman manner practiced by them, which caused degradation, disease, and thousands of deaths among them.

I read from volume 2 of the report of the United States Immigration Commission, page 589, which I cite as "I. C. R.":

Prior to the year 1819 there were no United States laws governing or regulating ocean passenger traffic. * * * As a result abuses were permitted and practiced on transporting vessels that caused distress, disease, and death, especially among immigrants bound for America. (2 I. C. R. 589.)

Further, the fact that the protection given by the law—

* * * was inadequate, is shown by the gruesome records of the steerage experiences in those days. (2 I. C. R. 591.)

From the beginning of the movement of population from Europe to the New World suffering and death were common on immigrant ships. Among the earlier instances recorded was that of 3,000 Palatines forwarded * * * by England to New York, 470 of whom died on the voyage and 250 soon after their arrival of ship fever. There is also a gruesome account * * * of experiences on a ship which sailed in 1731 for America from Rotterdam with 156 immigrants. She was bound for Philadelphia via Falmouth. When she had been at sea eight weeks the passengers were put on short allowances, and during the last five weeks of their journey were unable to obtain bread. Finally, they were paying 18 pence for a rat and 6 pence for a mouse. (2 I. C. R. 589.)

Upon the increased demand for transportation to the United States following the close of the second war with England many vessels which had originally been constructed solely for the purpose of transporting freight were hurriedly transposed into immigrant ships that they might enjoy some of the profits of a business that had become lucrative. This with the fact that excessive overcrowding had been practiced on all vessels, rendered the condition of emigrants at sea almost unbearable. (2 I. C. R. 590).

The potato famine in Ireland occurred in 1847, and in consequence there was a great increase in emigration from that country. (2 I. C. R. 591.)

Famine-stricken Ireland was also fever ridden; * * * the disease was carried aboard ship, where in the overcrowded and poorly ventilated steerage quarters thousands died of ship fever and thousands more survived the voyage only to die after landing.

Thousands of Irish and other British emigrants died during the voyage to Canada, and at Grosse Island, near Quebec, where the Canadian quarantine station was located, as many as 7,000 emigrants perished from ship fever and cholera in 1847 alone. (2 I. C. R. 592.)

In 1819, 1847, and 1855 laws were passed by Congress to limit crowding and prevent the starving of immigrants, but these were opposed, avoided, and disregarded by the shipping concerns. The Immigration Commission says:

It may well be questioned whether the condition surrounding the transportation of emigrant passengers had been improved by any of these laws. (2 I. C. R. 593.)

Slave ships, moved by human greed, brought wretched humans from Africa to sell into slavery in America, where they embroiled the country in years of strife, caused an awful war, and yet present a dangerous race problem. Immigrant ships, for gain, have all along been the chief offenders against America and against humanity. Many of them have been German, many have been British, and some have been American. Their desire for profits is now an embarrassment to the enactment of proper legislation and the enforcement of such as we have.

The same interests have repeatedly violated the provisions of the 3 per cent immigration law and brought numbers of immigrants in great excess of its provisions in defiance thereto. They did this knowingly, with malice aforethought. They did it in the face of the warnings of the American Government, given by its public officials, among whom were Mr. Secretary of State Hughes. This was done with the knowledge that if the immigrants were admitted the laws of the United States would be outraged, and if they were not admitted an unspeakable outrage would have been done by them to the poor immigrants, who would have sold all and have been thrown back upon the shores of distressed Europe, penniless and among strangers.

The steamship companies have gone their length to violate the eighteenth amendment to our Constitution and State and Federal enactments based thereon.

They are among the chief offenders against our narcotic laws down to this moment. The Washington Herald, a Hearst publication, is urging the passage of this legislation, and so can not be charged with the desire to prejudice it; yet its own news columns prove what I have just said about the steamship companies violating America's narcotic laws. I quote the following from the Washington Herald, issue of to-day, November 29:

STEAMSHIP FIGHTS OPIUM ACT PENALTY.

Frisco Chamber of Commerce and mayor aid plea of China Mail Co. Frantic efforts are being made by the mayor, chamber of commerce, and other influential interests in San Francisco to save the China Mail Steamship Co. from the heavy penalty imposed in connection with a $95,000 opium seizure, November 20, it was revealed here yesterday.

The seizure was aboard the steamship *Nanking* of the China line which docked at San Francisco November 18. The penalty of $25 per ounce of opium seized totaled $227,990. This must be paid or bond for double that amount posted before the vessel can sail under the terms of the Jones-Miller narcotic import control law passed by Congress last May.

The *Nanking* is due to sail on its return voyage November 30, but thus far has failed to post the bond. Accordingly, appeal has been made to Washington for reduction of the penalty on the claim that if it is enforced the company's credit will be impaired and it will be forced out of business.

The case is before Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, head of the board intrusted with enforcement of the law. He has wired Collector of Customs Hamilton at San Francisco for a report and recommendation before passing on the case.

This was the fifth opium seizure aboard the *Nanking* this year. (Washington Herald, November 29, 1922.)

These vast interests are bound together in mighty combines, one of the purposes and effects of which is to enable each to hide its violations of the law. Another effect of their combination is to make them strong enough to override the law through financial and political influences and by force of strength, such as the big trusts always have. Trusts are the only things which have proven too strong for the Government of the United States. This cooperation and consolidation in wrongdoing and the concealment thereof makes every part of the aggregation guilty of the crimes of each.

Now, the Congress takes up their fight, links the Government with their efforts to secure profit from it, and burdens the taxpayers to promote the wrongful purposes.

It is even suggested in Title III, section 303, that some 32 of our treaties of commerce and navigation be broken down, and that the executive department assume such control of the law as to bring the law and treaties into harmonious cooperation for the profits of the shipping lines. This will, of course, involve the change of the law or the treaties—one or both, probably both—to create complete cooperation of both. For what? For the profit of the steamship companies. This action is self-abasing and utterly unworthy of the United States. We will be fortunate indeed if we escape the calamity which the impairment or wholesale disregard of our immigration laws would bring. It certainly opens and paves the way for that evil and invites it.

Within the 63 printed pages of this measure are about as many things deceptive, wrong, hurtful to the public interest, and wholly unworthy of the Congress and Government of the United States as could be placed in that much printed space.

To enumerate all its vices is impossible. For me to understand how men, supposed to be representing the interests of the people of the United States, could perpetrate such a wrong against them is likewise impossible. For me it would be a crime to support this measure. For me to support it and seek to hide its many vicious provisions in veiled phraseology and pretentions of patriotic purpose would be to further offend by trying to conceal conscious wrong by hypocrisy and false pretense.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish to read a telegram.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I wish to read a telegram from Milwaukee, dated the 27th. I read:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *November 28, 1922.*

Hon. W. S. GREENE,
Chairman House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.:

Middle West Merchant Marine Committee at its second annual meeting in Milwaukee to-day, with representatives from 19 States and 92 cities, passed resolution indorsing pending shipping bill and urging its immediate passage as necessary for maintaining and extending our foreign markets for our agricultural and manufacturing surplus.

MALCOLM STEWART, *Chairman.*

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. What kind of a question? Let us hear the gentleman's question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That telegram did not state how they stood on the dry question in the bill, did it?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Oh, I have no doubt they are dry, the same as you are.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. No; I do not care to yield. You have offered amendments enough.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Earlier in the day there were a number of corrections of the numbers of sections. The Clerk was authorized to renumber certain sections. There are certain references to those sections in the text, and the Clerk should be authorized to correct those numbers in the references. Otherwise the references will be misleading.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to change properly the references to the section numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct the section numbers in the references. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committtee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act of 1920, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 4025. An act to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4036. An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 244. Joint resolution to donate to the American Legion certain war trophies captured by or surrendered to the armed forces of the United States in the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that November 27 they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bill:

H. R. 12859. An act to provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. TUCKER, until further notice, on account of sickness.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, November 29, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

711. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report of the finances of the department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balances due the department at the beginning of the year, the amount of postage which accrued within the year, the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of the amount was for carrying the mail in preceding years, and also report of the amount expended in the department for the preceding year, including detailed statements of expenditures made from the contingent fund; also report showing number of employees receiving increased compensation at the rate of $240 per annum, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAWES: A bill (H. R. 13064) prohibiting the use of the mails for anonymous communications, providing a penalty, excepting information directed to a law-enforcement officer; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 13065) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Tazewell, State of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13066) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Appalachia, State of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13067) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Marion, State of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROACH: A bill (H. R. 13068) fixing the salaries of the United States attorneys and United States marshals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 13069) fixing the per diem allowance for deputy clerks of district courts when necessarily absent from their official residence on official business; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 13070) to amend sections 13 and 16 of the act approved December 13, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 13071) to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 13072) to authorize the erection of a public building at Sanford, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13073) to authorize the erection of a public building at Hamlet, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 13074) to create a commission to recommend to Congress amendments necessary in order to simplify the pleading, practice, and procedure in certain Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 397) providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Delaware River at the point where Washington and his troops crossed said stream on the night of December 25 and the day of December 26, 1776; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CROWTHER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) to donate to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States certain war trophies captured by or surrendered to the armed forces of the United States in the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 453) for extra compensation for the clerk in the folding room during the Sixty-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolution (H. Res. 454) requesting information from the Secretary of War in connection with recent credits to foreign powers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLARKE of New York: A bill (H. R. 13075) for the relief of Edward N. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 13076) for the relief of Maj. Martin F. Scanlon, Lieut. Courtney Whitney, and Lieut. Alfred B. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13077) granting an increase of pension to Lena Mauter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GENSMAN: A bill (H. R. 13078) granting a pension to Robert F. Foote; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13079) granting a pension to Jesse Lairson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES: A bill (H. R. 13080) granting an increase of pension to Rodney William Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13081) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Swift; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 13082) granting a pension to Mary Wagner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 13083) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 13084) granting a pension to Melissa Jean Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH: A bill (H. R. 13085) granting a pension to Julian A. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 13086) granting a pension to Mary A. Sims; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 13087) granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Orvis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 13088) granting a pension to Margaret E. Zook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13089) granting a pension to Mary H. Pennypacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 13090) granting a pension to Amanda Kline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6475. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of members of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, N. Y., on conditions in the Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6476. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Frank S. Gardner, secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of the American merchant marine bill (H. R. 12817); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6477. Also, petition of W. T. Hornaday, of New York, N. Y., relative to wild game; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6478. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co., New York City, N. Y., favoring the passage of the American merchant marine bill (H. R. 12817); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6479. By Mr. LEA of California: Petition of the Healdsburg Ministerial Association, on behalf of the citizens of Healdsburg, Calif., favoring measures to assist in securing justice and freedom to Armenia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6480. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Unity Post, No. 171, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, Veterans' Home, Napa County, Calif., indorsing and urging the passage of the bill known as the Bursum bill, giving $72 a month pension to the veteran and $50 a month to the widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6481. By Mr. ROSSDALE: Petition of the Civitan Club of New York, to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the purchase of New York; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6482. By Mr. ROSE: Petition of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp No. 421, urging the passage of the Towner-Sterling bill for the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *November 29, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, on the eve of our national Thanksgiving Day we desire to return thanks for the manifold blessings with which Thou hast crowned our Nation. We bless Thee for Thy presence so frequently in times of anxiety and of danger. We thank Thee for all the providences which have watched over the Nation and brought us to our present situation.

Grant that truth and righteousness may always prevail. Increase among the people the consciousness of doing that which is uppermost in Thine own heart and for Thy purposes among the peoples of the world. Hear us and bless us, and be with any who sorrow to-morrow, and fill the vacancy by Thy presence, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PETER G. GERRY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, appeared in his seat to-day.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	George	McKellar	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	McLean	Smith
Borah	Glass	McNary	Smoot
Brandegee	Gooding	Nelson	Spencer
Calder	Hale	New	Standfield
Capper	Harreld	Nicholson	Stanley
Carraway	Harris	Norris	Sterling
Culberson	Harrison	Overman	Swanson
Cummins	Heflin	Page	Townsend
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Pepper	Underwood
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Wadsworth
Edge	Kellogg	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Keyes	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	Ladd	Rawson	Warren
Fletcher	La Follette	Reed, Pa.	Watson
France	Lodge	Sheppard	Weller
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Shortridge	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OVER THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

Mr. CURTIS. I make the point of order that the next thing in order is the reading of the Journal, and that nothing else is to be proceeded with under Rule III until the Journal has been read.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I beg to differ with the point of order, and I desire to be heard on it for a moment. Undoubtedly the reading of the Journal can not be interrupted by any ordinary business. The reading of the Journal fixes yesterday's proceedings, and that must be attended to; but the right to adjourn is a constitutional right, and there is no rule of Senate procedure which could interfere with the right of this body to adjourn when it saw fit. The Senate Chamber might be on fire, and we might have to adjourn. A mob might be assaulting the outer door, and it would be necessary for the Senate to adjourn. I do not believe that the rule can go so far or that any precedent would justify saying that the Senate, if a majority of the Senators desired to adjourn, could not do so. Therefore I insist that the point of order against the motion to adjourn is not well taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. We might as well settle the question now. I desire to make an additional point of order.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Am I to understand that the Senator concedes the point is not well taken?

Mr. CURTIS. I want to make an additional point of order, and I might as well make it now as at any other time. I make the further point of order that the motion is dilatory.

I know we have no rule of the Senate with reference to dilatory motions. We are a legislative body, and we are here to do business and not retard business. It is a well-settled principle that in any legislative body where the rules do not cover questions that may arise general parliamentary rules must apply.

The same question was raised in the House of Representatives when they had no rule on the question of dilatory motions. It was submitted to the Speaker of the House, Mr. Reed. Mr. Speaker Reed held that, notwithstanding there was no rule of the House upon the question, general parliamentary law applied, and he sustained the point of order.

I take it for granted that the Chair has a right to take notice of what happened here yesterday and what has happened here this morning that has not occurred before, I think, since I have been in the Senate, anyhow, now going on 14 years. I doubt if it has occurred since the celebrated filibuster on the force bill years ago. I desire at this point, without any further discussion, because it is so fully covered in what I am about to present, to read the opinion of Speaker Reed on this question. It will be found in Hinds' Precedents at page 358, as follows:

> The Speaker recognized Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who arose to address the House, when Mr. William D. Bynum, of Indiana, claimed the floor on a question of personal privilege, and being recognized by the Speaker addressed the House on that question.
>
> At the conclusion of Mr. Bynum's remarks, Mr. William M. Springer, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn.
>
> The Speaker ruled the motion not in order.
>
> From this ruling Mr. Springer appealed.
>
> The Speaker thereupon made the following statement to the House as the grounds of his ruling:
>
> The House will not allow itself to be deceived by epithets. The facts which have transpired during the last few days have transpired in the presence of this House and of a very large auditory. No man can describe the action and judgment of this Chair in language which will endure unless that description be true.
>
> A man much more famous than any in this Hall said many years ago that nobody could write him down but himself. Nobody can talk any Member of this House down except himself.
>
> Whatever is done has been done in the face of the world, and is subject to its discriminating judgment. The proceedings of this House, so far as the Chair is concerned, have been orderly, suitable in conformity to the rules of parliamentary law, and the refusal of the Chair to entertain the motion to adjourn at this juncture is strictly in accordance therewith.
>
> There is no possible way by which the orderly methods of parliamentary procedure can be used to stop legislation. The object of a parliamentary body is action, and not stoppage of action. Hence, if any Member or set of Members undertakes to oppose the orderly progress of business, even by the use of the ordinarily recognized parliamentary motions, it is the right of the majority to refuse to have those motions entertained, and to cause the public business to proceed.
>
> Primarily the organ of the House is the man elected to the Speakership. It is his duty in a clear case, recognizing the situation, to endeavor to carry out the wishes and desires of the majority of the body which he represents. Whenever it becomes apparent that the ordinary and proper parliamentary motions are being used solely for purposes of delay and obstruction; when Members break over in an unprecedented way the rule in regard to the reading of the Journal; when a gentleman steps down to the front amid the applause of his associates on the floor and announces that it is his intention to make opposition in every direction, it then becomes apparent to the House and to the community what the purpose is. It is then the duty of the occupant of the Speaker's chair to take, under parliamentary law, the proper course with regard to such matters; and in order that there might not be any misunderstanding as to whether or not it is the wish or desire of the majority of the House—apparent as it seems to be—the question of the appeal from the refusal of the Chair to entertain the motion will be put to the House for its judgment and determination.

There was an appeal taken, and on the appeal the House sustained the ruling of Speaker Reed.

Mr. President, so far as this matter is concerned, I think it is useless to say more. We were notified here on yesterday by the leader on the other side of the Chamber that the pending legislation would not be allowed to pass; he frankly made that statement in order that this side might know the situation, and I think he ought to be commended for his frankness.

However, the question now presented to the majority is, Shall we do business or shall we permit business to be retarded? I make the point of order that under Rule III the reading of the Journal must be proceeded with until disposed of, and the further point that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I have heard the same song sung before that my good friend from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] has just finished. I became a Member of the House of Representatives when that great statesman and great man, Speaker Reed, was in his glory as the Speaker and leader of the House of Representatives; when the stand-pat policies of the Republican Party were proclaimed by every flag and from every doorstep. It was the pride of the Republican organization that the Republicans used the strong arm to enforce their will upon the country; that they represented the special interests of the United States, and through them that they enforced the legislation of the land.

The Senator from Kansas has correctly quoted from the ruling of Speaker Reed. There was no rule of the House of Representatives to justify Mr. Speaker Reed's ruling, but, because an exigency in the parliamentary machine had arisen, Speaker Reed held that a simple motion to register the will of the House could be ignored by the Speaker. He did ignore it, and a Republican stand-pat House of Representatives sustained his ruling. What was the result? It was not long afterwards that Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States, for the American people spewed up the proposition that a parliamentary body could be run by force and not through an intelligent understanding.

Now, what does the Senator from Kansas ask the Chair to do? So far as this particular motion is concerned, there is nothing in it that is dilatory. To-morrow will be Thanksgiving Day. It has been well understood for days that we would adjourn over Thanksgiving Day; many of the Senators on the floor have made their arrangements for Thanksgiving Day. My motion is entirely in accord with the understanding that we have had. I recognize that the leadership may change their view in reference to the matter, but, nevertheless, what I have stated has been the understanding.

Mr. CURTIS. It would be better to proceed and transact business to-day and adjourn this evening after we shall have concluded to-day's business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, a Senator on the other side of the Chamber may make the motion when it is desired, but there will not be any business transacted to-day. The Senator from Kansas knows that. I am not disguising the fact, Mr. President, because I believe in dealing in a perfectly frank manner with the Senate and with the Chair, if it will help the Chair any to have an understanding of the fact that we do not propose to do any business at this time. Of course, the Chair can overrule the motion if he desires to invade or to disregard parliamentary law, but there are plenty of other ways of securing a call of the roll, and we shall have many roll calls to-day, no matter what the ruling of the Chair may be. I am merely protesting in the interest of the preservation of the rules of the Senate.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker Reed was a great man, a man of great force, but he represented ideals of government which the American people have repudiated, which have become archaic. They may have been the dominating ideals and controlling force in Speaker Reed's time, but the American people have cast them aside. It was because of the position that the Republican Party took, standing pat on tariff bills and rejecting legislation which the country desired, that from the bowels of the Republican Party came forth a number of men who called themselves "Progressives," and the Progressive Party finally, when Theodore Roosevelt became President, controlled the organization itself. Now it is slipping back to the times of Reed, to the times of standpatism.

I admit, Mr. President, that as the leader on this side of the Chamber, practically representing the voice of this side, with, perhaps, a few exceptions——

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I merely want to say to the Senator that it seems to me he is confusing the contest which arose under Mr. Reed with one which arose nearly 20 years later when the Senator from Alabama was a Member of the House. If the Senator will allow me, Mr. Reed's reform of the rules and the position he took, especially with reference to a quorum, as the Senator knows, have been sustained by the Supreme Court and adopted by the Democratic Party in the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course I am familiar with that proposition. The Supreme Court, of course, took the Journal of the House, as it will take the Journal in this case, and held that what the Journal showed must control, notwithstanding a quorum was counted. The particular instance occurred just before I became a Member of the House, but I served under Mr. Reed the second time he was Speaker, when he still maintained all his power and glory, and I can very well remember the time when not only a Democrat but even a Republican did not think of attempting to take the floor until he had gone to the Speaker's office and asked his kindly permission to accord him recognition some time during the day. It was necessary for a Member, if he had a bill or a motion in which his constituents were interested, to go with humble voice and bowed knee to the Speaker's office and ask kindly permission that he might secure recognition during the day. It was that character of procedure that was invoked and in force in this country when the precedent which the Senator from Kansas cites was made. Of course if Senators on the majority side are reactionary enough to want to go back to those conditions and those times then they can use their votes to do it. It is not so very material to me whether I secure the adoption of the motion to adjourn over until Friday because there are plenty of other motions which may be made, but I think the Senators on the other side will make a very great mistake if they head back toward Reedism at this time. I do not think the country will sustain them.

Mr. President, because I very candidly announced that this side of the Chamber was going to use every legitimate parliamentary means, as we have a right to do within the rules, to prevent the passage of the Dyer bill, that is called a filibuster by the other side, and I confess that it is. I do not generally believe in filibusters; I do not think they are justified. I myself, under proper circumstances, would like to see a liberalized cloture rule in this body. I want business transacted, and one reason why I stated yesterday most candidly that we on this side did not propose to allow the passage of this bill if we could prevent it by any legitimate parliamentary means, was that I want the business of the country and of the Senate to be transacted. The appropriation bills will be here shortly. I want to see them passed. They are a part of the legitimate business of the country. In Mr. Taft's administration, when I happened to be leader of the Democratic House, I assisted in securing the passage of the supply bills which were needed to run the Government, notwithstanding the President was a Republican and the House was Democratic.

I feel the same way about that question now. The majority are entitled to have the supply bills passed; they ought to become a law before the 4th of March, and I wish to help in that direction; but if Senators on the other side have any reason they must understand that if they are going to inject into the proceedings of the Senate what we call a force bill—they may call it by some other name, but it has been called in my section of the country a force bill so long that it would not be recognized by any other name—if the majority expect to keep that measure hanging over and then lay it aside in order to pass appropriation bills, they must know perfectly well that the filibuster is going to continue on the appropriation bills, and those bills are going to be slaughtered. There is but one way for the Senate now to get down to work and transact the business of the Government before the 4th of March, and that is to get a final disposition of this force bill before anything else is done. Pass it if you can; abandon it if we force you to do so.

As I said yesterday, not for a moment do I believe in mob rule or mob law; I believe that the law should be enforced by the officers of the law and by nobody else, but when it is attempted to take away the jurisdiction of the States in reference to certain crimes because they are attended by a mob and leave the jurisdiction of the States as to other crimes where there is not a mob, to take away the jurisdiction of the States when the mob is acting in violation of law, but not to take it away when the mob is not organized against the law, discriminating in favor of those whom it is desired to keep out of the Dyer bill for your own purposes and putting in the Dyer bill those you want to bring within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, of course that is an affront to a large section of this country.

So long as the Senate has the rules that it has now, you know just as well as I know that I am standing here that you can not pass it; and, more than that, the country does not want you to pass it. The South is absolutely opposed to it, and always has been; but it goes farther than the South. You can not tell me that there are not thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women in the North who are just as much opposed to this class of legislation as they are in the South. There is no difference between them. The old issues and animosities of the Civil War have long since passed. We belong to the same kin and the same people, and we think the same way. It is not that I am not in favor of protecting the negro race under the law. I think the negro has as much right to protection under the law as the white man has, but he should be protected within the Constitution; and you have no right to rape the Constitution of your country because you think somebody has violated the rights of some citizen in a particular State.

That is the issue, Mr. President. Of course, if Senators on the other side want to adopt the policy of injecting the strong arm, we are not going to deny that we are filibustering. We want the country to know just exactly what we are doing, and I am doing it because I think it is the only way to expedite the public business. If the Dyer bill is not off the floor of the Senate and an understanding reached in reference to it, or it is passed, you can not pass your supply bills this winter, because you are going to inject a feeling between the two sides of the Chamber that is going to make general legislation impossible. I do not want that to happen. Therefore, if you think you can pass it with the strong arm, now is your time to do it; but I do not think you can under the rules of the Senate, and I want to say this, Mr. President:

Of course the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] has cited the ruling of Mr. Reed, where he admitted that there was nothing in the rules of the House to justify the ruling that a motion to adjourn under these circumstances was dilatory; but it must be remembered, Mr. President, that the rules of the House at that time were very different from the rules of the Senate. The House at that time had adopted an absolute cloture rule, by which the majority at any time that it saw fit, by a vote, could absolutely cut off debate.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. I have not the book before me; but I think, if the Senator will read the precedent I cited, he will find that this decision was made before the adoption of any rule by the House, and at a time when there were no rules of the House.

Mr. LODGE. I was a Member of the House at the time, and it was made before any rules were adopted.

Mr. SWANSON. The House is not a continuing body, and consequently it does not have rules to govern it until they are adopted, except the rules of general parliamentary law. This is a continuing body. The Presiding Officer of this body is bound by the rules of the Senate, which are continuing.

Mr. LODGE. That is an interesting question, but that is not the point. The point is that this ruling was made before the rules had been adopted, not afterward.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand. The Senator is right about that; but what I am addressing myself to is the attitude of the parliamentary body. That is a point that the presiding officer of any parliamentary body will consider. This motion came before the House had passed the resolution adopting its rules, as it does every two years; but the preceding Houses had an absolute cloture rule. The policy of the House of Representatives was in favor of an absolute cloture rule. It was in favor of gagging the individual Member in order that the majority might move on and do their business. That is not the rule of the Senate. That never has been the rule of the Senate. That is not the rule under which we do business here.

The right of the individual Senator under the rules of the Senate is recognized in preference to the desire of the majority to do business. Any individual Senator can take the floor and talk for a month, if he wants to, under the rules of the Senate, and unless you can get a two-thirds vote, after a day's notice, nobody can stop him. The Senate does not stand for a gag rule or a gag decision; at least, it has not in the past. If it desires to do so this morning, it will set a precedent in the Senate; and, of course, it is not very material, as I said. We may not be able to stop all the business you are going to do, Senators, but you can not prevent us from having a roll call on every affirmative thing that you want to do. You can not hold that that is dilatory. The Constitution guarantees to us the right to a roll call on every single affirmative thing you are going to do, and the rules of the Senate guarantee to us the right to demand a quorum here before the roll call is started, after each transaction.

Just take your own calendar. The nominations of certain men have been sent in here for confirmation in executive session. Two roll calls consume half an hour. The confirmation of ten men, without anybody opening his mouth, means an ordinary legislative day of five hours. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] smiles, but he will not smile when we run this thing for a week or two, because that is what you are going to get. You might just as well make up your minds to that—that we are going to have a roll call on every proposition on which the Vice President will allow us to have a roll call, and I know he will not deny a roll call on every affirmative proposition that you have in mind.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to a little interruption?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly, if I do not yield the floor.

Mr. NELSON. I shall be very brief.

It seems to me the Senator is proceeding to unusual and unnecessary lengths. Granting that the other side of the Chamber are fully justified in preventing the passage of this bill, they certainly are not justified in filibustering when we take up other measures. They ought to be content with defeating this bill; but the remarks of the Senator indicate that unless we withdraw this bill they will defeat everything, and allow nothing to come up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. To be sure; undoubtedly.

Mr. NELSON. That is wholly unnecessary. You ought to be content if you can defeat this bill, without obstructing the wheels of legislation.

The Senator refers to Speaker Reed's conduct and says that it was necessary to go and see him about getting recognition. It was my fortune to be a Member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses. The House was Democratic. Carlisle was Speaker. I represented a district of 29 counties. I had no end of local legislation, and every time I wanted to get a little bill through I had to go to Speaker Carlisle and get permission to get recognition.

Why is not the Senator content with defeating this bill, instead of holding out a threat here and saying: "We are not content with defeating this bill, but we want to punish the other side of the Chamber because they advocate the passage of the bill. We want to punish your side and not let you do any kind of business at all." Why not be content, whenever a motion is pending, to take up this bill, with filibustering all you can against it? When we attempt to bring up other legitimate business, why should you filibuster against that? That is the main question. That is in the nature of a reprisal; that is in the nature of a threat unworthy of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, this is not the first time I have engaged in a filibuster. I thank my friend from Minnesota for his kindly suggestion. We are old-time friends. I once lived as a boy in his State, and one of the great glories that I get out of having lived in Minnesota at one time is that that grand old State is represented in the United States Senate by a very great man whom I love and honor and reverence; but I am not prepared to take his suggestions in all matters, and if my friend will allow me, I will tell him why.

This is not the first time that I have ever engaged in a filibuster. I do not often do it, and I do not intend ever to do it without adequate justification.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I do not dispute the Senator's right to have a hold-up on this particular bill. Grant that; but I say, and my contention is, that when you have accomplished that, if you can prevent the passage of this bill, you ought not to stand in the way of other important legislation.

For example, we now have an important nomination pending before the Senate. Two of the judges of our Supreme Court are off the bench. The court needs reinforcement. The committee has reported the nomination of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I ask the Senator from Alabama, for whom I have the highest respect, why is it necessary to hold up the consideration of that matter to defeat this Dyer bill, as it is called?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I shall be glad to explain it to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. And why is it necessary to hold up any other public business? We can make an exception in every one of these cases; we can agree to take up public business and go on with it; and when this Dyer bill, as you call it, comes up for consideration filibuster to your heart's content on that bill. I am not quarrelling with you on that point, but I say you have no right to carry your war farther than that. If you do, you are doing an injustice to the American people and the public of this country.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am glad to have my friend from Minnesota say that, because I want to answer him and put the record straight. Of course, he understands thoroughly, as I have already said several times, that the minute we can reach an understanding with the other side that this Dyer bill is not going to be considered at this session of Congress, we will cooperate and help to transact all the business coming before us. I am anxious to do it. I am anxious to have the Executive Calendar cleared. I am anxious to see the appropriation bills passed. There may be some other business the other side may bring up, which I may vote against, but I know of nothing the majority are going to bring up which I shall delay unnecessarily, as far as I am individually concerned. I can not speak for everybody, but as far as I am individually concerned, my friends on the other side need expect no delay.

This proposition is fundamental. We regard this bill as a rape of the Constitution. We regard the bill as an infringement of the liberties of our people and the freedom of our State governments, and we feel that we are justified in making any attack on it.

I want to say to the Senator from Minnesota, in all candor, I have no meanness in my soul against any man on the other side of the Chamber. I have a feeling in my heart of the utmost friendship for you all, the kindliest feeling, both individually and collectively, and I have no desire to punish you.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator will allow me a moment, I will explain why I do not want anything to come up.

So our action is not in the way of reprisal; but I am not going to punish the gentlemen on this side and let those on the other side go without their share of punishment. If we agree that we are merely going to fight the Dyer bill, and let the majority lay it aside and transact such business as they want to transact, they will have it as a bumper against anything we may want to do. We will be gagged and stopped from any work during the session, and they can go ahead with what their leadership determines is business of prime importance; and therefore we will be the only ones to get the crushing. They will only have to keep the Dyer bill here as a bumper against other legislation, and put through what they think is necessary during the session. They are not going to do it in that way.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. Let us see what an attitude the Senator from Alabama presents. Here I am, a "black" Republican from the State of Minnesota. I am trying to get a Democratic justice of the Supreme Court confirmed, and just because of this Dyer bill the Senator intimates that that shall not be done.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not say it can not be done. Perhaps the other side can do it; but they are going to do it against any efforts we can make.

Mr. NELSON. What connection has that with the Dyer bill? Can not the Democrats continue their filibuster on the Dyer bill and make an exception and let us go ahead with executive business? My point is that the Dyer bill can be held up the whole session without obstructing public business. There is no occasion to obstruct the legitimate public business for the purpose of defeating that one bill. I am not taking any issue with the Senator from his standpoint. He probably is justified in fighting that bill. Grant that. But he is not justified in continuing his obstructive tactics in respect to every other matter of public business.

Our Supreme Court is now partly incapacitated for need of a working force. We need an additional justice. We in the State of Minnesota would have been glad if the President had tendered a Republican nominee, but the President has not seen fit to do that; he has tendered one of the best Democratic lawyers in the country. He will be one of the best judges in the country, and I am anxious to see him confirmed. There is no reason why the Senator from Alabama should obstruct that matter in his desire to defeat the Dyer bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I love the Senator from Minnesota so much, and have loved him so long, that if I were disposed to make an exception for anybody, I would make it for the senior Senator from Minnesota; but I am not so disposed. So far as the nomination of the distinguished lawyer from Minnesota for a place on the Supreme Court bench is concerned, I think the President acted splendidly in appointing a Democrat to that vacancy, and, of course, it is not that we desire for a moment to interfere with an appointment of that kind that we are pursuing these tactics; but when we are following this kind of tactics we can not make exceptions.

Some gentlemen whom I see on the other side of the Chamber, who have served with men in both Houses for many years, probably recall an incident which happened about 20 years ago, when a gentleman by the name of Jim Butler was commissioned as a Congressman from the State of Missouri. The Republican side of the House had turned him out once, but the people sent him back. He was reelected and sent back, and it was a short session. They took the testimony in the case, and when it came in it would make a large volume. The Republican committee declined either to print the testimony or to read it, and started to turn Butler out, and did turn him out, without either printing or reading the testimony. I happened to be on the Rules Committee of the House with Mr. Richardson at that time, and the Republican side did no business for about three weeks. That was when they adopted their famous rule to pass appropriation bills and agree to the amendments en bloc. What was the result? They never have turned another man out of the House of Representatives without printing the testimony and giving his case fair and reasonable consideration. The practice of making a man walk the plank with a black flag stopped after that time.

This is not the first time a "force" bill has come before the Senate of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order, unless the Senator wishes to say something more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Vice President will allow me just to finish the sentence, I will stop. This is not the first time a "force" bill has come before the Senate of the United States. Such a bill has always met the opposition this one is meeting now, and such bills are going to meet that opposition, and the other side of the Chamber may as well recognize it. It is not with any animosity that we say that, but it is fundamental to

us. We can not make anything by just letting the other side dillydally with it and pass their other legislation. The only way we can fight it and make the majority understand we are fighting it, and let the country understand we will always fight such a measure, is to simply obstruct legislation until we come to an understanding about it.

Mr. KELLOGG. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. KELLOGG. Suppose the shipping bill comes before the Senate, is the Senator going to take the same position, that there will be no business done until that is laid aside?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I can speak for no one but myself, but so far as I am concerned, I shall not attempt in any way to obstruct that legislation. I want to say to the Senator that I have always believed in a merchant marine. I have never voted for a subsidy, and I will probably not vote for a subsidy this time, although I am not committed, and do not want to commit myself on that question until I hear all the arguments; but I should be very glad to see a bill go through the Senate which would build up an American merchant marine, and let it live. But I can assure the Senator that so far as I am concerned, he will find no obstructive tactics on my part against that bill, even if the other side presents it in such a way that I can not give my affirmative vote for it. I may, and probably shall, have to vote against it, but I shall not obstruct it, because it is a legitimate piece of business legislation. This is a very different thing. This is not business legislation. We regard this proposition as fundamental, going to the freedom of our State governments and the liberties of our people. We would not feel justified in making a fight of this kind against a mere matter of spending dollars. It is a very different proposition.

I thank the Vice President for his courtesy.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, does the Presiding Officer desire to rule without hearing more with respect to this question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ready to make a ruling.

Mr. HARRISON. I wanted to call to the Chair's attention the issues which we fought out in past elections, and I can read some utterances of some very distinguished citizens, representatives of the State of Massachusetts, who fought "Reedism" and "Cannonism," which is one of the questions here. I desired to call the attention of the Chair to the fact, too, that some of the Senators who are now trying to get the Chair to rule in an autocratic way were at that time particeps criminis to the proceedings which were afterwards condemned by the American people. Of course, if the Chair does not desire to hear the utterances of some very distinguished Republicans touching the autocratic rules of the House, upon which this decision is based, then, of course, I do not want to take up the time of the Presiding Officer and the Senate, but I have the textbook of the Republican Party here, and the campaign textbook of the Democratic Party for the years 1908 and 1910, when this issue was fought out before the American people and was overwhelmingly condemned by them, what was condemned would seem to me out of keeping with the trend of the day and the 7,000,000 majority which the Vice President received, with the present President of the United States, on what was apparently not a reactionary platform but on a platform of liberal views. Of course, if the Presiding Officer does not desire to hear these read I do not want to burden him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ready to make a ruling. The Chair thinks the Senator from Mississippi may presume that the Chair is familiar with those things to which the Senator from Mississippi would like to direct the attention of the Chair.

We are proceeding under Rule III, which provides for the commencement of the daily sessions of the Senate. It is as follows:

> The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent.

The Chair is of the opinion that that rule covers the present situation, that nothing but unanimous consent can suspend the reading of the Journal. The Chair therefore rules that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I appeal from the ruling of the Chair. I wish to say that I do not question that if the status were as the Chair indicates, the Chair would be right; that if we had once entered upon the reading of the Journal nothing could interrupt it except unanimous consent. Rule III applies only to the reading of the Journal, but we have not reached that stage. The Journal has not yet been presented to the Chamber; it is not open for consideration; and, therefore, I do not agree with the Chair that we can not adjourn before the Journal is read.

On my appeal I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES of Washington. What is the question, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EDGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL]. I am advised that he is absent. Being unable to obtain a transfer I withhold my vote.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] to the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. BAYARD] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK]. I will let this announcement of transfer stand during this calendar day. I vote "yea."

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] to the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] and vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BURSUM] and vote "yea."

Mr. FLETCHER (when Mr. TRAMMELL'S name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent and that he is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. CAMERON] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and vote "nay."

Mr. FLETCHER. I transfer the pair which I have heretofore announced to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] and vote "nay."

Mr. HALE. Transferring my pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE], I vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL] is detained on official business. He stands paired on this vote with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY].

I wish also to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Calder	Ladd	Pepper	Sutherland
Capper	Lodge	Phipps	Townsend
Curtis	McCumber	Poindexter	Wadsworth
Edge	McKinley	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	McLean	Rawson	Warren
France	McNary	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Nelson	Shortridge	Weller
Gooding	New	Smoot	Willis
Hale	Nicholson	Spencer	
Kellogg	Norris	Stanfield	
Keyes	Page	Sterling	

NAYS—24.

Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Simmons
Caraway	Harris	Myers	Smith
Culberson	Harrison	Overman	Stanley
Dial	Heflin	Pittman	Swanson
Fletcher	Hitchcock	Ransdell	Underwood
George	Jones, Wash.	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.

NOT VOTING—30.

Ashurst	Cummins	Kendrick	Owen
Ball	Dillingham	King	Reed, Mo.
Bayard	Ernst	La Follette	Robinson
Borah	Fernald	Lenroot	Shields
Brandegee	Gerry	McCormick	Trammell
Bursum	Harreld	Moses	Williams
Cameron	Johnson	Norbeck	
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	

So the Senate decided that the decision of the Chair should stand as the judgment of the Senate.

THE JOURNAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the Journal.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the Journal.

Mr. McKELLAR. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the Journal will be read.

The Assistant Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). The question is, Shall the Journal be approved?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, very much to my surprise, I notice that the Journal omits a very important part of the proceedings of yesterday. It does not incorporate the prayer by Rev. J. J. Muir as it appears on page 325 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I therefore make the motion that the Journal be amended so that at the proper place it may show who delivered the prayer and set out the prayer in full.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, if the Senator has concluded his motion, I desire to make a point of order.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to discuss the motion.

Mr. CURTIS. Then I desire to make a point of order when the Senator shall have concluded.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the motion is going to be discussed, there ought to be a quorum here; and I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi has the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. But I can rise to suggest the absence of a quorum at any time, no matter who has the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks so.

Mr. OVERMAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bayard	Gooding	Myers	Smoot
Borah	Hale	New	Spencer
Brandegee	Harris	Nicholson	Stanfield
Broussard	Heflin	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Sutherland
Capper	Kellogg	Page	Swanson
Caraway	Keyes	Pepper	Townsend
Curtis	Ladd	Phipps	Wadsworth
Dial	La Follette	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Lodge	Ransdell	Warren
Elkins	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Fletcher	McKellar	Sheppard	Weller
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Shortridge	Willis
George	McNary	Smith	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Mississippi has the floor.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not wish to lose the floor.

Mr. SMITH. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield the floor?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not want to lose the floor.

Mr. SMITH. I make a motion, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can not make a motion while the Senator from Mississippi holds the floor.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. If I should yield for that motion, would I lose the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator would.

Mr. HARRISON. Then, I will ask the Senator from South Carolina to withhold his motion for a few moments.

Mr. SMITH. I withhold the motion.

Mr. HARRISON. I inquire of the Senator from Kansas if he now wishes to make a point of order?

Mr. CURTIS. No; I do not intend to make a point of order on the pending motion.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to address myself to the motion.

Mr. President, I had always thought that the prayer of the Chaplain of the Senate was a part of the Journal, but in the proceedings of yesterday as they appear in the Journal which has just been read I observe that no mention is made of the fact that there was prayer at the opening of the Senate on that day. I suppose other Senators were just as much surprised as I was to find that no mention of that fact was made in the Journal. I am casting no reflection upon the very efficient Journal clerk when I make that observation, because it may have been the policy of the past. I have not looked over the Journals, and perhaps he was just following the precedent. If it has been the practice there never was a better time to adopt a different practice than to-day.

I presume that the vote here will be unanimous for my motion to incorporate the prayer in the Journal. One might argue that it is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that will do. CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS are destroyed. The Journal is the official document to preserve the proceedings of this body. All the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS may in time vanish, but the Journal will be preserved, and always should record what takes place in this body.

What if a hundred years from now your great-great-great-grandchildren should look over the Journal of yesterday and discover that no mention is made of the fact that there was prayer yesterday in opening this body, and then they should take the proceedings of the following day, as they will appear in the Journal to-morrow, and should read that their great-great-great-grandfathers voted against my motion to amend the Journal so that the prayer might be incorporated in the Journal? Why, those children of to-morrow would hang their heads in shame over the action of their ancestors. So we must change this policy, if it has been a policy, and start a new one to-day, so that the record of this body that is to be handed down to future generations will reveal the fact that we had prayer in opening this august body.

I have not made my motion merely to apply to the fact that there was prayer, but I have gone further than that, because generations to come should know who delivered the prayer; and so the amendment gives the name of the chaplain who on yesterday offered prayer. The only excuse that could possibly be given by any Senator for voting against my motion is that he is disgusted over the proceedings of yesterday, and that it is such an outrageous piece of legislative monstrosity that the majority is attempting to put over on the country and their methods are so high-handed that they do not think any prayer should be connected with the proceedings of yesterday. If that is the excuse that some Senators may offer for voting against my motion, then well and good; but it is the only one that could be concocted in the fertile mind of any of my friends over on the other side.

Of course I know that the policy of this body has become autocratic. There are some Senators here who were once Progressives and led in progressive movements, and some who were willing to style themselves Bull Moosers—a name which in those days was the synonym of progressive action upon the part of the representatives of the people—but you have changed from that policy and gone back to the old reactionary days of Thomas B. Reed. He was a wise man; he was an able statesman; he was a great apostle of Republican principles; but everyone knows, and history records the fact, that with but one exception the greatest autocrat who ever occupied the chair of Speaker of the House of Representatives was the distinguished ex-Speaker, Thomas B. Reed. He ruled with an iron hand. He wielded a power in that body that destroyed legislation when he willed it or passed it when he directed that it should be passed. In those days he was part of the Rules Committee. Five Representatives in that body composed the Rules Committee, and one of the men on the Rules Committee was the Speaker of the House. Mr. Reed was a part of the Rules Committee, and that committee was more autocratic—and when I say that I am condemning it with all the force I can command—than the steering committee of the Republican majority in this body to-day.

Its actions in legislative matters brought upon the heads of its members and upon the head of the Republican Party the condemnation of the American people. Reedism became an issue from one end of this country to the other. Every campaign orator employed it. You could hardly find representatives of the Republican Party in the western country who believed in progressive principles who would defend it, but enough of the Republican majority were for it to continue it in practice for a while. Why, Cannonism was but the successor to Reedism. Cannonism was fought out a few years later. My distinguished friend from Ohio, the present junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] made speeches, but I have not any idea that he defended Cannonism, although no doubt in that campaign he blew hot and cold, and it was a proposition that politicians were a little afraid to touch.

I am looking now into the face of a Senator, the distinguished junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], who perhaps had more to do with the overthrow of Cannonism in this country than any other individual in America. He was a Member of the House. He believed in progressive principles. He believed in the liberality of rules. He was against autocracy

and one-man domination, and he led a fight over there. He was helped by the Democratic minority of the House of Representatives in those days. He had but few members of his own party to unite with him, but they were sufficient in numbers, with the Democratic minority, to drive the Speaker of the House of Representatives from his high position and cause him to relinquish that high post. I congratulate him for the great fight he made in those days.

Here we are confronted with a decision of Thomas B. Reed, delivered back there in those reactionary days, when he was voicing the sentiments of reactionaryism, when he was delivering opinions carrying out the autocratic policies of the House of Representatives as controlled by the then Republican leaders. I do not know whether my friend the distinguished senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] was in the House in those days or not, but he had to fight out in the State of Kansas some years ago this Cannonism issue, this Thomas B. Reedism proposition. He had to do it, because he had fallen into the clutches of the thing in the House of Representatives; and whatever you may say against the distinguished senior Senator from Kansas, you know he is always one of the cogs in the wheels that move the machinery of legislation in any legislative body of which he may be a member, and he was one of the cogs over there in the House in those days when Cannonism and Reedism afflicted this country. But even though he may still indorse his position then and defend his allegiance to Reedism and Cannonism, I serve notice upon him now that he can not revive those old autocratic ways in a popular branch of the Congress of the United States. He may by his eloquence and popularity and pleasing ways and qualities of leadership carry his crowd temporarily astray, as he did this morning, but that is just for the time being. When these men who have sworn allegiance to progressive principles read in the RECORD to-morrow what they did to-day when they indorsed the action of the Vice President in holding that a motion to adjourn the Senate was not in order they will repent in sackcloth and ashes. So I am not going to accept the movements of my friend this morning as indicating that it will be the future practice of this body to go back to the old days of Reedism and Cannonism.

I hold here some pieces of American literature that will live throughout time. One is the Democratic Campaign Textbook of 1908. The other is the Democratic Campaign Textbook of 1910. I know that Senators in my presence are familiar with almost every line and every clause of them, because in those days you had to familiarize yourselves with their passages in order to combat them before the American people, and some of you, because you did try to answer them, fell by the wayside just temporarily; but that is the way the American people do. When you do not act right they will spank you, and then when you get right and can persuade them with your promises that you are really going to carry out their wishes they may forgive you and let you come back again.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HARRISON. I do.

Mr. NEW. The Senator from Mississippi spoke of the volumes which he presents there as romantic in character. I merely rose to inquire if he is presenting them as samples of romance?

Mr. HARRISON. They are romantic in a sense, for once in a while Republican papers become romantic and tell the truth; and I am going to read some of the passages that happened to find their way into the Democratic Campaign Textbook of 1908 that were taken from some Republican literature, and for once these Republican papers told the truth.

For instance, this campaign textbook says:

The shadow of JOE CANNON—

A splendid, fine, stalwart, true American, one whom I am sure, without respect to political parties, we are all sorry to see voluntarily retire from public life. Socially and personally we all love him, but he represented, back in those days, what Reed had represented before—principles that were obnoxious to the American electorate.

I am sorry the Vice President is not in the Chamber. Of course, I do not reflect upon the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair] when I make that statement, because there is no better presiding officer anywhere than the distinguished senior Senator from Washington. He is always fair and courageous and decisive. He has perhaps less of autocracy about him as a presiding officer than any Member on the other side of the aisle. He sometimes votes with the Democrats, and when he does he is always right, and the only time he is ever wrong is when he does not take our advice.

But getting back to the question, I am sorry the Vice President, who made the ruling a few moments ago, is not in the chair, because I wanted to read this to him. He was elected by 7,000,000 majority—many of whom, of course, and more, were sorry for it afterwards—because the voters thought he would not wield an autocratic power, but that he would carry out the liberal campaign pledges of his party. He had presided over the Senate of the State of Massachusetts. He made a splendid record up there, but he never displayed any autocracy in those days. In fact, I have never seen him exhibit it here until to-day, and it was perhaps perfectly excusable, because he fell under the bewitching wand and influence of the distinguished senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS]. I almost have to catch myself sometimes for fear that I will fall under it; he is so entrancing and bewitching and amiable. But the idea, in this progressive day when autocrats are being driven from power, of anyone in this body beginning to use that kind of a javelin again!

I find here an editorial from the Odebolt (Iowa) Chronicle. Iowa is still progressive, always has been progressive, is known as one of the most progressive States in the Union, and I know that no one within the sound of my voice would take issue with me in the statement that the State of Iowa is progressive.

I read from a Republican paper of that progressive State a statement about "Cannonism" and "Reedism," which my friend from Kansas, one of the great leaders on the other side of the aisle, is attempting to foist upon this body again. If this Republican paper speaks disrespectfully of my good friend, JOE CANNON, I shall not indorse it. I would not even read anything that was disrespectful of him. I am merely employing it as an argument against the system the majority is attempting again to put in one of the high places of this Government. This editorial says:

IS JOE CANNON to be conceded the speakership in the event of the Republicans carrying the House at the coming election?

That is what this Republican paper says.

This is a pertinent question. Upon the reply, or failure to reply, hang enough votes to determine the election of a President.

Let us treat CANNON charitably, if you will, as charitably as his best friends would treat him, and what must be said of him?

He is the most inveterate foe of Roosevelt policies—

I shall not discuss that part of it. I will drop a little.

What happened during the last session of Congress? Under an abominable system which began with Tom Reed, and was later reduced to a science by CANNON, the Speaker of the House played the part of an autocrat.

Could I have a better witness to prove that that was a part of the system that the Republican press of the country, in those days, built as a species of autocracy that could not be defended? These utterances have not been this soon forgotten, and this has been 10 or 12 years ago. If they have lived this long, they will probably live longer. Yet my friend the Senator from Kansas is trying to invoke a practice here which was condemned by a great Republican paper just over the border in the State of Iowa, likening the Cannon tactics to the Tom Reed tactics, and the action of my friend this morning is merely an indorsement of the old tactics of Reed and CANNON.

I did not finish this article. I will read more of it:

Nero's fiat was never more absolute than CANNON'S decision for or against legislation. When Roosevelt recommended legislation with the approval of nine-tenths of the votes of this country, CANNON tilted his cigar and tersely announced that he opposed it and therefore it could not be considered. When it was absolutely certain that a majority of the members of both parties in the House and Senate desired the passage of a bill abolishing duties on wood pulp and printing paper——

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HARRISON. Always.

Mr. CURTIS. Does not the Senator know that his side is trying to do now just what that paper charged that CANNON tried to do—that is, prevent legislation?

Mr. HARRISON. No; we are discussing propositions which are of great moment to the American people. We are fighting a revival of autocratic methods in this body, and I thought I was making a very eloquent speech against it.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to state to the Senator that I believe if the Senate would adopt rules which would shut off dilatory motions and shut off debate not directed to the subject before the Senate, adopting rules by which we could go on and do business, it would be applauded by every paper, Republican and Democratic, from coast to coast and from the South to the Lakes.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, if I have accomplished nothing else, I have caused the opinion of the Senator from Kansas to be changed. I am glad he is coming around to my way of thinking and becoming a liberal in this body. I accept the apology of the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

In this same remarkable campaign textbook I find this:

How the Speaker controls the House.

I am going to read it, so that we can refresh our memory of those days. It reads:

It is because of the rules of the House and the autocratic disposition of the Speaker that the will of the people is not carried out in legislation.

The Speaker is permitted to name all the committees in the House. He designates as chairman of each committee a man who will follow his direction and control, as nearly as may be, the action of the committee in all matters submitted to it. The Speaker expects the chairman to see to it that no bill is reported from the committee that does not meet the Speaker's approval.

Here is what a Republican said about it, a great progressive Representative from the State of Wisconsin. If it was not good, it would not be in this book. This is the statement of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, who now graces a seat in the other body, one of the oldest Members in the House of Representatives in point of service. Of course, he never would allow himself to be shackled by those who controlled the leadership of that body. He always spoke out and declared himself, and this is one of his memorable utterances, and he received the indorsement of his people. He said:

I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi—

Mr. WILLIAMS had then spoken—

that there is altogether too much power concentrated in the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is more power, gentlemen, than ought to be given any man in any government that pretends to be republican in form and democratic in spirit.

It was such utterances as these upon the part of progressive Republicans, together with the great fight made by the united democracy of the country, that forced Cannonism from its high place in the Government service and created a system over there in the House under which the committee on committees makes the appointments on committees and under which this committee is chosen, not by the Speaker but is elected by all the representatives of the American people.

It is not out of place for me to say that it was only after the fight led by the present distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] and my friend here, the leader of the Democrats to-day in the Senate, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and other distinguished Democratic Senators on this floor and in the country, who were then Members of that body, that we drove from power Cannonism, which meant nothing more or less than "Reedism," and as soon as they took control they took away from the Speaker the power to name committees, and the Representatives selected a committee to make the appointments to the various committees in the House. It was such a progressive movement upon the part of the representatives of the American people that the Republicans adopted our tactics and followed our procedure, and the practice has worked so well that it still holds good in the House of Representatives.

I can show how practically the same thing has been done in this body. The old order of things, the autocracy holding high places and dominating the proceedings of the Senate, has been changed and the Senators elect for themselves the committees to transact the public business. We had thought that gag rules and "Reedism" and "Cannonism" and autocracy had been dethroned, but when such a leader as the distinguished Senator from Kansas, who is recognized not only in this body but throughout the country as one of the spokesmen for the majority in matters of procedure and legislation, takes the position he did this morning, to try to resurrect and revive "Reedism" in this body and through his charming eloquence persuades the Presiding Officer to rule as he did, then it behooves some of us to speak out and give notice to the American people what is about to happen again.

I can read many other very convincing statements from this book. For instance, it is said on this page:

The way to get rid of Cannonism is to get rid of CANNON.

It says, however—Mr. Busby, private secretary to Speaker CANNON, is quoted. He knows, and this campaign textbook quotes from Mr. Busby. Let us see what he says about Cannonism. I do not think I have read this, so it is going to be information to me as well as to my friend from Kansas:

As a final stroke the chairman said: "Then, Mr. Speaker, this bill is to fail by the will of one man, who is in the chair by our votes. We have no redress from this one-man power." "Yes, you have," replied the Speaker.

He was talking about Speaker CANNON then.

You have a way to pass your bill. You placed me in the chair to shoulder the responsibility of the legislation here enacted. In my view I can not assume the responsibility for this bill. You can elect a new Speaker to-day and pass your bill, if you can find one who will accept that responsibility; but if you leave me in the chair that bill will not become a law.

Mr. Busby, private secretary to Mr. CANNON in those days, was relating an incident between one Member of the House and the Speaker of the House touching the passage of legislation. That was the way autocracy enshrouded itself during the days of Reedism and Cannonism.

Now, Mr. President, the hour of 2 o'clock has arrived, much to my regret, because I wanted to read some other interesting passages, which I am sure the country, if not Senators on the other side, would be interested in hearing. Here Senators are trying to storm a fortress and pass what they say is a great and important piece of legislation, so that they can go back to the colored population in their respective States and say, "Look what we did." Yet, as I now scan the other side of the Chamber, I see 54 vacant seats over there which ought to be occupied by 54 Republican Senators, all of whom will try to make their constituents believe they were doing all in their power to enact the bill into law. Here the issue is before the Senate, and 54 of them have deserted their posts and refused to stay here and join hands with the 8 on the other side who are here to pass legislation—4, I should say, because I did not count the Presiding Officer. If their constituencies, who are interested, as Senators on the other side believe, in this proposed legislation, should look down from the galleries now on the other side of the aisle and see the 54 vacant seats of their 54 Senators who are away from duty when this important matter is being considered, they would be humiliated as well as disgusted.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the important amendment which I have offered and which I want to state again, so there will be no confusion about it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly.

Mr. CURTIS. If the Senator would ask unanimous consent, there would be no objection to amending the Journal as he suggests.

Mr. HARRISON. But I want to put Senators on record to see if there is a single Senator who will vote against incorporating in the Journal, the record of this body, the fact that we had prayer yesterday, even though the proceedings may be obnoxious and humiliating.

On my motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator will allow me, there is not a quorum present. I think a quorum should be here to vote on the important proposition. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There has been no business transacted since the last call for a quorum was made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that is very unfortunate, because there are so few here, but we will ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi moves an amendment of the Journal in the manner designated by him, and the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and vote "yea."

Mr. FERNALD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES]. On this matter I am not informed as to how he would vote, so I withhold my vote.

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. ERNST] to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and transfer, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GLASS. Transferring my pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], I vote "yea."

Mr. HALE. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—49.

Ball	Caraway	Elkins	Glass
Broussard	Curtis	Fletcher	Gooding
Capper	Dial	France	Hale

Harreld	McLean	Rawson	Sutherland
Harris	McNary	Reed, Mo.	Townsend
Harrison	Nelson	Reed, Pa.	Underwood
Heflin	New	Sheppard	Warren
Jones, Wash.	Nicholson	Simmons	Watson
Ladd	Page	Smith	Weller
La Follette	Pepper	Smoot	Willis
Lodge	Pittman	Spencer	
McKellar	Poindexter	Stanfield	
McKinley	Randsell	Stanley	

NAYS—8.

Cummins	Kellogg	Phipps	Wadsworth
Frelinghuysen	Norris	Sterling	Walsh, Mont.

NOT VOTING—38.

Ashurst	Edge	King	Pomerene
Bayard	Ernst	Lenroot	Robinson
Borah	Fernald	McCormick	Shields
Brandegee	George	McCumber	Shortridge
Bursum	Gerry	Moses	Swanson
Calder	Hitchcock	Myers	Trammell
Cameron	Johnson	Norbeck	Walsh, Mass.
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Williams
Culberson	Kendrick	Overman	
Dillingham	Keyes	Owen	

So Mr. HARRISON's motion to amend the Journal was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Friday next at 12 o'clock noon, and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROUSSARD (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. FERNALD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question if present, I am obliged to withhold my vote.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and vote "yea."

Mr. STANLEY (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as on the previous ballot, I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as heretofore, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as heretofore with regard to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HALE. Making the same announcement as heretofore with regard to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. EDGE (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my regular pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas, 28; nays, 35—as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bayard	Glass	Myers	Simmons
Broussard	Harris	Norris	Smith
Caraway	Harrison	Overman	Stanley
Cummins	Heflin	Pittman	Swanson
Dial	Hitchcock	Pomerene	Underwood
George	Ladd	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.

NAYS—35.

Ball	Lodge	Pepper	Sterling
Brandegee	McCumber	Phipps	Sutherland
Curtis	McKinley	Poindexter	Townsend
Edge	McLean	Rawson	Wadsworth
Frelinghuysen	McNary	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Hale	Nelson	Shortridge	Watson
Harreld	New	Smoot	Weller
Jones, Wash.	Nicholson	Spencer	Willis
Kellogg	Page	Stanfield	

NOT VOTING—32.

Ashurst	Dillingham	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck
Borah	Elkins	Kendrick	Oddie
Bursum	Ernst	Keyes	Owen
Calder	Fernald	King	Ransdell
Cameron	Fletcher	La Follette	Robinson
Capper	France	Lenroot	Shields
Colt	Gooding	McCormick	Trammell
Culberson	Johnson	Moses	Williams

So the Senate refused to adjourn until Friday next.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I note that the Journal of yesterday states at the beginning that the Vice President being absent the President pro tempore took the chair. The next mention of the occupant of the chair is that the Vice President resumed the chair immediately before a vote was taken. The Journal, however, does not state exactly at what time the Vice President resumed the chair or when the President pro tempore of the Senate relinquished the chair. It is most important that the Journal should state just when the Vice President took the chair and when the President pro tempore relinquished the chair. So I move that the Journal be amended to show that fact; and on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not exactly understand what the motion is.

Mr. HARRISON. I am sorry that I did not express myself more clearly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What does the Senator move that the Senate shall do?

Mr. HARRISON. Although the Journal did not show that a prayer was delivered, the Senate has very wisely agreed to insert the prayer; but it does show that, the Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair. That is splendid; that is fine. The Journal proceeds to the point where a vote was taken and it shows that the Vice President was then in the chair; but the Journal does not show just when the Vice President took the chair and when the President pro tempore relinquished the chair. That fact is very important and should be noted in the Journal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What does the Senator move?

Mr. HARRISON. I have moved that the Journal be amended so that the exact time, as far, of course, as human frailties can ascertain it, be placed in the Journal when the Vice President assumed the chair.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President.——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask unanimous consent that the correction of the Journal suggested by the Senator from Mississippi be made.

Mr. McKELLAR. I object.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, the force of the suggestion I am making is demonstrated when a Senator on the other side reinforces my argument and speaks in behalf of the amendment which I seek to make to the Journal. So I ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is unable to state the motion.

Mr. HARRISON. Perhaps the Secretary may be able to state it. He probably understands it thoroughly. I thought I explained it satisfactorily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair may be in error; but the Chair assumes that when a Senator moves to amend the Journal he has to state what changes he wishes to have made in the Journal.

Mr. HARRISON. I will make the motion in this way: That somewhere in the Journal between the place where it states that the Vice President was absent and the President pro tempore was in the chair and the place where it states that the Vice President resumed the chair, it shall state "at approximately 1 o'clock"—because the Journal should speak accurately; and I recall yesterday it was somewhere about that time when the Vice President took the chair—"at approximately 1 o'clock p. m. the Vice President came into the Senate Chamber and took the chair."

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this question the yeas and nays have been requested and ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to be heard.

Mr. HARRISON. A point of order, Mr. President. The roll call has been started.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I submit that there has been no response.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will have to rule that there has been no response. The Senator from Ohio has the floor.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I certainly shall not lend myself to the filibuster against the antilynching bill which has been going on here for a couple of days, and therefore shall occupy but a very few minutes; but I want, in the time I am on my feet, to call the attention of the country, so far as I may, to the situation as it now confronts the Senate.

My experience here has been very limited; but so far as my observation goes, and so far as my reading of history has gone, it has not disclosed heretofore in the parliamentary history of this country such a situation as is now presented.

In order that the RECORD may contain for convenient reference in one place the statements that were made by the distinguished leader on the other side, I propose to read some of the things that he said yesterday. Before I do that, I want to commend him for his entire frankness. The same thing could not be said of all of those who are filibustering to prevent a vote on the Dyer antilynching bill. The leader, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], was perfectly frank. He announced that it was a filibuster, announced what the purpose of it was, and stated that he and his party assumed full responsibility for it. That frankness is characteristic of the Senator, and certainly is most commendable.

He said, in part, yesterday:

We are not disguising what is being done on this side of the Chamber. It must be apparent, not only to the Senate but to the country, that an effort is being made to prevent the consideration of a certain bill, and I want to be perfectly candid about it. The bill is known in the RECORD as the Dyer bill, I believe; I have forgotten its number.

Then the Senator went on with his usual clarity and eloquence to state that which nobody doubted, that he was, of course, opposed to mob violence.

Then, farther down, he says:

I think that if the bill became a law it would threaten the very fabric of our Government, and it is not going to become a law at this session of Congress.

I do not say that capriciously. I think all men here know that under the rules of the Senate when 15 or 20 or 25 men say that you can not pass a certain bill, it can not be passed. You could not pass your tariff bill last summer until we agreed to vote on it, and you are not going to get an agreement to vote on this bill. It is perfectly apparent that you are not going to get an agreement to vote on it. If you should change the rules, and adopt a cloture rule under which the majority would have a right to cut off debate, the majority could pass any bill they wanted to.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] thereupon interrupted to say:

They could not do it at this session.

Then the Senator from Alabama concluded by saying:

They could not do it at this session, of course, and under the rules of procedure in the Senate this is an impossible proposition.

Then, a little bit later on, so as to make it perfectly clear where the responsibility for this situation lies, the Senator from Alabama said:

I want to say right now to the Senate that if the majority party insist on this procedure they are not going to pass the bill, and they are not going to do any other business. There are a large number of men whose names have been sent to the Senate, who have been appointed to important offices, and who are entitled to confirmation, and who ought to be confirmed; but they are not going to be confirmed; we are going to transact no more business until we have an understanding about this bill.

Later on in the discussion the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] rose in his place and interrupted the Senator from Alabama to say that in his judgment, after talking with a great many Senators on the other side of the Chamber, he was of opinion that the position of the Senator from Alabama was absolutely the attitude of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber.

In other words, it was then and there clearly stated that it was the definite purpose of Senators on the other side of the Chamber—that it was the policy of the Democratic Party—not only to prevent the enactment of this legislation, but even to prevent its consideration. It is not sufficient for Senators to say that they are opposed to this provision of the bill or that provision of the bill when they do not have the courage even to permit a discussion of the bill.

Mr. President, there is no occasion for heat or excitement about this matter, or for some of the bitterness or sectionalism that was manifested yesterday. It is simply a cold proposition that is put up to the Senate as to whether the Senate of the United States can or can not do business. Here is a majority on this side of the aisle, and they are told, and correctly told under the rules as they stand now, that a minority of 15 or 20 or 25 propose to say to the Senate that no business can be transacted.

As I said when I rose in my place, I commend the Senator from Alabama for his courage and his frankness; but I want to state to the Senate that the time is coming, and I think it is here now, when the Senate will have to work out some method whereby it can transact business. If it does not reform its methods of procedure so that a majority in the Senate can express its will, the people of the country will find out a way to reform the Senate. In other words, we are face to face with a condition, that in my judgment demands such a readjustment and amendment of the rules of the Senate as will permit the business of the people of the country to be transacted and not put it within the control of a small minority to say to the majority, "Not only shall you not pass this bill but you shall not discuss it, you shall not consider it, you shall not take it up for examination."

That is the situation to which I wish to call attention—that it is the policy of the Democratic Party, for which the distinguished Senator from Alabama and the distinguished Senator from North Carolina so ably speak and which they so ably lead, not only to defeat this legislation but absolutely to prevent any consideration of it; and under the rules they can do it and are doing it.

I said I regretted the note of bitterness and sectionalism that was interjected. I think there is no occasion for that, because it is lamentably true that the crime of lynching is not peculiar to any section of this country. Lynchings have occurred in very many of the States; but I was sorry to hear the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] in which I think he was misled as to the facts, because in some heat he said, at page 398 of the RECORD, in part:

Some of the worst lynching crimes that have ever occurred in this country have occurred in States of the North.

I have no objection to that statement. I think that is true. Then the Senator from Tennessee went on to say:

They are getting to be more prevalent in the North in comparison to the total population, than in the South.

I doubt whether we get far in promoting the interests of the country by going into a discussion of that kind. I simply want to say to the Senator from Tennessee that he is absolutely mistaken in that statement; that if he will take pains to look at the figures he will find that he is entirely wrong, and I know that he wants to be fair.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, of course I want to be absolutely accurate. I shall be very glad if the Senator will put in the RECORD the figures of the various lynchings in the country, so that we can see just exactly what they are. If he has the figures, let them show what the facts are.

The Senator will recall that there have been a number of lynchings in Ohio and Illinois and other Northern States, where great cruelty was exhibited by those who did the lynching. I hope he will put the figures in the RECORD, also the figures of the colored population, so as to show the exact facts, so that there can not be any controversy about them.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, my attention was drawn to the inaccuracy of the Senator's statement first from a study of the report on this bill. I think, if I may have permission, in response to the Senator's suggestion, I will incorporate in my remarks at this point a paragraph at the top of page 5 of the report which will shed some light on the subject. If I have that permission, I shall incorporate that in my remarks without reading it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Inasmuch as it is to be used in contradiction of something I have said, I should prefer that the Senator read it.

Mr. WILLIS. All right; I will read the paragraph.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to make this suggestion to the Senator——

Mr. WILLIS. Will the Senator permit me to read this paragraph, so that it will appear where it should be?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIS. I am reading from the committee report:

In the 30 years from 1889 to 1918, 3,224 persons were lynched, of whom 2,522 were negroes, and of these 50 were women. The North had 219; the West, 150; Alaska and unknown localities, 15; and the South, 2,834, with Georgia leading with 386 and Mississippi following with 373. Yet in Georgia negroes paid taxes on 1,654,368 acres, and owned property assessed at $47,428,496. Of the colored victims 19 per cent were accused of rape and 0.6 per cent of attacks upon women. In the year 1919, 77 negroes, 4 whites, and 2 Mexicans were lynched. Ten of the negroes were ex-soldiers; one was a woman. During 1920 there were 65 persons lynched; 8 were white and 59 were negroes; 51 were hanged, 15 shot, 8 burned—

I pause there to say, Mr. President, that this is the only country in the world that pretends to be civilized that permits burnings at the stake; and yet when legislation is proposed, when it is sought to bring to officials and to communities, whether they are North or South or East or West, a sense of their responsibility in that matter, Senators cry out about the rights of the States and about the liberties of the people. What State or what people have any right to take the life of a man contrary to the law and to burn him at the stake?

But I read further from the report:

Two drowned, 1 flogged to death, and 6 in manner unknown; 24 were charged with murder, 2 assault on woman, 15 attack on woman, 3 insulting woman, 1 attempted attack on woman, 1 attack on boy, 1 stabbing man, and 3 assaulting man.

I think that is all in the paragraph that refers to the matter; and since the Senator from Tennessee has suggested that I point out the figures, I have done so. I should not have introduced such a subject if he had not made a statement which was so inaccurate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator give us the figures as to the relative colored population in those various sections of the country?

Mr. WILLIS. I have not those figures before me. I have no objection at all to the Senator getting them and putting them in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course the accuracy of the statement can not be determined unless we have the relative figures as to the colored population.

Mr. WILLIS. Of course, Mr. President, that is not the point, because these lynchings have occurred amongst the white population as well as the colored population.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. The difference between the two Senators, as I understand, is this—that however many of these lynchings may occur in the North, whether there be few or many, whether there be one or a thousand, we are entirely willing that legislation shall be enacted to prevent them in the future.

Mr. WILLIS. We are asking for such legislation.

Mr. WATSON. While however many may occur in the South, whether few or many, they are unwilling that any legislation of this kind shall be passed to prevent that crime in the future, which is the difference between the two sections.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, and there is another difference—that we are upholding the Constitution of the United States, and Senators over on the other side are going contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me just for one moment?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to my friend from Arkansas for a question.

Mr. CARAWAY. I just want to show how inaccurate the Senator from Indiana is. Ordinarily he is absolutely letter-perfect on any statement, and I think a very great deal of him; but this bill that you are championing does not propose to punish anybody for the peculiar kind of lynchings you have in your section. You say that if a man is lynched for having committed a crime, then the Federal Government shall have jurisdiction, but if you kill him because he wants to work in a mine, or as you did in Indiana when you had your riots, or in East St. Louis when you had your negro riots, that is all right. In other words, it is a crime to kill a man if he is guilty of a crime, but it is no crime if you kill an innocent man. That is the result of the language of your bill and if the Senator will take the time to read it before he eulogizes it, he will discover it is not attempting to try to punish the kind of crimes that prevail in his section; that is, where you lynch a man simply because he is black, as they did in Springfield, Ohio, and as they have done in Illinois, as they did in East St. Louis, or, as they did in Marion, Ill., kill him because he wanted to work. But you want to make it a crime to kill a negro who assaults a woman; but it is no offense, under this bill, if you kill 40 men who simply want to make a living for their wives and children. That is the difference between the two sections.

Mr. WILLIS. I prefer to have my friend from Arkansas and my friend from Indiana carry on their discussion in their own time.

Mr. CARAWAY. If the Senator will pardon me, inasmuch as we were all engaging in the filibuster, and the Senator from Ohio has already aided us 30 minutes, I thought he would not object. We are in one common cause, the winning of the filibuster.

Mr. WILLIS. The Senators can arrange that matter in their own time.

Mr. CARAWAY. Very well.

Mr. WILLIS. I started to give the facts to the Senator from Tennessee, who seemed to be very much in doubt about some matters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not in doubt at all about these matters.

Mr. WILLIS. I wanted to put it charitably. I will say he was wrong. I will state the bald fact, he is absolutely wrong. But since the interruption has been made by my friend from Arkansas, I should like to make this suggestion: If the bill does provide as the Senator from Arkansas suggests—a matter which I very much doubt—then let us act like men, take up the bill and amend it. If this bill is so drawn as not to apply to every section of the country, then it ought to be amended in that particular, and I will vote for an amendment along that line. But the trouble about Senators on the other side is that they will not permit a consideration of the bill, even an opportunity to offer amendments. That is what I am pleading for, the opportunity to take up the bill and perfect it and make it right if it is not.

To come back to my friend from Tennessee, to show how far he was from the facts, I will read his statement in the RECORD. As I say, I should not have thought of replying to this phase of the matter if he had not made the statement, because I do not think the question of place enters into the matter at all. If there have been lynchings in Ohio—and I hang my head in shame and have to admit that there have been—then those guilty of the crime ought to be punished. If there have been lynchings in Arkansas, or anywhere else, those participating ought to be punished. So it is not a matter of the State.

Mr. McKELLAR. May I ask the Senator if those lynchings in Ohio have been punished?

Mr. WILLIS. So far as I know, they have been. I have not made it my business to follow up the cases. But regarding the statement of the Senator, I want to fix him up on that. He said:

> They are getting to be more prevalent in the North, in comparison to the total population, than in the South.

Let us see whether that is true. I looked up the figures in the World Almanac, a nonpartisan, or bipartisan or omnipartisan, publication. I took, for example, the State of the distinguished Senator who made the statement. The great State of Tennessee has a population, according to the World Almanac, of 2,337,000. The State of Indiana is nearly the same size, somewhat larger, with a population of 2,930,000. The Senator said in his statement yesterday that, according to the population, lynchings were becoming more prevalent in the Northern States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator knows I meant in proportion to the colored population.

Mr. WILLIS. I understood the Senator to mean just what he said and what he put in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator just misconstrues my remarks and is undertaking to make an argument based on something I did not say, well and good. I do not think anybody else understood me to say it. Of course, I meant in comparison to the colored population in the various States. No one would have made the statement that they were greater in comparison to the population of the whole country. No one put that construction on it except the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. WILLIS. Of course, if the Senator wants to disavow it, all well and good.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not disavowing it at all. I am saying just what I said, that in accordance with the colored population they are more prevalent.

Mr. WILLIS. I read it to the Senator. If he has the RECORD let him turn to page 338 and read it. The Sentor said:

> They are getting to be more prevalent in the North, in comparison to the total population, than in the South.

That is the Senator's language. If he wants to crawfish and get away from it, all right.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was talking about the colored population, and everybody understood it that way. Nobody took exception to it, and nobody takes exception to it now, I am sure, except the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I decline to yield for the Senator to make a speech he thought he was going to make, but which he did not make. I am answering the speech he made. If he crawls away from it now, that is his lookout.

I have given the population of those two States. In his State during this period, according to this publication, the World Almanac, page 720, from 1885 to 1920 there were 198 lynchings, whereas in the State of Indiana, a larger State, there were 31, about one-sixth of the number.

In Alabama, with a population of 2,348,000, there were 260 lynchings. In Wisconsin, with a population of 2,632,000, there were 5. So there were more than fifty times as many in the southern State.

In Mississippi, with a population of 1,790,000, there were 400 lynchings. In Kansas, with almost the same population, 1,679,000, there were 37; less than one-tenth of the number that occurred in Mississippi.

In Georgia, with a population of 2,895,000, there were 528 lynchings. In Iowa, with a population of 2,404,000, there were 10.

In Texas, with a population of 4,663,000, there were 304 lynchings, and I am ashamed to say that in the State of Ohio, with a population of 5,759,000, there were 20 lynchings.

I have only referred to this because I want to get my friend the Senator from Tennessee straight, and call attention to this fact that it is not a sectional matter, it is not a racial matter, but it is a matter which, in my judgment, goes to the very life of this Republic. Either we shall have in this Republic orderly liberty, regulated by law, or else we shall descend to the weltering chaos of the mob.

I think this pending bill is a good bill. I think it is constitutional and that it ought to become a law. I think it will aid in the eradication of this frightful danger to free institutions and this burning shame to the American Republic. At all events, it seems to me the part of courageous, honorable men is to permit this bill to come before the Senate. Then, if it develops that amendments should be made, we can make the amendments.

So I say in conclusion that I think, first, the thing that is before the Senate now is the question as to whether the Senate is going to transact business or whether it will permit itself to be controlled by a minority. Second, whether by passing the antilynching bill it is willing to take this step in the direction of the maintenance in this country of free civilized government as distinguished from mob violence. I am for the law and against the mob.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, I desire to address myself very briefly to the bill before the Senate and to the situation with which we are at this moment faced.

Long before I became a Member of this body I was convinced that some such measure as the Dyer bill was absolutely necessary if we are ever going to emerge from the condition, not of semibarbarism but of complete barbarism, under which we rest so long as we permit the perpetration of such crimes as have been enacted within recent years, both in the South and in the North. Like the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] I do not mean to make this a sectional matter at all. I absolutely disavow any such purpose. I would be for the passage of the bill if there were not a colored man in the United States. I would be for it because I believe it is absolutely necessary to the credit of this people as a Nation that we stop these outrages. There is no country in the world to-day that is regarded as even as halfway civilized in which such outrages occur as are reported with almost weekly regularity from sections of the United States. I must say that they predominate in the South, as everyone knows, and for reasons which are peculiar to the South, of course. But wherever they are, they should be stopped, and if they can not be stopped under the laws of States made in conformity with the sentiment of their respective communities, they should be stopped by Federal legislation.

The question of the constitutionality of this bill has been brought in question. Senators on the other side who are opposing it assert that it is unconstitutional. If I believed it were unconstitutional, certainly under my oath I would not vote for it or stand here advocating its passage. I do not believe any such thing. I do not believe the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated that sort of crime at which the bill is aimed—I mean the crime of lynching—should be perpetrated in the United States without let or hindrance.

The Constitution of the United States contains a provision in the fifth amendment that no citizen shall be deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law, and yet men are deprived of their lives, and deprived of them by methods that are most shocking, most revolting, and not to be tolerated anywhere in any civilized land.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NEW. I yield for a question, yes; but not for anything but a question. The assertion has been made that there have been lynchings even in my own State. It is lamentably true. I was myself an eyewitness to the concluding scenes of one in the days when I was a newspaper reporter, long ago, and the impression the incident made upon me has rested in my mind ever since. It was a white man who was lynched; and I think that if a man's life should be forfeited under the laws for a crime committed, that man's life should have been forfeited; but it should have been forfeited by due process of law, as it was not.

I regret to say, too, because I anticipate the question, that no one was ever punished for the crime. An attempt was made to ascertain who was responsible for it, but beyond the fact that from 50 to 75 people congregated, seized the man, took him from a jail, took him out and hanged him, and riddled his body with bullets, nothing was ever known as to who the individuals were.

I also witnessed another attempt at lynching, which was frustrated by a courageous sheriff and a half dozen courageous deputies, who threatened to empty a lot of sawed-off shotguns into a crowd if they did not disperse—and they would have done it.

But the question of locality has nothing to do with it. It is the question of right and wrong, a question as to whether this country will permit itself to longer labor under the just criticism that attaches as the result of permitting the continuance of this sort of thing, or whether it shall be discontinued, by whatever means it may be found necessary to stop it.

Much has been said about the autocratic methods of the Senate. Nobody in this body holds the leader of the minority in greater respect than I do. I have for him a genuine feeling of personal affection as well as the highest possible regard for him both as a gentleman and as a legislator. But, Mr. President, what can be more autocratic than for the leader of the minority to stand before the majority and say to us, "You shall not legislate upon this question."

The Senator from Alabama in the course of his remarks said that we were injecting the bill into these proceedings. I find by consulting the record that the bill has been on the calendar since the 28th day of last July. True, it was not made the unfinished business of the Senate, but it was given a place in exact accordance with the custom of the Senate. It appears just as every other bill comes before this body. What does it displace? It is said that appropriation bills will be held up in order that consideration of this bill may not be had.

Why, sir, the appropriation bills are not even here. They have not passed the House. They are not before the Senate at all. Neither is there anything else before the Senate that is of crying importance. We are simply deferring all legislation because this one piece of proposed legislation is objectionable to a minority.

Now, Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] spoke also of what we were unable to do under the rules which govern this body. There are many Senators here who view with much apprehension any change in the rules of this body which shall curtail debate. But, sir, this is the thing, this attitude of a minority, which is going to compel a change in the rules governing the Senate, whether there be those among us who may be regarded as ultraconservative and do not want to see those changes or not. Public sentiment, as a result of this kind of opposition and obstruction, is going to require such a modification of the rules as will permit the Senate at least to perform the public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] said that the bill does not cover lynchings in the North. That is begging the question. If it does not, it is the privilege of the Senator from Arkansas to move any amendment that may be required to make the bill meet his views, to make it meet the situation that may be presented as the result of a crime committed in some State other than his own. That is the course that must be taken as to every measure that comes before this body. No one of them, perhaps, suits every Senator in its original form, and it is in order that the bill may be amended, that it may have due consideration, that we are trying to bring it up at this time. As I have said, I am heartily in favor of its passage, because I believe it is necessary to enforce the clear provision of the Constitution of the United States—that provision which garantees to every man that he shall not be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law.

Mr. President, our newspapers are filled with reports of Armenian atrocities. In our churches nearly every Sunday the pulpits ring with appeals to the American people for aid for those who are the victims of outrages at the hands of the Turk. We have public meetings to denounce the pogroms in Russia. We send missionaries to those countries to educate against the perpetration of that sort of crime. And yet, Mr. President, nowhere in the world have outrages more dastardly been perpetrated than on the Continent of America and within the confines of the United States. I say that with shame and mortification as an American citizen. Some way must be found within the limits of the Constitution of the United States to stop this sort of thing if we are not to be justly condemned by all the other peoples of the world. I am in favor of the passage of the Dyer bill.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I presume all our purposes are the same. Some of us frankly announce them and others seek to conceal. We are all engaged in a filibuster. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] announced for this side of the Chamber that as our purpose until this measure should be laid aside. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] stopped a roll call that he might read into the RECORD nearly everything which was said yesterday, so that, without being put to the trouble of thinking up anything original to say, he could consume nearly an hour of the time of the Senate. Personally I have no objection to his doing it, and while I know that he will know that I am not critical of him, I sometimes think what he reads expresses more than what he says of his own invention. Then the better part of his speech this afternoon was the part which he read from the RECORD, although all of it was good. I shall be glad, at any time when I have the floor, if he wants to interrupt me and inject another speech as good as that, because I have listened to many of his speeches, and I think it the best he has ever made. He says it is "without heat," and then makes so much noise and beats the desk so viciously that he illustrates what he says without saying it.

I have said that this bill, the so-called Dyer antilynching bill, is not intended to become operative in that section of the country which the proponents of the measure represent. In answer to that the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW] said, "Let us get it up and amend it," but they have had it for

months and months in their Senate committee, and the Senator who reported it said yesterday that his attention 10 months ago had been called to the fact that it would not punish people residing in other sections than the South. These Senators favoring the measure made no effort to amend it, and we have no assurance now that if we should consent to its consideration the majority would not make the bill conform to what the purpose of the bill was, merely to be a stab at the South and to excuse any offenses that may be committed in the North. There is no assurance that an amendment would be accepted, though the Senator from Indiana asks us to permit the bill to be considered and even said I might offer that amendment. Of course, it was generous in the Senator to offer me the privilege of offering it, provided I could get recognition from the Chair to do so, and I am duly grateful to him.

There is another thought to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana which occurred to me when he was reading the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which reads as follows:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

That thought is that amendment never meant that a man might not lose his life without due process of law, because every murder that is committed involves some one losing his life without due process of law, and the Constitution never intended to say that it guaranteed that man would not be murdered. If the amendment gives any jurisdiction to invade the State and punish murder, it includes private murder as well as mob violence. If it is merely the saving of life that appeals to the Senator from Indiana, he ought to be broad enough that he should want to save the man from private murder as much as from mob violence. That section of the Constitution, of course everybody knows who takes the time to read it, means that no State, no official of a State, no tribunal created by the State should deprive a man of his life without due process of law. That is, if the State of Indiana should execute a man who had been accused of crime without giving him a trial, a hearing, the State would be denying him due process of the law. That is what the Constitution of the United States prevents. That is what the Supreme Court said in passing upon a measure somewhat like the proposed bill, that it referred to official acts of the State, not to private crimes.

It is the act of officials, people who pretend to act under some legislation or with some executive power, who pretend to act by some process that is given to them to execute a law, that is what is meant as denying to one the due process of law. That is what the Constitution meant, but the Senators who are so anxious to pass this particular bill, I presume, are not very much concerned about what the Constitution really meant. I understood the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] yesterday to say that he was perfectly willing to encroach a little upon the Constitution in order to pass this particular legislation.

Again I am calling attention to what is apparent, and for this reason: Here is a bill which undertakes to punish mobs if they lynch a man guilty of an offense, however heinous it may be. If he is lynched because of his race, his occupation, his place of dwelling, or because he is unpopular, the framers of this measure are willing that the mob may kill for any of these causes; but if the one lynched be guilty of an offense, if he be guilty of outraging a woman and then meets summary justice by the hands of a mob, they, the proponents of this bill, say, "We will not stand for that. You may kill the innocent, but you must not kill the guilty without becoming amenable to the laws of these United States."

Here is the truth about the matter: I am sure, although I have no way to substantiate it, that a society known as the society for the protection of the rights of colored people wrote this bill and handed it to the proponents of it. These people had but one idea in view, and that was to make rape permissible, and to allow the guilty to go unpunished if that rape should be committed by a negro on a white woman in the South. That was the idea in the minds of the men who wrote the bill.

The society handed it to the committee and the committee, after months of hearings and consideration, reported it favorably with that idea written into it. That is what it was intended to do. It was intended to encourage crime; it was to encourage a negro to believe that the strong arm of the Federal Government was going to be thrust down into the Southern States in order to protect him and save him from punishment, however infamous his crime might be. I say that no such blunder as that could have been written by anybody who wanted, as the Senator from Indiana says he does, the absolute enforcement of the law in all the States. No one could have made any such blunder as that; no lawyer could ever have written this bill as it is without that was his intention, and no latter-day amendment will take out the object and the purpose of the framers of the bill. I do not care what may happen to the bill in the future, that is the purpose of it, and that is the purpose which was in the mind of whoever wrote the bill and gave it to the committee.

Suppose we pass the bill. I have an idea that we would not thereby prevent a single act of mob violence. We might cause a great deal of annoyance and disturbance. We who believe in prohibition transferred to the Federal Government the joint power of enforcing the prohibition law, but I will venture the assertion that there is fifty times more whisky now sold in the State of Ohio than there was before that action was taken.

It is more difficult to enforce the law against the illicit sale of liquor in Indiana since the Federal Government assumed the enforcement of the law than it was before. Such legislation broke down the public morale of the States. They said, "Why, let Uncle Sam do it; he has undertaken to do it." The result is that the States do not enforce that law, and the Federal Government can not.

We say frankly that we do not want this bill to be passed, because it is a partisan bill, whatever Senators who favor it may say to the contrary. It is proposed to be passed for the purpose of paying a political debt. It was written in order that the peculiar kinds of violence which are committed in the States of Senators who are its proponents will not fall within its provisions. Where men are murdered because they want to work or do not want to work, or where, because of their color, they are not wanted in some particular locality of a city in which they might wish to live, as they were in Chicago and in East St. Louis, this bill does not give any protection. It is therefore only where the man has committed a public offense or is believed to have committed a public offense, or where it is believed he intends to commit a public offense, that the provisions of the bill will apply. If a man is killed for any act not a crime, his murderers go unwhipped of justice; if he is killed for the most fiendish crime, then it is desired that the Federal Government shall punish his punishers.

Whether it is true or not I do not know, but it was published in the Baltimore Evening Sun and the St. Louis Post Dispatch that the bill was reported not with the expectation of its passage; that all the lawyers on the Committee on the Judiciary—and they are all lawyers—except two agreed that the bill was not constitutional.

I was not present, of course; I am not a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, but it was published in the Baltimore Evening Sun and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch some time ago that when the bill was reported out most of the lawyers on the committee reserved the right to vote against it. I do not know what the motive might have been which prompted Senators to report a bill under such circumstances.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator from Arkansas?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, I yield.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CARAWAY. I knew that, sir.

Mr. CUMMINS. And I think the last statement made by the Senator from Arkansas is not well founded. It is not true that all but two members of the Judiciary Committee were of the opinion that the proposed law was unconstitutional. This is the fact: There were various phases of the question presented by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives which met with very great opposition of some members of the Judiciary Committee. A good many members of that committee were of the opinion that section 4 of the bill was of very doubtful constitutionality as it passed the other House; and that was true also as to the section of the bill relating to the liability of municipalities for crimes of this sort. I am sure that a majority of the Senators who are members of the Judiciary Committee, however, are of the opinion that the bill as it has been reported to the Senate is constitutional. I should be sorry to think that any member of that committee would vote to report a bill favorably unless he believed that the bill proposed constitutional action.

I am rather surprised at the statement of the Senator from Arkansas that the bill has a sectional operation. I wish to be entirely fair, of course.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am sure of that.

Mr. CUMMINS. The propaganda, if you please, or the motive which initiated this bill, came from those who had suffered or believed they had suffered from a failure to enforce the law in the South.

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the Senator from Iowa state just who did frame the bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know. I have never inquired as to who framed the bill.

Mr. CARAWAY. To whom does the Senator refer when he says that the bill was instigated by those who had suffered and had received no redress in the South?

Mr. CUMMINS. To be perfectly frank about the matter, I will say that the initiation of the bill came from the Negro race.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator know what particular class of negroes were responsible for it? I am sure the Senator knows, because he says it was initiated by people in the South who had suffered.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know; I have never talked with anyone who was connected with the origin of the bill; but, as a matter of common observation, it is easy for me to believe that the origin of the bill came from the persons who are interested in protecting the negroes.

Mr. CARAWAY. In the South?

Mr. CUMMINS. Yes; I think I may say in the South, because——

Mr. CARAWAY. They do not object to shooting negroes down by the dozens in East St. Louis and Chicago, I reckon?

Mr. CUMMINS. What I say is that when the bill was drawn and when it was reported by the Judiciary Committee it was made applicable to every section of the country, and the offense is just the same in Illinois as in Alabama or Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question then. Why was there written into the bill in section 1 the following language:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage" when used in this act shall mean an assemblage composed of three or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense?

Why is the measure limited to punishing those mobs which put somebody to death who has committed a crime instead of saying that if a mob shall deprive a man of his life its members shall be guilty?

Mr. CUMMINS. So far as I am concerned, if I had been writing the bill I would have used more general terms, but the terms at present in the bill mean precisely that; they are not confined to lynchings that come about on account of an assault by either a white man or a black man upon a negro.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask a question of the Senator as a lawyer. Under this bill if a mob were to assemble and were to hang negroes because they insisted on living in a particular section of a city, as was the case in Chicago, we will say, does the Senator say that under this bill, if it were a law, that mob could be punished?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. What public offense would the negroes in that instance have committed?

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill is designed to reach the situation where a mob or riotous assemblage has committed the act of murder and there has been a failure on the part of the public authorities of the community in which the act was committed to enforce the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, no. If the Senator will permit me, here is the way the bill reads; it says:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this act, shall mean an assemblage composed of three or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of—

Doing what?—

of depriving any person of his life without authority of law—

As what?—

as a punishment—

For what purpose?—

for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

If a mob puts a man to death for any other purpose, except to punish him for a supposed public offense, or to prevent him from committing such an offense, then it is not covered by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill covers the case of a mob that proceeds against the person of some one——

Mr. CARAWAY. For what purpose?

Mr. CUMMINS. To punish him.

Mr. CARAWAY. To punish him for what?

Mr. CUMMINS. For some offense which it is alleged or believed he has committed.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; some public offense; not a private, but a public offense, which is a violation of the law. Therefore, if a negro moved into a white neighborhood, as he has a perfect legal right to do, where the white people objected to his coming and they mobbed him for that, then this bill would not give any jurisdiction, would it?

Mr. CUMMINS. I am not so sure about that; but sections 3 and 4 of the bill are the effective sections.

Mr. CARAWAY. No; I have cited the section under which the jurisdiction is given.

Mr. CUMMINS. Section 3, if I may point it out to the Senator from Arkansas, provides:

That any State or municipal officer charged with a duty or who possesses the power or authority as such officer to protect the life of any person that may be put to death by any mob or riotous assemblage, or who has any such person in his charge as a prisoner, who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent such person from being put to death—

And so forth.

That and the following provisions are the effective provisions of the proposed statute.

Mr. CARAWAY. They are effective, but they are only effective when the crime was committed for this one particular purpose set forth.

Mr. CUMMINS. Oh, no; I think the Senator from Arkansas will change his mind about that.

Mr. CARAWAY. If the Senator will read section 1, which provides the definition and which sets out the only people who can be reached, it merely says:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this act, shall mean an assemblage composed of three or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

If a mob put a man to death for any other reason except that stated it does not come under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. But if a man in the North were accused by the public generally, or by any part of the public, of the commission of a crime, it would not make any difference what that crime might be.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, but what I tried to say, and the Senator did not follow me, was this: The sectional part of it is this: In the South we never do put a negro to death simply because he is a negro. We put him to death, if at all, for some crime. In the North they sometimes shoot him, as they did in East St. Louis, simply because he is black; and you wrote your proposed law so that you could not reach the mob who mobbed the negro for being black, but you could reach the mob who mobbed the negro for outraging a white woman; and therefore I said that you wrote your law so as to make it effective in one section and to excuse the same acts of violence in another section.

Mr. CUMMINS. The only logical conclusion from that reasoning would be that we ought to extend the operation of the act so that any person put to death by a mob or riotous assembly should fall within the operation of this act.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question. Why not, then, make all murder a Federal offense?

Mr. CUMMINS. There is this difference, and when we come to discuss it I shall be very glad to give my reasons for the belief that I hold: It is not true that this bill is founded upon the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then the Senator from Indiana is wrong.

Mr. CUMMINS. I mean, entirely. That, of course, was taken into consideration; but the real foundation, in my judgment—lawyers do not agree about that; I confess that some of my associates on the committee do not agree with me about it—the real foundation for this statute is the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the occasion upon which the procedure here provided for is to be followed is when citizens of the United States—or of a State, as they are all citizens of the United States—are denied the equal protection of the laws. In my judgment, therein lies the foundation for legislation of this character. I do not contend that every time a man is murdered the United States ought to assume jurisdiction.

Mr. CARAWAY. That man lost his life without due process of law, did he not?

Mr. CUMMINS. He may have done so, and he may not have been denied the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question. If two men kill a man, he has had his due process of law; but if there are three of them, then he has been denied the equal protection of the laws. If that the Senator's reasoning?

Mr. CUMMINS. This legislation assumes that there is greater enormity when a mob or a riotous assembly puts a man to death than when he suffers death by reason of the acts of a single person.

Mr. CARAWAY. In other words, it is a graver crime for three men to kill than for two to kill?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think so.

Mr. CARAWAY. Although he may have been tied and handcuffed when the two killed him, that is not so great an offense as if there was somebody else standing by? I just wanted to know the Senator's reasoning.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think there is a peculiar offense in the mob or riotous assembly. I do not say that we could not extend the jurisdiction of the United States to the point suggested, but I say that this bill does not do it.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator, then, from that last remark, does he believe that under the fourteenth amendment we could make all crimes punishable by Federal law?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not.

Mr. CARAWAY. What crime would not be punishable? This amendment includes both life and property.

Mr. CUMMINS. An amendment that was added to the bill on my motion in the Committee on the Judiciary illustrates my belief in that respect. The Senator will observe that a part of the section was stricken out, and there was inserted:

Provided, That it shall be charged in the indictment——

This is the instance in which individuals may be punished through Federal intervention:

Provided, That it shall be charged in the indictment that by reason of the failure, neglect, or refusal of the officers of the State charged with the duty of prosecuting such offense under the laws of the State to proceed with due diligence to apprehend and prosecute such participants the State has denied to its citizens the equal protection of the laws.

And it is further provided that this fact shall be alleged in the indictment and shall be tried by a jury; and the Federal power acquires no jurisdiction unless a jury of the community finds that by reason of the failure on the part of the State officers to prosecute, apprehend, and punish those who are guilty of a murder through mob or riotous assemblage, the State has failed to extend to its citizens the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question. It is not the Senator's belief, is it, that it adds anything to the constitutional power to write into the bill that certain things must be complied with in the way of allegations in the indictment? In other words, if Congress has the power to legislate, it may do it without the verbiage saying that you must charge in the indictment certain things?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think so. It is possible that Congress could ascertain and declare that in a certain community or in a certain State the State has failed to extend or has denied to a citizen or to a certain class of citizens the equal protection of the laws. I express no opinion upon that point.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is not the Senator's argument that providing that certain allegations shall be charged in the indictment extends the power of Congress to legislate over crimes, is it?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not assert that it does.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought the Senator said that was the amendment that made this act constitutional.

Mr. CUMMINS. But I used this to illustrate the temperateness or the reasonableness of the proposal in the bill—that these people shall not be brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal authority until a jury of the community finds that the State has denied to its citizens or to some citizen the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. CARAWAY. Here is the reason why I asked the question: I thought the Senator said that his amendment was the provision which made the proposed measure constitutional——

Mr. CUMMINS. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. And I was curious to know if he thought that merely requiring that certain acts should be alleged in the indictment made it constitutional.

Mr. CUMMINS. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. I misunderstood the Senator. Therefore the amendment offered by the Senator did not add anything to the constitutionality of the bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. My doubt about the constitutionality of that section as it passed the House was that the fact must be ascertained by some one before Congress can act or before the law can become operative. The provision in the bill as it passed the House was that it should be ascertained ex parte and in a summary way by the judge.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator think that making the jury find it adds anything to its constitutionality?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think there must be a hearing provided for upon that subject, and in my opinion a hearing by a jury and a determination by a jury was the most available and just method of ascertaining.

Mr. CARAWAY. But that did not add anything to its constitutionality, did it?

Mr. CUMMINS. In my judgment, there must be some ascertainment of it in order to make it constitutional.

Mr. CARAWAY. The court could have ascertained it, could it not?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have some doubt whether even Congress could give a court the power to ascertain the fact.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator thinks, then, that the Congress could give to a jury power to ascertain a fact that it could not confer upon a court?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have grave doubt about that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question. The Senator voted for the eighteenth amendment, did he not?

Mr. CUMMINS. I did.

Mr. CARAWAY. What was the necessity of the eighteenth amendment if we could have written a law saying that if a jury finds that a State is not enforcing the law against the sale of liquor the Federal Government may enforce the State law?

Mr. CUMMINS. There is this objection——

Mr. CARAWAY. There are many objections; but why was not the power there?

Mr. CUMMINS. There are a great many people who believe that we can not constitutionally select certain State laws and enforce them through Federal procedure. I do not care to express an opinion upon that point. I do not see any parallel between the eighteenth amendment and the present case.

Mr. CARAWAY. No; I do not, either, I am frank to say; but I was trying to follow the Senator's reasoning, and I may not have followed him clearly.

Mr. CUMMINS. But all that I rose to say was that this law, so far as the crimes affected by it are concerned, applies with equal force to every part of the United States.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then, again, let me ask the Senator why did he write section 1 in the language that he did?

Mr. CUMMINS. I did not write section 1.

Mr. CARAWAY. Why did the Senator approve it in the language in which it appears?

Mr. CUMMINS. Because I think it does not change the principle that I have just announced.

Mr. CARAWAY. It makes it impossible to punish a riot if the victim happens to be innocent and never has been suspected of being guilty of a crime, but gives jurisdiction only where the man has been put to death either because he committed an offense or because he was thought to have committed one or where he was suspected of having intended to commit a public offense.

Mr. CUMMINS. The only conclusion that the Senator from Arkansas can justly draw from that, as it seems to me, is that the crime is committed oftener in the South than it is in the North; that is, that men are mobbed and lynched oftener on account of the alleged commission of a crime in the South than in the North.

Mr. CARAWAY. Of course. That is the only thing we ever do mob them for in the South.

Mr. CUMMINS. But the law is absolutely uniform in its application.

Mr. CARAWAY. No; with all due deference to the Senator from Iowa, it would be impossible to punish a mob under the provisions of this bill, if it should be enacted into law and be declared constitutional, unless you could show that they put the man to death for the commission of a public offense, or that the mob thought he had committed a public offense, or believed he was going to commit a public offense. If it could be shown that they put him to death because they did not want him to reside in the neighborhood, did not like the church with which he was affiliated, did not like his social pretensions, or whatever it might be, so long as it was not a public offense, then there would be no jurisdiction under this bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. That may be true.

Mr. CARAWAY. Why, of course. That is written in the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Nevertheless, the law is of general, equal application.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, that is true; but, then, you might write a law providing that all cross-eyed men should be hanged. If you were not cross-eyed you would not be within the scope of the law, although the law was general; and, therefore, to say that the fact that certain people are within the provisions of

the law when the law is general gives those people no right to complain of course is begging the question.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is the reason why I say that the Senator's real objection is that the law will find a more frequent application in the South than in the North.

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely.

Mr. CUMMINS. But it will find its application in the North just as well as in the South.

Mr. CARAWAY. No. The bill was so written that the peculiar reasons for putting people to death by mobs in the North should not be within the provisions of the law. They shot negroes in East St. Louis because they did not like their color and their smell.

Mr. CUMMINS. That may be so.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the proponents of this measure did not want to punish them for doing that; but if a negro in South Carolina should outrage a white woman and be put to death by her neighbors and friends, you say, "Let us haul up that community and punish them. They punished a negro for an infamous crime. They are bad citizens and ought to be punished," but if you shot a negro simply because you did not like him, as they did in East St. Louis, of course, that is all right. You have a right to do that.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator does not get away from my real conclusion. We have had in the North, lamentably, a great many instances in which men have been lynched or mobbed and killed for the alleged or the believed commission of a crime, have we not?

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought in the North they were particularly desirous to put negroes to death because they did not like their color or their religious beliefs.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; the Senator is thinking of one instance.

Mr. CARAWAY. I will say frankly that I do not know what the peculiar views in Iowa are as to putting people to death by mob violence.

Mr. CUMMINS. Unfortunately, since I have lived in Iowa there have been possibly half a dozen instances of men being lynched simply because they were believed to have committed some crime of great enormity, sometimes murder, sometimes other offenses that are regarded as particularly heinous, and this proposed law would apply to them.

Mr. CARAWAY. But let me ask the Senator a question. Is not the Senator conscious that the proposed law is so drawn that in its operation it would fall upon the South and not upon the North? I am not accusing the Senator of having written it, because he disclaims that. I doubt if he had ever read section 1 with that idea in view.

Mr. CUMMINS. Oh, yes; I have read it.

Mr. CARAWAY. I say with that idea in view, because I do not think the Senator would entertain an idea of that kind. That is what I am trying to say. But the bill is so drawn, as the Senator will admit when he reads it, as to make it applicable to lynchings in the South, but excuses the prevailing methods and means of putting people to death by mobs in the Northern States.

Mr. CUMMINS. Without any definite knowldege on the subject, because I have not collected the information, I venture to say that nine-tenths of the lynchings in the North have been on account of the commission of a crime on the part of the person lynched, or the belief on the part of the lynchers that the person assailed was guilty of crime.

Mr. CARAWAY. What offense does the Senator think the people thought the miners at Marion, Ill., had committed?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think that would come within this law.

Mr. CARAWAY. It does not come within this law; of course it does not. What does the Senator think the people in Chicago thought as to the offense the negroes had committed there when the riots broke out?

Mr. CUMMINS. That crime in the South would no more come within the law than in the North.

Mr. CARAWAY. They do not commit that crime in the South. They do not shoot men in the South because of their race.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think they do as much as they do in the North.

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the Senator name an instance?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not recall an instance, but I do not think there is any difference between the North and the South so far as crimes of that kind are concerned.

Mr. CARAWAY. I never knew a mob to put a negro to death in the South simply because they did not like his race or occupation. It was always for some offense. In East St. Louis and in Chicago, and here in the good city of Washington, I do not think that was the moving spirit at all.

Mr. CUMMINS. You can not judge a law by peculiar and isolated instances. All I say is that the law is general and uniform.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator knows that is begging the question. To repeat my statement, let me write a law that only cross-eyed men should be guilty. You could say that law was uniform and equal because it applied to all cross-eyed men, but all other men who are not cross-eyed would be exempt from its provisions.

This bill has been so written that if the mob is actuated by any motive except to punish a man for a public offense or to prevent his committing a public offense it is not possible for the Federal Government to intervene. Why restrict it? That is what I am trying to find out. What was the motive that made the proponents of the measure restrict its application?

Mr. CUMMINS. The violations of the law would perhaps be found more in the South than in the North.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; I am certain whoever wrote the bill was sure of that.

Mr. CUMMINS. But if the Senator desires to bring every lynching under the jurisdiction of the Federal authority I have no objection.

Mr. CARAWAY. I have; I do not want any of it. But may I ask the Senator one more question? The Senator said it was not true that all the lawyers on the committee doubted the constitutionality of the bill. How many did, if I may ask about that?

Mr. OVERMAN. Right here, let me say, I doubt whether it is exactly proper——

Mr. CARAWAY. I doubt it, too.

Mr. OVERMAN. To tell what occurred in the committee.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not intend to tell what occurred.

Mr. OVERMAN. It has been told.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; it has not.

Mr. OVERMAN. Part has been told.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think the Senator told anything that occurred.

Mr. OVERMAN. He read the newspaper account, which, I think, was substantially true. When this bill went before the committee I have no doubt that every lawyer on the committee thought it was unconstitutional, with two exceptions. They so expressed themselves.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from North Carolina is violating his own precept.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am doing it because the Senator denies that statement. Every man on the committee expressed himself, and among them the Senator from Iowa was the most pronounced in declaring this bill unconstitutional.

Mr. CUMMINS. Certain sections of the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. Of course. It stayed in the committee some time, and was referred to a subcommittee, of which the Senator was a member. The Senator wrote an amendment, which was the amendment he read, and, if I recollect rightly, he said he had grave doubts about it, but that his amendment would come nearer making it constitutional.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator does not report me with absolute accuracy.

Mr. OVERMAN. Another thing, when the vote was taken, it was very close, the Senator will remember, and the Senator remembers that some four of the Senators reserved the right to vote against the bill on the floor of the Senate because it was unconstitutional.

Mr. CUMMINS. I take it for granted that every member of every committee reserves the right to vote as he pleases when the final vote is taken.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is not my point. That is true; but when a Senator comes out of the committee, when the vote is taken, and says: "I reserve my right to vote against this bill, although I am going to vote to report it to the Senate"——

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not remember how many Senators on the Judiciary Committee made that statement.

Mr. OVERMAN. There were some.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from North Carolina undoubtedly remembers, and I do not question his statement. But I know the position I myself took, which was that there was no doubt about the constitutionality of section 3 of this bill; that with regard to section 4, I did not believe we could constitutionally decide the question of whether a State had denied to its citizens the equal protection of the laws without a plenary procedure to determine that fact. That was the reason I offered my amendment, and when that amendment was adopted I was entirely content with the constitutionality of the section.

Mr. OVERMAN. My recollection is that the Senator said about his amendment, "If anything will make it constitutional this will do it; but I will always have a doubt about it."

Mr. CUMMINS. No; I do not think I said that. I recognize that there are some questions that lie near the border line, and it is quite impossible to bring lawyers' minds as a whole into uniform judgment with regard to that matter; but I never expressed any doubt about the constitutionality of section 4 as it was amended. With regard to the section imposing a liability upon municipalities which fail to enforce the law, or on officers who fail to enforce the law, I still have some doubt with regard to the constitutionality.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think that is the position the Senator took in the committee.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not surrender my right to my own judgment, and when I believe that a law is doubtful I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion. I think there is a great deal of doubt about the imposition of a penalty upon a municipality under the circumstances set forth in that section of this bill.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator about section 6, which reads:

That in the event that any person so put to death shall have been transported by such mob or riotous assemblage from one county to another county during the time intervening between his capture and putting to death, the county in which he is seized and the county in which he is put to death shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the forfeiture herein provided.

Mr. CUMMINS. The answer I have already given to the Senator from North Carolina covers that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me go just a step further. I want to tell the Senator what the fact is, and then ask him whether the law would apply. I do not know whether other States have similar constitutions, but in my State a county is merely a subdivision of the State for administrative purposes, and can not be sued, nor can its officers be sued for its torts. The courts have said that a county is a part of the State. It is a quasi corporation merely for administrative purposes, and therefore it can not be sued any more than you can sue the State without its consent. Under that state of facts, does the Senator think you could hold a county in my State under this bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. The law to which the Senator refers is an exception, I assume, because most of the counties of the United States are subject to suits.

Mr. CARAWAY. In our States they are not subject to suits.

Mr. CUMMINS. My other answer is my answer to the question proposed by the Senator from Arkansas. I have a great deal of doubt about the authority of Congress to impose a penalty upon municipalities.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask one other question. As a lawyer, then, does not the Senator hesitate to try to write into law a bill about the constitutionality of which he has a grave doubt, in view of the fact that we swore we would uphold the Constitution?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have no doubt.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator has no hesitancy in voting for a bill the constitutionality of which he gravely doubts?

Mr. CUMMINS. I believe this bill as a whole is constitutional. There are two or three provisions in it of which I have grave doubts.

Mr. CARAWAY. Is the Senator willing to vote for a bill as to provisions of which he has grave doubts, and entertains almost a conviction that they are unconstitutional?

Mr. CUMMINS. The answer to that is this, that if I favor a bill as a whole—and I have no doubt about the provisions of the greater part of this bill at all—if I have a doubt I have to resolve it in some way or other, and I resolve that doubt in favor of the provisions of the bill generally. What I might do if that particular question were presented to the Senate I do not say, but I believe that when a State fails to give to all its citizens the equal protection of the law, and that fact is ascertained in a lawful way, then the Federal authority can be given the jurisdiction to punish a crime, whatever it may be.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator another question. The Senator said that under the fourteenth amendment it is not within the power of Congress to prohibit certain crimes. Will the Senator point out the class of crimes to which he refers?

Mr. CUMMINS. Any case where the evidence was sufficient to prove to a reasonable man that the person accused had been denied the equal protection of the law by the State or through some instrumentality of the State.

Mr. CARAWAY. The fourteenth amendment undertakes to protect property, just as it does persons, and all crimes must be either against the person or the property except those against government. What class of crimes would the Senator say that Congress, if it has the power to prohibit mob violence——

Mr. CUMMINS. Is the Senator now speaking of laws that have been passed by a State affecting property?

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, no. I understood the Senator to say a while ago that he was not certain that we could not punish individual crime, murder, under the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; I said I would not be willing to extend it to murder.

Mr. CARAWAY. But, as I understand him, the Senator said he thought the Congress had the power to enact laws to punish murder.

Mr. CUMMINS. It has the power to punish murder whenever that murder is committed under such circumstances as to establish before a tribunal authorized to hear the matter that it is a result of the denial of the equal protection of the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. Under similar circumstances, then, the Senator believes Congress could provide punishment for every crime if it could be shown that the person suffering from this crime had been denied the equal protection of the law. Therefore larceny would fall within that.

Mr. CUMMINS. Take my own State as an illustration; and I will take it rather than the State of Arkansas because it would be less invidious. If under the practice in our State a crime committed against a negro would not and could not be punished, and our State authorities deliberately and constantly failed to punish crimes against either the property or the person of a negro citizen, then I believe that the United States would have the right to punish the person committing such crime.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then it has a right to punish any person who commits a crime in Iowa, whether it be against the personal property of a negro or against the personal property of a white man, if the State does not punish him.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; I did not say that, because there are many crimes that go unpunished that can not be punished where the perpetrator can not be ascertained.

Mr. CARAWAY. Of course. I mean where the State makes no serious effort to punish.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think if my State through a long series of years should withhold any attempt to punish crimes committed against negroes, whereas it made all the effort it could make to punish crimes committed against white men, then the United States would have the right to enter that field and punish the perpetrators of those wrongs.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator another question? Suppose the State of Iowa made it its particular duty to punish the stealing of cattle and was rather lax in punishing people who stole hogs. Does the Senator think the Federal Government then could punish the hog thieves in Iowa?

Mr. CUMMINS. My answer is that all the people of Iowa are entitled to the equal protection of the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. Of course, the Senator is going around the question.

Mr. CUMMINS. And that if the State authorities did not punish a certain class of people or a certain class of crimes, the citizen of Iowa, being a citizen of the United States, has a right to ask Congress to clothe its judicial tribunals with the authority to enforce the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then, the Senator will qualify the statement he made a while ago that there are certain crimes which the Congress could not include within Federal jurisdiction. He will say now the Federal Government can step into the States and punish all crimes?

Mr. CUMMINS. No; the Senator does not correctly repeat what I stated, but he does so unintentionally, of course.

Mr. CARAWAY. I was doing the best I could to get the Senator's position.

Mr. CUMMINS. What I said was that it would be very unwise and even impossible for the Federal Government to enter the State of Iowa and punish crimes committed there unless it was shown that the State of Iowa had abandoned or abdicated its duty with respect to certain persons or a certain class of people and crimes.

Mr. CARAWAY. I beg the Senator's pardon, but he has forgotten the original proposition, which was that the Senator said he thought there were some crimes the Congress had the power to extend the jurisdiction of Federal Government to embrace and others that it could not include. That was the Senator's statement.

Mr. CUMMINS. I did not state it in just that way. I stated it with the qualification just mentioned.

Mr. CARAWAY. I beg the Senator's pardon. I believe when he reads the reporter's notes he will discover it just as I have stated it.

Mr. CUMMINS. That may be so.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am not trying to be captious with the Senator. That was my understanding of what he said.

Since the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] and the Senator from Iowa have gone into the proceedings of the committee, may I ask how many Senators expressed their belief that the measure was unconstitutional, and at the same time voted to report it?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know.

Mr. CARAWAY. Were there enough, if they voted according to their belief as to its unconstitutionality, that it would have failed to be reported out?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not believe so. I would not question the word of the Senator from North Carolina on any account, but I do not even recall that more than one Senator, at most, suggested that he reserved the right to vote differently, or change his vote, when the matter was under consideration in the Senate. I do not recall more than one; but my understanding is that the vote by which the bill as amended was reported was the deliberate expression of a majority of the committee. We had the matter under consideration many times before we came to a final vote.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator raised one other interesting question——

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas allow me to ask the Senator from Iowa a question?

Mr. CARAWAY. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. I was very much surprised at the Senator from Iowa, if I understood him correctly. I understood him to say that if he had a doubt about the constitutionality of a question in favor of law, he would resolve the doubt in favor of law and against the Constitution.

Mr. CUMMINS. It depends upon the degree of doubt. There are a great many questions upon which lawyers differ with regard to their constitutionality. Some hold very decided convictions. Some are unable to reach any positive conviction. When we are determining whether a law is constitutional or unconstitutional we are attempting to project ourselves into the future and guess what the Supreme Court of the United States will do in the instant case. I do not know whether the Senator from North Carolina has that kind of doubt in mind or whether he has some other doubt in mind.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have great respect for the Senator and regard him as one of the best lawyers I have ever known and one of the best men, but I ask him if, without exception, the great law writers of the country for 100 years have not said that it is the duty of the legislator to resolve the doubt in favor of the Constitution, and if he does not do so he is as much a criminal as the man who deliberately violates the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have heard that expression. I do not accept it and do not adopt it.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator disagrees with those law writers?

Mr. CUMMINS. I make up my own mind with regard to the Constitution and I endeavor to follow, but when I make up my own mind there may be in my mind and often is in my mind—because we are dealing with constitutional questions all the time—not only upon the inquiry how do I think this matter ought to be decided, but how do I think the Supreme Court of the United States will ultimately decide it when it comes into that tribunal for decision. There is a great difference between those two things. I oftentimes have much doubt with regard to the manner in which the Supreme Court, as determined by their former decisions, will ultimately decide the question in issue.

My own conviction as to whether the matter is constitutional or not, and that difference in what one means when he says "doubt," is confusing.

A man can not have any doubt with regard to his own convictions. To him it is either constitutional or unconstitutional. But he can have a grievous doubt with regard to the ruling which will finally be made by the Supreme Court upon the question. Nothing better illustrates that than the ruling of the Supreme Court in the child-labor case. I had no doubt with regard to the constitutionality of that act, and I have none yet, although the Supreme Court has definitely said it was unconstitutional.

When one reviews the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the question we are now discussing or questions which are analogous to it, it is very easy to reach the conclusion that the decision of the Supreme Court upon that question is very doubtful. I do not think that kind of doubt ought to prevent any Senator from voting for a law if he believes it constitutional.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator must admit that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is the law.

Mr. CUMMINS. It is the law until it is reversed.

Mr. OVERMAN. Then when we come to vote upon that question, if the Senator votes contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court he does not uphold the law, but demoralizes and throws down the law by his vote.

Mr. CUMMINS. That depends entirely upon the decisiveness of the decision of the Supreme Court. I voted for an income tax law, and so did the Senator from North Carolina, I believe; at least most of his Democratic associates voted for it——

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; I voted for it.

Mr. CUMMINS. After the Supreme Court had held that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. OVERMAN. There were four dissenting opinions there, and we thought they were correct when so many had dissented.

Mr. CUMMINS. I will say the latest decision of the Supreme Court. It was a time when the former Senator from Texas, Mr. Bailey, offered an amendment to an income tax measure which I had introduced and which I frankly said at the time was doubtful, so far as the ruling of the Supreme Court upon it was concerned, but it was offered and I hoped it would pass—and that was long before the constitutional amendment providing for an income tax law was enacted—so that we might get a further and more definite expression of that tribunal upon the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask a question of the Senator from Iowa. In the deliberations before the committee was any authority of the Supreme Court of the United States cited at all in support of the constitutionality of this measure?

Mr. CUMMINS. We listened for hours to the reading of decisions of the Supreme Court, and I take it that every Senator who has any interest in the matter examined with exceeding care the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McKELLAR. The reason why I asked the question was because I have examined the cases which were cited by the Assistant Attorney General, and all of them were interstate commerce cases or cases hinging upon the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. There was no case cited at all in point sustaining the bill as reported out by the committee.

Mr. CUMMINS. That simply shows the variety of the human mind. Those same decisions, as viewed by other minds and other lawyers, meant apparently a different thing. We had before us not only the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States but half a dozen decisions of inferior tribunals—circuit courts of appeals, circuit court judges, and district judges—and we had before us four or five of the most learned briefs that could possibly be composed, some of them upon one side and some of them upon another.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was wondering if there was any particular decision upon which the bill was hinged, so to speak.

Mr. CUMMINS. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the United States have furnished briefs which proved to their satisfaction that there could be no question about the constitutionality of the bill; and it is clearly constitutional.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, I shall change the form of my question.

Mr. CUMMINS. If Senators would let us get to the bill——

Mr. McKELLAR. We are right at it now.

Mr. CUMMINS. I know, but out of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but we are talking about it just the same as if we were in order.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am not blaming the minority for the filibuster which is now being conducted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to hear the Senator say that.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think they ought to do it.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought the Senator was joining with us.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think it is a proper rebuke to the majority. Here we have been for two years or more in complete power in the Senate, and we have refused or failed to modify the rules of the Senate so as to enable a majority of the Senators to bring the main question up to a vote. So long as we are willing to permit these antiquated, unjust rules to prevail, if I were opposed to a bill I would not consider that I was guilty of any moral crime if I employed all the rules of the Senate to prevent the bill coming to a vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are delighted to have the Senator's support. We thank him for it.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think Senators on the other side are right, for I say I think they ought to be in favor of the passage of this bill; therefore they ought not unduly to inter-

fere with its progress; but as to the reproach that I have heard cast upon my Democratic friends repeatedly for availing themselves of the present Senate rules, which are so ancient—I will not say honorable—that they belong to another civilization and another kind of government, I am not accusing those Senators of any wrongdoing in employing these artifices and these various devices in order to prevent a vote upon the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are perfectly honest in our contention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair). The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] has the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY. I merely desire enough time to congratulate the Senator——

Mr. CUMMINS. I feel deeply grateful to the Senator from Arkansas for permitting me to interpose my views in the midst of his speech.

Mr. CARAWAY. I assure the Senator from Iowa that I am delighted to have him give expression to his views.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Will the Senator from Arkansas yield for a question?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In regard to the members of the Committee on the Judiciary, I wish to advise the Senator from Arkansas and the Senate that there is one member of the committee who did not attend the meeting of the committee when the bill was reported out. That member is a very honorable and, I think, a very able Senator, and a member of the political party of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. Perhaps the Senator to whom the Senator from California refers had no notice of the committee meeting.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, that was not the cause of his absence. I could tell the Senator from Arkansas why the Senator to whom I refer did not attend the meeting of the committee, but, at any rate, the Senator from Arizona, to whom I refer, as I understand, is in favor of the bill, and if it ever comes to a vote will so vote. I must assume, therefore, in view of his character and learning, that he believes the bill to be wise and constitutional.

Mr. CARAWAY. He may.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] did not attend a single meeting of the committee and heard no discussion of the bill. He was not present in the committee at any time.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then, under those circumstances, I can see why he might think the bill constitutional.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I have reason to know why the Senator from Arizona was not present.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Arizona may have had good reasons for not being present; but I am referring to the fact that he was not in the committee at any time when the bill was under consideration.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is not proper for me to state the reason for his absence. I know why he did not attend the meeting of the committee and vote on the bill.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should think it would be proper for one to say anything about the bill that he desired, but some things would have to be said in private, as it would violate the rules of the Senate to say them publicly.

What I wish to do, however, is to thank the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS], who so ably helped Senators who are opposed to the pending measure to carry on the filibuster this afternoon. If he will be here to-morrow—and I hope he will—and will then be as active as he has been this afternoon, I know the country will be grateful to him for his attitude. I also congratulate the country that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has also consumed an hour or two of time in order to prevent the consideration of the bill. The Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] also has risen a half dozen times in order to get the floor and continue for the remainder of the afternoon. I am in favor of the Senator having the floor. I love to hear him speak. I think that he is possibly the most eloquent man who has sat in the Senate since I have been in public life. I listen with much pleasure when he addresses the Senate. His reasoning is always good, though sometimes his conclusions are not in line with his argument. However, he is always interesting.

Also, the closing remarks of the Senator from Iowa were likewise interesting. He said that he did not blame the minority for filibustering, nor did he fall out with the Senator from Ohio or the Senator from Indiana for joining with us in the filibuster, but that he blamed the ancient and honorable rules of the Senate. If I may say so without being offensive, it seems that the Senator from Iowa thinks that anything that is ancient and honorable is entirely unworthy of consideration; that the ancient and honorable Constitution ought not to bind a Senator; that if he has a doubt he should resolve that doubt in favor of action against the Constitution instead of for it; and likewise, I should judge, he classes the Constitution and the rules of the Senate as outworn and unsuited to the modern generation; that they were suitable for the builders of this Republic, but not at all adequate to take care of the rights of the people of the present day. I may not be quite translating into the exact language what the Senator from Iowa intended to say, but what I stated is about the impression I gained from his arguments.

Mr. CUMMINS. May I interrupt the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Arkansas did not correctly understand me to say that the Constitution of the United States should not be observed.

Mr. CARAWAY. I heard the Senator from Iowa say that he had grave doubts about the constitutionality of the pending bill, and then that he would resolve those doubts in favor of supporting it.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; the Senator from Arkansas understood me to say, as I afterwards explained, that I had grave doubt with regard to the outcome in the Supreme Court of the section of the bill to which reference has been made by the Senator from Arkansas; I think it is section 6; but, of course, I satisfied my own mind with regard to its constitutionality before I gave my support to it.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator knows that the Supreme Court under the Constitution is the tribunal set up to determine whether an act of Congress is within its power or without it?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. And, therefore, if the Senator believes that the Supreme Court, the tribunal set up by the Constitution to determine such questions, would hold that the act is not within the constitutional power of Congress to pass, he still says that he can afford to resolve that doubt in favor of the proposed law and against the Constitution.

Mr. CUMMINS. There is a vast difference between the two things.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am curious to know where the difference lies.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Supreme Court has more than once been a little vague, to say the least, in its decisions upon great public questions, and I may have a very serious doubt in regard to the ultimate ruling of the Supreme Court upon a bill and yet be very well assured in my own mind that the bill is constitutional.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think I understand the Senator. Then he agrees with the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE], if I do not misrepresent him, who said on yesterday that he thought the Supreme Court would refuse to follow itself and follow him in the view that the proposed act is constitutional.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I did not say that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Did not the Senator from California say that in substance?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; not at all.

Mr. CARAWAY. I believe if the Senator will read what he said he will find that is in effect what he said.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. What I said, if the Senator will permit me, is this: I think there are two or three decisions of the Supreme Court——

Mr. CARAWAY. That are wrong.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes; to use that term.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is what I understand the Senator to say.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In my judgment, they are wrong. But let me explain with respect to that tribunal that I think not enough attention has been paid to section 5 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. I think that under that section it is perfectly competent for Congress to determine what is appropriate legislation to the end of vouchsafing to a citizen of the United States full protection under the law. In that connection I am very sure there are other decisions of the Supreme Court which hold that if Congress adopts a given plan, considering it "appropriate legislation," the courts will not interfere, it being held that that is a legislative function and not a judicial one. Therefore, I conclude, and have always contended, that if Congress hits upon a form of legislation which it deems appropriate to safeguard the rights of a citizen of the United States guaranteed by the Constitution the Supreme Court will never interfere to disturb it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then, as I understand the Senator from California, he thinks that if the Congress should see fit to enact any law touching the punishment of offenses and say that it deems that law appropriate legislation to enforce the

constitutional guaranties of equal protection of the law to the citizen, it might punish any and all crimes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. To answer that would require many words, and we have had enough words for the day.

Mr. CARAWAY. Very well. I am going to yield to the Senator in a little while.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I did not intend to reflect upon the Senator's remarks——

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; I understood the Senator was very much interested in what I was saying.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But my views can not be expressed in a few words.

Mr. CARAWAY. At any rate, finally the Senator will have to express his views if he means to say that Congress does have the power to enforce all the laws of the States and to punish all offenses if it shall see fit, and that it deems it necessary in order to carry out the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will undertake in a sentence, not desiring to detain the Senate for but a moment, to state my opinion.

Mr. CARAWAY. Very well.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Here is my view expressed offhand—and we can not always speak with perfect accuracy in that manner—I have in mind the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator from Iowa put that out of consideration a while ago.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; the Senator from Iowa did not do that.

Mr. CARAWAY. He tried to do so.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; the Senator from Iowa did not.

Mr. CUMMINS. There is another difference of opinion as to that.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator from Iowa said that that was not where the authority for this proposed legislation was found.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Will the Senator permit me a brief statement of my views?

Mr. CARAWAY. All I want to say is this: That I hope Senators on the other side will finally get together upon the provision of the Constitution that gives to Congress the right to enact this proposed legislation. Three authorities have spoken, and they have not agreed.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I have said, and I repeat, that if called upon to cite those sections of the Constitution which I think give full support to my ultimate conclusion, I would cite first, paragraph 18, Article I, section 5 of the Constitution. If the Senator has a copy of the Constitution before him I will be glad to have him read it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator refer to Article I?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. To Article I, section 5, paragraph 18. I think I recall the section and paragraph.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator is mistaken, for there does not happen to be a paragraph 18 in section 5 of Article I of the Constitution. Section 5, I will say to the Senator, is on page 373.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I refer to the section which enumerates the powers of Congress.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is section 8, and it will be found on pages 375, 376, 377, and 378 of the copy of the document which is before us.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It begins "That Congress shall have power," and the particular provision to which I refer is, I think, in paragraph 18.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator has in mind, I presume, the provision which reads:

> To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

That provision is found at the bottom of page 377.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Let me put in the record the provision I have in mind. I think I said Article I of the Constitution, section 5.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir; but that is under section 7.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator is right. It is Article I, section 7, paragraph 18.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let us correct both of ourselves. It is section 8.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is paragraph 18, at the bottom of page 377.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; but it is section 8.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That section reads:

> To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

I also rely upon amendment 5 of the Constitution, which, for the purpose of the record, I will have inserted.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is on page 390.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is on page 390. And in order that anyone concerned with what is now going on may have it before his eyes, let us read it:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

I invite thoughtful minds to this language. This is not any inhibition against a State, observe. This is no inhibition against any department of our Government, State or Federal. It is in effect an affirmative declaration of certain rights and immunities of a citizen of the United States. Now, carry in mind the language first quoted, namely, that Congress has power to carry out the foregoing powers or any thereafter vested.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator a question. Why did you add section 5 to amendment 14, then, if that was true?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I can explain that, and it has been explained by the law writers, as to why section 14 was adopted.

Mr. CARAWAY. No; I am talking about section 5 of amendment 14.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I did not catch the Senator's question.

Mr. CARAWAY. If you thought the powers just enumerated were so broad, why was section 5 added to amendment 14?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, we did not add section 5 to amendment 14. Amendment 5 was one of the first amendments adopted.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not say amendment 5; I said, "Why did you add section 5 to amendment 14?"

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh! Similar language will be found in other amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. CARAWAY. I know; but why do it if the other authority was broad enough to cover it?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I claim that amendment 14 without section 5 would be broad enough to give power to enact this measure.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then why was section 5 added?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think out of abundance of caution. I think those who framed those later amendments, out of abundance of caution, specifically used those words in order to confer upon Congress the power to do the things referred to.

Mr. CARAWAY. In other words, the Senator thinks it was not necessary, but the framers were just overcautious?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I believe the Senator may so state it.

Mr. CARAWAY. In other words, the men who wrote amendment 14 did not agree with the Senator's construction of paragraph 18 of section 8?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I can not tell what the great men of that period thought.

Mr. CARAWAY. At least, it seems that they did not.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I know that they used that language, and I think they used it knowingly, and I think it confers specific powers, very large and extensive powers, upon the Federal Government.

Mr. CARAWAY. It did not confer upon the Federal Government any authority broader than paragraph 18 of section 8, according to the Senator's contention.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think not. I think the power of Congress was ample without that additional and specific delegation of power; but I rely, in response to the question, very largely upon amendment 14 to the Constitution of the United States. That amendment contains many things to which attention has not been called.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought it had been pretty well fought over in the Supreme Court.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It has been pretty well emasculated and pretty well ignored, in my judgment.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Supreme Court went wrong on that section?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think they did.

Mr. CARAWAY. And it is the belief now, if the Senator will pardon me, that the Senator can set the Supreme Court right by getting it to reconsider its decision?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, as to this proposed legislation, I think the Supreme Court will hold it to be entirely constitutional.

Mr. CARAWAY. But it will have to reverse itself to do it?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; not necessarily.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought the Senator predicated his belief that this law was constitutional upon the statement that

the Supreme Court heretofore had erred in construing the Constitution.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But I added that I think it very easy to differentiate between the decisions that have been made and the one which will necessarily be rendered should this act come before the Supreme Court.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then that will not necessitate the Supreme Court being wrong, will it?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Not necessarily.

Mr. CARAWAY. But I think the Senator started out with the proposition that the Supreme Court was wrong, and it had not given due consideration to this amendment, and this new law was going to call to the attention of the Supreme Court wherein it had been wrong heretofore.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, no; not put in that form. I answered the Senator from Arkansas in this way: I, with great respect, think that the decision of the Supreme Court on the civil rights bill was erroneous.

Mr. CARAWAY. That means "wrong."

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I always have thought so, and I think so now; but I think this legislation is constitutional and will be so held, and that in order so to hold it will not be necessary for the Supreme Court to reverse decisions upon other phases of the Constitution.

Mr. CARAWAY. I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought yesterday he predicated his statement that he thought this act to be constitutional upon a statement that the former decisions of the Supreme Court were wrong.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator will see that I hastened to add there that I did not think that those decisions would be out of harmony with the decision which would uphold this proposed legislation.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not understand that part of the Senator's statement.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. For the record, amendment 14 provides:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are—

What? I pause—

> Are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Not to prolong the matter, there is a very clear distinction between United States citizenship and State citizenship.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, let me ask the Senator——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will show the Senator authorities for that proposition if he wishes them.

Mr. CARAWAY. There is a difference between residence and citizenship; but if a man is a citizen of my State he must be a citizen of the United States. He may be a resident of California and a citizen of Japan.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is quite true.

Mr. CARAWAY. But I could not go with the Senator as far as he went.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I merely throw out the idea, which I thought was familiar and would be admitted, that there is a citizenship of the United States which is distinct in legal essence from State citizenship, and this provision here in the Constitution states who are citizens of the United States.

Then the section proceeds:

> No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Answering the Senator's question, I think that if the constitutional amendment had stopped there this proposed legislation would be constitutional; but I attach great importance to section 5.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought the Senator said a while ago that section 5 was absolutely without any force and effect.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator from Arkansas ought not to——

Mr. CARAWAY. Just wait a minute. The Senator from California said that under paragraph 18 of section 7 of the Constitution all these rights and immunities were guaranteed.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARAWAY. And that the writers of amendment 14 merely added section 5 out of abundance of caution.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I so say.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then it does not add anything to it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, on the contrary, I say I attach great importance to section 5 of this amendment. Why do I? I may be wrong as to the force or scope of paragraph 18, quoted. I may be in error as to the scope or power of Congress or the Federal Government under amendment 5. I may be in error in my view that amendment 14 would be ample if it stopped at the first section; but now I say I attach great importance to section 5, which reads:

> The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. CARAWAY. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. All of this argument is based upon the assumption that there are some States of the United States that do deny their citizens the equal protection of the laws. Can the Senator sustain that assumption?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I hope to God it is not so; but if it is so, then this law covers such a case as that.

Mr. OVERMAN. Unless it is so, the Senator's argument falls to the ground.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, of course, if no facts can ever be developed which make this law applicable, it is an idle thing for us to enact it. Of course, we must assume, however, that there are conditions, not limited to one section—and let no one think that I am speaking of sections—we must assume that there is a reason for the proposed legislation; but if the facts can never be developed, of course, our action is entirely nugatory.

There is another thing I should like to add, and if Senators care to pursue it they may. I respectfully call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there is such a thing as United States citizenship. If that be so, then my position is that that citizenship carries with it the right to life, to liberty, and to the possession of legally acquired property. If that be so, I further contend, I hold—and I would hold it if I had the honor to represent North Carolina here in the Senate—that this Government, this Nation, speaking through the Congress set up and established by the people through their Constitution, can pass such legislation as will protect the national citizenship in all these rights.

Ah, but you say that is invading the rights of the States. Oh, no; it is not. I submit that it is not. If the State affirmatively denies this protection, of course no one contends that the Federal Government could not step in; but if a State through nonaction denies the protection, or if the State—North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, California—shall be overrun, its machinery of government broken down, and its people deprived of life or liberty or property without due process of law, then my doctrine applies, that this Federal Government, your Government and mine, can protect the humble, the weak, the poor, the white, the black, whoever is within that territory denominated a State having American citizenship and claiming and entitled to the protection of the laws of the land. That is my view, that is my doctrine, and that is the view or doctrine of this proposed legislation.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, it is very enlightening to have the Senator's views upon the Constitution. It is to be regretted that such a great measure should be offered to the Senate and the country with those who favor it differing as to where the authority rests in the Constitution to grant to Congress the power to take away from the State its right to punish crime and transfer it to the Federal Government.

Mr. President, I admire the Senator from California. He is always interesting, but he was laboring under a very great deal of embarrassment in trying to differentiate between a citizen of the United States and a State citizen. Whenever he commences to talk about equal rights, the attitude of California toward the Japanese rises up to plague him, and it has to be explained, and the explanation is that the Japanese who is a citizen of California is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore the Constitution does not protect him. I can see the very great difficulty that confronts the Senator, and I admire his skill in getting ready to go around that question.

I shall add just this one word. I want to see the law enforced, and in my section of the country we do enforce it. I make the statement, based upon my own experience in the courts, that in the courts of my State a negro is protected in every right he has under the Constitution. In fact, if a white man shall descend to the level of the negro—and I use that language advisedly—and engage in litigation with him, he always loses his lawsuit, or nearly always. I do not recall a single incident in which a white man had a lawsuit with a negro and did not lose it. They hold that he ought not to dispute with him about his rights. They are careful of the negro's rights. This bill, as I said before, is merely an instrumentality of certain associations situated in New York, whose officers are white men who are working for a salary, to arouse the negroes and make it profitable to wage a contest in the Congress to have the Federal Government invade the sovereign States. I do not accuse the committee of having been a party to it, but it has been imposed upon. Those men so wrote the bill that it would not affect the peculiar manners of lynching people in California or Iowa but would reach those people in Arkansas and in Georgia. I absolve the committee from being willingly the instrumentality of this organization, but that is the language of the bill, and if Senators favoring it had read it they must have known it.

Mr. President, I promised to yield to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN].

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I want to submit a few remarks upon this question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is in doubt as to whether the Senator from Arkansas yielded the floor.

Mr. LODGE rose.

Mr. HEFLIN. If the majority leader is ready to adjourn until Friday at 12 o'clock, I am willing to yield for that purpose.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think the Senator from Alabama has the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from Arkansas yielded to me.

Mr. LODGE. The floor can not be handed over by one Senator to another. A Senator has to be recognized by the Chair.

Mr. HEFLIN. He yielded to me, and then I proceeded in my own time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was trying to find out whether the Senator from Arkansas yielded the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY. I yielded to the Senator from Alabama; I yield the floor.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Arkansas has yielded the floor, the Chair is going to recognize the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HEFLIN. Then we ought to have a quorum. Very well; if the Senator wants to make a motion, I will withhold my point of no quorum.

ADJOURNMENT OVER THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am satisfied from the inquiries I have made on both sides of the Chamber that it would be almost impossible to get a quorum in the Senate to-morrow, and I think we ought to adjourn over Thanksgiving Day. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Friday next at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Alabama now if he desires recognition.

Mr. LODGE. Unless Senators desire to continue the debate——

Mr. HEFLIN. What was the motion? I was interrupted when the Senator from Massachusetts made a motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion was that when the Senate adjourns it be to meet on Friday, and the motion has been put and carried.

Mr. LODGE. Unless Senators desire to remain here to carry on the debate——

Mr. HEFLIN. I have no desire to speak now, if it is the wish of the Senate to adjourn.

Mr. LODGE. Very well; then I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Friday, December 1, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 29, 1922.*

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, as we are now approaching our national festal day, in which labor ceases and our firesides are made radiant with the joy of thanksgiving, in the sanctity of this quiet moment we would breathe: "Praise ye the Lord!" For the sacrifices, services, and the traditions of our forefathers we give Thee thanks; for the preservation of our free institutions we bless Thee; for bread enough and to spare we offer Thee our tributes of gratitude. Bless our President, the judicial and legislative branches of our Government, and may the spirit of Thy wisdom dwell with them. Be with all governors of the States and all who interpret the laws of our land. Direct our country on its errands of helpfulness. O let us work that which is good toward all men. May the law of justice be in our Nation's conscience, the law of truth in our country's will, the law of love in all hearts and the law of self-denial in all lives. O may the spirit of the Lord God be in the very soul of our Republic. May ignorance and intolerance fade away as the night before the dawn. Bless all schools, all instruments of education, and all institutions of beneficence. O abide with our Republic and may it always be a defender of the helpless, an example for the oppressed, and a Christian light for the world. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12817.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee) there were 36 ayes and 22 noes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 229, nays 99, answered "present" 1, not voting 103, as follows:

YEAS—229.

Anderson	Fairfield	Larson, Minn.	Reed, N. Y.
Andrew, Mass.	Faust	Lawrence	Rhodes
Andrews, Nebr.	Fenn	Layton	Ricketts
Appleby	Fess	Lea, Calif.	Riddick
Arentz	Fish	Lee, N. Y.	Roach
Atkeson	Foster	Lehlbach	Robertson
Bacharach	Frear	Lineberger	Rogers
Barbour	Free	Little	Rose
Beck	Freeman	Longworth	Rossdale
Beedy	Frothingham	Luce	Sanders, Ind.
Begg	Fuller	Luhring	Scott, Mich.
Benham	Funk	McDuffie	Scott, Tenn.
Bird	Gahn	McFadden	Shaw
Bixler	Gernerd	McLaughlin, Mich.	Shelton
Bland, Ind.	Gifford	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Siegel
Boies	Glynn	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sinclair
Bond	Gorman	McPherson	Slemp
Bowers	Graham, Ill.	MacGregor	Smith, Idaho
Brooks, Ill.	Graham, Pa.	MacLafferty	Snell
Brooks, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Madden	Snyder
Browne, Wis.	Greene, Vt.	Magee	Speaks
Burdick	Griest	Maloney	Sproul
Burton	Hadley	Mapes	Stafford
Butler	Hardy, Colo.	Merritt	Stephens
Cable	Haugen	Michener	Strong, Kans.
Campbell, Kans.	Hawley	Mills	Strong, Pa.
Campbell, Pa.	Hays	Millspaugh	Summers, Wash.
Cannon	Henry	Mondell	Sweet
Chalmers	Hersey	Montague	Swing
Chandler, N. Y.	Hickey	Montoya	Taylor, N. J.
Chindblom	Hicks	Moore, Ill.	Taylor, Tenn.
Clague	Hill	Moore, Ohio	Temple
Clarke, N. Y.	Hoch	Moores, Ind.	Thorpe
Clouse	Hogan	Morgan	Tilson
Cole, Iowa	Hull	Morin	Timberlake
Cole, Ohio	Humphrey, Nebr.	Mott	Tincher
Colton	Husted	Murphy	Towner
Connolly, Pa.	Hutchinson	Nelson, Me.	Underhill
Cooper, Ohio	Ireland	Nelson, A. P.	Vare
Cooper, Wis.	James	Nelson, J. M.	Voigt
Coughlin	Jefferis, Nebr.	Newton, Minn.	Volk
Crago	Johnson, Wash.	Norton	Volstead
Cramton	Kahn	O'Connor	Walters
Crowther	Kearns	Paige	Ward, N. Y.
Curry	Keller	Parker, N. J.	Wason
Dale	Kelly, Pa.	Parker, N. Y.	Watson
Dallinger	Kendall	Patterson, Mo.	Webster
Darrow	Kennedy	Patterson, N. J.	White, Kans.
Dempsey	Ketcham	Perkins	White, Me.
Dickinson	Kiess	Perlman	Williams, Ill.
Dowell	King	Petersen	Williamson
Dupré	Kirkpatrick	Porter	Woodruff
Echols	Kissel	Pringey	Wurzbach
Edmonds	Kline, Pa.	Purnell	Wyant
Elliott	Knutson	Radcliffe	Young
Ellis	Kopp	Ramsey	
Evans	Kraus	Reber	
Fairchild	Lampert	Reece	

NAYS—99.

Abernethy	Dominick	Lankford	Sandlin
Almon	Doughton	Larsen, Ga.	Sears
Aswell	Drewry	Lazaro	Smithwick
Bankhead	Driver	Lee, Ga.	Steagall
Barkley	Favrot	London	Stedman
Bell	Fields	Lowrey	Stevenson
Black	Fisher	Lyon	Stoll
Bland, Va.	Fulmer	McClintic	Summers, Tex.
Blanton	Garner	McSwain	Swank
Bowling	Garrett, Tenn.	Mansfield	Tague
Box	Garrett, Tex.	Mead	Taylor, Colo.
Briggs	Gilbert	Moore, Va.	Thomas
Buchanan	Goldsborough	O'Brien	Tillman
Bulwinkle	Hammer	Oldfield	Turner
Burke	Hardy, Tex.	Oliver	Tyson
Byrnes, S. C.	Harrison	Parks, Ark.	Upshaw
Byrns, Tenn.	Hayden	Pou	Vinson
Carew	Hooker	Quin	Ward, N. C.
Carter	Huddleston	Ralney, Ala.	Weaver
Collier	Jeffers, Ala.	Raker	Wilson
Collins	Johnson, Ky.	Rankin	Wingo
Connally, Tex.	Jones, Tex.	Rayburn	Wise
Crisp	Kincheloe	Rouse	Woods, Va.
Davis, Tenn.	Kindred	Rucker	Wright
Deal	Lanham	Sanders, Tex.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Sabath

NOT VOTING—103.

Ackerman	Focht	Kunz	Ryan
Ansorge	Fordney	Langley	Sanders, N. Y.
Anthony	French	Leatherwood	Schall
Blakeney	Gallivan	Linthicum	Shreve
Brand	Genaman	Logan	Sinnott
Brennan	Goodykoontz	McArthur	Sisson
Britten	Gould	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Brown, Tenn.	Green, Iowa	McKenzie	Steenerson
Burroughs	Griffin	Mann	Stiness
Burtness	Hawes	Martin	Sullivan
Cantrill	Herrick	Michaelson	Taylor, Ark.
Chandler, Okla.	Himes	Miller	Ten Eyck
Christopherson	Huck	Mudd	Thompson
Clark, Fla.	Hudspeth	Newton, Mo.	Tinkham
Classon	Hukriede	Ogden	Treadway
Cockran	Humphreys, Miss.	Olpp	Tucker
Codd	Jacoway	Osborne	Valle
Copley	Johnson, Miss.	Overstreet	Vestal
Cullen	Johnson, S. Dak.	Park, Ga.	Wheeler
Davis, Minn.	Jones, Pa.	Rainey, Ill.	Williams, Tex.
Denison	Kelley, Mich.	Ramseyer	Winslow
Drane	Kitchin	Reed, W. Va.	Wood, Ind.
Dunbar	Kleczka	Riordan	Woodyard
Dunn	Kline, N. Y.	Robsion	Yates
Dyer	Knight	Rodenberg	Zihlman
Fitzgerald	Kreider	Rosenbloom	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Mann (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).

Mr. McArthur (for) with Mr. Clark of Florida (against).

Mr. Codd (for) with Mr. Cockran (against).

Mr. Smith of Michigan (for) with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas (against).

Mr. Osborne (for) with Mr. Jacoway (against).

Mr. Dunbar (for) with Mr. Brand (against).

Mr. Ryan (for) with Mr. Williams of Texas (against).

Mr. Burroughs (for) with Mr. Kitchin (against).

Mr. Kreider (for) with Mr. Overstreet (against).

Mr. Newton of Missouri (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).

Mr. Dunn (for) with Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Focht with Mr. Logan.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Cullen.

Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania with Mr. Kunz.

Mr. Dyer with Mr. Hawes.

Mr. Denison with Mr. Gallivan.

Mr. Reed of West Virginia with Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Shreve with Mr. Cantrill.

Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. Martin.

Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Drane.

Mr. Langley with Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Fordney with Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Thompson with Mr. Linthicum.

Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Park of Georgia.

Mr. McCormick with Mr. Riordan.

Mr. Stiness with Mr. Rainey of Illinois.

Mr. Winslow with Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.

Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Griffin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

SEC. 701. (a) Any officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including legislative, judicial, diplomatic, and consular officers, and officers serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, traveling by water, when the expense of such passage is chargeable directly or indirectly to the United States, shall when practicable travel in a public vessel of the United States or a vessel registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States. When passage in such a vessel is not practicable, the voyage may be made in a vessel under a foreign flag only when specifically ordered by the head of the department or other Government establishment concerned or upon order specifically approved by such head of department or other Government establishment, who shall as promptly as possible report each such voyage made in a vessel under a foreign flag, together with the reasons showing necessity therefor, to the board.

(b) Any person subject to the provisions of subdivision (a), who fails to comply therewith in respect to the passage taken shall not be reimbursed for such passage money, or shall be surcharged in his accounts with the United States with the amount thereof, as the case may require.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Page 57, line 18, after the words "to the" strike out the word "board" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the appropriate official in the Government department of which he is a member."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I am in full sympathy with the general principle of this section. I think that all Government officials should be required to travel upon American ships whenever possible. My amendment provides that whenever they can not travel on American ships and do travel on a foreign ship, and make a report of the reason why they did so, they should not be required to make such report to the Shipping Board, but they should make it to their own department. The section provides that any officer, employee, or agent of the United States, including legislative, judicial, diplomatic and consular officers, and officers serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, traveling by order, when the expense of such passage is chargeable directly or indirectly to the United States, must make their report not to their own departments but to this all-powerful, autocratic Shipping Board, and that Shipping Board is to determine whether or not they were justified in making such passage, and they are thus given the power to determine whether or not the traveling expenses of such officials shall be paid. I say that no such power should be lodged in the Shipping Board. I say that the powers of other departments of the Government should not be thus invaded, and that such report should be made to the proper official of the department of which the traveling official is a member. That is what my amendment proposes to do, and that is all.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman's amendment, if he wishes to accomplish what he proposes, is not necessary. Any employee who wants to travel in a foreign vessel under this act is required to report to his department and get orders to do so. The only reason the report is made to the board is for the purpose of finding out whether it was necessary for him to do so, and the only place you can find that out is in the board. The board can report back then to the head of the department and say whether he should have taken a foreign ship. If the gentleman wants to make the statement that this is something new for the autocratic board, to say whether a man can travel in a ship or not, then let anyone read the section, and he will see that it is not so.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Is not the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] in error when he says that the officer, employee, agent, and so forth, must report to the Shipping Board? Does not the section say that the report shall be made to the head of the department?

Mr. EDMONDS. That is correct.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And the head of the other department is the sole person who may order these people to travel on the foreign ships.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is correct.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And the only report made to the Shipping Board is of that fact, not by the subordinate but by the head of the department, so that the board may have a record of it.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. But I call attention to the fact that, in lines 11 and 13, this section expressly provides—

who shall as promptly as possible report each such voyage made in a vessel under a foreign flag, together with the reasons, showing necessity therefor, to the board.

The very next section provides that they shall not be paid unless the reasons are accepted.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman read lines 9 and 10?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, yes; they may also report, but the final report is to be made to the Shipping Board.

Mr. EDMONDS. By the head of the other department. That is what it says—by the man who gives them permission to ride on a foreign ship. He makes the report to the Shipping Board.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It says—

when specifically ordered by the head of the department or other Government establishment concerned or upon orders specifically approved by such head of department or other Government establishment.

That is, when he is ordered to make the trip.

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. But the report of his reasons for traveling on a foreign ship shall be made to the board.

Mr. EDMONDS. By the head of the department.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Oh, no.

Mr. EDMONDS. It so says.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I do not agree with the gentleman; but suppose that to be true, why should the head of any other department be required to make these reports to the Shipping Board?

Mr. EDMONDS. In order to determine whether the board could have supplied the transportation.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Yes; as I say, in order for the Shipping Board to determine the reason.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Yesterday afternoon just before adjournment the chairman of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE], put into the RECORD a telegram received from Malcolm Stewart, chairman of the Middlewest Merchant Marine Association, sent from Milwaukee, Wis., dated November 28, indorsing in effect the provisions of this bill.

I note in a copy of the Washington Post, in a dispatch dated November 27, 1922, among other things, the statement that three of the prominent speakers who spoke in favor of the merchant marine were E. C. Plummer, of the United States Shipping Board; Matthew Hale, president of the South Atlantic State Association; and Malcolm Stewart, chairman of the committee. There is considerable significance in connection with that statement. This Malcolm Stewart, whose telegram the chairman inserted into the RECORD, is the same Malcolm Stewart who appeared before our committee in May and deliberately asserted that if this bill did not provide for at least a five-year extension of the established trade routes now operating for the benefit of the Middle West commerce, he would oppose the bill and could not give it his approval. I want to read very briefly from the record exactly what he did say in that connection. I asked him the question: Whether, if the finding of the joint committee should not approve and indorse the amendment he had suggested in the bill, to guarantee the operations of these trade routes for a period of the next five years, but left the option to the Shipping Board, as now expressed in the bill, of doing what they think proper, he would indorse the bill under those circumstances, and Mr. Stewart said that he did not believe he would.

This same Matthew Hale, who was also mentioned in connection with this telegram, when before the committee, I asked whether he would favor the passage of this bill if he thought it contemplated the sale in bulk or in gross of the entire fleet within the next 30 months without any limitation on the operation of established trade routes, and he said no; that he would not. I then asked him whether he would oppose it, and he said he would; that he had so stated many times.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I can not yield. These are the very same gentlemen who as representatives of their respective localities and communities offered an official amendment which I sought to have incorporated in this bill when we had that section under consideration, guaranteeing for five years the operation for the Middle West of shipping facilities for the trade routes which we had established, and it seems that Mr. Matthew Hale and Mr. Malcolm Stewart, under the sponsorship and leadership of Mr. E. C. Plummer, of the Shipping Board, traveling at Government expense, forsaking his duties in Washington, where he should be attempting to reduce the extravagant expenditures of the Shipping Board—Mr. Plummer, of the Shipping Board, has now taken those two apostates, Stewart and Hale, under his wing and has gone off and now is undertaking to sell to the citizens and taxpayers of the Middle West this 18-carat gold brick you are seeking to foist upon the people of America. [Applause].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold that? I want to offer an amendment and one more parting shot. Five minutes is all I ask. I want to offer a genuine amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentlman want to offer a genuine amendment to the section?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. To this section.

Mr. EDMONDS. And speak to the amendment?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do.

Mr. EDMONDS. All right. I will move that all debate close in five minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which is to be attached to the end of the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas: Page 57, after line 18, insert: "*Provided*, That the Shipping Board shall be authorized to prescribe reasonable rates for services performed by privately owned United States vessels under this section."

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, here is a section of this bill which requires that every officer, employee, or agent of the United States, and any legislative, judicial, diplomatic, and consular officer shall, when it can be done, travel by a privately owned ship of the United States or upon Government ships, and the bill proposes to turn all Army and Navy transportation over to the privately owned ships. When we require by law that officials of the Government on Government service shall travel by these subsidized vessels it does seem to me that we ought to require the Shipping Board to prescribe reasonable charges for that service. Here we are transporting troops, say, to Manila, and it may be that private ships are called into requisition to do it, the law absolutely compelling the military authorities of the Army to utilize these private ships, and there is not one syllable anywhere in this bill that authorizes any department of the Government to require reasonable rates for that service. It might be that foreign ships are willing to transport those men at $100 from San Francisco to Manila, and our privately owned ships would want $200, but they must go that way according to this provision, and I want the proviso to be added to it providing that the Shipping Board may have the right to prescribe reasonable charges for the service. That is all, gentlemen. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the noes appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. HARDY of Texas) there were—ayes 68, noes 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

SEC. 702. All goods, wares, merchandise, and material of every nature (including supplies for the military or naval forces of the United States) belonging to or intended for the United States, transported by water, shall when practicable be shipped in a public vessel of the United States or a vessel registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States. When shipment in such a vessel is not practicable and the shipment is made in a vessel under a foreign flag, it shall be the duty of the officer, employee, or agent of the United States authorizing or making the shipment, within one month thereafter, to mail a written notice to the board, stating the ports of departure and destination, the date, the name of the vessel, and the reason why the shipment was not made in a public vessel or a vessel registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 58, line 6, after the words "notice to the" strike out "board" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "proper official of the Government department of which he is a member."

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment along the same line as the one I last offered, except it refers to shipment of materials and supplies instead of passenger travel. Some gentlemen on the other side quibbled over the language of the other, but this language is plain and I want to read it for your own information:

When shipment in such a vessel is not practicable, and the shipment is made in a vessel under a foreign flag, it shall be the duty of the officer, employee, or agent of the United States authorizing or making the shipment, within one month thereafter, to mail a written notice to the board, stating the ports of departure and destination, the date, the name of the vessel, and the reason why the shipment was not made in a public vessel or a vessel registered, or enrolled and licensed, under the laws of the United States.

Now, my motion simply is to strike out the word "board" and insert the name of the appropriate official in the department of which such officer or agent is a member.

Now, what is the consequence of this? This section provides that "All goods, wares, merchandise, and material of every nature (including the supplies for the military or naval forces of the United States) belonging to or intended for the United States, transported by water, shall, when practicable, be shipped," and so forth, and no exception is made in case of war. Consequently, if we should become involved in war and the Navy or the Army desires under the preceding section to transport troops, or under this section desires to ship munitions or any other supplies and it is necessary to do so upon a foreign ship, or upon a ship of an ally in the war, they would be required, even in the midst of war, to make a report of their reasons and all about it to this autocratic Shipping Board, for their approval or disapproval. Now, the question is whether you want to give such extraordinary powers to this

board, not only in time of peace but in time of war, and in respect to every branch of this Government. I ask for a vote. [Applause.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] is recognized in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] is unduly alarmed concerning the autocratic powers given to the Shipping Board under this section. No powers whatever are given to the Shipping Board by this provision.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. When was the Shipping Board created?

Mr. LEHLBACH. In 1916, under a Democratic administration and upon the recommendation of a Democratic President.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. It is therefore autocratic? [Laughter.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes; it is therefore autocratic.

No power is given to the Shipping Board to control any shipment of supplies or goods by any department of the Government whatsoever. The only thing this section provides is that where it is necessary for an official of the Government to ship supplies or goods on foreign vessels he shall report that fact to the Shipping Board, in order that the board may have information that the American Government has not facilities for shipment at that place, so that this board may, upon the information brought home to it of the necessity for American service at that point, take appropriate action to provide it.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in five minutes, those five minutes to be used by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The CHAIRMAN. In the confusion the Chair did not catch the wording of the gentleman's modified motion.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I did not modify it. It is the original motion, that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be closed in five minutes; the five minutes to be used by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. LONGWORTH. That would require unanimous consent, but I give mine.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. I rise in opposition to that proposal. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The proposal is not debatable. Is there any point of order raised against the form of the motion? If not, the Chair will put it. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment already pending.

Mr. BLANTON. I offer it for information.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, then, the amendment will be read for the information of the House. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: Page 57, line 20, strike out all of section 702.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will not tie the hands of the Navy and of the Government by passing any such a provision as this section.

We have in the Navy now between 600 and 700 boats that are subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy in time of war. If we pass this provision we could not transport any of our military supplies in those boats without having a controversy with the shipowners concerning those ships that are subsidized by this bill. They would claim that they have the right to ship every portion of our military supplies and be paid for it by the Government, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has 600 or 700 naval ships upon which many of these supplies could be shipped.

That is just an illustration of the way in which we are seeking to tie the hands of this Government at the expense of the people of this Nation.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a moment. Strange as it may seem, I find myself in direct accord, for one time at least, with the American Federation of Labor and with Mr. Samuel Gompers. I want to commend every single suggestion that he this morning made to every Member of this House with reference to this bill.

What did he suggest? Let me read a few of his suggestions. He says that he is convinced that in the recent election the country displayed its hostility to this subsidy. He says that after careful study the American Federation of Labor has failed to find anything in this bill that is constructive and helpful, and that he condemns it without reservation. He says——

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BLANTON. He says that the debate has served only to increase his condemnation. He says we are expending the people's money stupidly, if not criminally. He says that in order to pass this bill the shipping interests have used methods more subtle than bribery. He says that the bill is the most brazen Treasury-looting scheme ever devised. He says that the framers of this measure have wrongfully sought to take refuge in patriotism. He says that labor denounces this bill as a fraud and as a robbery and as wholly indefensible, and for one time in my life I say "Amen" to every single suggestion that this distinguished president of the American Federation of Labor to-day makes to the membership of this Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. And the gentleman is now following the leadership of Samuel Gompers.

Mr. BLANTON. In this particular instance I am working in double harness, shoulder to shoulder, with the American Federation of Labor and its president to save the people of this country from the results of this awful ship subsidy bill. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment to the proposal to strike out. There should be a vote on mine first.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARDY of Texas: Page 58, line 10, after the words "United States" insert: "*Provided*, that the Shipping Board shall have the right to prescribe reasonable rates and charges for services performed under this section."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. HARDY of Texas was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] insist on his motion to strike out?

Mr. BLANTON. I take it that it would be futile in the present atmosphere, so I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPORTS BY SHIPPING BOARD.

SEC. 703. The second paragraph of section 12 of the shipping act, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

"It shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, make a report to the Congress, which shall include its recommendations and the results of its investigations, a summary of its transactions, a statement of all expenditures and receipts (including the merchant marine fund and the construction loan fund), and of the operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and of any corporation which is managed or controlled by the board, and the names and compensation of all persons employed by the board."

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. A great many absurd claims have, in my opinion, been made for this ship subsidy bill, but the most absurd of all is that it will benefit the farmers and laboring people of the country. The difficulty with certain gentlemen is that they underrate the intelligence and understanding of the producing classes of this country. There may have been a time in the past when such statements would mislead the great mass of producers of this land, but the farmers and working people have learned a few things within the past few years. They know that this measure is being fostered and promoted strictly in the interests of those few persons who expect to own and operate ships, and that any asservations to the effect that the farmers and laboring people will prove the beneficiaries constitutes pure unadulterated bunk. They know that a subsidy is a sort of bonus given to some company, institution, or class for performing some alleged service on behalf of the public and that such bonus is given in addition to the regular charges made in their rates and fare. They understand that a ship subsidy is a bonus given to the ship operators for performing some alleged service and

that this bonus is paid from the Treasury of the United States. They understand that the money is placed in the Treasury of the United States from taxes which are assessed upon all the people in one way and another, and that the subsidies and bonuses carried in this bill are a donation to a class of special interests, which must be paid by taxing all others. Gentlemen representing agricultural and labor districts will have a difficult time convincing their people that they are benefited by a system which taxes money out of their pockets and places it in the coffers of the Shipping Trust and other special interests.

The best evidence of how the great producing classes of this country look upon this measure is the expression that has been given by their own organizations. Since debate began on this bill protests against the passage of any character of ship subsidy has been voiced under resolutions read into the RECORD from practically every farming organization in the United States. Protests from many labor organizations have also been presented to show their feeling in the premises, but one of the strongest arguments yet put forth is that contained in the letter of the President of the American Federation of Labor under date of yesterday. Since our friend from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has brought himself into complete accord with union labor I would suggest that it is now appropriate to have the full letter of Mr. Gompers spread in the RECORD, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be read from the Clerk's desk in my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the reading of the letter indicated by him in his time. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. CARTER. Then I will read it myself.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman has the right to read it himself.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Gompers's letter is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1922.

SIR: Because the ship subsidy bill is to come before you on Wednesday for a vote, I take the liberty of communicating with you at this time in order to lay before you a point of view which will, I am sure, impress you as worthy of consideration.

I am convinced that the country in the recent election intended to convey, among other things, its hostility toward the proposed subsidy. However, there are others who either do not so interpret the country's decision or who do not see fit to follow the country's decision.

It is unlikely that anyone has given the subsidy bill more careful study than has the American Federation of Labor. We have tried to find if by any possibility there was anything constructive and helpful in the measure. We are bound, as the result of study, to condemn the measure without reservation.

If study of the bill itself has failed to convince labor of its soundness, the debate upon it thus far has been equally without result. Little that has been said in official circles indicates any real understanding of the subject.

When former subsidy bills were before Congress the whole cry was "Ships, ships, ships; give us ships and we will have a merchant marine." Now we have the ships and the one great question is, What are we going to do with them? We can not compete, so it is stated; and as things really are, it is largely true.

Within the last two years the shipowners and the Shipping Board have done their utmost to destroy what skill and efficiency exist on American vessels at sea. That they are doing this consciously is not conceivable. They are doing it, however, and evidently because they do not understand that the human element in shipping, as in all other competition, is the determining factor. While we are driving all the skilled men from the sea, England is drawing to herself the skilled men by her policy. This last spring England adopted the policy of gradually getting rid of inefficient men. She is doing it by a combination between the seamen themselves through their organization, the shipowners through their organization, and the board of trade. The officers on the vessels provisionally select the men, who then go to the office of the union, to be further passed upon under a regulation known as port consultant regulation No. 5. Under this system and the wages paid, she is drawing to herself the efficient men and pushing the inefficient men over to us.

When the war ended Germany had no ships. She had shipowners who knew commercial geography, and therefore were to have their ships, if possible, at a given time. She had officers and seamen who could handle ships at sea and in harbor and keep those ships out of the repair yards. She is coming back into ocean carrying with the speed of a race horse. We have the ships, but our shipowners seem to have no understanding of the world's freight market or commercial geography, nor any appreciation of the skill and efficiency needed on board of vessels, and we are spending money stupidly if not criminally. Why is it that business men who ordinarily have common sense seem to be incapable of realizing that in the competitive business success is determined by the human element to the extent of at least 75 per cent, while something less than 25 per cent is dependent upon the material element?

The subsidy bill now before you will not bring men and competence into the merchant marine. It will bring enormous sums of money into the pockets of a group of subsidized shipping financiers, and this group will constantly grow smaller under the monopoly-creating provisions of the bill.

Labor's position on the question of subsidy remains without change. The most strenuous efforts have been made to bring about a change in this position. In earlier years shipowners resorted to attempts at bribery, these being matters of official court record. I know of no such crude efforts in connection with the present bill, but in abundant measure friends of the bill have used subtler methods. Our position on this bill, however, is based on a study of the bill itself. It is without doubt one of the most brazen Treasury-looting schemes ever devised.

And scoundrelly measures, like scoundrelly men, take refuge in patriotism when no other offers. The bill is urged on grounds of patriotism. It is difficult to think of anything more unfitting.

This bill will not give America a merchant marine, though it may give us a bankers' marine. Labor joins with all others who want a well-manned, adequate merchant marine. But it denounces this bill as a fraud, a robbery, and wholly indefensible.

Let it not be forgotten, either, that once enacted the bill must remain in force for 20 years. Contracts made for that length of time will tie the hands of future Congresses.

I am laying these views before you in behalf of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and in conformity with the findings on the subject as approved by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Sincerely hoping that the above may receive your early and favorable support, I am,

Very truly yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Hon. CHARLES D. CARTER,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, yesterday an amendment was adopted with reference to the nonpayment of this subsidy to owners of vessels where liquors had been transported on such vessels. Of course the intent of the House was in the direction of the enforcement of our prohibitory laws. Many of us are very much afraid that the effect of the amendment, if it should become a law, would be the opposite of what was intended. There is existing a penal statute against the transportation of liquors under those conditions. That penal statute is being sustained by the courts. The provision adopted yesterday it is true is not a penal statute, but it is the imposition of a penalty by the withholding of a subsidy. It is not as strong or as far-reaching in its terms as the existing law, and the adoption of it at this time by Congress might lead to complications. On the one hand it can accomplish nothing desirable, because there is already sufficient law. On the other hand, by reason of complications that it might introduce as to what was the intention of Congress, it might even be argued that it was intended to supplant the existing penal statutes. For these reasons it is to be hoped that when the committee rises the amendment adopted yesterday will not be concurred in by the House.

Mr. LINEBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. In just one moment, when I have uttered one more sentence. I shall ask a separate vote on the amendment and hope that it will then be voted down. In that connection I invite the attention of the Members of the House to the statement of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on this matter, which I inserted in the RECORD yesterday on page 269. Now I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LINEBERGER. On what page is the amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. The amendment is on page 269.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HILL. I should like to ask the gentleman why it was that his orders which he received from Wayne B. Wheeler were dated Toronto, Ontario? Is the House taking orders from Canada now?

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman has been keeping such close watch on St. Louis, Mo., from which he has been taking his orders [laughter], that he has evidently overlooked the fact that there has been a world convention of those believing in temperance held in Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. HILL. Then is Wayne B. Wheeler now in Ontario?

Mr. CRAMTON. No; the gentleman had better watch out. Mr. Wheeler is in Washington.

Mr. HILL. And the gentleman is against this amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am against it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. On yesterday I offered a real, bona fide prohibition amendment——

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the gentleman desire to ask a question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not a prohibition amendment, and on a separate vote in the House I trust the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be defeated.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think the gentleman will admit that no such provision is needed in the law; that we have sufficient law already.

Mr. MILLS. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. CRAMTON. If I have the time.

Mr. MILLS. As I understand it, the House yesterday adopted an amendment to this bill relating to prohibition. Since yesterday the gentleman has heard from the Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. CRAMTON. No; the gentleman is incorrect. I heard from it yesterday, as the RECORD will demonstrate.

Mr. MILLS. I should like to ask the gentleman whether he is solemnly asking this House to reverse the vote taken yesterday because the Anti-Saloon League objects to that vote?

Mr. CRAMTON. Not at all, but because the action taken yesterday was undesirable; and I hope that those who are sincerely interested in this movement will not be afraid to take advantage of a little information that comes from those who are making a particular study of the question, whether they come from New York or not.

Mr. MILLS. May I say to the gentleman that I think he is asking this House to make itself ridiculous?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am sure the gentleman from New York can never make himself any more ridiculous on this question than he has for some time past.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to let the bill pass without saying what I think is a deserved tribute to the Republican organization in the handling of this bill. They have used considerable finesse. There were a good many weak sisters on the Republican side who were between two fires—one the outraged conscience of their constituents and the other the demands of the administration to pass this bill. It was recognized that the bill could not be passed in the form in which it was reported to the House and in which the President demanded you should pass it. So they have adopted the old scheme that those who are experienced in legislative procedure recognize of saying to those gentlemen, "Now, we are going to give you ample opportunity to show the defects of our bill and we sincerely want to meet the objections, throw it open to amendment, and give you plenty of time." Of course, there were some provisions that the leaders were willing to use for trade purposes and for skid purposes to let those gentlemen down easily into the organization pool. Some of the gentlemen, after serious consideration and prayerful consideration, believe that they can vote for it. Of course, the administration does not have much hope of this bill becoming a law, but they think by bringing it out they can get you hog tied so that in the future you will favor the legislation. They think that if they put the bill through the Senate they appreciate the wisdom of having you gentlemen hog tied, having met your captious objections, as they call it, in the consideration in the House, and when the bill is written as they really want it in conference and it comes back here you have got your feet wet, they have got you lined up with the organization, and you will take your orders, and you will follow the line of least resistance and continue to vote with the gang and vote for the conference report, although it may contain some of the objectionable features which you have fought the last few days and which you will advertise to your constituents as a great victory on your part.

The tragedy of the bill is that instead of building up an independent merchant marine—and if it did do that there would be some justification for you gentlemen in voting for the infamous scheme—but the tragedy of it is that instead of building up an independent merchant marine it will tend to prevent the building up of an independent merchant marine; and this bill, if it becomes a law, would have only one net result, and that would be that under the specious plea of building up an independent merchant marine you would have paid out of the Treasury a subsidy to gentlemen who do not need it and who are not moved by patriotic motives when they ask you to give them this grab and this raid on the Treasury. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RATES OF INTERSTATE WATER CARRIERS.

SEC. 704. The last three paragraphs of section 18 of the shipping act, 1916, are amended to read as follows:

"Every such carrier shall file with the board and keep open to public inspection, in the form and manner and within the time prescribed by the board, the rates, fares, and charges for or in connection with transportation between points on its own route; and if a through route has been established, the rates, fares, and charges for or in connection with transportation between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by water.

"No such carrier shall demand, charge, or collect a greater or less compensation for such transportation than the rates, fares, and charges filed in compliance with this section, except with the approval of the board and after 15 days' public notice in cases of increases and 5 days' public notice in cases of reductions, in the form and manner prescribed by the board, stating the increases or reductions proposed to be made; but the board for good cause shown may waive such notice.

"Whenever the board finds that any rate, fare, charge, classification, tariff, regulation, or practice, demanded, charged, collected, or observed by such carrier is unjust or unreasonable, it may determine, prescribe, and order enforced the just and reasonable rate, fare, or charge, or the maximum or minimum, or the maximum and minimum, to be charged, or the just and reasonable classification, tariff, regulation, or practice."

Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, some surprise has been expressed that a Representative from Massachusetts on this side of the House should keep an open mind upon the merits or demerits of this bill. The obvious and perhaps expected course for such a Member to follow—the easiest way—is to support this bill. To me that course appeals very strongly because the bill is sponsored by my beloved and respected colleague, the dean of the Massachusetts delegation. But no Member wants to see a bill put through which involves a large expenditure of the public money unless he is convinced that that expenditure will bring at least an equal return, and will not constitute a bad precedent for future legislation. Nor ought it to be assumed that all of the Representatives from a particular section of the country must inevitably think exactly alike upon all public questions. It will be a very unfortunate day for this country of ours, if ever it arrives, when the representatives of particular geographical sections all come to think and vote together like mechanical automatons. It will mark the end of our United States.

I can claim no expert knowledge upon this question. There is nothing that I can add to what has been said. But I have followed the debates on both sides with intense interest, and I have reluctantly come to a different conclusion from many, or most, or perhaps all of my New England colleagues. I believe that this bill, which involves a possible expenditure of a billion dollars of the people's money during the next decade, is not likely to reduce shipping charges substantially or bring an equivalent benefit to the country as a whole. And I believe that, if adopted, it will offer another precedent in the way of Federal aid and paternalism which will plague us for the rest of our days. I should like the privilege of presenting to the House very briefly my reasons for voting against this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts. The ship subsidy bill has been greatly modified during the last three days and has been substantially bettered on the floor of the House through the elimination of several of its most objectionable features. When the committee presented the bill to the House last week one provision was that $125,000,000 of Government money could be loaned to shipbuilders for 15 years at a rate as low as 2 per cent. If this had been adopted, it would have offered a precedent for Government lending rates that would have been seized upon by many other prospective Government beneficiaries. Fortunately, although the Government shipbuilding loan provision still remains in the bill, the minimum rate for such loans has now been raised to 4½ per cent.

Another provision was that shippers of goods on American vessels could deduct from their income taxes 5 per cent of all shipping charges. This would probably have exempted the majority of the most important shippers from all payment of income taxes whatever, but this indirect subsidy to shippers has been altogether eliminated.

Another provision of the bill offered to industrial corporations, like the Standard Oil Co. or the United States Steel Corporation, which operate their own ships, both direct and indirect subsidies for carrying their own merchandise (an out and out subsidy in cash and an income tax rebate as vessel owners). This would have resulted in paying millions of dollars to such corporations as those mentioned, but the bill has now been so modified that such corporations will receive no direct subsidy. They will, however, still receive a disguised subsidy in the form of a rebate upon their income taxes as shipowners during a period of nine years.

The bill is much less objectionable in its details than it was when this discussion opened three days ago, but I believe that it still offers a dangerous precedent, which, if adopted, will hound us for years to come. I am inclined to believe that the time has now come when we ought to consider, first of all, the interest of the heavily burdened and long-suffering taxpayers, and when we ought, on that account, to think very seriously before opening up new channels for Federal aid. If we do not,

then very soon everybody in the country will be getting Federal aid and no one will be as well off as he was before. I can not help thinking that in the present stage of our economic development commercial, financial, and industrial undertakings ought to stand on their own, ought to sail under their own power, and ought not to look to the Government to help pay their running expenses. It seems to me time that we begin to reinspire ourselves with the spirit of self-reliance which animated our forefathers. When they settled these shores and pushed on through the West and transformed the wilderness and the prairies into a thriving continent they did not look to others to assume the risks and to pay their way. The sooner our people recover some of that ancestral spirit of self-reliance and self-help the better it will be for us all.

It is one thing for the Government to build highways or dig canals or make river and harbor improvements or reclaim arid lands. Those are permanent additions to the capital of the country; but it is another and very different thing for the Government to use the taxpayers' money to pay the running expenses of particular businesses, and that is what this bill proposes to do.

Under the guise of getting rid of ships constructed by the Government during the war, this bill proposes to establish a whole program of Government aid to meet the running expenses of different businesses. It proposes to lend Government money to ship buyers and to shipbuilders for 15-year periods at 4½ per cent, and to give Government money each year for a period of at least 10 years to shipping companies, both in the form of payments in actual cash and in the form of income-tax rebates. It sets aside for this purpose one-tenth of all our customs dues, which would mean about forty-five million this year and not improbably sixty or more million in years to come, and to add to this sum all tonnage dues, which are at once to be doubled. These funds, together with the income-tax rebates and the ship-construction fund might easily aggregate a billion dollars in the next 10 years, which means that the bill proposes to authorize a billion-dollar gift from the taxpayers' money to help meet the running expenses of private individuals and corporations, and no one has ever ventured to claim that this measure will substantially reduce shipping charges and give an equivalent benefit to shippers as a whole. It has been claimed rather that the subsidy was only a kind of adjusted compensation which would equalize the profits of American steamship lines. I believe that those who are the guardians of the people's money when confronted with such proposals to enter upon new lines of expenditures and fresh fields of paternalism might well say with the hero of Verdun, "They shall not pass." If we do not say so now or soon, we are likely to regret it for the rest of time.

As for the 1,500 Government vessels built during and after the war which we still have upon our hands, my suggestion would be this: Let us give instructions to the Shipping Board to sell as many as they can to American citizens during the next two or three years, when in all likelihood ocean traffic will increase, and then scrap the rest. The low price at which these vessels may be sold is of itself a not unsubstantial subsidy for our merchant marine.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDS: Page 58, strike out section 704.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, the other day when explaining the bill I stated to gentlemen that when we arrived at this particular section I would move to strike it out. The section was originally intended to regulate the competition that was occurring between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which was driving the smaller and less financially strong operators out of business. My colleagues, Mr. HARDY and Mr. BANKHEAD, on the committee suggested that we ought to have some hearings, and as this has an effect in a number of other directions that possibly would not be beneficial, I want to strike it out now, so that at a later date we can have full hearings on the subject and find out what would happen if it were put into effect.

Just a word in regard to the remarks of my friend from Massachusetts, Mr. ANDREW. He objects to paternalism, but he is in favor of Government ownership, which is a rather peculiar thing to me.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to inflict myself on the House at this time, because I recognize the impatience of Members to get to a vote. However, I do not desire this bill to reach its conclusion without expressing my opposition to it.

Mr. Chairman, it is astonishing to observe the callous indifference of this administration to the sentiments of the American people. Just a few weeks ago there was an election in this country. It recorded the greatest political turnover in the history of the Nation. That repudiation was overwhelming, and was caused by the universal disapproval of the record made since the beginning of the Harding administration.

One of the things which this Congress ought to realize was condemned by the people is this ship subsidy bill. Although it had not been enacted, it was and is one of the chief corner stones of this administration's shifting policies, and the American people passed on it as unerringly as if it had been already enacted into law.

They knew then, as they know now, that it is a fraud; that it is proposed in the interest of private shipowners at the expense of the American taxpayers. They knew then, as they know now, that this spurious makeshift will not preserve nor maintain the American merchant marine for the benefit of all the interests of the Nation, but that it robs the masses of the people to enrich a small group. They knew then, as they know now, that linking this subsidy up with the tariff subsidy, also given to a little group of selfish campaign contributors, instead of stimulating our merchant marine it will stifle it and handicap it beyond even the fears of those who have attempted to warn against it. Ships can not prosper unless they carry cargoes both going and coming across the ocean. There has never been a merchant marine of any nation that could maintain itself by carrying freight only one way and riding the waves empty on the return. Under the blighting influence of the Fordney tariff there will be precious little freight for our ships to bring back from abroad, and this fact will also reduce the amount they can carry from our shores to the world's markets. We can not expect to have the markets of the world open to us if we close ours to other nations. Consequently this policy of narrow provincialism will depress our foreign commerce, as it has already done, and make it difficult for our great merchant marine, built up at a cost of $3,000,000,000, to maintain itself under conditions that are honorable and appropriate. Now it is proposed to give them out of the Treasury enough money to make up for their losses on account of reduced cargoes. Having given a subsidy in the tariff to a little group of Americans who do not want our ships to carry freight, this Congress now proposes to make the American people pay the shipowners enough out of the Treasury to compensate them for hauling cargoes that do not exist and can not exist under such a foolish policy.

I do not propose to lend myself to such an outrage, and while the measure may go through this House, I hope the Senate will kill it. It is not too late for even a repudiated Congress to do one sensible thing before it expires. [Applause.]

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, commenting upon what the gentleman from McCracken County, Ky. [Mr. BARKLEY], has just said, I desire to recall the attention of the House to an old story. The story is that once upon a time the proprietor or manager of a cotton field conceived a bright and happy idea, which was that a monkey might be taught to pick cotton. He started in on the experiment, and it was almost a success. The monkey was a willing worker, very industrious. He gave his whole mind to the subject. There was only one trouble, and that was that he did not recognize any geographical distinctions or limitations or boundaries, and when he got to the end of the field, instead of going back on the next row, he just hopped over the fence and plucked the neighbor's cotton, which was not in the bargain. So that, although he was very industrious, he was somewhat of a disappointment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. Oh, no; I can not yield. The recent election reminds me of that story. Far be it from me to compare the American voter to a monkey. I do not mean that, and you can not say that I did. I seek his vote and will continue to seek it, but when he got through cotton picking in New York and New Jersey and in Indiana and Michigan and Minnesota and Wyoming he just calmly hopped over the fence and landed in a beautiful cotton plantation called Ohio. There he proceeded to pick all of the nice delicate blooms from a lively boomlet for the Presidency, being nurtured and tenderly cared for in the broad fields of one POMERENE. [Laughter.] Then, after three or four more lively skips, he landed in Nebraska, and there picked all of the delicate blooms from another boomlet, cherished and fondly cultivated by one HITCHCOCK.

Mr. BARKLEY. What about Beveridge, of Indiana?

Mr. YATES. Oh, wait a minute. I object to being interrupted by McCracken County. [Laughter.] Then, when he got through with Nebraska, he hopped over into Texas and brought back WURZBACH, Republican Member reelected. [Applause on Republican side.]

Now, if you gentlemen on the Democratic side can get any consolation out of this last election, you are welcome to it.

You were licked just exactly where it hurt the most. I have some right to say a few words, because I am here with a majority of 276,000 from the State of Illinois. It does amuse me——

Mr. UPSHAW rose.

Mr. YATES. No; I can not yield to the gentleman from Georgia. It does amuse me, day after day, hour after hour, to hear gentlemen on the Democratic side who have not gained a real thing but who have lost a lot of Presidential boomlets, get up here and talk about the reverses of the Republican Party and attempt to sympathize with us in regard to the matter. [Laughter.]

The fact of the case is that there was no reversal. In 1920 the American people, by a verdict unprecedented, wiped out Woodrow Wilson and all of his works, root and branch. [Applause.] But there was a swing of the pendulum, and it had to come back. As far as I am concerned, I am glad to say, owing to the fact which I have stated before that both of my parents were born in Kentucky and grandparents in Virginia, I am glad to see you come back, gentlemen, and the gentlemen over there who are going out never expected anything else. [Laughter.] There has not been any reversal. There was just one swing of the pendulum; and two years from now, in spite of our great regard for you, we are going to wipe you out again, root and branch. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, we have now gotten down to the point where the political effect of this thing is being considered. I have not heard anything about that up to this time; but, speaking of the political effect, I want to cite you to an authority on that subject. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] preached a sermon over here the other day and called for repentance for all the evil deeds contemplated here, but he did not tell you what would happen. I want to read you what is going to happen to you, because I have always noticed it did not matter how much the preacher preached about repentance, it did not have any effect until he pointed out what you would suffer if you did not repent. [Applause.] There has never been a time when you attempted to pass one of these bills except at a session of Congress after an election. They did it in 1873, after the election of 1872. They tried it in 1891, after the election of 1890, and they undertook to do it in 1901, after the election of 1900, and now you are trying it again after you have been licked. Now let us read what the distinguished gentleman from Illinois—ancient history—JOSEPH G. CANNON, said in the Forty-fifth Congress about what will happen to fellows and had happened to folks who would vote for this sort of thing. Here is what he said:

> The subsidizing of these steamship lines, from the Collins Line in 1852 up to the present time, has bankrupted every prominent [illegible] that has favored it. The political ghosts of departed politicians that have squandered the money of the people for this kind of unwarrantable expenditure from the Treasury rise up and warn Representatives to avoid the errors heretofore committed by our predecessors.

[Applause.]

Now, that is the opinion of the distinguished sage of Illinois; and if any of you do not believe he is a politician, you go and look at his record of having stayed here longer than anybody else in the world ever has been here, and nobody else will ever hereafter equal his term of service, and you should accept his word spoken when he was in full vigor.

Mr. YATES. That was because he was a Republican.

Mr. STEVENSON. And Republicans are surely good politicians, but they lost their heads this time, and they are driving as straight to the devil as possible and will not heed his words of warning. Now, the gentleman talks about booms that have been canceled. They started a good one out in Indiana, and Mr. Ralston, it seems to me, canceled one of Mr. Beveridge's. We have gone over into West Virginia and canceled a good deal of Republicanism over there. We have even carried the State of New Hampshire and retired one Congressman from that State; and I suggest, if the gentleman is satisfied with that, he will consent to a judgment by default for the same kind of result in 1924.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Chairman, another pair of World War waifs have been found on the front doorstep of the Harding administration, and the names given them were ships—wooden and steel (correct spelling, steal).

In trying to trace their ancestry, no proud father arises to exclaim, "I am the man," but we have located their dejected mother, Mrs. Willful Wanton Waste; the grandmother was "too proud to fight" and the grandfather was "neutral in thought and act," all prominent officeholders in the previous Democratic administration.

At the official christening or launching of steel and wooden ships came two prominent figures who loomed larger on the horizon short years ago than now, the one, genial Newton B., Secretary of War, the man in charge of our national fighting right arm, a man who boasted he had "never even fought with wooden soldiers"; the other sprang full armed and equipped for the fray from a North Carolina editorship, in command of our national fighting left arm as Secretary of the Navy, the delightfully delicious Sir Josephus.

With an abandon that knew no bounds they first "watchfully waited" unprepared, until we got into the World War, then feverishly expended, gave away, squandered in the shameful reign of the war profiteer, three billions of dollars of the people's money on a shipbuilding program subscribed and paid into the Treasury of the United States through self-denial and sacrifice, but all to patriotically back up our fighting forces.

As a result there were started or built 589 wooden ships that cost over $300,000,000, and about 1,700 steel ships that cost about $3,300,000,000.

We have, fortunately, gotten rid of those monuments of folly, the wooden ships, at approximately one one-hundredth of their cost, but there still remain about 1,500 steel ships of various kinds in good, bad, and indifferent shape, but all more rapidly deteriorating from lack of use than they would if in use.

Our exports (exclusive of trade with near-by West Indian and Central American countries) are now over three times our imports. Of these exports foreign ships are carrying about 76 per cent and our American ships carry but 24 per cent—19 per cent in Shipping Board vessels, and 5 per cent in privately owned vessels. This is the measure of our success with our own ships, unequally competing against foreign ships, seeking to establish markets for our products. To carry this 19 per cent in our Shipping Board vessels costs approximately $50,000,000 in direct operating loss, to say nothing of deterioration, depreciation, insurance, and so forth, to say nothing of the fact that we have no forward-looking plan that means a real, progressive program for the upbuilding of a merchant marine for the United States.

The question squarely presented to this Congress is, what are we going to do toward taking these steel vessels we already have as a basis or the beginnings of a real merchant marine, and how are we to meet the handicaps of existing laws unless we pass the bill now under consideration, so that our own enterprising citizens can compete on an even basis with foreigners in carrying our products?

As President Harding wisely pointed out in his strong, logical, economically sound argument to the Congress, three courses lie open to us: (1) Destruction; (2) obstruction; (3) construction. The first plan, destruction, is unthinkable to me, for I do not believe in my heart that the American people would tolerate such a policy; on the other hand, I do believe our people want a merchant marine.

The second policy, obstruction, is the one that is evidently the Democratic policy. I freely admit that I was inclined at first to vote against this bill, for I am prejudiced against the idea of a subsidy, and I have been patiently waiting for the foster parents of this willful, profligate pair—wooden and steel ships—to evolve some constructive plan for the utilization of what is still left of this great fleet. So far the only constructive plan suggested from the most exhaustive study and research of the painstaking, hard-working Judge DAVIS is to wobble along with the present policy that is admittedly costing over $50,000,000 a year, and that is all that is offered against President Harding's clearly stated, forward-looking, constructive plan for now using these ships at an estimated annual cost of $30,000,000, a saving of at least $20,000,000, with the possibility of getting the Government out of the business, instead of the Democratic way of either keeping the Government in the business or watchfully and prayerfully waiting for God Almighty and more propitious times, as if our previous experience in the Government operation of the railroads had not taught us a lesson.

Brother NELSON of Wisconsin (JOHN M.) says the farmers are unanimously against the bill, in the face of the indorsement of the Farm Bureau, while Brother ATKINSON, of the Grange, is against the upbuilding of a merchant marine in accordance with the President's plan and specifications, as embodied in this bill, and only arrived at after the most exhaustive investigation and study. Now, I disagree with both Brothers NELSON and ATKINSON as to the attitude of the farmers; the trouble is the facts have not been squarely presented to them, and for that reason no verdict of real value obtained. I can as proudly claim to represent the farmer as they can, and the only letters I have received from my constituents are for the bill and urge me to follow the leadership of the President. I am proud to represent a constituency upon whose lovely hills and in whose enchanting vales roam more good dairy cows per acre than upon any equal acreage in the world. At times we need to ship our surplus dairy products in manufactured form into the outside markets of the world, and what is our dairy farmers' condition in a small way reflects a national condition and need.

The whole question with me is simply this: I believe the decisive factor in determining whether this country is prosperous or not is in finding markets abroad for the 8 to 12 per cent excess products we produce, and I am positive that we are more certain of finding markets for those excess products when we have our own ships carrying our own products, sailing to the Central and South American countries and to the Orient, on routes determined by Americans, than we are when we have to depend on foreign ships or the advice of foreign experts. I propose, therefore, as between Judge DAVIS's policy of painful, costly "watchful waiting," that he was so used to under the former President, or Government operation, and President Harding's policy, which he outlined to the Congress in his masterly message, with its definite, concrete proposals, to follow the President rather than to wait for some favoring breeze from somewhere, to somehow bring us into an era of prosperity or meet a national need. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania striking out the section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOME PORT OF VESSEL OF UNITED STATES.

SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to designate such ports of entry as he deems advisable as ports of documentation for vessels.

(b) For the purposes of section 30 of the merchant marine act, 1920, and of the navigation laws, the home port of a vessel shall be that port of documentation at or nearest to and in the same customs district as the place at which there is conducted the greater part of the vessel business of the owner of the vessel; except that the Secretary of Commerce shall by regulation prescribe the home port in cases where he finds that the above rule is not applicable, including among other cases the case of vessels owned by the United States or any governmental agency thereof, the case of vessels not engaged in trade, and the case where there is no port of documentation in the same customs district as the place at which the greater part of the vessel business of the owner is conducted. The decision of the Secretary of Commerce as to the home port of a vessel shall be final. Nothing in this section shall be held to repeal section 4178 of the Revised Statutes, as supplemented.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the distinguished chairman who is in charge of this bill made the statement that there was nothing in the existing law which forbade railroads to own stock in steamships or any steamship companies engaged in foreign trade. Simply in the interest of accuracy I want to read a part of section 9 of paragraph 5 of the interstate commerce act, which is as follows:

> From and after the 1st day of July, 1914, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest whatsoever, by stock ownership or otherwise, either directly, indirectly, through any holding company, or by stockholders or directors in common, or in any other manner, in any common carrier by water operated through the Panama Canal or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic or any vessel carrying freight or passengers upon said water route or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic; and in case of the violation of this provision each day in which such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Under section 604 of the pending bill that provision is repealed in so far as railroads are concerned, if they desire to own an interest in ships engaged in foreign trade or even in trade where they touch the Philippine Islands ports. Here is the point that I wanted to call attention to: The transcontinental railroads will be able to own ships plying through the Panama Canal from one coast of this country to the other coast by touching some foreign port. By doing that they can put out of commission the steamship companies that are simply plying between ports of the Pacific coast, say, San Francisco, and ports of the Atlantic or Gulf coast, because the railroad companies can afford to buy an interest in a steamship line and ply through the Panama Canal from coast to coast and then, touching some foreign port, get a subsidy on the foreign portion of the cargo but, what is far more important, get an interest in the canal shipping lines.

In that way the railroads of the United States can control the traffic through the Panama Canal, and that is the thing that this section of the interstate commerce law was enacted, I understand, to forbid. But here in the section that we passed yesterday, section 607, paragraph 9 of section 5 of the interstate commerce act is amended by putting on a proviso that this part of the interstate commerce act shall not apply to railways owning an interest in ships operating under this bill.

Now, I submit to the Members of this Congress that when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] made the statement that there is nothing in the law—in his effort to keep us from striking out that section 604—nothing in the law which forbids a railroad under the present law from owning stock in a steamship company, he was in error.

I take it that no one wants to authorize the transcontinental railroads of the United States to get control of shipping that passes through the Panama Canal. That is what the railroads wanted to do all along, and it seems to me that it is a great mistake to pass a measure which would permit that. [Applause.]

Why was the Panama Canal constructed? Primarily, of course, in the hope that we would get cheaper freight rates between the coasts. In order to prevent the railways from getting control of the traffic through the canal and thus defeating the very purpose of its construction, section 5 was put in when the interstate commerce law was enacted forbidding railways from owning any interest in ships plying through the canal or elsewhere. Now it is proposed to repeal section 5, or at least to modify it in such a way as to destroy its effectiveness.

Of course, if the railways can get control of some such shipping companies, they will not care whether they make any money out of them; they can put their competitors out of business, destroy the traffic through the canal, and then force the freight back to the railroads, with the consequent increase in rates. Where does the public come in on such a proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on the amendment to the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized on the pro forma amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose this will need very much explanation to the Members of the House. A few years ago in the merchant marine act of 1920 we passed a mortgage bill. When the Department of Commerce came to investigate the situation in regard to these mortgages it was found that under any law that we had or any law or definition of a home port that we had they would have to be registered at the home of the man who owned the ship. Therefore, having no specific place where any other person could find out where these documents were registered, the Department of Commerce sent to us and asked us if we could not define a home port in this bill, and we have done it by stating it to be the nearest customs office to the place where the man conducts the greater part of his vessel business.

You gentlemen will realize, particularly those of you who are attorneys, the value of this section. It will enable any of you who wish to look up the documents of a ship and find out what is recorded against the ship to ascertain the place to go. I do not believe you want any further discussion on this subject, because you must all understand it.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Chairman, my genial friend from Illinois, Governor YATES, has, I believe, escaped from the House. [Laughter.] I certainly do not want to shoot him in the back. Before going, however, he told us a good monkey story in a very happy way. By his discussion I am reminded of a discussion which took place between a gentleman from New York and a gentleman from Mississippi in regard to a recent Democratic victory in New York. The New Yorker was saying, "The State of New York is easily Republican, and when it does happen to go Democratic it is simply because the Republicans do not hang together." "Yes," replied my friend, "that is a weakness with the Republicans down South. Most of them, if they get anything like what is coming to them, do hang sooner or later, but they do not hang together." [Laughter.]

From my own observation I can testify that my southern friend is right. They generally hang at different county seats and on different Fridays.

But, if I yet have the time, I want to tell another monkey story to match that of the gentleman from Illinois. In a southern town two negroes were watching a monkey dressed

in a brilliant red coat and dancing to the music of a hand organ. One negro said, "He's des ole time folks; dat's all he is. He ain't nuffin' but des ole time folks."

"Ef he ole time folks," replied the other negro, "den why don' he talk?"

"'Case he got too much sense to talk," replied the first. "He kno' ef he talk de white folks will fin' out he des a common nigger and take dat fine coat off him and put him to work in de cotton patch." [Laughter.]

My friend from Illinois undertook to apply his story to illustrate the situation in the recent elections. I rather think my story illustrates it better. Some of our friends on the other side have talked entirely too much, and consequently some of them after the ides of March will find themselves stripped of their official robes and perhaps working in harder fields.

Again, I am afraid that during the discussion of this bill some who have rejoiced in reelection have been doing some talking that will cause them to "hang together" or "separately" at the November elections two years from now. I am glad to see, however, that quite a number of those who sit on the left side of the center aisle with the goats have been wise enough and brave enough to see straight and talk straight on this ship subsidy question. And for this reason some of the most objectionable features of the original bill have been corrected by amendment, and when the bill passes this House it will be by a majority many times smaller than the Republican majority in the House.

Finally, I want to say that no man on the majority side is more anxious than I to see a creditable and efficient American merchant marine, but I very profoundly believe that this bill, if passed, would cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars, encourage and strengthen dangerous monopolies, and finally mean little or nothing toward the establishment of American trade routes and the maintenance of the American flag on the high seas.

Some gentlemen have insisted that the policy of those on this side of the aisle is entirely destructive; that we oppose this bill without offering anything in its place. In refutation of this charge, I need only to call attention to speeches such as those of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Of course, we on the minority side have had no chance whatever during this session to frame and present a merchant marine bill. Our leaders, however, have pointed the way, and when this bill fails of passage, as I believe it will when it reaches the Senate, then I hope the majority will be willing to walk in the better way that has been pointed out to them, or that the Sixty-eighth Congress will at least see the way more clearly.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section close in one minute.

Mr. LANHAM. May I have about three minutes?

Mr. EDMONDS. I modify my motion and move that all debate close in four minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section close in four minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I have listened carefully to the debate on this measure and have given special attention to the opposition, as I was desirous of getting reasons, if there were any of importance, why this House should not support this bill. We all agree that as a result of the war we have three billions of public money invested in an unprofitable and unsatisfactory enterprise. Both political parties proclaim their support for an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated. Every speaker on the bill and every Member of the House is not only disgusted with the past or present management and accomplishments of the Shipping Board but absolutely doubtful about its future. Every man here knows it is costing the taxpayers of this country fifty millions per year loss in operating expenses, to say nothing about depreciation, interest on capital invested, and so forth, which will easily amount to another fifty millions, or, if the whole truth is actually known, it is costing this country on the annual basis of one hundred millions per year to keep less than 30 per cent of its fleet in actual operation, and with nothing but absolute ruin staring us in the face. The longer we go on under present conditions the worse we are off, and in a few years we will have wasted our capital, spent fifty millions of good new money each year, forced privately owned American ships from the sea, and have completely wiped out any possibility of an American merchant marine for the next half century. Every member of the Shipping Board—four Republicans and three Democrats—absolutely agree on this.

We all agree that is the condition that confronts us. Now, are we going to stand idly by, bickering over party politics, personal prejudices and jealousies, and let this three billions be eaten up, or are we going to act like business men and at least try and save what we can out of the wreck? The question before you to-day is not how to develop and place a merchant marine on the ocean; it is how to utilize to the best advantage the one that is now on the ocean and ready to work. If we did not have these ships, I would not consider this bill for a minute; but the proposition now is what is the best way to get out of a bad mess. Let me say in passing, the party here that is solidly opposing this rescue measure had more to do in getting us into this trouble than we did, and they are solidly refusing to lift one pound to help get us out. This Shipping Board is not a Republican child. It was created under your administration. You spent the money. We are only trying to save as much as we can. If you do not like this measure, why do you not assume your share of the responsibility and try and make it better in committee, and all of us act on behalf of the people and try and save the taxpayers' money?

This bill does not entirely please any of us, but it is the result of the best thought and best knowledge we have and the only constructive measure along this line yet presented. The only constructive suggestion that has been offered by the opposition is to abolish the whole Shipping Board and put one man in charge, and if we can not do anything better I do not know but what I would do that. The whole debate on the opposition has developed into a tariff debate, and it is largely the main principle involved in this measure. This bill aims to protect an infant industry. It aims to protect American shipyards, employing high-paid American labor, as against cheaply paid Europeans. It aims to protect well-paid, well-fed, well-housed American seamen as opposed to the coolie labor of our competitors. I am in favor of the American protective policy as applied to our ships at sea just the same as I am in favor of protecting American agriculture and industry on land. It is exactly the same proposition, and I can not understand how any man who claims to be a protectionist and believes in it can be unwilling to give this industry the same protection he asks for his home products.

I represent a purely rural district. My home county is reputed to have more dairy cows than any county in the United States. The farmers of my district want a market for their butter and cheese, and any legislation that helps to build up an American industry that employs well-paid labor in this country helps to make a bigger and better market for the products raised on the farms of my State, and I can not see how any class of people are going to be more directly benefited by this legislation than the American farmer, for when we encourage shipbuilding in this country we are increasing the high-grade consuming class to buy his product at home, thus increasing demand, and with increased demand comes increased prices. With increased prices on agricultural products comes increased prosperity for rural communities.

When we encourage sailing ships in ocean trade, we increase competition there, and that tends toward lower freight rates on his product shipped abroad. I maintain the western farmer is just as much interested in freight rates on his wheat from New York to Liverpool as from St. Louis to New York. If he is as vitally interested as some of us think he is in water transportation from Duluth to Montreal, let me tell you he is interested in water transportation from Montreal to Liverpool. And that is what we are taking care of for him in this bill. The whole trouble is that this proposition has not been put up to him in the proper way. He has not been told the whole truth. If the press and public men had spent one-half as much time telling the honest truth about the merchant marine, its possibilities and benefits, as they have in maligning it and demagoging about it the situation and feeling in certain parts of this country would be entirely different.

Do you suppose if the honest hard-working farmers of this country knew that to-day they were being taxed this year $50,000,000 to subsidize a Government-owned merchant marine they would object to legislation that has for its purpose a much more effective privately operated merchant marine at an actual saving to them in taxation of at least $20,000,000 per year? You need not tell me he would not understand it or object to the legislation. You put all the facts before the people and I am not afraid of their judgment.

Mr. Chairman, (1) I am for this bill because it favors building American ships in American shipyards, employing American labor who eat American farm products, some of which will be produced in my State.

(2) I am in favor of this bill because of the absolute assurance of reasonable freight rates it gives the American producer in pence times and the necessary added auxiliary defense it gives our Navy in time of war. As a defense proposition alone it is worth its cost.

(3) I am for this bill because it is the only constructive measure along this line presented by anyone.

(4) I am for it because I believe that American-owned lines of communication between foreign countries and our home markets are just as necessary for our future growth and development as efficient lines of transportation at home.

(5) I am for it because every true American believes in an American merchant marine, and you will never have one unless you utilize the ships you have now.

(6) I am for it because this favors private ownership and operation as opposed to the present inefficient and wasteful Government ownership and operation.

(7) Lastly, I am for it because it will be an absolute saving of from twenty-five to fifty millions a year to the present overburdened taxpayers of our country. I am for this legislation because it is in the interest of America as against England and Japan, and every interest these countries have in America is working against any legislation that tends to perpetuate American shipping on the high seas.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been seeking to analyze the statement of my good friend from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and have come to the conclusion that it is tantamount to this, that under the anesthetic of his own personal majority he did not feel the pain of the recent operation which the Republican Party underwent. [Laughter.] The situation reminds me of the story of the young man from the East who went out West. His parents did not hear from him for a long time. One day they received a telegram to this effect:

> Your son John was killed here to-day in a railway wreck. His head was mashed to a pulp, his chest crushed, both arms broken and both legs broken.

Then after about an hour there came to the grieving parents another telegram which said:

> Mistaken as to details. Left arm not broken.

[Laughter.]

I think that summarizes the results of the recent election, and my good friend from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is taking comport from the fact that the left arm was not broken. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired. All time has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

> SEC. 706. Subsection B of section 30 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:
> "Subsection B. When used in this section—
> "(1) The term 'document' means certificate of registry or enrollment and license, whether permanent or temporary, but does not include a provisional certificate of registry;
> "(2) The term 'port of documentation' when applied to any vessel means the home port of that vessel as shown in its documents;
> "(3) The term 'vessel of the United States' means a vessel having a document issued under the laws of the United States, and for the purposes of this section such vessel shall be held to continue to be a vessel of the United States until the document is surrendered with the approval of the board; and
> "(4) The term 'mortgagee,' in case of a mortgage involving a trust deed and a bond issue thereunder, means the trustee designated under the deed."

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have not sought to take any of the time of the committee in the discussion of this bill, but have contented myself with voting on motions and amendments that have come up for consideration. I am going to say only a few words now because the time for debate is nearly exhausted, and every Member has made up his mind how he is going to vote, and the only purpose I could accomplish would be to have the RECORD show my reasons for the vote which I intend to cast when the time arrives for the voting on the final passage of the bill. I believe in economy of time, and therefore prefer to set forth those reasons in the RECORD rather than undertake to do so verbally at this juncture, and I shall do the former if the request for the privilege of extension in the RECORD, which I shall presently make, is granted, except as to one or two observations I desire to make now. In the first place, I am going to vote for this bill because I believe, aside from the importance of my country having commercial prestige upon the high seas, that it proposes the best, the most businesslike, and economical method of handling the legacy which we inherited from the late criminally extravagant Democratic administration. [Applause on the Republican side.] In the second place, I propose to stand by our great leader and patriotic President upon this question, and I pause here to assert that I have listened attentively to this entire debate and I have not heard a single logical answer made by either Democrat or Republican to any one of the arguments contained in his superb message in support of this bill. [Applause on the Republican side.]

It is not my purpose to assume the rôle of lecturer to any colleague on my own side of the House, but I wish to state that I think it is high time that we had some solidarity of action and some teamwork in our own party [applause] if we are going to maintain the prestige of the Republican Party in the Nation. We can not do that unless we stand by our President and our own party leaders, once in awhile at least. [Laughter and applause.] If we can not legislate with the majority we have, and are going to permit the Democrats to bullyrag us and run this Government with the Republicans in power, we might as well disband and go home. [Laughter and applause.] We need more of the spirit of cooperation, my fellow Republicans, more unity of action, if we expect to stem the tide two years hence. [Applause on the Republican side.] Our Democratic friends seem to take great pleasure in referring to what they think and what they claim was a spanking which the people of the country gave the Republican Party at the late election, and in contending that this was chiefly due to the opposition of the people to this bill. To me these are amusing contentions. In the first place, the President openly and repeatedly advocated the enactment of this legislation two years ago when he was a candidate for the presidency, and the people knew this when they gave him 7,000,000 popular majority. My version of it is that the people were so anxious to rebuke the Democratic Party two years ago when they gave this 7,000,000 popular majority for the Republican ticket that they lost sight largely of the congressional races and of necessity gave us a very large and abnormal Republican majority in both Houses of Congress. In view of all of the misrepresentation that was indulged in in the late campaign and of existing conditions in general, following as it did the abnormalities succeeding the war, we ought to be satisfied and proud of the fact that we have a majority of 10 in the Senate and 20 in the House. [Applause.] It shows one thing at least, and that is that this country is normally Republican and that it is back of the man now at the helm of the ship of state who has been confronted with the greatest problems that ever confronted a President of this Republic, Abraham Lincoln not excepted. [Applause.] That is all I have to say now. I shall say more in the RECORD a little later on. [Applause.]

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, there is room for difference of opinion as to the merits of this measure. There can be no difference of opinion among honest men as to the way in which this bill is being passed.

There is always room for honest differences of opinion upon economic measures, and for those who believe in the principle of a public subsidy for the shipping interests I have no sharp criticism. But there is never room for difference of opinion upon matters of straight dealing and political and public honor, so that I am compelled to feel contempt for the shiftiness, evasiveness, and chicanery which inspire the effort to pass this bill under whip and spur at this particular time and by special session of Congress called for that purpose.

The administration has known for 18 months that it intended to put this legislation through Congress. The Republican leaders have been in full harmony with the administration's purpose and have acquiesced in the way the matter has been handled. From the time the present administration was inaugurated on March 4, 1921, until the present, Congress has been in session practically continuously. Why has not this bill, which has for its purpose the grant of public funds from the Treasury in aid of shipowners, been brought up before now? The answer is obvious. We were to have an election on November 7. Those in control did not dare to bring the bill up. It has been on the calendar for months, but they did not dare to ask for its passage because they feared that Congressmen of their own party who were seeking reelection could not be induced to violate the wishes of their constituents and support it—they feared that such of their members as did support it would pay dearly for their action in the elections.

And why is a special session called? Why not wait until the next Congress assembles, with its new mandate from the people? Again the answer is clear that new Members of the next Congress, fresh from the people and willing to perform the will of their constituents, could not be induced to vote for the bill. The measure is being presented now and under the existing circumstances because it is realized that there is no hope to get it passed by the next Congress. Its sole hope of

passage lies in the votes of Republican Congressmen who have been defeated for reelection and to whom the people have already done all that it is possible to do to show their displeasure.

This Chamber bears the aspect of a legislative hall but in reality at this time it is a morgue, a charnel house. It seems to be a place for the living; in reality it is the abode of the dead. Upon the Republican side of the House there are 110 Members who have not been reelected to the next Congress. It is by the support of these "dead men" that this bill will be passed.

You may go up and down the aisles on the Republican side and look into the face of many a dear departed one and say, "Does not he look natural?" Color is in his cheeks and he has the semblance of life but in reality he is dead. By reason of a provision of our Constitution, applicable to the old stage-coach days when it took months for Members to reach Washington after being elected, a new Congress begins on March 4 after the November election. For the intervening months Members who have been politically executed by their constituents continue in their seats and may legislate in utter disregard of the public welfare and the people's wishes. Due to this out-of-date constitutional provision, these 110 Republicans continue in office and are able to reach dead hands out of political graves to push this measure to passage.

Was there ever a greater farce? A bill brought forward with the deliberate purpose of it being passed by those who really represent no one but themselves, who are merely the gray ghosts of dead politicians. Oh, you ghostly Congressmen, I beg you to sustain in your political graves the same principles of public honor and good faith that you cherished while alive! [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Alabama has made a speech against the merchant marine bill which is under consideration. In that 5 minutes the gentleman from Alabama has advanced all the arguments against the measure which are at his command. The sum and substance of the argument of the distinguished gentleman is that we ought not to follow out the provisions of the Constitution which decide the terms of the members of the American Congress, but that we ought to follow the leadership of the new advocates who pay no attention to the Constitution and want to set up their own judgment and say that when the elections are over every member who is not to serve in the next Congress is not permitted to vote on any measure before the House. The gentleman seems to think the country in the recent elections repudiated the Republican Party in the House. Is there a Democratic victory in the House? No. The country sent back a Republican House. The country retained a Republican Senate. This country believes in an American merchant marine and this bill will be written into law.

My notion is that the people of this country want this great American Republic to have an American merchant marine, and that the people of this country want us to dispose of this great perplexing problem of $5,000,000,000 worth of ships left to us by a former administration for disposition which are costing us a loss of 50 millions per year. We can not shirk the duty which confronts us, I care not what the gentleman from Alabama may say. We must meet this problem not as politicians seeking votes but as American statesmen undertaking to deal with a great economic and national problem. [Applause.]

I do not believe personally in national disarmament, and a merchant marine is necessary unless the Republic shall entirely disarm. I believe in international agreements for the limitation of armament and we have a certain agreement pending. But my friends, unless we have an American merchant marine such as is proposed by this measure—and no substitute is offered—unless we have an American merchant marine, if the terms of the Armament Conference are carried out, we shall leave America defenseless among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it has frequently been said during this debate that there has been offered for consideration of the committee no substitute proposition to take the place of the bill with which you are presented. Anyone familiar with the legislative situation knows that that would be absolutely futile. If we attempted to present a concrete proposition it would meet the same fate as the amendments which we have proposed. Before the debate closes I desire to suggest some alternate propositions to meet the emergency situation in which we are placed.

First. Abolish the monopoly of the American shipbuilders by permitting the American shipowners to buy ships wherever they can be bought cheapest and to sail her where she can make the most money, and put all ship material on the free list.

Second. Enforce in letter and spirit all the provisions of the seaman's act, thereby insuring safety at sea and the most skillful efficiency in operation and equalization of wages on American and foreign ships on all lines to and from American ports.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I have not the time.

Third. Eliminate for all time all suggestions of cash subsidy.

Fourth. Enforce with full vigor the provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Jones Act. These sections provide, respectively, for the sale and temporary operation of Shipping Board vessels.

Fifth. Sell to Americans or foreigners, give away, or scrap the undesirable portion of our fleet. Mr. Lasker says that only about half of it is desirable for operation in competition. This will reduce the overhead of upkeep and administration very greatly.

Sixth. Repeal section 34 of the Jones Act.

Seventh. Abolish the managing agency form of contract and have Government ships operated by competent shipping men for a stipulated salary on a business basis.

The following Government compensation to private operators is not unconscionable—does not involve any vicious direct subsidy out of the Treasury, and, if thought desirable, involves the exercise of a reasonable discretion:

1. To provide that Army, Navy, and Marine Corps transportation may be done by privately owned vessels, at the discretion of the President, where such ships are available and will contract to perform the service on reasonable terms.

2. To require all officials of the Government, where the expense is out of the Treasury, to travel on privately operated ships where such ships are available and will contract to perform the service on reasonable terms.

3. Require 50 per cent of all immigrants to come in American vessels, after agreements to make existing treaties harmonize with immigration laws of the United States are concluded.

4. Adequate, direct compensation to ship operators for carrying United States mails.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not think it would be possible for me to get an extension of time under the agreement.

Mr. MONDELL. How much more time does the gentleman want?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would like to have five minutes more.

Mr. MONDELL. Could not the gentleman make the statement in three?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would be very glad to have the opportunity to make the statement if I could.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will yield to me for a question I will not object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may continue for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the regular order. If there is objection I want it made.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not make the agreement under any conditions.

Mr. LANGLEY. Then I object.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the first part of the debate upon this question was devoted by the opposition to the question of taxation. That was horribly exploded just the other day, but in order to emphasize it I want to call attention to-day to the fact that nearly all of the time of the opposition to this bill has been consumed by gentlemen from Alabama, gentlemen from Tennessee, and gentlemen from Texas. After the bill is practically through they confine themselves to sounding condolences to the Republican Party upon what is going to happen to it. I want to say to you men seriously that if you will quit worrying over what is going to happen to the Republican Party and give a little bit of your consideration to what is going to happen to the United States of America after we have written the subsidy bill into law and provided an American merchant marine, the people from your States will be a great deal more interested than in the demagogic utterances of gentlemen on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I get tired listening to men making speeches after every great measure telling what is going to happen to the American people. We went through a period of that after the tariff bill, and I am going to tell you what happened in Ohio after the tariff bill was passed. The 5,000,000 men that you threw out of work by the Underwood bill were set to work and put on the pay rolls so they could make a decent living for their families. The same thing will happen under this bill.

Just to show the membership of this House the kind of statesmanship that is fighting this bill, I am going to begin with Alabama, because my distinguished friend here, Mr. HUDDLESTON, from that State seemed to be troubled and worried because some men on the Republican side are going to cast their ballot after the election is over. Do you know that if this bill passes and becomes a law your people in Alabama will be taxed the magnificent sum of 5 cents per head per annum, and in 10 years that every single possible cent that you can pay, so far as the money goes, will be 50 cents per head, and at the same time you drew out of the Treasury a direct subsidy for education alone last year of $1 per head. It seems to me it is about time for a man who pays a 5-cent tax and gets a 10-cent tax given him, to begin to get into line and do a little less demagoging and give a little more serious thought and study to the question of finance. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Let us now take the State of Tennessee. My genial friend, the minority leader, the other day was very much exercised over the fact that it was going to cost the State of Tennessee 9 cents per capita; and what for? To fly the American flag on the high seas over every dollar's worth of commerce that sails from this land. Go home, you men, and tell your constituents the truth. Do not demagogue about $30,000,000, because it is not going to cost $30,000,000; but tell them the truth—that the maximum tax that they can pay in 10 years is 90 cents per head, and ask them if they would rather have their American soldiers shipped under the British flag or have the Stars and Stripes flying over them?

I want to ask you men from Texas whether you would rather ship your beef and cotton in American ships, under the American flag, or pay a tribute to Great Britain or Japan? [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 707. Section 4141 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4141. Every vessel, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be registered by the collector of customs at the home port of the vessel."

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section. I have been very much entertained by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG], who never demagogues. The gentleman continually refers to the fact that some States pay a great deal more income and other Federal taxes than other States. The fact that it is collected in New York does not mean that it is produced there. The gentleman ought to know, if he is not a mere politician or demagogue, instead of a business man, that it is what a State produces, it is the basic production of this country, that establishes the position of a State industrially and otherwise, and that because of the handling and manipulation of things at certain great centers, great profits are drawn to those centers, and the Government is enabled to collect its tax at those centers, and thus make it appear, for instance, that everything is produced in New York. The basic products which produce the wealth of the country are farms, forests, mines, mineral production, lumber, and so forth. New York, about which the gentleman speaks, produces 3.05 per cent of these basic products. South Carolina produces 2.04 per cent, and Ohio 3.83 per cent. In other words, they all run along in a class. South Carolina produces a million and a half bales of cotton and the whole South produces 10,000,000 bales of cotton; yet in New York alone they sold 101,000,000 bales of cotton on the cotton exchange and robbed the people who actually made the stuff by this manipulation and depreciation and speculation, and thereby had great income taxes. I set out here the statement of this matter, showing the per cent of basic products each State makes and the per cent of public road fund each State received from the $275,000,000 appropriated up to 1920. This table is by an expert of the Commerce Department, found on page 2949, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sixty-sixth Congress.

The total value of the basic annual products of the United States from farms, forests, and mines, namely, mineral products, lumber, wool, poultry and eggs, dairy products, domestic animals, and agricultural crops, was $30,251,702,506. The following summary indicates the proportion of that total produced by each State, and the proportion of Federal aid received by each State in the allocation of the $275,000,000 heretofore appropriated under the present highway plan:

State.	Per cent of production.	Per cent of Federal aid.
Alabama	2.26	2.17
Arizona	2.17	1.41
Arkansas	2.01	1.73
California	2.70	3.14
Colorado	1.30	1.79
Connecticut	.35	.63
Delaware	.14	.17
Florida	.64	1.13
Georgia	2.64	2.78
Idaho	.84	1.26
Illinois	5.08	4.51
Indiana	3.07	2.78
Iowa	4.85	2.98
Kansas	3.73	2.98
Kentucky	2.52	2.91
Louisiana	1.97	1.40
Maine	.61	.99
Maryland	.69	.90
Massachusetts	.46	1.52
Michigan	3.24	2.98
Minnesota	3.39	2.98
Mississippi	2.21	1.85
Missouri	3.27	3.50
Montana	1.38	2.06
Nebraska	2.78	2.29
Nevada	.43	1.38
New Hampshire	.29	.43
New Jersey	.49	1.23
New Mexico	.70	1.65
New York	3.05	5.13
North Carolina	2.90	2.35
North Dakota	1.33	1.58
Ohio	3.83	2.82
Oklahoma	3.98	2.38
Oregon	1.42	1.63
Pennsylvania	5.50	4.73
Rhode Island	.07	.24
South Carolina	2.04	1.48
South Dakota	1.73	1.67
Tennessee	1.96	2.33
Texas	5.43	6.09
Utah	.96	1.17
Vermont	.45	.47
Virginia	1.86	2.05
Washington	1.72	1.49
West Virginia	1.99	1.19
Wisconsin	2.95	2.62
Wyoming	.62	1.26
	100.00	100.00

Mr. ROSSDALE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. The same way with Chicago. The people out West make an enormous amount of wheat, but what becomes of the profits of it? It is all absorbed in Chicago. The same way about the packers. The cattle business of the West is large, but the packers absorb and monopolize and get all the profits. You talk about basic products and talk about demagogy and talk about the fact that we pay a small amount in South Carolina and they pay a large amount out in Ohio, when we make nearly as much basic products as they do, and say for that reason we ought to vote for what is wrong. I say the people of Ohio, the people of Illinois, and the people of New York need protection against the fellows they send here who brazenly vote large taxes and large expenditures of money and confessedly say they do it because they have the right to do it. The gentleman from Ohio has spoken to this House from time to time in a sneering way in referring to Texas, and says that the Texas people pay very little. Let us see about Texas. It produces of the basic products of this country 5.43, while Ohio produces 3.81. Pennsylvania alone exceeds Texas, producing 5.50 per cent of basic products.

Mr. BLANTON. Nearly twice as much as Ohio produces?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes. Illinois produces 5.08 and she has got some right to come here and talk; and if the gentleman sneers at Texas and sneers at the small tax they pay, why, if you will keep a lot of the centers from robbing the Texas farmers of what they make and depressing their prices and confiscating their property—if you will stop that, Texas will pay more than Ohio and as much as New York pays next year. [Applause.]

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Chairman, when we vote upon this measure to-day we are called upon to do more than decide whether we shall enact a subsidy bill into law—we are asked to determine whether the American people shall develop this into the greatest of maritime nations with resultant prosperity and

civilization or give way to the power and convenience of the British Empire.

The issue is simple: Since the time of Alexander Hamilton we have contended in this country that Congress should provide a protective tariff high enough to cover the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, to encourage our manufactures, to stimulate agriculture, and to give employment to our wage earners. So unanswerable has been this contention that the Democratic Party which has opposed it in principle has not failed to provide a modicum of it in practice. And so efficacious has it been that there is no reason why it should not be extended to our merchant marine. By a subsidy we are no more benefiting a few at the expense of the many than when we restrict foreign competition with our commodities and thereby save them for the benefit of America. By a subsidy we cover labor and other differences in cost here and abroad and thereby enable our ship builders and owners to survive upon the ocean. It seems to me it is just as worth while to save our merchant marine for America, in order that we may carry our own goods in our own bottoms, as it is to save our farms and our factories and the standard of living of our workmen, the highest in the world, for America. If we do not do so, the British marine will carry our goods. It is not good for one nation to depend upon another for anything, much less free and independent America. Great Britain is for Great Britain. I do not blame her for that. But I blame anybody here who is for Great Britain before he is for America. I want America to continue to be what she is, the first nation in the world, and therefore I want her to be first on the sea. You can not be first in anything unless you are willing to sacrifice. The sacrifice in money called for in this bill is infinitesimal as compared to the great good to our commerce which will result. And so I heartily support it.

If we look back over the past we find that the peoples of the earth which have risen to dominating position have been those which have been able to maintain themselves on the sea. Had the merchants and mariners of Tyre not gone down to the sea in ships, Phœnicia would not have given to the world the alphabet. The arrogance with which she used her power at last brought her to the doom prophesied by Ezekiel. By sea power Carthage also arose to dominion and for a time disputed with Rome for command of the Mediterranean. She held it with varying success during three Punic wars, until the hand of Scipio wrested it from her, and thereby was enabled to give us Roman law. Had Athens not built ships to meet Persia at Salamis, Alexander and his successors would not have been enabled to spread abroad the civilization of Hellas. When she, too, had finally passed under the power of Rome, the Italian peninsula developed state after state, which grew to prosperity through merchant fleets. Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Naples added their chapters to the maritime history of our globe and, therefore, to the spread of civilization. Portugal rounded the cape. Spain took a mariner from Genoa and discovered the continent which was to become the beacon to free the earth and which was to supply more wealth than the rest of the world combined. Spanish pride was brought low when Drake destroyed her armada. The Hanse towns followed in the wake of the Norse sailors in seeking new lands and markets. Holland enriched herself and gave herself strength to grant an asylum for the molested of other countries by the development of a marine which also fell before that of England. Then London, "great in the midst of many waters," became a second Tyre. She swept from the seas the merchant as well as the war ships of Napoleon and gave him the incentive for selling to us the vast territories comprised within the Louisiana Purchase, extending from New Orleans up the Mississippi to the Rockies.

In the very moment of England's zenith on the seas a new people which had sprung up out of her injustice in the days of the American Revolution challenged her supremacy. By the skill of her builders, the daring of her fishermen and sailors, and the genius of her merchants the United States outstripped the motherland and earned the title of mistress of the ocean. We gained a heritage with the reckless daring exemplified by John Paul Jones. Bath in Maine and Gloucester in Massachusetts rose to fame. In 1789 the United States had 123,000 tons of deep-water shipping, carrying 17 per cent of our imports and 91 per cent of our exports. Five years later we carried 91 per cent of our imports and 86 per cent of our exports. We caused Edmund Burke to declare in the House of Commons:

> Neither the perseverance of Holland nor the activity of France nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people—a people who are still, as it were, in the gristle and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.

The War of 1812, fought by Great Britain to maintain the right of search and seizure, interrupted our marine development. But when the war was over we took hold again, and 12 years after the war was over the London Times asked:

> Twelve years of peace and what is the situation of Great Britain? The shipping interest, the cradle of our navy, is half ruined. Our commercial monopoly exists no longer, and thousands of our manufacturers are starving or seeking redemption in distant lands. We have closed the western Indies against America from feelings of commercial rivalry. Its active seamen have already engrossed an important branch of our carrying trade to the eastern Indies. Her starred flag is now conspicuous on every sea and will soon defy our thunder.

From 1830 to 1836 our merchant marine increased 12 per cent a year while that of Great Britain increased 1 per cent. In the forties and fifties we were supreme on the seas. Then came the Civil War—four years of it. After that came the development of our manufactures. Railroad construction, manufacturing development, and the lure of the great West furnished new outlet for American capital and manhood. In 1870 we carried 35 per cent of our trade in our own bottoms, in 1880 but 17 per cent, and in 1914 but 9 per cent.

We have built up the West. We have developed our industries until we are the wealthiest Nation of all time. We have produced the inventive genius to enlighten and transform the world. We furnished the manhood in the Great War to turn the tide of battle and save our allies. We must now return to the great task we laid down in 1860 and again show what American intrepidity can do on the ocean. We must maintain our commerce and our civilization by our trade upon the sea. We must not lag behind in our quest of outlet for our energy, but must go on and enable our ships to carry forward the message of our civilization and our liberty. We must not admit that England can do that which we can not do. Republicanism is better than monarchism. Our civilization is superior to hers. Certainly the prosperity of our people is as vital to us as that of the English people is to England. Let us then give to our marine the few millions necessary to enable us to use the fleets we developed during the Great War and to use them for the benefit of America. [Applause.]

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 708. Subdivision (a) of subsection O of section 30 of the merchant marine act, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"Subsection O (a). The documents of a vessel covered by a preferred mortgage may not be surrendered without the approval of the board, except (1) in the case of forfeiture of the vessel or its sale by order of any court of the United States or any foreign country, or (2) in case of the renewal of the documents without change in ownership of the vessel, or (3) in case of change of documents incident to change of trade but without change in ownership of the vessel. The board shall refuse its approval unless the mortgagee consents to the surrender."

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] has repeated to-day his oft-used argument in the House that Members from those States which do not show a large payment of income taxes should be reluctant to express their views upon pending legislation involving public expenditures. The gentleman took occasion to emphasize in his remarks that debate to-day upon the Democratic side of the House has been chiefly conducted by Members from Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas, and he referred to the speeches of these Members as demagogy. Not having participated in the debate myself until now, I think I can say without immodesty that the debate from this side of the House has been of a very enlightening and informing nature and has been very far from demagogy. Now, the gentleman from Ohio is, of course, a statesman, also an orator and a scholar. No one will dispute it, not even himself. The press of his State speak highly of him; the pulpit of his State speak highly of him; the bar of his State speak highly of him, but I have heard no one speak as highly of him as he does himself. [Laughter and applause.]

The gentleman refers, not only in this debate but he did so in the debate upon the good roads bill, to the small amount of income tax paid by the people of such great agricultural States as Texas, which produce a large part of the real basic wealth of the Nation, as compared to the amount of tax paid by certain financial and industrial States like New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I want to say to the gentleman that the people of our great agricultural States are waking up to the fact that it is a matter of very serious concern to inquire why such a very large part of the income of the country flows into these great industrial and financial centers instead of being distributed to those who really produce it. [Applause.] And we are finding out—the people are finding out the reason why New York pays such an enormous income tax. They are finding out why States like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have such impressive income-tax figures. They know these great incomes have been built up largely because of subsidy legislation such as is proposed in this ship subsidy bill and by the Fordney-McCumber protective tariff. [Applause.] I am glad, Mr. Chairman, I have an opportunity at this hour to register my protest against this bill and my emphatic vote against it when the vote is taken.

One of the most serious economic and social problems with which we are now perplexed is the concentration of such a large part of the wealth of the country in the hands of so small a minority of the people.

I have no war to make upon capital legitimately acquired. I would like to see more men of capital. By that I mean more men of moderate means who are able by thrift and industry to accumulate something ahead and invest it in homes, in farms, in industries. Men will better be able to do this by equalization of opportunity, by removal of favoritism. Their task is made much more difficult by legislation like this we now have before us, which would vote a direct subsidy out of the pockets of the taxpayers into the pockets of the shipowners; it is made more difficult by laws like the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, which give indirect subsidies by means of high tariff rates.

These kinds of laws must stop if the average man is to have his chance. I voted against the Fordney-McCumber tariff law and I will certainly register my vote just as emphatically against this ship subsidy bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as I will not probably have another opportunity to say anything on this bill, I wish just to make a few observations.

WHAT IS A SUBSIDY?

It is peculiar of the present age that we are apt to speak in positive objection to propositions which upon investigation prove entirely different from the ideas we have acquired by superficial thought. One of the most recent examples of this is the turmoil created by the proposition to pay compensation to equalize the cost of operation between American and foreign ships, which can be termed "compensation," "subsidy," or "subvention" with equal propriety.

If you study your Standard Dictionary you will find a subsidy means:

> Pecuniary aid directly granted by a government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit.
>
> Synonyms: Aid, allowance, bonus, bounty, gift, grant, indemnity, pension, premium, reward, support, etc.
>
> Illustration: A nation grants a subsidy to an ally, pays a tribute to a conquerer.

A subvention means "a grant" and compensation means "to recompense," taken in connection with the merchant marine. Any or either of these terms could be used to describe what it is proposed the Government should do to aid in the establishment of a merchant marine.

Subsidies for many purposes can be found by investigation into the history of all nations. The building of a merchant marine was only one of the many ways a subsidy was applied.

This also has been true of our own Government almost from the time of its origination and in many lines of endeavor. For instance, what is a tariff but an indirect tax on all of the people for the purpose of keeping American labor at a standard unknown in other countries? It is a subsidy to labor.

Much has been said about the opposition of the farmer to a subsidy to ships, particularly those farmers in the Middle West. It is a marvel to me that the farmer whose very existence on a farm was made possible by a subsidy can even think of a subsidy as an improper legislative proposition. No one knows better than he does that it was the 133 separate land grants made between 1850 and 1870 to railroad companies, covering a total of nearly 200,000,000 acres of the public domain, that made possible the opening of his markets. These grants were made with the full consent and assistance of the settled portions of the country and were indirectly a subsidy to the farmer, rendering his existence possible. A list of these grants will give an idea to many of the beneficiaries of this subsidy how dependent for their start they were upon them.

Land grants made by Congress for railroads, wagon roads, and canals.

	Total acreage.
Alabama	3,593,986
Arizona	1,615,534
Arkansas	3,784,023
California	23,273,548
Colorado	4,650,339
Florida	2,497,717
Idaho	6,185,633
Kansas	5,974,127
Illinois	2,919,415
Indian Territory	1,615,534
Indiana	1,916,803
Iowa	9,956,486
Louisiana	3,446,174
Michigan	5,455,157
Minnesota	17,386,521
Mississippi	1,292,851
Missouri	8,078,958
Montana	6,165,633
Nebraska	5,084,852
Nevada	2,423,955
New Mexico	1,615,534
North Dakota	6,165,633
Ohio	1,019,031
Oregon	12,855,268
Texas	1,165,534
Utah	2,423,955
Washington	6,165,633
Wisconsin	11,870,689
Wyoming	2,226,384

Roads—Federal-aid projects.

Geographic divisions and States.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Per cent of total.
New England	$9,489,651.07	$4,199,541.65	44
Maine	1,629,481.90	765,880.65	47
New Hampshire	1,806,220.91	898,470.92	48
Vermont	417,352.95	202,388.65	48
Massachusetts	3,944,658.09	1,618,810.25	41
Rhode Island	1,284,454.89	550,080.40	43
Connecticut	347,482.35	163,910.78	47
Middle Atlantic	27,181,576.03	10,984,006.27	40
New York	3,661,043.03	1,654,722.81	45
New Jersey	3,073,022.31	1,161,457.31	38
Pennsylvania	20,447,510.67	8,047,825.15	39
East North Central	56,925,879.61	23,188,249.07	41
Ohio	16,621,864.40	5,555,550.57	33
Indiana	3,489,835.38	1,676,894.90	48
Illinois	22,826,202.37	10,432,953.60	46
Michigan	3,528,217.33	1,680,192.96	48
Wisconsin	10,459,660.13	3,842,668.04	37
West North Central	31,242,756.67	12,151,084.63	39
Minnesota	10,015,395.10	3,892,305.23	39
Iowa	8,687,392.90	3,264,878.62	38
Missouri	3,035,395.55	1,370,645.18	45
North Dakota	1,245,117.35	581,600.16	47
South Dakota	1,422,406.84	699,618.34	49
Nebraska	1,114,073.16	460,495.73	41
Kansas	5,735,474.75	1,931,540.87	33
South Atlantic	32,670,071.35	14,621,010.78	45
Delaware	1,615,781.49	391,654.83	24
Maryland	4,804,945.57	2,272,317.90	47
Virginia	2,244,067.68	1,082,056.08	48
West Virginia	2,652,694.80	1,175,746.28	44
North Carolina	5,318,607.40	2,408,197.92	45
South Carolina	3,892,082.75	1,820,326.80	47
Georgia	12,072,475.38	5,444,989.34	45
Florida	69,496.31	29,700.63	43
East South Central	8,471,955.65	3,975,182.38	47
Kentucky	1,882,002.53	844,787.46	45
Tennessee	1,241,632.29	586,907.44	47
Alabama	3,074,953.09	1,450,008.29	47
Mississippi	2,273,357.74	1,093,480.19	48
West South Central	20,472,998.43	8,248,017.00	40
Arkansas	4,921,772.29	1,625,965.00	33
Louisiana	2,577,021.44	1,121,901.86	44
Oklahoma	2,998,173.00	1,117,967.15	47
Texas	10,576,032.70	4,382,182.99	41
Mountain	24,506,593.42	11,687,463.15	48
Montana	5,181,458.02	2,533,322.95	49
Idaho	6,398,980.93	3,028,309.88	47
Wyoming	2,435,718.70	1,131,882.71	46
Colorado	3,315,210.11	1,556,392.59	47
New Mexico	1,737,662.74	986,902.27	50
Arizona	3,025,094.35	1,496,266.49	48
Utah	548,904.15	266,499.90	49
Nevada	1,863,635.42	837,706.36	45
Pacific	19,874,304.14	9,127,153.63	46
Washington	7,740,830.16	3,670,228.11	47
Oregon	9,036,285.21	4,032,957.06	45
California	3,097,188.77	1,423,937.46	46

Modern conditions have required that transportation to railroads and into near-by urban settlements should be made by vehicles and economy demanded that the old mud road should make way for the hard road so that greater loads and quicker passage of products would be guaranteed. Here, within the past few years, we again find Congress legislating in conjunction with the States for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for the joint construction of roads all over the country. Did the farmer then find the heavy taxpaying districts of the country refusing to countenance this subsidy which was of peculiar benefit to him?

And again in the past 10 years, from 1911 to 1921, the War Department has expended $357,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, $119,000,000 of which went for harbors and $238,000,000 for rivers, just to enable the people of the Middle West to market their products cheaply—another subsidy from the Government for sectional benefit, and again no objection from the large centers of the country as to the charges involved.

Does the farmer not recognize the valuable assistance given him in the eradication of plant and animal disease by both

National and State Governments? In 1921 the National Government spent $24,500,000 in this work. It is fair and proper to argue that the whole country is benefited by this subsidy, but the financial benefit from this expenditure of the taxpayers' money remains with the farmer and not with the taxpayer.

In the McKinley tariff of 1890, which provided for the free admission of sugar, the cane-sugar grower of Louisiana and the beet-sugar producer must remember the bounty on sugar of 2 cents per pound provided for in that bill, and did we ever hear of those interested protesting against the payment of that subsidy?

And yet with all of these subsidies continued for years, and with the good results achieved by them, and let us hope for many years to come that the good work will go on, we find the so-called agitator describing the farmer as up in arms against a ship subsidy, the only reason for opposition being that a ship subsidy will benefit but some few capitalists, when if his better thought is given to the subject he would find that he himself is the principal beneficiary. To no one industry in the country is the prompt removal of surplus so vital as it is to the farmer. Within the past year he can remember the advance in the price of corn occasioned by the removal of the corn for Russia, and surely no farmer is so ignorant as to expect the best thought and service for the removal of his surplus products to come from his competitor whose own personal interests must always be paramount.

If you do not pay a subsidy to your ships you must perforce pay tribute to your commercial enemies.

The late David Lubin said if shipping interests had a private understanding of what rates are to be "the few holders of such advance information will be in a position to operate in the bourses or exchanges as successfully as a gambler playing with loaded dice," and further, "Such information will enable them to manipulate directly or indirectly the principal market centers in the world." Is it the desire of our people to place such power in the hands of foreign shippers instead of American shippers? Remember the price abroad sets the price at home.

The opposition to subsidies for shipping in this country in the past has not been so much to the subsidy as it has been to the manner in which the subsidy was obtained and the payment of it to certain favored individuals under suspicious circumstances. The present proposed subsidy has no favorites; it is paid to all who qualify properly; and when a reasonable return is made by the recipient, he is required to return to the Government 50 per cent of all over that return until the full subsidy is replaced in the fund. No one can ask for a fairer provision than that.

If we turn our memories back to the years following the outbreak of the war in Europe and notice the unfortunate trend of prices when the foreign shipping that we depended upon to remove our surplus disappeared, we can readily realize the enormous value to the people, particularly the farmer, in having the shipping under our flag both for commercial purposes and, if the necessity arises, for defense. All the country was united in appropriating for one or two battleships annually, costing $40,000,000 or more apiece. For the cost of one of those ships you are going to have afloat under the American flag from 700 to 800 merchant ships, useful not only for commerce but for purposes of defense. What more reasonable security could a nation like ours indulge in?

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, after experiencing the difficulties in the early days of the war, said in his address entitled "The Farmer and the Shipping Bill":

In the past the average farmer has not considered a merchant marine necessary to his happiness or his financial welfare. Our farmers have never been slow to make use of the most up-to-date agricultural implements, of the automobile, or of the tractor. Nor have they been at all backward about fighting for what they considered to be their rights in the matter of railway freight rates. But up to date most of our farmers, particularly in the Middle West, have paid little or no attention to their commercial rights and requirements in the way of ocean transportation. This is not because the question is not to them a vital one, but merely because the facts about it have not been brought to their attention.

If for any unforeseen reason Congress should fail to take steps at this session to provide the country with an independent American merchant marine, it would pay the farmers of America, and "pay them big," to chip in and build a merchant marine for themselves. Our farmers could readily afford to spend not merely the $50,000,000 called for by the pending shipping bill, but $100,000,000, or even $200,000,000, in such an enterprise. If it were necessary, which it would not be, they could run such ships at a yearly loss of from 5 to 10 per cent on the last-named sum and still profit by the undertaking.

In other words, it is a fact capable of demonstration that the most crying need of agriculture in this country to-day is for an independent American merchant marine.

EXORBITANT OCEAN RATES.

At the beginning of the war it cost about 5 cents a bushel to ship wheat from New York to Liverpool, but during the past few months it has cost over 40 cents. The rate is now 48 cents. At the beginning of the war it cost about one-fourth cent per pound to ship cotton across the Atlantic. To-day it costs in the neighborhood of 3 cents a pound. Other products of our farms and factories are paying similar extortionate freight rates.

As the world price of wheat is determined by the law of supply and demand, and is established at Liverpool rather than at your local market or mine, it is clear that if the cost of ocean transportation were to-day 8 cents instead of 48 cents, the wheat growers of this country would receive a substantial part of this difference in a higher price for their wheat. It is a highly significant fact that on February 15, 1916, the cash price of No. 2 hard winter wheat was 49 cents higher in Liverpool than in New York, while on the same day the ocean freight rate for wheat from New York to Liverpool was 47.9 cents. With facts like this staring us in the face it is not difficult to see the close connection existing between ocean freight rates and the price the American farmer gets for his wheat. It is true that we are getting good prices for wheat now, but, as Liverpool is paying enormously higher prices, there seems to be no good reason for allowing the international shipping combine to take advantage of the crop shortage in Europe and the ship shortage on the high seas to boost freight rates 100 to 1,000 per cent.

This year we have the largest wheat crop and one of the largest corn crops in our history. If we had adequate shipping facilities for carrying our goods at reasonable rates to the markets of the world, prices of farm products would be so enormously increased as to bring a net gain to our farmers of over $500,000,000 on our wheat alone or our cotton alone. Moreover, even at present exorbitant rates, it is impossible to get ships in which to transport to market a large percentage of our products of farm and factory. Not only are all the docks and storehouses of our leading Atlantic ports glutted with goods but every important railway between the West and our seaboards has its terminals so crowded with loaded cars that a practical railway embargo recently has been declared on further grain shipments from the West.

Secretary McAdoo, in an address made January 9, 1915, in Chicago, said:

If ship subsidies can not be obtained, if discriminating duties are unavailable, if Government guaranties of the bonds of private corporations can not be granted, if the standard of wages of the American sailor can not be lowered, if private capital can not, for all or any of these reasons, be induced to build up an American merchant marine, what is the remedy?

You will note his recognition first of all of a subsidy as the most favorable and permanent way of upbuilding the American merchant marine.

The only option we have that it is possible to consider is Government ownership and operation. Surely no student of our Government would be willing to have the powers expressed by David Lubin placed in the hands of a government official or board. Again the experience of the past few years has shown conclusively that our Government as it is constituted is not flexible enough to enter into a business enterprise in which foreign competition is the principal factor. Decisions must be made on a moment's notice, and can be possible only by a management which is capable and has the authority to do so. Such powers can not be conferred upon a Government board with the expectation that they would act as would a private corporation or individual. Many times during the past few years Shipping Board boats have moved in ballast at an expense to the Government because cargo that was offered at rates lower than the fixed rate could not be taken for fear that the Government or its representatives would be charged with favoritism.

Overseas trade with the competition incident thereto does not lend itself easily to rules and regulations. Nothing more could be desired by our competitors than the defeat of this bill. By the use of every argument, both openly and by underhand methods, they have impeded our efforts to build up a merchant marine. They know control of shipping means control of the world's markets, and it must be evident to us that this opposition should arm us to guard against any propaganda that would confuse the issue, which is plainly before us, and that is American ships, under the American flag, delivering American merchandise for Americans, or foreign control of our markets through control of shipping under foreign flags. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate on this section do now close.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I would like to have five minutes on this section—well, all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SURRENDER OF DOCUMENTS.

SEC. 709. Section 42 of the shipping act, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 42. That any vessel registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States shall be deemed to continue to be documented under the laws of the United States within the meaning of section 9 and of subdivision (b) of section 37, until such registry, enrollment, or license is surrendered with the approval of the board, the provisions of any other act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: Page 62, after line 19, add a new section to be known as section 709½, as follows:

"SEC. 709½. All vessels which receive the benefits of this act shall be equipped with an efficient and quickly applicable vessel-saving device for quickly and effectively closing accidental openings in the hull of the vessel below the water line so as to stop the inrush of water and prevent the vessel from sinking."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. I make a point of order on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Pennsylvania make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. It is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. BLANTON. That it is not germane to the purpose of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the gentleman from Pennsylvania any additional point of order?

Mr. EDMONDS. This is not germane to the section. Safety devices and such things are all covered in the present law, so far as it is possible to go.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman wants to discuss it I will withhold.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I do not want to discuss the point of order, but I want to discuss the merits of the amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. I will withhold my point of order.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to take occasion now to state that I am in full accord with the principle of the American merchant marine. While there are provisions in this bill that do not meet with my entire approbation, my belief in the American merchant marine is such that I shall support the bill notwithstanding. I have the honor to represent a district that is distinctly American, a district that believes in flying the American flag in the commerce of all the seas. [Applause.]

I was actuated in offering this amendment mainly by the fact that I have in mind a life-saving device with which not only the vessels which may be benefited by this act should be equipped, but every vessel that plows the deep should be equipped with this life-saving device, or something similar to it.

As far as the point of order is concerned, I do not care to discuss that.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. My main objection to the proposition is that it is in line with a propaganda—I do not know whether the gentleman has received it or not, but I know that I have on numerous occasions—that is trying to sell a certain patent of a certain individual to the Government for an enormous sum of money. I do not believe in selling patents or unloading on the Government in any such way as this amendment would ultimately imply.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Neither do I; and under this amendment, may it please the committee, any worthy device might be presented and adopted. This amendment is not in the interest of any particular life-saving device, but it is offered in the interest of the seamen and passengers, as well as the cargoes, of all ships flying the American flag.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order now, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. It is not germane to the purposes of the bill. It is not germane to the section preceding it. It is extraneous to any feature of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask the gentleman, Does it not prescribe certain qualifications that vessels shall have which receive the benefits of this act?

Mr. BLANTON. I think not. You might go ahead and prescribe that they would have to be built out of a certain kind of material or that they all be oil-burning vessels instead of coal-burning, because oil-burning vessels are the best, and it might provide for other features of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the gentleman think Congress has the right to provide that the ships receiving the benefits of this act shall be oil-burning or otherwise?

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the amendment is necessary, because it is already covered in the La Follette Act. But it seems to me that it is clearly in order, because it deals with the registry of ships. I believe it is absolutely in order because it prescribes what should be on these ships that we are providing for. I contend that it is in order.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. There are numerous provisions stated in the bill upon which the subsidy shall be granted, such as speed, the character of ship, the size, the registration, and other things. I think the amendment of my colleague is clearly in order.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to the Chair that if the Congress so desired it might prescribe that all the ships receiving aid should be painted red, white, and blue. The Congress would have the right to do this. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee provides that ships receiving aid shall be equipped with a certain kind of life-saving device, which seems to bring this amendment within the rule. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HARDY of Texas rose.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, in reply to and in view of——

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I was asking for recognition when the motion was put.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was ready to recognize the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I will withhold for the time being.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, in view of the suggestion that we on the Republican side of the House are listening only to the voice of the Republican bosses, I desire to present for the prayerful consideration of the Democratic side of the House a telegram that I have just received from Hon. Edward F. Dunne, ex-Governor of Illinois, a Democrat. He says he would advise keeping the American flag flying on the high seas. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Here is the telegram:

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 29, 1922.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Would advise keeping American flag flying on the seas.

E. F. DUNNE,
Ex-Governor of Illinois (Democrat).

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want, like my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], to be permitted some little latitude in what I say in these five minutes. We are approaching the close of the debate and reaching a final vote, when the committee will rise and go into the House. When the proper time comes I propose to make a motion to recommit this bill for amendment, in accordance with the views of the minority members of the committee, and that motion will be to strike from the bill the provisions of Title II and the provisions of Title IV.

One of those titles, Title II, contains the provisions for tax exemptions for shipowners and owners of ship property. This title has 18 pages filled with special clauses to lessen the burdens of taxation to this special class and place those burdens upon the general multitude. The second title that we propose to eliminate—that is, Title IV—is the section making provision for direct subsidies.

In the progress of this debate there have been some minor amendments adopted which simply do not touch the root of the evil, but are homeopathic sugar-coated pills, to disguise the bill's iniquities and enable the majority to ram it down the throats of this Congress. Under Title IV, the direct-subsidy part of the bill, there are 24 pages marshaling special benefits that are given to certain great special interests. What are those interests? I will tell you what they are: Those benefits go to the Standard Oil Co. Those benefits go to the United States Steel Co. Those benefits go to the United Fruit Co. Those benefits go to the railroads of the United States that shall own the great ship lines across the ocean. I want to tell you that the four beneficiaries under this act which I have named—the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, the United Fruit Co., and the railroads—will receive nearly all the benefits of this law. Those four beneficiaries in five years from the date of this act will own 90 per cent of the shipping overseas sailing under the United States flag. I challenge the successful contradiction of that statement.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If I am allowed time.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. Would you not rather have Americans have that privilege than foreigners?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I do not propose to give a handout of $100,000,000 to foreigners or Americans. [Applause.] And no man within the sound of my voice ever dreamed of such a thing until these recent days. Why, when you were in power 15 years ago you had the opportunity, and a greater reason then for giving a subsidy than now. Then under the law and existing conditions American ships cost 50 per cent more than foreign ships, and it was argued, with some reason, that the subsidy was necessary to equalize the additional first cost of our ships; but to-day an American owner will buy his ships more cheaply than they can be bought anywhere else on earth by buying them from the Shipping Board; and the great railroad combinations and other great combinations, who run their ships across the Pacific and Atlantic, will own every line running from the United States, and they will buy these ships from the Shipping Board more cheaply than you can buy them anywhere else in the world. There was some excuse for your offering a subsidy when an American ship cost more than foreign ships, but there is none to-day when the American ship is the cheapest ship in the world.

My motion to recommit is designed to test the Members of this Congress and see what ones of them are willing to vote a hundred millions in tax exemptions and direct subsidies out of the pockets of the people and into the pockets of just four great combinations—the railroads owning ships, the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, and the United Fruit Co. Three of these are the richest single corporations in the world to-day and their ships carry their own products, and the fourth, the railroads, already have a strangle hold on the private industry of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEPARABILITY.

SEC. 711. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Page 63, line 6, add a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 711(a). No provision of this act shall become effective until July 1, 1924."

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I know the House is anxious to reach a final vote, and I will therefore take only a minute or two to discuss this amendment. It is offered in perfect good faith, and is intended to postpone the effective date of the act until the 1st of July, 1924.

Now I venture to state briefly three propositions: First, that this is a comparatively new measure and that there has been no full opportunity either for the House or for the country to consider it. It is not a life and death matter, and to delay the administration of its provisions, even though it should pass, for less than the 30-month period that has been so often talked about here, and for only about 18 months, certainly will not work any great disadvantage or harm.

The second proposition is that to postpone is in the interest of representative government. There has been a good deal of reference to what an existing Congress should or should not do after the election of a new Congress. My own personal view is that it would be much better and much wiser for the old Congress to devote itself to ordinary business and avoid the consideration of controverted business. There is now reported from a Senate committee a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to bring in at once a freshly elected Congress. I do not fancy the idea of tinkering with the Constitution, but I think it would be very well for Congress itself to determine, and have the backing of the public in determining that a Congress that is just about to go out shall confine itself mainly to the appropriation bills and other routine measures, and allow the incoming Congress freshly elected by the people to take up matters that are really in dispute, and particularly matters that have been made more or less issues in the course of the campaign.

The third proposition is stated for the purpose of showing that so far as I am concerned there is no partisanship in what is suggested by the amendment, the purpose of which is to give the newly elected Congress an opportunity, if it sees fit, to deal with this bill, if it is enacted into law, by amendment or by repeal after the 4th of next March, either in extra session or in the regular session beginning the first Monday of December of next year. And in order to show my friend from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], who stands there ready, I have no doubt, to move the closing of the debate, that there is no taint of partisanship in the amendment, I remind him that the next Congress will not be Democratic. The next Congress will be Republican. It will be of the same politics as the President who urges this measure, and certainly there should be no apprehension, if this Republican Congress can be counted upon to adopt this measure because it is meritorious, that the incoming Congress will undertake to repeal or materially amend it. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition only to say that when a good thing is to be done the sooner you do it the better.

I move to close debate on this section and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. FREAR. May the amendment be read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment may be again reported.

The amendment was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. MOORE of Virginia) there were—ayes 45, noes 175.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 712. This act may be cited as the "merchant marine act, 1922."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. LANHAM. I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas for the purpose of offering his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: Page 63, lines 8 and 9, after the word "the," in line 8, strike out "merchant marine act, 1922," and insert "ship subsidy act of 1922."

Mr. LANHAM. This is literally an amendment to strike out the last words. This section represents the final coat of camouflage. The ruling passion of the majority party in this measure, which seems to be an effort to deceive, is proving strong to the last. This section reads:

This act may be cited as the "merchant marine act, 1922."

I recall the substance of a statement made by Mark Twain in his Innocents Abroad. You know, there is a street in Damascus by the name of Straight. As a matter of fact, it is a very winding and crooked street. Mark Twain observed that St. Luke in referring to it says:

The street which is called Straight—

And then the great American humorist adds—

you notice that St. Luke was careful not to commit himself; he did not say the street was straight, but merely that it was called Straight.

It is much the same with reference to this bill. This final section says:

This act may be cited as the "merchant marine act, 1922."

It does not say that it is indeed a merchant marine act, but that it may be cited as such. The Republicans are careful not to commit themselves to the real fact that in essence and in truth this is a ship subsidy bill. [Laughter and applause.] And this amendment is offered in the final hope that a spade may be called a spade. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, this is one case where "may" means "shall." This bill shall and will be cited as the merchant marine act of 1922 [applause], and as so cited it will bring joy and comfort and gladness to the hearts of those of the American people who love the flag, who glory in the story of its former triumphs on the high seas, and who pray to have it restored to all the water highways of the earth. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of this debate certain gentlemen objected to specific provisions in this bill. Gentlemen became quite eloquent, quite excited, I may say without exaggeration, because they felt that under it the Standard Oil and the Steel Trust were to become beneficiaries to a large amount. We believe that it is highly important, particularly in the event of war, that oil tankers and the ships of the steel corporations should carry our flag, but realizing that if these classes of vessels were allowed to share in the benefits of the bill the enemies of the legislation could and would create prejudice against it, the bill has been so amended that these two great organizations do not share in its benefits as to the ships they own and which carry their merchandise. Certain gentlemen objected because of that provision in the bill that gave American shippers in American bottoms a limited exemption in the payment of an income tax. That was a provision inserted in the bill wisely, in my opinion, in order that we might insure the ships we hope to place on the seas with full cargoes; but out of consideration to the tender sensibilities of certain gentlemen who claimed they wanted to vote for the bill if we only give them the opportunity to do so by eliminating everything that did not square with their consciences, we struck those provisions out. Then it was claimed that the bill did not give Congress complete power over the expenditures under the bill, and in order that gentlemen might not have that excuse to vote against the bill, provision was made by which Congress shall have control of all expenditures.

We now present the measure for a vote, with every provision stricken from it that by any possibility could meet with reasonable or even unreasonable objection from the standpoint of those who desire to help pass the measure and accomplish its purposes of establishing and maintaining an American merchant marine. I do not understand, Mr. Chairman, how any man can now vote against this measure unless he is determined that so far as he is concerned he will make no effort whatever to solve the great problem placed on the American people by the building of a great merchant fleet during the war, unless he is prepared to say that as for him and his people he neither desires nor expects to have a merchant fleet that shall carry our flag to all ports of the seven seas.

Mr. Chairman, the question is squarely presented to us. Shall Great Britain and Germany and all our rivals in international trade do all the shipping of the world, including ours, or shall America do her part of it? [Applause.] Shall we provide the ships necessary as auxiliaries of the Navy in any and every emergency, or shall we again be placed in the position that we occupied in the beginning of the World War, where we must depend upon the merchantmen of other nations to carry our men and munitions overseas? Unless we are prepared to say that we have no hope of an American merchant marine, that we have no desire for the maintenance or the building up of an American merchant marine, that we are willing for all time to come that the American flag shall be a stranger to the ports and harbors of the high seas, we must support this bill. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that all debate on this section be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that under the rule adopted November 22, found on the top of page 38, action can not be taken until the hour of 4 o'clock arrives. I call attention to the language, "that the consideration of the bill for amendment shall continue not later than 4 o'clock." [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I ask for order, that is not all of it. "Not later than the hour of 4 o'clock postmeridian on November 29, at which hour"—that is, the hour of 4 o'clock postmeridian—"the committee shall rise and report the bill. It says it shall rise and report the bill" at the hour of 4 o'clock postmeridian. I submit to the Chair the point of order that Members of this House had a right to believe that when the rule was passed this vote should not be taken until the hour of 4 o'clock. There may be Members who are away from the Chamber, believing that the rule will be carried out. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the rule should be carried out and that the committee should not rise and report the bill to the House for vote until 4 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not construe the rule as the gentleman from Texas construes it. As the Chair reads the rule, it means that at any time after the reading of the bill under the five-minute rule for amendment it would be in order by a vote of the Committee of the Whole to report the bill back to the House with such amendments as have been agreed to. In case the debate ran until 4 o'clock this afternoon it would be the duty of the Chair at that hour to declare that by the order of the House the committee should rise and report the bill to the House. Construing the rule in this way, and believing it to be the proper construction of the rule, the Chair overrules the point of order and will put the question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the rule provides for the automatic rising of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a doubt about that, as to whether the committee can rise automatically and report the bill without a vote before 4 o'clock. Therefore the Chair will put the question.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is considered as ordered. Is a separate vote demanded upon any amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask a separate vote upon the Edmonds amendment on page 31 with reference to liquors.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put the other amendments in gross. The question is on agreeing to the other amendments.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded by the gentleman from Michigan, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 31, at the end of paragraph (d), insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"(e) Compensation shall not be paid in respect to any vessel for mileage covered upon a voyage if at any time during such voyage liquor for beverage purposes (the sale or transportation of which on land is prohibited by the national prohibition act, or any act in amendment thereof, supplemental thereto, or in substitution therefor) has been transported on the vessel with the knowledge or consent of the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the vessel, or sold on the vessel by or for the account of, or with the knowledge or consent of, the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the vessel."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STAFFORD) there were—ayes 21, noes 207.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin demands the yeas and nays. As many as are in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Thirteen Members have arisen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill with instructions, which motion I send to the Clerk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARDY of Texas moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries with instructions to the committee to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following instructions:

"Strike from the bill all of the provisions of Title II, which said provisions all relate to granting exemptions from taxation not now allowed by law, and strike from the bill all the provisions of Title IV, all of which relate to granting subsidies to shipowners."

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the previous question.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion to recommit is not in order.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order that that comes too late, the previous question having been moved.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman states that he was on his feet ready to make the point of order, the Chair will recognize him.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I was.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if the reading of the motion to recommit is correct, the motion to recommit is that the committee send it back to the House with "instructions" to the House. Then, there is an additional matter of argument in the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. The motion does say "with instructions to the committee to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following instructions." Obviously the gentleman from Texas has made an error in what he intended to do.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask to modify the motion in accordance with what the Speaker just suggested.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can withdraw his motion and offer another one.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Then I offer the following motion to recommit.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire first to be heard.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the precedent ought to be established, after the previous question has been ordered, that a gentleman may offer a motion to recommit and in that motion add an argument or what is supposed to be an argument in favor of the motion. He may make a motion to recommit, or he may make a motion to recommit with instructions to amend, but he can not be permitted to make an argument after the previous question has been ordered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the point of order is well taken. Of course, after the previous question is ordered is the only time that one can offer a motion to recommit under the rules of the House, and so far as there being an argument is concerned, I take issue with the gentleman upon that as a matter of fact. It is true there is descriptive matter in the motion. It gives the subject matter of the title. That is merely for the information of the House, but there is no argument in it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not rule at this time; but this is the way it strikes the Chair at first blush: It is true that in this case there is what appears to be a description, but it is hard to say what is description and what is argument.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think we can obviate the objection by removing that part of it. I offer the following motion to recommit, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman withdraws his previous motion to recommit and offers another, which the Clerk will report.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARDY of Texas moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, with instructions to the committee to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

"Strike from the bill all of the provisions of Title II, and strike from the bill all of the provisions of Title IV."

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 172, nays 215, answered "present" 1, not voting 44, as follows:

YEAS—172.

Abernethy	Bland, Va.	Byrnes, S. C.	Cramton
Almon	Blanton	Byrns, Tenn.	Crisp
Anderson	Boies	Cantrill	Davis, Tenn.
Andrew, Mass.	Bowling	Carew	Deal
Andrews, Nebr.	Box	Carter	Dickinson
Bankhead	Briggs	Christopherson	Dominick
Barbour	Browne, Wis.	Clague	Doughton
Barkley	Buchanan	Collier	Dowell
Beck	Bulwinkle	Collins	Drane
Bell	Burke	Connally, Tex.	Drewry
Black	Burtness	Cooper, Wis.	Driver
Evans	Jones, Tex.	Moore, Va.	Strong, Kans.
Favrot	Keller	Nelson, A. P.	Sullivan
Fields	Kelley, Mich.	Nelson, J. M.	Summers, Wash.
Fisher	Ketcham	Newton, Minn.	Sumners, Tex.
Fitzgerald	Kincheloe	O'Brien	Swank
Frear	Kindred	Oldfield	Sweet
French	Knight	Oliver	Tague
Fulmer	Kopp	Park, Ga.	Taylor, Colo.
Gahn	Kunz	Parks, Ark.	Thomas
Garner	Lampert	Pou	Thorpe
Garrett, Tenn.	Lanham	Quin	Tillman
Garrett, Tex.	Lankford	Rainey, Ala.	Tincher
Gensman	Lazaro	Rainey, Ill.	Towner
Gilbert	Lea, Calif.	Raker	Tucker
Goldsborough	Lee, Ga.	Rankin	Tague
Griffin	Lineberger	Rayburn	Tyson
Hammer	Linthicum	Robsion	Upshaw
Hardy, Tex.	Little	Rouse	Vinson
Harrison	Logan	Rucker	Voigt
Haugen	London	Sanders, Tex.	Volstead
Hawes	Lowrey	Sandlin	Ward, N. C.
Hayden	Lyon	Scott, Mich.	Weaver
Hoch	McClintic	Sears	White, Kans.
Hooker	McDuffie	Sinclair	Williams, Ill.
Huddleston	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sisson	Williamson
Hudspeth	McSwain	Smithwick	Wilson
Hull	Maloney	Speaks	Wingo
James	Mansfield	Stafford	Wise
Jeffers, Ala.	Mapes	Steagall	Woodruff
Johnson, Ky.	Martin	Stedman	Woods, Va.
Johnson, Miss.	Mead	Stevenson	Wright
Johnson, S. Dak.	Montague	Stoll	Young

NAYS—215.

Ackerman	Faust	Langley	Reed, N. Y.
Ansorge	Fenn	Larson, Minn.	Reed, W. Va.
Anthony	Fess	Lawrence	Rhodes
Appleby	Fish	Layton	Ricketts
Arentz	Focht	Leatherwood	Riddick
Atkeson	Foster	Lee, N. Y.	Riordan
Bacharach	Free	Lehlbach	Roach
Beedy	Freeman	Longworth	Robertson
Begg	Frothingham	Luce	Rodenberg
Benham	Fuller	Luhring	Rogers
Bird	Funk	McFadden	Rose
Bixler	Gernerd	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Rossdale
Blakeney	Gifford	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sanders, Ind.
Bland, Ind.	Glynn	McPherson	Sanders, N. Y.
Bond	Goodykoontz	MacGregor	Scott, Tenn.
Bowers	Gorman	MacLafferty	Shaw
Brennan	Gould	Madden	Shelton
Britten	Graham, Ill.	Magee	Shreve
Brooks, Ill.	Graham, Pa.	Merritt	Siegel
Brooks, Pa.	Green, Iowa	Michener	Sinnott
Burdick	Greene, Mass.	Miller	Slemp
Burton	Greene, Vt.	Mills	Smith, Idaho
Butler	Griest	Millspaugh	Snell
Cable	Hadley	Mondell	Snyder
Campbell, Kans.	Hardy, Colo.	Montoya	Sproul
Campbell, Pa.	Hawley	Moore, Ill.	Stephens
Cannon	Hays	Moore, Ohio	Strong, Pa.
Chalmers	Henry	Moores, Ind.	Swing
Chandler, N. Y.	Hersey	Morgan	Taylor, N. J.
Chindblom	Hickey	Morin	Taylor, Tenn.
Clarke, N. Y.	Hicks	Mott	Temple
Classon	Hill	Mudd	Tilson
Clouse	Himes	Murphy	Timberlake
Cole, Iowa	Hogan	Nelson, Me.	Tinkham
Colton	Huck	Newton, Mo.	Treadway
Connolly, Pa.	Hukriede	Norton	Underhill
Cooper, Ohio	Humphrey, Nebr.	O'Connor	Vaile
Copley	Husted	Ogden	Vare
Coughlin	Hutchinson	Olpp	Vestal
Crago	Ireland	Paige	Volk
Crowther	Jefferis, Nebr.	Parker, N. J.	Walters
Cullen	Johnson, Wash.	Parker, N. Y.	Ward, N. Y.
Curry	Kahn	Patterson, Mo.	Wason
Dale	Kearns	Patterson, N. J.	Watson
Dallinger	Kelly, Pa.	Perkins	Webster
Darrow	Kendall	Perlman	Wheeler
Dempsey	Kiess	Petersen	White, Me.
Denison	King	Porter	Winslow
Dupré	Kirkpatrick	Pringey	Woodyard
Echols	Kissel	Purnell	Wurzbach
Edmonds	Kline, N. Y.	Radcliffe	Wyant
Elliott	Kline, Pa.	Ransley	Yates
Ellis	Knutson	Reber	Zihlman
Fairfield	Kraus	Reece	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Aswell

NOT VOTING—44.

Brand	Dyer	Kreider	Ryan
Brown, Tenn.	Fairchild	Larsen, Ga.	Sabath
Burroughs	Fordney	McArthur	Schall
Chandler, Okla.	Gallivan	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Clark, Fla.	Herrick	McKenzie	Steenerson
Cockran	Humphreys, Miss.	Mann	Stiness
Codd	Jacoway	Michaelson	Taylor, Ark.
Cole, Ohio	Jones, Pa.	Osborne	Ten Eyck
Davis, Minn.	Kennedy	Overstreet	Thompson
Dunbar	Kitchin	Ramseyer	Williams, Tex.
Dunn	Kleczka	Rosenbloom	Wood, Ind.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. Brand (for) with Mr. Dunbar (against).

Mr. Aswell (for) with Mr. Kreider (against).

Mr. Cockran (for) with Mr. Codd (against).

Mr. Sabath (for) with Mr. Mann (against).

Mr. Kitchin (for) with Mr. Burroughs (against).

Mr. Clark of Florida (for) with Mr. McArthur (against).

Mr. Schall (for) with Mr. Dunn (against).

Mr. Taylor of Arkansas (for) with Mr. Smith of Michigan (against).

Mr. Overstreet (for) with Mr. Ryan (against).

Mr. Michaelson (for) with Mr. Thompson (against).

Mr. Williams of Texas (for) with Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania (against).

Mr. Jacoway (for) with Mr. Osborne (against).

Mr. Ramseyer (for) with Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma (against).

Mr. McKenzie (for) with Mr. McCormick (against).

Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi (for) with Mr. Fordney (against).

Mr. Herrick (for) with Mr. Stiness (against).

Mr. Larsen of Georgia (for) with Mr. Rosenbloom (against).

General pair:

Mr. Dyer with Mr. Gallivan.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I voted "aye," and I am paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KREIDER] and desire to answer "present."

The name of Mr. ASWELL was called, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 184, answered "present" 2, not voting 38, as follows:

YEAS—208.

Ansorge	Fess	Lawrence	Reed, W. Va.
Anthony	Fish	Layton	Rhodes
Appleby	Fitzgerald	Leatherwood	Ricketts
Arentz	Focht	Lee, N. Y.	Riddick
Atkeson	Foster	Lehlbach	Riordan
Bacharach	Free	Longworth	Roach
Beedy	Freeman	Luce	Robertson
Begg	Frothingham	Luhring	Rodenberg
Benham	Fuller	McFadden	Rogers
Bird	Gernerd	McLaughlin, Mich.	Rose
Bixler	Gifford	McLaughlin, Pa.	Rossdale
Blakeney	Glynn	McPherson	Sanders, Ind.
Bland, Ind.	Goodykoontz	MacGregor	Sanders, N. Y.
Bond	Gorman	MacLafferty	Scott, Tenn.
Bowers	Gould	Madden	Shelton
Brennan	Graham, Ill.	Magee	Shreve
Britten	Graham, Pa.	Merritt	Siegel
Brooks, Ill.	Greene, Mass.	Miller	Sinnott
Brooks, Pa.	Greene, Vt.	Mills	Slemp
Burdick	Griest	Millspaugh	Smith, Idaho
Burton	Hadley	Mondell	Snell
Butler	Hardy, Colo.	Montoya	Snyder
Cable	Hawley	Moore, Ill.	Sproul
Campbell, Kans.	Hays	Moore, Ohio	Stephens
Campbell, Pa.	Henry	Moores, Ind.	Strong, Pa.
Cannon	Hersey	Morgan	Swing
Chalmers	Hickey	Morin	Taylor, N. J.
Chandler, N. Y.	Hicks	Mott	Taylor, Tenn.
Chindblom	Hill	Mudd	Temple
Clarke, N. Y.	Himes	Murphy	Tilson
Classon	Hogan	Nelson, Me.	Timberlake
Clouse	Huck	Newton, Mo.	Tinkham
Colton	Hukriede	Norton	Treadway
Connolly, Pa.	Humphrey, Nebr.	O'Connor	Underhill
Copley	Husted	Ogden	Vaile
Coughlin	Hutchinson	Olpp	Vare
Crago	Ireland	Paige	Vestal
Crowther	Jefferis, Nebr.	Parker, N. J.	Volk
Cullen	Johnson, Wash.	Parker, N. Y.	Walters
Curry	Kahn	Patterson, Mo.	Ward, N. Y.
Dale	Kearns	Patterson, N. J.	Wason
Dallinger	Kelly, Pa.	Perkins	Watson
Darrow	Kendall	Perlman	Webster
Dempsey	Kiess	Petersen	Wheeler
Denison	King	Porter	White, Me.
Dupré	Kirkpatrick	Pringey	Winslow
Echols	Kissel	Purnell	Wood, Ind.
Edmonds	Kline, N. Y.	Radcliffe	Woodyard
Elliott	Kline, Pa.	Ransley	Wurzbach
Ellis	Kraus	Reber	Wyant
Fairfield	Kraus	Reece	Yates
Faust	Langley	Reed, N. Y.	Zihlman
Fenn	Larson, Minn.		

NAYS—184.

Abernethy	Browne, Wis.	Cramton	French
Ackerman	Buchanan	Crisp	Fulmer
Almon	Bulwinkle	Davis, Minn.	Funk
Anderson	Burke	Davis, Tenn.	Gahn
Andrew, Mass.	Burtness	Deal	Garner
Andrews, Nebr.	Byrnes, S. C.	Denison	Garrett, Tenn.
Bankhead	Byrns, Tenn.	Dickinson	Garrett, Tex.
Barbour	Cantrill	Dominick	Gensman
Barkley	Carew	Doughton	Gilbert
Beck	Carter	Dowell	Goldsborough
Bell	Christopherson	Drane	Green, Iowa
Black	Clague	Drewry	Griffin
Bland, Va.	Cole, Iowa	Driver	Hammer
Blanton	Collier	Evans	Hardy, Tex.
Boies	Collins	Favrot	Harrison
Bowling	Connally, Tex.	Fields	Haugen
Box	Cooper, Ohio	Fisher	Hawes
Briggs	Cooper, Wis.	Frear	Hayden
Hoch	Lineberger	Quin	Swank
Hooker	Linthicum	Rainey, Ala.	Sweet
Huddleston	Little	Rainey, Ill.	Tague
Hudspeth	Logan	Raker	Taylor, Colo.
Hull	London	Rankin	Thomas
James	Lowrey	Rayburn	Thorpe
Jeffers, Ala.	Lyon	Robsion	Tillman
Johnson, Ky.	McClintic	Rouse	Tincher
Johnson, Miss.	McDuffie	Rucker	Towner
Johnson, S. Dak.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Sanders, Tex.	Tucker
Jones, Tex.	McSwain	Sandlin	Turner
Keller	Maloney	Scott, Mich.	Tyson
Kelley, Mich.	Mansfield	Sears	Upshaw
Ketcham	Mapes	Shaw	Vinson
Kincheloe	Martin	Sinclair	Voigt
Kindred	Mead	Sisson	Volstead
Kleczka	Michener	Smithwick	Ward, N. C.
Knight	Montague	Speaks	Weaver
Knutson	Moore, Va.	Stafford	White, Kans.
Kopp	Nelson, A. P.	Steagall	Williams, Ill.
Kunz	Nelson, J. M.	Stedman	Williamson
Lampert	Newton, Minn.	Steenerson	Wilson
Lanham	O'Brien	Stevenson	Wingo
Lankford	Oldfield	Stoll	Wise
Larsen, Ga.	Oliver	Strong, Kans.	Woodruff
Lazaro	Park, Ga.	Sullivan	Woods, Va.
Lea, Calif.	Parks, Ark.	Summers, Wash.	Wright
Lee, Ga.	Pou	Sumners, Tex.	Young

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Aswell Sabath

NOT VOTING—38.

Brand	Dyer	Kreider	Ryan
Brown, Tenn.	Fairchild	McArthur	Schall
Burroughs	Fordney	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, Okla.	Gallivan	McKenzie	Stiness
Clark, Fla.	Herrick	Mann	Taylor, Ark.
Cockran	Humphreys, Miss.	Michaelson	Ten Eyck
Codd	Jacoway	Osborne	Thompson
Cole, Ohio	Jones, Pa.	Overstreet	Williams, Tex.
Dunbar	Kennedy	Ramseyer	
Dunn	Kitchin	Rosenbloom	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kreider (for) with Mr. Aswell (against).

Mr. Mann (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).

Mr. Dunbar (for) with Mr. Brand (against).

Mr. Codd (for) with Mr. Cockran (against).

Mr. Burroughs (for) with Mr. Kitchin (against).

Mr. McArthur (for) with Mr. Clark of Florida (against).

Mr. Dunn (for) with Mr. Schall (against).

Mr. Smith of Michigan (for) with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas (against).

Mr. Ryan (for) with Mr. Overstreet (against).

Mr. Thompson (for) with Mr. Michaelson (against).

Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. Williams of Texas (against).

Mr. Osborne (for) with Mr. Jacoway (against).

Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma (for) with Mr. Ramseyer (against).

Mr. McCormick (for) with Mr. McKenzie (against).

Mr. Fordney (for) with Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi (against).

Mr. Stiness (for) with Mr. Herrick (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Dyer with Mr. Gallivan.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with my colleague [Mr. MANN] of Illinois, who is ill. I was paired with him on the other vote. I desire to know if he voted on this vote.

The SPEAKER. No; he did not.

Mr. SABATH. Then I desire to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted—

To Mr. GRIFFIN.

To Mr. SABATH.

To Mr. ROSSDALE. (On veterans' hospitalization and on the merchant marine bill.)

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, no man ought to be blamed for consistency, yet so strange is the perversity of human law we frequently put him in jail. In putting forth this ship-subsidy proposal at this time the Republican Party must be complimented; it is running true to form; it is perfectly consistent in the policy which has characterized its recent history of catering to special interests at the expense of the taxpayers. The ship subsidy bill is the culmination of that policy; it is the

consummation of their economic program; it is the natural sequel of the enactment into law of a series of economic fallacies.

In order to understand and place this legislation in its true historic perspective we must go back to the great World War. The country incurred debts of great magnitude, unlike anything before in its history. The people had contributed their sons to the battle fields and gave up cheerfully of their substance in order to bring victory to our cause. While our boys were fighting in France their families at home were robbed by profiteers and immense fortunes were made out of the necessities of the Nation. The immense profits which the war accorded to the few were not begrudged at the time, because they were looked upon as among the inevitable incidents of war times. But there was a feeling that the great trusts which were profiting so handsomely by the war should contribute a part of their excess profits toward meeting the obligations of the Government arising out of the war, and that sentiment was crystallized into the act providing for the payment of a tax on excess profits. That act yielded the Government an immense revenue, but the greed and avarice of great wealth stirred up a propaganda to secure the repeal of the law which made them disgorge their unconscionable profits. This propaganda fell upon willing ears in the Congress that was elected two years ago, and their first act of important legislation was to repeal the excess-profits tax.

The effect of this repeal was almost instantly reflected in our Treasury receipts. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the revenue income of the Government was $4,600,000,000. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, our revenue receipts dropped to $3,200,000,000, a loss of $1,400,000,000 in revenue, as a result of Republican generosity to the trusts and moneyed interests of the Nation. This was the first error in economic policy.

The next step in the program was in the nature of an effort to recoup the national revenue losses by a new tariff bill—a bill which was to be neither flesh nor fowl—a weird economic Frankenstein which was to be designed to raise revenue and at the same time to protect American industry. Of course the veriest tyro in economic philosophy could detect the fallacy in such a program. It is not necessary to charge its authors with ignorance of economic law. They could not help but know that if they built a tariff wall around the Nation high enough to protect American industry to the extent demanded by its beneficiaries the revenue resulting from such customs duties would be almost negligible. It is therefore more creditable to their learning and judgment to say that they knew very well what they were about, and that their design was more to provide a monopoly for the profiteers than to furnish a revenue to our depleted coffers. The bill which they enacted into law, known as the Fordney tariff, augmented duties upon the necessaries of life to such an extent that the profiteers are assured of being able to gouge the American people out of $6,000,000,000 per year. On the other side of the ledger it will yield our Government not to exceed $500,000,000 per year. In other words, for every dollar going into the national coffers through the customhouses of the land the profiteers will be able to put $12 in their own pockets.

As fully and completely as the Fordney Tariff Act seemed to protect all kinds of American industry, there was one gap in the profiteers' armament left unprovided for, namely, the shipping industry. In fact, the shipping industry was actually hurt. It has been a sore spot to the Republican statesmanship for years that they have never been able to round out their economic policy. They have been troubled with remorse. They know that their protective tariffs have ruined any merchant marine we ever had and eliminated any prospect of building one up; therefore, I repeat, that they are perfectly consistent in going the full length in their policy in protecting ships as they have protected shops. Of course, it is a matter of very little concern to the plutocrats and their friends how great may be the burden they impose upon the backs of the taxpayers. Their slogan is, "First shops, now ships"; alas, poor shoppers!

It is amusing to hear references made to the pledges in the Republican platform of 1920. I thought that was a matter of ancient history. It has been so little lived up to, except in respect to the promises made to the profiteers, that I did not expect any Republican to be bold enough to refer to it. Was the subsidy declaration in the platform of 1920 any more solemn or binding than the pledge for the soldiers' bonus? That was disregarded very lightly, and I expect that the shipping pledge would not have given much concern if it were not for the big financial interests at stake. But why worry about the platform of 1920? The people have spoken again in 1922, and 170 of the present Congress bear the marks of their wrath.

The shoppers of the Nation have had an opportunity to observe the blessings of Republican policies. There is not a workingman in the land who does not behold on all sides of him and suffer in his pockets the results of Republican economic fallacies. With clothing and foodstuffs, coal, fuel, and rent augmented beyond endurance, he is in no temper to behold with equanimity the presentation of further largesses to the profiteers.

It is said that it was designed to pass the ship subsidy bill as a Thanksgiving gift to the shipping and financial interests. That was done in the House according to program, but it is destined to meet with a snag in the Senate. It reminds me of the story of the clever white man and innocent red man who went hunting. As a result of their day's work they brought to camp a lean buzzard and a fat turkey. The white man said to the Indian, "Will you take the buzzard and I take the turkey, or will I take the turkey and you take the buzzard?" The American shopper—in other words, the consumer—is not in any humor at the present time to take a buzzard in the nature of a ship subsidy to round out Republican policies.

There has been a good deal of talk in this debate about putting the American flag back upon the seas. Who drove it off the seas? If we solve that riddle we will go far toward settling the question as to how it can be again restored to its pristine supremacy. If we trace back the history of our merchant marine we will find that it began to wane the moment this country, under misguided statesmanship, undertook to build up prohibitive tariffs. We made it impossible through these foolish laws either to build ships or to operate them.

The men who are going to profit by this bill can wave the American flag in vain. It is a part of our history that whenever any special interest has knocked at the door of Congress for special legislation it has invariably disguised its purpose by flaunting the American flag; so that now such tactics excite suspicion. We rightly suspect the man who unfurls the American flag to promote his own interest in time of peace. He may get away with it in war times, but in times of peace I would reverse General Dix's war mandate and say, "Any man who unfurls the American flag shoot him on the spot." The American flag should be the inspiration of men marching to battle, and not the camouflage of profiteers making a raid on the United States Treasury.

The United States Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of 15 to study the ship-subsidy question. Eight out of the 15 are in the shipping business, and the others are more or less tied up with financial interests. Of course, they reported in favor of a ship subsidy, and the same ratio will be observed in all of the boards of trade and transportation which have bombarded Members of Congress with resolutions upon the subject. The question for us to consider is how the American consumer feels, and the best evidence of that is furnished by the American Federation of Labor and the various brotherhoods of workingmen throughout the land. They all agree in characterizing the pending subsidy bill as "a most vicious effort to enrich big financial interests at the expense of the farmers, the wage earners, and small business men of the Nation."

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing that I can say or could have said on the pending bill which would be more effective and would express the reasons and objections to the bill as forcibly and clearly than which are contained in a letter I have received from the great student of economic conditions, the champion not only of the laboring man of this Nation but one who has at all times the interest of America at heart, Hon. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, which I herewith insert as a part of my remarks:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1922.

DEAR MR. SABATH: Because the ship subsidy bill is to come before you on Wednesday for a vote I take the liberty of communicating with you at this time in order to lay before you a point of view which will, I am sure, impress you as worthy of consideration.

I am convinced that the country in the recent election intended to convey among other things its hostility toward the proposed subsidy. However, there are others who either do not so interpret the country's decision or who do not see fit to follow the country's decision.

It is unlikely that anyone has given the subsidy bill more careful study than has the American Federation of Labor. We have tried to find if by any possibility there was anything constructive and helpful in the measure. We are bound as the result of study to condemn the measure without reservation.

If study of the bill itself has failed to convince labor of its soundness, the debate upon it thus far has been equally without result. Little that has been said in official circles indicates any real understanding of the subject.

When former subsidy bills were before Congress the whole cry was ships, ships, ships, give us ships and we will have a merchant marine. Now we have the ships, and the one great question is, What are we going to do with them? We can not compete, so it is stated, and as things really are it is largely true.

Within the last two years the shipowners and the Shipping Board have done their utmost to destroy what skill and efficiency exist on American vessels at sea. That they are doing this consciously is not conceivable. They are doing it, however, and evidently because they do not understand that the human element in shipping, as in all other competition, is the determining factor. While we are driving all the skilled men from the sea England is drawing to herself the skilled men by her policy. This last spring England adopted the policy of gradually getting rid of inefficient men. She is doing it by a combination between the seamen themselves through their organization, the shipowners through their organization, and the board of trade. The officers on the vessels provisionally select the men, who then go to the office of the union to be further passed upon under a regulation known as port consultant regulation No. 5. Under this system and the wages paid she is drawing to herself the efficient men and pushing the inefficient men over to us.

When the war ended Germany had no ships. She had shipowners who knew commercial geography, and therefore were to have their ships if possible at a given time. She had officers and seamen who could handle ships at sea and in harbor and keep those ships out of the repair yards. She is coming back into ocean carrying with the speed of a race horse. We have the ships, but our shipowners seem to have no understanding of the world's freight market or commercial geography nor any appreciation of the skill and efficiency needed on board of vessels, and we are spending money stupidly if not criminally. Why is it that business men who ordinarily have common sense seem to be incapable of realizing that in the competitive business success is determined by the human element to the extent of at least 75 per cent, while something less than 25 per cent is dependent upon the material element?

The subsidy bill now before you will not bring men and competence into the merchant marine. It will bring enormous sums of money into the pockets of a group of subsidized shipping financiers, and this group will constantly grow smaller under the monopoly-creating provisions of the bill.

Labor's position on the question of subsidy remains without change. The most strenuous efforts have been made to bring about a change in this position. In earlier years shipowners resorted to attempts at bribery, these being matters of official court record. I know of no such crude efforts in connection with the present bill, but in abundant measure friends of the bill have used subtler methods. Our position on this bill, however, is based on a study of the bill itself. It is without doubt one of the most brazen Treasury-looting schemes ever devised.

And scoundrelly measures, like scoundrelly men, take refuge in patriotism when no other offers. The bill is urged on grounds of patriotism. It is difficult to think of anything more unfitting.

This bill will not give America a merchant marine, though it may give us a bankers' marine. Labor joins with all others who want a well-manned adequate merchant marine. But it denounces this bill as a fraud, a robbery, and wholly indefensible.

Let it not be forgotten, either, that once enacted the bill must remain in force for 20 years. Contracts made for that length of time will tie the hands of future Congresses.

I am laying these views before you in behalf of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and in conformity with the findings on the subject as approved by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Sincerely hoping that the above may receive your early and favorable support, I am,

Very truly yours, SAM'L GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, the merchant marine, or, as it is popularly termed, the "ship subsidy bill," is intended as a practical measure to keep America's flag upon the seas. It is based upon a system that has been long in practice by all the great maritime nations. It is fundamentally a sound business plan to enable our merchant shipping to compete with its foreign rivals.

In all likelihood this or any plan of ship subsidy or Government aid for ships is the least understood and most misrepresented of all great public questions. Whenever in the history of our country a subsidy of any kind for any particular purpose was at issue, it was always attacked as in the interest of a part of the people as against the interests of all of the people.

It is perhaps unfortunate in a sense that this merchant marine measure is called a "subsidy," since it provides its enemies with a subtle weapon of attack. To the unthinking and the shortsighted a subsidy always conjures up imaginative thoughts of the Government giving away something to somebody in which all will not share except in the payment of the cost thereof.

The principle of a subsidy is not new. It has been practiced throughout our history. It began with favored land grants to encourage settlements in early colonial days. At a later period we assisted private railroad construction across the then almost limitless expanse of prairie and forest by extensive grants of money and land. The area of lands granted in the form of subsidies to aid railroad construction in the United States is said to be equal to that of the thirteen original States and is greater than the area of Germany and Italy combined, or of France, Belgium, and Great Britain.

The previous Sixty-sixth Congress re-created the "War Finance Corporation." Its functioning in peace times is a subsidy to American farmers. This Congress enacted tariff legislation, which is a form of subsidy to American producers. The immense Federal appropriations for good roads are subsidies to the granger communities, some of whose representatives are conspicuously ranged in opposition to this bill.

Our second-class postage rate is also a form of subsidy. If we examine its cost, we find it is the biggest subsidy of them all. Publishing newspapers and periodicals is a business, yet newspapers and periodicals are educational and a public necessity; hence we subsidize them to the extent of carrying them in the mails at a heavy loss. Few, if any, however, will dispute the wisdom of the Government giving the press this preferential postage rate aid.

How often have those who now loudly decry against a ship subsidy argued and fought for Government aid for various other projects. Not every subsidy is generally known by its title. However, to me a subsidy by any other name is no less a subsidy. I have no apprehension on the score of Government aid in private endeavor when benefiting the public in general.

This much-debated ship subsidy is not an innovation. Long ago the United States built up a considerable ocean passenger and carrying trade by subsidies. If the darkening shadows of the threatened Civil War had not clouded and obscured the vision of the Government in the late fifties, our ship-subsidy policy would not have been abandoned, and perhaps America, and not Great Britain, would since have had the commercial mastery of the seas.

It is conceded even by the opposition that an American merchant marine is desirable. There are few who will dispute that American ships, owned by Americans, manned with American crews, riding the waves, and carrying our commerce, are of benefit to all of our people.

The opposition of our Democratic friends on the other side of this Chamber is the usual opposition of a minority who oppose legislation presented by the majority. Looking backward for a brief span of years, from 1914 to 1920, this Democratic opposition to a merchant marine now appears ludicrous. Why, the Shipping Board, with its iniquitous Government ownership and operation of ships, was wholly a Democratic Party creation. Three billions of good American dollars was sunk in that huge fleet that now lies rusting and rotting for want of an intelligent, practical subsidy operation plan.

Democratic opposition to a merchant marine now is purely political. It is pandering to the prejudices that exist in many districts far removed from salt water. This inland reaction against a merchant marine is merely temporary. It can only be explained upon the ground of a mistaken belief at present existing in the interior agricultural sections that this is a seacoast proposition which only indirectly affects them.

It would be useless to deny that it will confer great benefits upon our seacoast cities. Perhaps it will benefit them to a larger extent than it will the granger country in the South and West; but whatever directly benefits a part of our country must indirectly benefit all the rest, whether along the seacoast or in the interior.

It may be that there are those in the tobacco, cotton, corn, or wheat growing districts who do not look with favor upon this legislation upon the theory that shipping is of remote concern to them. To those I would say the benefits of keeping the Stars and Stripes upon the seas accrue to the entire Nation and not, as is intimated, only to shipping interests along the seacoast. Is there a farmer, grower, stockman, trader, or merchant in any of those districts who, pressed for a reply, would not say he preferred to have his products shipped in American bottoms? Of course he would prefer it. Let us give them the opportunity. Under the operation of this proposed act it will annually cost about thirty or thirty-five million dollars for a ship subsidy, or about 30 cents per capita per annum for every man, woman, and child in the United States. What American would not give 30 cents each year to keep our flag afloat?

This bill is not to create a new merchant marine. We already have one. It is a war-time legacy from the Wilson administration. It is to utilize the fleet of 1,442 steel vessels, totaling 7,000,000 tons, that we already have, most of which is idly riding at anchor in our harbors.

It is intended to salvage and place in operation the larger portion of this fleet, which was created in that stupendous riot of war-time extravagance, that staggering spending orgy of billions of dollars.

The present Shipping Board reduced its annual deficit to about $50,000,000. This outlay represents the most economical Government operation possible. It has about 350 vessels in actual operation. The balance of the fleet lies idle, slowly deteriorating. Already many of these ships have become unseaworthy and are only fit for the junk man to dismantle. Unless the others are soon placed in operation they, too, will have to be scrapped.

It is patent to all who have studied the subject that Government operation can not successfully compete with private operation of our foreign shipping rivals, who enjoy the favor of subsidies from their governments. If we are to salvage the

balance of the fleet now idle, private operation must supplant the present system. It can only be done by subsidy, which will cost even less than Government operation does at present.

If the plan offered in this bill is not a good solution of our shipping difficulties, what substitute plan is offered by the opposition in its stead? I have closely followed the criticism brought out in the debate and fail to perceive any substitute presented to solve the problem.

It is admitted that there is no foreign purchasers' market for the ships at even a fraction of its present replacement value. A continuation of the present costly Government operation is not feasible. In the absence of any other method, perhaps taking the ships to sea and sinking them would be cheaper in the long run, but such cowardly action would clearly be indefensible and is not to be thought of.

I was raised in the great throbbing seaport of New York, and lived there all my life. I have had abundant opportunity to observe and study merchant shipping. The numerous advantages of a merchant marine are perhaps better understood by those who are closest to its operations.

As a boy I spent much spare time along the water front. I used to play about the wharves and piers where the big ships docked. I recall the strange looking sailormen of the varied ship crews. They were almost all foreign vessels that came to our port then. On those rare occasions when a ship came in flying our flag the youngsters on shore would shout with glee to see the stars and stripes at the masthead. Often in boyish wonder we queried why there were so few American ships.

In later years I learned the reasons why American ships were seldom seen in those days, and I am glad the time is now happily gone by, and may it never be again that the merchandise we import will come to our ports mostly in foreign vessels while the products of our farms, fields, and factories are exported in the same foreign bottoms.

Our course is clear, we must either decide to continue the present costly Shipping Board Government operation that can only operate a small part of our fleet or else pass this subsidy bill that will send the greater portion of these modern argosies we possess sailing the seas from our ports to and from every port everywhere on the habitable globe.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, one of the most powerful agencies to reach and combat crime in high places is the Federal grand jury, and when the law is falling down in high places the average citizen should be educated in the civic duties which he or she may be called upon to perform.

At the request of Capt. H. L. Scaife, counsel for the Woman's Clean Government Organization, which is doing a great work in this country in the cause of civic righteousness, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the instructions to the grand jury delivered by Judge John M. Killits, of the United States district court at Toledo, Ohio, in which the powers and duties of the grand jury are set forth in a clear and able manner:

INSTRUCTIONS TO GRAND JURY, APRIL 28, 1921.

(By Judge John M. Killits, United States District Court, Toledo, Ohio.)

It seems necessary to formally and thoroughly charge the present grand jury, and it is greatly to be desired, first, that your body should understand its place as part of the machinery of the court. You are organized under the common law, with all the characteristics and functions which pertain to such an organization.

GRAND JURY AN INDEPENDENT BODY.

When once empaneled, you have an independent, if a related, function in the administration of the law. It is the independence of the grand jury of any control when acting lawfully that should be emphasized in your understanding. That is the most effective characteristic justifying and making practical the grand-jury system.

Your body is complete within itself. Your duties are to inquire into the special conditions of this division of 21 counties and to advise by bill of indictment or otherwise respecting the observance therein of the laws of the United States. You may inquire into any transaction which has transpired within the past three years and which can be reported to the court by bill before that period has expired. In the exercise of your duties you have no control over you except the law and the facts.

COURT POWERLESS TO DIRECT.

The court has no power to direct you to do anything or to omit to do anything, so long as you are acting properly within your inquisitorial functions. It is impossible for the court to say that you shall or that you shall not direct the prosecution of any person. All we can say is that if the law as you understand it and the facts which come to your attention suggest to your judgment a probability that a Federal crime has been committed in any instance, and that the facts suggest further the personality of the probable offender, you should present a bill of indictment; but that if the conditions of law and fact do not so satisfy your judgment, you should not return a bill of indictment. The court may control your judgment of the law, and you should look to the court alone as your conclusive guide as to what the law is pertaining to any particular case, but the court has no power to influence your judgment of fact.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAY NOT COMMAND.

What has been said respecting the court's lack of power to interfere with your work applies with equal force to the office of the district attorney. He and his assistants have in no sense any direction over you. You are in no particular subject to their instruction. They are your servants, to assist you, to be of use to you, but no one of them is even indispensable. You will make use of them, consider their advice as to the law and their suggestion as to the probative force of the facts, but you should thoroughly understand that their capacity is that of servants to the grand jury and that you, and neither the court nor any one from any Government office, are the sole judges of the facts. It is entirely competent for you to conduct your investigations in the absence of any representative of the district attorney's office.

GRAND JURY SOLE AUTHORITY.

I hope that there will be no misunderstanding respecting any of the foregoing. There is no authority anywhere to say who shall or who shall not be prosecuted for an offense against the United States, not the court, not the Attorney General, not the district attorney or any one of his assistants—no authority except for the time being this grand jury. The Attorney General for the President, the district attorney, the court, may advise—none may order.

GRAND JURY MAY ORDER SUBPŒNAS.

As a matter of convenience, you will doubtless depend upon the district attorney or one of his assistants for the summoning of witnesses before you and for the range of inquiry respecting any particular matter, but you are advised, with the trust that you will heed the advice, that this is a matter of convenience only and not of obligations upon this grand jury. It is competent, and possibly it may, at times, become important, for you to direct your foreman by vote or otherwise to summon witnesses whose names may occur to the body or any individual member of it, and the foreman is authorized by law to execute the will of the grand jury in that behalf, by filing with the clerk a precipe for the subpœning of witnesses, whether such a course meets with the approval of the district attorney, the Attorney General, or even of the court. In such cases it is the duty of the clerk and the marshal to issue and cause to be served such subpœnas. You have the power of your own motion to command the presence before you as a witness of any person anywhere within the territorial limits of the United States. A subpœna directed by you runs beyond the limits of this district. No power but your own good judgment controls you here. Only a manifest abuse of discretion by you may go before even the court.

HOW CASES APPEAR—TRANSCRIPTS.

Cases may come to this grand jury in four ways. Each is of equal dignity. And once a case comes to the grand jury in any of these ways, it should receive the same sort of consideration. First, a case may come formally through the fact that some person has been bound over to the grand jury through the action of a court commissioner. Such a case is called a transcript case. It is necessary that formal action thereon be taken by the grand jury and formal report made to the court upon every transcript case because it is already on the court's docket. On the occasion of the final report of the grand jury, there should be presented to the court a statement in writing which gives the title of every transcript case which has been presented to the grand jury, as to which it was the formal judgment of the grand jury that no bill should be returned. This report should not be made until the grand jury is ready for discharge, because it is within the power of the grand jury at any time during its session to reconsider any case in which action has hitherto been had, if unreported. No action of the grand jury ignoring a transcript case is final to the release of the transcript defendant's bond until the day of the final discharge of the grand jury.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

A second method of bringing cases to the grand jury is through verbal representations of the district attorney or his assistants. It is the district attorney's duty to inform the grand jury respecting any probable violation of law which has come to his attention and to assist the grand jury in examining into the matter. In cases of this character, if no bill is voted, there is no necessity and it is inexpedient to make a formal report thereof to the court.

GRAND JURY'S INITIATIVE.

A third manner in which cases may properly come before the grand jury is through the interest in any matter which may appeal to any member of the grand jury. Should any one of your body receive significant information concerning a probable violation of law, it is his duty to take into his confidence his fellow jurors, and it is your privilege, and may in some instances be your duty, to proceed with a thorough examination into the matter without reference to the wishes of any other officer of the Government or of the court. In this respect you have an independent initiative, and in the exercise of this function lies the greatest usefulness often of a grand jury as the conservator of law and order. It is a power which should be carefully and discreetly exercised but which, when once entered upon, should be proceeded with fearlessly, impartially, and firmly. Respecting its exercise, your foreman is subject to the majority will of the grand jury, and the breadth and scope of your investigations are limited only by the law itself. The court can do nothing more than simply to hold you to observe the law. The court commends to your most earnest consideration this independent power enjoyed by you.

COURT'S SUGGESTIONS.

A fourth way in which matters may come to the grand jury's attention is through the recommendation of the court itself. We propose further in this charge to direct your attention to some matters which seem to the court to be of sufficient importance to merit your consideration. You will observe, however, that once the court has suggested these matters to you, the court's function in that behalf end. We have no power to enter into your deliberations and to control your conclusions. You will please observe also that in reporting these matters to you, the court is not at all offering an opinion whether there is a probable cause to find an indictment. We do not even attempt to advise you what the facts are. They are for you to discover in a more legitimate way. In venturing an instruction to you respecting any one of these matters, we apply the law to a purely supposititious state of facts, and in no way must the court be understood as advising that facts exist in any case sufficient to demand of you a bill of indictment.

TWELVE GRAND JURORS MAY ORDER BILL.

No bill of indictment can be returned unless it is ascertained, by any definite way satisfactory to the grand jury, that at least 12 of its members so decide, in which case it is the duty of the foreman to sign, and of the district attorney to prepare and indorse, a bill of indictment, no matter what may be their individual views respecting the providence of such action.

EVIDENCE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT NOT REQUIRED.

You will please note in this particular that the law does not require that even 12 members of the grand jury be convinced of the truth of the charge beyond a reasonable doubt. Often justice miscarries because a grand jury misunderstands this and demands evidence beyond a reasonable doubt when a prima facie case or proof of probability only is necessary. Many prima facie cases made by the Government on trial before a petit jury become convictions beyond a reasonable doubt when the defense is heard. The law is that if it be the judgment of the grand jury, or 12 members thereof, that the facts suggest a preponderating probability of the truth of the charge, a bill should be returned. This is the question, then, which a grand juror should ask himself: Does the evidence disclose that the crime in question has probably been committed by the person under consideration? If that is his judgment, he should vote for a bill. He should not insist on proof convincing his mind beyond a reasonable doubt. Involved in this proposition is the fact that the grand jury is not to take upon itself the burden of determining any case absolutely on its merits. It must not permit itself to usurp the functions of the court and petit jury. It must remember that it is a preliminary body altogether, to protect the individual against an improvident prosecution for a serious offense, and to secure to the public an impartial and dispassionate investigation into the observance of the law.

SHOULD NOT HEAR DEFENSE.

You ought not, therefore, to demand or even permit the presence of a defendant. It is bad practice and against settled Federal authority to give one whose case is under investigation an opportunity to be heard in person or by his witnesses. So to do is to go beyond your functions, and respecting a great many offenses the practice is especially pernicious. The merits of a case should be tried in the open, upon testimony under public scrutiny and under the trained guidance of the court. Only in this way can testimony be confined to its legitimate channels. Again, the merits of the case should be determined by a jury which, respecting that particular case and its particular facts shown in testimony, has the benefit of the court's explanation of so much of the law as applies to the exact issue. None of these safeguards is practicable to be had in the grand jury room, and this court will not permit a case to be so finally disposed of by the grand jury if it is aware of the fact. Just as the defendant under the Constitution is entitled to have the case against him presented in his presence and in the open, so the Government is entitled to have the defense made in the open and under the scrutiny of the only agency, namely, the court, which has the power to keep that defense within its legitimate channels.

SCOPE OF TESTIMONY.

The jury should be satisfied that evidence has been presented to it touching every essential question, consideration of which goes to make up a case. But, involved in the proposition that you are not called upon to go further in your judgment than to see in the facts a strong probability of the truth of the charge is the fact that you are not required to ask conclusive or even all of the proof upon any particular subject. It is often advisable, especially in cases of very great importance, that the district attorney be not compelled to spread his whole case before the grand jury. Yet enough of it, covering every essential element of the charge, should be presented upon sworn testimony to enlighten the jurors' judgment as to what the probabilities are.

JURY CONTROLS ITS MOVEMENTS.

As you go from this charge an independent branch of the court until your work is completed, it follows that you sit and rise upon your own initiative. The court may summon you from time to time, but once summoned, only you have the right to determine when you will recess or how long your sessions shall be. The court advises you to be as expeditious in the transaction of your work as may be practicable, to be as economical of public money as you fairly can, but at the same time do not let considerations of expense interfere with a thorough inquest into conditions.

NO STATE OFFENSES INVOLVED.

This court administers the laws of Congress only. Many alleged crimes are reported to Federal officers which can not be prosecuted except in the State courts. We have nothing to do with them. A general understanding of this fact would save the court much inconvenience and misunderstanding on part of the public.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

Just now the national prohibition act is most in the public mind. Because of that fact diligence in its enforcement is very necessary, or else respect for law generally will greatly lose ground. This court conceives the enforcement of this act to be a supreme test of the question whether this is a law-abiding democracy or not. Therefore, we have no hesitation in asking this grand jury to join the court in taking up the gauntlet and in accepting the challenge that this act can not be enforced.

LAW EASILY ENFORCEABLE.

Our opinion, after an active experience of more than a year, is that the act can easily be enforced and the dignity of the law can be upheld, if there exists an intention on the part of the officers of the law to do their plain duty. It is our judgment that the so-called public sentiment, against which the operation of the law is said to contend, is not the sentiment of any considerable portion of the people of this community; that those who lack sympathy with the enforcement of the law and the law's purpose, and who proclaim a hostile public sentiment regarding it, are in a hopeless minority, prominent because of the noise they make, and more numerous in sound than in fact. It seems very clear that if there were a hostile public sentiment here toward this law, the fact would be reflected in our juries, which are drawn from the average of respectable citizenship. Our observation, here and at other places of holding court in this district, is that, given a fair presentation of the facts, our juries treat cases under this law upon their merits as carefully and dispassionately and vote for verdicts of guilty as readily as in cases of infractions of other laws. In fact, the only difficulty encountered in the enforcement of this statute is that which arises from cupidity of many persons, coupled with a further fact that the illicit liquor business peculiarly involves surreptitious and somewhat easily concealed transactions. It is the same difficulty in about the same degree which obtains in the detection and prosecution of narcotic crimes. One who engages in it is indeed largely protected by a lazy belief that the law's enforcement is not supported by public sentiment. It is this court's experience that the enforcement of any law is already half done when it is generally understood among the people that those who have an official duty to enforce it propose to perform that duty unflinchingly.

PUBLIC HEALTH INVOLVED IN ENFORCEMENT.

There is now a great public concern in the rigid enforcement of this law because of the effect of illicit liquor dispensation upon the public health. During the term which has just closed, this court has had in the neighborhood of 100 cases of sales in which were produced from each case exhibits of the commodity which passed over the bars of so-called soft drink places in Toledo as whisky. In but one instance out of this many cases has genuine whisky been obtained. In each of all the others, the liquid was imitation whiskey manufactured from alcohol with a coloring matter, or newly made with all the extremely poisonous ingredients and specially injurious characteristics which it is understood that the process of aging whisky removes. The consumption of this stuff is extremely deleterious to the public health, and to suppress this traffic should be the determination of the public and its officers. The Government has also discovered that considerable business has sprung up in the trafficking in so-called whisky bearing forged labels and Government stamps which are made to represent the liquid to be of well-known brands, while in fact it is of the vilest character. These considerations emphasize the demand that the law be enforced with determination.

I am glad to say that this grand jury will not have before it so large a proportion of small cases as hitherto have come up for indictment. It has been found possible to present by information to the court all liquor cases which involve a penalty of not more than one year's imprisonment or a fine, thus saving much expense to the Government and resulting in more expeditious disposition of offenses. This will leave the grand jury time to do what is most important in the enforcement of any law, namely, to give attention to the larger offenses.

LARGE OFFENDERS SHOULD BE PROSECUTED.

The conviction of one highly placed and influential offender against any law is much more to be desired and brings about a better respect for the law itself than a gathering in of many less prominent and less extensive violators. This court has been crowded with many small cases; the privilege has come but a few times to convict notorious and much talked of offenders. It is very probable that there are some persons of political, social, and perhaps other high influence in this community who are habitually violating these laws with large profit to themselves. It is sincerely hoped that this grand jury will use to the limit its very great power to command the resources of the Government at its disposal to bring such persons to the bar of this court. Any law soon loses respect and efficiency if large offenders are allowed to escape and less influential and less pronounced violators prosecuted, and when once there becomes a settled public conviction that any criminal act fails in enforcement crime at large is greatly encouraged.

In this connection, but not by way of setting a limit to your investigations, we suggest subjects for initial action from reports of alleged offenses which have informally come to the attention of the court.

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WHAT IS IMPROPER USE OF THE MAILS.

Section 215, Criminal Code, just mentioned, is in substance to the effect that whoever, having devised a scheme to defraud, uses or causes to be used the mails of the United States in any way to assist in the consummation of that fraud, is guilty of an offense against the United States. Two ultimate questions of fact are necessary to be found, as probably present in such a case, before the grand jury should return a bill of indictment. The first is a scheme to defraud. This may be of any nature which is fraudulent in its purpose. You will please understand, however, that the fraud which must be present is not necessarily what is known as fraud in law; that is, some conduct which is in violation of some specific statute or law. If the enterprise alleged to be fraudulent is one which shocks the sense of right and wrong because seen to be with purpose to defraud the object, it is sufficiently within the reprobation of this statute whether it be specifically defined as illegal or not. The alleged fraudulent purpose need not have been one which had even a promise of success; it may have been foolish in its conception, or in plans for its execution and yet be within the law. You are instructed further that the fraudulent purpose need not be shown to have been one directed definitely against any specific person, nor one shown in the evidence to be even specifically and definitely devised. It is sufficient for the purposes of this statute if the fraudulent purpose, alleged to be entertained by the subject under consideration, is general in its nature and held against any indefinite person who may possibly come within its operation; then the law in question applies. Going now to the other element of the crime, the use of the mails, you are instructed that the use of the mails is not necessarily such use as that which would be in itself objectionable to the Government. The letter or other attempt to use the mails may be, standing by itself, purely unobjectionable, carrying with it and in its terms no suggestion of fraudulent or improper purpose, yet if it is seen in the testimony to be so related to the fraudulent purpose that it appears to have been made with an intention to effect the fraudulent purpose in any degree, such use is within the prohibition of the statute. You will also further observe in this connection that it is not the effective and successful use of the mails which only is reprehended by the statute. If the use of the mails itself comes to nothing, does nothing to promote the fraudulent scheme, or if merely an attempt to use the mails has been made, or if the fraudulent scheme itself fails, if either or both of the failures exist, nevertheless the transaction is within the law, provided the evidence tends to show a probability of the presence of both of these elements, in proper relation to each other, even with their feeble results. It is not the success or good sense of the alleged fraudulent scheme or the effectiveness of the use of the mails which counts. It is the presence of the fraudulent scheme and an attempted use of the mails to help such a scheme which combined make up the offense to which the statute attaches.

THE LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

This grand jury will have further consideration of the robbery committed in February at the city post office, and I am informed that you will have before you a charge of conspiracy in that connection.

For this reason, and because of previous suggestions by the court, you should understand how to apply the law of conspiracy. The Federal statute provides that when two or more persons agree to violate a law of the United States and, while that agreement is in existence, to further the same some act is done by one of the conspirators, an offense against the United States has been committed. Simply entering into an unlawful agreement is not an offense, but the agreement with some step taken to work it out constitutes the offense. The necessary step is called the overt act. It may be but a slight matter and not be anything that succeeds in helping the conspiracy, but if it is something which is of a tendency to help the conspiracy, the case is complete. It is very desirable, respecting the matters directed to your attention in this charge, that you should note that it is not necessary, to give this court jurisdiction, that a conspiracy should be shown to have been entered upon within this district. If an agreement to violate the law has been formed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of this court, yet something, however ineffective, has been done within the district by one or more of the conspirators to help that agreement, the case can be prosecuted here and you can command the evidence from witnesses beyond the confines of the district. The existence of a conspiracy is provable by evidence showing a concert of action, a relation between the suspected purpose and transactions by one or more of the parties, which, compared with all the circumstances in the case, show that the parties moved with a common end in view. It follows that the so-called overt act, necessary to be established in order to make the offense complete, and to give the court jurisdiction, may not only serve for that purpose but may be one of the circumstances taken as tending to prove the existence of the conspiracy itself.

In any case in which a law of the United States has been violated by two or more persons acting in concert, the facts which establish violation itself, if they show action in concert by the principals, may be resorted to for a charge of conspiracy to violate the law, and all persons who consciously and wilfully act to aid and abet or assist the principal actors in the transaction, either before or after the event, but still while something is to be done to bring the enterprise to an end, may be joined with the principal actors as co-conspirators, for anyone who consciously associates himself with the conspirators at any stage of the transaction, before it is concluded, even though he may not be in at the beginning nor stay to the finish, may be included in the charge. When once it is clear that a concert of action indicating mutual agreement is established, the act of every co-conspirator, even in the absence of his fellows, which tends to promote the object of the conspiracy, becomes the act of every other co-conspirator chargeable against him.

OTHER CRIMES SHOWN IN LIQUOR INVESTIGATIONS.

We have dwelt most largely in this charge on the national prohibition act because there is a peculiar interrelation of crime, and a thorough investigation of any particular case may open up leads which develop offenses of an entirely different nature. It is the experience in Federal courts that prosecutions for one class of offenses often develop and assist prosecutions of an altogether different class. This tendency is peculiarly noticeable in this court since the enforcement of this new law has been undertaken. The illegal traffic in narcotics is closely related to that in intoxicating liquor. Also the enormous profits possible in each unlawful business attract criminals whose specialties are in another line. The traffic in morphine, cocaine, heroin, and other narcotics has been a marked feature of crime in this district, largely due to the fact that Toledo is an important railroad center, situated near to the Canadian border. The jury will find that if it sets itself diligently at work in the enforcement of the prohibition act it will be of very great assistance in the limitation of the traffic in narcotics and that there will also come revelations, profitable in prosecutions, of violation of other laws. Leaving out altogether consideration of moral questions, it is the conclusion of Federal experience that the most practical way to attack crime in general is to enforce the liquor laws. If there is a real desire and intention on the part of good citizens of any shade of thought respecting sumptuary laws to restrain and reduce whatever abnormality of crime there may be in Toledo as the metropolis of this Federal division, the key which unlocks the doors of vice and crime most practically and efficiently, productive of the most comprehensive results, is this law. The records of this court prove these assertions.

CONSPIRACY IN LIQUOR VIOLATIONS.

The Federal conspiracy act is a powerful weapon to depress interest in the business of crime. The attention of this grand jury is specially directed to it in connection with liquor violations. When two or more persons, either as partners, or proprietor and barkeeper, or silent owner and a supposititious proprietor, or even as landlord and tenant, act together in the illegal dispensation of intoxicating liquor, generally the elements of conspiracy exist and prosecutions therefor may be had. Instances have been disclosed wherein persons have established drinking places and then have hired others to pose as owners, paying large wages that the latter may carry the burden of possible prosecutions. In such cases the parties might well be prosecuted for conspiracy, that the cowardly secret owner might receive a proper punishment. We have also noted circumstances in which it has seemed practicable to include landlords in a conspiracy charge. A few penitentiary sentences would inculcate a wholesome respect for this law, observance of which is as much the duty of a respectable and law-abiding citizen as any other, while the opportunity to fine up to $10,000 gives the chance to require some of the illegal gains to be given to the Government in lieu of taxes of which it has been defrauded. This law applies equally to negotiations for purchase of liquor for home consumption. The purchaser and seller may be jointly indicted for conspiracy.

PROSECUTIONS FOR PERJURY.

The crime of perjury is very prevalent. It should be discouraged by prosecutions. We propose to scrutinize testimony in open court during this term with a view of advising you of facts. You, through diligent attention to testimony before you, may also find occasion to indict for this crime committed in your presence.

WITHHOLDING EVIDENCE.

Your attention is also directed to section 146 of the Criminal Code. By its provisions one who has, but withholds, important evidence concerning an offender against the United States may be prosecuted for misprision of felony. The statute makes it the duty, under a heavy penalty, for any citizen, knowing of the commission of a Federal felony, to forthwith communicate his knowledge to some Government officer.

The members of this grand jury, other than the foreman, will please observe that while the oath they have taken was general in its character, yet its terms obligate you to the same duty of secrecy which was made a special element of the oath of the foreman, for you have promised to observe the same oath the foreman has taken. This obligation of secrecy is no idle one. You are admonished, therefore, to refrain from making the proceedings in the grand jury, either as to testimony or the identity of witnesses or the subjects under consideration, a matter of discussion and gossip outside of the grand jury councils. Much mischief in the administration of the law will be avoided if grand jurors strictly observe this injunction.

We feel sure that if this grand jury takes its work seriously, comprehending what its independent powers are, and using them, its members will find their labors very profitable personally and the work of absorbing interest. You will also find compensation for the sacrifices which some of you may be compelled to make of your personal interests in the fact that you will have contributed greatly toward the moral well-being of the community.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I realize that the bill before us, known as the ship subsidy bill, deals with a very large question, which I sum up in a few words:

Shall this great Government continue to lend a hand to the monopolistic interests of the country?

Shall a party's political debts be paid by cunningly devised taxes on the masses of the people as bonuses to professional classes?

Shall we grant monopolies to business manipulators, whose policy is to squeeze the public, and then write into the law of the land an official invitation to them to walk up to the Nation's Treasury and have handed to them complimentary pay envelopes inscribed with Secretary Mellon's Christmas greetings: "Gentlemen, our people thank you for your kind services. There is more like this. Come again."

After listening to the speeches of men like Mr. DAVIS, of Tennessee, Mr. BANKHEAD, of Alabama, Judge HARDY, of Texas, and others who have served on the committee, and who have had a chance to attend the hearings upon the Treasury-looting scheme, I am unable to discover one legitimate reason for voting in favor of it.

Instead I see in it a contemplated Treasury raid, an official Thanksgiving Day dinner, a Christmas feast, a New Year's revel, an Easter offering, a Fourth of July spread for the gourmands of big business, and a dangerous encroachment upon sound and healthy lawmaking.

I have never encountered what appears to be a more studied and brazen attempt deliberately to squander the people's trust fund, sacred though it should be in the hands of their trusted and unbonded administrators, by donating millions of dollars from it for the enrichment of a favored, noncompetitive class.

Surely, gentlemen, you are not unmindful of the scandalous remarks and charges and rumors clouding the atmosphere. Why is it that every man is not credited with considering and voting upon this measure upon its merits? Why are there rumors of wholesale trading of votes for administration jobs? Why is it said that Mr. Lasker, now the head of the Shipping Board, is to head a gigantic corporation to rake in scientifically the luscious bonuses and velvety subsidies that await the inner circle should this measure become a law? Listen to this from the Washington Daily News of November 28:

The Old Guard in Congress is willing to trade everything it can lay hands on for votes for the administration ship subsidy bill.

Most of the hundred or more Republican lame ducks in the House and Senate are being given to understand that none of them will be taken care of with Federal appointments until after the vote is taken on the subsidy.

The Old Guard is using this as a powerful club to line up votes for the subsidy. And a substantial majority of the lame ducks prefer to stay on the Government pay roll after their present terms expire rather than go to work in private life.

Three other inducements are being used:

1. A proposition to deepen the Mississippi River and make it navigable for ocean-going vessels as far up as St. Louis.
2. The St. Lawrence ship canal project.
3. A promise of relief and benefits for farmers.

"Of course," declares Representative FEAR, of Wisconsin, a leader in the Republican opposition to the subsidy, "nobody expects this Congress to do anything tangible either in the matter of deepening the Mississippi or in the St. Lawrence ship canal project, but they could be used by some Members as an excuse to their constituents for voting for the subsidy."

At least one important White House conference lately is known to have been given over largely to a discussion by the President and his callers of what should be done to care for those Members who went down in the recent elections. A substantial number of defeated Members of both House and Senate are to be taken care of.

Now, listen:

But there will be no distribution of plums—at least to House lame ducks—until after to-morrow. That is the date set for a vote on the subsidy bill.

What an indictment! Jobs for votes! Votes for jobs! If you want a job just wait and let's see how you vote for the Harding-Lasker helping hand bill.

As for me, I prefer to believe that conscience will be your guide.

And hear Samuel Gompers voice the position of the American Federation of Labor in his letter to each of us this morning:

It is without doubt one of the most brazen Treasury-looting schemes ever devised. And scoundrelly measures, like scoundrelly men, take refuge in patriotism when no other offers. The bill is urged on grounds of patriotism. It is difficult to think of anything more unfitting. This bill will not give America a merchant marine. Labor joins with all others who want a well-manned, adequate merchant marine. But it denounces this bill as a fraud, a robbery, and wholly indefensible.

After experiencing the operation of the Esch-Cummins bill, giving to the railroads of the United States a subsidy, which, next to the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board, has done more to paralyze agriculture and stifle legitimate business than any other piece of legislation passed by Congress in recent years, we should certainly be on our guard against this companion measure.

Then, if I had no other reason, I could not support this measure when I find it supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce, one of the biggest lobbies in the interest of big business, J. P. Morgan & Co., and other powerful Wall Street individuals and groups, who by their efforts in trying to control legislation are exerting a most potent influence in bringing about extreme radicalism and even bolshevism in this country. This chamber, heavily financed by its backers, hangs about Washington for the purpose of superintending the enactment of legislation and putting over schemes which I can never approve, inasmuch as I regard them as absolutely detrimental to the best interests of the country.

For example, the United States Chamber of Commerce advocates a sales tax, as does Mr. William Randolph Hearst and other people of great wealth, expecting eventually to substitute such a tax for taxes on incomes and excess profits. If they can have their way, they will transfer the tax burdens to those who are least able to pay them—to those who have little means and small earnings and who already feel the pressure of conditions from which they can not escape. Thousands of small property owners in my section of the country, and I take it that the same applies to other sections, are now unable to meet their tax bills, and all that many of them possess is being sacrificed under forced sales.

We do not have to look far for the causes of the pitiful conditions existing in some of the agricultural sections and the bank failures and the bankruptcies in legitimate business and the suicides. We see it in the failure of the Congress broadly to vision the whole people and enact helpful legislation instead of allowing moneyed interests to lobby around Washington and write or dictate the writing of practically all important measures.

A few large manufacturing interests succeeded in putting over the Fordney tariff bill, which will benefit a few and take millions of dollars from the consumer and the producer. I have no doubt that Mr. Hearst and his associates, with the assistance of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will at some early date write a sales-tax measure and endeavor to ram it down the throats of a majority of the Members of Congress by their subtle propaganda and expert newspaper publicity—the kind that will be very convincing to those who have no chance to study these great questions.

I believe, with Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, that if we had a real business man who knows something about the business of shipping instead of Mr. Lasker, who admitted at the time of his appointment that he knew nothing about that business—and whose policy will soon get the shipping business in such a condition that nobody can save it, and then it will be handed to the money sharks for a song—it would to-day be operating successfully. Apparently his employment of superlawyers at salaries running up to $35,000 has not brought about commensurate good.

This bill gives to a board, made independent of Congress and the President and the courts, absolute power to loan, at interest as low as 2 per cent per year, out of a revolving fund of $125,000,000, two-thirds of the cost and equipment of vessels built in private shipyards, with subsidies as also provided. This seems to be in line with the apparent privileges enjoyed by the railroads under the Esch-Cummins bill.

To a large extent the Interstate Commerce Commission takes dictation from the railroad owners in fixing rates and approving tariffs. For instance, the agent of the Southern Railway at Richmond issued tariff No. 2, Interstate Commerce Commission No. 358, to take effect October 15, 1921, Eastbound Carolina class and commodity tariff from local points in Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia to Eastern States and interior eastern points, forbidding the shippers of hogs to ship in double-decked cars.

What did it mean? These people from Southern States, suffering from the deflation of 1920, with cotton crops destroyed by the boll weevil, tried to get back to a living basis by raising cattle and hogs. The rate from Springfield, S. C., to Richmond, Va., on two single cars was $157 as against $92 for a double-decked car carrying the same number of hogs.

So the railroad, not satisfied with their 6 per cent guaranteed profit, attempted further to penalize these shippers by compelling them to pay $157 for a shipment that could have been made for an announced rate of $92. There was subsidy with a vengeance. I took up the matter with the commission and they agreed that the tariff looked bad and it was accordingly canceled. But see what an opportunity there was for "mopping up" as long as this special tariff (and I suppose there are many similar instances) was in effect.

Cargoes and not ships, freights and not subsidies, are the present need. The war left us with more ships than we can use and freighters by the score are rusting in our great harbors. The farming interests of the West and the cotton-growing South and the manufacturing East are not held back from the markets of the world by lack of American ships, but by import duties imposed upon the American people by the Fordney Tariff Act, which throttles export trade, and subsidies, which mean heavier taxation, only add to their burdens and produce greater revolt. Our country is to-day stifling with its own goods and the outside world is hungering and thirsting for them. Many of the foreign countries are without money to buy, but if they were allowed to export their goods in exchange for ours we would soon see a different complexion in business, both in this country and in Europe.

For this subsidy fund the Secretary of the Treasury is required to devote all tonnage duties, 10 per cent of all customs duties, the equivalent of all mail subsidies, and half of excess earnings above 10 per cent, if any, of subsidized vessels, all of this permanently appropriated without further control by the Congress. This subsidy fund is estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 per year, to be paid out of the pockets of the people.

This bill confers upon Chairman Lasker—who when examined by the committee stated that he had "only been a regular advertising expert," not a shipping expert—and his associates, without the requirement of having to submit reports, autocratic powers which invade the province and transfer the authority of the President, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Labor, Commerce, the Postmaster General, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as well as of Congress, and which admittedly involve a tax burden of $52,000,000, which may indirectly reach $100,000,000.

I have heard of no real demand coming from the people or from either party for a special call of Congress to pass this bill. On the other hand, this bill was advocated by the President before the last Congress, but was delayed by the Members in order to feel the popular pulse. To my mind the passage of the Fordney tariff bill, the veto of the veterans' bonus bill, and the belief that the Republican administration would ram this indefensible ship subsidy measure through Congress was the cause of the defeat of nearly 100 Members of the Republican persuasion three weeks ago.

I agree with my good friend, Mr. TINCHER, of Kansas, and with Mr. GAHN, of Ohio, that the passage of this bill will spell the winding up of the Republican Party in 1924, because the people are at last giving signs of rebelling against legislation in the interest of a few.

I know that there are thousands of parasites, middlemen, between the producer and the consumer, but I do not hear of any administration measures to weed these out and protect these helpless people. I know that our marketing system is wrong and that the farmer has much produce to sell, but in some instances he can not give it away, and in the meantime the consumer is paying inflated prices. Credits are tight, interest rates are high. Of course, much good has been done by the Federal reserve bank and the War Finance Corporation, but on account of red tape, and the great masses not being able to come in direct contact with these splendid institutions, thousands and thousands of persons who need assistance never get it.

The Federal reserve banks loan only to member banks, the present rates being from 4 to 4½ per cent. The farmer is borrowing from banks as usual, if he can borrow at all, paying from 8 to 10 per cent, besides revenue stamps, recording fees, and attorney's fees for writing chattel and real estate mortgages, which are drawn so that if payment is not made at maturity the attorney can charge 10 per cent for collecting.

Who that votes for the ship subsidy bill, carrying loans of $125,000,000 at 2 per cent, is game enough to vote for a sufficient loan fund for the farmer at 2 per cent, whereby he can be helped to pay his losses, and agriculture can be put back on a paying basis?

How many supporters of this Lasker bill will vote to have the Government furnish the cotton and grain farmers with nitrate of soda at cost prices, and thereby check the highway robbery on the part of Grace & Co. and several other importers of soda who bought the Government soda last year at from $30 to $35 per ton and, inasmuch as they controlled the imports, put the price to the farmer at from $65 to $75?

I challenge the older Members of the House who have been here for years to work out some legislation along these lines. If this is done, watch the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Fertilizer Trust, which beat Henry Ford out of Muscle Shoals, come rushing with propaganda to defeat it.

I have just had some correspondence with Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, relative to his approval of an appropriation of $200,000 for extending the market news service of the department by telegraph to the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Texas, and Mississippi. This service would furnish to interested persons in those States daily telegraphic information on prices and conditions in the larger markets and principal producing sections of the United States. This service was rendered during the war, but on account of insufficient funds it was discontinued in June, 1919. Secretary Wallace says:

While the department feels that the expansion of this leased-wire market news service would accomplish a great deal in facilitating efficient marketing by making available to all concerned a better knowledge of daily supplies and prevailing prices, we must keep in mind the present necessity for retrenchment in governmental expenditures.

This service would cost only $200,000 to post daily the people who produce cotton and foodstuffs as to supplies and prices, yet this is considered too heavy a drain upon the Treasury. This is how the small shipping and producing people of these States "get it in the neck," but there are some who consider it absolutely all right to pay out of the Treasury of the United States from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year to a favored few in the nature of a subsidy.

It is not, I say, by such legislation as the powerful interests demand that relief will be afforded to the mass or that they will be protected against further exactions, but by really constructive legislation in the interest of the entire public which it is incumbent upon Congress to enact.

Let us determine that there shall be no more such legislation as the railroad bill, which is directly to the advantage of the railroad owners and to the disadvantage of everybody else; or the tariff bill, which is to the interest of a few, comparatively, and to the disadvantage of everybody else; or the present bill, which is likewise to the interest of a few, comparatively, and to the disadvantage of nearly everybody else, including those great classes that produce the necessities of life and that labor in the various occupations that are essential to the progress and upbuilding of the country.

By unanimous consent leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted—

To Mr. KINDRED.
To Mr. JONES of Texas.
To Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania.
To Mr. MICHENER.
To Mr. MONDELL.
To Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the following colloquy took place in the Committee of the Whole:

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes in order to correct what I think is a rather grave injustice done to one of the witnesses who testified before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. SNYDER. I object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret, but I have objected all day to discussions out of order, and I feel that I must do so now.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to be recognized on my motion, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I shall not undertake to do by indirection what I can not obtain leave to do directly. I hope the gentleman will withdraw the objection. I am not going to raise any controversial issue, but I would like an opportunity to correct a statement with reference to the attitude of Mr. Edgar Wallace, who appeared before the committee as a representative of the American Federation of Labor. I do not say that his position has been willfully misrepresented, but it has been incorrectly represented in this debate, and in justice to him and his organization I ask this privilege.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I was the only person who made reference to him.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is with reference to the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the debate that I ask this privilege.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I declined to allow it because I simply spoke from memory. I am willing to have read into the RECORD what he said.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is all I want to do.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. There is no objection to that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by reading into the RECORD the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the reply of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. The gentleman asked what he said. I stated what he said, intending to state what was true. If I made any misstatement of it—I do not think I did—it was made inadvertently. I have no objection to any correction of that statement, but I do not want the RECORD to be cluttered up with a lot of immaterial matter.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating therein the question asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts of the witness, Edgar Wallace, in the committee as to his attitude on this question and his reply thereto—only about 10 lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The following are the questions asked Mr. Edgar Wallace by the chairman of the committee [Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts], and the answers thereto, taken from the official report of the hearings:

Mr. GREENE. Then you would prefer to ship in foreign ships because they will take it cheaper than we will?

Mr. WALLACE. I mean to say this: We can never hope to do as much export and import business as some country that depends entirely for its living on shipping out stuff in bulk and bringing back stuff in bulk that she needs. We don't need much that would make bulk freight come into this country. I believe there is the great reason why we can't make a merchant marine pay—because that which we import generally comes into this country in small quantities, mostly luxuries. That does not come in bulk, while our exports are in bulk, or could be in bulk.

Mr. GREENE. But we did control the merchant marine a number of years ago. We had a great deal of it.

Mr. WALLACE. We traded——

Mr. GREENE (interposing). And we were then a small country. Now we are a great country with great resources, and we don't take a back seat to any other nation on anything else, but you want us to give up the sea, which is free to everybody. You want us to give up the sea and allow some other nation to possess the sea while we sit back and let them take it.

Mr. WALLACE. I have said that I believe this country could compete successfully upon the sea, in building vessels and in managing vessels.

Mr. GREENE. Our vessels have gone down, have gone out of sight. We haven't carried more than 8 per cent of our product.

Mr. WALLACE. We have carried just as much as there is a demand for, and that is all we could do if we had a private merchant marine.

Mr. GREENE. We will try to create a demand and then we will do something. That is what we are trying to do. We may make a mistake, but we will try it, whether we succeed or not. I am something of a Yankee myself, and if anybody beats me I try to beat them. Go ahead. You are not obliged to give up because for a number of years we haven't succeeded. We are stronger than we ever were. We have a merchant marine. What are we going to do with it? Put it in use.

Mr. WALLACE. But don't give it away and then pay people to run it. That is what we object to.

It will be seen, therefore, that the chairman of the committee was grossly inaccurate when he charged that Edgar Wallace had testified that "he would prefer to have American goods carried in British bottoms than American bottoms." Mr. Wallace made no such statement, nor anything else that could be distorted into such a conclusion. He was the official representative of the American Federation of Labor before the committee, and the charge made against him was a grave injustice to Mr. Wallace and the organization which he appeared for. I make these observations and incorporate the facts in the interest of truth and justice.

By unanimous consent, leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted—

To Mr. RAINEY of Illinois.
To Mr. VOLK.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if it is contemplated that any business of consequence will be transacted on Friday?

Mr. MONDELL. It is not. It is not expected that any business will be taken up on Friday. At that meeting, however, we should consider the question as to a further adjournment and as to whether we should adjourn to an hour before the meeting of the regular session on Monday.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it also safe to assume that there will be no business of consequence transacted on Saturday and probably no meeting of the House on Saturday?

Mr. MONDELL. My present thought is that on Friday we will adjourn until Monday, and possibly until Monday at 11.30 o'clock, if that is agreeable to gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If for any reason it should develop—and I do not assume that it will—that there is to be a meeting on Saturday, it will be safe to assume that no important business will be transacted on that day?

Mr. MONDELL. It is entirely safe to assume that. I hope there will be no meeting on Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent leave was granted, at the request of Mr. MCCLINTIC, to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies the papers in the case of Mollie C. Fikes (H. R. 7270, 67th Cong., omnibus H. R. 7847) no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House, under the order previously agreed to, adjourned until Friday, December 1, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LANGLEY: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 12174. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to convey certain land of the United States to Fulton County, Ga., to widen McDonough Road in front of the United States penitentiary; without amendment (Rept. No. 1261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. VOLSTEAD: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 4025. An act to permit Mahlon Pitney, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; without amendment (Rept. No. 1262). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 13091) to control monopolies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 13092) providing for the extension and enlargement of the post-office and court building at Hastings, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 13093) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Greenville, S. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13094) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Spartanburg, S. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MACLAFFERTY: A bill (H. R. 13095) to provide for the erection of a public building at Oakland, Alameda County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 399) supplementing the trading with the enemy act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 13096) for the relief of Lorenzo E. Leonard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 13097) for the relief of Frank Reed Horton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FAUST: A bill (H. R. 13098) granting a pension to Catherine Hogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 13099) granting a pension to Nathan E. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13100) granting a pension to Eugene S. Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 13101) granting a pension to Thomas Casey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H. R. 13102) granting a pension to Joseph H. Bugman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13103) for the relief of John Heinzenberger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 13104) for the relief of Orrin F. Strickland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 13105) granting an increase of pension to William S. Whitley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 13106) granting a pension to Malissa A. Bostwick; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (H. R. 13107) granting a pension to William Coleman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 13108) for the relief of Russell H. Lindsay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 13109) granting a pension to Jessie Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6483. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3855; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

6484. By Mr. BURTNESS: Petition of Bankers' Association of Griggs County, N. Dak., favoring a Government price on wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6485. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of sundry citizens of New York, opposing compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6486. Also, petitions of a mass meeting of citizens of New York City, regarding the imprisonment of Miss Mary MacSwiney and the execution of Erskine Childers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6487. By Mr. EDMONDS: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3217; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6488. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., relative to the American merchant marine bill (H. R. 12817); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6489. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of Hensley Sinking Ship Saver, Washington, D. C., urging an amendment to the American merchant marine bill (H. R. 12817); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6490. By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of William A. Voelkel and others, of Westwood, N. J., favoring House Resolution 95; to the Committee on Rules.

6491. By Mr. ROACH (by request): Petition of the citizens of Morgan County, Mo., asking Congress to consider the advisability of granting a Federal pension to all star mail-route carriers of the United States after they have reached the age of 65 years; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6492. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Miss Elizabeth Wylie, industrial secretary Young Women's Christian Association, Battle Creek, Mich., urging further action on the part of our Government be taken in order that the freedom of Armenia and the liberation of the Greeks from the rule of the Turks may be secured at an early date; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6493. Also, resolutions adopted at the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albion, Mich., favoring the passage of House bill 9753, the Sunday law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6494. Also, petition of Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albion, Mich., favoring the passage of House Joint Resolution 131, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6495. Also, petition of Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albion, Mich., favoring the passage of House Joint Resolution 159, proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6496. Also, petition of Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Albion, Mich., favoring the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 31, proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to enact uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *December 1, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, with the beginning of another month we desire to recognize the hand that has been blessing us. And we do ask this morning that with the consciousness of Thy presence we may be able to fulfill the task given to us. So guide the interests of our land, bless those in authority, remembering the President at this time and all others upon whom rest the functions of government, and glorify Thyself through us. For Christ Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair.

PETER NORBECK, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, and JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, appeared in their seats to-day.

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi will state the inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last not having been approved, is the approval of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last the first order of business, and when that is finished is the unfinished business the approval of the Journal of Tuesday's proceedings, which was not approved day before yesterday, and does it then come up for consideration?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question propounded by the Senator from Mississippi is a difficult one. The Chair is inclined to believe that we begin the proceedings this morning with the regular morning business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I think clearly the first business in order this morning is to approve the Journal of the last legislative day, and when that has been approved we then take up the approval of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last, which has not yet been approved.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will be glad to hear suggestions upon the point.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the Senator from Alabama is correct, and I was about to ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last be approved.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We can not give unanimous consent yet. I hope the time will come soon when my good friend from Kansas and I can reach an entirely harmonious agreement along all lines, but until we arrive at that point I do not think we can reach an agreement at all. I shall not ask for a quorum now, and I do not object to the Secretary reading the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last. We have some amendments which we desire to offer and to discuss for a while.

Mr. CURTIS. Tuesday's Journal had been read, and it was being considered for amendments when the Senate adjourned on Wednesday evening.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I refer to the Journal of the last legislative day, Wednesday, the new Journal; that is in order at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question pending when the Senate adjourned on Wednesday evening was in regard to the approval of the Journal of the preceding day. That question is the unfinished business by virtue of its pendency at the time of adjournment. Under the rules of the Senate the unfinished business does not come before the Senate until 2 o'clock. The Chair, as at present advised, is unable to see how the Senate can take up at this time the motion that was pending at the adjournment on Wednesday.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand that. I am raising no question about that. I agree with the Chair that the Journal which we were discussing on the last legislative day has become the unfinished business, and I have no objection to the reading of the Journal which is ordinarily offered at this stage of the proceedings, and which would be the Journal of Wednesday last. We have some amendments to offer to the Journal of Wednesday's proceedings when it has been read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion at the present time, although it is an entirely new question to the Chair, that the first business this morning is the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We agree with the Chair about that, and there is no objection to that course. When the Journal has been read we want an opportunity to offer some amendments to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the Journal of Wednesday last.

The reading clerk read the Journal of Wednesday's proceedings.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the Journal as read be approved?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I notice that the Journal states:

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

It is apparent that that is a mistake.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi will suspend while the Senate receives a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. Overhue, enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to transmit to the Senate the following resolutions (H. Res. 455):

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of the House be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. MANN in the House of Representatives at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, December 2, 1922, and that the House of Representatives attend the same.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the remains of Mr. MANN be removed from Washington to Chicago, Ill., in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate these proceedings to the Senate and invite the Vice President and the Senate to attend the funeral in the House of Representatives and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the House.

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Naval Operations, and the General of the Army to attend the funeral in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Also, the House has passed a bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, as I stated, the Journal reads that "The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday."

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HARRISON. As soon as I offer the amendment to the Journal which I propose to offer, I will yield to the Senator. It is apparent to everyone that the Secretary did not read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday; on the contrary, every Senator remembers that the reading clerk, Mr. Crockett, or the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Rose, read the Journal. For accuracy's sake I move that the Journal be corrected in the first instance where it says "The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal" so as to say that "The Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Rose, proceeded to read the Journal." Now I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. We might dispose of that by unanimous consent.

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to address myself to the motion briefly.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to advise the Senate that in connection with the resolutions which have come over from the House, I understand it is the intention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCKINLEY] to ask that they be laid before the Senate, and that an adjournment be had. In view of that fact, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last and the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last be approved.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, we are perfectly willing to have the Senator take such action as he desires in reference to the resolutions coming over from the House of Representatives, but we can not consent to any unanimous-consent order about the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday or the business of the Senate until we reach a final agreement upon all matters. So the Journal will have to remain as the unfinished business of the Senate until we reach a final agreement. I would object to the approval of the Journal by unanimoust consent, but whatever order is desired to be made in reference to the resolutions coming over from the House in regard to the death of the late Representative MANN, whom we all loved and respected and whose death we greatly lament, we, of course, are ready to act in entire harmony with the desire of the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President. I understand that it is the desire of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCKINLEY] that the resolutions of the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

Mr. MCKINLEY. I make that request, Mr. President.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I do not desire to interfere at all with a motion to adjourn. I regarded Mr. MANN very highly; I knew him well; I traveled with him for some 3,000 miles, and found him to be a great and a good man, and I am distressed to hear of his death.

I had intended, Mr. President, to take a short time in demonstrating to the Senate, as I think I can demonstrate, by a long line of decisions, including decisions in three lynching cases, that the so-called Dyer bill now pending in the Senate is clearly unconstitutional. However, I shall not do that to-day; but at some future time I hope that I can show to the Senate and to the country that the bill is a high-handed invasion of the Constitution of the United States.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives. Without objection, the resolutions will not be reread, inasmuch as they have already been read in the hearing of the Senate.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the Senate the death of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, late a Member of the House of Representatives and a former colleague of many of the present Members of this body.

After completing a continuous service of 25 years in the House of Representatives, years filled with honest, studious, and constructive accomplishment, he passed away on the evening of November 30.

JAMES R. MANN moved with strength to the surest end, worked with poise to the safest point. He held an abiding faith in enduring things. He was industrious without asking that the strokes be made of record. Honest, patriotic, sincere, his adversaries could not terrify him by assault nor friends change his fixed purposes by flattery. His untimely death is a shock to his legion of friends and a distinct loss to his country.

I may not at this time attempt to detail his great service, but at a proper time I shall ask the Senate to set apart a day for memorial exercises, when fitting tribute may be paid his life, character, and distinguished public career.

Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask their adoption.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Illinois.

The Assistant Secretary read the resolutions (S. Res. 370), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate had heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of nine Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, when the resolutions offered by the Senator from Illinois have been adopted I shall move the acceptance of the invitation of the House of Representatives that the Senate in a body attend the funeral of the late Representative MANN to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is compelled to consider this proceeding as being by unanimous consent.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I stated a moment ago that there is no objection to this proceeding being had by unanimous consent. We raise no question about it at all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions presented by the Senator from Illinois.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HARRELD, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. WATSON, and Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate accept the invitation of the House of Representatives to attend in a body at 2 o'clock to-morrow the funeral of Hon. JAMES R. MANN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative MANN, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 2, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 1, 1922.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, wilt Thou hear us? Our hearts are sore and heavy, and there is no adequate speech for the deep emotions of the soul. Out of a strong right hand Thou hast taken the staff, and the left is cold and smitten. Next to his fireside altar this place was in his loving regard and solicitude. Here the associations of the years cluster and here he consecrated his powers with the sacrament of unstinted toil. A tower of strength is fallen and lies prostrate, and in this place affection has its way. Dry the tears that no other hand can touch and give comfort and hope to those who suffer. Bestow that peace that brings light when night would distress us, that fills the void of the grave and conquers death. At the last, for us may the Jordan be dried, the wilderness carpeted, and the way made as beautiful as the gardens of heaven. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, November 29, was read and approved.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 1.30 p. m. to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 1.30 o'clock p. m. to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON MONDAY NEXT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Saturday it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Saturday it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to report the death of my colleague, Hon. JAMES R. MANN, a Representative from the State of Illinois, who died at his home in this city last night at 11 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. after a short illness. It is needless to say that everybody in the House is shocked at the announcement of his death. In the death of Mr. MANN the Nation loses one of its most stalwart defenders. At a later date the Illinois delegation will ask that a day be set apart on which memorial services may be held in honor of our deceased colleague, at which time his life story and work on behalf of the Nation will be told. I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 455.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of the House be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. MANN in the House of Representatives at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, December 2, 1922, and that the House of Representatives attend the same.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the remains of Mr. MANN be removed from Washington to Chicago, Ill., in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate these proceedings to the Senate and invite the Vice President and the Senate to attend the funeral in the House of Representatives and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the House.

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Naval Operations, and the General of the Army to attend the funeral in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Mr. CANNON, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. ROSENBERG, Mr. BRITTEN, Mr. SPROUL, Mr. COPLEY, Mr. CHINDBLOM, Mr. MCKENZIE, Mr. SABATH, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. MOORE of Illinois, Mr. FUNK, Mr. KING, Mr. FORDNEY, Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. KNUTSON, Mr. MONDELL, Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee; Mr. SIMSON, Mr. MONTAGUE, Mr. CRISP, Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee, Mr. POU, Mr. LANGLEY, and Mr. OLDFIELD.

The Clerk read the further resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 2, 1922, at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

712. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement showing exchanges of typewriters, adding machines,

and other labor-saving devices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

713. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers and employees performed travel on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 13110) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of South Carolina, the silver service which was used upon the battleship *South Carolina;* to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 13111) to provide relief for temporary and reserve officers of the United States Navy who were transferred to the regular service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 13112) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Springvalley, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H. R. 13113) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Norman, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13114) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Sulphur, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13115) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Pauls Valley, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13116) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Purcell, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: Resolution (H. Res. 457) requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the scrapping of vessels of war; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 13117) granting a pension to James McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13118) granting an increase of pension to William Dotson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13119) granting a pension to Benjamin Franklin Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13120) granting a pension to Amanda J. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 13121) granting a pension to James Fletcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13122) granting a pension to Mattie Dunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13123) granting a pension to Mary Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13124) granting a pension to Maggie L. Manley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRELAND: Resolution (H. Res. 456) authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Florence A. Donnelly and Edna Radcliffe one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. James R. Mann; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6497. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Kern Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., relative to the Winslow resolution relative to the Austrian property seized during the war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6498. By Mr. MAPES: Petition of William D. Bosman and 21 others, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the abolition of the tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms in section 900, paragraph 7, of the internal revenue law; also petition of E. J. Benyan and 43 others, of Grand Rapids, to the same effect; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *December 2, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, to whom all hearts are open and from whom no secrets are hid, we come and ask Thee for Thy grace that we may so live before Thee that in all the work begun, continued, and ended we may receive Thy approbation. Enable us always to walk in the light and so render to Thee acceptable service, always seeking the welfare of the country and all the interests that bind us to others beyond our shores. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, a Senator from the State of Vermont, appeared in his seat to-day.

SENATOR FROM IOWA.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I present the certificate of election of SMITH W. BROOKHART, Senator elect from the State of Iowa, which I ask may be read; and after the reading of the certificate, as the Senator elect is present, I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,
Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, SMITH W. BROOKHART was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of Senator William S. Kenyon, resigned, said term ending on March 4, 1925.

Witness: His excellency our governor, N. E. Kendall, and our great seal hereto affixed at Des Moines this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1922.

[SEAL.] N. E. KENDALL, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

W. C. RAMBAT,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect will present himself at the desk and be sworn.

Mr. BROOKHART, escorted by Mr. CUMMINS, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Glass	Nelson	Shortridge
Brandegee	Gooding	New	Smoot
Brookhart	Harreld	Norbeck	Spencer
Broussard	Harris	Norris	Stanley
Cameron	Harrison	Overman	Sterling
Capper	Heflin	Page	Sutherland
Caraway	Jones, N. Mex.	Pepper	Townsend
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Underwood
Cummins	Lodge	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	McKellar	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Dillingham	McKinley	Reed, Mo.	Warren
Fernald	McLean	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Fletcher	McNary	Robinson	Willis
George	Myers	Sheppard	

Mr. FLETCHER. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent, and that he has a general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

[A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.]

THE JOURNAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the Journal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, I would be delighted to agree with my friend from Kansas about almost anything except the Journal, but under the present status of public business I think it is necessary to have the Journal amended. The reading will have to be proceeded with for the present.

The Assistant Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, when the Senate adjourned on yesterday the unfinished business, I think, was a motion then pending to correct a mistake in the Journal of the preceding day, where the Journal had recited the fact that the Secretary had read the Journal of the preceding day, when, in fact, the Journal had been read by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Rose. So that very important question is pending and will have to be decided by the Senate at some time. Now, I note in the Journal which has just been read the statement:

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, November 29, 1922, was read, and the President pro tempore having stated the question—

And so forth. In other words, the Journal leaves out the very important fact as to who read the Journal. On yesterday, I recall, and I am sure other Senators recall, that the Journal was read by the reading clerk, Mr. Crockett. I therefore move that the Journal which has just been read be corrected to state the fact. In order that the record may be preserved and that future generations may know precisely who did read the Journal of that day, I move to insert after the words "was read" the words "by the reading clerk, Mr. Crockett."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi to amend the Journal.

Mr. HEFLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, when any considerable number of Senators are satisfied and conscientiously believe that any proposed legislation is unconstitutional, that it involves the integrity of the States and the liberties of the people, and if passed would undermine the very foundation stones of this Republic, I think they are fully justified in filibustering to prevent, if possible, a militant majority from roughshodding over a strong minority. We fully believe that the pending measure is unconstitutional; we fully believe that it is partisan in its character, and we also believe that it is sectional.

Nor, Mr. President, does it lie in the mouths of Senators on the other side of the Chamber to criticize a filibuster. They will filibuster on any occasion which they deem appropriate. We have not forgotten that only a short time ago the able and distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], with remarkable vigor, from the setting of the sun to the rising thereof, all night long, spoke against time, against the then pending shipping bill. The Senator now says, "That is right." He does not deny having done so. He engaged in that filibuster to prevent the passage of legislation in preparation for our participation in the World War, which afterwards came, and which legislation was unanimously agreed to after that war began.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina is wrong in the statement that he has just made.

Mr. OVERMAN. Well, what is the correct statement?

Mr. SMOOT. Senators on this side of the Chamber filibustered against the bill proposing to purchase the German ships which were interned after the declaration of war by our Government. It was against that we filibustered.

Mr. OVERMAN. But the Senator and his colleagues filibustered; that is the point.

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly; there is no doubt about that at all; I agree to that; and we were successful, too.

Mr. OVERMAN. And they were successful, as we hope to be in this instance.

Mr. SMOOT. And we saved the Government about $35,000,000 or $40,000,000.

Mr. OVERMAN. As the result of that filibuster, the Senators on the other side of the Chamber caused a waste of millions of dollars.

The distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] on that occasion also spoke against time for eight hours in order to prevent the passage of the bill. The then aged Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Gallinger], whom everybody loved, at that time the leader of the other side of the Chamber, also spoke for eight hours, and he was never afterwards a well man. His protracted speech on that occasion hastened his death.

So in this case, Mr. President, Senators on the other side of the Chamber are not justified in criticizing us for filibustering against the passage of a bill which involves a fundamental question, a question involving the very integrity of this Government, of the States, and also the liberties of the people.

The pending bill is sectional. It has been charged that it was written by a negro from the North; and that charge has not been denied; and it has been sent here for the purpose of being passed in order to corral the negro vote.

Mr. President, I wish to state here that the very Senators on the other side of the Chamber who were candidates for reelection and who were most active in trying to get this bill reported out of the committee and placed upon the calendar in order to hold the negro votes in their States have, every one of them, gone down to defeat. I tell my colleagues on the other side that whenever they endeavor to secure the passage of a sectional bill of this character, in order to degrade certain people in this country, they will always suffer for it afterwards. It is always a curse to them. The people of the United States will never stand for such legislation, as our history has heretofore shown, and as I expect to demonstrate has previously happened in this country when similar legislation has been pressed. Now we are confronted with this question. Here is a sectional measure. On its face it seems to be general, but it was practically admitted here the other day by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] that it would not affect members of mobs and those who participated in riots in certain States of the North, such as Illinois, and in other sections of the country. That is admitted. Why is this bill brought here? Senators on the other side can not corral the negro vote by passing such a measure as this. The negro vote is just as apt to vote the Republican ticket as rain is to roll off a duck's back. I remember when I was a young man running for the first time for the legislature a friend of mine went to a grand old colored man who was as devoted to me as anyone could be in this world—I believe he would have died for me—and asked him to vote for me. The contest was close, but he said, "I can not vote for Marse Lee." He was asked why, and replied, "Because they would put me back in slavery."

The question was not argued with him, because he firmly believed that if he voted the Democratic ticket or if he voted for me he and his brethren would be put back in slavery. So the colored people are going to vote the Republican ticket in any event, and it is not necessary that the majority should pass such legislation as this in order to make them support Republican candidates.

This bill is brought forth for partisan purposes in the North. I repeat, however, that every one of the men who was a candidate for reelection and who advocated this bill went down to defeat in the recent election. I do not know whether or not their advocacy of such a measure as this had anything to do with the result, but I do know that all those who insisted on this partisan legislation and who were candidates for reelection went down to defeat. It is a measure designed to bring trouble to one of the fairest sections of our country.

Mr. President, there is no demand on the part of the negroes of the South for this proposed legislation. I have never heard of such a demand coming from them. The negroes in the South are happy and contented; they own property; they are educating their children; they are protected by the law as much as any other man is protected by the law in the States; and they are satisfied and want to be let alone, but those who seek to press the pending bill will not let them alone. They want to stir up strife again. This bill will merely put evil notions into the heads of some poor devils down there who will feel that they will have a license guaranteed by the Federal Government to commit awful crimes. The old white man will get out his Winchester rifle, which has been laid aside for so many years that it has become rusty, and be ready for any emergency, and where we have had quiet and peace there will be strife stirred up again.

Mr. President, whenever the Republican Party has undertaken to pass a measure such as this it has proved a curse to them. We have not had any such legislation proposed for thirty-odd years. This is the first occasion in all those years when a sectional bill has come before this body for consideration. Why is it desired to stir up sectional feeling again? Why are we not to be allowed to rest in quiet and peace and prosperity?

It is said that the negroes are deprived of their property and of their liberty; but that is not the fact, for in the South they have the same rights as and are protected equally with the white man. I remember 40 years ago, when I was little more than a boy, as a member of the legislature I aided materially, I am proud to say, in defeating a bill that proposed to take the money derived from the revenue collected in the shape of taxes on the white man and devoting it to the education of white children and taking the taxes derived from the property of the negroes to educate the negroes. That

might have been against the Constitution; in any event, it was unfair and unjust to the colored man, and I succeeded in defeating it. Since that time in North Carolina there has been no legislation seeking to discriminate in favor of the white man and against the colored man, but every time a dollar is appropriated for education or for any other purpose for white men the negro gets his share.

Mr. President, is this bill constitutional? That is the great issue here. I wish to go back to the fountainhead; I wish now to go back to the days which marked the inception of this great question. At that time when this question was brought forward it was marked by hatred and malice on the part of the party in power—I am not criticizing them—against that section where the people had suffered and were sorely stricken. During that era there were passed twenty-odd so-called reconstruction bills. Thanks, however, to the present majority party, every vestige of the reconstruction acts has been removed from the statute books since I have been a Member of this body. Why was that action taken? It was due to the better feeling which it was realized existed throughout the country and because the Republican Party, on account of those reconstruction acts 10 years after the war, saw itself go down in defeat. A great President from Ohio, Mr. Hayes, reflecting the public sentiment of this country, restored to the South their integrity; a Republican President put a Southern man in his Cabinet, and from that time until the force bill was introduced we had quiet and peace. When the force bill was passed by the House of Representatives, brave, patriotic, able Republican Senators from the West, sympathizing with the South and our condition, rose against their party and joined with us in a filibuster to defeat that iniquitous measure. The man who introduced it and those who supported it to-day in their hearts are sorry for their act and are ashamed of such attempted legislation. The men who helped us to defeat it are proud of their act, and their people are proud of their conduct in working for the defeat of that bill. So it will be in the case of the pending measure, which is a sectional bill. If the Republican majority shall succeed in passing it, they will live to see the day when they will be ashamed of their conduct, and their people will leave them at home, just as in the recent election they left at home those who had been here advocating that the Judiciary Committee report this bill to the Senate in order to hold the negro vote.

Mr. President, at that time, when there was so much hatred and bitter feeling in this country, Congress was led and controlled by a man whom we hated as cordially as any man in the world—old Thad. Stevens. He was the leader; he was the controlling man in all of the Congress. He was the author, it is said, of the fourteenth amendment. He was the author of these reconstruction acts; and yet I am going to show you by Thaddeus Stevens himself that he did not construe the fourteenth amendment as the Senator from California construed it. I am going to show you that when an amendment to the proposed constitutional amendment was introduced on the floor of the Senate to carry out just what the Senator from California and other Senators are contending for, the Senate voted it down because it was interfering with the integrity of the States. Men in the North, men in the East and the West, loved their States. They believed in preserving the integrity of the States, and that the police power that was in the States, guaranteed by the Constitution, should stay there.

I want to say this, Mr. President: I differ with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. I gathered—I may be mistaken; I love him, and I do not want to misinterpret anything that he says—but I gathered from him the other day that if he thinks the Supreme Court has decided a question wrongly he will not be bound by the decision.

Mr. CUMMINS. No, Mr. President; I did not intend to say anything of that kind. I think every good citizen must be bound by the interpretation of the Constitution as given by the Supreme Court.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator said he did not agree with the child labor law decision; and I suppose if the child labor law should come up here now, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, he would vote for it.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the two questions are wholly different. Every good citizen must yield to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in interpreting the Constitution; but if I think, myself, that an act is constitutional, I do not believe that it is the part of a bad citizen to present the question again to the Supreme Court of the United States, hoping that the conviction that I myself hold may finally receive the approval of that high tribunal.

Mr. OVERMAN. Where will that principle lead us? Every bootlegger, every man who commits lynching, and who thinks that the law is unwise or that the Supreme Court is wrong, will violate the Constitution because he thinks the Supreme Court is wrong; and when a man really wants to rape the Constitution in that manner he literally becomes a member of a mob.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not justify on the part of a citizen any conduct in violation of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. When we come to consider the duty of a legislator, if he believes that a proposed act is unconstitutional he ought not to vote for it, of course; but if he believes that upon rehearing the Supreme Court may change its view respecting the matter he is not guilty of bad morals or unethical conduct if he votes for the passage of a measure in order that it may be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Mr. OVERMAN. Therefore anybody who wants to pass a law will say "The Supreme Court is wrong; we will put it up to the Supreme Court again," just as it is said in this case "Let them pass on it again." A man who does that is a lawbreaker.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is just as I did in the case of the income tax law and just as the Senator from North Carolina did at the same time.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not recollect my record on that law, but——

Mr. CUMMINS. I am only speaking generally. I do not remember specifically about the vote of the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. OVERMAN. I do.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I suggest that the position of the Senator from Iowa is that a question is never settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States? We never can know the proper construction of the Constitution, because we may hereafter have a chance to bring up the question, and a change of personnel on the Supreme Court may change its decision. That, of course, leaves the whole question always open, and it is never settled.

Mr. CUMMINS. No, Mr. President; that is not quite accurate, either. This matter came up the other day when we were discussing the kind of doubt that a legislator should feel in order to compel him to vote against a proposed law on the ground that it was unconstitutional. I said that there were many doubts with regard to the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court upon a given question; that I would never vote for a proposed law if I believed it to be unconstitutional, but that if I had some doubt with regard to the outcome of litigation that might arise upon the statute when it reached the Supreme Court that was not the kind of doubt that would lead me to vote against a proposed law which I believe to be constitutional.

Mr. OVERMAN. Therefore the Senator believes that there are degrees of doubt. If he has some doubts, he will vote for the measure. If he has other doubts, he will not vote for it. He is put in that position; and when I referred to the fact that a man who votes for a bill that he has doubt about, instead of resolving it in favor of the Constitution and against the law, is a criminal, he said he had heard such things, but he did not believe in them. I am going to cite from one of the greatest law writers that ever wrote, and he is borne out by the other great law writers of this country on this subject. I am going to read something that I believe ought to be read at the desk when every Senator takes an oath and subscribes to it to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of his country.

One of the great law writers of this country—and I think the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] will agree with me—is Mr. Cooley, a great western lawyer. What does he say on this subject?

> Legislators have their authority measured by the Constitution; they are chosen to do what it permits, and nothing more, and they take solemn oath to obey and support it. When they disregard its provisions they usurp authority, abuse their trust, and violate the promise they have confirmed by an oath. To pass an act when they are in doubt whether it does not violate the Constitution—

I call the Senator's attention to this—

> To pass an act when they are in doubt whether it does not violate the Constitution is to treat as of no force the most imperative obligations any person can assume. A business agent who would deal in that manner with his principal's business would be treated as untrustworthy; a witness in court who would treat his oath thus lightly, and affirm things concerning which he was in doubt, would be held a criminal. Indeed, it is because the legislature has applied the judgment of its members to the question of its authority to pass the proposed law, and has only passed it after being satisfied of the authority, that the judiciary waive their own doubts and give it their support.

That is a treatise in regard to the Supreme Court and what they ought to do; and, incidentally, Judge Cooley says that any Senator who has a doubt about the constitutionality of this measure, and who votes for it, is a criminal. I say there is no Senator, layman or lawyer, who will go down to the bottom of this matter and investigate it but who will have doubts about it, as every member of the Judiciary Committee had. It is your duty to investigate it; and, having that doubt, a vote for it makes you a criminal in morals, and it is with you and your conscience what you will do.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. The great Lincoln, at Cooper Union in 1860, said:

> No man who has sworn to defend the Constitution can conscientiously vote for what he understands to be an unconstitutional measure, however expedient he may think it.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, you can not control the passions of men by law. There are lynchings in the South, deplorable as it is, and we all deplore it. There are lynchings in the North, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in California. There are lynchings everywhere in the world. How are you going to control this condition? If a State can not control it, how can the Federal Government control it?

I noticed in the papers some time ago that they said of me that I was once present at a lynching. It is not true. I was not present; but I went to the jail doors, stood upon the jail steps, and pleaded as I never pleaded before for a howling mob to desist from the lynching. The men were lynched in the suburbs of the town. I was not present. All I did was to try to keep them from performing that horrible act.

A very prominent farmer had been beaten on the head with the butt end of an ax. His little boy, who slept by his side, was killed with the butt end of an ax. His poor wife was sleeping in another bed by his side with a little girl, and both of them were beaten in the head with this ax and killed. Two young girls, daughters, were asleep upstairs. The house was set on fire to burn them up. The people were aroused. They were mad, determined to lynch these men. The court was in session. I went to the judge as they gathered around the jail doors and asked the judge to go with me and stop the mob. He did, and they drove him away. The district attorney came and made them a speech. They threatened his life and ran him off. A Member of Congress was there, and they tried to kill him, and came very near killing him, but for some strange reason they heard me.

Did you ever stand before a mob, my countrymen, and look into their angry, horrible, crazy faces? If you have, you would understand it. I never want to see another scene of that sort. I pleaded with them for an hour, and they heard me; and finally the leader said, "Men, come on; let us go home and come back here to-morrow. If the court does not hang these men, we will."

I got down off the jail steps and led him away. The crowd followed. I went over to the judge and told him the lynching was over, and told a newspaper man who is here now that there would be no lynching; but in the meantime the military had been ordered out, after these men had left the jail, and it inflamed these men again. They did not fear the military. They did not fear anything. They were armed with dynamite, with axes, and with guns. They feared nobody, and this inflamed them; and they went back, tore down the jail, took these men out in the street, tried them in the street, acquitted three of them, and hung three.

Mr. President, I did not recognize one of these men, although I told them that I knew every one of them. I told the grand jury the next day that I did not recognize a man in the crowd. They were evidently from another county; and yet one section of this bill, which no man will contend is constitutional here on this floor, provides that when a lynching occurs in a county that county shall be assessed $10,000 in favor of the family of the deceased, and allows the Federal court to levy taxes upon the people to pay the amount. Does anybody say that section of the bill is constitutional? What would have been the result in my county? The innocent county that had nothing to do with the lynching would have had its taxpayers mulcted in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. President, in the Frank case Frank was taken from the penitentiary and carried through some 10 counties to the place where they lynched him. Under this bill, if the officers had failed to do their duty in the counties, you could have mulcted every county along the line, the county in which he was taken, the one in which he was hung, and the others, and assessed the people, and made them pay $10,000. Will anybody stand for such legislation as that? Have not Senators doubts in their minds as to the constitutionality of that? If they have doubts, what is their duty, as stated by every text writer upon the subject?

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question there?

Mr. OVERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. POMERENE. A moment ago the Senator made the statement that a law was clearly unconstitutional which sought to hold the county responsible in damages for a lynching.

Mr. OVERMAN. And giving the right to the Federal Court to levy the taxes.

Mr. POMERENE. That is what I wanted the Senator to make clear. Would the Senator contend that a State legislature did not have that power?

Mr. OVERMAN. I would contend that under the Constitution the legislature would have the right to levy whatever taxes they wished to levy within the Constitution's limitation, and whatever taxes they levied under the Constitution can be collected by the sheriff. But a Federal court has no right to levy taxes or to issue execution. They can issue a mandamus, but for what?

Mr. POMERENE. What I am seeking to get at is this: Does the Senator hold that a State legislature could not pass a law making the county responsible in damages?

Mr. OVERMAN. No; I take no such position as that, because my State did that very thing.

Mr. POMERENE. My State has done the same thing, and I wanted to have clearly in my own mind what the Senator's position was. Is he simply discussing this now from the standpoint of the Federal Constitution or from the standpoint of a State constitution or both?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am discussing it from the standpoint of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator will allow me a moment to make a suggestion, I have no doubt the position of the Senator from North Carolina is that, so far as taxes levied by the State are concerned, they must be levied by State authority.

Mr. OVERMAN. Under the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Taxes levied by the Federal Government can only be levied by the Congress of the United States, and by no other authority.

Mr. OVERMAN. Under the Constitution; and I am discussing it from the constitutional standpoint.

Mr. CUMMINS. May I ask the Senator a question at that point?

Mr. OVERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINS. Suppose a county maintains an unsafe bridge, and a traveler in passing over it meets his death under such circumstances as indicate want of care on the part of the county authorities. Does the Senator mean to say that the county can not be made liable for that injury?

Mr. OVERMAN. I maintain that the legislature gives to the county the right to levy such taxes as are necessary to pay the debts of the county; and the county having been sued, and a judgment having been gotten for the negligence of the county commissioners in not keeping up that bridge, of course the county can levy the taxes.

Mr. CUMMINS. Let me ask a further question, that having been answered very satisfactorily. Suppose a county issues bonds and does not pay them when they mature and a judgment is recovered against the county on account of the default of the county authorities?

Mr. OVERMAN. A mandamus can be gotten out.

Mr. CUMMINS. Can not a court compel the county to levy the taxes necessary to pay them?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; under the State constitution that can be done.

Mr. CUMMINS. Therefore, if one, under this act, shall recover a judgment against a county, is there any difficulty in securing the proper process to compel the county to levy taxes that will pay the judgment?

Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator from Iowa claim that a Federal court can levy taxes on the people?

Mr. CUMMINS. No. The court can compel the county authorities to levy the taxes, and that has been done many, many times in the case of county authorities, township authorities, and other governmental instrumentalities of lesser size than States. I do not think it has ever been determined that a Federal court can compel a State to levy taxes.

Mr. OVERMAN. I thought the Senator would agree to that. Now, I want to ask the Senator a broad, plain question. Does the Senator think this section of the bill is constitutional?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think it is constitutional. I said the other day, and I repeat now, that I am not so certain of the

constitutionality of these two sections of the bill as I am of other sections; but I believe they are constitutional, because it has been the habit among civilized countries for a very, very long time to impose a liability of this character upon municipalities which fail to enforce the law.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator's position is very different from that which he took before the committee. Of course, he has a right to change his mind. He is a great lawyer and a good man, and I have no criticism to make of him.

Now, I want to get to the fountainhead, to go back and see where this legislation began, who fathered it, what his view of it was, and what the intention of Congress was at that time, in those distressing hours, hours of bitterness and trouble and spite and hatred.

Mr. Stevens was the author of this amendment, as well as of most of the acts intended to humiliate, to oppress, and to degrade the South. Here is what Mr. Stevens said in arguing for the fourteenth amendment:

> The Constitution limits only the action of Congress and is not a limitation on the States. This amendment supplies that defect and allows Congress to correct the unjust legislation of the States so far that the law which operates upon one man shall operate equally upon all. Whatever law punishes a white man for a crime shall punish the black man precisely in the same way and to the same degree.

The law books are to the same effect, that this amendment does not enlarge the Constitution. It only tends to fetter and to hinder the States from making laws to discriminate against the colored man in favor of the white man in his property rights and in his personal rights.

Mr. CUMMINS. May I ask the Senator a question at that point, because it is very desirable to get his full understanding: Does he assert that Mr. Stevens claimed that this amendment applied only to legislation?

Mr. OVERMAN. I gather from that language he did.

Mr. CUMMINS. If he did so claim, the Supreme Court has overruled him many times.

Mr. OVERMAN. We will see about that.

Mr. CUMMINS. So far as the application of the amendment is concerned, it is conceded now, I think, by all lawyers that the amendment can be violated by executive and administrative officers as well as by the legislature of a State.

Mr. OVERMAN. The argument made by the able Senator from California, an argument as good as anybody can make, and the same argument now made by the Senator from Iowa, was made in Congress at that time, and Congress tried to do what these Senators say they can do now under the fourteenth amendment. They tried to amend the fourteenth amendment and put the language right in the amendment itself so that Congress should have this power given to it, as proposed by this bill. This was the language of the amendment introduced:

> Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection of the right of life, liberty, and property.

Does the Senator catch that? Is not that what he contends in the argument he makes? I am sure he does, and he has made an able argument. But I say to the Senator from California, the Senate voted that down and declined to put any such language in the Constitution, because they did not want that power given to Congress. Then Congress passed the words which are now found in the amendment in lieu of that proposed amendment.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am listening with great respect and great interest to the argument of the Senator from North Carolina, and I hope he will not assume, as he goes on, that I yield assent to his position because I do not immediately interrupt him. I think it much better to remain silent until the Senator finishes; but I hope to have an opportunity to take up and respectfully make answer to some propositions which he is now stating.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand that, Mr. President; it is always understood among Senators that that is so.

Before I get to the constitutional question again I want to state this fact: Only a few weeks ago a gentleman from Connecticut, a Northern State, and his sweet little wife and baby were traveling from Florida with a camping outfit and stopped at a little neighborhood place, and while sleeping there two brutes, negroes, went into the camp, shot the poor man, and both of them raped the woman.

Of course, the citizens were aroused that a stranger should come into their State and be treated so outrageously by these colored brutes, and more than a hundred men, prominent citizens, rose up, determined to lynch those negroes. They were aroused by the same passion I was talking about awhile ago. If a southern man, if a man from North Carolina, had gone with his dear wife and little baby and camped out in a little Connecticut town, and two brutes had come out from the bushes and shot the man down, and both of them raped the woman, I was wondering what the people of Connecticut would have done. Would they not have done just as the people of North Carolina did? Inflamed and aroused by such a horrible thing, they would have risen up, in California, in Iowa, or anywhere else where there is a red-blooded Anglo-Saxon white man living, and there would have been that same feeling of indignation and madness.

The sheriff got hold of the men before the crowd did; he jumped in a high-powered Packard machine and beat the mob to the penitentiary, some 75 miles away. Those men were not lynched but were afterwards hanged. I am just showing what men's passions are, and what will arouse them anywhere in the United States.

I saw in the papers that a little girl 13 years old, a beautiful child, was going along a country road, and a brute jerked her into the bushes, ravished her, cut her throat, and left her for dead. If a brown man in California had taken one of the little girls of that Sate out in the bushes and cut her throat and ravished her, I wonder what the red-blooded citizens, the brave people of California, would have done. They would have done just as the people did in the case I have cited.

So, Mr. President, I say you can not correct these things by legislation. It is in the man; it is in the human mind. The passions are such that you can not stop it. You can not stop it by a Federal court, you can not stop it by bayonets, you can not stop it in any way. What good will this bill do if it shall become a law? Let us look at that before I go on to the other question.

What is proposed to be accomplished by the measure? I asked the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] the other day if he could cite me to a single State in the Union that had not passed laws against lynching. He could not. Every State has done it. Why, Mr. President, in my State whenever a lynching occurs the judge and the district attorney go to the spot, and they investigate it. The judge issues bench warrants immediately and tries to find the guilty men. Could the Federal court do any more? Suppose the Federal court is given jurisdiction; the Federal court meets only once every six months. A juror is a juror whether he is in the State court or in the Federal court. The grand jury in the Federal court will have the matter under consideration some five or six months after it happens, and what will they do? They will do just like a grand jury in a State court. What would the petit jury do in the Federal court? It would do just like the petit jury in the State court.

What are you going to accomplish by this measure? Do you want to frighten our people and make them hate the Federal court? Do you want to let the colored man know that he has a license to commit these crimes? What is the purpose of it? What is your purpose? Certainly nothing can be accomplished by the Federal court that can not be accomplished by the State court. No man dares say the States have not done all in their power to stop it. No man dares say there is not as much indignation among the southern people as among the northern people. No man will state we have not done everything in every way possible to correct it. It is madness, it is lunacy, it is crazy men who do it, and it can not be corrected by giving the Federal court jurisdiction.

I want some one to tell me what the purpose of the bill is, what good it will do, what it can accomplish, what can be accomplished through the Federal court if the State court can not accomplish anything? In the lynching case about which I have spoken one of the lynchers was killed at the jail door by the sheriff and one was arrested and put in the penitentiary. What could the Federal court do more than the State court did? What can be accomplished by the bill?

We have one remarkable case that comes from Alabama, the lynching case known as the Riggins case, about which we have heard so much. I shall read from the text in that case, so we can know exactly the facts in the case. In its various branches the case has gone to the Supreme Court several times. I read:

> Each of the counts alleges, in substance, that Maples, a citizen of the United States, was, at the time of his murder, lawfully confined by the sheriff of Madison County, State of Alabama, in the jail thereof, to answer the charge of murder under the laws of the State of Alabama; and that the sheriff and a detachment of the Alabama National Guard, which he had summoned to his assistance, were endeavoring to safely keep Maples, to prevent the conspirators from hanging him, that he might have a trial according to law; and that the conspirators, in the city of Huntsville, within the jurisdiction of the court, went upon the highways and streets of the city of Huntsville on September 7, 1904, and murdered Maples by hanging him by the neck until he was dead, in order to prevent his enjoyment of the rights and privileges named in the several counts. Some of the counts allege that Maples was a negro citizen, and the conspirators who formed the conspiracy and committed the murder were white men, and that they were moved to the conspiracy and acts done in pursuance thereof, because Maples was a negro, with the intention, on that account, to deprive him of the rights, privileges, and immunities specified in the counts. All the counts allege that the conspiracy and acts done in furtherance of it were "to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate" Maples in the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or immunity "secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States," specified, respectively, in the counts as follows: (1) The right, privilege, and immunity secured to him under the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama to be tried by due process of law, and acquitted, if innocent, and punished, if found guilty, in the courts of the State of Alabama. (2) The right, privilege, and immunity to have the State of Alabama, acting by and through its officers, to afford him a trial by due process of law, and to be held harmless if innocent, and to be punished if guilty, only after trial in the courts, upon accusation of crime preferred against him, when he was in the custody of the officers of the law of the State of Alabama (134 Federal Reporter, 404, 405).

Without reading further, I want to say that before the bill is enacted into law I shall be prepared to read a good deal from the law books. I may not have the vigor and the intellect of my friend from Utah [Mr. SMOOT]. I do not think I shall try to speak all night as he did in as remarkable a performance as I ever saw in this Chamber. He did not read a word, and the most remarkable thing about it was that he stuck to his subject. It was the most remarkable performance I ever knew of, a man speaking from sundown until dawn without reading from a book or anything else, and all the time sticking to his subject. It was the greatest performance I ever saw in my life. He was fillbustering. He admits it. He was speaking against time. He admits it. He will not criticize us for this fillbuster, I know. He has not done it and he will not do it.

But I want good men like the Senator from Utah, in the face of what Judge Cooley and other writers say, to remember the time when he took his oath here in the Senate. He believed in the sacredness of that oath, and I know it. I shall be very much surprised if the Senator from Utah votes for the bill. I do not believe he will do it. Other Senators will not do it when they learn what the Supreme Court has said upon this great question.

In the case to which I have referred not only the sheriff but the military was called. The military could not stop it. The sheriff could not stop it. Neither could they have stopped it if the Federal court had had jurisdiction and been there. That brings me back to my question. What will the Federal court do about it? Does anyone suppose, if they go on lynching where the district attorney is present, that our people will stop because the Federal court may have jurisdiction in the matter? The Federal court can call out the military, and an army may be sent down there as was done in 1868 and 1869. But who was sent down there? Most of them were western soldiers, kindly, patriotic men, who carried the bayonet down there, but they sympathized with our people, and those laws could not be enforced with the army that was sent down there, because the army sympathized with us. That is one reason why we repealed all such provisions of the law.

There was another branch of this very remarkable lynching case brought before the Supreme Court in which the question of the fourteenth amendment arose, and the Supreme Court discharged the men because they had no jurisdiction. Then came another one of the lynchers whose name was Powers. Judge Jones, of Alabama, a very great judge and a very great lawyer, concluded that the men were within both the amendments. He made the same argument that is made here by the Senator from California, and the very same argument that will be made here by other Senators, because he laid down their side of the case. He did not decide the case against the State. However, he gave his views, and he made the argument hoping that he would get the Supreme Court to reverse his decision. He said in his opinion that he was bound by the question decided in the Hodges case, and therefore he decided against the Government, but at the same time argued the question very ably, as ably as anybody could do, on the side proposed by the Senator from California and others. But what did the Supreme Court do? The district attorney appealed the case from the Federal court in the State of Alabama to the Supreme Court of the United States. In making up the appeal the district attorney included in the papers sent to the Supreme Court the argument made by Judge Jones. He set out in full the great argument made by Judge Jones on this question. The case came to the Supreme Court, and what did the Supreme Court do? Why, Mr. President, they treated it absolutely with contempt, as I shall show. When the case came up on appeal from Judge Jones's decision, the defendant did not have a representative in court; nobody representing him at all. The Attorney General appeared for the Government and Assistant Attorney General Fowler also appeared for the Government. There were no briefs filed for the defendant at all.

What did the Supreme Court do? Strange to say, after hearing the Attorney General, after hearing Assistant Attorney General Fowler, after reading Judge Jones's decision in the case, they merely said:

> Judgment is affirmed on the authority of Hodges v. United States (203 U. S.).

The Supreme Court did not even consider the matter because they had already decided the question in the Hodges case.

Now, the Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General came up with this great opinion rendered in the case by the trial judge, the defendants were not even represented, and yet the Supreme Court per curiam gave the decision instead of writing an opinion. Then came the Hodges case, in which the opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Brewer, one of the greatest judges that ever sat on that bench. It would take some time to read the entire opinion, but Justice Brewer went into the question fully as to both the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Justice Brewer said:

> That prior to the three post bellum amendments to the Constitution the National Government had no jurisdiction over a wrong like that charged in this indictment is conceded; that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments do not justify the legislation is also beyond dispute, for they, as repeatedly held, are restrictions upon State action, and no action on the part of the State is complained of. Unless, therefore, the thirteenth amendment vests in the Nation the jurisdiction claimed the remedy must be sought through State action and in State tribunals subject to the supervision of this court by writ of error in proper cases.
>
> In the Slaughterhouse cases (16 Wall. 36, 76), in defining the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, this is quoted from the opinion of Mr. Justice Washington in Corfield v. Coryell (4 Wash. Cir. Ct. 371, 380):
>
> "The inquiry," he says, "is what are the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States? We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are, in their nature, fundamental; which belong, of right, to the citizens of all free governments; and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States which compose this Union from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What these fundamental principles are it would be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may, however, be all comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole."
>
> And after referring to other cases this court added (p. 77):
>
> "It would be the vainest show of learning to attempt to prove by citations of authority that up to the adoption of the recent amendments no claim or pretense was set up that those rights depended on the Federal Government for their existence or protection beyond the very few express limitations which the Federal Constitution imposed upon the States, such, for instance, as the prohibition against ex post facto laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. But with the exception of these and a few other restrictions the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States as above defined lay within the constitutional and legislative power of the States and without that of the Federal Government."
>
> Notwithstanding the adoption of these three amendments, the National Government still remains one of enumerated powers, and the tenth amendment, which reads, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people," is not shorn of its vitality. (203 U. S. Repts. 1–14.)

In passing, I desire here to say that I am proud of my State of North Carolina. That State did not go into the Union at the same time that the other States did. George Washington was elected President, but North Carolina was not in the Union. Why? Because the people of North Carolina were jealous of their rights—local self-government—and of the rights of her people. They did not go into the Union until the 10 amendments had been adopted to the Federal Constitution. It was not until November 21, 1789, that North Carolina ratified the Constitution. The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Our claim is that there has been no delegation of power in the Constitution to the General Government to justify the passage of such a bill as this. No such power has been given to the General Government. My argument has been made to prove that. At the time of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, when an amendment was offered to it in this body proposing to grant to the General Gov-

ernment the power contemplated by the pending bill, it was opposed even by Thad Stevens, and Congress voted it down; Congress would not even consider it. That action ought to be conclusive so far as the pending bill is concerned.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STERLING in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am assuming that the Senator from North Carolina has not forgotten that his State—in which State, by the by, my grandfather was born——

Mr. OVERMAN. That is why the Senator from California has such good blood in his veins.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That North Carolina, which now, speaking through its great Senator, takes its stand behind the fourteenth amendment, rejected the fourteenth amendment with scorn and defiance when it was first proposed, and that it cast in its legislature but 11 votes in favor of the ratification of the amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. I recollect that Indiana and New York and Ohio all rejected that amendment. The fact is that Francis P. Blair stood upon the floor of the Senate and stated that the fourteenth amendment was adopted by fraud and by force; by force used on the Southern States, because those States were then in the hands of the Union Army; and by fraud, because as to other States, after the amendment had been adopted by the legislatures which were then in existence, legislatures which met shortly afterwards repudiated what the previous legislatures had done and took contrary action; but the Supreme Court held that the amendment having already been adopted by those States such action could not be rescinded.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will pardon me, the point I am making—if it be a point—is that the State of North Carolina, which has been very jealous of the liberties of its people, and rightly so, in point of historic truth, at first refused to ratify the fourteenth amendment, though that State later ratified the amendment and by means that I purpose to explain.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from California states the history of the matter correctly; but I wish to say to him that other States of the North and of the West took the same action as did North Carolina but tried subsequently to repudiate it. Indiana, for example, did so. The Senator from California knows the history of those times. Subsequent legislatures passed acts stating that the action by preceding legislatures was not expressive of the wishes of the States, and that they would rescind such action; but the Supreme Court decided that such action once taken and the amendment once adopted could not be repudiated.

So far as this matter is concerned, I repeat, North Carolina was the last State to go into the Union.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will pardon me, I did not wish to single out North Carolina and to put any stigma on her; I did not mean it in that sense; but it might be well here for the record to cite the action of certain Southern States, because it has a bearing, I think, ultimately upon the fourteenth amendment, what the fourteenth amendment was, what it attempted to accomplish, and what it did accomplish; namely, the fourteenth amendment historically and legally made citizens out of the negroes of America. In the legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida the fourteenth amendment did not receive a single vote; in South Carolina it received only 1 vote; in Virginia only 1 vote; in Texas it received only 5 votes; in Arkansas it received but 2 votes; in Alabama it received 10 votes; in North Carolina it received 11 votes; and in Georgia it received only 2 votes. That is the record.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from California reads the record, and I have no doubt about it; I do not dispute the record. I am glad the Senator has quoted it. The Senator is familiar with the conditions prevailing in those days; but I am here to say to the Senator—and he knows it—that many people believe that the fourteenth amendment was never legally adopted by anything like three-fourths of the States.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But, of course, the true theory was, as held, that the Southern States had never succeeded in getting out of the Union, and, therefore, it was necessary to count them in getting three-fourths of the States in order to ratify the amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Supreme Court held that those States were always in the Union.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Certainly, and therefore that they had to be consulted in the matter of ratifying the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. But when that amendment was first proposed, what I have read was the record of the then existing legislatures of those several States.

Mr. OVERMAN. I again state that Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, standing right where I am now standing, charged upon the floor of this body that the fourteenth amendment was adopted by fraud and force; force which was exercised by the General Government against the Southern States, because those States had just emerged from the war and were under the control of the Union Army; fraud, because such States as Indiana, and, I think, also Ohio and New York, had rushed the adoption of the fourteenth amendment through the then existing legislatures, although the people had held an election and elected new legislatures upon that question, and notwithstanding the amendment had been adopted by the preceding legislatures, the new legislatures when they met repudiated the action of their predecessors and refused to adopt the amendment. As I stated a moment ago, however, the Supreme Court set aside the action of the subsequent legislatures and stated that they could not repudiate an amendment after it had once been ratified. That is the history of the ratification of that amendment. But, Mr. President, this is far afield from the line of discussion I intended to pursue. I merely mention it in passing to show what North Carolina did when the Constitution was adopted and the attitude she took as to the reserved powers of the States.

I wish also in passing to refer to the fact that North Carolina was the last State to go out of the Union. When the question of secession was first submitted to her legislature in February she voted against it, and it was not until Abraham Lincoln, who put in his Cabinet a North Carolinian, John A. Gilmer, called for 75,000 troops to fight her southern neighbors that North Carolina went out of the Union; but after she had seceded in the war which followed she lost 40 per cent of her population. At that time there were in the State only 122,000 voters, but North Carolina furnished 126,000 brave soldiers to fight for southern rights.

Mr. President, I am reminded here of what the late Senator Foraker, of Ohio, told me sitting in this Chamber. He said while he was coming through North Carolina with Sherman's army, which had been burning the houses of citizens in South Carolina, a great many men came out from time to time, claimed that they were Union men, and asked protection. Mr. Foraker went on to say that he saw standing in front of his country home an old man who looked to be about 80 years old. General Slocum, on whose staff Mr. Foraker was serving, said "Foraker, yonder is another one of those 'Union' men. I will ride up and see." He rode up and said, "My friend, you were a secessionist, were you not?" The old man replied, "No; I was not a secessionist; I thought our troubles ought to have been settled without war, and I voted against secession." Then he was asked, "You are a Union man?" Mr. Foraker said the old man seemed to rise up 2 feet; fire came into his eyes, and he said, "Union man; no, sir; when my State went out of the Union I went with her; two of my boys to-day are fighting in her behalf, and I honor them and stand by them. I am a damned rebel; that is what I am—a damned rebel."

Slocum said, "Foraker, put a guard over that man's property; protect it; he is a brave man and he is telling the truth." That old man, who was of Scotch descent, told the truth about his position. He was against the war, but when his State went out of the Union he believed his first duty was to his State, as did other citizens of the South and as they were taught under the Constitution, and so he went with her.

That is also very far afield from the question which the Senator from California and I were discussing, but I am proud of my State and I thought I would relate here upon the floor a little history that is not known.

Mr. President, I desire to refer again to the Hodges case. I have not much time and I do not wish to interfere with the ceremonies which are to take place a little later.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. From what volume is the Senator reading?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am reading from the Hodges case.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am familiar with the case, but from what volume is the Senator reading?

Mr. OVERMAN. The case is found in 203 Supreme Court Reports, and I have been reading from pages 16, 17, and so forth. I read further from that case:

> One thing more: At the close of the Civil War, when the problem of the emancipated slaves was before the Nation, it might have left them in a condition of allenage, or established them as wards of the Government like the Indian tribes, and thus retained for the Nation jurisdiction over them, or it might, as it did, give them citizenship. It chose the latter. By the fourteenth amendment it made citizens of all born within the limits of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction. By the fifteenth it prohibited any State from denying the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and by the thirteenth it forbade slavery or involuntary servitude anywhere within the limits of the land. Whether this was or was not the wiser way to deal with the great problem is not a matter for the courts to consider.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, did the Senator say that he was reading from the case reported in Two hundred and third United States, at page 1?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am reading from page 20.

Mr. FLETCHER. The decision begins on page 1, I think.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes. I continue the quotation:

> It is for us to accept the decision, which declined to constitute them wards of the Nation or leave them in a condition of alienage where they would be subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, but gave them citizenship, doubtless believing that thereby in the long run their best interests would be subserved, they taking their chances with other citizens in the States where they should make their homes.

That, Mr. President, was not the point which I wish to bring out. However, the court in this case stated that the fourteenth amendment did not fetter or hinder in any way the States or deprive them of their police powers; that it did not enlarge the Constitution but was a prohibition upon the States passing discriminatory laws in favor of the white man and against the black man. That is what Mr. Stevens said. That is what Congress said at the time—that they had no intention of depriving the State of any of its rights or police powers or of giving Congress the right to legislate in favor of one class and against another.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator to inquire whether he has referred to the case of United States v. Harris (106 U. S. 629)? That seems to be directly in point on this question.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; I have that case before me now. That was another lynching case, as I recollect. It came up from Tennessee. That was a case in which the court especially referred to the fourteenth amendment in this language:

> The purpose and effect of the two sections of the fourteenth amendment above quoted were clearly defined by Mr. Justice Bradley in the case of United States v. Cruikshank (1 Woods, 308), as follows: "It is a guaranty of protection against the acts of the State government itself. It is a guaranty against the exertion of arbitrary and tyrannical power on the part of the government and legislature of the State, not a guaranty against the commission of individual offenses"—

The court decides that the fourteenth amendment does not have anything to do with individuals; it deals only with the State itself and is a prohibition against the State exercising its discriminatory powers against the colored man in favor of the white man—

> "and the power of Congress, whether express or implied, to legislate for the enforcement of such a guaranty does not extend"—

Listen—

> "does not extend to the passage of laws for the suppression of crime within the States."

I will say to the Senator from California that the Supreme Court in this case exactly carries out what appears in the record of Congress, that this does not extend in any way to the right to give Congress the power to legislate against individuals.

> "And the power of Congress, whether express or implied, to legislate for the enforcement of such a guaranty does not extend to the passage of laws for the suppression of crime within the States. The enforcement of the guaranty does not require or authorize Congress to perform the duty that the guaranty itself supposes it to be the duty of the State to perform and which it requires the State to perform."

Every State thinks it is its duty to protect the individual citizen, whether he be white or black, brown or yellow. It gives them all the same protection.

The Senator from California answered this question to me the other day. He said his argument is all based upon the fact that the States have not done their duty in protecting the colored race. It is all based upon that. Therefore he is assuming a fact. It is not right to assume a fact.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, Mr. President, with the Senator's permission; that is not my position. I forget color entirely in this argument. My position was and is that it is where and only where the State either affirmatively or negatively by nonaction has deprived any man, white or black, native or naturalized, of his rights to life or to liberty or to property, or has affirmatively or negatively by indifference, neglect, or failure to enforce law denied to him the equal protection of the laws, then it is that the Nation may step in, and should step in, and protect him by punishing those who have violated his constitutional rights. That is my position.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am glad the Senator has made that statement, because I did not make it as clearly as he has.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is, and always has been, my position.

Mr. OVERMAN. Therefore, in making that argument the Senator is bound to assume that some State, by action or nonaction, has failed in its duty to protect one citizen against another.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is conceivable that the State might enact laws as against certain offenses, calling them crimes, and then fail to execute the laws; or, as in the case of California, where the municipality of San Francisco passed a certain laundry ordinance, upon the face of that ordinance it was equal and fair and applicable to all, but, as the Supreme Court of the United States said, looking through form to substance, it was seen that the ordinance was designed to operate against one class only, and was not made applicable to all, wherefore the Supreme Court of the United States held the ordinance void.

Mr. OVERMAN. Can the Senator show me or point me to a single act of a single Southern State or any other State that has passed or failed to pass any act whereby its citizens, white or black, brown or yellow, were deprived of protection by action or nonaction? Can he show me anything of that sort? If so, then his argument is good, though not from a constitutional standpoint; it is bad so far as the Constitution is concerned; but the Senator's argument must be based upon an admitted fact or a proved fact.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. Now, the Senator admitting that, I want him to show me and to tell me, if he can, where any State, by action or nonaction, has deprived any citizen of his right to life, liberty, or property?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will endeavor to do so; but may I throw out this idea right here: I do not look upon the Federal Government as an alien thing, as a foreign force. I look upon the Federal Government as being as friendly toward me, as friendly toward my State and yours, as the State government. I do not regard legislation of this kind as hostile, or in design hostile, to a given State or to the people of a given State. I have said, and have repeated, that so far as I am concerned I look upon legislation of this character as in aid of, in cooperation with, the good people of each and every State; and I personally feel in a sense grieved that Senators appear to look upon legislation of this kind as hostile to a given State; wherefore they invoke the powers of the States, and discuss the police power and the reserved rights of the States and the limited delegated powers of the Federal Government.

I grant that the Constitution of the United States is a delegation of power; I grant that the State constitutions are reservations of power; but what I think, and what I trust some day we will all agree upon, is this: That we have one country, made up of 48 States, and that whether Congress, here sitting, is speaking for the Nation, or a legislature in North Carolina is speaking, both are speaking for the benefit not of the State as such, as an entity, but for all the people of Nation and State.

When the Senator argues that this proposed legislation would be abortive, that it would accomplish no good, that it could not be enforced, and that, if enforced, it would cause more harm than good, I listen with the utmost attention.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am satisfied the Senator would.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I would, because my purpose, speaking for myself, is to help not only the individual who might be assailed or deprived of life or liberty without due process of law, but to help the people of the States; for I can not believe that any State or the representative of any State approves of lynching. We must stand as adamant against that monstrous proposition, or else we have reverted to barbarism, and we invite the overturning of our courts and our laws, our very civilization. We must all stand up for the law and the institutions of our country.

Mr. OVERMAN. We all agree with the Senator in that respect; but the trouble about the Senator is that he does not understand this question, probably, and he knows, if he has heard what is going on in these corridors, that this legislation was really promoted by and the propaganda was for the Negro race in the South. That is understood. It was to hold the negro vote in the next election.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That does not operate with me.

Mr. OVERMAN. I know it does not.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It does not.

Mr. OVERMAN. I know. I say I do not agree with the Senator's position, but the Senator knows that, too.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I do not.

Mr. OVERMAN. At least, the Senator has heard that.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not admit that to be true. If an evil exists in my State, I would have it cured.

Mr. OVERMAN. North Carolinians and Californians all love their Government, and want to stand by the Government, and want to treat everybody alike, and that is all we are

asking—that California stand by us. Why, I remember that the California Senators, when they had their great social question to deal with in their own State, stood by the South, if you may call it such, in their great problem, and helped us out; and although I admit that the Senator is a patriotic, brave man, a great speaker, eloquent and able, I was a little bit surprised when the Senator from California did not follow the lead of his great predecessors here when they sympathized with us and took part with us. They would have been here aiding in defeating the force bill, aiding in defeating this bill, because they believed, as the Senator does, that we are all one great people, loving the Union and wanting to do right by every man and every citizen, white and black, and to see that they all have the same rights and privileges in their person, in their property, and in their liberty.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I suggest to the Senator from California this thought further than what the Senator from North Carolina has said: The Senator from California bases the theory of this bill upon the proposition that the States have failed or neglected to enforce their laws, and therefore the Federal Government must come in to help them out in that situation. Now, for what purpose? What is the ultimate aim and object of the bill? It is to prevent the commission of certain crimes within the States; namely, the crime of lynching. That is the purpose of the bill, and that is the object of it. In the decision which the Senator from North Carolina has just read—United States against Harris—the Supreme Court lays down the proposition broadly, and holds clearly and expressly that the fourteenth amendment does not give to Congress the authority or the power or the right to legislate with respect to the commission of crimes in the States. That is the ultimate principle we reach; and the Supreme Court has decided definitely and clearly in that case that Congress has no power to pass legislation for the purpose of suppressing crime within the States. That is a State function, and that is one of the reserved rights of the States.

Mr. OVERMAN. Before the Senator from California begins his answer, may I say——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes; it would take me too long to answer that question in a word. I hope to analyze the Harris case later on.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let me say that I asked the Senator a question, and he has not answered it. He spoke for 10 minutes and very ably, but he did not answer it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I did not? I beg the Senator's pardon. What was the question?

Mr. OVERMAN. I want to know if any State in the South, in the North, in the East, or in the West has failed in any of its duties to its citizens by action or by nonaction?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think I can answer that, and I shall answer it, though I shall be very sorry to lay upon the record here the facts in respect to the enforcement of the laws against lynching in the several States. I will be sorry to do it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not blame the Senator. Let him do it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Because I am a friend of the States.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator does not understand my question. Suppose there have been many lynchings, as there have been, as we all know, thousands of them——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. There have been.

Mr. OVERMAN. I want to know, notwithstanding that fact, if it is a fact, if any State in this Union, South, North, East, or West, has ever by nonaction or by action deprived any man, black or white, of his rights as a citizen, in his person, his property, or his liberty?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think so, in hundreds and thousands of cases; and when I say that, I wish to be understood as saying and meaning, I think there have been monstrous crimes committed, which we will call lynchings, and that there has been no punishment of those guilty of those crimes. Answering the Senator's question directly, I have said, and I repeat, that even though the laws of a given State may denounce lynching, the State laws have not been enforced, and the men guilty have not been punished, and there have not been that diligence, that apprehension, that pursuit, that prosecution, that conviction, that punishment which ought to have occurred.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not think the Senator can show that.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think I can show it.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator can show in his own State and every State of this Union, in Illinois, in Indiana——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Truly, it is not confined to one State.

Mr. OVERMAN. In fact, speaking of some of these States, Indiana and Illinois, when a mad mob is aroused—and they do get mad and you can not control them—there is this difference between the man of the North and the man of the South——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. We are of one blood, cavalier and Puritan. We are not so different.

Mr. OVERMAN. We in the South like the colored man. When a brutal crime is committed by a colored man, we try him, or may lynch him. In some Northern States they do not lynch the man who commits the crime; they kill every man they see who has a black skin.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEW in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

ORDER FOR RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. If the Senator will yield, I would like to submit a unanimous-consent agreement before I ask for a quorum in order that we may attend the funeral services in the House. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning next.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. With the understanding that when we return from the funeral services the Senator will ask for a recess immediately, I do not object.

Mr. CURTIS. I said an adjournment, but we could take a recess and probably save time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. With the Journal of yesterday's proceedings pending, I have no objection to taking a recess when we come back from the Hall of the House.

Mr. CURTIS. Then, when we return from the House, it is understood that there will be a recess taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning. I ask that by unanimous consent that order be made.

Mr. OVERMAN. I would like to finish my argument, because I have a great many authorities here to show that the Dyer bill is unconstitutional and is a flagrant invasion of the Constitution; but, of course, I yield for the unanimous-consent agreement and the further proceedings, hoping that at some future time I may have an opportunity to conclude my argument.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day, it take a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brandegee	Harris	New	Shortridge
Brookhart	Harrison	Norbeck	Smoot
Broussard	Heflin	Norris	Spencer
Cameron	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sterling
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Page	Sutherland
Carraway	Kellogg	Pepper	Townsend
Curtis	Lodge	Phipps	Underwood
Fernald	McKellar	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	McKinley	Ransdell	Warren
George	McLean	Reed, Mo.	Watson
Glass	McNary	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Gooding	Myers	Robinson	
Harreld	Nelson	Sheppard	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess to fulfill its acceptance of the invitation of the House to be present at the funeral of Representative MANN.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess, in accordance with the motion just carried, to attend the funeral of the late Representative MANN.

The Senate, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, the Vice President, and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m., and the Vice President resumed the chair.

RECESS.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate take a recess, as heretofore ordered, until 10 o'clock on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously made, until Monday, December 4, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *December 2, 1922.*

The House met at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord, Thou art infinite in wisdom and in love and far too wonderful for human understanding; yet there are none so wounded but can be cured by Thy touch. Thou dost heal the broken heart and bind up with many balms the toiling hands of mortals. In our disappointments, in our sorrows, and through our tears may we behold the cross on which is the heartbreak of the world's Savior and the Father's message to the children of men. O be with all weary feet and with the travelers of the night and keep them until they reach the hilltop of eternity's morning. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 370.

Resolved, That the Senate had heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of nine Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative MANN, the Senate do now adjourn.

And that, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the President pro tempore had appointed Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HARRELD, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. WATSON, and Mr. WILLIS as members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate accept the invitation of the House of Representatives to attend in a body at 2 o'clock to-morrow the funeral of Hon. JAMES R. MANN.

RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Vice President and Members of the Senate entered the Chamber and occupied the seats assigned to them, the Vice President occupying a seat at the Speaker's desk.

Then came members of the diplomatic corps, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, representatives from the Army and the Navy, and the President of the United States with members of his Cabinet.

The body of the late Mr. MANN lay in state in the space in front of the Clerk's desk.

Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., read the burial office, also from the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, beginning with the twentieth verse.

The male quartet of the Church of the Epiphany sang the hymn, "Hark, Hark My Soul."

Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., then delivered the following address:

"*Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings.*"

Thus spake the maker of proverbs in a time remote. To-day we find striking application of it in the life service of JAMES R. MANN. In the large concerns of the State it may be said of him that he was diligent in business. It was this sterling quality that rendered him a kingly man and fit to stand unabashed and unashamed before rulers. Of him it may be truly said:

> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world: This was a man.

It is not our part to deliver in this solemn hour any extended or adequate tribute to this great citizen. Other and worthier lips will express in this place the love and esteem in which our honored friend was held. Ours is the humbler but no less grateful task of speaking here a word that shall express the love and affection in which our friend was held by a grateful Republic. We will not let him, silent though he be in death, depart from these halls in which he was wont to play his large and important rôle without a word of high and deserved praise. For over a quarter of a century, covering the most intense and critical period in human history, JAMES R. MANN has occupied a place of useful and commanding influence in the Congress of the United States. No man will gainsay the statement that his career has been characterized by fidelity and devotion to the high aims and purposes of the country he loved, that entitle him to the favor and praise of all honest and fair-minded men. In the loftiest sense in which we may use the words, he was a true-hearted, untiring, sensitively conscientious public servant. Too frequently in the life of such men do we fail to recognize their sterling worth until death robs us of their helpful and inspiring leadership. Fitting indeed is it that in this House that witnessed to the best service of his life we should gather to-day as his friends and loyal countrymen to lay upon his casket the well-earned laurel that rightfully belongs to men of his excelling qualities. Critical as the Republic may sometimes be of those in places of public trust, we have not lost out of our national consciousness the sense of chivalry and the affectionate esteem which rightfully belong to those who give the best they have for the public good. In a time that is characterized by a too extreme and all too frequently a too ungenerous estimate of those who serve in public places, it seems proper and fitting that here in this presence to-day we should take note of those outstanding qualities and characteristics that lent to the career of this man peculiar distinction and power. I asked one of his intimate friends and colleagues yesterday what in his judgment were the supreme gifts that marked the public service of JAMES R. MANN. With serious and due reflection he answered, "Thoroughness, courage, honesty."

To our mind he named the three most essential qualities of true greatness. Men may and will differ in the heat of debate concerning policies and their interpretation, but wherever men come together, the world over, they honor those who from deep conviction play the great game of life with thoroughness, courage, and fidelity. Recognize as we will our party shibboleths and loyalties, we are compelled to pay homage to those whose lives are marked by these unchallenged gifts and graces. The world has not changed its standard of judging the worth of high-minded men, and we still hold to the old, if homely, dictum—

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

There is no place in which men may so highly exemplify their selfless devotion to great ideals as in the public service. Here, indeed, is a forum that tests the best and ultimately discloses the true and enduring qualities of character. Ours is not an age that weighs lightly the finer and nobler virtues of men. Indeed, it may with truth be said that to-day, as never before, character is the foundation of all that makes for efficient and acceptable service, and the inspiration of all that contributes to enduring greatness. Thoroughness is indispensable to any form of human service, but where that service has to do with the large concerns of the State it takes on a finer significance and importance. Here our friend excelled; here he disclosed a devotion that is rare in a world of swiftly moving currents. Punctilious and faithful in small details, he was a worthy master in the field of action where opinions are fashioned into laws.

To thoroughness he added courage—a courage that was unafraid when once the testing time came. For him there was but one open way, cost what it might to follow it; it was the open way of fidelity to a trust that he held as the representative of the people. Loyally following the dictates of his conscience, he stood before men as a chivalrous knight, fearless in attack and bold in defense. Courage with him was born of conviction. The weapons he used were employed not to gain selfish advantage but to maintain what he conceived to be a just and worthy cause. "His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure." The world loves to pay its meed of praise to the man who dares to stand firm and inflexible for what he believes is the right. It gives scant praise to him whose boisterous ways veil motives that will not bear the light of open day.

Courage that rises above self-interest and that recks not of sacrifice is as a diadem upon the brow of him who worthily wears it. But to courage he added honesty. Thoroughness

and courage acquire greater force and power when consecrated to honesty of purpose. JAMES R. MANN sought to stand before his fellows with a character unimpeached and unimpeachable. He would not, even for political advantage, shadow a record by word or act that was questionable or unworthy of the dignity of his esteemed office.

Thus it is we stand to-day with reverence and affection to pay our poor and imperfect tribute to a noble son of the Republic. Fitly we apply to him the ancient words of the proverb writer:

Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings.

Worthily he lived, worthily he served; we honor him for what he was and for what he did. Shall we not believe that to him, as to the great laureate of England, these lines summed up his triumphant hope and unfailing faith:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea,
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Faithful and chivalrous servant of the Republic, hail and farewell!

The quartet then sang the hymn "Jerusalem the Golden," and the Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the following benediction:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we lift our eyes unto the hills from whence cometh our strength; our help cometh from the Lord. As Thy children regard us with divine mercy. Thou wilt surely hear us when we call and answer us when we pray. Look with great favor upon our Republic and more and more bring up citizens such as he to stabilize the great fundamentals of our Nation upon which it rests for its glory and for its perpetuity. Regard our citizenship with great favor.

We pray for the stricken fireside. O angel of peace, angel of love, dwell there in the measure of a rich blessing. Again we tarry here to pay our tributes of love and respect to him who has left us. Make his memory to remain as a great and beautiful affection in all our breasts. Everything passes!

At the last, O Lord, when earth's door closes, may heaven's door open and bear us up the stairway to our Father's house, and we shall go out no more forever. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The President of the United States with members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court, the representatives of the Army and the Navy, members of the diplomatic corps, and the Vice President and Members of the Senate retired from the Chamber.

AFTER RECESS.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 2.59 p. m.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the recess may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the proceedings during the recess be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. Monday, December 4, 1922.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 4, 1922.*

(*Legislative day of Saturday, December 2, 1922.*)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

JOHN B. KENDRICK, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, appeared in his seat to-day.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that——

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The principal legislative clerk (H. A. Hopkins) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	George	McNary	Shortridge
Bayard	Gooding	Myers	Smoot
Brandegee	Harris	Nelson	Spencer
Brookhart	Harrison	New	Sutherland
Calder	Heflin	Norbeck	Swanson
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Townsend
Caraway	Kellogg	Overman	Trammell
Cummins	Kendrick	Page	Underwood
Curtis	Keyes	Pepper	Wadsworth
Dial	Ladd	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Dillingham	La Follette	Pittman	Warren
Edge	Lodge	Ransdell	Watson
Ernst	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	Weller.
Fernald	McKellar	Robinson	
Fletcher	McLean	Sheppard	

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. CAMERON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARREID], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCKINLEY,] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent on the business of the Senate attending the funeral of the late Representatives JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Pending the motion, will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand from what I have seen in the newspapers that the majority party in this Chamber have concluded to let the so-called Dyer bill go over, and if that is the understanding of the action intended by the majority party, I do not desire to make any further motion that will interfere with business. I ask the Senator from Massachusetts if that is the case?

Mr. LODGE. I stated to the newspapers that the Republican conference instructed me to say that they would not press the bill further at the coming session or at the session which is just expiring.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is, between now and the 4th of March?

Mr. LODGE. Between now and the 4th of March. Those were the instructions given to me and which I gave to the press.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I wish to say that I am very glad indeed we have reached that understanding. There was no desire on my part, or on the part of those of my colleagues with whom I was acting, that we should delay the public business, but the bill is so clearly in contravention of what we regarded as a great constitutional right that we felt we were justified in going to extremes in trying to prevent its passage.

We have no apologies to offer for our fight, and we have nothing to take back in reference to what we have done. On the other hand, should the bill again appear with an effort to take it up in the Senate, we would renew the fight we have made before. Of course I do not think a fight of this kind could be justified except as a very extreme measure against a matter which we consider an invasion of a public right. I am only too glad to know that we can come to an understanding and that it will not interfere with the transaction of the public business.

Mr. LODGE. In common with the great body of my colleagues on this side of the Chamber, I believe the bill is right in principle and ought to pass; but the question before the conference was simply whether we should allow the filibuster to go on until the 4th of March with no result. The bill could not pass, as it would be impossible to change the rules now; and the conference decided that they would not press the bill further, as I stated in the public press, at the session which is now expiring or the next session.

Now, Mr. President, I submit the motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, before the motion is put will the Senator permit me to suggest that the shipping bill has not been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and it can not be printed until that is done? Would there be objection to having the bill referred now, so that it may be printed?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not think there would be any objection on our part, but if we are going to transact any legislative business by unanimous consent we had better approve the Journal.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I hope we may have the bill referred before the executive session.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection to the approval of the Journal. That can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. LODGE. I have made the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Suppose we go into executive session and continue there until 12 o'clock, the shipping bill would not be referred to the committee. I merely ask unanimous consent that it may be referred to the Commerce Committee.

Mr. FLETCHER. The only purpose is to get the bill printed, so that we may know what it is.

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last and the subsequent days be approved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the Journal of the several days will be approved. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Now let the shipping bill be referred.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent that the ship subsidy bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

MAIL CONTRACTS IN ALASKA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of special contracts entered into by the Post Office Department with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. for carrying the mails between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska; with the Alaskan Engineering Commission for carrying the mails on the Government railroad in Alaska; and with the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co. for carrying the mails between Skagway and White Pass, Alaska, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report giving the aggregate number of various publications issued by said commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, with other details; a statement in detail of travel undertaken by officers of the commission to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; and a statement showing permits and licenses issued under the Federal water power act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the parties thereto, the terms prescribed, and the moneys received during the fiscal year 1922 on account of permits and licenses, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SHIPPING BOARD (S. DOC. 266).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, statement of travel performed by the officers and employees of the board during the fiscal year 1922, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, with reference to the communication from the Shipping Board, I should like to inquire of the Chair whether, under the rule, it will be printed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It can be ordered printed. The Chair thinks it would not be printed unless so ordered.

Mr. NORRIS. Does it come in response to a resolution of the Senate?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it ought to be printed, Mr. President.

Mr. NORRIS. If it comes in response to a resolution of the Senate, I think it would be printed under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a very short communication.

Mr. NORRIS. What is the subject matter?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A communication from the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of travel performed by the officers and employees of the board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be printed.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not want to interfere with the reference of the report to the Committee on Appropriations, but it ought to be printed as well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been so referred.

PETITIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the house of delegates, American Medical Association, at the 1922 meeting in St. Louis, Mo., favoring the granting of relief from present unsatisfactory conditions relative to the use of whisky for medicinal purposes and to supply bonded whisky only at a fixed retail price established by the Government, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER presented a petition of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Trade, praying for the prompt passage of Senate bill 1943, providing for the better protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Trade, praying for the passage of Senate bill 3217, to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LADD presented petitions of Mabel M. Stromme and 21 others, of Binford; Charles F. Faust and 9 others, of Moffet; J. E. Anderson and 5 others, of Zahl; Muut Okland and 9 others, of Watford City; Olaf Roen and 9 others, of Arnegard; Baker Sassonde and 9 others, of St. John; Mrs. William A. Leben and 25 others, of Wilton; P. R. Hendrick and 9 others, of Rawson; Nels H. Peterson and 41 others, of Bowbells; Dagmar S. Nelson and 11 others, of Bremen; E. O. Kittelson and 10 others, of Dogden; Alfred A. Yoraling and 9 others, of Bottineau; John Christ and 17 others, of Wimbledon; Mrs. L. Rosenberg and 29 others, of Ryder; Mrs. Delia Klein and 29 others, of Sanborn; M. J. Hanley and 54 others, of Donnybrook; Frank Koenig and 5 others, of Juanita; Mrs. K. Jorgenson and 19 others, of Fullerton; Julius Knuth and 8 others, of Juanita; and Mrs. J. H. Jacobson and 7 others, of Lamoure, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation stabilizing the price of wheat, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

GRADE PERCENTAGES OF ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4037) to amend the grade percentages of enlisted men as prescribed in section 4h of the national defense act, as amended, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 931) thereon.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR WATSON OF GEORGIA.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 365, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 365), submitted by Mr. HARRIS November 22, 1922, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SENATE PAGES.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 363, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 363), submitted by Mr. LODGE November 22, 1922, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ five additional pages for the Senate Chamber, to serve from November 20, 1922, to March 31, 1923, and to be paid at the rate of $2.50 per day each out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CALDER. I move to amend the resolution by striking out "March 31" and inserting "March 4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

MARY M. BREWER.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 369, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 369), submitted by Mr. LODGE November 27, 1922, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mary M. Brewer, widow of Hiram H. Brewer, late foreman in the Senate folding room, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death; said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, the resolution provides for the payment of one year's salary to the widow of this former employee of the Senate. He was with the Senate for over 30 years. He was a Civil War veteran. We have a rule which provides that in the case of death of employees who have served less than 25 years the family shall receive six months' salary. This employee served for more than 30 years.

Mr. OVERMAN. Who was he?

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Brewer, who was in the folding room for 30 years, a Civil War veteran.

Mr. LODGE. He was in the service of the Senate for 39 years.

Mr. OVERMAN. The precedent is for the payment of six months' salary.

Mr. CALDER. No; that is in case where the service was less than 25 years.

Mr. LODGE. Where the service was over 25 years we have given a year's salary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF SENATOR FELTON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 366 and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 366), submitted by Mr. HARRIS November 22, 1922, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to REBECCA LATIMER FELTON $287.67 for compensation, and $280 as mileage, the same being amounts due her as a Senator from the State of Georgia from November 8 to November 21, 1922.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PEPPER:

A bill (S. 4077) for the relief of Adam K. Baylor; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4078) for the relief of Adolph F. Hitchler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER:

A bill (S. 4079) for the relief of R. H. Macy & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4080) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 4081) granting a pension to Eliza H. Lockwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 4082) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for payment of charges due on reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 4083) authorizing the submission to the Court of Claims of the claims of sundry citizens of Idaho for damages sustained by reason of the overflow of their lands in connection with the construction of the reservoir to irrigate lands belonging to the Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

(By request):

A bill (S. 4084) to amend section 23 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 4085) for the relief of Samuel H. Butler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 4086) granting a pension to James H. Seward; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 4087) to relieve American Legion Post No. 86 of responsibility for certain rifles and equipment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 4088) conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the Steamship *San Tirso* against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 250) to donate to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States certain war trophies captured by or surrendered to the armed forces of the United States in the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I understand that the House is not to meet until 11 o'clock, when it will send to the Senate a resolution to adjourn the present session sine die. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11.30 o'clock to-day.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes a. m.) the Senate took a recess until 11.30 o'clock a. m., at which time it reassembled.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had adopted a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 73) providing for the final adjournment of the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 73) was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 4, 1922.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 4th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11.48 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11 o'clock and 32 minutes a. m.) the Senate took a recess until 11.48 o'clock a. m., when it reassembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m. having arrived, pursuant to the provisions of the concurrent resolution adopted by the two Houses, the Chair declares the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 4, 1922.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The officers herein named, who formerly were majors but now are captains (under recess appointments) in the Regular Army, to be captains in the Regular Army, in the branches of service in which they now hold commissions or appointments, to take rank in that grade as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922:

To be captains.

Capt. Isaac Gill, jr., Infantry.
Capt. John Kennard, Cavalry.
Capt. John Bellinger Thompson, Cavalry.
Capt. Hamner Huston, Infantry.
Capt. Jens Anderson Doe, Infantry.
Capt. Lester Leland Lampert, Infantry.
Capt. Charles Harrison Corlett, Infantry.
Capt. Louis Alexander Falligant, Infantry.
Capt. William Ord Ryan, Field Artillery.
Capt. William Francis Maher, Field Artillery.
Capt. Floyd Hatfield, Infantry.

Capt. Charles Lewis Clifford, Cavalry.
Capt. Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Infantry.
Capt. Oscar Otto Kuentz, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Earl Landreth, Infantry.
Capt. William Edward Raab Covell, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Capt. John Stewart Bragdon, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. George Jacob Richards, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. John Scott Smylie, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Lehman Wellington Miller, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Douglas Lafayette Weart, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Earl Ewart Gesler, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Edwin Alexander Bethel, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. John French Conklin, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Alfred Laing Gamahl, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. John Easter Harris, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. William Frazer Tompkins, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Douglas Hamilton Gillette, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Paul Alfred Hedgson, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Donald Angus Davison, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Henry Spiese Aurand, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Thomas Bernard Larkin, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Edwin Coit Kelton, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. James Allen Lester, Field Artillery.
Capt. Mason James Young, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Layson Enslow Atkins, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Herman Beukema, Field Artillery.
Capt. Edwin Albert Zundel, Field Artillery.
Capt. Clinton Wilbur Howard, Air Service.
Capt. Charles Manly Busbee, Field Artillery.
Capt. Albert Whitney Waldron, Field Artillery.
Capt. Parley Doney Parkinson, Infantry.
Capt. John Hobert Wallace, Field Artillery.
Capt. Raymond Marsh, Field Artillery.
Capt. Harold Eugene Small, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Henry Benton Sayler, Ordnance Department.
Capt. Joseph May Swing, Field Artillery.
Capt. Charles Wolcott Ryder, Infantry.
Capt. Stafford LeRoy Irwin, Field Artillery.
Capt. Joseph Taggart McNarney, Air Service.
Capt. Pearson Menoher, Cavalry.
Capt. Albert Henry Warren, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Omar Nelson Bradley, Infantry.
Capt. Paul John Mueller, Infantry.
Capt. Leland Stanford Hobbs, Infantry.
Capt. John Frederick Kahle, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Edwin Boman Lyon, Air Service.
Capt. Reinold Melberg, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Clarence Brewster Lindner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. John Henry Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Carl Conrad Bank, Field Artillery.
Capt. Charles Calvert Benedict, Air Service.
Capt. Vernon Evans, Infantry.
Capt. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Infantry.
Capt. Joseph Jesse Teter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Lewis Clarke Davidson, Infantry.
Capt. Dwight David Eisenhower, Infantry.
Capt. George Hume Peabody, Air Service.
Capt. Martin John O'Brien, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Joseph Cumming Haw, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. James Basevi Ord, Infantry.
Capt. Earl Larue Nalden, Air Service.
Capt. Henry McElderry Pendleton, Cavalry.
Capt. Iverson Brooks Summers, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Edmund de Treville Ellis, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Robert William Strong, Cavalry.
Capt. Clifford Randall Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. John Beugnot Wogan, Field Artillery.
Capt. Clesen Henry Tenney, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Clifford Barrington King, Field Artillery.
Capt. Frank Edwin Emery, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Edward Caswell Wallington, Chemical Warfare Service.
Capt. Carl Ernest Hocker, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. John William Leonard, Infantry.
Capt. Richmond Trumbull Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Edward Campbell McGuire, Cavalry.
Capt. Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt, Infantry.
Capt. John McDonald Thompson, Cavalry.
Capt. James Alward VanFleet, Infantry.
Capt. Edward Gill Sherburne, Infantry.
Capt. Walter Wood Hess, jr., Field Artillery.
Capt. Michael Frank Davis, Air Service.
Capt. John Fuller Davis, Cavalry.
Capt. Stuart Clarence MacDonald, Infantry.
Capt. Metcalfe Reed, Infantry.
Capt. Hubert Reilly Harmon, Air Service.
Capt. Benjamin Greiley Ferris, Infantry.
Capt. Charles Samuel Ritchel, Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Guerdon Hearn, Infantry.
Capt. Joseph Daly Coughlan, Field Artillery.
Capt. Reese Maughan Howell, Field Artillery.
Capt. Henry Jervis Friese Miller, Air Service.
Capt. Alfred Schrieber Balsam, Infantry.
Capt. Howard Donnelly, Infantry.
Capt. Anastacio Quevedo Ver, Philippine Scouts.
Capt. John Nicholas Robinson, Infantry.
Capt. Victor Vaughan Taylor, Cavalry.
Capt. Tom Fox, Infantry.
Capt. Thomas James Hanley, jr., Air Service.
Capt. Jacob John Gerhardt, Infantry.
Capt. Leo Andrew Walton, Air Service.
Capt. Ralph Pittman Cousins, Air Service.
Capt. Charles Hosmer Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. William Putnam Cherrington, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. John Franklin Stevens, Cavalry.
Capt. Charles Robert Finley, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Vernon Edwin Prichard, Infantry.
Capt. Adlai Howard Gilkeson, Air Service.
Capt. Gilbert Smith Brownell, Infantry.
Capt. Richard Carlton Stickney, Infantry.
Capt. Edward James Dwan, Cavalry.
Capt. Jesse Beeson Hunt, Field Artillery.
Capt. John Ross Mendenhall, Infantry.
Capt. Norman Randolph, Infantry.
Capt. Joseph Monroe Murphy, Infantry.
Capt. George Edward Stratemeyer, Air Service.
Capt. Eustis Lloyd Hubbard, Cavalry.
Capt. Frederic William Boye, Cavalry.
Capt. Leroy Hugh Watson, Infantry.
Capt. Karl Hartman Gorman, Cavalry.
Capt. Henry Harold Dabney, Infantry.
Capt. Arthur Arnim White, Field Artillery.
Capt. John Kellher, Field Artillery.
Capt. Benjamin Willis Mills, Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Fenton Taylor, Infantry.
Capt. Marshall Henry Quesenberry, Infantry.
Capt. Manuel Font, Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Allman Connor, Field Artillery.
Capt. George Mayo, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Paul Theodore Bock, Air Service.
Capt. Arthur Peter von Deesten, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Herbert Spencer Struble, Field Artillery.
Capt. Eugene Coffin, Finance Department.
Capt. Francis Jewett Baker, Finance Department.
Capt. Eugene Owen Hopkins, Finance Department.
Capt. Dana Woods Morey, Finance Department.
Capt. Selden Brooke Armat, Finance Department.
Capt. George Zinn Eckels, Finance Department.
Capt. Jerome Clark, Finance Department.
Capt. Louis Maloney Thibadeau, Finance Department.
Capt. Clarence Maynard Exley, Finance Department.
Capt. Otto Wilhelm Gralund, Finance Department.
Capt. Horace Grattan Foster, Finance Department.
Capt. James MacKay, Finance Department.
Capt. Thomas Scott Pugh, Finance Department.
Capt. Stephen Roscoe Beard, Finance Department.
Capt. George Nicoll Watson, Finance Department.
Capt. Guy Russell Doane, Finance Department.
Capt. Emmet Crawford Morton, Finance Department.
Capt. Harold George Salmon, Finance Department.
Capt. Archie Henry Willis, Finance Department.
Capt. Edward Tiffin Conegys, Finance Department.
Capt. Harrison Willard Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Horace Grant Rice, Finance Department.
Capt. Charles Russell Insley, Finance Department.
Capt. Wilhelm P. A. T. von Hartung, Finance Department.
Capt. Montgomery Taft Legg, Finance Department.
Capt. James Asa Marmon, Finance Department.
Capt. Walter Davis Dabney, Finance Department.
Capt. Percy Gabriel Hoyt, Finance Department.
Capt. William Alexander MacNicholl, Finance Department.
Capt. Carl Halla, Finance Department.
Capt. Charles Franklin Eddy, Finance Department.
Capt. William Maynard Dixon, Finance Department.
Capt. Richard LeRoy Cave, Finance Department.
Capt. Alfred James Maxwell, Finance Department.
Capt. Orva Earl Beesley, Finance Department.
Capt. Frank Elmer Parker, Finance Department.
Capt. Edwin Fairbrother Ely, Finance Department.
Capt. Raymond George Moses, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Wilhelm Delp Styer, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Charles Holmes Cunningham, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Dwight Frederick Johns, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. William Arthur Snow, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Thomas Dewees Finley, Infantry.
Capt. Elroy Sandy Jackson Irvine, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Stanley Eric Reinhart, Field Artillery.
Capt. Notley Young DuHamel, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Robert George Guyer, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Dean Hudnutt, Field Artillery.
Capt. Lewis Emerson Hibbs, Field Artillery.
Capt. Robert Allen Sharrer, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Ludson Dixon Worsham, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Horace Logan McBride, Field Artillery.
Capt. Ralph Gillett Barrows, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Holland Luley Robb, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Hamilton Ewing Maguire, Field Artillery.
Capt. Ray Corrigan Rutherford, Field Artillery.
Capt. Frederick Walker Bonfils, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Robert Reese Neyland, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Capt. William Morris Hoge, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Capt. William Roscoe Woodward, Field Artillery.
Capt. Stanley Lonzo Scott, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Tattnall Daniell Simkins, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Henry Crampton Jones, Field Artillery.
Capt. Leslie Thomas Saul, Infantry.
Capt. Carl Lee Marriott, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. James Arthur Pickering, Field Artillery.
Capt. James Knox Cockrell, Cavalry.
Capt. William Spence, Field Artillery.
Capt. Willis McDonald Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Fred Beeler Inglis, Field Artillery.
Capt. Robert Bruce McBride, jr., Field Artillery.
Capt. Paul Vincent Kane, Field Artillery.
Capt. DeRosey Carroll Cabell, jr., Ordnance Department.
Capt. Ralph Irvine Sasse, Cavalry.
Capt. William Ewen Shipp, Cavalry.
Capt. Carl Smith Doney, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. William Hieatt Cureton, Field Artillery.
Capt. Fay Brink Prickett, Field Artillery.
Capt. Calvin DeWitt, jr., Cavalry.
Capt. James Mitchell Crane, Field Artillery.
Capt. Lucien Samuel Spicer Berry, Cavalry.
Capt. Victor William Beck Wales, Cavalry.
Capt. William Earl Chambers, Infantry.
Capt. Joseph Merit Tully, Cavalry.
Capt. Warner William Carr, Infantry.
Capt. Hugh Mitchell, Signal Corps.
Capt. Robert LeGrow Walsh, Air Service.
Capt. Richard Mar Levy, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Thomas Lyle Martin, Infantry.
Capt. Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin, Infantry.
Capt. John Bennington Bennet, Infantry.
Capt. Kenneth Macomb Halpine, Infantry.
Capt. George Sidney Andrew, Cavalry.
Capt. Roland Paget Shugg, Field Artillery.

The officers herein named, who formerly were captains but now are first lieutenants (under recess appointments) in the Regular Army, to be first lieutenants in the Regular Army, to take rank in that grade as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922:

To be first lieutenants.

First Lieut. Oliver Wendell Broberg, Air Service.
First Lieut. Clarence Earle Lovejoy, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Sylvester Gessford, Infantry.
First Lieut. Benjamin Mills Crenshaw, Infantry.
First Lieut. Curtis Loyd Stafford, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Alexander Garrett Olsen, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Kauch, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Riehl Wilson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Major Reynolds, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Basil Vernon Fields, Infantry.
First Lieut. Bickford Edward Sawyer, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Irwin Samuel Dierking, Infantry.
First Lieut. Donald Boyer Rogers, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Clinton Fisk Woolsey, Air Service.
First Lieut. Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Randolph Watson, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Curtis McFarland, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Collin Stafford Myers, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Peter Neu, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Herschel Middleswart, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Arden Clucas Miller, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frank Sims Mansfield, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ralph C. G. Nemo, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ross Franklin Cole, Air Service.
First Lieut. Oakley Leigh Sanders, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Kenneth Smith Anderson, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Pinnix Lake, Infantry.
First Lieut. Heston Rarick Cole, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Russel Burton Reynolds, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Douglas Dinsmore, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Clarence Boylan, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ralph Floyd Love, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Irving Sherwood, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Wilkes Christenberry, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Andrew Beaucond, Infantry.
First Lieut. Stewart Franklin Miller, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hugh Campbell Parker, Infantry.
First Lieut. Loyal Moyer Haynes, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Floyd Marshall, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Carey Lee, Infantry.
First Lieut. Cecil John Gridley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leonard Henderson Sims, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Edwin Ray, Infantry.
First Lieut. Roy Thomas Barrett, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clyde Lloyd Hyssong, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Jeremiah Bachman, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Raymond Jay Williamson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Vere Painter, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Walter Julius Ungethuem, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Boroughs Richardson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Wilber Stepheus, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Cohron Lowry, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Albert Edgar Billing, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Oney Wright, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Edwin Todd Wheatley, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Hudspeth Crozier, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Winthrop Mott, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jess Garnett Boykin, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Charles MacDonald, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harvey Shelton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Robert Gibson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hugh Bryan Hester, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Mahon Roamer, Infantry.
First Lieut. Maylon Edward Scott, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lewis Burnham Rock, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Moorman Hurt, Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Dalince Bender, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis Howard Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Ellis Bates, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Pryor Johnson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Clyde Virginius Finter, Air Service.
First Lieut. Michael Condon Shea, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Paul Dillard Carter, Infantry
First Lieut. Charles John Wynne, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Henry Welland, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Murvin Wade Marsh, Infantry.
First Lieut. Holland Spencer Chamness, Infantry.
First Lieut. Julian Horace George, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Camillus Kabrich, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frank Upton Greer, Infantry.
First Lieut. Laurin Lyman Williams, Infantry.
First Lieut. Anderson Hussell Norton, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Henry Christopher Harrison, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hanford Nichols Lockwood, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Markham Ferguson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Saunders Johnson, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. John Calvin Sandlin, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Eugene Brand, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Leslie Eugene Bowman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Alonzo Patrick Fox, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hugh Joseph Gaffey, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Horace Benjamin Smith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Addison DuBois, Infantry.
First Lieut. Barlow Winston, Infantry.
First Lieut. Maurice Rose, Infantry.
First Lieut. Florain Dennis Giles, Infantry.
First Lieut. Chester Morse Willingham, Infantry.
First Lieut. Gene Russell Mauger, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Joseph Jerome Fraser, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank L. Burns, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Edwards Stow, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Burl Johnson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Wilfred Hill Steward, Infantry.
First Lieut. Meri Louis Broderick, Infantry.
First Lieut. Winfield Rose McKay, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lester Austin Webb, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Lewis Buracker, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Edwin Burnap, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Harrison Donahue, Infantry.

First Lieut. David Almedus Bissett, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Patrick Walsh, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Warren Benedict Scanlon, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Robert Hamby, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Buckner Miller Creel, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Henry Winter Borntraeger, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edwin Rudolph Petzing, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Richard Carvel Mallonee, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Theodore Ernest Voigt, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Douglas Johnston, Air Service.
First Lieut. Lawrence Pradere Hickey, Air Service.
First Lieut. Severn Teackle Wallis, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Murray Rees, Infantry.
First Lieut. William May, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Tankersley Williams, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Herbert Fisher, Infantry.
First Lieut. Silas Warren Robertson, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Donald Van Niman Bonnett, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Henry Johnson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Egbert Jansen Buckbee, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ernest Andrew Reynolds, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Donison Carter, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. George Warren Cooke, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Shiras Alexander Blair, Air Service.
First Lieut. Amos Tyree, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Otway Carter, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Anton Zeman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Franklin Denwood Shawn, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Stalsburg, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Mackay Shaw, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Julius Isley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ralph Hibbler Bogle, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Henry John Hunker, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Frederick Eugene Hagen, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Murdock Allen McFadden, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Clifford Michael Ollivetti, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Woodbury Freeman Pride, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Wesley Orcutt, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Vance Whiting Batchelor, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Norman Paul Williams, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lewis Conway Baird, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Grant Cousley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Roland Capel Bower, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. David Grove, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ernest Ward Ely, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Archie King, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Horace Barbin, Infantry.
First Lieut. Wiley Hubbard O'Mohundro, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Leonard Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. George Harrison Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Wight Van Osten, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Herman Henry Pohl, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Gerald Alford Counts, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Hiram Baldwin Ely, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Kenneth Mason Moore, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Edmond Harrison Levy, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Thomas Dodson Stamps, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Bartley Marcus Harloe, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Girard Blakesley Troland, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Oliver Reeder, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Rebert Gerhardt, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Theodore Earl Buechler, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Herman Uth Wagner, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Theodore Leslie Futch, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Russell Luff Meredith, Air Service.
First Lieut. William Innes Wilson, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Harold Allum Cooney, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Henry Anson Barber, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Miles Andrew Cowles, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lawrence McCeney Jones, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Gordon Graham Heiner, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Walter Hirsch, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Forrest Clifford Shaffer, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Frank Fenton Reed, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Will Coffey, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Grayson Cooper Woodbury, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Robert Alston Willard, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clyde Hobart Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Taylor deCamp, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Sargent Prentiss Huff, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William Henry Donaldson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Duncan Gregor McGregor, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Thomas Jackson Heavey, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Henry Maris Black, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Wallace Francis Safford, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Willard David Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joshua Ashley Stansell, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. John Marcus Erwin, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Fidel Segundo y Ventura, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Raymond Eccleston Williamson, Cavalry.
First Lieut. David Charles George Schlenker, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Richard Wilmot Diehl, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Rudolph Daniel Delehanty, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Henry Whiting Reinburg, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Elmer Hugo Almquist, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frank Leslie Carr, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank Edmund Bertholet, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Marion Carson, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Rossiter Hunt Garity, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Salvador Formoso Reyes, Philippine Scouts.
First Lieut. Frank Charles Jedlicka, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Robert MacDonald Graham, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Leo Buffington Conner, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Arthur Burnola Custis, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Loyd Van Horne Durfee, Infantry.
First Lieut. Desmond O'Keefe, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Hal Marney Rose, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Ter Bush Bissell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Bellinger Bellinger, jr., Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. George Senseny Eyster, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Richard Anderson, Infantry.
First Lieut. William McCaskey Chapman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Norman McNeill, Infantry.
First Lieut. Glen Henry Anderson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Bryant Edward Moore, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leo Vincent Warner, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Howard Alston Deas, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry William Bobrink, Infantry.
First Lieut. Onslow Sherburne Bolfe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Perkins Gantt, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Jesse Brooke Matlack, Infantry.
First Lieut. Parry Weaver Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Wrenne Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William Wallace Jenna, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Richard Fleming, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis Porter Simpson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Cooper Barnes, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert John Hoffman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clare Wallace Woodward, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Stevenson Mallory, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Frederick Dent Sharp, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Sydney Barrett, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Paul Ryan Goode, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Niles Rising, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Cornelius Demuth, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lowell Meeker Riley, Infantry.
First Lieut. Emil Krause, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Lynn Bacon, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edwin Jacob House, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Charles Purvis, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Jackson Hea, Infantry.
First Lieut. Carlisle Brittannia Wilson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold Lewis Milan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Horace Harding, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Fred Ernest Davis, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Reuben Lee Fain, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. George Darryll Gamble, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Carey Edwin Goodwyn, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edmund Graham West, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Idus Lambert, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Clarence Nelson Iry, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Adolphe St. Armant Fairbanks, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Joseph Worth Timmons, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Eccles, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John William Mayben, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Raeder, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Edward Chase Elkington, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Roy Claire Wells, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Hugh Whitt, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Smith Scally, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Frederick Wilson, Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Fred William Crisp, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Allen William Pollitt, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ray Aloysius Dunn, Air Service.
First Lieut. Hamilton Hall Treager Giessner, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Irwin Wilson Guth, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Livingston Swentzel, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Elbert Cock, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Crawford McMann Kellogg, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. William Frank Johnson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Dennison Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Anderson Beirne Gibson, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Herbert Allen Gardiner, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Frederick Fostee Christine, Air Service.
First Lieut. Albert Lobitz, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Birnie Lee Brunson, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Simon Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edward William Lachmiller, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Talmage Phillips, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Paul Tillman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. George Wilbur McEntire, Air Service.
First Lieut. John Newport Greene, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Charles Harrison Brammell, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. George Hebard Pryor, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Aubrey Wheeler, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Frank Arthur Mertz, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Asa Jeremiah Etheridge, Air Service.
First Lieut. Earl Spiker Schofield, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Walter Stanley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Henry James Conner, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Arthur Emel Simonin, Air Service.
First Lieut. Paul Frederick Huber, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Graves Barney McGary, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur William Parker, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Herbert Lee Jackson, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Randolph James Hernandez, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. David Sidney Seaton, Air Service.
First Lieut. Schenk Henry Griffin, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Harold Huston George, Air Service.
First Lieut. Alden Harry Waitt, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Sterling Clifton Robertson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Walton Cameron, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Richard Landrum Smith, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Harold Arthur Barnes, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Arthur Edwin Danielson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Hammond Waugh, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Clarence Barnard, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. John Leland Corbett, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Lindsay Beard, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Lawrence Aman, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Nels Johnson Thorud, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Walter Jay Reed, Air Service.
First Lieut. St. Clair Streett, Air Service.
First Lieut. Walter Sutherland Bramble, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Diffenbaugh, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ranald Trevor Adams, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Van Ness Ingram, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Stevenson Crawford, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Andrew Jackson Nichols, Infantry.
First Lieut. Archie Donald Cameron, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry Bert Knowles, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Stewart Hancock Elliott, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. John Conrad Christophel, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Asa Irwin, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Donald Marion McRae, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Aloysius Broderick, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Malcolm Douglas Grimes, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Roger Shaw McCullough, Air Service.
First Lieut. Franklin Overheiser, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Frank Morell, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Peter Shemonsky, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Mathew Larner, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Bertrand Wickins, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Mahlon Kirkbride Taylor, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Van Leslie Prather, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Hunt Roach, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Peter Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Carl Bierwirth Searing, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Lake Miller, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ralph Eli Fleischer, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Oliver White, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Foelsing, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles William Dietz, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Walter Lane Shearman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Roy Marsh McCutchen, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Aubrey Hoodenpyl Bond, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Hubert Walter Collins, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Frank Bowman Hastie, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Bennet Hart Bowley, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Robert Dorrance Ingalls, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Walter Lyman Medding, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Albert Carl Lieber, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Clair Atwater, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. George Jacob Nold, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Charles Alexander Brinkley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Hugh Franklin Ewing, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel Howes Baker, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Elisha Kenneth Henson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Isham Moore, Air Service.
First Lieut. Lloyd Milton Garner, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Parr Temple, Air Service.
First Lieut. Vance Lawton Richmond, Infantry.
First Lieut. Earle Trask Loucks, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harris Markham Findlay, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Russell Crayden Winchester, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Hunter Passmore, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Stevenson Rodwell, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Orenthus Allen Daughtry, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Kirk Broaddus, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Newton Gale Bush, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paolo Hoffoss Sperati, Infantry.
First Lieut. LeRoy Welling Nichols, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harvey Julius Silvestone, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Martin Chamberlain, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. LeRoy Allen Whittaker, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Charles Skemp, Air Service.
First Lieut. John Robert Hubbard, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Oliver Stevenson Ferson, Air Service.
First Lieut. Robert Gale Breene, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Abe Woody, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Thomas Kenneth Vincent, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Samuel Littler Metcalfe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Geoffrey Maurice O'Connell, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frank Wilbur Halsey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Kirby Green, Infantry.
First Lieut. Myron Joseph Conway, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hollis Benjamin Hoyt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Arthur Foster Gilmore, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John August Otto, Infantry.
First Lieut. Joseph Burton Sweet, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Quinntillus Jeffords, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Garland Cuzorte Black, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Anthony Patrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Andral Nichols, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leon Lightner Kotzebue, Infantry.
First Lieut. Walter Christian Thee, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas Reed Holmes, Infantry.
First Lieut. Roscoe Irwin MacMillan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Nicholas Dodge Woodward, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edgar William King, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Riley Edward McGarraugh, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Allan Preston Bruner, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Egbert Frank Bullene, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Mark Gerald Brislawn, Infantry.
First Lieut. Carleton Burgess, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Washington Armitage, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William McKendree Scott, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Edward Brown, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. John Gibbon McCoy, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Eugene Fox, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Carleton Smith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Conover Gripper, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. LeCount Haynes Slocum, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Edwin Fry Barry, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Frederick Harry Black, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Josef Robert Sheetz, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles Paul Cullen, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederic Arthur Metcalf, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Harry Emerson Storms, Infantry.
First Lieut. David Dean Barrett, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lawrence James Meyns, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Thomas Harry Ramsey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leon Dessez, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Lawrence Iverson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Archibald Luther Parmelee, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Walter Byron Fariss, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Patrick Crehan, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Donald Sutter McConnaughy, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Theodore Sunstone, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Brownley Gayle, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jesse Benjamin Smith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Guy Edward Dillard, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert Tappan Chaplin, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Raymond Edwin Vermette, Infantry.
First Lieut. Abraham Robert Ginsburgh, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Elijah Garrett Arnold, Infantry.
First Lieut. Benjamin Witwer Pelton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Farlow Burt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Warren Joseph Clear, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dean Ambrose Jones, Cavalry.
First Lieut. James Henry Howe, Infantry.
First Lieut. Robert Artel Case, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Russell Deane, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Zeigler Crane, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Paul Carson Febiger, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Richard Ogle Welch, Infantry.
First Lieut. Leslie Walter Jefferson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James Fairbank Smith, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. John Reigel Embich, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Fred William Koester, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Neely Todd, jr., Cavalry.
First Lieut. Ellis DeVern Willis, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Reed Taber, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Harry William Lins, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Paul Stewart, Cavalry.
First Lieut. John Fawcett, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Elliott Lucas, Infantry.
First Lieut. Will Rainwater White, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. George Albert Bentley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Norris Whitlock Osborn, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Leroy Webster Cummings, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Oliver Louis Overmyer, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas Kenny, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harrie Dean W. Riley, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Leon Henry Richmond, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Frederick French, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Merrill Savage, Air Service.
First Lieut. George Churchill Kenney, Air Service.
First Lieut. Bertram John Sherry, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. John Thompson Conover, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Warren Atherton Butler, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Jesse DeWitt Cope, Infantry.
First Lieut. Eldridge Arnold Green, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Howard Todd, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Sutphin Edwards, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. James Helmus Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Noble Carter, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Allen Root, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. John Wallace Cooper, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Hooker Comstock, Infantry.
First Lieut. Carroll Harper Newell, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Thurber, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Louis Arthur Witney, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ade Orrill, Infantry.
First Lieut. Oscar Glenn Stevens, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Alfred Gilman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Thomas Brock, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Edward Langley, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. William Floyd Armstrong, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Lorenzo Dow Macy, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Augustus Jahant, Infantry.
First Lieut. Curtis DeWitt Alway, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Ely Locke, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Elmer Hetrick, Infantry.
First Lieut. Louis James Lampke, Infantry.
First Lieut. Henry August Andres, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clay Anderson, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Claude Lesley Kishler, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Vernon Calhoun DeVotie, Infantry.
First Lieut. William McPhail Stewart, Infantry.
First Lieut. Willis Arthur Platts, Infantry.
First Lieut. Irvin Boston Warner, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. John Charles Skuse, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jesse Knox Freeman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Edward Marion George, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Hanford Cartter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Horace Joseph Brooks, Infantry.
First Lieut. Morgan Ellis Jones, Infantry.
First Lieut. Fannin Adkin Morgan, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. George Howard Rarey, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jacob Edward Ubrig, Infantry.
First Lieut. Clarence Humbert Murphy, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Samuel Rivington Goodwin, Cavalry.
First Lieut. George Walcott Ames, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Arthur Wellington Brock, jr., Air Service.
First Lieut. John Joseph Murphy, Infantry.
First Lieut. Murray Taylor Davenport, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Giroud Burt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Marshall Joseph Noyes, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Charles Manly Walton, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Lyman Damon, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Guy Lafayette Hartman, Infantry.
First Lieut. Thomas Thomas, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Nelson Burkhalter, Infantry.
First Lieut. Truman Wike Allen, Air Service.
First Lieut. Charles Humphrey Swick, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Victor Leander Oleson, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Walter Buford, Cavalry.
First Lieut. William Huffman Young, Infantry.
First Lieut. Gottfried Wells Spoerry, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Donnell Ayres, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Ward Wise, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Rodney Campbell Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William Aloysius Murphy, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harold H. Elarth, Infantry.
First Lieut. Lester Joslyn Harris, Infantry.
First Lieut. Howard Foster Clark, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Howard Clay Brenizer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Morris Handley Forbes, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dorsey Jay Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Reynold Ferdinand Melin, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Robert Grier St. James, Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis Irwin Maslin, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Wilbur Joseph Fox, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Eckel Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Charles Palmer Clark, Air Service.
First Lieut. William Vincent Witcher, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Leo Leftwich Partlow, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Francis Stiley, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Henry Dignowity, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. John William Elkins, jr., Infantry.
First Lieut. Philip Doddridge, Infantry.
First Lieut. Chilion Farrar Wheeler, Air Service.
First Lieut. Henry Thomas Kent, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Arthur Boyers, Infantry.
First Lieut. Evan Kirkpatrick Meredith, Infantry.
First Lieut. Howard John Liston, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Marion Thirkeld, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William Robert Carlson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Ernest Thomas Jones, Infantry.
First Lieut. Harry Womersley Ostrander, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Melville Stratton Creusere, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Clarence Flagg Murray, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Perry Cole Ragan, Infantry.
First Lieut. James Cave Crockett, Infantry.
First Lieut. Philip Dunbar Terry, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Carroll Knight, jr., Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Joseph Vincent Thebaud, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Willis Morris, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Ira Augustus Hunt, Infantry.
First Lieut. Paul Parker Logan, Infantry.
First Lieut. Jesse James France, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Armand Sherman Miller, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Thomas Henry, Infantry.
First Lieut. Earl Hamlin DeFord, Air Service.
First Lieut. Peter Powell Rodes, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Wiley Lee Dixon, Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank Martin Smith, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Carl Cook, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Herbert William Garrison, Infantry.
First Lieut. Burdette Shields Wright, Air Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Kay Chambers, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Paul Thomas Hogge, Infantry.
First Lieut. Dale Clarence Hall, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Charles Summers Miller, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Eugene Edwin Hagan, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Edward Schillo, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Moody Tuthier, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Henry Burgheim, Infantry.
First Lieut. John Palmer Harris, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Fred Thomson Bass, Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Andrew Jackson Patterson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Rufus Alexander Byers, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Edwin Adamson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles A. Morrow, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Addis Bliss Albro, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Oscar Schairer, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charley Muller, Infantry.
First Lieut. Alfred Henry Thiessen, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Claude Evan Gray, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Horace Nevil Helsen, Air Service.
First Lieut. Aubrey Iri Eagle, Air Service.
First Lieut. Jacob J. Van Putten, jr., Finance Department.
First Lieut. Harvey Weir Cook, Air Service.
First Lieut. Charles Summer Reed, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Raymond Clair Hildreth, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. David Emery Washburn, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Bernard Edward McKeever, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Michael James Byrne, Infantry.
First Lieut. William George Muller, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Vincent Randall, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Will Vermilya Parker, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Floyd Newman Shumaker, Air Service.
First Lieut. Lowell Herbert Smith, Air Service.
First Lieut. Albert Edward Higgins, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Ethel Alvin Robbins, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Gilbert Anthony, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Walter Harold Sutherland, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Michael Nolan Greeley, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Jesse Lee Thompson, Infantry.
First Lieut. Richard Allen, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Christopher William Ford, Air Service.
First Lieut. James Eugene Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Biglow Beaver Barbee, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Edward Bates Blanchard, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Thomas Banbury, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Edward Cashman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William Sawtelle Kilmer, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. Albert William Stevens, Air Service.
First Lieut. Alston Bertram Ames, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Stephen Carson Whipple, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Harry Franklin Gardner, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Charles Jacob Kindler, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Nelson Merrill, Cavalry.
First Lieut. Theodore Anton Baumeister, Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles Jerrold Morelle, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ellis Donald Weigle, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Emile Peter Antonovich, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Clayton O'Dell, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Fred Chase Christy, Infantry.
First Lieut. Ernest Leonard Paul Trenthardt, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Richard Pegram Boykin, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Alexander Forest Dershimer, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Ogie Tunis, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Helmer Swenholt, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Arnold Richard Christian Sander, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Nairn Karrick, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Grosvenor Liebenau Wotkyns, Infantry.
First Lieut. Adel Curry Harden, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Guy Hill, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. George Moseley Chandler, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Irving Alvan Oppermann, Infantry.
First Lieut. William Waite, Infantry.
First Lieut. George Eugene Lamb, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harold Ogier Godwin, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Burdette Woolverton, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Jacob Ramser McNiel, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Henry Clyde Clark, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Jacob Herman Osterman, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Joseph Devery, jr., Air Service.
First Lieut. John Andrews MacLaughlin, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Samuel Houston Ware, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edward Bernard Schlant, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Richard James Sothern, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. James Briggs Haney, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Milo Cooper Pratt, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Harry Stockton Parish, Finance Department.
First Lieut. John Paul Dean, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Patrick Henry Timothy, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Hugh John Casey, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Patrick Henry Tansey, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Hans Kramer, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Albert Gordon Matthews, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Amos Blanchard Shattuck, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Michael Charles Grenata, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Preston Wood Smith, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Thomas Francis Kern, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Ralph Edward Cruse, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lewis Tenney Ross, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Charles Francis Baish, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Clarence Lionel Adcock, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Keryn Ap Rice, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Charles Stuart Ward, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Henry Morehead Underwood, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. James Bryan Newman, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. James Marshall Young, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. James Creel Marshall, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Walter Ernest Lorence, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lucius DuBignon Clay, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Lloyd Ernst Mielenz, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Pierce Alexander Agnew, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Alexander Murray Neilson, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Hoel Smith Bishop, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Robert Habersham Elliott, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Samuel Davis Sturgis, jr., Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Thomas Hay Nixon, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Anderson Thomas William Moore, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Reginald Whitaker, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Eugene Mead Caffey, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Albert Jordan Brandon, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. James Laban Alverson, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Harold Veale, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. John Lee Hughes, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Charles Edward Ehle, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. John Robert Bailey, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Elmer Edward Adler, Air Service.
First Lieut. Joseph Evan Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Robert Joseph Kennedy, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Francis Camillus Beebee, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Guy Russell Hartrick, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Edward Joseph Riordan, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Voler V. Viles, Finance Department.
First Lieut. Edwin Vivian Dunstan, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Edwin Severett Ross, Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel Thomas Griffith, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Hubert Albert Stecker, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel Clinton Payne, Infantry.
First Lieut. Hugh Pigott Oram, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Arthur William Beer, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Lewis Mitchell McBride, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Arthur Cobb, Chemical Warfare Service.
First Lieut. Thomas Bayton McGill, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Stuart Cooper, Ordnance Department.
First Lieut. Robert Stanley Beard, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Rowan Adams Greer, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Chalmers Dale, Field Artillery.
First Lieut. William James Allen, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Spencer Evans, Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. Ernest Walter Wilson, Finance Department.
First Lieut. George Nathaniel Beakley, Judge Advocate General's Department.
First Lieut. Clarence Beryl Werts, Cavalry.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

AIR SERVICE.

Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Rocheid Forrest, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 4, 1922.

PROMOTIONS, DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 2.

Williamson S. Howell, jr.
Cornelius Van H. Engert.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 3.

Frederic D. K. LeClercq.
Harold H. Tittmann, jr.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION OF CLASS 4.

(Miss) Lucile Atcherson.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Augustus T. Seymour to be assistant to the Attorney General.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

F. G. Boatright to be United States attorney, southern district of Georgia.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

A. R. Eldridge to be United States marshal, northern district of Texas.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Peter Michael Larson to be register of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be major generals.

André Walker Brewster.
Edward Mann Lewis.
Edgar Russel.
Frank Long Winn.
George Brand Duncan.
Ernest Hinds.
Robert Lee Howze.

To be brigadier generals.

Richmond Pearson Davis to be brigadier general, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Henry Barth to be brigadier general, Infantry.
John McAuley Palmer to be brigadier general, Infantry.
Briant Harris Wells to be brigadier general, Infantry.
Edward Leonard King to be brigadier general, Cavalry.
Harold Benjamin Fiske to be brigadier general, Infantry.
Frank Ross McCoy to be brigadier general, Cavalry.
Halstead Dorey to be brigadier general, Infantry.
Hugh Aloysius Drum to be brigadier general, Infantry.
Stuart Heintzelman to be brigadier general, Cavalry.
Willoughby Walke to be brigadier general, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Bacon McDonald to be brigadier general, Cavalry.
Franklin Wilmer Ward to be brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps.
Albert Lyman Cox to be brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps.
Charles Irving Martin to be brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George Paul Sandrock.
First Lieut. Edward Athelstane Casserly.
First Lieut. Walter Clifton Royals.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas Grimsley Hester.

CHAPLAIN.

To be chaplain with the rank of major.

Chaplain Stanley Clayton Ramsden.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain.

Chaplain John Truman Kendall.
Chaplain James Aloysius Manley.
Chaplain Frank Meredith Thompson.
Chaplain Walter B. Zimmerman.
Chaplain Jacob Donald Hockman.
Chaplain Joseph Burt Webster.
Chaplain Washington Cannon Pinson.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be second lieutenants.

Fred Glover Sherrill, Finance Department.
Sol Marks Lipman, Cavalry.
Jerome David Cambre, Infantry.
Eustaquio Baclig y Sablo, Philippine Scouts.
Burrowes Goldwaite Stevens, Infantry.
Alexander Thomas McCone, Infantry.
Thomas Markham Brinkley, Infantry.
John Kennedy Buchanan, Infantry.
Beverly St. George Tucker, Ordnance Department.
Reginald Worth Hubbell, Infantry.
Lee Earl Gray, Coast Artillery Corps.
Donald William Sawtelle, Cavalry.
Paul Wilkins Kendall, Infantry.
John Franklin Farley, Infantry.
Charles Henry Moore, jr., Infantry.
James Wentworth Freeman, Infantry.
Alexander John Mackenzie, Infantry.
Wiley Vinton Carter, Infantry.
Ira Platt Swift, Cavalry.
Wilbur Eugene Dunkelberg, Infantry.
Arthur Pulsifer, Infantry.
Farrin Allen Hillard, Infantry.
Elliott Watkins, Infantry.
Francis James Gillespie, Infantry.
Jessie Lewis Gibney, Infantry.
Robert Hale Vesey, Infantry.
Clarence Miles Mendenhall, jr., Infantry.
Kester Lovejoy Hastings, Infantry.
George McKnight Williamson, jr., Infantry.
Howard Waite Brimmer, Infantry.
Charles Milner Smith, jr., Infantry.
Walter Joseph Muller, Infantry.
Harry Lovejoy Rogers, jr., Infantry.
George Bryan Conrad, Infantry.
William Stephen Murray, Infantry.
Raymond Wainwright Odor, Infantry.
James Clyde Welch, Infantry.
Miner Welsh Bonwell, Infantry.
John Perry Pence, Infantry.
Joseph Magoffin Glasgow, Cavalry.
Elmer Mike Jenkins, Infantry.
James Lawrence Keasler, Infantry.
Rutherford Dent McGiffert, Infantry.
Richard Bryan Wheeler, Infantry.
Thomas Roswell Aaron, Infantry.
David Albert Newcomer, Corps of Engineers.
Alfred Maximillian Gruenther, Field Artillery.
Herbert Bernard Loper, Corps of Engineers.
Ivan Crawford Lawrence, Corps of Engineers.
Williston Birkhimer Palmer, Field Artillery.
Robert Gibbins Gard, Field Artillery.
Robert Ammons Hill, Corps of Engineers.
David Horn Whittier, Ordnance Department.
Herbert Maury Jones, Field Artillery.
Fred William Marlow, Corps of Engineers.
Orville Wells Martin, Field Artillery.
William Joseph Regan, Corps of Engineers.
Roy Green, Corps of Engineers.
Forrest Eugene Cookson, Infantry.
Alexander Sharp Bennet, Field Artillery.
George Sheldon Price, Field Artillery.
Carl Spencer Molitor, Infantry.
Wyburn Dwight Brown, Field Artillery.
Robert Miller Montague, Field Artillery.
Charles Pollard Jones, Field Artillery.
Anthony Clement McAuliffe, Field Artillery.
Robert Leonard Johnson, Field Artillery.
Lester Francis Rhodes, Corps of Engineers.
Albert Rhett Stuartt Barden, Field Artillery.
Romeo Francis Regnier, Field Artillery.
Don Gilmore Shingler, Corps of Engineers.
Harlan Nelson Hartness, Infantry.
Louis Brainard Ely, Field Artillery.
Julius Easton Slack, Field Artillery.
Bertram Francis Hayford, Field Artillery.
Ernest Aron Bixby, Field Artillery.
Robert Rossiter Raymond, jr., Field Artillery.
Harris Fulford Scherer, Cavalry.
Thomas Benoit Hedekin, Field Artillery.
Joseph Vincil Phelps, Field Artillery.
Charles Norton McFarland, Field Artillery.
Charles Alvin Pyle, Field Artillery.
Alexander Griswold Kirby, Field Artillery.
John Ray Hardin, Corps of Engineers.
William Wilkeson Barton, Field Artillery.
Maurice Place Chadwick, Field Artillery.
Foster Joseph Tate, Field Artillery.
Carl Robinson, Infantry.
Richard Tobin Bennison, Field Artillery.
Henry John Dick Meyer, Field Artillery.
Elton Foster Hammond, Field Artillery.
Ernest Marion Brannon, Infantry.
Francis George McGill, Field Artillery.
Luther Lyons Hill, Cavalry.
Oscar Allan Saunders, Field Artillery.
John Wyville Sheehy, Infantry.
James Battle Rivers, Cavalry.
John Joseph Burns, Field Artillery.
Leslie Edgar Jacoby, Field Artillery.

John Raikes Vance, Infantry.
Clarence John Kanaga, Field Artillery.
Richard Powell Ovenshine, Infantry.
Edwin Virgil Kerr, Field Artillery.
Thomas McGregor, Field Artillery.
Harrison Howell Dodge Heiberg, Cavalry.
William Irwin Allen, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Edmund Parker, Air Service.
William Wesson Jervey, Cavalry.
George Raymond Burgess, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Lynde Strohbehn, Field Artillery.
Maurice Keyes Kurtz, Field Artillery.
William Holmes Wenstrom, Cavalry.
Paul Lewis Harter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Leo Clement Paquet, Infantry.
Thomas Morris Crawford, Infantry.
Eugene McGinley, Field Artillery.
Hugh Brownrigg Waddell, Cavalry.
Lester Delong Flory, Coast Artillery Corps.
Isaac Halden Ritchie, Coast Artillery Corps.
Augustine Francis Shea, Field Artillery.
Carlisle Visscher Allan, Infantry.
Marion Patton Echols, Field Artillery.
Francis Otis Wood, Field Artillery.
Hobart Hewett, Coast Artillery Corps.
Waldemar Sven Broberg, Ordnance Department.
James Holden Phillips, Cavalry.
John Edwin Leahy, Cavalry.
Frederick Weed Drury, Cavalry.
Leander Dunbar Syme, Infantry.
Ellis Vern Williamson, Field Artillery.
Leroy Clark Wilson, Infantry.
Nathaniel Alanson Barnell, 2d, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Bartlett Murphy, Field Artillery.
James Lowe Harbaugh, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Virgil Farrar Shaw, Cavalry.
Paul Alpheus Noel, Cavalry.
Michael Gibson Smith, Field Artillery.
Syril Emerson Paine, Infantry.
Arthur Maxon Parsons, Infantry.
Harry Welling Barrick, Infantry.
William Travis Van de Graaff, Infantry.
Howard Rand Perry, jr., Infantry.
Edward Hamilton Young, Infantry.
Nathan Arthur Smith, Infantry.
Gerald Saint Clare Mickle, Infantry.
Benjamin Randolph Farrar, Infantry.
Henry Ellis Sanderson, jr., Field Artillery.
Hugh French Thomason Hoffman, Cavalry.
David Stanley Holbrook, Cavalry.
Walter Scott Winn, jr., Infantry.
Willard Gordon Wyman, Cavalry.
John Leonard Whitelaw, Infantry.
Edward Henry Bowes, Infantry.
Edwin Malcolm Sutherland, Infantry.
Joseph Andrew Holly, Infantry.
Henry Baldwin Nichols, Infantry.
William Douglas McNair, Field Artillery.
Charles Forrest Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Robert Francis Carter, Infantry.
Hugh Garnett Elliott, jr., Field Artillery.
Nathan Farragut Twining, Infantry.
William John Crowe, Cavalry.
George Whitfield MacMillan, Coast Artillery Corps.
L. Hoyt Rockafellow, Infantry.
Percy Emery Hunt, Infantry.
Roland William McNamee, Infantry.
John Carpenter Raaen, Infantry.
Winfred George Skelton, Infantry.
Lambert Benel Cain, Infantry.
Edmund Bower Sebree, Infantry.
Ignatius Lawrence Donnelly, Infantry.
Merritt Brandon Booth, Infantry.
Raymond Clegg Barlow, Infantry.
Frank Greene Davis, Infantry.
Emmett James Bean, Infantry.
Donald Allen Fay, Infantry.
Charles Henry Noble, Cavalry.
Walter Towle O'Reilly, Field Artillery.
Kenneth Pierce, Infantry.
Charles Henry Bryan, Cavalry.
John Endler, Infantry.
John Howell Collier, Cavalry.
Dean Luce, Coast Artillery Corps.
Vincent Coyle McAlevy, Cavalry.
George Gordon Elms, Cavalry.
John Dimmick Armstrong, Infantry.
Ralph Francis Stearley, Cavalry.
Donald Handley Nelson, Cavalry.
Edward Ora Hopkins, Field Artillery.
James Verne Cole, Infantry.
Ralph Bernard Kindley, Infantry.
John Adams Bruckner, jr., Infantry.
Clarence Archibald Frank, Infantry.
Frederick Brodstreet Dodge, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Clarkson Dewoise McNary, Infantry.
Bernard Abert Byrne, jr., Infantry.
Warren Wilson Christian, Infantry.
Dale Wilford Maher, Cavalry.
Robert Barrett Hutchins, Infantry.
Joseph William Kullman, Infantry.
George Dewey Rogers, Infantry.
Robert Jones Merrick, Cavalry.
William Henry John Dunham, Coast Artillery Corps.
Irvin Alexander, Infantry.
John Harvey Madison, Coast Artillery Corps.
George Edward Bruner, Infantry.
Thomas Llewellyn Waters, Coast Artillery Corps.
Urban Niblo, Field Artillery.
Kenneth Sharp Olson, Infantry.
William Leighton McEnery, Cavalry.
Robert Montgomery Springer, Infantry.
Russell John Nelson, Infantry.
Charles Maine Wolff, Coast Artillery Corps.
Simon Foss, Infantry.
Davis Ward Hale, Cavalry.
Edward Melvin Starr, Infantry.
Joseph Sladen Bradley, Infantry.
Arthur Launcelot Moore, Infantry.
Robert William Crichlow, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Martin Anthony Fennell, Cavalry.
Ralph Harris Bassett, Infantry.
Harold Allen Brown, Infantry.
Albert Sidney Johnston Stovall, jr., Cavalry.
Donald Carson Hardin, Infantry.
Wayne Clifton Zimmerman, Infantry.
John Thomas Keeley, Infantry.
James Wellington Boyd, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Conrad Odell, Infantry.
Josiah Toney Dalbey, Infantry.
Logan Osborn Shutt, Infantry.
Stuart Little, Infantry.
Hilton Edward Heineke, Infantry.
Galen Magnus Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Francis Lavagnino, Infantry.
Daniel Philip Buckland, Cavalry.
Philip McIlvaine Whitney, Infantry.
John Morris Works, Field Artillery.
Christian Hildebrand, Infantry.
Joseph Holleman Warren, Infantry.
Edgar Mortimer Gregory, Coast Artillery Corps.
John David Frederick, Infantry.
Richard Ray Coursey, Infantry.
Dwight Lyman Adams, Infantry.
Thomas Gordon Cranford, Coast Artillery.
Lester George Degnan, Infantry.
Henry Bennett Sheets, Infantry.
Archie William Cooey, Infantry.
William Robert McMaster, Infantry.
Cornelius Emmett O'Connor, Infantry.
Joseph Alfred Cranston, jr., Infantry.
Willard Leslie Isaacs, Infantry.
Horace Speed, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fred William Makinney, jr., Cavalry.
William Benjamin Kean, jr., Infantry.
Harold Robert Emery, Infantry.
David Sanderson McLean, Infantry.
William Joseph Moroney, Infantry.
Russell Lowell Williamson, Air Service.
Howard Dohla Johnston, Infantry.
Franklin Leroy Rash, Infantry.
Edgar Harvey Snodgrass, Infantry.
Claude Birkett Ferenbaugh, Infantry.
Adna Chaffee Hamilton, Infantry.
Harold Stuart Ruth, Infantry.
Sterling Eugene Whitesides, jr., Infantry.
Lewis Stone Sorley, jr., Infantry.
Albert Coady Wedemeyer, Infantry.
David Best Latimer, Coast Artillery Corps.
Roswell Boyle Hart, Infantry.

Halvor Hegland Myrah, Coast Artillery Corps.
Herbert Joseph Riess, Infantry.
Henry Ignatius Szymanski, Infantry.
Ulric Lee Fomby, Infantry.
Frederick Brenton Porter, Field Artillery.
Bryan Sewall Halter, Infantry.
Charles Raymund Gross, Infantry.
Charles Hardy Hart, jr., Infantry.
Adolphus Rankin McConnell, Air Service.
William James Daw, Field Artillery.
Louis Bernard Saxe, Quartermaster Corps.
George DeVere Barnes, Quartermaster Corps.
Paul Robert Menzies Miller, Field Artillery.
Albert Smith Rice, Infantry.
Charles Linton Williams, Infantry.
Charles Ream Jackson, Infantry.
Charles Leslie Keerans, jr., Infantry.
Fred Cleveland Fishback, Air Service.
George Oliver Roberson, Air Service.
Kenneth Newton Walker, Air Service.
John Lawrence Hanley, Coast Artillery Corps.
Stanley Hunsicker Hunsicker, Quartermaster Corps.
Neal Henry McKay, Quartermaster Corps.
Earl Raymond Adlington, Quartermaster Corps.
James Wesley Williford, Quartermaster Corps.
Stanleigh Megargee, Quartermaster Corps.
Oscar Leslie Rogers, Air Service.
Roger Frederic O'Leary, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Allen Physioc, jr., Air Service.
Samuel Perham Mills, Air Service.
Edgar Theodore Selzer, Air Service.
Albert Joseph Lubbe, Signal Corps.
George Raymond Ensminger, Ordnance Department.
John Bicknell Luscombe, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Harold Howard, Air Service.
Edward Alton Hillery, Air Service.
Hugh Sydney Harpole, Quartermaster Corps.
Homer William Jones, Quartermaster Corps.
Everett Sanford Davis, Air Service.
Frank Egerton Powell, Quartermaster Corps.
Bradford Nelson Headley, Quartermaster Corps.
Frederick Irving Patrick, Air Service.
Donald Reuben Goodrich, Air Service.
Carl Henry Barrett, Air Service.
Francis Hill Kuhn, Quartermaster Corps.
John Harvey Wilson, Air Service.
John Daniel O'Connell, Quartermaster Corps.
Harold Brand, Air Service.
Edward Watson Kelley, Infantry.
Claud Thomas Gunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Freeman, Philippine Scouts.
Herbert Benjamin Wilcox, Infantry.
Robert Hilton Eichelsdoerfer, Cavalry.
Otto Max Jank, Coast Artillery Corps.
James William Smith, Philippine Scouts.
Thomas Houston Dameron, Field Artillery.
Paul Evert, Air Service.
Paul Americus Harris, Coast Artillery Corps.
Jefferson Cleveland Campbell, Field Artillery.
Hugh Franklin Conrey, Field Artillery.
Edwin Clark Maling, Infantry.
Richard Head Trippe, Infantry.
Paul Edward Jackson, Infantry.
O. D. Wells, Infantry.
Frank Celestine Meade, Coast Artillery Corps.
Paul Wallace Cole, Coast Artillery Corps.
Everett Samuel Prouty, Infantry.
Charles Speir Lawrence, Infantry.
John Corwin Shaw, Infantry.
William Cadwalder Price, jr., Infantry.
Clarence Matthew Tomlinson, Infantry.
Eugene Reedy Guild, Coast Artillery Corps.
Julian Buckner Haddon, Air Service.
Claude Delorum Collins, Infantry.
William Hugh Burns, Field Artillery.
William Eldridge Moore, Quartermaster Corps.
Osborne Cutler Wood, Infantry.
Clem Oliver Gunn, Coast Artillery Corps.
Wilber Russell Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
Donald Weldon Braun, Infantry.
George Bernhard Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Walter John Wolfe, Coast Artillery Corps.
Roswell Emory Round, Infantry.
William J. McChesney, jr., Cavalry.
Maxwell Michaux Corpening, Field Artillery.
Howard Farmer, Quartermaster Corps.
Clyde Harrison Lamb, Infantry.
Fred Ross Cowan, Quartermaster Corps.
Lester Frank Watson, Quartermaster Corps.
William Edwin Vecqueray, Quartermaster Corps.
Haynie McCormick, Air Service.
Arthur Henry Wolf, Infantry.
Albert Theodore Wilson, Infantry.
Leonard Vezina, Quartermaster Corps.
Hartwell Matthew Elder, Quartermaster Corps.
Housan Wayne Duncan, Field Artillery.
Park Holland, Air Service.
John Gross, Field Artillery.
Earle Everette Cox, Cavalry.
Thomas Russell Howard, Infantry.
Samuel James Adams, Infantry.
William Henry Webb, Coast Artillery Corps.
Albert Gillian Kelly, Infantry.
Wayne McVeigh Pickels, Quartermaster Corps.
Owen Russell Marriott, Field Artillery.
Frank Joseph Vida, Infantry.
Harold Patrick Henry, Infantry.
Harry Woldren French, Infantry.
Dwight Joseph Canfield, Air Service.
Fred Pierce Van Duzee, Infantry.
Charles Leland Webber, Air Service.
Arthur Gillette Watson, Air Service.
Henry Thomson Burtis, Air Service.
Burns Beall, Infantry.
John Bartlett Hess, Infantry.
Allen Francis Haynes, Infantry.
Harold Gaslin Sydenham, Infantry.
Hugh Crome Minter, Air Service.
George Windle Read, jr., Cavalry.
James Barlow Cullum, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Francis Hudson Oxx, Corps of Engineers.
Thomas Henry Stanley, Corps of Engineers.
Donald Greeley White, Corps of Engineers.
Henry George Lambert, Corps of Engineers.
William Weston Bessell, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Charles George Helle, Corps of Engineers.
Arthur Martin Andrews, Corps of Engineers.
Edward Crosby Harwood, Corps of Engineers.
John Wylie Moreland, Corps of Engineers.
Wayne Stewart Moore, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Franklin Hannis, Corps of Engineers.
Arthur Lee McCullough, Corps of Engineers.
Edward Albert Routheau, Field Artillery.
Theodore Temple Knappen, Corps of Engineers.
Godfrey Douglas Adamson, Field Artillery.
Wilson Burnett Higgins, Corps of Engineers.
Albert Newell Tanner, jr., Corps of Engineers.
William Alter Watson, Field Artillery.
Frederic Lord Hayden, Coast Artillery Corps.
Warren Cressman Rutter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harold Frank Handy, Field Artillery.
Richard Clare Partridge, Field Artillery.
Edward John McGaw, Field Artillery.
Harold Thomas Miller, Corps of Engineers.
Volney Archer Poulson, Corps of Engineers.
Tyree Rivers Horn, Field Artillery.
William Chamberlaine Coe, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Woodrow Clark, Corps of Engineers.
Joseph Leo Langevin, Field Artillery.
William Hardy Hill, Field Artillery.
Louis Jacob Claterbos, Corps of Engineers.
Auguste Rhu Taylor, Field Artillery.
James Kenneth Mitchell, Cavalry.
Frank Andrew Henning, Field Artillery.
James Malcolm Lewis, Field Artillery.
Bernard Linn Robinson, Corps of Engineers.
John Robert Culleton, Field Artillery.
James Goodrich Renno, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Steinhart Whitmore, Field Artillery.
James Hobson Stratton, Corps of Engineers.
Lee Armstead Denson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Ewart Gladstone Plank, Corps of Engineers.
Lawrence Granger Smith, Cavalry.
Edward Haviland Lastayo, Field Artillery.
Alexander Romeyn MacMillan, Coast Artillery Corps.
Roy Winne Barhydt, Infantry.
George DeGraaf, Field Artillery.
Lathrop Ray Bullene, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Alexander Samouce, Field Artillery.
William Wallace Ford, Field Artillery.

George Dewey Vanture, Field Artillery.
Pastor Martelino, Philippine Scouts.
Harry Earl Fisher, Corps of Engineers.
Donald Sylvester Burns, Corps of Engineers.
Donald James Leehey, Corps of Engineers.
Carl Edwin Berg, Field Artillery.
Joseph Eugene Harriman, Coast Artillery Corps.
George Joseph Loupret, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Squires Wood, jr., Field Artillery.
Thomas Arnett Roberts, jr., Field Artillery.
Verne Donald Mudge, Cavalry.
John Loren Goff, Coast Artillery Corps.
Francis Henry Morse, Field Artillery.
Edward Macon Edmonson, Field Artillery.
William Gordon Holder, Coast Artillery Corps.
Halstead Clotworthy Fowler, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, Coast Artillery Corps.
Leslie Burgess Downing, Field Artillery.
William Ignatius Brady, Field Artillery.
Eugene Martin Link, Field Artillery.
Charles Himmler, Coast Artillery Corps.
John States Seybold, Corps of Engineers.
Cornelius Garrison, Field Artillery.
William Harry Bartlett, Field Artillery.
Donald Breen Herron, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Clinton Gillette, jr., Field Artillery.
Russell Owen Smith, Field Artillery.
Freeman Grant Cross, Field Artillery.
Rex Van Den Corput, jr., Field Artillery.
Homer Watson Kiefer, Field Artillery.
James Myron McMillin, Chemical Warfare Service.
Joseph Harris, Coast Artillery Corps.
John George Howard, Field Artillery.
Ford Trimble, Field Artillery.
Robert Hugh Kreuter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Laurence Wood Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps.
Donald Frank Stace, Air Service.
Reynolds Johnson Burt, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Edgar Allan Gilbert, jr., Cavalry.
Leslie Emmett Mabus, Infantry.
John Dickerson Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
Clarence Henry Schabaker, Coast Artillery Corps.
Ewart Jackson Strickland, Coast Artillery Corps.
Fred Lebbeus Hamilton, Cavalry.
Robert Snyder Trimble, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
John Francis Cassidy, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Foxhall Sturman, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Jacob Billo, Infantry.
Wilbert Engdahl Shallene, Cavalry.
Robert Francis Watt, Infantry.
Clarence Clemens Clendenen, Cavalry.
William Carleton McFadden, Coast Artillery Corps.
Eugene Collum Johnston, Cavalry.
James Ludwell Lake, jr., Cavalry.
Hugh Whitaker Winslow, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Hess Walker, Cavalry.
Claude Eugene Haswell, Infantry.
Lyman Lincoln Judge, Cavalry.
Frank Needham Roberts, Infantry.
Francis Henry Lanahan, jr., Field Artillery.
Lawrence Edward Schick, Cavalry.
Courtney Parker Young, Coast Artillery Corps.
Henry Chester Hine, jr., Cavalry.
Charles Frederick Beattie, Infantry.
John Donald Robertson, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Price Withers, Cavalry.
Frederick Robert Pitts, Cavalry.
Sherman Vitus Hasbrouck, Infantry.
Arthur Kenley Hammond, Cavalry.
Crump Garvin, Infantry.
Martin Charles Casey, Coast Artillery Corps.
Hamilton Peyton Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.
Thomas Dresser White, Infantry.
Frederick Mixon Harris, Infantry.
William Wallace McMillan, Cavalry.
Dwight Acker Rosebaum, Infantry.
Kenneth Gilpin Hoge, Cavalry.
Donald Robert Van Sickler, Field Artillery.
Richard Candler Singer, Field Artillery.
John Henry Hoffecker Hall, Infantry.
Aladin James Hart, Cavalry.
Robert Edwards, Cavalry.
Jefferson Denman Box, Infantry.
William Richter Toney, Infantry.
Joseph Honore Rousseau, jr., Coast Artillery.
Lawrence Joseph Carr, Cavalry.
Maurice Wiley Daniel, Field Artillery.
Alexander Hamilton Perwein, Infantry.
Clovis Ethelbert Byers, Cavalry.
Tracy Enfield Davis, Infantry.
Oscar Raymond Johnston, Infantry.
George Andrew Rehm, Cavalry.
Edward Carl Engelhart, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Whitney West, Coast Artillery Corps.
Park Brown Herrick, Field Artillery.
Herbert Carl Reuter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Helmer William Lystad, Infantry.
Harold Edward Smyser, Infantry.
Esher Claflin Burkart, Cavalry.
Thomas Eginton Whitehead, Cavalry.
Alexander George, Cavalry.
Charles Kenon Galley, jr., Infantry.
Mortimer Frederick Wakefield, Field Artillery.
Francis William Farrell, Infantry.
Wilmer Brinton Merritt, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harry Clark Wisehart, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Irvin Gregg, jr., Cavalry.
Charles Morton Adams, jr., Infantry.
Frank Hoben Blodgett, Infantry.
John Ferral McBlain, Air Service.
Richard Meade Costigan, Field Artillery.
Gustave Harold Vogel, Coast Artillery Corps.
Basil Girard Thayer, Cavalry.
Edward Joseph Sullivan, Chemical Warfare Service.
James Perrine Barney, jr., Field Artillery.
Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, Field Artillery.
Charles Harlan Swartz, Field Artillery.
Leland Stuart Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
Carl Frederick Duffner, Infantry.
Wilburn Vastine Luun, Coast Artillery Corps.
Millard Pierson, Field Artillery.
Francis Ward Walker, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harold Oliver Sand, Cavalry.
Harlan Thurston McCormick, Air Service.
Henry Peter Burgard, 2d, Infantry.
Alexander Gilbert Sand, Field Artillery.
Ray Olander Welch, Infantry.
George William Richard Wilson, Infantry.
John Lamont Davidson, Air Service.
Julian Erskine Raymond, Infantry.
George Honnen, Infantry.
Charles Porter Amazeen, Cavalry.
Edward Thomas Williams, Field Artillery.
Frank Thweatt Searcy, Infantry.
George William Bailey, jr., Field Artillery.
Henry Kirk Williams, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Alan Lockhart Fulton, Cavalry.
Terrence John Tully, Infantry.
Paul Clarence Kelly, Infantry.
James Miller Rudolph, Cavalry.
William Earl Crist, Infantry.
William Roe Brewster, Infantry.
Claude Monroe McQuarrie, Infantry.
William Lemuel Mitchell, Infantry.
Harrison Guinther Travis, Infantry.
Escalus Emmert Elliott, Field Artillery.
Milton Cogswell Shattuck, Infantry.
Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon, Coast Artillery Corps.
Hayden Adriance Sears, Cavalry.
Newton Nevada Jacobs, Infantry.
John Thomas Lynch, Infantry.
John Black Reybold, Cavalry.
John Raoul Guiterns, Infantry.
William Dickey Long, Infantry.
Henry Irving Hodes, Cavalry.
Paul Earl Tombaugh, Field Artillery.
Harvey Kenneth Greenlaw, Cavalry.
William Joel Tudor Yancey, Infantry.
Leon Eugene Lichtenwalter, Infantry.
Sidney Rae Hinds, Infantry.
Halley Grey Maddox, Cavalry.
Snowden Ager, Cavalry.
John English Nelson, Infantry.
Harold Todd Turnbull, Coast Artillery Corps.
Hugo Peoples Rush, Infantry.
John William Wofford, Cavalry.
Wray Bertrand Avera, Field Artillery.
Charles Fox Ivins, Infantry.
Walter Daniel Buie, Infantry.
John Taylor Ward, Cavalry.

John Elmer Reierson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Henry Jackson Hunt, jr., Infantry.
Mariano S. Sulit, Philippine Scouts.
George Huston Bare, Infantry.
Morris Haslett Marcus, Cavalry.
Frank Zea Pirkey, Corps of Engineers.
Karl William Hisgen, Field Artillery.
Joseph Patterson Wardlaw, Field Artillery.
James Harry Marsh, Infantry.
Francis Warren Crary, Field Artillery.
John Baylis Cooley, Cavalry.
Selby Francis Little, Field Artillery.
Milo Glen Cary, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harold Joseph Conway, Coast Artillery Corps.
Gustin MacAllister Nelson, Infantry.
Frank Joseph Spettel, Infantry.
Rupert Harris Johnson, Infantry.
Burwell Baylor Wilkes, jr., Infantry.
Edward Lowry Taylor, Infantry.
John Barry Peirce, Infantry.
James Raymond Goodall, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Kenneth Sells, Cavalry.
Douglas Cameron, Cavalry.
Hobert Hayden James, Field Artillery.
Eleuterio Susi Yanga, Philippine Scouts.
Donald Raymond West, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert Thomas Randel, Infantry.
Arthur Jennings Grimes, Infantry.
Walter Duval Webb, jr., Field Artillery.
Ernest Starkey Moon, Air Service.
Harry Craven Dayton, Field Artillery.
Frank Thomas Honsinger, Air Service.
Edward Charles Engelhardt, Field Artillery.
Paul Massillion McConihe, Infantry.
Chester Arthur Carlsten, Infantry.
Joseph Myles Williams, Cavalry.
Harold Arthur Doherty, Infantry.
James Thomas Dismuke, Infantry.
Lewis Eugene Snell, Field Artillery.
Stanley Lane Engle, Infantry.
Arnold Hoyer Rich, Infantry.
Charles Dawson McAllister, Field Artillery.
Vincent Joseph Tanzola, Infantry.
Edward Albert Banning, Infantry.
Frederic de Lannoy Comfort, Cavalry.
Henry Laurance Ingham, Field Artillery.
Thomas Brown Manuel, Infantry.
Percy Earle LeStourgeon, Infantry.
George William White, Infantry.
Russell Harold Swartzwelder, Infantry.
Caryl Rawson Hazeltine, Infantry.
Irvin Albert Robinson, Infantry.
William Hypes Obenour, Field Artillery.
Michael Henry Zwicker, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Thorburn Cumberpatch, Air Service.
Ralph Roth Wentz, Ordnance Department.
Leon Valentine Chaplin, Field Artillery.
Daniel Webster Kent, Infantry.
Harold Goodspeede Laub, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harry Lynch, Signal Corps.
George Marion Davis, Infantry.
Fay Warren Lee, Field Artillery.
Keff Dobbs Barnett, Coast Artillery Corps.
Melecio Manuel Santos, Philippine Scouts.
Narciso Lopez Manzano, Philippine Scouts.
Charles Emmett Cheever, Quartermaster Corps.
Vesper Anderson Schlenker, Field Artillery.
Harry Meyer, Corps of Engineers.
Peter Anthony Feringa, Corps of Engineers.
John Russell Perkins, jr., Field Artillery.
Edward Barber, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Hall Walter, Corps of Engineers.
David Albert Morris, Corps of Engineers.
Juan Segundo Morsa, Philippine Scouts.
Paul Cone Parshley, Corps of Engineers.
Lewis Wellington Call, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Richardson Selee, Corps of Engineers.
Luis Mobo Alba, Philippine Scouts.
Don Waters Mayhue, Field Artillery.
Charles Harold Crim, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Harry, Field Artillery.
Harold Oakes Bixby, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Bruce Medaris, Infantry.
George Randall Scithers, Field Artillery.
John Henry Featherston, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Andrews Jones, jr., Chemical Warfare Service.
William Conrad Jones, Infantry.
Hubert Stauffer Miller, Infantry.
Edward Harold Coe, Infantry.
Allan Eugene Smith, Field Artillery.
Daniel Burnett Knight, Infantry.
Paul MacKeen Martin, Cavalry.
Creswell Garrettson Blakeney, Field Artillery.
Louis Jeter Tatom, Signal Corps.
George Wythe Bott, jr., Ordnance Department.
Louis Watkins Prentiss, Field Artillery.
William Edmund Waters, Field Artillery.
Joseph Kennard Bush, Infantry.
Orlando Clarendon Mood, Infantry.
John Oliver Kelly, Coast Artillery Corps.
Bert Nathan Bryan, Infantry.
Harvie Rogers Matthews, Infantry.
Louis Beman Rapp, Cavalry.
Edwards Matthews Quigley, Field Artillery.
James Breakenridge Clearwater, Field Artillery.
Joseph Warren Huntress, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
Luther Daniel Wallis, Infantry.
William Daniel Bradshaw, Field Artillery.
Wesley Tate Guest, Signal Corps.
Duncan Philip Frissell, Infantry.
Henry Hammond Duval, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Edward Neagle, Coast Artillery Corps.
John William Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps.
Alfred Vepsala, Field Artillery.
Edmund C. Langmead, Air Service.
Carroll Heiney Deitrick, Ordnance Department.
Burton Larrabee Pearce, Field Artillery.
Alan Dean Whittaker, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Lee W. Huney, Infantry.
David William Goodrich, Air Service.
Franklin Mitchell, Infantry.
Wallace Ellsworth Niles, Infantry.
Lewis Edward Weston Lepper, Field Artillery.
Edward Harris Barr, Field Artillery.
James Augustus Whelen, jr., Cavalry.
James Roscoe Hamilton, Infantry.
Joe Robert Sherr, Signal Corps.
Louis Simelson, Infantry.
Frank Weddall Simpson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Louis Leopold Lesser, Field Artillery.
Walter Francis Jennings, Cavalry.
Edward Cuyler Applegate, Infantry.
Henry Louis Love, Field Artillery.
Cranford Coleman Bryan Warden, Infantry.
William Dawes Williams, Field Artillery.
William Thomas Semmes Roberts, Infantry.
McDonald Donegan Weinert, Infantry.
John Walker Childs, Signal Corps.
Carl Emil Hansen, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Donald Clay, Infantry.
Wilmar Weston Dewitt, Infantry.
James Milliken Bevans, Field Artillery.
Floyd Raymond Brisack, Field Artillery.
Clarence Everett Jackson, Infantry.
Edward Joseph Walsh, Infantry.
Haydn Purcell Roberts, Field Artillery.
Aaron Grayson Dawson, Infantry.
Alan Sydney Rush, Infantry.
Clifford Cleophas Duell, Field Artillery.
Lauren Blakely Hitchcock, Field Artillery.
Thomas Archer Bottomley, Infantry.
William Orville Collins, Infantry.
William Larwill Carr, Field Artillery.
Russell George Duff, Field Artillery.
Ross Clyde Brackney, Infantry.
John Randolph Reilly, Infantry.
Roy Prewett Huff, Field Artillery.
Herbert John Affleck, Infantry.
Nicolas Boadilla Dalao, Philippine Scouts.
Lawrence August Dietz, Infantry.
Paul Hanes Kemmer, Air Service.
Elmo Shingle, Infantry.
Richard Sears, Field Artillery.
John James Baker, Infantry.
George Louis Boyle, Infantry.
Robert Brice Johnston, Infantry.
Paul Ainsworth Berkey, Field Artillery.
Robert Clyde Padley, Coast Artillery Corps.
Dana Gray McBride, Cavalry.

Donald Boyer Phillips, Air Service.
William Wallace Robertson, Infantry.
William Peyton Campbell, Field Artillery.
Harry Starkey Aldrich, Coast Artillery Corps.
Hugh Perry Adams, Field Artillery.
Cecil Elmore Archer, Air Service.
Thomas Edward Moore, Field Artillery.
Robert Du Val Waring, Field Artillery.
Stephen Yates McGiffert, Field Artillery.
John Otis Hyatt, Infantry.
Louis Meline Merrick, Cavalry.
LeRoy Ponton de Arce, Air Service.
Lee Roy Woods, jr., Field Artillery.
Rox Hunter Donaldson, Field Artillery.
Dudley Warren Watkins, Air Service.
Arthur Nathaniel Willis, Cavalry.
Lyman Perley Whitten, Air Service.
Lawrence William Kinney, Field Artillery.
Ray Henry Clark, Air Service.
Homer Wilbur Ferguson, Field Artillery.
Earl Albert Hutchings, Infantry.
James Richmond Simpson, Infantry.
Philip Schwartz, Ordnance Department.
Richard Brown Thornton, Infantry.
Pacifico C. Sevilla, Philippine Scouts.
Charles Nicholas Senn Ballou, Infantry.
John Cyril Delaney, Coast Artillery Corps.
Samuel Rubin, Coast Artillery Corps.
Donald Wallace Norwood, Air Service.
Waldon Sharp Lewis, Infantry.
Andrew Julius Evans, Infantry.
Paul Corson Howe, Coast Artillery Corps.
Albert Ruth, Infantry.
Robert Edward Robillard, Air Service.
Donald McKechnie Ashton, Infantry.
Edward Alfred Mueller, Infantry.
Robert William Calvert Wimsatt, Air Service.
Amado Martelino, Philippine Scouts.
Victor Z. Gomes, Philippine Scouts.
David Theodore Rosenthal, Corps of Engineers.
Clayton Huddle Studebaker, Field Artillery.
Albert James Wick, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Brenner, Infantry.
Raymond Taylor Tompkins, Field Artillery.
George Alfred Arnold Jones, Field Artillery.
George Evans Burritt, Field Artillery.
William Madison Mack, Signal Corps.
Robert Crane Hendley, Field Artillery.
Walter J. Klepinger, Field Artillery.
Grady David Epps, Infantry.
Frank Charles McConnell, Coast Artillery Corps.
Dale Phillip Mason, Signal Corps.
Donald Fowler Fritch, Field Artillery.
Nemesio Catalan, Philippine Scouts.
James Madison Callicutt, Field Artillery.
Reginald Pond Lyman, Cavalry.
James Stuart Wallingford, Infantry.
Albert Sidney Howell, jr., Infantry.
John Sharpe Griffith, Infantry.
Pio Quevedo Caluya, Philippine Scouts.
George Work Marvin, Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To be assistants to the Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance.

John Bellinger Bellinger, Quartermaster Corps.
Albert Clayton Dalton, Quartermaster Corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be captains.

Isaac Gill, jr., Infantry.
John Kennard, Cavalry.
John Bellinger Thompson, Cavalry.
Hamner Huston, Infantry.
Jens Anderson Doe, Infantry.
Lester Leland Lampert, Infantry.
Charles Harrison Corlett, Infantry.
Louis Alexander Falligant, Infantry.
William Ord Ryan, Field Artillery.
William Francis Maher, Field Artillery.
Floyd Hatfield, Infantry.
Charles Lewis Clifford, Cavalry.
Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Infantry.
Oscar Otto Kuentz, Corps of Engineers.
Earl Landreth, Infantry.
William Edward Raab Covell, Corps of Engineers.
Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engineers.
John Stewart Bragdon, Corps of Engineers.
George Jacob Richards, Corps of Engineers.
John Scott Smylie, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lehman Wellington Miller, Corps of Engineers.
Douglas Lafayette Weart, Corps of Engineers.
Earl Ewart Gesler, Corps of Engineers.
Edwin Alexander Bethel, Corps of Engineers.
John French Conklin, Corps of Engineers.
Alfred Laing Ganahl, Corps of Engineers.
John Easter Harris, Corps of Engineers.
William Frazer Tompkins, Corps of Engineers.
Douglas Hamilton Gillette, Corps of Engineers.
Paul Alfred Hodgson, Corps of Engineers.
Donald Augus Davison, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Spiese Aurand, Ordnance Department.
Thomas Bernard Larkin, Corps of Engineers.
Edwin Colt Kelton, Corps of Engineers.
James Allen Lester, Field Artillery.
Mason James Young, Corps of Engineers.
Layson Enslow Atkins, Corps of Engineers.
Herman Benkema, Field Artillery.
Edwin Albert Zundel, Field Artillery.
Clinton Wilbur Howard, Air Service.
Charles Manly Busbee, Field Artillery.
Albert Whitney Waldron, Field Artillery.
Parley Doney Parkinson, Infantry.
John Hobert Wallace, Field Artillery.
Raymond Marsh, Field Artillery.
Harold Eugene Small, Coast Artillery Corps.
Henry Benton Sayler, Ordnance Department.
Joseph May Swing, Field Artillery.
Charles Wolcott Ryder, Infantry.
Stafford Le Roy Irwin, Field Artillery.
Joseph Taggart McNarney, Air Service.
Pearson Menoher, Cavalry.
Albert Henry Warren, Coast Artillery Corps.
Omar Nelson Bradley, Infantry.
Paul John Mueller, Infantry.
Leland Stanford Hobbs, Infantry.
John Frederick Kahle, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edwin Boman Lyon, Air Service.
Reinold Helberg, Coast Artillery Corps.
Clarence Brewster Lindner, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Henry Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps.
Carl Conrad Bank, Field Artillery.
Charles Calvert Benedict, Air Service.
Vernon Evans, Infantry.
Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Infantry.
Joseph Jesse Teter, Coast Artillery Corps.
Lewis Clarke Davidson, Infantry.
Dwight David Eisenhower, Infantry.
George Hume Peabody, Air Service.
Martin John O'Brien, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Cumming Haw, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Bassel Ord, Infantry.
Earl Larue Naiden, Air Service.
Henry McElderry Pendleton, Cavalry.
Iverson Brooks Summers, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Edmund de Treville Ellis, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert William Strong, Cavalry.
Clifford Randall Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Beugnot Wogan, Field Artillery.
Chosen Henry Tenney, Coast Artillery Corps.
Clifford Barrington King, Field Artillery.
Frank Edwin Emery, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Caswell Wallington, Chemical Warfare Service.
Carl Ernest Hocker, Coast Artillery Corps.
John William Leonard, Infantry.
Richmond Trumbull Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Campbell McGuire, Cavalry.
Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt, Infantry.
John McDonald Thompson, Cavalry.
James Alward VanFleet, Infantry.
Edward Gill Sherburne, Infantry.
Walter Wood Hess, jr., Field Artillery.
Michael Frank Davis, Air Service.
John Fuller Davis, Cavalry.
Stuart Clarence MacDonald, Infantry.
Metcalfe Reed, Infantry.
Hubert Reilly Harmon, Air Service.
Benjamin Greiley Ferris, Infantry.
Charles Samuel Ritchel, Infantry.

Thomas Guerdon Hearn, Infantry.
Joseph Daly Coughlan, Field Artillery.
Reese Maughan Howell, Field Artillery.
Henry Jervis Friese Miller, Air Service.
Alfred Schrieber Balsam, Infantry.
Howard Donnelly, Infantry.
Anastacio Quevedo Ver, Philippine Scouts.
John Nicholas Robinson, Infantry.
Victor Vaughan Taylor, Cavalry.
Tom Fox, Infantry.
Thomas James Hanley, jr., Air Service.
Jacob John Gerhardt, Infantry.
Leo Andrew Walton, Air Service.
Ralph Pittman Cousins, Air Service.
Charles Hosmer Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Putnam Cherrington, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Franklin Stevens, Cavalry.
Charles Robert Finley, Coast Artillery Corps.
Vernon Edwin Prichard, Infantry.
Adlai Howard Gilkeson, Air Service.
Gilbert Smith Brownell, Infantry.
Richard Carlton Stickney, Infantry.
Edward James Dwan, Cavalry.
Jesse Beeson Hunt, Field Artillery.
John Ross Mendenhall, Infantry.
Norman Randolph, Infantry.
Joseph Monroe Murphy, Infantry.
George Edward Stratemeyer, Air Service.
Eustis Lloyd Hubbard, Cavalry.
Frederic William Boye, Cavalry.
Leroy Hugh Watson, Infantry.
Karl Hartman Gorman, Cavalry.
Henry Harold Dabney, Infantry.
Arthur Arnim White, Field Artillery.
John Kellher, Field Artillery.
Benjamin Willis Mills, Infantry.
Thomas Fenton Taylor, Infantry.
Marshall Henry Quesenberry, Infantry.
Manuel Font, Infantry.
Daniel Allman Connor, Field Artillery.
George Mayo, Corps of Engineers.
Paul Theodore Bock, Air Service.
Arthur Peter von Deesten, Corps of Engineers.
Herbert Spencer Struble, Field Artillery.
Eugene Coffin, Finance Department.
Francis Jewett Baker, Finance Department.
Eugene Owen Hopkins, Finance Department.
Dana Woods Morey, Finance Department.
Selden Brooke Armat, Finance Department.
George Zinn Eckels, Finance Department.
Jerome Clark, Finance Department.
Louis Maloney Thibadeau, Finance Department.
Clarence Maynard Exley, Finance Department.
Otto Wilhelm Gralund, Finance Department.
Horace Grattan Foster, Finance Department.
James MacKay, Finance Department.
Thomas Scott Pugh, Finance Department.
Stephen Roscoe Beard, Finance Department.
George Nicoll Watson, Finance Department.
Guy Russell Doane, Finance Department.
Emmet Crawford Morton, Finance Department.
Harold George Salmon, Finance Department.
Archie Henry Willis, Finance Department.
Edward Tiffin Comegys, Finance Department.
Harrison Willard Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
Horace Grant Rice, Finance Department.
Charles Russell Insley, Finance Department.
Wilhelm P. A. T. von Hartung, Finance Department.
Montgomery Taft Legg, Finance Department.
James Asa Marmon, Finance Department.
Walter Davis Dabney, Finance Department.
Percy Gabriel Hoyt, Finance Department.
William Alexander MacNicholl, Finance Department.
Carl Hulla, Finance Department.
Charles Franklin Eddy, Finance Department.
William Maynard Dixon, Finance Department.
Richard LeRoy Cave, Finance Department.
Alfred James Maxwell, Finance Department.
Orva Earl Beezley, Finance Department.
Frank Elmer Parker, Finance Department.
Edwin Fairbrother Ely, Finance Department.
Raymond George Moses, Corps of Engineers.
Wilhelm Delp Styer, Corps of Engineers.
Charles Holmes Cunningham, Corps of Engineers.
Dwight Frederick Johns, Corps of Engineers.
William Arthur Snow, Corps of Engineers.
Thomas Dewees Finley, Infantry.
Elroy Sandy Jackson Irvine, Corps of Engineers.
Stanley Eric Reinhart, Field Artillery.
Notley Young DuHamel, Corps of Engineers.
Robert George Guyer, Corps of Engineers.
Dean Hudnutt, Field Artillery.
Louis Emerson Hibbs, Field Artillery.
Robert Allen Sharrer, Corps of Engineers.
Ludson Dixon Worsham, Corps of Engineers.
Horace Logan McBride, Field Artillery.
Ralph Gillett Barrows, Corps of Engineers.
Holland Luley Robb, Corps of Engineers.
Hamilton Ewing Maguire, Field Artillery.
Ray Corrigan Rutherford, Field Artillery.
Frederick Walker Bonfils, Corps of Engineers.
Robert Reese Neyland, jr., Corps of Engineers.
William Morris Hoge, jr., Corps of Engineers.
William Roscoe Woodward, Field Artillery.
Stanley Louzo Scott, Corps of Engineers.
Tattnall Daniell Simkins, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Crampton Jones, Field Artillery.
Leslie Thomas Saul, Infantry.
Carl Lee Marriott, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Arthur Pickering, Field Artillery.
James Knox Cockrell, Cavalry.
William Spence, Field Artillery.
Willis McDonald Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps.
Fred Beeler Inglis, Field Artillery.
Robert Bruce McBride, jr., Field Artillery.
Paul Vincent Kane, Field Artillery.
DeRosey Carroll Cabell, jr., Ordnance Department.
Ralph Irvine Susse, Cavalry.
William Ewen Shipp, Cavalry.
Carl Smith Doney, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Hleatt Cureton, Field Artillery.
Fay Brink Prickett, Field Artillery.
Calvin DeWitt, jr., Cavalry.
James Mitchell Crane, Field Artillery.
Lucien Samuel Spicer Berry, Cavalry.
Victor William Beck Wales, Cavalry.
William Earl Chambers, Infantry.
Joseph Merit Tully, Cavalry.
Warner William Carr, Infantry.
Hugh Mitchell, Signal Corps.
Robert LeCrow Walsh, Air Service.
Richard Mar Levy, Coast Artillery Corps.
Thomas Lyle Martin, Infantry.
Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin, Infantry.
John Bennington Bennet, Infantry.
Kenneth Macomb Halpine, Infantry.
George Sidney Andrew, Cavalry.
Roland Paget Shugg, Field Artillery.

To be first lieutenants.

Oliver Wendell Broberg, Air Service.
Clarence Earle Lovejoy, Infantry.
Richard Sylvester Gessford, Infantry.
Benjamin Mills Crenshaw, Infantry.
Curtis Loyd Stafford, Cavalry.
Alexander Garrett Olsen, Cavalry.
Robert Rauch, Air Service.
Arthur Riehl Wilson, Field Artillery.
John Major Reynolds, Field Artillery.
Basil Vernon Fields, Infantry.
Bickford Edward Sawyer, Cavalry.
Irwin Samuel Dierking, Infantry.
Donald Boyer Rogers, Field Artillery.
Clinton Fisk Woolsey, Air Service.
Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Infantry.
William Randolph Watson, Infantry.
George Curtis McFarland, Coast Artillery Corps.
Collin Stafford Myers, Infantry.
John Peter Nen, Quartermaster Corps.
William Herschel Middleswart, Quartermaster Corps.
Arden Clucas Miller, Field Artillery.
Frank Sims Mansfield, Infantry.
Ralph C. G. Nemo, Infantry.
Ross Franklin Cole, Air Service.
Oakley Leigh Sanders, Cavalry.
Kenneth Smith Anderson, Infantry.
John Pinnix Lake, Infantry
Heston Rarick Cole, Corps of Engineers.

Russel Burton Reynolds, Infantry.
Harold Douglas Dinsmore, Infantry.
Paul Clarence Boylan, Field Artillery.
Ralph Floyd Love, Infantry.
William Irving Sherwood, Infantry.
Charles Wilkes Christenberry, Infantry.
Charles Andrew Beaucond, Infantry.
Stewart Franklin Miller, Field Artillery.
Hugh Campbell Parker, Infantry.
Loyal Moyer Haynes, Field Artillery.
Floyd Marshall, Infantry.
William Carey Lee, Infantry.
Cecil John Cridley, Infantry.
Leonard Henderson Sims, Infantry.
John Edwin Ray, Infantry.
Roy Thomas Barrett, Coast Artillery Corps.
Clyde Lloyd Hyssong, Infantry.
John Jeremiah Bachman, Field Artillery.
Raymond Jay Williamson, Infantry.
Vere Painter, Quartermaster Corps.
Walter Julius Ungethuem, Infantry.
Thomas Boroughs Richardson, Infantry.
Samuel Wilber Stephens, Infantry.
Richard Cohron Lowry, Coast Artillery Corps.
Albert Edgar Billing, Infantry.
Robert Oney Wright, Cavalry.
Edwin Todd Wheatley, Infantry.
John Hudspeth Crozier, Infantry.
John Winthrop Mott, Infantry.
Jess Garnett Boykin, Cavalry.
John Charles MacDonald, Infantry.
Harvey Shelton, Infantry.
Thomas Robert Gibson, Infantry.
Hugh Bryan Hester, Field Artillery.
James Mahon Roamer, Infantry.
Maylon Edward Scott, Field Artillery.
Lewis Burnham Rock, Infantry.
Charles Moorman Hurt, Cavalry.
James Dallace Bender, Infantry.
Louis Howard Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Ellis Bates, Infantry.
George Pfyor Johnson, Air Service.
Clyde Virginius Finter, Air Service.
Michael Condon Shea, Field Artillery.
Paul Dillard Carter, Infantry.
Charles John Wynne, Quartermaster Corps.
Paul Henry Welland, Field Artillery.
Marvin Wade Marsh, Infantry.
Holland Spencer Chamness, Infantry.
Julian Horace George, Infantry.
William Camillus Kabrich, Coast Artillery Corps.
Frank Upton Greer, Infantry.
Laurin Lyman Williams, Infantry.
Anderson Hassell Norton, Cavalry.
Henry Christopher Harrison, jr., Field Artillery.
Hanford Nichols Lockwood, jr., Field Artillery.
John Markham Ferguson, Infantry.
Joseph Saunders Johnson, jr., Infantry.
John Calvin Sandlin, Infantry.
Clarence Eugene Brand, Coast Artillery Corps.
Leslie Eugene Bowman, Quartermaster Corps.
Alonzo Patrick Fox, Infantry.
Hugh Joseph Gaffey, Field Artillery.
Horace Benjamin Smith, Infantry.
Joseph Addison DuBois, Infantry.
Barlow Winston, Infantry.
Maurice Rose, Infantry.
Florain Dennis Giles, Infantry.
Chester Morse Willingham, Infantry.
Gene Russell Manger, Cavalry.
Joseph Jerome Fraser, Infantry.
Frank L. Burns, Infantry.
Harold Edwards Stow, Infantry.
William Burl Johnson, Quartermaster Corps.
Wilfred Hill Steward, Infantry.
Meri Louis Broderick, Infantry.
Winfield Rose McKay, Infantry.
Lester Austin Webb, Infantry.
Samuel Lewis Buracker, Infantry.
Arthur Edwin Burnap, Infantry.
James Harrison Donahue, Infantry.
David Almedus Bissett, Infantry.
Thomas Patrick Walsh, Coast Artillery Corps.
Warren Benedict Scanlon, Infantry.
William Robert Hamby, Cavalry.
Buckner Miller Creel, Cavalry.
Henry Winter Borntraeger, Infantry.
Edwin Rudolph Petzing, Signal Corps.
Richard Carvel Mallonee, Field Artillery.
Theodore Ernest Voigt, Cavalry.
Douglas Johnston, Air Service.
Lawrence Pradere Hickey, Air Service.
Severn Teackle Wallis, jr., Field Artillery.
Charles Murray Rees, Infantry.
William May, Infantry.
Samuel Tankersley Williams, Infantry.
Harold Herbert Fisher, Infantry.
Silas Warren Robertson, Cavalry.
Donald Van Himan Bonnett, Infantry.
William Henry Johnson, Infantry.
Egbert Jansen Buckbee, Quartermaster Corps.
Ernest Andrew Reynolds, Quartermaster Corps.
James Donison Carter, Philippine Scouts.
George Warren Cooke, Finance Department.
Shiras Alexander Blair, Air Service.
Amos Tyree, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Otway Carter, Quartermaster Corps.
Anton Zeman, Quartermaster Corps.
Franklin Denwood Shawn, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Stalsburg, Quartermaster Corps.
Henry Mackay Shaw, Field Artillery.
Charles Julius Isley, Quartermaster Corps.
Ralph Hibbler Bogle, Quartermaster Corps.
Henry John Hunker, Quartermaster Corps.
Frederick Eugene Hagen, Quartermaster Corps.
Murdock Allen McFadden, Quartermaster Corps.
Clifford Michael Ollivetti, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Woodbury Freeman Pride, Cavalry.
John Wesley Orcutt, Ordnance Department.
Vance Whiting Batchelor, Cavalry.
Norman Paul Williams, Infantry.
Lewis Conway Baird, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert Grant Cousley, Infantry.
Roland Capel Bower, Quartermaster Corps.
David Grove, Quartermaster Corps.
Ernest Ward Ely, Infantry.
John Archie King, Quartermaster Corps.
James Horace Barbin, Infantry.
Wiley Hubbard O'Mohundro, Infantry.
Charles Leonard Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps.
George Harrison Harrell, Quartermaster Corps.
James Wight Van Osten, Signal Corps.
Herman Henry Pohl, Corps of Engineers.
Gerald Alford Counts, Corps of Engineers.
Hiram Baldwin Ely, Ordnance Department.
Kenneth Mason Moore, Corps of Engineers.
Edmond Harrison Levy, Corps of Engineers.
Thomas Dodson Stamps, Corps of Engineers.
Bartley Marcus Harloe, Corps of Engineers.
Girard Blakesley Troland, Corps of Engineers.
William Oliver Reeder, Field Artillery.
William Robert Gerhardt, Field Artillery.
Theodore Earl Buechler, Field Artillery.
Herman Uth Wagner, Ordnance Department.
Theodore Leslie Futch, Field Artillery.
Russell Luff Meredith, Air Service.
William Innes Wilson, Ordnance Department.
Harold Allum Cooney, Field Artillery.
Henry Anson Barber, jr., Infantry.
Miles Andrew Cowles, Field Artillery.
Lawrence McCeney Jones, Field Artillery.
Gordon Graham Heiner, jr., Field Artillery.
George Walter Hirsch, Ordnance Department.
Forrest Clifford Shaffer, Ordnance Department.
Frank Fenton Reed, Coast Artillery Corps.
John Will Coffey, Ordnance Department.
Grayson Cooper Woodbury, Ordnance Department.
Robert Alston Willard, Infantry.
Clyde Hobart Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps.
Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, Field Artillery.
John Taylor deCamp, Coast Artillery Corps.
Sargent Prentiss Huff, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Henry Donaldson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Duncan Gregor McGregor, Ordnance Department.
Thomas Jackson Heavey, Cavalry.
Henry Maris Black, Chemical Warfare Service.
Wallace Francis Safford, Cavalry.
Willard David Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joshua Ashley Stansell, Signal Corps.

John Marcus Erwin, Ordnance Department.
Fidel Segundo y Ventura, Philippine Scouts.
Raymond Eccleston Williamson, Cavalry.
David Charles George Schlenker, Cavalry.
John Richard Wilmot Diehl, Cavalry.
Rudolph Daniel Delehanty, Field Artillery.
William Henry Whiting Reinburg, Cavalry.
Elmer Hugo Almquist, Field Artillery.
Frank Leslie Carr, Cavalry.
Frank Edmund Bertholet, Cavalry.
Marion Carson, Cavalry.
Rossiter Hunt Garity, Cavalry.
Salvador Formoso Reyes, Philippine Scouts.
Frank Charles Jedlicka, Field Artillery.
Robert MacDonald Graham, Cavalry.
Leo Buffington Conner, Cavalry.
Arthur Burnola Custis, Ordnance Department.
Loyd Van Horne Durfee, Infantry.
Desmond O'Keefe, Field Artillery.
Hal Marney Rose, Cavalry.
John Ter Bush Bissell, Field Artillery.
John Bellinger Bellinger, jr., Ordnance Department.
George Senseny Eyster, Infantry.
Henry Richard Anderson, Infantry.
William McCaskey Chapman, Infantry.
Norman McNeill, Infantry.
Glen Henry Anderson, Infantry.
Bryant Edward Moore, Infantry.
Leo Vincent Warner, Field Artillery.
Howard Alston Deas, Infantry.
Henry William Bobrink, Infantry.
Onslow Sherburne Rolfe, Infantry.
Henry Perkins Gantt, Field Artillery.
Jesse Brooke Matlack, Infantry.
Parry Weaver Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Wrenne Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Wallace Jenna, Infantry.
William Richard Fleming, Infantry.
Francis Porter Simpson, Infantry.
Harry Cooper Barnes, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Robert John Hoffman, Infantry.
Clare Wallace Woodward, Infantry.
John Stevenson Mallory, Field Artillery.
Frederick Lent Sharp, Field Artillery.
William Sydney Barrett, Chemical Warfare Service.
Paul Ryan Goode, Infantry.
Harry Niles Rising, Infantry.
Henry Cornelius Demuth, Field Artillery.
Lowell Hecker Riley, Infantry.
Emil Krause, Infantry.
Robert Lynn Bacon, Infantry.
Edwin Jacob House, Air Service.
Arthur Charles Purvis, Infantry.
James Jackson Hea, Infantry.
Curlisle Brittannia Wilson, Infantry.
Harold Lewis Milan, Infantry.
Horace Harding, Field Artillery.
Fred Ernest Davis, Quartermaster Corps.
Reuben Lee Fain, Quartermaster Corps.
George Darryll Gamble, Quartermaster Corps.
Carey Edwin Goodwyn, Quartermaster Corps.
Edmund Graham West, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Idus Lambert, Cavalry.
Clarence Nelson Iry, Corps of Engineers.
Adolphe St. Armant Fairbanks, Corps of Engineers.
Joseph Worth Timmons, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
Edward Eccles, Quartermaster Corps.
John William Mayben, Quartermaster Corps.
Edward Raeder, Quartermaster Corps.
William Edward Chase Elkington, Quartermaster Corps.
Roy Claire Wells, Cavalry.
Hugh Whitt, Quartermaster Corps.
John Smith Scally, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Frederick Wilson, Quartermaster Corps.
Fred William Crisp, Coast Artillery Corps.
Allen William Pollitt, Quartermaster Corps.
Ray Aloysius Dunn, Air Service.
Hamilton Hall Trenger Giessner, Signal Corps.
Irwin Wilson Guth, Quartermaster Corps.
Livingston Swentzel, Signal Corps.
Elbert Cock, Quartermaster Corps.
Crawford McWann Kellogg, Chemical Warfare Service.
William Frank Johnson, Infantry.
Frank Dennison Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps.
James Anderson Beirne Gibson, Ordnance Department.
Herbert Allen Gardner, Quartermaster Corps.
Frederick Fostee Christine, Air Service.
Albert Lobitz, Quartermaster Corps.
Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps.
Birnie Lee Brunson, Finance Department.
Simon Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps.
Edward William Lachmiller, Quartermaster Corps.
Talmage Phillips, Quartermaster Corps.
John Paul Tillman, Quartermaster Corps.
George Wilbur McEntire, Air Service.
John Newport Greene, Cavalry.
Charles Harrison Brammell, Field Artillery.
George Hebard Pryor, Quartermaster Corps.
John Aubrey Wheeler, Ordnance Department.
Frank Arthur Hertz, Quartermaster Corps.
Asa Jeremiah Etheridge, Air Service.
Earl Spiker Schofield, Air Service.
Arthur Walter Stanley, Quartermaster Corps.
Henry James Conner, Quartermaster Corps.
Arthur Emel Simonin, Air Service.
Paul Frederick Huber, Quartermaster Corps.
Graves Barney McCary, Quartermaster Corps.
Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, Air Service.
Arthur William Parker, Quartermaster Corps.
Herbert Lee Jackson, Cavalry.
Randolph James Hernandez, Quartermaster Corps.
David Sidney Seaton, Air Service.
Schenk Henry Griffin, Corps of Engineers.
Harold Huston George, Air Service.
Alden Harry Waitt, Chemical Warfare Service.
Sterling Clifton Robertson, Infantry.
Charles Walton Cameron, Quartermaster Corps.
Richard Landrum Smith, Corps of Engineers.
Harold Arthur Barnes, Quartermaster Corps.
Arthur Edwin Danielson, Quartermaster Corps.
William Hammond Waugh, Corps of Engineers.
Clarence Barnard, Ordnance Department.
John Leland Corbett, Quartermaster Corps.
Paul Lindsay Beard, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Lawrence Aman, Ordnance Department.
Nels Johnson Thorud, Quartermaster Corps.
Walter Jay Reed, Air Service.
St. Clair Streett, Air Service.
Walter Sutherland Bramble, Quartermaster Corps.
Harry Diffenbaugh, Quartermaster Corps.
Runald Trevor Adams, Infantry.
John Van Ness Ingram, Quartermaster Corps.
James Stevenson Crawford, Ordnance Department.
Andrew Jackson Nichols, Infantry.
Archie Donald Cameron, Infantry.
Henry Bert Knowles, Quartermaster Corps.
Stewart Hancock Elliott, Ordnance Department.
John Conrad Christophel, Quartermaster Corps.
Asa Irwin, Quartermaster Corps.
Donald Marion McRae, Infantry.
John Aloysius Broderick, Quartermaster Corps.
Malcolm Douglas Grimes, Quartermaster Corps.
Roger Shaw McCullough, Air Service.
Franklin Overheiser, Quartermaster Corps.
Frank Morell, Quartermaster Corps.
Peter Shemonsky, Quartermaster Corps.
William Mathew Larner, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Bertrand Wickins, Quartermaster Corps.
Mahlon Kirkbride Taylor, Quartermaster Corps.
Van Leslie Prather, Quartermaster Corps.
William Hunt Roach, Quartermaster Corps.
Edward Peter Doyle, Quartermaster Corps.
Carl Bierwirth Searing, Infantry.
Robert Lake Miller, Quartermaster Corps.
Ralph Ell Fleischer, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert Oliver White, Quartermaster Corps.
William Foelsing, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles William Dietz, Quartermaster Corps.
Walter Lane Shearman, Quartermaster Corps.
Roy Marsh McCutchen, Corps of Engineers.
Aubrey Hoodenpyl Bond, Corps of Engineers.
Hubert Walter Collins, Corps of Engineers.
Frank Bowman Hastie, Corps of Engineers.
Bennet Hart Bowley, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Robert Dorrance Ingalls, Corps of Engineers.
Walter Lyman Medding, Corps of Engineers.
Albert Carl Lieber, jr., Corps of Engineers.
William Clair Atwater, Corps of Engineers.

George Jacob Nold, Corps of Engineers.
Charles Alexander Brinkley, Quartermaster Corps.
Hugh Franklin Ewing, Quartermaster Corps.
Samuel Howes Baker, Quartermaster Corps.
Elisha Kenneth Henson, Quartermaster Corps.
John Isham Moore, Air Service.
Lloyd Milton Garner, Quartermaster Corps.
John Parr Temple, Air Service.
Vance Lawton Richmond, Infantry.
Earle Trask Loucks, Infantry.
Harris Markham Findley, Field Artillery.
Russell Crayden Winchester, Cavalry.
George Hunter Passmore, Infantry.
James Stevenson Rodwell, Cavalry.
George Orenthus Allen Daughtry, jr., Infantry.
Kirk Broaddus, Cavalry.
Newton Gale Bush, Infantry.
Paolo Hoffoss Sperati, Infantry.
LeRoy Welling Nichols, Infantry.
Harvey Julius Silvestene, Infantry.
Charles Martin Chamberlain, jr., Infantry.
LeRoy Allen Whittaker, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harry Barnes Sepulveda, Infantry.
Samuel Charles Skemp, Air Service.
John Robert Hubbard, Quartermaster Corps.
Oliver Stevenson Ferson, Air Service.
Robert Gale Breene, Cavalry.
George Abe Woody, Ordnance Department.
Thomas Kenneth Vincent, Ordnance Department.
Samuel Littler Metcalfe, Infantry.
Geoffrey Maurice O'Connell, Coast Artillery Corps.
Frank Wilbur Halsey, Infantry.
Kirby Green, Infantry.
Myron Joseph Conway, Infantry.
Hollis Benjamin Hoyt, Infantry.
Arthur Foster Gilmore, Coast Artillery Corps.
John August Otto, Infantry.
Joseph Burton Sweet, Infantry.
William Quinntilius Jeffords, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Carland Cuzorte Black, Cavalry.
George Anthony Patrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph Andral Nichols, Infantry.
Leon Lightner Kotzebue, Infantry.
Walter Christian Thee, Coast Artillery Corps.
Thomas Reed Holmes, Infantry.
Roscoe Irwin MacMillan, Infantry.
Nicholas Dodge Woodward, Infantry.
Edgar William King, Coast Artillery Corps.
Riley Edward McCarraugh, Coast Artillery Corps.
Allan Preston Bruner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Egbert Frank Bullens, Cavalry.
Mark Gerald Brislawn, Infantry.
Carleton Burgess, Cavalry.
George Washington Armitage, Quartermaster Corps.
William McKendree Scott, Quartermaster Corps.
John Edward Brown, Ordnance Department.
John Gibbon McCoy, Chemical Warfare Service.
Arthur Eugene Fox, Field Artillery.
Carleton Smith, Infantry.
Paul Conover Cripper, Signal Corps.
LeCount Haynes Slocum, Field Artillery.
Edwin Fry Barry, Ordnance Department.
Frederick Harry Black, Field Artillery.
Josef Robert Sheetz, Field Artillery.
Charles Paul Cullen, Infantry.
Frederic Arthur Metcalf, Field Artillery.
Harry Emerson Storms, Infantry.
David Dean Barrett, Infantry.
Lawrence James Meyns, Ordnance Department.
Thomas Harry Ramsey, Infantry.
Leon Dessez, Field Artillery.
Lawrence Iverson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Archibald Luther Parmelee, Coast Artillery Corps.
Walter Byron Fariss, Infantry.
John Patrick Crehan, Field Artillery.
Donald Sutter McConnaughy, Field Artillery.
John Theodore Sunstone, Infantry.
Richard Brownley Cayle, Infantry.
Jesse Benjamin Smith, Infantry.
Guy Edward Dillard, Cavalry.
Robert Tappan Chaplin, Coast Artillery Corps.
Raymond Edwin Vermette, Infantry.
Abraham Robert Ginsburgh, Field Artillery.
Elijah Garrett Arnold, Infantry.
Benjamin Witwer Pelton, Infantry.
Farlow Burt, Infantry.
Warren Joseph Clear, Infantry.
Dean Ambrose Jones, Cavalry.
James Henry Howe, Infantry.
Robert Artel Case, Infantry.
John Russell Deane, Infantry.
Richard Zeigler Crane, Ordnance Department.
Paul Carson Febiger, Cavalry.
Richard Ogle Welch, Infantry.
Leslie Walter Jefferson, Coast Artillery Corps.
James Fairbank Smith, Chemical Warfare Service.
John Reigel Embich, Chemical Warfare Service.
Fred William Koester, Cavalry.
William Heely Todd, jr., Cavalry.
Ellis DeVera Willis, Infantry.
Thomas Reed Taber, Ordnance Department.
Harry William Lins, Coast Artillery Corps.
Harold Paul Stewart, Cavalry.
John Fawcett, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Elliott Lucas, Infantry.
Will Rainwater White, Quartermaster Corps.
George Albert Bentley, Quartermaster Corps.
Norris Whitlock Osborn, Ordnance Department.
Leroy Webster Cummings, Corps of Engineers.
Oliver Louis Overmyer, Quartermaster Corps.
Thomas Kenny, Quartermaster Corps.
Harrie Dean W. Riley, Corps of Engineers.
Leon Henry Richmond, Signal Corps.
Edward Frederick French, Signal Corps.
Charles Merrill Savage, Air Service.
George Churchill Kenney, Air Service.
Bertram John Sherry, Signal Corps.
John Thompson Conover, Quartermaster Corps.
Warren Atcherton Butler, Quartermaster Corps.
Jesse DeWitt Cope, Infantry.
Eldridge Arnold Green, Infantry.
James Howard Todd, Quartermaster Corps.
Paul Sutphin Edwards, Signal Corps.
James Helmus Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service.
Noble Carter, Quartermaster Corps.
John Allen Root, Ordnance Department.
John Wallace Cooper, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Hooker Comstock, Infantry.
Carroll Harper Newell, Infantry.
Harry Thurber, Quartermaster Corps.
Louis Arthur Witney, Infantry.
Ade Orrill, Infantry.
Oscar Glenn Stevens, Infantry.
John Alfred Gilman, Quartermaster Corps.
William Thomas Brock, Infantry.
John Edward Langley, Corps of Engineers.
William Floyd Armstrong, Field Artillery.
Lorenzo Dow Macy, Infantry.
George Augustus Jahant, Infantry.
Curtis DeWitt Alway, Infantry.
Frank Ely Locke, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Elmer Hetrick, Infantry.
Louis James Lampke, Infantry.
Henry August Andres, Infantry.
Clay Anderson, Corps of Engineers.
Claude Lesley Kishler, Coast Artillery Corps.
Vernon Calhoun DeVotie, Infantry.
William McPhail Stewart, Infantry.
Willis Arthur Platts, Infantry.
Irvin Boston Warner, Field Artillery.
John Charles Skuse, Infantry.
Jesse Knox Freeman, Infantry.
Edward Marion George, Quartermaster Corps.
Paul Hanford Cartter, Infantry.
Horace Joseph Brooks, Infantry.
Morgan Ellis Jones, Infantry.
Fannin Adkin Morgan, Judge Advocate General's Department.
George Howard Rarey, Infantry.
Jacob Edward Uhrig, Infantry.
Clarence Humbert Murphy, Cavalry.
Samuel Rivington Goodwin, Cavalry.
George Walcott Ames, Coast Artillery Corps.
Arthur Wellington Brock, jr., Air Service.
John Joseph Murphy, Infantry.
Murray Taylor Davenport, Infantry.
William Giroud Burt, Infantry.
Marshall Joseph Noyes, Corps of Engineers.
Charles Manly Walton, Infantry.
Samuel Lyman Damon, Corps of Engineers.
Guy Lafayette Hartman, Infantry.

Thomas Thomas, Infantry.
Harry Nelson Burkhalter, Infantry.
Truman Wike Allen, Air Service.
Charles Humphrey Swick, Corps of Engineers.
Victor Leander Cleson, Field Artillery.
Walter Buford, Cavalry.
William Huffman Young, Infantry.
Gottfried Wells Spoerry, Infantry.
Harry Donnell Ayres, Infantry.
William Ward Wise, Chemical Warfare Service.
Rodney Campbell Jones, Coast Artillery Corps.
William Aloysius Murphy, Infantry.
Harold H. Elarth, Infantry.
Lester Joslyn Harris, Infantry.
Howard Foster Clark, Corps of Engineers.
Howard Clay Brenizer, Field Artillery.
Morris Handley Forbes, Infantry.
Dorsey Jay Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps.
Reynold Ferdinand Melin, Ordnance Department.
Robert Grier St. James, Infantry.
Francis Irwin Maslin, Quartermaster Corps.
Wilbur Joseph Fox, Infantry.
Frank Eckel Taylor, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Charles Palmer Clark, Air Service.
William Vincent Witcher, jr., Infantry.
Leo Leftwich Partlow, Field Artillery.
Joseph Francis Stiley, Coast Artillery Corps.
Edward Henry Dignowity, Corps of Engineers.
John William Elkins, jr., Infantry.
Philip Doddridge, Infantry.
Chilion Furrar Wheeler, Air Service.
Henry Thomas Kent, Infantry.
James Arthur Boyers, Infantry.
Evan Kirkpatrick Meredith, Infantry.
Howard John Liston, Infantry.
Charles Marion Thirlkeld, Field Artillery.
William Robert Carlson, Coast Artillery Corps.
Ernest Thomas Jones, Infantry.
Harry Womersley Ostrander, Coast Artillery Corps.
Melville Stratton Creusere, Field Artillery.
Clarence Flagg Murray, Field Artillery.
Perry Cole Ragan, Infantry.
James Cave Crockett, Infantry.
Philip Dunbar Terry, Coast Artillery Corps.
Charles Carroll Knight, jr., Field Artillery.
Joseph Vincent Thebaud, Infantry.
George Willis Morris, Signal Corps.
Ira Augustus Hunt, Infantry.
Paul Parker Logan, Infantry.
Jesse James France, Field Artillery.
Armand Sherman Miller, Field Artillery.
Thomas Henry, Infantry.
Earl Hamlin DeFord, Air Service.
Peter Powell Rodes, Field Artillery.
Wiley Lee Dixon, Infantry.
Frank Martin Smith, Infantry.
John Carl Cook, Field Artillery.
Herbert William Garrison, Infantry.
Burdette Shields Wright, Air Service.
Arthur Kay Chambers, Coast Artillery Corps.
Paul Thomas Hogge, Infantry.
Dale Clarence Hall, Ordnance Department.
Charles Summers Miller, Cavalry.
Eugene Edwin Hogan, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Edward Schillo, Quartermaster Corps.
John Moody Tuther, Quartermaster Corps.
Joseph Henry Burgheim, Infantry.
John Palmer Harris, Ordnance Department.
Fred Thomson Bass, Corps of Engineers.
Andrew Jackson Patterson, Infantry.
Rufus Alexander Byers, Infantry.
George Edwin Adamson, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles A. Morrow, Quartermaster Corps.
Addis Bliss Albro, Signal Corps.
Edward Oscar Schairer, Quartermaster Corps.
Charley Muller, Infantry.
Alfred Henry Thiessen, Signal Corps.
Claude Evan Gray, Finance Department.
Horace Nevil Helsen, Air Service.
Aubrey Irl Eagle, Air Service.
Jacob J. Van Putten, jr., Finance Department.
Harvey Weir Cook, Air Service.
Charles Summer Reed, Ordnance Department.
Raymond Clair Hildreth, Signal Corps.
David Emery Washburn, Signal Corps.
Bernard Edward McKeever, Quartermaster Corps.
Michael James Byrne, Infantry.
William George Muller, Infantry.
William Vincent Randall, Ordnance Department.
Will Vermilya Parker, Signal Corps.
Floyd Newman Shumaker, Air Service.
Lowell Herbert Smith, Air Service.
Albert Edward Higgins, Field Artillery.
Ethel Alvin Robbins, Quartermaster Corps.
James Gilbert Anthony, Signal Corps.
Walter Harold Sutherland, Finance Department.
Michael Nolun Greeley, Quartermaster Corps.
Jesse Lee Thompson, Infantry.
Richard Allen, Quartermaster Corps.
Christopher William Ford, Air Service.
James Eugene Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
Biglow Beaver Barbee, Finance Department.
Edward Bates Blanchard, Chemical Warfare Service.
Thomas Banbury, Quartermaster Corps.
William Edward Cashman, Quartermaster Corps.
William Sawtelle Kilmer, Field Artillery.
Albert William Stevens, Air Service.
Alston Bertram Ames, Quartermaster Corps.
Stephen Carson Whipple, Corps of Engineers.
Harry Franklin Gardner, Quartermaster Corps.
Charles Jacob Kindler, Quartermaster Corps.
John Nelson Merrill, Cavalry.
Theodore Anton Baumeister, Infantry.
Charles Jerrold Morelle, Quartermaster Corps.
Ellis Donald Weigle, Coast Artillery Corps.
Emile Peter Antonovich, Quartermaster Corps.
John Clayton O'Dell, Quartermaster Corps.
Fred Chase Christy, Infantry.
Ernest Leonard Paul Treuthardt, Quartermaster Corps.
Richard Pegram Boykin, Quartermaster Corps.
Alexander Forest Dershimer, Quartermaster Corps.
Henry Ogle Tunis, Corps of Engineers.
Helmer Swenholt, Corps of Engineers.
Arnold Richard Christian Sander, Infantry.
Samuel Nairn Karrick, Corps of Engineers.
Grosvenor Liebenau Wotkyns, Infantry.
Adel Curry Harden, Finance Department.
Guy Hill, Signal Corps.
George Moseley Chandler, Quartermaster Corps.
Irving Alvan Oppermann, Infantry.
William Waite, Infantry.
George Eugene Lamb, Quartermaster Corps.
Harold Ogier Godwin, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert Burdette Woolverton, Signal Corps.
Jacob Ramser McNiel, Finance Department.
Henry Clyde Clark, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Jacob Herman Osterman, Quartermaster Corps.
John Joseph Devery, jr., Air Service.
John Andrews MacLaughlin, Chemical Warfare Service.
Samuel Houston Ware, Quartermaster Corps.
Edward Bernard Schlant, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Richard James Sothern, Field Artillery.
James Briggs Haney, Ordnance Department.
Milo Cooper Pratt, Quartermaster Corps.
Harry Stockton Farish, Finance Department.
John Paul Dean, Corps of Engineers.
Putrick Henry Timothy, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Hugh John Casey, Corps of Engineers.
Patrick Henry Tansey, Corps of Engineers.
Hans Kramer, Corps of Engineers.
Albert Gordon Matthews, Corps of Engineers.
Amos Blanchard Shattuck, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Leland Hazelton Hewitt, Corps of Engineers.
Michael Charles Grenata, Corps of Engineers.
Preston Wood Smith, Corps of Engineers.
Thomas Francis Kern, Corps of Engineers.
Ralph Edward Cruse, Corps of Engineers.
Lewis Tenney Ross, Corps of Engineers.
Charles Francis Baish, Corps of Engineers.
Clarence Lionel Adcock, Corps of Engineers.
Keryn Ap Rice, Corps of Engineers.
Charles Stuart Ward, Corps of Engineers.
Henry Morehead Underwood, Corps of Engineers.
James Bryan Neuman, jr., Corps of Engineers.
James Marshall Young, Corps of Engineers.
James Creel Marshall, Corps of Engineers.
Walter Ernest Lorence, Corps of Engineers.
Lucius DuRignon Clay, Corps of Engineers.
Lloyd Ernst Mielenz, Corps of Engineers.

Pierre Alexander Agnew, Corps of Engineers.
Alexander Murray Neilson, Corps of Engineers.
Hoel Smith Bishop, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Robert Habersham Elliott, Corps of Engineers.
Samuel Davis Sturgis, jr., Corps of Engineers.
Thomas Hay Nixon, Ordnance Department.
Anderson Thomas William Moore, Corps of Engineers.
Reginald Whitaker, Corps of Engineers.
Eugene Mead Caffey, Corps of Engineers.
Albert Jordan Brandon, Quartermaster Corps.
James Laban Alverson, Quartermaster Corps.
John Harold Veale, Corps of Engineers.
John Lee Hughes, Ordnance Department.
Charles Edward Ehle, Quartermaster Corps.
John Robert Bailey, Quartermaster Corps.
Elmer Edward Adler, Air Service.
Joseph Evan Smith, Quartermaster Corps.
Robert Joseph Kennedy, Finance Department.
Francis Comillus Beebee, Finance Department.
Guy Russell Hartrick, Ordnance Department.
Edward Joseph Riordan, Quartermaster Corps.
Voler Va Viles, Finance Department.
Edwin Vivian Dunstan, Quartermaster Corps.
Edwin Severett Ross, Infantry.
Samuel Thomas Griffith, Quartermaster Corps.
Hubert Albert Stecker, Quartermaster Corps.
Samuel Clinton Payne, Infantry.
Hugh Pigott Oram, Corps of Engineers.
Arthur William Beer, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Lewis Mitchell McBride, Chemical Warfare Service.
Arthur Cobb, Chemical Warfare Service.
Thomas Bayton McGill, Quartermaster Corps.
Stuart Cooper, Ordnance Department.
Robert Stanley Beard, Quartermaster Corps.
Rowan Adams Greer, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Chalmers Dale, Field Artillery.
William James Allen, Quartermaster Corps.
Henry Spencer Evans, Quartermaster Corps.
Ernest Walter Wilson, Finance Department.
George Nathaniel Beakley, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Clarence Beryl Werts, Cavalry.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

AIR SERVICE.

Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.
First Lieut. Charles Rocheld Forreat, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

John C. Wish, Cabot.
James S. Burnett, Clinton.
Alexander R. Mullins, Emerson.
William B. Pape, Fort Smith.
James F. Hudson, Lake Village.
George H. Rule, jr., Lonoke.
James G. Brown, Magnolia.
Cooper Hudspeth, Nashville.

COLORADO.

William H. Cochran, jr., Del Norte.
Theodore Stremme, Gypsum.
John H. O'Connell, Sugar City.

CONNECTICUT.

Alfred A. Barrett, Berlin.
W. Kenneth Avery, Granby.
Irving S. Cook, Higganum.
Michael J. Kenney, Mechanicsville.
W. Gardiner Davis, Pomfret Center.
W. Frank Smith, Wallingford.

DELAWARE.

Stanley S. Stevens, Delaware City.

GEORGIA.

William F. Boone, Baxley.
Will E. Davis, Boston.
Annie K. Bunn, Cedartown.
Charles E. Walton, Columbus.
George W. Pease, Demorest.
Albert M. Seifert, Fort Valley.
John C. Massey, Hartwell.
Augustus R. Williamson, Jefferson.
Susie D. Sims, Lawrenceville.
Olin Robinson, Milledgeville.
Frederick Bonner, Perry.
Thomas H. Anthony, Shellman.

HAWAII.

Edward D. Quinn, Kohala.
Elizabeth Perkins, Wahiawa.

IDAHO.

Charles B. Billups, Nezperce.

ILLINOIS.

John L. Shanks, Ashley.
William Ryder, Auburn.
C. Ray Chrisman, Ewing.
Frank W. A. Noll, Franklin Park.
Walter J. Holt, Hanna City.
Alvin P. Bickenbach, Illiopolis.
Orlando H. Akin, Kirkwood.
Milton G. Hartenbower, Lostant.
Harry R. Smith, Manlius.
William H. Lower, Minier.
Franklin S. Lyman, Oak Forest.
Peter J. McKinney, Ogden.
Jennie McNulty, South Wilmington.
Burton A. Blake, Tiskilwa.
Edwin G. Meyer, Valmeyer.

INDIANA.

Benjamin F. Pitman, Bedford.
Fred Irvin, Cannelton.
Robert E. Black, Corydon.
Joseph W. McMahon, Covington.
Edward A. Spray, Frankfort.
Ben Havens, Kokomo.
Charles A. McClintock, Lynn.
Harry H. Cope, Madison.
Ben Price, jr., Monticello.
Floyd E. Leonard, Mulberry.
Jacob Ochs, jr., Remington.
Charles A. Thompson, Rockville.
James C. Brown, Salem.
Charles R. Jones, Summitville.
Joseph E. Lewis, Williamsport.

IOWA.

Hazel N. Chapman, Bagley.
Arden W. Keeney, Carlisle.
Kate C. Warner, Dayton.
Otto W. Bierkamp, Durant.
Grace M. Storey, Dysart.
Harry Carver, Fontanelle.
Frank D. Thomsen, Kimballton.
Laura H. Figert, Marathon.
Ava Rigdon, Menlo.
August Rickert, Schleswig.
Anna M. Beck, Solon.

KANSAS.

Charles F. Ackerman, Kanopolis.
John Malone, National Military Home.
James M. Kersey, Parsons.
Belford A. Likes, Pomona.
William A. Walt, Thayer.
Ezra E. Shields, Wathena.
Lee Mobley, Weir.

KENTUCKY.

Alice F. Lewis, Burnside.
Harvey B. Turner, Evarts.
Eli H. Blewett, Franklin.
Zelmer R. Hill, Jamestown.
John B. Searcy, Lawrenceburg.
John H. Collings, Lebanon Junction.
Sidney A. Lovelace, London.
Zorayda Cochran, Maysville.
Eugene E. Johnson, White Plains.

LOUISIANA.

John B. Sewell, Baldwin.
Walter L. Huckabay, Bienville.
Owen N. Jones, Good Pine.
Lillian D. Gayle, Independence.
Robert D. Crowell, Meridian.

MAINE.

Ferdinand E. Stevens, Auburn.
Bert H. Young, Bar Harbor.

Henry A. Saunders, Blue Hill.
Chandler M. Wilson, Bucksport.
Reuel Robinson, Camden.
Jesse B. Crosby, Dennysville.
Almon R. Page, Dexter.
John A. Babb, Dixfield.
Ray Winchenpaw, Friendship.
Omar J. Lombard, Guilford.
Dana C. Skillin, Hallowell.
Preston N. Burleigh, Houlton.
Zaidee P. Campbell, Jackman.
Ellsworth W. Sawyer, Kezar Falls.
Albert A. Weatherbee, Lincoln.
Maud E. Pierce, Mars Hill.
Leonard O. Meader, North Berwick.
Philip F. Stone, Norway.
Edward I. Waddell, Presque Isle.
Harold N. Libby, Richmond.
Harry N. Ferguson, Sanford.
Joe P. Davis, South Berwick.
Charles C. Hoyt, South Brewer.
William C. Flint, Waldoboro.

MASSACHUSETTS.

August J. Formhals, Erving.
Walter C. Wright, Granlteville.
Clarence E. Arnold, Hopedale.

MICHIGAN.

George A. Mason, Cedar.
Angus G. Grayson, Pellston.
George Q. Brace, Sparta.
Mary E. Swanson, Spring Lake.
Charles F. Waldie, Bancroft.
Duncan A. McKeith, Brown City.
Clarence D. Kent, Buchanan.
Henry E. Cowdin, Carson City.
Charles H. Haley, Coleman.
Jesse A. Richardson, Corunna.
Asa B. Freeman, Durand.
Louis Gee, Farwell.
Ernest E. Yerdon, Fenton.
Irvin B. Dayharsh, Hart.
Henry F. Voelker, Ionia.
Walter G. Rogers, Lansing.
George H. Steadman, Lyons.
Rolland M. Krise, Marcellus.
Arthur Locke, Middleton.
Edward F. Blake, Middleville.
Milan A. Smith, Morenci.
Floyd B. Babcock, Pontiac.
Thomas S. Scupholm, Port Huron.
James R. Taylor, Romulus.
James V. Baker, South Lyon.
William R. Bryce, Yale.

MINNESOTA.

Stanley E. Nelson, Adrian.
Robert K. Brough, Alexandria.
William G. Early, Eyota.
Herman J. Ricker, Freeport.
Freeman S. Holmes, South Haven.
Almer B. Nelson, Warren.
Charles H. Wise, Wayzata.

MISSISSIPPI.

Melzar J. Nye, Carrollton.
Anne D. Powers, Cary.
Michael J. Mulvihill, jr., Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

William L. Moorhead, Hopkins.
James E. Roark, Anderson.
John A. Griesel, Golden City.
Loyd R. Kirtley, Madison.
Theron H. Watters, Marshfield.
William H. Roster, St. James.

MONTANA.

John B. Randall, Wolf Point.

NEBRASKA.

Mary E. Rushart, Fort Crook.

NEVADA.

Austin Jackson, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nellie L. Mason, Greenfield.
Frank E. West, Lyme.
Orriman Whipple, Sugar Hill.

NEW JERSEY.

Alfred W. Marshall, Glassboro.
August Graf, Hoboken.
Charles Place, Rosemont.
James T. Chapman, Sea Isle City.

NEW YORK.

Edward J. Woods, Bayport.
Gertrude S. Ryder, Blue Point.
William D. Walling, Hudson Falls.
Gottlieb H. Morris, Lynbrook.
Charles W. Fletcher, Montour Falls.
William F. Winterbotham, Old Forge.
William Sanford, Savona.
Monroe W. LeFerre, Water Mill.
John A. Goetzmann, West Webster.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas E. Sparrow, Hillsboro.
George A. Woods, Nazareth.
Don H. Gosorn, Old Fort.
Joseph P. Hinson, Pineville.

OHIO.

John W. McCoy, Barberton.
Oscar C. Wheland, Gnadenhutten.
Fred G. Bates, Madison.
William F. Lyons, Mentor.
Frank P. Johnson, Pataskala.
Garrett A. Circle, Racine.
Dwight D. Fierbaugh, South Euclid.
Joseph M. Collins, Springfield.
Frank B. Malaney, Wadsworth.
Josiah T. Gibson, Waverly.
Mary E. Lee, Westerville.

OKLAHOMA.

Lewis G. Rinnert, Checotah.
Mable C. Heidenreich, Duke.
Elinore Jett, Nash.
Floyd A. Rice, Strong City.
Emil G. Etzold, Temple.
Thomas B. Fessenger, Wynne Wood.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel J. Turner, Clarksville.
Harry F. Diebert, Cressona.
Jennie C. Sample, Crum Lynne.
Thomas J. Morgan, Nanticoke.
James I. Decker, New Freedom.
Arthur N. Rose, Rouseville.
John W. Munnell, Waynesburg.

PORTO RICO.

Reinaldo Paniagua, jr., Lares.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Louis E. Castle, Britton.
Albert P. Monell, Stickney.

TENNESSEE.

John M. Eakin, Fayetteville.
Byrd S. Bussell, Greenbrier.
Burgess W. Witt, Jefferson City.
Anderson W. Warren, Waverley.
Kester L. Pearson, White Pine.

TEXAS.

Robert L. Jones, Celeste.
George E. Thomas, Center Point.
James A. Aldridge, Devine.
Thomas E. Cavender, Dilley.
Sallie E. St. Jacque, Higgins.
William E. Singleton, Jefferson.
William A. Gatlin, Lakeview.
William R. Wagle, Lampasas.
J. Edwin Moore, Lometa.
Joseph M. Reising, Rochester.
Fannie Stieber, Rocksprings.
George E. Longacre, Tyler.
Belle H. Stewart, Valentine.

UTAH.

Mary W. Hall, Hurricane.
Glen A. Jensen, Manti.

VERMONT.

Charles A. Bourn, Manchester Depot.
Alvi T. Davis, Marshfield.
William J. Wright, Montgomery Center.
William T. Mead, Underhill.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Oscar G. Casto, Adrian.
Charles B. Crawford, Cabincreek.

REJECTION.

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate December 4, 1922.

POSTMASTER.

Claris E. Akin to be postmaster at Rutherford, Tenn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 4, 1922.*

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In Thee, O Lord, we have our rest and our peace and our safety. By all that is tenderest in Thy promises and wisest in Thy teaching always encourage us to come to Thee. As Thy pardon is like the fullness of the sea, do Thou forgive us. For the blessings of the past we thank Thee, and continue, O Lord, to reveal Thyself unto us in wisdom and truth. Grant us large conceptions of duty and a deep sense of responsibility. O ever let our ambitions reach toward Thee and always respond with Thy blessings and give us good cheer by the way. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 2, 1922, was read and approved.

JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. APPLEBY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following letter be extended in the RECORD relative to the death of Mr. MANN.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD a letter concerning the death of Mr. MANN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the letter referred to:

THE ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER CO.,
Red Bank, N. J., December 1, 1922.

Hon. T. FRANK APPLEBY,
Representing the Third Congressional District of New Jersey,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am sending under separate cover by same mail a copy of to-day's issue of the Red Bank Standard to you.

I thought possibly you might be interested in reading the notice in respect to the memory of the late Hon. JAMES R. MANN, which we had inserted in this paper.

It is suggested that possibly you might deem it well and advisable to read this tribute to the memory of your late colleague to the House.

Some of the opponents to the administration measure might then realise how some of us in your district feel on this subject.

With kind regards, I remain

Very sincerely, E. GERRY ROBERTS.

Roberts Boiler Works closed till Monday out of respect to the memory of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, who served with honorable credit for many years in the United States House of Representatives, and whose last act in such capacity was to offer to Representative MONDELL, majority floor leader, to be taken to the House if his vote was needed to pass the administration merchant marine bill, but who arranged a pair for him instead.

Mr. MANN passed away last evening.

Requiescat in pace.

ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER CO.

RESOLUTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution and ask its speedy consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming presents a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 73.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 4th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. May I ask a question? If this resolution is not passed, would not the House and Senate adjourn automatically by operation of law at 12 o'clock noon to-day?

The SPEAKER. They would.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, then, is not this an unnecessary action?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it seems proper that we should close the session in the usual and ordinary way, including the reading of the Journal. I believe the Senate will also consider that that is the correct and orderly procedure rather than simply to have the extra session expire by the arrival of the hour when the regular session comes into being.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Wyoming a question?

Mr. MONDELL. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the House now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Wyoming a question with respect to the business to be taken up to-morrow and next day? We have not had any announcement.

Mr. MONDELL. I am not sure about to-morrow. On Calendar Wednesday we expect to take up the first appropriation bill if that is agreeable to the House. That is the Treasury appropriation bill.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a unanimous-consent request. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the compact as agreed upon by the commissioners of the seven States of the Colorado River Basin with respect to the disposition of the waters of that stream, with comments thereon by the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the United States Reclamation Service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing the document indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the compact referred to:

COLORADO RIVER COMPACT.

The States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming having resolved to enter into a compact under the act of the Congress of the United States of America approved August 19, 1921 (42 Stat. L., p. 171), and the acts of the legislatures of the said States, have through their governors appointed as their commissioners W. S. Norviel, for the State of Arizona; W. F. McClure, for the State of California; Deph E. Carpenter, for the State of Colorado; J. G. Scrugham, for the State of Nevada; Stephen D. Davis, jr., for the State of New Mexico; R. E. Caldwell, for the State of Utah; Frank C. Emerson, for the State of Wyoming, who after negotiations participated in by Herbert Hoover, appointed by the President as the representative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I. The major purposes of this compact are to provide for equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of the Colorado River system, to establish the relative importance of different beneficial uses of water, to promote interstate comity, to remove causes of present and future controversies, and to secure the expeditious agricultural and industrial development of the Colorado River Basin, the storage of its waters, and the protection of life and property from floods. To these ends the Colorado River Basin is divided into two basins, and an apportionment of the use of part of the water of the Colorado River system is made to each of them with the provision that further equitable apportionments may be made.

"ART. II. As used in this compact: (A) The term 'Colorado River system' means that portion of the Colorado River and its tributaries within the United States of America. (B) The term 'Colorado River Basin' means all of the drainage area of the Colorado River system and all other territory within the United States of America to which the waters of the Colorado River system shall be beneficially applied. (C) The term 'States of the upper division' means the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. (D) The term 'States of the lower division' means the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada. (E) The term 'Lee Ferry' means a point in the main stream of the Colorado River 1 mile below the mouth of the Paria River. (F) The term 'upper basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system above Lee Ferry, and also all parts of said States located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system above Lee Ferry. (G) The term 'lower basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system below Lee Ferry, and also all parts of said States located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system, which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system below Lee Ferry. (H) The term 'domestic use' shall include the use of water for household, stock, municipal, mining, milling, industrial, and other like purposes, but shall exclude the generation of electrical power.

"ART. III. (A) There is hereby apportioned from the Colorado River system in perpetuity to the upper basin and to the lower basin, respectively, the exclusive beneficial consumptive use of 7,500,000 acre-feet of water per annum, which shall include all water necessary for the supply for any rights which may now exist. (B) In addition to the apportionment in paragraph (A) the lower basin is hereby given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive use of such waters by 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum. (C) If, as a matter of international comity, the United States of America shall hereafter recognize in the United States or Mexico any right to use of any waters of the Colorado River system, such waters shall be supplied first from the waters which are surplus over and above the aggregate of the quantities specified in paragraphs (A) and (B), and if such surplus shall prove insufficient for this purpose, then the burden of such deficiency shall be equally borne by the upper basin and the lower basin, and whenever necessary the States of the upper division shall deliver at Lee Ferry water to supply one-half of the deficiency so recognized in addition to that provided in paragraph (D). (D) The States of the upper division will not cause the flow of the river at Lee Ferry to be depleted below an aggregate of 75,000,000 acre-feet for any period of 10 consecutive years reckoned in continuing progressive series beginning with the 1st day of October next succeeding the ratification of this compact. (E) The States of the upper division shall not withhold water, and the States of the lower division shall not require the delivery of water which can not reasonably be applied to domestic and agricultural uses. (F) Further equitable apportionment of the beneficial uses of the waters of the Colorado River system unapportioned by paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) may be made in the manner provided in paragraph (G) at any time after October 1, 1963, if and when either basin shall have reached its total beneficial consumptive use as set out in paragraphs (A) and (B). (G) In the event of a desire for a further apportionment as provided in paragraph (F) any two signatory States, acting through their governors, may give joint notice of such desire to the governors of the other signatory States and to the President of the United States of America, and it shall be the duty of the governors of the signatory States and of the President of the United States of America forthwith to appoint representatives whose duty it shall be to divide and apportion equitably between the upper basin and lower basin the beneficial use of the unapportioned water of the Colorado River system as mentioned in paragraph (F), subject to the legislative ratification of the signatory States and the Congress of the United States of America.

"ART. IV. (A) Inasmuch as the Colorado River has ceased to be navigable for commerce and reservation of its waters for navigation would seriously limit the developments of its basin, the use of its waters for purposes of navigation shall be subservient to the uses of such waters for domestic, agricultural, and power purposes. If the Congress shall not consent to this paragraph, the other provisions of this compact shall nevertheless remain binding. (B) Subject to the provisions of this compact, water of the Colorado River system may be impounded and used for the generation of electrical power, but such impounding and use shall be subservient to the use and consumption of such water for agricultural and domestic purposes and shall not interfere with or prevent use for such dominant purposes. (C) The provisions of this article shall not apply to or interfere with the regulation and control by any State within its boundaries of the appropriation, use, and distribution of water.

"ART. V. The chief official of each signatory State charged with the administration of water rights, together with the Director of the United States Reclamation Service and the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall cooperate, ex officio: (A) To promote the systematic determination and coordination of the facts as to flow, appropriation, consumption, and use of water in the Colorado River Basin and the interchange of available information in such matters. (B) To secure the ascertainment and publication of the annual flow of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry. (C) To perform such other duties as may be assigned by mutual consent of the signatories from time to time.

"ART. VI. Should any claim or controversy arise between any two or more of the signatory States: (A) with respect to the waters of the Colorado River system not covered by the terms of this compact. (B) Over the meaning or performance of any of the terms of this compact. (C) As to the allocation of the burdens incident to the performance of any article of this compact or delivery of waters as herein provided. (D) As to the contruction or operation of works within the Colorado River Basin to be situated in two or more States or to be constructed in one State for the benefit of another State; or (E) as to the diversion of water in one State for the benefit of another State. The governors of the States affected, upon the request of one of them, shall forthwith appoint commissioners with power to consider and adjust such claim or controversy, subject to ratification by the legislatures of the States so affected.

"Nothing herein contained shall prevent the adjustment of any such claim or controversy by any present method or direct future legislative action of the interested States.

"ART. VII. Nothing in this compact shall be construed as affecting the obligations of the United States of America to Indian tribes.

"ART. VIII. Present perfected rights to the beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system are unimpaired by this compact. Whenever storage capacity of 5,000,000 acre-feet shall have been provided on the main Colorado River within or for the benefit of the lower basin then claims of such rights, if any, by appropriators or users of water in the lower basin against appropriators or users of water in the upper basin shall attach to and be satisfied from water that may be stored not in conflict with Article III. All other rights to beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system shall be satisfied solely from the water apportioned to that basin in which they are situated.

"ART. IX. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or prevent any State from instituting or maintaining any action or proceeding, legal or equitable, for the protection of any right under this compact or the enforcement of any of its provisions.

"ART. X. This compact may be terminated at any time by the unanimous agreement of the signatory States. In the event of such termination all rights established under it shall continue unimpaired.

"ART. XI. The compact shall become binding and obligatory when it shall have been approved by the legislature of each of the signatory States and by the Congress of the United States. Notice of approval by the legislatures shall be given by the governor of such signatory State to the governors of the other signatory States and to the President of the United States, and the President of the United States is requested to give notice to the governors of the signatory States of approval by the Congress of the United States."

In witness whereof, the commissioners have signed this compact in a single original, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States of America, and of which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of each of the signatory States.

Done at the city of Santa Fe, N. Mex., the 24th day of November, A. D. 1922.

S. W. NORVIEL.
W. F. MCCLURE.
DELPH E. CARPENTER.
J. G. SCRUGHAM.
STEPHEN B. DAVIS, Jr.
R. E. CALDWELL.
FRANK C. EMERSON.

Approved:
HERBERT HOOVER.

STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Secretary Hoover's statement is as follows:

"The big thing about the Colorado River compact is that it breaks the blockade on development of the whole river. It allows us all to go ahead with river development and with flood protection to the Imperial and Yuma Valleys.

"The worst thing about the compact is that it will destroy much oratory. It makes for growing spuds and not for glowing speech.

"One can get great emotion over conflict and quarrel, but there is no great oratory about the fact that the northern basin is separated from the southern basin by a thousand miles of barren canyon; that the agriculture and economic life of the two basins are wholly different, and that the logical thing is to divide the water between them so they can make homes instead of defending injunctions.

"Nor can one make great oratory out of the fact that there is ample water and to spare the apportionment of enough water to each basin to cover all of the present users plus all of the known feasible projects, plus 30 per cent for good measure, then holding in reserve 30 per cent for 40 years to see where it is most needed. There is nothing sensational about a compact that leaves all question of Mexican rights to water to the State Department, which is the only organ of the American people which has any right to deal with it. There is nothing especially romantic about the provisions in the compact for complete priority of agriculture over power forever in the use of water of this river.

"Yet, behind all the precise and commonplace language of this compact lies the greatness and romance of the West, the building of a million more homes out under the blue sky in security and good will.

"The compact has a side interest, for with the exception of two other cases, and these only between two States, this compact marks the first time that a considerable number of States have settled fundamental interstate rights by process of treaty instead of resort to the Supreme Court."

HOOVER URGES QUICK ACTION ON RIVER PACT.

LOS ANGELES, November 26.—The ratification of the Colorado River pact, signed at the conclusion of a hearing before the Colorado River Commission at Santa Fe, N. Mex., last Friday, was urged by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the commission, in an address broadcast here to-night over the Los Angeles Times' radio.

"The foundation has been laid for a great American conquest," declared Mr. Hoover. "The harnessing of the giant Colorado River will follow the ratification of the pact by the seven States of the Colorado River Basin. With such ratification, the next step will be the construction, without delay, of a control dam, under authorization of Congress.

"Then the Southwest will come into its magnificent heritage of power and life-giving water, and all the Nation will be vastly benefited.

"The first step is to settle the controversy between the upper and lower districts of the Colorado Basin. There can be no development until that is settled. Ratification by the States of the pact agreed upon by the Colorado River Commission will speedily accomplish this. If the matter is forced into the Supreme Court it may require years.

"The next step will be the construction of a control dam in the lower reaches of the river. The commission adopted a resolution urging Congress to proceed toward the immediate construction of control works."

While the commission made no recommendation concerning the site of the dam, Mr. Hoover said he favored its construction at or near Boulder Canyon. He said he believed the people of California and of all States affected should make a concerted effort to obtain a control dam in that vicinity, so the Imperial Valley of California may be protected against flood menace.

He was emphatic in stating there was no need to quarrel over the division of the water, declaring there is more of that than all the lands of the basin in both the United States and Mexico can use.

DIRECTOR OF RECLAMATION SERVICE SAYS RIVER COMPACT STEP FORWARD; WILL HASTEN CONSTRUCTION.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., November 27.—The Colorado River Commission before adjournment here adopted a resolution strongly recommending immediate action toward flood control in the Imperial Valley. The resolution follows:

"The members of the Colorado River Commission have had constantly before them the great menace of annual floods to the lives and property of the people of the Imperial and Palo Verde Valleys in California and the Yuma Valley in Arizona and the anxiety of their thousands of citizens. Therefore they earnestly recommend and urge the early construction of works in the Colorado River to control the floods and permanently avoid the menace."

"The unanimous agreement by the Colorado River Commission upon the details of a compact for the division of the uses and protection of rights to the use of the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries is a signal victory for those qualities and impulses which distinguish the civilized from the savage," declared Arthur P. Davis, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, commenting upon the interstate pact regarding the use of the Colorado Basin waters signed at Santa Fe, November 24. His statement continues:

"It will obviate the delay and the acrimonious litigations which a year ago seemed imminent and has cleared the way for the provision of flood control and irrigation storage, urgently needed and indispensable to further development in the Colorado River Basin.

"The original contentions of the seven States were so far apart that an agreement seemed hopeless. But a discussion of the various needs led to a closer acquaintance with the facts and the various points of

view, and the conclusions may be said to award each claimant more than he expected in view of the original contentions.

"The satisfactory settlement of all these disputes at small expense within a year after the organization of the commission is in strong contrast to the alternative of litigation. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wyoming in the Colorado case was rendered about 11 years after its inception, and dealt only with a single controversy in a small stream basin. The Colorado Basin lies in seven States, in which thousands of users are diverting its waters. Its development involved some of the largest and most difficult engineering problems ever attempted and a multitude of complicated interests and possible disputes, which have been settled within 11 months instead of 11 years.

"All good citizens should rejoice in this substitution of reason and progress for conflict and stagnation.

"This happy result is due largely to the broad-minded attitude of the members of the commission, and especially to the patience, tact, and diplomatic ability of the chairman of the commission, Hon. Herbert Hoover.

"The natural flow of the Colorado River averages nearly 20,000,000 acre-feet per annum. Of this about one-third now is used, and this includes the low-water flow in the lower basin, which can not further develop safely without storage. The present users in the lower basin take about 3,700,000 acre-feet. The compact awards this portion of the basin a total annual flow of 8,500,000 acre-feet, or more than double its present needs, and sufficient to develop all feasible projects and some of doubtful feasibility. The upper basin is awarded 7,500,000 acre-feet, which also is more than double its present needs and sufficient to serve nearly 3,000,000 acres additional, which will be sufficient for all feasible projects and some of doubtful feasibility.

"If this water is not consumed in irrigation, it will run down through the canyons for use below. There remains an unapportioned quantity of over 4,000,000 acre-feet for future division as unforeseen needs may appear. Such a further division is provided for in the compact. Thus both basins are provided for fully, their present development protected, and their future development unhampered by water disputes."

RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m.) the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution 73.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 4th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The SPEAKER. According to the power vested in the Speaker by the resolution, the Chair declares the House adjourned sine die.

INDEX.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

SENATORS

IN THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President, Northampton, Mass.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, President pro tempore, Des Moines, Iowa.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Ashurst, Henry F	Prescott, Ariz.	McKellar, Kenneth	Memphis, Tenn.
Ball, L. Heisler	Marshallton, Del.	McKinley, William B	Champaign, Ill.
Bayard, Thomas F	Wilmington, Del.	McLean, George P	Simsbury, Conn.
Borah, William E	Boise, Idaho.	McNary, Charles L	Salem, Oreg.
Brandegee, Frank B	New London, Conn.	Moses, George H	Concord, N. H.
Brookhart, Smith W	Washington, Iowa.	Myers, Henry L	Hamilton, Mont.
Broussard, Edwin S	New Iberia, La.	Nelson, Knute	Alexandria, Minn.
Bursom, Holm O	Socorro, N. Mex.	New, Harry S	Indianapolis, Ind.
Calder, William M	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Newberry, Truman H.[1]	Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Cameron, Ralph H	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Nicholson, Samuel D	Leadville, Colo.
Capper, Arthur	Topeka, Kans.	Norbeck, Peter	Pierre, S. Dak.
Caraway, T. H	Jonesboro, Ark.	Norris, George W	McCook, Nebr.
Colt, LeBaron B	Bristol, R. I.	Oddie, Tasker L	Reno, Nev.
Culberson, Charles A	Dallas, Tex.	Overman, Lee Slater	Salisbury, N. C.
Cummins, Albert B	Des Moines, Iowa.	Owen, Robert L	Muskogee, Okla.
Curtis, Charles	Topeka, Kans.	Page, Carroll S	Hyde Park, Vt.
Dial, Nathaniel B	Laurens, S. C.	Pepper, George Wharton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dillingham, William P	Montpelier, Vt.	Phipps, Lawrence C	Denver, Colo.
Edge, Walter E	Atlantic City, N. J.	Pittman, Key	Tonopah, Nev.
Elkins, Davis	Morgantown, W. Va.	Poindexter, Miles	Spokane, Wash.
Ernst, Richard P	Covington, Ky.	Pomerene, Atlee	Canton, Ohio.
Felton, Rebecca Latimer	Cartersville, Ga.	Ransdell, Joseph E	Lake Providence, La.
Fernald, Bert M	West Poland, Me.	Reed, David A	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fletcher, Duncan U	Jacksonville, Fla.	Reed, James A	Kansas City, Mo.
France, Joseph Irwin	Port Deposit, Md.	Robinson, Joseph T	Little Rock, Ark.
Frelinghuysen, Joseph S	Raritan, N. J.	Sheppard, Morris	Texarkana, Tex.
George, Walter F	Vienna, Ga.	Shields, John K	Knoxville, Tenn.
Gerry, Peter G	Warwick, R. I.	Shortridge, Samuel M	San Francisco, Calif.
Glass, Carter	Lynchburg, Va.	Simmons, Furnifold M	New Bern, N. C.
Gooding, Frank R	Gooding, Idaho.	Smith, Ellison D	Florence, S. C.
Hale, Frederick	Portland, Me.	Smoot, Reed	Provo, Utah.
Harreld, John W	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Spencer, Selden P	St. Louis, Mo.
Harris, William J	Cedartown, Ga.	Stanfield, Robert N	Portland, Oreg.
Harrison, Pat	Gulfport, Miss.	Stanley, A. Owsley	Henderson, Ky.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.	Sterling, Thomas	Vermillion, S. Dak.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M	Omaha, Nebr.	Sutherland, Howard	Elkins, W. Va.
Johnson, Hiram W	San Francisco, Calif.	Swanson, Claude A	Chatham, Va.
Jones, Andrieus A	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	Townsend, Charles E	Jackson, Mich.
Jones, Wesley L	Seattle, Wash.	Trammell, Park	Lakeland, Fla.
Kellogg, Frank B	St. Paul, Minn.	Underwood, Oscar W	Birmingham, Ala.
Kendrick, John B	Sheridan, Wyo.	Wadsworth, James W., jr	Groveland, N. Y.
Keyes, Henry W	Haverhill, N. H.	Walsh, David I	Fitchburg, Mass.
King, William H	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Walsh, Thomas J	Helena, Mont.
Ladd, Edwin F	Fargo, N. Dak.	Warren, Francis E	Cheyenne, Wyo.
La Follette, Robert M	Madison, Wis.	Watson, James E	Rushville, Ind.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.	Watson, Thomas E.[2]	Thomson, Ga.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant, Mass.	Weller, Ovington E	Baltimore, Md.
McCormick, Medill	Chicago, Ill.	Williams, John S	Yazoo City (star route), Miss.
McCumber, Porter J	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Willis, Frank B	Ada, Ohio.

[1] Resigned November 18, 1922.

[2] Died September 26, 1922.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES

IN THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT, Speaker, Springfield, Mass.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Abernethy, Charles L	New Bern, N. C.	Byrns, Joseph W	Nashville, Tenn.
Ackerman, Ernest R	Plainfield, N. J.	Cable, John L	Lima, Ohio.
Almon, Edward B	Tuscumbia, Ala.	Campbell, Guy E	Crafton, Pa.
Anderson, Sydney	Lanesboro, Minn.	Campbell, Philip P	Pittsburg, Kans.
Andrew, A. Piatt	Gloucester, Mass.	Cannon, Joseph G	Danville, Ill.
Andrews, William E	Hastings, Nebr.	Cantrill, James C	Georgetown, Ky.
Ansorge, Martin C	New York City.	Carew, John F	New York City.
Anthony, Daniel R., jr	Leavenworth, Kans.	Carter, Charles D	Ardmore, Okla.
Appleby, T. Frank	Asbury Park, N. J.	Chalmers, William W	Toledo, Ohio.
Arentz, Samuel S	Simpson, Nev.	Chandler, Thomas A	Vinita, Okla.
Aswell, James B	Natchitoches, La.	Chandler, Walter M	New York City.
Atkeson, William O	Butler, Mo.	Chindblom, Carl R	Chicago, Ill.
Bacharach, Isaac	Atlantic City, N. J.	Christopherson, Charles A	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Bankhead, William B	Jasper, Ala.	Clague, Frank	Redwood Falls, Minn.
Barbour, Henry E	Fresno, Calif.	Clark, Frank	Gainesville, Fla.
Barkley, Albeu W	Paducah, Ky.	Clarke, John D	Fraser, N. Y.
Beck, J. D	Biroqua, Wis.	Classon, David G	Oconto, Wis.
Beedy, Carroll L	Portland, Me.	Clouse, Wynne F	Cookeville, Tenn.
Begg, James T	Sandusky, Ohio.	Cockran, W. Bourke	New York City.
Bell, Thomas M	Gainesville, Ga.	Codd, George P	Detroit, Mich.
Benham, John S	Benham, Ind.	Cole, Cyrenus	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Bird, Richard E	Wichita, Kans.	Cole, R. Clint	Findlay, Ohio.
Bixler, Harris J	Johnsonburg, Pa.	Collier, James W	Vicksburg, Miss.
Black, Eugene	Clarksville, Tex.	Collins, Ross A	Meridian, Miss.
Blakeney, Albert A	Catonsville, Md.	Colton, Don B	Vernal, Utah.
Bland, Oscar E	Linton, Ind.	Connally, Tom	Marlin, Tex.
Bland, Schuyler Otis	Newport News, Va.	Connolly, James J	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blanton, Thomas L	Abilene, Tex.	Cooper, Henry Allen	Racine, Wis.
Boies, William D	Sheldon, Iowa.	Cooper, John G	Youngstown, Ohio.
Bond, Charles G	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Copley, Ira C	Aurora, Ill.
Bowers, George M	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Coughlin, Clarence D	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Bowling, William B	Lafayette, Ala.	Crago, Thomas S	Waynesburg, Pa.
Box, John C	Jacksonville, Tex.	Cramton, Louis C	Lapeer, Mich.
Brand, Charles H	Athens, Ga.	Crisp, Charles R	Americus, Ga.
Brennan, Vincent M	Detroit, Mich.	Crowther, Frank	Schenectady, N. Y.
Briggs, Clay Stone	Galveston, Tex.	Cullen, Thomas H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Britten, Fred A	Chicago, Ill.	Curry, Charles F	Sacramento, Calif.
Brooks, Edward S	York, Pa.	Dale, Porter H	Island Pond, Vt.
Brooks, Edwin B	Newton, Ill.	Dallinger, Frederick W	Cambridge, Mass.
Brown, Joe	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Darrow, George P	Philadelphia, Pa.
Browne, Edward E	Waupaca, Wis.	Davis, Charles R	St. Peter, Minn.
Buchanan, James P	Brenham, Tex.	Davis, Edwin I	Tullahoma, Tenn.
Bulwinkle, Alfred L	Gastonia, N. C.	Deal, Joseph T	Norfolk, Va.
Burdick, Clark	Newport, R. I.	Dempsey, S. Wallace	Lockport, N. Y.
Burke, William J	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Denison, Edward E	Marion, Ill.
Burroughs, Sherman E	Manchester, N. H.	Dickinson, L. J	Algona, Iowa.
Burtness, Olger B	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Dominick, Fred H	Newberry, S. C.
Burton, Theodore E	Cleveland, Ohio.	Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Butler, Thomas S	West Chester, Pa.	Dowell, Cassius C	Des Moines, Iowa.
Byrnes, James F	Aiken, S. C.	Drane, Herbert J	Lakeland, Fla.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Drewry, Patrick H.	Petersburg, Va.	Huck, Winnefred Mason	Chicago, Ill.
Driver, William J.	Osceola, Ark.	Huddleston, George	Birmingham, Ala.
Dunbar, James W.	New Albany, Ind.	Hudspeth, C. B.	El Paso, Tex.
Dunn, Thomas B.	Rochester, N. Y.	Hukriede, Theodore W.	Warrenton, Mo.
Dupré, H. Garland	New Orleans, La.	Hull, Harry E.	Williamsburg, Iowa.
Dyer, Leonidas C.	St. Louis, Mo.	Humphrey, A. R.	Broken Bow, Nebr.
Echols, Leonard S.	Charleston, W. Va.	Humphreys, Benjamin G.	Greenville, Miss.
Edmonds, George W.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Husted, James W.	Peekskill, N. Y.
Elliott, Richard N.	Connersville, Ind.	Hutchinson, Elijah C.	Trenton, N. J.
Ellis, Edgar C.	Kansas City, Mo.	Ireland, Clifford	Peoria, Ill.
Evans, Robert E.	Dakota City, Nebr.	Jacoway, H. M.	Dardanelle, Ark.
Fairchild, Benjamin L.	Pelham, N. Y.	James, W. Frank	Hancock, Mich.
Fairfield, Louis W.	Angola, Ind.	Jefferis, Albert W.	Omaha, Nebr.
Faust, Charles L.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Jeffers, Lamar	Anniston, Ala.
Favrot, George K.	Baton Rouge, La.	Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Fenn, E. Hart	Wethersfield, Conn.	Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Fess, Simeon D.	Yellow Springs, Ohio.	Johnson, Paul B.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fields, William J.	Olive Hill, Ky.	Johnson, Royal C.	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Fish, Hamilton, jr.	Garrison, N. Y.	Jones, Evan J.	Bradford, Pa.
Fisher, Hubert F.	Memphis, Tenn.	Jones, Marvin	Amarillo, Tex.
Fitzgerald, Roy G.	Dayton, Ohio.	Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Calif.
Focht, Benjamin K.	Lewisburg, Pa.	Kearns, Charles C.	Batavia, Ohio.
Fordney, Joseph W.	Saginaw W. S., Mich.	Keller, Oscar E.	St. Paul, Minn.
Foster, Israel M.	Athens, Ohio.	Kelley, Patrick H.	Lansing, Mich.
Frear, James A.	Hudson, Wis.	Kelly, M. Clyde	Braddock, Pa.
Free, Arthur M.	San Jose, Calif.	Kendall, Samuel A.	Meyersdale, Pa.
Freeman, Richard P.	New London, Conn.	Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
French, Burton L.	Moscow, Idaho.	Ketcham, John C.	Hastings, Mich.
Frothingham, Louis A.	Dedham, Mass.	Kiess, Edgar R.	Williamsport, Pa.
Fuller, Charles E.	Belvidere, Ill.	Kincheloe, David H.	Madisonville, Ky.
Fulmer, Hampton P.	Norway, S. C.	Kindred, John J.	Astoria, N. Y.
Funk, Frank H.	Bloomington, Ill.	King, Edward J.	Galesburg, Ill.
Gahn, Harry C.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Kirkpatrick, William H.	Easton, Pa.
Gallivan, James A.	Boston, Mass.	Kissel, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garner, John N.	Uvalde, Tex.	Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Garrett, Daniel E.	Houston, Tex.	Kleczka, John C.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Garrett, Finis J.	Dresden, Tenn.	Kline, Ardolph L.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gensman, L. M.	Lawton, Okla.	Kline, I. Clinton	Sunbury, Pa.
Gernerd, Fred B.	Allentown, Pa.	Knight, Charles L.	Akron, Ohio.
Gifford, Charles L.	Barnstable, Mass.	Knutson, Harold	St. Cloud, Minn.
Gilbert, Ralph	Shelbyville, Ky.	Kopp, William F.	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Gillett, Frederick H.	Springfield, Mass.	Kraus, Milton	Peru, Ind.
Glynn, James P.	Winsted, Conn.	Kreider, Aaron S.	Annville, Pa.
Goldsborough, T. Alan	Denton, Md.	Kunz, Stanley H.	Chicago, Ill.
Goodykoontz, Wells	Williamson, W. Va.	Lampert, Florian	Oshkosh, Wis.
Gorman, John J.	Chicago, Ill.	Langley, John W.	Pikeville, Ky.
Gould, Norman J.	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Lanham, Fritz G.	Fort Worth, Tex.
Graham, George S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lankford, William C.	Douglas, Ga.
Graham, William J.	Aledo, Ill.	Larsen, William W.	Dublin, Ga.
Green, William R.	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Larson, Oscar J.	Duluth, Minn.
Greene, Frank L.	St. Albans, Vt.	Lawrence, Henry F.	Cameron, Mo.
Greene, William S.	Fall River, Mass.	Layton, Caleb R.	Georgetown, Del.
Griest, W. W.	Lancaster, Pa.	Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Griffin, Anthony J.	New York City.	Lea, Clarence F.	Santa Rosa, Calif.
Hadley, Lindley H.	Bellingham, Wash.	Leatherwood, Elmer O.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hammer, William C.	Asheboro, N. C.	Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Hardy, Guy U.	Canon City, Colo.	Lee, Warren I.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.	Lehlbach, Frederick R.	Newark, N. J.
Harrison, Thomas W.	Winchester, Va.	Lineberger, Walter F.	Long Beach, Calif.
Haugen, Gilbert N.	Northwood, Iowa.	Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Hawes, Harry B.	St. Louis, Mo.	Little, Edward C.	Kansas City, Kans.
Hawley, Willis C.	Salem, Oreg.	Logan, W. Turner	Charleston, S. C.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.	London, Meyer	New York City.
Hays, Edw. D.	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Longworth, Nicholas	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Henry, Lewis	Elmira, N. Y.	Lowrey, B. G.	Blue Mountain, Miss.
Herrick, Manuel	Perry, Okla.	Luce, Robert	Waltham, Mass.
Hersey, Ira G.	Houlton, Me.	Luhring, Oscar R.	Evansville, Ind.
Hickey, Andrew J.	Laporte, Ind.	Lyon, Homer L.	Whiteville, N. C.
Hicks, Frederick C.	Port Washington, N. Y.	McArthur, Clifton N.	Portland, Oreg.
Hill, John Philip	Baltimore, Md.	McClintic, James V.	Snyder, Okla.
Himes, Joseph H.	Canton, Ohio.	McCormick, Washington J.	Missoula, Mont.
Hoch, Homer	Marion, Kans.	McDuffie, John	Monroeville, Ala.
Hogan, Michael J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	McFadden, Louis T.	Canton, Pa.
Hooker, James M.	Stuart, Va.	MacGregor, Clarence	Buffalo, N. Y.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
McKenzie, John C.	Elizabeth, Ill.	Reece, B. Carroll	Elizabethtown, Tenn.
MacLafferty, James H.	Oakland, Calif.	Reed, Daniel A.	Dunkirk, N. Y.
McLaughlin, James C.	Muskegon, Mich.	Reed, Stuart F.	Clarksburg, W. Va.
McLaughlin, Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa.	Rhodes, Marion E.	Potosi, Mo.
McLaughlin, Melvin O.	York, Nebr.	Ricketts, Edwin D.	Logan, Ohio.
McPherson, Isaac V.	Aurora, Mo.	Riddick, Carl W.	Lewistown, Mont.
McSwain, John J.	Greenville, S. C.	Riordan, Daniel J.	New York City.
Madden, Martin B.	Chicago, Ill.	Roach, Sidney C.	Linn Creek, Mo.
Magee, Walter W.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Robertson, Alice M.	Muskogee, Okla.
Maloney, Robert S.	Lawrence, Mass.	Robsion, John M.	Barbourville, Ky.
Munn, James R.[1]	Chicago, Ill.	Rodenberg, William A.	East St. Louis, Ill.
Mansfield, Joseph J.	Columbus, Tex.	Rogers, John Jacob	Lowell, Mass.
Mapes, Carl E.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Rose, John M.	Johnstown, Pa.
Martin, Whitmell P.	Thibodaux, La.	Rosenbloom, Benjamin L.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Mead, James M.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Rossdale, Albert B.	Bronx, N. Y.
Merritt, Schuyler	Stamford, Conn.	Rouse, Arthur B.	Burlington, Ky.
Michaelson, M. Alfred	Chicago, Ill.	Rucker, William W.	Keytesville, Mo.
Michener, Earl C.	Adrian, Mich.	Ryan, Thomas J.	New York City.
Miller, John F.	Seattle, Wash.	Sabath, Adolph J.	Chicago, Ill.
Mills, Ogden L.	New York City.	Sanders, Archie D.	Stafford, N. Y.
Millspaugh, Frank C.	Canton, Mo.	Sanders, Everett	Terre Haute, Ind.
Mondell, Frank W.	Newcastle, Wyo.	Sanders, Morgan G.	Carlton, Tex.
Montague, Andrew J.	Richmond, Va.	Sandlin, John N.	Minden, La.
Montoya, Nestor	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Schall, Thomas D.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Moore, Allen F.	Monticello, Ill.	Scott, Frank D.	Alpena, Mich.
Moore, C. Ellis	Cambridge, Ohio.	Scott, Lon A.	Savannah, Tenn.
Moore, R. Walton	Fairfax, Va.	Sears, William J.	Kissimmee, Fla.
Moores, Merrill	Indianapolis, Ind.	Shaw, Guy L.	Beardstown, Ill.
Morgan, William M.	Newark, Ohio.	Shelton, Samuel A.	Marshfield, Mo.
Morin, John M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Shreve, Milton W.	Erie, Pa.
Mott, Luther W.	Oswego, N. Y.	Siegel, Isaac	New York City.
Mudd, Sydney E.	La Plata, Md.	Sinclair, James H.	Kenmare, N. Dak.
Murphy, Frank	Steubenville, Ohio.	Sinnott, Nicholas J.	The Dalles, Oreg.
Nelson, Adolphus P.	Grantsburg, Wis.	Sisson, Thomas U.	Winona, Miss.
Nelson, John E.	Augusta, Me.	Slemp, C. Bascom	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Nelson, John M.	Madison, Wis.	Smith, Addison T.	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Newton, Cleveland A.	St. Louis, Mo.	Smith, J. M. C.	Charlotte, Mich.
Newton, Walter H.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Smithwick, John H.	Pensacola, Fla.
Nolan, John I.[1]	San Francisco, Calif.	Snell, Bertrand H.	Potsdam, N. Y.
Norton, Miner G.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Snyder, Homer P.	Little Falls, N. Y.
O'Brien, Charles F. X.	Jersey City, N. J.	Speaks, John C.	Columbus, Ohio.
O'Connor, James	New Orleans, La.	Sproul, Elliott W.	Chicago, Ill.
Ogden, Charles F.	Louisville, Ky.	Stafford, William H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oldfield, William A.	Batesville, Ark.	Steagall, Henry B.	Ozark, Ala.
Oliver, William B.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Stedman, Charles M.	Greensboro, N. C.
Olpp, Archibald E.	West Hoboken, N. J.	Steenerson, Halvor	Crookston, Minn.
Osborne, Henry Z.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Stephens, A. E. B.	North Bend, Ohio.
Overstreet, James W.	Sylvania, Ga.	Stevenson, William F.	Cheraw, S. C.
Paige, Calvin D.	Southbridge, Mass.	Stiness, Walter R.	Cowesett, R. I.
Park, Frank	Sylvester, Ga.	Stoll, Philip H.	Kingstree, S. C.
Parker, James S.	Salem, N. Y.	Strong, James G.	Blue Rapids, Kans.
Parker, Richard Wayne	Newark, N. J.	Strong, Nathan L.	Brookville, Pa.
Parks, Tilman B.	Hope, Ark.	Sullivan, Christopher D.	New York City.
Patterson, Francis F., jr.	Camden, N. J.	Summers, John W.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Patterson, Roscoe C.	Springfield, Mo.	Sumners, Hatton W.	Dallas, Tex.
Perkins, Randolph	Woodcliff Lake, N. J.	Swank, F. B.	Norman, Okla.
Perlman, Nathan D.	New York City.	Sweet, Burton E.	Waverly, Iowa.
Petersen, Andrew N.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Swing, Philip D.	El Centro, Calif.
Porter, Stephen G.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Tague, Peter F.	Boston, Mass.
Pou, Edward W.	Smithfield, N. C.	Taylor, Chester W.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Pringey, J. C.	Chandler, Okla.	Taylor, Edward T.	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Purnell, Fred S.	Attica, Ind.	Taylor, Herbert W.	Newark, N. J.
Quin, Percy E.	McComb, Miss.	Taylor, J. Will	Lafollette, Tenn.
Radcliffe, Amos H.	Paterson, N. J.	Temple, Henry W.	Washington, Pa.
Rainey, John W.	Chicago, Ill.	Ten Eyck, Peter G.	Albany, N. Y.
Rainey, Lilius B.	Gadsden, Ala.	Thomas, Robert Y., jr.	Central City, Ky.
Raker, John E.	Alturas, Calif.	Thompson, Charles J.	Defiance, Ohio.
Ramseyer, C. William	Bloomfield, Iowa.	Thorpe, R. H.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Rankin, John E.	Tupelo, Miss.	Tillman, John N.	Fayetteville, Ark.
Ransley, Harry C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Tilson, John Q.	New Haven, Conn.
Rayburn, Sam	Bonham, Tex.	Timberlake, Charles B.	Sterling, Colo.
Reber, John	Pottsville, Pa.	Tincher, J. N.	Medicine Lodge, Kans.

[1] Died November 30, 1922.

[2] Died November 18, 1922.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Tinkham, George Holden	Boston, Mass.	Webster, J. Stanley	Spokane, Wash.
Towner, Horace M.	Corning, Iowa.	Wheeler, Loren E.	Springfield, Ill.
Treadway, Allen T.	Stockbridge, Mass.	White, Hays B.	Mankato, Kans.
Tucker, Henry St. George	Lexington, Va.	White, Wallace H., jr.	Lewiston, Me.
Turner, Clarence W.	Waverly, Tenn.	Williams, Guinn	Decatur, Tex.
Tyson, John R.	Montgomery, Ala.	Williams, Thomas S.	Louisville, Ill.
Underhill, Charles L.	Somerville, Mass.	Williamson, William	Oacoma, S. Dak.
Upshaw, William D.	Atlanta, Ga.	Wilson, Riley J.	Harrisonburg, La.
Valle, William N.	Denver, Colo.	Wingo, Otis	De Queen, Ark.
Vare, William S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Winslow, Samuel E.	Worcester, Mass.
Vestal, Albert H.	Anderson, Ind.	Wise, James W.	Fayetteville, Ga.
Vinson, Carl	Milledgeville, Ga.	Wood, William R.	La Fayette, Ind.
Voigt, Edward	Sheboygan, Wis.	Woodruff, Roy O.	Bay City, Mich.
Volk, Lester D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Woods, James P.	Roanoke, Va.
Volstead, Andrew J.	Granite Falls, Minn.	Woodyard, Harry C.	Spencer, W. Va.
Walters, Anderson H.	Johnstown, Pa.	Wright, William C.	Newnan, Ga.
Ward, Charles B.	Debruce, N. Y.	Wurzbach, Harry M.	Seguin, Tex.
Ward, Hallett S.	Washington, N. C.	Wyant, Adam M.	Greensburg, Pa.
Wason, Edward H.	Nashua, N. H.	Yates, Richard	Springfield, Ill.
Watson, Henry W.	Langhorne, Pa.	Young, George M.	Valley City, N. Dak.
Weaver, Zebulon	Asheville, N. C.	Zihlman, Frederick N.	Cumberland, Md.

DELEGATES.

Baldwin, Henry A.	Paia, Hawaii.	Sutherland, Dan A.	Juneau, Alaska.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Davila, Felix Cordova	Manati, P. R.	Gabaldon, Isauro	Nueva Ecija, P. I.
De Veyra, Jaime C.	Manila, P. I.		

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Mr. La Follette; ordered to lie on the table, 25.—Debated, 297.

S. Res. 365—Providing for the expenses of the funeral of the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Harris; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 25.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 451.

S. Res. 366—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to the Hon. Rebecca Latimer Felton the amount due her as a Senator from the State of Georgia from November 8 to November 21, 1922.
Mr. Harris; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 25.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 452.

S. Res. 367—Directing the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate certain information relative to the manufacture of covers of door slots and mail receptacles for use of the United States city delivery service.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 25.

S. Res. 368—To investigate oil leases issued under the act approved February 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain."
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 27.

S. Res. 369—Directing the payment to Mary M. Brewer, widow of Hiram H. Brewer, late foreman in the Senate folding room, a sum equal to one year's compensation.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 274.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 452.

S. Res. 370—Relative to the death of the Hon. James R. Mann, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.
Mr. McKinley; considered and agreed to, 439.

H. R. 367—For the relief of J. Irving Brooks.
Examined and signed, 23, 37.—Presented to the President, 254.

H. R. 8062—Amending subdivision (5) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act.
Debated, 45.

H. R. 9847—Granting an increase of pension to Agnes Allen.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 10144—Conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owners, for public park purposes.
Examined and signed, 23, 37.—Presented to the President, 254.

H. R. 11579—To amend section 1 of an act approved January 11, 1922, entitled "An act to permit the city of Chicago to acquire real estate of the United States of America."
Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 16.

H. R. 12172—To regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1256), 6.

H. R. 12174—To authorize the Attorney General to convey certain land of the United States to Fulton County, Ga., to widen McDonough Road in front of the United States penitentiary.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1261), 437.

H. R. 12387—Granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Pattson.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 12657—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Powell.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 12723—Granting a pension to Lewis Maple.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 12815—To pay adjusted compensation in three years in cash to veterans of the World War, to provide money to pay such adjusted compensation, to amend the revenue act of 1921, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Ways and Means, 6.

H. R. 12816—To provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, through a tax on the manufacture, importation, and sale of beer and light wines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Ways and Means, 6.

H. R. 12817—To amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1257), 21.—Debated, 82–115, 132–185, 189–254, 300–324, 339–384, 409–436.—Amended and passed House, 429.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 451.

H. R. 12818—Providing for the adjustment of claims against the Government railroads in the Territory of Alaska.
Mr. Curry; Committee on the Territories, 6.

H. R. 12819—To amend the grade percentages of enlisted men as prescribed in section 4b of the national defense act, as amended.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6.

H. R. 12820—To prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6.

H. R. 12821—Making provisions for the improvement of channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Appropriations, 6.

H. R. 12822—To enlarge and improve the post-office building at Camden, Ark.
Mr. Parks of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6.

H. R. 12823—To provide for the establishment of motor-truck mail routes to facilitate the collection and delivery of food products.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 6.

H. R. 12824—To amend the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Banking and Currency, 6.

H. R. 12825—Amending section 1322 of the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Ways and Means, 6.

H. R. 12826—Authorizing the President to declare an embargo on coal.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6.

H. R. 12827—Declaring an embargo on anthracite coal.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6.

H. R. 12828—To create a department of physical training at the United States Military Academy.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Military Affairs, 6.

H. R. 12829—For the purchase of a site and for the erection of a post-office building at Eldorado, Ill.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7.

H. R. 12830—To forbid the payment of claims by the United States Shipping Board and/or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation unless such claims are filed within a certain time.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 7.

H. R. 12831—To authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Colorado River near Yuma, Ariz.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7.

H. R. 12832—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Conway.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12833—Granting a pension to Gertrude A. Robinson.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12834—For the relief of Vinson Slasor.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 7.

H. R. 12835—For the relief of Dr. E. S. Bailey.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 7.

H. R. 12836—Granting an increase of pension to Lucian Lindsey.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12837—Granting a pension to Elisabeth A. Hall.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12838—Granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Westgate.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12839—Granting a pension to Jerry M. Richardson.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12840—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Moore.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12841—Granting a pension to Samuel T. King.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12842—Granting a pension to Mollie F. Stinson.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12843—Granting a pension to Abram Jones.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12844—Granting a pension to Leroy S. Kiger.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12845—Granting a pension to William Karch.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 12846—Granting a pension to Frank Karazewski.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12847—Granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Feldman.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12848—To reimburse Michael F. Callaghan for injuries sustained in an accident with a Government-owned motor truck.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Claims, 7.

H. R. 12849—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Barker.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12850—Granting an increase of pension to Grover Colter.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12851—Granting a pension to Lavina H. Etnire.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12852—Granting a pension to Jesse Wilcox.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12853—Granting a pension to Frances E. Dunwoody.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12854—Granting a pension to James W. Fisher.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12855—Granting a pension to Freeman A. Burris.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12856—Granting an increase of pension to Celie J. Cromer.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12857—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Campbell.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12858—Granting a pension to Litha I. Smith.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7.

H. R. 12859—To provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.
From Committee on Appropriations, 18.—Passed House, 18.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 23.—Reported without amendment; considered by unanimous consent, amended, and passed Senate, 23.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 131.—Examined and signed, 138, 277.—Presented to the President, 287.

H. R. 12860—Amending section 1 of the interstate commerce act.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.

H. R. 12861—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee County, S. C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the Battle of Cowpens on the 17th day of January, 1781.
Mr. Stevenson, Committee on the Library, 21.

H. R. 12862—To pension soldiers and sailors of the World War.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 22.—Reference changed to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 45.

H. R. 12863—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Warren, Ark.
Mr. Parks of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 12864—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Pleasantville, N. J.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 12865—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12866—For the relief of Thomas M. Emley.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12867—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Shaw.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12868—For the relief of Bernard Joseph Maley.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12869—For the relief of Frank A. Brown.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12870—Granting a pension to John H. Gibbs.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12871—Granting an increase of pension to Ruben Riley.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12872—Granting a pension to Thomas Flynn.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12873—Granting an increase of pension to Paul Claire.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12874—Granting a pension to Robert Clyde McBride.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12875—Granting a pension to Tracey M. Halley.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 12876—Granting a pension to Elisabeth Hawthorne.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12877—Granting a pension to Jennie Foster.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12878—Granting a pension to Emma Van Duya.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12879—Granting a pension to Ella Knowlton.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12880—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Essex.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12881—Granting a pension to James A. Kelley.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12882—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Barker.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12883—Granting a pension to Bertha Mann.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12884—For the relief of John N. Halladay.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12885—Granting a pension to Susan B. Cantlin.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12886—To reimburse E. W. Hardendorf for supplies furnished the submarine chaser No. 328.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12887—Granting a pension to Jacob F. Rosenberger.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12888—Granting a pension to Lizzie C. Masters.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12889—Granting a pension to William B. Kimbrel.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12890—For the relief of Dr. George E. Doty.
Mr. Volk; Committee on Claims, 22.

H. R. 12891—Granting a pension to John F. Kilbride.
Mr. Volk; Committee on Pensions, 22.

H. R. 12892—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, the county of Cook, or the city of Chicago, separately or jointly, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Little Calumet River, in the State of Illinois.
Mr. Sproul; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 45.

H. R. 12893—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Gloucester City, N. J., and for other purposes.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 45.

H. R. 12894—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Magnolia, Ark.
Mr. Parks of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 45.

H. R. 12895—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Menasha, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 45.

H. R. 12896—To provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 45.

H. R. 12897—To provide for the erection of a Federal building on the site owned by the Government of the United States and located in the city of Racine, State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 45.

H. R. 12898—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Ubil.
Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12899—For the relief of Catherine Woods.
Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Naval Affairs, 45.

H. R. 12900—Granting a pension to Henry F. Clement.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12901—Granting an increase of pension to Hulda J. Gilmore.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12902—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia R. Hess.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12903—Granting a pension to William Kirk.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12904—Granting an increase of pension to Dorrance Shomo.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12905—Granting a pension to Catharine Crawford.
Mr. Himes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12906—Granting a pension to Delsora Degel.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12907—Granting a pension to Carrie M. Allison.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12908—Granting a pension to Charlottie E. Rockhold.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12909—Granting a pension to Ann Katherine Kindred.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12910—Granting a pension to Martha White.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12911—Granting a pension to Mary A. Parsons.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12912—To correct the military record of George W. Kelly.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 45.

H. R. 12913—Granting a pension to Mary Irvin.
Mr. Kline of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12914—Granting a pension to Cora E. La Page.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12915—For the examination and survey of Highcliff Harbor, Lake Winnebago, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 45.

H. R. 12916—Granting a pension to James C. Mooney.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12917—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hatton.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12918—Granting a pension to Mary E. Wood.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12919—Granting a pension to William G. Glasgow.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 45.

H. R. 12920—Granting a pension to Harry E. Thompson.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12921—For the relief of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co., a corporation.
Mr. Park of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 46.

H. R. 12922—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Crawford.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12923—Granting a pension to Frances E. Griffin.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12924—Granting a pension to Agnes Smith.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12925—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hall.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12926—Granting an increase of pension to James G. Shockley.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12927—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Hyder.
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H. R. 12928—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Crum.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12929—For the relief of Harry Evans Nowland.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 46.

H. R. 12930—For the relief of Chesley P. Key.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 46.

H. R. 12931—Granting a pension to Cora F. Marlette.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12932—Granting a pension to Theresa Geraghty.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12933—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Cady.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12934—Granting a pension to Julia A. Kelsey.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12935—Granting an increase of pension to Natalia Allen.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12936—Granting an increase of pension to James P. Aney.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12937—Granting a pension to Isabel Newton.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12938—Granting a pension to Simon H. Drum.
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H. R. 12939—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hird.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12940—Granting a pension to Sophia Hubbard.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12941—Granting a pension to John H. Boyd.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12942—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Johnson.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12943—For the relief of James L. Dalton.
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H. R. 12944—For the relief of James H. Lomasney.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 46.

H. R. 12945—For the relief of John J. Corcoran.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 46.

H. R. 12946—Granting a pension to William Smallwood.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12947—Granting a pension to Charles H. Thompson.
Mr. Valle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12948—Granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Kimbrough.
Mr. Valle; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12949—Granting a pension to Clara H. Farnsworth.
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H. R. 12950—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Arthur Bordeau.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12951—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick A. Galvin.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 46.

H. R. 12952—To provide for the immediate needs of enlisted men upon discharge from the naval service for the good of the service.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 115.

H. R. 12953—To establish a national park in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Public Lands, 115.

H. R. 12954—To authorize officers of the military service to accept offices with compensation and emoluments from Governments of the Republics of North America and South America.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 115.

H. R. 12955—To regulate and control unincorporated cooperative contract loan, savings, and investment institutions operating under declarations of trust in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the District of Columbia, 115.

H. R. 12956—To increase the salaries of the United States marshal and United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Judiciary, 115.

H. R. 12957—To classify photographs and photographic films as fourth-class mail matter.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 115.

H. R. 12958—To grant leave of absence to officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia when ordered to duty with the United States Naval Reserve Force or the United States Marine Corps Reserve.
Mr. Stephens; Committee on Naval Affairs, 115.

H. R. 12959—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Goldsboro, N. C.
Mr. Abernethy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12960—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at New Bern, N. C.
Mr. Abernethy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12961—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Aurora, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12962—To provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a post-office building at the city of Carterville, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12963—To provide for the purchase of a site for a post-office building in the city of Neosho, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12964—To provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Monett, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

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Mr. McPherson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 115.

H. R. 12966—To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Agriculture, 116.

H. R. 12967—To incorporate the United States Platinum Corporation and to aid in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Pettersen; Committee on the Public Lands, 116.

H. R. 12968—Granting a pension to Mary Spencer.
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H. R. 12969—Granting a pension to Jennie Boyd.
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H. R. 12970—Granting a pension to Margaret Blackman.
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H. R. 12971—Granting a pension to Nehemiah D. Minkler.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12972—Granting a pension to Lida O'Neal.
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H. R. 12973—To correct the military record of Jacob Shuey.
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H. R. 12974—For the relief of John Bray, alias John Pickthorn.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Military Affairs, 116.

H. R. 12975—Granting a pension to David C. Preston.
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H. R. 12976—Granting a pension to Matthew Pierce.
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H. R. 12977—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Conselly.
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H. R. 12978—Granting a pension to Mary E. Grayson.
Mr. Gilbert; Committee on Pensions, 116.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 188.

H. R. 12979—Granting a pension to James A. Coppage.
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H. R. 12980—For the relief of the Home for the Friendless, of Chicago, Ill.; the Silas Bronson Library, of Waterbury, Conn.; the Gettysburg College (formerly Pennsylvania College), of Gettysburg, Pa.; the Presbyterian Church of Bardstown, Ky.; and the Taylor Orphan Asylum, of Racine, Wis.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Claims, 116.

H. R. 12981—Granting a pension to Katie Jane Bapp.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12982—Granting a pension to Martha Hoffman.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12983—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. McKinley.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12984—Granting a pension to Eunice A. Myers.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12985—Granting a pension to Charles Ray Beeghly.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12986—Granting a pension to Carrie Tissue.
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H. R. 12987—Granting a pension to Jonathan Witt.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12988—Granting a pension to Deborah H. Shaffer.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12989—Granting an increase of pension to Belle Bair.
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H. R. 12990—For the relief of George A. Nicklas.
Mr. Logan; Committee on Claims, 116.

H. R. 12991—For the relief of J. E. Hendrix.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Claims, 116.

H. R. 12992—Granting a pension to Martha E. Butler.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12993—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Smith.
Mr. Millspaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12994—Granting an increase of pension to Ursula Levisee.
Mr. A. P. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12995—Granting a pension to Rachel M. Goin.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12996—Granting a pension to Lilah Lane.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 116.

H. R. 12997—Granting relief to the Metropolitan police and to the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the District of Columbia, 188.

H. R. 12998—To create a commission to recommend to Congress amendments necessary in order to simplify the pleading, practice, and procedure in certain Federal courts.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 188.

H. R. 12999—To permit public access to national cemeteries on armistice day, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 188.

H. R. 13000—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Sioux City, Iowa, and to Union County, in the State of South Dakota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Big Sioux River at a point 2½ miles north of the mouth of said river, between section 14, township 89, range 48, Woodbury County, Iowa, and section 15, township 89, range 48, Union County, S. Dak.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 188.

H. R. 13001—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Haverhill, Mass.
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 189.

H. R. 13002—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13003—Providing for the erection of a public building at Portland, Me., and for other purposes.
Mr. Beedy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 189.

H. R. 13004—Authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 189.

H. R. 13005—Amendatory of and supplemental to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto, approved, respectively, May 2, 1872, March 3, 1873, and June 22, 1874.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 189.

H. R. 13006—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lovelock, Pershing County, Nev.
Mr. Arentz; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 189.

H. R. 13007—Granting a pension to Alonzo G. Hindman.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13008—Granting a pension to Allie Powell.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13009—Granting a pension to Rebecca M. Pickel.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13010—Granting an increase of pension to Lula Reeder.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13011—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Boardman.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13012—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13013—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Cole.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13014—Granting an increase of pension to Martin G. Lyons.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13015—Granting a pension to William Schuyler.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13016—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Brower.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13017—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander LeClaire.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13018—Granting a pension to George H. Howe.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13019—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Carruth.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13020—Granting a pension to Susan Brunaugh.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13021—Granting a pension to Angie Page.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13022—Granting a pension to Elijah Burt.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13023—Granting a pension to John Bernhardt.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13024—For the relief of August Nelson.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 189.

H. R. 13025—Granting a pension to Anna Danison.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13026—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Arnold.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13027—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Howe.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13028—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cashmere Russell.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13029—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis Conner.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13030—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Benton.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Pensions, 189.

H. R. 13031—To permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 189.

H. R. 13032—To authorize the sale of the Montreal River Lighthouse Reservation, Mich., to the Gogebic County Board of the American Legion, Bessemer, Mich.
Mr. James; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 271.

H. R. 13033—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 271.

H. R. 13034—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to designate depositories without the boundaries of the State of Oklahoma for the deposit of the surplus funds of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 271.

H. R. 13035—Granting a pension to Laura I. Brown.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13036—Granting a pension to Emilia Rueppel.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13037—Granting a pension to Zeppora B. Sowards.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13038—Granting a pension to Jemima Rush.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13039—Granting a pension to Bella O'Donnell.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13040—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia S. Scott.
Mr. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13041—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blanchard.
Mr. Millspaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13042—Granting an increase of pension to Lottie Frailey.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13043—Granting an increase of pension to David C. McDonald.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13044—Granting a pension to John T. Brannon.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 271.

H. R. 13045—Amending the Army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, providing for appointment and retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, or contract surgeons.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Military Affairs, 324.

H. R. 13046—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of Wilmington, N. C., marine hospital reservation.
Mr. Lyon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 324.

H. R. 13047—To amend sections 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Banking and Currency, 324.

H. R. 13048—To correct the military record of Jacob Shuey.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Military Affairs, 324.

H. R. 13049—For the relief of Philip T. Post.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Claims, 324.

H. R. 13050—Granting a pension to Sarah Palmer.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13051—Granting a pension to Henrietta F. McAuliffe.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13052—Granting a pension to John Bergman.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13053—For the relief of Vanrenslear VanderCook, alias William Snyder.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 324.

H. R. 13054—Granting a pension to John Wilkinson.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13055—Granting a pension to Barsha Story.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13056—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Jane Shoenfelt.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13057—Granting a pension to Laura Birkhiemer.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13058—Granting a pension to Carrie M. Black.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13059—Granting a pension to William A. Shirley.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13060—Granting a pension to Millie Rex.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13061—Granting a pension to Mary J. Robinette.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 324.

H. R. 13062—Granting a pension to Maud Monrean.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 325.

H. R. 13063—Granting a pension to Anna Maria Craig.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 325.

H. R. 13064—Prohibiting the use of the mails for anonymous communications, providing a penalty, excepting information directed to a law-enforcement officer.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 387.

H. R. 13065—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Tazewell, State of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 387.

H. R. 13066—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Appalachia, State of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 387.

H. R. 13067—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Marion, State of Virginia.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 387.

H. R. 13068—Fixing the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals.
Mr. Roach; Committee on the Judiciary, 387.

H. R. 13069—Fixing the per diem allowance for deputy clerks of district courts when necessarily absent from their official residence on official business.
Mr. Sears; Committee on the Judiciary, 387.

H. R. 13070—To amend sections 13 and 16 of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 387.

H. R. 13071—To amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Banking and Currency, 387.

H. R. 13072—To authorize erection of a public building at Sanford, N. C.
Mr. Hammer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 387.

H. R. 13073—To authorize erection of a public building at Hamlet, N. C.
Mr. Hammer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 387.

H. R. 13074—To create a commission to recommend to Congress amendments necessary in order to simplify the pleading, practice, and procedure in certain Federal courts.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 387.

H. R. 13075—For the relief of Edward N. Moore.
Mr. Clarke of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 388.

H. R. 13076—For the relief of Maj. Martin F. Scanlon, Lieut. Courtney Whitney, and Lieut. Alfred B. Baker.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Claims, 388.

H. R. 13077—Granting an increase of pension to Lena Mauter.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13078—Granting a pension to Robert F. Foote.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13079—Granting a pension to Jesse Lairson.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13080—Granting an increase of pension to Rodney William Anderson.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13081—Granting a pension to Benjamin L. Swift.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13082—Granting a pension to Mary Wagner.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13083—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Huffman.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13084—Granting a pension to Melissa Jean Thompson.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13085—Granting a pension to Julian A. Wheeler.
Mr. Millspaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13086—Granting a pension to Mary A. Sims.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13087—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Orvis.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13088—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Zeek.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13089—Granting a pension to Mary H. Pennypacker.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13090—Granting a pension to Amanda Kline.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 388.

H. R. 13091—To control monopolies.
Mr. Frear; Committee on the Judiciary, 437.

H. R. 13092—Providing for the extension and enlargement of the post office and court building at Hastings, Nebr.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 437.

H. R. 13093—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Greenville, S. C.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 437.

H. R. 13094—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Spartanburg, S. C.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 437.

H. R. 13095—To provide for the erection of a public building at Oakland, Alameda County, Calif.
Mr. MacLafferty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 437.

H. R. 13096—For the relief of Lorenzo E. Leonard.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 437.

H. R. 13097—For the relief of Frank Reed Horton.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Naval Affairs, 437.

H. R. 13098—Granting a pension to Catherine Hogan.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13099—Granting a pension to Nathan E. Hopkins.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13100—Granting a pension to Eugene S. Nash.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13101—Granting a pension to Thomas Casey.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13102—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Bugman.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13103—For the relief of John Heinzenberger.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 437.

H. R. 13104—For the relief of Orrin F. Strickland.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 437.

H. R. 13105—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Whitley.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13106—Granting a pension to Malissa A. Bostwick.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13107—Granting a pension to William Coleman.
Mr. Stephens; Committee on Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13108—For the relief of Russell H. Lindsay.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Naval Affairs, 437.

H. R. 13109—Granting a pension to Jessie Johnson.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 437.

H. R. 13110—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of South Carolina the silver service which was used upon the battleship South Carolina.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Naval Affairs, 440.

H. R. 13111—To provide relief for temporary and reserve officers of the United States Navy who were transferred to the regular service.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 440.

H. R. 13112—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Spring Valley, Ill.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 440.

H. R. 13113—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Norman, Okla.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 440.

H. R. 13114—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Sulphur, Okla.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 440.

H. R. 13115—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Pauls Valley, Okla.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 440.

H. R. 13116—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Purcell, Okla.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 440.

H. R. 13117—Granting a pension to James McCullough.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13118—Granting an increase of pension to William Dotson.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13119—Granting a pension to Benjamin Franklin Brown.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13120—Granting a pension to Amanda J. Johnson.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13121—Granting a pension to James Fletcher.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13122—Granting a pension to Mattie Dunn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13123—Granting a pension to Mary Reynolds.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

H. R. 13124—Granting a pension to Maggie L. Manley.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 440.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS. 270–399

H. J. Res. 270—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a credit with the United States for the Government of Liberia.
Debated in Senate, 16, 30, 48, 59, 117–131, 277, 283–288.—Recommitted to the Committee on Finance, 288.

H. J. Res. 388—To repeal an appropriation for payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property, included in the deficiency act approved September 22, 1922.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Appropriations, 7.

H. J. Res. 389—Authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to give priority in car service in the interest of equitable distribution of building materials intended for immediate consumption.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7.

H. J. Res. 390—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 22.

H. J. Res. 391—Directing the Public Printer to furnish, upon application, to each Senator elect, each Representative elect, and each Delegate elect a copy of each issue of the Congressional Record and indexes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Printing, 116.

H. J. Res. 392—Providing for the delivery of mail notwithstanding failure to provide receptacles therefor.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 189.

H. J. Res. 393—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to investigate the holding of initiations and ceremonies in the United States Capitol and other public buildings by the Ku-Klux Klan.
Mr. Rainey of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 189.

H. J. Res. 394—Limiting the operation of the immigration act of May 19, 1921, as amended by joint resolution of May 11, 1922.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 189.

H. J. Res. 395—Authorizing the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to continue the operation of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 36.
Mr. Underhill; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 324.

H. J. Res. 396—Providing funds for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property during the convention of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine in the District of Columbia June 5, 6, and 7, 1923, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 324.

H. J. Res. 397—Providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Delaware River at the point where Washington and his troops crossed said stream on the night of December 25 and the day of December 26, 1776.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on the Library, 387.

H. J. Res. 398—To donate to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States certain war trophies captured by or surrendered to the armed forces of the United States in the World War.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 387.

H. J. Res. 399—Supplementing the trading with the enemy act.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 437.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS. 72–73

H. Con. Res. 72—For a joint meeting of the two Houses on the 21st day of November, 1922, to receive such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.
Considered and agreed to, 18.—Senate concurs, 9.

H. Con. Res. 73—Relative to closing the present session of Congress.
Considered and agreed to, 472.—Senate concurs, 452.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS. 440–443

H. Res. 440—Concerning appointment of a committee to wait upon the President.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 441—Directing Clerk of House to inform Senate that the House is ready to proceed with business.
Mr. Madden; agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 442—Fixing hour for daily meeting of House.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 443—Concerning the death of Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Crisp, and agreed to, 6.

H. Res. 444—Concerning the death of Hon. Charles R. Connell, late a Representative from Pennsylvania.
Mr. Butler, and agreed to, 6.

H. Res. 445—Concerning the death of Hon. John I. Nolan, late a Representative from California.
Mr. Kahn, and agreed to, 6.

H. Res. 446—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 12817.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 22.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1258), 87.—Debated, 87–44.—Agreed to, 44.

H. Res. 447—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Frederic H. Blackford and Elizabeth F. Mullen one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Charles R. Connell.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Accounts, 116.

H. Res. 448—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to report to the House the cost of manufacturing and producing calcium arsenate, and whether the production and price of calcium arsenate are controlled by any unlawful combination.
Mr. Wise; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 116.

H. Res 449—Expressing the sincere wish and desire of the United States of America that the obligations of the signatories of the treaty of Sevres be observed by all signatories.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 116.

H. Res. 450—Electing Charles L. Abernethy and Clarence W. Turner members of certain committees.
Mr. Garner, and agreed to, 115.

H. Res. 451—Directing the Postmaster General to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relative to the manufacture of covers of door slots and mail receptacles for use of the United States City Delivery Service.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 189.

H. Res. 452—Providing for six months' salary to be paid to the widow of Granville C. Freeman.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Accounts, 271.

H. Res. 453—For extra compensation for clerk in the folding room during Sixty-seventh Congress.
Mr. Kelly of Pensylvania; Committee on Accounts, 387.

H. Res. 454—Requesting information from the Secretary of War in connection with recent credits to foreign powers.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 387.

H. Res. 455—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of Hon. James R. Mann.
Mr. Madden, and agreed to, 439.

H. Res. 456—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Florence A. Donnelly and Edna Radcliffe one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. James R. Mann.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 440.

H. Res. 457—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the scrapping of vessels of war.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Naval Affairs, 440.